

THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH



CREATION OR EVOLUTION

JAAN RANNE

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*I would like to dedicate this book
to my lovely wife Ruth
who challenged me to embark
on my search for the truth in the first place.*

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PROLOGUE

In 1954, to Estonian parents who immigrated to Canada after the war, I was born in Montreal, Quebec. In 1957 the family moved to Laval, which is a suburb of Montreal. Here I grew up and went to school in English speaking schools. I graduated high school in 1972 and enrolled in a three year science program at Dawson College in Montreal. It was here, in my final year, that I made a decision to go to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario and study forestry at Sault College of Arts and Technologies. After two more years of study, I graduated as a forest technician and entered the work force in forestry. It was also at Sault Ste. Marie where I met my wife to be. Ruth and I were married in 1978 and our first daughter was born in Sault Ste. Marie in 1979. In 1980 we moved to Ottawa while working mostly with the provincial government in forestry. In 1980, our second daughter was born in Ottawa. In 1982 we kept moving east and ended up in Truro, Nova Scotia and again worked in forestry until 1986. In 1986 I was asked to fill in as a science/math teacher for high school at a private school in Truro. This was supposed to be for a short term but I was invited back year after year until, in 1989, I decided to get my degree in Education. We loaded up the family, now consisting of three kids, as our son was born in 1984, and a cat, and headed to London, Ontario. I graduated with a bachelor degree in education in 1993. In the fall of 1993 I was invited to teach in Kingston, Nova Scotia, again in a private school, for high school science and math. We lived in the Annapolis Valley of

Nova Scotia until 2001 when I was invited to teach high school math and science in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. During the years that I taught, I also worked most summers in the forest industry. In 2003 I left the Charlottetown school and went back full time into forestry.

In 1977, encouraged by my wife, I came face to face with the most important decision of my life. It was in that year that I turned over the control of my life to God.

Of course, as a natural consequence of that decision, I started reading the Bible. It was soon apparent to me that my background and beliefs in the sciences were diametrically opposed to Biblical teaching. The Bible teaches that the earth is young while evolution teaches that it is billions of years old. The Bible teaches that all things were created by God while evolution teaches that life evolved slowly over millions of years. The two cannot both be correct, either one or the other is correct. Which one is correct? This question embarked me on a quest to find the truth. It is my inquisitive mind with my science background, and my desire to teach the truth as a teacher that led me on this quest. Join with me now, in the rest of the book, as I lay out to you where this quest for the truth has taken me.

In this book we will look at the science of evolution and the science of the Bible. We will look at issues such as the possibility of the Bible being true in all aspects including the 6 days of creation, the global flood, dinosaurs, and a host of other intriguing questions. Is there really science in the Bible. I invite you to join me as I share my quest with you. It may surprise you where this quest will lead you.

The Faith Question

Science is defined as “Knowledge as of facts, phenomena, laws, and proximate causes, gained and verified by exact observation, organized experiment, and correct thinking”¹ Science is very much based on the

¹ Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, International Edition, Colliers 1976

scientific method which is defined as “A method of inquiry depending upon the reciprocal interplay of observable data and generalizations. It consists typically of the statement of a problem and the accumulation and analysis of relevant data that may lead to the construction of a hypothesis, in turn tested by the reliability and accuracy of deductions from it and by its consistency with other hypotheses and observed data.”²

These two definitions send the common mind reeling and begging for a simpler explanation. To put these definitions into something more palatable to my feeble brain, let me put these definitions into plain English. Science, which is based on the scientific method requires that we state the problem, think up ways to solve the problem, or at least explain it, then conducting experiments to prove that our solutions are correct. Both of the above definitions use the word “*observed*” which is something we cannot do with something that happened long time ago before there were people around to do the observing. In either the creation model, or the evolution model, no one was there to observe and therefore we can only have the **theory** of creation or the **theory** of evolution. Neither one can possibly be taught as fact since no one was there to observe. In this sense, we have a choice to make and that choice boils down to the question of faith. Do we put our faith in evolution or in the Bible?

Is it really as simple as that? The answer is yes, however, we do have scientific laws and some observable data to make a decision.

Scientific Laws

Laws exist in the realm of science as they do in society. However, the laws of science cannot be broken. For instance, we have the law of gravity, and unless you have some kind of conveyance to overcome this law, do not stand too near to the top of a cliff. Some of the most important scientific laws are the laws of thermodynamics. These are best simply defined as follows;

² Ibid

Question

What is a simple definition of the laws of thermodynamics?

ASKED BY: JAMES BEAL

Answer

Thermodynamics is the study of the inter-relation between heat, work and internal energy of a system. The British scientist and author C.P. Snow had an excellent way of remembering the three laws:

You cannot win (that is, you cannot get something for nothing, because matter and energy are conserved).

You cannot break even (you cannot return to the same energy state, because there is always an increase in disorder; entropy always increases).

You cannot get out of the game (because absolute zero is unattainable).

ANSWERED BY: DAN SUMMONS,
PHYSICS UNDERGRAD STUDENT, UOS, SOUTHAMPTON

In simplest terms, the Laws of Thermodynamics dictate the specifics for the movement of heat and work. Basically, the First Law of Thermodynamics is a statement of the conservation of energy - the Second Law is a statement about the direction of that conservation - and the Third Law is a statement about reaching Absolute Zero (0°K).³

Other natural laws that we will consider, as the book progresses, are;

The Law of Biogenesis (Life only comes from Life)

The laws of mathematics

The laws of logic

The laws of heredity

³ www.physlink.com/Education/AskExperts/ae280.cfm

These things are observable now and we can look at both the theory of evolution and the theory of creation by applying these laws to these theories to see how they hold up.

Why Evolution?

One of the first questions I had to answer was why I believed in evolution in the first place. I came up with the following answer;

It is always important to know why we believe what we believe. Why do we hold the view we do and how we first believed in our view point. In regards to evolution here are the reasons;

- a) It is the accepted view
- b) It was taught to me as an indisputable fact
- c) It best fits science
- d) It is presented in museums, magazines, and the media as fact
- e) All of the above

Now let us look at each possible reason for believing in Evolution and we will discover which reason (if any) we should be believing.

- A) It is the accepted view
 - this is a very weak argument since there is a growing number of post graduate geologists, astronomers, and physicists who are questioning evolution
 - if we choose this view only, we will look very gullible and take everything that we see or read without thinking for ourselves
- B) It was taught to me as an indisputable fact
 - how can any theory ever be presented as an absolute fact
 - no one was there to witness the evolutionary process
 - no one is now alive who can answer our questions about our distant past

- all theories of the distant past are based on assumption
 - **And Yet it is taught as fact**
- C) It best fits science
- science is a very precise discipline and is based on the following steps:
 1. state the problem clearly and completely
 2. examine the available facts and suggest as many hypotheses (probable solutions) as possible
 3. test every hypothesis; modify or reject faulty ones
 4. form a conclusion that is based upon all known facts, causes, and effects
 5. If the facts are not sufficient to justify forming a conclusion, keep an open mind toward the problem until enough is known to justify a conclusion
 6. test the conclusion with additional controlled experiments

Conclusion

If we really study the evidence, we see that evolution goes against the laws of thermodynamics, is not scientifically sound, can never be proven and yet it is taught as fact. If we would ask an evolutionist why he believes in evolution, he would probably answer with one of the above reasons or, if he is honest, would say that evolution is not a science but if not evolution, then what would he have to believe. He would say to believe in a supernatural being would be unthinkable since it would make him accountable to a superior being, one who created us.

If we really study the evidence for creation we see that it does not violate the laws of thermodynamics, nor any other scientific principles but it is not allowed to be presented. Why are evolutionists so afraid of creation? Could it be that creation is a threat to the theory of evolution?

CHAPTER 1

A LOOK AT THE EVOLUTION MODEL

I readily admit that the following on evolution may be a bit dry but I tried to present the evolutionary model as fairly as possible and, as such, have used material from web sites which present evolution.

The Evolution Model

After doing a Google search of more than 200 entries on the internet, looking for a precise definition of the evolutionary model, I came up with only two sites that somewhat explain the evolutionary theory. They can be found at psychcentral.com/psypsych/Evolution#Scientific_theory and wiki.cotch.net/index.php/Evolutionary_theory. Both sites really only take in a segment of the whole evolutionary theory and do not lay out the entire theory in a nutshell. Many of the sites were defending their theories whether evolution or creation with a lot of rhetoric. Many other sites went through the history of the evolutionary theory quoting from Aristotle to Lamarck to Darwin to current refinements of the evolutionary theories. Evolutionists define evolution as a change in life forms all

of which have a common ancestor. Most rest on Darwin's theories which have these elements in common.

Mutations. A change in genetic code known as a mutation consists of changes in the hereditary instructions contained within a gene. A mutation, the ultimate source of all genetic variation, must occur in reproductive cells to cause genetic change in offspring. The process of mutation involves random genetic change primarily due to chemical factors and ionizing radiation.

Gene Flow. The movement of genes from one population to another, describes the process of the loss or gain of genes in a population due to the emigration or immigration of fertile individuals, or the transfer of gametes, between populations. This process introduces new genes into a population resulting in populations becoming more similar to one another.

Genetic Drift. The process of genetic drift, dealing with chance preservation or extinction of particular genes, may be defined as a variation in the gene pool, a change in allele frequency, in a small population due to chance.

Natural Selection. The process of natural selection refers to the differential survival and reproduction of organisms as a result of their biological characteristics.

(The above was taken from www.bibarch.com/concepts/Origins/evolution.htm)

To put all this into a simple package, life forms change with time because of mutations (which is a change or error in the genetic code), gene flow (where new genes are introduced into a different gene pool), genetic drift (where genes, by chance, disappear as in losing the master document and relying on photocopies of photocopies until much of the original information cannot be seen anymore), and natural selection (which is similar to survival of the fittest, where the thing which adapts the easiest to a new situation will survive)

The above theory, as mentioned before, only takes in a portion of the whole evolutionary theory. It looks at only the portion that deals with living organisms. But where did the living organisms begin? Where did the Universe begin? To answer this we need to go to the Big Bang theory.

The Big Bang Theory

Presentation of the universe

according to inflationary cosmology.

The Big Bang Theory is the dominant scientific theory about the origin of the universe. According to the big bang, the universe was created sometime between 10 billion and 20 billion years ago from a cosmic explosion that hurled matter and in all directions.

In 1927, the Belgian priest Georges Lemaitre was the first to propose that the universe began with the explosion of a primeval atom. His proposal came after observing the red shift in distant nebulas by astronomers to a model of the universe based on relativity. Years later, Edwin Hubble found experimental evidence to help justify Lemaitre's theory. He found that distant galaxies in every direction are going away from us with speeds proportional to their distance.

The big bang was initially suggested because it explains why distant galaxies are travelling away from us at great speeds. The theory also predicts the existence of cosmic background radiation (the glow left over from the explosion itself). The Big Bang Theory received its strongest confirmation when this radiation was discovered in 1964 by Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson, who later won the Nobel Prize for this discovery.

Although the Big Bang Theory is widely accepted, it probably will never be proved; consequentially, leaving a number of tough, unanswered questions.

Updated December 2, 1997. [Contacts](#)⁴

⁴ liftoff.msfc.nasa.gov/academy/universe/b_bang.html

To put this into simpler form, a “primeval atom” exploded which sent debris from the explosion out into the vastness of space from which all the stars, planets, and galaxies evolved from. As to where this “primeval atom” came from we will look at later. This theory may explain the origins of the universe but it does not explain the origin of life. One of the key natural laws is the law of biogenesis or, simply put, the law which states that life can only come from life. Obviously in a big bang situation life was not present. To answer this problem, evolutionists believe that in one instance, and one instance only, life came or began from non life. This is called the theory of abiogenesis or, in other words, outside of the law that life comes from life. The evolutionists believe that conditions existed on early planet earth where amino acids were created which then evolved into single cell organisms, which evolved progressively into higher and higher organisms through mutations, gene flows, gene drifts, and natural selection

Macro Evolution vs. Micro Evolution

Two terms of evolution need to be clarified. The evolution model contains both macro and micro evolution while the creation model only contains micro evolution. Macro evolution refers to a jump from one kind to another such as a reptile becoming a bird. Micro evolution, on the other hand, deals with changes within the same species. This can be explained by the various dog varieties or other animal varieties that have changed in appearance but are still the same species. There is no hard evidence that macro evolution has occurred, is occurring, or will occur.

Animal Evolution

Classification

More scientists have started to base evolutionary studies more on genetics, botanists and zoologists classified organisms into different categories based on their physical characteristics. This ordering of organisms into groups based on similarities and differences is called classification. In the 18th and 19th centuries leading naturalists identified and named newly discovered plants and animals. These European biologists believed that plants and animals including humans had been created in their present form so they did not seek explanations for the patterns of similarities and differences between organisms. However one important 18th Century naturalist was Karl von Linne (1707-1778), a Swedish botanist and medical doctor. In 1735 Carolus Linnaeus (the Latinised form of his name) published a book called *systema naturae* in which he outlined his scheme for classifying all known and unknown organisms according to the greater or lesser extent of their similarities. This book was very influential and the Linnaean system of classification was widely accepted by the early 19th century and is still the basic framework for taxonomy today.

Tax Taxonomy is a term coined by Augustin Pyramus de Candolle in 1813 and is the study of the principles and methods of classification.

Linnaean System depends upon the hierarchical structure in which organisms are grouped. According to this system the animals belonging to the higher level, need not necessarily be similar to its other members, but the members of the lower levels are very similar and can reproduce. The typical hierarchical system of classification is:

- Kingdom
- Phylum (Division is used here for plants)
- Class
- Order

- Family
- Genus
- Species
- Variety (for plants) ⁵

One of the best sites on the web detailing the animal evolution comes from the University of Waikato web site.

These are excerpts from University of Waikato school of science and engineering in New Zealand. I include them only to prove my point that evolution is taught as fact.

