

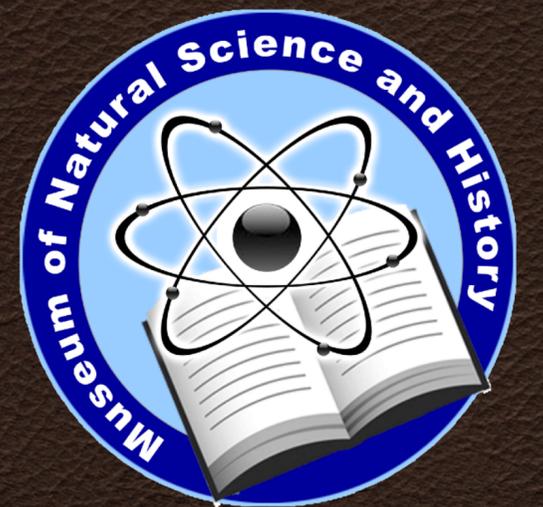
# Creation/Evolution Introduction

*Fall 2017*



**Then the Lord said, “My Spirit shall not strive with man forever, because he also is flesh; nevertheless his days shall be one hundred and twenty years.”**

**Genesis 6:3**



# Creation compared to Evolution

## Young earth versus Old earth

### Topics:

Session 1 - Introduction - Bible's support of Creation

Session 2 - What about Dinosaurs?

Session 3 - Does science support creation?

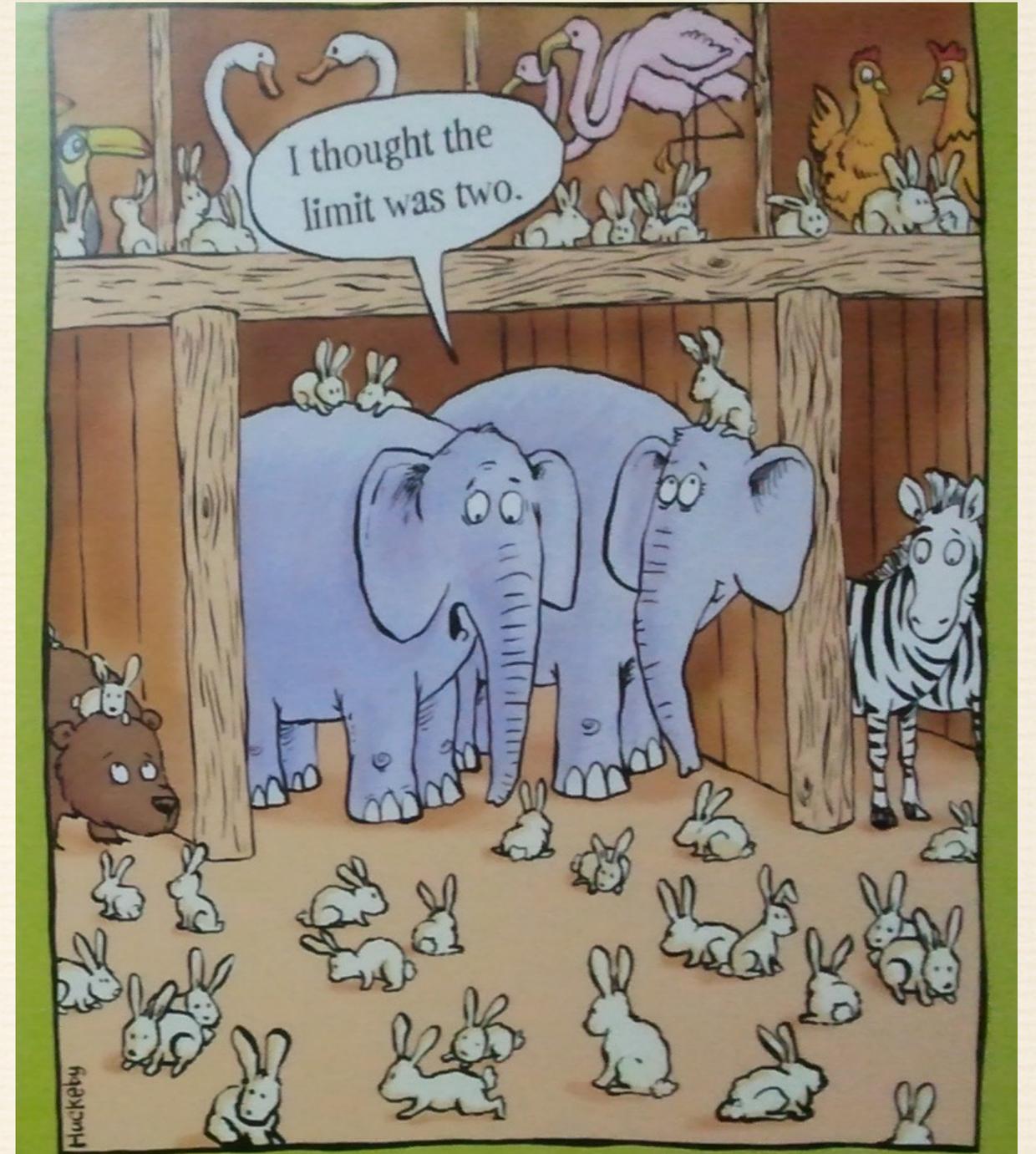
**Session 4 - Is there evidence for a world wide flood?  
If so, what are the implications?**

Why ?

For since the creation of the world His invisible attributes, His eternal power and divine nature, have been clearly seen, being understood through what has been made, so that they are without excuse. Romans 1:20

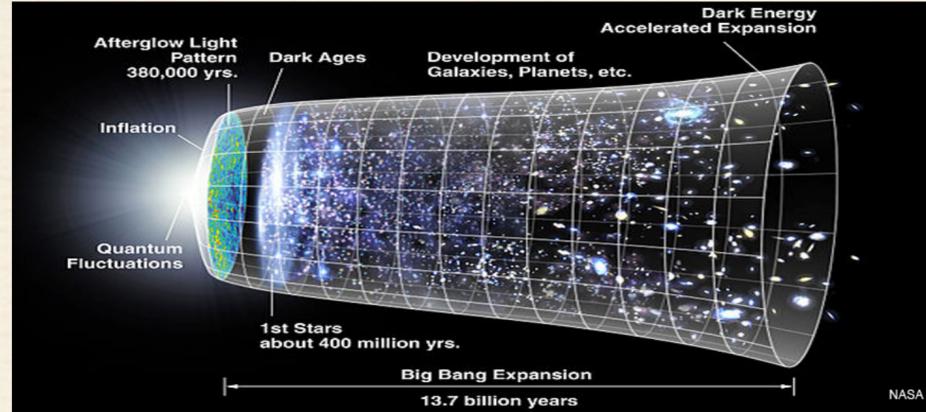
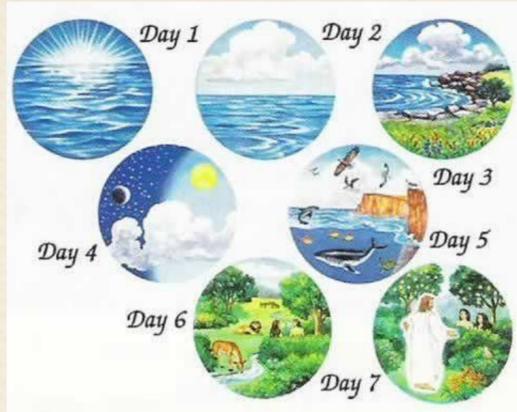


