

**The Biological Fingerprints
of God's Design**

by

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Introduction: The Evidence Speaks

A man sits in a chair with his lawyer next to him scribbling notes on a yellow legal pad. Their attention is drawn to the bench. They both rise as the judge asks the jury foreman to stand and render their verdict. The foreman hesitantly but forcefully utters, “Guilty!” The evidence was overwhelming. This jury needed only six hours of deliberation to conclude beyond any shadow of doubt that this man did indeed take the life of another. Unfortunately this scene unfolds in the United States legal system on a regular basis. In the face of this unfortunate series of events lies a beautiful system which makes the ruling of a conviction or innocence possible. This is the science of forensics¹ and logical inductive thinking.² Forensic science observes the evidence and based upon the evidence that is available for inspection draws the most logical conclusion for a certain event which was unobserved at the point in time in which it occurred. Also, this discipline allows for conclusions to be made with certainty about events which were not witnessed at the point in time when they occurred. One such event that no man or woman was capable of observing was the beginning point of the universe, the earth, and mankind. The age old question of, “where did we come from?” exists to this day. Philosophers, scientists, and theologians have all offered theories of the origins of the universe, the earth, and mankind. However no one can empirically state the answer to this question as having observed it. Therefore, the only course that man may take in this matter is a forensic path grounded in inductive logical thought processes. To state very simplistically, the answers lie in a plethora of evidences. Ronald H. Nash explains this truth detailed by the noted philosopher C. Stephen Evans:

¹ Intelligence Encyclopedia. “Forensic Science”; available from <http://www.answers.com/topic/forensic-science>; internet; accessed 30 March 2010

² The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition, “Induction”; available from <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/induction>; internet; accessed 30 March 2010.

One bit of evidence against a criminal may not be enough to convict him. The same may be said of a second or a third bit, or any number of bits, when taken in isolation. If each bit does have some force, however, then all the bits taken together may be more than enough to convict the accused and send him off to prison. Our judgment in such matters, then, is seldom the result of one argument or piece of evidence.³

Therefore, when one approaches the lofty subject of origins, no one piece of evidence may be the basis for conclusion. The breadth and width of the evidence must be investigated and compiled in order to bring this matter to a succinct close. With this understanding in place, it is the ambition of this composition to look into the subject of mankind's origins, and to clearly demonstrate through a preponderance of the evidence that man is undeniably the "crown jewel" of God's creative work.

Molecular Messages Speak

A person stands in the middle of Times Square in New York City. His eyes begin to survey the jungle of neon messages that encompass every possible view, each one crying out for his attention. In this day and age, information is everywhere; emails, letters, billboards, television, radio, every possible form of communication screams for the attention of the individual. If this person in Times Square was brought from the remotest part of the earth, he would no doubt conclude that some form of intelligence was behind these messages. No person with any amount of logical aptitude placed in that situation would conclude that this superfluity of messages were the result of chance or random acts of nature and time. Darwinian scientists have postulated since the mid 19th century that the dynamic of chance plus time is responsible for all forms of life present on the planet earth.⁴ This hypothesis has been the scientifically popular camp since its inception. However, in recent years the pendulum is shifting back in the direction

³ Ronald Nash, *Life's Ultimate Questions, An Introduction to Philosophy* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1999), 291.

⁴ Webster's New World College Dictionary, "Darwinian Theory"; available from <http://www.yourdictionary.com/darwinian-theory>; internet; accessed 21 April 2010.

of another hypothesis, the hypothesis termed intelligent design.⁵ For most of mankind's history it was generally accepted that man was the creation of a higher being or higher intelligence. It wasn't until the Darwinian movement that this worldview was seriously challenged. Each of these camps employs science in order to establish the most likely state of affairs which contributed to man's existence. Each of these camps is searching for the overarching cause of mankind's initial existence. Geisler and Turek elaborate of the types of causes that are found through the scientific discipline:

As we mentioned before, science is a search for causes. Logically, there are only two types of causes: intelligent and non-intelligent (i.e., natural). The Grand Canyon had a natural cause, and Mount Rushmore had an intelligent one. Unfortunately, on the question of first life, Darwin and Crick rule out intelligent causes before they even look at the evidence. In other words, their conclusions are preloaded into their assumptions. Spontaneous generation by natural laws must be the cause of life because they consider no other options.⁶

