

A painting of a muscular, golden-skinned figure with glowing eyes, holding a glowing orb, with large blue hands reaching towards it. The figure is set against a dark, stormy background. The text is overlaid on the top right and bottom of the image.

**IS THERE A GOD?**  
**3 of 4**  
**THE AGE OF THE EARTH.**

**Does God Exist?**

**It Is Reasonable To Believe In God?**

# DESIGN

**Cause And Effect — The Cosmological Argument**  
The Most Reasonable Cause For **The Material Universe?**

**Order of The Universe - The Teleological Argument**  
The Most Reasonable Cause For **Organization?**

**The Irreducible Complexity of Living Things**  
The Most Reasonable Cause of **Life & its complexities?**

**Mind, Ethics, & Reason – Anthropological Argument**  
The Most Reasonable Explanation For **Consciousness?**

**Religion, – The Spiritual Argument**  
The Most Reasonable Explanation For  
**Man's desire to Worship, Seek God, & The Bible?**

# THE HOME DEPOT

ILLINOIS HOME IMPROVEMENT WAREHOUSE







**Evolution** as taught -  
**SOMETHING FROM NOTHING**  
and **SIMPLE TO THE COMPLEX** goes  
against every known accepted scientific law.

# Doesn't the Earth Look old?

Hydrogen is a colourless odourless gas, which if given enough time, turns into people...

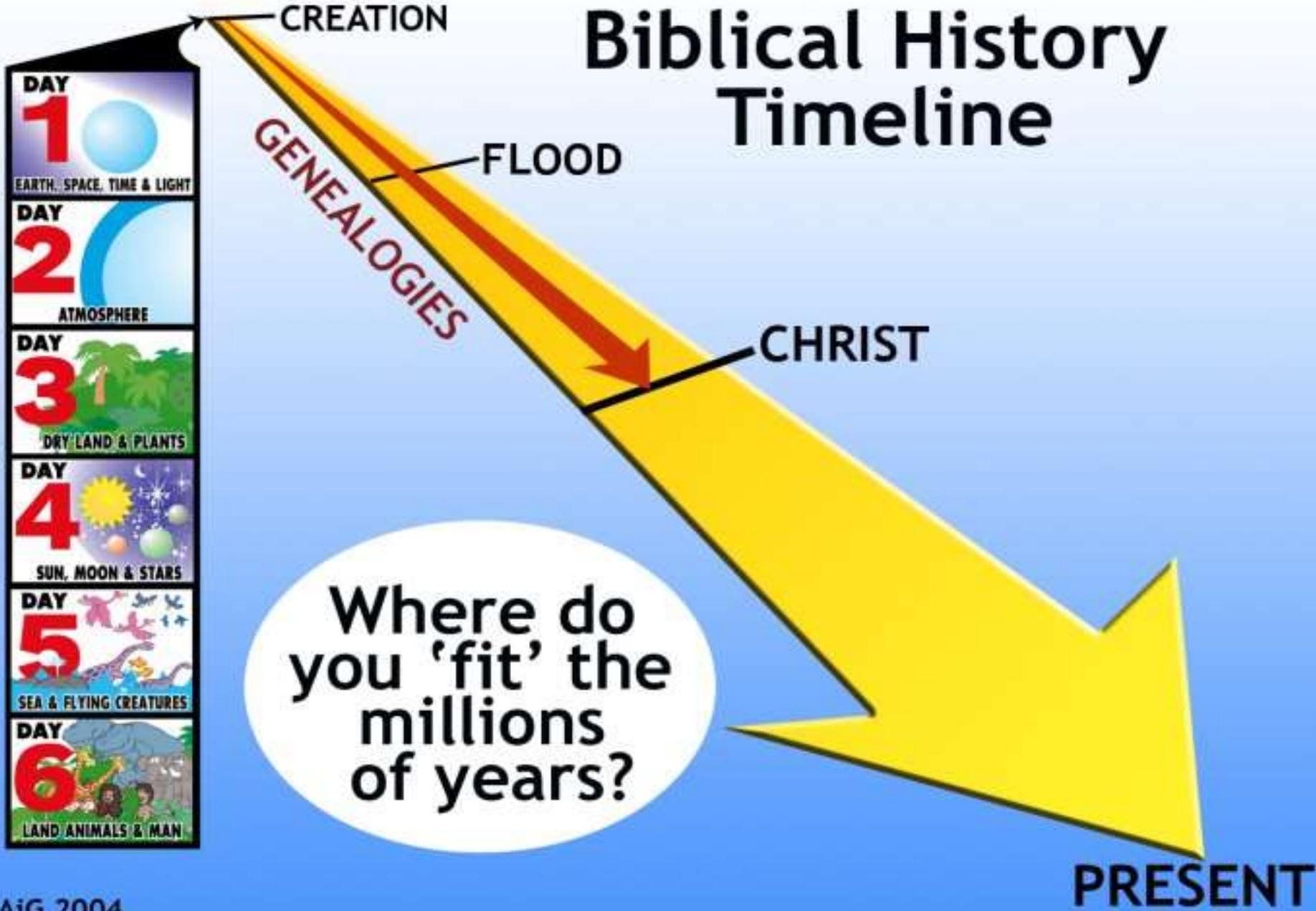


The theory of evolution

**Both evolutionists and creationists believe evolution is an impossibility if the universe is only a few thousand years old. There probably is no statement that could be made on the topic of origins which would meet with so much agreement from both sides. Setting aside the question of whether vast time is competent to propel evolution, we must query if vast time is indeed available.**

R.L. Wysong, quoted in Bert Thompson, "The Bible and the Age of the Earth, Part 1" in *Reason & Revelation*, Vol. 19, No.8. p.57.

# Biblical History Timeline



© AiG 2004

# Where do you "fit" the millions of years?

Spread the  
millions  
of years  
out in the  
6 days

Progressive Creationists  
and  
Theistic Evolutionists

Millions of years



# What About the Genealogies?

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**The genealogies in Genesis chapters five and eleven cannot be used to calculate the exact date on which Adam was created.**

**They cannot, however, be stretched indefinitely...**

**One thing is abundantly clear, however, and that is that the Bible teaches that Adam was created thousands rather than hundreds of thousands or even millions of years ago.**

*A.J. Monty White. How Old is the Earth?, p.30*

## Doesn't the Earth Look old?

The reason we can associate Adam with the age of the Earth is because God told us through Moses: **"For in six days the Lord made the heavens and earth, the sea, and all that is in them, and rested the seventh day"** (Exodus 20:11).

That means if the Earth was created on day one, and Adam was created on day six, then **the Earth is only five days older than man**. In addition, Jesus Himself said that **"from the beginning of the creation, God made them male and female.**

While it is true that there is no single passage (or group of passages) in the Bible that states exactly how old the Earth is,

The Bible genealogies that extend from Jesus back to Adam **imply that the Earth is only thousand's of years old,** not millions or billions of years old, as some would have us believe.

# The age of the Earth



## **Doesn't the Earth Look old?**

There are many people who think the Earth looks very old. To them it looks to be very worn in places like it's been around for a few billion years.

But what does a young Earth actually look like? And does an old looking Earth mean God didn't create this Earth?

**The doctrine of apparent age** suggests that the things God made during the Creation week **were formed complete and fully functional.** For instance, **how old was Adam five seconds after God created him? He was five seconds old!**

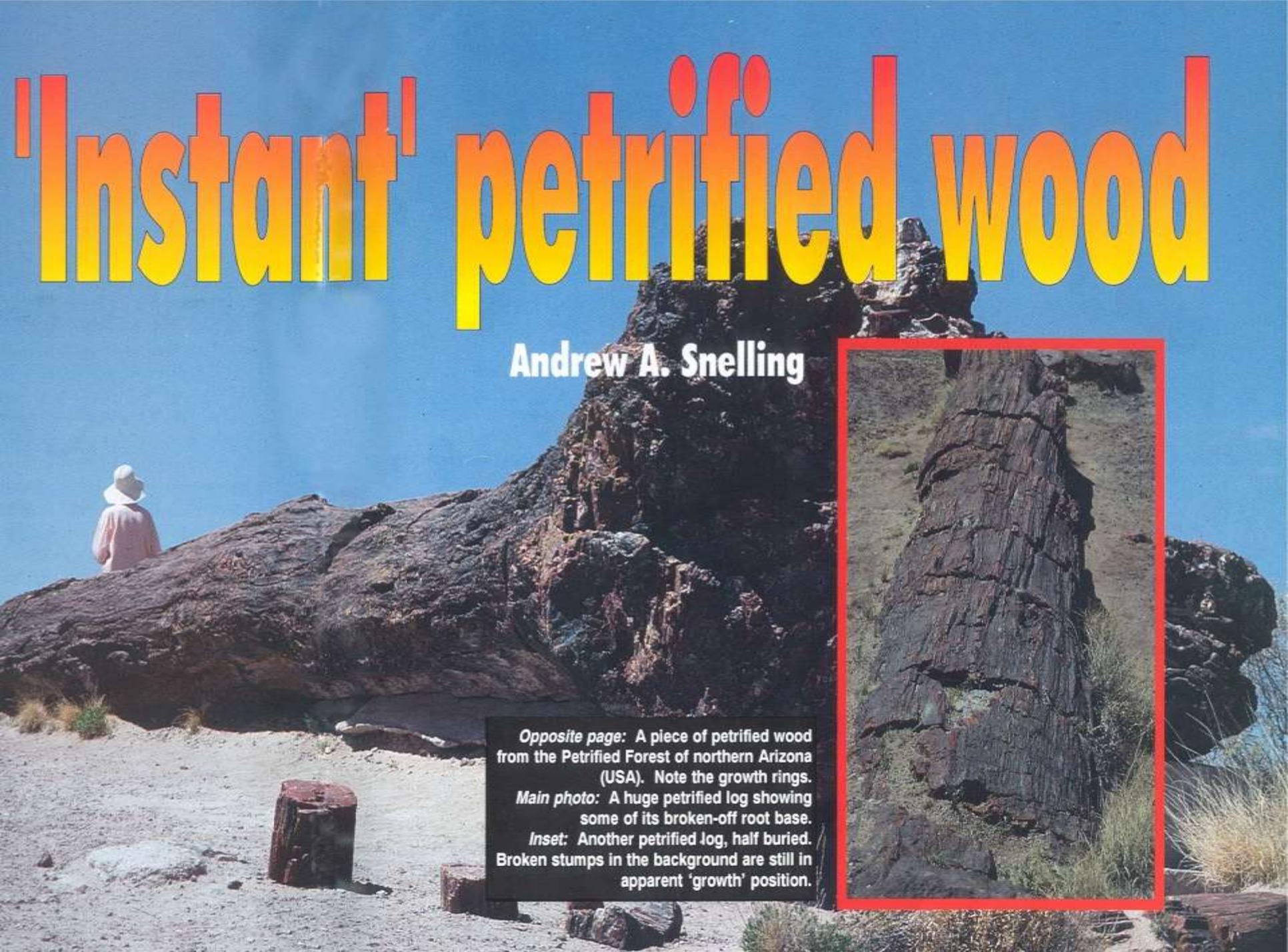
Yet **he walked, communicated with God, and looked like an adult human being.**

In fact we learn that God gave Adam and Eve plants that bore seeds and fruits from trees before He rested on day seven.

**So if a tree were cut down in the Garden of Eden on day seven, how many rings would it have had?**

# 'Instant' petrified wood

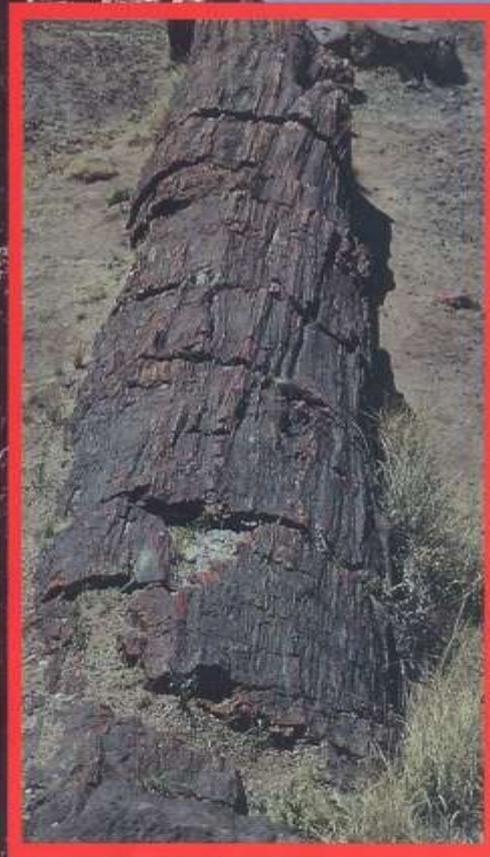
Andrew A. Snelling



*Opposite page:* A piece of petrified wood from the Petrified Forest of northern Arizona (USA). Note the growth rings.

*Main photo:* A huge petrified log showing some of its broken-off root base.

*Inset:* Another petrified log, half buried. Broken stumps in the background are still in apparent 'growth' position.



## **Doesn't the Earth Look old?**

The tree could have **possibly hundreds of rings**, yet it would have been **only four days old** (since plants were made on day three of Creation). So, the real age of the tree and the apparent age of the tree would have been many years apart.

Just because some things about the Earth may **"appear"** older than a few thousand years, does not mean they are that old.

According to some scientists, polystrate fossils are fossils which were buried in a geologically short time span either by one large depositional event or by several smaller ones. **Some Geologists see no need to invoke a global flood to explain upright fossils.**

## How Coal Forms

According to scientists who believe in evolution, **coal formed millions of years ago**. Supposedly, in swamps and bogs, plants began to die and fall to the bottom of the swamp. Over many years, these plants were buried by other dead plants, and formed a substance known as peat.

