



Mankind

a

Masterpiece of
God's creation

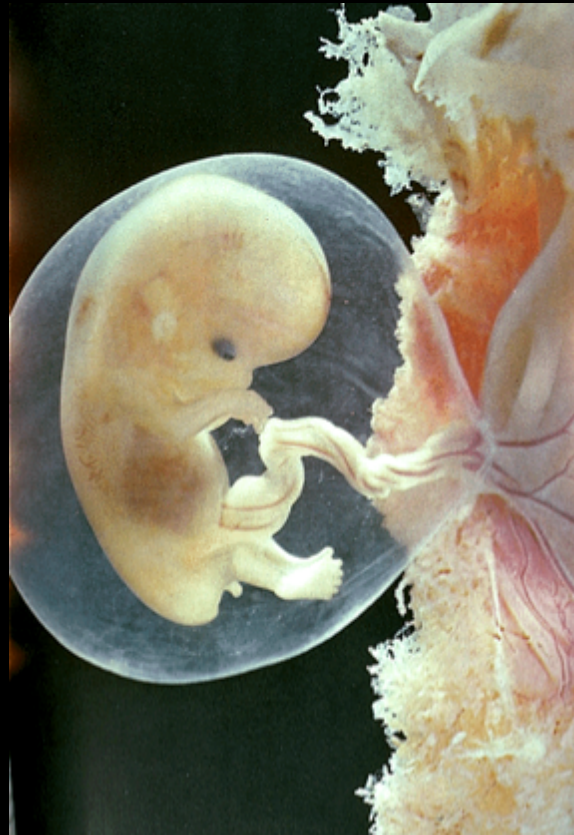
Dr Isabel Moraes

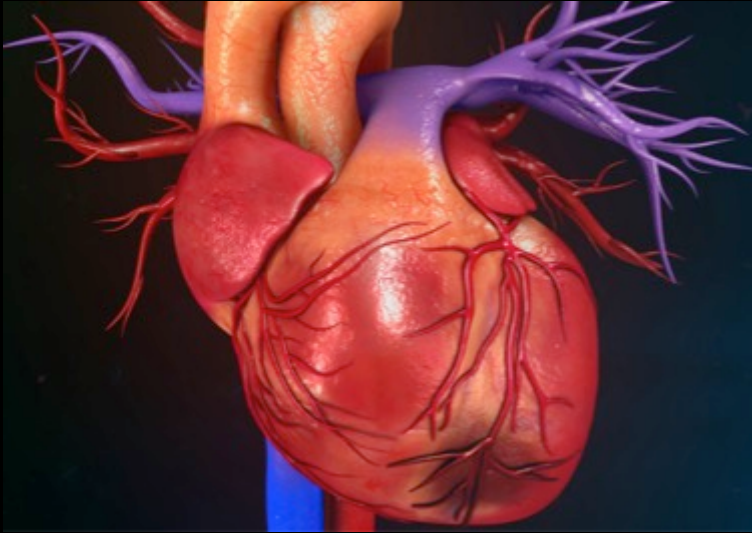
...The human body is a self-building machine, a self-stoking, self-regulating, self-repairing machine....



....the most marvellous and unique automatic mechanism in the universe (our universe)

...we are able to create other beings like us....

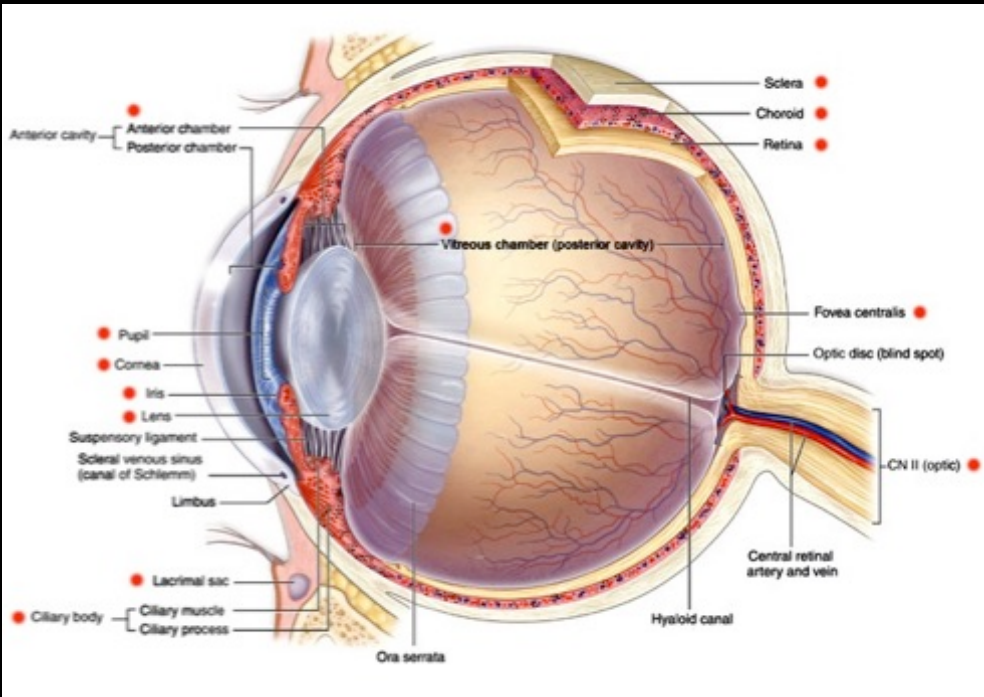




...three weeks from the conception the baby heart start beating....

....during this week the baby blood vessels will complete the circuit and the circulation begins – making the circulatory system the first functioning organ system...

...**At this week the baby the size of a tip of a pen...**

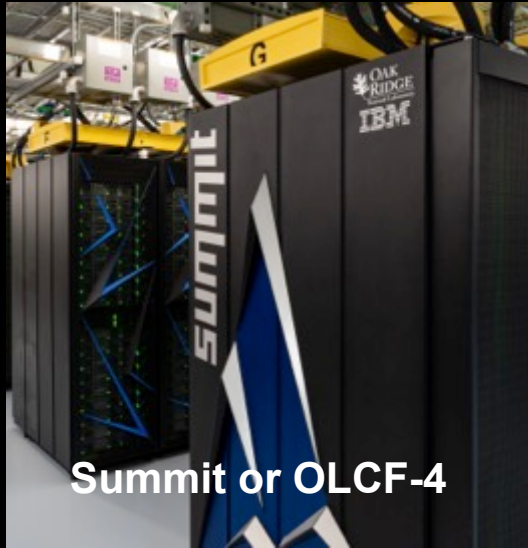
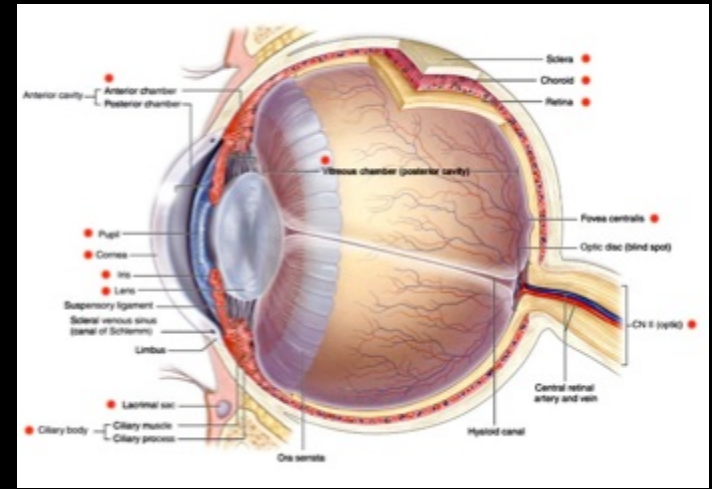


...Its colour-analysis system enables the eye to distinguish millions of shades of colour and quickly adjust to lighting conditions (incandescent, fluorescent, underwater or sunlight) that would require a photographer to change filters, films thousand times in a second...

