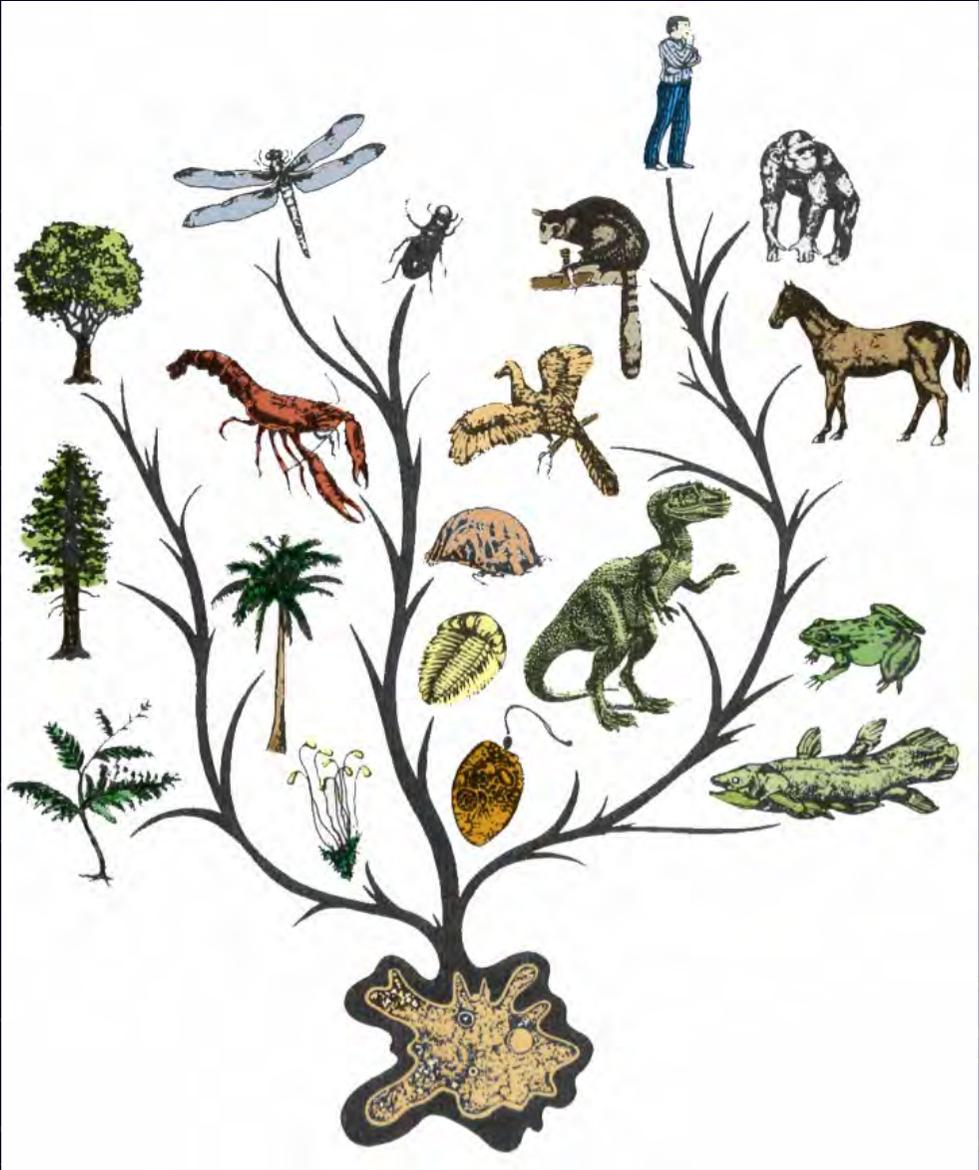


The YOUNG EARTH



**Dr. John Morris (PhD,
Geological Engineering, Univ.
of Oklahoma) of the Institute
for Creation Research, 2007**

Descent from a Common Ancestor



Time

"...Time is in fact the hero of the plot... given so much time, the 'impossible' becomes possible, and the possible probable, and the probable virtually certain. One has only to wait: time itself performs miracles."

George Wald. "The Origin of Life," in *The Physics and Chemistry of Life*, p. 12



Evolutionary Rug

Assumption of
Naturalism

Assumption of
Biblical History

data



Evolution,
Billions of Years

Creation,
Young Earth

"Day"

The Hebrew word,

Yom

refers very specifically to a

24-hour day.



Contradictions Between Genesis and Geologic Ages

Evolution

**MATTER EXISTED IN THE
BEGINNING**

LAND BEFORE THE OCEANS

MARINE ORGANISMS FIRST LIFE

INSECTS BEFORE FRUIT TREES

LAND ANIMALS BEFORE WHALES

DINOSAURS BEFORE BIRDS

Bible

**MATTER CREATED BY GOD IN THE
BEGINNING**

OCEANS BEFORE THE LAND

LAND PLANTS FIRST LIFE

FRUIT TREES BEFORE INSECTS

WHALES BEFORE LAND ANIMALS

BIRDS BEFORE DINOSAURS

Overlapping Days?

Some say that the days were not only long periods of time but overlapped.

This seems to solve the problem of contradictions in order. In other words some parts of Day Five came before some parts of Day Three.

But does this make sense?

Twisting Scripture

The overlapping day concept attempts to make creation truly compatible with the evolutionary order of appearance.

This implies that we twist Scripture to make it say something it certainly does not say.

UNIFORMITY

"All things continue"

"Most importantly, I want to remind you that in the last days scoffers will come, mocking the truth and following their own desires.

⁴They will say, 'What happened to the promise that Jesus is coming again? From before the times of our ancestors, everything has remained the same since the world was first created.'"

2 Peter 3:3-4 NLT

The World that *Perished*

"They deliberately forget that God made the heavens by the word of his command, and he brought the earth out from the water and surrounded it with water. ⁶Then he used the water to destroy the ancient world with a mighty flood. ⁷And by the same word, the present heavens and earth have been stored up for fire. They are being kept for the day of judgment, when ungodly people will be destroyed."

2 Peter 3:5-6 NLT

Where Is the *Evidence* for Great Ages?

In the **rocks** and **fossils**

Sedimentary rocks

laid down by moving water

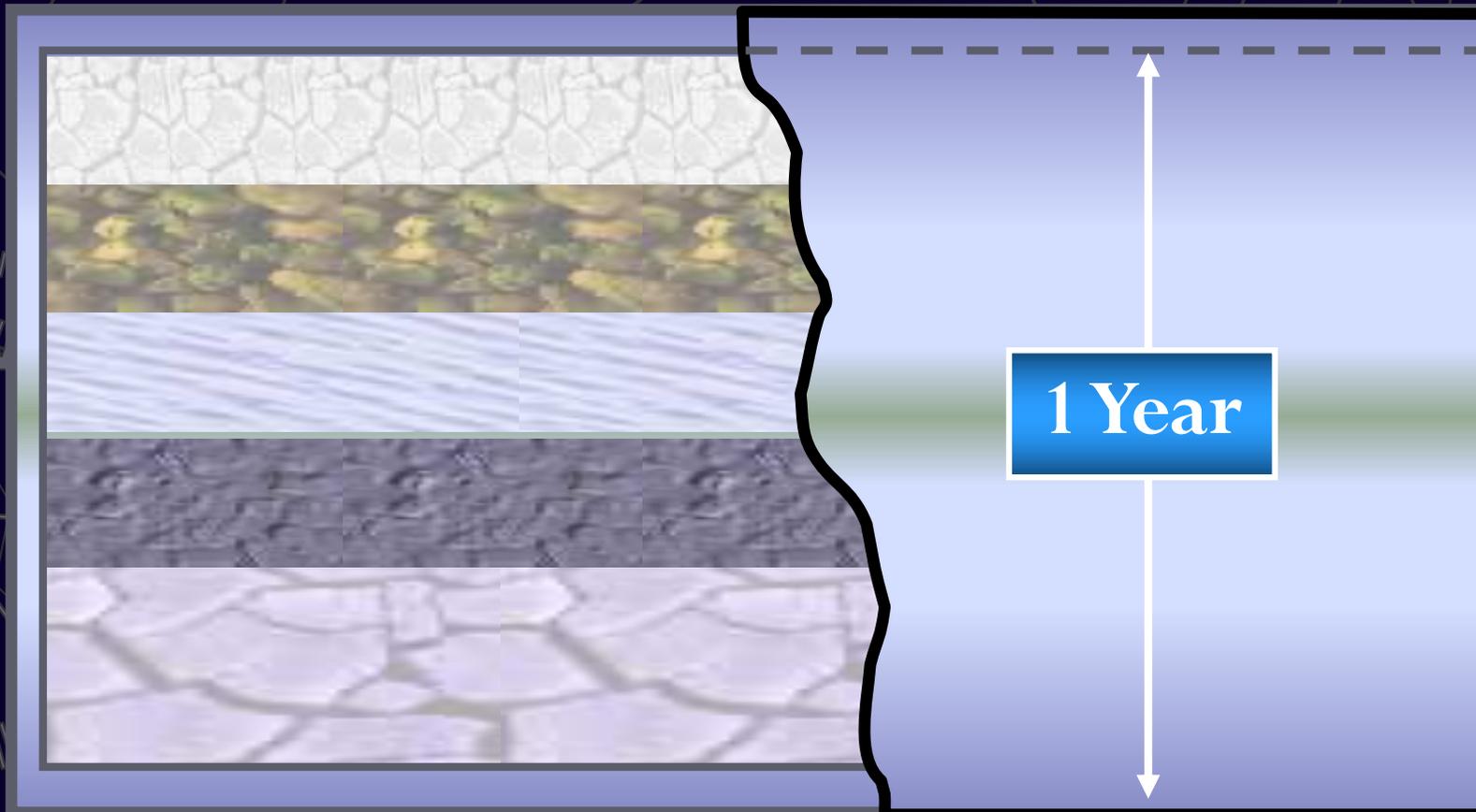
Fossils

mostly marine

Is there another interpretation?

Perhaps **Major** Flooding

**If the Flood made the rocks and fossils,
there were no "geologic ages"**

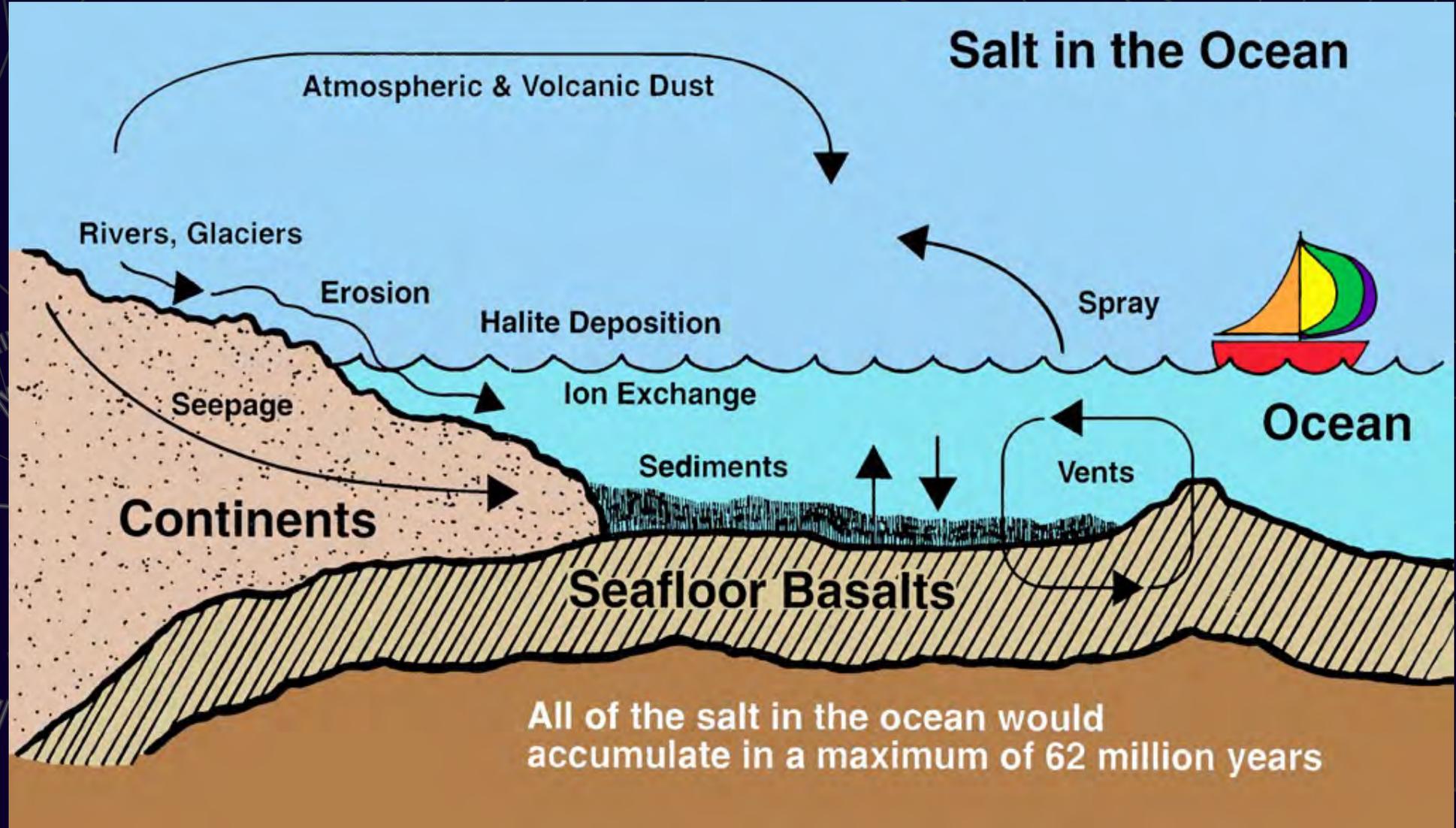


The Principle of UNIFORMITY

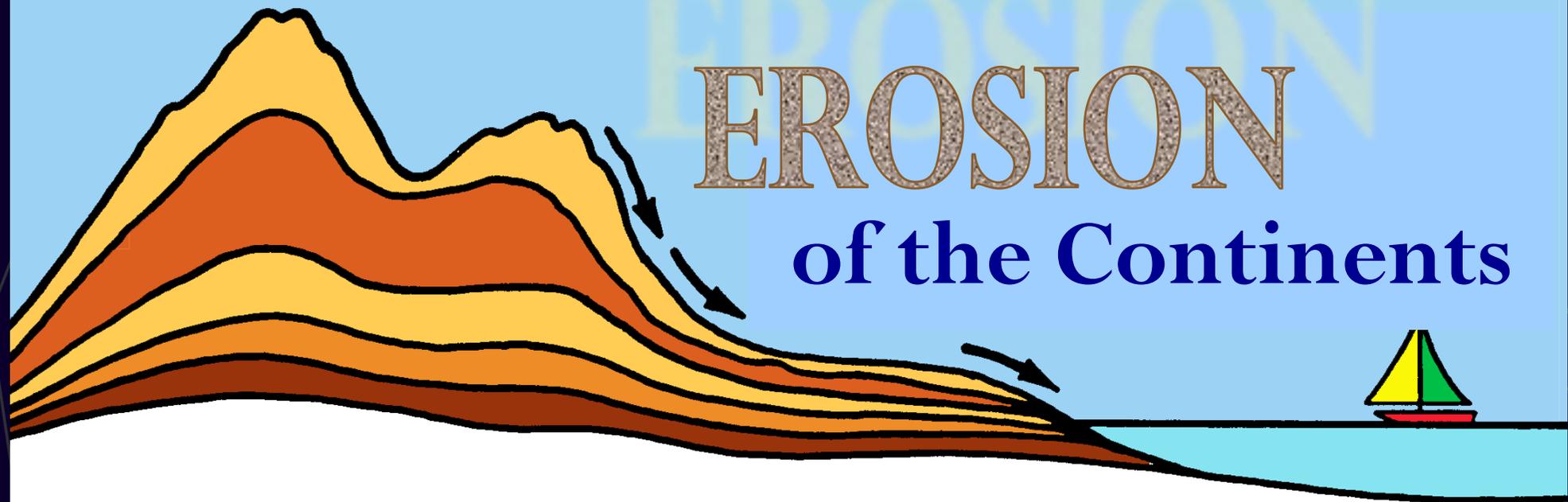
- Extrapolating present processes and process rates into the far distant past
- Accounting for the origins of all things by present process
- Applying uniformity leads to inconsistent results
- World-wide "clocks" show that major events have occurred in the past

SALT

Evidence for a Young Earth



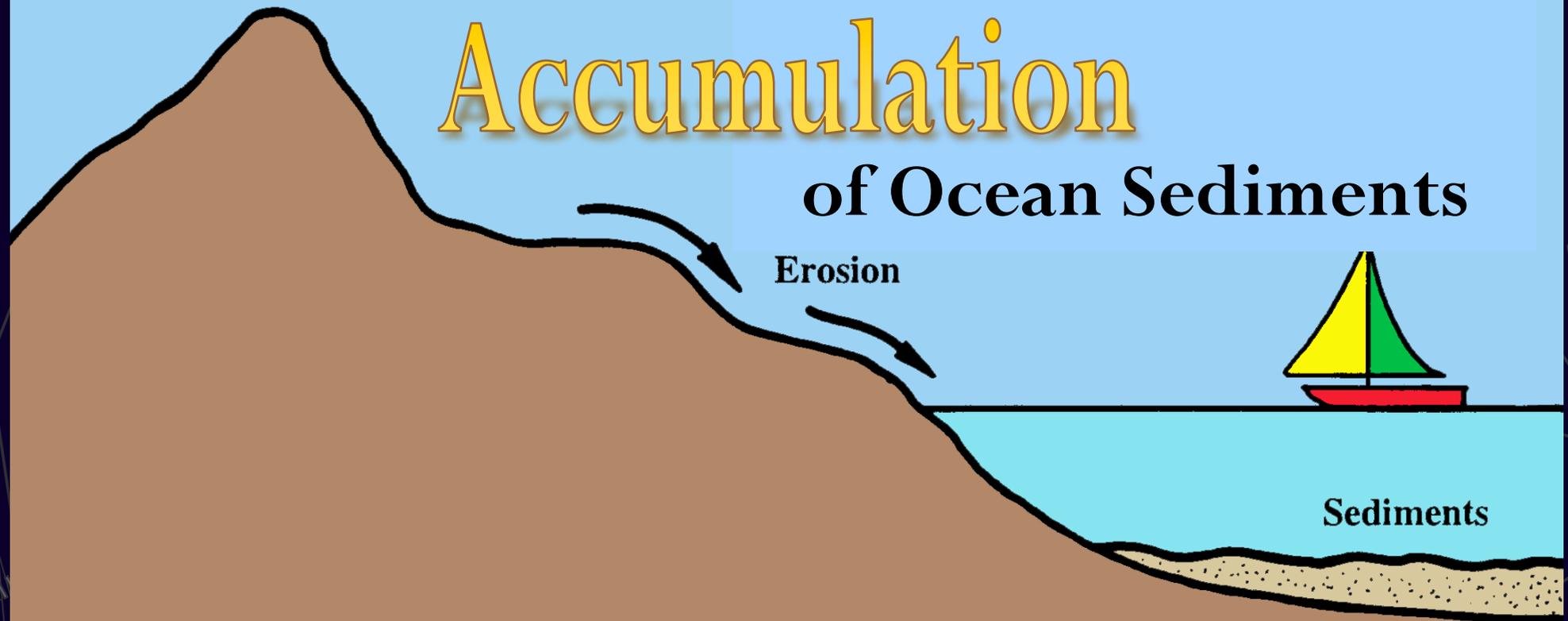
All of the salt in the ocean would accumulate in a maximum of 62 million years



