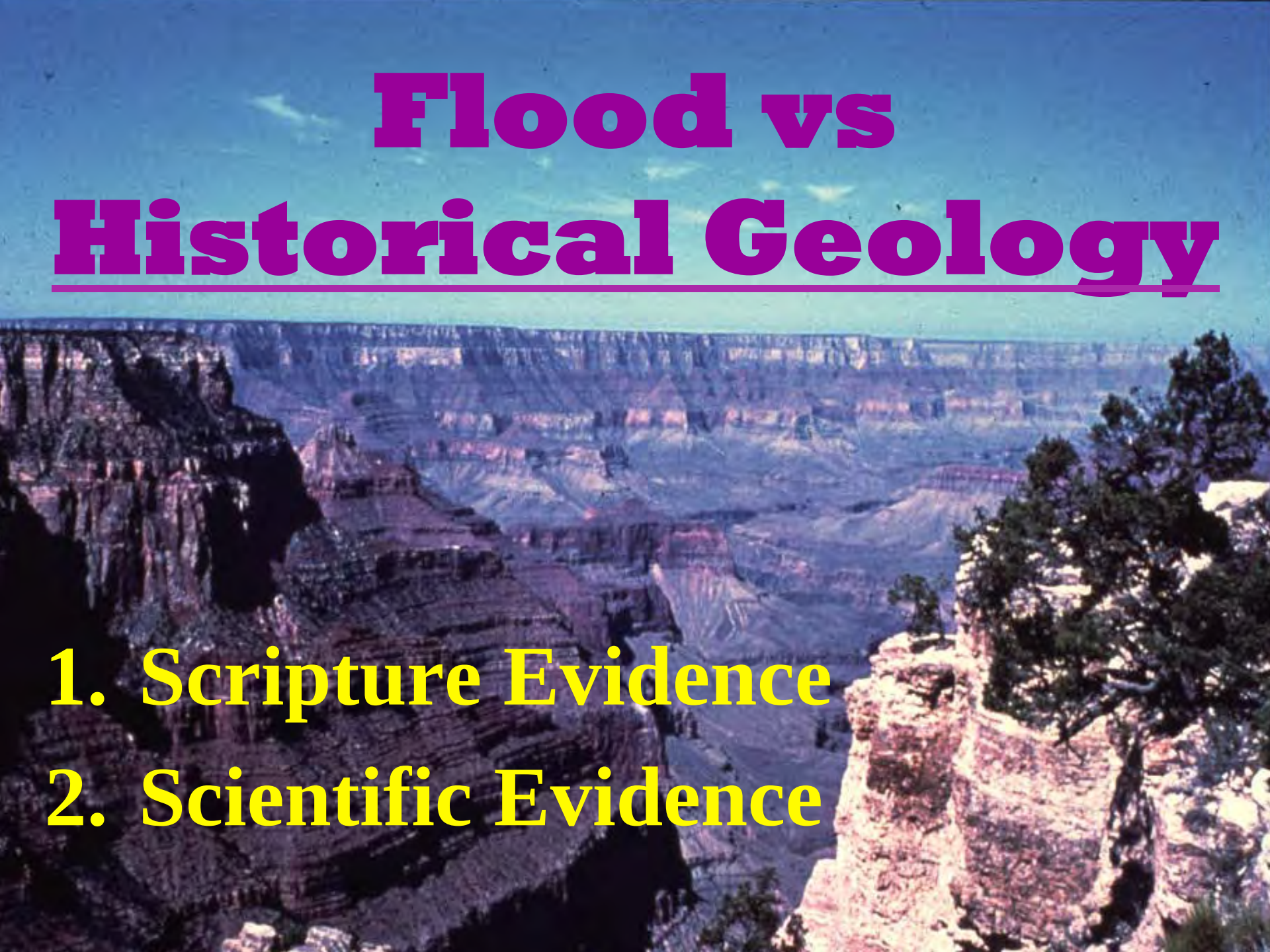
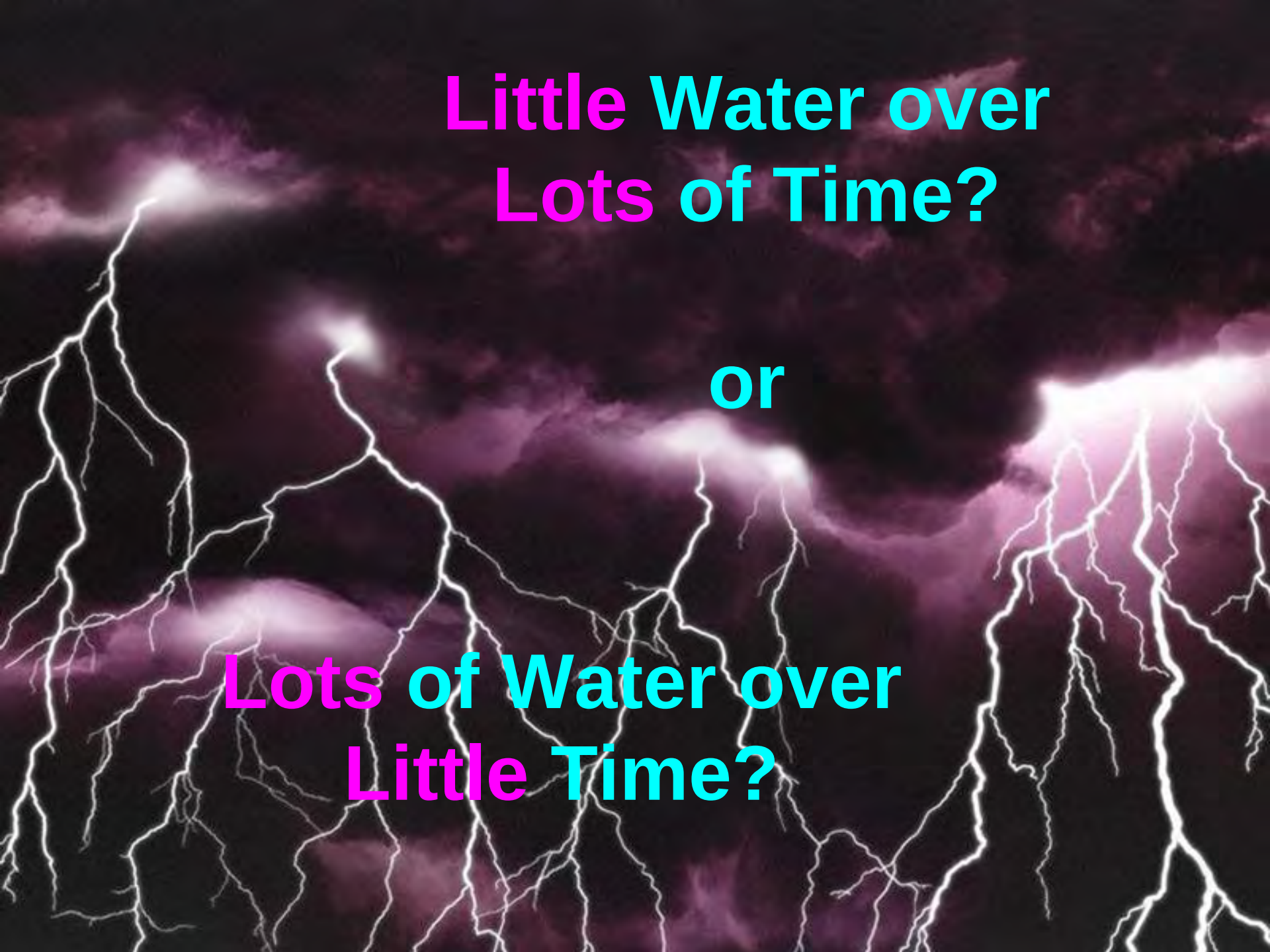

