

We continue with the Flood which we have seen in chapters 6 and 7. Now in chapter 8 the Flood decreases and the waters recede. I will be interspersing some science behind the Genesis Flood in the next two lessons. The historical geologists say there is no evidence of it. But the Biblical text, the language used, demands that we have a universal or world-wide flood.

I will cover each text with at least a little of the science that is alluded to in that text along with some of the things that we have already discussed about the Genesis Flood.

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|--------------------------------|----------|
| 2. Destruction of Civilization | 6.9-8.22 |
| a. Depravity before Flood      | 6.9-12   |
| b. Designs for Flood           | 6.13-7.5 |
| c. Deluge of Flood             | 7.6-24   |
| d. Decrease of Flood           | 8.1-22   |
| 1) Decline of Waters           | 8.1-5    |
| a) Ending Cataclysms           | 8.1-3    |

The context: the Destruction of Civilization. We studied the depravity, designs, deluge of the flood. And now the Decline of the Waters. The first part is the ending of the cataclysms, especially those noted in 7.11.

8.1 But God remembered Noah and all the beasts and all the cattle that were with him in the ark; and God caused a wind to pass over the earth, and the water subsided.

‘Remembered’: does God forget? This is an anthropomorphism, a figure of speech that portrays something that is not human in human terms for us to personalize it and better understand it. This is very common in the OT: ‘God remembers’ on lots of occasions. Theologically we know that God doesn’t forget, is omniscience knowing all things, so He is

not going to forget one little thing. God remembering is rather putting it in human terms, but it also it occurs particularly in contexts where God is going to take some *action*, that is, He is going to intervene and usually in response to a covenant He has made. In this case we do not yet have the Abrahamic Covenant, but in chapter 6 we saw a prediction that God is going to enter into a covenant (which we will see in chapter 9).

An example of this, is in the early chapters where it talks about the children of Israel in bondage and God raises up Moses. The little phrase ‘God remembered the children of Israel’. Now it had been a long time from Moses back to the Abrahamic Covenant. But in Exodus you will see several references to the Abrahamic Covenant that God entered. Here He is going to take action to what He bound Himself to legally—the Abrahamic Covenant.

And in this case, it is mostly a promise of what He was going to do—in the outworking of what He promised Noah in chapter 6-7. Even Abraham in Genesis 19.29, ‘God remembers’, and in that context He remembers the Abrahamic Covenant. And Israel in Jeremiah 2.2, after God is going to destroy them, He will also *remember* the covenants and promises that He made to the children of Israel... There are many examples: it’s when God is taking action and fulfilling either promises or primarily the *covenants* that He entered into.

The Noahic covenant will be God promising never to bring another flood, but implied in that is that God is going to sustain them, Genesis 6. And the means by which He is saving them is this huge Ark that Noah builds according to God’s instructions.

So here God is going to action on the passengers of the Ark.

8.1 But God remembered Noah and all the beasts and all the cattle that were with him in the ark; and God caused a wind to pass over the earth, and the water subsided.

He is going to bring the flood to a conclusion in stages and starts with ‘God caused a wind to pass over the earth’. So there are still physical effects; we have seen at least allusions to things like ‘the fountains of the deep’ and other physical forces—tectonic movements, volcanic action, high jets of steam, lots of rain...and now another physical effect: God causes a *wind* to pass over the earth. It’s not real clear what that accomplishes but apparently has some effect in terms of stabilizing the waters that are moving at rapid speeds.

8.1 But God remembered Noah and all the beasts and all the cattle that were with him in the ark; and God caused a wind to pass over the earth, and the water subsided.

A third thing beside God *remembering* and *causing a wind* the waters are *subsiding*.

### **End of Cataclysm**

1. Remembrance of Passengers
2. Passing of Wind
3. Subsiding of Waters

For 150 days the waters had been rising, but now they are subsiding. Things are going to settle out of that fast-moving, mile-deep water. And all the things that were ripped up and transported, even hundreds and thousands of miles in some cases—now all of that is going to begin to settle out. You can see the results of that in the Grand Canyon even though the historical geologist says that there is *no evidence*. We will see that there is overwhelming evidence today. So, was there a historical flood or is historical geology correct?