**At present rates, the continents would
all be eroded in no more than**

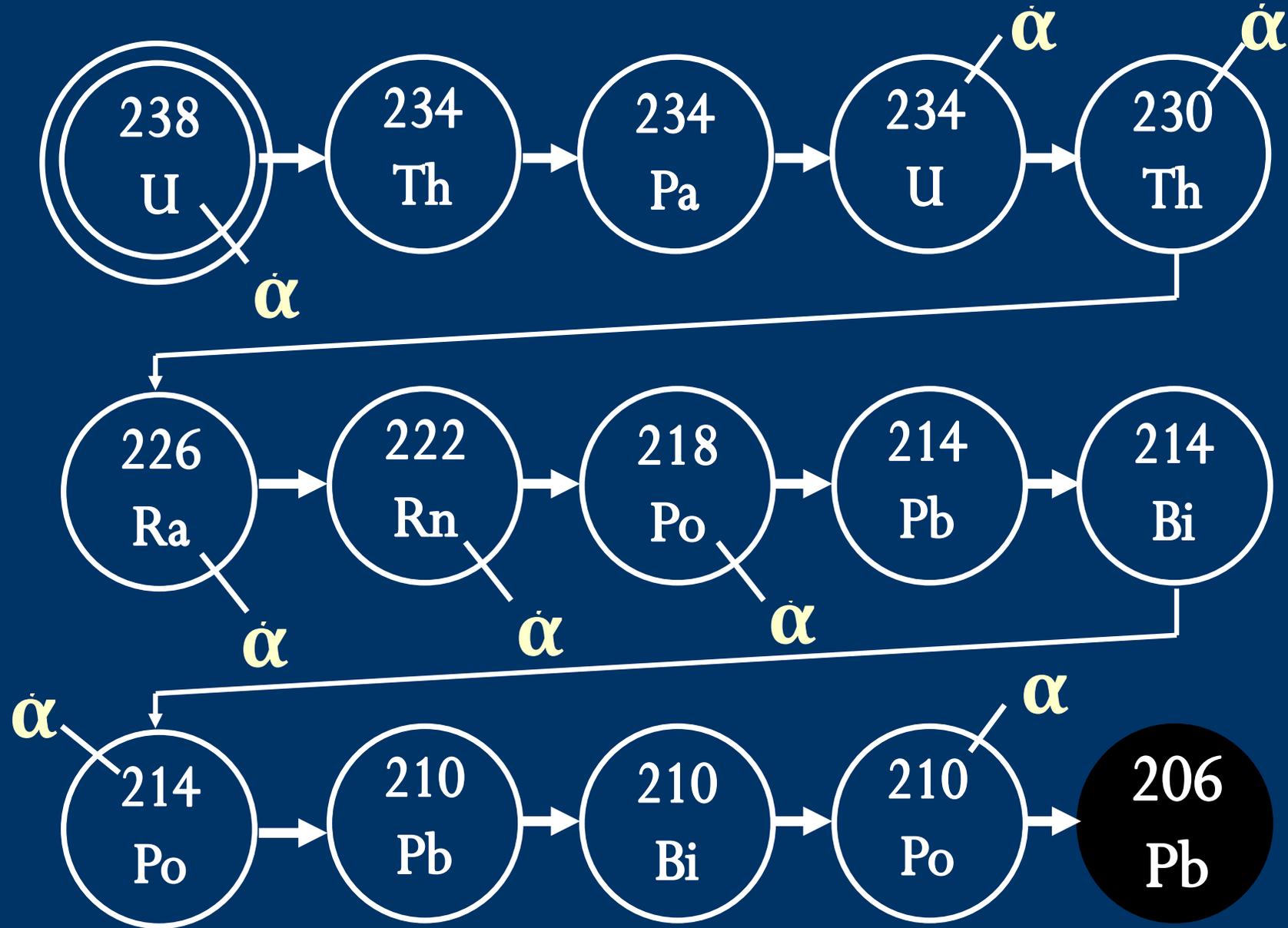
14 million years.

Accumulation of Ocean Sediments



At present rates, all the sediment in the ocean would accumulate in no more than

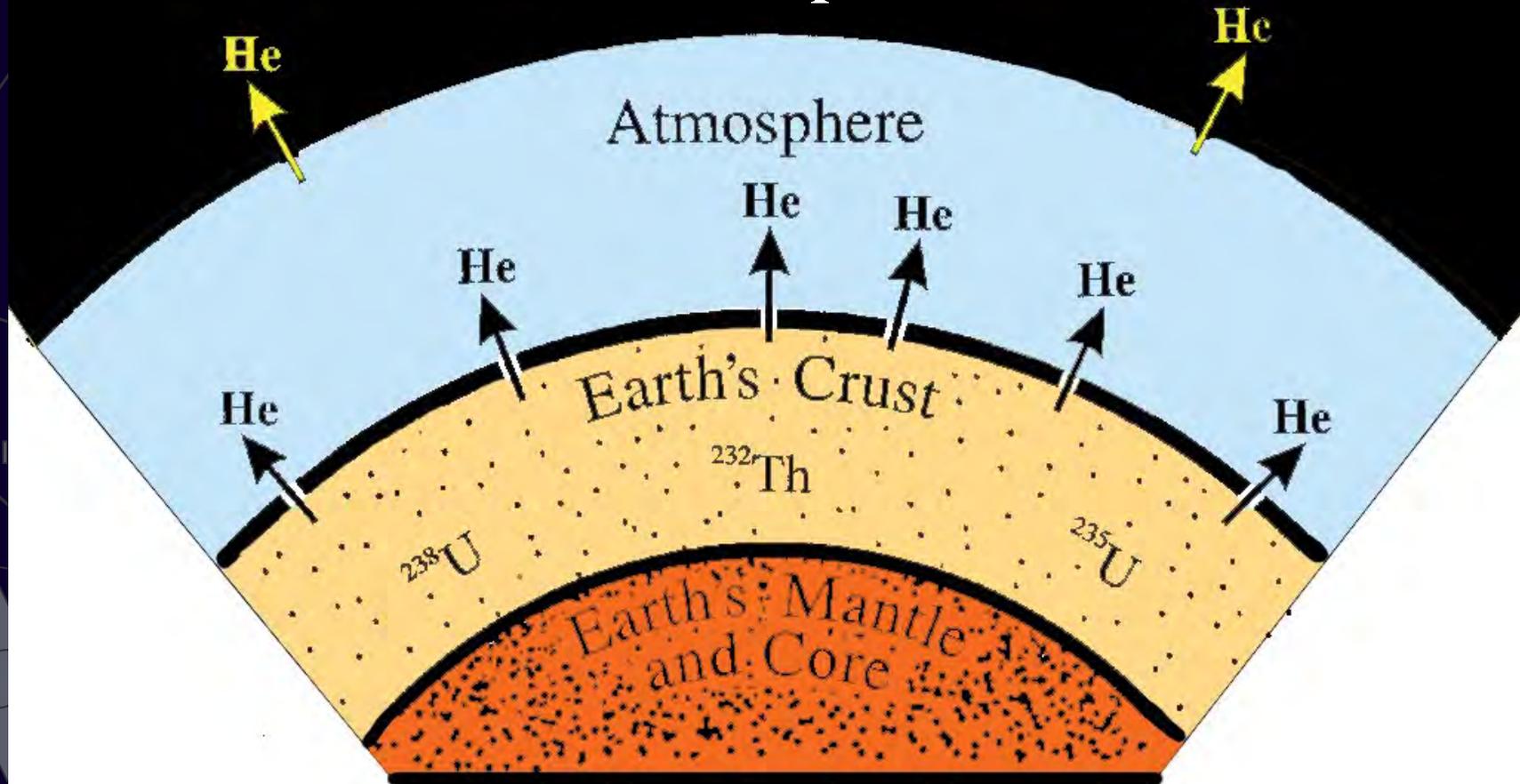
14 million years.



U^{238} Decay Series

The Age of the **ATMOSPHERE**

Outer Space



All of the helium now in the atmosphere would accumulate in a maximum of 2 million years!

Predictions of Flood Model

- Catastrophic deposition
- Regional stratigraphy
- Sediments deform before hardening
- Rapid canyon erosion
- Dating results not consistent

Predictions of Flood Model

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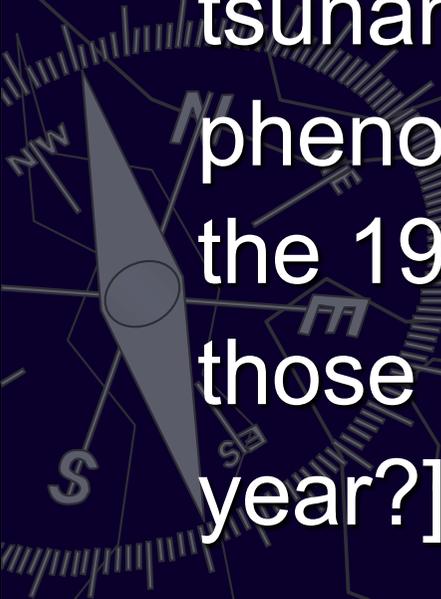
"The hurricane, the flood or tsunami may do more in an hour or a day than the ordinary processes of nature have achieved in a thousand years.

In other words, the history of any one part of the earth, like the life of a soldier, consists of long periods of boredom and short periods of terror."

Tsunami



According to a National Geographic Explorer program aired in May 1998, Dr. Walter Dudley of the U. of Hawaii said the tsunami is the "most catastrophic of all phenomena." He stated that a tsunami in the 1940s was recorded at 56' high, but those of "pre-historic times" [the Flood year?] would be upward of 1000' high!



Scientific American, July 1998, p. 45

Turbidites

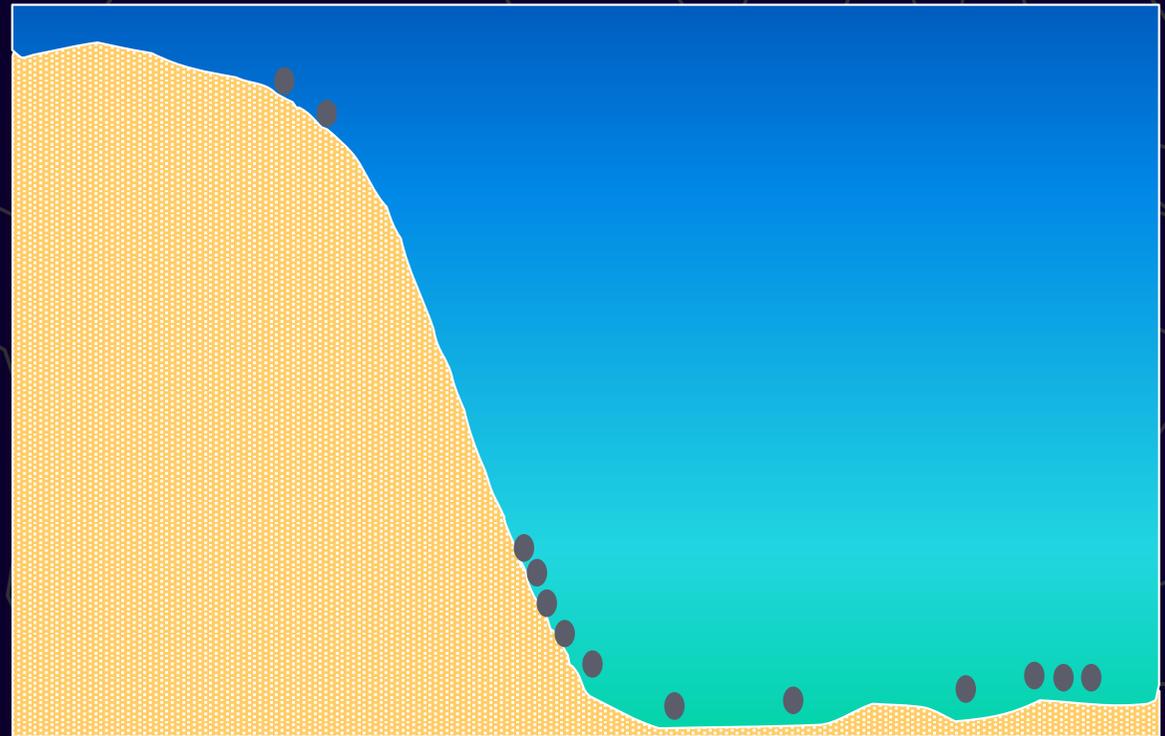
One Modern Example

Current speed:
60 miles/hour

Distance:
430 miles

Thickness:
2-3 feet

Area:
40,000 square miles



Turbidites

1/3 to 1/2 of all sedimentary rock now found on the continents interpreted as turbidites.

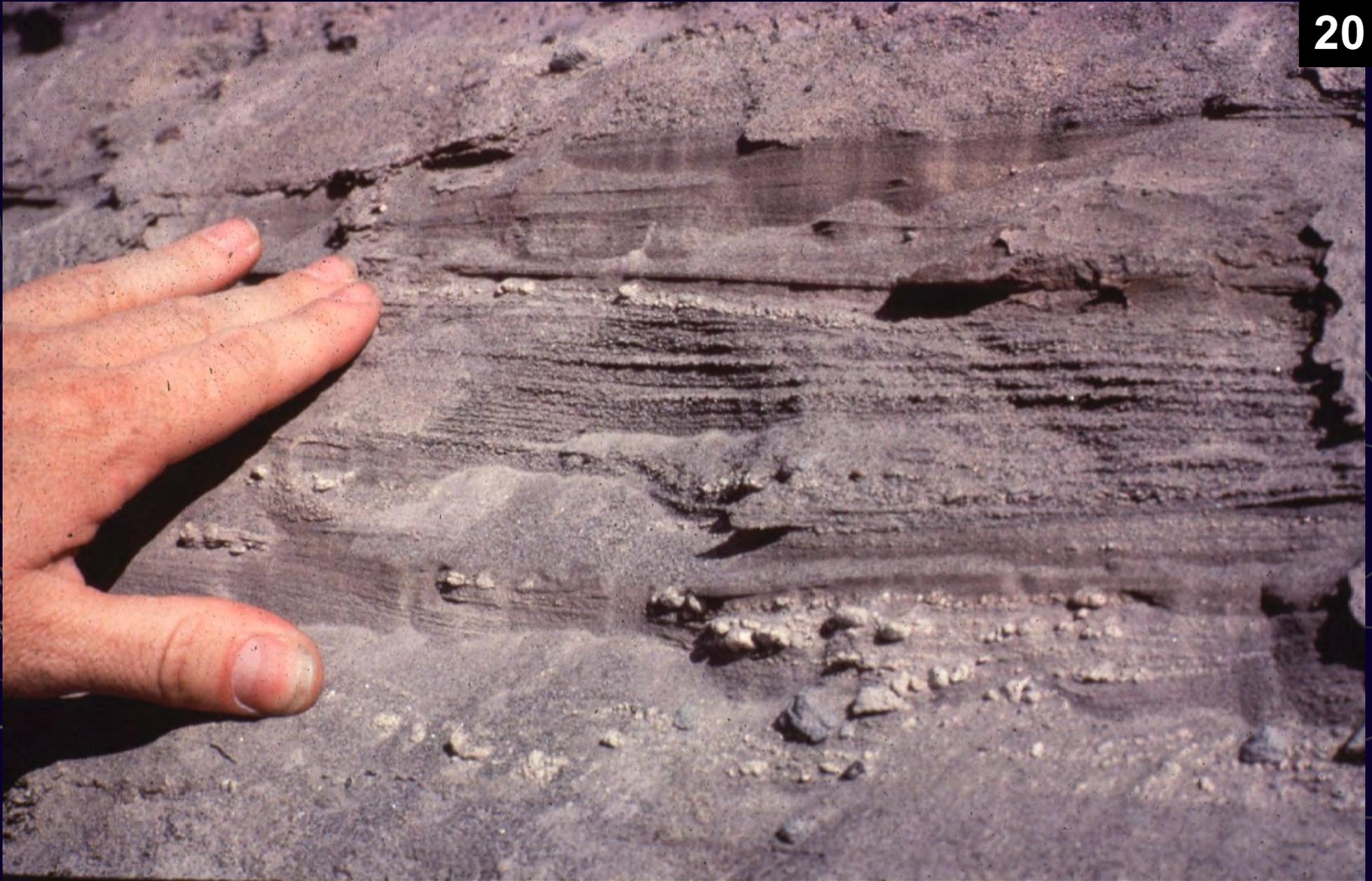
Turbidity flows happen today.
One turbidite proves nothing.

The Flood's prediction of a world full of turbidites has been verified.