SCIENCE &
SCRIPTURE



Flood vs Historical Geology

1. Scripture Evidence
2. Scientific Evidence


I NEVER
ARGUE
I JUST EXPLAIN WHY I'M RIGHT.


Little Water over
Lots of Time?
or
Lots of Water over
Little Time?

FLOOD STAGES

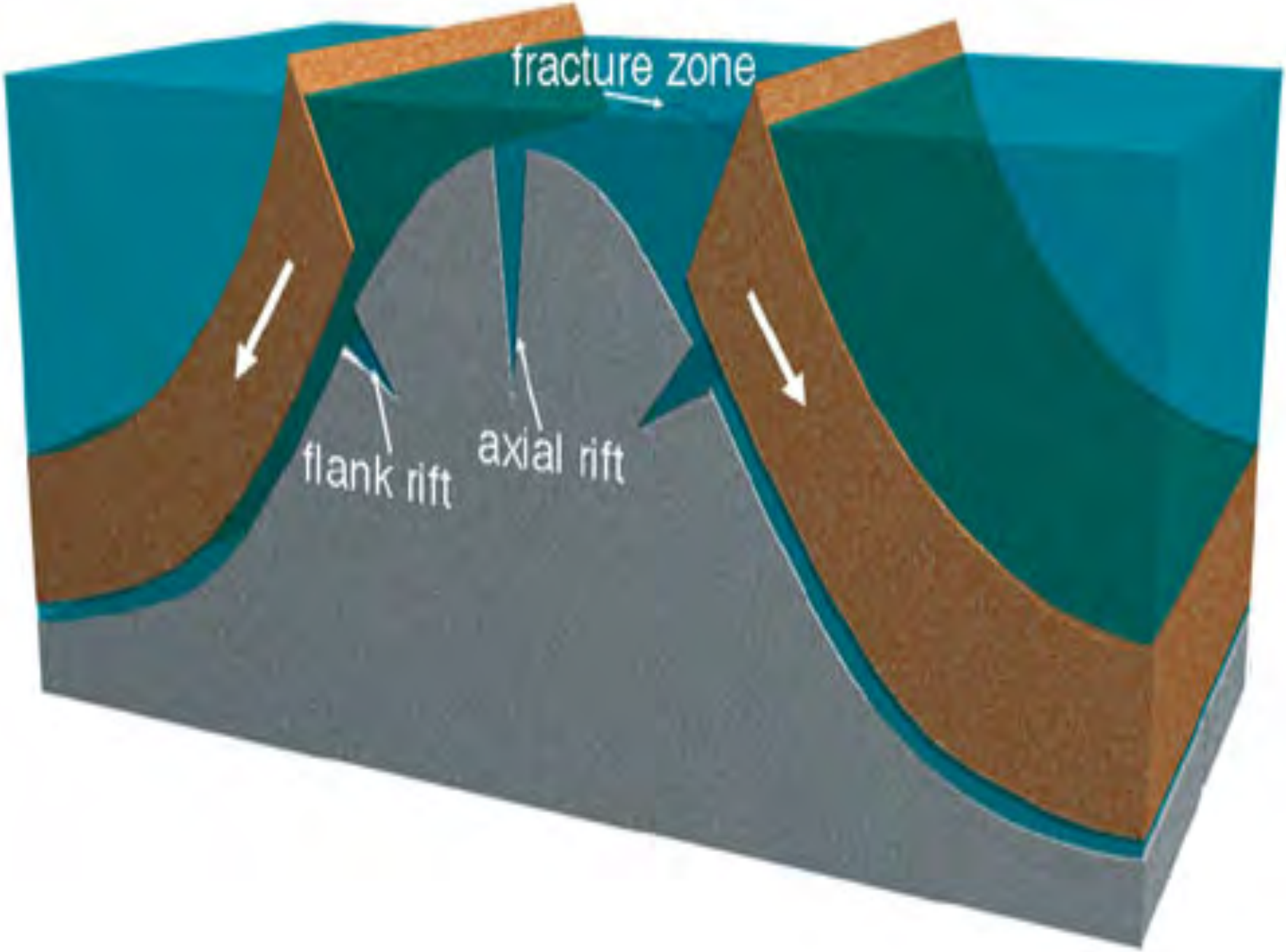
A. Causes of Flood
    1. Tectonic movements
    2. Fountains of deep
    3. 40 day rain storm

