Crossroads International Church Dr. Rick Griffith

2 August 2015 Message 4 of 10

NLT 30 Minutes

Title

**Dinosaurs: Have You Been Brainwashed?**

***Job 40:15–41:34***

**Topic:** Dinosaurs

**Subject:** What does the Bible say about dinosaurs?

**Complement:** God created dinosaurs on the sixth day of creation.

**Purpose:** The listeners will see that the Bible teaches the truth of God creating the dinosaurs.

# Introduction

### Interest: Dinosaurs hold a greater degree of fascination for many people than any living animal. They were big, frightening and mysterious.

Dinos on white

6 books

#### Most people are fascinated with dinosaurs—especially children.

More books  
(4 slides)

#### This produces an enormous amount of literature.

### Need: Two major views on dinosaurs exist today:

Nat. Geo.   
(2 slides)

#### Evolution teaches that dinosaurs evolved into birds.

#### The Bible teaches that God created the dinosaurs.

Bible Dino  
(3 slides)

### Subject: How can we find “answers in Genesis” to solve this problem of dinosaurs?

AiG

### Background: AiG has allowed me to adapt their material for this 10-session series. My students have also translated eight of the ten presentations into Chinese.

### Preview: Today we will first see the evolutionary view, then the biblical teaching on dinosaurs.

(What does evolution teach about dinosaurs?)

# I. Evolution seeks to explain dinosaurs without God.

MP

[Naturalism teaches that these great creatures came into being by chance.]

## Dinosaurs supposedly evolved into existence about 245 million years ago and all went extinct about 65 million years ago.

Timeline

### At least a 160 million years of evolution and NO transitional dinosaur fossils to show how any two could have evolved one into the other.

### A supposed archosaurus evolved into modern birds and crocodiles—without any evidence of transitional forms!

Evolving reptiles

Archosaurus to bird

## Dinosaurs got their start “from amphibians 340 million years ago.”

## Dinosaurs evolved into birds, according to evolution.

Contrasts

### Birds supposedly “solved the problem of flight” by…

Lungs

#### Changing solids reptile bones into hollow, lighter bones

Problem  
• Bone

#### Adapting the reptile’s single elbow forelimb to two forelimb wings

• Forelimb

#### Improving their solid sternum into one better for flying

• Sternum

#### They also supposedly willed their skin into feathers.

• Skin

##### Do you believe that skin over time can become feathers?

Feather close up

Skin   
close up

##### The details on feathers are amazing.

Close up

##### What evolutionist would think that the paintings on these feathers came about by time, chance and the laws of nature? But the feather itself is infinitely more complex.

Feather paintings

##### How did dino learn to fly?

### The origin of flight and wings has three evolutionary theories:

Ground to air

Keep Warm  
(2 slides)

Air to ground  
(2 slides)

#### Ground to air theory says flapping of arms will eventually grow feathers and wings.

#### Air to ground theory says keep jumping from high places until wings grow.

#### Keep warm theory says to grow extremely complex feathers to keep T. Rex warm.

### The change from reptiles into birds postulates amazing traits.

Reptiles to Birds

#### Develop feathers

#### Change the respiratory system

#### Change the skeletal system—hollow bones

#### Change the digestive system

#### Change the nervous system

#### Construct bills and beaks

#### Master the art of nest building

#### Learn to fly and navigate

#### Develop sound-producing organs and learn songs

#### Shrink the dinosaur & shrink the first bird

## The dinosaur family tree has many missing transitional forms.

## Why did they go extinct? No evolutionist knows.

Extinct

Impossible  
(2 slides)

MPI

(So evolution seeks to explain dinosaurs without God. But how does the Bible make sense of the evidence for dinosaurs?)

# II. The Bible teaches that God created the dinosaurs.

MP

[There was no evolution since God made dinosaurs completely.]