Based upon this understanding of this dynamic, it could be concluded that outcomes with perceptible signs of design and complexity are the end product of intelligence. Therefore, as one would look outward at the Grand Canyon or Mount Rushmore and draw logical conclusions then one should also employ the same logical path when one looks inward at the human body. The question which arises, then, are there signs of communication, information, and design in the human body? David Faust offers a general explanation of the evidence:

Life requires a designer – especially human life. A single molecule of human DNA contains roughly the same amount of information as a volume of an encyclopedia. A single living cell functions like a tiny factory. Your human body contains a highly complicated computer (brain), pump (heart), furnace (stomach), camera (eye), musical instrument (ear), communication network (nerves), all designed to move around on a flexible but sturdy structural framework (bones), under a protective covering (skin) that allows perspiration to escape when you exercise but keeps water from pouring into your body when you bathe or swim. In recent years, scientists have spent thousands of hours and millions of dollars to analyze and map what's already there (in one of earth's

⁵ Norman Geisler and Frank Turek, *I Don't Have Enough Faith to Be an Atheist* (Wheaton: Crossway Books, 2004), 119-120.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 116.

simplest creatures), wouldn't it require a divine effort to create what wasn't already there (including all the varied forms of life with all their complexity)?⁷

This wide-ranging explanation of the argument for design is compelling, yet it does not begin to explicate the complexity and intricacy that exists in the human cell. During Darwin's time the exploration of the cell was at its infancy. He and his advocates at that time concluded that the more they were able to study the cell the less it would show complexity. However, this is obviously not the case as evidenced by even the simplest of Junior High textbooks. When one begins to evaluate the evidence it sharpens that which was at one time a nebulous state of affairs. The information that has been unlocked by biochemists is simply extraordinary. Fazale Rana expounds upon the explosion of data; "Over the last forty years, biochemists have learned that the cell's systems are, at their essence, information based. Proteins and DNA are information-rich molecules. And, like the outpouring from a calligrapher's pen, the structural and functional expressions of molecular-level messages are draped with an artistic elegance and clever logic worthy of an esteemed writer."⁸

Consider the "esteemed writer" of the former quote. This writer begins to put pen to paper. The pen at the direction of the writer inscribes the paper utilizing a system of twenty-six symbolic characters. This set of symbols is known as the English alphabet. This alphabet, if sequenced in the right fashion is able to communicate meaning. Just as the words of this page are communicating, scientists have discovered a highly similar system that exists in the cell.

Geisler and Turek explain the nature of this system:

DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) has a helical structure that looks like a twisted ladder. The sides of the ladder are formed by alternating deoxyribose and phosphate molecules, and the rungs of the ladder consist of a specific order of four nitrogen bases.

⁷ David Faust, *Taking Truth Next Door; Offering honest answers to 21st century seekers* (Cincinnati: Standard Publishing, 1999), 88.

⁸ Fazale Rana, *The Cell's Design; How Chemistry Reveals the Creator's Artistry* (Grand Rapids: Baker Books, 2008), 142.

These nitrogen bases are adenine, thymine, cytosine, and guanine, which commonly are represented by the letters A, T, C, G. These letters comprise what is known as the four-letter genetic alphabet. This alphabet is identical to our English alphabet in terms of its ability to communicate a message, except that the genetic alphabet has only four letters instead of twenty-six.⁹

This understanding provides the foundation of comprehending some of the basic truths about the cell. The ability to store, process, and communicate information is undoubtedly the characteristic hallmark of intelligence. While the aforementioned basic structure of DNA provides an interesting and enlightening picture of the intricacy of the human cell, it does not even begin to explain the vastness of informational possibilities. The amount of information in a single “simple-life” amoeba is staggering. According to experts, the amount of information stored in the DNA of said amoeba contains the same amount of information in one thousand sets of a given encyclopedia. Stephen C. Meyer, a noted and accomplished scientist, expounds upon the capability and aptitude of a single strand of DNA;

It is certainly remarkable that DNA can carry or encode information using chemical subunits that function as alphabetical characters. It is also remarkable that DNA forms part of a communication channel that can be analyzed so readily using the mathematical tool's of Shannon's information theory. Further, scientists have applied Shannon's information theory to generate quantitative measures of information-carrying capacity (or brute complexity) of DNA sequences and their corresponding proteins. These analyses have shown that these molecules are highly complex, and quantifiably so. DNA, RNA, and proteins have a tremendous capacity, at least, to store and transmit information.¹⁰

Return to the “esteemed writer” of alphabetical words. The letters don't simply arrange themselves in a logical or understandable fashion. It is under the guidance, intelligence, and design of the author which formulate the most logical explanation of the existence of the words upon the paper. Based upon this solid form of logic, it is really quite simple to extrapolate this to

⁹ Norman Geisler and Frank Turek, *I Don't Have Enough Faith to Be an Atheist* (Wheaton: Crossway Books, 2004), 115-116.

