Information: A Demonstration of Intelligence

For life to exist, an information system is needed to produce and regulate all of life's functions. Since any life system is battling the Second Law (entropy), the system must be able to repair itself and accurately copy itself for a new generation to exist. How cells do that is bound in the nucleus of the cell in a bundle of information rich chemicals called nucleotides. They form a building block in long chains all linked together by a sugar molecules. Two polynucleotide chains coil around each other for form a double helix carrying genetic instructions for development, functions, growth, and reproduction for all known living organisms and many viruses. This information is bound in a molecule called DNA or deoxyribonucleic acid.

Every information system requires a mind directing the process, processes, and a means of passing information to another system. The most basic ingredient to information is that it requires someone to create and organize it. It requires a brain! A bundle of information simply says, "Someone who is intelligent amassed this information in this place." It speaks of a Creator.

When you look at a beautiful skyscraper, it becomes obvious that someone of great intelligence, training, and creativity designed it, and others with great skill put together all the pieces to construct it. And it also requires systems to heat or cool it and maintain it. It would be ludicrous to think that a skyscraper came into existence without an intelligent designer and builder. If you added time to the equation, then the possibility is even more remote, for time is an enemy of organization. Life is millions of times more complex that a building and to think it came into being by rote chance is equally ludicrous.

DNA was first identified by Swiss chemist, Johann Friedrich Miescher in 1860.[1] However, it took more than 80 years for its importance to be fully realized. And even today, more than 150 years after it was first discovered, exciting research and technology continue to offer more insight and better understand the importance of DNA. In modern times, James Watson and Francis Crick, evolutionary scientists, discovered the structure of DNA in 1953. As scientists have probed the amazing double helix of DNA, they continue to discover more about it's amazing characteristics and qualities.

Evolutionists have long claimed that only 3% of the information in DNA was useful in protein synthesis and in replication. They have long claimed that 97% or more of it is useless leftovers of evolution and have called it "junk DNA." But if we were created by a super-intelligent Creator, why would He create a bunch of junk when we are "fearfully and wonderfully made?" In 1994, founder of *Creations* magazine, Carl Wieland wrote, "Creationists have long suspected that "junk DNA" will all turn out to have a function."[2]

In January, 2013, scientists embarked on a research project entitled ENCODE (Encyclopedia of DNA Elements) and they published 30 papers in two phases, revealing that most of our DNA is functional and effectively killed the evolutionary idea that nearly all our DNA is "junk."[3]

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[1]https://www.google.com/search?q=when+was+dna+discovered&oq=when+was+DNA+discovered&aqs=chrome.0.0i457j0l2j0i395j0i22i30i395l6.5211j1j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8

[2] https://creation.com/dazzling-dna

[3] Williams, A., Astonishing DNA complexity update, July 2007; creation.com/dnaupdate.

The research involved over 440 scientists in 32 institutes performing over 1,600 experiments.[4] They found that over 80% of the human DNA does *something*, although the details of what it does mostly remain to be determined. Less than 2% of the DNA codes for proteins; the rest turns out to be like a huge control panel, with *millions* of switches that turn protein-producing genes on or off. And different cells have different switch settings, because they need different parts of the DNA to be active. *Discover* magazine's website reported:[5]

"And what's in the remaining 20 percent? Possibly not junk either, according to Ewan Birney, the project's Lead Analysis Coordinator and self-described 'cat-herder-in-chief'. He explains that ENCODE only looked at 147 types of cells, and the human body has a few thousand. A given part of the genome might control a gene in one cell type, but not others. If every cell is included, functions may emerge for the phantom proportion. 'It's likely that 80 percent will go to 100 percent,' says Birney. 'We don't really have any large chunks of redundant DNA. This metaphor of junk isn't that useful.'"[6]

DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) – the minutest complexity of life

DNA exists in every single cell. You have one hundred or so trillion cells in your body. Every one of those cells has a little physical strip of DNA. It is a coiled copy of coded information.