## When they were created?

### Genesis 1 says that air-breathing animals were created with man on the sixth day of creation.

Days of Creation

### The Hebrew *yom* means “day” in its normal sense [explain slide].

Yom

### We had man and dinosaurs living at peace with each other.

### Yes, T. Rex had long teeth—but this did not imply that they needed to eat animals!

T Rex teeth

Eve riding dino

T Rex eating

## What did they originally eat? (Gen. 1:29-30)

### All animals were originally vegetarians.

Peaceful

Bat teeth

Gen 1:29

Cantalope

Fruit

T Rex quiz

#### Take this quick quiz with me [explain].

#### Genesis 1:29-30 says all green plants could be eaten—including their fruit.

### Don’t sharp teeth prove that the creature ate meat?

#### Six bat types eat six diets—which one eats mammals? You can’t tell by the teeth!

#### The bat skull that eats fruit looks like the wolf skull that eats meat.

Skulls

#### Bears have teeth designed for meat but they mostly eat plants.

Panda

#### It’s hard for us to imagine peaceful dinosaurs but that’s what the Bible says.

## Are dinosaurs mentioned in the Bible?

Dinos in Bible?

### No. You can’t find the word “dinosaur” in the 1611 KJV.

230 yrs

1841

1611 KJV

#### Why not? The word “dinosaur” was invented 230 years later.

#### In fact, dinosaurs are not mentioned *anywhere* before 1841!

### Hebrew word: *tannin* is translated “dragon” (KJV) or “sea monster” (others) in Psa. 74:13.

Tannin

### Descriptions?

Cursed  
(3 slides)

What happened?

Eating prey

Cancer

Leviathan  
(28 slides)

Behemoth  
(26 slides)

Leviathan  
(2 slides)

#### Isaiah 27:1 notes “Leviathan,” which could be a plesiosaur.

Flying Ser  
(2 slides)

#### Isaiah 30:6 notes the “flying serpent,” likely a pteranodon.

#### Job 40:15-24 notes “behemoth,” likely a plant-eating dinosaur.

#### Job 41 mentions “Leviathan,” likely a meat-eating dinosaur.

## What happened to the dinosaurs?

### God cursed the creation after the Fall.

### All creatures then became cursed—and some carnivorous.

### Fossils show evidence of cancer, brain tumors and arthritis.

### This didn’t take millions of years to happen.

X

### People also became so corrupt that God hit the “restart” button with the Flood—but some animals were saved on the ark too.

Gen 6

## How could the dinosaurs fit on the ark?

Entering Ark

### Size? Well, the ark was HUGE—larger than a football field.

Huge  
(2 sl)

Big & Purple!

#### Some were no bigger than a chicken.

Egg

Chicken size

#### All started out small—the largest dinosaur eggs found are just a little bigger that an American football. Noah obviously would take baby dinosaurs on the ark. They had very little growth in the first 5 years and then exponential growth in the next few years.

Growth Chart

### Number?

#### Evolutions say 550 genera and over 1000 species.

Variety

50 kinds

Not on the ark?

Tidal wave

#### Evolutionists have probably over-estimated the number of species by 33%, due to:

Ceratopsia

Dog

##### Paleontologists give different names to the **same** kind of dinosaur.

##### Different names are given for juvenile and **adult** versions of the same kind.

#### Creationists estimate about 50 KINDS of dinosaurs on the ark.

## What happened to those dinosaurs not in the ark?

### The same as the rest of creation—they died quickly!

### This is why we see billions of dead things buried in rock layers laid down by water all over the earth.

Bones

Billions of dead

### The fossil record shows us the remains of dinosaur bones.

Skin

### The fossil record shows us the remains of dinosaur skin too.

When?