The Ediacaran animals

Between 620 and 550 million years ago (during the Vendian Period) relatively large, complex, soft-bodied multicellular animals appear in the fossil record for the first time. While found in several localities around the world, this particular group of animals is generally known as the Ediacaran fauna, after the site in Australia where they were first discovered.⁶

The Cambrian “explosion” and the Burgess Shale

The Ediacaran animals disappear from the fossil record at the end of the Vendian (544 million years ago). In their place we find representatives of almost all the modern phyla recognised today: sponges, jellyfish and corals, flatworms, molluscs, **annelid** worms, insects, echinoderms and chordates, plus many “lesser” phyla such as nemertean worms. These “modern” organisms appear relatively quickly in the geological time scale, and their abrupt appearance is often described as the “Cambrian explosion” however, bear in mind that the fossil record of the “explosion”

⁵ <http://sci.waikato.ac.nz/evolution/classification.shtml>

⁶ <http://sci.waikato.ac.nz/evolution/animalevolution.shtml>

is spread over about 30 million years. I keep taking things out of brackets because it is interesting relevant and memorable⁷

A foot on the land

Whatever their origins, animals may have ventured onto land early in the Cambrian. Previously scientists believed that animals did not begin to colonise the land until the Silurian (440 - 410 million years ago). However, the 2002 discovery of the footprints of animals that scuttled about on sand dunes about 530 million years ago has changed this view. These animals were arthropods, and resembled centipedes about the size of crayfish. They probably didn't live on land, instead coming ashore to mate or evade predators. At this time the only land plants appear to have resembled mosses⁸

The earliest vertebrates

Animals continued to diversify in the Ordovician seas (505 - 440 million years ago). They were mostly invertebrates, including graptolites, which were stick-like branching colonies of tiny animals, together with **brachiopods**, trilobites, **cephalopods**, corals, **crinoids** and **conodonts**. We now place the conodonts with the chordates, but for a long time they were known only by their tiny, but very common, teeth.⁹

Appearance of the fish

Like the conodonts, fish are members of the chordate phylum because they display certain defining characteristics: a dorsal stiffening rod called the notochord, a dorsal nerve cord, pharyngeal gill slits and a tail that extends beyond the anus. However, fish are placed in the subphylum

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.,

Vertebrata, because they also show the development of skeletal features such as a backbone, skull, and limb bones.¹⁰

The jawless fish

Agnathans, or jawless fish, were the earliest fish: an excellent fossil of *Haikouichthys ercaicunensis* dates back about 530 million years, to the Cambrian. Previously the earliest-known agnathans were dated to around 480 million years ago. Agnathans have traditionally been placed with the vertebrates due to the presence of a skull, although the modern forms such as hagfish lack a vertebral column. The earliest agnathans were Ostracoderms. They were bottom-feeders and were almost entirely covered in armour plates. When the sharks and bony fish began to evolve, around 450 million years ago, most ostracoderms became extinct. Only the lineage that produced the modern hagfish and lampreys survived.

Colonisation of the land

Fish continued to evolve during the Silurian period (440 - 410 million years ago). At the same time some groups of plants and animals took a major step as they colonised the land for the first time. We are not sure why this advance occurred, but it was probably the result of competition in the marine ecosystems, plus the opportunity to escape predators and the availability of new terrestrial niches.

Arthropods, which had ventured temporarily onto land 100 million years earlier, were the first animals to become more permanent colonists. Fossil footprints made in the sandy flats surrounding temporary lakes dating back about 420 million years have been found in Western Australia.

The arthropods were pre-adapted to life on land. By the time they moved ashore, they had already evolved lighter bodies and slim, strong legs that could support them against the pull of gravity. Their hard

¹⁰ Ibid.

outer exoskeletons provided protection and would help to retain water, although the development of a waxy, waterproof cuticle was necessary for efficient water conservation.

Spiders, centipedes and mites were among the earliest land animals. Some of them were giants: the largest was *Slimonia*, the size of a man and a relative of the scorpions. This animal was still too big and too heavy and the walking legs too small to venture onto land for any length of time and so they lived in marginal marine (deltaic) environments.¹¹

The evolution of amphibians

By the Devonian period two major animal groups dominated the land: the tetrapods (4-legged terrestrial vertebrates) and the arthropods, including arachnids and wingless insects. The first tetrapods were **amphibians**, such as *Ichthyostega*, and were closely related to a group of fish known as lobe-finned fish e.g. *Eusthenopteron*. Once thought to be extinct, the coelacanth is a living representative of this group.¹²

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¹¹ Ibid

¹² Ibid

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Early reptiles and the amniotic egg

One of the greatest evolutionary innovations of the Carboniferous period (360 - 268 million years ago) was the amniotic egg, which allowed early reptiles to move away from waterside habitats and colonise dry regions. The amniotic egg allowed the ancestors of birds, mammals, and reptiles to reproduce on land by preventing the embryo inside from drying out, so eggs could be laid away from the water. It also meant that in contrast to the amphibians the reptiles could produce fewer eggs at any one time, because there was less risk of predation on the eggs. Reptiles don't go through a larval food-seeking stage, but undergo direct development into a miniature adult form while in the egg, and fertilisation is internal.

By 125 million years ago the mammals had already become a diverse group of organisms. Some of them would have resembled today's monotremes (e.g. platypus and echidna), but early marsupials (a group that includes modern kangaroos and possums) were also present. Until recently it was thought that placental mammals (the group to which most living mammals belong) had a much later evolutionary origin. However, recent fossil finds and DNA evidence suggest that the placental mammals are much older, perhaps evolving more than 105 million years ago. Note that the marsupial and placental mammals provide some excellent examples of convergent evolution, where organisms that are not particularly closely related have evolved similar body forms in response to similar environmental pressures.

Taking wing: *Archaeopteryx* and the origins of the birds

In 1861 an intriguing fossil was found in the Jurassic Solnhofen Limestone of southern Germany, a source of rare but exceptionally well-preserved fossils. Given the name *Archeopteryx lithographica* the

fossil appeared to combine features of both birds and reptiles: a reptilian skeleton, accompanied by the clear impression of feathers. This made the find highly significant as it had the potential to support the Darwinians in the debate that was raging following the 1859 publication of “On the origin of species”.

While it was originally described as simply a feathered reptile, *Archaeopteryx* has long been regarded as a transitional form between birds and reptiles, making it one of the most important fossils ever discovered.

The end of the dinosaur age

Dinosaurs spread throughout the world - including New Zealand, which had its own dinosaur fauna - during the Jurassic, but during the subsequent Cretaceous period (145 - 65 million years ago) they were declining in species diversity. In fact, many of the typically Mesozoic organisms - such as ammonites, belemnites, gymnosperms, ichthyosaurs, plesiosaurs, and pterosaurs - were in decline at this time, despite the fact that they were still giving rise to new species.

The appearance of modern mammal groups

At the beginning of the Palaeocene epoch (65 - 55.5 million years ago) the world was without larger-sized terrestrial animals. This unique situation was the starting point for the great evolutionary diversification of the mammals, which up until then had been nocturnal animals the size of small rodents. By the end of the epoch, mammals occupied many of the vacant ecological niches. While mammal fossils from this period of time are scarce, and often consist largely of their characteristic teeth, we know that small, rodent-like insectivorous mammals roamed the forests, the first large herbivorous mammals were browsing on the abundant vegetation, and carnivorous mammals were stalking their prey.

The oldest confirmed primate fossils date to about 60 million years ago, in the mid-Palaeocene.

From these excerpts the animal evolution theory clearly shows how

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evolutionists think life happened. After the primates, of course, came the various human forms which have evolved to the present stage of mankind.

EON	ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	Ma		
Phanerozoic	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Holocene		0.01	
			Pleistocene	Late	0.8	
				Early	1.8	
		Tertiary	Neogene	Pliocene	Late	3.6
					Early	5.3
				Miocene	Late	11.2
			Middle		16.4	
			Early		23.7	
			Paleogene	Oligocene	Late	28.5
					Early	33.7
					Late	41.3
				Eocene	Middle	49.0
		Early			54.8	
		Late			61.0	
		Paleocene	Late	65.0		
			Early	99.0		
			Late	144		
		Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late	159	
	Early			180		
	Jurassic		Middle	206		
			Early	227		
			Late	242		
	Triassic		Middle	248		
			Early	256		
			Late	290		
			Early	290		
	Paleozoic	Permian	Late	323		
			Early	354		
		Pennsylvanian		370		
		Mississippian		391		
		Devonian	Late	417		
			Middle	423		
Early			443			
Silurian		Late	458			
		Early	470			
Ordovician		Late	490			
		Middle	500			
		Early	512			
Cambrian		D	520			
		C	520			
	B	543				
	A	543				
Precambrian	Proterozoic	Late	900			
		Middle	1600			
		Early	2500			
	Archean	Late	3000			
		Middle	3400			
		Early	3800?			

Geologic column

The years on the right are in Millions of years

Fossil Record

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Fossils (from Latin *fossus*, literally “having been dug up”) are the mineralized or otherwise preserved remains or traces (such as footprints) of animals, plants, and other organisms. The totality of fossils and their placement in **fossiliferous** (fossil-containing) rock formations and sedimentary layers (strata) is known as the fossil record. The study of fossils is called paleontology.

A clearly laid out evolutionary discussion on fossils can be found at: www.agiweb.org/news/evolution. Later in this book, we will look at some of the flaws of the evolutionary fossil viewpoint as well as discuss, in greater detail, the causes of fossilization.

Weaknesses of the Evolutionary Theories

When one takes the time to consider the evolutionary model, a number of questions arise that the evolution model does not answer. Listed below are some of the questions that arise.

1. How did sexes evolve?
2. Why are there such a vast array of species when they have all been influenced by the same evolutionary processes?
3. The eye is described as having evolved over millions of years. Until it is fully functional, it is useless so why have it evolve?
4. Anything with a pattern or design always has a designer so how can evolution produce patterns and designs by itself?
5. Evolution requires large quantities of time to be believable and yet all dating methods require an assumption to begin. How can anyone accurately make the correct assumption of initial elements in the rocks or fossils to yield an accurate estimate of age?
6. The Big Bang Theory states that nothing existed before the big

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bang so evolutionists want us to believe that nothing exploded and created the universe.

Even if nothing could explode, explosions bring chaos and not perfect order

7. “300 million year old” fossils of crocodiles still look like crocodiles. Why have they not changed over such a long time?

CHAPTER 2

AN OVERVIEW OF THE CREATION MODEL

Introduction

Though evolutionists have always tried to discredit the creation model, the evolution model leaves many things unanswered. As such, we need to revisit the creation model. It was not until the mid 1800's that anyone seriously questioned the Biblical version of creation.

The Creation Model

According to the Bible, in the first book of the Bible called Genesis, God created the heavens and the earth and everything in it in 6 days and rested on the 7th. It is the design of nature that demands a designer and since it is impossible for any of us to create nature, we must accept that the designer is supernatural. Since God is supernatural, all powerful, all knowing, and present everywhere, it is only logical to attribute creation to His wonderful design. Evolutionists have always tried to find a natural explanation for the things of nature. They try to get around the fact that God exists.

However, a mere denial from the evolutionists does not negate the fact that God exists for as we see from the Bible in the book of Romans 1:16 - 23 “For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek. For therein is the righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith: as it is written, The just shall live by faith. For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, who hold the truth in unrighteousness; Because that which may be known of God is manifest in them; for God hath shewed *it* unto them. For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, *even* his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse: Because that, when they knew God, they glorified *him* not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, And changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and four footed beasts, and creeping things.” Despite the denial, God’s power is clearly seen by all who would look.

The creation model clearly lays out the fact that everything is created after its kind. Though the evolutionists would like to see one species develop into another of a different family, it does not occur in nature. If you plant a tomato seed you can expect tomatoes and not cucumbers. Similarly any hybrid animals are sterile. You can mate a zebra with a donkey and get a zonkey but the zonkey cannot produce another zonkey. Anything mating outside its family such as a dog with a cat, the zygote is destroyed within the female as an alien or hostile identity.

The creation model also tells us that God created everything in 6 days. Most people cannot wrap their brain around this one because it takes us much time to make anything let alone the entire creation. However, we must affirm what God has said in Mark 10:27 “And Jesus looking upon them saith, With men *it is* impossible, but not with God: for with God all things are possible.” After all, this is what makes God God.

The creation model also tells us that the world became corrupt in the

AN OVERVIEW OF THE CREATION MODEL

time of Noah and that God destroyed the world with a flood. This flood answers many questions that evolution doesn't. In the rest of the book, we will look more closely at the creation model and see if it can answer questions we may have in the origins of man.

CHAPTER 3

6 DAYS OF CREATION

This concept of everything being created in six literal days is an extremely hard concept to get our brains around and, certainly, this was true in the author's case as well. Basically, the Bible records the six days of creation as follows:

Day 1; Light and Darkness with water inferred (Genesis 1: 1 - 5)

Day 2; Atmosphere (Genesis 1: 6 - 8)

Day 3; Dry Land and Plants (Genesis 1: 9 - 13)

Day 4; Sun, Moon, and Stars (Genesis 1: 14 - 19)

Day 5; Sea Creatures and Birds (Genesis 1: 20 - 23)

Day 6; Land Animals and Man (Genesis 1: 24 -31)

Because this concept is so hard to grasp, many have fallen into the trap of lengthening the term "Days" to mean a long period of time such as an era. Some even try to mate evolution with creation by saying these periods of time referred to as "days" really mean periods of millions of years. This could be a valid concept if it weren't for the preciseness of the Hebrew language in which most of the Old Testament (Genesis to Malachi) was originally written in. Though it is true that in the Hebrew

sense, days can mean a period of indefinite time if it did not have qualifiers. Here are some reasons to take the period of creation as six literal days.

The Reasons for a Literal 24 Hr Day

There are at least three compelling reasons for this.

