



THE BOOK OF
GENESIS

THE FLOOD OF NOAH – PART 4

GENESIS 8:1-14

HISTORY—GEOLOGY

PALEONTOLOGY

AND THE ANCIENT WORLD

Web Resources:

icr.org, answersingenesis.org, and creation.com

Historical Anthropological Mention of a Great Flood

- Worldwide, there are at least 270 known flood legends, most of which contain a single family that alone survived a cataclysmic flood.
- All existing outside of the biblical narrative!

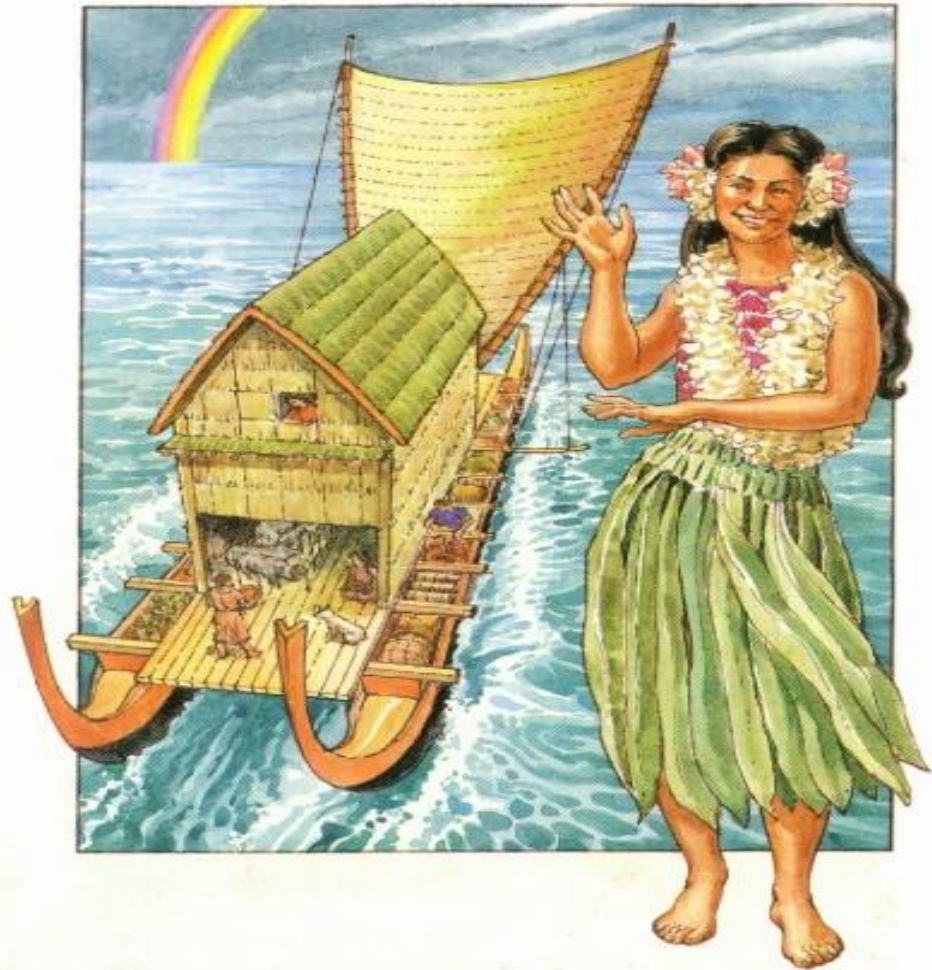
Flood Legends

Evidences of a worldwide flood can be found in the more than 270 flood stories and historic records found in many parts of the world. Flood legends are common in the folk tales of many other countries. Their various interpretations reflect the way details may change when stories are told from one generation to another because of the absence of written records available to them. Let's look at just a few of these stories.

Hawaii

Long after the death of Kuniuhonna, the first man, the world became a wicked, terrible place to live. There was one good man left; his name was Nu-u.

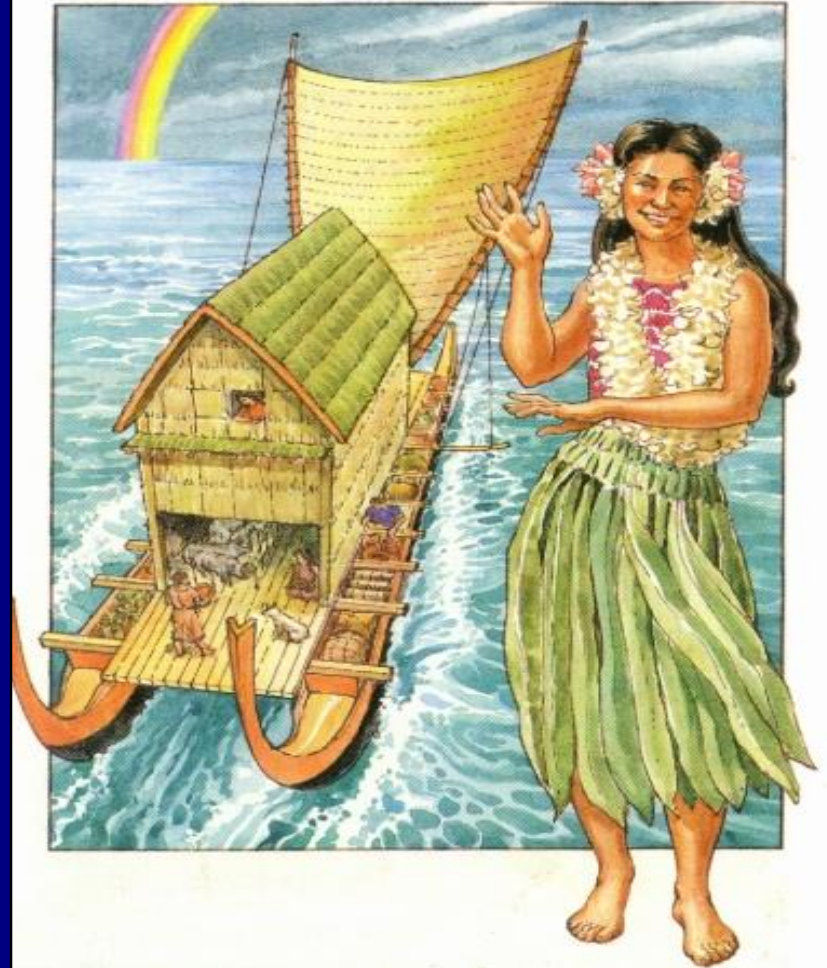
He made a great canoe with a house on it and filled it with animals. The waters came up over all the earth and killed all the people. Only Nu-u and his family were saved.



Hawaii

“Long after the death of Kuniuhonna, the first man, the world became a wicked terrible place to live. There was one good man left; his name was Nu-u.

He made a great canoe with a house on it and filled it with animals. The waters came up over all the earth and killed all the people. Only Nu-u and his family were saved.”





One ancient Chinese classic called the “Hihking” tells the story of Fuhü, whom the Chinese consider to be the father of their civilization.



This history records that Fuhi, his wife, three sons, and three daughters escaped a great flood. He and his family were the only people alive on earth. After the great flood they repopulated the world.

YES, THE 8 OF THEM!

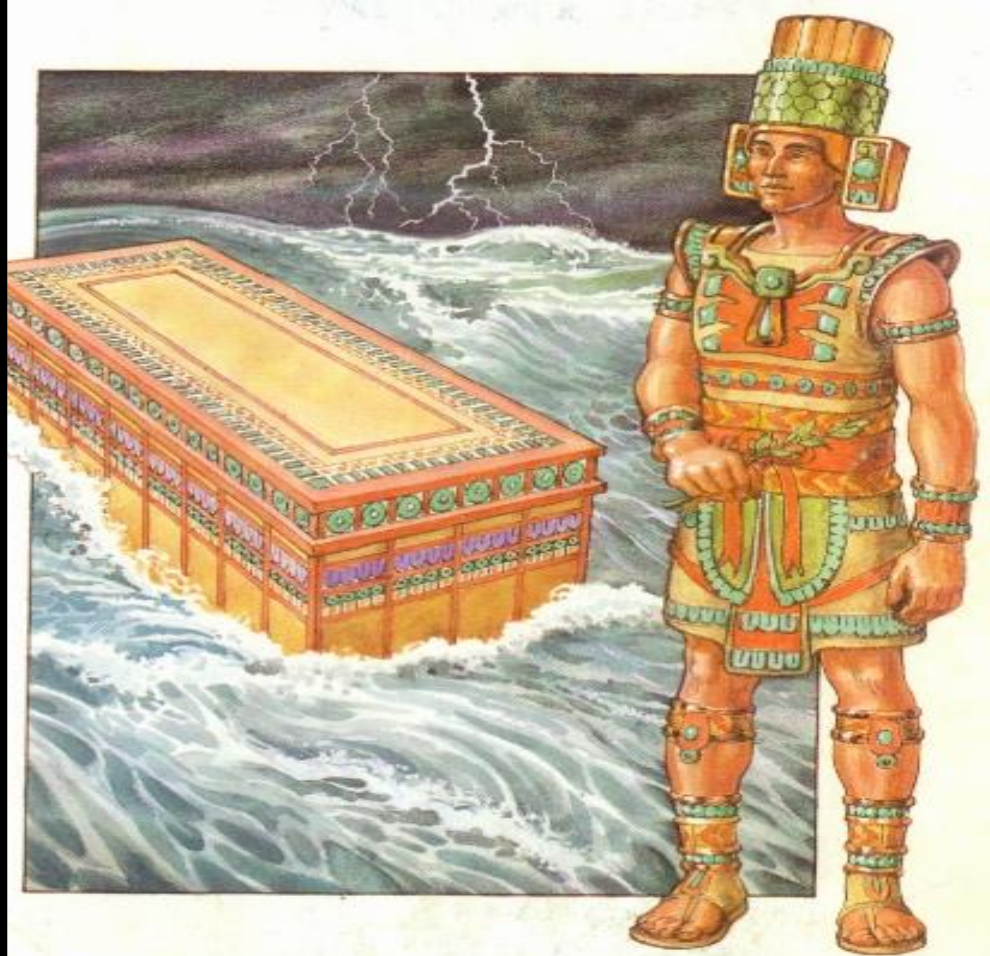
Toltec

Found in the histories of the Toltec Indians of ancient Mexico is a story of the first world that lasted 1,716 years and was destroyed by a great flood that covered even the highest mountains. Their story tells of a few men who escaped the destruction in a "toptlipetlocan," which means a closed chest. Following the great flood, these men began to multiply and built a very high "zacuali," or a great tower, to provide a safe place if the world were destroyed again. However, the languages became confused, so different language groups wandered to other parts of the world.