### **Flood vs Historical Geology**

1. Scripture Evidence

We who believe the Scripture do not have a lot of problems with geology in general, but we have a huge, major problem with a branch of geology called *historical geology* which tries to reconstruct ancient world history based on the geologic record. That is were we have a conflict—not with geology in general, but with *historical geology*, that is, the *interpretation of the data*.

### **Genesis 6-9**

1. Universal Corruption
2. God’s Determination
3. Ark’s Existence
4. Universal Destruction
5. Universal Language
6. Geological Upheaval
7. Covenant

1. We looked at 7 categories or groupings of passages, emphasizing each one of them. As we look at the text we see that there is a reason for a universal flood because there is universal corruption—all of mankind needs a judgment which will include every human being on earth.

2. Then when God relays His determination to bring a flood he also describes this in universal language—‘all’.

3. We saw the dimensions of the Ark, the different features. Noah could have walked around the world several times, if it were a local flood, in the time that he built the Ark. On other occasions God asked people to leave the area—for a local flood.

4. There was universal destruction. I gave you the Baumgardner model with universal destruction.

5. And the language usage, especially in chapter 7, the Hebrew word *kol* 38 times in the narrative—which in English is translated ‘all’ or ‘every’. And the word for flood, *mabul*, is only used for the Genesis Flood.

6. Then there was tremendous geological upheaval, 7.11. This is the Biblical description of the Flood.

7. God enters into the covenant that we have already mentioned. There have been many local floods, but God enters a covenant that there will never be another *mabul*, universal flood, as in Genesis.

8.2 Also the fountains of the deep and the floodgates of the sky were closed, and the rain from the sky was restrained;  
3 and the water receded steadily from the earth, and at the end of one hundred and fifty days the water decreased.

Also the fountains of the deep: reference back to 7.11. Now we are reversing some of the forces as the floodgates of the sky were closed, and things are stabilizing in terms of the physical effects...

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3 and the water receded steadily from the earth, and at the end of one hundred and fifty days the water decreased.

...and the rain from the sky was restrained; so the 40-day rain has ended and other localized rains are probably restrained...

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3 and the water receded steadily from the earth, and at the end of one hundred and fifty days the water decreased.

...the water receded steadily from the earth. That means that the waters are slowing down and, as we noted, the tsunamis would rip up all kinds of debris, transport it and as the waters receded, then the materials—including entire forests—re-deposited in different layers.

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3 and the water receded steadily from the earth, and at the end of one hundred and fifty days the water decreased.

at the end of one hundred and fifty days the water decreased. It is not clear if this is another 150 days or it refers to the original ones. But it is indicative of a huge flood. Most floods last from hours to a few days.

So we have the end of the cataclysm including:

### **End of Cataclysm**

1. Remembrance of Passengers
2. Passing of Wind
3. Subsiding of Waters
4. Closing Fountains and Floodgates
5. Restraining of Rain
6. Receding of Waters
7. Time of Subsiding

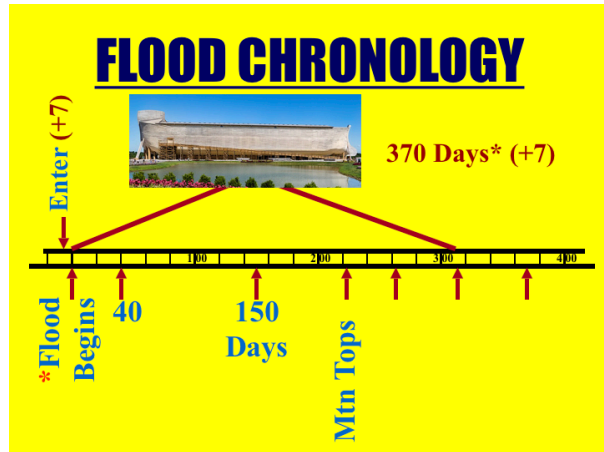
Notice that all of these are physical effects except for the first, introducing the idea of God *acting*. This is followed by what God is *doing*. Number 7 is the *time* of the subsiding of these waters.

