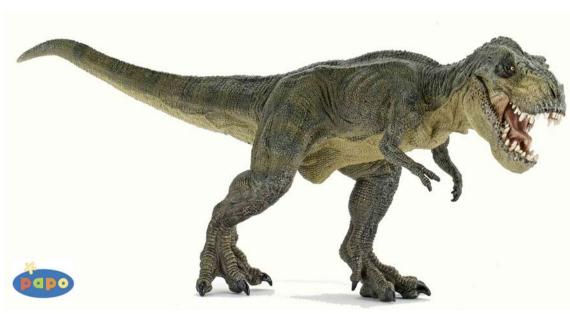
### Dinosaurs and the Christian faith





The following extracts are taken from a paper written by Dr Albert Mohler, president of The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

As even the ancient Greeks understood, one of the most fundamental philosophical questions is this: Why is there something, rather than nothing?

But then came Darwin. In a single sentence, Dawkins gets to the heart of the matter: "Darwin made it possible to be an intellectually fulfilled atheist."

Evolution does seem to turn many Christians into unbelievers. A famous example is the distinguished Harvard biologist E. O. Wilson. Evolution gave him a profound sense of intellectual liberation from his Baptist upbringing in the South.

Michael Shermer was an evangelical Christian studying at Pepperdine University when his study of evolution convinced him to give up his faith. Shermer is now the editor of *Skeptic* magazine.

Christianity Today, January, 2009.

Which of the following statements is the odd one out and why?

- The acceleration due to gravity is 9.8 m/ sec/sec.
- Water boils at 100.0 degrees centigrade at one atmosphere pressure.
- Dinosaurs died out 65 million years ago.
- The speed of light in a vacuum is 3 x 10<sup>8</sup> m/sec.

Evolution requires eons of time, hence the inundation of long ages in everything we see and read; millions and even billions of years. Although time makes no difference because it is based on mutations which only degrade genes,

This is where the dinosaur connection comes to play. We are told *ad nauseam* that dinosaurs died out 65 million years ago. This is present in all nature shows, newspaper articles, books, in fact everything we read and see. 65 Million years is not based on hard science, but merely to prop up evolution.

Let's examine it more closely.

Imagine the surprise of palaeontologist Dr Mary Schweitzer of Montana State University Laboratory when in 1997 she cut the thighbone of a '68-million-year-old' Tyrannosaurus rex in half and discovered:

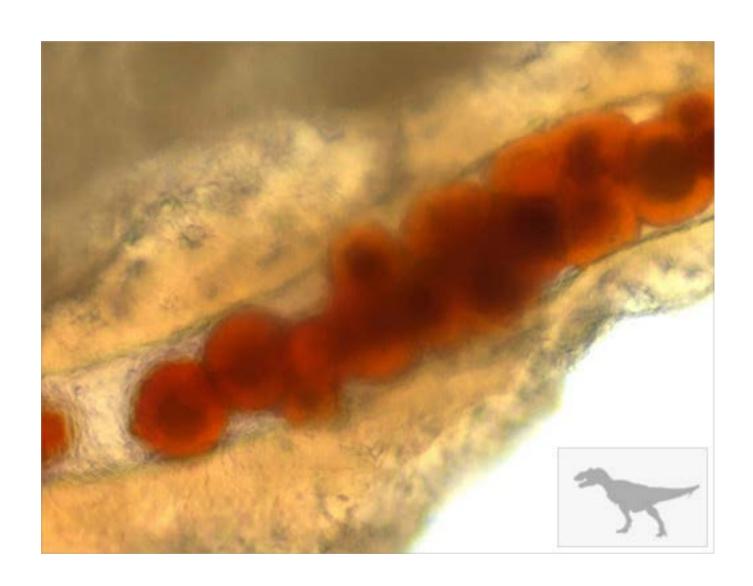
- 1. That it had not fossilized.
- 2. That it had a distinctly cadaverous odour.
- 3. That soft tissue was present.

When she placed some of this soft tissue under a microscope, she could see still intact **blood vessels**, which contained red **blood cells** showing cell nuclei.