SCIENCE

1. Mid-Atlantic Ridge

The Flood Split Continents

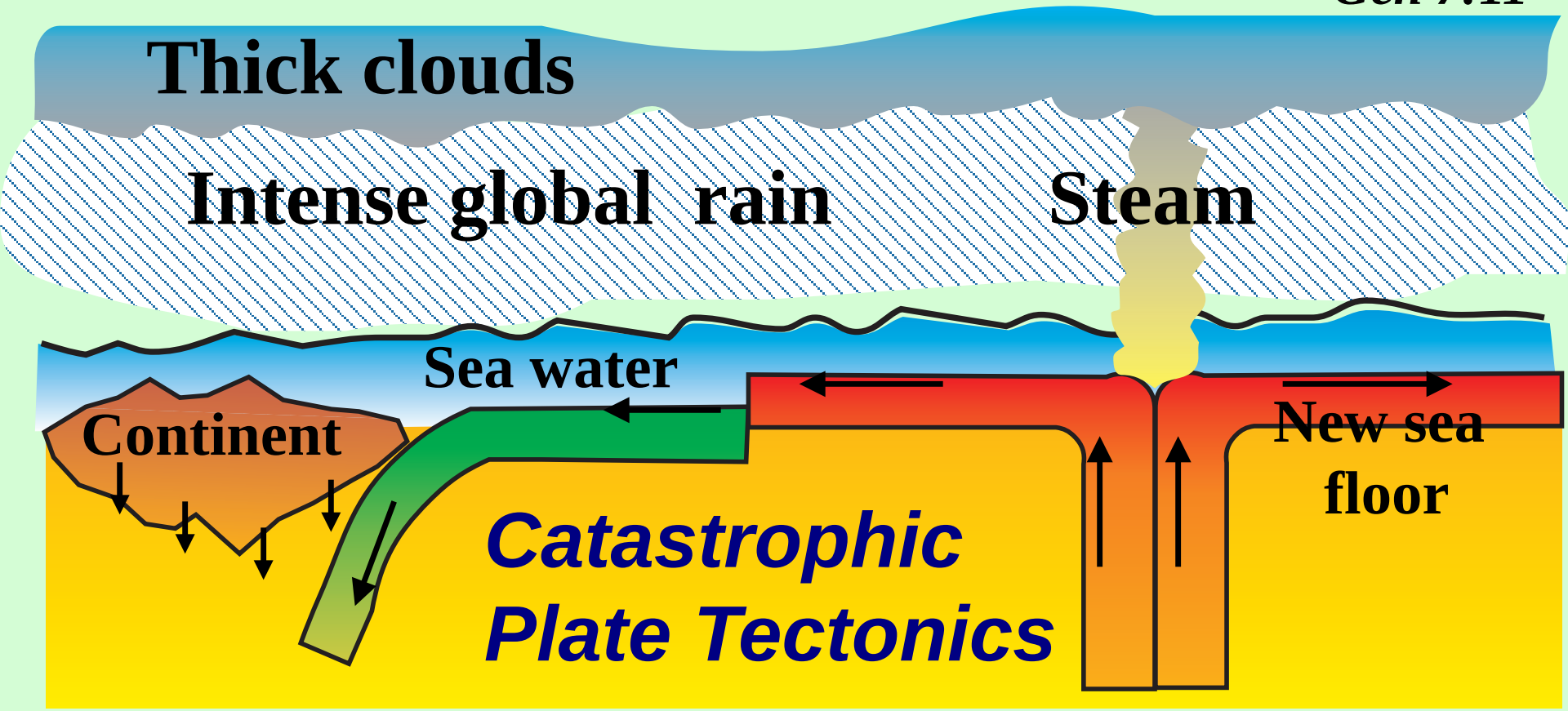
Plates spread in months - continental "*sprint*", not drift


fracture zone
flank rift
axial rift

Water came from “the great deep”