The first reason for taking day to mean a period of twentyfour hours is because that is the normal and most common use of the word. This being true, a change from the normal use to a special use should be allowed only when it becomes necessary from the thrust of the context. As was shown previously, it is by no means necessary to substitute the normal use of the word for the special use of the word. The sun is literal, the firmament is literal, the heavenly bodies are literal, the earth is literal, the plants and animals upon the earth are literal, and etc. Indeed, the entire chapter speaks of real and literal things. There is therefore no reason why the day cannot also be literal, and allowed to maintain its basic meaning.

The second reason for taking the word day to refer to a literal period of twentyfour hours is the context and language in which the word occurs. Not only does the chapter speak of a “day”, but it also speaks of “the evening and the morning”. The Hebrew is even more emphatic, for it would be translated literally as: “And it was evening, and it was morning, day (x)”. When one combines these thoughts: that there is evening followed by morning, that this period of time is called a day, and that each day is given a specific number (from one to seven), one cannot help but to admit that the most natural and unforced interpretation of the expression would be a literal period of twentyfour hours from one morning to the next.

The final reason for understanding the word day as referring to a period of twentyfour hours is the reference to creation in Exodus chapter twenty. Before considering this portion, it should be borne in mind that both Genesis and Exodus have the same author in Moses. Thus, he who wrote the account of creation in Gen.1 would certainly be qualified to

comment upon it accurately elsewhere. Thankfully, he does; and so we are given the inspired interpretation of the inspired account. Moses states, under Divine inspiration:

For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.

(Ex.20:11)¹³

Also, if we start messing with the term days here, it could lead to all kinds of interpretation problems in the rest of the Bible such as was Jesus in the tomb 3 literal days or millions of years? If the literal sense makes sense, we need not seek another sense.

Let us now look at each day of creation in a closer manner.

Day 1

Light and Darkness with water inferred

(Genesis 1: 1 - 5)

Probably the most quoted section of the Bible is the first 3 words “In the Beginning”. One fascinating thing about the Hebrew and also the Greek word “the” is the fact that it is so definitive. In both the Hebrew and Greek “the” is called the definite article and in both languages can, and should be, translated as “the one and only”. So we can begin our study of creation at the absolute beginning of all creation. There is no other beginning. In the beginning we have a brief description of what the earth was like just at the point of creation. It was formless, empty, and dark. The next thing we see, from his passage, is that God said “let there be light”. He did not create light for light already existed. The word “let” means to allow to be seen or revealed. The Hebrew construction of the creation passages indicates that God created out of Himself rather than out of nothing as some like to say. What difference does that make you may

¹³ Source unknown

ask? If He created “out of Himself” the laws of thermodynamics are not violated. Specifically that matter is never created or destroyed. Also, since He Himself is infinite, we can expect to see His creation to be infinite as well. This we do see in everything, we can go down microscopically to infinity as well as go out to space to infinity. Also, the creation we see is also infinite in that there are no identical snowflakes, or leaves, or fingerprints, or DNA, and the examples can probably go on to infinity. So, in the beginning of creation, the dark, formless, and empty planet now has water, light, and darkness. Nothing can live without light or water. The basic necessities of life are now present. He concludes this passage with the first definition of Day which is still how a 24 hour day is defined in Jewish culture. “There was evening and morning, the first day”

Day 2

Atmosphere

(Genesis 1: 6 - 8)

If we look at this passage, we see something rather interesting. The firmament, defined in Hebrew as an expanse, or vault of heaven, separates the waters on the surface of the earth and the waters that were above the earth. It is entirely possible that at one time a layer of water was over around the earth. If this was the case we can theorize that the sun was more hazy and therefore mankind was protected from deadly UV rays. It is also possible that having that water layer also doubled the current atmospheric pressure and created a uniform global temperature. These thoughts have implications which will be discussed in a later portion of this book. I must remind the readers that these are only theories and cannot be proven. Much has been written about the water canopy both for and against the possibility and yet we cannot be sure since no one exists that was there to see it except God Himself. We certainly cannot hold either view of the canopy dogmatically. For more information on this subject, simply Google “Waters above the firmament” and you will get returns on both views of the water canopy. More will be discussed in

chapter 5 about the canopy. One thing is for certain, it was on Day 2 that the breathable air was created.

Day 3

Dry Land and Plants

(Genesis 1: 9 - 13)

Now we see that the waters are divided further. In Day 2 we saw the waters being separated into lower waters and upper waters. Now the lower waters, below the air, have now been divided by the creation of dry land. Most likely we now have a single large continent surrounded by water. It's shape would be impossible to determine and would not resemble any of the continents we now have. The highest mountains would probably be only 5000 feet or so high for reasons which will be discussed in chapter 5. So we now have water, land, air, and some kind of light. We now have everything we need to have plants survive and that is the next thing that God created. One thing we must notice in this account is that the mature plants were created and these plants did not come from seed but the plants were mature enough to produce seed. In our finite minds we may think this is impossible but nothing is impossible for God. This instantaneous maturity can also be seen in Numbers 17:1 - 10 where people rebelled against Aaron and God told them to get a rod from each of the 12 tribes of Israel and God would show them whom He would choose. The rods were all labelled according to each tribe and put in the tabernacle over night. The very next morning, Aaron's rod was in full bloom with mature almonds.¹⁴

Day 4

Sun, Moon, and Stars

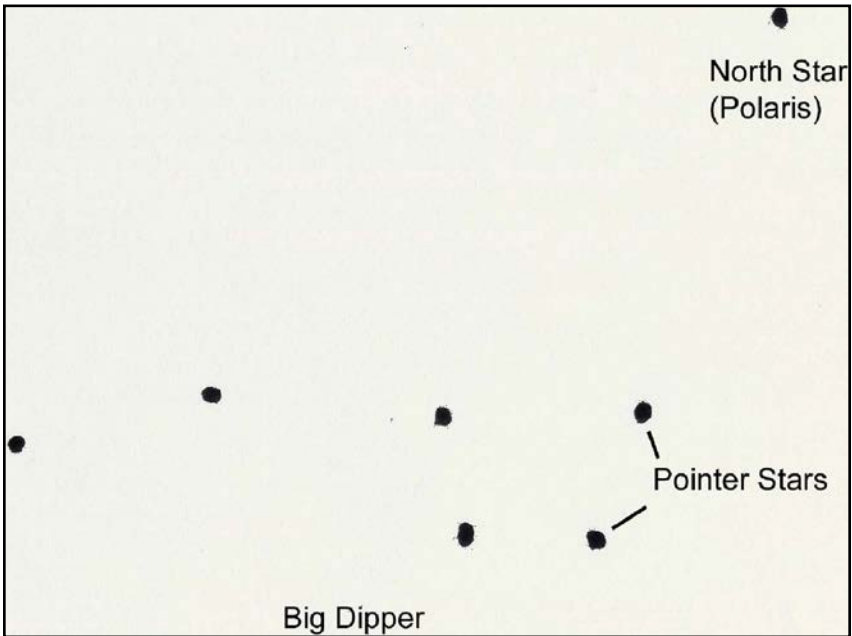
(Genesis 1:14-19)

God created the sun, moon, and stars on this day. The sun was to be seen during the day and moon was to be seen by night. These were

¹⁴Numbers 17:8

THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH

created first to divide the light and darkness but we see also in vs 14 that there were three other reasons. First was for signs most likely meaning to help man find his way around. The sun has long been used to determine where north is as in the northern hemisphere the sun is due south at noon and due north at noon in the southern hemisphere. In the northern hemisphere we also have the constellation of the big dipper.



The pointer stars of the Big Dipper point to the north star. It is always approximately 5 times the distance between the pointer stars and the north star in line with the pointer stars. The interesting thing about the north star is that it does not visibly move and all other stars rotate around it. Once again, whether day or night we can find our way. The same is also true in the southern hemisphere with the southern cross. The southern cross can always be found due south. That in itself is fascinating but the stars all tell a story which can be found in Chapter 8.

Day 5

Sea Creatures and Birds

(Genesis 1: 20 - 23)

Now God begins to fill His creation with various sea creatures and birds. This is different than the belief of evolution that states that birds developed long after the water creatures. The other interesting thing to note in this passage is the phrase “after its kind” which will be dealt with in more detail in Chapter 4.

Day 6

Land Animals and Man

(Genesis 1: 24 - 31)

Next God created land animals and again we see the phrase “after its kind”. Finally, as a pinnacle of God’s creation, man is created. We are the only species given the authority to have dominion over all other creatures. This does not at all imply that we can hunt any species to extinction. What it does mean is that we are more like zoo keepers or shepherds. We are to look after their welfare and in return, we can use them to help us out.

Day 7

God Rests

Often we think of God resting on the 7th day as if He was saying whew, that was a lot of work. Needless to say, God does not get tired. What this means is that God ceased from His labours. Later, in Exodus, we see that this is a pattern for us to follow. We are to work for 6 days and rest on the 7th.

CHAPTER 4

AFTER ITS KIND

The phrase “after its kind” is a very interesting and significant phrase in the Bible and beyond. The word ‘after’ is probably best described as following and ‘kind’ can be defined as type. Putting the two words together we get the sense that each thing in Biblical creation will follow the same type or pattern as before. In other words, a horse will give birth to a horse, a tomato will give rise to a tomato. Everything follows the model of the parent. It only makes sense that if we plant an apple seed we would expect, in due time, to see an apple tree that will produce apples. Of course, through grafting we can often change the variety of apple but it still will be an apple. It would be ludicrous to think that if we plant a cucumber seed, that we would expect to get a cherry tree.

Darwin believed that all things existing today began with a common ancestor and with the process of natural selection evolved into everything we have now. First, it is genetically impossible since the entire DNA structure is in the seed, whether it is plant or animal. The DNA code actually tells the plant or animal how to develop. If we take for instance a maple seed, the DNA code within that seed will have the information of what each leaf is to look like. Have you ever considered the fact that there are no identical leaves on a tree. They all share the same characteristics such as the lobes and vein patterns, however, all the leaves have different sizes

or the lobes may be a little off from the next one. There are no two identical leaves on any tree. Once our maple tree develops along in maturity it begins to form maple seeds which again continue the pattern of developing more maple trees.

It was during my years as a student in Forestry School that the wonders of creation were really beginning to impact me. We had to know 110 different species of trees. These 110 different tree species were trees found in Canada naturally occurring and not exotics that we see in parks. There are many more than 110 species of trees worldwide. At first glance it seems like a daunting task to recognize 110 different tree species but in reality it became quite simple when we were taught what to look for. For example, trees belong to families. There are the maple family, the oak family, the ash family, the nut family, the birch family, etc. Each of the families have distinguishing characteristics that set them apart from other families and each family has various species that set them apart within the family. If we consider our maples again we have the Sugar Maple (The leaf of which we have on our Canadian Flag), Red Maple, Big Leaf Maple, Manitoba Maple, Striped Maple, Mountain Maple, Silver Maple, Black Maple. These ones are all found in Canada in various regions across the country and each species has a distinguishing leaf characteristic. Each species can also be identified by distinguishing characteristics on twigs, bark, seeds, etc. The common fact to all maples is that their leaves and branches occur opposite each other. This is also true of ashes and some nuts but their leaf characteristics are all different. Some other distinguishing characteristics on other trees are that the buds on a poplar twig spiral their way around the twig. The jade plant has opposite leaves that turn 90 degrees to the layer below it. The pine tree needles occur in groups called whorls. These whorls contain either 2, 3 or 5 needles in each whorl. Only the white pine has 5 needles in a whorl. Once we know what to look for, identification becomes easy. Everything is created after its kind. We also note that the Bible shows us clearly what came first, the chicken or the egg. Everything was created as mature and ready to procreate but procreate after its kind only. Therefore the chicken came first as is the case with everything.

AFTER ITS KIND

Of course, once in a while, some kind of error occurs in the DNA and a mutation is formed. Mutations are always harmful. Yet evolution proudly holds to the view that we are the product of millions of mistakes or mutations over the centuries.

It is also possible to mate within a specified family such as a donkey and a zebra and you get a zonkey or is it a donbra. Regardless, the new creature is sterile and can never produce another zonkey. This is within the same family and in this case the horse family. Nothing is ever produced by mating an animal from one family with another animal in a completely different family. For instance if we were to mate a giraffe with a snake, nothing would come of the union as the antibodies of the host species will destroy the sperm of the other species. Once again, in our study of nature, we see the Biblical principal of “after its kind” being repeated over and over again and never see exceptions.

CHAPTER 5

THE FALL OF MANKIND

Often we tend to think of mankind as improving with time. We are getting smarter and smarter as time progresses. Once again, if we look at the Bible, the Bible tells us the opposite. Everything was created perfect, which is clearly seen in Genesis chapter 1 with God calling everything good that He created. In the beginning God created the Garden of Eden for mankind to enjoy. There were many types of trees and plants there as well as a variety of animal life. We see also, that Adam classified and named each animal which God had brought before him. Variety already existed and did not evolve. One of the trees which God created in the Garden was called the tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. (Sorry folks, nowhere in the Bible is this tree called an apple tree). Whatever this tree was, it was created for Adam and Eve as a test of obedience to God. The serpent, which was the devil personified, tempted Eve to take of this forbidden fruit. The serpent gave all the classical temptations by saying such things as God is unfair to keep this good fruit from you, God does not want you to be as God knowing everything, the fruit is good to eat. As a result, Eve succumbed to the temptation and ate of the forbidden fruit. Adam, who seems to have been close at hand when Eve was being tempted, willingly accepted the fruit from Eve. So while Eve ate of the fruit by deception, Adam seemed to know exactly what he was doing

when he ate of the forbidden fruit. This must have happened fairly soon after their creation since Adam and Eve had not yet had sexual relations with each other. As a result, we see in Romans 5:12-19, that the sin nature in a person is transmitted from one generation to the next by the man. Hence the importance of Jesus being born not of a human man but by the Holy Spirit.

As we look at the account of Adam and Eve in Genesis 3 and how sin entered the world, we see human nature at it its worst. God gave them an opportunity to confess their sins but instead of owning up to their sins, Adam blamed Eve, and Eve blamed the serpent. Often when we are confronted with our own sins, we tend to blame someone or something else for our actions. From that point on things began to deteriorate. Man started aging, men now had to work for a living, women now had pain in childbirth. This same principle is still in effect now as we see our cars rust, or parts wear out, our houses decay if we do not maintain them. Indeed, everything is decaying as laid out by the second law of Thermodynamics.