...Whereas each human fingerprint has 35 measurable characteristics, each iris has 266. The chance of two people will have matching iris is one in 10^{78}

...Passing through the lens, the light is further focused, a fine-tuning. Then it strikes the pigmented retina. The retina has 127 million photovoltaic receptors. The information of these 127 million receptors is converted from light to electricity and transmitted along one million nerves fibers to the 1% of the cortex of the brain...

The retina never stops “shooting” pictures, and each fibre of the optical nerve processes 100 “photos” each second...

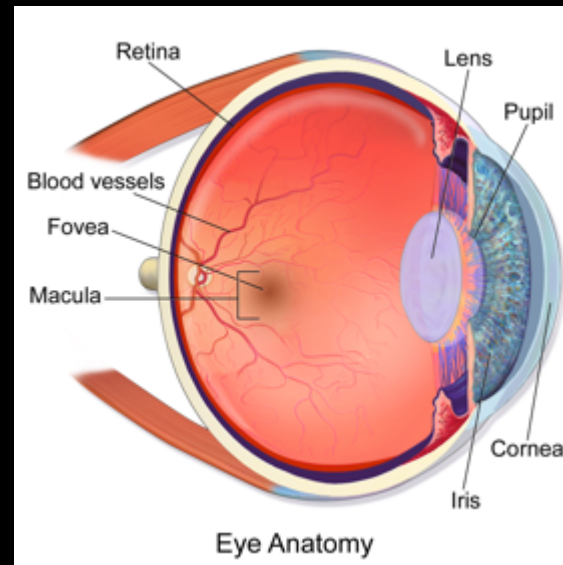
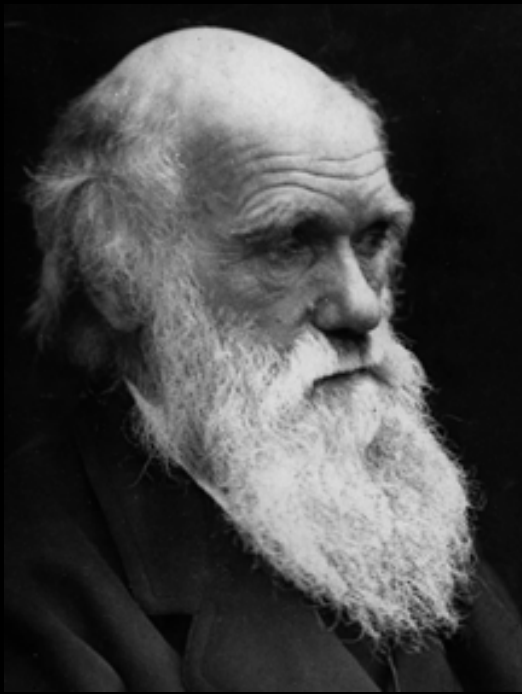


...Each of these “photos” can be represented mathematically by 50,000 nonlinear differential equations. All these equations are solved by our brain (cortex) every 1/100 of second...



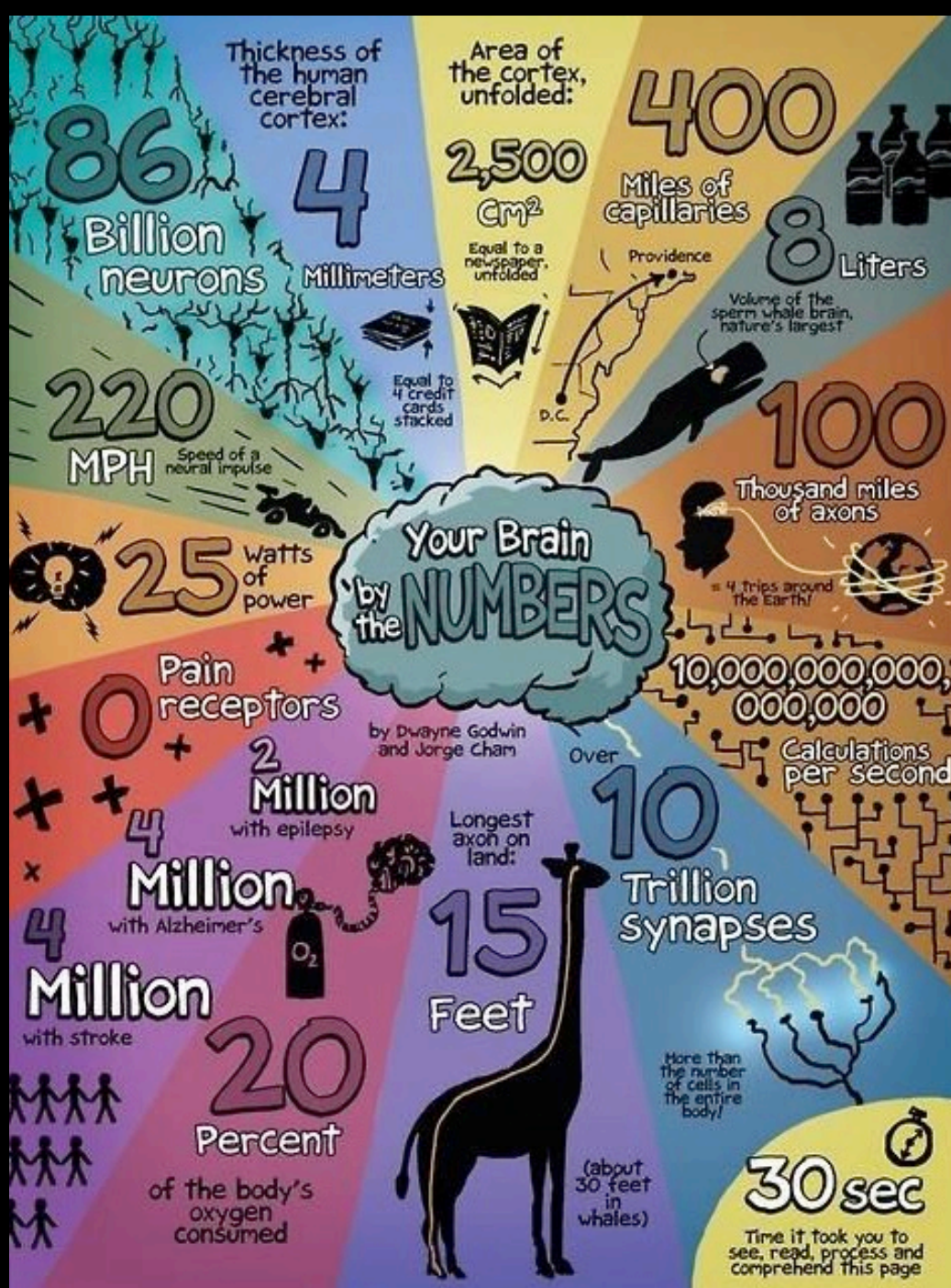
A supercomputer would require years to process the information that your eye transmits every 1/100 of second.