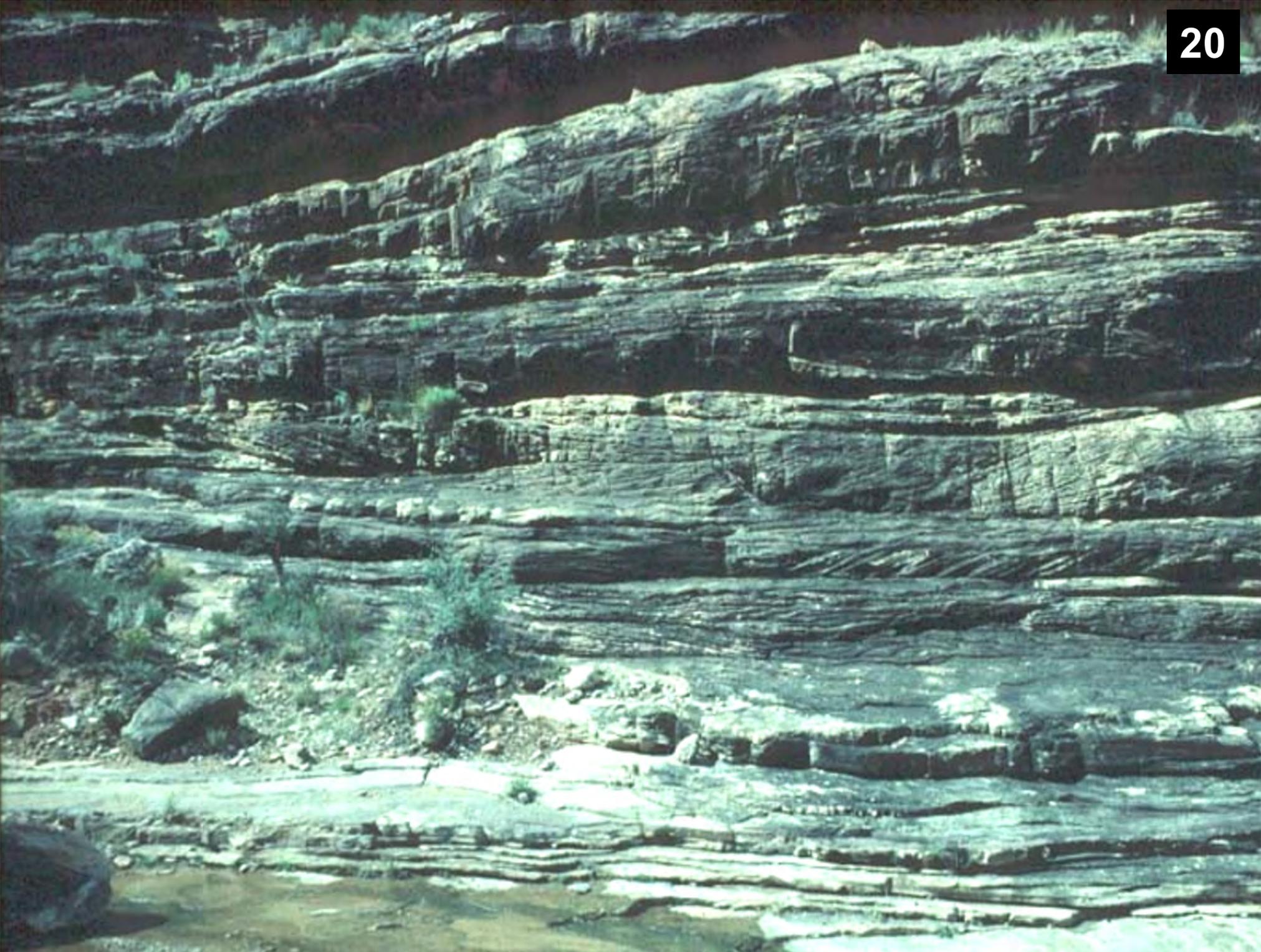




Finely bedded and horizontally layered central deposit at Mount St. Helens



Uniformity or Catastrophe?



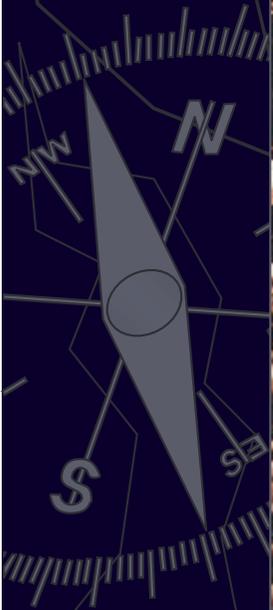


The Main Issue:



Fossils

When did
the fossils
die?



The Bible says:



"The wages of
sin is **death!**

The key is
Noah's Flood

The GREAT FLOOD of Noah's Day

Such a catastrophic,
year-long,
world-wide,
mountain-covering,
deluge
would have reshaped
the earth's entire surface.

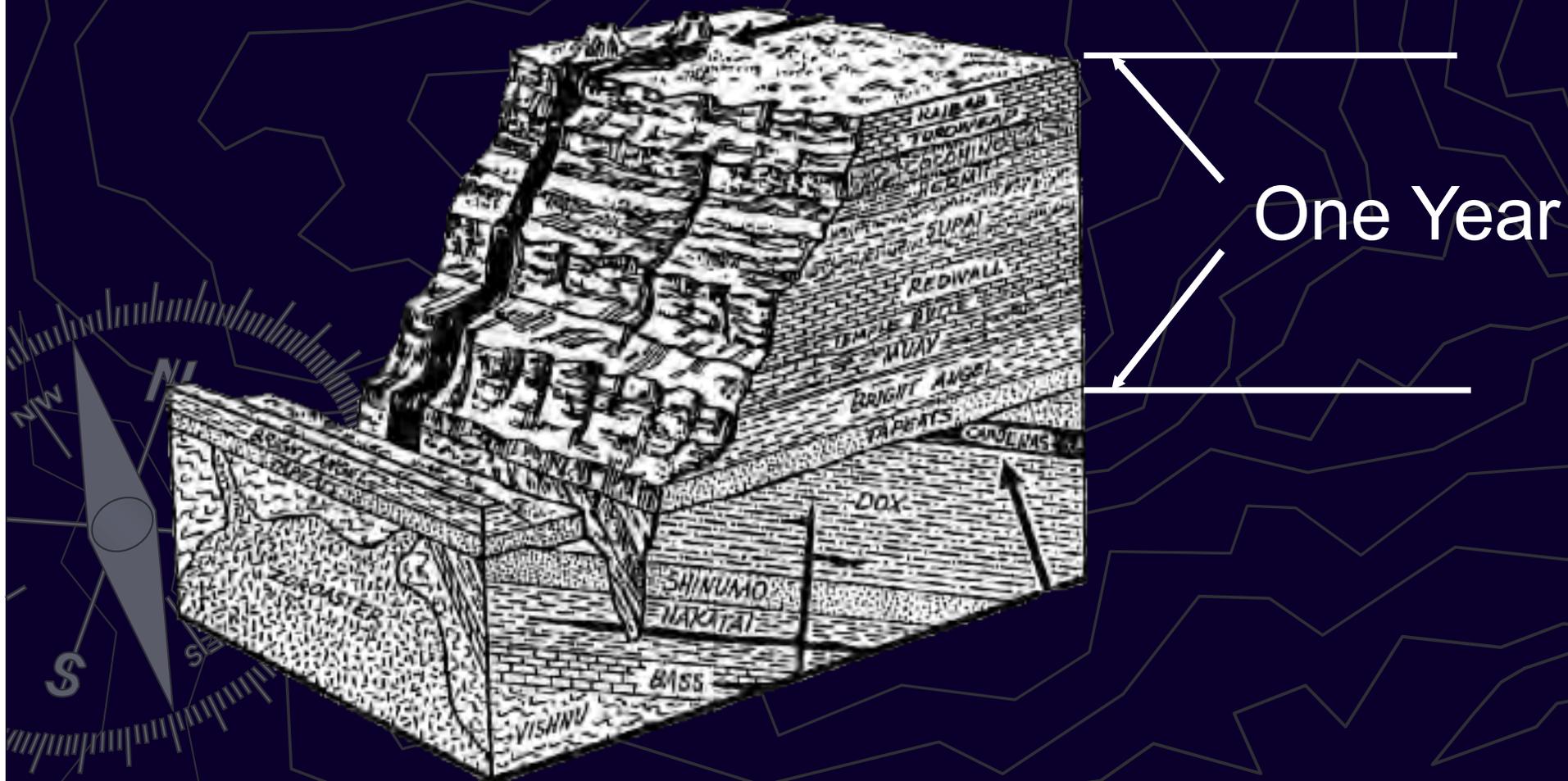


The GREAT FLOOD of Noah's Day

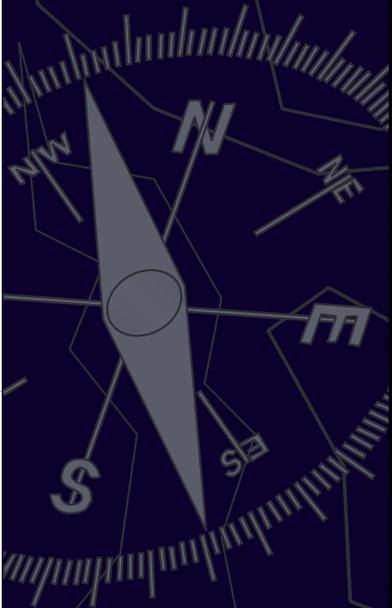
**Its results include
vast deposits of
sediments,
containing extensive
remains of plant and
animal life.**



If the Flood made the rocks and fossils,
there were no geologic ages.



Fossils show rapid, catastrophic deposition!





Fossil Fish





stalagmites



stalactites



Petrified Wood

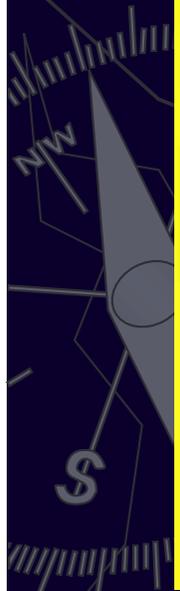




Marine Invertebrates
the most common fossils

GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE

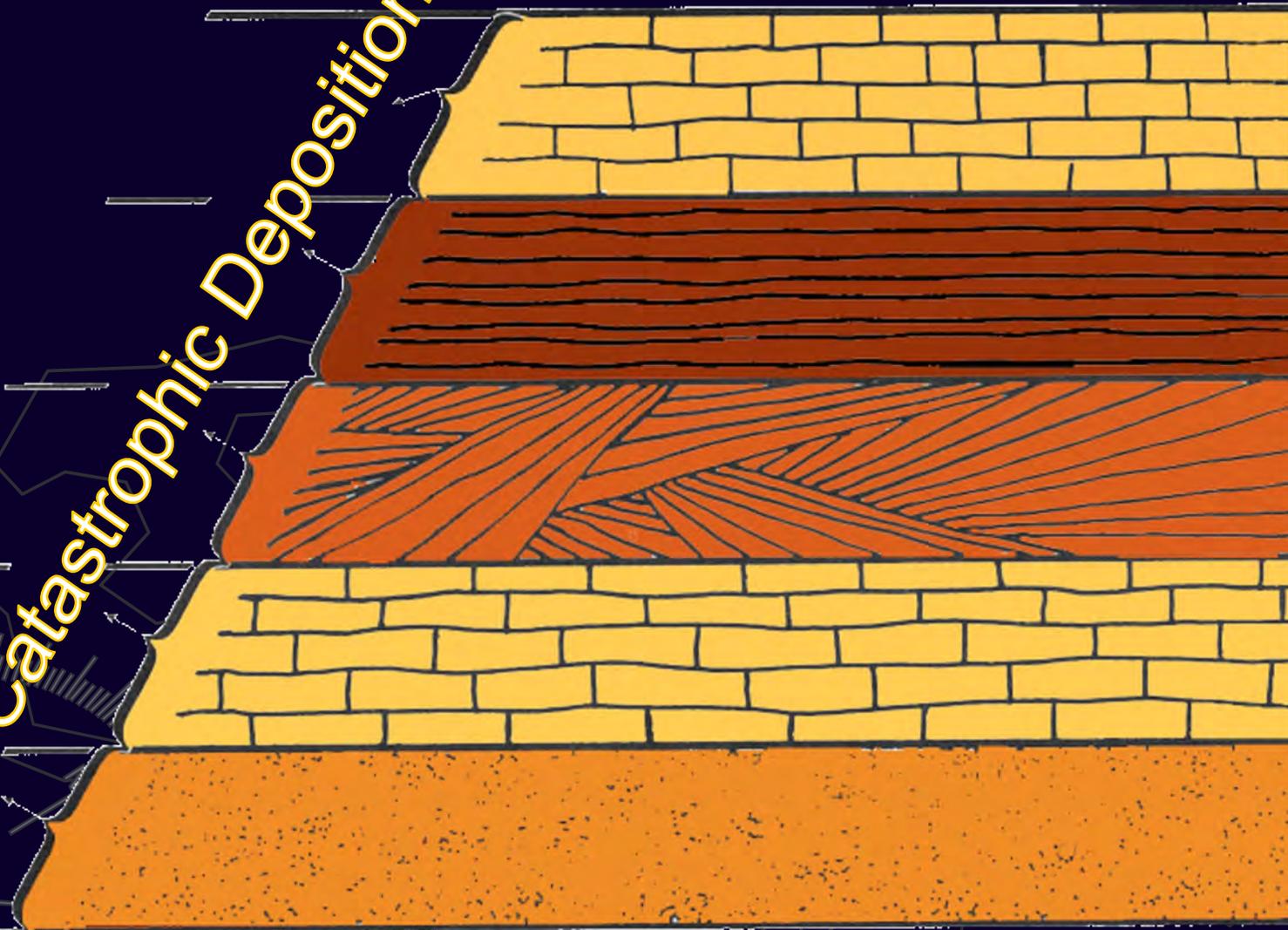
ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	SUCCESION OF LIFE	INDEX FOSSILS
CENOZOIC recent life	QUATERNARY 0-1 Million Years Rise of Man	Recent Pleistocene		 Pecten Neritina
	TERTIARY 82 Million Years Rise of Mammals	Pliocene Miocene Oligocene Eocene Paleocene		 Calymenaeus Venerocardia
MESOZOIC middle life	CRETACEOUS 72 Million Years Modern seed bearing plants. Dinosaurs		 Scaphites Inoceramus	
	JURASSIC 46 Million Years First birds		 Nerinea Perisphinctes	
	TRIASSIC 49 Million Years Cycads, first dinosaurs		 Trochites Monotis	
PALEOZOIC ancient life	PERMIAN 50 Million Years First reptiles		 Leptodus Parafusulina	
	Carboniferous PENNSYLVANIAN 30 Million Years First insects		 Lophostrophia Dictyonelostus	
	MISSISSIPPIAN 35 Million Years Many crinoids		 Cactocrinus Prolecanites	
	DEVONIAN 60 Million Years First seed plants, cartilage fish		 Plectambonites Microspira	
	SILURIAN 20 Million Years Earliest land animals		 Crinoid stem Helicotoma	
	ORDOVICIAN 75 Million Years Early bony fish		 Bathynotus (Trilobites) Tetragnostus	
	CAMBRIAN 100 Million Years Invertebrate animals. Brachiopods, Trilobites		 Paradoxides (Trilobites) Billingsella	
	PRECAMBRIAN Very few fossils present (bacteria-algae-plant?)			



The REAL Fossil Record

- 95% of all fossils are marine invertebrates, primarily shellfish.
- 95% of remaining 5% are plants.
- 95% of rest are fish.
- Most of the rest are insects.
- Much less than 1% are land vertebrates.
- These usually consist of less than one bone.

Rapid Catastrophic Deposition



← Times passes

← Times passes

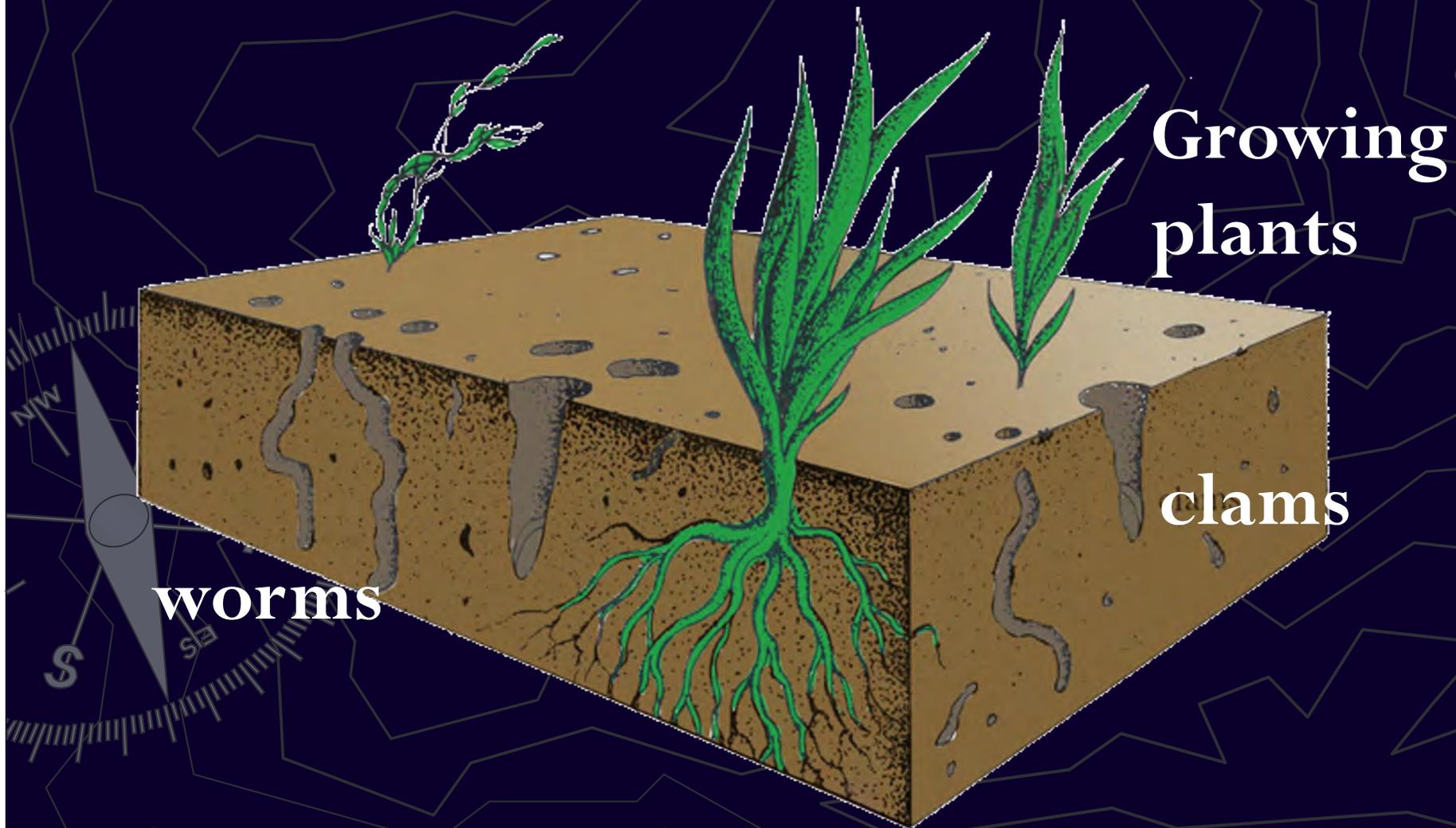
← Times passes

← Times passes

To a neo-catastrophist, the rocks show evidence of rapid catastrophic processes, requiring little time for deposition. Time passes between the layers where there is no evidence.