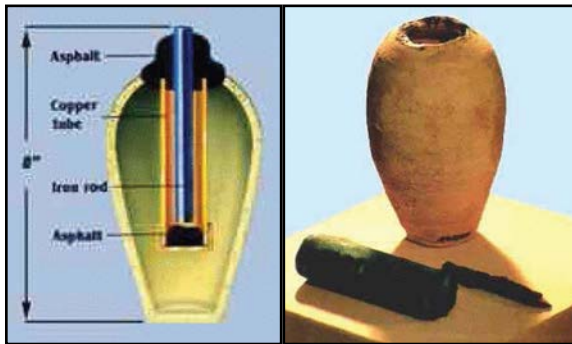
So, with that in mind, it is safe to say that Adam and Eve were much more intelligent than we are today. Our forefathers were not some apelike creature who walked around hunched over and grunting at everything. Scientist seem to agree for the most part that we are only using about 10% of our brain. If this is true, then it is very possible that Adam was using 100% of his brain. We also tend to think of batteries as new inventions but here is an interesting article to ponder.

An Ancient Battery

History

In 1936, while excavating ruins of a 2000-year-old village near Baghdad, workers discovered mysterious small vase. A 6-inch-high pot of bright yellow clay dating back *two millennia* contained a cylinder of sheet-copper 5 inches by 1.5 inches. The edge of the copper cylinder was soldered

with a 60-40 lead-tin alloy comparable to today's solder. The bottom of the cylinder was capped with a crimped-in copper disk and sealed with bitumen or asphalt. Another insulating layer of asphalt sealed the top and also held in place an iron rod suspended into the centre of the copper cylinder. The rod showed evidence of having been corroded with an acidic agent.



German archaeologist, Wilhelm Konig, examined the object and came to a surprising conclusion that the clay pot was nothing less than an ancient electric battery.

The ancient battery in the Baghdad Museum

The ancient battery in the Baghdad Museum, as well as those others which were unearthed in Iraq, are all dated from the Parthian occupation between 248 BCE and 226 CE. However, Dr. Konig also found copper vases plated with silver in the Baghdad Museum, excavated from Sumerian sites in southern Iraq, dating back to at least 2500 BCE. When the vases were lightly tapped, a blue patina or film separated from the surface, which is characteristic of silver electroplated onto copper base. It would appear then that the Parthians inherited their batteries from one of the earliest known civilizations.

In 1940, Willard F.M. Gray, an engineer at the General Electric High Voltage Laboratory in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, read of Konig's theory. Using drawings and details supplied by German rocket scientist Willy

Ley, Gray made a replica of the battery. Using copper sulphate solution, it generated about half a volt of electricity.

In 1970s, German Egyptologist, Arne Eggebrecht built a replica of the Baghdad battery and filled it with freshly pressed grape juice, as he speculated the ancients might have done. The replica generated 0.87V. He used current from the battery to electroplate a silver statuette with gold.

This experiment proved that electric batteries were used some 1,800 years before their modern invention by Alessandro Volta in 1799. It also seems that the use of similar batteries can be safely placed into ancient Egypt, where several objects with traces of electroplated precious metals have been found at different locations. There are several anomalous finds from other regions, which suggests use of electricity on a grander scale.¹⁵

¹⁵ www.world-mysteries.com/sar_11.htm

CHAPTER 6

THE FLOOD

We often tend to think in uniformitarian ways. That is to say that the things we see going on now, have always happened the same way and the same rate. However, within the last number of years, a number of scientists have moved from a uniform model of earth history to the catastrophic model. This means that scientists are starting to believe that there were periods in earth history where things happened very quickly and then slowed down to present speeds. The Biblical account of the Flood is one area where catastrophists feel that it was indeed a good scientific possibility.

Local Flood or Global Flood

Often, when we hear mention of the Flood in the Bible we think of it as a local flood because we cannot imagine the entire earth being able to be covered by water. If we seriously look at the Biblical account of the flood, found in Genesis chapter 6 to 9, we see several reasons why it could not have been a local flood.

1. The language of Genesis 6:7 & 12 suggests a complete annihilation of people (except Noah and his family), land based animals, reptiles, and birds. A local flood has never carried out such complete destruction
2. Genesis 6:3 would indicate that from the time of God's decision to destroy earth's inhabitants to the time of the Flood was 120 years. He called on Noah very shortly after his decision to destroy air breathing life so Noah had 120 years to construct the ark. If it was only a local flood, you would think that in 120 years one could walk to high ground and safety. Just where could someone walk in 120 years? If we give a conservative figure of 10 miles/day (16km/day) in 120 years it would be possible to walk 438,000 miles (700,800 km) or 17 times around the world. That should be far enough away from any local flood.
3. In Genesis 7:11 we see that the flood started in Noah's 600th year on the 17th day of the 2nd month . Then in Genesis 8:13 & 14 we see that Noah left the ark in the 601st year of his life on the 27th day of the 2nd month. That is more than one year aboard the ark. No local flood lasts that long.
4. Finally, evidence of sea creatures have been found on mountain peaks indicating that the mountains were once under water.

All of these reasons are very compelling to believe in a global flood
(Compare the Mississippi flood and Winnipeg floods)

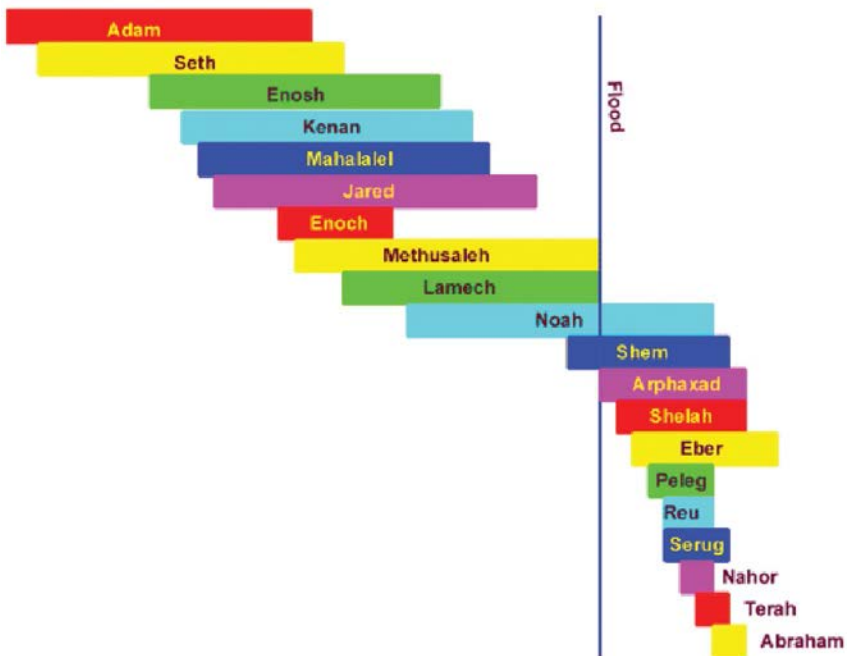
Where Did The Water Come From?

One of the hardest things to get your head around is where did the water for a global flood come from. If it rained as hard as rainfall has ever been recorded, could we have enough rain to cover the mountains? The highest recorded rainfall ever is 5 inches/hr. If it rained consistently that hard for a period of 40 days we would get 10 feet/day and over 40 days we would

THE FLOOD

have 400 feet of water. This is not enough to cover the mountains so the water had to come from elsewhere. If we go back to Genesis 1:6 we have a clue. The waters were divided by the atmosphere. There was water below the atmosphere such as seas, lakes, and rivers but there was also water above the air like a protective canopy around the whole globe. This canopy can explain many things. First it can explain the longevity of the pre-flood people who lived to an average age of 900 years. Some people have tried to explain these long ages as actually being months and not years. At first glance that would seem quite probable as 900 years, if they were months, would actually be 75 years. However, the problem arises after the flood when, still in Genesis, people were living only to 175 years of age. If these were months then it would only have been 14 years which is not a long full life. Inserted here is a graph of the ages before and after the flood.

Adam to Abraham

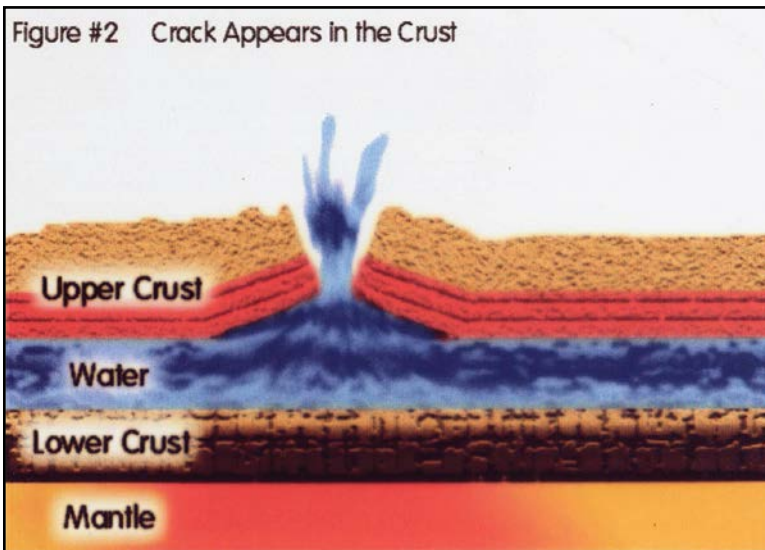
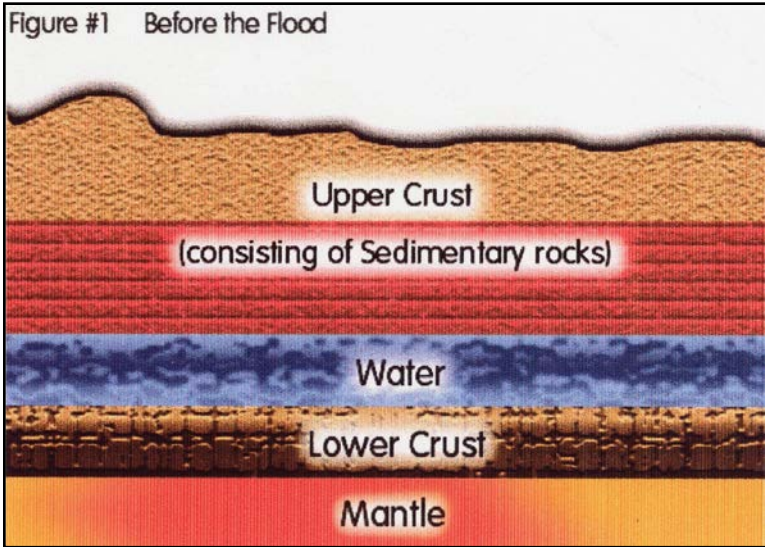


It is clear from this diagram that the people lived much longer before the flood than after. The canopy would have protected people from harmful UV rays and would have increased our atmospheric pressure. It would have also been responsible for more oxygen in the atmosphere as well. These conditions can be reconstructed in laboratories and hyperbaric chambers. Interesting research has come out of these reconstructions. When diving bells were first introduced, they had more oxygen and higher atmospheric pressure in them. It is reported that one diver suffered a severe cut on a flange inside the bell but the retrieval of the diving bell was going to take 24 hours. By the time the injured diver reached the surface, his cut was almost completely healed. This led to the development of the hyperbaric chamber which is used in sport medicine to revitalize an athlete after a strenuous competition. Research seems to indicate that if these conditions were truly on earth, a person could run for 100 km and not get tired, injuries would heal quickly and vegetables and plants would be bigger. The first time seasons are mentioned in the Bible is immediately after the flood. If the canopy layer did fall from the sky, it would be like breaking glass in a greenhouse in winter. The earth would not have a uniform temperature anymore and winds and currents would now be more common. Though no one can say how thick that canopy was, Biblically speaking it seems to be one of the sources of the water for the flood.