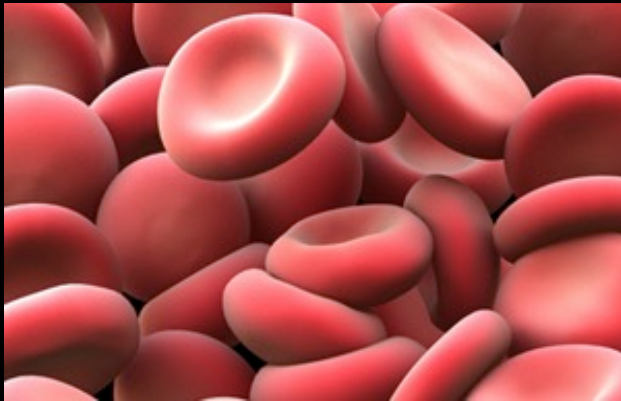
“... To suppose that the eye, with all its inimitable contrivances for adjusting the focus to different amounts of light, and for the correction of spherical and chromatic aberration, could have been formed by natural selection, **seems, I freely confess, absurd in the highest degree..**”

Charles Darwin – Origin of the Species/Difficulties with the theory



Human body has more than 50 trillion cells

There are over 200 types of cells in our body



Blood red cells



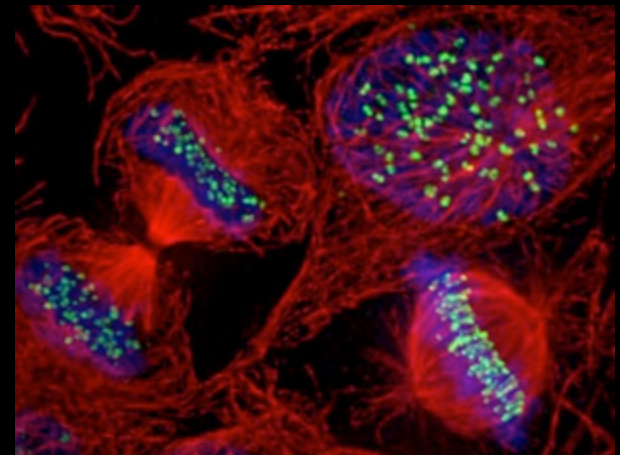
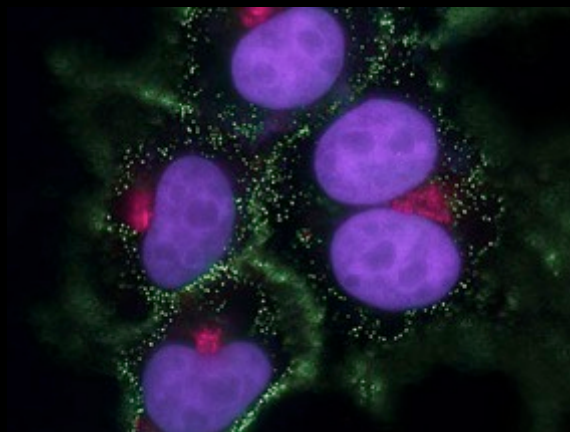
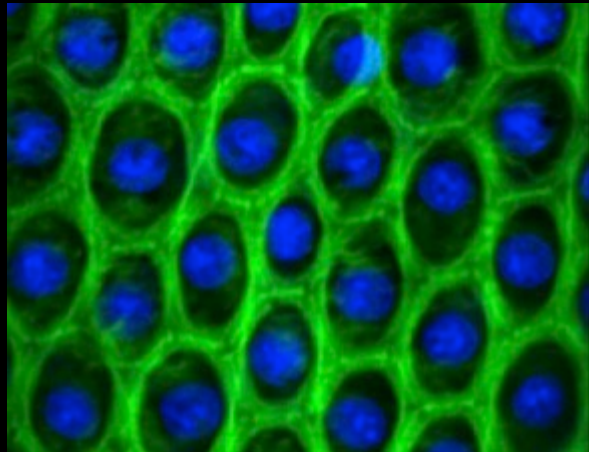
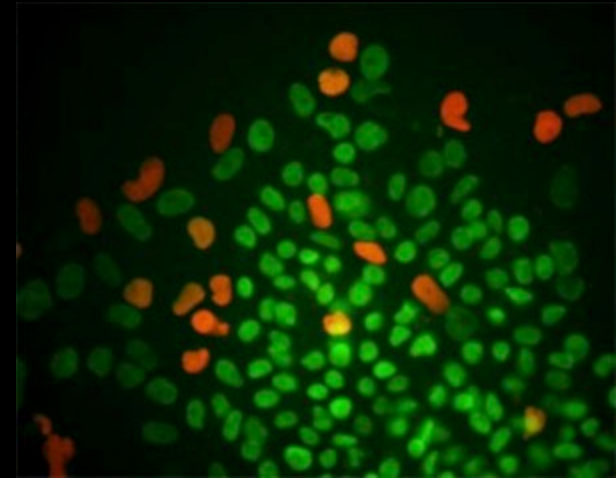
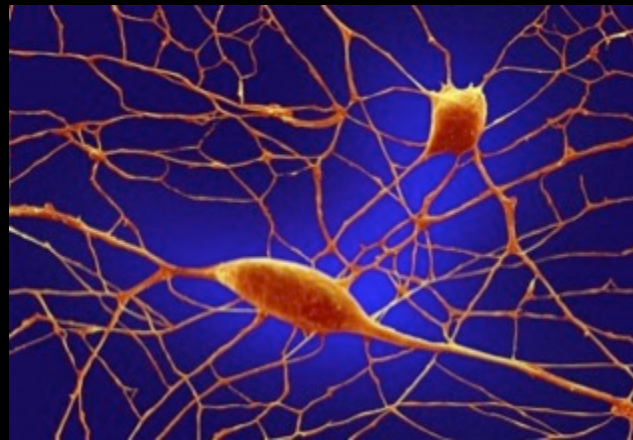
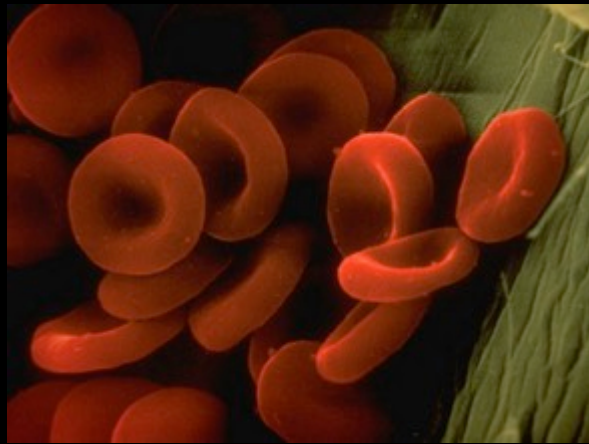
Nerve cells