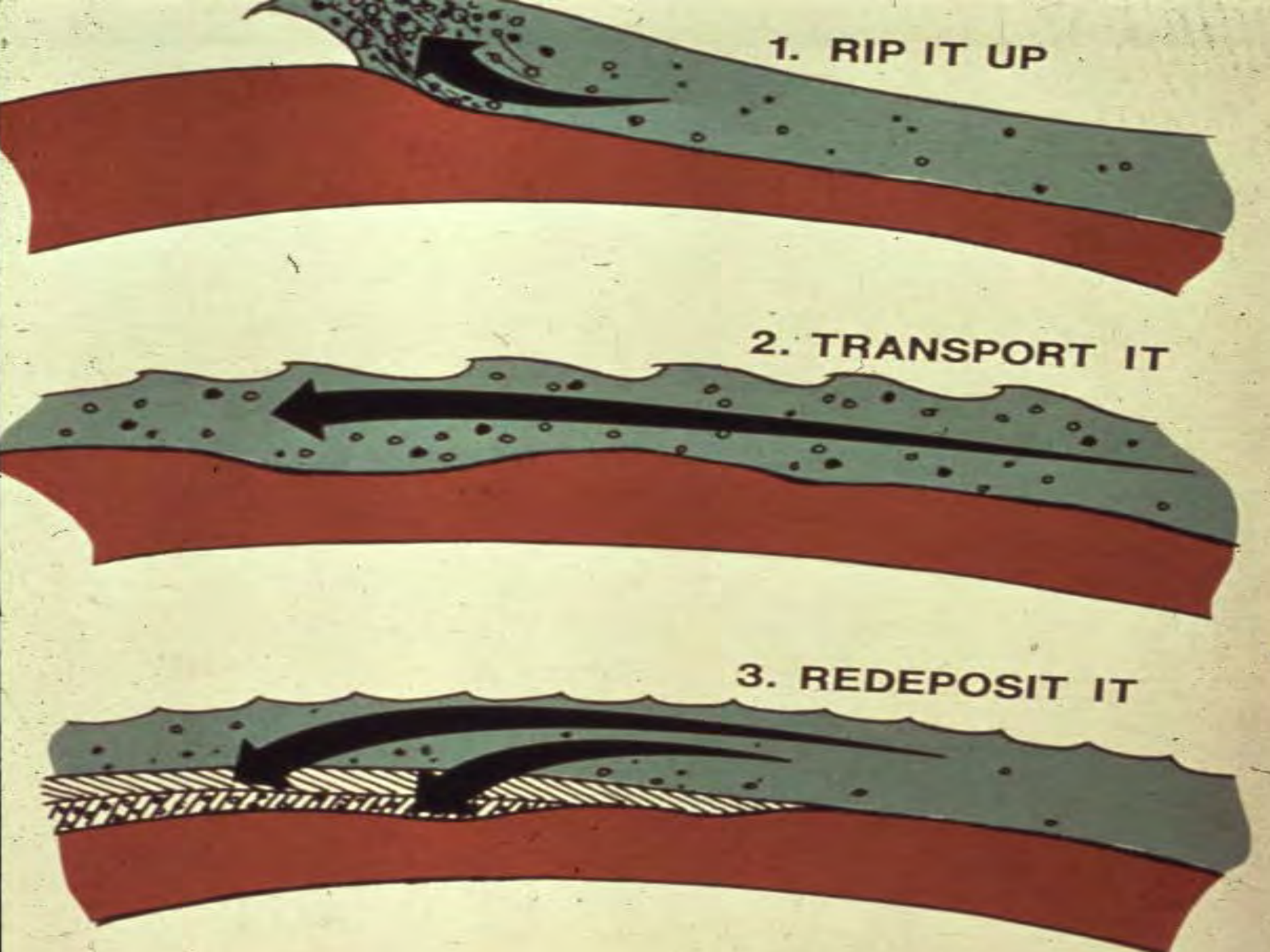
“ all the fountains of the great deep burst open ”

