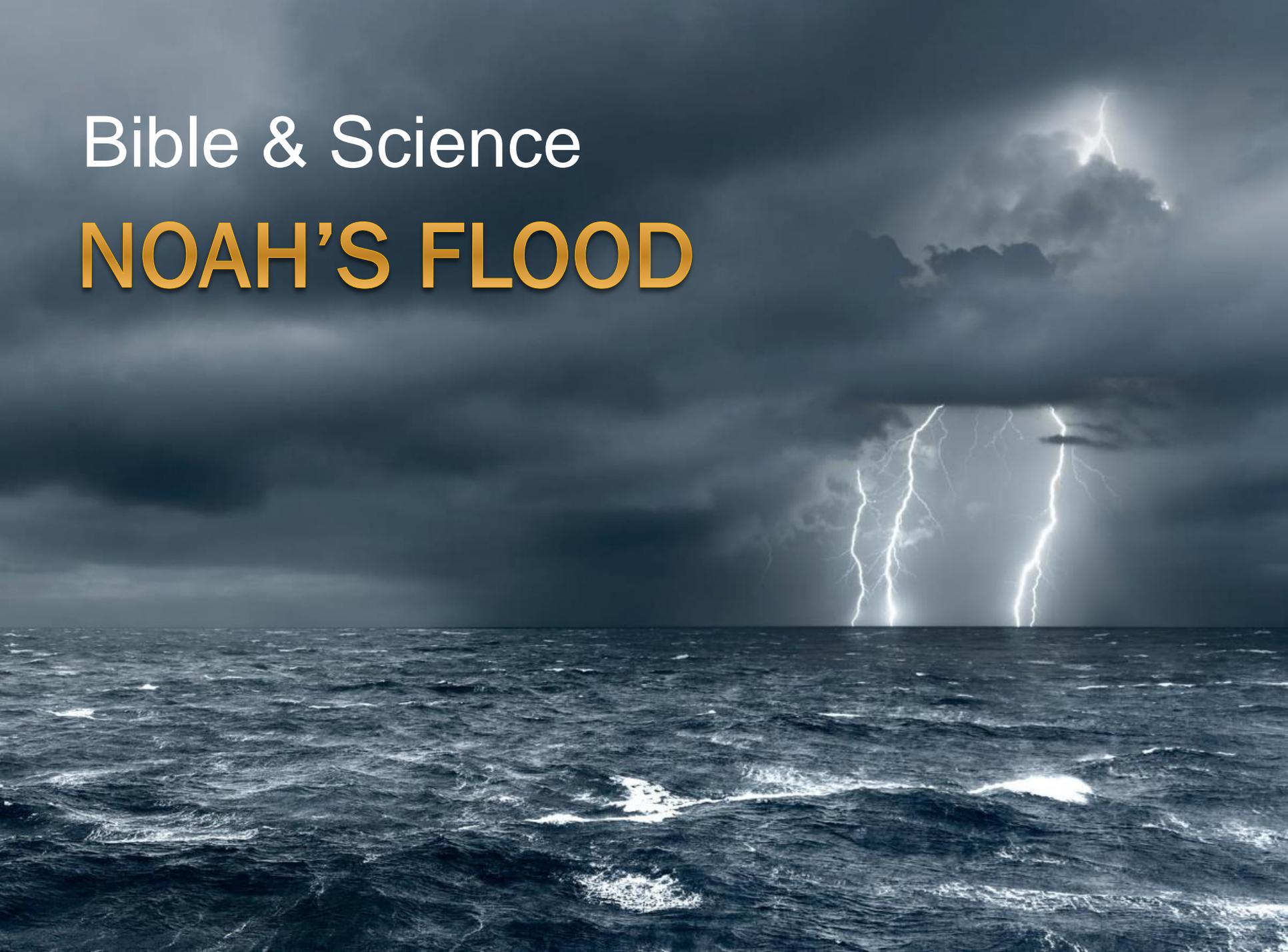


Bible & Science

NOAH'S FLOOD

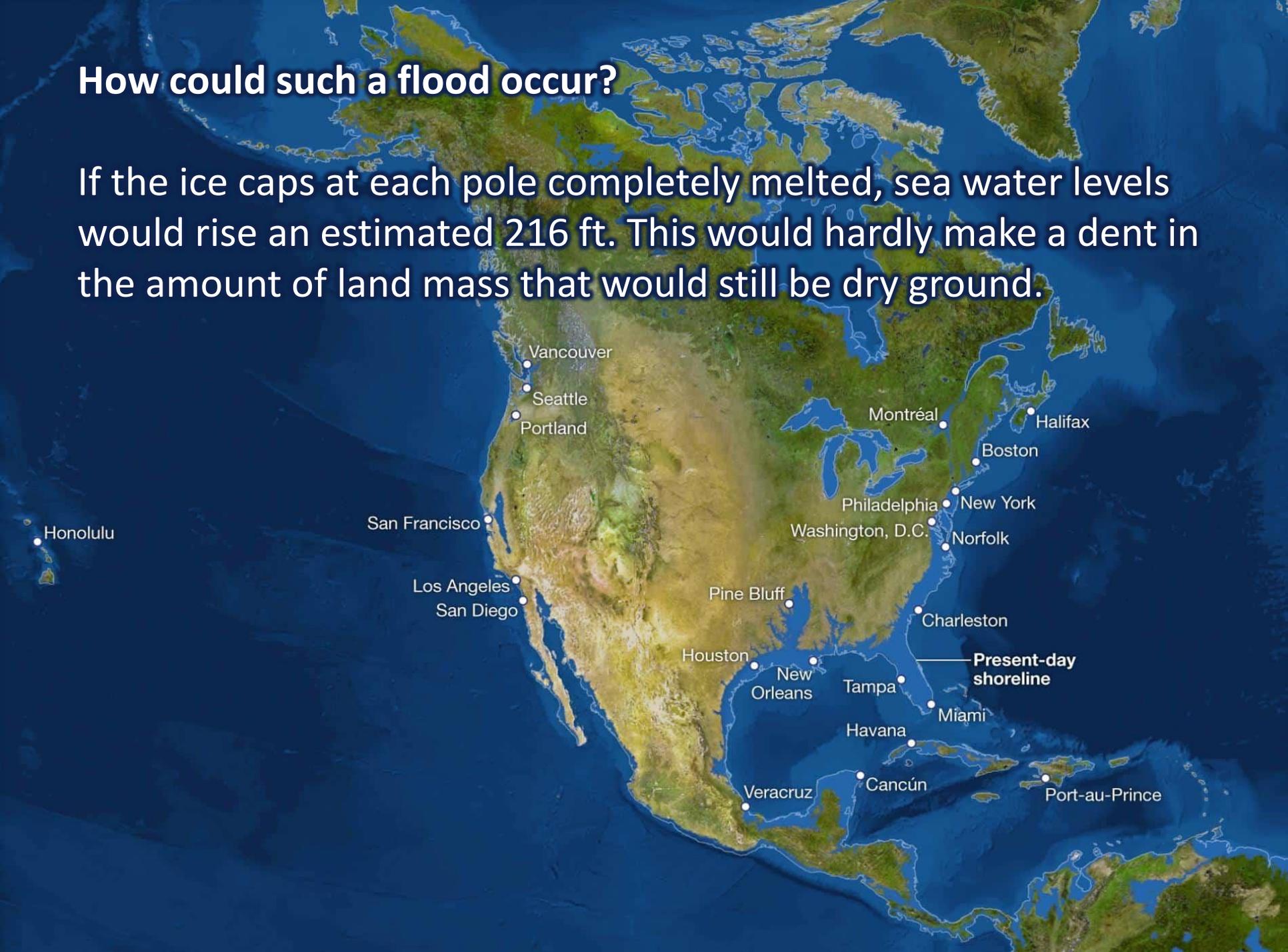


The Bible describes a catastrophic, world-wide flood in the days of Noah. This begs two questions:

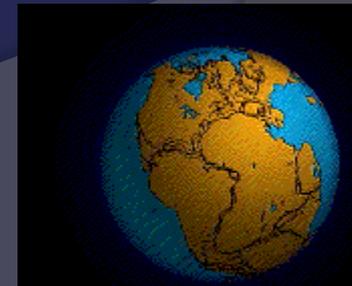
1. How could such a flood occur?
2. What evidence is there that Noah's flood took place?