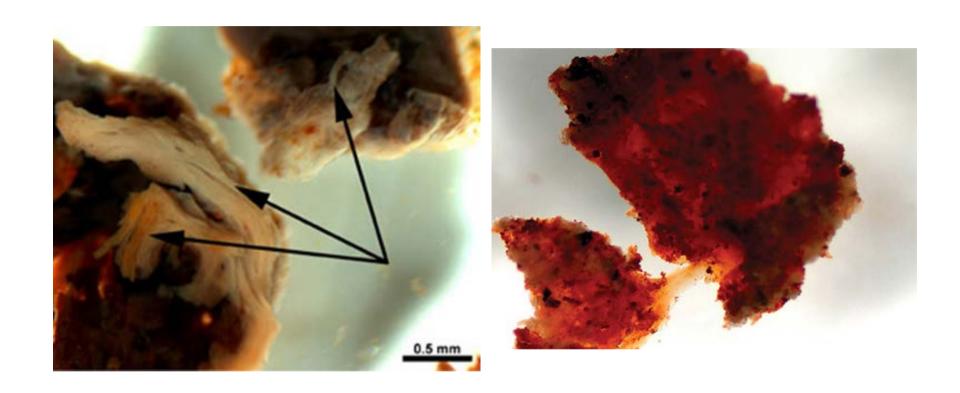
The discovery was reported widely. An item in US science magazine; *Discover* was published under the heading **Schweitzer's Dangerous Discovery**. The finding is only dangerous if you subscribe to the Theory of Evolution!

A follow-up report revealed that collagen had been extracted and that its constituent amino acids had been sequenced.

### Red blood cells in "65 million" year old T rex

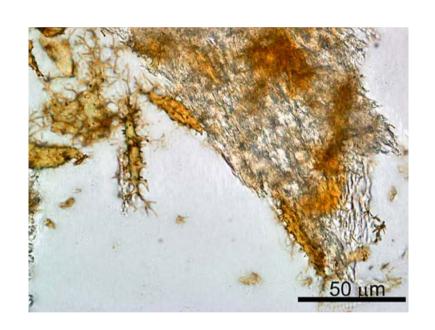


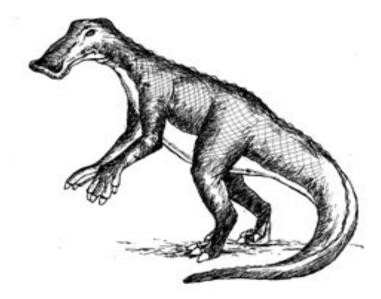
#### Tyrannosaurus rex



Soft tissue is still flexible and resilient

A further announcement by Schweitzer and others in the prestigious journal *Science*, added substantial additional evidence. **Soft tissue** and **proteins** had been found in a piece of fossil hadrosaur (duckbilled dinosaur) bone regarded by evolutionary assumptions as being **80 million** years old.





'Still juicy after 10 million years' is the heading of an article which appeared in *New Scientist*.

McNamara was studying frog fossils from Spanish sulphur mines when she noticed bone marrow in a bone that had split. Curious, she examined other fossils and found preserved marrow in 10 percent of the adult frogs. Electron microscopy verified that the original structure of the bone marrow was preserved, as well as giant cells called osteoclasts found at the boundary between bone and marrow.

New Scientist, 5 August 2006, page 17.

Since these discoveries, soft tissue has been found in over **30 more dinosaurs**.

It is becoming so common, that researchers at Imperial College London, discovered **soft tissue** and **red blood cells** in museum specimens of dinosaur bones using a new technique of high powered microscopy.

One of the researchers; Susie Maidment, commented:

...there comes a point when so many different lines of evidence point towards something being true, becomes impossible to refute anymore.

The implication being; they are not millions of years old.

Because of the large number of biomolecules being found in fossils supposedly millions of years old, some scientists have conducted experiments with the aim of estimating the **maximum time** under the **most ideal conditions** in which a biomolecule can remain intact.

One such group published their results and arrived at maximum survival times for DNA of 125,000 years (0° C), 17,500 years (10° C) and 2,500 years (20° C).