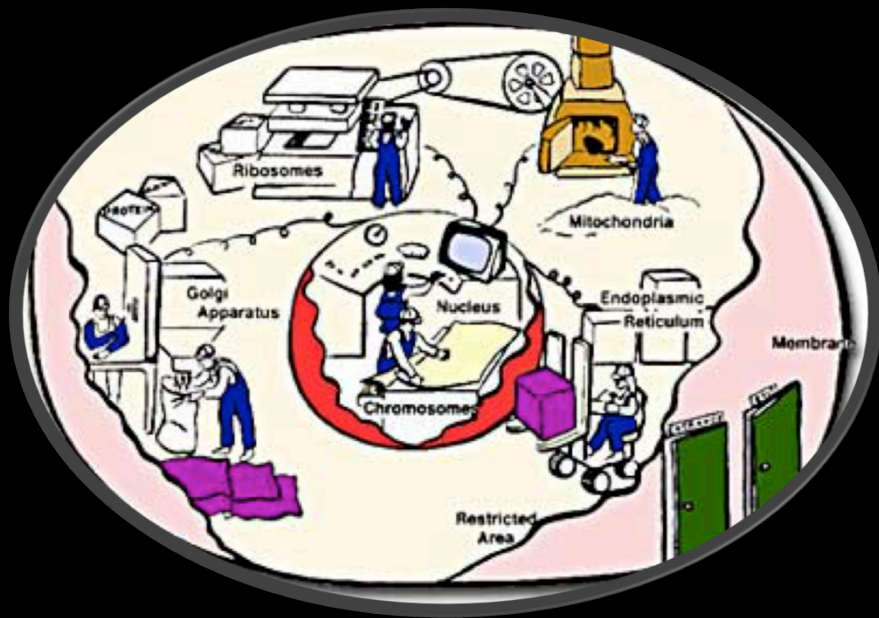


Stem cell

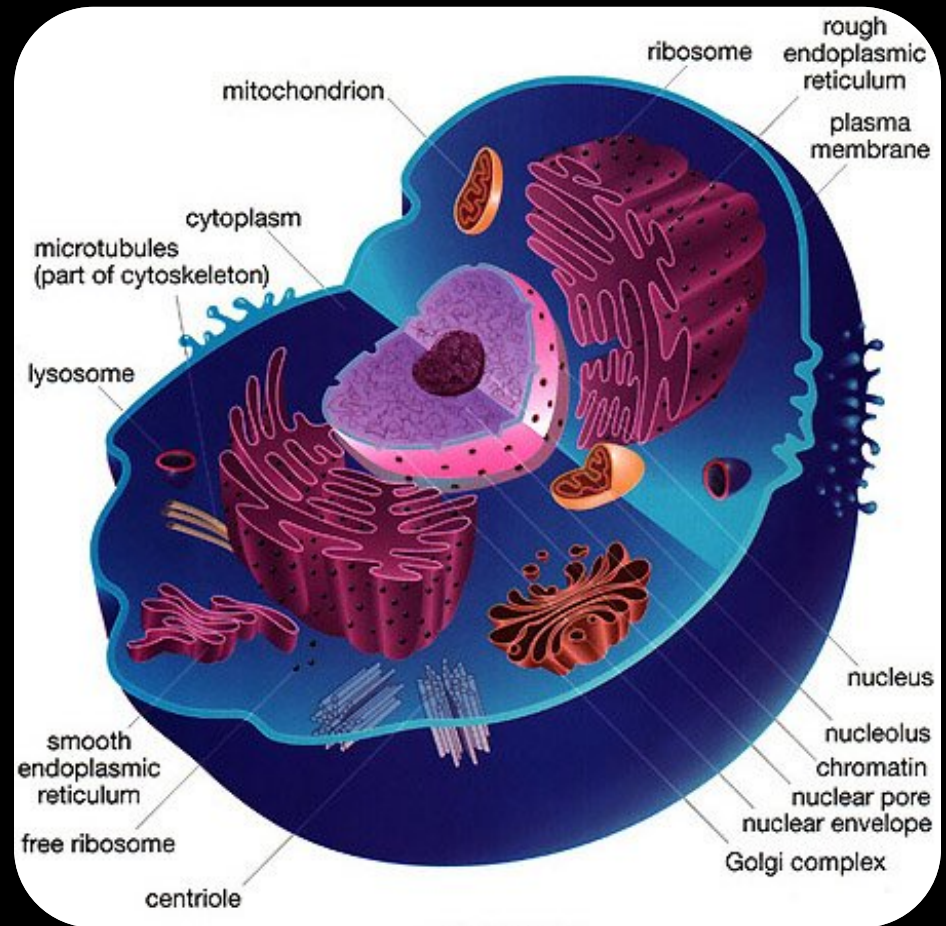
All cells come from the stem cells. Stem cells are able to form almost all type of specialised cells by a process called differentiation

Cells can be removed from body and grown in the laboratory
(Cell lines)

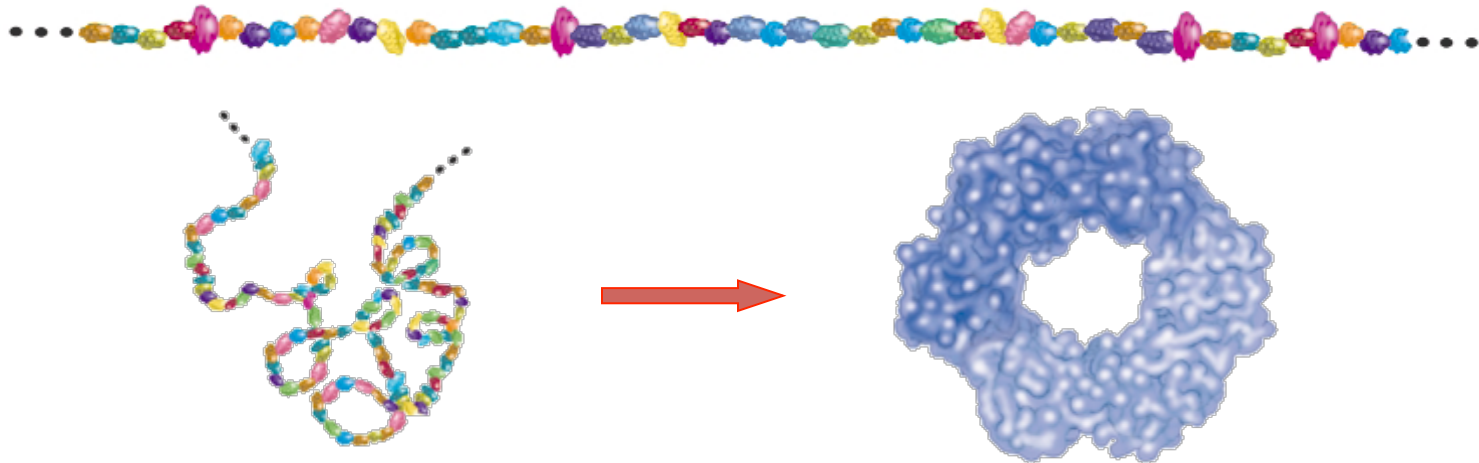




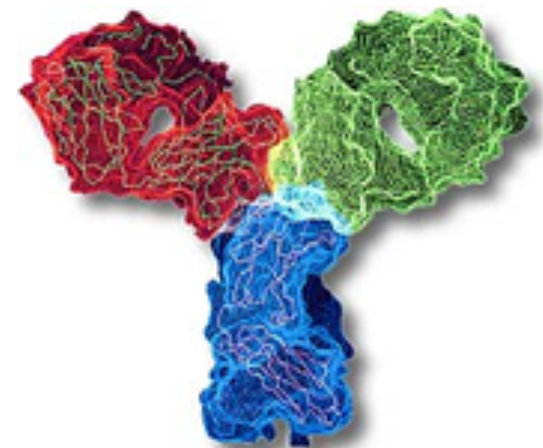
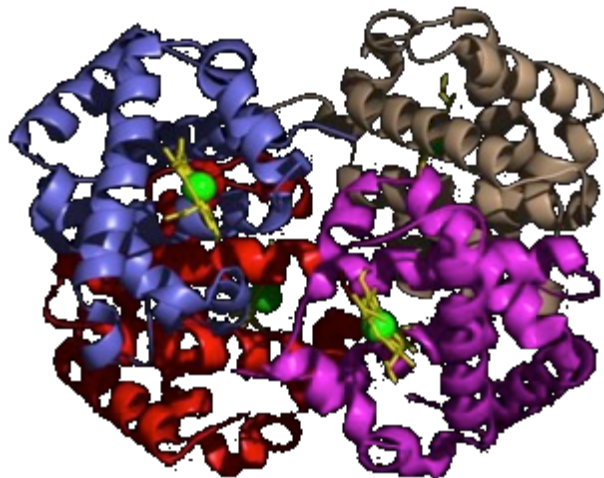
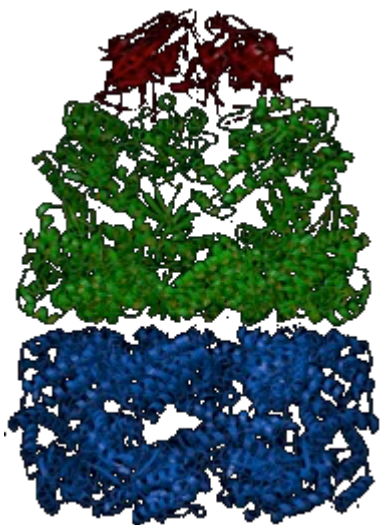
A cell can be thought of as a "factory," with different departments (organelles) each performing specialized tasks