Eventually, the decomposing plants, due to heat, pressure, and weight on them, turned from peat into coal.

**The plants that died and formed into coal are supposed to be millions of years old.**

**And evolutionists teach that it took millions of years for coal to form.**

## How Coal Forms

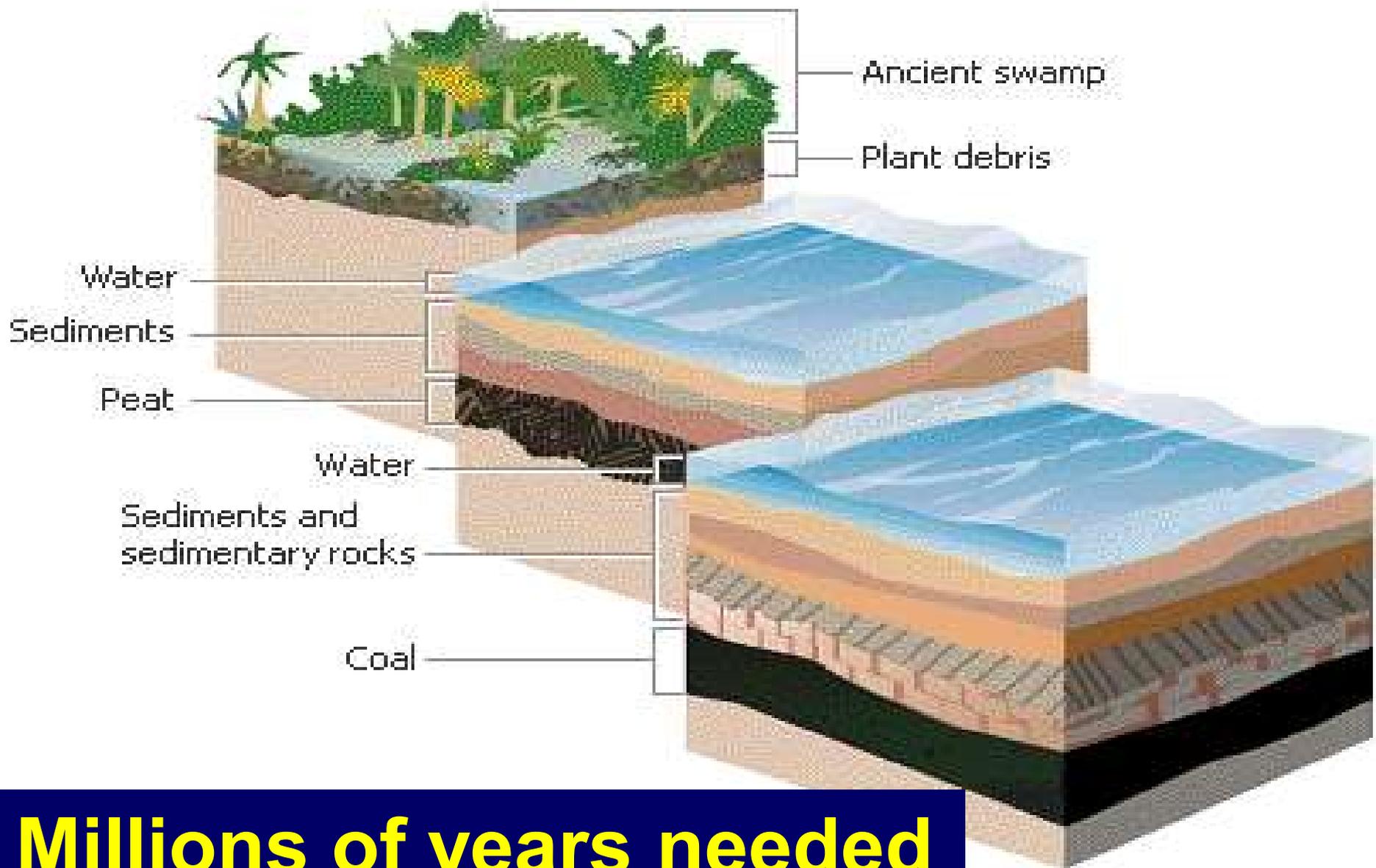
We know today that **it does not take millions of years** for coal to form.

In fact, **there is nowhere on Earth that coal is forming slowly** in swamps or bogs.

We have learned that **coal did NOT form millions of years ago.**  
And we now know that **coal can form in just a few years.**

**Let's look at some evidence**

# Evolution = How Coal Forms



**Millions of years needed**

## How Coal Forms

It is true that coal is made out of dead plants. These plants, however, did not fall into swamps and build up over millions of years.

**In fact, from what we know about coal, many of these plants died and were buried very quickly.**

For example, when we look into coal, we often find tree trunks standing upright going through many layers.

If the coal formed over millions of years, the tree trunks would have fallen and decomposed.

What could have killed many plants all at once, and then buried them quickly?

**The Flood of Noah would be a great way to explain much of the coal on the Earth.**

# How Coal Forms

**A polystrate fossil, a fossilized tree** that extended stratigraphically upward through several layers of rock in Tennessee. Its roots were in a coal seam, and the overlying deposits included bedded shale and thin carbon-rich layers.



This suggests a significant dynamic event that uprooted, transported, and buried many trees in an upright position.



## How Coal Forms

Just such an event happened at Mount St. Helens in 1980, when an eruption toppled a standing forest.

The tree trunks were deposited in Spirit Lake. After a few years of water logging, the trunks sunk roots down, in life's position but not life's location.

Today there are tens of thousands of upright trees standing on the bottom of the lake.

They are being engulfed by fine particles of volcanic ash and clay,

and if the underlying organic layer of bark were heated by a future eruption, it would likely metamorphose into coal and duplicate the scenario revealed in the photo.

## How Coal Forms

The eruption at Mount St. Helens taught us much about the effects of dynamic processes.

**It provided a model for deciphering unseen past geologic cataclysms, and produced effects which before had puzzled us.**

Our understanding of possible events during the great Flood of Noah's day was substantially expanded, concluding that **rapid deposition of sediments and burial of fossils could be expected during such a deluge.**

**The more evidence that science uncovers, the more it supports the biblical account of earth's history.**

## How Coal Forms

In order for coal to form,  
dead plants must be buried.

Then, the plants must be  
put under pressure and heated.

In science laboratories, scientists have proven  
that coal can form in only a few months.

It is not necessary to have millions  
or even thousands of years to form coal.

For instance, near Freiburg, Germany,  
an old wooden bridge  
was being replaced with a metal structure.  
The wooden pillars of the bridge had been  
in the ground only about a hundred years.

## How Coal Forms

Yet, when **the bases** were pulled out of the ground, **they had already partially turned to coal.**

Under the right conditions, **coal can form in a few months or years.**

The Flood of Noah's day would have buried thousands of tons of plants and animals very quickly.

**The heat and pressure of this burial could have easily formed the huge coal beds we see today.**

## **How Coal Forms**

**On the other hand according to evolutionary scientists, polystrate fossils are fossils which were buried in a geologically short time span either by one large depositional event or by several smaller ones.**

**Geologists see no need to invoke a global flood to explain upright fossils.**

**Because they have been faced with the reality of St Helens and other evidence of these things happening over a short time span.**

**They see the same thing that creationists see but interpret these facts in an evolutionary consistent way.**

**Under the right conditions, coal can form in a few months or years.**





**In summary, coal forms when plants are buried very quickly. The upright trees in coal prove this. Scientists are now able to form coal in laboratories in only a few months,**

**So we know it need not take millions of years to form Furthermore, things like imbedded human foot prints show that coal is not millions of years old.**

## **Doesn't the Earth Look old?**

**It should be recognised that it is impossible to determine with certainty any date prior to the beginning of historical records:- except, of course, by divine revelation.**

**Science, in the proper sense, is based on observation, and we have no records of observation except historical records.**

**Natural processes can be used to estimate prehistoric dates, but not to determine such dates.**

## Doesn't the Earth Look old?

The **accuracy** of the estimates will depend on the **validity of the ASSUMPTIONS** applied to the use of the processes in making such calculations.

Most people **ASSUME** that **scientists** by now have got it down to a fine art and that **all agree on the age of the earth.**

Unfortunately it is **not quite that simple** there are **literally hundreds of methods** used for **dating** and **most disagree with each other.**

# An Example of a Few Dating Systems

| <b>Process Indicated</b>  | <b>Age of Earth Reference</b> |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <b>1. Efflux of Helium-4</b> into the atmosphere                      | 1,750 - 175,000 years         |
| <b>2. Influx of meteoritic dust</b> from space too small to calculate |                               |
| <b>3. Influx of radiocarbon</b> to the earth system                   | 5,000 - 10,000 years          |
| <b>4. Development of total human population</b>                       | less than 10,000 years        |
| <b>5. Influx of uranium</b> to the ocean via rivers                   | 10,000 - 100,000 years        |
| <b>6. Influx of sodium</b> to the ocean via rivers                    | 260,000,000 years             |
| <b>7. Influx of nickel</b> to the ocean via rivers                    | 9,000 years                   |
| <b>8. Influx of magnesium</b> to the ocean via rivers                 | 45,000,000 years              |
| <b>9. Influx of silicon</b> to the ocean via rivers                   | 8,000 years                   |
| <b>10. Influx of potassium</b> to the ocean via rivers                | 11,000,000 years              |
| <b>11. Influx of copper</b> to the ocean via rivers                   | 50,000 years                  |
| <b>12. Influx of gold</b> to the ocean via rivers                     | 560,000 years                 |
| <b>13. Influx of silver</b> to the ocean via rivers                   | 2,100,000 years               |
| <b>14. Influx of mercury</b> to the ocean via rivers                  | 42,000 years                  |
| <b>15. Influx of lead</b> to the ocean via rivers                     | 2,000 years                   |
| <b>16. Influx of tin</b> to the ocean via rivers                      | 100,000 years                 |
| <b>17. Influx of aluminium</b> to the ocean via rivers                | 100 years                     |
| <b>18. Influx of carbonate</b> to the ocean via rivers                | 100,000 years                 |

# An Example of a Few Dating Systems

| <b>Process Indicated</b>                              | <b>Age of Earth Reference</b> |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <b>19. Influx of sulphate to the ocean via rivers</b> | 10,000,000 years              |
| <b>20. Influx of chlorine to the ocean via rivers</b> | 164,000,000 years             |
| <b>21. Influx of calcium to the ocean via rivers</b>  | 1,000,000 years               |
| <b>22. Leaching of sodium from continents</b>         | 32,000,000 years              |
| <b>23. Leaching of chlorine from continents</b>       | 1,000,000 years               |
| <b>24. Leaching of calcium from continents</b>        | 12,000,000 years              |
| <b>25. Influx of sediment to the ocean via rivers</b> | 30,000,000 years              |
| <b>26. Erosion of sediment from continents</b>        | 14,000,000 years              |
| <b>27. Decay of earth's magnetic field</b>            | 10,000 years                  |

| <b>Process Indicated</b>  | <b>Age of Earth Reference</b> |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <b>28. Efflux of oil from traps by fluid pressure</b>                           | 10,000 - 100,000 years        |
| <b>29. Formation of radiogenic lead by neutron capture too small to measure</b> |                               |
| <b>30. Formation of radiogenic strontium by neutron capture too small</b>       |                               |
| <b>31. Decay of natural remanent paleomagnetism</b>                             | 100,000 years                 |
| <b>32. Decay of C- 14 in pre-Cambrian wood</b>                                  | 4,000 years                   |
| <b>33. Decay of uranium with initial lead too small to measure</b>              |                               |
| <b>34. Decay of potassium with entrapped argon too small to measure</b>         |                               |
| <b>35. Influx of juvenile water to oceans</b>                                   | 340,000,000 years             |
| <b>36. Influx of magma from mantle to form crust</b>                            | 500,000,000 years             |

# An Example of a Few Dating Systems

| Process Indicated                             | Age of Earth Reference |
|---|------------------------|
| 22. Leaching of sodium from continents        | 32,000,000 years       |
| 37. Growth of active coral reefs              | 10,000 years           |
| 38. Growth of oldest living part of biosphere | 5,000 years            |
| 39. Origin of human civilisations             | 7,000 years            |
| 40. Formation of river deltas                 | 5,000 years            |

**THERE ARE LITERALLY HUNDREDS MORE  
ALL WITH CONFLICTING DATES  
MOST SCIENTISTS NEVER REFER YOU  
TO THESE AS THEY CREATE  
TOO MANY PROBLEMS FOR THEM  
AND RAISE TOO MANY QUESTIONS.**

These are enough to help you see that when **some scientists** like **Brian Cox** say **WE KNOW** how **old things are** it depends on what dating system they are using and does any of the other dating systems agree with their conclusions.

# THE AGE OF THE EARTH

Many scientists suggest that the earth is billions of years old.

If the dating methods these scientists use are correct, then the Bible is wrong.

However, if the dating methods that give billions of years are wrong, then the Bible remains

the inspired Word of God that can be trusted.

# **THE AGE OF THE EARTH**

Since the days of **Charles Darwin**,  
it has become clear that  
**in order for evolution to occur,**  
**the Earth must be very old.**

**In Darwin's day, many scientists**  
**thought that 20 million years**  
**would be enough time.**

**But as scientists** began to discover  
the **design of the Universe**, it soon became  
evident that **the time would have**  
**to be increased by billions of years**  
**in order for their theory to work.**

## RADIOMETRIC DATING

In order to **"prove"** that these **billions** of years actually occurred, **certain dating methods** have been **invented** to calculate the Earth's age.