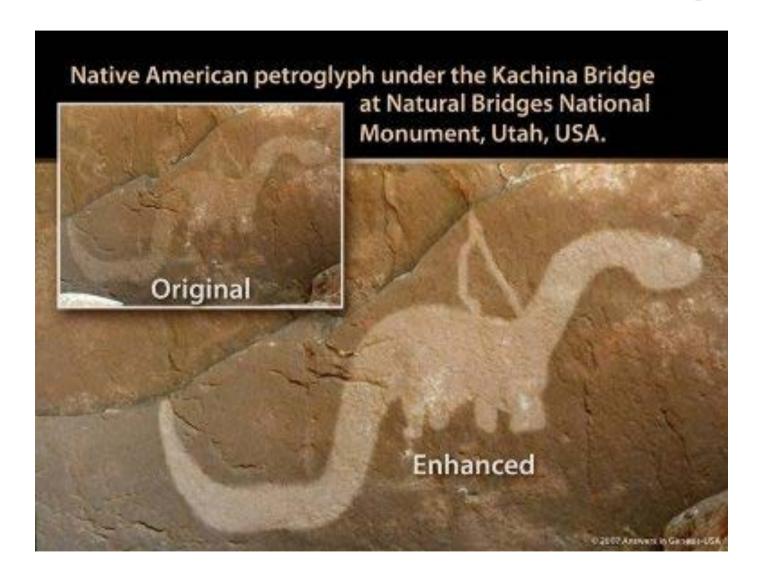
Since these are maximum survival times under the most ideal conditions, they represent an enormous conundrum for evolutionists, as the fossilised creatures could have lived **only hundreds** or **a few thousand** rather than millions of years ago.

Soft tissue, blood vessels, proteins, DNA, red blood cells and other cells have all been found in fossils that were supposed to be millions of years old.

Decomposition studies have shown that these creatures could not have died millions of years ago but only a **few hundred years** ago at the most.

This being the case, is there any evidence that dinosaurs existed with mankind?

### Native American rock carving



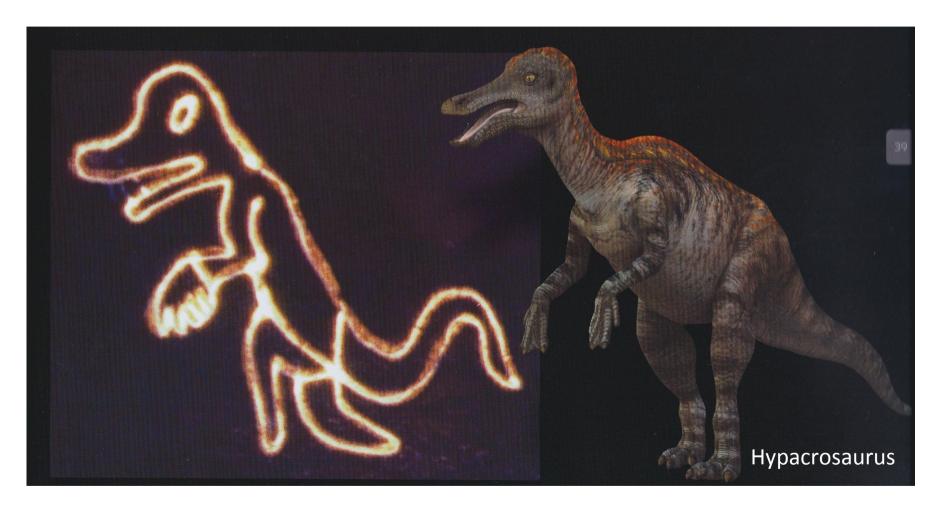
#### Black Dragon Canyon Pterosaur Pictograph a Native American rock drawing