Living Ocean Bottom Ecology

20











DinoTracks



Dinosaur *trail*





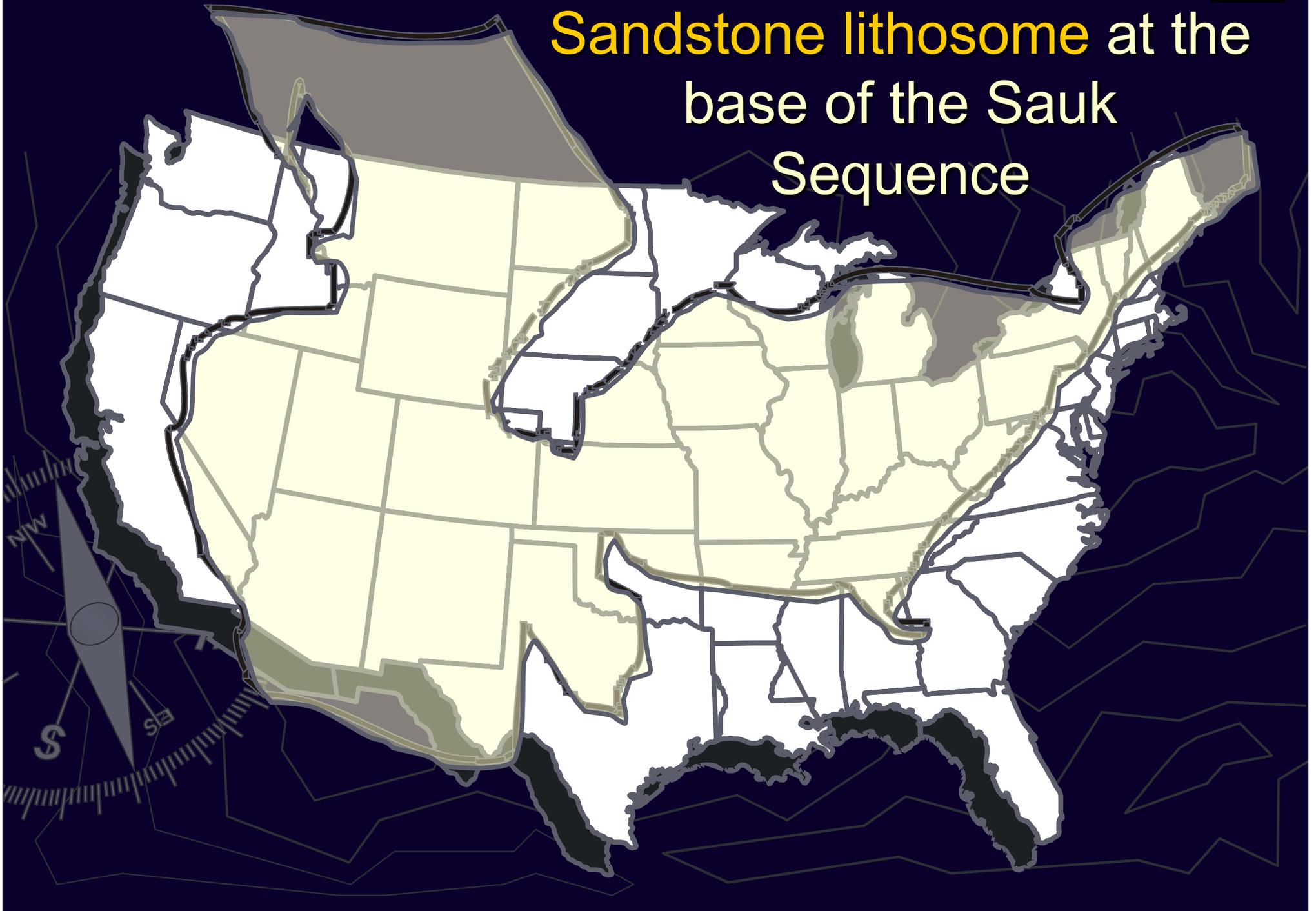
Hermit Shale & Coconino Sandstone

Predictions of Flood Model

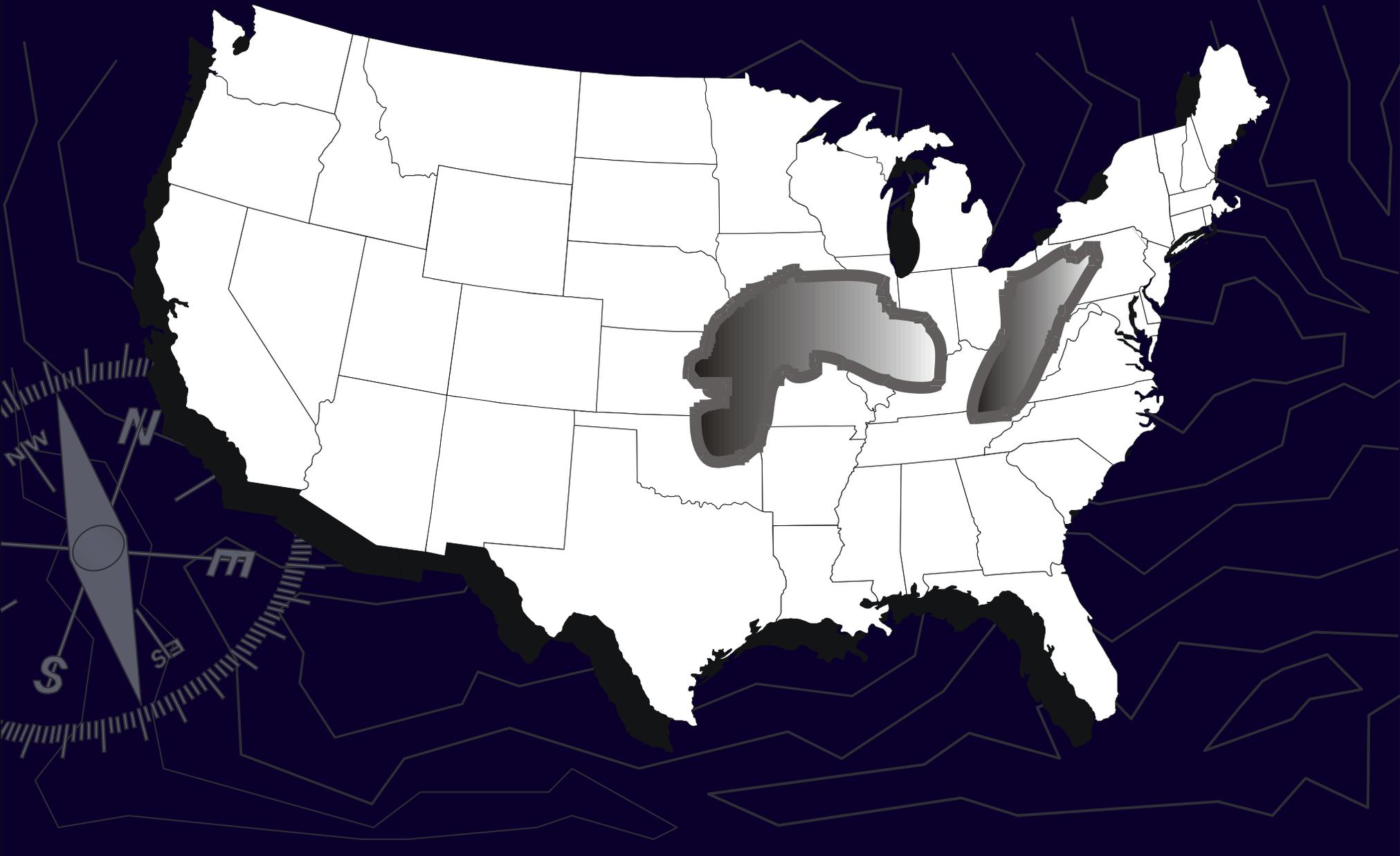
- Catastrophic deposition
- Regional stratigraphy
- Sediments deform before hardening
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- Dating results not consistent



Sandstone lithosome at the base of the Sauk Sequence

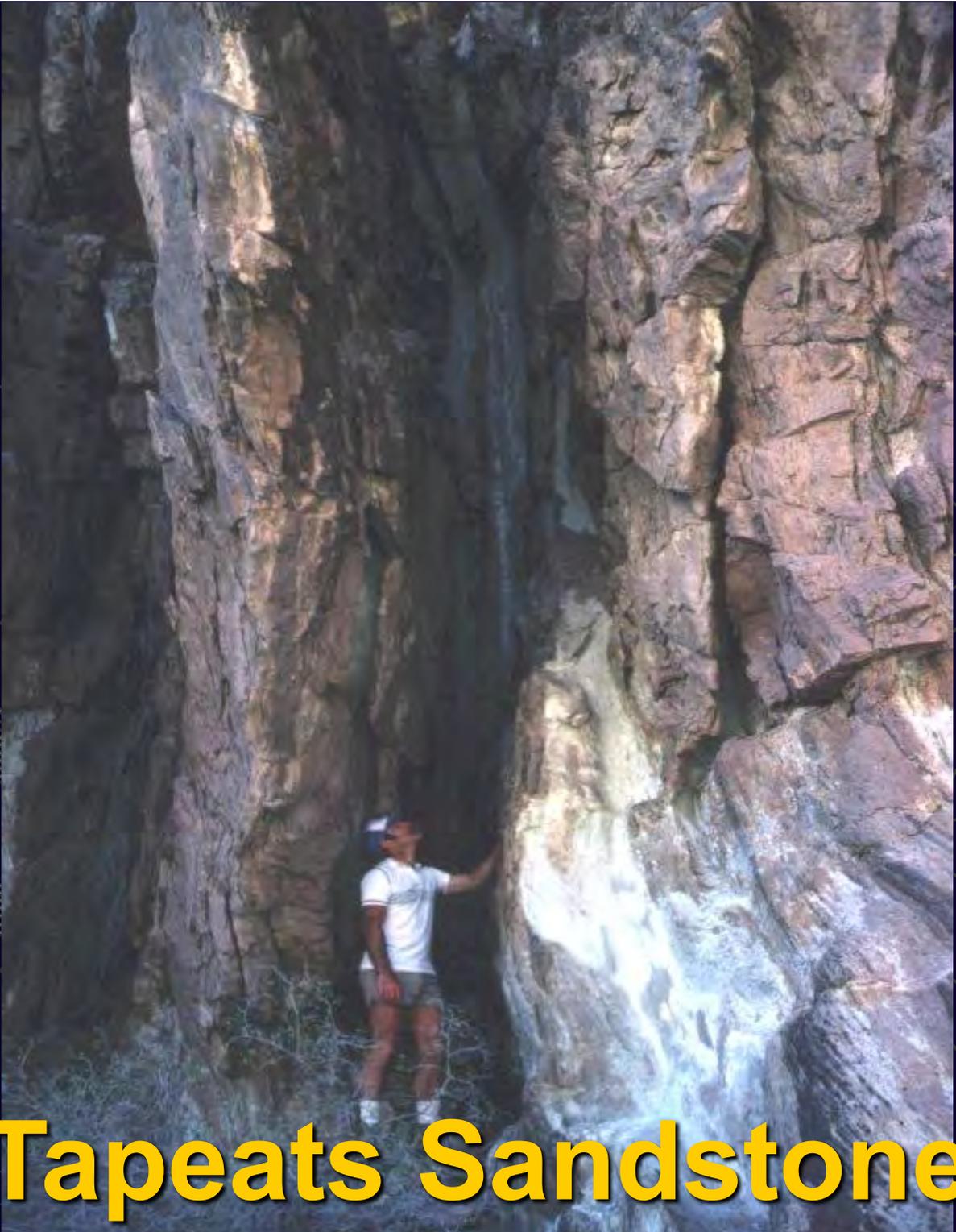


One Large Coal Seam



Predictions of Flood Model

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Tapeats Sandstone

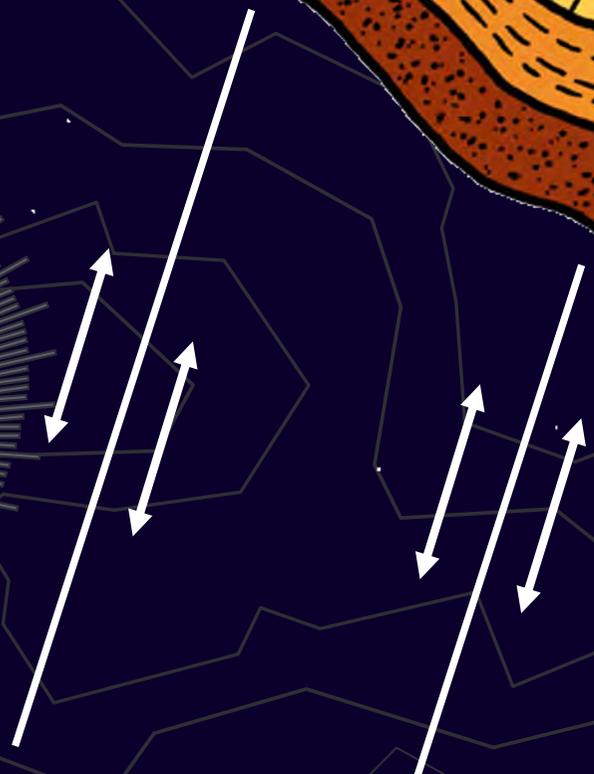
Cross section of GRAND CANYON geology showing monocline and Kaibab Upwarp

Kaibab Upwarp

Kaibab Limestone 250 my
Muav Limestone
Bright Angel Shale
Tapeats Sandstone 550 my

