

We will talk more about plate tectonics and the formation of mountains and the text will be the sending out of the birds from the Ark, so we are on the Receding of the Waters part, chapter 8.

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

Last time we saw verse 4: In the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month... and we talked about the precise dating in Genesis, down to the very day. Now this is still in the 600th year of Noah that we already saw in chapter 7, so on that day of the month the ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat. It was probably rugged terrain, waters receding.

Ararat is probably at a lower elevation at this point; remember that we said that the waters covered *all* the mountains by 15 cubits (6.858 meters; 22.5 ft or 7.5 yards). But now we are at the site of Ararat. Modern day Ararat is a fairly tall mountain. We said that the pre-flood waters were an average of 12,000 ft (3,700 meters), so the mountains had to be below that. Ararat today is 16,916 ft (5,200 meters).

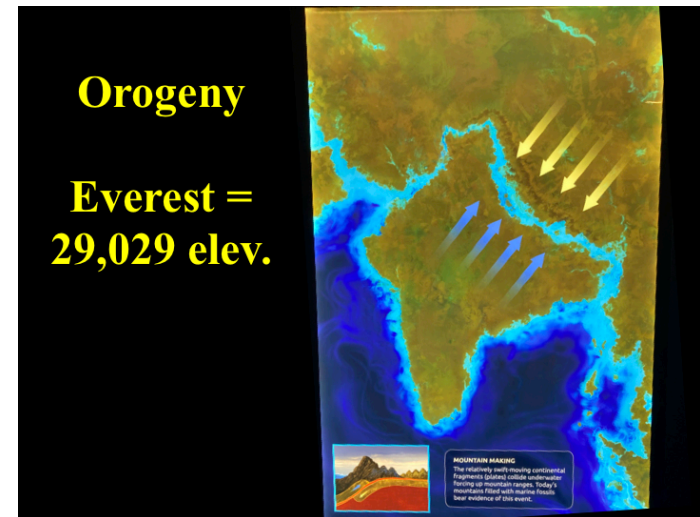
- > Pre-flood waters - 12,000 ft deep average
- > Ararat = 16,916 ft Everest = 29,029

It was probably as a result of volcanic action. There are at least 3 ways mountains are built. One of them is volcanic action and certainly Everest, with 29,000 feet (9,000 meters) was a result of a different kind of tectonic action that I will try to explain.

Orogeny

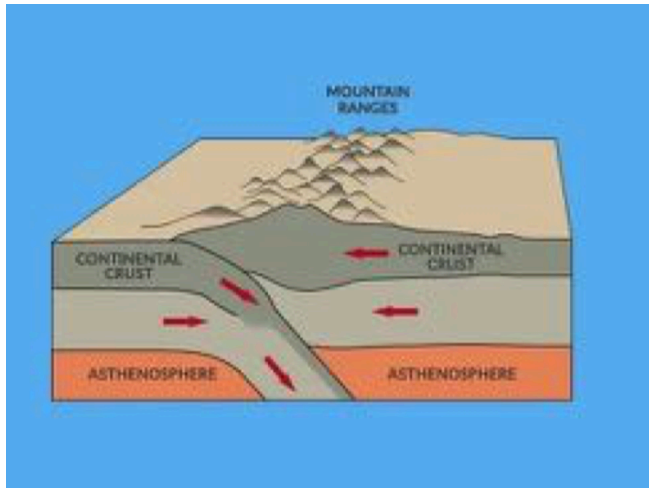
Everest = 29,029 ft (9,000 meters) elevation

Volcanic action is one way mountains are formed. A second way is a result of the colliding of these continental *plates*. Here is a sketch that is displayed at the Ark Encounter or in the Museum itself which shows how the Himalayas would have been formed: The plate—that today would be India colliding with Asia—is seen by the arrows. Orogeny is the study of mountains and mountain building and origin and formation of mountains, etc. Everest is part of the Himalayas.



We talked about the tectonic plates that are on the floors of oceans and certainly of continents. And during the flood there was rapid movement of these plates up against one another. This would continue even after the waters were receding, the earth beginning to stabilize—with movements of huge plates, thousands of miles in width and height, colliding and pushing up large masses of material. Today you can see fossils on the tops of these mountains. These were at one time were laid down as the waters receded, that is, the sediment that dropped out of slowing waters that would carry all of the debris including animals that would be fossilized as they were laid down in the layers.

