Sessions:

1-The Long War Against God

Objection to Creationism is rooted in sin & rebellion, not science. Only New Life in Christ can change our human attitude to reject both the love of God and His Word. Deluded hearts manifest deluded ideas. Proverbs 1:7, Romans 1:18-19

2-The Big E vs. Scientific Method

Evolution relies on unproven starting points, the attributing to nature the human trait of making choices. It also uses largely unproven ideas to support a narrative. *Science* uses the scientific method of hypotheses (experiments that can be proven wrong) supported by repeatable independent observations within the science community.

3-Life is Exquisite

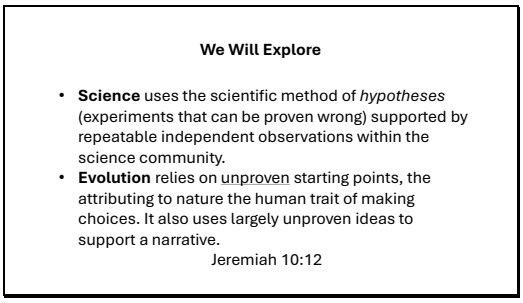
Beauty - Life's elegance is displayed by its Maker in wondrous and awe-inspiring beauty - not chance.
Balance - Ecosystems rely on other life for their survival and have myriad sub-systems and cycles to support its existence in biology, geology, astronomy, and physics - to name a few!
Bodacious Design - Life is bright, colorful, often playful, and occasionally terrifying in its wide variety and awesome design.
Bogus Counterfeits - Unproven and debunked ideas litter the landscape of big E Evolution

4-Theory of Biological Design

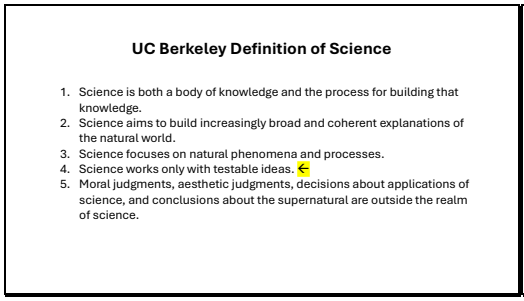
The theory of biological design (ToBD) is a hypothesis that seeks to test and prove that life is exquisitely *designed* to react *internally* to external events. Big E evolution says that organisms react to external events through the mechanism of defective mutations resulting in death producing new information, unobserved in nature.

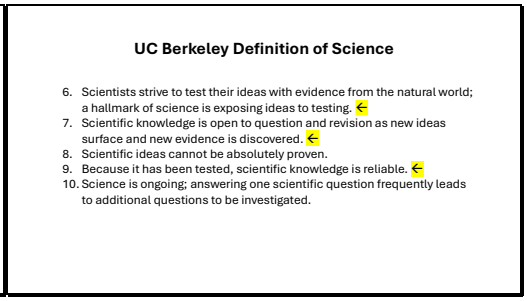
5-What Next

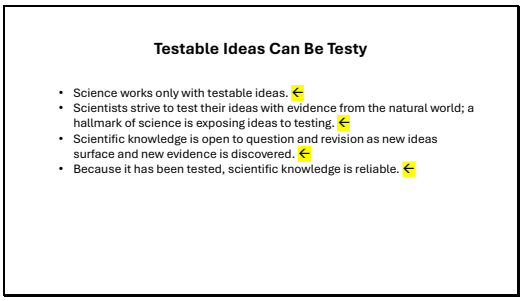
Take courage that as we learn and understand all that God's creation is, that we adventure into the world and proclaim that Jesus, who made all, saves all who turn to Him for forgiveness of sin.