**BATHROOMS ON THE ARK**



**DAY 39 ON THE ARK.**

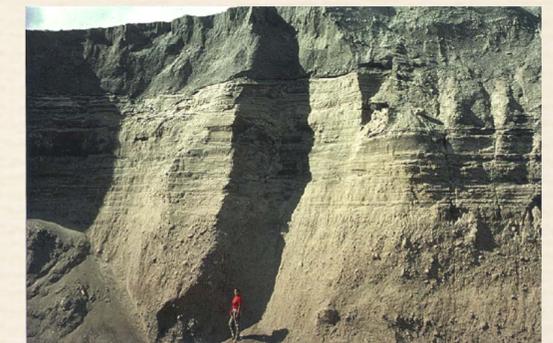
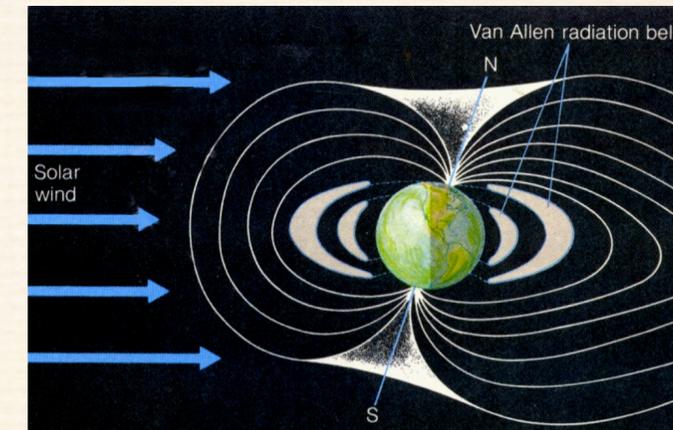
# Recap from last 3 week



1: 6 Days versus 13.7 billion years



2: Lots of evidence of recent dinosaurs.  
We all see the world through some kinds of glasses or a filter



3: Science: We cannot accurately tell time. We make some assumptions.

# JOURNEY INTO THE UNIVERSE THROUGH TIME AND SPACE

"My suspicion is that the universe is not only queerer than we suppose, but queerer than we can suppose." — J.B.S. HALDANE

WHEN PRIMITIVE MAN gazed at the void of heaven, his eye discerned at most a few thousand stars—a serene and limited universe. But now, far beyond the range of feeble sight, out on the limitless curve of space and time, science has revealed a universe of unimaginable size and inconceivable violence. Billions upon billions of stars—like our sun—burn with the energy of a thermonuclear furnace. Many die in explosions that litter the reaches of space with gas and dust from which new stars and planets are born.

And from the vastness beyond the congregations of stars comes the murmur, in microwaves, of the most cataclysmic event of all—the big bang of creation.

When time began—perhaps as long as twenty billion years ago—all mass and energy were compressed almost to infinite density and heated to trillions upon trillions of degrees. A cosmic explosion rent that featureless mass, creating a rapidly expanding fireball. It has been cooling and slowing ever since.

At first the universe was an impenetrable haze. During the first million years, temperatures dropped to 3000 kelvins (3000 degrees above absolute zero). Nuclei captured electrons, producing atoms that formed an unsettled gas of hydrogen and some helium. The universe cleared and everywhere blazed with light. Denser regions of gas, pulled together by their own gravity, resolved into stars collected in aggregations called galaxies. Today's universe continues to expand. The early radiation, cooled by the expansion to 3K, can be detected in every direction by radio telescopes—the remnant echo of the big bang.

But what came before the big bang, and how will it all end? Billions of years hence, will gravity overcome the expansion and pull all matter back into its primordial state—in a big crunch? And if the universe is closed, might another big bang follow, with another expansion? Or, as many astronomers now believe, will an ever-expanding, or open, universe end in a whimper, its galaxies scattered irretrievably, their star fires spent and cold? For now, the questions are the domain of the philosopher as well as the astronomer.

## 6. KNOWN UNIVERSE

In whatever direction we look into deep space, we can detect clusters of galaxies and superclusters, all moving away from us. Toward the observable horizon, we see quasars—quasi-stellar objects—and the uniform glow of radiation from the big bang. There is no center; any observer anywhere would see this same effect. The universe is isotropic; that is, it looks the same in every direction.

Quasars, the most distant objects yet observed, are among the most curious and the most energetic. Each of the brightest quasars emits the energy of hundreds of galaxies from a volume far smaller than our Milky Way; each is probably the violent nucleus of a distant galaxy. The farthest quasars are rushing away from us at more than 90 percent the speed of light. Their light traveled billions of years to reach us. During that time they evolved, and what they are like today we have no way of knowing. To look at such objects is to see the universe as it was billions of years ago.

- Superclusters
- Clusters of Galaxies
- Quasars

Cylinders (1 through 5), with grids measured in light-years, show increasingly large volumes of space. The grids help calculate the distance of celestial objects from an imaginary center, not from each other, while green drop lines help locate the relative positions of objects within the cylinders. The known universe (U) is projected on a flat disk with a radius of 20 billion light-years.

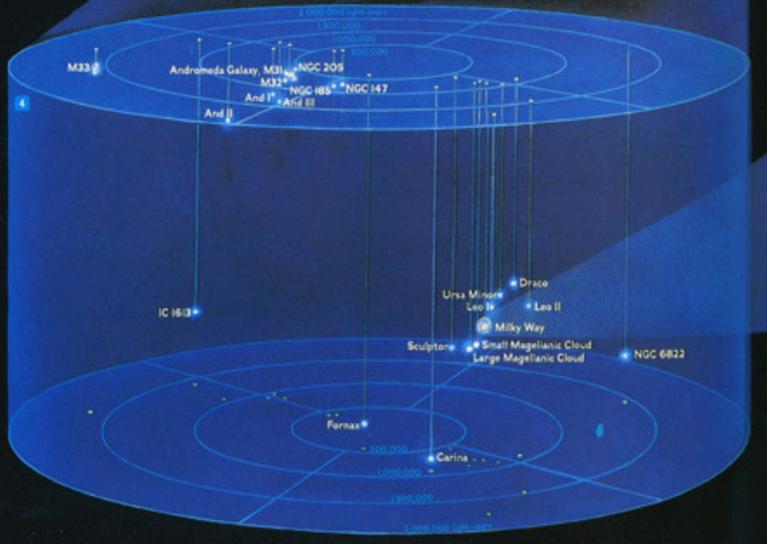
Letters and numbers refer to catalog listings, such as A 124 in the *Atlas of Rich Clusters*, M stands for Messier, and NGC for New General Catalogue.



Produced by the Cartographic Division  
National Geographic Society  
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

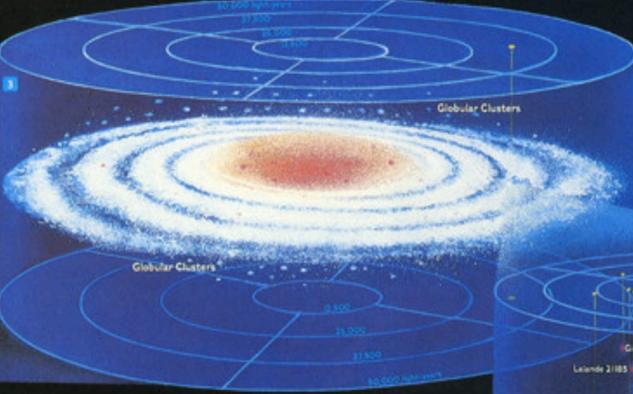
## 4. LOCAL GROUP

Beyond the Milky Way we have located galaxies in every direction. Our own is part of a loosely bound cluster of some 20 galaxies, called provisionally the Local Group. "Galaxies are to astronomy what atoms are to physics," astronomer Allan Sandage has said, and this group illustrates the variations. The Milky Way, its sister Andromeda (M31), and the smaller M32 are fast-rotating spirals. Hundreds of star clusters and dust clouds lie within the Andromeda galaxy, itself once mistakenly identified as a nebula, or cloud, in the Milky Way galaxy. NGC 205 is an elliptical galaxy, consisting mainly of old stars. The Large and Small Magellanic Clouds are irregular galaxies, described as haze in the southern sky by Magellan's crew in 1520. These member galaxies, all moving in random paths, are held together by gravity, even as the universe expands.