Sometimes you can see layering in these mountains which would all contain fossils. That explains how they got up there—it would be post flood or in the middle of the flood. Later stages of the flood action is primarily the result of tectonic plates. Now here is another sketch colliding somewhat; you have surface with ranges like the Rocky mountains where you would have movements that would push up these mountains.

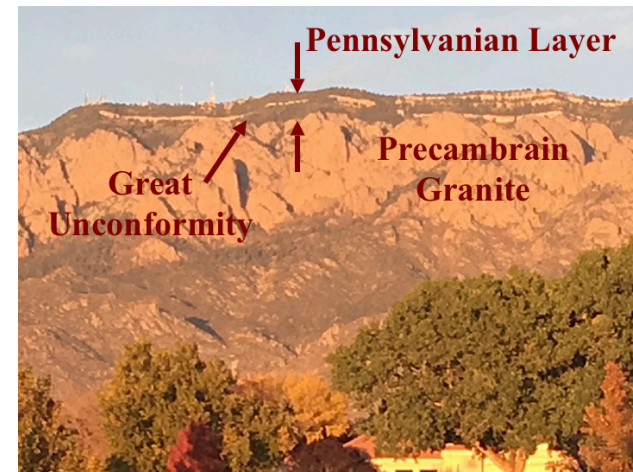


So we are talking about gigantic geological and geophysical actions that were taking place during the stages of the flood. And the flood obviously was over a year in length, from the time the waters began to fall, the rain; and the fountains of the deep shooting waters up until the day they disembark which was 370 days.

So this would be an explanation that makes a lot of sense; in fact we see a little bit of movement until this day, but not anything like what would have taken place in the period of the flood. You have to have a balance of the material that floats...that asthenosphere (orange) would be the mantle rock, so part of the large tectonic plates would subduct or go down into the mantle and others would be crunched together raising up mountain ranges.

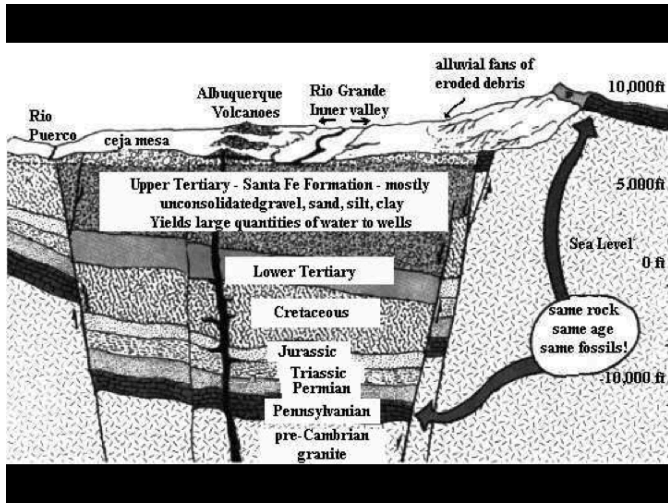
Keep in mind that the planet is made up of these huge thousands of miles across, kind of like puzzle pieces that would join together making a surface, floating on this liquid rock. This is one of the explanations of how mountains are built—at least one of the explanations besides that of the volcanic action.

Those who live in Albuquerque, NM, can see Sandía crest, the top of which is the Pennsylvanian Layer—that's why it is called a 'crest' because it is layered and you can clearly see defined layers within the Pennsylvanian Layer which ends somewhat abruptly with this very jagged portion that is actually basement rock. And what geologists call the line between the Cambrian and the rock underneath it, the Pre-cambrian, is called the Great Unconformity because of the radical difference and change between the sedimentary rock that starts with the Cambrian and goes all the way to the surface and the basement rock which is below.



The Unconformity is the boundary between what the flood destroyed and ripped up and then transported and eventually re-deposited in these layers. Remember that there is nowhere on the face of the earth where the entire geological column is, so it is

rather theoretical—is kind of a composite. Here, on the crest of the Sandías is the Pennsylvanian Layer that would slowly descend, I will show you a cross-section. Below this would be Precambrian granite; everything above would be formed by the Genesis flood.