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| a) Ending Cataclysms           | 8.1-3    |
| b) Landing of Ark              | 8.4-5    |

Now a description of the landing of the Ark, 8.4-5.

8.4 In the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, the ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat.

Another very specific time note: In the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month. (It doesn't give us the year because it is the same 600th year of Noah.) The chart has the passages of time in the Ark. We cannot say exactly how long it was.



8.4 In the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, the ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat.

... ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat. The mountains are now exposed. It is a little indefinite; I know that most of the expeditions looking for the Ark have been on the mountain itself. The text apparently allows for it being on present-day Ararat or in that region, in its range. There might be other reasons why the Ark has never been found. There have been 'sightings', but nothing definite. Remember that all the forests have been destroyed and everything is growing back—which takes time for them to have wood to build houses, etc, or to use for firewood, etc, so the wood on the ark would have been the only wood available for construction.

Either way, today we only see a *post-flood* mountain and others also that would have been created by the tectonic effects after the flood, as things begin to stabilize. Remember the tectonic explanation of the breakup of continents and the subducting of the ocean floor. Present-day mountains would be the result of post flood, and some of them would be in this timeframe, after the flood and perhaps with the beginning of this receding of the waters.

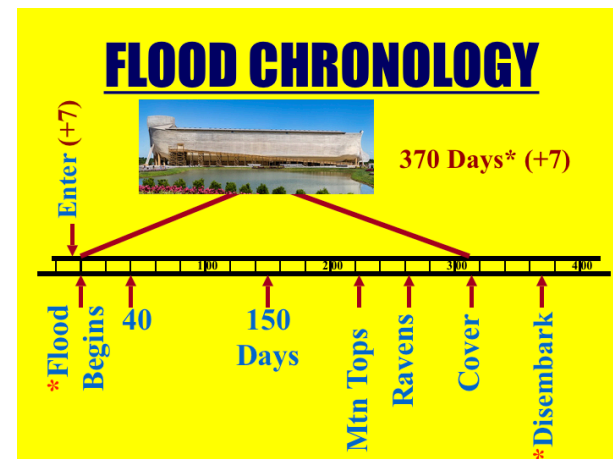
> Post-Flood Mountains

> Ararat = 16,916 ft in elevation. None of the mountains *before* the flood would be at that height

8.5 The water decreased steadily until the tenth month; in the tenth month, on the first day of the month, the tops of the mountains became visible.

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In that timeframe, the tops of the mountains became visible.

In the next passage we see the sending out of the birds, first the raven, then the doves 7 days apart. Eventually the cover was taken and then they waited for the mud to dry.

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| 2) Discharging of Birds        | 8.6-12   |
| a) Raven                       | 8.6-7    |

We have precise dating: 370 days on the Ark, plus the 7 that they spent before the rains began. Next time will look at the discharging of the birds, 8.6-12.

### **Flood vs Historical Geology**

1. Scripture Evidence
2. Scientific Evidence

That was the Biblical or Scriptural evidence. Now we want to look at the little notes or hints that will help us come to some scientific conclusions as well.