Quetzalcoatlus

### Mayan (250-900) Hadrosaur Petroglyph

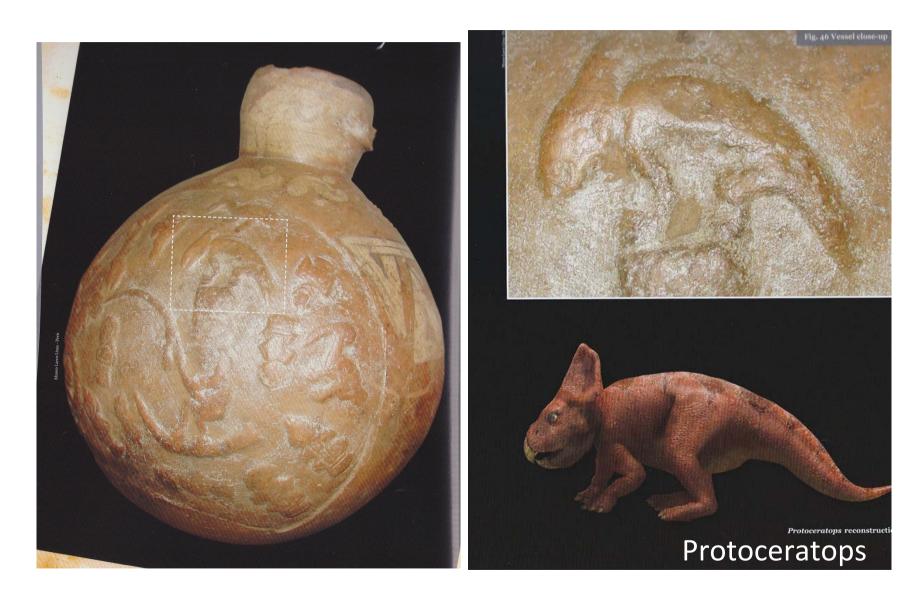


A Mayan rock carving

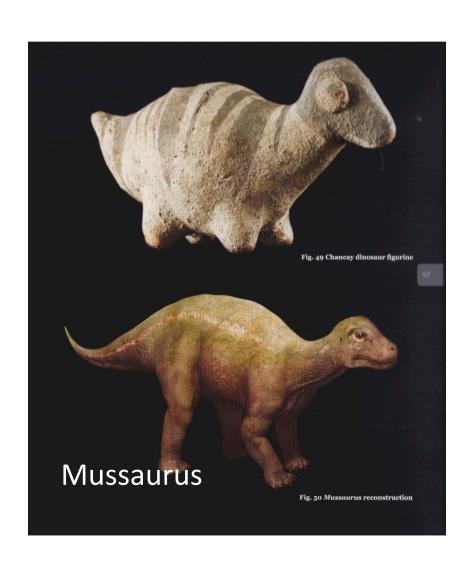
# Stones (one of 15,000) from the Ica Provence of Peru



#### Engraving on a Wari (Peru Indians) (500-900) vessel



# Chancay, a pre-Columbian culture from Peru, figurine



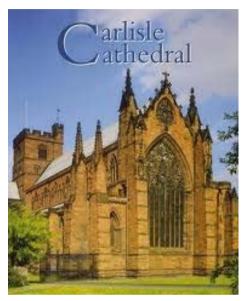
#### Another Chancay figurine from Peru



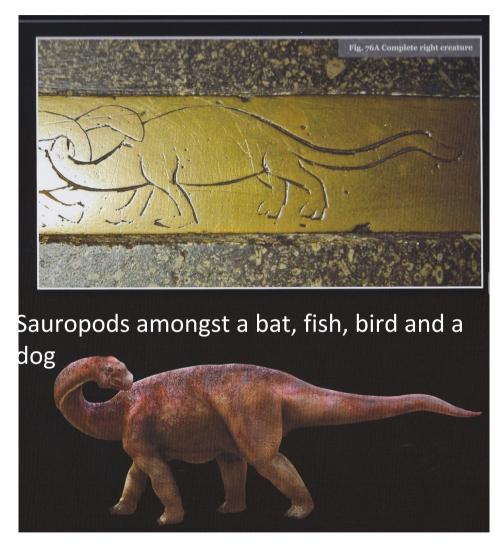
#### King Edward IV's (1471-1483) Theropod on a gold coin



#### Carlisle Cathedral England, Sauropods







Bishop Richard Bell's tomb, 1496. Artisans of his day decorated his tomb with engravings of a bat, dogs, fish, a bird etc and also sauropods.

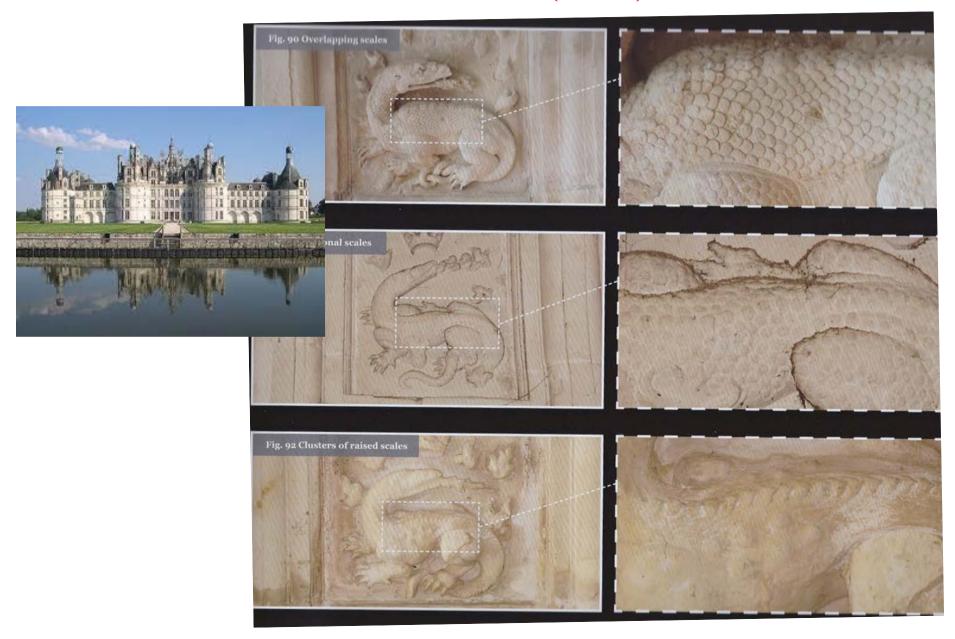
## St David's Cathedral Wales, Sauropod chairs constructed in the sixteenth century