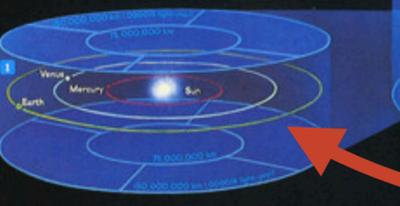
## 3. MILKY WAY GALAXY

Quasars were thought to be the universe until discoveries in the 1930s show it is only one of billions of galaxies. It is a gravitationally bound congregation of billions of billions of stars. The galaxy glows with the light of billions of stars. Globular clusters contain the galaxy's oldest stars—some as old as 10 to 15 billion years. Gas and dust condense in the spiral arms forming new stars. In one arm, a new star is forming, traveling at 230 million years, traveling at 230 million years, traveling at 230 million years. New evidence suggests that the galaxy is enveloped by a large halo of invisible and dark, unseen matter.



## 1. SUN AND NEAR PLANETS

A vast cloud of gas and dust collapses some 4.6 billion years ago. Compression spawns a star in the hub of the rotating, disk-shaped mass, and our sun's thermonuclear furnace fires up. Various materials condense from the cooling disk, collide, and coalesce to form the planets and other features of our solar system. The three terrestrial, or earthlike, planets shown here are solid spheres with metallic cores. Earth and Venus possess atmospheres, but only earth's sustains life. When our middle-aged sun exhausts its hydrogen fuel, it will expand, devouring Mercury and Venus and turning the earth into a scorching inferno.



## 5. LOCAL SUPERCLUSTER

Clusters of galaxies—like fleets of ships—congregate in superclusters, the largest of celestial formations. Virgo, the closest rich cluster to our Local Group, is some 50 million light-years away, near the center of our local supercluster. It is considered rich because it has thousands of member galaxies.

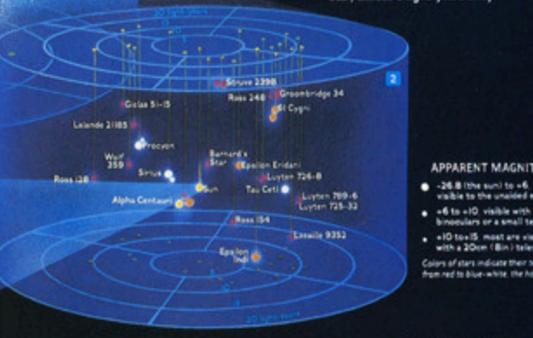
Exciting new observations of superclusters have shown enormous volumes of relatively empty space, or voids, between superclusters. Some cosmologists speculate that the universe resembles a sponge in which the superclusters are interconnected, resembling thin filaments stretching between giant voids.

Astronomers calculate the masses of rich clusters as one way to estimate the density of matter in the universe. If that density is at or below a critical number, matter will fly apart forever in the expansion initiated by the big bang. If the density is greater, gravitational braking will slow the motion until the universe falls back together.

- Clusters of Galaxies
- Single Galaxies

## 2. SUN'S NEIGHBORS

The sun is an ordinary yellow star, shown here with its 20 closest neighbors. Distances are given in light-years—how far light travels in one year at almost 300,000 kilometers (186,000 miles) a second. Sunlight, for instance, takes a full 8 minutes to cross the 150 million km to our windows. That same light travels 5 more hours before reaching the planet Pluto. After about 4 years, 4 months it touches Alpha Centauri, our nearest stellar neighbor, 4.3 light-years, or 40 trillion km, away. Alpha Centauri is actually a multiple system with three stars locked by gravity in orbit around each other. Indeed many stars are binary or multiple. Single stars, though, seem more likely to have planetary systems like our own. The Space Telescope to be orbited soon would detect any Jupiter-size planet associated with Barnard's star, almost 6 light-years away.



- APPARENT MAGNITUDE
- -26.8 (the sun) to +6 visible to the unaided eye
  - +6 to +10 visible with binoculars or a small telescope
  - +10 to +15 most are visible with a 20cm (8 in) telescope
- Colors of stars indicate their temperatures from red to blue-white, the hottest.

Universe

Supercluster

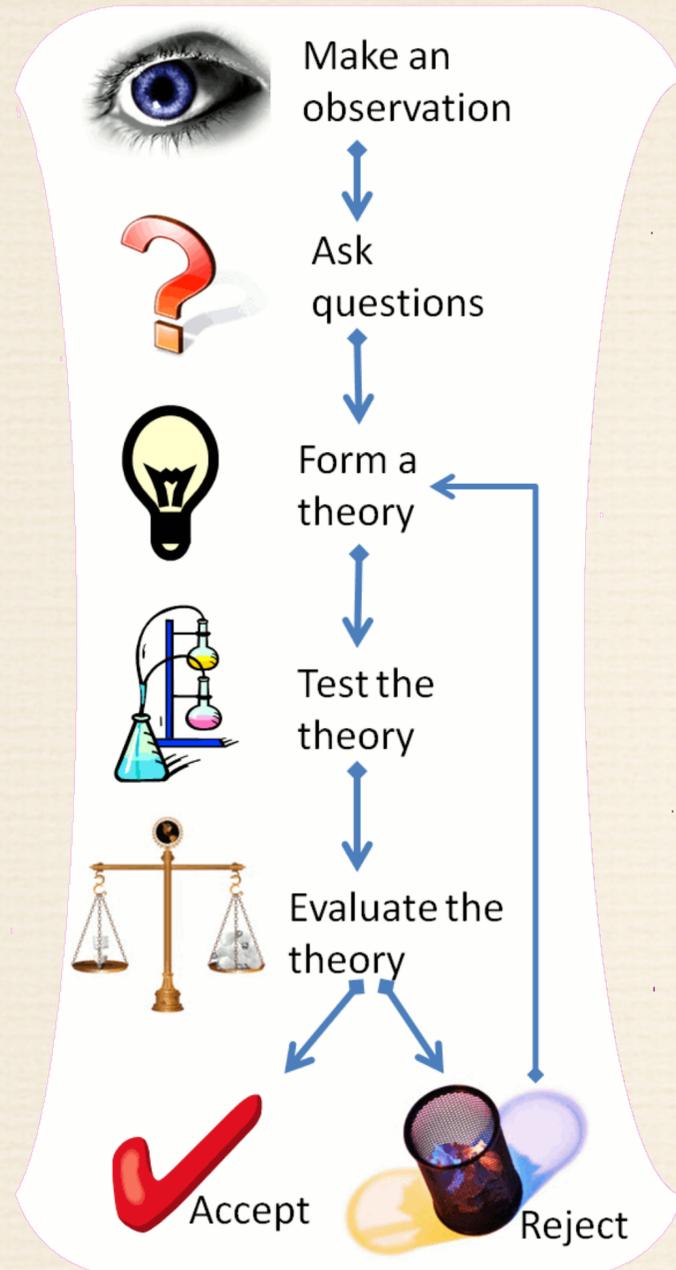
Group

Galaxy

Our corner of the Galaxy

Our Solar System

# Was there a GLOBAL flood?



Scientific Method

1. What does the Bible say?
2. Have there been floods?
3. Where did the water come from?
4. What impact on the earth would a global flood have?
5. What are the implications of a global flood today?



