Fine tuning.

Strong evidence for a Designer comes from the fine-tuning of the universal constants and the solar system.

- The electromagnetic coupling constant binds electrons to protons in atoms. If it was smaller, fewer electrons could be held. If it was larger, electrons would be held too tightly to bond with other atoms.
- Ratio of electron to proton mass (1:1836). Again, if this was larger or smaller, molecules could not form.
- Carbon and oxygen nuclei have finely tuned energy levels.
- Electromagnetic and gravitational forces are finely tuned, so the right kind of star can be stable.
- Our sun is the right colour. If it was redder or bluer, photosynthetic response would be weaker.
- Our sun is also the right mass. If it was larger, its brightness would change too quickly and there would be too much high energy radiation. If it was smaller, the range of planetary distances able to support life would be too narrow; the right distance would be so close to the star that tidal forces would disrupt the planet's rotational period. UV radiation would also be inadequate for photosynthesis.
- The earth's distance from the sun is crucial for a stable water cycle. Too far away, and most water would freeze; too close and most water would boil.
- The earth's gravity, axial tilt, rotation period, magnetic field, crust thickness, oxygen/nitrogen ratio, carbon dioxide, water vapour and ozone levels are just right.

Former atheist Sir Fred Hoyle states, 'commonsense interpretation of the facts is that a super-intelligence has monkeyed with physics, as well as chemistry and biology, and that there are no blind forces in nature.

Missing Monopoles

Most people know something about magnets, like the kind found in a compass. These magnets have two "poles"—a north pole and a south pole. Poles that are alike repel each other, and opposites attract. A "monopole" is a hypothetical massive particle that is just like a magnet but with only one pole. So a monopole would have either a "north" pole or a "south" pole, but not both. Particle physicists claim that the high temperature conditions of the big bang should have created magnetic monopoles. Since monopoles are predicted to be stable, they should have lasted to this day. Yet, despite considerable searching, monopoles have not been found. Where are the monopoles?

The fact that we don't find any monopoles strongly suggests that the universe never was that hot. This indicates that there never was a big bang. But the lack of monopoles is perfectly consistent with the Bible's account of creation because the universe did not start at extremely high temperatures.

Missing Population III Stars

The big bang model by itself can account for the existence of only the three lightest elements (hydrogen, helium, and trace amounts of lithium). This leaves nearly 90 of the other naturally occurring elements to be explained. Since the conditions in the supposed big bang are not right to form these heavier elements (as big bang supporters readily concede), secular astronomers believe that stars have produced the remaining elements by nuclear fusion in their cores. This is thought to occur in the final stages of massive stars, as the stars explode (supernovae). These explosions then distribute the heavier elements into space. Second- and third-generation stars are thus "contaminated" with small amounts of these heavier elements.

If this story were true, then the first stars would be comprised of only the three lightest elements (since these would have been the only elements in existence initially). Some such stars should still be around today since their lifespans are computed to exceed the time that has elapsed since the big bang. Such stars would be called "population III" stars. Amazingly (to those who believe in the big bang), population III stars have not been found anywhere. All known stars have at least trace amounts of heavy elements in them. It is amazing to think that our galaxy alone is estimated to have over 100 billion stars in it. Yet not one star has been discovered that is comprised of only the three lightest elements.

Can we be good without God?

Moral values and duties impress themselves upon us every day. For instance, practically everyone knows that torturing babies just for fun is objectively bad, and compassion for the helpless is objectively good. And we readily recognize those who disagree as abnormal (e.g. sociopaths). But why? What makes the world a moral world? The best explanation is God. God is the ultimate standard of goodness, and all morality is measured by His character, and meted out to us by His commands. Nothing else, whether evolution, or finite persons, or even moral facts themselves, provide a sufficient ground for moral values, duties, and accountability. We can formalize this argument like this:

1. If God does not exist, objective morals do not exist.
2. Objective morals exist.
3. Therefore, God exists.

Jesus resurrection

Jesus was mentioned by the following historians. There is more historical information about the life of Jesus than other important historical characters such as Alexander the great. Thus, the historical existence of Jesus is not in doubt.

1. Mara Bar Serapión.
2. Juliano el Apóstata.
3. Epicteto.
4. Luciano.
5. Arístides.
6. Galeno.
7. Lampridio.
8. Diocasio.
9. Hinerio.
10. Libanio.
11. Amiano.
12. Marcelino.
13. Eunapio.
14. Zósimo.
15. Celso.
16. Porfirio.
17. Hierocles.

Jesus made sure that others saw Him so that they could confirm the reality that He lived again. Luke explains that Jesus "presented Himself alive after His suffering by many infallible proofs" (*Acts 1:3*). What could possibly qualify as an "infallible proof" that someone rose from the dead? Luke answers that question: Jesus was seen and heard by the apostles over the course of forty days; He even ate with them, demonstrating that He wasn't a ghost (*Luke 24:37–39*).

Scripture mentions at least ten post-Resurrection appearances of Jesus, many of which are listed in 1 Corinthians. Jesus appeared separately to Paul, Peter, James, the rest of the apostles, and over five hundred brethren at once (*1 Corinthians 15:5–9*). Most of these people were still alive when Paul wrote these words, implying that his readers could check with these witnesses if they didn't take his word for it.

Even most modern critical scholars acknowledge that Paul heard this message within just a few years of the Resurrection. Given the limited time between the event and the widespread sharing of it, many critics admit that it was not a legend developed over decades but must be traced back to the disciples' early preaching