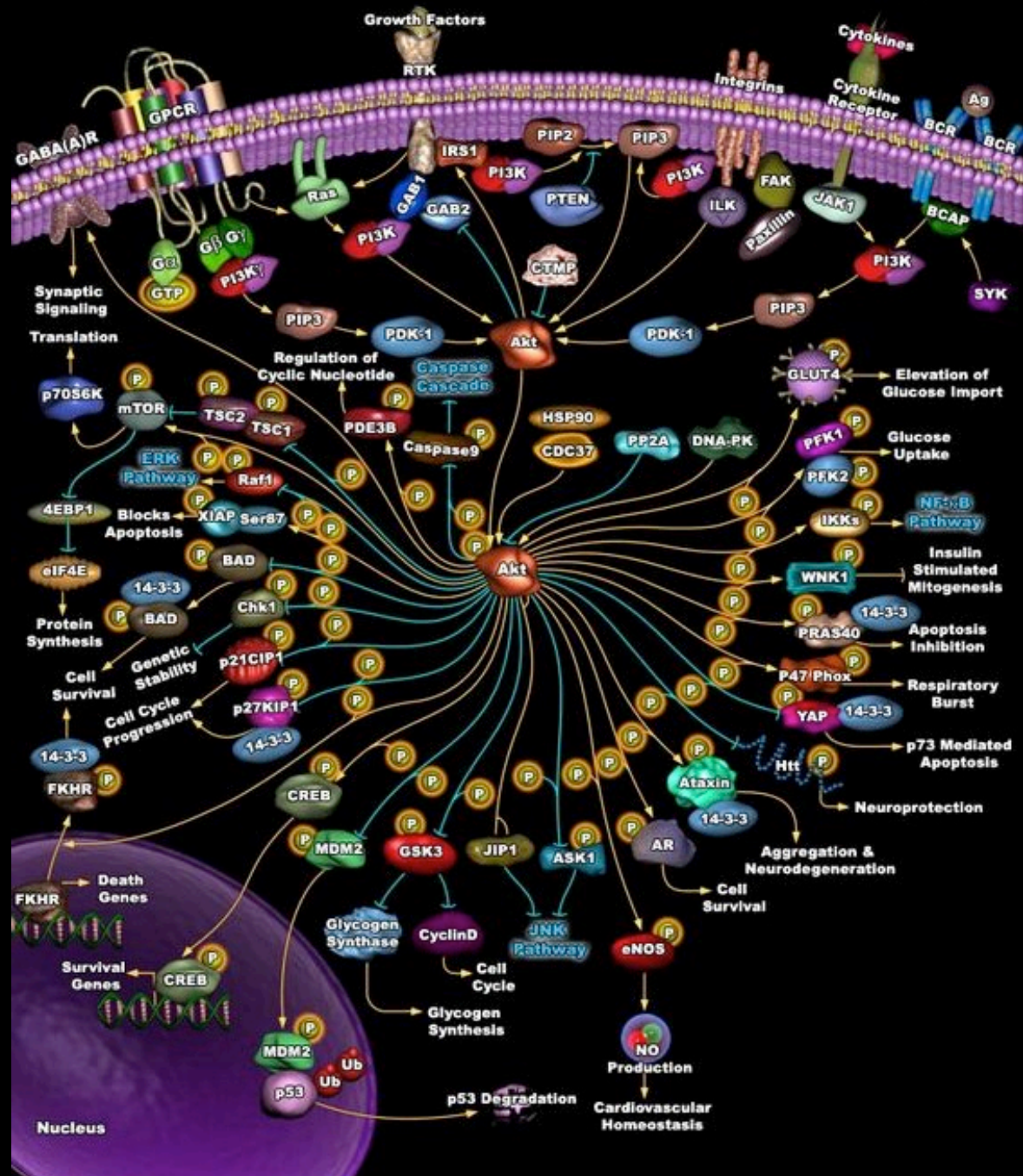


Proteins ...the “workers” inside cells

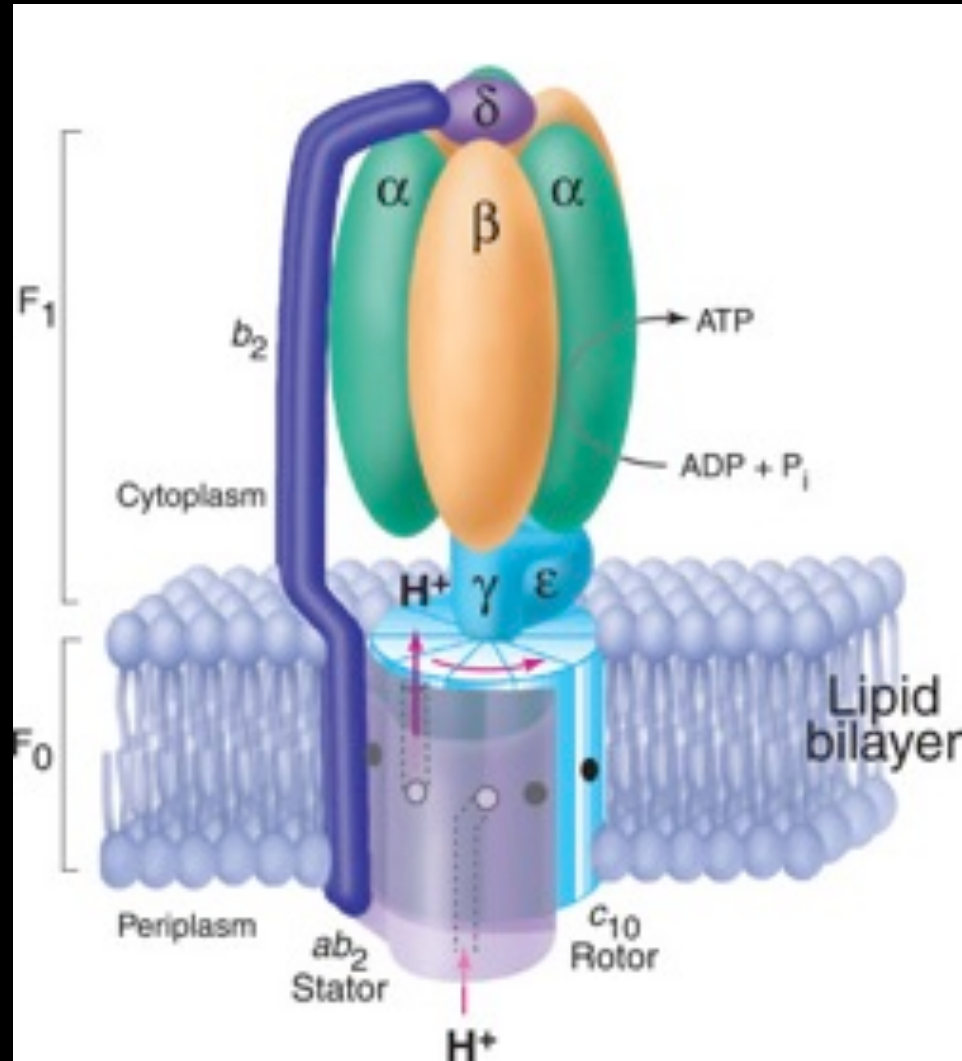


A Human cell has ~ 200,000 different proteins



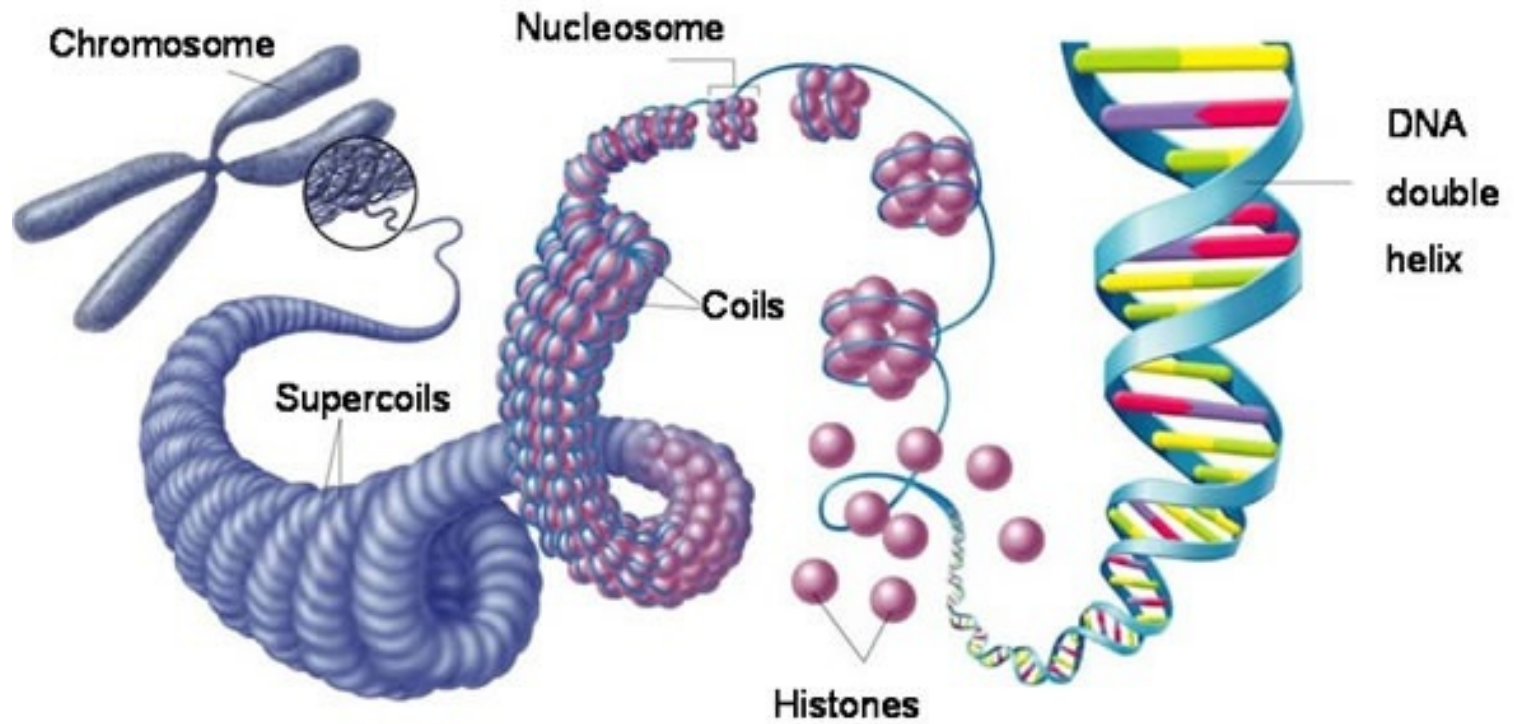