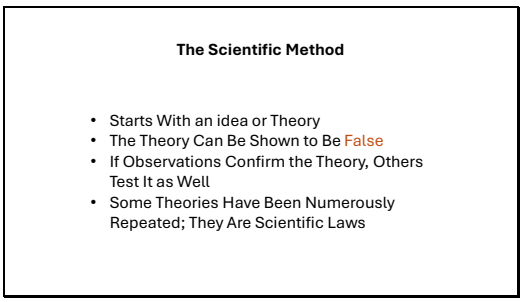
It is he who made the earth by his power, who established the world by his wisdom, and by his understanding stretched out the heavens. Jeremiah 10:12







From What is Science: https://undsci.berkeley.edu/for-educators/teaching-guides/13-16/identifying-your-learning-goals/



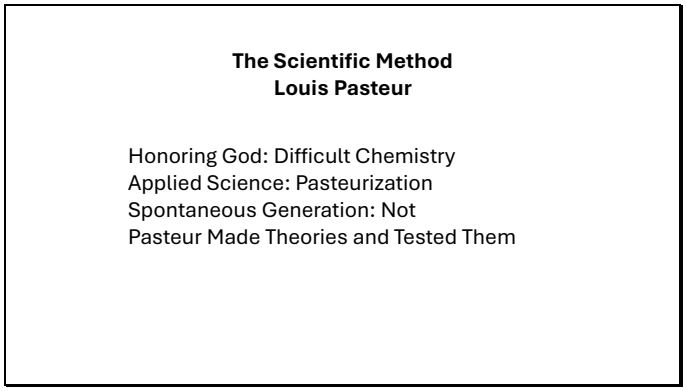
“The scientific method requires that the scientist test a theory based on observed or predicted facts. The scientist must formulate a theory or a hypothesis based on what has been observed, then design a test by which the theory may be verified as valid or not.

If the theory produces observed events that correspond with the theory postulated in advance, then the scientist has a serious beginning point from which to claim further science (knowledge) about the specific test.

Over the last several hundred years, a number of theories have been repeated so often that they are now considered scientific laws. Scientists are confident that these laws correctly model the absolute truth of reality.

Should someone claim they have had a subjective experience that contradicts one of these laws, the burden of proof is on that person to prove that they can repeatedly demonstrate that the law is false. The standard of measure remains absolute truth about reality, verified through repeated observation." ICR https://www.icr.org/scientific-method/

The Theory must have the possibility of being shown false. An example: Lowering sea levels confirm climate change. Rising sea levels confirm climate change. Unchanging sea levels confirm human caused climate change. (There's nothing in this example that disprove sea level changes prove climate change. (Example only)



Difficult Chemistry:
Louis studied chemistry at the Ecole Normale, receiving a Master of Science degree in 1845. He then began a doctoral degree at the same institution. His task was to solve a difficult research problem of his own choosing. Pasteur decided to investigate the structure of tartrate and paratartrate crystals and explain the differences between them. This problem had baffled even the greatest chemists of that time.

He was fascinated by the intricate structure of the tiny crystals and 'looked upon them as direct evidence of the artistic expression of God the Creator.'1 He carefully observed the crystals under his microscope. His thorough organization and attention to detail helped him to detect what others had missed—there were actually two different types of paratartrate crystals, one being the mirror image of the other.

His slow and cautious approach, which had been mistaken for lack of ability in his childhood, turned out to be one of Pasteur's greatest assets. Not only did he earn his higher degree, but he also became well known among research scientists.

Pasteurization:
Most chemists believed that the chemicals present merely reacted together and could not explain why the process sometimes produced unexpected results. Pasteur proved that fermentation took place only when small living things called microbes were present. If the right microbe was present, the desired result was obtained. If the wrong microbe was present, the wrong substance was produced, such as sour milk or bitter wine. Pasteur's findings helped established a new branch of science—microbiology.

Pasteur heated wine enough to kill most of the microbes present without altering the flavor. Chilling prevented any microbes left from multiplying. (As with the broth, it was necessary to prevent new microbes from entering from the air as well.) To his great delight, Pasteur found that this process could also prevent milks from turning sour and preserve many other foodstuffs as well.

Spontaneous Generation:
The ancient Greeks had believed that small animals such as worms, mice, and maggots sprang to life automatically from the non-living matter around (such as rotting flour, a sweaty shirt, or decaying meat). This belief that living matter arose from non-living material is called spontaneous generation.