How could such a flood occur?

If the ice caps at each pole completely melted, sea water levels would rise an estimated 216 ft. This would hardly make a dent in the amount of land mass that would still be dry ground.



The Bible describes an original world that was different than what we see today.





Fossil remains of *Cynognathus*, a land reptile about 3.5 feet long.



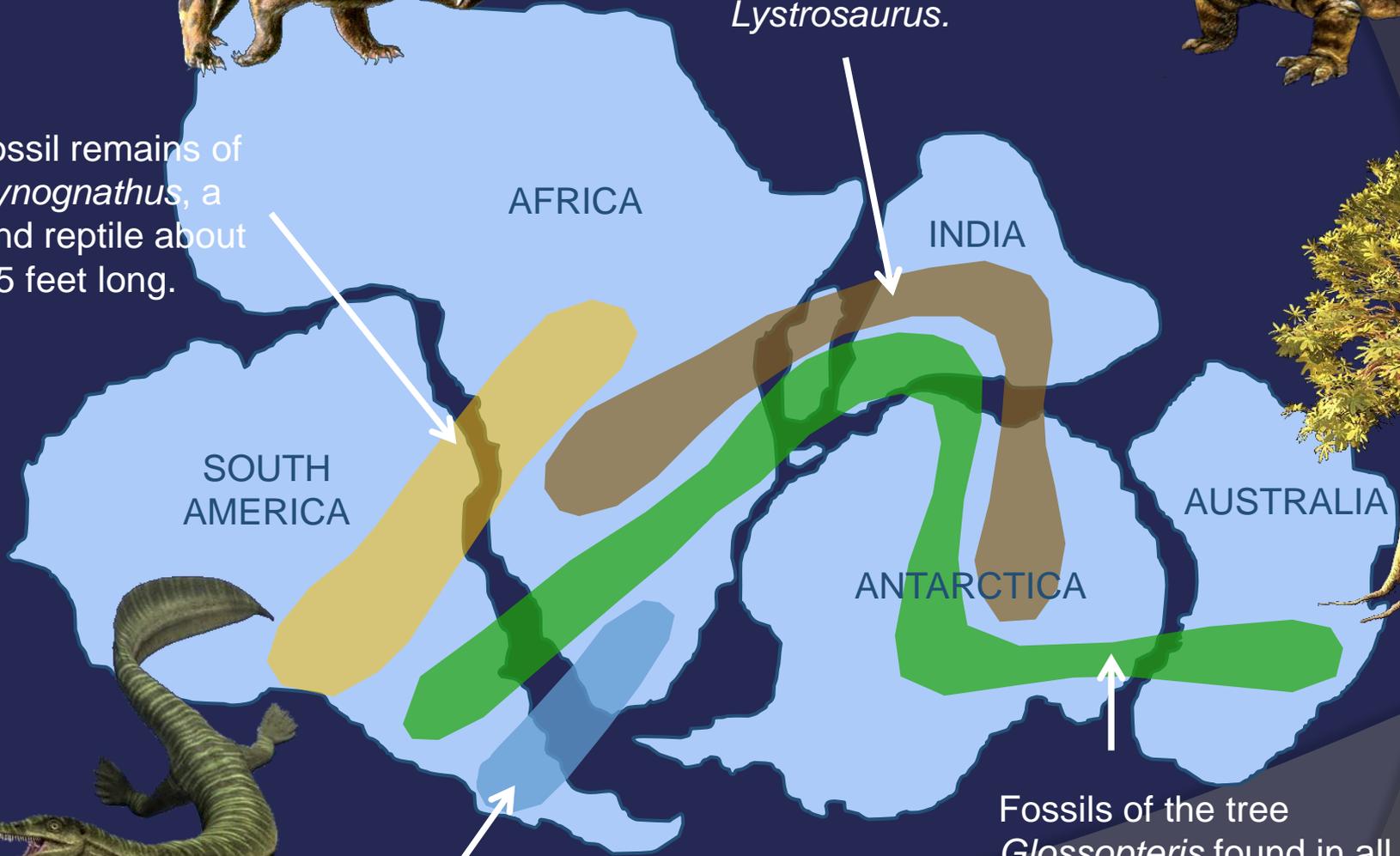
Fossil evidence of the 7 foot long land reptile *Lystrosaurus*.



Fossils of the tree *Glossopteris* found in all of the southern continents show that they were once joined.



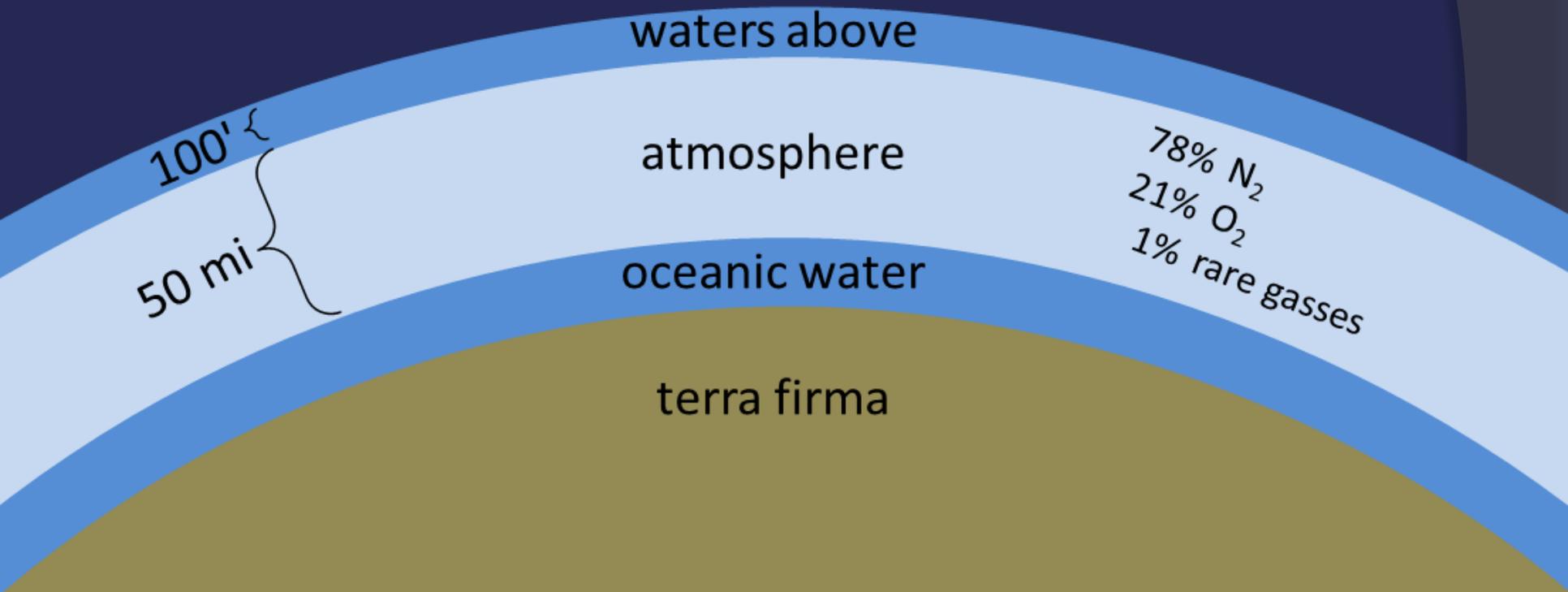
Fossil remains of the freshwater reptile *Mesosaurus*, about 3 feet long.



There were waters above the atmosphere (Gen 1:7).