This is just a little humor:

**I never argue**

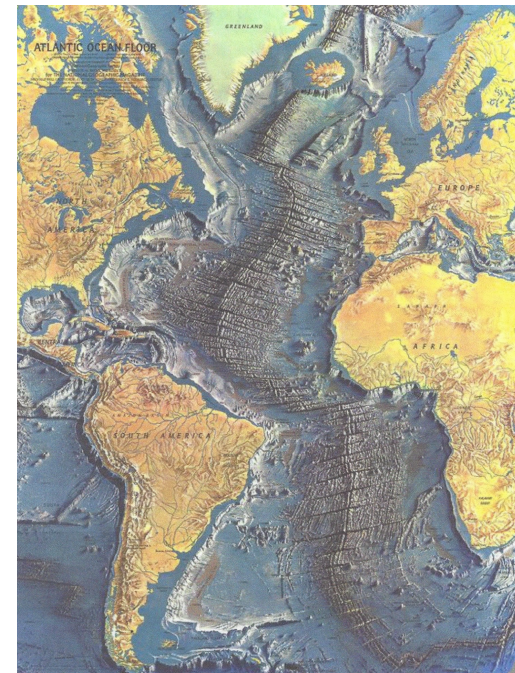
I just explain why I am right.

### **Science**

1. Geophysics
  - Plate Tectonics
  - Mid-Atlantic Ridge

We have already looked at these points. Now we will look at another area of science that gives us evidence of a universal or world-wide flood. There is so much evidence that we can't mention all of it in one session, so this time I will focus on one area.

We have already looked at evidence from geophysics when we talked about plate tectonics which is the cause of the flood and all of the phenomenon related to plate tectonics. We also discussed the mid-Atlantic Ridge which is physical evidence of movements of these plates. This is where Baumgardner got the idea that the ‘fuentes of the deep’, in his flood model, are a result of hot lava material or mantle rock coming in contact with new ocean floors, shooting up jets of water in the atmosphere producing a 40-day, 40-night rainstorm.



- A. Causes of Flood: start with subduction of ocean floor
- B. Inundation Stage
  1. Tsunami waves
  2. Waters prevailing
  3. Massive erosion
  4. Sedimentation

We noted the tsunami waves with water prevailing causing massive erosion on entire continents. Then when the waters begin to slow, the sedimentation begins.

**Process of inundation**

1. Rip it up
2. Transport it
3. Redeposit it

This is the inundation stage: Some have estimated there could be up to a mile-deep tsunami wave that would rip up even entire forests, transport them even 1000 miles, as the tectonic plates are moving as well. Eventually there was slowing of the waters and depositing of various materials, uniformity in some of the depositions.



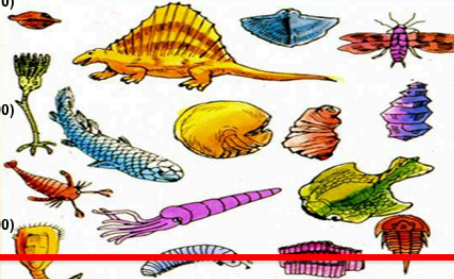
What we have today—this chart is in virtually every geology book—is this description of what they find in the layers, basing the layer on index fossils that are found within that layer. In the Jurassic layer you find mainly dinosaurs. They named the layers based on the fossils they find there. That is the interpretation of the historical geologist.

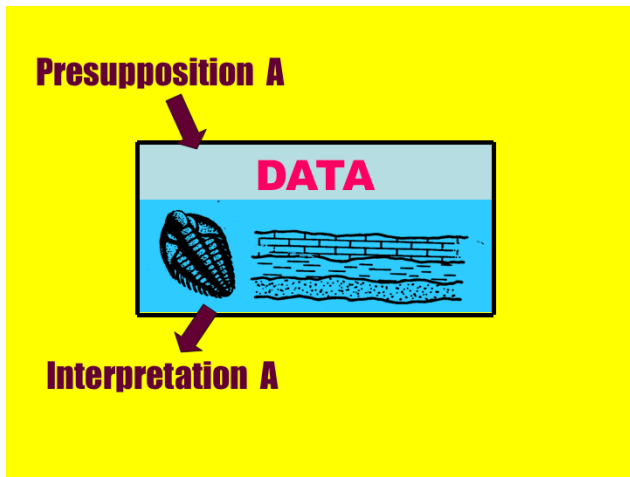
And that red line at the bottom separates the Pre-Cambrian and Cambrian layers. Everything above the red line is sedimentary rock which is sediments, things laid down, materials settling out. They can be produced by winds, but the evidence points to water. The historical geologist would say that it took, in many cases, millions of years, for example, the Jurassic layer they estimate 46 million years based on uniformitarianism.