# 1: What does the Bible say?

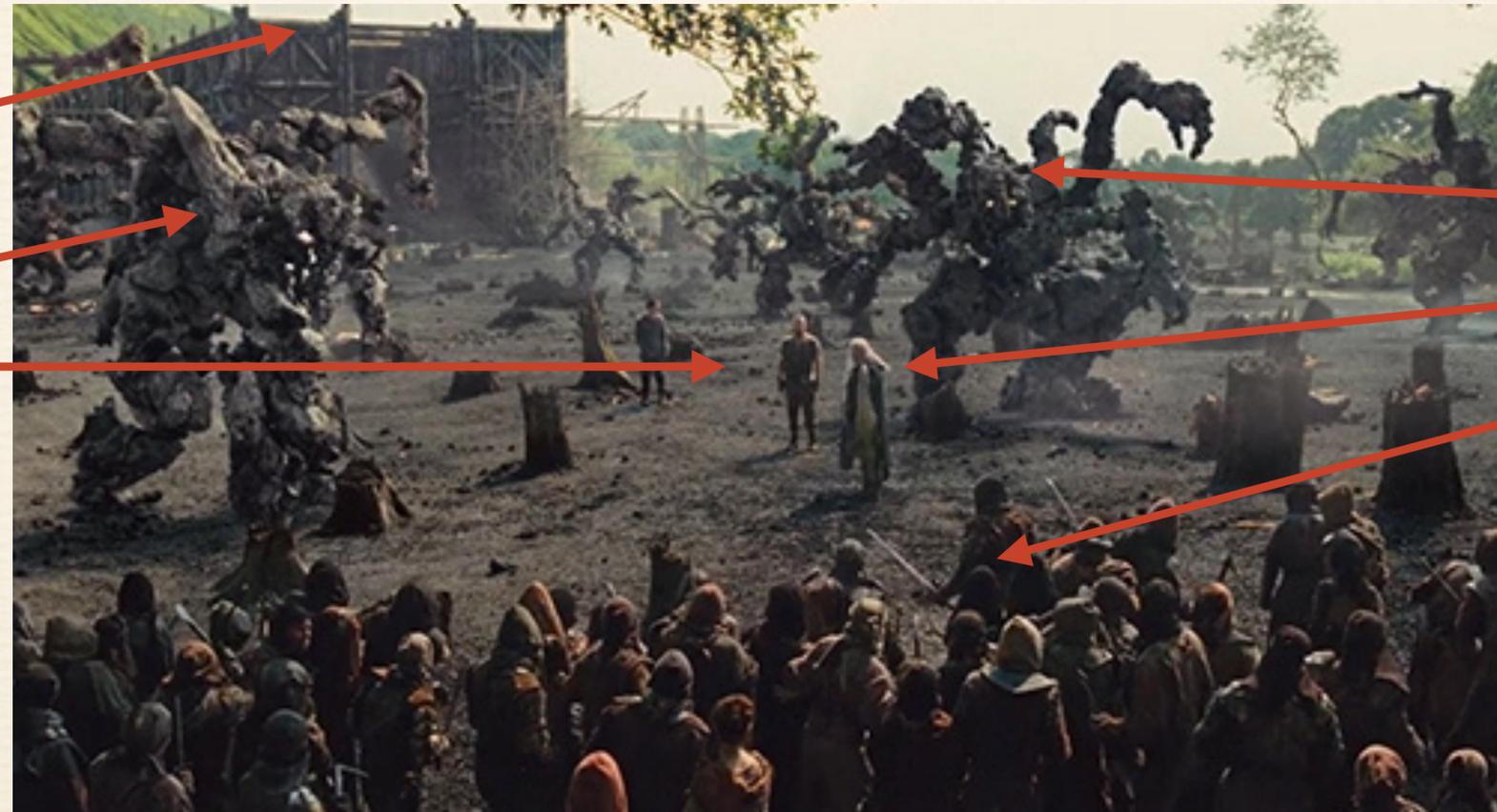
Now it came about, when men began to multiply on the face of the land, and daughters were born to them, that the **sons of God saw that the daughters of men were beautiful; and they took wives for themselves, whomever they chose.** Then the Lord said, “My Spirit shall not strive with man forever, because he also is flesh; nevertheless **his days shall be one hundred and twenty years.**” The Nephilim were on the earth in those days, and also afterward, when **the sons of God came in to the daughters of men, and they bore children to them.** Those were the mighty men who *were* of old, men of renown.

Then the Lord saw that the **wickedness of man was great on the earth**, and that every intent of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. The Lord was sorry that He had made man on the earth, and He was grieved in His heart. The Lord said, “**I will blot out man whom I have created from the face of the land, from man to animals to creeping things and to birds of the sky; for I am sorry that I have made them.**” **But Noah found favour in the eyes of the Lord.** Genesis 6:1-8

Ark

Son's of God

Noah



Son's of God

Evil leader

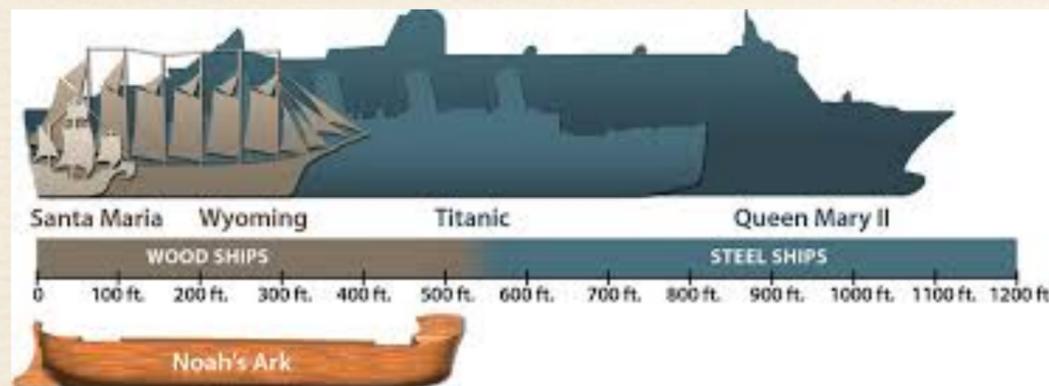
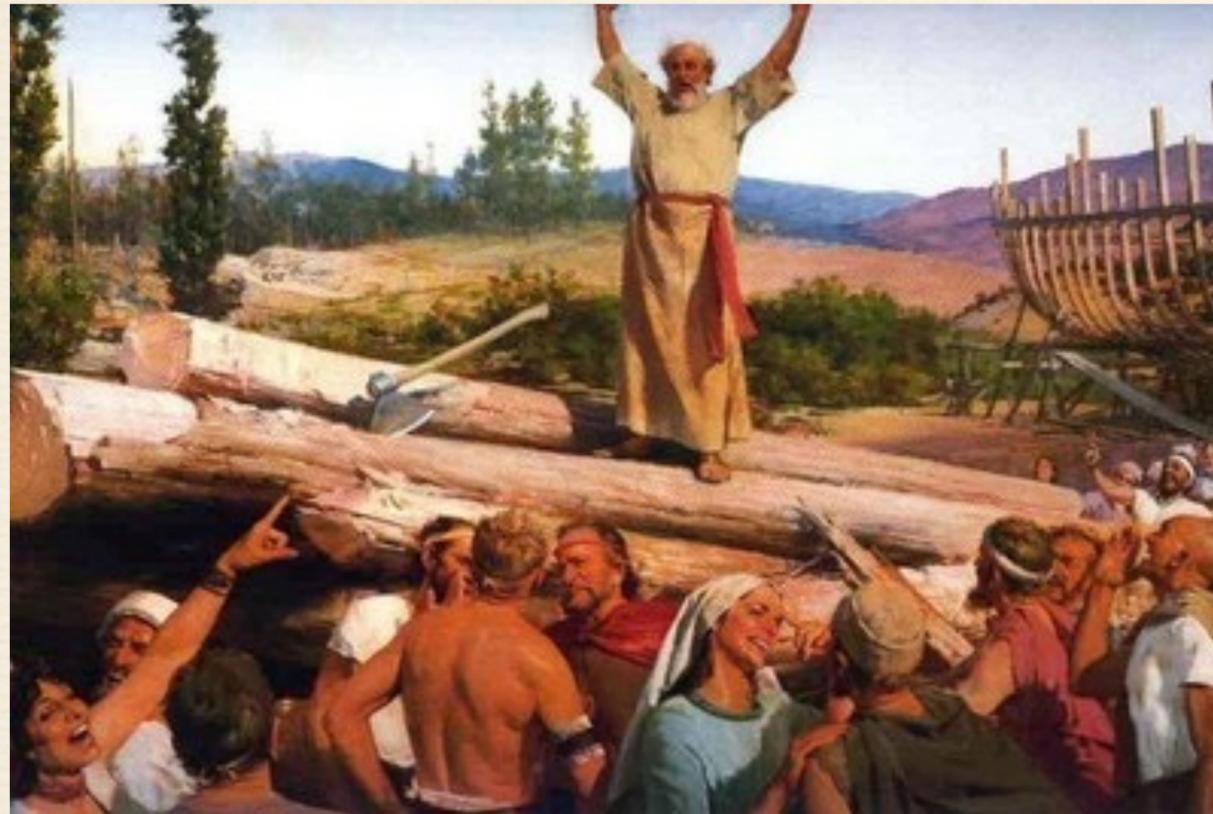
Evil people