There are 46 segments in that little coil. Twenty-three of those came from your father and twenty-three of those came from your mother to make the 46. At the moment of conception, a fertilized human egg is about the size of a pin head. Yet, it contains information equivalent to about six billion "chemical letters." This is enough to fill 1000 books, 500 pages thick with print so small that you would need a microscope to read it.[7] DNA determines exactly how every single cell in your body is to function throughout your entire life. The information embedded into the DNA molecule provides the instructions for all of the cell's life functions. To the right is what a segment of a DNA molecule looks like…

If the 46 segments of DNA in just one of your cells we uncoiled and stretched out, it would be seven feet long. It would be really thin. It would be so thin that we couldn't see it under an electron microscope. But if it were stretched out it would be seven feet long. If all of the DNA in your body were stretched out and connected together, it would stretch from here to the moon one and a half million times. Pretty incredible you are, huh? If all this very densely coded information were placed in typewritten form, it would fill the Grand Canyon 50 times.[8] That's how fearfully and wonderfully you are made (Psalm 139:4).

In digital systems like DNA which are very complex, programmers can build into it a very complex error correcting process which makes the entire system thousands of times more complex. But the DNA

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[4] Ibid.
[5] Yong, E., ENCODE: the rough guide to the human genome, in the 'Not Exactly Rocket Science' blog; blogs.discovermagazine.com/notrocketscience/2012/09/05/encode-the-rough-guide-to-the-human-genome/
[6] Ibid.
[7] http://xwalk.ca/origin2.html
[8] Ibid.

molecule has built-in redundancy. The same packet of information which is called a gene is often located in more than one place in the strand of DNA. So, if one gene becomes corrupted with an information error, the backup gene will take over the function of that gene. This is extremely sophisticated system design.

Within the system of information is two processes called transcription and translation. The information resides on the DNA molecule, but that information must be transferred to other locations in the cell to become useful. A system must be present to read or obtain the information in the DNA and transfer that information (transcription), and another system must be able to take the information and convert it into useful activities that form the building block of life (translation). All the structures of the cell, chemicals used to keep it alive, and all the functions of the human body are controlled by the information found in the DNA molecule.

In other words, information found in the DNA must be translated to other parts of the cell and those processes must be controlled and directed by that information. Both systems must be in place at the same time for the entire process to function. Neither could have evolved independently. They are irreducible and interdependent complex systems.

"The origin of the genetic code presents formidable unsolved problems. The coded information in the nucleotide sequence is meaningless without the translation machinery, but the specification for his machinery is itself coded in the DNA. Thus without the machinery the information is meaningless, but without the coded information, the machinery cannot be produced. This presents a paradox of the 'chicken and egg' variety, and attempts to solve it have so far been sterile."[9]

I'm sure you have heard of Morse Code. It was and continues to be used to communicate from one location to another information by using dashes (long sound) and dots (short sound). Dot, dot, dot stand for an S. Dash, Dash, Dah is an O. By clicking on an electromagnetic key, a person can click dots and dashes across many miles and another person at the end of the line can read those as letters, forming words, forming sentences. Both persons, the one transmitting the message, and the one receiving the message, must know the code for the system to work. If you were on the receiving end of the sounds and did not know the code, the clicks of the telegraph key would be senseless to you. You would not understand a thing.

In the same way, the transmitter within the cell is the DNA located in the nucleus. The receiver located outside the nucleus (in a ribosome) must know the code to make sense of the information. Both the transmitter and receiver had to be designed with this ability to transmit and receive or the system could be senseless. It's like languages. The person writing a book, and the person reading the book both must know the same language. If you hand a book in English to a person who only speaks German will result in total lack of understanding. Both the author (DNA) and the reader (RNA) must speak the same language for the system to function.

It is like a CD disk. Information is bound on the disk, but you cannot access the information unless you have a CD player that can read the information and translate it to sight or sound. Neither the CD nor the player can do anything without the other as a part of the system. They form an irreducible and complex system.

[9] John Walton, "Organization and the Origin of Life" Origins, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1977, pp. 30-31.

Computer programmers and information engineers know that language conventions will not, cannot, and do not arise by chance. Every computer programmer knows that chance must be eliminated if one is to successfully write code. In fact, chance is the very antithesis of information. Programmers try to anticipate every possible error that could occur with the user or the coding to prevent or eliminate a wrong result.