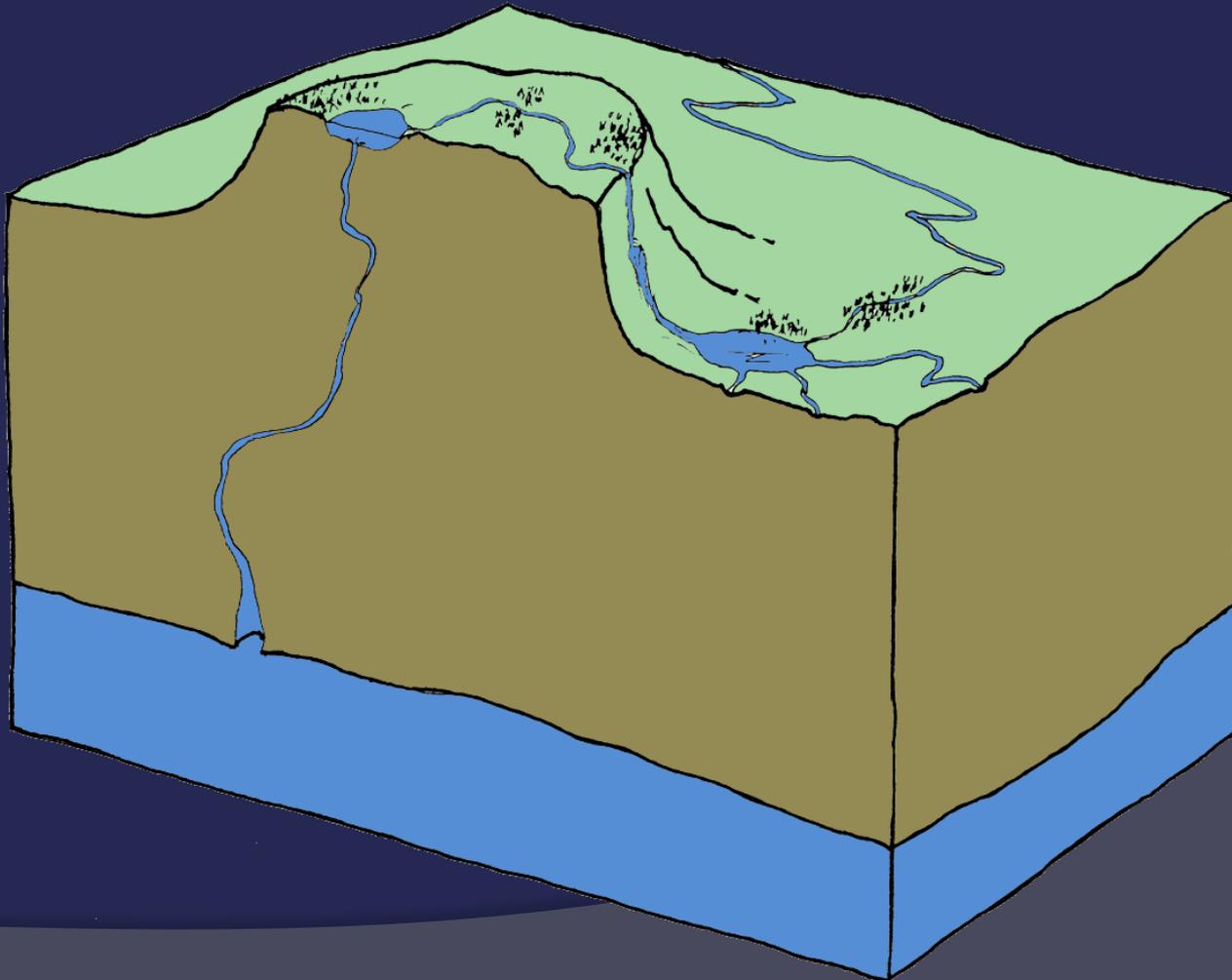
There was no rain (Gen 2:5).

The rainbow was not seen before the flood (Gen 9:13-1).



There were waters below the surface of the earth.

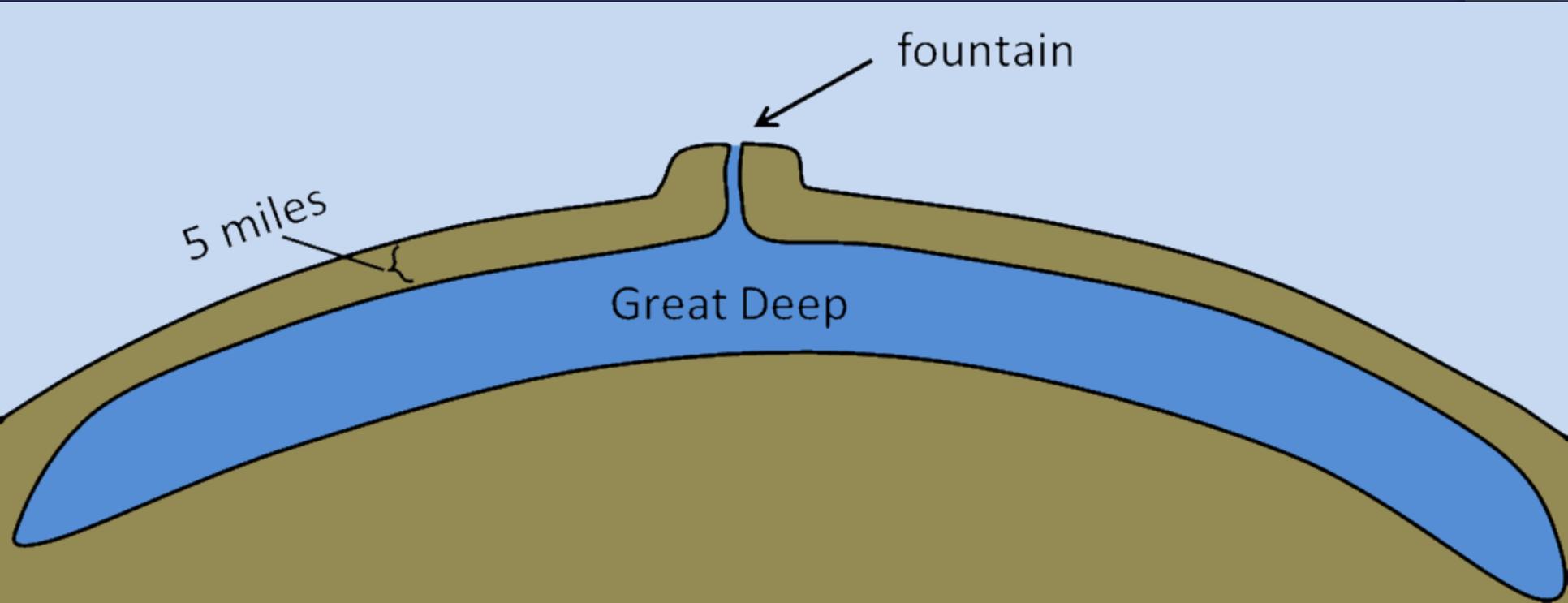
A massive spring in Eden split into four rivers and watered the whole earth (Gen 2:6-14).

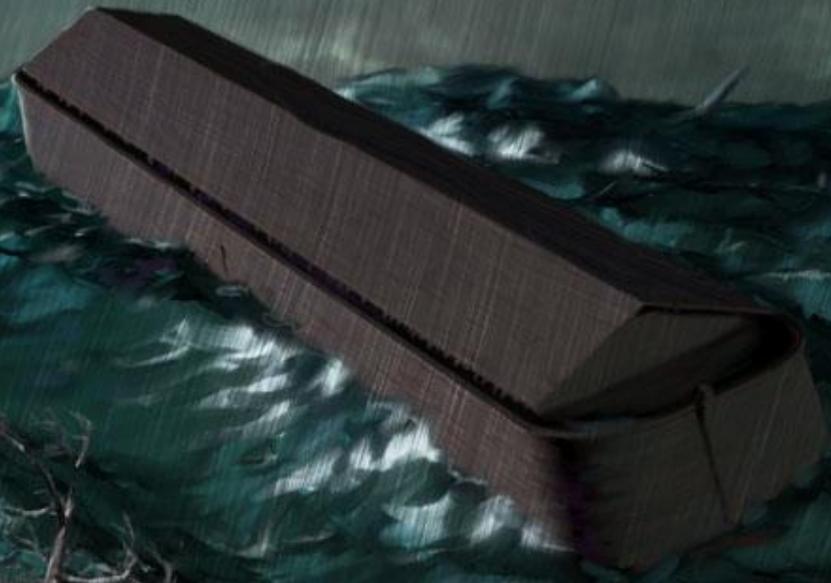


There were waters below the surface of the earth.