**From the movie Noah.  
Not accurate!**

# 1: What does the Bible say?

Then God said to Noah, “The end of all flesh has come before Me; for the earth is filled with violence because of them; and behold, I am about to destroy them with the earth. Make for yourself an ark of gopher wood; you shall make the ark with rooms, and shall cover it inside and out with pitch. This is how you shall make it: the **length of the ark three hundred cubits, its breadth fifty cubits, and its height thirty cubits.** You shall make **a window** for the ark, and finish it to a cubit from the top; and set the door of the ark in the side of it; you shall make it with **lower, second, and third decks.**

Genesis 6:13-16



# 1: What does the Bible say?

In the **six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, on the seventeenth day of the month**, on the same day all the **fountains of the great deep burst open, and the floodgates of the sky were opened**. The rain fell upon the earth for forty days and forty nights. Genesis 7:11,12

Then the flood came upon the earth for forty days, and the water increased and lifted up the ark, so that it rose above the earth. The water prevailed and increased greatly upon the earth, and the ark floated on the surface of the water. The water prevailed more and more upon the earth, so that **all the high mountains everywhere under the heavens were covered. The water prevailed fifteen cubits higher, and the mountains were covered**. All flesh that moved on the earth perished, birds and cattle and beasts and every swarming thing that swarms upon the earth, and all mankind; Genesis 7:17-21



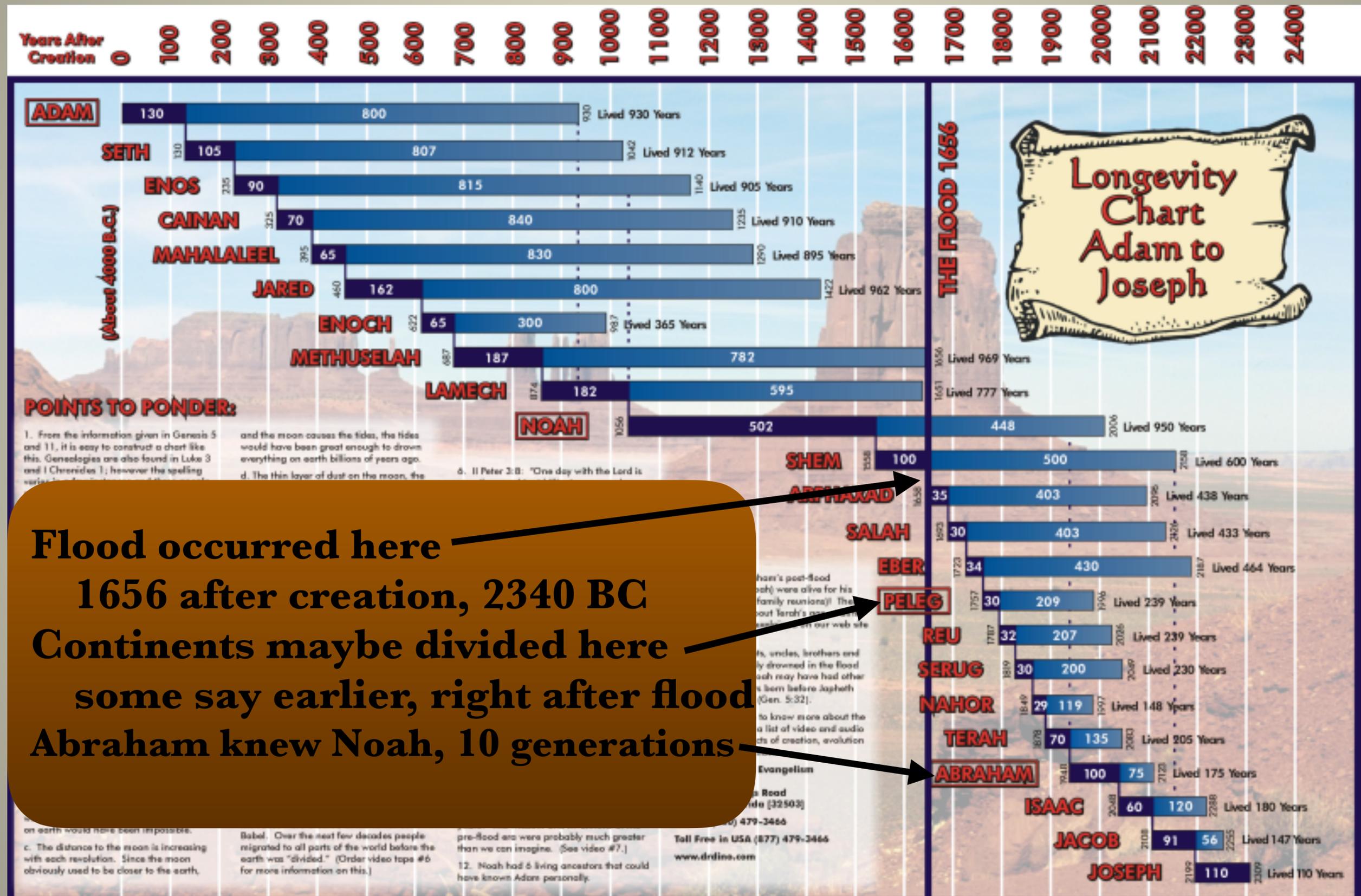
What makes more sense -  
Local or Global flood?

# 1: What does the Bible say?

Now it came about in the **six hundred and first year**, in the first *month*, on the first of the month, the water was dried up from the earth. Then Noah removed the covering of the ark, and looked, and behold, the surface of the ground was dried up. In the **second month, on the twenty-seventh day** of the month, the **earth was dry**. Then God spoke to Noah, saying, “Go out of the ark, you and your wife and your sons and your sons’ wives with you. Bring out with you every living thing of all flesh that is with you, birds and animals and every creeping thing that creeps on the earth, that they may **breed abundantly on the earth, and be fruitful and multiply on the earth.**” Genesis 8:13-17.



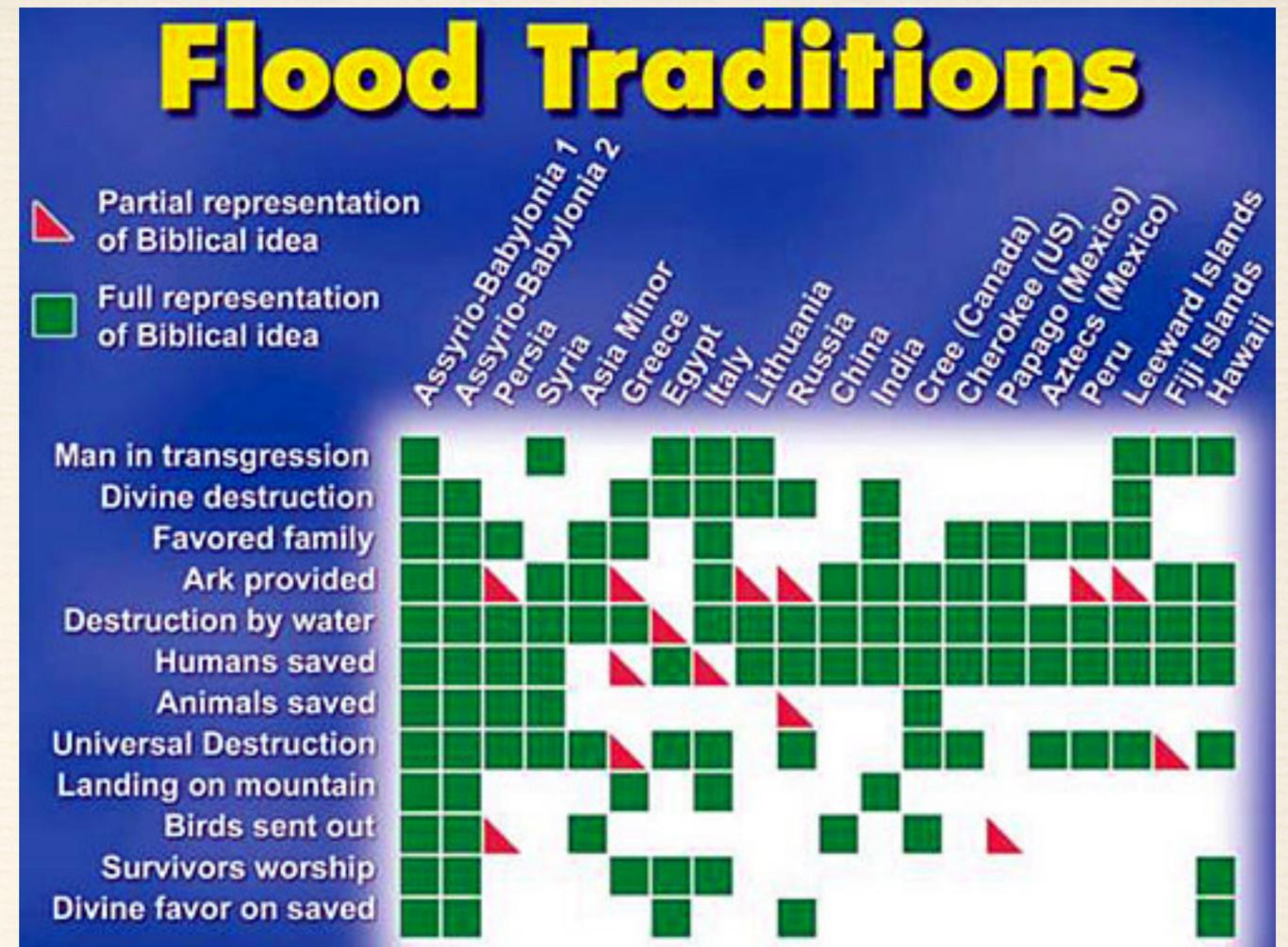
# Changes in life span - 120 years?