ATP synthase



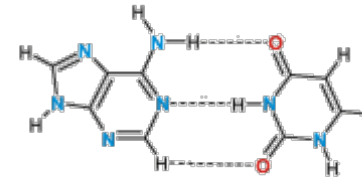
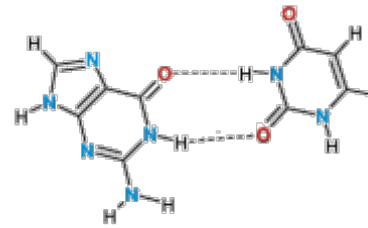
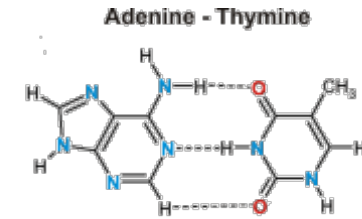
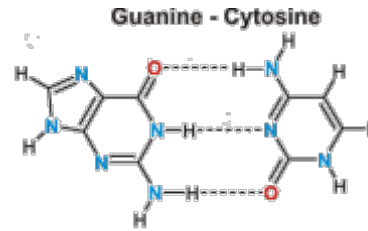
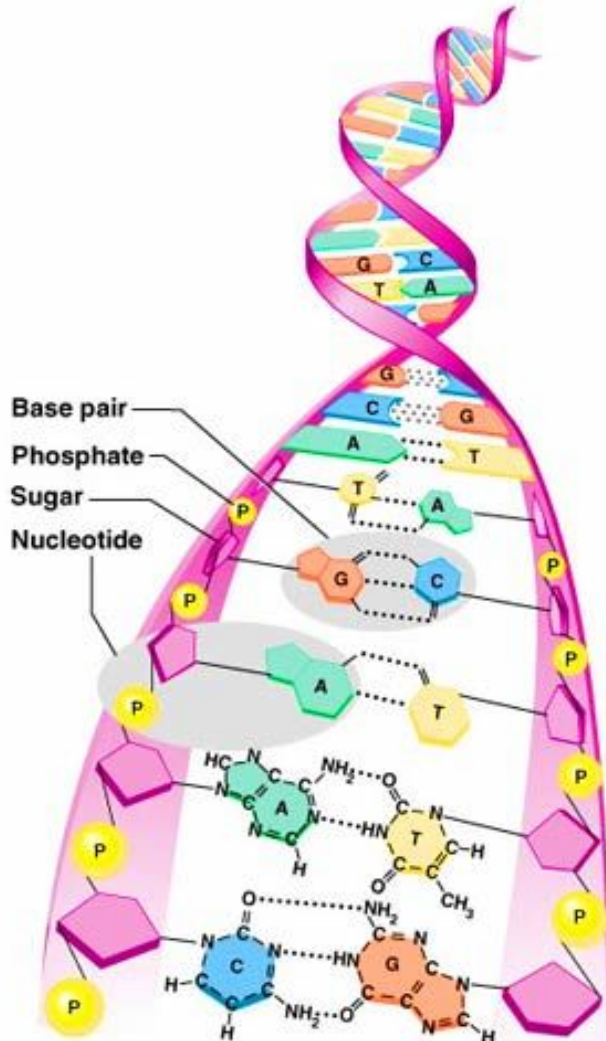
DNA