How did it get up to a mountain? The same tectonic action that would cause uplift—on the right, Sandia crest—and then that basement rock underneath. You can see the Pennsylvanian Layer would match up, in fact in time it would have matched up with the Pennsylvanian Layer down lower and as a result of the flood waters receding it would have eroded all of those layers above Sandía Crest that you see represented in the Valley portion. So all those layers would have been at one time above the Pennsylvanian, but after the uplift all of that would be eroded away, leaving the Pennsylvanian as all that you could see today.

Below that, in this location you have pre-Cambrian granite, without all the others. Remember, I mentioned that at some places on the earth you have portions of the geological column

represented and others omitted and here is an example of that. By the way, this is not a creationist sketch; this is a geological sketch that I found on the internet.

When the Genesis flood took place: we are seeing hints of that in the record itself of massive changes that took place on the face of the earth. This explains a little bit of what can happen when the plates move against one another, crushing against each other producing mountain ranges and mountains and uplifts and all this geological activity.

This is what is going to take place in the future—at the beginning of the Millennial Kingdom—these massive movements again. But no flood because God entered into a covenant, but certainly some geological activity in the future at least in the region of Israel; it might be localized—we don't have any Scriptures that indicate otherwise.

That brings us to our passage. This gives the context:

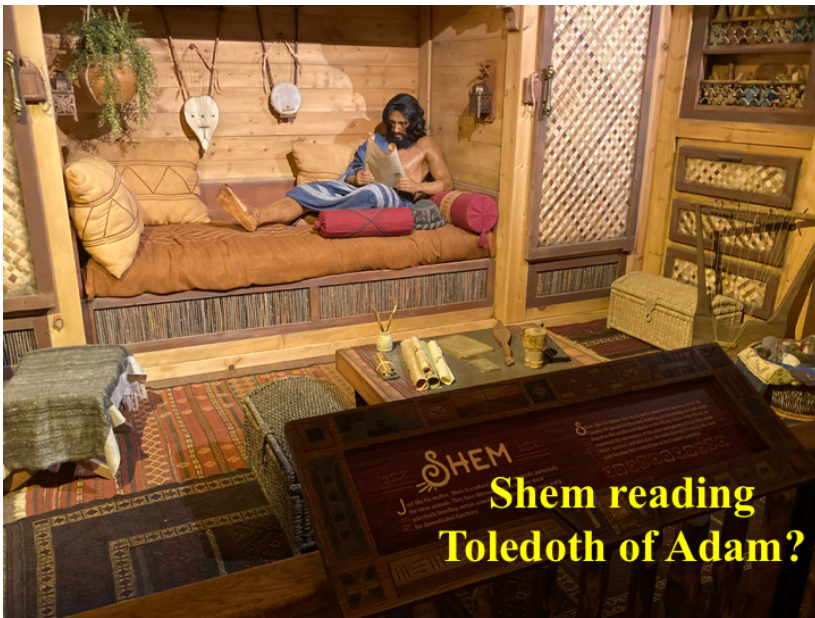
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|--------------------------------|----------|
| 2. Destruction of Civilization | 6.9-8.22 |
| a. Depravity before Flood | 6.9-12 |
| b. Designs for Flood | 6.13-7.5 |
| c. Deluge of Flood | 7.6-24 |
| d. Decrease of Flood | 8.1-22 |
| 1) Decline of Waters | 8.1-5 |
| 2) Discharging of Birds | 8.6-12 |
| a) Raven | 8.6-7 |

There are four sets of the sending out or discharging of the birds, first the raven in verses 6-7. There is a plan: remember that the raven is an unclean bird and they are predators in general.

8.6 Then it came about at the end of forty days, that Noah opened the window of the ark which he had made;

7 and he sent out a raven, and it flew here and there until the water was dried up from the earth.

This is another 40 days, after the waters began to recede, not the initial ones that we saw in 7.11. This is after the chronology that is laid out in chapter 8. People are living on the Ark, carrying on everyday activities, preparing food, etc. Then, in the Ark Encounter presentation, one of the scenes is labeled ‘Shem’ and show him reading some scrolls and I am surmising that maybe Shem is reading the Toledoth of Adam which would have been on board the Ark—and the one of the creation as well.



8.6 Then it came about at the end of forty days, that Noah opened the window of the ark which he had made;
7 and he sent out a raven, and it flew here and there until the water was dried up from the earth.

On the foto of the portrayal we can see the long window.



8.6 Then it came about at the end of forty days, that Noah opened the window of the ark which he had made;
7 and he sent out a raven, and it flew here and there until the water was dried up from the earth.