A massive spring in Eden split into four rivers and watered the whole earth (Gen 2:6-14).

This formation, the “fountains of the great deep,” was broken up at the time of the flood (Gen 7:11).





Description of the flood

- Water covered all the mountains (Gen 7:19-20).
- Killed all land animals and birds (Gen 7:21-22).

Most of earth's surface is composed of **sedimentary rock** or its derivatives; evidence of water deposition is EVERYWHERE.



Igneous Rock



Sedimentary Rock



Metamorphic Rock

Many sedimentary layers were upended and buckled while still in a relatively soft condition.



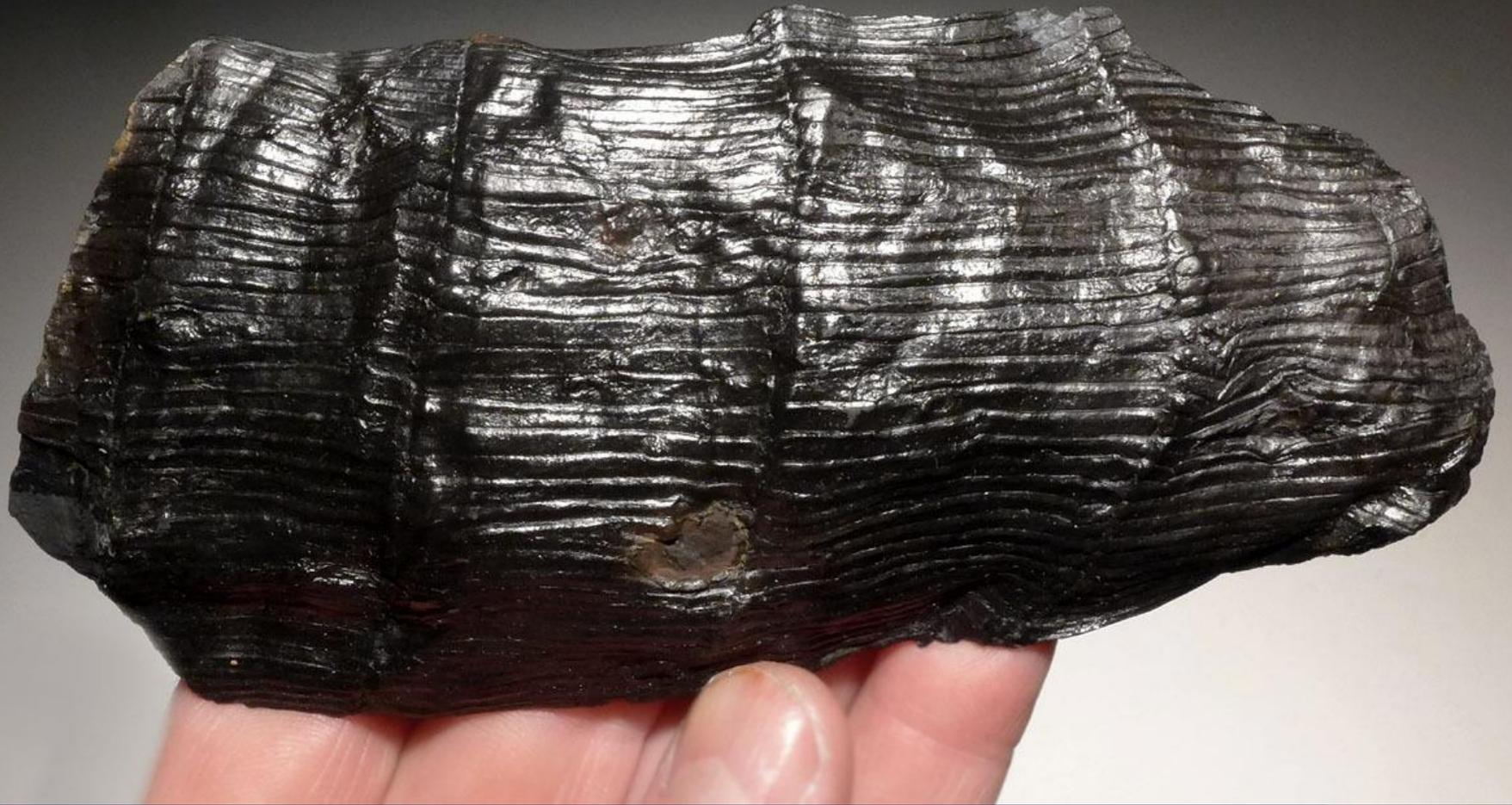


Coal beds are composed of huge masses of plant debris that was buried very quickly. No such beds are being created today.





Large, in-place fossil tree in eastern Kentucky. If this tree was in the roof of a mine, it would form a kettlebottom.



A highly detailed *Calamites* sp. horsetail plant fossil displaying exquisite preservation, from the Carboniferous Period of the Upper Silesia Coal Beds of southwest Poland.





Oil fields are derived from plant or animal remains that were buried very quickly. Porphyrin molecules found in crude oil could originate in plant chlorophyll or in animal hemoglobin. No such layers are being created today.







The Baths, Virgin Gorda, British Virgin Islands







Batu, Virgin Gorda British Virgin Islands



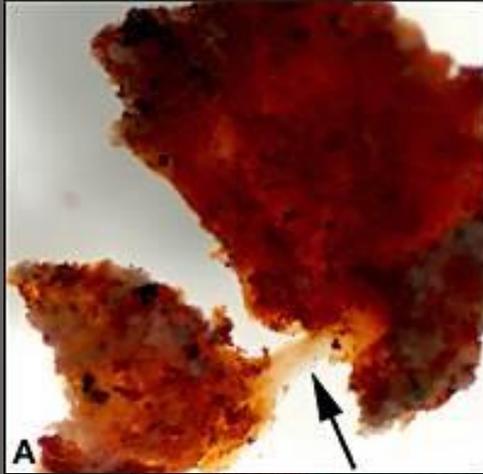


A graduate student at the Museum of the Rockies in Montana was examining a thin section of *Tyrannosaurus rex* bone under the microscope when she noticed visible blood cells, even containing nuclei, threaded throughout the bone.

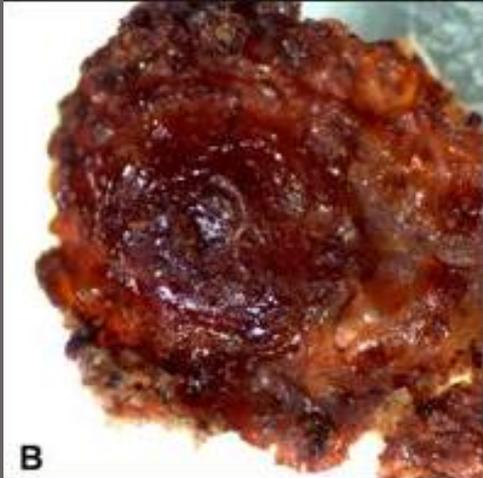


Mary Schweitzer said she got 'goose bumps'. 'It was exactly like looking at a slice of modern bone. But of course, I couldn't believe it . . . the bones, after all, are 65 million years old. How could blood cells survive that long?'

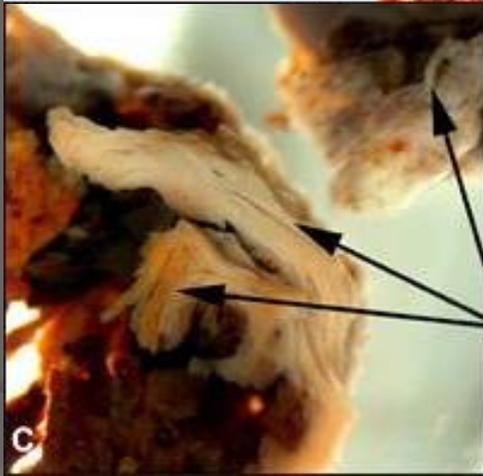
Science, July 9, 1993 (p. 160).