¹⁰ Stephen C. Meyer, *Signature in the Cell: DNA and the Evidence of Intelligent Design* (New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 2009), 108-109.

the molecular world. If science in general has unequivocally proven the existence of information capacity, ability, and transferability within every living cell then it can be reasonably and categorically concluded that intelligence provided the cell with its intrinsic informational structure. Simply stated, something created the cell, and therefore, something created life.

Irreducible Complexity Speaks: From the Mousetrap to the Bacterial Flagellum

Having investigated the impressive evidence of the informational ability and complexity of the cell, a question arises which shines the light brightly on the Darwinian hypothesis. That question which is laid bare by the light of complexity is as follows: are there any substantial scientific evidences which explain and substantiate the existence of the cells' complex machinery? Scientists agree that DNA is in fact an information highway, but some still hold to the ideology which supports this information as the result of natural causes. As unlikely as it seems, the scientific community still as a whole affirms the overarching basic principles of the Darwinian hypothesis. However, as mentioned before, the tide of evidence is causing a distinct and powerful paradigm shift which began with the seminal work, *Darwin's Black Box* authored by noted scientist Michael Behe in 1996. Bolstered by scientific discoveries dating back to the 1950's, Behe boldly challenged the common dogma of the scientific community:

In the face of the enormous complexity that modern biochemistry has uncovered in the cell, the scientific community is paralyzed. No one at Harvard University, no one at the National Institutes of Health, no member of the National Academy of Sciences, no Nobel Prize Winner – no one at all can give a detailed account of how the cilium, or vision, or blood clotting, or any complex biochemical process might have developed in a Darwinian fashion. But here we are. Plants and animals are here. The complex systems are here. All these things got here somehow: if not in a Darwinian fashion, then how?¹¹

Clearly Behe was swimming upstream when he began to challenge the establishment. The basis for his challenge centered on the enormous amount of detail of the cell at the biochemical level.

¹¹ Michael Behe, *Darwin's Black Box: The Biochemical Challenge to Evolution* (New York: The Free Press, 1996), 187.

The idea that this level of complexity and detail was the result of slow, successive, slight modifications over billions and billions of years did not seem at all plausible to him. Noted author and journalist Lee Strobel interviews Behe in *The Case for a Creator*:

Now we've probed the bottom of life, so to speak – we're at the level of molecules – and there's complexity all the way down. We've learned the cell is horrendously complicated, and that it's actually run by micro-machines of the right shape, the right strength, and the right interactions. The existence of these machines challenges a test that Darwin himself provided. Darwin said in *The Origin of Species*, "If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down." And that was the basis for my concept of irreducible complexity.¹²

This concept of irreducible complexity is the hypothesis that has set the scientific community on its ear. The concept as a whole is defined in the opening chapter of Behe's, *Darwin's Black Box*: "By irreducibly complex, I mean a single system composed of several well-matched, interacting parts that contribute to the basic function, wherein the removal of any one of the parts causes the system to effectively cease functioning."¹³ To further elucidate this principle, he uses the example of an ordinary household mechanism, the common mousetrap as noted by the respected philosopher Ronald H. Nash:

A mousetrap contains five essential parts: a wooden base, a holding bar, a spring, a hammer bar, and a catch. All of them must work together in order to catch a mouse. If just one of these parts is missing, the mousetrap cannot do its job. In the case of an irreducibly complex machine, all parts must be present. Imagine a person who gathers the various parts of a mousetrap when he first to catch the mouse using only the wood base. When he fails, he then tries to catch a mouse by placing the spring on top of the base; and so on. Obviously, the mousetrap must be completely assembled before it can work. A mousetrap cannot come into existence over a long period of time as a result of tiny changes in a series of predecessors. It must be assembled with all of its components as part of the system.¹⁴

¹² Michael Behe, *Darwin's Black Box: The Biochemical Challenge to Evolution* (New York: The Free Press, 1996), 39.