2 meters long in human cells



DNA

2 meters long in human cells



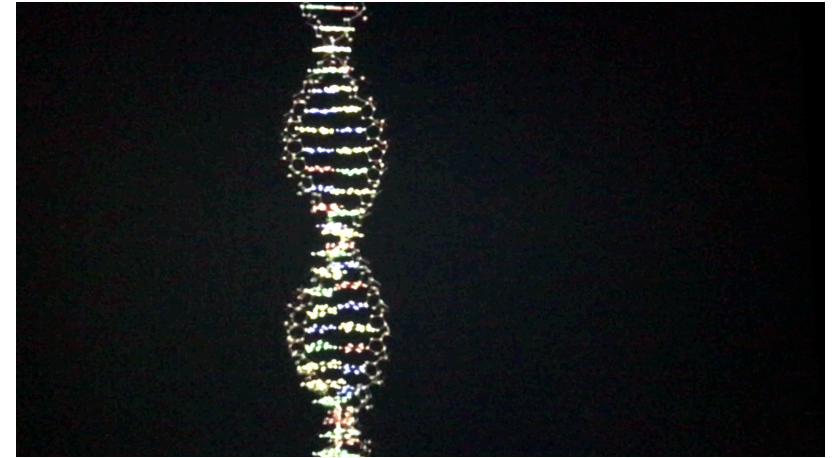
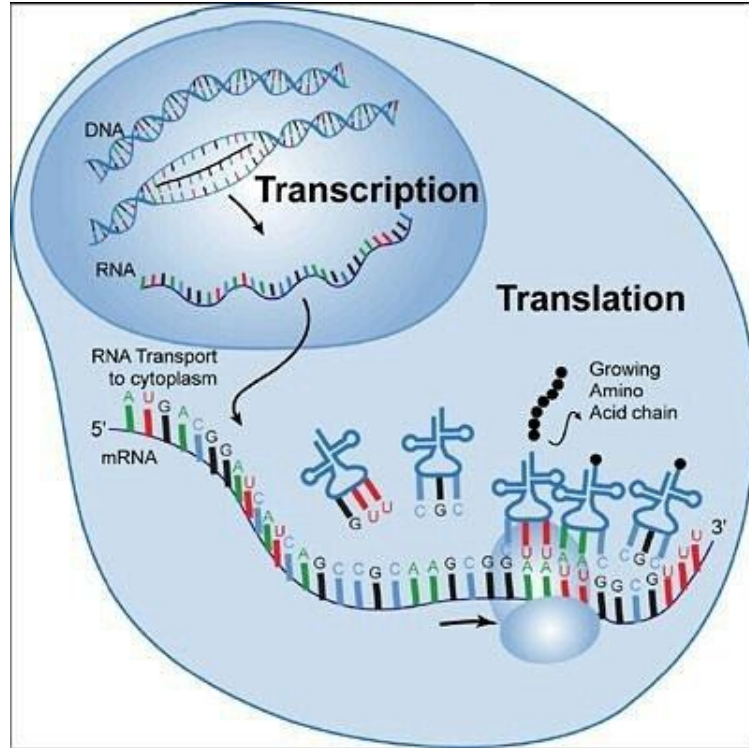
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Genetic code

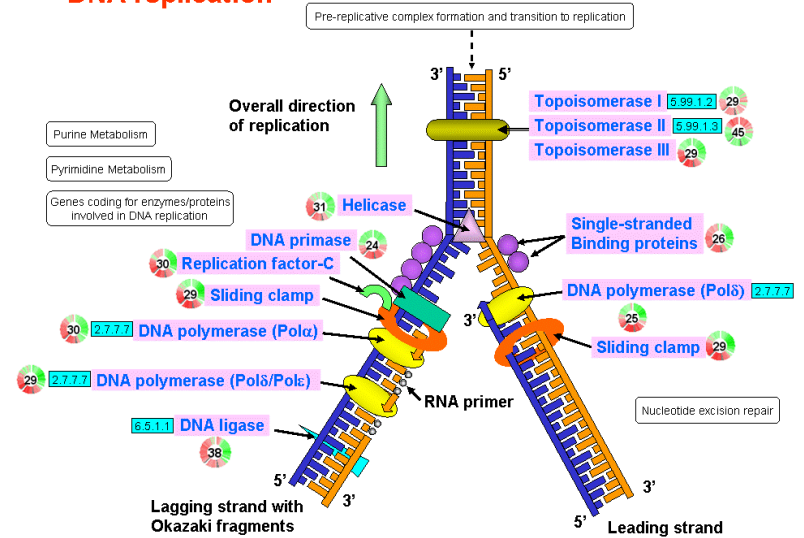
		second base in codon				
		T	C	A	G	
T	TTT	Phe	TCT Ser	TAT Tyr	TGT Cys	T
	TTC	Phe	TCC Ser	TAC Tyr	TGC Cys	C
	TTA	Leu	TCA Ser	TAA stop	TGA stop	A
	TTG	Leu	TCG Ser	TAG stop	TGG Trp	G
C	CTT	Leu	CCT Pro	CAT His	CGT Arg	T
	CTC	Leu	CCC Pro	CAC His	CGC Arg	C
	CTA	Leu	CCA Pro	CAA Gln	CGA Arg	A
	CTG	Leu	CCG Pro	CAG Gln	CGG Arg	G
A	ATT	Ile	ACT Thr	AAT Asn	AGT Ser	T
	ATC	Ile	ACC Thr	AAC Asn	AGC Ser	C
	ATA	Ile	ACA Thr	AAA Lys	AGA Arg	A
	ATG	Met	ACG Thr	AAG Lys	AGG Arg	G
G	GTT	Val	GCT Ala	GAT Asp	GGT Gly	T
	GTC	Val	GCC Ala	GAC Asp	GGC Gly	C
	GTA	Val	GCA Ala	GAA Glu	GGA Gly	A
	GTG	Val	GCG Ala	GAG Glu	GGG Gly	G

first base in codon (left side), third base in codon (right side)

DNA



DNA replication



Amino Acids

Chart Key: ● ALIPHATIC ● AROMATIC ● ACIDIC ● BASIC ● HYDROXYLIC ● ● SULFUR-CONTAINING ● AMIDIC ○ NON-ESSENTIAL ○ ESSENTIAL

Chemical Structure
single letter code

NAME **A**
three letter code
DNA codons

ALANINE **A**
Ala
GCT, GCC, GCA, GCG

GLYCINE **G**
Gly
GGT, GGC, GGA, GGG

ISOLEUCINE **I**
Ile
ATT, ATC, ATA

LEUCINE **L**
Leu
CTT, CTC, CTA, CTG, TTA, TTG

PROLINE **P**
Pro
CCT, CCC, CCA, CCG

VALINE **V**
Val
GTT, GTC, GTA, GTG

PHENYLALANINE **F**
Phe
TTT, TTC

TRYPTOPHAN **W**
Trp
TGG

TYROSINE **Y**
Tyr
TAT, TAC

ASPARTIC ACID **D**
Asp
GAT, GAC

GLUTAMIC ACID **E**
Glu
GAA, GAG

ARGININE **R**
Arg
CGT, CGC, CGA, CCG, AGA, AGG

HISTIDINE **H**
His
CAT, CAC

LYSINE **K**
Lys
AAA, AAG

SERINE **S**
Ser
TCT, TCC, TCA, TCG, AGT, AGC

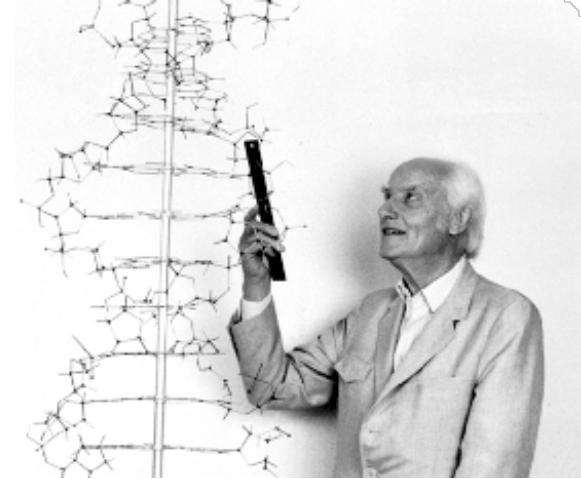
THREONINE **T**
Thr
ACT, ACC, ACA, ACG

CYSTEINE **C**
Cys
TGT, TGC

METHIONINE **M**
Met
ATG

ASPARAGINE **N**
Asn
AAT, AAC

GLUTAMINE **Q**
Gln
CAA, CAG



“... An honest man, armed with all the knowledge available to us now, could only state that in some sense, **the origin of life appears at the moment to be almost a miracle, so many are the conditions which would have had been satisfied to get it going.**”