A: The arrow points to a tissue fragment that is still elastic, connecting two other pieces of tissue.



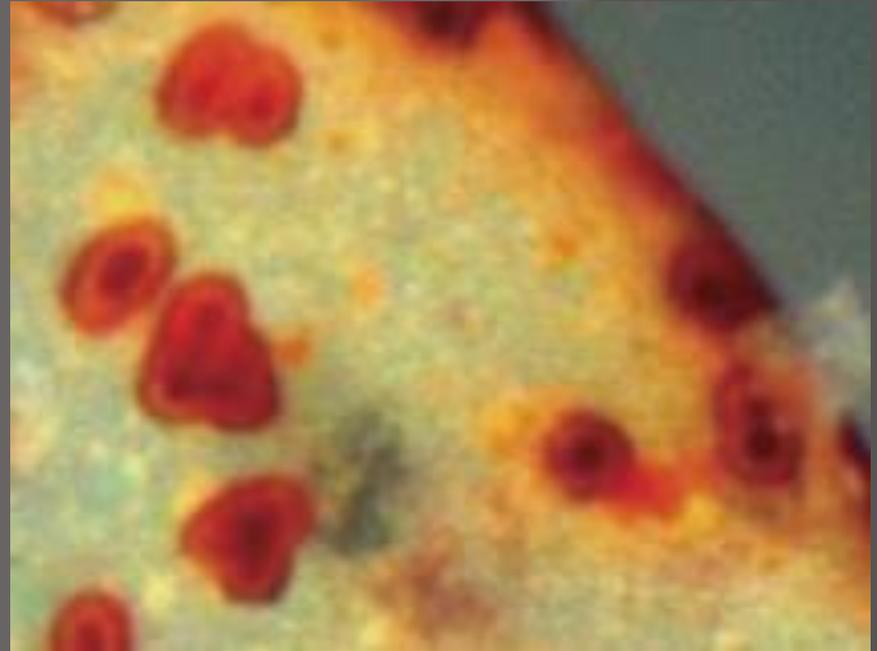
B: Another instance of 'fresh appearance' of bone matter.



C: Regions of bone showing where the fibrous structure is still present, compared to most fossil bones which lack this structure.



The flexible branching structures in the *T. rex* bone were justifiably identified as 'blood vessels'. Soft tissues like blood vessels should not be there if the bones were 65 million years old.



These microscopic structures were able to be squeezed out of some of the blood vessels, and can be seen to 'look like cells' as the researchers said.

In 2008, Mary Schweitzer and her team found bone cells in the fossilized remains of a *Brachylophosaurus*. The tissues she uncovered bind to antibodies designed to target collagen and other proteins not found in bacteria, including hemoglobin and elastin.

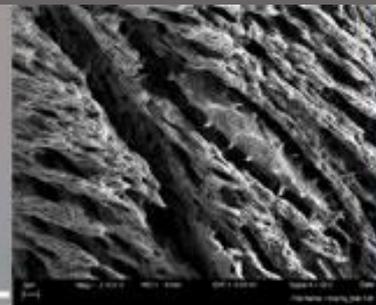
Her experiments were duplicated by independent researchers from five different laboratories. It seems that her *Tyrannosaurus* discovery was far from a one-hit wonder.



Along with the bone cells, she found blood vessels and collagen fibers.



Blood vessel

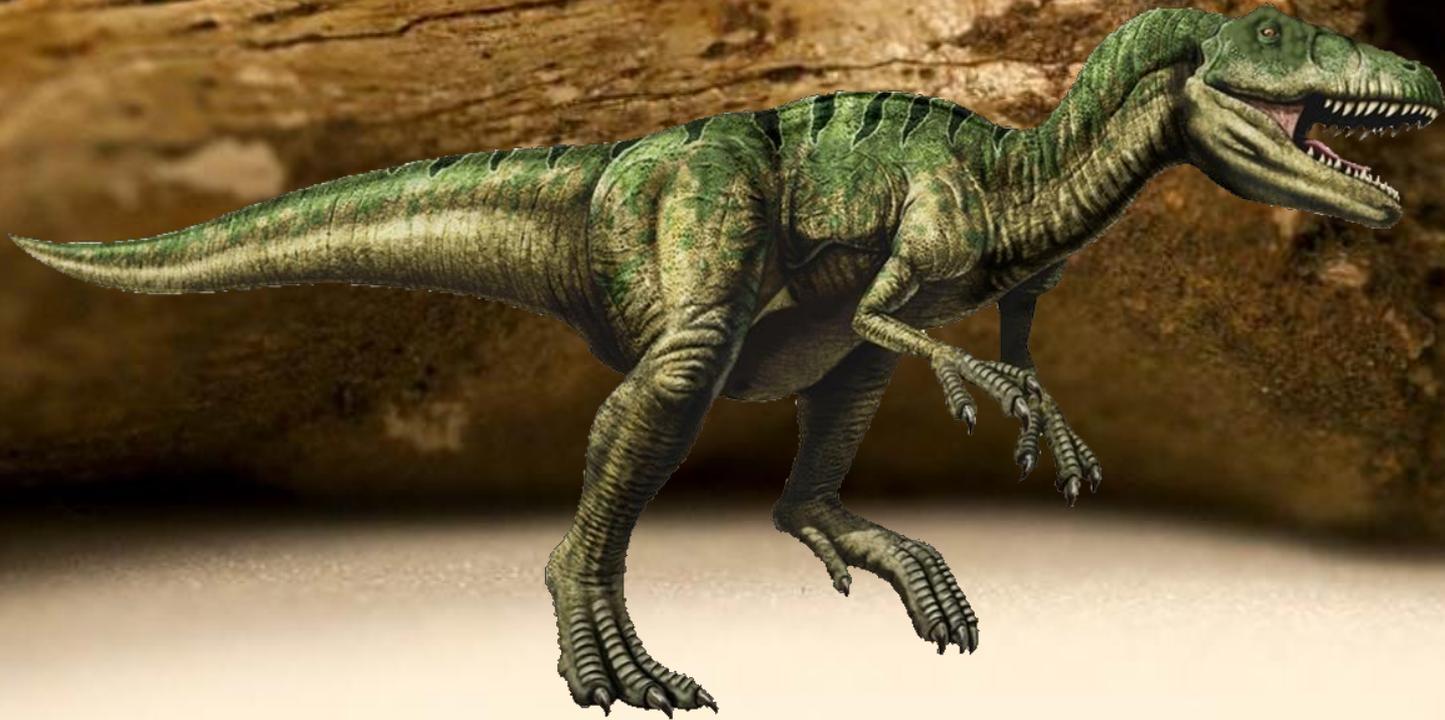


Collagen fibres (with bone cell)



Bone cells

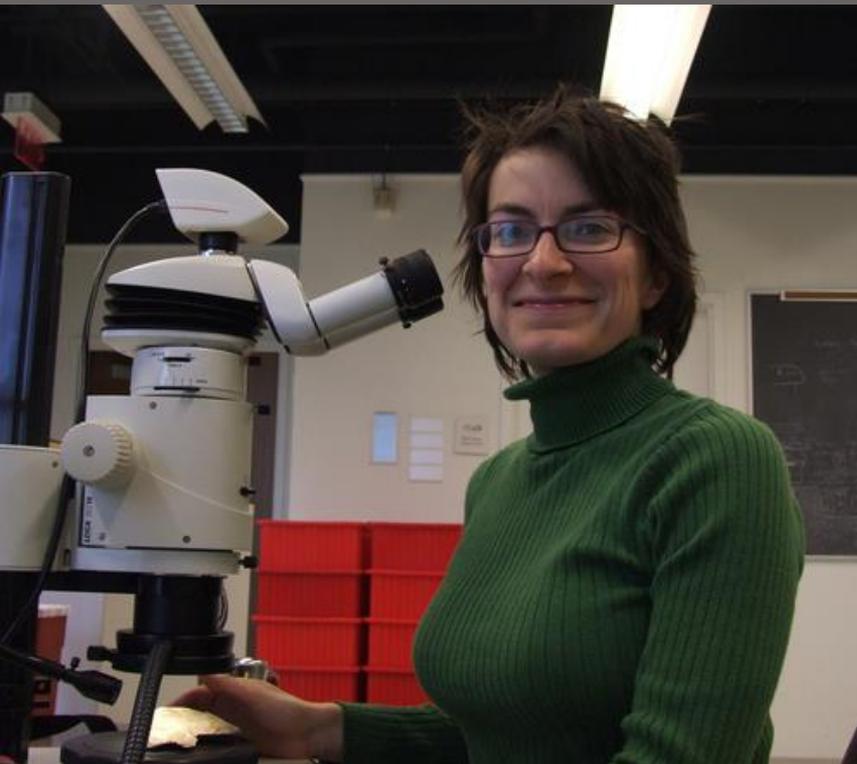
Scientists at Imperial College London have discovered what appear to be the remnants of soft tissue and red blood cells in poorly preserved dinosaur bones that supposedly date back 75 million years.