**Flood occurred here**  
**1656 after creation, 2340 BC**  
**Continents maybe divided here**  
**some say earlier, right after flood**  
**Abraham knew Noah, 10 generations**

## 2. Have there been floods?

- Most religions have legends of floods.
- Over 300 legends from all continents except 1.
- India – The Mahabharata
  - Manu performs Tapas for one thousand years.
  - Earns the right to survive the flood.
  - Becomes lost but finds his way back to Brahma.
  - Then recreates the world.
- Chinese have a symbol for Nuwa (女媧) who turned back a flood.
- Babylonian Epic of Gilgamesh
- Greek god Zeus was angry so flooded the world. Deucalion, son of Prometheus survived by building a wooden chest for he and his wife Pyrrha.
- Native American Kwi-wi-sens Nenaw-bo-zhoo sought revenge on Neben Manito, the water god and killed him. Water then flooded the earth. He cried to heaven and god let down a great canoe with pairs of all kinds of beasts.



## 2. Have there been floods?



**Yes, continually around the world, of various intensities.**



## 2. Have there been floods? Some evidence

Fossil tree vertical in a rock layer.  
Sedimentary rock laid over 'millions' of years.  
Tree would rot, not fossilize.

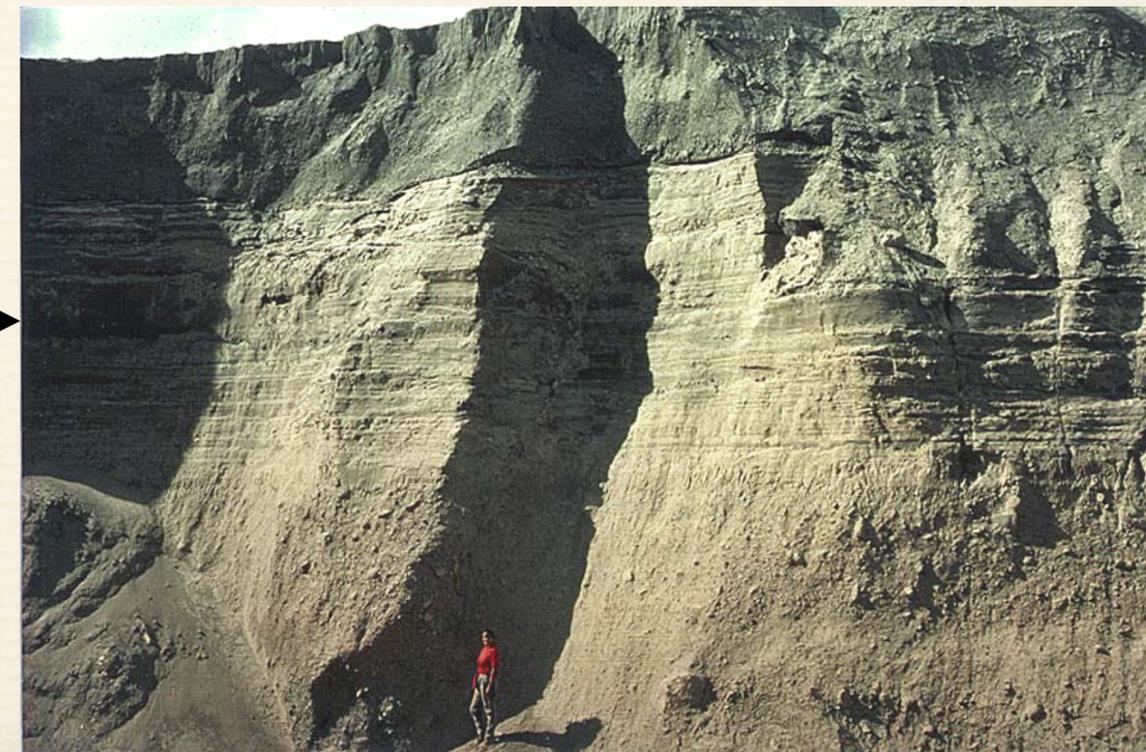
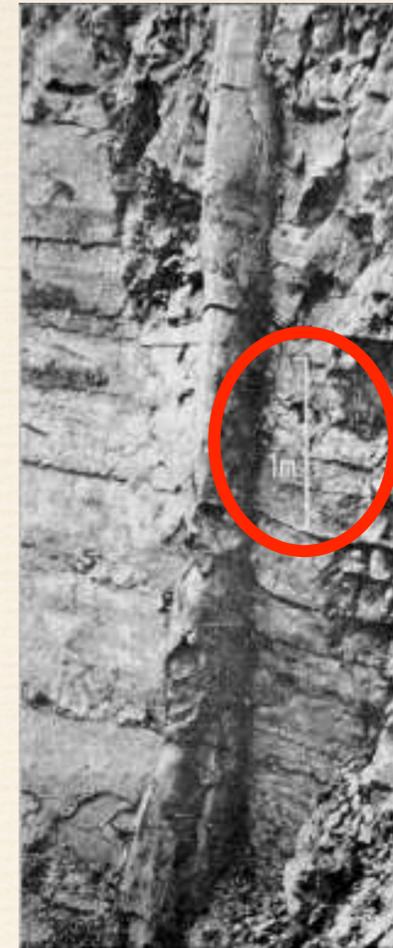
Black Sea level rise hundreds of feet.

Grand Canyon creation.

Coal seems 1000's feet thick.