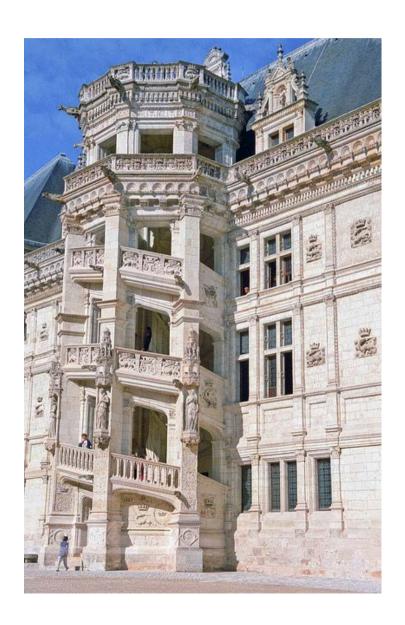
# The *Book of Hours* a popular devotional book of the Netherlands of around 1400's



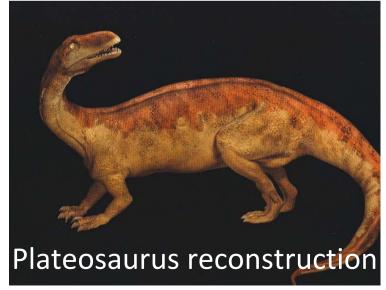
#### Chateau de Chambord, France (1515) "Salamanders"



#### 16<sup>th</sup> centaury Chateau Royal Blois, France Dinosaur Depictions





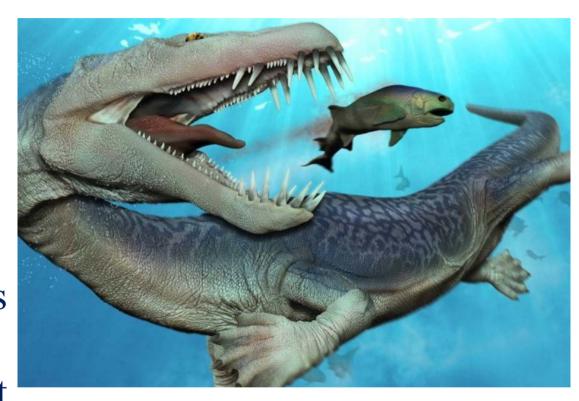


#### Spain. St George and the Northosaurus

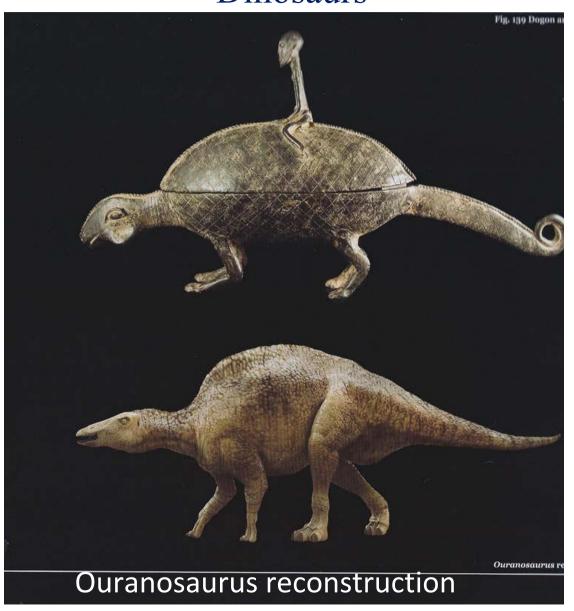


Altar cloth made in 1600

The nothosaurus has unusually jutting teeth just like on the Alter cloth. It lived in both water and land and evolutionists tell us that it lived before the dinosaurs about 248 million years ago.