Scientists detected traces of what appear to be red blood cells in this claw from a theropod dinosaur, a group which includes the Allosaurus.

In 2009, **Maria McNamara** (University of College Cork, Ireland) and others published an article in *Proceedings of the Royal Society: Biological Sciences* called “Organic Preservation of Fossil Musculature with Ultracellular Detail.”

In it, they report their discovery of preserved muscle and blood vessels infilled with blood, in a purportedly 18 Myr old salamander.



A fossilized *Chelotriton paradoxus*, the type studied by McNamara et al.

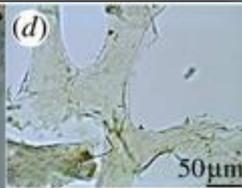
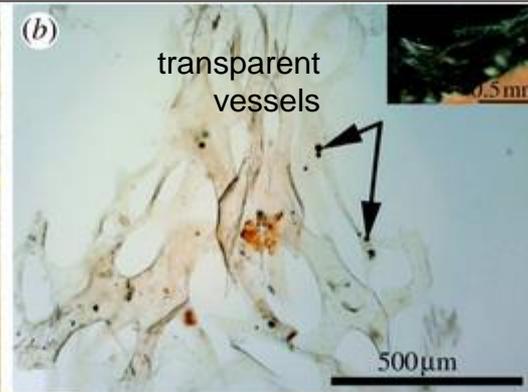
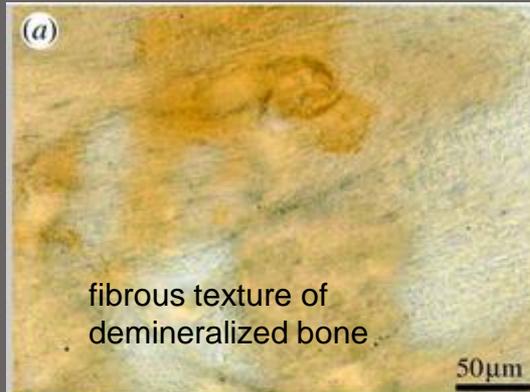


A fossilized *Chelotriton paradoxus*, the type studied by McNamara et al.

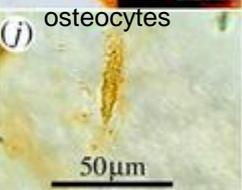
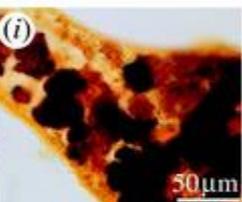
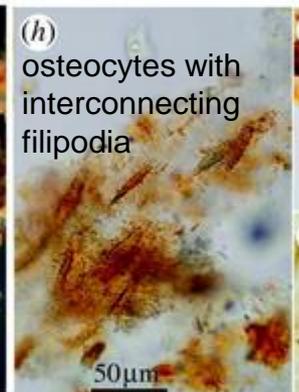
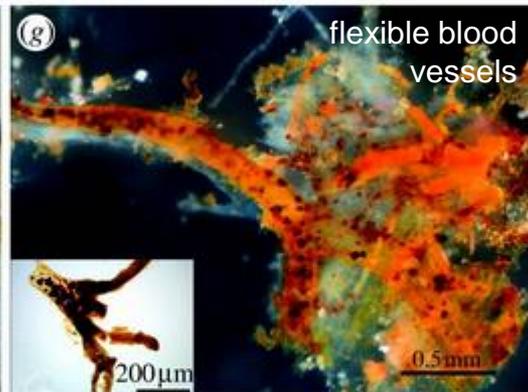
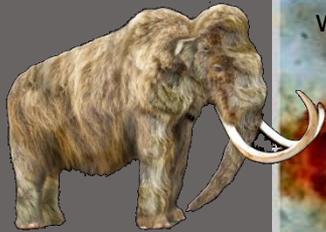


These samples are from moa (flightless birds, 800-1,000 ya), mammoth (300 ka), and mastadon (300 ka).

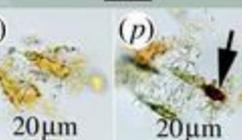
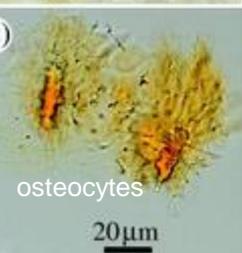
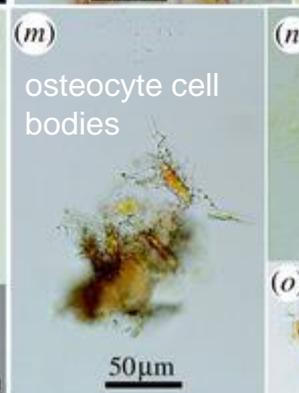
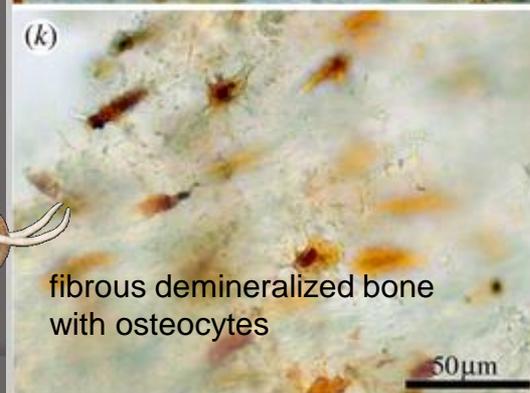
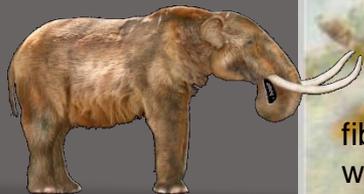
Moa



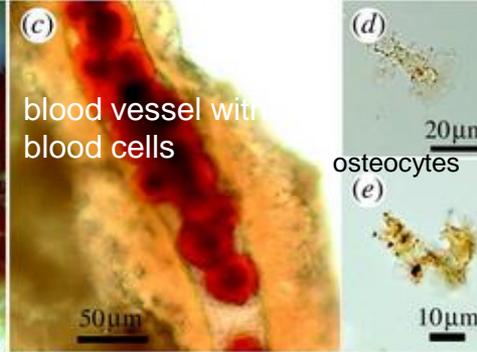
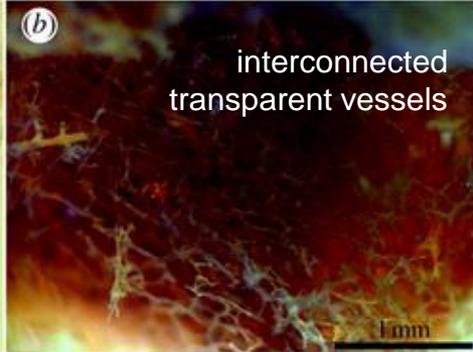
Mammoth