The Toltecs claim they started as a family of seven friends and their wives who spoke the same language. They crossed great waters, lived in caves, and wandered 104 years till they came to Hue Hue Tlapalan (southern Mexico). The story reports that this was 520 years after the great flood.



The Native Toltec people of ancient Mexico said, *“the first world lasted 1716 years and was destroyed by a great flood that covered the highest mountains.”* Only one family named Coxcox survived.



GEOLOGIC EVIDENCE OF THE FLOOD



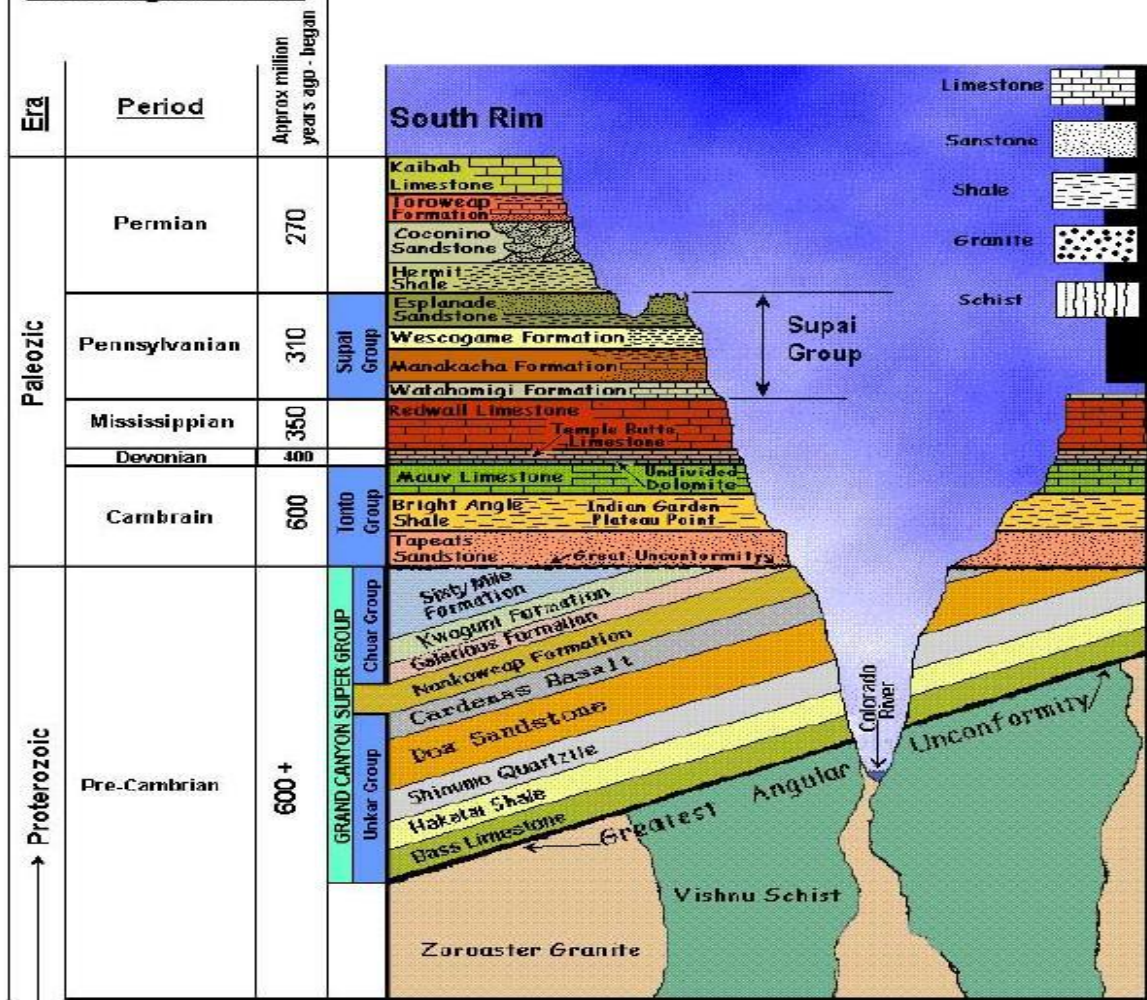


Figure 6-5 Over millions of years, the Colorado River has carved out the Grand Canyon from solid rock.

PRENTICE HALL
GENERAL SCI.
1992 P. 174

Prentice Hall, *General Science*, 1992, p. 174

Geologic Time



Were these sedimentary rocks really formed by millions of years of repeated local floods?

Or, by a massive worldwide flood?

**THE GLOBAL
OCCURRENCE OF
FOLDED AND BENT
SEDIMENTARY ROCKS!**

The Sullivan River Canyon (Vancouver, British Columbia)
Looks like these mountains were folded, compressed,
and moved . . . **while they were wet and gooey, to me.**




Figure 37: Folded Mountains. Textbooks and museums frequently refer to some uplifting force that formed mountains. Can you see that an uplifting force could not cause this pattern? The force had to be a horizontal compression. These buckled sedimentary layers are near the Sullivan River in southern British Columbia, Canada.



Slick Rock, Arizona



Burdett & Ginn Earth Science, 1987, p. 192



Bent rock layers in San Juan Capistrano, CA



**MT. ST. HELENS:
A MODEL FOR RAPID
FORMATION OF
SEDIMENTARY LAYERS**

**Mt. St. Helens in Washington
May 18, 1980**



The north slope slid down the mountain.



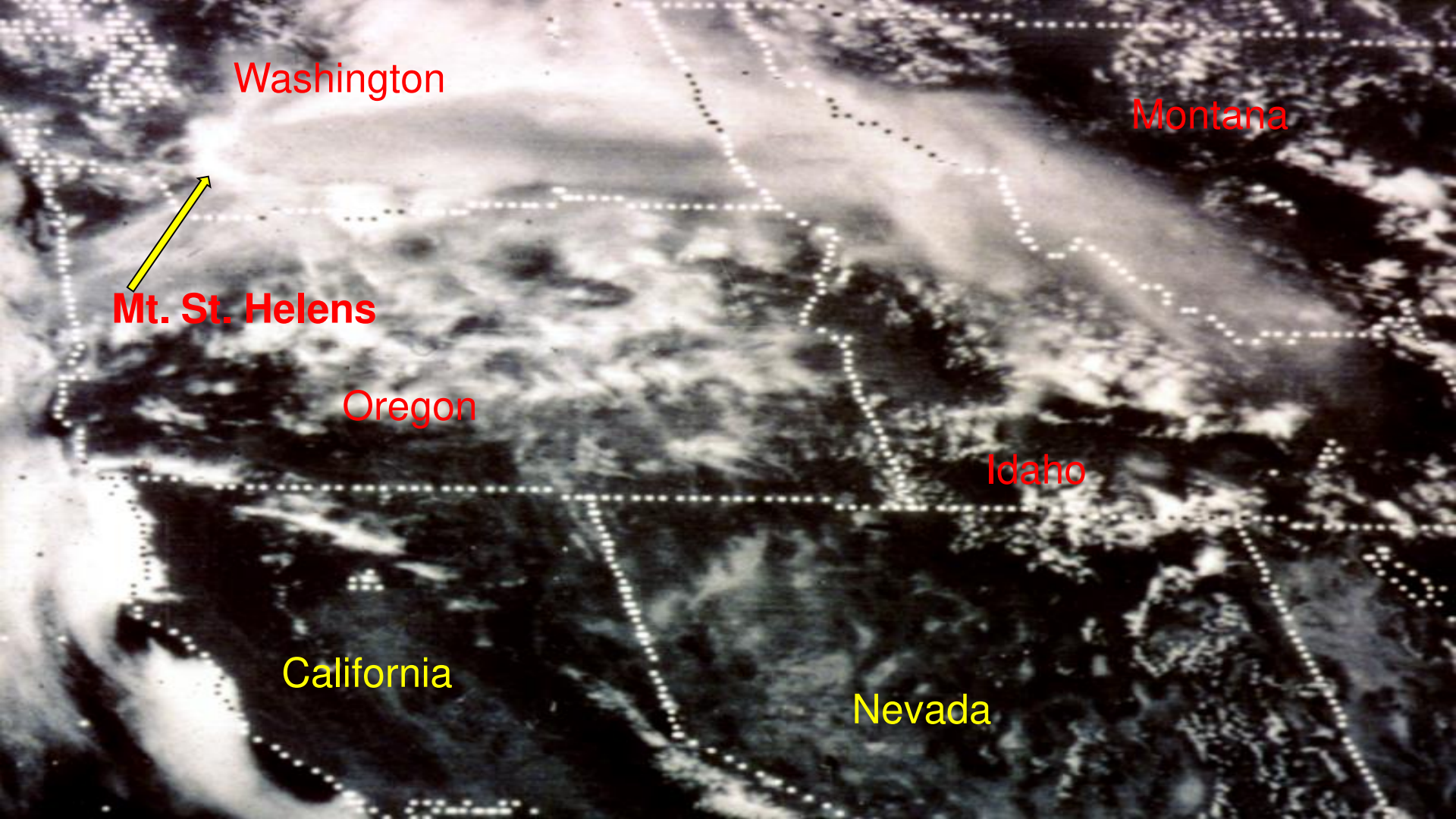
While the north slope slid, the volcano was “un-corked,” releasing the ash and steam.