Kaibab
Muav
Bright Angel
Tapeats

Vishnu Schist

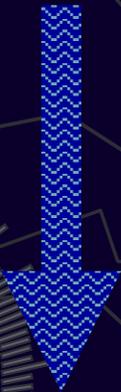


Old-Earth Scenario

Young-Earth Scenario

Deformation
Long After
Deposition

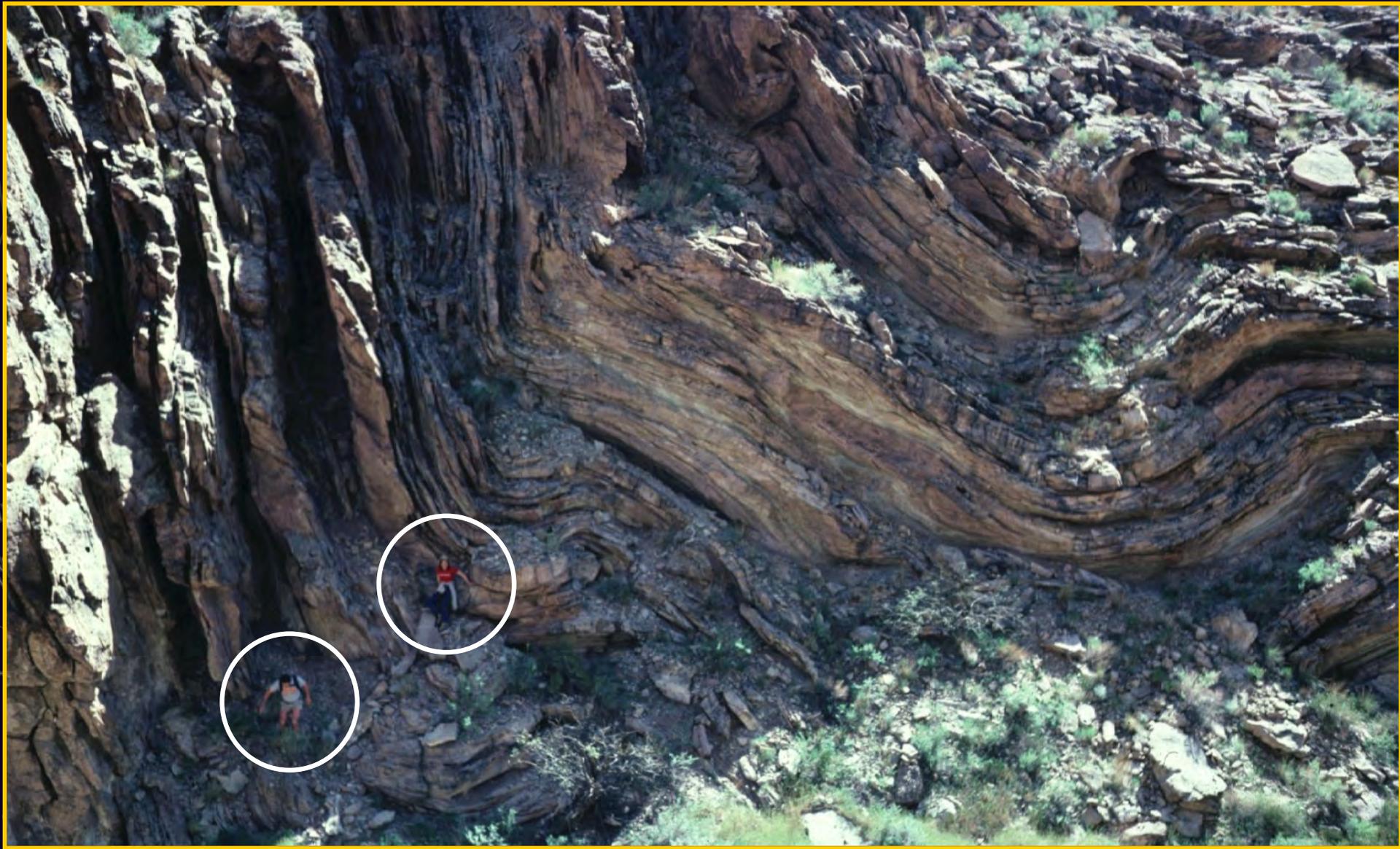
Deformation
Soon After
Deposition

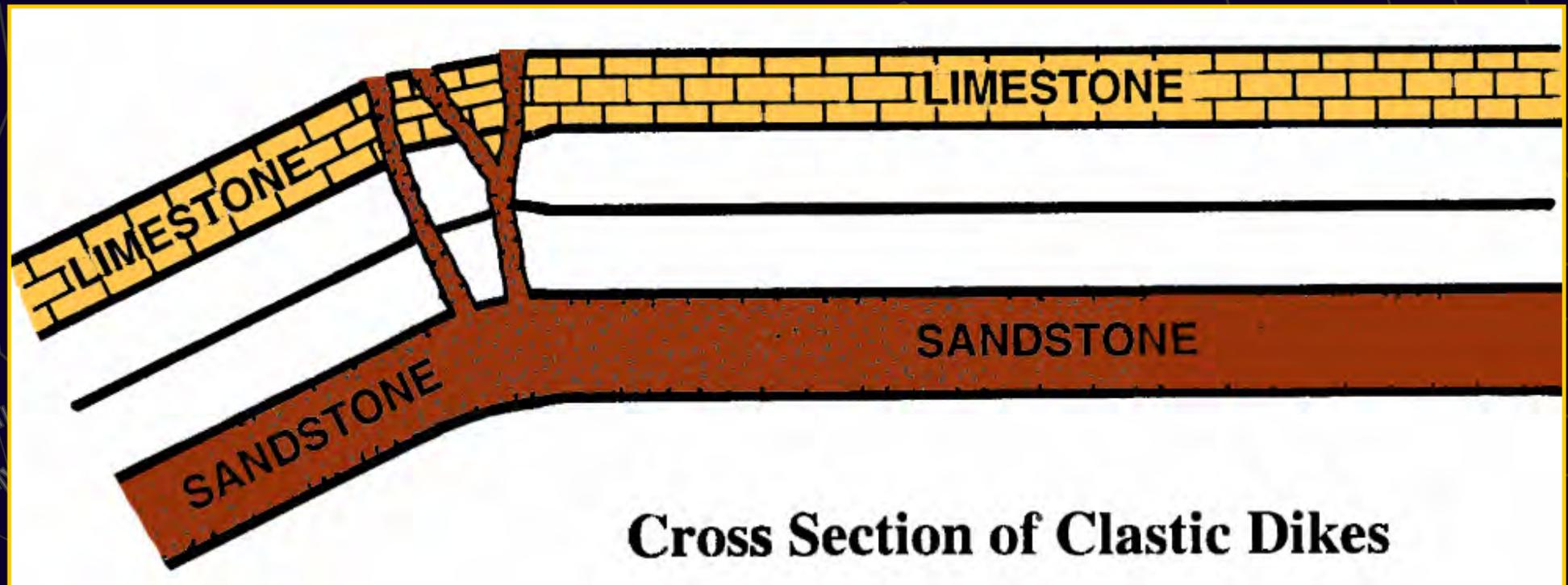


Sediments
Brittle
When
Deformed

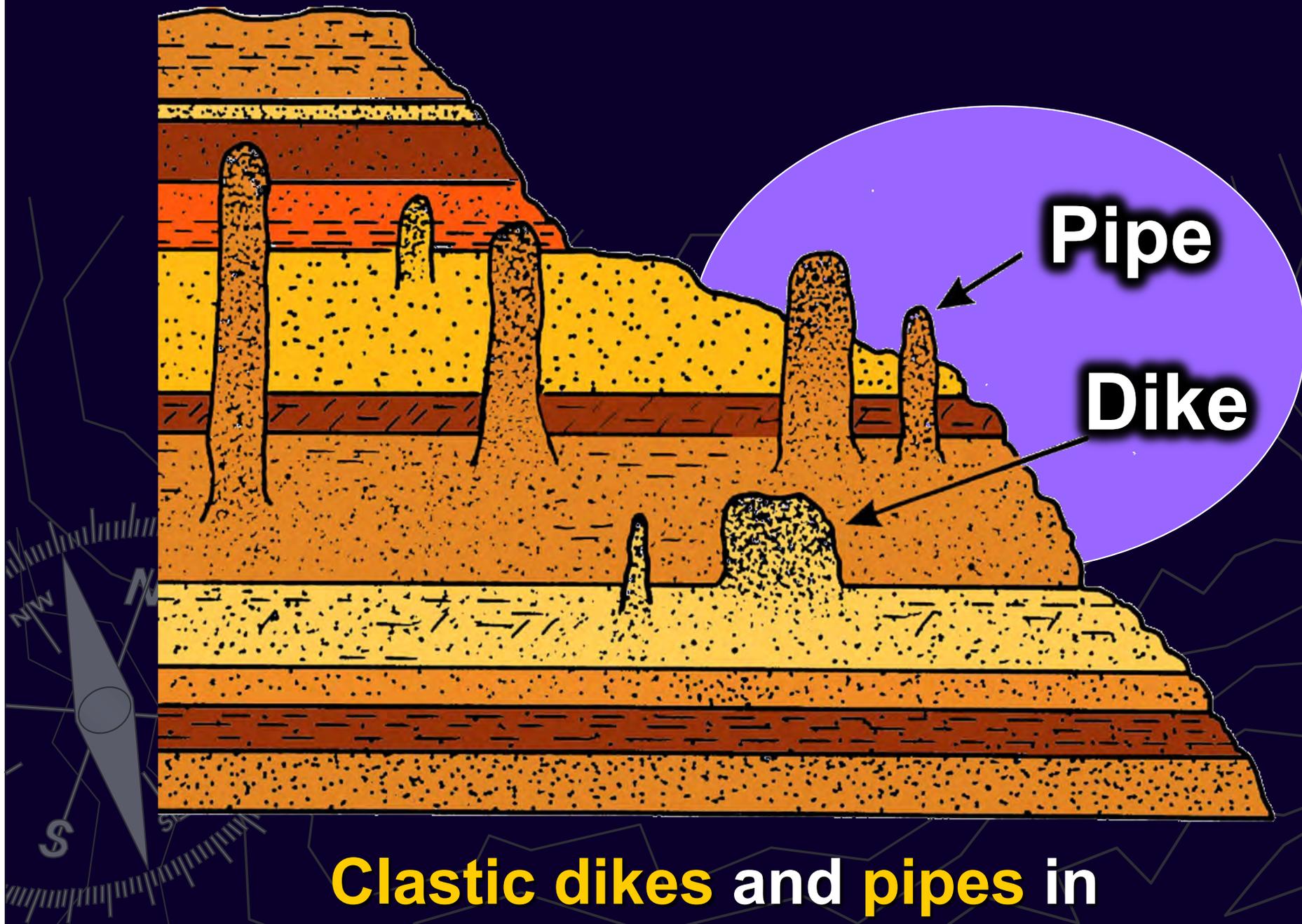
Sediments
Soft
When
Deformed







Clastic Dikes in Rockwall County, Texas

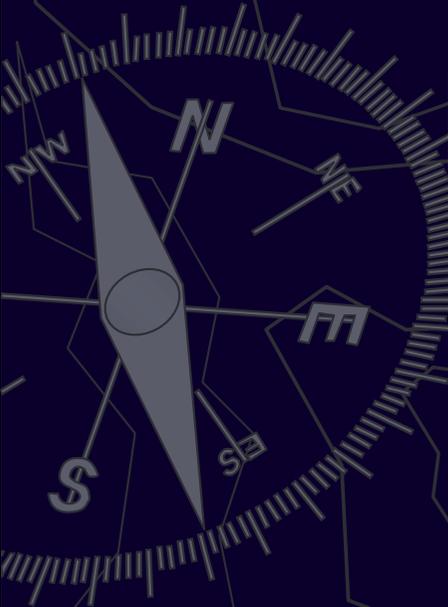


**Clastic dikes and pipes in
Kodachrome Basin State Park**

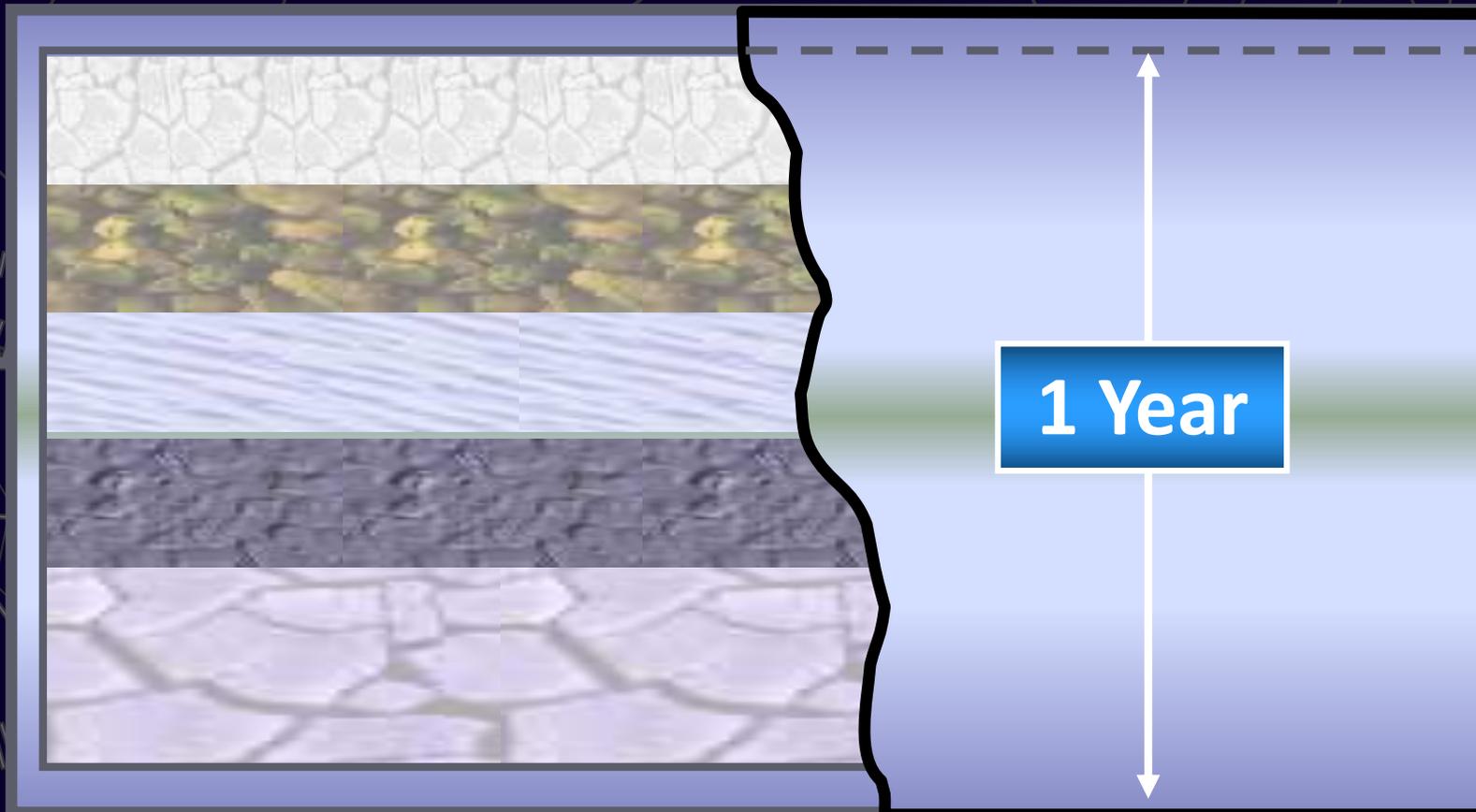
Predictions of Flood Model

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Carved by Time or Carved by Catastrophe?



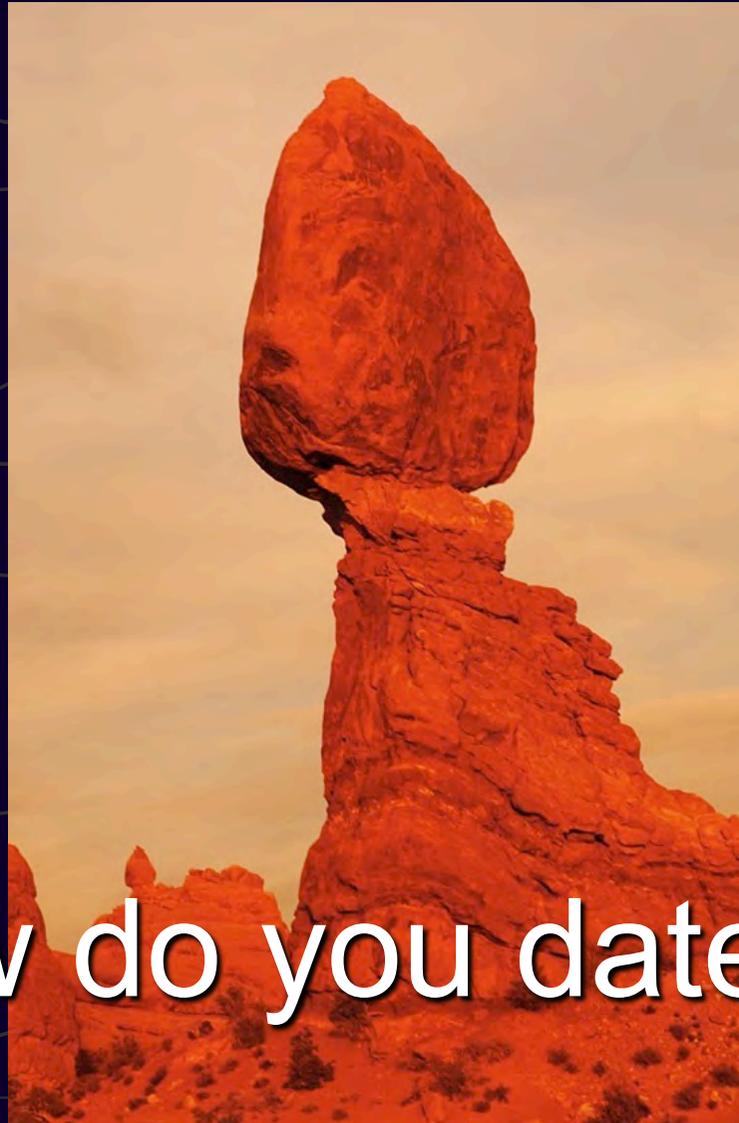
If the **FLOOD** made the rocks
and fossils, there were no
"geologic ages"



Predictions of Flood Model

- Catastrophic deposition
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Radioisotope Dating



Just how do you date a rock?