From the window Noah sent out a raven,...

8.6 Then it came about at the end of forty days, that Noah opened the window of the ark which he had made;
7 and he sent out a raven, and it flew here and there until the water was dried up from the earth.

... and it flew here and there until the water was dried up from the earth. And there was a reason for that: the raven would be an indicator of how much the waters had decreased. If the raven came back that meant that it did not have food—feeding primarily on the remains of the dead animals that had floated to the surface, and it probably found mountain tops and regions that had plenty to eat.

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| a) Raven | 8.6-7 |
| b) 1st Dove | 8.8-9 |

So then he sent out a dove—this is a clean animal— to see if the water was abated.

8.8 Then he sent out a dove from him, to see if the water was abated from the face of the land;

9 but the dove found no resting place for the sole of her foot, so she returned to him into the ark, for the water was on the surface of all the earth. Then he put out his hand and took her, and brought her into the ark to himself.

8.8 Then he sent out a dove from him, to see if the water was abated from the face of the land;

9 but the dove found no resting place for the sole of her foot, so she returned to him into the ark, for the water was on the surface of all the earth. Then he put out his hand and took her, and brought her into the ark to himself.

... but the dove found no resting place. The dove being clean animals preferred dry and clean places to nest and apparently everything was still muddy, since she returns to the Ark.

8.8 Then he sent out a dove from him, to see if the water was abated from the face of the land;

9 but the dove found no resting place for the sole of her foot, so she returned to him into the ark, for the water was on the surface

of all the earth. Then he put out his hand and took her, and brought her into the ark to himself.

So there is still surface water with mountain peaks already visible and plenty of land sticking out of the water, but not enough land to get out of the ark yet.

8.8 Then he sent out a dove from him, to see if the water was abated from the face of the land;

9 but the dove found no resting place for the sole of her foot, so she returned to him into the ark, for the water was on the surface of all the earth. Then he put out his hand and took her, and brought her into the ark to himself.

Here is a display showing Noah racing out and receiving the Dove as it returned.



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| a) Raven | 8.6-7 |
| b) 1st Dove | 8.8-9 |
| c) 2nd Dove | 8.10-11 |

Then the 2nd dove.

8.10 So he waited yet another seven days; and again he sent out the dove from the ark.

...he waited yet another seven days. So time passing, more receding of the waters and more drying of open areas, and again he sent out the dove.

8.11 The dove came to him toward evening, and behold, in her beak was a freshly picked olive leaf. So Noah knew that the water was abated from the earth.

The dove returned with an olive leaf—so there was plant life, and particularly olive trees are now growing and they are known for growing at lower elevations, ...

8.11 The dove came to him toward evening, and behold, in her beak was a freshly picked olive leaf. So Noah knew that the water was abated from the earth.

...so this means that the waters have receded significantly. They can also grow on rocky surfaces as in Israel where there are a lot of olive trees in dry and rocky soil. These are just scientific

experiments, you might say—biological and climatological and geophysical experiments that Noah is performing in order to get information which the doves provide him.

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| b) 1st Dove | 8.8-9 |
| c) 2nd Dove | 8.10-11 |
| d) 3rd Dove | 8.12 |

Then after yet another seven days, Noah sends out the 3rd dove...

8.12 Then he waited yet another seven days, and sent out the dove; but she did not return to him again.

...but she did not return to him again.

8.12 Then he waited yet another seven days, and sent out the dove; but she did not return to him again.

This indicated that the land is dry enough and there is plenty of material to make a nest, so we are getting closer to the time when the passengers can disembark.

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| c) 2nd Dove | 8.10-11 |
| c) 3rd Dove | 8.12 |
| 3) Disembarking from Ark | 8.13-19 |

Here we look at scientific information. Not only does God give Revelation from His word, but He also uses the natural realm to communicate data and information. So science is, I think, an important endeavor that God has given us—the ability to develop information from the natural realm and this is an example of it being utilized, in this case the animal kingdom to gain data from the geophysical environment and the climatological situation that they find themselves in. And from that data Noah makes certain decisions concerning disembarking.

So we have been defending the idea that goes contrary to the secular viewpoint of ancient earth history. We are talking about *pre*-history, that is, before man. Noah and the family are there but outside the Bible we don't have many historical records of things taking place before the flood and even the flood. We have those flood stories that all cultures tell us about, but it is the Bible that gives us the inspired version.