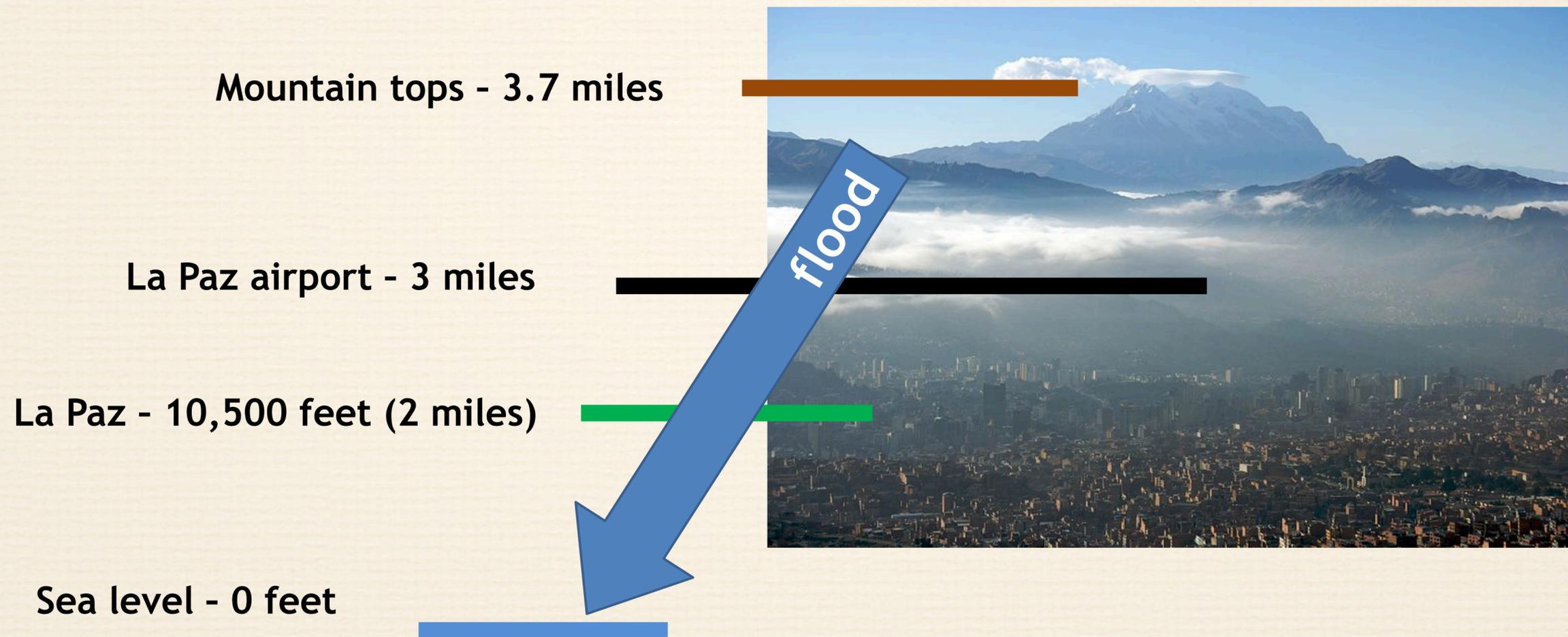
Mt St. Helen's.

Similar sedimentary deposits  
world wide.



## 2. Have there been floods?

La Paz, the capital city of Bolivia, nestles in the uneven bottom of a spectacular hole in the ground more than two miles above sea level. This plunging ravine, thousands of feet deep, was carved in some primeval age by a tremendous downrush of water that carried with it an abrasive tide of loose rocks and rubble.



## 2. Have there been floods?



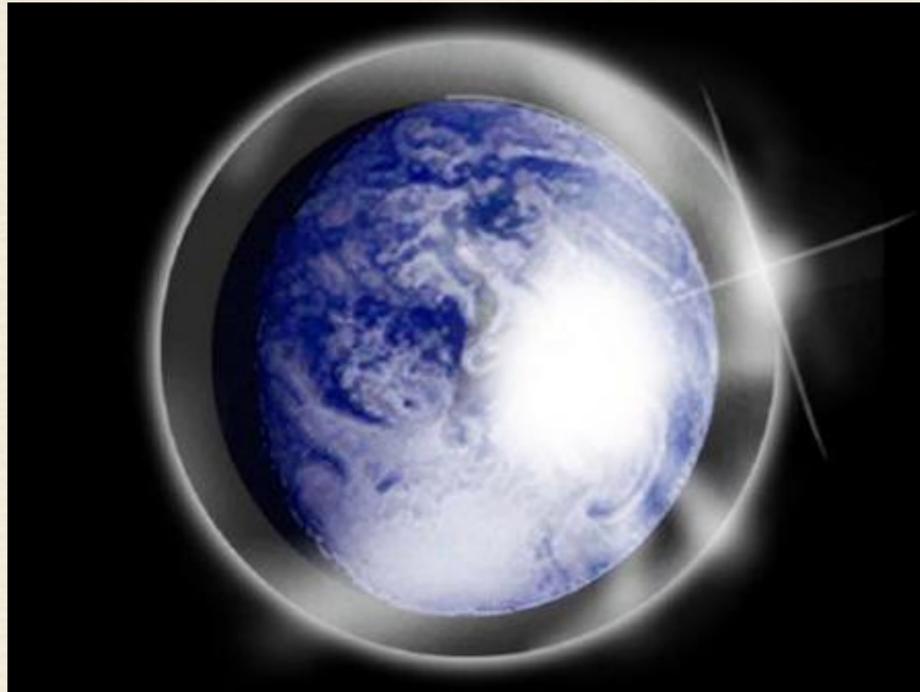
The elevation of the land surface of the Earth varies from the low point of **-418m** at the Dead Sea, to a 2005-estimated maximum altitude of **8,848m** at the top of Mount Everest. The **mean height of land above sea level is 840 m (2756 feet).**

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth>

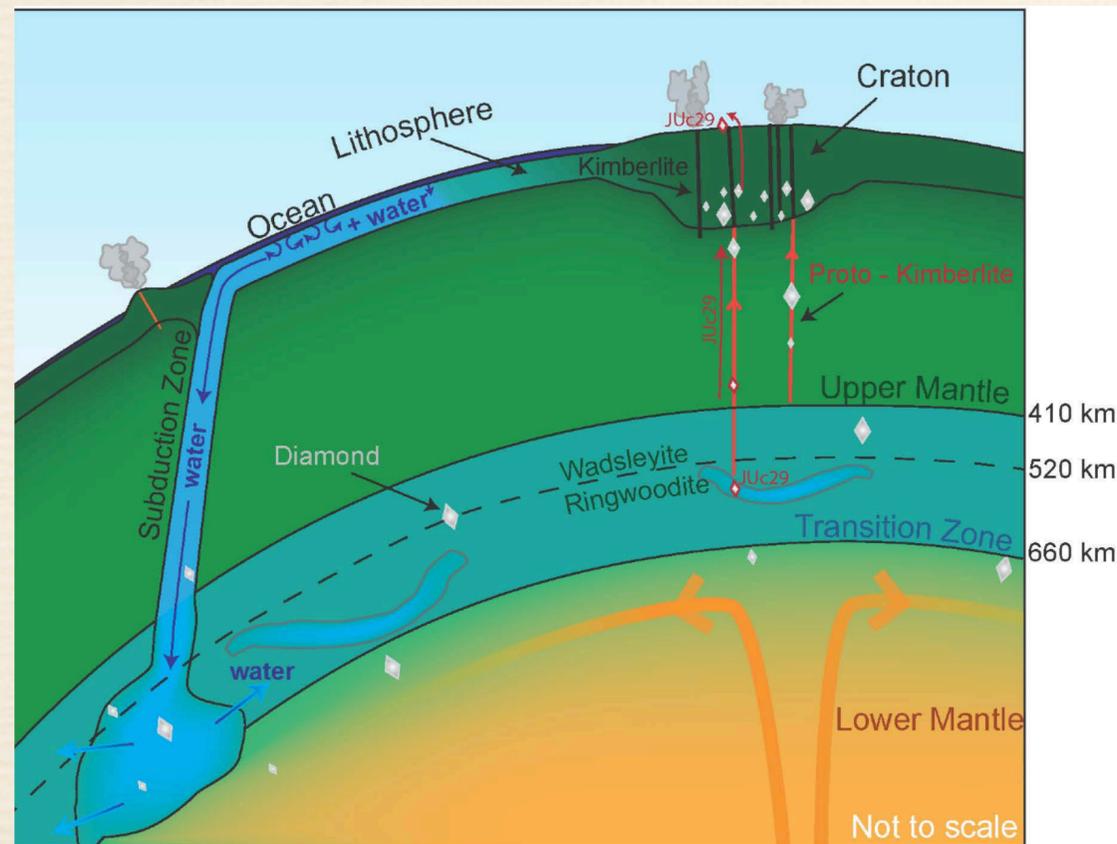
The **average elevation on Earth is -2070 m (2070 meters below sea level)** and the average height of the exposed surface is 841 m. [http://](http://www.globalchange.umich.edu/globalchange1/current/lectures/topography/topography.html)