If you have taken Earth science in school, then you have **studied** the **different ways** that scientists **"date"** the rocks and other materials of the Earth.

**New** ways of **dating rocks** are supposed to be able to **give ages** in the **billions** of years. **These are the radiometric dating methods.**

## RADIOMETRIC DATING

Each of these methods is based upon the **decay rate** of certain elements. **In one method**, for instance, the element **uranium-238** will **break down into the element lead** over a period of many years.

The element that breaks down (**in this case, uranium-238**) is called the **parent element**.

The **element that is formed** (in this case, **lead**) is called the **daughter element**.

**How long** is this supposed to take?

In the case of **uranium** and **lead**, the **half-life** is supposed to be **4.5 billion years**.

Therefore, if you know the **rate of decay** for an element, once you measure the amount of the two elements in the rock sample, simple math should give you an age for the rock. **However, there are certain things that scientists must ASSUME in order for radiometric dating to work. Let's look at some of those assumptions?**



# RADIOMETRIC DATING

## Assumption 1:

**The Rate of Decay has Always been the Same**

The first major assumption built into radiometric dating is the idea that the parent elements have **decayed in the past at the exact same rate as they are decaying today.**

**This idea has problems, because no one alive today knows what kind of environment existed in the distant past.**

Suppose you come upon a man who is cutting down trees in a forest. You watch him for **an entire hour, and he cuts down only 1 tree.** Then you count the number of trees he has cut = **31 in all.**

## RADIOMETRIC DATING

If you **ASSUME** that he has been cutting trees down at the **same rate all day**, then you calculate that he has been chopping for **31 hours**.

However, when you **speak** to the man, he tells you that, **earlier in the day** when his axe was sharp and his stomach was full, he was cutting down **5 trees an hour**; only in the last hour had he slacked off.

**With this information, you now understand that he worked for only 7 hours, not 31.**

# RADIOMETRIC DATING

## Assumption 2:-

**Elements have not been affected by Outside Forces**

Another **ASSUMPTION** built into the radiometric dating methods is the idea that **the elements have not been affected by outside forces.**

This means that no **water** has soaked through the sample and "**carried away**" some of the lead, or that **none of the uranium had the opportunity to ESCAPE** through holes in the rock.

# RADIOMETRIC DATING

## Assumption 3:-

### No Daughter Element Existed at the Beginning

To date rocks using any radiometric dating system, a person must **ASSUME** that the daughter element in the sample **was not there in the beginning.**

**However, that claim cannot be proven.**

Who is to say that the rock did not **start out with 23 ounces of lead already in it?**

The **lead** could have been in the rock **from the beginning**  
(and **so could the uranium**).

# RADIOMETRIC DATING

In addition to the **ASSUMPTIONS** that are built into radiometric dating, another problem is that the different radiometric methods drastically disagree with one another at times.

On occasion, the same sample of rock can be dated by the different methods, and the dates can differ by several hundred million years.

# EXAMPLES OF DATING HUALALAI VOLCANO in Hawaii

Potassium-argon: Dated: -1.4 – 2.2 million

Real date: - AD 1801

Known to have erupted in 1800-1801

Some rocks from Hawaii were known  
to have formed about two hundred years ago

## Hawaii

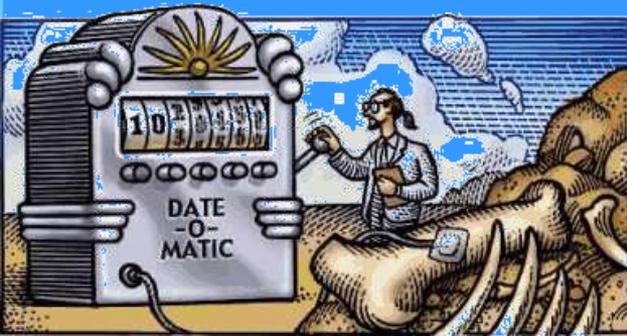
Kauai

Oahu  
Honolulu

Molokai  
Lanai

Maui

Big  
Island



# EXAMPLES OF DATING

The rocks were dated  
12 dates were taken which ranged  
from 1.40 million years to 2.96 billion years.  
The average date was 1.41 billion years.

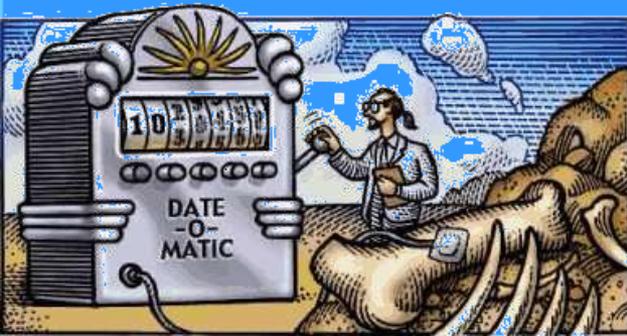
## Hawaii

  
Kauai

  
Oahu  
Honolulu

  
Molokai  
  
Lanai  
  
Maui

  
Big  
Island



# EXAMPLES OF DATING

**Apollo 11 brought back some moon rocks.**

The rocks were dated using **4 different methods**. The **range between the oldest and youngest date was almost 4-billion years.**

**Apollo 16 brought back some moon rocks that were dated at 18-billion years.**

**To fix the problem they subjected the rocks to acid to melt out the lead and then re-dated and got 4.5 billion years.**

**(Science magazine Jan 30, 1973)**



## Examples of Dating

### Mount St. Helens

The conventional K-Ar dating method was applied to the **1986 dacite flow** from the new lava dome.

Porphyritic dacite which solidified on the surface of the lava dome in **1986** gives a **whole rock K-Ar 'age' of 0.35 ± 0.05 million yrs.**

The **excuse for the wrong date information** “**Excess Argon** within Mineral Concentrates from the New Dacite lava Dome at Mount St. Helens Volcano,” 1996 Steven A. Austin,



# EXAMPLES OF DATING

**SUNSET CRATER, Northern Arizona**

**Potassium-argon: Dated 200,000 +**

**Real Date:- AD 1065-85**

**Sunset Crater in N. Arizona is known to be a recent volcano.**

**Indian artifacts and relics are found**

**WITHIN the rocks formed by the eruption.**

**The volcano last erupted some 900 years ago.**

**Two lava flows have been dated giving ages of 210,000 and 230,000 years.**

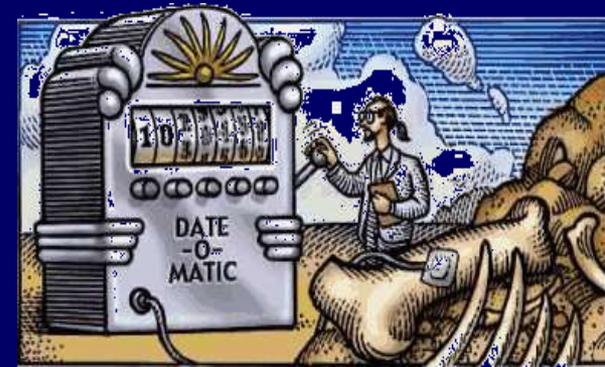


# EXAMPLES OF DATING LAVA FLOWS at MT. NGAURHOE, New Zealand

Potassium-argon: Dated:- 275,000 years  
Real Date:- 1949, 1954, 1975

**Mt. Etna basalt, Sicily**

Potassium-argon: 140,000 – 350,000 Years  
Real date:- 1972



# EXAMPLES OF DATING

There have been **many explanations** to explain these results away, as the lava rose, the older material from inside the earth rose with it, but they are unable to explain why such a variance in ages.

**If this is the explanation, then why could this not also be the case for other dates?**

**This does not disprove radioisotope dating, but it does demonstrate the tremendous inconsistency in the interpretation of the method.**

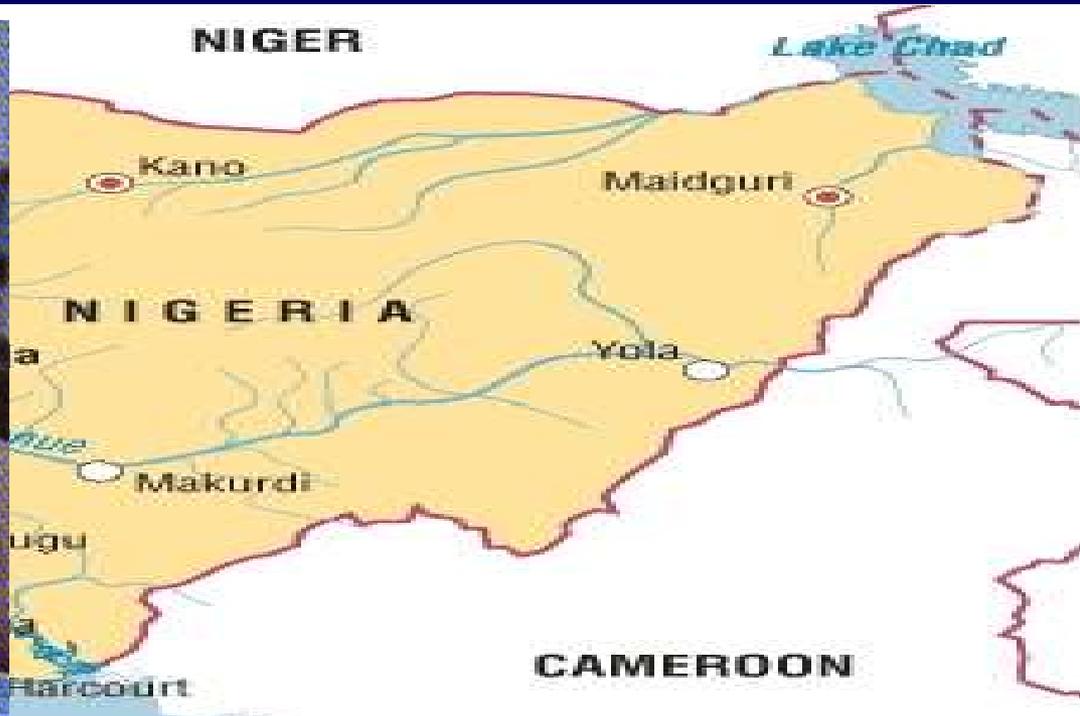


# RADIOMETRIC DATING

Another time, the same basalt rock in Nigeria was given a date of 95 million years when dated by the **potassium-argon** method, and **750 million years** when dated by the **uranium-helium** method.



# What can we expect from dating methods that are based entirely on built-in assumptions? Anything is possible!



It is likely that other dating methods soon will be "discovered" that will give even older ages for the Earth.

Each dating method that renders colossal numbers of years will be based on similar, un-provable assumptions.

# Limitations of Radio CARBON Dating

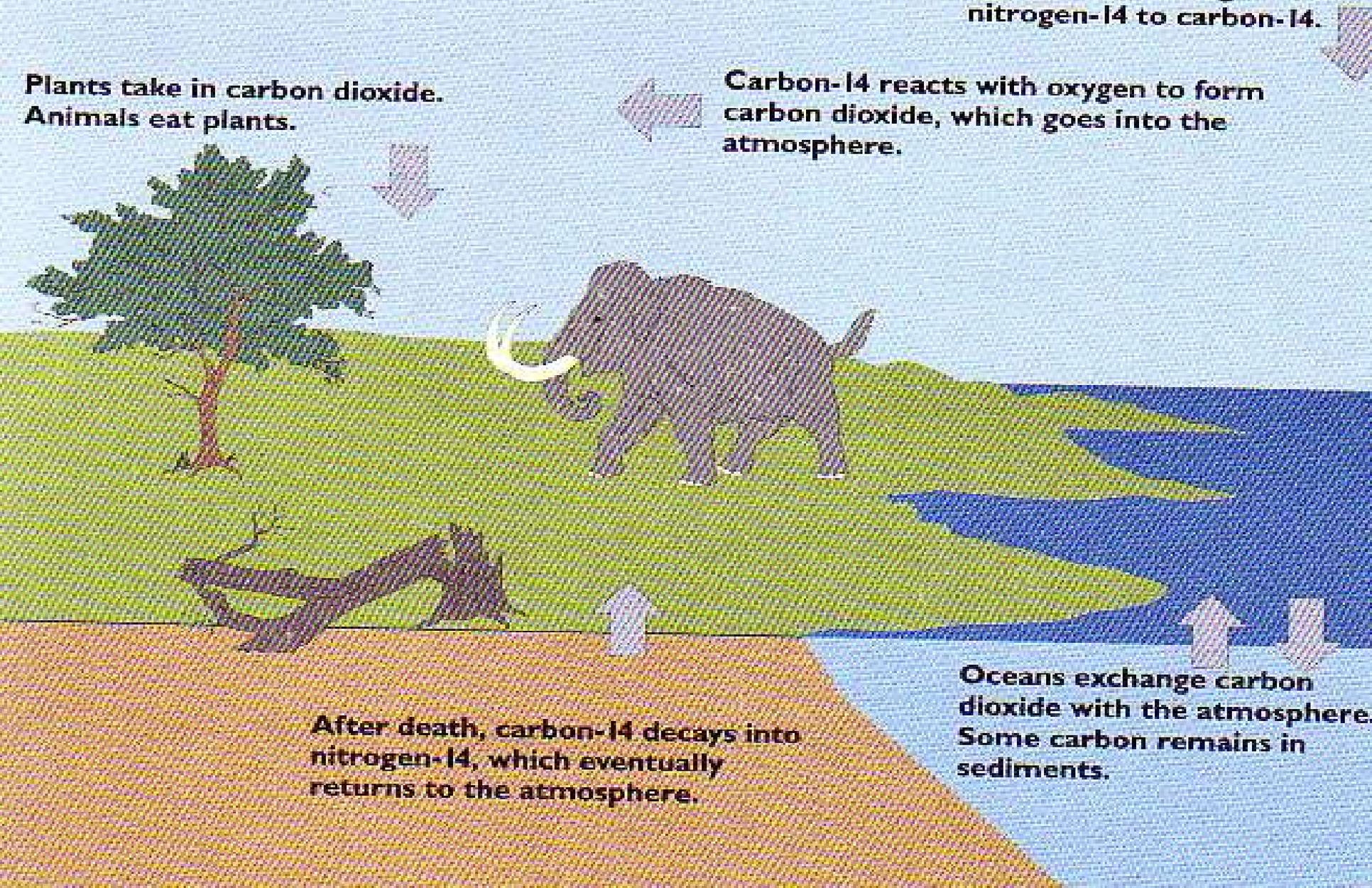
Cosmic rays change nitrogen-14 to carbon-14.