## When did they become extinct, if they did?

Petroglyphs  
(3 slides)

Dragons  
(3 slides)

Tissue  
(3 slides)

### Soft tissue and blood vessels exist in dinosaur bones (Dr. Mary Schweitzer).

### Evidence of dinosaurs living with man

#### Dragon legends in many cultures point back to a reality.

#### Petroglyphs were drawn of real animals.

#### The Angkor Thom Temple in Cambodia shows a 12th century dinosaur.

Temple

(So what do we believe in this scientific age? I would sum it up this way…)

# Conclusion

### The main points we have covered are simply these:

#### Evolution teaches that dinosaurs evolved into birds.

Compromise  
(3 slides)

Attack  
(5 slides)

Genesis Foundation

#### The Bible teaches that God created the dinosaurs.

MI

Gospel

### God created dinosaurs on the sixth day of creation (Main Idea).

### Exhortation: Will you make Genesis your foundation regarding dinosaurs?

# Preliminary Questions

**Verses Questions**

# Context: What did the author record just prior to this passage?

### God asked Job many questions that Job couldn’t answer (Job 36–38).

# Purpose: Why is this passage in the Bible?

### It shows that God is greater than the greatest animals.

# Background: What historical context helps us understand this passage?

### Job is probably the earliest book of the Bible.

# Questions

### What is behemoth?

#### Hippo?

#### Dolphin?

#### Dinosaur?

### What is Leviathan?

### What is the “trunk that sways like a cedar” (40:15)?

# Tentative Subject/Complement Statements

Title

# Possible Illustrations

### Text

# Possible Applications

### Text

D. (Chs. 38–41) The LORD gives two speeches to Job which ask unanswerable questions to affirm His incomprehensibility, sovereignty, and omnipotence.

1. (38:1–40:5) The LORD's first speech to Job asks numerous questions about nature which Job admits he cannot answer to prove His incomprehensibility and sovereignty.

2. (40:6-41:34) The LORD's second speech to Job questions whether he is stronger than two dinosaurs to prove His omnipotence and sovereignty.

a. (40:6-14) The LORD challenges Job to clothe himself with divine attributes so he can discredit God's justice.

b. (40:15-24) The LORD compares Job's strength with that of Behemoth (probably Apatosaurus or Brachiosaurus) to demonstrate His omnipotence and sovereignty.

c. (Ch. 41) The LORD compares Job's puny strength with that of Leviathan (possibly Allosaurus or Tyrannosaurus Rex, but more probably Parasaurolophus) to demonstrate His omnipotence and sovereignty.

Note: For support of this dinosaur interpretation see this illustrated book written at a lay level (for reading to children?): Duane T. Gish, *Dinosaurs: Those Terrible Lizards* (P.O. Box 1606, El Cajon, CA 92022: Master Book Pub. [a division of CLP, Inc.], 1977), pp. 16-17, 30, 50-55). He supports the existence of dinosaurs and humans living at the same time (so does Genesis 1:24-26) and explains how the earth originally had a warm, tropical climate throughout (meaning much vegetation); however, the release of water for the Flood changed the climate so drastically that plant life diminished, leading to a reduction in plant-eating dinosaurs which cut off the food supply for meat-eating dinosaurs so that all dinosaurs are now extinct. (See this book in the SBC library: call number 268.18 GIS.) See also the dinosaur supplement to these Job notes (pp. 378-79) and OT Survey, 1:80-82.

**Dinosaurs in the Book of Job?**

To prove His great strength and wisdom to Job, God notes how He created the Behemoth and Leviathan in Job 40–41. The identity of these animals has long perplexed scholars. The following lists some views held on these curious beasts.