— Gen 7:11



FLOOD STAGES

A. Causes of Flood
B. Inundation Stage
    1. Waters prevailing
    2. Massive erosion


1. RIP IT UP
2. TRANSPORT IT
3. REDEPOSIT IT

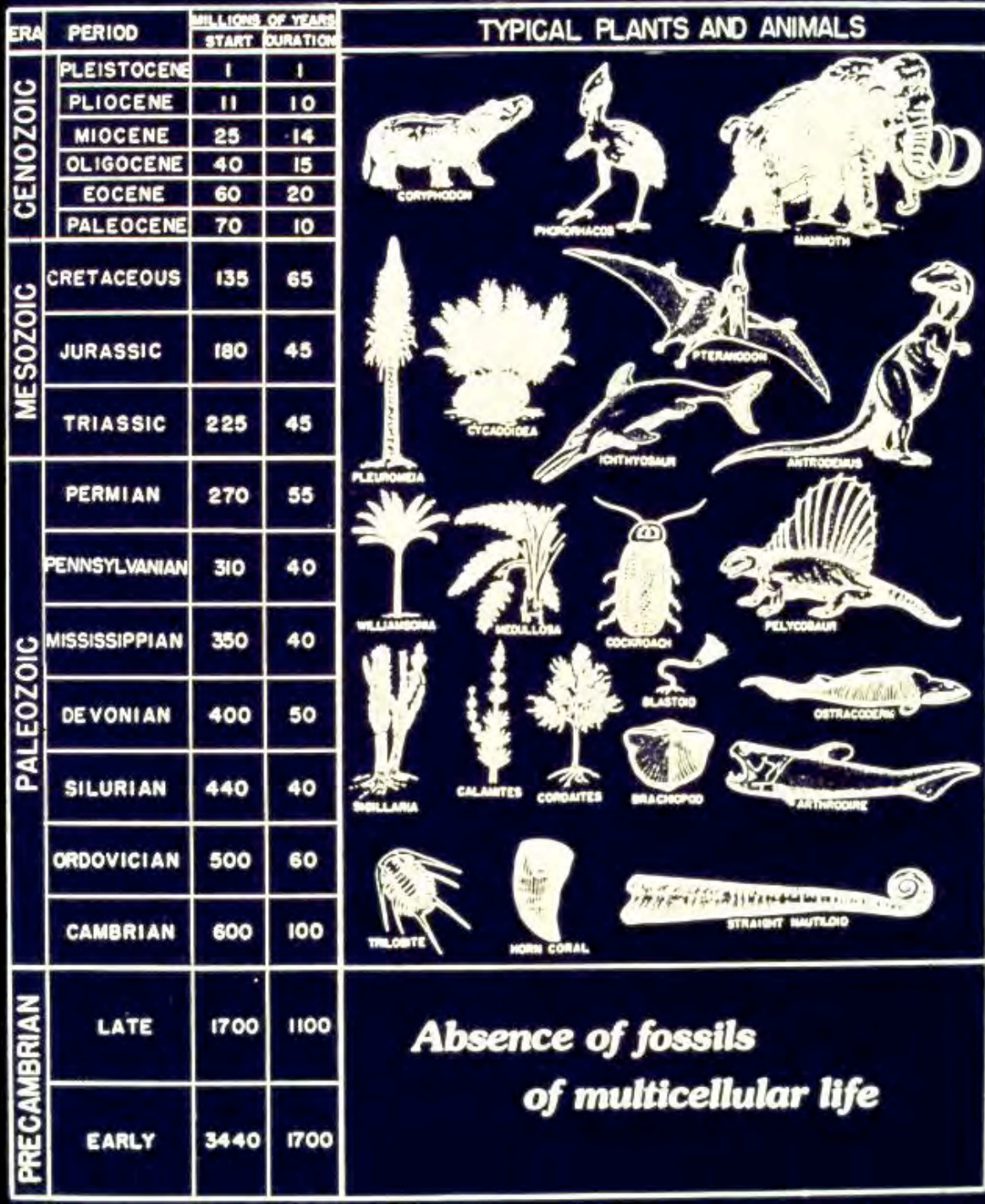
FLOOD STAGES

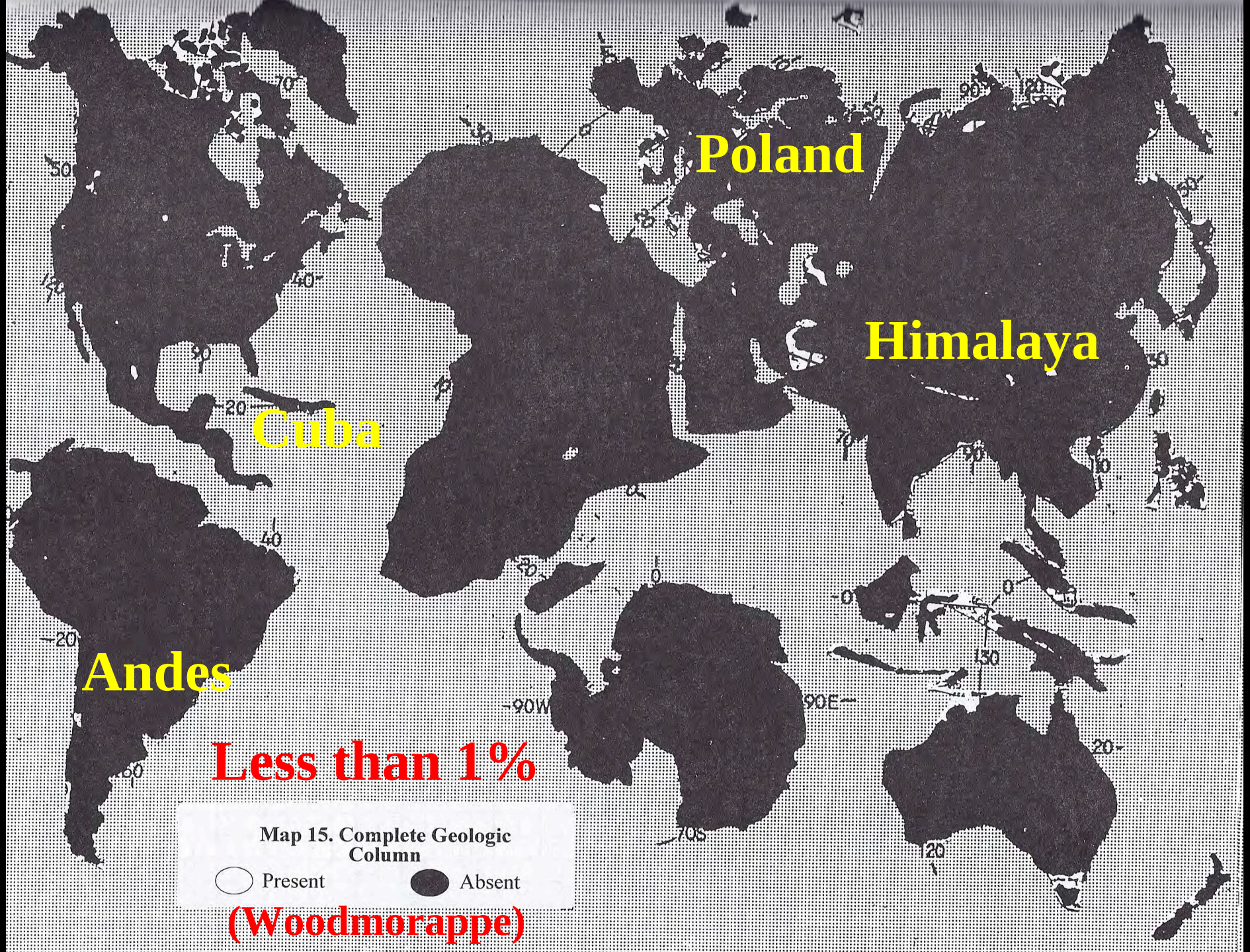
A. Causes of Flood
B. Inundation Stage
    1. Waters prevailing
    2. Massive erosion
    3. Sedimentation

Geological Column

Problems

1. Theoretical
   < 1% Earth




Poland
Himalaya
Cuba
Andes
Less than 1%
Map 15. Complete Geologic Column
Present
Absent
(Woodmorappe)