Plants take in carbon dioxide.  
Animals eat plants.

Carbon-14 reacts with oxygen to form carbon dioxide, which goes into the atmosphere.

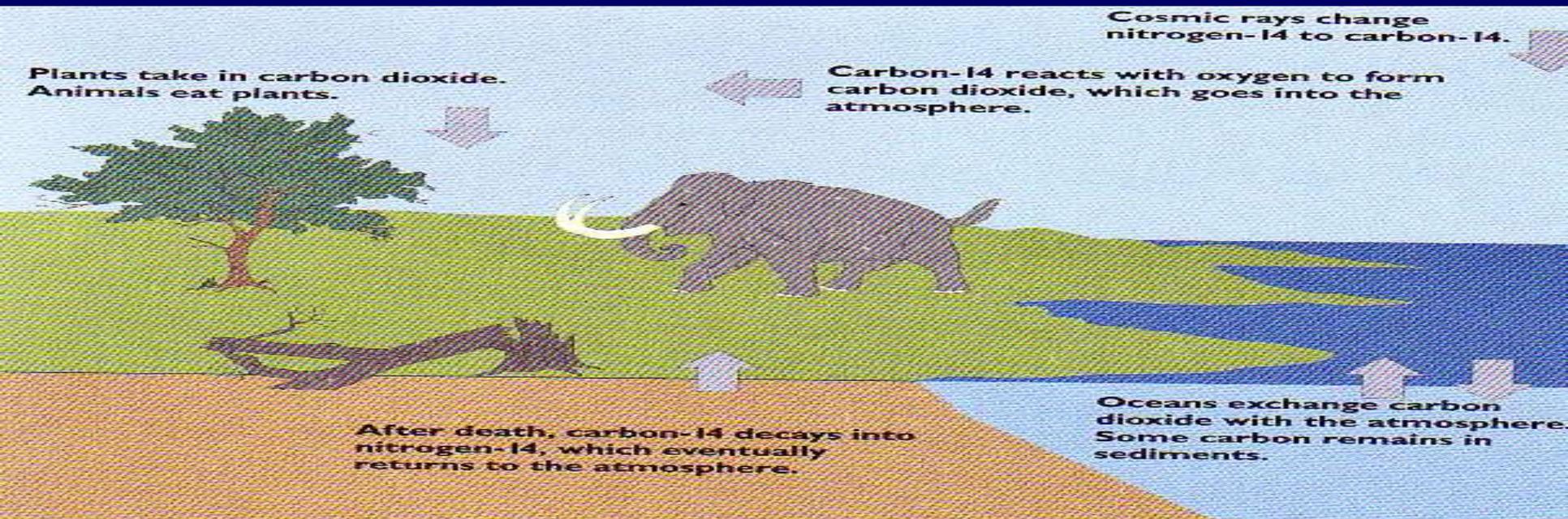
After death, carbon-14 decays into nitrogen-14, which eventually returns to the atmosphere.

Oceans exchange carbon dioxide with the atmosphere.  
Some carbon remains in sediments.



# Limitations of Radio CARBON Dating

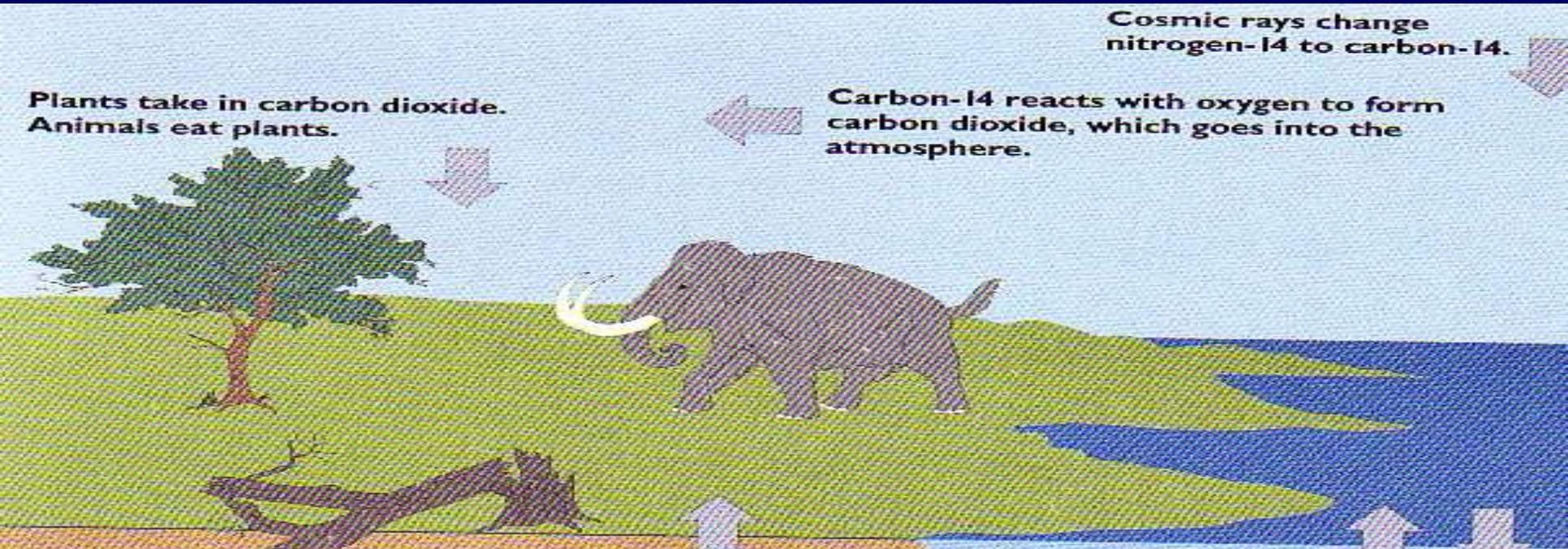
Another dating method often discussed when studying one of the various sciences is **radiocarbon dating** (also known as **carbon-14 dating**).



**Some people who defend the theory of evolution** have been known to say that **this method of dating supports the idea that the Earth is billions of years old.**

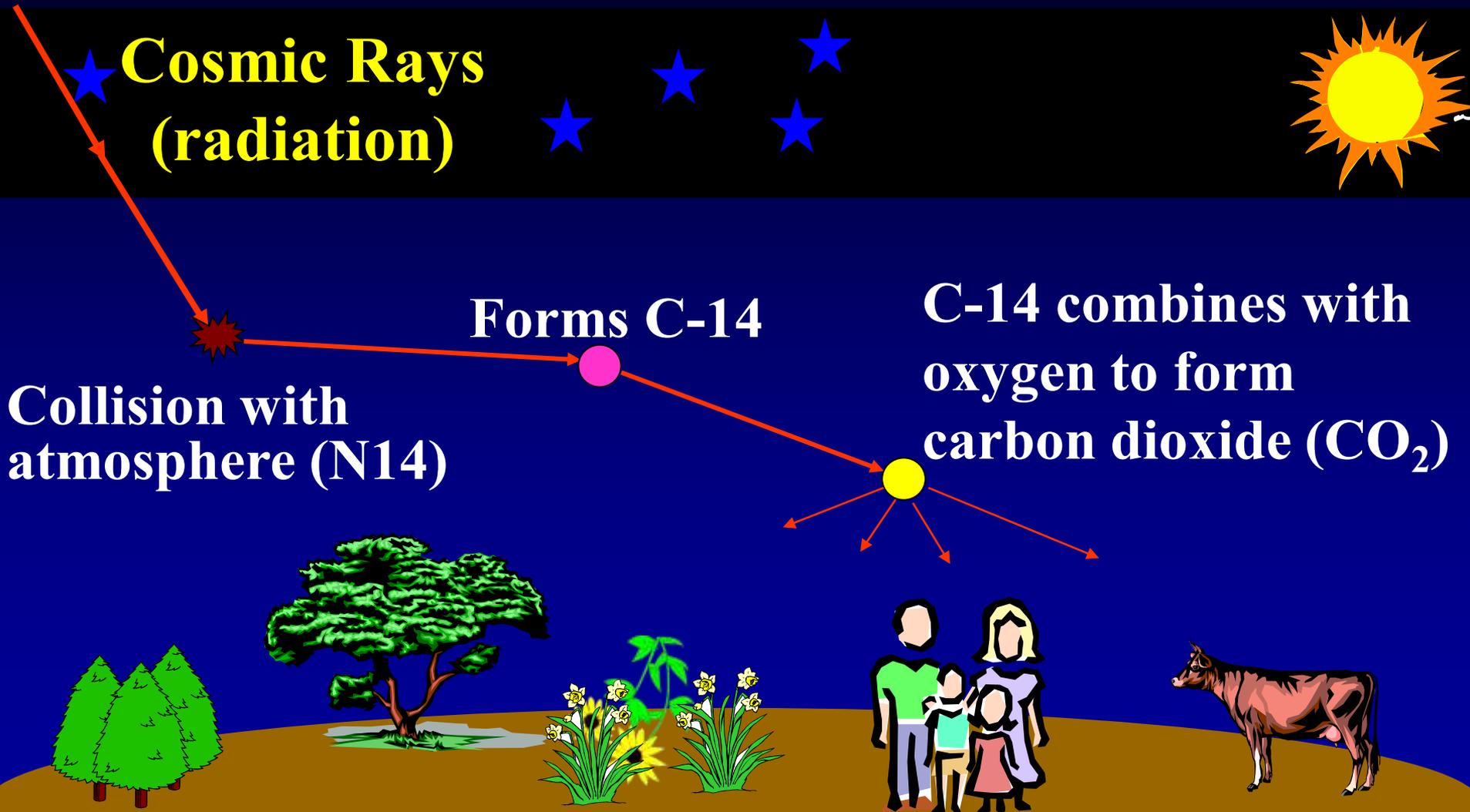
# Limitations of Radio CARBON Dating

Carbon-14 dating may at times be a reliable dating method for less than 3,000 years and not the claimed 60,000 found in many textbooks



Carbon-14 dating is based on an assumption  
The key **ASSUMPTION** has been shown to be false. (equilibrium.)

# How C-14 is Produced



# Limitations of Radio CARBON Dating



Troy L Pewe, *Quaternary Stratigraphic Nomenclature in Unglaciated Central Alaska*, Geological Survey Professional Paper 862, U.S. Government printing office, 1975, p. 30

**One part**  
**of the**  
**Vollosovitch**  
**mammoth**  
**carbon dated**  
**at 29,500 yrs**  
**and another**  
**part at 44,000.**



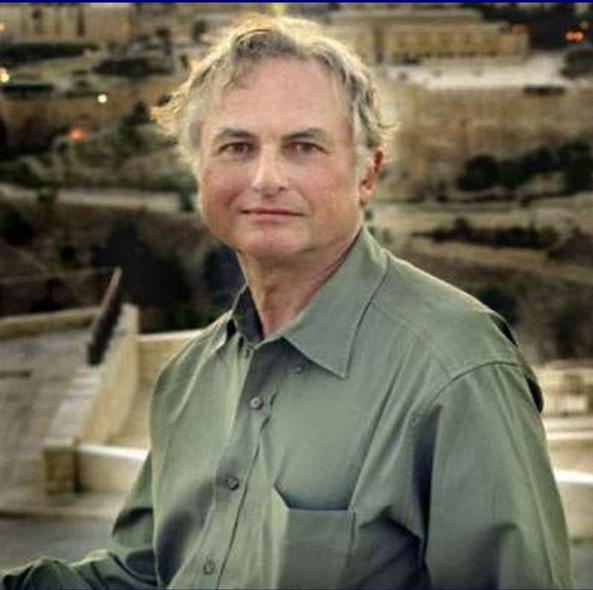
# Limitations of Radio CARBON Dating

The truth is, however, **carbon-14 dating** is **totally ineffective** in measuring the **millions (or billions) of years** needed by **evolutionists**.