#### Dogon (an African tribe of the 1800's) Ornithopod Dinosaurs

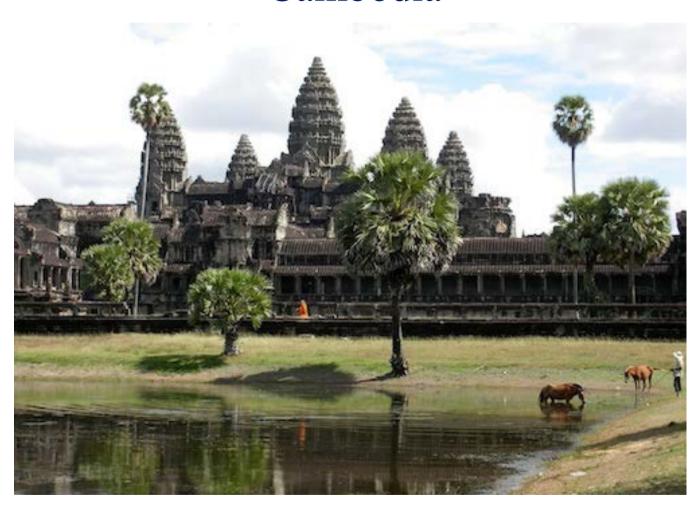


### Hongshau Culture (4,000 BC, China), artifacts



Centrosaurus reconstruction

#### Angkor Archaeological Park Cambodia



# Temples of Angkor in modern-day Cambodia constructed about thirteenth century

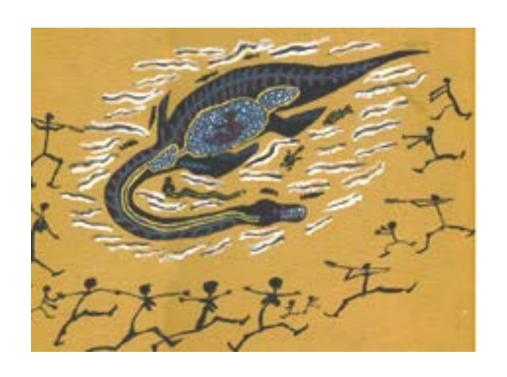




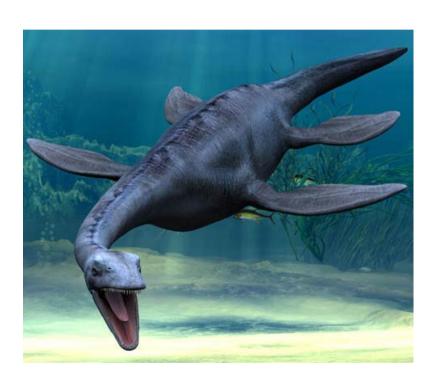
An unmistakable Stegosaurus

Dennis Fields, a former missionary to Far North Queensland's Kuku Yalanji tribespeople, told the Answers in Genesis ministry in Australia some years ago, of a story the elders of the tribe told him, of a creature called Yarru (or Yarrba). The tribe inhabits the rainforest regions, where there are a number of waterholes in which, in earlier days, Yarru was said to live. There is a story of how the Yarru devoured a young maiden. The missionary asked one of the tribe's artists to paint the story for him. The tribal artist, with very little formal education, had no knowledge of what so-called prehistoric animals looked like, and was drawing only from the descriptions handed down in the ancient stories. What he drew was clearly a Plesiosaur as shown in the image. But, evolutionists tell us they became extinct 66 million years ago.