That’s an interpretation of the data of the layers. It is somewhat theoretical because nowhere on the face of the earth do you find a complete geological column, even though there are many of the layers in some places. So the historical geologist gives us a history of the earth of millions and millions of years based on the geologic column that they have created. They have a certain set of presuppositions, uniformitarianism being one of them: they also have evolution, and they assume naturalism and they look at the data, that is, the geologic column, and they come up with an interpretation that says that these were laid down over millions and millions of years.

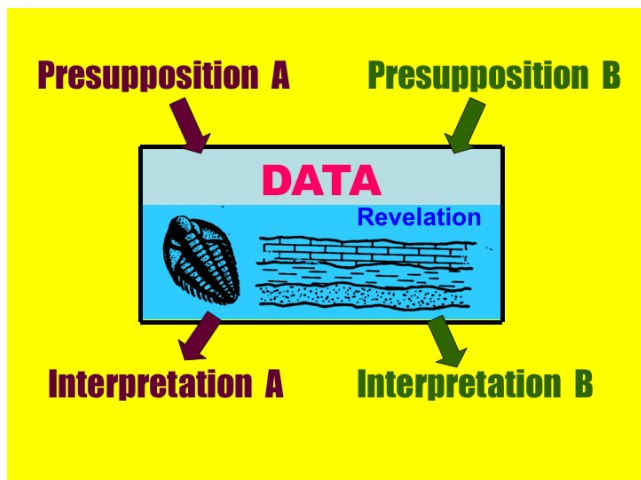
All this is contrary to what we have in Genesis 6-9, and we have the precise dating so if there was a universal flood we would expect that those layers be laid down much more rapidly, in a matter of days rather than millions of years. So they look at rock layers from man’s point of view and come up with their own ideas of millions of years. And in that there is a lot of death—so you have pain, death, killing, disease, thorns, struggles, suffering, extinction—but that is the interpretation of the data as evidenced in the geological record. They don’t make that clear, that it is an *interpretation*.

**The Geologic Column**

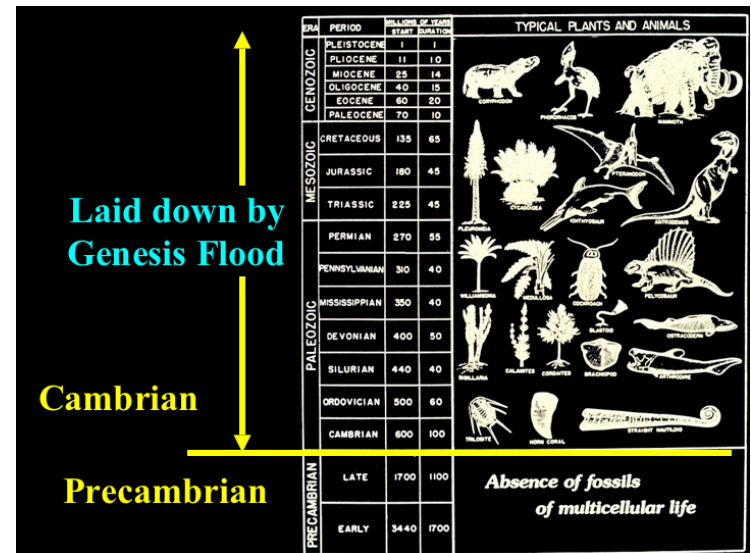
ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	SUCCESSION OF LIFE
CENOZOIC <i>recent life</i>	QUATERNARY 0-1 Million Years Rise of Man	Recent Pleistocene	
	TERTIARY 62 Million Years Rise of Mammals	Pliocene Miocene Oligocene Eocene	
MESOZOIC <i>middle life</i>	CRETACEOUS 72 Million Years Modern seed bearing plants, Dinosaurs	(135)	
	JURASSIC 46 Million Years First birds	(180)	
	TRIASSIC 49 Million Years Cycads, first dinosaurs	(125)	
PALEOZOIC <i>ancient life</i>	PERMIAN 50 Million Years First reptiles	(270)	
	PENNSYLVANIAN 30 Million Years First insects	(400)	
	MISSISSIPPIAN 35 Million Years Many crinoids		
	DEVONIAN 60 Million Years First seed plants, cartilage fish		
	SILURIAN 20 Million Years Earliest land animals		
	ORDOVICIAN 75 Million Years Early bony fish		
	CAMBRIAN 100 Million Years Invertebrate animals, Brachiopods, Trilobites	(600)	
PRECAMBRIAN Very few fossils present (bacteria-algae-pollen?)			