Many people do not understand that **carbon-14 dating** can be used to **date only organic material (things that were once living- such as plants, animals, and humans),**

**or that it can be used only to date things that are relatively young.**

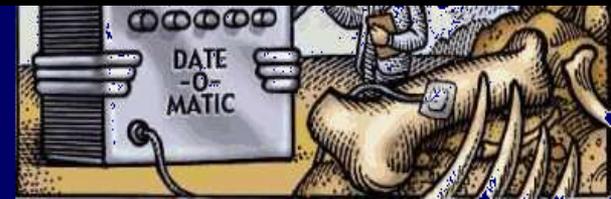
# Limitations of Radio CARBON Dating



“It is useful for dating organic material where we are dealing in hundreds or a few thousands of years, **but it is no good for the evolutionary timescale where we are dealing in millions of years.**”

Richard Dawkins

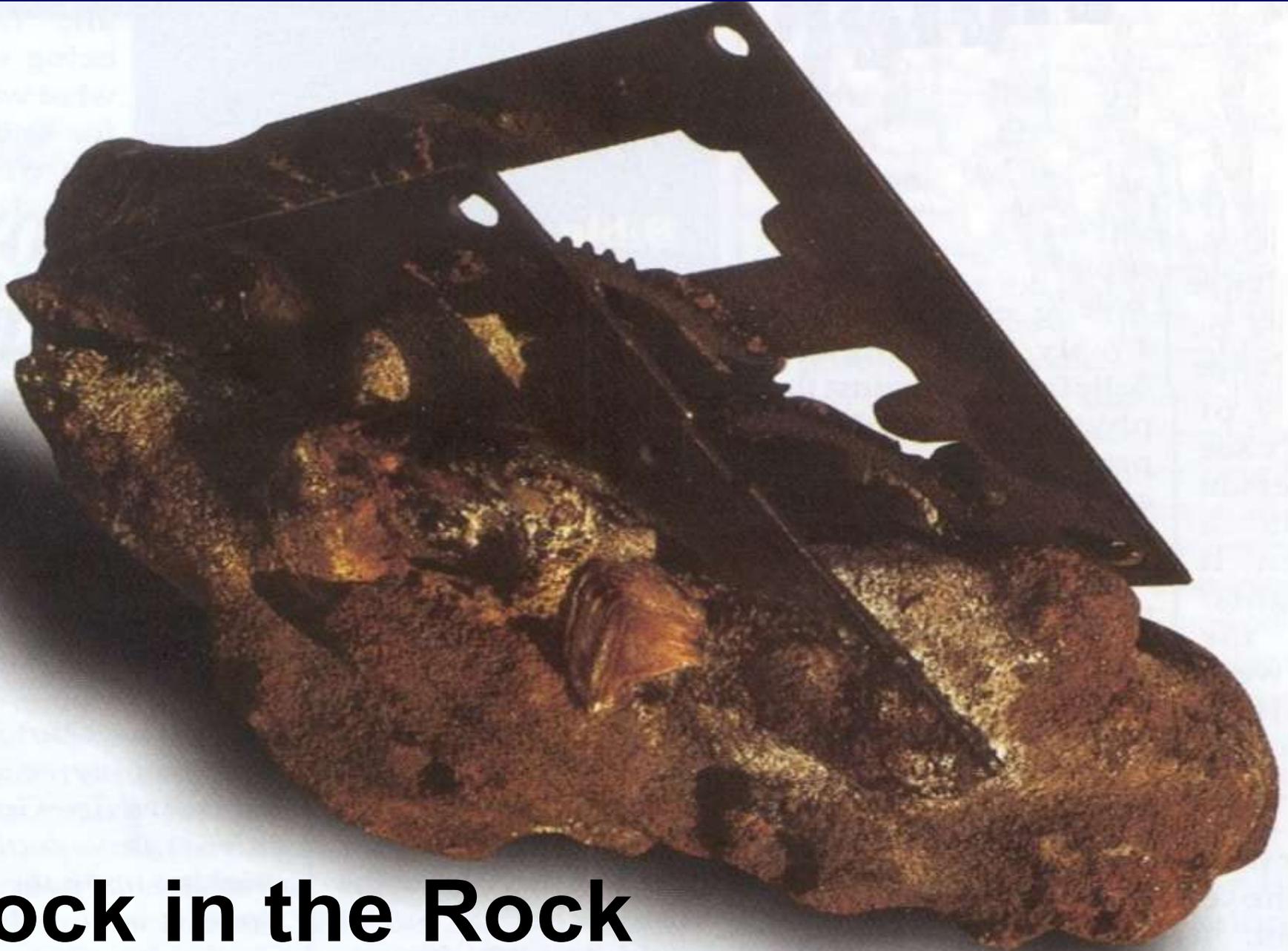
Carbon-14 dating has been shown to be far from perfect in measuring organic material. **Wood taken from actively growing trees has been dated by this method as being 10,000 years old.**



# How long does it take to make a fossil



**How long does it take to make a fossil**



**Clock in the Rock**

# The Limestone Cowboy



The manufacturer confirmed that the particular stitching pattern on this boot dates it no earlier than the mid 1950's



Femur Bone

# CREATING OPALS

**Andrew A. Snelling**

**O**PALS have fascinated people for centuries. As early as the first century AD, the Roman Pliny wrote of opals:

'In them you shall see the living fire of ruby, the glorious purple of the amethyst, the sea-green of the emerald all glittering together in an incredible mixture of light.'

Mark Antony loved them, and is thought to have assaulted a senator to get a particularly nice one. Napoleon presented Josephine with 'The Burning of Troy', a magnificent red example. Shakespeare called them 'that miracle and queen of gems', and Queen Victoria of Great Britain made the new discoveries from far-off Australia a fashion necessity.

Prized for their vivid hues, Australia's renowned precious opals command retail prices from US\$5 to \$3,000 per carat, depending on quality. The finest opals have become more expensive than many other gems, and Australia is responsible for practically all of the world's supply. (Mexico is the only other significant producer.) Coober Pedy, together with Andamooka and Mintable, all in South Australia, account for approximately 70 per cent of total world production. However, since 1988 the



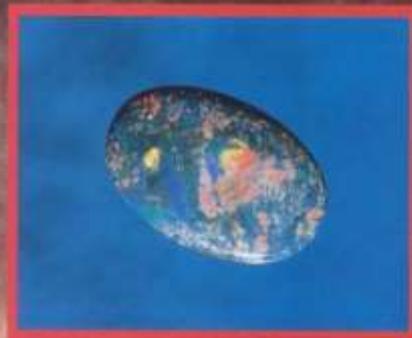
value of production from Lightning Ridge in New South Wales, with its famed high-quality black opals has outstripped the South Australian fields.

The opals are said to have formed millions of years ago (30 million years ago at Coober Pedy), although the host rocks are all claimed to be more than 65-70 million years old. And surprising as it may seem, the ingredients of opal are commonplace stuff. Water in the ground carrying dissolved silica (similar to the glass in windows) is said to have seeped through beds of sand and grit, where the silica particles are deposited in cracks. As the water subsequently evaporated, the silica particles became 'cemented' together to form the opal. Light bending around the silica produces the variety of glowing colours.

## FOSSILS MADE OF OPAL

Even fossils found in the host rocks have not escaped the percolating silica-rich groundwaters. Occasionally, bones, seashells and seed pods are found fossilized by having been 'turned' into opal. Perhaps the most famous example in recent years is 'Eric' the plesiosaur (a marine

**OPALS IN MONTHS — NOT MILLIONS OF YEARS!**



*Right: An opal miner pursues the elusive gem deep underground at Lightning Ridge in Australia. Above: A flash of fire pattern appears in a magnificent velvet soft opal. Above right: The colours of opal vary remarkably from stone to stone, as with the greens and blues in this gem compared to the 'fire' red in the gem to the left. Opal photos: Len Cram*



**Diamonds in hours . . .**



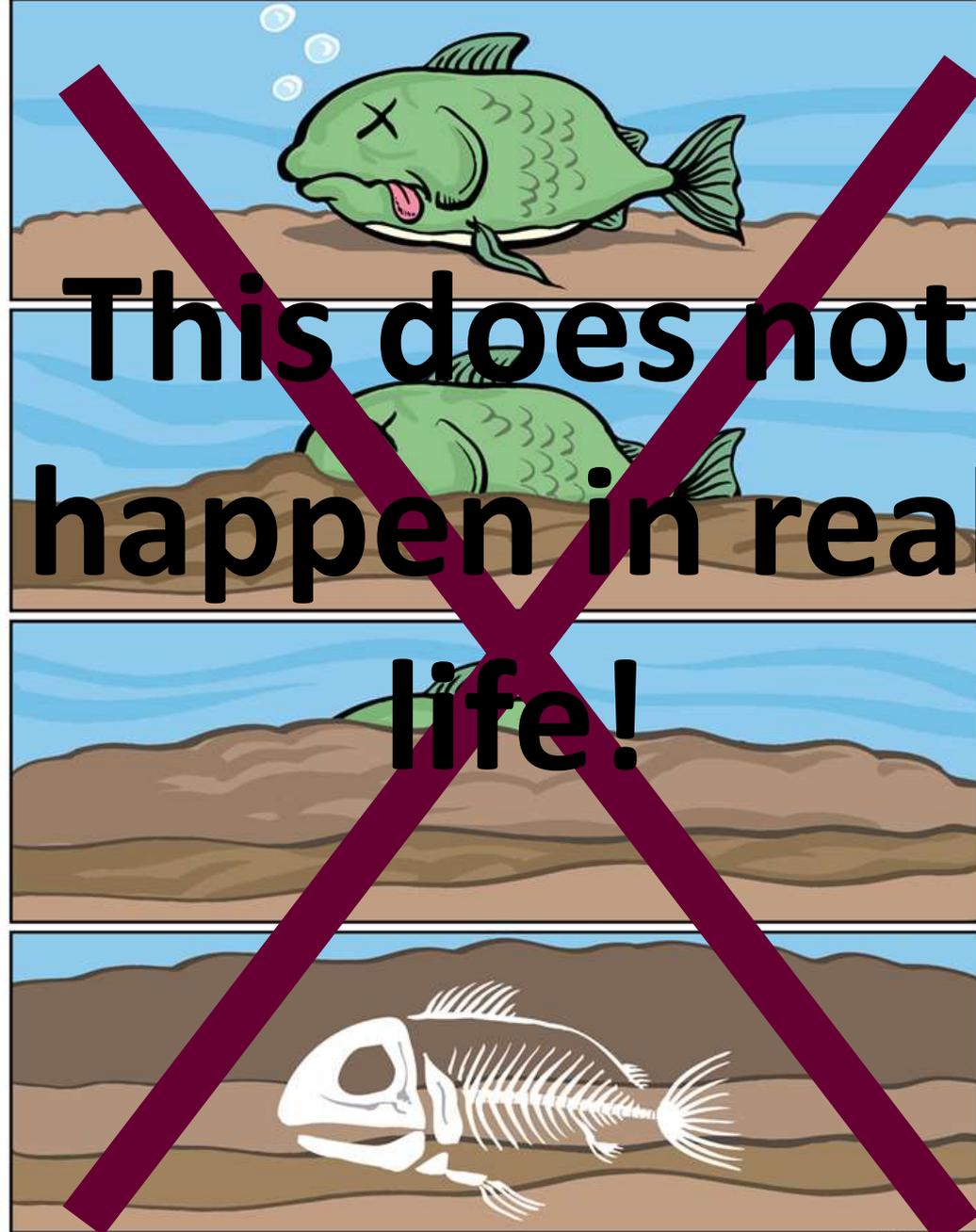
**Not millions of years!**

The simplest fossils are formed when the dead body of an animal falls into the mud or silt of a lake or swamp. The soft parts of the animal gradually rot away to leave the hard bones.

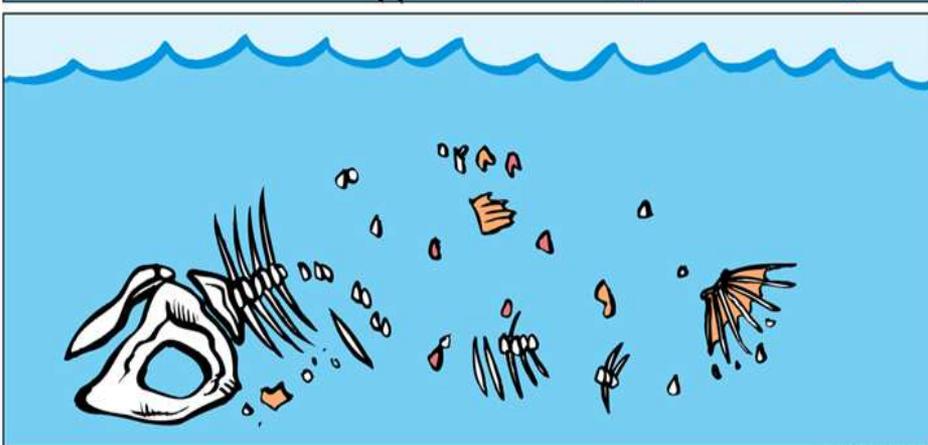
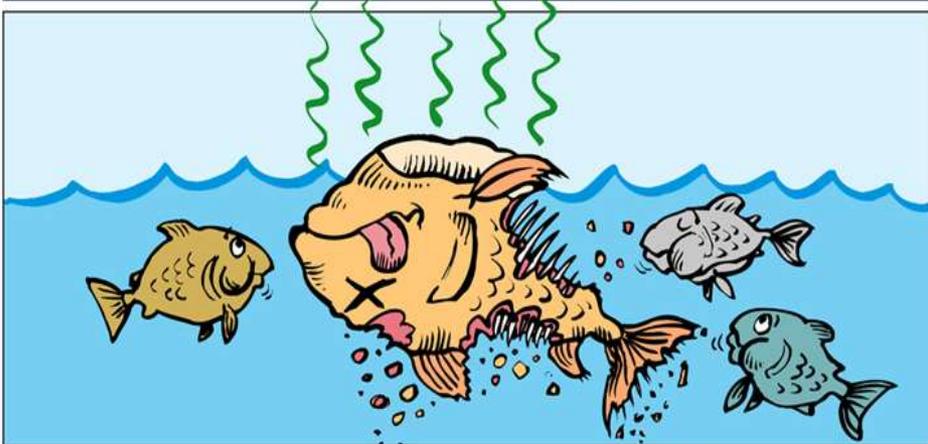
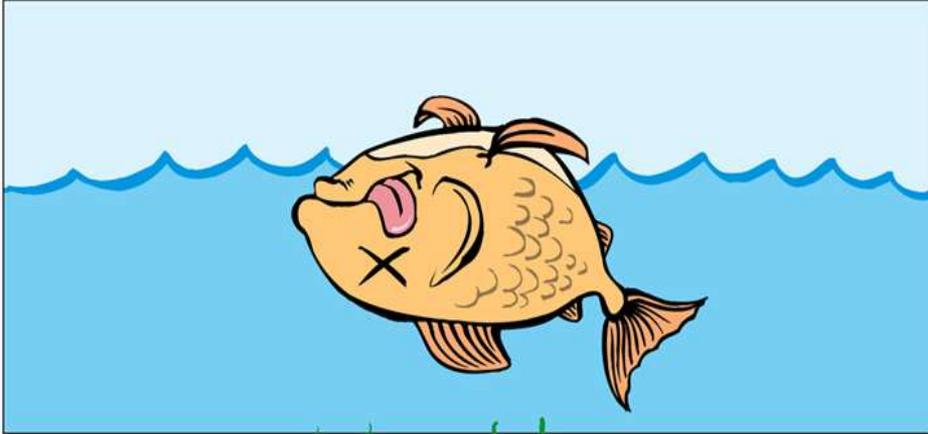
These are slowly covered by layers of mud which are dropped, or deposited, by rivers.