[www.globalchange.umich.edu/globalchange1/current/lectures/topography/topography.html](http://www.globalchange.umich.edu/globalchange1/current/lectures/topography/topography.html)

### 3: Where did the water come from?



Then God said, “Let there be **an expanse in the midst of the waters**, and let it separate the waters from the waters.” God made the expanse, and separated the waters which were below the expanse from the waters which were above the expanse; and it was so. God called the expanse heaven. And there was evening and there was morning, a second day. Genesis 1:6-8



### Ringwoodite

Combined with evidence of its occurrence deep in the Earth's mantle, this suggests that there is from **one to three times the world ocean's equivalent of water in the mantle transition zone from 410 to 660 km deep**

**70% of earth surface still water.**

### 3: Where did the water come from?

Psalm 104:6-9: You covered it with the deep as with a garment; the waters stood above the mountains. At your rebuke they fled; at the sound of your thunder they took to flight. **The mountains rose, the valleys sank down** to the place that you appointed for them. You set a boundary that they may not pass, so that they might not again cover the earth.

Isaiah 40: 3-5 A voice cries: “In the wilderness prepare the way of the Lord; make straight in the desert a highway for our God. **Every valley shall be lifted up, and every mountain and hill be made low;** the uneven ground shall become level, and the rough places a plain. And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together, for the mouth of the Lord has spoken.”

11 places in the Bible where God talks about raising and lowering mountains and valleys.

#### 4: What impact on the earth would a global flood have?

Looks how flat the top edge is!



- Sediments settled to the bottom of a huge lake.
- Pretty flat as today's lake bottoms are.
- Suddenly a side wall of the lake broke letting water quickly rush out.
- Rushing formed most of the Grand Canyon, and others around the world.

#### 4: What impact on the earth would a global flood have?

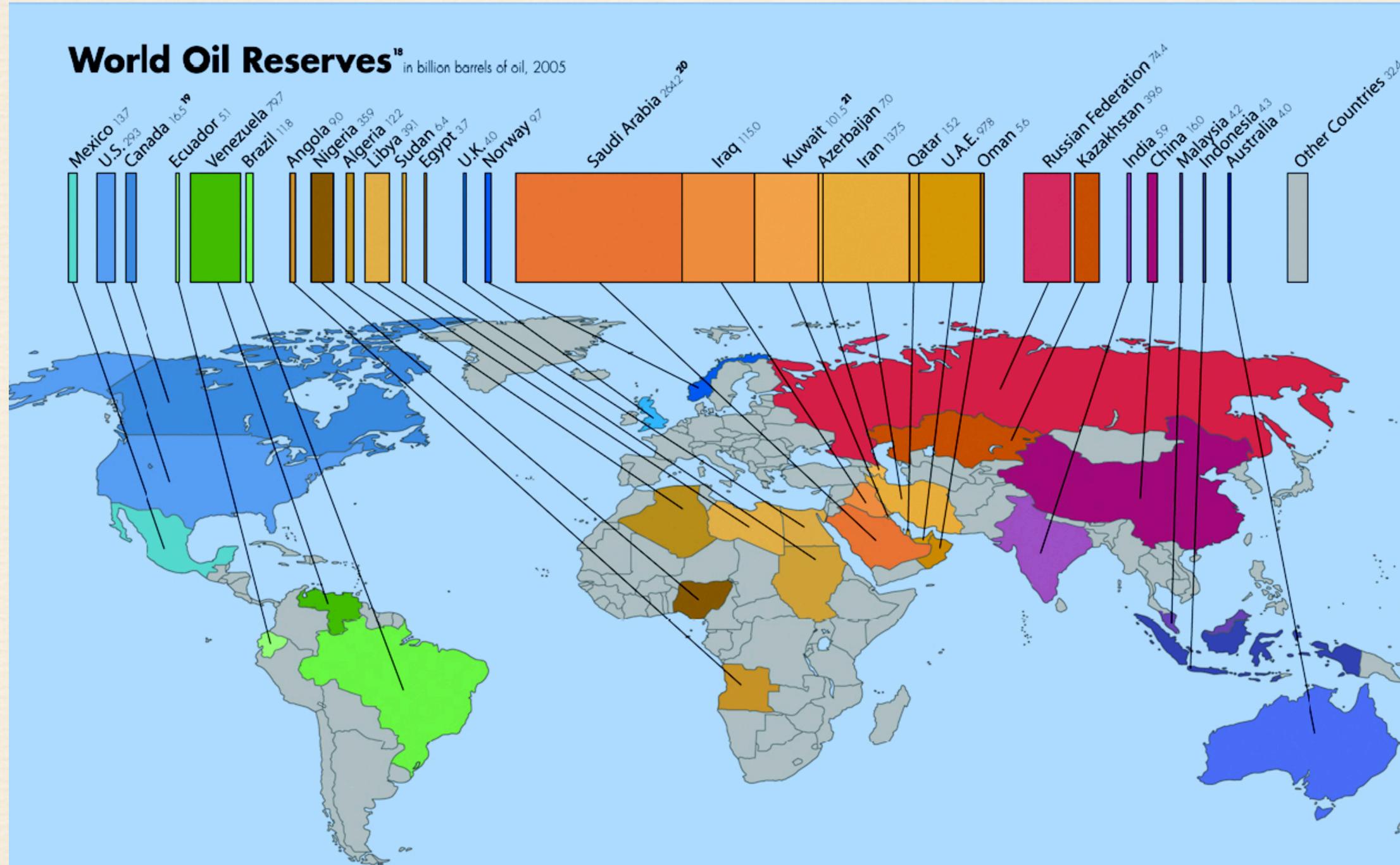


Coal is living things that have died and been compressed and heated.

10m of plants forms 1m of coal.

- Alabama coal mined 2100 ft underground.
- What buried and compress all that plant/animal matter?
- A very fast global flood alone could create enough death and pressure to form so much coal.
- Oil is another form of the same thing, also found deep underground.

## 4: What impact on the earth would a global flood have?



Oil is like liquid coal, also found deep underground.  
World wide rapid burial of a lot of animal, humans and plants.

## 5: What are the implications of a global flood?

- **Cannot properly understand evidence from this planet without factoring in the impact the global flood had on it.**
- Earth cracking open, releasing tremendous pressure and causing a lot of movement (friction) could affect earth's magnetic field, rotation speed and thus the length of a day, ...
- Removal of the canopy around the earth affected radiation we get from the sun, affects diseases, global temperature.
- Global flood caused the ice age (only 1 ice age, 500 years after the flood) due to changes in sun absorption (less of it) causing temperature drop.
- Huge, rapid death of an earth teeming with tropical plants and animals resulted in vast coal and oil deposits.
- Huge, rapid deaths and burial by sediments cause the fossils we find. Also explains why we find so many kinds of animals in the fossils all mixed together.

## **5: What are the implications of a global flood?**

- God told Noah the world was going to end in about 120 years by a global flood.
- Noah built ark. Very visible. Probably hired people to help.
- No one listened except wife, 3 sons and their wives.
- One day God closed the ark door (Genesis 7:16) and the same day it started to rain, for the first time in history.
- Too late, the door was closed. Everyone died except the 8.

### **Lesson for us:**

- One day God is going to destroy the world again, by fire (2 Peter 3:10).
- All nature declares to us that God is real (Romans 1:20).
- Christians around the world also declare it. Many die doing it.
- One day the fire will come and it will be too late for anyone who does not believe and follow the Lord.
- Now is the time be accept and believe that Jesus is our saviour (2 Corinthians 6:2-3).

# Topics

**Creation compared to Evolution**

**Young earth versus Old earth**



**You have seen the evidence and theories.  
What makes most sense?  
What do you believe?**