The Parable of the Potato Basket

or

Uniformitarians and Their

3 Assumptions



Assumption #1

Constant rate
of decay



Assumption #2

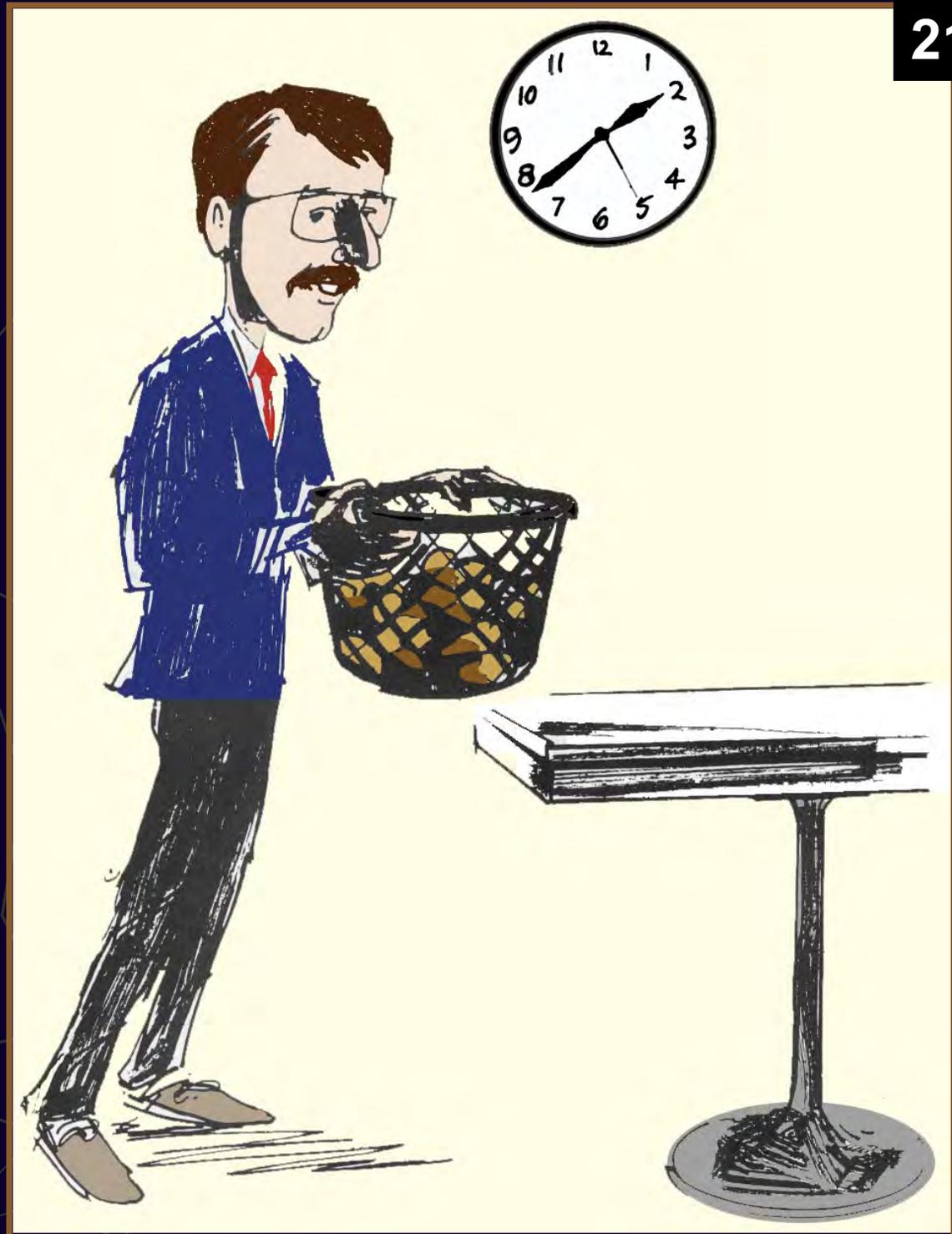
Closed
system



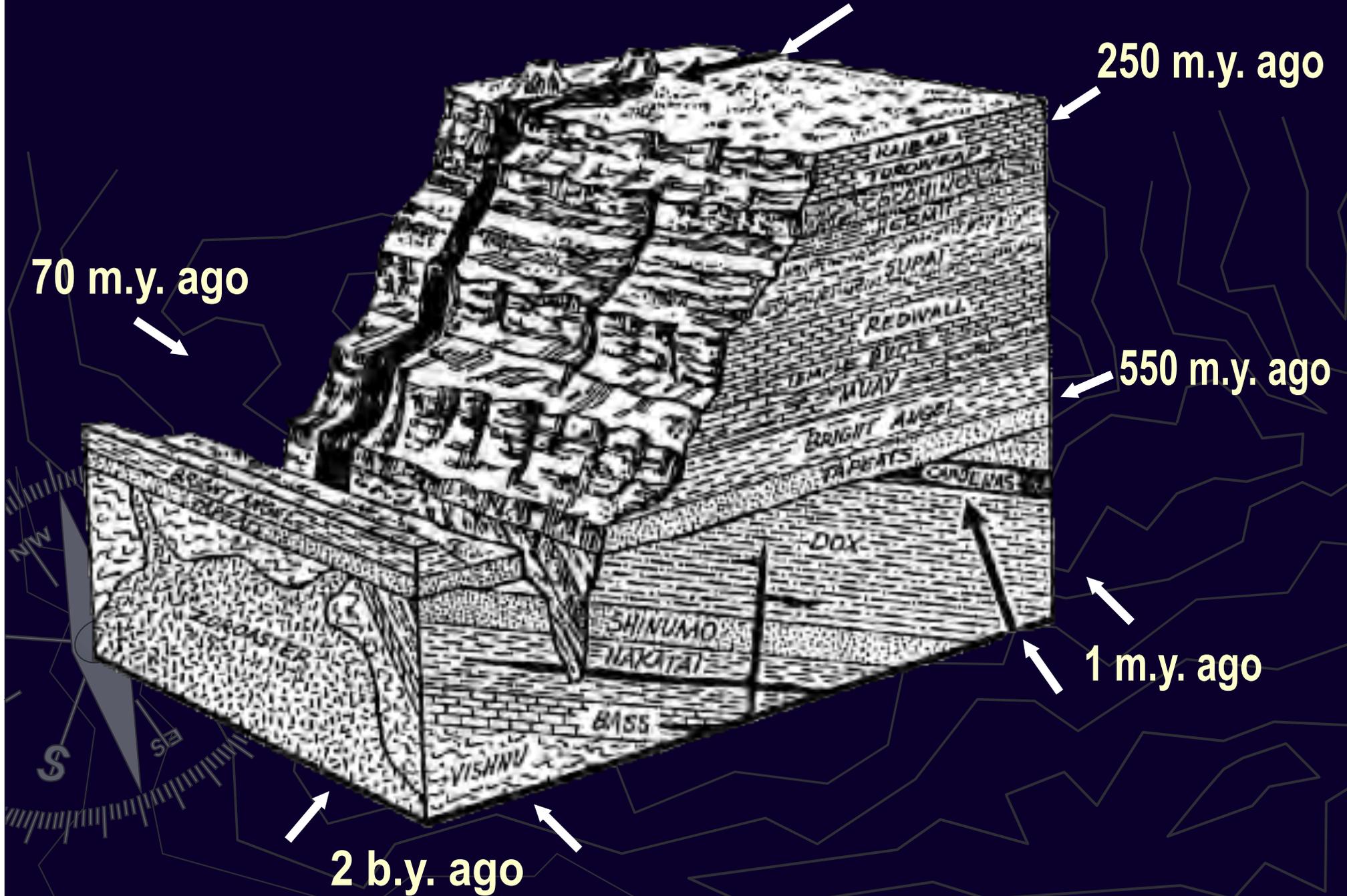


Assumption #3

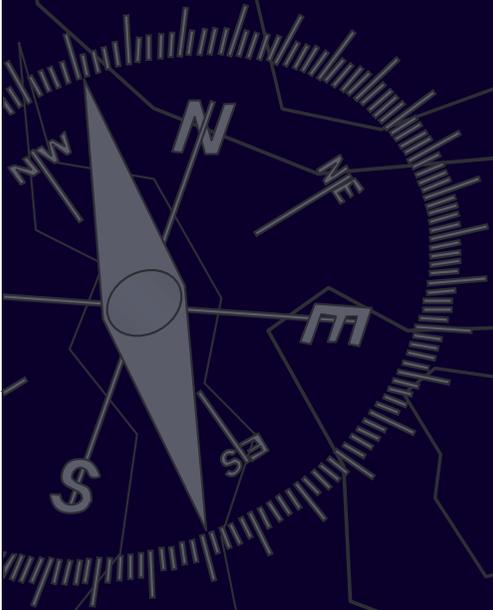
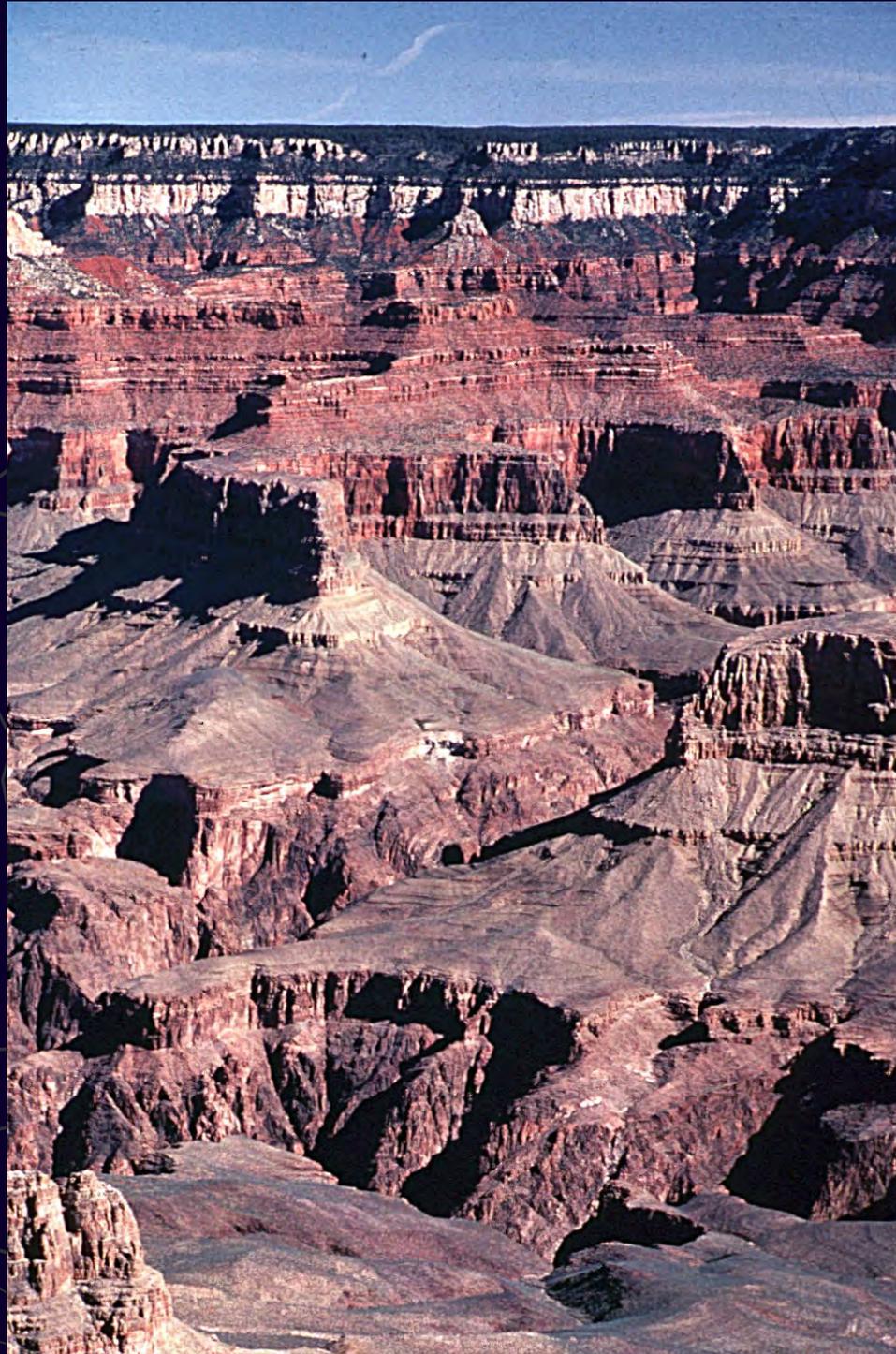
Knowledge of
initial starting
conditions