As more and more layers of mud are added, the bottom layers are turned into rock by the pressure of the overlying sediment.

Earth, Sea and Sky, Cambridge Science Universe Series (1984), p.28



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**First of all**, dead plants and animals... decompose very quickly due to bacteria and natural chemical processes.

**Second**, there are a lot of insects, worms, and animals (called scavengers) that eat dead things.

**Third**, oxidation by oxygen in the air causes animals and plants to decompose.

**Finally**, there are chemicals in water and the ground — such as acids — which decompose and dissolve everything, including bones and teeth.

Duane T. Gish,

Dinosaurs by Design, p.8

# Dung is not the only thing to be broken down by insects – dead bodies are too!

*Look at the images below.*



**This second picture was taken only seven days after the first!**



**How do you think the elephant could have decomposed so quickly?**

**How about this one?**



# How about this one?

What usually happens is everything in the bone or plant is replaced, a tiny bit at a time, by minerals dissolved in the water in the ground.

As the water moves through the ground, it carries various kinds of minerals – such as silica...calcite...and pyrite...along with it.



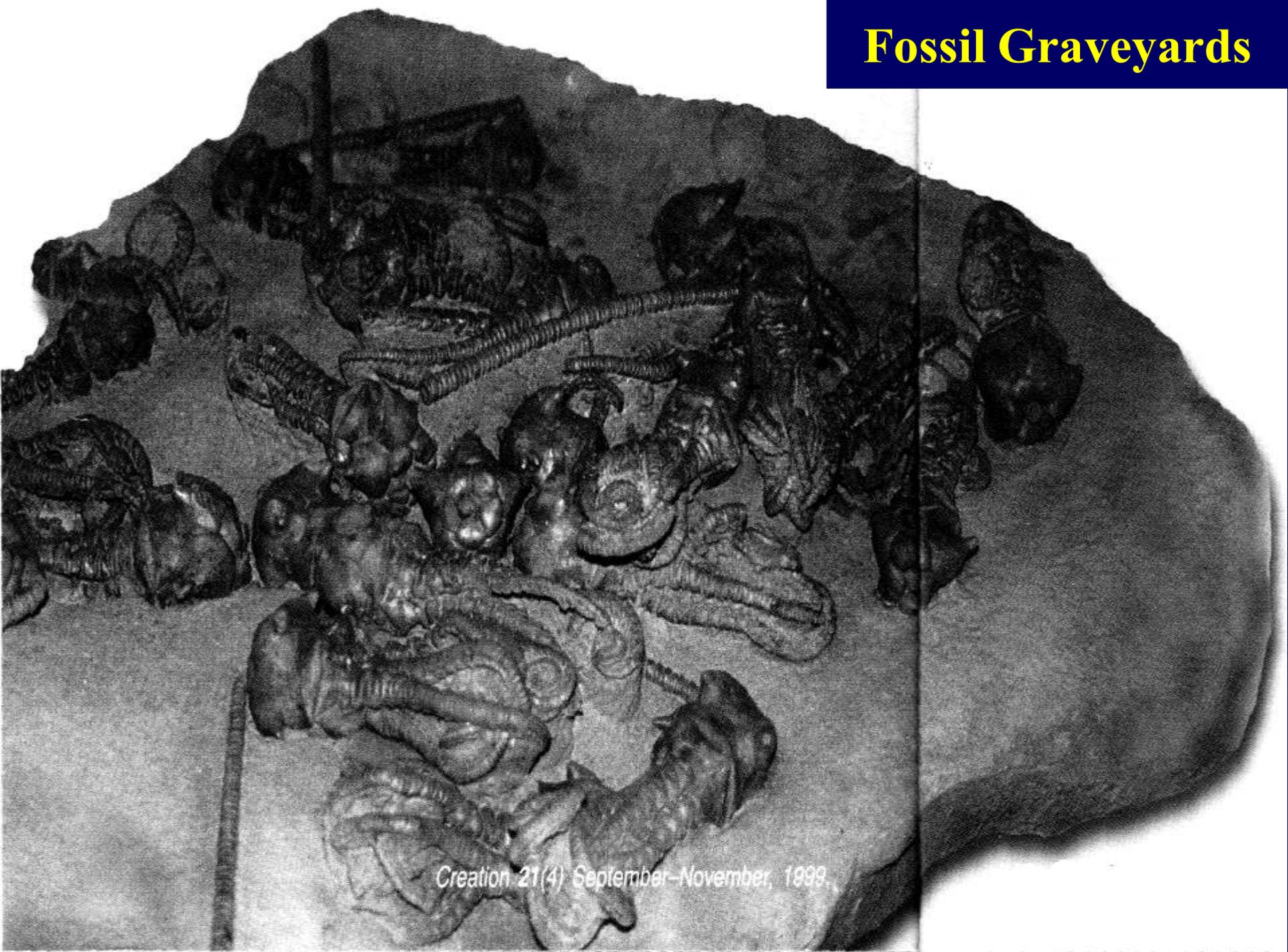
# How about this one?

When the bones and teeth of an animal, or parts of a plant buried in the ground, become wet with this water, the mineral in the **water replaces all the material in the bone, tooth, or plant** and it **becomes hard as a rock**.

In fact, it is now a rock,  
but it has almost the exact shape  
of the bone, tooth, or plant it replaces.  
Duane Gish, Dinosaurs By Design, p.8-9



# Fossil Graveyards

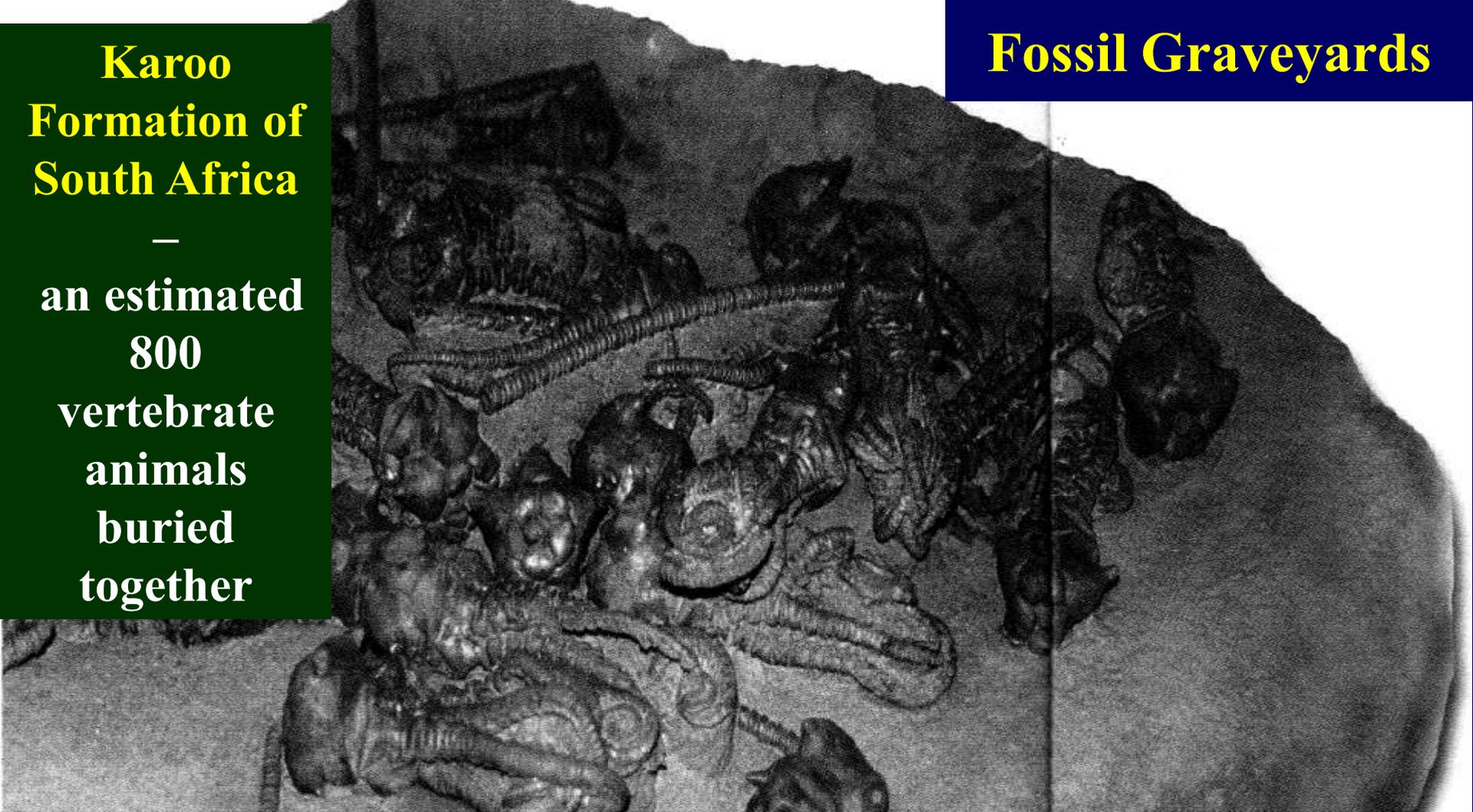


*Creation 21(4) September–November, 1999.*

## Fossil Graveyards

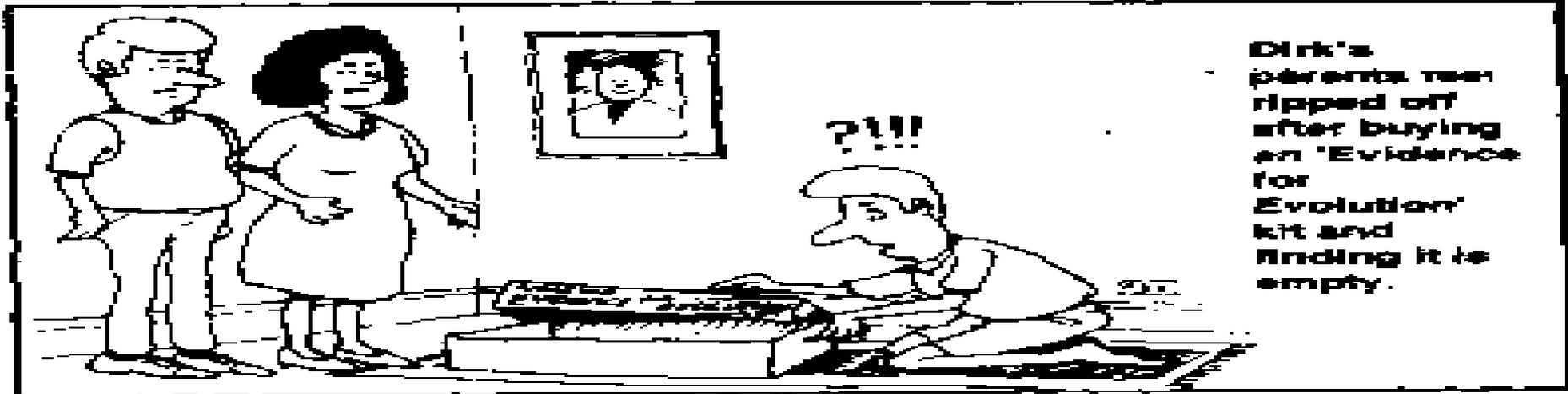
### Karoo Formation of South Africa

—  
an estimated  
800  
vertebrate  
animals  
buried  
together



**Old Red Sandstone Formation** (which covers half of Scotland) – 9000 feet thick and **shows billions of fish preserved in contorted, disturbed positions**

from Major & Thompson (I), p.28



# Fossil evidence for evolution ... expert says 'FORGET IT'

**B** iologists would dearly like to know how modern apes, modern humans and the various ancestral hominids have evolved from a common ancestor. Unfortunately, the fossil record is somewhat incomplete as far as the hominids are concerned, and it is all but blank for the apes. The best we can hope for is that more fossils will be found over the next few years which will fill the present gaps in

the evidence.

The author goes on to say: 'David Pilbeam [a well-known expert in human evolution] comments wryly, "If you brought in a smart scientist from another discipline and showed him the meagre evidence we've got he'd surely say, 'forget it: there isn't enough to go on'."'

(Richard E. Leakey, *The Making of Mankind*, Michael Joseph Limited, London, 1981, p.43.)

## STALACTITES, AND STALAGMITES

The Lost Sea is a huge underground body of water that is located deep in a cave in Tennessee.