Washington

Montana

Mt. St. Helens

Oregon

Idaho

California

Nevada



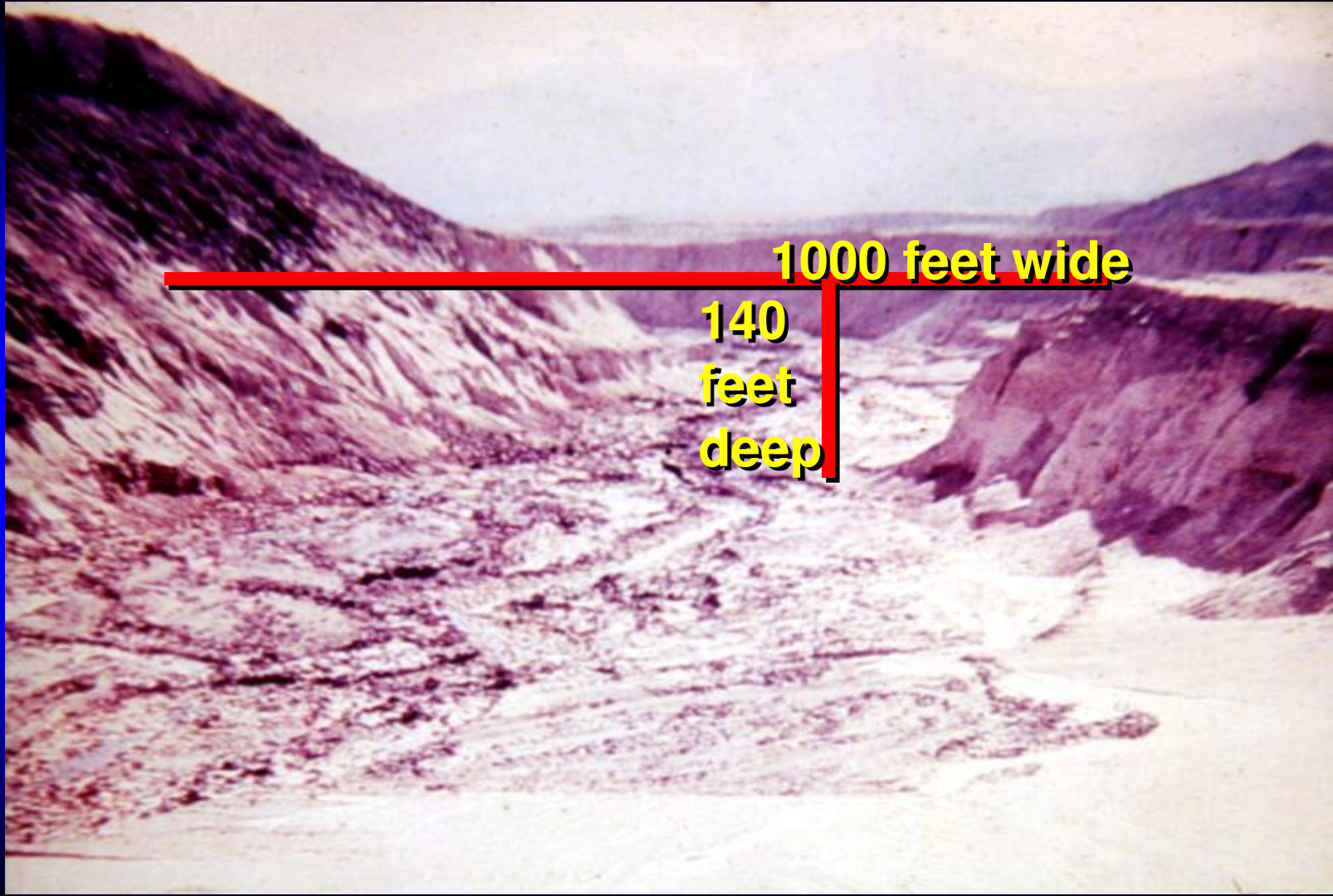
“A new river system formed in nine hours.”

The landslide of May 18 buried the river and highway to Spirit Lake to an average depth of 100 feet.

It also buried most other drainages in the 23 square miles of the Upper Toutle Valley and **plugged the valley's mouth.**

For 22 months, water had no established path to the lower waterway.

New
canyon
formed
in a few
hours
by rapid
debris
flow
N.E. of
Mt. St.
Helens



1000 feet wide

**140
feet
deep**





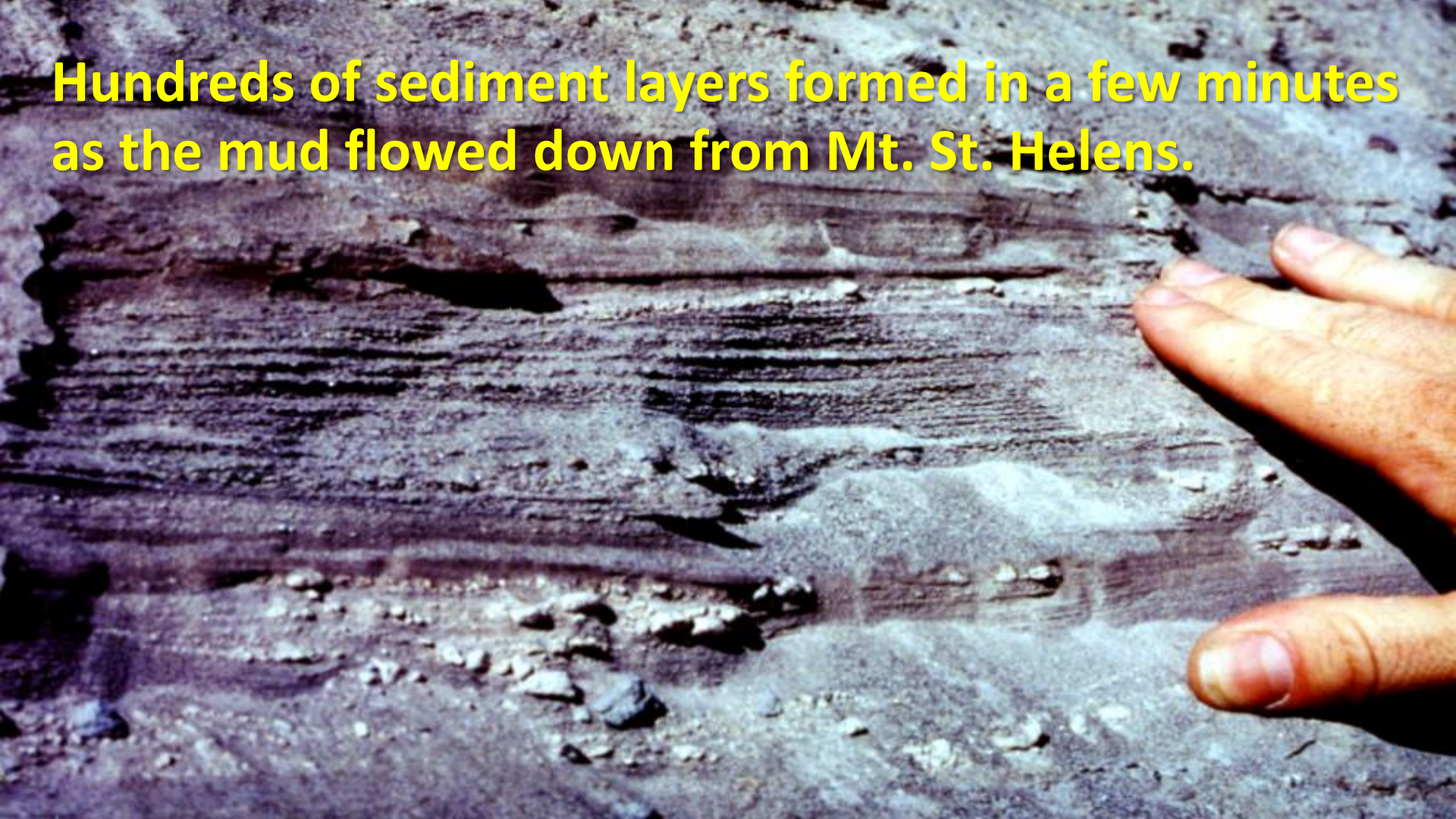




Remember, we know that this took nine hours to form.



Hundreds of sediment layers formed in a few minutes as the mud flowed down from Mt. St. Helens.