# An Aboriginal painting from far north Queensland

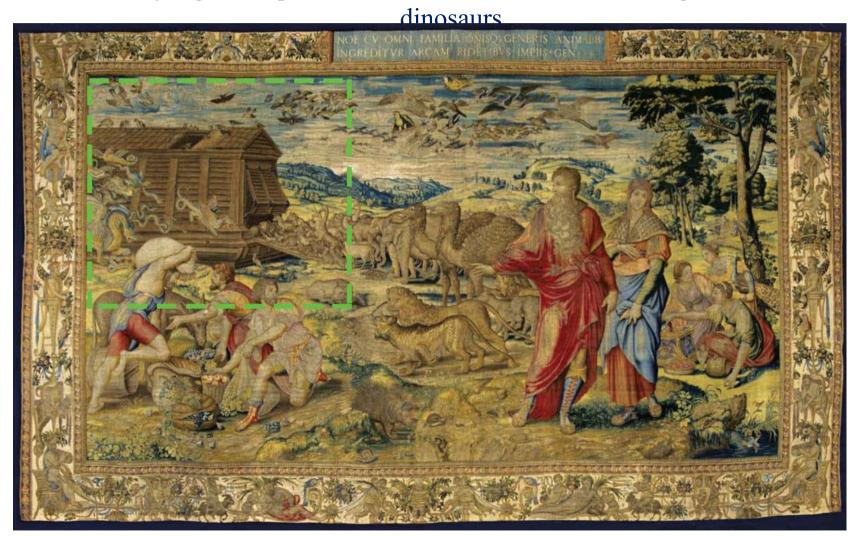


Aboriginal drawing from far north Queensland



Plesiosaur

Adorning the walls of Krakow Castle, Poland, is a magnificent display of royal tapestries from the 16th century. Sometimes called the 'Jagiellonian tapestries', most were amassed by Sigismund II Augustus (1520–1572), King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania. Notice amongst the animals, which are clearly a good depiction of animals at the time, entering Noah's ark are



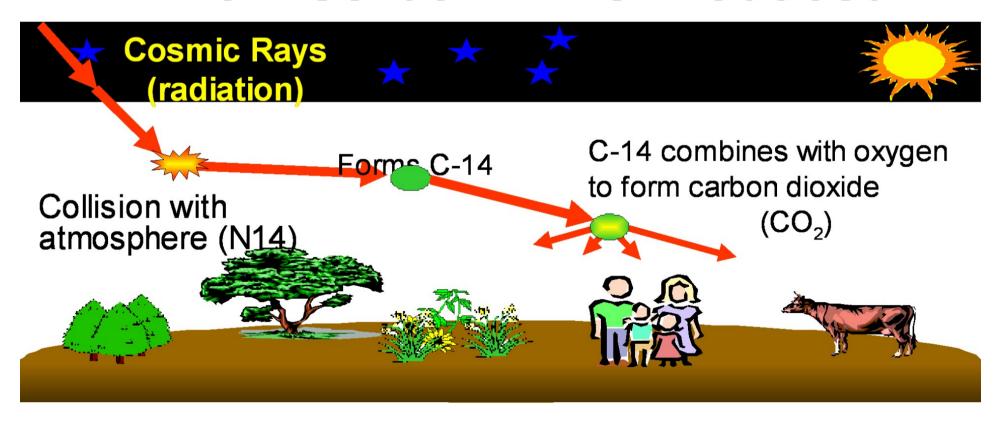
### From the same group of tapestries, animals leaving Noah's Ark. *Creation*, 39 (1), 2017, pages 14-15.



# Evidence for the recent age of dinosaurs from carbon 14

Carbon 14 is radioactive with a half-life of 5,730 years. In ten half-lives, that is 57,300 years, there should be no carbon 14 left.

#### How Carbon-14 Is Produced



#### Carbon 14 in dinosaur bones

A team of researchers gave a presentation at the 2012 Western Pacific Geophysics Meeting in Singapore, August 13–17, at which they gave <sup>14</sup>C dating results from many bone samples from eight dinosaur specimens. All gave dates ranging from 22,000 to 39,000 years.

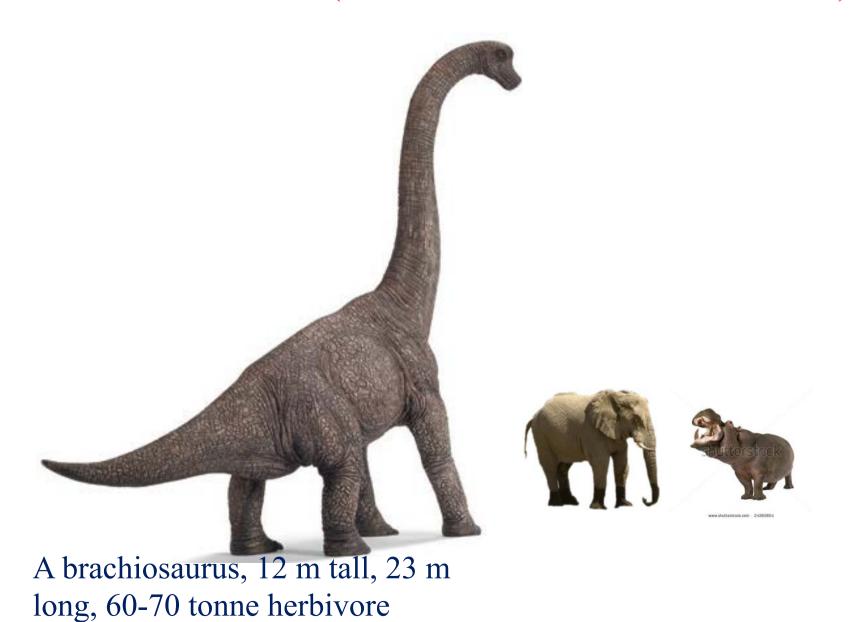
Their abstract was removed from the conference website by two chairmen because they could not accept the findings. Unwilling to challenge the data openly, they erased the report from public view without a word to the authors or even to the AOGS officers.