There is a different interpretation that flood geologists and creationists make. We come with a different set of presuppositions: we believe that God is a creator and that God has revealed Himself. And we look at the same data, the same rock layers, but we also have help in that we have *revelation*, ie, a Biblical text that gives us some detail—and from that we can come up with a different interpretation, Interpretation B, taking into account what we have in Genesis 6-8. We can see that the same data can give a different interpretation.



Here is a different sketch of the geologic column. As I mentioned, there is a distinction between the Cambrian and Precambrian layers. Essentially in the Precambrian layer there is an absence of fossils of multicellular life. Also there is basement rock, very different: it is igneous rock, mantle rock below the tectonic plates.



Everything above the yellow line is sedimentary rock, ie, laid down by water, and as material settled out of those tsunami waves. We have a different interpretation. We see all those layers laid down by the Genesis Flood. So rather than the millions and millions of years, we see all of that laid down in a very short period of time within the year timeframe that is described in the Genesis account. This is a different interpretation of the same data.

The question is: Which interpretation has the greater support? I am going to continue looking at the data and evaluating it and as you look at it I think you can see that there is overwhelming evidence that supports not only the Genesis Flood but this interpretation of the geologic column.

Predominantly in the geologic column, 95% of the fossils are shellfish or related marine animals. Part of the creationist's explanation for that is that humans and land animals would be the last to escape the Genesis Flood. Man would flee to high ground and so would some of the animals. So many of them would not be covered; many would have drowned and floating and not fossilized. So there are many fewer mammals and humans.