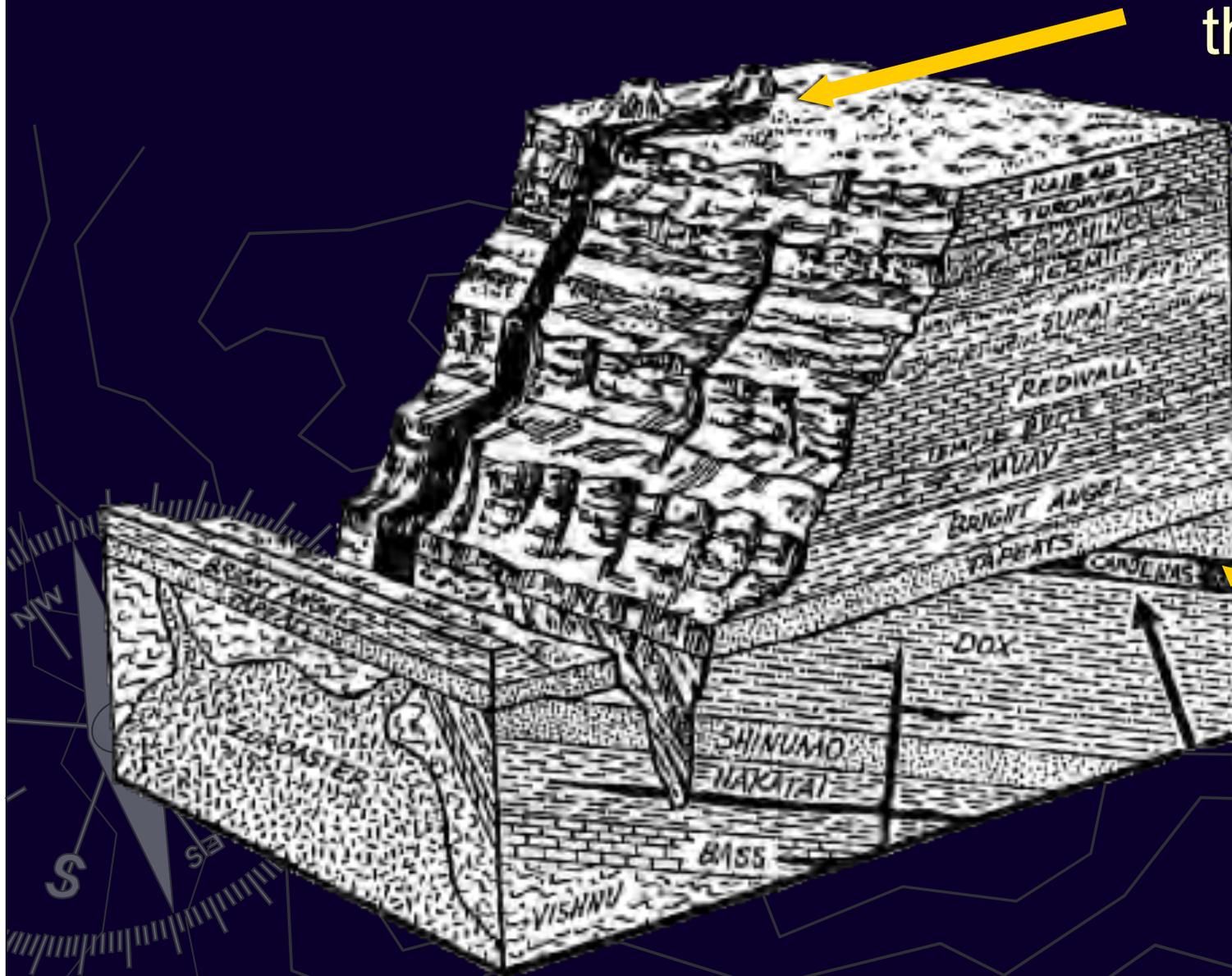
Present World 21



Horizontally embedded strata



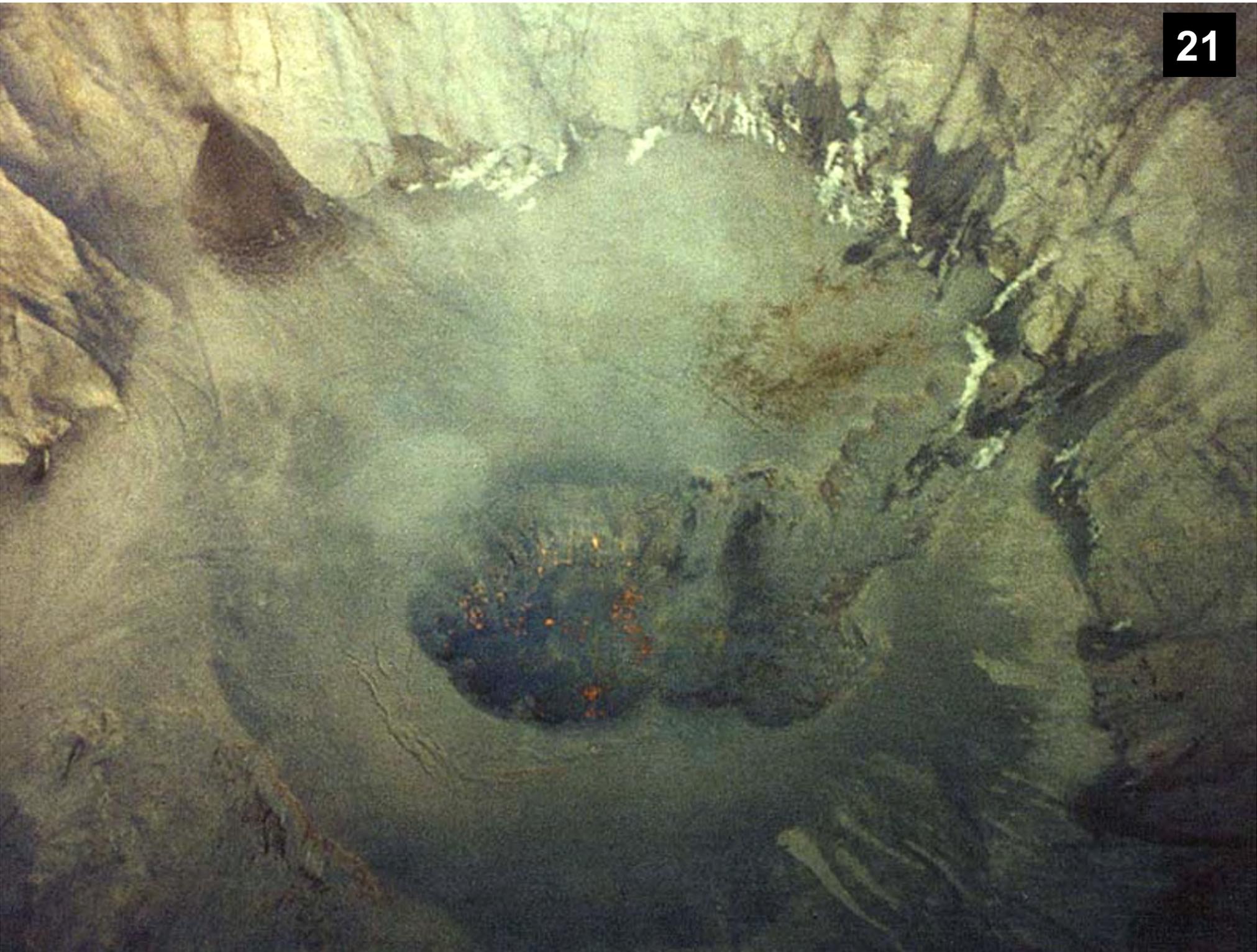
Basaltic Rocks of the Uinkaret Plateau



Cardenas Basalts

Mount St. Helens



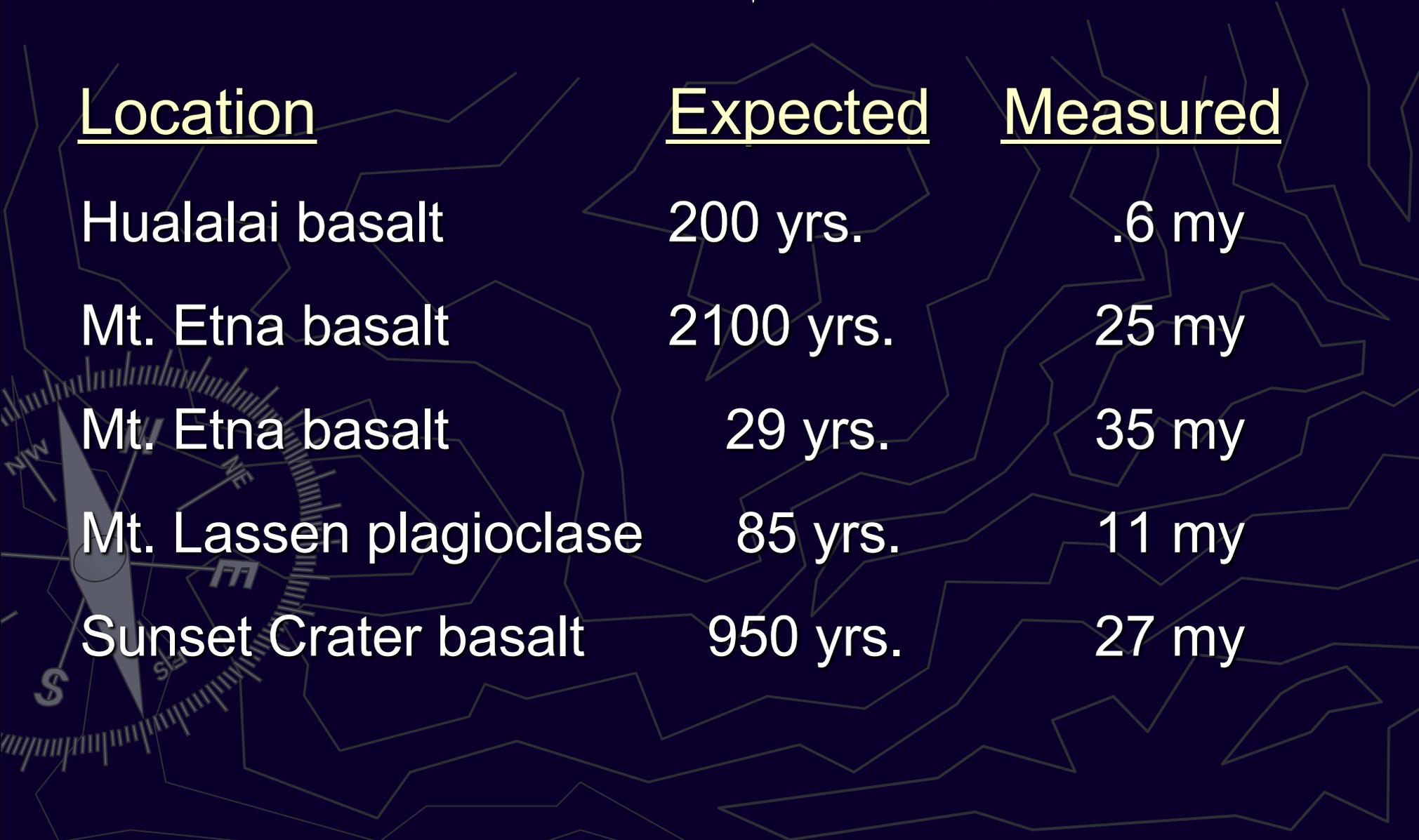




How old is the lava dome? <35 years

How old does it date? 2,400,000 years

Old Dates for *Young* Rocks



<u>Location</u>	<u>Expected</u>	<u>Measured</u>
Hualalai basalt	200 yrs.	.6 my
Mt. Etna basalt	2100 yrs.	25 my
Mt. Etna basalt	29 yrs.	35 my
Mt. Lassen plagioclase	85 yrs.	11 my
Sunset Crater basalt	950 yrs.	27 my

Old Dates for Young Rocks

Location

Expected

Measured

Kilauea basalt

<200 yrs.

21 my

Kilauea basalt

<1000 yrs.

43 my

Kilauea basalt

<1000 yrs.

30 my

Kilauea Iki basalt

40 yrs.

8.5 my

Mt. Stromboli

38 yrs.

2.4 my



Old Dates for Young Rocks

Location

Expected

Measured

Hualalai basalt

200 yrs.

22.8 my

Rangitoto basalt

<800 yrs.

15 my

Mt. Erebus

17 yrs.

1.6 my

Mt. Etna basalt

37 yrs.

.7 my

Medicine Lake obsidian < 500 yrs.

12.6 my

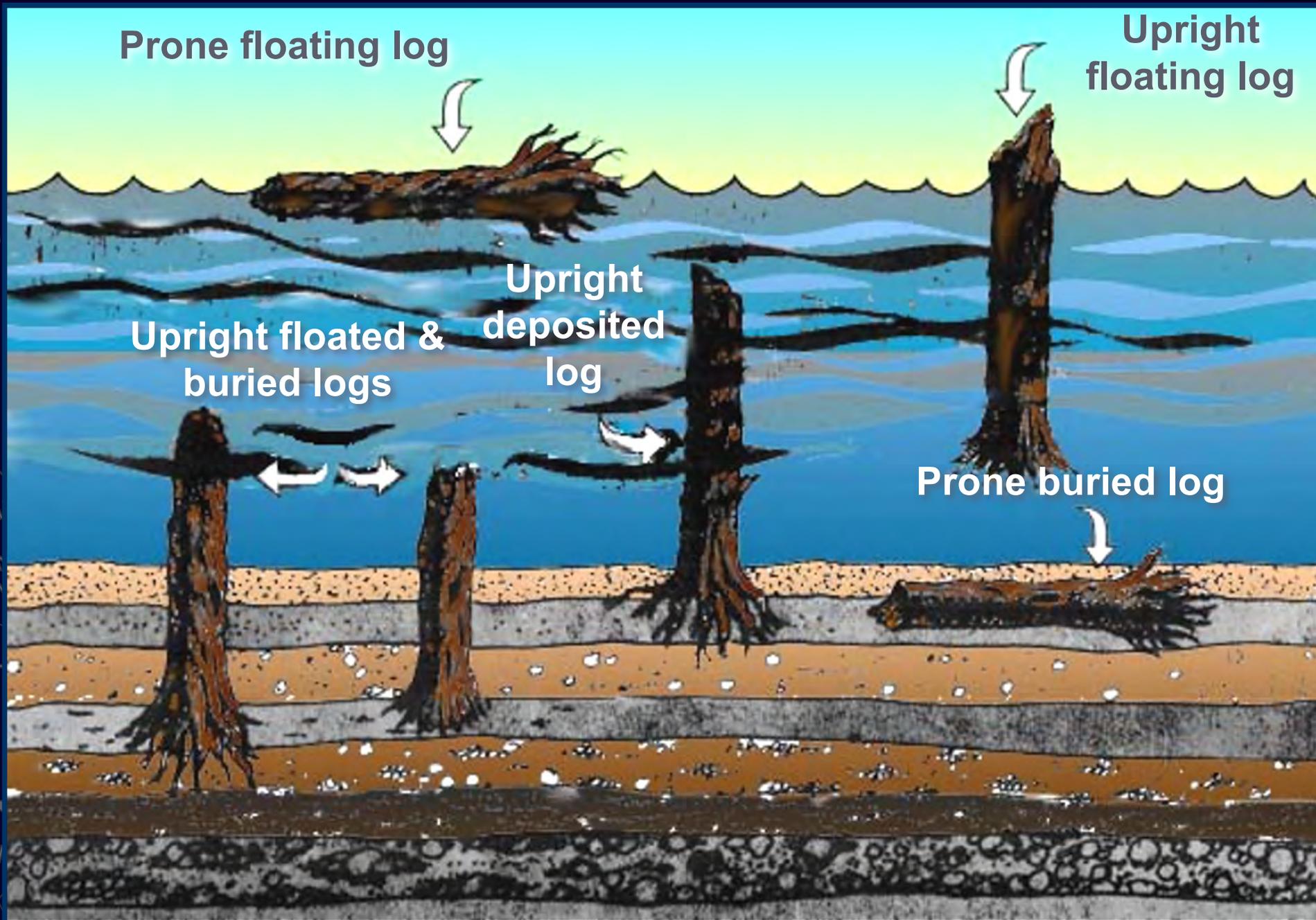


A wide-angle photograph showing a vast expanse of driftwood on a beach. The wood is scattered across the sand, with many pieces oriented horizontally. The wood varies in size, from small twigs to long, straight logs. The color of the wood is a mix of light tan and dark brown, suggesting different types of trees and weathering. The background shows a clear, bright sky and the edge of the water.

Trees on Spirit Lake









Specimen Ridge
Yellowstone National Park

FOSSIL FORESTS

Across the valley rise the slopes of Specimen Ridge, but the forest you see there today is only the latest chapter in a remarkable story. Buried within the volcanic rocks that compose the mountain are twenty-seven distinct layers of fossil forests that flourished 50 million years ago.



These ancient forests were similar to those growing today in the southeastern United States, with sycamore, walnut, hickory and other hardwood trees and shrubs predominating. The ancient forests also contained sequoia redwoods, found only on the west coast today.

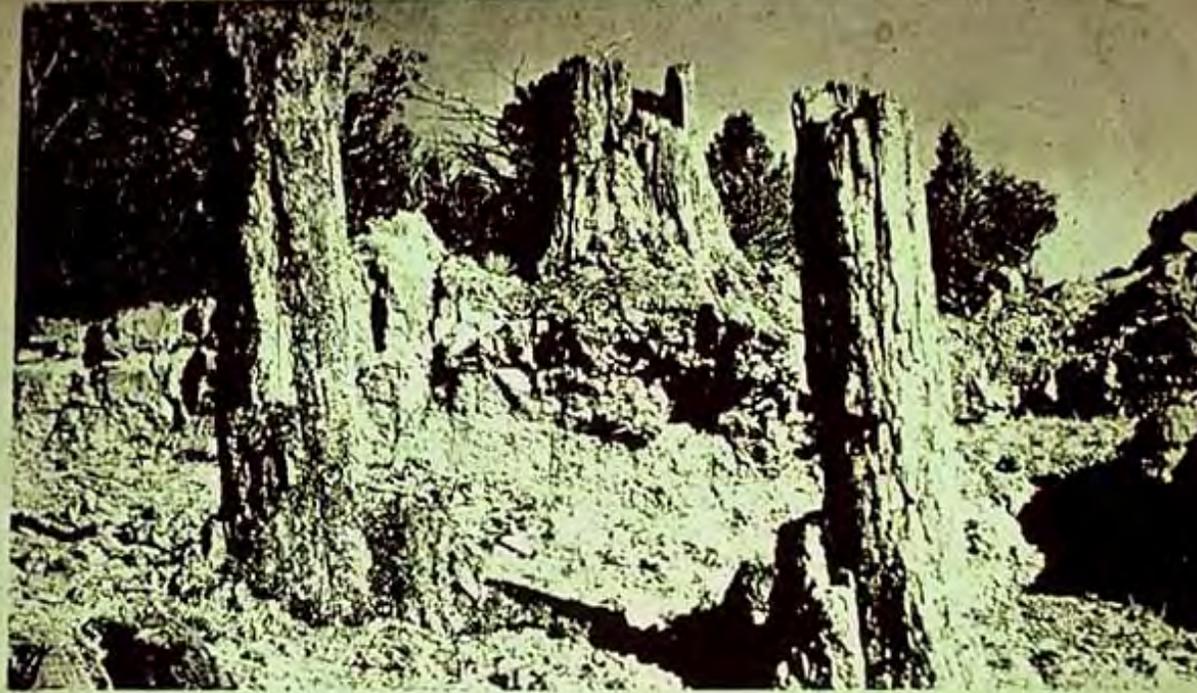
A warm, moist climate prevailed over a landscape of rolling hills. To the east volcanic mountains smoked.

Periodic volcanic eruptions occurring over a period of about 25 thousand years buried many successive forests under blankets of ash and volcanic debris. Groundwater seeping through the silica-rich volcanic debris fossilized the buried vegetation.

Movements of the earth's crust and erosion have revealed the layers of fossil forests at several localities in the park.

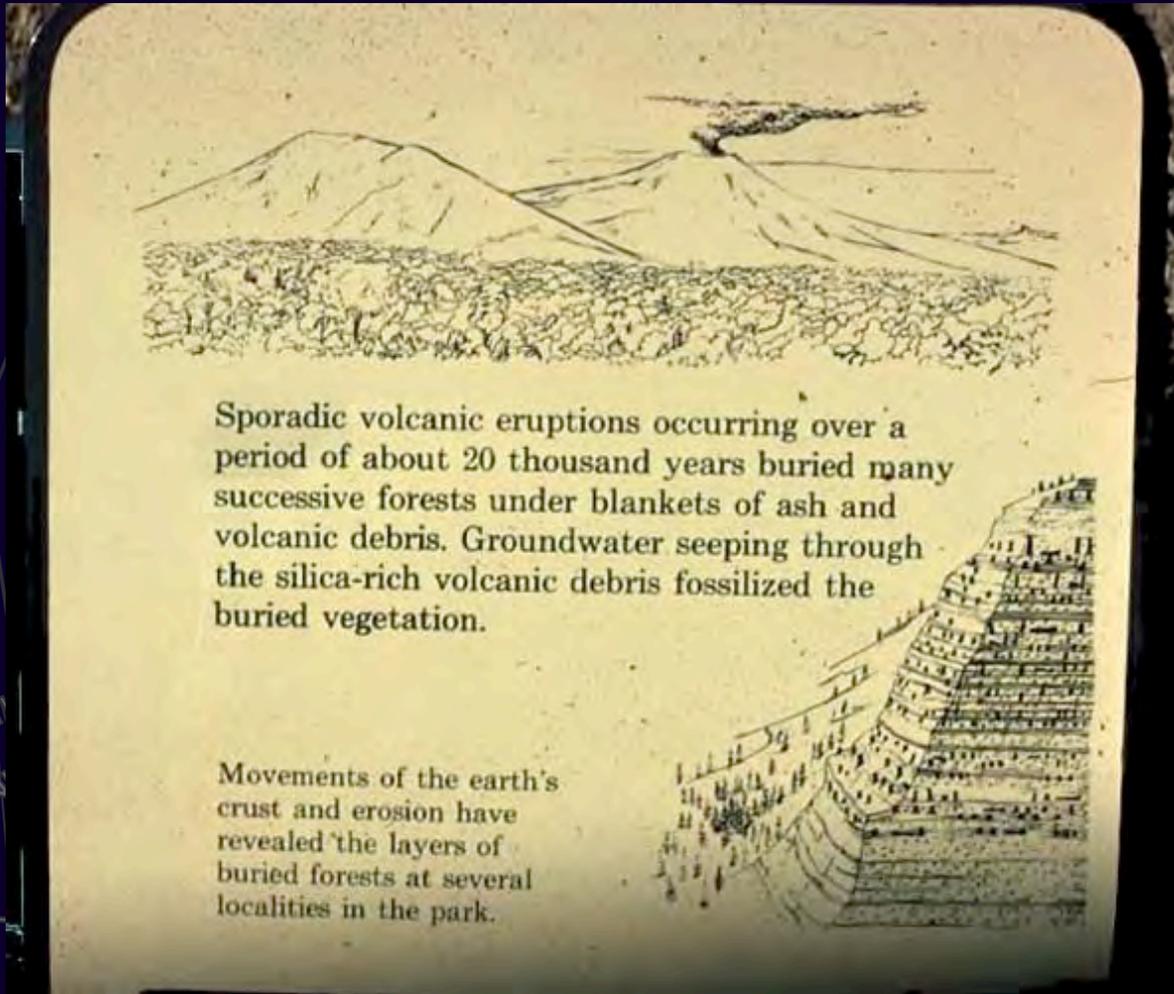


Yellowstone's fossil forests are unique. They are the world's most extensive—40 square miles. They contain the greatest variety of plants—over 100 species. Many stumps still stand upright in the same sites where they grew millions of years ago.



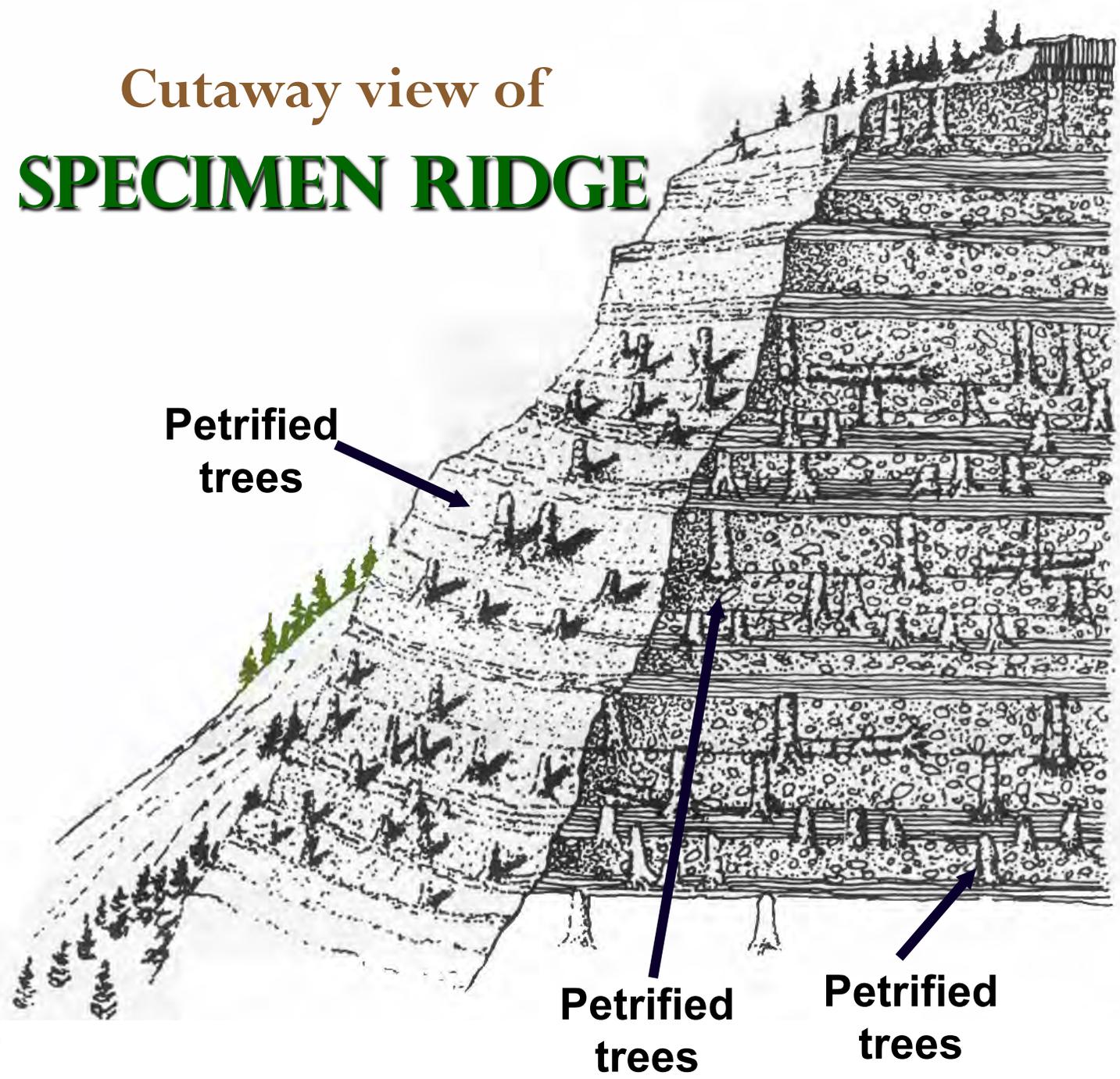
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"Yellowstone's fossil forests are unique. . . . Many stumps still stand upright in the same sites where they grew millions of years ago."