Behemoth (Job 40:15-24)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Strengths | Weaknesses |
| ***Mythical Monster*** | 1. Behemoth is the "ferocious bullock of El" which the Ugaritic goddess Anat conquers with Leviathan. 2. Job refers to other mythical monsters (see preceding study) | 1. Job can "look at the Behemoth" (40:15a) 2. Behemoth was made along with Job (40:15b) 3. God had just described other real animals 4. Behemoth is translated "wild beasts" in Joel 1:20 which is a non-mythological usage |
| ***Elephant*** | 1. Harris, Aquinas, NIV margin 2. Eats plants (40:15a, 20) 3. Habitat includes both land (40:15b, 29a) and water (40:21-23) | 1. The tail "sways like a cedar" (40:17a) so it’s not a trunk or cedar “branch.” The tail “bends down” (not “sways”) or “penis stiffens” also mistranslate 2. The behemoth belly has powerful muscles (40:16b), but the elephant’s strength is in its legs |
| ***Buffalo*** | 1. Hartley and Couroyer 2. In Palestine in 2000 BC buffaloes roamed about in Israel 3. Habitat includes both land (40:15b, 29a) and water (40:21-23) | 1. Tail "sways like a cedar" (40:17a) 2. Hartley equates the tail with male genitals and thighs to the testicles, but himself admits that these meaning were characteristic only in later Hebrew and in the Targum, respectively. |
| ***Rhinoceros*** | 1. Northrup identifies as giant hornless rhinoceros called Baluchitherium 2. Texts in Job indicate that he lived in an ice age, making it extinct | 1. Tail "sways like a cedar" (40:17a) 2. Northrup does not comment on the size of the rhinoceros' tail, so one must assume it resembles the small tail of a modern rhino. |
| ***“Ox”*** | 1. Kinnier Wilson says it is "ox-like" and equates it with Leviathan 2. Behemoth means 'beasts', 'cattle'. 3. 'He eats grass like an ox' (40:15b) 4. Cattle laugh at him–“who should laugh louder than the animals of his own kind and species?” (40:20) | 1. Tail "sways like a cedar" (40:17a) 2. "Behemoth" (plural intensification) puts it in a different category than a regular ox. 3. Verse 20 means "all the animals play nearby." He supposes an elliptical "to lift up" here based upon the "same ellipsis" in 41:25, which he translates "lifting up of his voice" rather than "he rises [his entire body] up." |
| ***Hippopotamus*** | 1. Zuck, Driver, NASB/NIV margins 2. Strength (40:16-19), herbivorous eating habits (40:15b, 20), life in the marshes (40:20-23) 3. Fierceness evident when trying to catch it 'by the eyes' or nose when only those parts of the head show above water (40:24) | 1. Tail "sways like a cedar" (40:17a) 2. Zuck (a hippopotamus advocate) admits that the hippo’s tail stiffens when he is afraid (*BKC*, 771-772). In contrast, Behemoth is fearless (40:23). 3. The animal could not be captured or killed (40:24), but hippopotami were harpooned with barbed hooks in Egypt. |
| ***Plant-eating Dinosaur*** | 1. Campbell and Whitcomb specify the Brontosaurus (now Apatosaurus; others say Diplodocus or Brachiosaurus) 2. Only this view explains the huge tail that "sways like a cedar" (40:17). 3. The massive strength of dinosaurs befits Behemoth more than any animal (40:18) in its loins and belly (40:16) which certainly could not be fought by man (40:24). 4. The name "Behemoth" (40:15a) itself is an intensified plural for strength unsurpassed, so why settle for a weaker animal than a dinosaur such as an elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo, "ox," or hippopotamus? All of these creatures fail in comparison to Brontosaurus, which weighed thirty-five tons and measured one hundred twenty feet, or Diplodocus, which also measured one hundred twenty feet, or Brachiosaurus, which was eighty-five feet but was heavier, weighing in at fifty tons! 5. The habitat of Behemoth best describes that of a plant-eating dinosaur. This kind of dinosaur lived both on land (40:20a) and in the water (40:20b-23). 6. Despite Behemoth’s huge size, other animals could play near it (40:20b) because it was herbivorous (40:15b). Each of the three dinosaurs mentioned above were plant-eaters. 7. Dinosaurs best describe animals large enough not to be afraid of a raging river (40:23) yet still able to hide their bodies underwater, concealed even under a lotus tree (40:22). 8. The only possible weakness of this view is if one argues that the book of Job is poetic in form and thus not to be taken literally. Yet God’s other questions and descriptions of other animals in the context (Job 38–39) are taken at face value, so why not here too? 9. As for problems with man and dinosaurs living at the same time, see these notes, 76-82. | |