¹³ Lee Strobel, *The Case for a Creator: A Journalist Investigates Scientific Evidence That Points Toward God* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2004), 197.

¹⁴ Ronald H. Nash, *Life's Ultimate Questions, An Introduction to Philosophy* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1999), 301-302.

This illustration beautifully and simply paints a clear picture of this controversial hypothesis. While the mousetrap is an unambiguous and convincing illustration, it is still just that, an illustration. As any good scientist would ask, “where’s the scientific proof of this hypothesis?” Behe goes on to explain one of the most enlightening, amazing, and vivid substantiations of his proposition, the bacterial flagellum. A person washes their hands with the soap sitting near the sink’s edge. As this person reaches for the pump, he sees the words Anti-Microbial Hand-Wash scrolled across the forefront of the bottle. Microorganisms are everywhere. This is due, much in part, to their mobility. Fascinatingly enough, these microorganisms are highly mobile in the right environment. Viewing just about any sample of water under a microscope reveals these microorganisms “motoring” to and fro in their aqueous dominion. The ability of these tiny bacterial creatures to move about is a marvel of modern science. Fazale Rana details this marvel of engineering:

The *bacterial flagellum* has become the “poster child” for Intelligent Design. The flagellum looks like a whip and extends from the bacterial cell surface. Some bacterial have only a single flagellum, other posses several. Rotation of the flagellum allows the bacterial cell to navigate its environment in response to various chemical signals. An ensemble of over forty different kinds of proteins makes up the typical bacterial flagellum. These proteins function in concert as a literal rotary motor. The bacterial flagellum’s components stand as direct analogs to the parts of a man-made motor, including a rotor, stator, drive shaft, bushing, universal joint, and propeller. The bacterial flagellum is essentially a molecular-sized electrical motor. The flow of positively charged hydrogen ions through the bacterial inner membrane powers the flagellum’s rotation.¹⁵

Rana goes on to highlight a captivating link between the information of DNA discussed earlier and the bacterial flagellum’s composition:

The production of the bacterial flagellum resembles a well-orchestrated manufacturing process. Its assembly pathway displays an exquisite molecular logic that results in the orderly production of this particular motor. Each step in the process seems to have been planned with subsequent steps in mind. The information required to produce the more than forty proteins that make up the bacterial flagellum resides with the

¹⁵ Fazale Rana, *The Cell’s Design; How Chemistry Reveals the Creator’s Artistry* (Grand Rapids: Baker Books, 2008), 70-71.

bacteria's DNA. In bacteria, genes specifying proteins involved in the same cellular processes often lie next to one another along the DNA molecule.¹⁶

This is further compelling evidence of the unbelievably complex nature of the DNA informational process linked directly to the premise of irreducibly complex systems. Having explained this on a cursory level, it would be beneficial to understand the way in which the motor of the bacterial flagellum is irreducibly complex. William Dembski and Jonathan Wells explain the flagellum as an irreducibly complex system:

The minimal functional requirements of a flagellum, if it is going to do a bacterium any good at all in propelling it through its watery environment up a nutrition gradient, is that the whip-like tail (or filament) rotate bidirectionally and extremely fast. Flagella of known bacteria spin at rates well above 10,000 rpm (actually closer to 20,000 rpm, and even as high as 100,000 rpm). Anything substantially less than this will prevent a bacterium from overcoming the disorienting effects of Brownian motion and this prevent it from finding the concentrations of nutrients it needs to survive, reproduce, and flourish.¹⁷

Based upon this and many other convincing arguments the bacterial flagellum is no doubt an irreducibly complex system. If one aspect of this brilliantly designed efficient motor were to be removed the flagellum and the bacterium as whole would cease to exist.

The bacterial flagellum is but one of the many complex systems that all scientists agree exists on a biochemical level. If the existence of these complex systems is so readily accepted, one must wonder what prohibits the scientific community from accepting the overwhelming evidence of Behe's case. Rather than a matter of the evidence under-girding the conclusion, the already locked-in conclusions of the Darwinian, naturalistic, & materialistic camps manipulate the evidence in a fashion that in no logical way resembles science. Once presuppositions are let loose, the evidence of DNA information and irreducible complexity will emphatically provide

¹⁶ Ibid., 74.

¹⁷ William Dembski and Jonathan Wells, *The Design of Life: Discovering Signs of Intelligence in Biological Systems* (Dallas: The Foundation for Thought and Ethics, 2008), 150.

the necessary momentum that will continue to swing the pendulum of man's origins in the direction of creationism.