#### Evidence from the Bible

Job 40:15-19

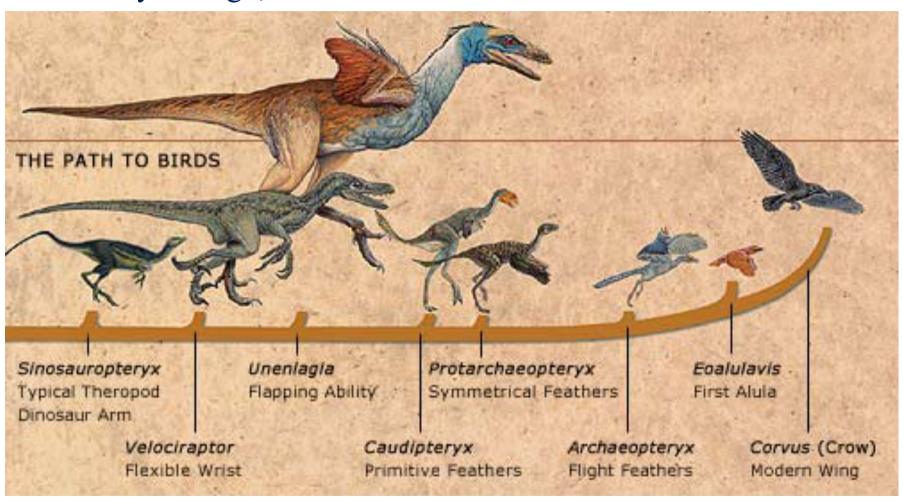
- <sup>15</sup> Behold now behemoth, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox.
- <sup>16</sup> Lo now, his strength is in his loins, and his force is in the navel (muscles) of his belly.
- <sup>17</sup> He moveth his tail like a cedar: the sinews of his stones (thighs) are wrapped together.
- <sup>18</sup> His bones are as strong pieces of brass; his bones are like bars of iron.
- <sup>19</sup> He is the chief of the ways of God: he that made him can make his sword to approach unto him.

#### The Behemoth (The Hebrew means, colossal beast)



#### Evolution of Birds

If dinosaurs evolved into birds and dinosaurs died out only a few hundred years ago, then there is no time for birds to have evolved.



### Summary

- Blood vessels, blood cells and other cells, protein, DNA and pliable tissue have been found in over 30 dinosaur specimens.
- Drawings, engravings, models of dinosaurs have been discovered all over the world show that humans and dinosaurs co-existed.
- Carbon fourteen analysis show that dinosaurs died out relatively recently.
- The Bible describes a dinosaur.

The only logical conclusion is that dinosaurs did not die out 65 million years ago.

The scope of the course

- Evidence for the resurrection (11 evidences)
- How we got the Old Testament (Masoretic text, Septuagint, apocrypha)
- How we got the New Testament Part 1(conditions right for promulgation, scrolls, autograph, codex)
- How we got the New Testament Part 2 (monasteries, fragments, Codex Vaticanus, Codex Sinaiticus)
- Biblical Archaeology (Stele inscriptions, bulla {seals} Hezekiah's tunnel etc)
- Ancient Chinese culture confirms Genesis (The Bronze Tree of Sanxingdui, Chinese radicals and characters)

- Noah's Flood (Flood stories, sedimentary rock, polystrate fossils, marine creatures on mountain tops)
- Biblical prophecy (70 years in Babylon, Cyrus used by God, Jews scattering and back in original land)
- Prophecies concerning biblical cities (Sidon, Tyre, askalon, Jerusalem, Samaria, Nineveh and Babylon)
- Science and the Bible part 1(Isaiah 45:18 formed earth to be inhabited, wonderful water)
- Science and the Bible part 2 (DNA, earth is suspended on nothing and is round, paths of the sea)
- Why evolution is impossible part 1 (Supernatural Being or nothing created, chemical evolution is impossible)
- Why evolution is impossible part 2 (Darwinian evolution is impossible)
- Dinosaurs and the Christian faith (Dinosaurs roamed the earth only hundreds of years ago, not >65 million)