Long after the idea of spontaneous generation of maggots, mice and worms had been generally discarded, scientists still clung to the idea of **spontaneous generation** of microscopic animals. To disprove this idea also, Pasteur boiled some broth to kill any microbes present. With special glassware, he allowed air to circulate over the broth, but prevented microbes in the air from reaching the broth. As Pasteur expected, no microbes appeared in the broth. Pasteur's findings showed that microbes were not spontaneously generated from the broth itself. Microbes would only appear in the broth if they were allowed in with the air. He clearly showed that even for microbes, life came only from life—'Microscopic beings must come into the world from parents similar to themselves.'2

Pasteur's work should have dealt the death blow to the idea of spontaneous generation. But spontaneous generation is an essential part of the theory of evolution. Despite all the efforts of evolutionary scientists, not one observable case of spontaneous generation has ever been found. Pasteur's findings conflicted with the idea of spontaneous generation (as do all scientific results since). Consequently, Louis Pasteur was a strong opponent of Darwin's theory.
https://answersingenesis.org/creation-scientists/profiles/louis-pasteur/

The Scientific Method
The Bible

- God blessed them; and God said to them, “Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth, and subdue it; and rule over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the sky and over every living thing that moves on the earth.” Gen 1:28
- “The secret things belong to the LORD our God, but the things revealed belong to us and to our sons forever, that we may observe all the words of this law.” - Deut 29:29

“This verse is often called the Dominion Mandate and is repeated and amplified in Genesis 9:1-7. The purpose is clear: accept the responsibility to bring into subjection all of earth’s systems and creatures, effectively managing its resources, growing and expanding until the earth is filled with the fruits of that labor.

Man’s First Job Description:
When God made the garden “eastward in Eden” (Genesis 2:8) and placed Adam there, Adam was to “dress [serve] and keep [guard]” that special and lavishly designed estate (Genesis 2:8-15) in the unique role as initial occupant, but more broadly as God’s steward for Earth. There were no instructions on how to serve and guard, only the general “orders” from the Owner to the steward.

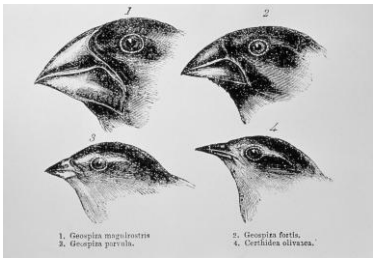
Man’s Implied Responsibility:
Since there were no instructions about the functioning systems of Earth, Adam had to first learn about the earth’s systems and processes (science) and then organize and utilize the discoveries in productive ways to help others and honor the Creator (technology).

The information about those practical inventions and products of technology had to then be accurately disseminated to everyone through business, education, communication, transportation, etc.”

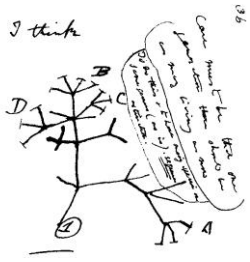
Humanity's First Job https://www.icr.org/article/8763

Big E Evolution & Charles Darwin

Calling Variation, Evolution



A Theory, I think



A Theory
Darwin relied on his notebooks. In them, he jotted private ideas, questions and fragments of conversations related to his thinking on "transmutation"--what we now call "evolution." The notebooks reveal a great mind homing in on a great idea: Plants and animals are not fixed and unchanging. Instead, all species are related through common ancestry, and they change over time.

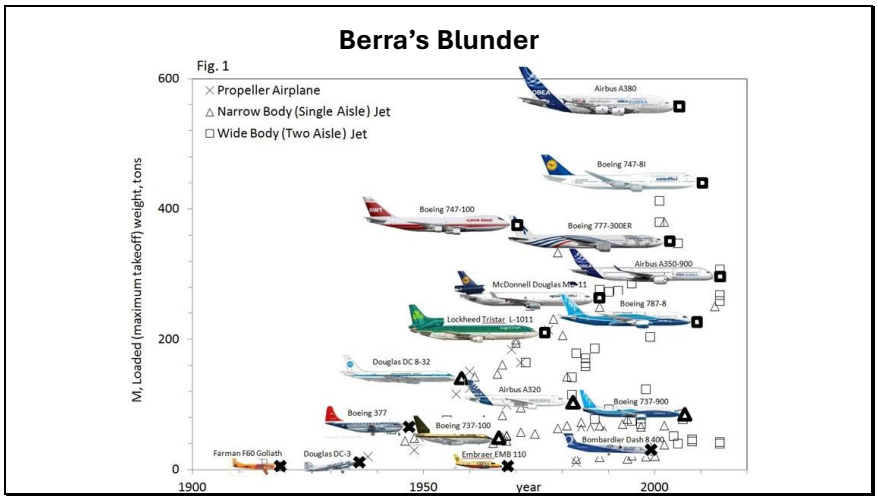
Once Darwin started **thinking** seriously about evolution, he grasped its essentials with astonishing speed. Only a month or so elapsed between the time he opened the first full transmutation notebook, in about July 1837, and the time he drew a crude--but unmistakable--evolutionary tree. This drawing, with the most ancient forms at the bottom and their descendants branching off irregularly along the trunk, reveals that **Darwin understood all plants and animals are related.** Above his tree Darwin wrote firmly, "I think.“ *American Museum of Natural History https://www.amnh.org/exhibitions/darwin/the-idea-takes-shape/i-think*