Science

1. Geophysics
2. Plate Tectonics
3. Paleontology

So we looked at Geophysics and spoke of the fountains of the great deep and cataclysmic events that affected the entire earth. From geophysics there is that evidence, the mid-Atlantic ridge for example that does exist and give us evidence that there was a

massive re-configuring of the surface of the earth and there is something corresponding to that in the Ring of Fire in the Pacific. So geophysics gives us data, evidence of a world-scope flood.

Plate Tectonics gives explanation for how the flood came about. We gave you the Baumgardner explanation/model and part of this plate tectonics discussion included what we started with today—so we have post-flood high waters now beginning to stabilize. And we still have movements of these massive plates that produce the surface that we see today. Later on we will see erosion effects as well.

So you can find—see—everywhere on the face of the earth *evidence* of the Genesis flood. It is a matter of interpreting what you are observing, from a different perspective of billions of years of accumulated sediment, etc., than what the secular world tries to tell you. You can see things happening more catastrophic and over a shorter period of time. And certainly today you can see processes very slow like the accumulation of sediment by wind and still from some local flooding but not to the extent that we see in Genesis. So plate tectonics gave us evidence.

Last time we spent most of our time dealing with Paleontology, that is, fossils or 'fossology', the different kinds that give evidence. It takes catastrophic events to produce a fossil, so that is evidence of a universal flood because you find them all over the world, including mountain tops as we discussed.

There are fossilized reptile footprints in the Grand Canyon which you can see after the eroding effects that had uncovered them. There are tracks of several reptile species. Again, these are not formed over millions of years but from very rapid, catastrophic conditions which argues for a universal flood because you find phenomena like this all over the world, particularly the fossils.

- > Fossilized reptile footprints in the Coconino Sandstone
- > Tracks of several reptile species
- > Just off Hermit Trail (which is a tourist hiking trail)

Science

1. Geophysics
2. Plate Tectonics
3. Paleontology
4. Coal Petrology

Another area of science has evidence that we can look at today: coal itself, scientifically called Coal Petrology—petrology is the study of rocks and minerals. Coal is a form of rock.

Coal Formation

- √ Water Laid as Other Layers
- √ Water Transported Microstructure
- √ Non-swamp Plants
- √ With Marine Animal Fossils
- √ Absence of Soil Beds under Coal

The secular view of coal formation is that over millions and millions of years the settling of plant material in these ponds or bogs, compressing water pressure, etc., create coal layers at the bottom. That's the secular explanation, but it has a lot of problems particularly in light of research done recently: when you find these coal beds, some are very, very deep, even around 100 ft deep and in the slow process requiring millions and millions of years.

And, considering the purity and consistency of the material—how could it remain so over millions and millions of years? A Genesis flood is a far better explanation, the model that we described, a mile deep of tsunami waters sweeping over a forest would rip up an entire forest and then re-deposit it and then deposit material over it. And from the pressures it would form these coal beds—out of plant material. Some of these things can be observed today.

It is water laid as are other layers. You can also see that it is transported because you can kind of observe a microstructure,

with the direction of the material indicating that it was water transported.

And there are no swamp plants in the material; in fact it would be materials that make up common forests. Also found within many coal beds are marine and animal fossils—interaction with ocean creatures that would be far from forests, but with the Genesis flood you can see that water is transporting not only forests but it would transport everything in its path, mixing things like marine and animal fossils as well. And there is an absence of soil beds under the coal bed; it is just a normal geological layer. It's not a soil bed that would have plants growing on top of it.

This is totally against the secular viewpoint and every one of the points argues in favor of a Genesis flood.

Baumgardner gave me this several years ago:

Conclusion

“Most coal was formed from plant material transported and buried by marine flood waters rather than from plants which accumulated in place in swamps or peat bogs.”