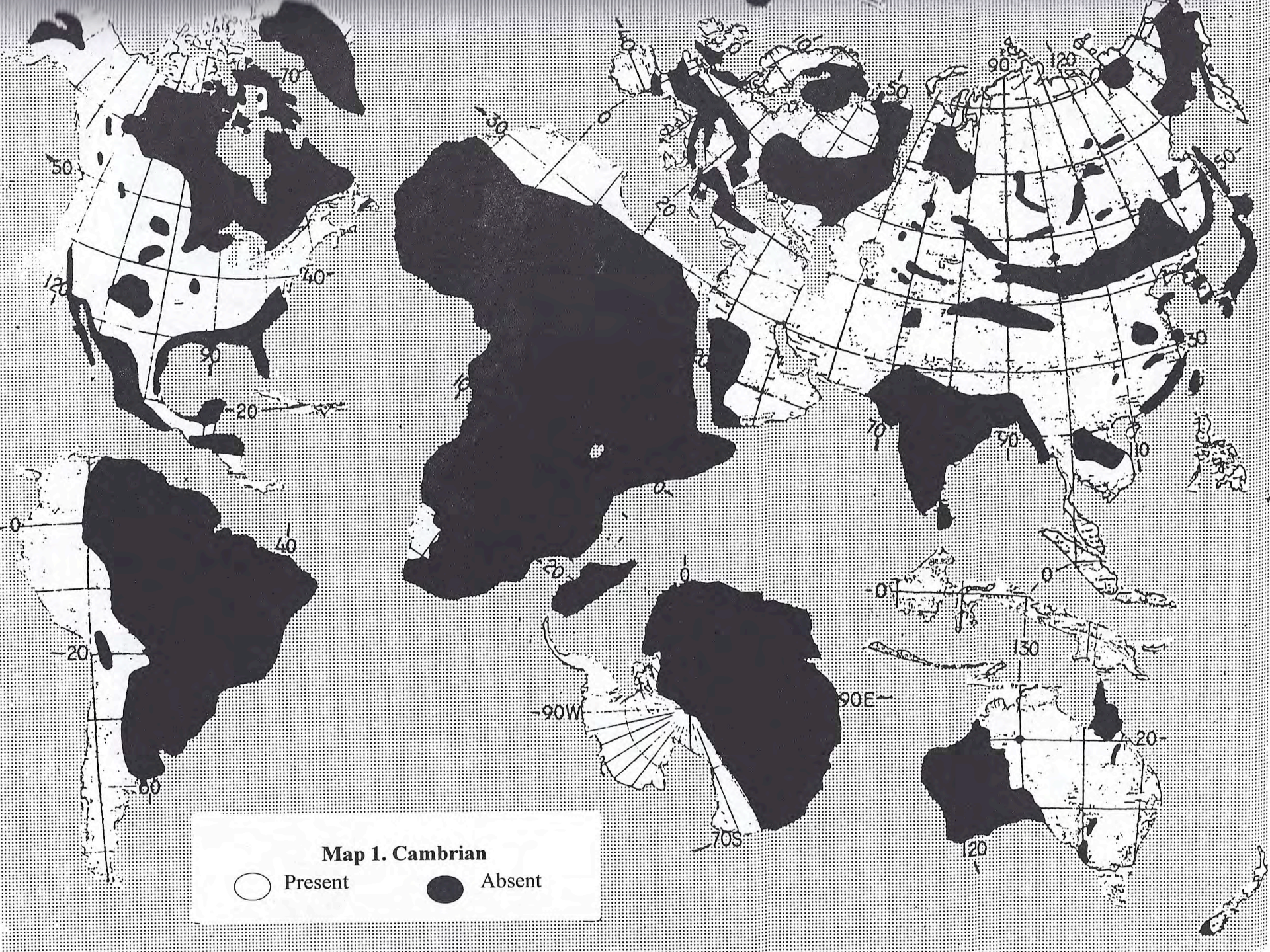
Geological Column

Problems

1. Theoretical
   < 1% Earth
2. Evolution
3. Missing
   66% < 5

ERA	PERIOD	MILLIONS OF YEARS START	MILLIONS OF YEARS DURATION
CENOZOIC	PLEISTOCENE	1	1
	PLIOCENE	11	10
	MIOCENE	25	14
	OLIGOCENE	40	15
	EOCENE	60	20
	PALEOCENE	70	10
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS	135	65
	JURASSIC	180	45
	TRIASSIC	225	45
PALEOZOIC	PERMIAN	270	55
	PENNSYLVANIAN	310	40
	MISSISSIPPIAN	350	40
	DEVONIAN	400	50
	SILURIAN	440	40
	ORDOVICIAN	500	60
	CAMBRIAN	600	100
PRECAMBRIAN	LATE	1700	1100
	EARLY	3440	1700

Absence of fossils of multicellular life


Map 1. Cambrian
Present
Absent

Geological Column

Problems

1. Theoretical
   < 1% Earth
2. Evolution
3. Missing
   66% < 5
4. Out of order

ERA	PERIOD	MILLIONS OF YEARS START	DURATION
CENOZOIC	PLEISTOCENE	1	1
	PLIOCENE	11	10
	MIOCENE	25	14
	OLIGOCENE	40	15
	EOCENE	60	20
	PALEOCENE	70	10
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS	135	65
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	ORDOVICIAN	500	60
	CAMBRIAN	600	100
PRECAMBRIAN	LATE	1700	1100
	EARLY	3440	1700

Absence of fossils of multicellular life

ASSUMPTIONS

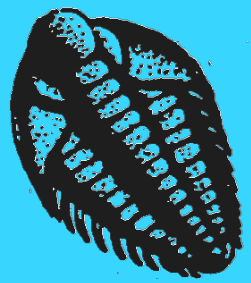
1. Strata Ordered by Fossils
2. Succession of Life Forms
3. Uniformitarianism
4. Catastrophism Rejected
5. Classification by Fossils