These notes are untested. It is an untested hypothesis.

Darwin’s Finches

"Demonstrations of evolution by natural selection are time consuming and difficult to obtain. One of the best examples has been demonstrated in the very birds that helped to inspire Darwin’s theory: the Galápagos finches. Peter and Rosemary Grant and their colleagues have studied Galápagos finch populations every year since 1976 and have provided important demonstrations of natural selection. The Grants found changes from one generation to the next in the distribution of beak shapes with the medium ground finch on the Galápagos island of Daphne Major." Understanding Evolution https://openstax.org/books/biology/pages/18-1-understanding-evolution

"Real" evolution requires new information to produce new kinds, or at the least new species with information not within its ancestors. Conventional evolutionists blur that distinction as well as giving random processes agency; that is, the ability to choose.



“WASHINGTON D.C. July 22, 2014 -- One of the traditional arguments against Darwinian evolution has been that no one can confirm the process exists because it occurs on a time scale immensely greater than a human lifetime. Adrian Bejan, the J. A. Jones Distinguished Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Duke University, has disagreed with that notion ever since 1996 when he discovered the Constructal Law, a fundamental principle of physics that underlies the evolution of flow systems as they change in design over time.

In a new paper in the *Journal of Applied Physics*, from AIP Publishing, Bejan and colleagues apply this now-famous law to airplanes, showing, as he said, "that we can witness evolution in our lifetime by documenting the evolution of a flow system that is a little more than a century old: the flying 'human-and-machine species’.

For nearly two decades, Bejan has used the Constructal Law to show how each and every "tree-like" flow pattern, whether natural and manmade -- e.g., rivers and basins, neural networks, lightning bolts, electrical circuitry, and of course, trees themselves -- could all be linked in terms of how they change in design over time to maximize function. "Simply put," Bejan said, "the Constructal Law states that for any finite-size flow system to persist, that is, be alive, it must evolve in such a way that it provides easier and easier access to its currents."
https://www.aip.org/publishing/journal-highlights/evolution-airplanes

Looks very scientific-y with its symbols, branches x,y co-ordinate system and what not.

"What is the best way to explain both the similarities and differences at the same time? Are we seeing a core common design enhanced with many ingenious variations? Or did all modern airplanes descend from a common, primitive airplane ancestor, evidenced by similar ancestral traits but with new features adapted to new conditions? These questions sound a lot like those asked by evolutionists and creationists about living creatures. Bejan wrote his article to supply those answers."

He links human engineering to Evolution by "Natural Selection"

He then goes on:
In biology, evolution is largely a mental construct built on imagination, because the time scale of animal evolution is immense relative to the time available to us for observations. We cannot witness animal evolution, and this places the biology argument for evolution at a disadvantage. It would be useful to have access to the evolution of one species in real time....The species to watch is the human-and-machine species.

- Berra's Blunder https://www.icr.org/article/major-evolutionary-blunders-berras

- "There is no perfect airplane." - Don Brown
- Airplanes are designed to fit specific needs: speed, efficiency, weight, etc.
- Nature, that is natural processes are random events that do not seek an objective design result.
- He conflates design & engineering with random physical processes.
- He minimizes the complexity of both aircraft design and living organisms.
- And lest we forget, flying machines are simple imitations of elegantly Jesus-created birds and other flying animals