Evolutionist believe that the random shuffling of nucleotides for millions of years supposedly produced not only the DNA molecule and its extremely complex code but the code which governs the storage and retrieval of the information it carries as well. They simply believe in a fairy tale. While they see it as highly improbable, they consider billions of years of time as the solution to their problem.

The problem is that the addition of prolonged time periods does not increase the likelihood of spontaneously derived information. They must account for how the laws of thermodynamics and chemical equilibrium demand that all systems tend toward disorder with the advance of time. Specifically the second law demands that the total amount of information in a closed system decreases as time advances. Another way of saying it is that information stored on magnetic tapes, pages of books, or sequences in the DNA code ALWAYS degrades. As time advances, DNA molecules collect informational errors or mutations and the organism eventually dies. Ink fades on ancient scrolls. Old recordings become filled with informational noise. In every case, time ALWAYS results in the loss of information, not an increase.[10]

Evolution demands just the opposite. To change from a one-celled creature over billions of years into a complex man requires a million-fold increase in information stored in the DNA of each cell. Evolutionists believe that information increases over time without any intelligent guidance; it increases by rote chance. Such thinking flies in the face of everything we know about the effects of time on stored information.

Sir Fred Hoyle and Chandra Wickramasinghe, in their book, *Evolution from Space*, said:

> "From the beginning of this book we have emphasized the enormous information content of even the simplest living systems. ***The information cannot in our view be generated by what are often called 'natural' processes***, as for instance through meteorological and chemical processes occurring at the surface of a lifeless planet. As well as a suitable physical and chemical environment, a large initial store of information was also needed [for the origin of life]. ***We have argued that the requisite information came from an 'intelligence,' the beckoning spectre***."[11]

Hoyle and Wickramasinghe are evolutionists, but rather than admit that God (intelligent being) created, they propose that the first life forms were transported to Earth from single-celled spores delivered from interstellar space. They call this theory “Directed Panspermia” and it asserts that interstellar spores evolved into all the life forms on earth.

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[10] http://xwalk.ca/origin2.html

[11] Sire Fred Hoyle and Chandra Wickramasinghe, Evolution from Space: A Theory of Cosmic Creationism (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1981), pg. 150.

Scientists recognize there are only two options for the origin of life on planet earth: intelligent design of a Creator or spontaneous biogenesis.[12] Yet, evolutionists know that life does not spontaneously generate, and time is the enemy. So rather than admit to life coming from a Supreme Being, they again resort to other fairy tales of life coming from another solar system. They will not face the fact that information requires a mind to be collected. And even if aliens dumped some spores on the earth, the increase in the information to create new systems by chance is beyond the realm of probability. The information found in DNA is so complex, that it boggles the mind that it could even exist, apart from the mind of a Creator.

DNA displays the hand of an intelligent and powerful Creator.

CHECK THIS OUT! ***Origins: Design in DNA***

CHECK THIS OUT! **How complex is DNA and Where did the Information in DNA come from?**

[12] http://xwalk.ca/origin2.html

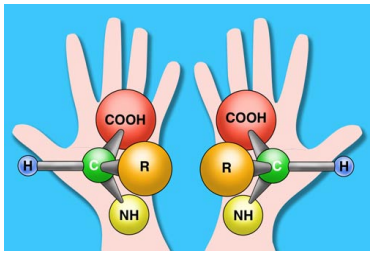
What is the Probability of a Chance Beginning?

Evolution teaches our children that about 4.5 billion years ago, all the chemicals necessary for life were swirling around in a vast primordial soup. Lightning struck, or some force sparked a collision of just the right chemicals, and they bound together to form simple amino acids. The accidental collisions continued, and simple amino acids formed more complex amino acids, and eventually proteins were born. Simple cells spontaneously generated from the soup, and the force of natural selection coupled with the change agents of mutations advanced the evolution of all life we see today. Let's look at how realistic this claim is.

Nobel prize–winning scientist George Wald once wrote,

However improbable we regard this event [evolution], or any of the steps it involves, given enough time, it will almost certainly happen at least once [...]. Time is the hero of the plot [...] . Given so much time, the impossible becomes possible, the possible becomes probable, the probable becomes virtually certain. One only has to wait; time itself performs miracles.[13]

In the case of protein formation, the statement "given enough time" is not valid. When we look at the mathematical probabilities of even a small protein (100 amino acids) assembling by random chance, it is beyond anything that has ever been observed.