Leviathan (Job 41:1-34)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Strengths | Weaknesses |
| ***Mythical Sea Monster*** | 1. Rowold, Harris, Smick, Pope, Tur-Sinai, Martens, and MacKenzie 2. Possibly the seven-headed monster Lotan found in Ugaritic poetry 3. Other texts refer to Leviathan as a seven-headed mythological monster (Job 3:8; Ps. 74:14) | 1. Leviathan in Job 41 refers to an actual animal in the detailed description of its body (41:1-3, 12-17, 22-25, 30, 33), ferocity (41:1-34), and aquatic habitat (41:1, 7, 30-32). 2. The preceding context describes literal animals (esp. "which I made along with you," v. 15a) 3. What would God prove to Job about His power over a fanciful creature? |
| ***Whale*** | 1. Driver, Aquinas, NEB 2. Aquatic nature (41:1, 7) 3. Parallel in Psalm 104:26 which refers to the sea where "ships go to and fro, and the leviathan, which you formed to frolic there." | 1. "I will not fail to speak of his limbs” (41:12) 2. Jagged undersides leave a trail in the mud (41:30), which cannot be true of a whale 3. Driver excludes the ferocity of Job 41:9-11 from his discussion (whales are not as ferocious as the description of Leviathan |
| ***Dolphin*** | 1. Eerdmans (*Studies in Job*, 27f.) 2. Same support as for whale above | 1. Each deficiency of the whale view above has even greater weight when applied to a dolphin |
| ***Crocodile*** | 1. Most interpreters: Archer, Zuck, Smick, Dhorme, Freehof, Delitzsch, Payne, Ellison, Bodenheimer 2. ferocious jaw (41:2, 5, 14) 3. difficulty to capture (41:6) 4. tough skin (41:13-17, 23) 5. scales (41:15-17) 6. hideous movements of its eyes, nose and mouth (41:18-21) 7. jagged undersides (41:30) 8. wake in the water (41:32) 9. Leviathan is parallel to the monster *tannin* (Ps. 74:13b-14a), which refers to the crocodile of Egypt in Ezekiel 29:3-5 (Delitzsch , 365) | 1. Crocodiles do not have strong limbs (41:12) 2. Zuck admits crocodiles can be harpooned (*BKC*, 771), but not Leviathan (41:7, 26-29) 3. Leviathan is too large for a single merchant to sell (41:6); crocodile hides are sold even today 4. All animals in God's speech before Behemoth and Leviathan (38:39–39:30) are Palestinian, but the crocodile is found mostly in Egypt and probably would be unfamiliar to Job. 5. Meanings for *tannin* include "serpent, dragon, and sea-monster," but never the crocodile. It generally refers to a mythological dragon (cf. Job 7:12). Also, parallelism does not equate the two beasts anyway, but only compares their common, fierce characteristics. 6. This *tannin* (Ezek. 29:3-5) is probably not mythological but figurative for Pharaoh, who boasts of the creating the Nile. |
| ***Marine Dinosaur*** | 1. A meat-eating marine dinosaur (e.g., Tyrannosaurus Rex, Allosaurus, and Ankylosaurus) 2. While a crocodile can be and has been harpooned (cf. 41:7, 26), who would dare try to harpoon or club (41:29) a Tyrannosaurus Rex or other marine dinosaur? 3. Leviathan has great significance attached to his limbs (41:12). 4. He “rises up" and terrifies (41:25), which a Tyrannosaurus Rex or similar dinosaur could do by standing on hind legs (not true of crocodiles which cannot “look down” on others) 5. His huge size “looks down on the haughty; he is king over all that are proud" (41:33-34); a crocodile is no king of beasts compared to Tyrannosaurus Rex. 6. Tyrannosaurus Rex may have been the fiercest animal which ever lived. His head was nearly four feet long and his teeth sharp and serrated. His stood from 18 to 20 feet at 50 feet long; his weight may have been eight tons. His massive hind feet were able to carry this tremendous weight, and the long tail served to balance him. No predator of today, including the lion and tiger, is so large, so powerful, so fierce. 7. Breathing fire and smoke (41:18-21) has often been deemed figurative, yet may be literal. We can’t tell from dinosaurs bones if they could breathe like this. Some beetles and fish do it, so it is not impossible that some dinosaurs may have issued forth smoke and fire. 8. Nine foot Indonesian Komodo dragons eat dead carcasses of other animals (e.g., goats). The technique of an adult Komodo lizard at mealtime is like that of a power shovel… With its saw-edged teeth set in massive jaws it rips loose whole sections of carcasses and bolts them down–bones, hair, maggots and all (*National Geographic*, Dec. ‘68, 976-77). 9. Whitcomb believes the time has come to redefine the meaning of "dinosaur": “Although they are now 99% extinct and seldom exceed 12 feet in length, the American alligator… attains lengths of nearly 20 feet as recently as the turn of the century (see *National Geographic*, Jan. ‘67, p. 137). Only about 500 years ago the *aepyornis*, a dinosaur bird over 10 feet tall and weighing half a ton, still lived on the island of Madagascar (see *National Geographic*, Oct. ‘67, p. 493)” (John Whitcomb, *The World That Perished*, 28). | |