Francis Crick, 1982

Francis Bacon (1561–1626) Scientific method **Galileo Galilei** (1564–1642) Physics, Astronomy **Johann Kepler** (1571–1630) Scientific astronomy **Athanasius Kircher** (1601–1680) Inventor **John Wilkins** (1614–1672) **Walter Charleton** (1619–1707) President of the Royal College of Physicians **Blaise Pascal** (1623–1662) Hydrostatics; Barometer **Sir William Petty** (1623 –1687) Statistics; Scientific economics **Robert Boyle** (1627–1691) Chemistry; Gas dynamics **John Ray** (1627–1705) Natural history **Isaac Barrow** (1630–1677) Professor of Mathematics **Nicolas Steno** (1631–1686) Stratigraphy **Thomas Burnet** (1635–1715) Geology **Increase Mather** (1639–1723) Astronomy **Nehemiah Grew** (1641–1712) Medical Doctor, Botany **Isaac Newton** (1642–1727) Physics **Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz** (1646–1716) Mathematician **John Flamsteed** (1646–1719) Greenwich Observatory Founder; Astronomy **William Derham** (1657–1735) Ecology **Cotton Mather** (1662–1727) Physician **John Harris** (1666–1719) Mathematician **John Woodward** (1665–1728) Paleontology **William Whiston** (1667–1752) Physics, Geology **John Hutchinson** (1674–1737) Paleontology **Johathan Edwards** (1703–1758) Physics, Meteorology **Carolus Linneaus** (1707–1778) Taxonomy; Biological classification system **Jean Deluc** (1727–1817) Geology **Richard Kirwan** (1733–1812) Mineralogy **William Herschel** (1738–1822) Galactic astronomy **James Parkinson** (1755–1824) Physician **John Dalton** (1766–1844) Atomic theory; Gas law **John Kidd, M.D.** (1775–1851) Chemical synthetics **Timothy Dwight** (1752–1817) Educator **William Kirby** (1759–1850) Entomologist **Jedidiah Morse** (1761–1826) Geographer **Benjamin Barton** (1766–1815) Botanist; Zoologist **John Dalton** (1766–1844) Father of the Modern Atomic Theory; Chemistry **Georges Cuvier** (1769–1832) Comparative anatomy, **Samuel Miller** (1770–1840) Clergy **Charles Bell** (1774–1842) Anatomist **John Kidd** (1775–1851) Chemistry **Humphrey Davy** (1778–1829) Thermokinetics; Safety lamp **Benjamin Silliman** (1779–1864) Mineralogist **Peter Mark Roget** (1779–1869) Physician; Physiologist **Thomas Chalmers** (1780–1847) Professor **David Brewster** (1781–1868) Optical mineralogy, Kaleidoscope **William Buckland** (1784–1856) Geologist **William Prout** (1785–1850) Food chemistry **Adam Sedgwick** (1785–1873) Geology **Michael Faraday** (1791–1867) Electro magnetics; Field theory, Generator **Samuel F.B. Morse** (1791–1872) Telegraph **John Herschel** (1792–1871) Astronomy **Edward Hitchcock** (1793–1864) Geology **William Whewell** (1794–1866) Anemometer **Joseph Henry** (1797–1878) Electric motor; Galvanometer **Richard Owen** (1804–1892) Zoology; Paleontology **Matthew Maury** (1806–1873) Oceanography, Hydrography **Louis Agassiz** (1807–1873) Glaciology, Ichthyology **Henry Rogers** (1808–1866) Geology **James Glaisher** (1809–1903) Meteorology **Philip H. Gosse** (1810–1888) Ornithologist; Zoology **Sir Henry Rawlinson** (1810–1895) Archeologist **James Simpson** (1811–1870) Gynecology, Anesthesiology **James Dana** (1813–1895) Geology **Sir Joseph Henry Gilbert** (1817–1901) Agricultural Chemist **James Joule** (1818–1889) Thermodynamics **Thomas Anderson** (1819–1874) Chemist **Charles Piazzi Smyth** (1819–1900) Astronomy **George Stokes** (1819–1903) Fluid Mechanics **John William Dawson** (1820–1899) Geology **Rudolph Virchow** (1821–1902) Pathology **Gregor Mendel** (1822–1884) Genetics **Louis Pasteur** (1822–1895) Bacteriology, Biochemistry; Sterilization; Immunization **Henri Fabre** (1823–1915) Entomology of living insects **William Thompson, Lord Kelvin** (1824–1907) Energetics; Absolute temperatures **William Huggins** (1824–1910) Astral spectrometry **Bernhard Riemann** (1826–1866) Non-Euclidean geometries **Joseph Lister** (1827–1912) Antiseptic surgery **Balfour Stewart** (1828–1887) Ionospheric electricity **James Clerk Maxwell** (1831–1879) Electrodynamics; Statistical thermodynamics **P.G. Tait** (1831–1901) Vector analysis **John Bell Pettigrew** (1834–1908) Anatomist; Physiologist **John Strutt, Lord Rayleigh** (1842–1919) Similitude; Model Analysis; Inert Gases **Sir William Abney** (1843–1920) Astronomy **Alexander MacAlister** (1844–1919) Anatomy **A.H. Sayce** (1845–1933) Archeologist **John Ambrose Fleming** (1849–1945) Electronics; Electron tube; Thermionic valve **Dr. Clifford Burdick**, Geologist **George Washington Carver** (1864–1943) Inventor **L. Merson Davies** (1890–1960) Geology; Paleontology **Douglas Dewar** (1875–1957) Ornithologist **Howard A. Kelly** (1858–1943) Gynecology **Paul Lemoine** (1878–1940) Geology **Dr. Frank Marsh**, Biology **Dr. John Mann** Agriculturist, biological control pioneer **Edward H. Maunder** (1851–1928) Astronomy **William Mitchell Ramsay** (1851–1939) Archeologist **William Ramsay** (1852–1916) Isotopic chemistry, Element transmutation **Charles Stine** (1882–1954) Organic Chemist **Dr. Arthur Rendle-Short** (1885–1955) Surgeon **Sir Cecil P. G. Wakeley** (1892–1979) Surgeon **Dr. Larry Butler**, Biochemist **Arthur E. Wilder-Smith** (1915–1995) Three science doctorates; a creation science pioneer **Dr. Henry M. Morris** (1918–2006), founder of the Institute for Creation Research

The one's view of origins has important implications for one's view of human nature and self-identity

Understanding our origins is so important that God had it placed as the first subject in the Bible, and the message of the Bible is based on the historicity of the Creation account.

“Men will endeavor to explain from natural causes the work of creation, which God has never revealed. But human science cannot search out the secrets of the God of Heaven, and explain the stupendous works of creation, which were a miracle of almighty power, any sooner than it can show how God came into existence.”—Ellen G. White, *The Spirit of Prophecy*, vol. 1, p. 89.