Like our hands, amino acids come in two shapes. They are composed of the same atoms (components) but are mirror images of each other, called left-handed amino acids and right-handed amino acids. Handedness is an important concept because all amino acids that make up proteins in living things are 100% left-handed. Right-handed amino acids are never found in proteins. In fact, right-handed proteins would be poisonous to the life of a cell. If a protein were assembled with just one right-handed amino acid, the protein's function would be totally lost and the organism would die.

What is the probability of ever getting one small protein of 100 left-handed amino acids? (An average protein has at least 300 amino acids in it—all left-handed.) To assemble just 100 left-handed amino acids (far shorter than the average protein) would be the same probability as getting 100 heads in a row when flipping a coin. In order to get 100 heads in a row, we would have to flip a coin 10^{30} times (this is 10x10, 30 times). This is such an astounding improbability that there would not be enough time in the whole history of the universe (even according to evolutionary timeframes) for this to happen.

According to the laws of probability, if the chance of an event occurring is smaller than 1 : 10^{50}, then the event will never occur (this is equal to 1 divided by 10^{50} and is a very small number).

[13] https://todayinsci.com/W/Wald_George/WaldGeorge-Quotations.htm#:~:text=However%20improbable%20we%20regard%20this,time%20itself%20performs%20the%20miracles.

What have scientists calculated the probability to be of an average- size protein occurring naturally? Walter Bradley, Ph.D. materials science, and Charles Thaxton, Ph.D. chemistry, calculated that the probability of amino acids forming into a protein is[14]

1:4.9 x 10^{191}

Sir Fred Hoyle, Ph.D. astronomy, and Chandra Wickramasinghe, Professor of Applied Math and Astronomy, calculated that the probability of getting one cell by naturalistic processes is[15]

1:1 x $10^{40,000}$

No matter how large the environment one considers, life cannot have had a random beginning. There are about two thousand enzymes, and the chance of obtaining them all in a random trial is only one part in $(10^{20})^{2000} = 10^{40,000}$, an outrageously small probability that could not be faced even if the whole universe consisted of organic soup.

According to Joseph Mastropaolo, Ph.D. and author of *Evolution is Biologically Impossible* wrote:," If these raw materials could be evolved at the same time, and if they were not more complex on average to evolve than the iso-1-cytochrome c molecule, and if these proteins were stacked at the cell's construction site, then we may make a gross underestimation of what the chances would be to evolve that first cell. That probability is one chance in more than $10^{4,478,296}$, a number that numbs the mind because it has 4,478,296 zeros.[16] Life was designed. It did not evolve. The certainty of these conclusions is $10^{4,478,296}$ (1 followed by 4,478,296 zeros) to one. This evidence suggests a Designer who designed and built the entire biosphere and, for it to function, the entire universe. [17]

This is the same chance as tossing a coin one billion times in the air and getting heads every single time! If a person tossed a coin every day for 12 hours, tossing the coin once every second, seven days a week, it would take 63.5 years to toss a coin one billion times and to get heads every time **is not possible.**

"*For since the creation of the world God's invisible qualities–his eternal power and divine nature–have been clearly seen, being understood from what has been made, so that men are without excuse…. Although they claimed to be wise, they became fools and exchanged the glory of the immortal God for images made to look like mortal man and birds and animals and reptiles*" (Romans 1:20,22-23)

[14] https://thinkingmatters.org.nz/2008/10/answering-objections-to-the-argument-from-evolution-part-2/
[15]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fred_Hoyle#:~:text=Published%20in%20his%201982%2F1984,was%20one%20in%201040%2C000.
[16] https://web.csulb.edu/~jmastrop/data2.html
[17] www.icr.org/article/evolution-biologically-impossible

CHECK THIS OUT! ***Origin: Probability of a Single Protein Forming by Chance***

The Story of Life

What makes a living organism different from a rock? You may say, a living organism is living, and a rock is dead. Actually, definitions of "living" can be of two different types in the scientific world. Molecular biologists say that something is living because it possesses genes. The evolutionists believe that one day billions of years ago, a naked gene (a packet of information) randomly was formed from chemicals floating in some chemical soup. This gene had two important properties: it could reproduce by copying itself and it could engage in some sort of chemical activity similar to eating. As time passed, mistakes were made in the copying process that made the gene become better at eating and especially reproducing. Those mistakes made the gene babies more likely to survive in the harsh environment of the soup. Eventually genes came together to form longer strands of genes. They learned how to make bodies which we now call "embryonic development."[18] Evolutionists believe that a "chicken is just an egg's way of making another egg."[19]