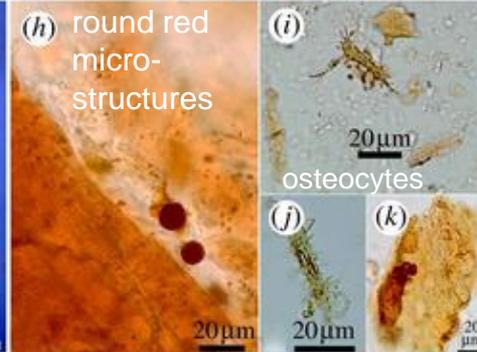
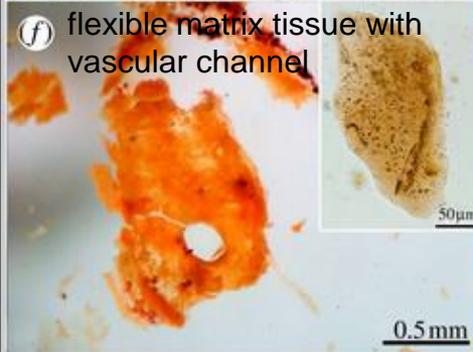
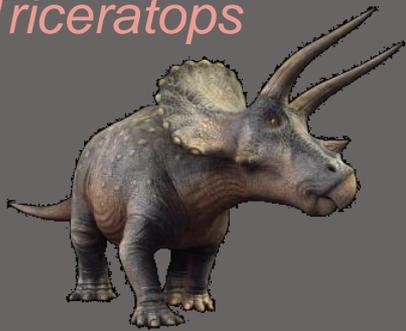
Mastadon



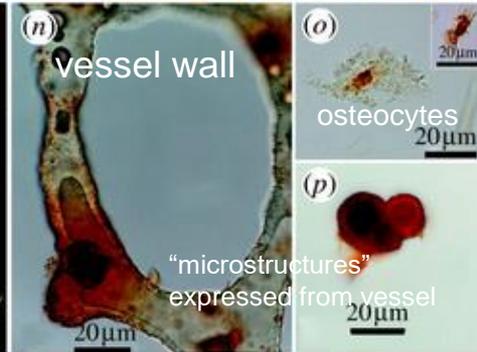
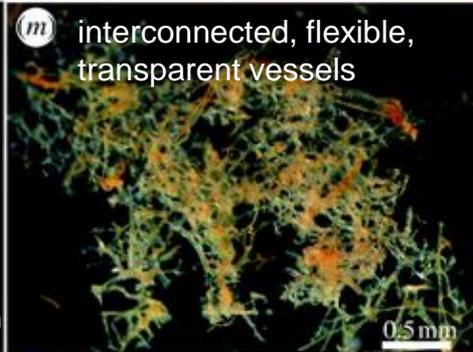
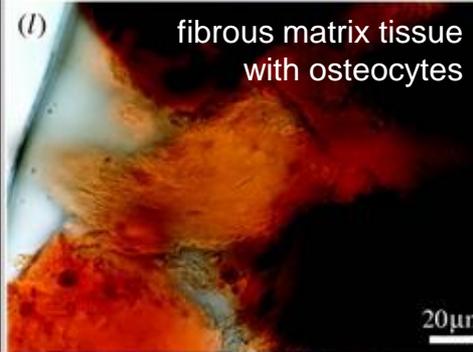
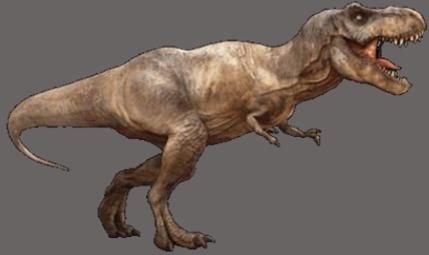
Tyrannosaurus rex



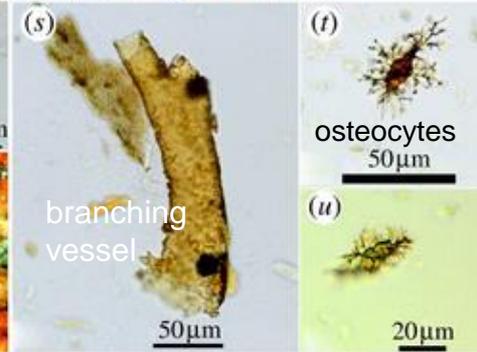
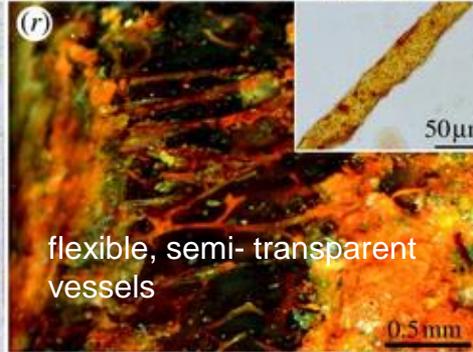
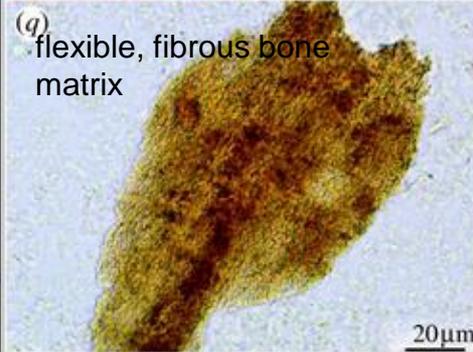
Triceratops



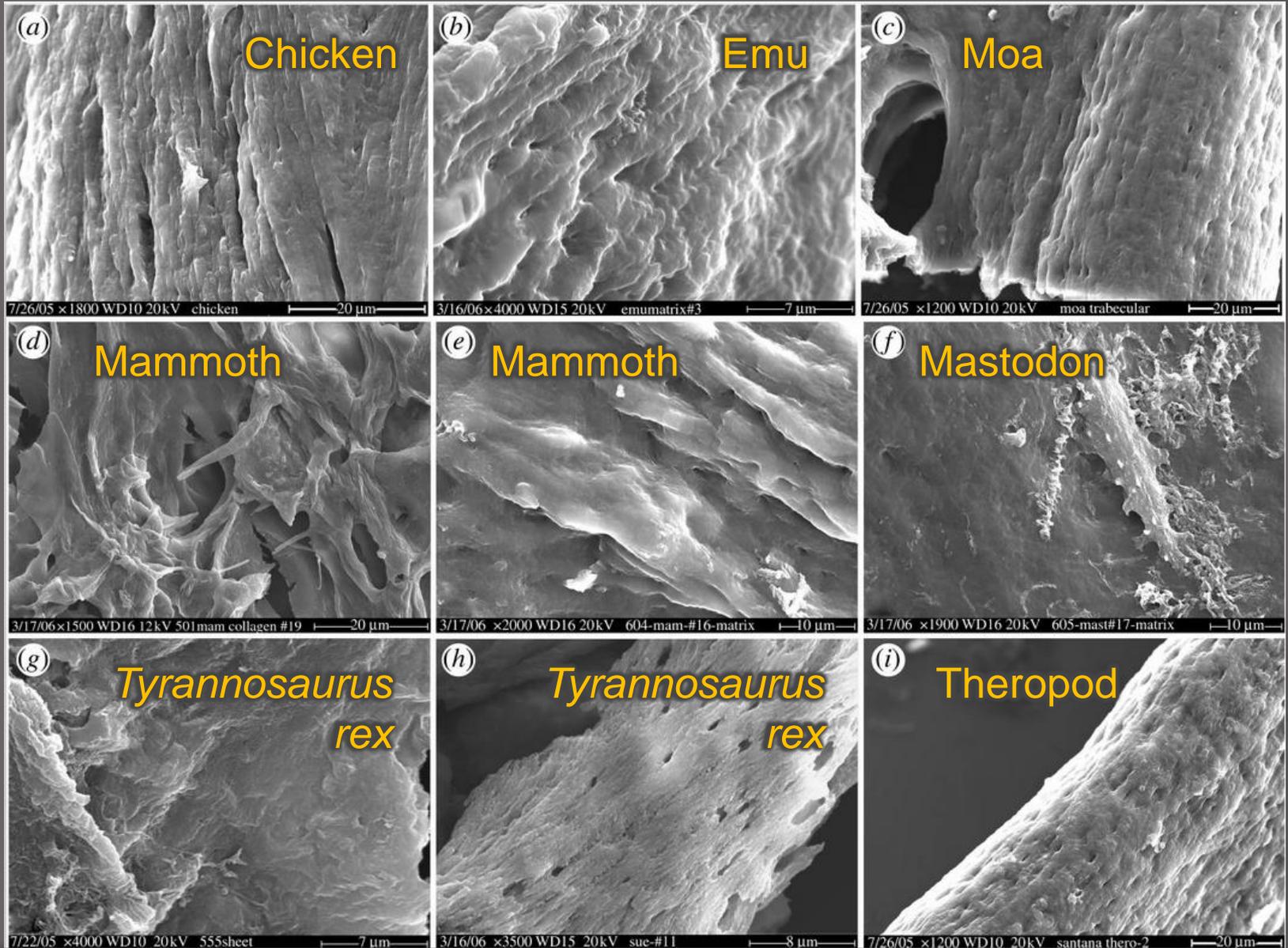
Tyrannosaurus rex



Brachylophosaur



Demineralized bone from multiple specimens is virtually indistinguishable.