# Original Answers in Genesis Notes

# Dinosaurs—Have You Been Brainwashed?

Dr. Terry Mortenson, Answers in Genesis

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1. Introduction
2. The evolutionary view
   1. Dinosaurs evolved into existence about **245** million years ago and all went extinct about **65** million years ago.
   2. How dinosaurs got their start.
   3. Dinosaurs evolved into birds? Origin of flight and feathers: 3 theories
      1. Ground to **air** theory
      2. Air to **ground** theory
      3. Keep **warm** theory
      4. Changing reptiles into birds?
         1. Develop **feathers**
         2. Change the respiratory system
         3. Change the skeletal system—**hollow** bones
         4. Change the digestive system
         5. Change the nervous system
         6. Construct bills and **beaks**
         7. Master the art of **nest** building
         8. Learn to fly and **navigate**
         9. Develop sound-producing organs and learn **songs**
         10. Shrink the dinosaur & **shrink** the first bird
   4. The dinosaur family tree: the missing transitional forms
   5. Why did they go extinct?
3. How does the Bible make sense of the evidence for dinosaurs?  
   1. When they were created?
   2. What did they originally eat? (Gen. 1:29-20)
      1. All animals were originally vegetarians.
      2. Don’t sharp teeth prove that the creature ate meat?
   3. Are dinosaurs mentioned in the Bible?
      1. Bible translations?
      2. Hebrew word: *tannin*
      3. Descriptions?   
         1. Isa. 27:1
         2. Isa. 30:6
         3. Job 40:15-19
   4. What happened to the dinosaurs?
   5. Fitting them on the ark?  
      1. Size?
         1. Some were no bigger than a **chicken**
         2. All started out small—largest dinosaur eggs found: just a little bigger that an American **football**
      2. Number of KINDS of dinosaurs  
         1. Evolutions say **550** genera and over **1000** species
         2. Evolutionists have probably over-estimated the number of species by **33**%, due to
            1. Paleontologists giving different names to the **same** kind of dinosaur.
            2. Giving different names for juvenile and **adult** versions of the same kind.
         3. Creationists estimate about **50** KINDS of dinosaurs on the ark.
   6. What happened to those dinosaurs not in the ark?
   7. Why did they become extinct, if they did?
   8. When did they become extinct, if they did?
      1. **Soft** tissue and blood vessels in dinosaur bones (Dr. Mary Schweitzer)
      2. C-14 dating of dinosaur bones
      3. Evidence of dinosaurs living with man  
         1. **Dragon** legends in many cultures
         2. Petroglyphs
         3. Angkor Thom Temple, Cambodia
         4. Anglican Bishop Bell (d. 1496), tomb cover in the floor of Carlisle Cathedral, Carlisle, UK
4. Resources (available from AiG web store)
   1. Ken Ham, *Dinosaurs for Kids* (for kids and adults)
   2. Ken Ham, ed., *The New Answers Book, Vol. 1*
   3. Mike Riddle, “Riddle of the Dinosaurs” DVD (for young kids)
   4. Ken Ham and Buddy Davis, “Dinosaurs, Genesis and the Gospel,” DVD (for young kids)
   5. Ken Ham, “The Bible Explains Dinosaurs” DVD (for teens and adults)
   6. Bodie Hodge, *Dragons: Legends and Lore of Dinosaurs*