**There are many stalactites and stalagmites.**

"The ones hanging from the ceiling are called **stalactites**, and the ones attached to the floor are **stalagmites**."

**"How did they form?"** water above the caves seeps through the ground. As it does, a mineral called **calcium carbonate** gets mixed in with the water. Eventually, the mineral-filled water seeps through the sides or ceiling of a cavern.



## **STALACTITES, AND STALAGMITES**

**Evolution says "That must take a long time,"**

**"Many people used to think so," But scientists have discovered that it does not take that long.**

**In fact, some stalactites have grown as big as five feet in only forty-five years.**

**They grow especially quickly in tropical areas where it rains a lot and the rainwater seeps through the ground.**

**Stalactites and stalagmites that once were thought to have taken more than 10,000 years to grow could have grown in just a few hundred years."**

# **STALACTITES, AND STALAGMITES**

Many who believe in evolution claim that stalactites and stalagmites grow very slowly.

They suggest that it would have taken **thousands, or even millions of years** for certain stalactites to form. **This is not true.**

**Today, we know that they can form very quickly.**

In fact, one stalagmite found in the Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico (and pictured in National Geographic magazine) **had a bat preserved in it.**

**The dead bat had fallen on the stalagmite, and before it had time to decay, the stalagmite had grown over it.**

# STALACTITES, AND STALAGMITES

**Stalactites** often form **on man made structures** that are known to be only a few years old.

In Washington D.C. on the Lincoln Memorial, a picture from 1968 **shows that stalactites had grown to be over five feet long in just 45 years since the monument was built in 1923.**



# CAVING IN TO REALITY

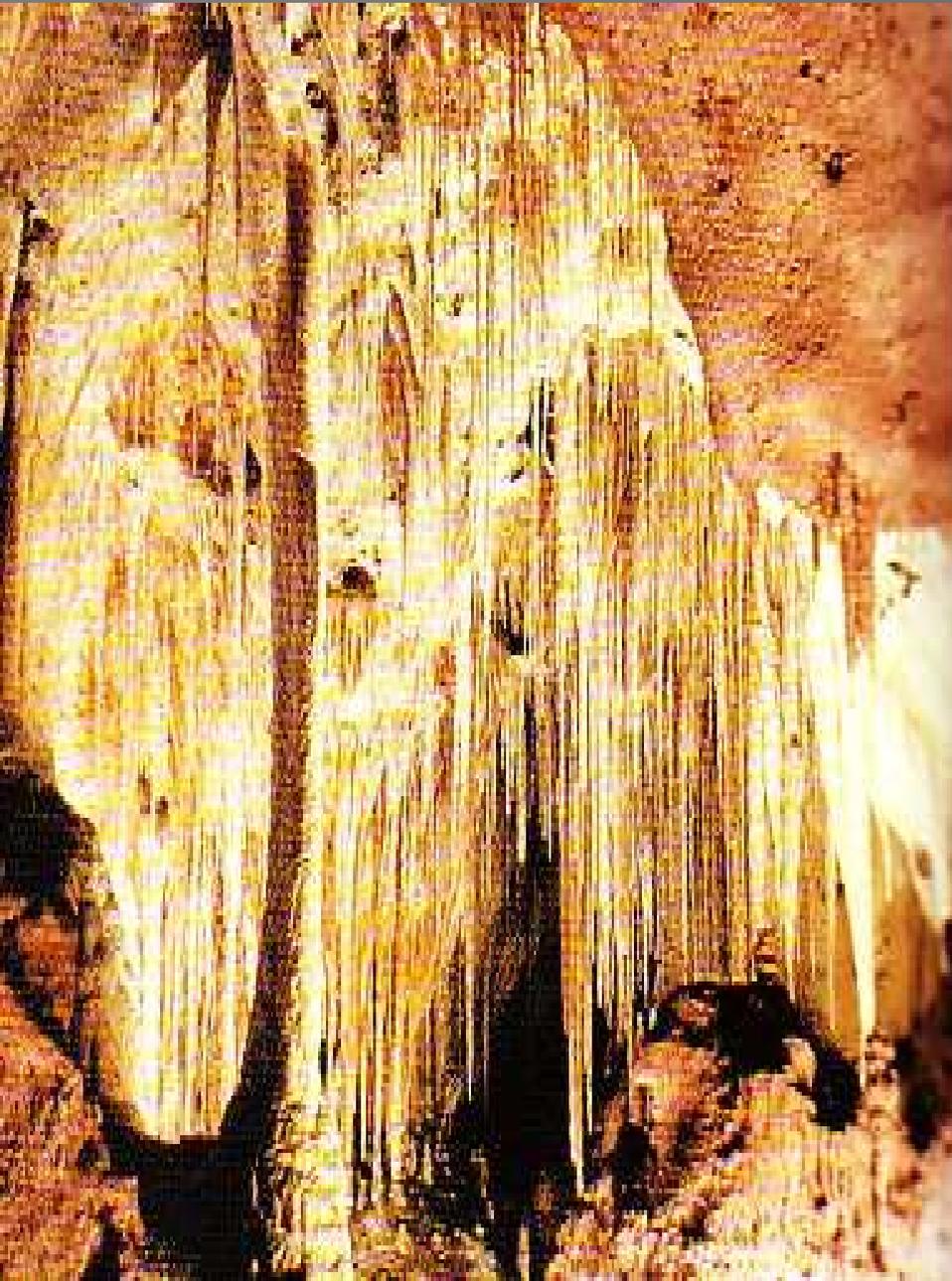
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The shrinking  
'age' of  
stalactites and  
stalagmites.

“From 1924 to 1988 there was a visitors sign above the entrance to Carlsbad Caverns, that said, Carlsbad was at least **260 million** years old.

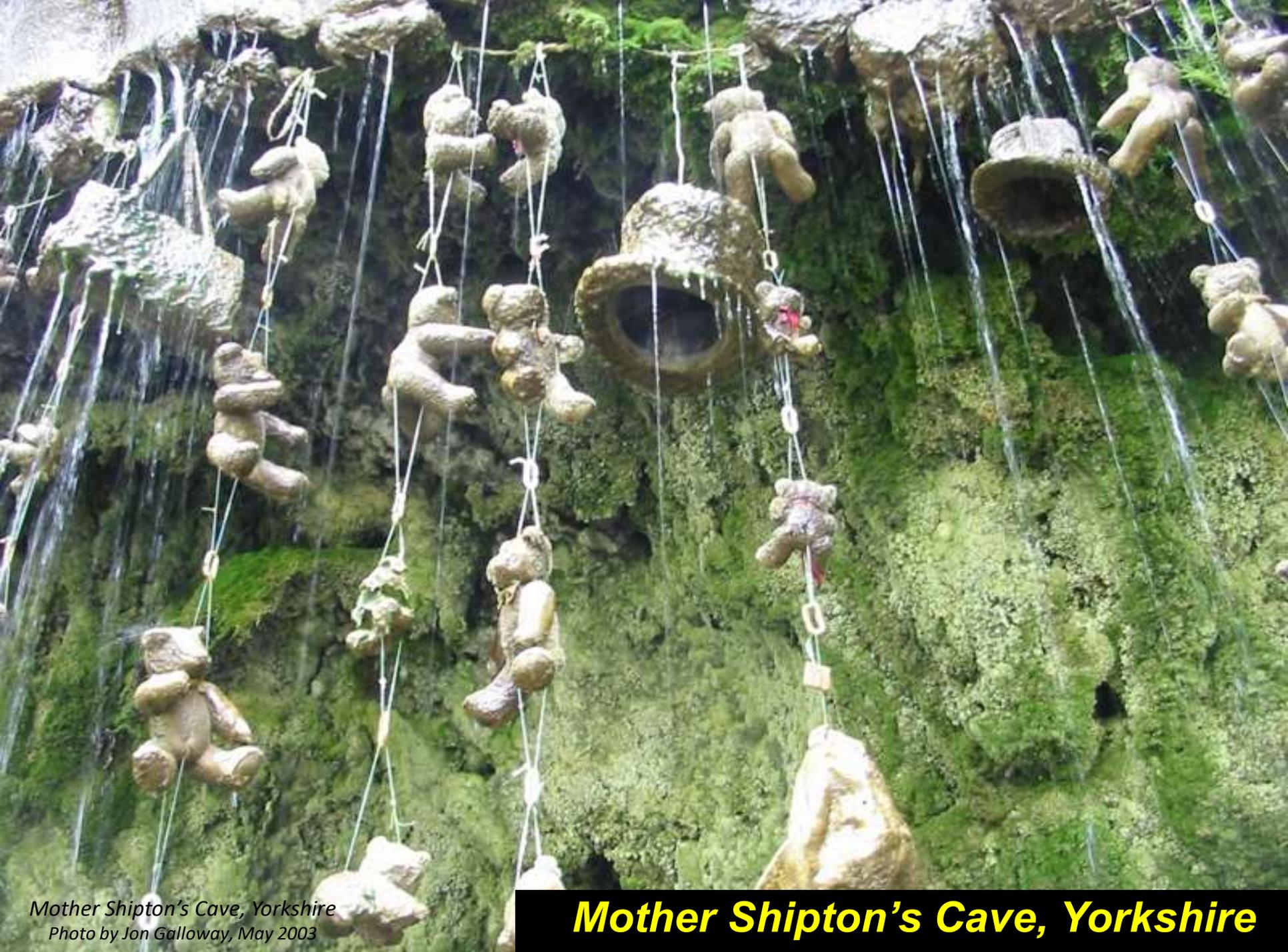
In 1988 the sign was changed to read 7-10 million years old. Then, for a little while the sign read that it was **2 million** years old. **Now the sign is gone...**”

# On Caves and Man made objects





***Mother Shipton's Cave, Yorkshire***



*Mother Shipton's Cave, Yorkshire  
Photo by Jon Galloway, May 2003*

**Mother Shipton's Cave, Yorkshire**



***Cahir Castle, Co Tipperary, Ireland***

# STALACTITES, AND STALAGMITES

**One tunnel in Raccoon Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tennessee, was blasted out of the rock in 1977. In the few years since it was created, stalactites have formed.**

**Also, several other manmade bridges and tunnels, especially in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have stalactites hanging from them. Stalactites do not take millions, or even thousands of years to form.**



# STALACTITES, AND STALAGMITES

Even though **some stalactites** are forming fairly slowly today, **that does not mean that they always formed slowly.**

Since we know they can form very quickly, **then it is a possibility that they also formed quickly in the past.**



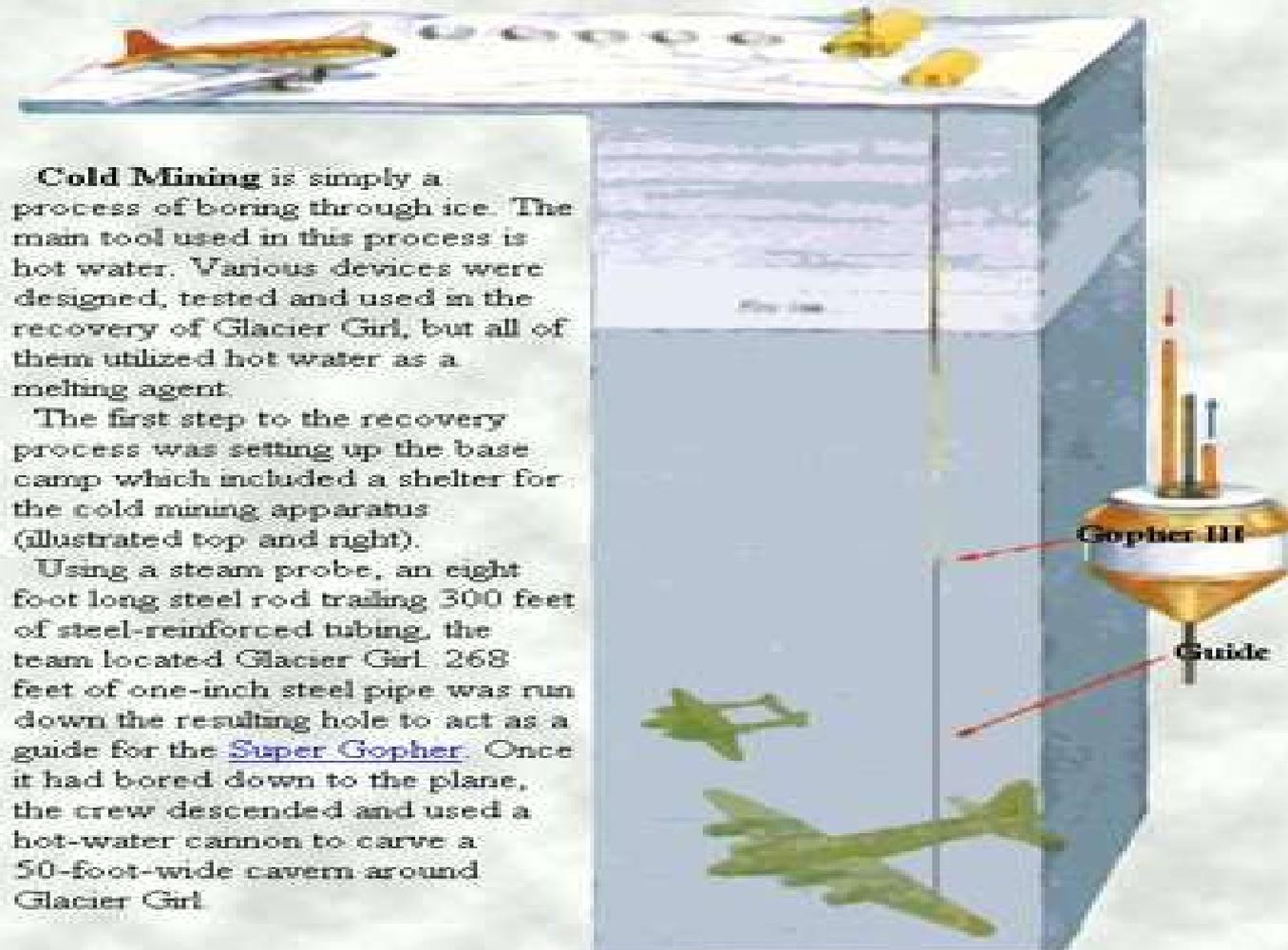
In 50 years, these **Cold Mining** WW II planes were covered by over 250' of Greenland ice!



