

## Behind The Scientific Community

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, something began to occur. It was as if a supernatural phenomenon emerged focusing on the scientific community in an effort to disprove the existence of God among some of the most renowned scientists at the time. These are some highlights.

1. **James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879)** a Scottish mathematical physicist renowned for unifying the theories of electricity, magnetism, and light into a single mathematical framework: his now-famous Maxwell's equations. His groundbreaking work predicted electromagnetic waves, like radio waves, and laid the foundation for modern physics, with his insights considered as significant as those of Newton and Einstein. Beyond electromagnetism, he also made key contributions to statistical thermodynamics and the kinetic theory of gases and presented the first durable color photograph. He is often mentioned in the same breath as Newton and Einstein for his work, which provided a unifying vision for physics
2. **Michelson-Morley conducted experiments in 1887** to measure the speed of light, which they concluded is constant @ 186,000 mps. However, the results of their work paved the way as another physicist working on the work of James Maxwell in the development of the theory of special relativity. Of course, this was Albert Einstein. While Einstein's general relativity theory had merit, it didn't fully explain everything about the universe. Scientists continue to work on proving these theories.
3. **Albert Einstein in 1915** published his "General Theory of Relativity", his attempt to explain gravity not as a force, but as a curvature of spacetime caused by mass and energy. Massive objects warp the fabric of spacetime around them, and other objects follow the curves in spacetime, which we perceive as gravity. This theory led to predictions like gravitational waves and the existence of black holes.  
  
Einstein initially believed in a static universe and introduced the "cosmological constant" to counteract gravity and keep it from collapsing.
4. **Albert Einstein visited Edwin Hubble at the Mount Wilson Observatory in 1931.** This visit was pivotal for Einstein, who, after witnessing the data of Hubble's observations, called Einstein's earlier "resistance to an expanding cosmos" his "greatest blunder" and accepted the evidence for an *expanding universe*.
5. **The Miller-Urey experiment, conducted in 1953**, included using simple "carbon-containing" compounds and gasses believed to simulate primitive earth's atmosphere, and although the results produced simple "amino acids" seeming to support their "materialist atheist" theory that organic compounds could be generated from inorganic compounds, i.e., abiogenesis, the theory that life originally arose from non-living matter. However, the overwhelming majority of the scientific community questioned the conditions, chemical composition and timing of their experiment. To begin with, the ingredients they began with contained carbon-based materials, the fundamental elements of living compounds, carbon.
6. **The Big Bang Theory** was primarily proposed by Georges Lemaître, a Belgian physicist, mathematician, and a Catholic priest, who suggested that the universe expands from an initial, single point, which he termed the "primeval atom".

(Supported by Hubble's observations earlier)

### **Singularity:**

7. **Roger Penrose 1965** published "Gravitational Collapse and Space-Time Singularities," saying singularities are an inevitable consequence of gravitational collapse.

**Penrose** and **Stephen Hawking** came up with the **singularity theorems**, which led to the Big Bang singularity, opposite of expanding, collapsing.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penrose%E2%80%93Hawking\\_singularity\\_theorems#:~:text=Hawking's%20singularity%20theorem%20is%20for,the%20inflating%20region%20of%20spacetime](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penrose%E2%80%93Hawking_singularity_theorems#:~:text=Hawking's%20singularity%20theorem%20is%20for,the%20inflating%20region%20of%20spacetime))

Between Hubble's work, Einstein's reversal, and now the reality that pointed to the origin of all things coming from a single point, a singularity of nothing, it seemed another supernatural force was at work to demolish the "materialistic atheist" scientific worldview.

During this same period, from another corner of the scientific community, another major discovery occurred, as if to demolish the "materialistic atheistic" theories put forth.

8. **James Watson and Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA in 1953**, with crucial contributions from Rosalind Franklin and Maurice Wilkins. This discovery of complex molecular biological biochemical compounds within each cell storing genetic information is and like digitally transmitting code via thousands of protein molecules passed on, signaling all the cell's activities, revolutionized biology. This was the second torpedo shock to the "materialistic atheistic" community.

(<https://www.chemguide.co.uk/organicprops/aminoacids/dna1.html>)

### **The final blow; the universally accepted laws and language of mathematics.**

9. **Douglas Axe, PhD, is the director of Biologic Institute, in 2004** published his work on the probability theory to challenge the idea of undirected evolution as a sufficient explanation for the origin of complex biological structure.

**Mathematics:** Probability is the branch of mathematics concerning numerical descriptions of how likely an event is to occur, or how likely it is that a proposition is true. The probability of an event is a number between 0 and 1, where, roughly speaking, 0 indicates impossibility of the event and 1 indicates certainty."

Since we're considering DNA composed of protein molecules, let's start there.

The probability of a single protein molecule to spontaneously together is one chance in ( $10^{164}$ ); 10 x 164 zeros after it. (too large a number to show here)

Each protein is made of (on average) 300 to 400 amino acids and there are 20 different amino acids that make up all of life.

Factor in that there are at least 20,000 proteins in a single strand of DNA, the deoxyribonucleic acid molecule, an essential building block of all living things on earth within each cell. Next, we'd have to factor in that there are ~3 billion DNA molecules in each human on earth. Then factor in that DNA molecules are "in pairs".

The complexity and conditions to generate and support DNA by sheer random chance of achieving human life on earth? The probability of such numbers does not even exist.

Then we must ask, how long would it take for all these impossibilities to occur by chance?

These same "scientists" claim that the universe has only been in existence for 14 billion years and the earth only 4.5 billion years. Even if by random chance of one in  $(10^{164})$ , which is 10 with 164 zeros after, we'd still have to factor in that there are 20,000 more zeros in a single DNA molecule. A typical "eukaryotic" cell (a complex cell that contains a true, membrane-bound nucleus and other specialized, membrane-bound organelles, such as mitochondria) contains an estimated 100 trillion  $(10^{14})$  molecules. This number varies depending on the cell type, size, and metabolic activity. These molecules include a wide range of biological macromolecules like proteins, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, lipids, as well as water and other inorganic compounds.

This is absolutely mindboggling for any rational-minded person, scientist or otherwise to even consider that even the simplest forms of the building blocks of life came together by chance just to support "materialistic atheistic" mindless abiogenesis. It's preposterous.

### **FINALLY:**

10. **Dr. Wolfgang Smith in 2020**, physicist, in his book, *The End of Quantum Reality* critiques aspects of Einstein's theory of general relativity, particularly its materialistic and reductionist approach. Smith engaged with Einstein's theory of general relativity from a unique perspective, particularly regarding its implications for understanding reality and the relationship between the physical and the metaphysical. He critiques the tendency to reduce all objective reality to quantitative terms, arguing that it stems from a "Cartesian bifurcation" that separates thought and extension. Smith's philosophy, influenced by traditionalism and perennialism, emphasizes the importance of qualities alongside quantities, suggesting that a holistic understanding of reality requires acknowledging both.

In essence: Smith's critique of general relativity suggesting Einstein's theory focuses on the mathematical and physical aspects of gravity and spacetime only, while Smith points to a broader philosophical perspective, which emphasizes the importance of qualitative and metaphysical dimensions of reality in the cosmos.