**This little river did not
make this canyon!**



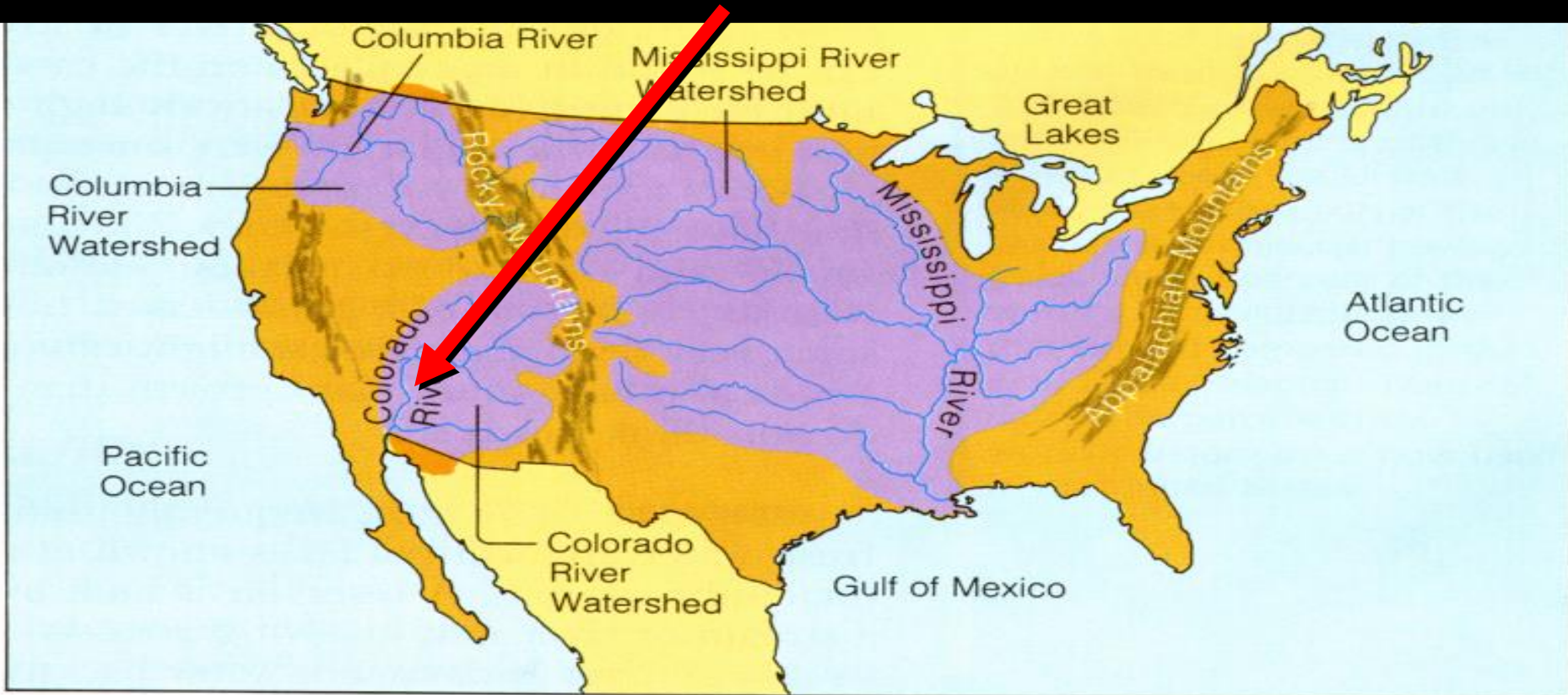
Could it be this little river did not make this canyon either?



If a silt dam formed across the Grand Canyon, a **large** lake would form covering at least 4 states!



Is it possible the Grand Canyon is the **washed out spillway** from a huge post-flood lake?



Polystrate Fossils

- These fossils span layers of sedimentary rock representing thousands of years of supposed evolutionary time.

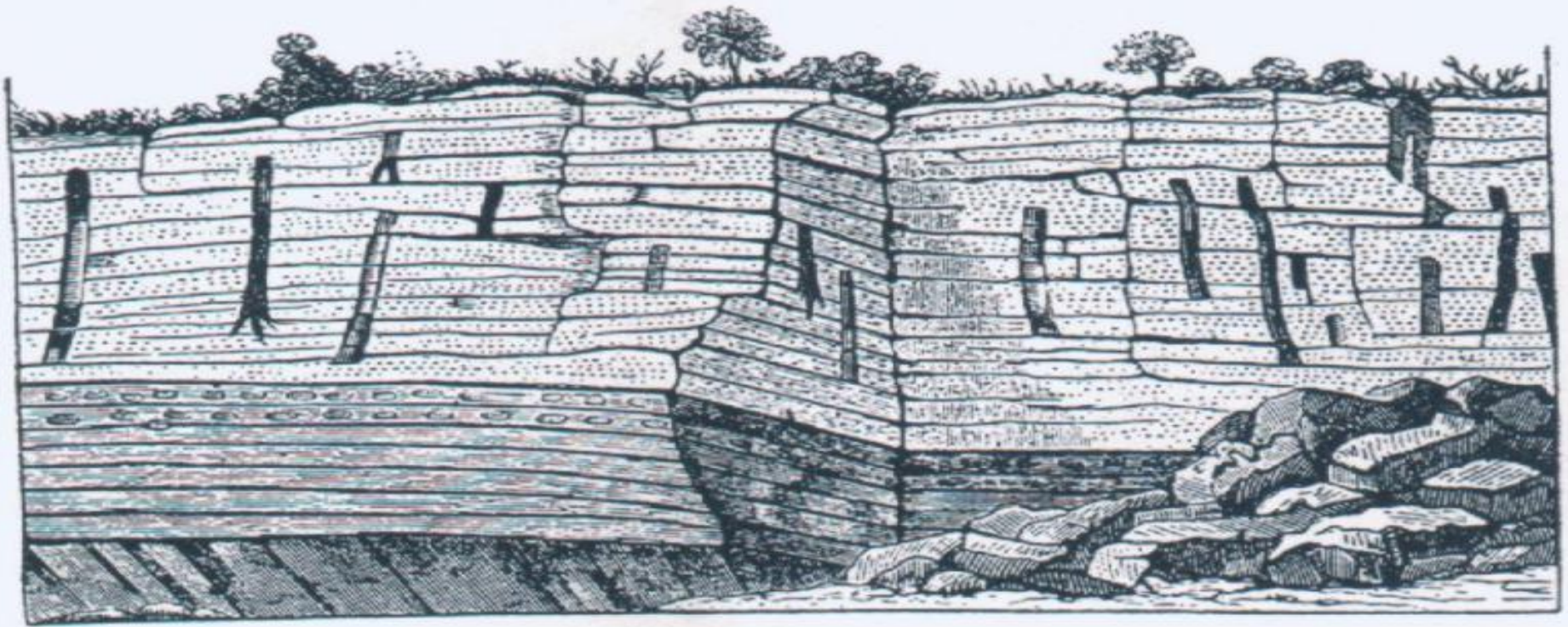


Fig. 442. — Vertical trees in the Coal Measures sandstone, St.-Étienne, France. From Credner's *Elemente der Geologie*.

***A Text-Book of Geology* by Charles Schuchert,
John Wiley & Sons, Inc., London, p. 784**

This 30 ft. petrified tree is one of hundreds found in the Kettles Coal Mine near Cooksville, TN. It pierces through several layers of sedimentary rock and coal dated hundreds of thousands of years apart by evolutionary geologists.



Giant oysters

3/2/01



AP photo

Paleontologist Arturo Vildozola rests on a giant fossilized oyster Tuesday in Acostambo, Peru, where more than 500 fossilized giant oysters were found 2 miles above sea level. The discovery of the oysters, which are 11.5 feet wide and 661 pounds, reinforces the scientific theory that 200 million years ago the Andes Mountains were covered by the ocean.



Clams open when they die.

**BUT DOESN'T IT TAKE THOUSANDS
OR MILLIONS OF YEARS TO MAKE
FOSSILS AND PETRIFIED TREES?**

**MUSEUM
PUBLIC WELCOME**

**SOUTHERN
FOREST
WORLD**

Ever have your parents drag you
to places like this?



Petrified dog in a tree
Four-year-old hound found twenty feet up
in this hollow chestnut oak.





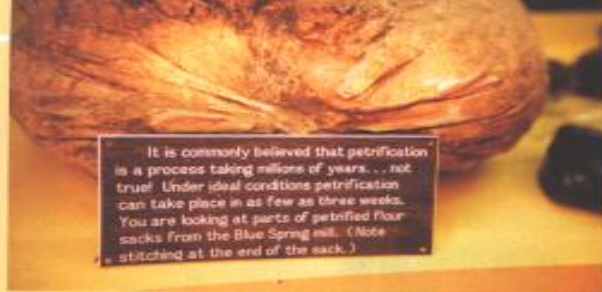
Petrified cowboy leg found in a dry creek bed near the West Texas town of Iraan, about 1980, by Mr. Jerry Stone, an employee of Corvette oil company.

The bones of the partial leg and foot within the boot were revealed by an elaborate set of **C.T. scans performed at Harris Methodist Hospital in Bedford, Texas on July 24, 1997.**

**Petrified bowlers hat
found in New Zealand**



Creation Magazine 2-2001, p.11



It is commonly believed that petrification is a process taking millions of years... not true! Under ideal conditions petrification can take place in as few as three weeks. You are looking at parts of petrified flour sacks from the Blue Spring mill. (Note stitching at the end of the sack.)

PETRIFIED FLOUR

Tas Walker

THE OBLONG ROCKS at the Eureka Springs Gardens in Arkansas, USA, bring a curious smile to passing tourists, once they inspect them closely.

Grey and smooth, the rocks have a fabric imprint, resembling coarse canvas sacking. They look remarkably like sacks of flour! The bottom of one sack is elongated and even preserves a pattern of stitching. The top is pulled together, complete with petrified wrinkles, as if it was once tied with rope.

Although they look like bags of flour, they are heavy and difficult to lift. The largest one weighs 38 kg (84 lb)—over three times heavier than a similar amount of flour.

The bags feel different too. A bag of flour is normally soft, and bends when it is lifted. These bags are as hard as rock. They make a hard, sharp sound when slapped, and would break your knuckles,

too, if you punched them.

The little sign gives the story. 'You are looking at parts of petrified flour sacks from the Blue Spring mill.' Although not suitable to eat, these sacks of petrified flour give lots of 'food for thought'.

Blue Spring holds the secret of these petrified flour sacks. It is a tranquil circular pool at least 155 metres (510 feet) deep, into which cool water rises silently from the earth at 150 million litres (38 million gallons) per day. It is a feature of the gardens.