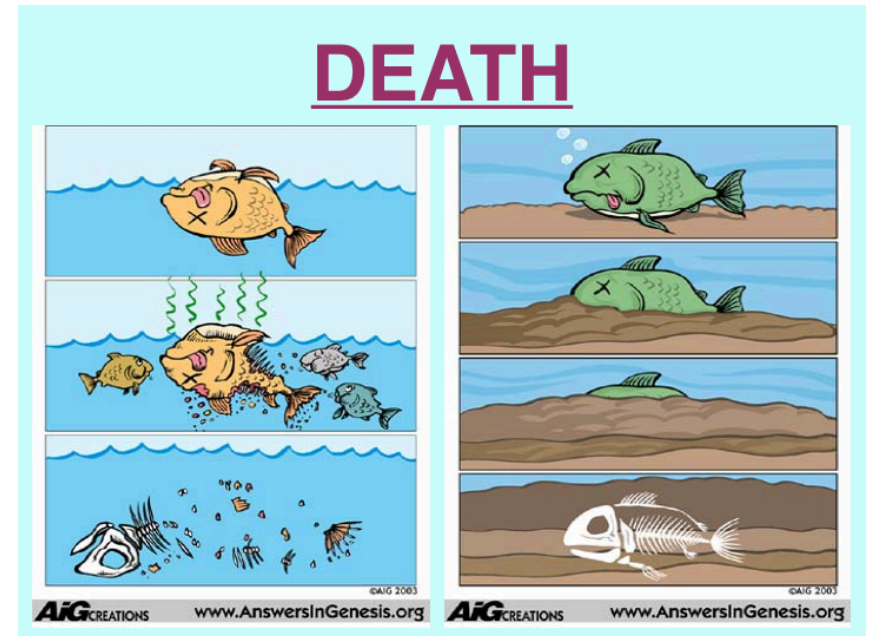
### Science

1. Geophysics - the Atlantic Ridge
2. Paleontology
  - a. Fossils

Having considered the geophysics, now we will look at Paleontology which is the study of fossils. Several years ago I did a little creation presentation on the flood for some home schoolers and it was a bright 8-year-old girl—I was trying to explain what paleontology is all about, that it is the study of fossils—and she asked the question ‘Well, why don’t they just call it fossilology?’ And I think that is a better description, so for the rest of the talk we described it as ‘fossilology’.

Now let me ask a question: ‘Are there fossils formed today?’ In general there are no fossils being formed today, but if you have the special conditions, then, in fact, you can have a fossil formed. But not in the abundance that we find in the geological record. This is what happens to creatures that die: They are not fossilized, they are eaten by predators. For example, a zebra would be devoured by vultures, and what is not eaten, if left on the surface, it will eventually decay. So the decaying and being eaten does not allow for fossilization.

If a fish dies, it usually floats to the surface, is eaten by other fish, leaving just the bones which scatter and fall to bottom of ocean...



And if you have a fish die and fall into the bottom of the water, the flesh rots away and often you just have the bones.

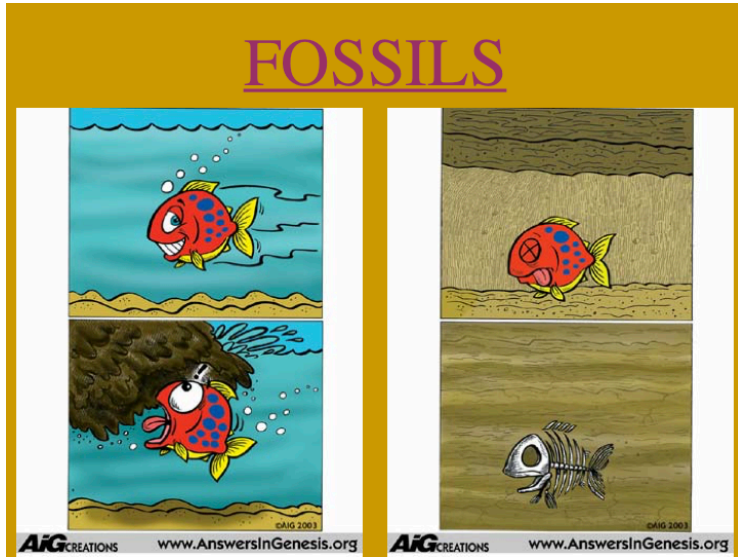
So in general fossils are not formed today. Evolutionists like WM Miller say:

“Comparatively few remains of organisms now inhabiting the Earth are being deposited under conditions favorable for their preservations as fossils ... it is never the less remarkable that so vast a number of fossils are embedded in the rocks ...”

WM Miller



It is surprising—because they don't form today. What does it take to form a fossil? If you have a fish happily moving along, you need catastrophic effects to produce a fossil. And if you *have* a catastrophic effect like at Mt St. Helens in recent history, you have to have a sealing off from the predators and the decaying process. Then you can have a fossilized fish.



### Sea Creatures

95% shellfish. Marine creatures are at the bottom, like shell fish.

Plants. They can't go very long without decaying. So it goes against the current historical geological explanation.

### Formation

You can find fossils as a result of freezing, just the hard parts or carbonized portions. Sometimes you have the original form, without the body. Sometimes wood is petrified. Sometimes there are tracks, primarily of animals.

They have to form rapidly, as a result of catastrophic events.

### Formation

- > Freezing
- > Hard parts
- > Carbon only
- > Original Form
- > Petrification
- > Tracks

Another evolutionist, Walter Lammerts, says

“Almost all of the fossils by their very manner of perfect preservation clearly show a sudden burial.”