The Cell Speaks: An Automated City

To be fair to Darwin, he did not possess the information that the scientific community has available to it today. The development of powerful microscopes has unlocked the mystery of the cell. According to Dembski and Wells, under the microscopes that were available to Darwin the cell appeared to be a disorderly collection of blobs and particles that unseen forces continually toss in all directions.¹⁸ Darwin had no concept of what lie beneath the surface. The electron microscope has unleashed an amazing world which at times defies explanation. As previously detailed, the cell has enormous information capabilities as well as numerous complex systems and sub-systems. However, these two facets of the cell only begin to scratch the surface of all the multi-layered structures and capabilities of the cell. The cell in many ways functions just like a miniature city. Dembski and Wells again provide a clear explanation of this phenomenon:

As we watch the strangely purposeful activities of these uncanny machines, we quickly realize that despite all our accumulated knowledge in the natural and engineering sciences, the task of designing even the most basic components of the cell's molecular machinery, the protein, is completely beyond our present capacity. Yet the life of the cell depends of the integrated activities of numerous different protein molecules, most of which work in integrated complexes with other proteins. In touring the cell, we see that nearly every feature of our own advanced technologies has its analogue inside the cell.¹⁹

The "disorderly blobs" of the 19th century have given way to the detail and intricacy of the common eukaryotic cell (cells with nuclei). These cells are in no way disorderly or blobs. They are indeed structured and multifaceted. Behe explains that the cell is much like a house:

Just like a house has a kitchen, laundry room, bedroom, and bathroom, a cell has specialized areas partitioned off for discrete tasks. These areas include the nucleus (where the DNA resides), the mitochondria (which produce the cell's energy), the

¹⁸ William Dembski and Jonathan Wells, *The Design of Life: Discovering Signs of Intelligence in Biological Systems* (Dallas: The Foundation for Thought and Ethics, 2008), 208.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 208-209.

endoplasmic reticulum (which possesses proteins), the Golgi Apparatus (a way station for proteins being transferred elsewhere), the lysosome (the cell's garbage disposal unit), secretory vesicles (which store cargo before it must be sent out of the cell), and peroxisome (which helps metabolize fats). Each compartment is sealed off from the rest of the cell by its own membrane, just as a room is separated from the rest of the house by its walls and door. The membranes themselves can also be considered separate compartments, because the cell places materials into membranes that are not found elsewhere.²⁰

Each one of these subunits is critical to the cell functioning as it should. If in a given city the waste management facilities were to all go on strike, the city would eventually be overrun with waste and trash. In the exact same way if the lysosome of the cell were to cease functioning the cell would eventually be riddled with waste eventually approaching a level of toxicity which would cause the death of the cell. To bolster the idea of the cell as an automated city, the cell has a highly complex transportation system. This transportation system is crucial to the cell's ability to survive and reproduce. This system moves proteins and the components of proteins within the cell. If a city were to shut down all modes of transportation which move the necessities of life such as food to distinct areas of the city, then chaos would ensue. The same would be for the cell if the transportation systems were to not function as they do. One of the primary and crucial jobs of this transportation system is to enable the process of protein synthesis or gene expression.²¹ Meyer summarizes this process:

Molecular biologists describe the process of protein synthesis, or gene expression, as a two-stage process of information transfer involving many smaller discrete steps and many molecular machines. This process proceeds along chains of nucleotides triplets (the genetic message) are first copied during a process known as transcription and then *transported* (by molecular messenger mRNA) to a complex organelle called a ribosome. At the ribosome site, the genetic message is then translated with the aid of a suite of adapted molecules called transfer RNAs to produce growing amino acid chains – chains that fold into the functional proteins the cell needs to survive.²²

²⁰ Michael Behe, *Darwin's Black Box: The Biochemical Challenge to Evolution* (New York: The Free Press, 1996), 102.

²¹ Stephen C. Meyer, *Signature in the Cell: DNA and the Evidence of Intelligent Design* (New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 2009), 122.

²² *Ibid.*, 122.

This process would look much like a manufacturing plant with a system of import and export aiding the development of these protein structures.