Since the 1840s, spring water was used to drive a large mill, and grind wheat and corn (maize). The bags of flour were almost certainly made in the mill, and left abandoned when it stopped operating around 1903.

The bags became petrified after they were saturated by water from the spring. Minerals from the limestone strata dissolved in the spring water before it flowed from the earth. Later those minerals precipitated in the waterlogged flour sacks—turning them into solid rock.

A small sample of petrified flour was chipped from one of the bags for analysis. It was like hammering hard rock. Microscopic examination revealed that the flour was still present, but all the air space had been filled with tiny calcium carbonate crystals. There was no burlap bag remaining—it must have rotted away.

We are told repeatedly that petrification requires an unimaginably long time—millions of years—to occur. Because of this cultural conditioning, people are surprised to discover that rocks can form quickly. This sense of surprise is the reason for the exhibit, and the notice alongside the sacks explains it all:

'It is commonly believed that petrification is a process taking millions of years ... not true! Under ideal conditions petrification can take place in as few as three weeks.'

It's a fact. Petrification does not need millions of years. Rocks can harden very quickly under the right conditions. The evidence is all around us. We just need eyes to see and willingness to accept the obvious. ■

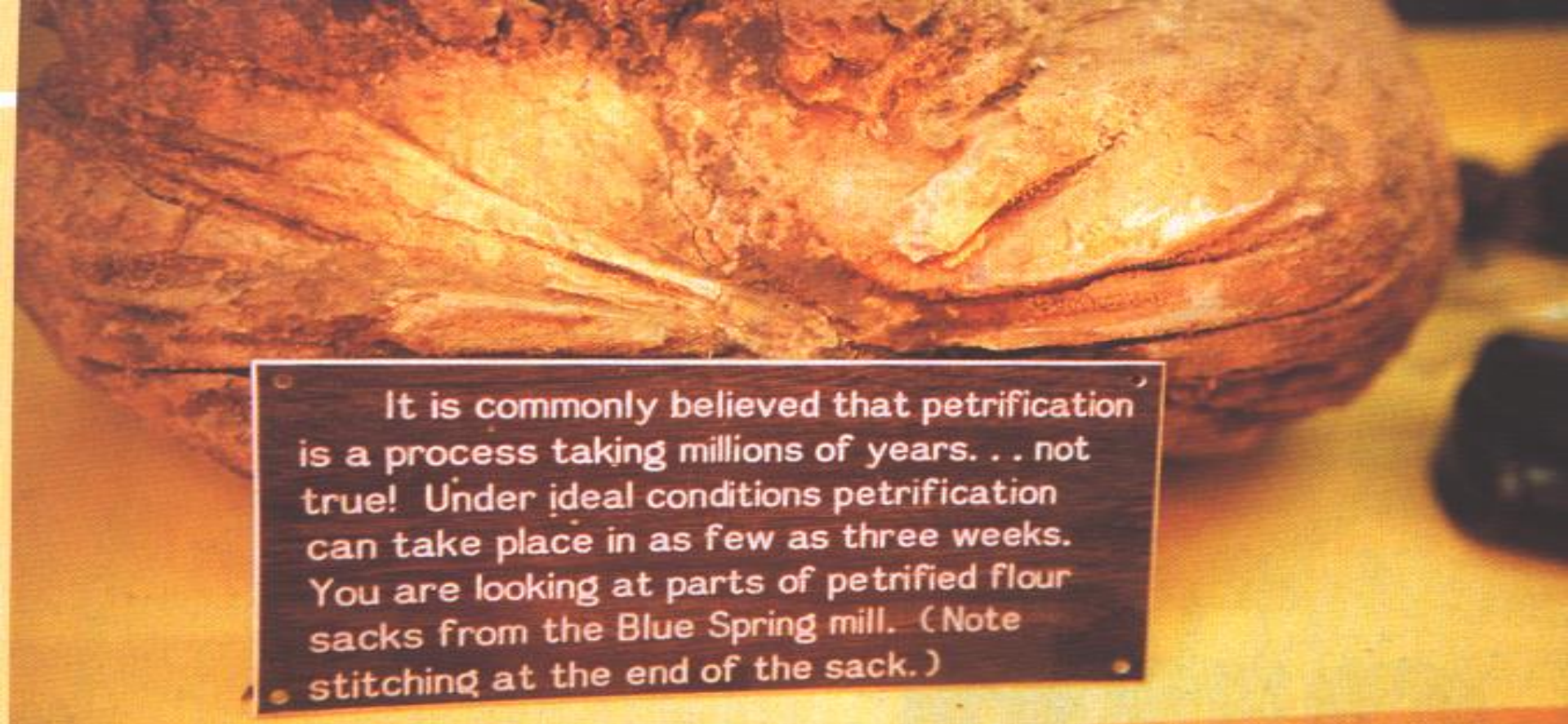
TAS WALKER,
B.Sc. (Hons) [Geology], B.Eng. (Hons), Ph.D.

Dr Walker worked for power station design and operation, and the geological assessment of coal deposits. He now works full-time researching and speaking for Answers in Genesis in Australia.



Photo by Tas Walker





It is commonly believed that petrification is a process taking millions of years. . . not true! Under ideal conditions petrification can take place in as few as three weeks. You are looking at parts of petrified flour sacks from the Blue Spring mill. (Note stitching at the end of the sack.)

***Creation Magazine* 2-2001, p.17**
Flour sacks from Eureka Springs, Arkansas



The Lincoln Memorial, built 1922
photo 1960's

What about stalactites and stalagmites? Aren't they thousands or millions of years old?

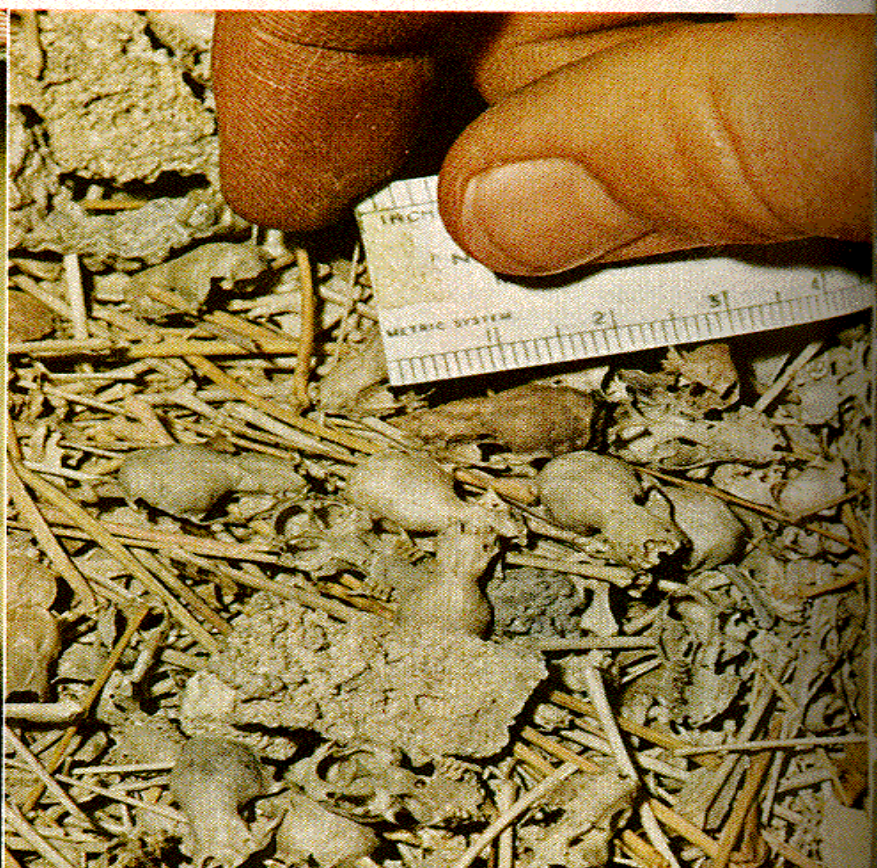
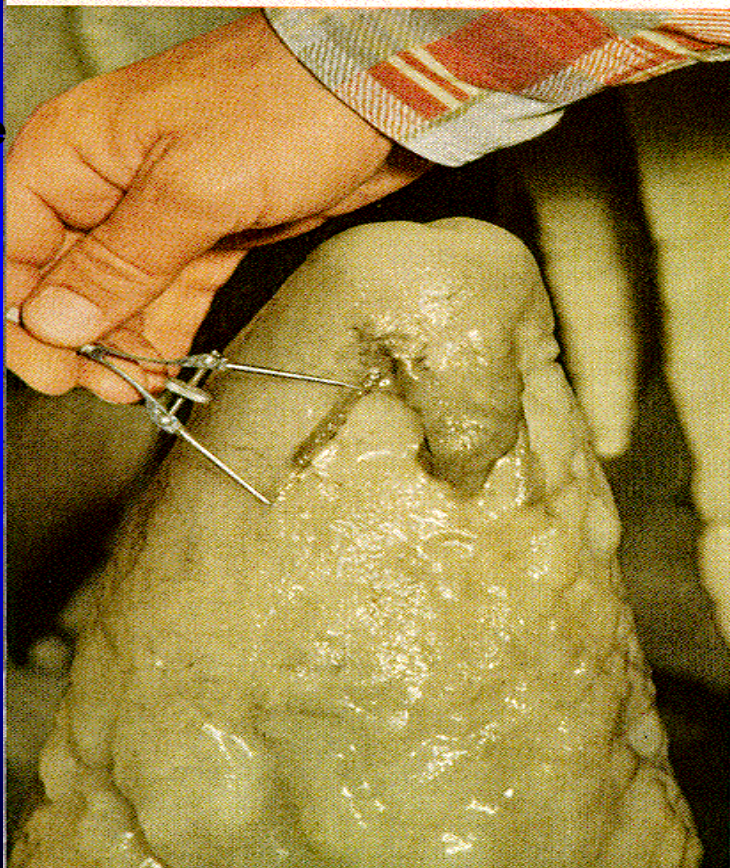
↑ **Naturalist Prasil in the Bat Cave
Examines Guano for Insect Life**

Diggers extracted 100,000 tons of this nitrogen-rich fertilizer for citrus orchards. They left 6-foot seams of centuries-old guano layered between stone laid down by flowing water. This fresh material fell from the ceiling, where the bats sleep head down.