—John Baumgardner

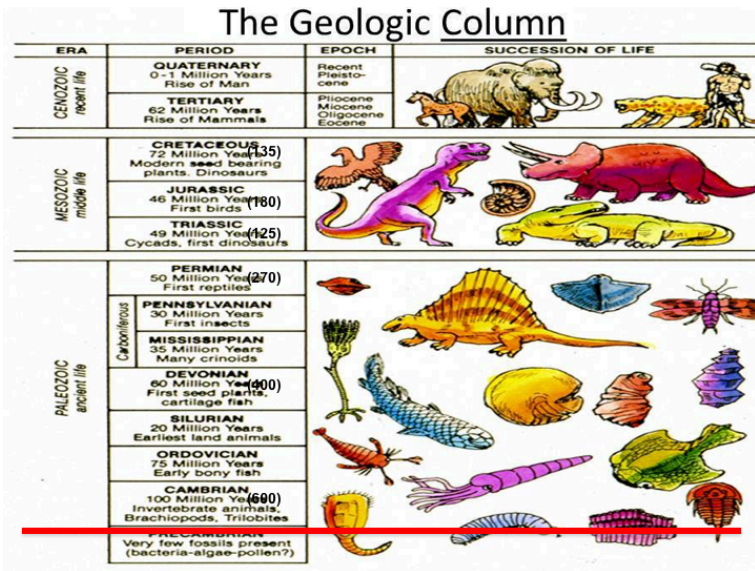
The evidence goes contrary to the secular view and in fact gives us evidence for a universal flood.

Science

1. Geophysics
2. Plate Tectonics
3. Paleontology
4. Coal Petrology
5. Petrophysics
6. Geology Sedimentation

We could also talk about where *oil* comes from—Petrophysics. What formed the coal beds all over the world?

And oil deposits as well? Israel is discovering natural gas deposits which are also found in Russia, Ukraine and other places. How did that come about? By the way, it is a product of animal material, deterioration of animal bodies, whereas coal is the product of plant material, likely forests, deposited by slowing waters.



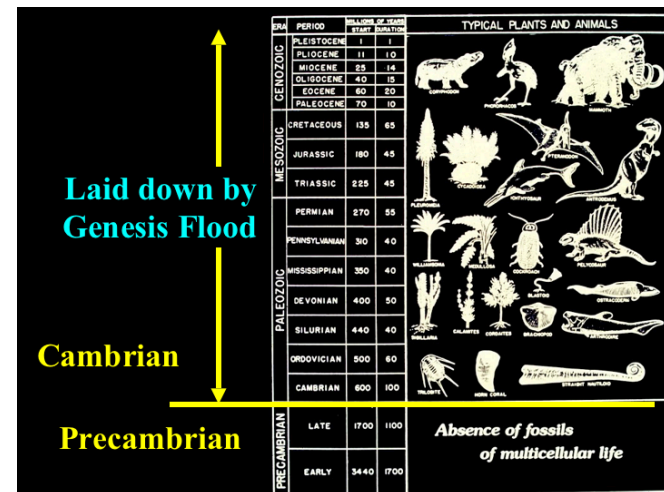
Now we look at geology again—an area we would describe as sedimentation. Let's look at all those layers that we talked about. This is a chart that you can find in any geology book. As I said previously, it is a composite; these creatures represent layers. On the right are index fossils that they find and use to identify layers.

Notice that the Pennsylvanian layer is somewhat below the middle. Looking at the Sandía crest in New Mexico, you would find fossils of these creatures in that Pennsylvanian layer. This chart was created by historical geologists, and they have not really changed it over the years.

The red line separates the pre-Cambrian from the Cambrian layer. This line is the Great Unconformity that is very clearly observed in the Grand Canyon. That is the difference between

what we would call *basement rock* or *creation rock*. Everything above the line is sedimentary rock which is laid down either by wind or water, and all the evidence points to water.

We interpret the Geologic Column, not in terms of millions of years, but as a result of the ripping up of large quantities of rock, soil, animals, forests, transporting that material—thousands of miles in some cases. And as the waters began to slow, the materials were re-deposited forming these layers. Our interpretation views all of the layers from the Cambrian to the surface as having been laid down in the Genesis flood. So we are looking at the same evidence, not driven by evolution, but by catastrophic events surrounding the Genesis flood, deposited by the receding the of the flood. And that pre-Cambrian is the granite seen in the lower parts of the Sandía mountain.



Let's look at a place on the face of the earth where it is very, very evident; you can this layering, and you can see it all the way down that Cambrian layer. Obviously it is the Grand Canyon. But this exists all over the world—that is, if you dig down in any place, you can see the Great Unconformity, and some of the layers on the chart. So at the Grand Canyon we have it

exposed. It's almost as if God said 'I am going to give you a good picture of what I did during the Flood, and I'm going to let the *unbeliever* come up with his own crazy ideas.