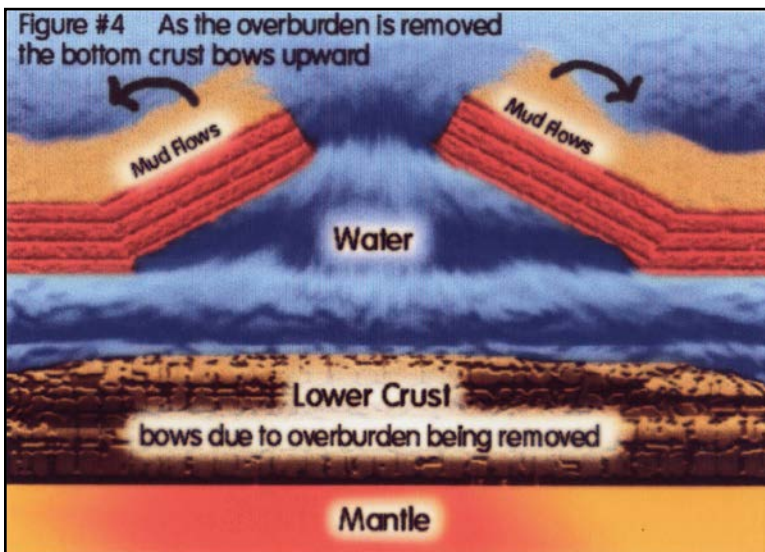
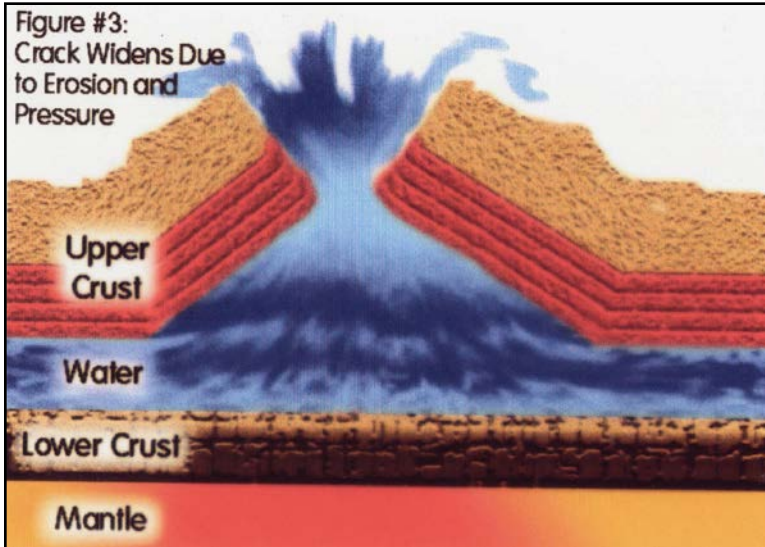
However, the Bible clearly lists two sources of the flood as mentioned in Genesis 7:11. We see here that the fountains of the great deep were opened and water gushed up from below the earth. Again, since no one is alive now who was present at the flood, we have to come up with theories that would explain how the waters from the deep came. Dr. Walter Brown seems to have a fairly sound theory which can be viewed at <http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/HydroplateOverview3.html>

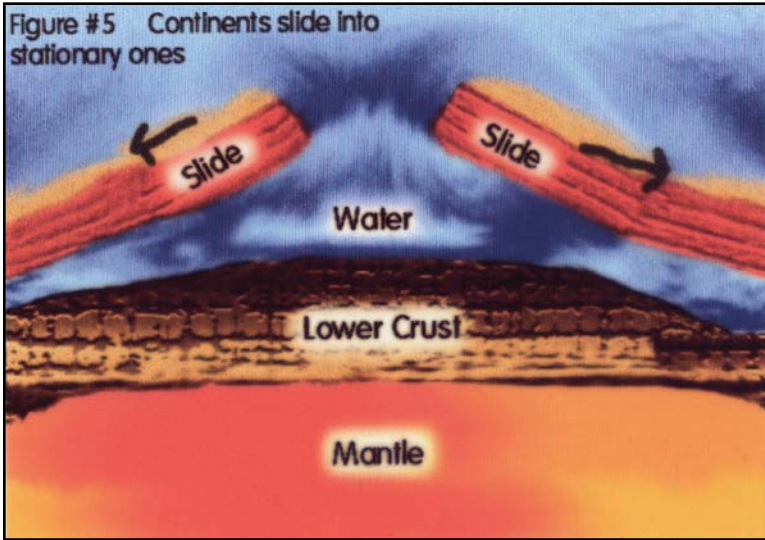
According to Dr. Brown's theory, the water only came from these subterranean chambers but the Bible clearly states that there were two sources. Here are some graphics, drawn by my daughter, Erika, that might help explain how the water from under the earth's surface came up.

THE FLOOD

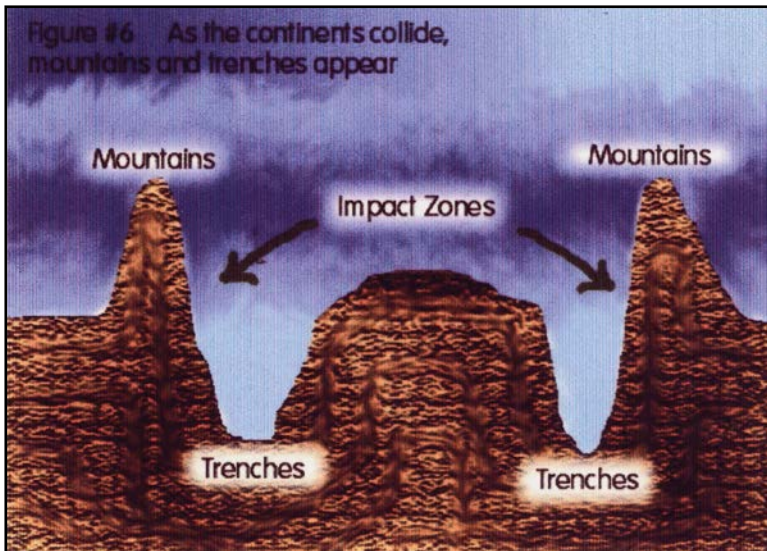


Possibly by a meteor hitting the earth which could also account for the 23 degree tilt of the earth which gives us our seasons.





If evidence cannot be found that this happened we could easily discount this theory as being too fantastic. However, evidence can be found to support this theory. The crack could well be the mid Atlantic Ridge as seen in the next illustration:



16

¹⁶ Drawings by my daughter Erika

THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH



If the Mid-Atlantic Ridge is indeed the crack, the continents would have been split here and then moved, possibly as fast as 70 km/hr until they hit the immovable plates. The impact zone would produce mountains and trenches which is exactly what we see on our west coast. There are several mountain ranges from Alberta to the Pacific coast. There is also a trench in the ocean which parallels the mountain chains which run all the way down to Chile in South America. If one were to drive a car into a brick wall at 100 km/hr you would see a large impact zone at the place of contact but you would also see a lesser compression in the back. The same is true in North and South America. We have the large mountain ranges at the point of impact but the back edge, or eastern side, also has mountains but not as high as the impact zone. So the theory seems to fit the facts we have and would also explain and answer the question, if the earth was completely covered by water, where did the water go? The answer is as the mountains were formed and as the water was being drained from below the surface resulting in collapses, we now have a place for the water to drain into. As we look at our planet now, we see that it is covered in 70 % water. Most scientist agree that the prairies and parts of Ontario and Quebec were once covered in water. What the scientists miss is that these inland lakes and seas were actually connected to the Global flood. This rapid flow of water draining away from the earth also easily explains the

Grand Canyon. Everything fits if we accept the fact that the earth was completely covered in water at one time.

Could Noah's Ark Carry All the Animals?

Genesis 6:14 -16 gives us a very basic description of the ark. It was made of gopher wood which is not a species but rather a process similar to our present day plywood. It would be 139 m long (450 feet) by 23 m wide (75 feet) by 14 m high (45 feet) and it would be covered in tar. Inside it would have three decks and have a window all around the top 0.5 m high (18 inches). Here is a picture of a



The ark would give us enough storage capacity to fill 500 of these box cars. Would this be enough to take all the required animals? We can work this out with simple math. However, let's look at a few questions first.

1. Did Noah have to take every single living species on Earth?

No. Sea creatures obviously would not need to be sheltered from the flood. Some insects as well may not have been required as they could survive in dormant state for a year. This is the same for sea birds as well.

2. Did Noah have to take all current species such as German shepherds, collies etc?

No, as the diversity of species has occurred since the time of the flood

3. How many species did Noah have to take?

Estimates suggest about 17,000 different species

4. Did Noah have to take the largest animal of a species?

No. He could easily have taken an immature animal that was not fully grown.

5. What would be the average size animal, that Noah took?

If he took immature animals, then the average size of animal would have been about the size of a sheep.

6. Was Noah's ark large enough to carry 34,000 sheep size animals? (2 of each species)

If a sheep is 1 m long by $\frac{1}{2}$ m wide then we would need $\frac{1}{2}$ sq m per animal. Since we need 34,000 animals, we would need 17,000 sq m of space. Since a sheep is only about 1 m tall, we could have cages 3 high on each deck. Since each deck has 3197 sq m of floor space, and have three tiers of cages on each deck, we would have a total of 28,773 sq m available for animal storage. Since we only need 17,000 sq m we now see that we have an additional 12000 sq m for Noah and his family and food for them and the animals. The ark definitely would have had enough room to house all the required animals.

Would a Wooden Ship as Large as the Ark Have Been Seaworthy?

In February of 2000, the naval engineering and design firm of Shearer and Associates, based in Louisiana was asked to render their opinion of

the seaworthiness of the ark and found it to exceed Coast Guard standards. Answers in Genesis also studied the seaworthiness of the Ark and also found it to be seaworthy though their tests did not include the speed of the currents and the resultant forward motion of the ark in these currents. Other naval engineers also agree that the ratio of length to width to height would also make the ark seaworthy. In the Bible we are only given the general shape and description of the ark and not a blueprint which Noah must have had.

One interesting development in marine technology is using a moon pool. Wikipedia defines a moon pool as:

A **moon pool** is a feature of marine drilling platforms and drillships, some marine research and underwater exploration or research vessels, and underwater habitats, in which it is also known as a **wet porch**. It is an opening in the floor or base of the hull, platform or chamber giving access to the water below, allowing technicians or researchers to lower tools and instruments into the sea. It provides shelter and protection so that even if the ship is in high seas or surrounded by ice, researchers have the opportunity to work in shirt-sleeved comfort compared to being on a deck exposed to the elements. A moon pool also allows divers or small submersible craft to enter or leave the water easily in a more protected environment.

Moon pools can be used in chambers below sea level, especially for the use of scuba divers, and their design requires more complex consideration of air and water pressure acting on the moon pool surface.



How a moon pool might have looked taken from the bottom of the ark.

A moon pool would be like a well within the ark with the wall of the pool being higher than the draft of the ark. Because of air pressure of the ark, the water in the well would not come over the walls, even in the highest swells. If the ark had incorporated moon pool technology, which God could have instructed them about, some interesting characteristics and advantages come to mind. First, the moon pool would increase the strength of the mid section of the ark and reduce the sag and bowing of the ship due to riding on waves. Second, since most of the water that formed the flood was fresh water, the water in the well would also be fresh enough to drink. Thirdly, much like your water in a toilet bowl on a windy day would move up and down, the water in the well also would fluctuate. When the water in the well went down, it brought in fresh air in from the windows that were built on top of the ark. When the water rose in the well, the air would be forced out of the same vents. This is exactly the same principle of our diaphragms which is the muscle that regulates our breathing. Therefore their air was continually being refreshed. Though we cannot be certain that the ark did contain a moon pool, the possibility is there. Either way, the ark has been deemed seaworthy.

CHAPTER 7

THE ICE AGE

Some creationists feel that the ice age was a figment of the imagination of scientists. However, drumlins, moraines, eskers, “U” shaped valleys, guyots, and finger lakes all seem to indicate that an ice age did occur. In contrast to Wikipedia’s presentation of the present school of thought where it lists 5 separate ice ages, I, personally, believe in only one. An ice age is defined as a period of time when large ice sheets covered the more northern and more southern latitudes. Greenland and Antarctica still are covered by ice sheets even up to 1.6 km deep. The logical questions that come out of this thought are; 1. What caused the ice age to form in the first place? And 2. Why did most of the ice sheets disappear? Let us look at each question separately and from a creationist viewpoint rather than an evolutionary viewpoint.

What caused the ice age in the first place? If we look at the cause of the ice age through the creation viewpoint, it would seem most likely to have occurred during, or shortly after the global flood. Before the flood, the earth seemed to be a uniform tropical temperature. This is evidenced by the discovery of fossilized tropical plants in our Canadian Arctic. All of a sudden, the protective canopy, discussed in Chapter 6, came down in the form of a heavy rain. It was not until after the flood that the Bible mentions seasons, (Genesis 8:22). As the canopy was collapsing, the

weather changed dramatically on the world. It would be akin to breaking the glass in a heated greenhouse during a Canadian winter. This would have caused strange weather patterns much like what was described in the movie “The Day After Tomorrow”. In this movie, a scientist discovered that an anti-hurricane could cause rapid cooling and extremely cold temperatures really quickly. An anti-hurricane acts oppositely to a regular hurricane. In a regular hurricane, the strength comes from the hurricane drawing up hot moist air from the oceans. An anti-hurricane would draw the cold air down from the upper atmosphere causing extreme cold temperatures to form very quickly. This of course is only a theory but seems to have occurred because of the millions of frozen mammoths found in Siberia, some with food in their mouths. Since, to freeze an elephant that quickly, requires temperatures of -150 degrees, it would appear that the conditions were there for it to happen to the mammoths. As the canopy was collapsing, it is possible that these anti-hurricanes were indeed drawing the extreme cold air down from the upper atmosphere instantly freezing the rain falling and causing it to come as snow and freezing the water that was already on the ground. This would also explain the mammoths found in crouched positions as though they were crushed by heavy snow or ice rapidly burying them. Since there is evidence that the flood covered the world with 1 to 2 km of water, we can also conclude that the water in the northern and southern latitudes came as ice and snow. This could explain why the ice age started in the first place. The ice sheets covered all of Canada and some northern parts of the United States as well as Russia and other northern countries. The ice cap in the Antarctic was also much larger than it presently is. Though the ice sheets formed quickly, they retreated far more slowly.

The Bible does not mention any and yet the evidence is there. We see “U” shaped valleys, drumlins, moraines, eskers, finger lakes, and flat topped underwater mountains. Once we understand how each of these occur, we can see that there definitely was an ice age.

The Extent of the North American Ice Age

Evidence that parts of our continent was once covered by ice is fairly far reaching as shown by the image below.



We see that all of Canada and parts of the northern states were influenced by an ice sheet. Let us look at the evidences seperately.

“U” Shaped Valleys

These are cause by the movement of glaciers passing between mountains. As the glacier moves, it acts like a plow and smoothes out the sides. These can be seen in our western mountain ranges.