↓ **Calipers and Ruler Measure a Fossil
and the Skulls of Kindred Bats**

Left: This bat, falling on a stalagmite, became firmly cemented as the stone grew. Feet are buried; the head hangs down; wing bones show up darkly.

Right: Fragile skulls and other bones accumulated in this graveyard as bats fell to the floor and died.



Bat covered
in flow-stone

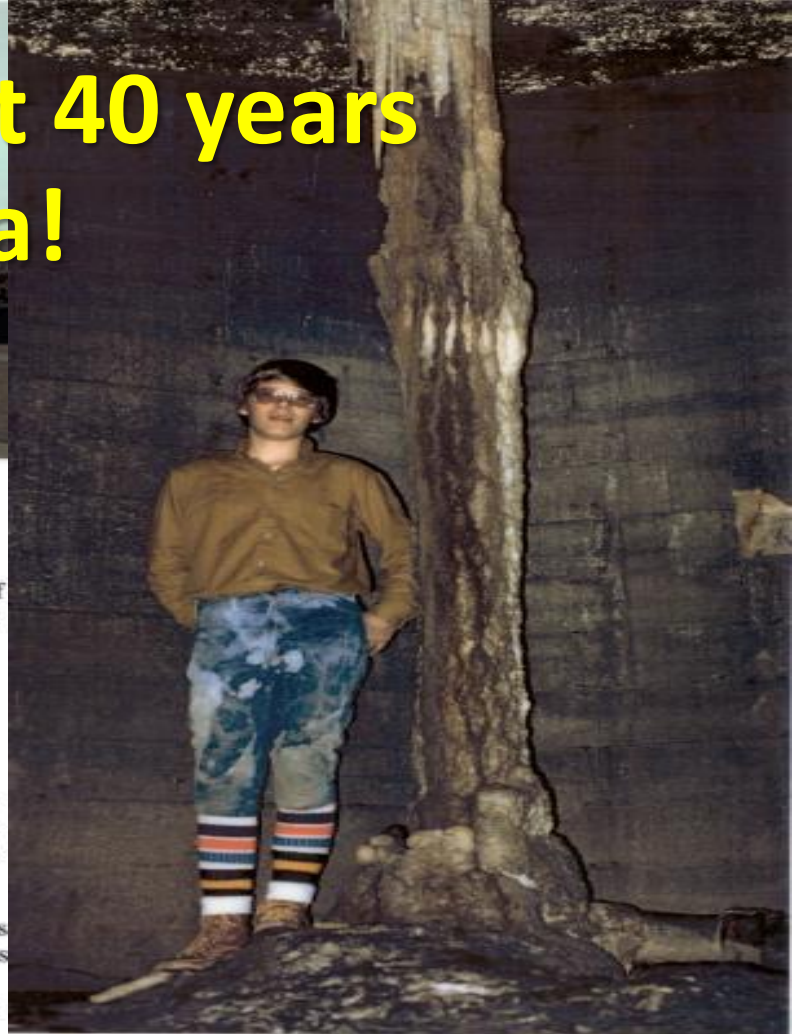
National
Geographic
Magazine
October
1953
p. 442

This one took just 40 years in Indiana!



Geology textbooks tell us that stalagmites and stalactites form at a rate of thousands of years per cubic inch. Obviously, at such slow rates, it would take a very long time to form them. The public is often exposed to claims of these great ages by tour guides in commercial caverns.

George Rogers Clark Memorial is built on the bank of the Wabash River at Vincennes, Indiana. The limestone came from Bedford Quarry, near Bedford, Indiana, just six miles from the entrance of Blue Springs Cave, one of the most beautifully decorated caves in the nation. Water percolates down through cracks in the memorial building into the basement as it does in the cave and the result is the same kind of formations as found in the cave. Stalagmites, stalactites as well as five columns eleven feet tall are found in the basement. This building was forty years old when these pictures were taken. What does this say about the claim of great ages for cave formations?



What about Dinosaurs?

- Evolutionists claim they became extinct 60 million years ago.
- If the Bible is true, then dinosaurs and man could have co-existed.

Possible Co-Existence of Man and Dinosaurs

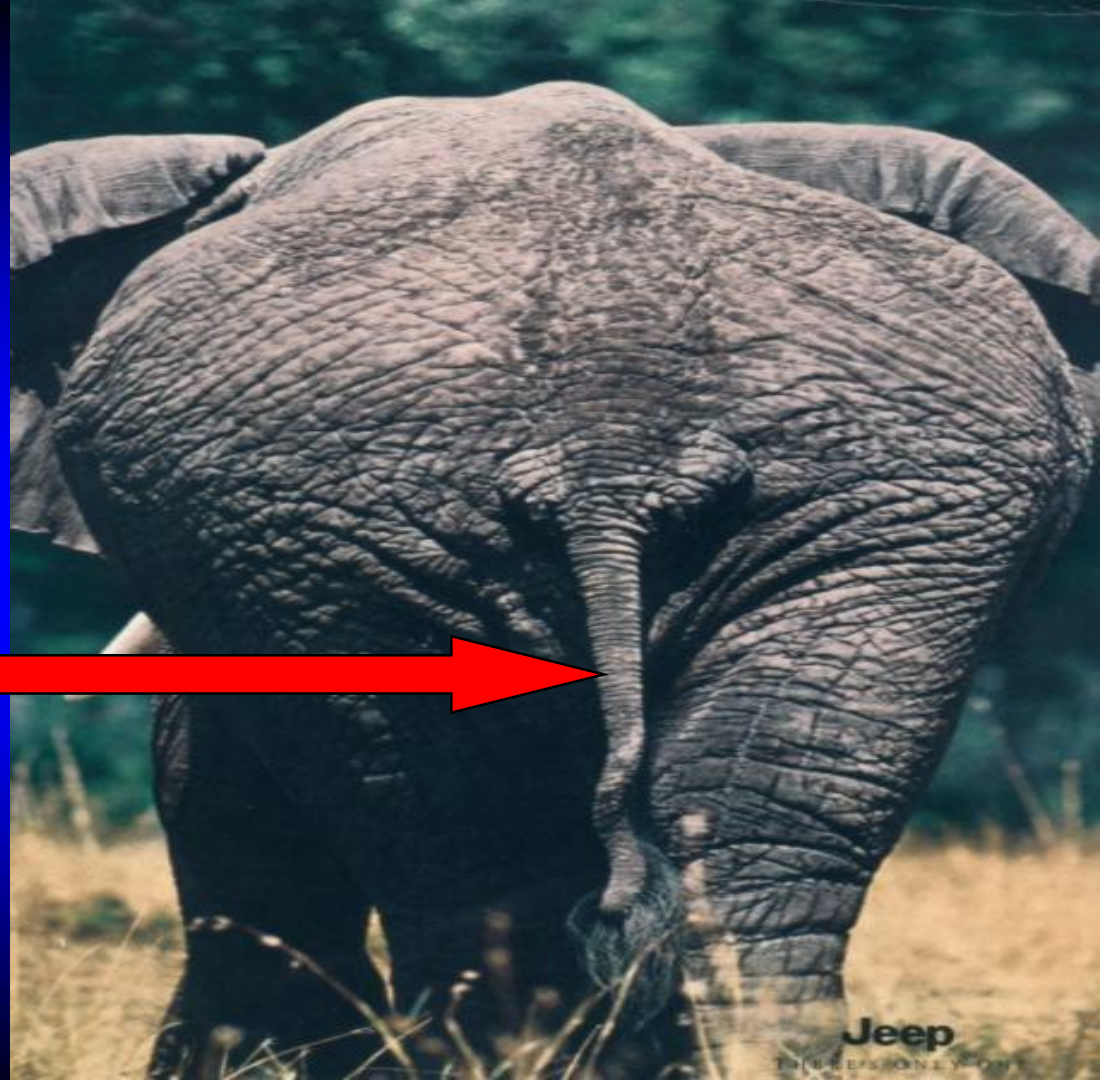
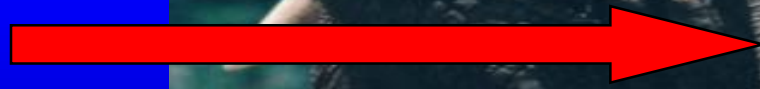
- Ancient records of giant reptilian creatures (dragons) on every continent...Bible included
- Cave drawings
- Sculpture
- Pottery
- The existence of “Living Dinosaurs”

Was Behemoth a Dinosaur?

“Behold now, behemoth, which I made as well as you; he eats grass as an ox...he moves his tail like a cedar: The sinews of his thighs are knit together...his bones are as tubes of brass; his limbs are like bars of iron..”