The heart of the Glacier Girl cold mining operation, the Super Gopher III. To learn more [click here](#)



May 1992, The Gopher touches the P-38 at a depth of 268 feet. Crew member descends to inspect Glacier Girl.



**Cold Mining** is simply a process of boring through ice. The main tool used in this process is hot water. Various devices were designed, tested and used in the recovery of Glacier Girl, but all of them utilized hot water as a melting agent.

The first step to the recovery process was setting up the base camp which included a shelter for the cold mining apparatus (illustrated top and right).

Using a steam probe, an eight foot long steel rod trailing 300 feet of steel-reinforced tubing, the team located Glacier Girl 268 feet of one-inch steel pipe was run down the resulting hole to act as a guide for the [Super Gopher](#). Once it had bored down to the plane, the crew descended and used a hot-water cannon to carve a 50-foot-wide cavern around Glacier Girl.

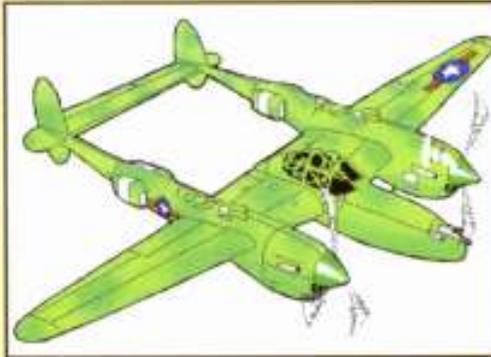
The lost squadron was covered by 268 feet of ice in 48 years. One P-38 is now restored and flying at air shows.

They named it Glacier Girl.

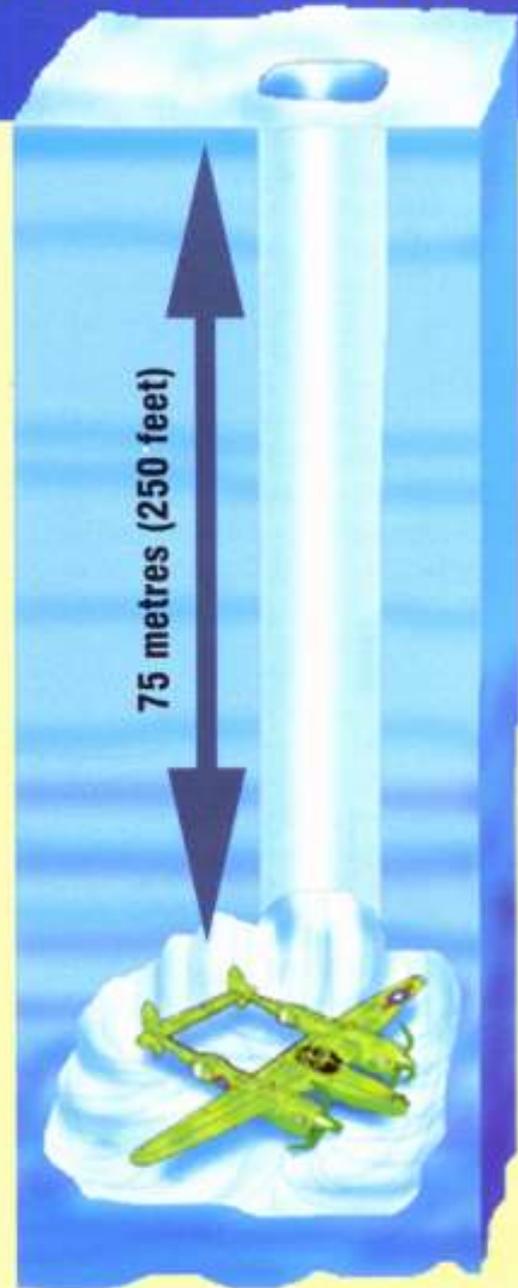
*Creation Ex Nihilo*, June-August

1997, pg. 13

Fascinating descent to lost aircrafts' deep icy tomb ...



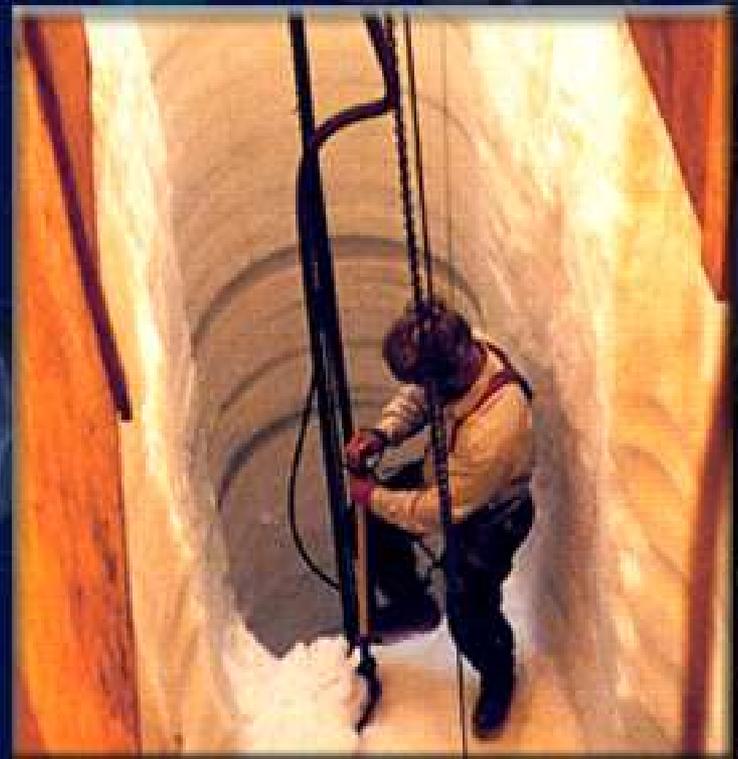
The P-38 Lightning was one of the deadliest planes to come out of WWII. Powered by twin 1200-hp Allison V-12 engines, it had one 20mm cannon and four .50 calibre machine guns in its nose. Operational from 1941–49, the nickname given to it by German pilots, on account of its double tail, was *Der Gabelschwanz Teufel* (the fork-tailed devil). They are a highly prized collector's item; only five were believed to still be flying at the time that the Lost Squadron P-38 was salvaged — under c. 75 metres (250 feet) of solid ice!



He told me there were **many hundreds of layers of ice above** the planes when they dug them out!

4-18-01 Bob told me that 30-40 rings accumulated in 9 years.

[www.thelostsquadron.com](http://www.thelostsquadron.com)





**Dr Colin Patterson** said “It’s true that for the last eighteen months or so I’ve been kicking around non-evolutionary or even anti-evolutionary ideas.

I think always before in my life when I’ve got up to speak on a subject, I’ve been confident of one thing that I know more about it than anybody in the room, because I’ve worked on it. Well, **this time it isn’t true.**

**I’m speaking on two subjects evolutionism and creationism, and I believe it’s true to say that I know nothing whatever about either of them.**

One of the reasons I started taking this anti-evolutionary view, or let's call it a non-evolutionary view, was last year

I had a sudden realization that for over twenty years **I had thought I was working on evolution in some way.**

One morning **I woke up** and something had happened in the night, and it struck me that **I had been working on this stuff for twenty years** and **there was not one thing I knew about it.**

**That's quite a shock to learn that one can be so misled so long. Either there was something wrong with me or there was something wrong with evolutionary theory.**

Naturally, I knew there is nothing wrong with me, so for the last few weeks I've tried putting **a simple question** to various people and groups of people.

**The Question is:-**

**Can you tell me anything you know about evolution, any one thing?  
any one thing that is true?**

**I tried that question on the geology staff at the Field Museum of Natural History and the only answer I got was silence.**

**I tried it on the members of the Evolutionary Morphology Seminar in the University of Chicago, a very prestigious body of evolutionists, and all I got was silence for a long time and eventually**

**one person said, “I do know one thing :— it ought not to be taught in high school.”**

**Dr Colin Patterson**

**(Senior Palaeontologist, British Museum of Natural History).**

**Address at the American Museum of Natural History,  
New York City, 5th November 1981**

# THE GOD WE SERVE

“Made the world and everything in it...”

“is Lord of heaven and earth”

“Does not dwell in temples made with hands”

“is Not worshipped with men’s hands...”

“Made from one blood every nation of men”

“Determined man’s times and boundaries”

“He is not far from each of us.”

“In Him we live and move  
and have our very being.”

“Spirit – Divine Nature” Acts 17:22-24;

# THE GOD WE SERVE

Acts 17:30-31 (NKJV)

Truly, these **times of ignorance**  
**God overlooked**, but now  
**commands all men everywhere to repent**,  
because **He has appointed a day on which**  
**He will judge the world in righteousness**  
by the Man whom He has ordained  
**He has given assurance of this to all**  
**by raising Him from the dead."**

# To have that hope of eternal life:

We need to **BELIEVE** In Jesus

We need to **DIE** with Jesus

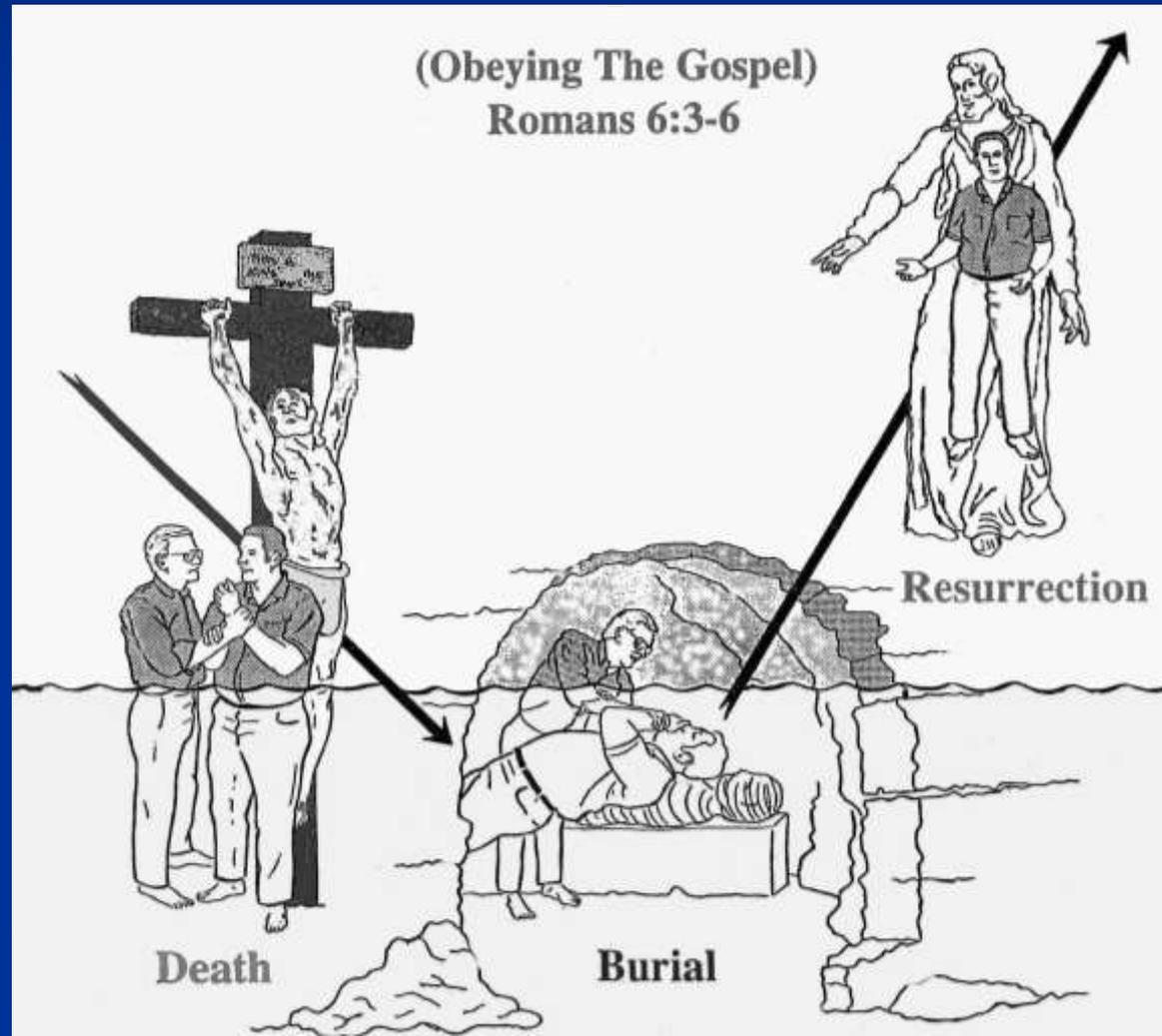
Be **BURIED** with Him in Baptism

If **WE** are **UNITED** with Him

We will be **RAISED** like Him

Rom 6:3-4;

02/09/18



**IS THERE A GOD?**

**3 of 4**

**The Age of the Earth.**

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