**Dinosaurs: Have You Been Brainwashed?**

***Job 40:15–41:34***

**Exegetical Outline (Steps 2-3)**

# *Exegetical Idea*:

# I.

# II.

# III.

**Purpose or Desired Listener Response (Step 4)**

The listeners will see that the Bible teaches the truth of God creating the dinosaurs.

**Homiletical Outline** (Cyclical inductive form)

# Dinosaurs—Have You Been Brainwashed?

Dr. Terry Mortenson, Answers in Genesis

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# Introduction

### Interest: Most people are fascinated with dinosaurs—especially children. This produces an enormous amount of literature.

### Need: Two major views on dinosaurs exist today:

#### Evolution teaches that dinosaurs evolved into birds.

#### The Bible teaches that God created the dinosaurs.

### Subject: How can we find “answers in Genesis” to solve this problem?

### Background: AiG has allowed me to adapt their material for this 10-session series. My students have also translated eight of the ten presentations into Chinese.

### Preview: Today we will first see the evolutionary view, then the biblical teaching on dinosaurs.

(What does evolution teach about dinosaurs?)

# I. Evolution seeks to explain dinosaurs without God.

## Dinosaurs supposedly evolved into existence about 245 million years ago and all went extinct about 65 million years ago.

## Dinosaurs got their start “from amphibians 340 million years ago.”

## Dinosaurs evolved into birds, according to evolution.

### The origin of flight and wings has three evolutionary theories:

#### Ground to air theory

#### Air to ground theory

#### Keep warm theory

### The change from reptiles into birds postulates amazing traits.

#### Develop feathers

#### Change the respiratory system

#### Change the skeletal system—hollow bones

#### Change the digestive system

#### Change the nervous system

#### Construct bills and beaks

#### Master the art of nest building

#### Learn to fly and navigate

#### Develop sound-producing organs and learn songs

#### Shrink the dinosaur & shrink the first bird

## The dinosaur family tree has many missing transitional forms.

## Why did they go extinct? No evolutionist knows.

(How does the Bible make sense of the evidence for dinosaurs?)

# II. The Bible teaches that God created the dinosaurs.

## When they were created?

## What did they originally eat? (Gen. 1:29-30)

### All animals were originally vegetarians.

### Don’t sharp teeth prove that the creature ate meat?

## Are dinosaurs mentioned in the Bible?

### No. Dinosaurs are not mentioned *anywhere* before 1841!

### Hebrew word: *tannin* is translated “dragon” (KJV) or “sea monster” (others) in Psa. 74:13.

### Descriptions?

#### Isaiah 27:1 notes “Leviathan,” which could be a plesiosaur.

#### Isaiah 30:6 notes the “flying serpent,” likely a pteranodon.

#### Job 40:15-24 notes “behemoth,” likely a plant-eating dinosaur.

#### Job 41 mentions “Leviathan,” likely a meat-eating dinosaur.

## What happened to the dinosaurs?

## How could the dinosaurs fit on the ark?

### Size?

#### Some were no bigger than a chicken.

#### All started out small—the largest dinosaur eggs found are just a little bigger that an American football.

### Number?

#### Evolutions say 550 genera and over 1000 species.

#### Evolutionists have probably over-estimated the number of species by 33%, due to:

##### Paleontologists give different names to the **same** kind of dinosaur.

##### Different names are given for juvenile and **adult** versions of the same kind.

#### Creationists estimate about 50 KINDS of dinosaurs on the ark.

## What happened to those dinosaurs not in the ark?

## When did they become extinct, if they did?

### Soft tissue and blood vessels exist in dinosaur bones (Dr. Mary Schweitzer).

### Evidence of dinosaurs living with man

#### Dragon legends in many cultures point back to a reality.

#### Petroglyphs were drawn of real animals.

#### The Angkor Thom Temple in Cambodia shows a 12th century dinosaur.

(So what do we believe in this scientific age? I would sum it up this way…)