"Volcanic eruptions ...over... 20 thousand years buried many...forests"

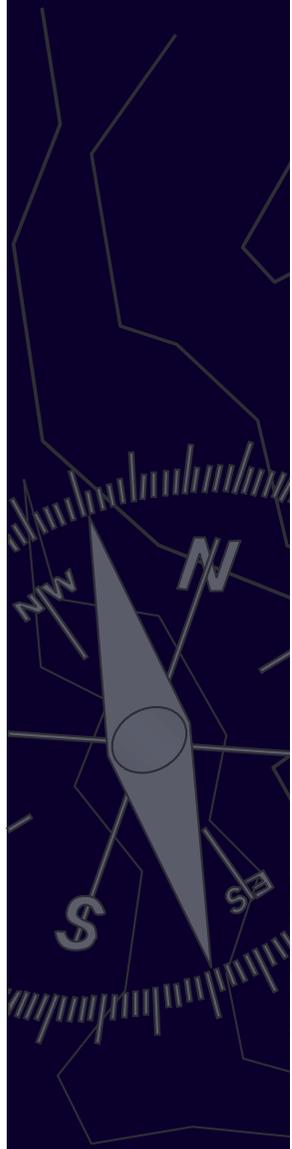
Cutaway view of **SPECIMEN RIDGE**



Petrified trees

Petrified trees

Petrified trees





Growth position



Growth location



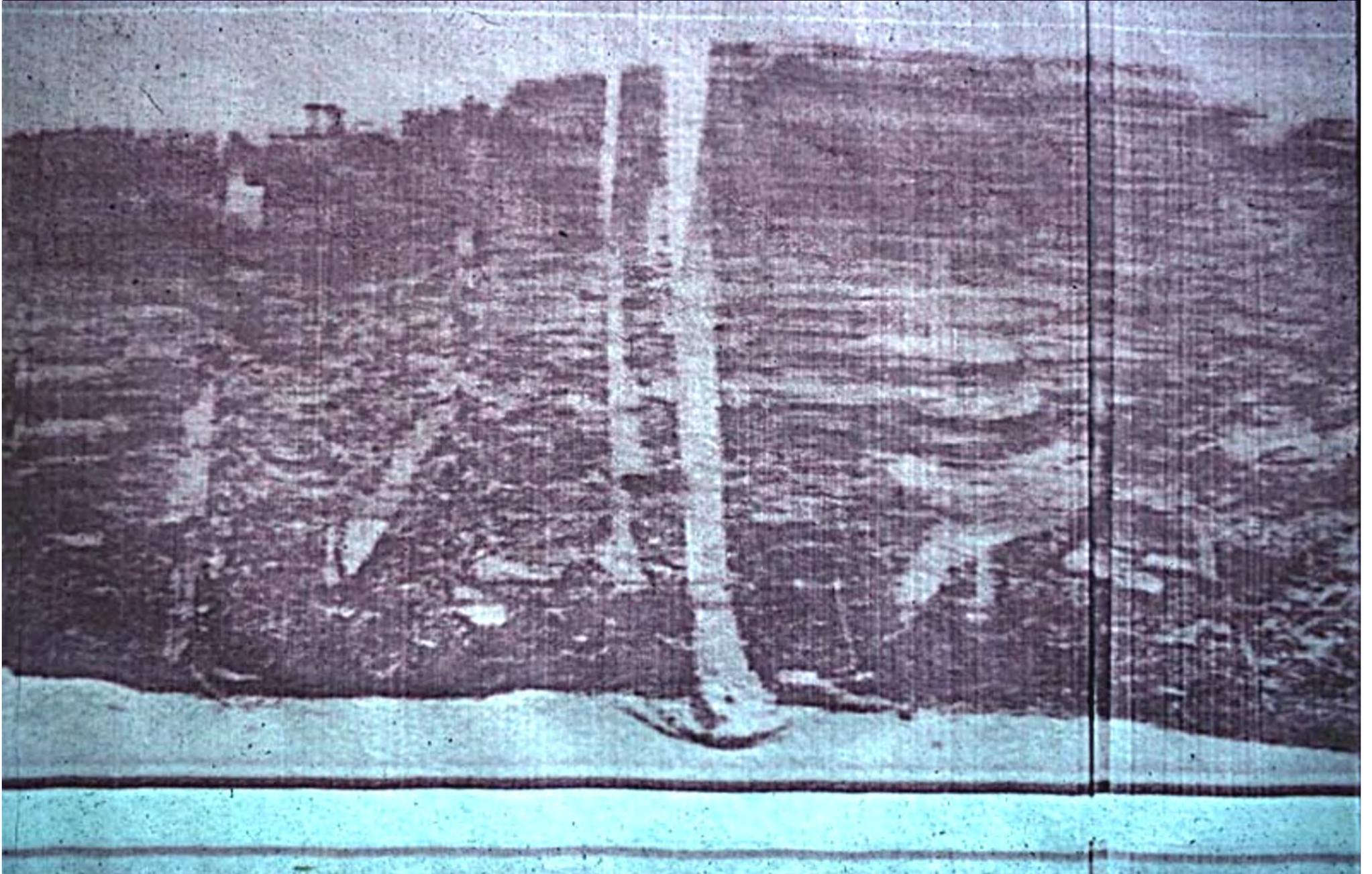
Petrified Wood



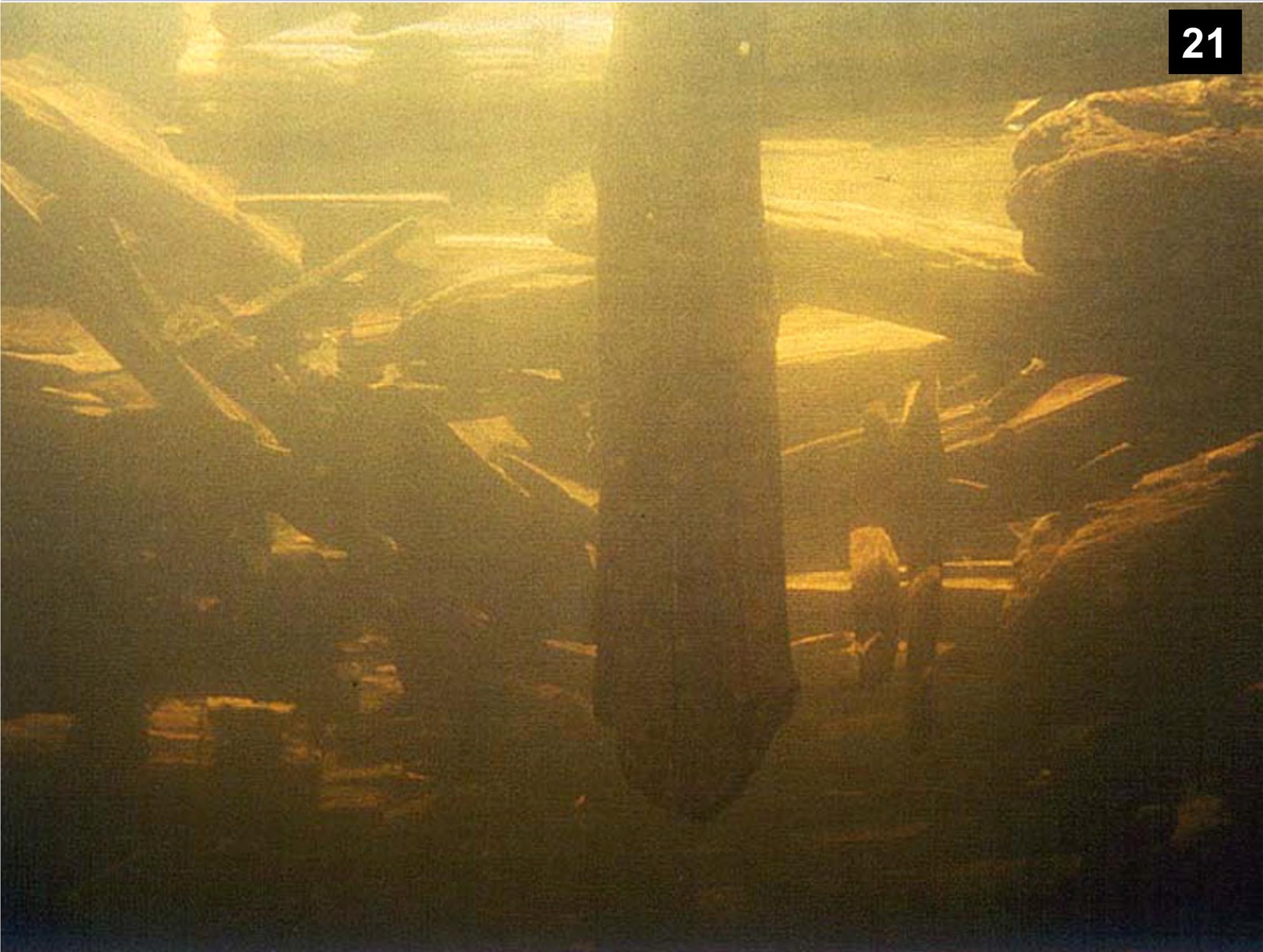
Underwater Sonar Testing



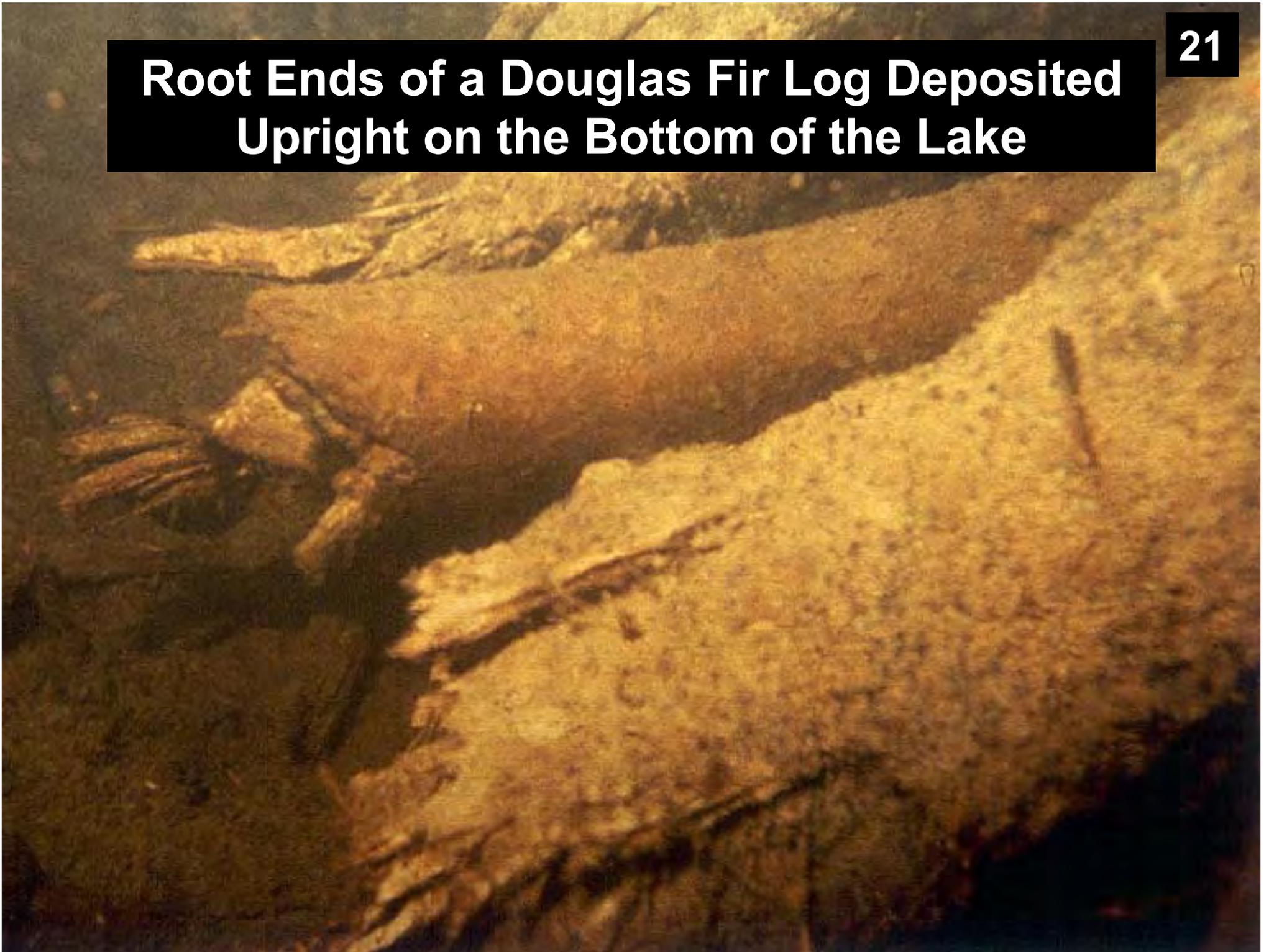








Root Ends of a Douglas Fir Log Deposited Upright on the Bottom of the Lake



FOSSIL FORESTS

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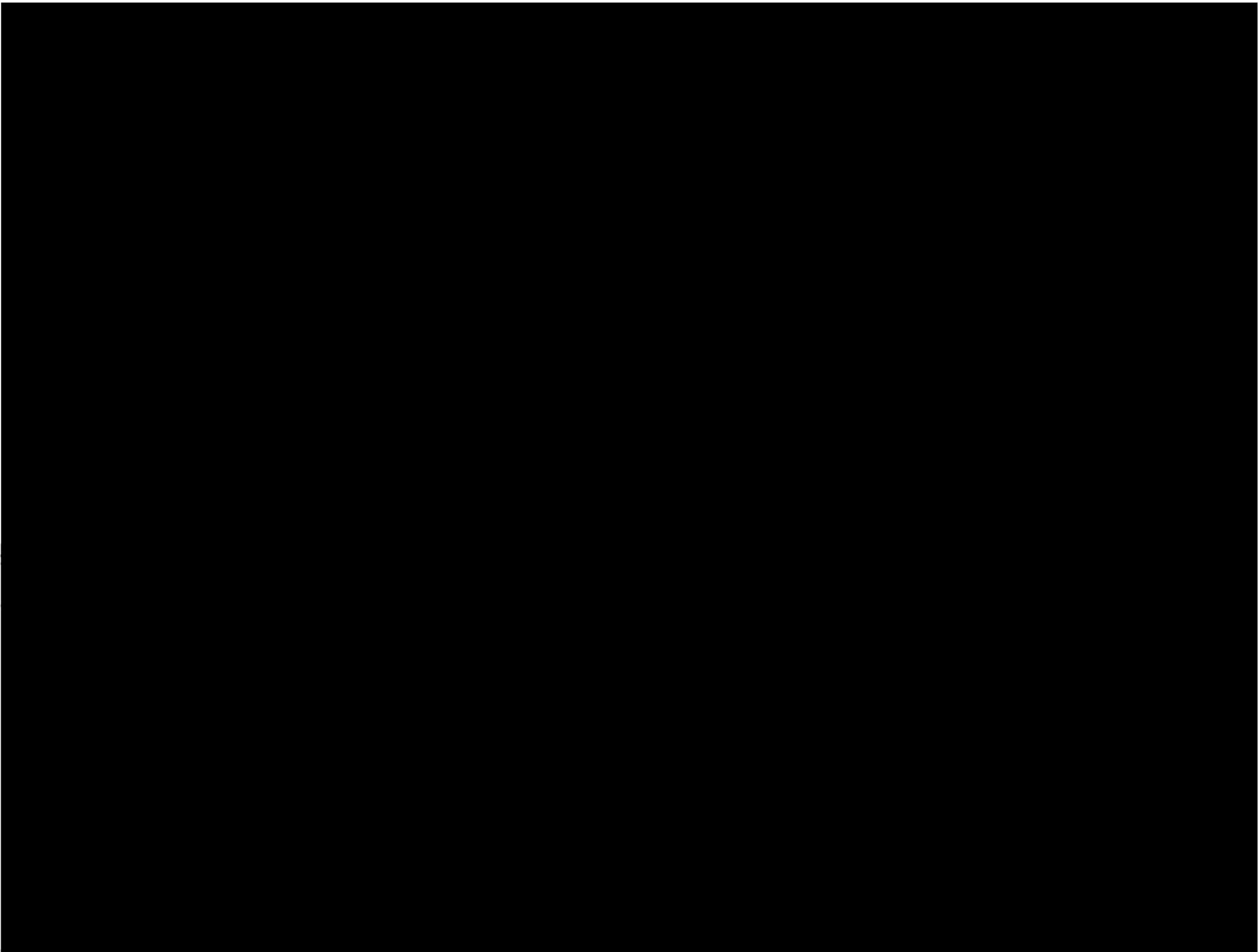
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This sign was later removed

TIME IS RUNNING OUT



ON THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION



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