Job 40:15-18

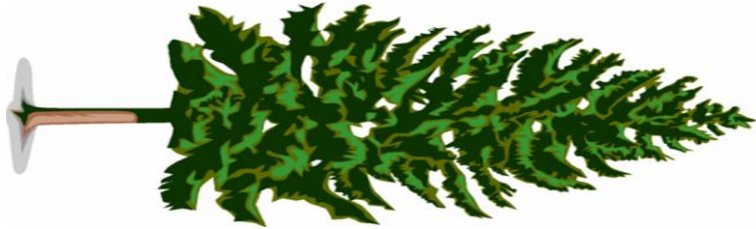
Not like a
cedar tree





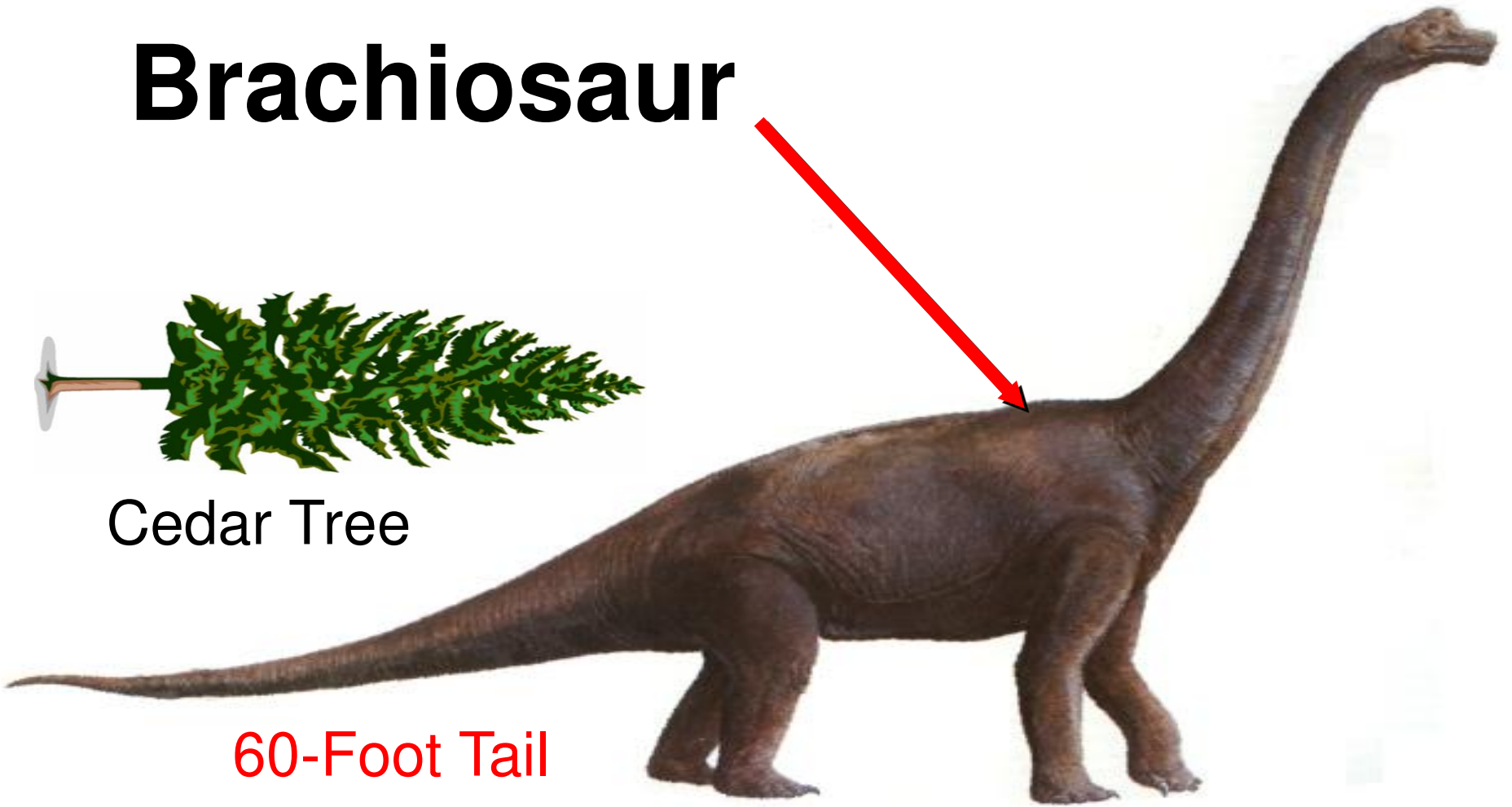
Not like a cedar tree here, either!

Brachiosaur



Cedar Tree

60-Foot Tail





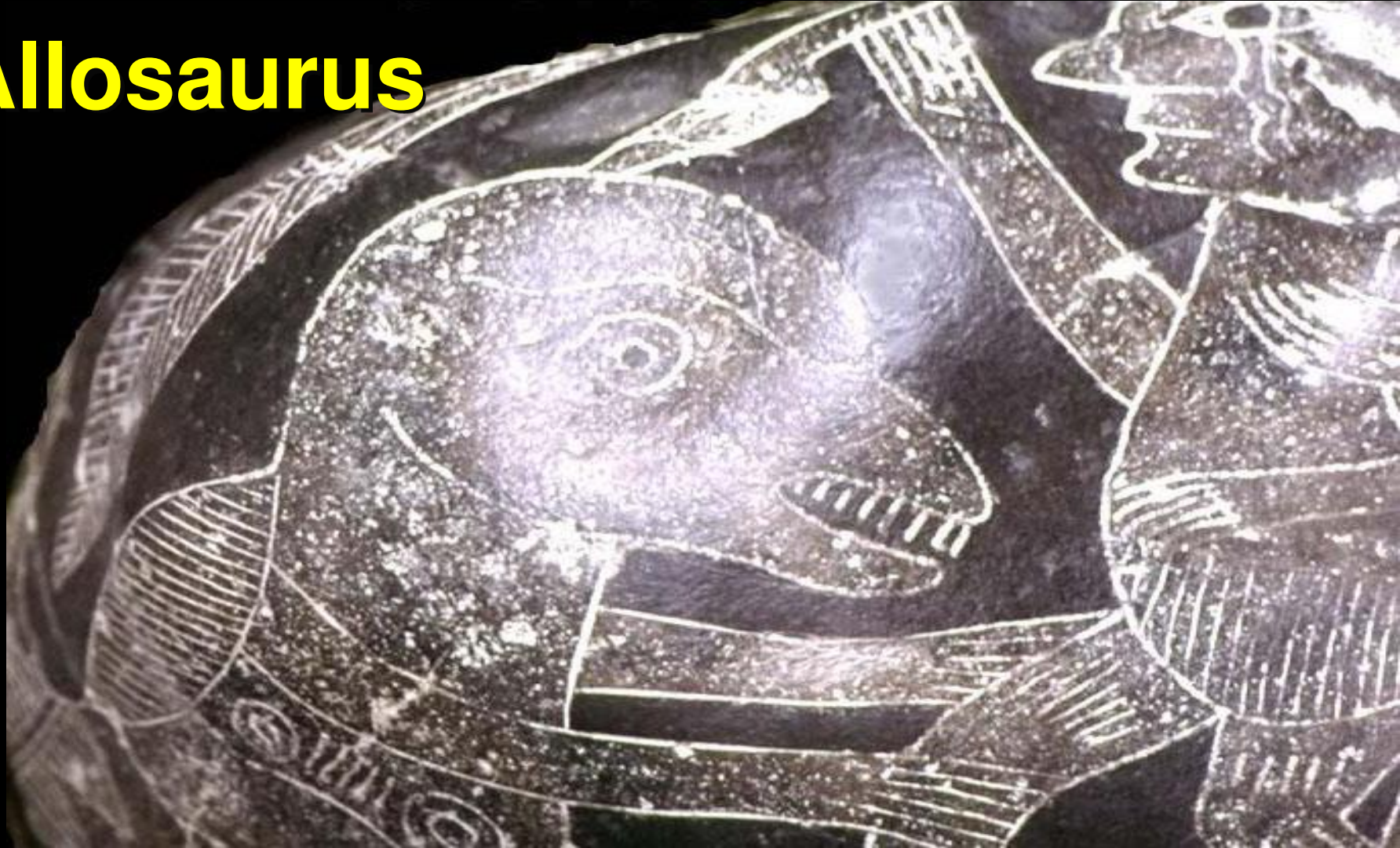
Peru Tomb 500BC-200AD

When Were Dinosaurs Discovered?

The first bone was discovered in 1676 by Robert Plot, but it wasn't until 1841 that British scientist Richard Owen came to realize these fossils were not bones of any living creature.

- These ancient animals were so different that they deserved their own name; so Owen dubbed the group "Dinosauria," which means "terrible lizards."
- So how did the Toltecs, Incas, and Mayans know about them to carve and sculpt them?