This whole idea of gene selectionism is an example of what is called "reductionism." Reductionists, as are evolutionists, believe that everything, including our minds, can be "reduced" to pure matter. They believe that life is matter and only matter. Life is what can be sensed and felt; it is only physical. It exists in the form of matter. Everything within every living thing is just a series of machines or robot

[18] Phillip E. Johnson, *Defeating Darwinism by Opening Minds,* p. 69.
[19] Ibid.

vehicles blindly programmed to preserve selfish molecules. A living thing is nothing more than the effort of those machines to make more living machines.

A creationists, while admitting that much of life can be explained on the molecular level by chemical descriptions, inserts an additional criteria to life: information. It takes a plan to direct chemical paths. Chemicals, apart from the information that directs them, can do nothing to create or maintain life.

It is like writing a book. Ten thousand monkeys randomly typing on a computer word processor can never write a book, no matter how much time you gave them. A book must have an author who uses his skills of intellect to place the letters, words, sentences, and paragraphs in just the write order to create a meaningful and inspiring book. Writing symbols on a piece of paper randomly will never create a book. There is a component to every book that is non-material: the intelligent author.

The Bible declares that "In the beginning, God created …." The author is God. The creation is the matter that God brought into existence out of nothing to form everything that exists. And in that matter, God created a way that the living organisms can recreate themselves; information is bound in each living cell to sustain life and reproduce itself. He placed the total sum of all the information needed to maintain life and allow life to reproduce itself. When He finished creating, creation was finished, and it was declared "very good." No new information was inserted into His creation once He completed it. Every eye color, skin color, hair color, every characteristic of all living things was placed in the first created creatures.

The laws that God created demonstrate that the world was complete following the creation. Within nature, scientists have observed that there are forces within nature that ALWAYS act the same way. From observation, every time a person drops something, it ALWAYS falls to the ground. From this observation, Newton proposed the law of gravitation. Since the days of creation, scientists have claimed that there are basically seven laws that the natural world "obeys" without exception.[20]

The Laws be broken down into "sub-laws." For example, the law of thermodynamics is typically broken down further into three fundamental laws: the first law, the second law, and third law. The first law of thermodynamics states no new energy is ever created or destroyed; it simply passes into or out of a system, but the system's energy remains constant. The second law states that energy as time advances becomes less organized. It is also called the law of entropy. The third law states that entropy stops at absolute zero. The laws of thermodynamics tell us that all the energy in the universe or within a living being had a beginning, and no new energy is being created. It also states that the universe is aging because energy is becoming less available because of entropy. It is also called the law of decay.

