

Scientific Truths of the Bible Part 5: Creation days 5 & 6: LIFE!

By Mark Jurkovich

How many are your works, O LORD! In wisdom you made them all; the earth is full of your creatures. There is the sea, vast and spacious, teeming with creatures beyond number—living things both large and small. (Psalm 104:24-25 NIV)

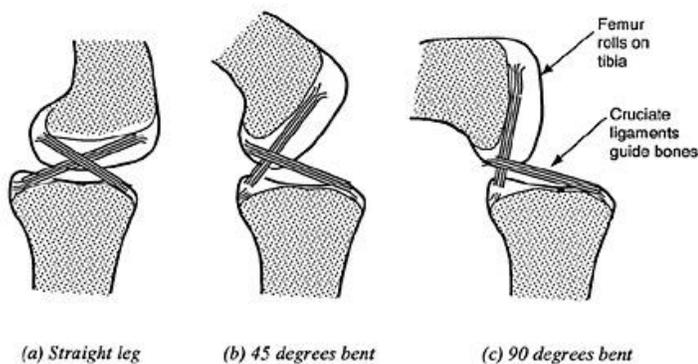
Scattered throughout scripture are verses proclaiming God as the creator and sustainer of life. But is there scientific evidence to support these verses? The resounding answer is YES!

The law of biogenesis states that life arises only from existing life. Louis Pasteur proved in 1864 that life does not spring from non-life. Though evolutionists claim this only applies to the present day, they have no sound basis for such a claim. The opposite of this law is abiogenesis, or life from non-living matter. For evolution to be true, this would have had to happen at least once when the first living cell supposedly emerged. But such an occurrence would have to overcome what turns out to be insurmountable odds.

Probabilities – As science has progressed in the past century, we have come to understand the enormous complexity of even the so called simplest of cells. Calculations have been made on the probability of the first cell coming together by chance. The 1953 Miller-Urey experiment that many mistakenly believe created life, actually only created amino acids. Many amino acids need to come together to make a single protein. To finally get a living cell takes much more than one protein. The chance of even one protein randomly coming together has been calculated to be 1 in 10^{191} . Any probability beyond 1 in 10^{50} is considered impossible. So, we are already way beyond the realm of possibility with just one protein. To take

this farther, the chance of one cell coming together becomes 1 in $10^{40,000}$! (calculated by an atheist). Given how much more we have learned about the complexity of a living cell since this calculation was published in 1984, I imagine this number should be even higher. In other words, it is absolutely impossible for the first living cell to have formed by chance.

Irreducible complexity – Now just for sake of argument, if the first cell did happen to have randomly come together, could more complex life evolve from simpler life? A common premise of evolution is that it happens gradually over time. But many living systems require multiple features to have evolved at the same time for the new creature to survive. This is called irreducible complexity. One example is the human knee, described in the Journal of Creation, vol.13, #3, 1999. It is not like the ball and socket of the hip, or the simple hinge of the elbow. Rather it is a complex joint that slides as well as hinges. The author identifies “at least four complex parts existing simultaneously and in a complex assembly to perform any useful function”. In that complex assembly, there are at least 16 critical characteristics that must be present simultaneously for the knee to be useful. The figure below shows how the ligaments are attached in a precise cross pattern to enable the bending. When the details are examined, the author concludes “There is thus overwhelming evidence that the knee was created as a fully functioning limb joint from the beginning of its existence.” The critical parts could not have evolved simultaneously.



Knee joint: from Stuart Burgess article

Everywhere you look in living systems, you see irreducibly complex systems. I put to you that every aspect of all life is irreducibly complex. From the DNA molecule, to every other component of each and every cell, to every organ in a body, to every sys-

tem of organs, to their assemblage into a living being, none of it could have come together by random processes. As we continue to learn more about the utterly astounding complexity of life, it becomes ever more a leap of faith to insist that life came about by blind chance processes, rather than from an all-powerful, loving God.

Information Science – Beyond the impossibility of life starting by chance, and complex life evolving from simpler life, is the question of the information packed into each and every living cell. Looking at DNA, even if chance could have brought it together, it cannot get around the

need for a language to read and interpret the information on it. Information requires an intelligence to design the code, impart meaning to that code, and use that code to perform a desired action and outcome. Dr. Werner Gitt explains that the presence of information in the universe not only proves the existence of God, but that he must also be spirit, all knowing, all powerful, and eternal just like the Bible describes.

Truly we are “fearfully and wonderfully made”. Life shouts out that there is a life giver. But we need one more thing to understand who that life giver is. He had to reveal that to us. And the Bible is that revelation to us, so that we might know who he is.

For further study:

Probabilities reference: [“Can Natural Processes Explain the Origin of Life?”](#), by Mike Riddle on February 11, 2010.

[“Critical Characteristics and the Irreducible Knee Joint”](#), by Prof. Stuart Bur-

gess on November 1, 1999.

[“Design Arguments for God & “Irreducible Complexity”](#)”, by Prof. Stuart Burgess, 2020.

[“The Code of Life”](#), (DVD), by Dr. Georgia Purdom, AiG, 2007

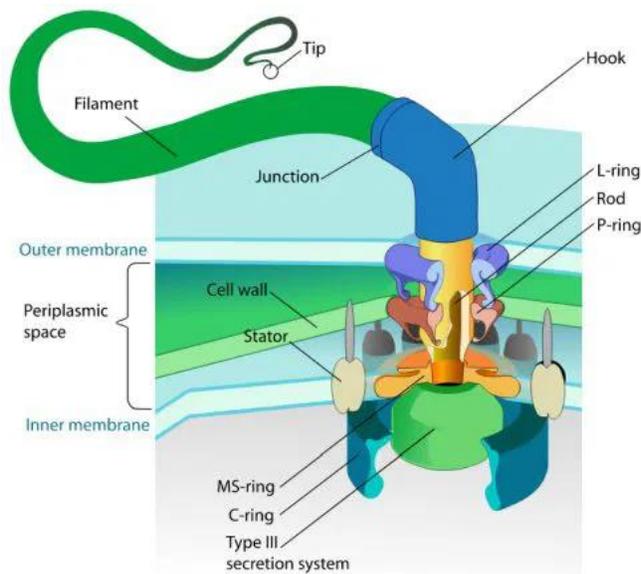
[“Molecular Evidence for Creation”](#), Dr. David DeWitt, AiG, 2007

[The Human Body: An Intelligent Design](#), by A. Gillen, F. Sherwin III, & A. Knowles, Creation Research Society, 1999.

[“Bacterial Flagella—Icon of the Intelligent Design Movement”](#), Dr. Alan L. Gillen, 2015.

[“Incredible Creatures That Defy Evolution”](#) vols. 1-3 (DVDs), by Dr. Jobe Martin, Reel Pub.

[“In the Beginning was Information”](#), Werner Gitt, PhD, Answers in Genesis (book & DVD), 2004.



Bacterial flagella irreducible complexity example. Image credit: LadyofHats, via [Wikimedia Commons](#). As appears in “Bacterial Flagella article”

“Let the land produce vegetation” ... and it was so.

*“Let the land produce living creatures according to their kinds: the livestock, the creatures that move along the ground, and the wild animals, each according to its kind.”
And it was so .*

“Let Us make man in Our image” ... So God created man in His own image.

(Genesis 1:11, 24, 26, 27)