The brief investigation of just a few of the cells functional capabilities reveals another impressive piece of evidence. The cell, as an automated city, declares an immeasurable amount of intrinsic design. To assign time, chance, or necessity as the perpetrators of this phenomenon is simply preposterous and nonsensical. Having detailed the cells' ability to clean itself of waste, to transport necessities, and to manufacture the items needed for sustenance and reproduction, it really is simple to survey the breadth of the evidence declaring without hesitation, there is a force at work who cares greatly for its creative work.

The Most Logical Conclusion

For a moment return to the court case from the prologue. The criminal was accused and convicted of a crime which no one witnessed. As was mentioned, the evidence was overwhelming for the jury to return a guilty verdict in under 6 hours. This man had unlawfully entered a home with an assault weapon unleashing a three-round burst killing 2 people. The case was closed. In an ironic twist of fate, the evidence lashed back with a three-round burst of its' own. The fingerprint evidence, the DNA evidence, and the ballistic evidence provided the "death-blow" which would seal his fate forever.

On 24 November 1859, one man unleashed a crucial assault which would change the course of history. Bolstered by science, Charles Darwin gave a free reign to a new ideology changing the landscape of science and religion. However, in an ironic twist of fate, the Darwinian hypothesis, once bolstered by science, is now crumbling at its hands. The scientific evidence brought about by advances in technology has eroded the outer shell of Darwinism leaving only the broken inner sanctum of dogma under-girded by a colossal leap of faith.

For the purpose of the exposition, the evidence speaks loud and clear. The evidence of molecular messages, irreducible complexity, and the cell as an automated city has struck at the core of this belief system. This three-round burst has inflicted an incurable wound which will eventually lead to the extinction of this antiquated philosophy. Mankind and all life are absolutely the result of an architect! However, there is a question which arises from the ashes of the Darwinian hypothesis. If there is a designer, what is the identity of this creator?

After ruling out deism, pantheism, and polytheism, Lee Strobel answers this essential question: “In contrast, however, the portrait of the Creator that emerges from the scientific data is uncannily consistent with the description of the God whose identity is spelled out in the pages of the Bible.”²³ To augment this concept the words of the Bible penetrate the mind and soul, from Romans chapter 1: “20 For since the creation of the world His invisible attributes, His eternal power and divine nature, have been clearly seen, being understood through what has been made, so that they are without excuse. 21 For even though they knew God, they did not honor Him as God, or give thanks; but they became futile in their speculations, and their foolish heart was darkened.”²⁴ (NASB) The Bible provides the cogent concise explanation of the essence of this investigation. The Lord God spoke to the prophet Jeremiah in chapter 1: “4 Now the word of the Lord came to me saying, 5 “Before I formed you in the womb I knew you, and before you were born I consecrated you; I have appointed you a prophet to the nations.”²⁵ (NASB) The majesty, love, and care expressed in these holy words illustrate the fashion in which man was created. The book of Genesis explains the true origins of all things including mankind. When

²³ Lee Strobel, *The Case for a Creator: A Journalist Investigates Scientific Evidence That Points Toward God* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2004), 284.

²⁴ Spiros Zodhiates, Th.D., *The Hebrew-Greek Key Word Study Bible: New American Standard Bible*, (United States of America: AMG International, Inc., 1984 and 1990), 1486.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 985.

God finished each day of His creative work, He said it was good. However, on the last day He did not say it was good. He said something else in Genesis 1:26-31:

26 Then God said, "Let Us make man in Our image, according to Our likeness; and let them rule over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the sky and over the cattle and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creeps on the earth." 27 And God created man in His own image, in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them. 28 And 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." 29 Then God said, "Behold, I have given you every plant yielding seed that is on the surface of all the earth, and every tree which has fruit yielding seed; it shall be food for you; 30 and to every beast of the earth and to every bird of the sky and to everything that moves on the earth which has life, I have given every green plant for food "; and it was so. 31 And God saw all that He had made, and behold, *it was very good.*²⁶ (NASB)

He said it was very good. The author who penned the DNA code, the master-craftsman who designed the complexity of the cell, and the civil engineer who meticulously planned the automated city know as the human cell is the God of the Bible. On the sixth day He created mankind with the intention of ruling over all that He made just for them. He said this following the creation of man and woman, "it was very good!" Therefore, as all the particulars are consumed and internalized, one is forced to feel a sense of thankfulness and awe knowing that God did indeed forge mankind as the "Crown-jewel" of His majestic, beautiful, intricate, and unfathomable creative work. This is simply the most logical conclusion. Case closed.

²⁶ Ibid., 3.

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