Drumlins

Drumlins and drumlin clusters are glacial landforms, composed primarily of glacial till, which have been extensively studied. Geologists have proposed several theories about their origin. They are formed a short distance within the receding glacier ice and record the final direction of ice movement. Drumlins occur in symmetric, spindle, parabolic, and transverse asymmetrical forms. Drumlins are commonly found with other major glacially-formed features and are related on a regional scale to these landforms. The large-scale patterns of these features exhibit spatial organization of the drumlin-forming flows with related tunnel valleys, eskers, scours, and exposed bedrock erosion.¹⁷



Moraines

A **moraine** is any glacially formed accumulation of unconsolidated glacial debris (soil and rock) that occurs in currently glaciated and formerly glaciated regions, such as those areas acted upon by a past glacial maximum. This debris may have been plucked off a valley floor as a glacier advanced or may have fallen off the valley walls as a result of frost wedging or landslide. Moraines may be composed of debris ranging in size from silt-sized glacial flour to large boulders. The debris is typically sub-angular to rounded in shape. Moraines may be on the glacier's surface

¹⁷ Wikipedia on drumlin formation

THE ICE AGE

or deposited as piles or sheets of debris where the glacier has melted. Moraines may also occur when glacier- or iceberg-transported rocks fall into a body of water as the ice melts.¹⁸



Eskers

An **esker** is a long, winding ridge of stratified sand and gravel, examples of which occur in glaciated and formerly glaciated regions of Europe and North America. Eskers are frequently several kilometres long and, because of their peculiar uniform shape, are somewhat like railway embankments.¹⁹



¹⁸ Wikipedia explanation

¹⁹ Wikipedia explanation

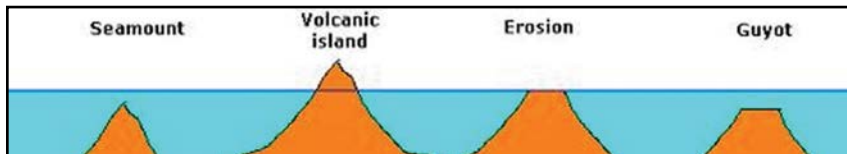
Finger Lakes

Finger lakes are caused by the movement of glaciers across bedrock. There are several in an area and all go in the same direction. When the ice melted, these lakes held the meltwater. Several finger lakes can be seen in this Google Earth photo of Kejimikujik National Park in southern Nova Scotia.



Guyots (aka; undersea, flat topped, mountains)

Guyots are not directly caused by glaciers. They usually occur around 200 metres deep in the oceans and are believed to be ancient volcanoes that the sea eroded flat. The fact that they are now 200 metres below the surface of the ocean suggests that the waters rose by that much. This would suggest that large quantities of ice melted to raise the sea level. This rising of the sea level can explain the populating of the earth. If the sea level was 200 metres lower than at present, there would have been land bridges joining all the continents.



Again, these are but theories but they seem to fit the facts. It appears that there was once a large ice sheet covering much of the northern hemisphere most likely caused during or immediately after the flood.

CHAPTER 8

THE FOSSIL RECORD

How Fossils Form

Freezing, drying and encasement, such as in tar or resin, can create whole-body fossils that preserve bodily tissues. These fossils represent the organisms as they were when living, but they're very rare.

Most organisms become fossils when they're changed through various other means.

The heat and pressure from being buried in sediment can sometimes cause the tissues of organisms — including plant leaves and the soft body parts of fish, reptiles and marine invertebrates — to release hydrogen and oxygen, leaving behind a residue of carbon.

This process — which is called carbonization, or distillation — yields a detailed carbon impression of the dead organism in sedimentary rock.

The most common method of fossilization is called permineralization, or petrification. After an organism's soft tissues decay in sediment, the hard parts — particularly the bones — are left behind.

Water seeps into the remains, and minerals dissolved in the water seep into the spaces within the remains, where they form crystals. These crystallized minerals cause the remains to harden along with the encasing sedimentary rock.

In another fossilization process, called replacement, the minerals in groundwater replace the minerals that make up the bodily remains after the water completely dissolves the original hard parts of the organism.

Fossils also form from molds and casts. If an organism completely dissolves in sedimentary rock, it can leave an impression of its exterior in the rock, called an external mold. If that mold gets filled with other minerals, it becomes a cast.

An internal mold forms when sediments or minerals fill the internal cavity of an organism, such as a shell or skull, and the remains dissolve.²⁰

Types of Fossils

Fossil Casts and Molds

A cast and mold is created when an organism is buried and rots away. The empty hole where the organism was is filled in with sediments or minerals, that becomes a cast. The mold is the impression in the rock it left. This is like pouring chocolate into a mold. When the chocolate hardens, it pops out as a chocolate cast, ready to eat.

Examples

Fossil shells are often casts, and shell impressions on rock are often molds.

A fossilized footprint is a mold.

Plant fossils and trilobites are often found as casts and molds.

Permineralization and Replacement

Permineralization is when the organism is buried in the ground, minerals from ground water seep into the organism and slowly fill in the

²⁰ <http://www.livescience.com/37781-how-do-fossils-form-rocks.html>

pores in the animal, adding rock forming minerals to the hard parts of the animal.



Replacement is similar, in that minerals seep into the organism. However, the minerals replace the original organic material, as the organic material rots away. In the end, the organism is replaced by minerals.

Many fossils are preserved these ways, from Fossil Sharks Teeth, to Trilobites, to Bone.

Carbonization

Carbonization is the process where only the residual carbon of the organism remains. In nature this usually happens over time when the organism is subject to heat and pressure.

A very common example of carbonization are fossil plants, where only a thin carbon layer is left on a piece of shale. In the Carboniferous time period, fast fern forests created miles of carbon, which we mine today as coal.

Another, more recent example is the fossilized feathers found on dinosaurs in China. These are left as carbon imprints in the shale around the mineralized dinosaur bones.

It's important to note that most fossils are preserved by more than one mode. For example, the fossil leaves are carbonized, but also leave a cast and mold. Fossil ammonites are casts, however, they also are mineralized. Fossil trilobites are often found as casts and molds, but their exoskeletons are mineralized (usually replaced by calcite).



Unaltered remains

An organism is considered unaltered if there is no change in the original composition of the organism.

A famous example of this is found at the La Brea Tar Pits in Los Angeles. Here, Ice Age animals became trapped and sunk into the tar pits. The soft tissues rotted away, but the original bones still remain. Original bones from Saber Toothed Cats, Giant Ground Sloths, Short Faced Cave Bears, Dire Wolves, and many more strange creatures are all unaltered.

Another example includes insects and small animals trapped in Amber. The sap from a once living tree entombed the animals. This sap eventually hardened, and the original animals are preserved inside the amber.

THE FOSSIL RECORD



Trace Fossils

A trace fossil is a fossil not of an organism, but instead a fossil of an organisms activity. For example, a trace fossil can be a mold or cast of a footprint, or a cast of a fossil burrow. Animal borrows that have been filled in by sediment are very common in many sedimentary rock outcroppings.²¹



Polystrate Fossils

These unique fossils form in catastrophic conditions such as volcanic eruptions. In the eruptions, trees are flattened, the slide down into lakes. The root system pulls the trees vertical in the lake. As the lake fills with

²¹ <http://www.fossilguy.com/what-is-a-fossil/#types>

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mud and ash from the volcano, layers of mud and ash form around the tree in layers and will eventually solidify into rock. Mt. St. Helen's eruption in 1980 is a good example of polystrate fossils.



Major Fossil Regions

Are Fossils being formed now?

A quick burial from mudslides, floods, or volcanoes can still cause fossils to form. One can also create trace fossils by making an imprint in freshly poured concrete.

Fossils Conclusion

Fossils can only occur where some catastrophe has happened. As mentioned previously, fossils form quickly and it is ludicrous to think that the organism that caused the fossil was lying around uninterrupted for a long period of time. Any animal that dies now will be consumed by scavengers quickly and will have no chance of forming a fossil.

CHAPTER 9

THE STORY OF THE STARS

Created on Day 4

As mentioned in the six days of creation section, during the 1st 3 days of creation it was God's illuminating presence which gave light to the world. It is this light we will see again, after the coming millennial reign of Christ, as described in Revelations 21:23. In that one day, the sun, moon, and stars were all created. These were also created in perfect harmony with solar systems within galaxies and galaxies in the universe.

Have you ever gone out at night, far away from cities, and looked up at the thousands of stars visible to the naked eye, or looked up at the full moon with binoculars or even telescopes. It is an awe-inspiring sight. My Dad was given a 4" telescope as a 50th birthday gift from several people who all chipped in to buy it for him. I well remember the first time I used it and saw 4 moons circling around Jupiter. It was a fascinating experience.

However, these glorious stars are said to be very far away which naturally suggests a universe that is far older than the 6000 or so years the Bible suggests it is. This is a valid question, and I will attempt to answer it in the next paragraph.

Speed of Light

The speed of light is currently given as 299,792,458 m/s or 186,282 miles/sec. To put this into a more workable figure, we can say that if we could travel at the speed of light, we would be able to go around the world 7.5 times in one second. Compare this with a jet crossing the Atlantic which would take about 8 hours. Andromeda is the closest galaxy to us and is said to be 2 million light years away. A light year is defined as the distance light can travel in one year ($186,282 \times 60 \times 60 \times 24 \times 365 = 5,870,000,000,000$ miles)

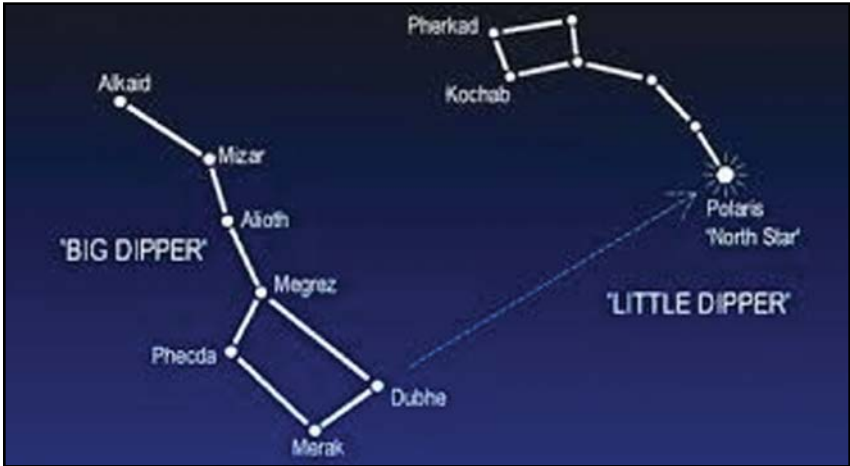
Now, assuming that the speed of light has always been constant we can see the need for long periods of time in order for us to see these other galaxies. However, we cannot assume the speed of light has always been constant. In fact, scientists are recording a decrease in the speed of light. In Math we have what is called an exponential graph. Using this type of graph, we can argue that the speed of light at creation was exponentially faster than it is now and the speed dropped quickly at first and now has leveled off to a slower decline. If this is the case, then we can argue for a young earth. There are also numerous other reasons we have to believe in a young earth which we will look at in the next chapter.

Constellations

The entire universe is in constant motion. Our planet rotates around the sun as well as turns on its axis. The sun rotates within the galaxy. The galaxy rotates as well. With all these things in constant motion, it is a unique phenomena that we see constellations. Constellations are groups of stars with an unchanging pattern. Though the constellations appear to move, which is caused by earth's rotation, their patterns remain the same.

Here are some of the more familiar constellations.

THE STORY OF THE STARS



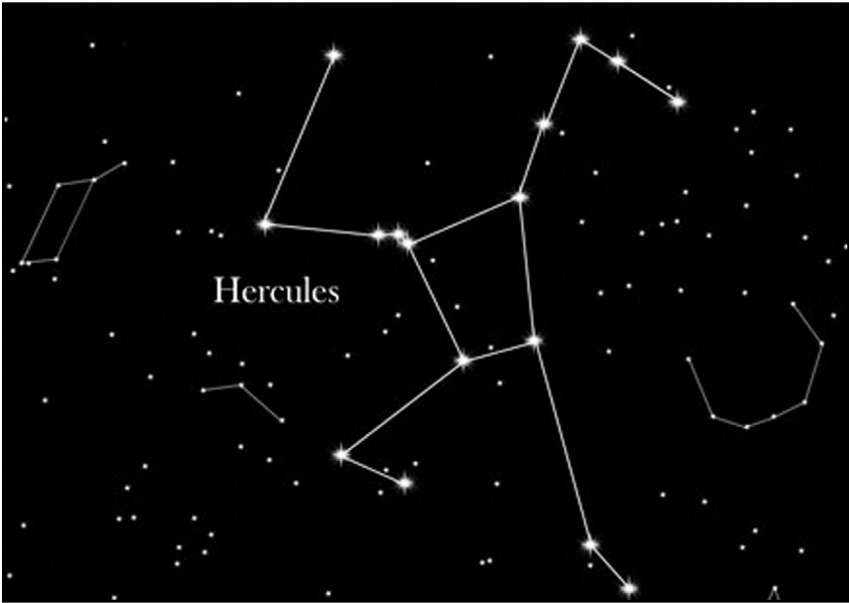
Big Dipper and Little Dipper (which are also parts of the big and little bears)

Both rotate around Polaris so the Polaris star is always in the North.



Cassiopeia which is also known as the “W” constellation

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Hercules



Orion

Galaxies

We are part of the Milky Way Galaxy but since the Hubble Space Telescope was launched in 1990 and had its vision corrected in 1993, we have seen incredible pics of our universe which can be found at <http://www.hubblesite.org/gallery> or APOD which is a NASA site and stands for “Astronomy Pic of the Day”



Various Galaxies



Typical Pinwheel Galaxy

Nebula

A **nebula** (from Latin: “cloud”;^[1] pl. *nebulae* or *nebulæ*, with ligature, or *nebulas*) is an interstellar cloud of dust, hydrogen, helium and other ionized gases²²

They could be remnants of stars or star developing regions but whatever they are, they are very beautiful as can be seen from the following Hubble telescope pictures.



²² Definition from Wikipedia

THE STORY OF THE STARS



CHAPTER 10

A STUDY OF 6000 YEARS

The Age of the Earth

The age of the Earth has always fascinated me. Before I studied the matter myself, I believed, hook, line, and sinker, that the age of the Earth was 4.5 Billion years old and the Universe some 8 to 12 Billion years old. After all, who was I to argue with “science”? However, In the late 1970’s I was introduced to the thought of a young Earth. At first I scoffed at the idea but had to admit that I was believing in an old Earth simply because I was told to. It was then that my curiosity kicked in and I started to research the matter myself. First I looked into the various dating methods and found that they all shared one thing in common. They are all based on assumptions.