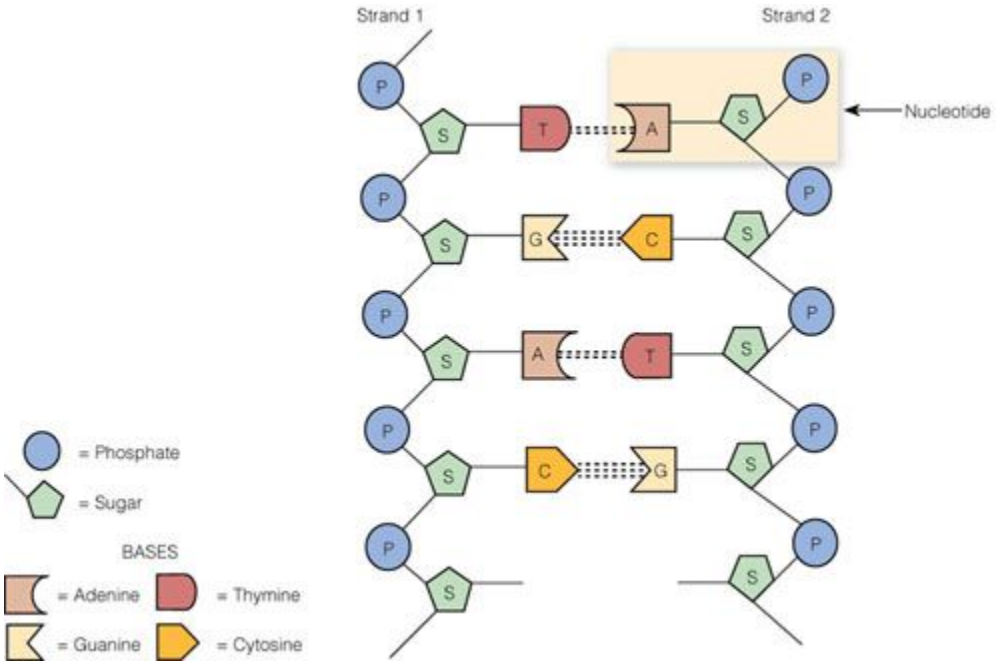
Information is NOT matter

Information is not reducible to matter but is a different kind of stuff altogether. It is not tangible; it cannot be touched. It cannot be placed in a test tube nor examined under a microscope. It is invisible. Yet, without information, the arrangement of matter becomes random and without purpose. A

[20] https://iep.utm.edu/lawofnat/

computer program is zeros and ones arranged in a certain order to cause the computer to respond in a certain way. Someone of intelligence must arrange the zeros and ones in the proper order to create a program. The zeros and ones are material, the arrangement of them demonstrates information.

Information also cannot be produced by chance. Here is what the strand of DNA in living things looks like:

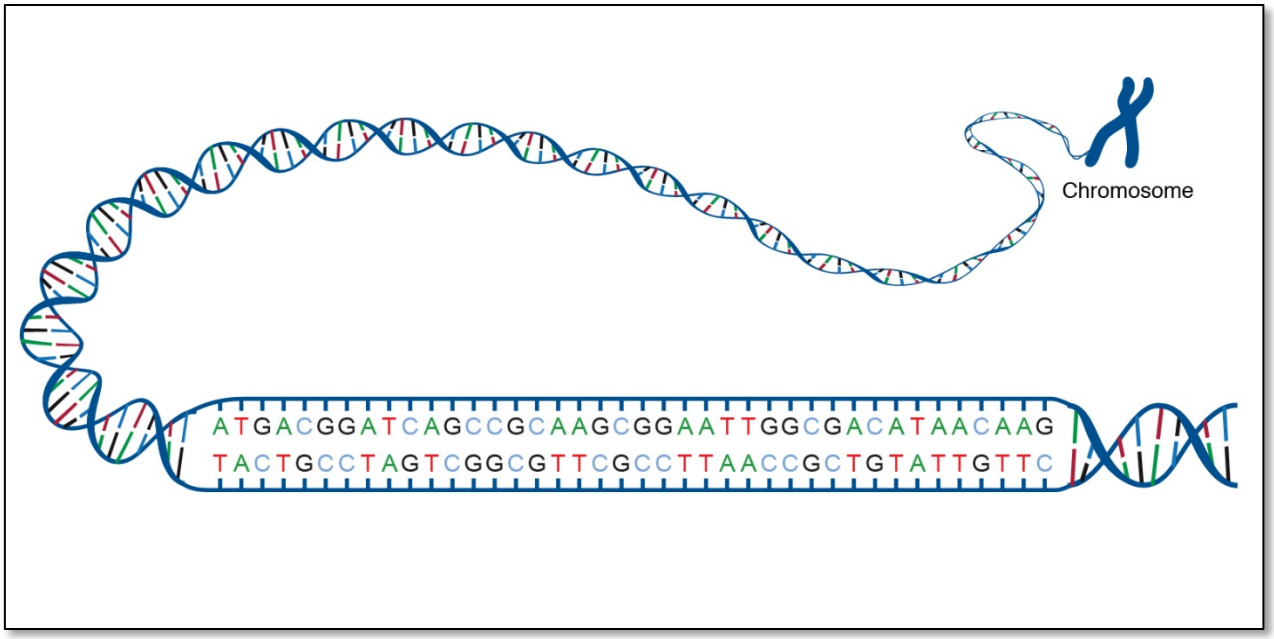


Notice the blue circles are a phosphate band, held together by sugar molecules (green). Each sugar molecule has a base unit attached to it, forming the interior or the DNA molecule. There are four types of base molecules, adenine, thymine, guanine, and cytosine. Notice that the shape of the thymine molecule will only attach (attract) an adenine molecule, and the guanine molecule will only attach to a cytosine molecule. The arrangement of these molecules within the strand, just as the arrangement of letters on this page, hold the information within the DNA molecule. A nucleotide is the base unit, sugar unit, and phosphate unit bonded together.