This means the avoiding of the decaying process. And also you have misplaced fossils—ones that shouldn't be where they are found in the geologic record, for example, human footprints in some layers along with dinosaur tracks. You see this in Texas, in a valley where dinosaur tracks have been found. And there are human tracks, as though they are moving away. But this is contrary to the evolutionary interpretation because we do not expect to find humans in that layer. There have been examples elsewhere, also.

### Misplaced Fossils

1. Human Footprints (evidence)
2. Skull in Coal
3. Out of Sequence

Human skulls found in coal—and there are a lot of out-of-sequence fossils. They are not as neatly placed as you find in that sketch of the geological column. There are lots of examples of fossils that should not be in the layer where they are found.

This is an argument for a universal flood because you find fossils *everywhere*. In fact these layers are everywhere on the face of the earth, in different quantities, different amounts of the layers. Every one of those layers has fossils in them—from the Cambrian layer to the top, the surface.

How can you have fossils all over the world if they require catastrophic conditions in order to be formed? The better explanation is not slow processes over millions of years, slow

river movements of water, but a massive flood that would rapidly not only cover and deposit within these layers—all of the creatures, sealing them off from predators and the decaying process. A world-wide flood is a far better explanation; and there are lots of problems with the evolutionary explanation.

Not only are there fossils all over the world, but you have what are called fossil graveyards all over the world.

### Science

1. Geophysics
2. Paleontology
  - a. Fossils
  - b. Fossil Graveyards

A Fossil Graveyard is the accumulation of many fossils all in the one place, in short proximity of one another, indicating that they were swept away by large quantities of water and all deposited in the same vicinity and they all died together, all fossilized together. So, not over long periods of time. And these graveyards are found all over the world. How could this happen? A Genesis flood is a better explanation.

### Worldwide

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| √ Siberia, Russia | √ Wyoming, USA    |
| √ Alaska, USA     | √ Utah, USA       |
| √ Germany         | √ Colorado, USA   |
| √ Argentina       | √ California, USA |
|                   | √ New Mexico, USA |

In Siberia it is a graveyard—with mammoths. And there are other creatures that died in that same area. Sudden death and many of them together. They are in many areas of the world. The Dinosaur National Monument has many dinosaurs that died all together, buried together, fossilized together—not over long

periods of time. But they were gathered, swept away and all deposited together.

This indicates that there were catastrophic events that gathered all these creatures together, died, buried together and fossilized in the same place. The better explanation for this is the Genesis flood.

### Science

1. Geophysics
2. Paleontology
  - a. Fossils
  - b. Fossil Graveyards
  - c. Polystrate Fossils

There are also these interesting fossils called Polystrate Fossils. These fossils penetrate usually several layers and the more common ones are trees. Did this tree live millions and millions of years and not grow any wider? It makes more sense that it was buried and the layering captured the tree even in an upright position.

Ruhr Germany, tree fossil extends through various layers.

France: also trees in different layers

Tennessee, USA: huge tree so preserved

Kentucky, USA: another tree trunk

Geologists extracting bones of dinosaurs:

Argentina: Titanosaurus 70 ft tall

Biggest Dinosaur ever found: 130 ft long

65 ft tall (= height of  
4 elephants)

Some dinosaurs are so large that they would be considered polystrate as well.

You can find fossils on virtually every mountain which indicates that these mountains were formed after the layering/after effects of the Genesis Flood—and they are all over the world. So

there is evidence of the Genesis Flood all over the world, wherever you go on the face of the earth—all you have to do is dig down. So not only the existence of fossils, but fossil graveyards, the accumulation of fossils and the polystrate fossils are *powerful* evidence of a Genesis Flood.

When God brought the Genesis Flood, it was a *judgment*. We don't want to forget that. We have evidence of God as judge *everywhere* you look on the face of the earth. (The evolutionists do not have an answer for, for example, marine life fossils on top of a mountain.)

Our Lord of Justice uses Omnipotent power in His Judgment!!!