Dating Methods

1. Radiometric dating;

Radiometric dating (often called **radioactive dating**) is a technique used to date materials such as rocks or carbon, usually based on a comparison

between the observed abundance of a naturally occurring radioactive isotope and its decay products, using known decay rates.^[1] The use of radiometric dating was first published in 1907 by Bertram Boltwood^[2] and is now the principal source of information about the absolute age of rocks and other geological features, including the age of the Earth itself, and can be used to date a wide range of natural and man-made materials.

Together with stratigraphic principles, radiometric dating methods are used in geochronology to establish the geological time scale.^[3] Among the best-known techniques are radiocarbon dating, potassium-argon dating and uranium-lead dating. By allowing the establishment of geological timescales, it provides a significant source of information about the ages of fossils and the deduced rates of evolutionary change. Radiometric dating is also used to date archaeological materials, including ancient artifacts.²³

This method assumes the amount of parent material in the sample, that the sample has not been altered, and that the decay rate was always a constant.

2. Relative dating;

Relative dating is the science of determining the relative order of past events (i.e. the age of an object in comparison to another), without necessarily determining their absolute age, (i.e. estimated age). In geology rock or superficial deposits, fossils and lithologies can be used to correlate one stratigraphic column with another. Prior to the discovery of radiometric dating which provided a means of absolute dating in the early 20th century, archaeologists and geologists were largely limited to the use of relative dating techniques to determine the age of geological events.

Though relative dating can only determine the *sequential order* in which a series of events occurred, not *when* they occur, it remains a useful technique especially in materials lacking radioactive isotopes. Relative dating by biostratigraphy is the preferred method in paleontology, and is in some respects more accurate (Stanley, 167–69). The Law

²³ Wikipedia

of Superposition, which states that older layers will be deeper in a site than more recent layers, was the summary outcome of ‘relative dating’ as observed in geology from the 17th century to the early 20th century.²⁴

Relative dating assumes that the bottom or deepest layer is the oldest and also assumes that there was no catastrophic influences on the layers such as volcanic activity or major floods.

3. Absolute dating;

Absolute dating is the process of determining an approximate computed age in archaeology and geology. Some scientists prefer the terms *chronometric* or *calendar* dating, as use of the word “absolute” implies an unwarranted certainty and precision.^{[1][2]} Absolute dating provides a computed numerical age in contrast with relative dating which provides only an order of events.

In archeology, absolute dating is usually based on the physical or chemical properties of the materials of artifacts, buildings, or other items that have been modified by humans. Absolute dates do not necessarily tell us precisely when a particular cultural event happened,²⁵ but when taken as part of the overall archaeological record they are invaluable in constructing a more specific sequence of events.²⁶

Young Earth Theory

This theory, accepted by many non-Christian scientists, suggests that the Earth is only 6000 to 10000 years old and has many scientific evidences to support this theory. The debate between young Earth and old Earth can be followed online. Up into the 1700’s, everyone believed in the Biblical

²⁴ Wikipedia

²⁵ Highlight is mine

²⁶ Wikipedia

record of the age of the Earth being around 6000 years old. Then, along came the Theory of Evolution which required long periods of time to be believable. If I were to tell you that birds developed from dinosaurs you would find it hard to believe . However, If I said that it took millions of years with gradual changes, then it becomes believable, which is exactly what evolutionists want you to believe.

As mentioned, there are some clear evidences for a young Earth in the scientific realm.²⁷

1. Galaxies wind themselves up too fast.

- if, as evolutionists claim, the universe is 10 Billion years old, all spiral galaxies would be nothing but a disk of stars by now

2. Too few supernova remnants.

- observable super novas occur about once in 25 years
- currently there are only enough remnants of these super novas to cover about 7000 years

3. Comets disintegrate too quickly.

- average age of comets is less than 10,000 years

4. Not enough mud on the sea floor.

- in 3 billion years there should be kilometers of mud on the sea floor but there isn't

5. Not enough sodium in the sea.

- with very liberal calculations we can date the oceans as less than 100 million years which is a far cry from the reported 3 billion years

²⁷ Taken from Creation Research Institute Impact Newsletter #384 June 2005

6. The earth's magnetic field is decaying too fast.

- complex mathematical calculations are required to get to an old age of the Earth
- basic physics calculations give a maximum age of 20,000 years

7. Many strata are too tightly bent.



- sharp folds pictured above, with no cracks can only be caused when the layers were still mud like

If you check out online, you will find other oddities in nature evolutionists cannot explain to fit their old Earth theories.

Major Chapters for Determining the Age from the Bible

Chapter 5 of Genesis begins the timeline from the Bible. In this chapter we go from Adam to Noah. In Chapter 11 of Genesis it continues for Noah to

Abraham. Some have suggested that the ages mentioned in chapter 5 are really months and not years but that goes against Biblical Interpretation rules as other ages are also mentioned in Genesis with Sarah (Abraham's wife) dying at the age of 127 and Jacob being 147 at his death. If these ages were actually in months Sarah would have died at 10 years and Jacob would have been only 12 years old at his death. For consistency, we must take the ages to mean years and not months. The fact that the early generations lived a long time can be explained by the fact that the Earth's climate, combined with the protective canopy layer, provided protection for harmful UV rays which could have led to the old ages.

Adam to Noah

If we take Adam's creation by God to be year 0 we can determine the approximate age of the Earth as follows;

Year 0:	Adam and Eve were created by God
Year 130:	Seth was born (Genesis 5:3)
Year 235:	Enosh was born (Genesis 5:6)
Year 325:	Kenan was born (Genesis 5:9)
Year 395:	Mahalalel was born (Genesis 5:12)
Year 460:	Jared was born (Genesis 5:15)
Year 522:	Enoch was born (Genesis 5:18)
Year 587:	Methuselah was born (Genesis 5:21)
Year 774:	Lamech was born (Genesis 5:25)
Year 956:	Noah was born (Genesis 5:28)
Year 1456:	Shem, Ham, and Japeth were born (Genesis 5:32)
Year 1556:	Flood began (Genesis 7:6)
Year 1557:	Flood ended (Genesis 8:13)

Noah to Abraham

Year 1559:	Arpachshad was born (Genesis 11:10)
Year 1594:	Shelah was born (Genesis 11:12)

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- Year 1624: Eber was born (Genesis 11:14)
- Year 1658: Peleg was born (Genesis 11:16)
- Year 1688: Reu was born (Genesis 11:18)
- Year 1720: Serug was born (Genesis 11:20)
- Year 1750: Nahor was born (Genesis 11:22)
- Year 1779: Terah was born (Genesis 11:24)
- Year 1849: Abram, Nahor, and Haran were born (Genesis 11:26)

Abraham to Jesus

- Year 1949: Isaac was born (Genesis 21:2)
- Year 2009: Jacob was born (Genesis 25:26)
- Year 2156: Jacob died (Genesis 47:28)
- Year 2586: Nation Israel left Egypt (430 years in captivity)
- Year 2936: Saul became king (about 1050 BC)
- Year 3986: Jesus was born
- Year 4019: Jesus was crucified

From the death of Jacob to Jesus is a close approximate as the Bible and Archeology do not pinpoint exact times but we can certainly be sure that these ages are within 100 years of being accurate. Therefore if we add 2015 years (at the time of this writing) we see that Biblically the Earth cannot be more than 6034 to 6134 years old.

CHAPTER 11

DINOSAURS

Dinosaurs hold a great fascination with people old and young alike. Movies like Jurassic Park and others give us an idea of what these creatures may have looked like and how they behaved.

Dinosaur Definition

The name “dinosauria” was coined by Dr. Richard Owen (M.D.), a friend of the famous French scientist Dr. George Cuvier. Owen first used the word in his “Report on British Fossil Reptiles” presented in 1841 to the British Association for the Advancement of Science. “Dinosaurs” is a combination of two Greek words. In a footnote, Owen defined dinosaurs as “deinos (fearfully great)” and “sauros (a lizard).” Thus the name literally means “fearfully great lizard.”²⁸

Types of Dinosaurs

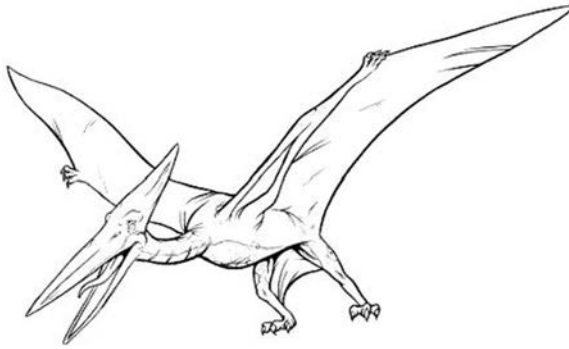
Dinosaurs can be classified many different ways such as size, eating habits, periods, and by method of locomotion. I have chosen the most

²⁸ <http://www.christiananswers.net/dinosaurs/dinodef.html>

basic of classifications which is classification by locomotion and will give the best known example of each:

Flying Reptiles

In this category we find the Pterodactyl. Its wingspan could reach 40 feet.



Swimming Reptiles

The most common one here is the Plesiosaurus. It grew to 8 feet or more.



Quadropeds

(walking on all 4's)

Brachiosaurs are probably the best example of this type. At 85 ft it was a big one.



Bipeds

(walking on 2 legs)

The last one in these broad categories and by far the most popular as T-Rex falls into this category. 40 feet long and 20 feet tall with nasty teeth sums up T-Rex's description.



Dinosaurs and Man

Though evolutionists claim that dinosaurs went extinct about 70 million years ago, there are numerous evidences for man and dinosaurs co-existing. One of the most fascinating references to possible dinosaurs comes from the Bible in the book of Job beginning in chapter 40 verse 15 where Job is reminded by God of the “Behemoth” which is described in the following verses as a creature which was a vegetarian, was extremely powerful, had a tail described as a cedar (bringing to mind the magnificent cedars of Lebanon), the largest of God’s creation, lives in marshes, is even powerful enough to withstand raging rivers in flood stage. These can all be used to describe the Brachiosaurs.

In chapter 41 of Job God reminds Job of the “Leviathan”. who is described as one with terrible teeth (frightening teeth), back made up of rows of shields, sneezes forth light, out of his mouth go flaming torches, out of his nostrils comes smoke, his breath kindles coal, when he rises up, even the most brave shudder, cannot be killed by sword or spears, looks at iron as straw, and bronze as rotten wood, leaves a wake behind him like a speed boat. Wow, if this does not describe a fire breathing dragon or what? Is it really unbelievable that God could create such a beast. If you look up the characteristics of the bombardier beetle, you will see it too can produce fiery heat by mixing two separate glands of chemicals together.

Bombardier beetle



Brachinus species

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Arthropoda
Class:	Insecta
Order:	Coleoptera
Family:	Carabidae

Tribes

Brachinini
Paussini
Ozaenini
Metriini

Bombardier beetles are ground beetles (Carabidae) in the tribes Brachinini, Paussini, Ozaenini, or Metriini—more than 500 species altogether—which are most notable for the defense mechanism that gives them their name: when disturbed, they eject a hot noxious chemical spray from the tip of their abdomen, with a popping sound.

The spray is produced by a reaction between two chemical compounds, hydroquinone and hydrogen peroxide, stored in separate reservoirs in the beetle's abdomen and mixed when needed in a third chamber with water and catalytic enzymes. Heat from the reaction brings the mixture to near the boiling point of water and produces gas that drives the ejection. The damage caused can be fatal to attacking insects and small creatures and is painful to human skin¹ Some bombardier beetles can direct the spray over a wide range of directions.²⁹

²⁹ Wikipedia

As we continue to look at more recent encounters with strange creatures, we look at Marco Polo's account of what he came across.

“Leaving the city of Yachi, and traveling ten days in a westerly direction, you reach the province of Karazan, which is also the name of the chief city....Here are seen huge serpents, ten paces in length (*about 30 feet*), and ten spans (*about 8 feet*) girth of the body. At the fore part, near the head, they have two short legs, having three claws like those of a tiger, with eyes larger than a forepenny loaf (*pane da quattro denari*) and very glaring.”

The jaws are wide enough to swallow a man, the teeth are large and sharp, and their whole appearance is so formidable, that neither man, nor any kind of animal can approach them without terror. Others are met with of a smaller size, being eight, six, or 5 paces long; and the following method is used for taking them. In the day-time, by reason of great heat, they lurk in caverns, from whence, at night, they issue to seek their food, and whatever beast they meet with and can lay hold of, whether tiger, wolf, or any other, they devour;³⁰

An interesting video where, one can see further remarkable evidences of man co-existing with dinosaurs, is called “A Forbidden History” and can be found on You Tube. In this video are very many eye-witness accounts of dinosaurs and flying reptiles. Also, at the end of the video, they provide numerous links to go onto further discoveries.

Now, one of the facts of reptiles I heard struck me as very interesting and that is the fact that reptiles continue to grow until they die. Therefore the oldest reptile is the largest and the largest is the oldest. This led me back to the old ages of pre-flood humans who lived to 900 years old. If dinosaurs also lived much older in pre-flood times, then they too would be much bigger. For instance, if we look at the iguana, which is now about 3 feet long, if it lived 10 times longer than now, it would be 30 feet long.

³⁰ Travels of Marco Polo Book 2

DINOSAURS

Or, think of the Komodo Dragon around 12 feet long, would have been 120 feet long pre-flood. We have many lizards that are now 6 to 8 inches long. If they also lived 10 times longer, they would be 60 to 80 inches long. So have dinosaurs become extinct? No doubt many species have from either climatic changes or hunted to extinction which is man's notorious trademark.

Another thought that struck me was that if the longevity of pre-flood humans was due to the protective canopy then we can assume that sea creatures are still protected the same way by a mere 30 feet of water. With this being said, then it would easily explain the sightings of Loch Ness, or Champ from Lake Champlain, or Ogopogo in Lake Okanagan in BC. All these resemble the plesiosaur.