So there is lots of evidence in the Grand Canyon; and notice the 'straightness' of it—this is what happens when material settles out. So at the Grand Canyon which is at least a mile (1,600 meters) deep from the top to the river you can see the layers. The Canyon is very jagged, but as much as 18 miles (nearly 29 kilometers) across and over 277 miles (446 kilometers) long.



Grand Canyon Evidence

As much as 1 mile deep
as much as 18 miles across
over 277 miles long

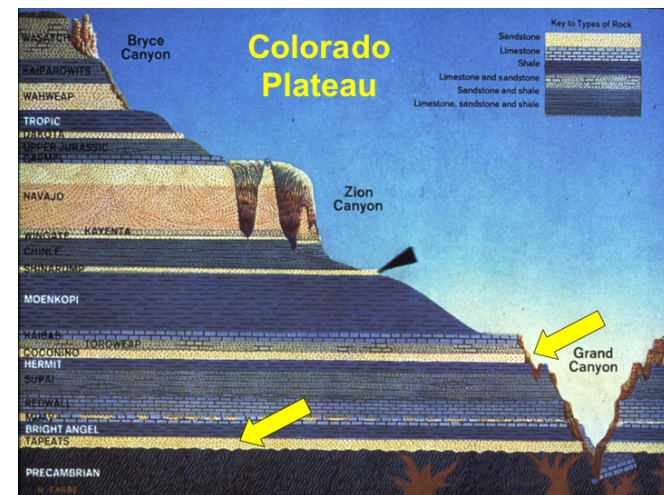
The Canyon also would have been carved out by cataclysmic runoff of the water—post flood after the layers were laid down. And there is evidence that this happened when the material was still relatively wet and had not solidify into the rock that you can observe today.

Evidence

1. Massive blankets (layers)

In pictures you can see wide layers. Some layers extend all through the Grand Canyon and way beyond. They are long, wide blankets you might say. That gives us evidence of something massive that would lay down all of the material that is very similar, that is, it is the same kind of material through the layer and it extends for miles and miles.

We have a drawing of a cross-section of the Colorado Plateau. You can see the different layers. The Coconino layer, called 'the bathtub ring' is by the top yellow arrow. There are lots of layers seen and they are in every direction as well. On the bottom is the Pre-Cambrian, basement rock and at the Grand Canyon they have



a formation of the Cambrian layer called the Tapeats layer. It is a formation but essentially is a Cambrian layer.

The Shinarump Formation covers 125,000 square miles (324,000 square kilometers) of the same material all around that area, and material is well-graded, very consistent with the same composition wherever you find it.

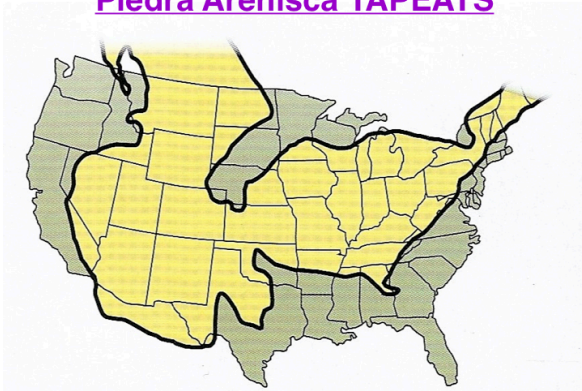
The Morrison formation can be observed in the Grand Canyon and this drawing gives you an idea of the extend of it. It covers



Colorado, Wyoming and Montana and parts of about 9 other States in the USA. This is typical of these blankets which extend long distances.

Now we take a look at the Tapeat layer which is a sandstone. It extends to almost the entire United States. Again: the same material and the same fossils in it throughout.

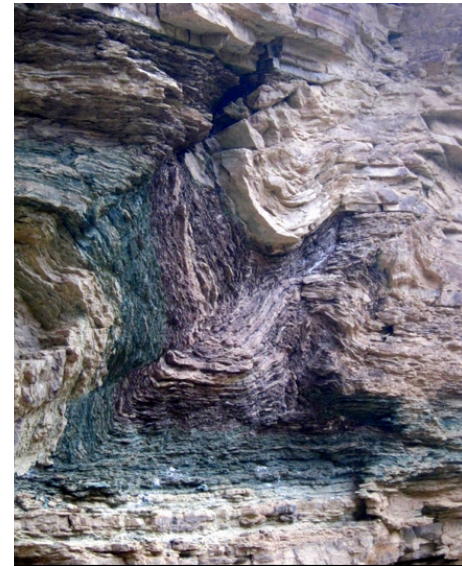
Piedra Arenisca TAPEATS



So any of these ‘blankets’ were laid down the same time and with evidence that it was rapid, not over millions and millions of years.