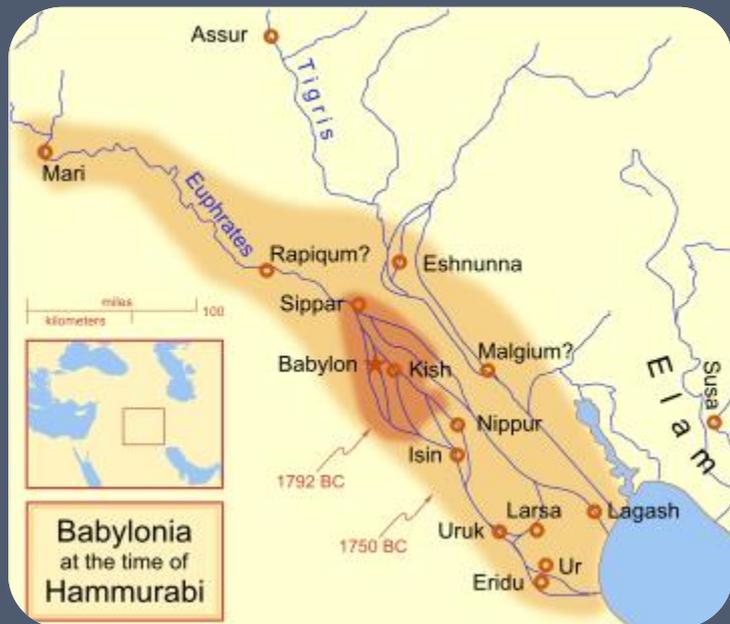
Tyrannosaurus rex,
a.k.a. “Sue”
66.5–67.0 Myr,
discovered in 1990

Hell Creek Formation,
fluvial/point bar; loosely
consolidated sandstone
with *Unio*, freshwater
snail, gar, turtle, some
elements encrusted in
pyrite

variable recovery of soft
tissue, sheet-like matrix
and flexible vessels,
osteocytes; some
crystalline elements
resist demineralization



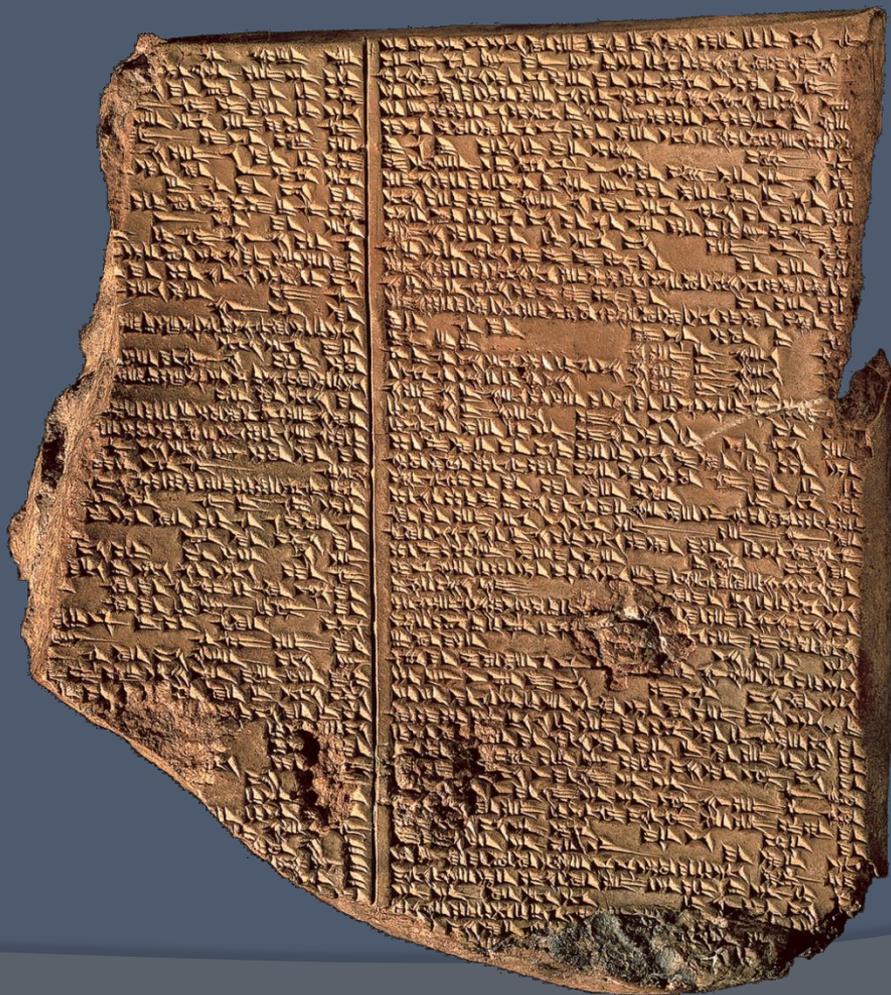
The Sumerian flood account is known from several tablets, including the Nippur Tablet. Its age is uncertain, and estimates range from 1,000 to 2,100 BC.



The king-list recorded on the Weld-Blundell prism of the Ashmolean Museum (University of Oxford) begins with “After kingship had descended from heaven . . .” and goes on to list eight rulers who lived for extraordinarily long times. This is followed by a reference to a massive flood. It is estimated to have been composed around 2100 BC.



The Gilgamesh Epic is also thought to have been composed around 2100 BC. It follows Gilgamesh on his quest for eternal life. Tablet #11 includes his interaction with Utnapishtim, who recounts to him the story of the global flood and how he escaped it in a wooden boat. The tablet below is an Akkadian copy from the library of Ashurbanipal, made around 1200 BC.



A broken copy of one of the Gilgamesh Epic tablets was found on one of the excavations dumps at Megiddo in the early 1950s.



Flood accounts have also been found in many other civilizations, including:

Europe -- Greek, Arcadian, Roman, German, Scandinavian, Welsh, Celtic, Welsh, Turkish

Near East -- Egyptian, Sumerian, Akkadian, Assyrian, Persian, Zoarastrian

Africa -- about 17, including Masai, Pygmy, and Mandingo

Asia -- more than 50, including China, Korea, and Russia

Australia -- about 17

Pacific Islands -- about 17

North America -- over 80, including Menomini, Nez Perce, Cherokee, Choctaw, Lakota

Central America -- over 20, including Maya and Toltec

South America -- about 30, including Quechua, Inca, and Araucania

Rather than coincidence, this points to a shared memory of a historical event that predates the spread of mankind across the face of the earth.

Why do evolutionary scientists reject the biblical account of the flood?

- It cannot be accounted for with processes that are observable today, and thus runs counter to the core belief in uniformitarianism.

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- It cannot be accounted for with processes that are observable today, and thus runs counter to the core belief in uniformitarianism.
- It implies that there is a God who judges sin.
- Evolution needs the fossil record for a different purpose.

2 Peter 3:3-7

Know this first of all, that in the last days mockers will come with their mocking, following after their own lusts, ⁴ and saying, "Where is the promise of His coming? For ever since the fathers fell asleep, all continues just as it was from the beginning of creation." ⁵ For when they maintain this, it escapes their notice that by the word of God the heavens existed long ago and the earth was formed out of water and by water, ⁶ through which the world at that time was destroyed, being flooded with water. ⁷ But by His word the present heavens and earth are being reserved for fire, kept for the day of judgment and destruction of ungodly men.