A gene in the DNA molecule is a collection of many of these nucleotides in a sequence that stores the information about life. It holds information about eye color, how to make a nose, or how to create or process proteins; it provides the information for everything that a living organism needs to reproduce and maintain life. The human DNA molecule contains about 20,000 genes in every cell in the body. They vary in size from a few hundred base units to over a million base units.[21]

The DNA molecule is twisted in a double helix which gives it strength. A very long strand of DNA, with thousands of genes within it, compose a chromosome. Every cell contains 46 chromosomes and holds

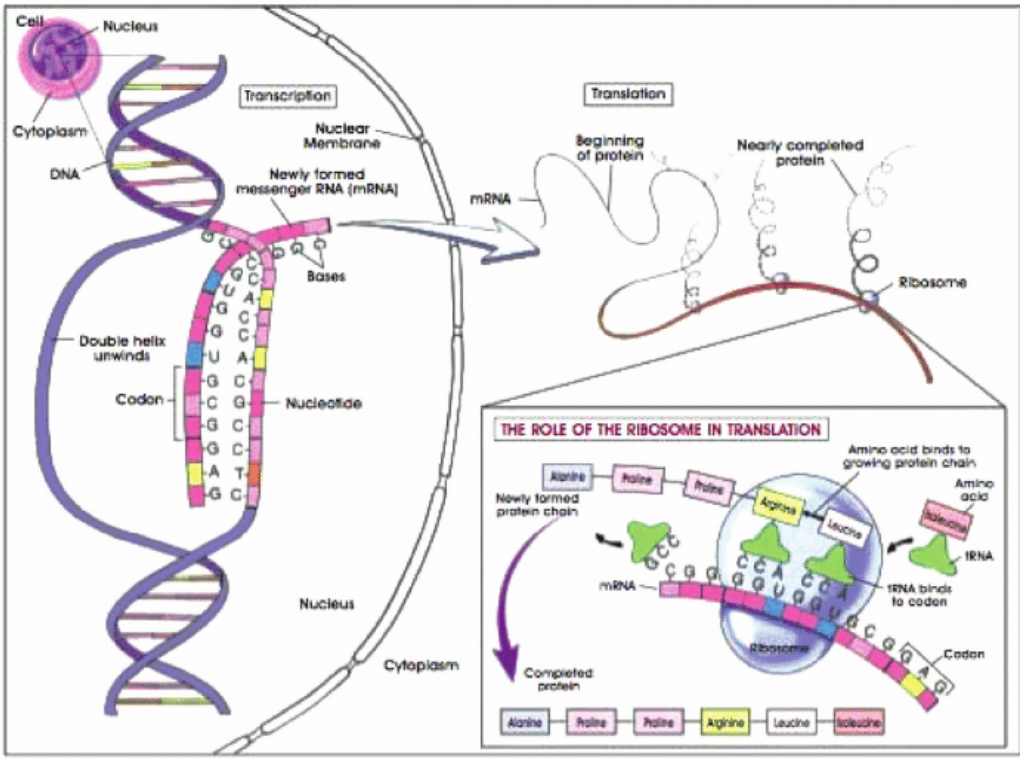
[21]https://www.google.com/search?q=gene&oq=gene&aqs=chrome..69i57j69i59l2j69i60l5.1023j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8



the information for all of life's processes. The information is found in the ORDER of the arrangement of the base units within a gene.

Above is a picture of a gene within a chromosome. As the DNA molecule is unwound, you can see the sequence of the bases in the interior of the molecule. A gene has many more bases in it than you see in the above illustration which is greatly simplified to gain a basic understanding of what a gene is.