Allosaurus





Mexico



500BC-200AD

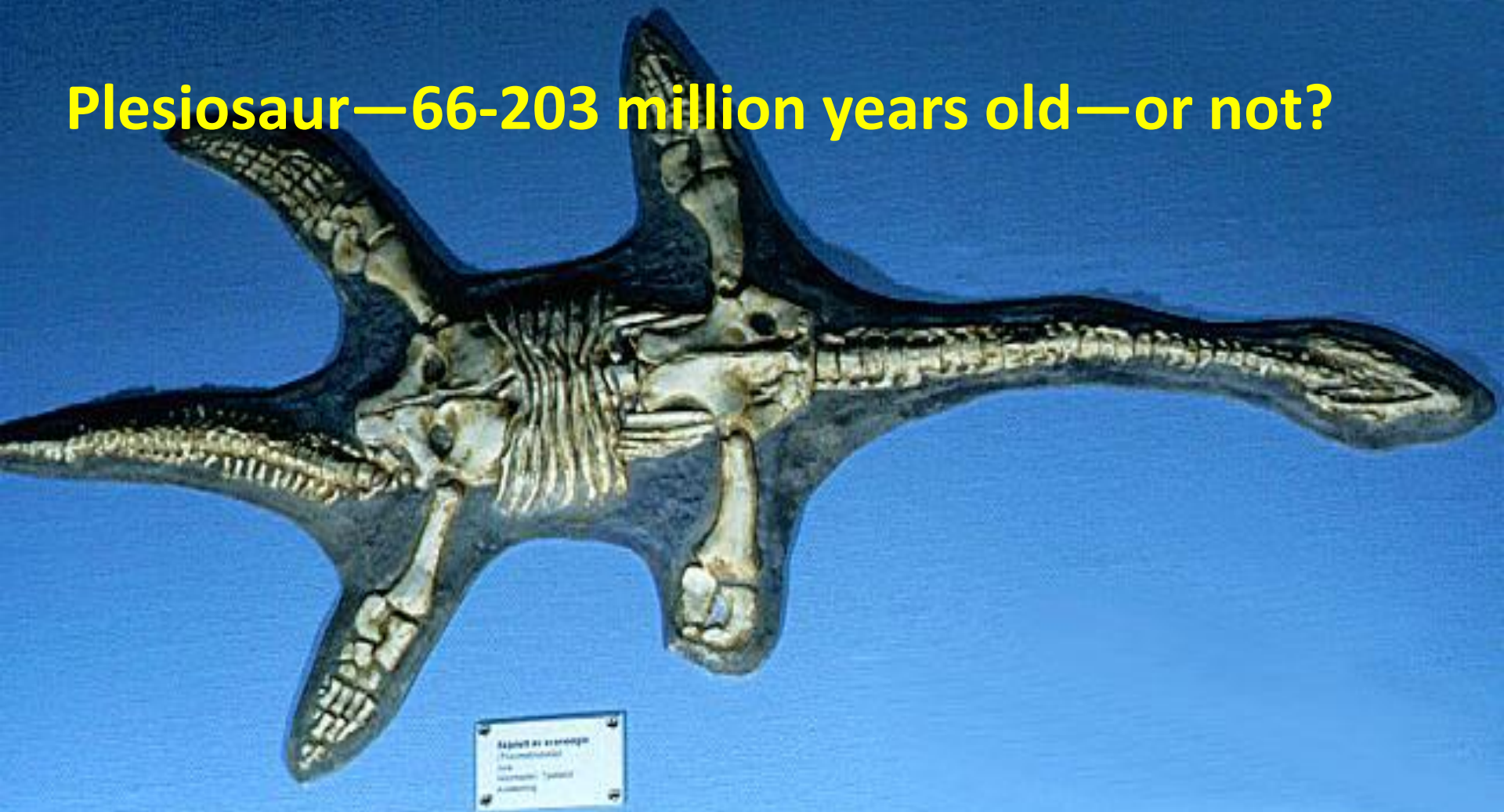
Brachiosaurus



Mexico 500BC-200AD

Looks like a Brachiosaur?

Plesiosaur—66-203 million years old—or not?



Skjelett av plesiosaur
Plesiosaurus
1868
Naturhistorisk Museum
Oslo

Tasman Sea



NEW ZEALAND

Wellington

**Fishing area where the dead
creature was found**

*South
Pacific
Ocean*



This 32-foot-long creature weighing 4,000 pounds was hauled up from **900 feet down** off the coast of New Zealand in 1977.





国立科学博物館 | 100年記念 日本郵便

CALIFORNIA'S Pondering the possibility that pre-historic creatures survive in the Pacific

NESSIE

BY WILLIAM C. ROBERTS

For hundreds of years, sailors have reported seeing huge dragon-like creatures that have surfaced near—and sometimes attacked—unwary ships and crews plying the world's seas. From the far Arctic Ocean to the deep, land locked Loch Ness, the large snake-like beasts that swim with their heads held high above the water blowing clouds of spray from their mouths terrified sailors who called them "sea serpents." Do they really exist or are they figments of the imagination of uneducated seafarers who spend too much time near the rum cask?

The ocean is the world's last great frontier and many areas of this vast body of water remain unexplored to this day. It could be that in certain regions of the world's oceans such creatures survived

the age of the dinosaurs and occasionally are seen by humans.

Off the coast of Central California lies a mysterious underwater trench that extends many miles into the Pacific. Known as the Monterey Submarine Canyon, it is one of the deepest and least studied chasms in the sea.

For more than 100 years, sailors and fisherman in the vicinity have reported sightings of unusual marine animals, huge fish of strange descriptions, mysterious forms swimming beneath the waves and freak water conditions and currents that spring up for no apparent reason. Parts of the submarine canyon have even been described as having bottomless pits by fishermen who have dropped thousands of feet of line, seemingly close in-



Spectators came from miles around to view the "sea monster" that washed up on Moore's Beach near Santa Cruz in 1925.

shore, without striking bottom.

To add to the mysterious appearance of this part of the coastline, the rapid changes of weather and sea currents

SHIPWRECKS and SEA MONSTERS of California's Central Coast

*with emphasis on the historic
BAY OF MONTEREY*

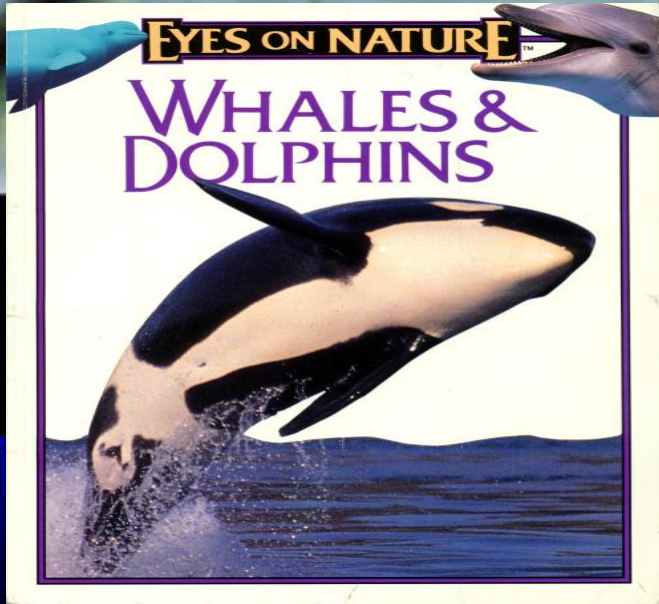
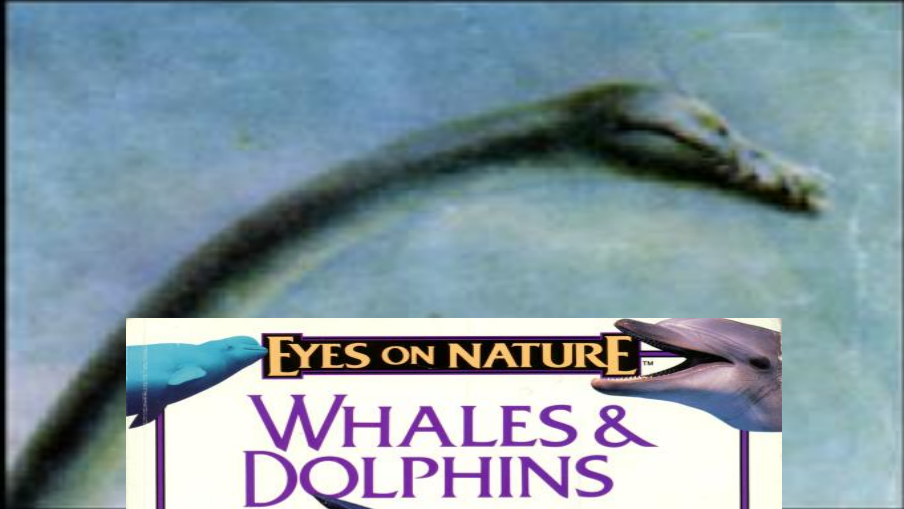
Randall A. Reinstedt





20 feet





Some have claimed this was a rare form of **whale!**
Where is the “neck” on a whale?



E.L. Wallace,
president of
the Natural
History
Society of
British
Columbia

“My examination of the monster was quite thorough It had no teeth. Its head is large and its neck fully 20 feet long. The body is weak and the tail is only three feet in length from the end of the backbone . . . with a bill like it possesses, it must have lived on herbage and undoubtedly inhabited a swamp. I would call it a type of plesiosaurus.”

Another witness, Judge W.R. Springer of Santa Cruz, felt the creature was from a prehistoric age. He added his observation: “evidence of two short feet or flippers, and probably swam with its head high above the water.”

WHERE IS THE ARK?

“And the ark rested in the seventh month . . . upon the mountains of Ararat.”



Genesis 8:4



Government confirms: “This is Noah’s Ark”

ON June 20, 1987, the Turkish Government established the new ‘Noah’s Ark National Park,’ following confirmation by a Govt commission of the investigative work on a site by the American Ronald E Wyatt.

The site was first brought to attention in the late 1950s after high altitude aerial survey photographs revealed a boat-shaped structure in the mountains of the Ararat region.

Although initially dismissed by some, Ron Wyatt, an anesthetist from Nashville,



Noah’s Ark- The gov’t. declared it a national park and built this visitors center.

NOAH'S ARK VISITOR'S CENTER



Is this the Ark?

We do not know.

**What we do know:
Noah's flood showed
God's hatred for sin!**

Some Important Points

- God gave 120 years for people to change their minds.
- God told Noah, “Come into the ark.”
- Where was God when He said this?
- He was in the ark!
- God locked the door . . . “The LORD shut him (Noah) in.” **Genesis 7:16**
- Noah could not fall out of God’s gracious salvation!

God was with Noah and his family throughout the storm.

- God will and DOES accompany you and me through the storms.
- God kept His promises to Noah.
- God promised never to destroy the earth by water again.
- God provides us an “ARK” where we can have salvation from the judgment of God.
- God will get us safely home in peace!