

The Truth Project

Science: What Is True?

Exploring "Is Evolution a fact?" in Tour 5b1

On March 5, 2025, Blog Entry: We watched Del Tackett's Critique of Evolution in The Truth Project's Tour 5b. Del Tackett doesn't shy away from big questions. In Tour 5b (part 1) of this thought-provoking series, titled "Science: What is True?", he takes aim at one of the most famous claims in modern science:

Carl Sagan's assertion that *"evolution is a fact amply demonstrated by the fossil record and contemporary molecular biology."*

For Tackett, this isn't just a scientific debate—it's a clash of worldviews. And in this segment, he zeroes in on the molecular machinery of life to argue that evolution's story doesn't hold up. Let's dive into how he makes his case, particularly through the lens of protein synthesis and the idea of irreducible complexity.

Sagan's Claim Meets a Challenge

Carl Sagan, host of *Cosmos*, was confident that evolution was a done deal. He pointed to fossils and the emerging field of **molecular biology** as slam-dunk evidence. But Tackett isn't buying it. In Tour 5b, he flips the script, suggesting that the very science Sagan celebrates—molecular biology—might actually point us in a different direction: toward **design**, not **chance**. Tackett starts by pulling us into the microscopic world of the cell. If you've seen The Truth Project, you've likely marveled at those stunning animations of cellular processes—DNA unwinding, RNA zipping along, ribosomes churning out proteins like a high-tech assembly line. It's mesmerizing stuff. But for Tackett, it's more than just cool visuals. It's Exhibit A in his case against evolution.

The Protein Factory: Too Complex to Evolve?

At the heart of his argument is how cells make proteins—the building blocks of life—using instructions encoded in DNA. Here's the gist: DNA holds the genetic blueprints, which get transcribed into messenger RNA (mRNA) by an enzyme called RNA polymerase. That mRNA then travels to the ribosome—a molecular machine—where it's translated into a protein with help from transfer RNA (tRNA) and a host of other enzymes. Every step is precise, every part essential. Mess up one piece, and the whole system crashes. Tackett asks: **How could something this intricate evolve step-by-step?** This is where he brings in **irreducible complexity**, a concept championed by intelligent design advocate Michael Behe. Picture a mousetrap—springs, lever, base—all working together to catch that pesky rodent. Take away any one part, and it's just a pile of junk. The cell's protein-making machinery, Tackett argues, is like that mousetrap on steroids. DNA needs enzymes to read it, enzymes need DNA to exist, and ribosomes need both to do their job. It's a chicken-and-egg puzzle that evolution, he says, can't solve.

Darwin's Own Test

To drive the point home, Tackett quotes **Charles Darwin** himself from *On 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.” For Tackett, the protein synthesis system is that dealbreaker. How do you evolve a system where every part depends on every other part? Half a ribosome doesn’t make half a protein—it makes nothing. Evolution, he suggests, hits a wall here.

More Than Just Molecules

This isn’t just a science lesson for Tackett—it’s a **worldview showdown**. Sagan’s claim assumes a universe where life bootstraps itself from chaos to complexity with no guiding hand. Tackett counters that the cell’s molecular ballet looks more like the work of a master engineer than a cosmic accident. He’s not subtle about where he’s pointing: **if it’s designed, there’s a Designer**.

What’s the Takeaway?

Tackett’s critique in Tour 5b is bold and compelling, especially if you’re open to questioning the evolutionary narrative. He’s saying: **Look closer** at the science—really look—and you might see something more than blind chance. The cell’s protein-making machinery, with its irreducible complexity, becomes his mic-drop moment against Sagan’s confidence.

What do you think? Does the cell’s complexity scream design, or can evolution still explain it? Tour 5b leaves you with that question—and a pretty unforgettable glimpse into the wonders of life at the molecular level.

This post was inspired by a conversation with Grok, an AI assistant from xAI