As the order of symbols (letters) on this page communicates information to the reader, so the order of the bases in a gene communicate to the cell how to regulate and operate life functions. There are switches in the gene that turn on or off protein manufacturing. All proteins in your body are manufactured by each cell. You may eat protein, but that protein is broken down into molecules used to resynthesize the proteins needed in your body. The process of a cell making a protein is called transcription/translation or protein synthesis. Here is a diagram showing how complex the process is.



Basically, for a cell to make a protein, the DNA molecule unwinds to expose a section of bases (gene). A messenger RNA is assembled which reads the code (information) on the DNA nucleotides, and transfers the information out of the nucleus of the cell to a ribosome where is information is read. Transfer RNA assembles the amino acids into a pre-protein. When completed, information from the DNA provides information about how to fold the pre-protein into a functional protein. Then other information from the DNA tells the cell where to take the assembled protein. The entire process is extremely sophisticated and complex beyond our imagination.

When Darwin proposed the theory of evolution, the scientific world of his day knew little of the biochemistry of the cells. They thought that the cells were very simple components in living things, so the idea that various features caused by mutations and passed on by natural selection was possible. But modern biochemistry and molecular biology have demonstrated that the cell is an extremely complex molecular mechanism which has a sophisticated control system bound by a series of instructions found in DNA. How did these instructions get into the DNA? Certainly, not on their own. They were placed there by an extremely intelligent architect: God.

When scientists study molecular pathways, sometimes they find that they don't know how to get from point A to point B. They then create a black box. In other words, they don't know what is going on inside of the black box. For years, scientists did not know how the pathway of how vision was possible, or blood clotted. Since the growth of biochemistry, what went on in these black boxes has been discovered. Without the detailed information about how something works, scientists speculations are as worthless as my speculations of how to build a space shuttle. The evolutionary pathways from a simple cell to complex organisms today hold millions of black boxes that stand in the way of proving the theory.

Matter and the Mind

If evolution is true, and matter is all there is, then our thoughts are nothing but the products of chemical reactions within the brain. Materialism applied to the mind undermines the validity of reasoning and emotions. Is love a chemical reaction, or something beyond chemistry? Is the ability to think and make choices simply the process of the reaction of two chemicals or is it something far beyond the material? Perhaps the evolutionist believes in evolution because certain chemicals exist in his brain that causes that belief? It is obvious that material or natural science cannot explain human consciousness. If science cannot explain the mind, then what explanation can there possibly be?

Genesis says that mankind was made in the image of God (Genesis 1:26-27). In what ways is mankind like God? Obviously, we are not "little" gods. We can do certain things like God or in a similar way. One thing we can do like God is to create. We cannot create ex nihilo, but when we see humans being creative agents, this reflects the divine image. We are also moral agents to know right from wrong. Men can make choices which are again a reflection of the divine image. The very fact that we can think God's thoughts after him and contemplate who God is, these are all ways in which we are like God.[22] We can communicate with God and others. We have the capacity to think rationally and process complex emotions. We bear the image of God in the office we hold dominion over the earth as servant rulers. Humans have a sense of justice. All these characteristic come together in helping us understand how we are made in God's image.

God is a spirit (John 4:24) and not a material being. He is not made of matter. He cannot be seen or felt, placed in a test tube, and evaluated by the scientific method. He is invisible. Yet He is a living, personal being. We can know Him personally (Joshua 3:10). God is infinite, not limited by a physical body, not limited by time or the Laws of creation. He is uncreated and the first cause that is the power behind all other beings. He possesses all the information that there is and is the source of all information. His amazing mind is demonstrated by all the information he placed in the DNA molecule for life to exist.

The creation is a display of the mind of the Creator. The creation reveals the Creator's brilliance, his love for mankind, and so much more. It reveals that God is living, personal, all-powerful, infinite, brilliantly intelligent beyond understanding, wise, righteous, good, gracious, moral, sovereign, and eternal. But because of sin, all people, to a greater or lesser degree, suppress the truth about God revealed through creation and therefore deserve God's wrath. We are thankful that God became a man, like his creation, to pay the penalty for mankind's sin, so that those who believe in Jesus Christ, receive GRACE rather than just retribution.

[22] Dr. Ken Keathley, https://thirdmill.org/seminary/lesson.asp/vid/220/version/.