Evidence

1. Massive Blankets
2. Folding



Also there is ‘folding’ that points back to what we already talked about in these tectonic disturbances. You can see that something disturbed the rock and the evidence points to the rock—not distorted when it was hardened, but when it was still plastic. The layers are colored so you can see how it was displaced. Again, there is evidence that it was wet or soft at least when it was distorted into these configurations.

Evidence

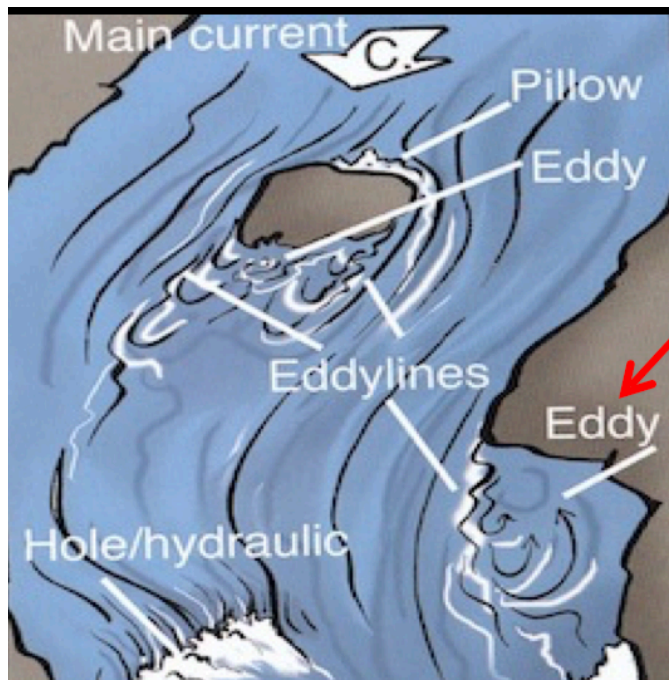
1. Massive Blankets
2. Folding
3. Cross bedding

Then we have cross bedding most of which is at an angle. They are like sand dunes under water that are produced in the moving water. Being at an angle it is not a wind-produced formation but was made with water.

Evidence

1. Massive Blankets
2. Folding
3. Cross bedding
4. Amphitheatres

The amphitheatres are formed when material is eroded away from the side of the canyon. But the material is not deposited at the foot as it would if were over millions of years. In fact, the material cannot be found; it is probably way, way down stream, which argues for rapidly moving waters that would produce *eddies*—noted with red arrow at the right on the graphic.



They would carve out these amphitheatres; there are several of them at the Grand Canyon. This is a better explanation: fast-moving waters that carved and then took the debris down stream. The secularist doesn't know where it is.

Evidence

1. Massive blankets
2. Folding
3. Cross bedding
4. Amphitheatres
5. Sharp boundaries



Sharp boundaries can be seen on many photographs, especially the one above. But this one shows the whitish coconino sandstone. The red at the bottom is Hermit Shale with a sharp border. If it was over millions of years you would expect an irregular border, not a sharp one like these which have been laid down by flood waters. This is not unique; it is true of all the layers—all over the world, not just at the Grand Canyon.

Our Great God has given us evidence of His work, not only in terms of what He did on the cross for us—but what He has done in the physical realm. He has left us lots of evidence so that our faith in Him is not ‘blind faith’ because the things that the Scripture teaches us can be found in the physical realm. The story of the Genesis Flood gives evidence all over the world. That’s why I say it is overwhelming scientific evidence.

Rapid Formation

1. Rapid burial of fossils
2. Polystrate fossils
3. Sandstones deposited under water
4. Cross bedding
5. Sharp boundaries
6. Surface markings

- > Fossilized reptile footprints in the Coconino Sandstone
- > Tracks of several reptile species
- > Just off Hermit Trail at the Grand Canyon

Evidence

1. Massive blankets
2. Folding
3. Cross bedding
4. Amphitheaters
5. Sharp boundaries
6. Great Unconformity

Our faith in God and Scripture is not blind faith!!