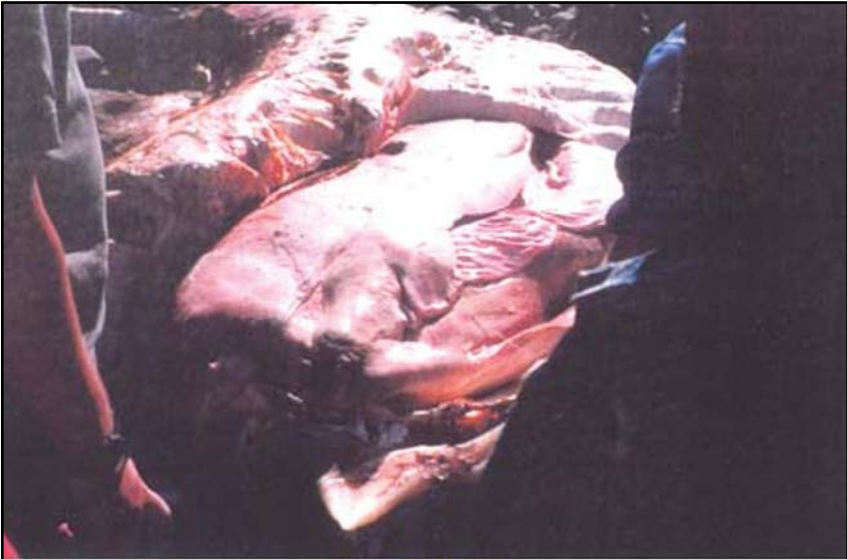
When we lived in Nova Scotia in the late 90's, a strange creature washed ashore at Parker's Cove on the Bay of Fundy. A friend of mine was fortunate to be able to go see it and took pictures which he passed on to me. It was later explained as being the remnants of a basking shark (as it is a common explanation for explaining the unknown). However, looking at the pics, I have my doubts. It was dissected by a marine biologist and inside was a lung. Now no shark has lungs as they have gills. The other interesting discrepancy was the shape of the flippers which did not resemble those of a basking shark. I have added the pictures here for the reader to make his/her own conclusions.



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Parker's Cove Sea Monster



Possible Lung

DINOSAURS



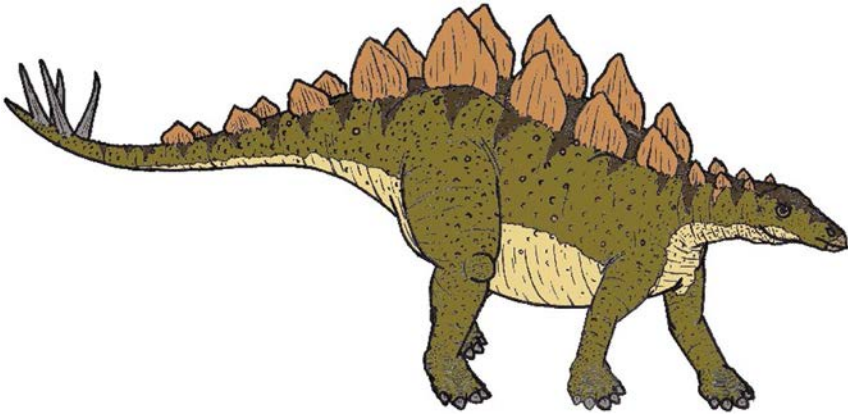
The last thing I want to include in this dinosaur section is the pictures of man fossil tracks crossing dinosaur fossil tracks. These are found in the Paluxy River in Texas.



Much evidence suggests that dinosaurs co-existed with man and may still, especially in the Congo region of Africa. Many cave drawings

THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH

and temple designs also seem to promote the thought of dinosaurs and humans living together. A Cambodian temple built in the 1100's or so have dinosaurs carved into the rock as seen below.



CHAPTER 12

THE DISCOVERABILITY OF GOD

A few years ago I was given two dvd's dealing with creation that I found absolutely fascinating. Both dvd's were put out by Illustra media (<http://www.illustramedia.com>) . One was called the Privileged Planet which showed how special our planet is and how finely tuned it is to support life. The other was called Unlocking the Mystery of Life which was an incredibly interesting look at the workings of DNA. I would encourage anyone to watch these videos. To wet your appetite I have added some highlights, in note form, of each video here.

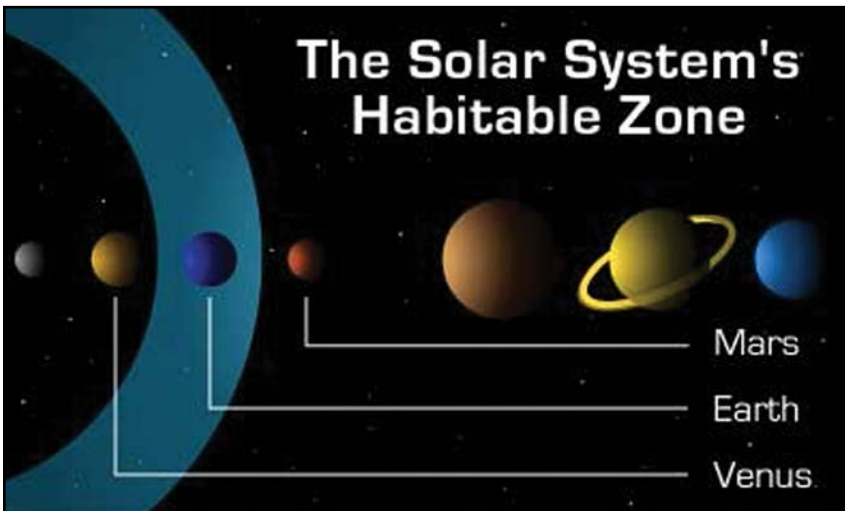
The Privileged Planet

Prerequisites for Life

- water
 - water is essential for life
- distance to sun
 - 5% closer is like Venus
 - 20% further is like Mars
 - neither can support life as we know it

THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH

- Earth's Crust
 - thicker and crust renewal could not take place
 - 4 to 30 miles thick
 - regulates interior temp of earth
- Earth's size
 - smaller means less magnetic field which would allow solar wind to strip away atmosphere
- Oxygen/Nitrogen Atmosphere
 - less than 1% of Earth's diameter
 - temp
 - protection
 - correct combination of gases for water
- large moon
- tilt of the Earth
 - 23.5 deg provides temperate climate
- Size of sun
 - smaller sun means Earth would have to be closer
 - closer causes geo-sync orbit freezing far side and roasting near side
- right location within galaxy



THE DISCOVERABILITY OF GOD

- correct distance from sun
- protected by giant planets
 - larger planets capture dangerous asteroids and meteors
- orbiting the right kind of star
- large moon
- terrestrial planet
- maintain plate tectonics
- correct internal temp for magnetic field
- Oxygen rich atmosphere
- liquid water

All factors to be present at the right time and right amount is 1×10^{-15}
(or 1 chance in 1,000,000,000,000,000)

- perfect solar eclipses
 - corona can be studied
 - $e=mc^2$ proved by perfect eclipse
- best place for scientific discoveries
- transparent atmosphere
- electromagnetic spectrum uses only a tiny part of the spectrum for life and also scientific discoveries
- location in galaxy provides the same things
 - too close super novas and black hole
 - too far abundance of elements not there for planet forming
- not too close to spiral arms



Finely Tuned Fundamental Forces

- Carbon Energy Resonance
- Boltzmann's Constant
- Plank's Constant
- Weak Nuclear Force
- Strong Nuclear Force
- Gravitational Force
- Speed of Light
- Electro Magnetic Force
- Proton Mass
- Electron Mass

Any slight deviation in any of these and life could not exist.

Ability to discover atoms or further reaches of universe not required
for existence

Unlocking the Mysteries of Life

Complex Cellular Machines

- Bacterial Flagelum
 - outboard motor
 - 100,000 rpm
 - 40 structural parts
 - stater
 - rods
 - complex assembly
 - irreducible complexity
 - you need all parts working together to be useful
 - mouse trap

Protein

- 1000's of proteins even in simple cells
- different shapes have different purposes
- 20 different types of amino acids to create protein
 - must be assembled correctly
 - do all jobs in cell
 - hand and glove fit
 - others form structures
 - form long chains sometimes 100's of amino acids that then form a protein

DNA

- instructions for amino acid assembly
- actg (DNA Coding)
- language of life
- messenger RNA
- nuclear pore complex
 - gate keeper in and out of nucleus
- ribosome
 - correct sequence of amino acids form
- final machine folds into correct protein
- then sent to proper location

CHAPTER 13

CONCLUSION

One thing that I have to come back to is that there is a definite design in all of creation. Here are some pictures of design in creation.



This is a sand dollar which we found on the beaches of Nova Scotia and Ruth mounted it onto a piece of Nova Scotia tartan.



Cross section of a sea shell clearly showing the Fibonacci design. Fibonacci was an Italian mathematician.

Fibonacci sequence

Main article: Fibonacci number

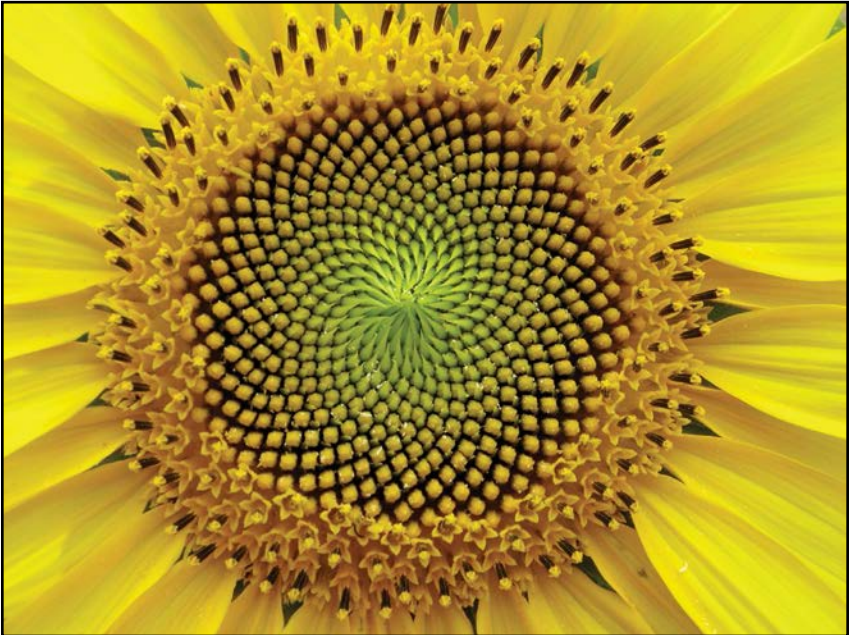


19th century statue of Fibonacci in Camposanto, Pisa.

CONCLUSION

Liber Abaci also posed, and solved, a problem involving the growth of a population of rabbits based on idealized assumptions. The solution, generation by generation, was a sequence of numbers later known as Fibonacci numbers. The number sequence was known to Indian mathematicians as early as the 6th century,^{[10][11][12]} but it was Fibonacci's *Liber Abaci* that introduced it to the West.

In the Fibonacci sequence of numbers, each number is the sum of the previous two numbers. Fibonacci began the sequence not with 0, 1, 1, 2, as modern mathematicians do but with 1, 1, 2, etc. He carried the calculation up to the thirteenth place (fourteenth in modern counting), that is 233, though another manuscript carries it to the next place: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377.^{[13][14]} Fibonacci did not speak about the golden ratio as the limit of the ratio of consecutive numbers in this sequence.³¹



The sunflower also clearly shows the Fibonacci pattern.

³¹ Wikipedia



Apple slices with the core having a very similar pattern to the sand dollar.

Everywhere in nature we see remarkable patterns but what really fascinates me is that nothing is identical. A maple tree could have thousands of leaves, all with the classic maple leaf design, but not be exactly identical. They vary in size, veining, lobes, and a host of other ways. I call this the signature of God. Every painting has the painter's name somewhere on the painting. God puts His signature on His creation in the form of similar but not identical in everything. No two leaves are identical, no two snowflakes are identical, even identical twins have some differences.

If things have a definite design, they must also have a designer. It would be foolish to say that a car or a watch, or computer simply came together with random pieces over a long period of time. However, that is what evolutionists would have you believe.

At the end of my quest for the truth, I came to realize that, because of design, there needs to be a designer. Since I cannot make a leaf, or an animal, or a person, all of which have incredible design, the designer must be God because even the universe has design. That just boggles my mind that the creator of the universe also created me, a tiny insignificant

CONCLUSION

microscopic dot in the grand scheme of things. However, what I find even more fascinating is that the God of creation became a man in the form of Jesus who, being sinless and being infinite, could pay my penalty for sin on that cruel cross some 2000 years ago. This now bridged the gap between me and God and I will now be with Him for all eternity. He gave this gift to all who are simply willing to receive it by faith. What a slap in the face to God if we attribute His creation to evolution. By faith I chose God and that answered so many questions for me about our world and nature. If you are still undecided about creation or evolution, I challenge you to search for the answer yourselves. The Bible is a good place to begin but you must also be able to see your answer clearly and that may require research and study. As the Bible says “seek and you shall find”. I found that evolution has no base and God is the creator. What will you find if you go on the same quest?

Is there any scientific merit to the creationist point of view? This book looks at that question in detail and studies the flaws of evolutionary thinking and even the lack of true science in the evolution model. The creation model can be backed up scientifically. The book looks at topics like dinosaurs coexisting with man, the flood, the age of the Earth, and the intelligence of early man.

Born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada to Estonian immigrant parents in 1954. Grew up in the Montreal area and attended a college in Montreal with a science major for 3 years. Left Montreal to study forestry in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario and graduated in 1977 as a forest technician. Formal schooling had taught me to believe in the evolution model hook line and sinker. Met my wife in forestry school who challenged me on my evolutionary viewpoint. With my science background, I decided to prove evolution to be true and creation to be false. However, after two or three years of research, I had to conclude that evolution was indeed a farce and creation was more scientific. In 1989 I went back to college. This time in a Christian environment and graduated with a teacher's degree in 1993. With this degree in hand, I taught at several Christian schools math and science to high school age children. Am now retired.



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