The Great Designer

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INTRODUCTION

- Since the 1950s, mankind has learned more about that topic than in all of the history of mankind before that.
- The main theme of the 20th century came to be the sciences are going to be our answer to things, and the more we learn, the less we need God.
- We're going to talk about what science has taught us that says not atheism is dead and not God is dead. God is very well alive.

1 His Invisible Attributes Are Clearly Seen

- For since the creation of the world, his invisible attributes are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead, so that they are without excuse.
- That passage teaches that you can see God in the things that are made.
- The way you can see it is by looking at the evidence of design, which is everywhere.

2 Two Huge Types of Molecules: Proteins and Nucleic Acids

- Every living thing has in it two huge types of molecules.
- The proteins, because of their versatility and chemical reactivity, do all the work, but are unable to replicate themselves in any simple way.
- Secondly, there's the blueprints. That's the RNA and the DNA. They're called nucleic acids. And they are the ones that allow for reproduction.
- If you don't have them both, you don't have a living thing.

3 A Common Chemistry: Common Ancestry or Common Designer

- Every living thing on earth has proteins in it.
- What if we have a common designer who wants all of nature to interact?
- So a common design is just as good an answer as a common ancestry. And to answer which is the better explanation, you need to look farther than that.

4 The Genetic Code: A Language in DNA

- Every word you make in English is a string of letters, isn't it? From the alphabet. It's exactly the same idea with amino acids.
- It contains a language with four letters A, T, G, and C.
- The genetic code has sixty-four words in it. They're all three-letter words.

- As we began to learn that what that DNA is doing is it's telling you how to make proteins. Utterly incredible.

5 How Many Proteins It Takes to Build One Protein

- It's transcribed up here. It's matured, it migrates, it's translated, by which it builds a protein.
- So be careful what you call junk. The fact is, those introns are doing all kinds of important things.
- Every protein that is built requires at least 200 different proteins to make that job happen.
- Every one of those 200 and some odd proteins also have to be built.
- Can you see it's a chicken and the egg problem? And it's a chicken and the egg problem multiplied about a million times.
- It works more beautifully than any Ford factory in the history of mankind.

6 The Cell Is a Self-Replicating Nanoscale Robot

- The cell is a self-replicating nanoscale robot.
- Did you know that in your body, mitosis is happening at the rate of millions per minute?
- It's a robot because its activities are carried out unconsciously and automatically by precision molecular machines that follow ordinary physical laws. And there are thousands of them.

> THE CHALLENGE
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> **Is it reasonable to believe in God in this scientific age class? It is inexcusable not to.**

MY NOTES