# Conclusion

### The main points we have covered are simply these:

#### Evolution teaches that dinosaurs evolved into birds.

#### The Bible teaches that God created the dinosaurs.

### God created dinosaurs on the sixth day of creation (Main Idea).

### Exhortation: Will you make Genesis your foundation regarding dinosaurs?

# Resources (available from answersingenesis.org web store)

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**Rick Griffith**

2 August 2015

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**Dinosaurs: Have You Been Brainwashed?**

***Job 40:15–41:34***

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# Introduction

### Most people are fascinated with dinosaurs—especially children.

### Two major views on dinosaurs exist today: evolution and creation.

### How can we find “answers in Genesis” to solve this problem?

# I. Evolution seeks to explain dinosaurs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

## Dinosaurs supposedly evolved into existence about 245 million years ago and all went extinct about 65 million years ago.

## Dinosaurs got their start “from amphibians 340 million years ago.”

## Dinosaurs evolved into birds, according to evolution.

### The origin of flight and wings has three evolutionary theories:

#### Ground to air theory

#### Air to ground theory

#### Keep warm theory

### The change from reptiles into birds postulates amazing traits.

## The dinosaur family tree has many missing transitional forms.

## Why did they go extinct? No evolutionist knows.

# II. The Bible teaches that God \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dinosaurs.

## When they were created?

## What did they originally eat? (Gen. 1:29-30)

### All animals were originally vegetarians.

### Don’t sharp teeth prove that the creature ate meat?

## Are dinosaurs mentioned in the Bible?

### No. Dinosaurs are not mentioned *anywhere* before 1841!

### Hebrew *tannin* is translated “dragon” (KJV) or “sea monster” (others) in Psa. 74:13.

### Descriptions?

#### Isaiah 27:1 notes “Leviathan,” which could be a plesiosaur.

#### Isaiah 30:6 notes the “flying serpent,” likely a pteranodon.

#### Job 40:15-24 notes “behemoth,” likely a plant-eating dinosaur.

#### Job 41 mentions “Leviathan,” likely a meat-eating dinosaur.

## What happened to the dinosaurs?

## How could the dinosaurs fit on the ark?

### Size?

#### Some were no bigger than a chicken.

#### All started out small—the largest dinosaur eggs found are just a little bigger that an American football.

### Number?

#### Evolutions say 550 genera and over 1000 species.

#### Evolutionists have probably over-estimated the number of species by 33%.

#### Creationists estimate about 50 KINDS of dinosaurs on the ark.

## What happened to those dinosaurs not in the ark?

## When did they become extinct, if they did?

### Soft tissue and blood vessels exist in dinosaur bones (Dr. Mary Schweitzer).

### Evidence of dinosaurs living with man

#### Dragon legends in many cultures point back to a reality.

#### Petroglyphs were drawn of real animals.

#### The Angkor Thom Temple in Cambodia shows a 12th century dinosaur.

# Conclusion

### God created dinosaurs on the sixth day of creation (Main Idea).

### Exhortation: Will you make Genesis your foundation regarding dinosaurs?

# Resources (available from answersingenesis.org web store)

Ken Ham, *Dinosaurs for Kids* (for kids and adults)

Ken Ham, ed., *The New Answers Book*, vol. 1

Mike Riddle, “Riddle of the Dinosaurs” DVD (for young kids)

Ken Ham, “The Bible Explains Dinosaurs” DVD (for teens and adults)

Bodie Hodge, *Dragons: Legends and Lore of Dinosaurs*