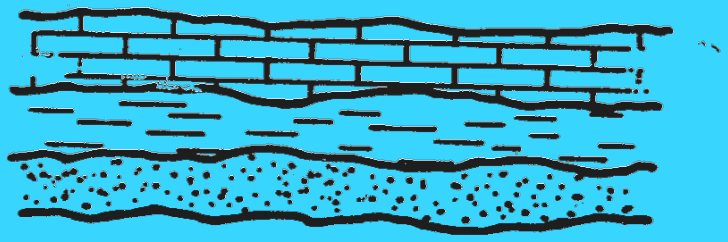
Presupposition A

Presupposition B

DATA

Revelation

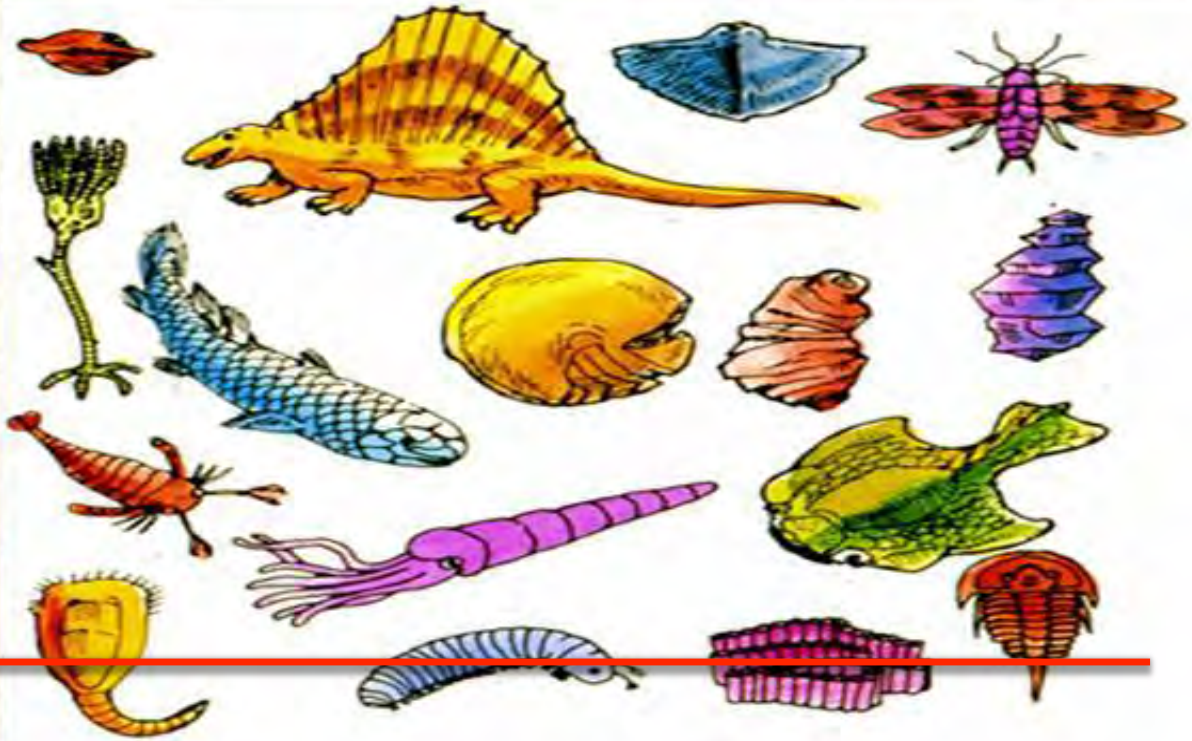




Interpretation A

Interpretation B

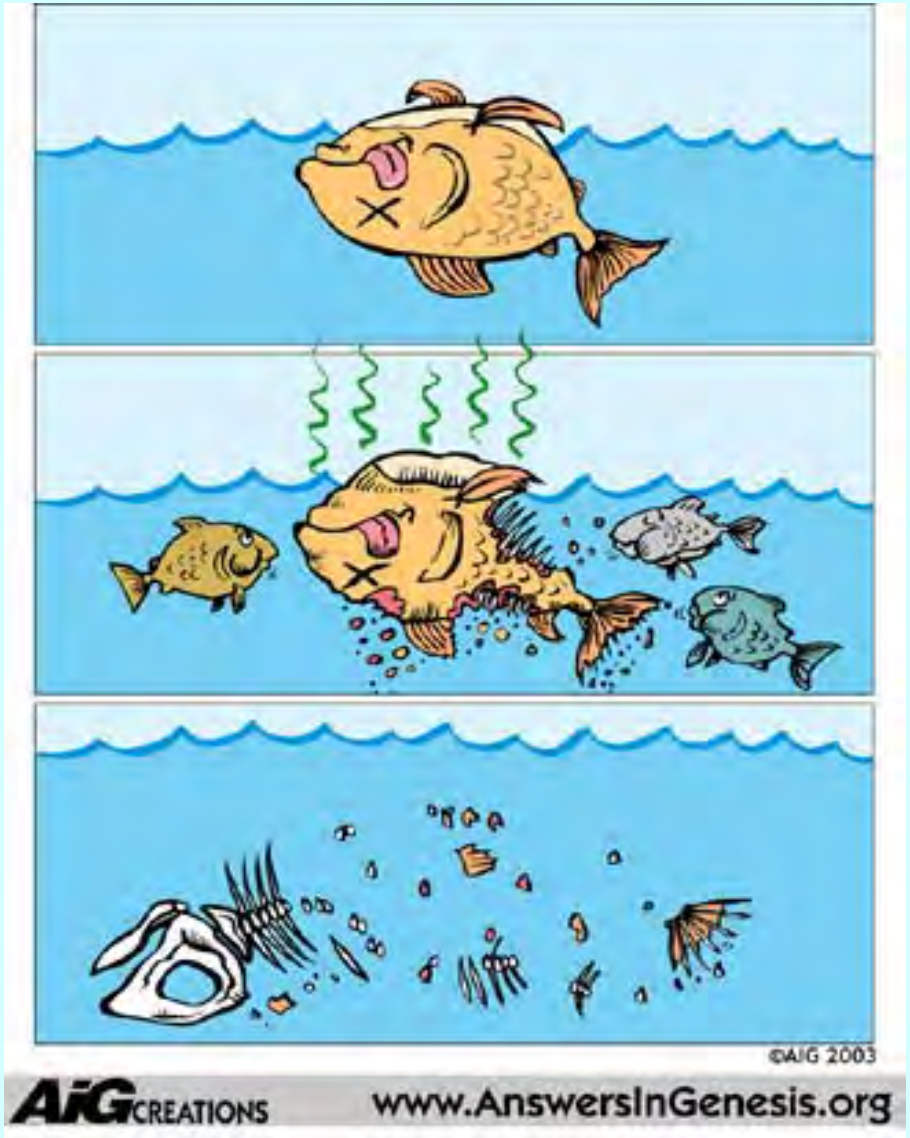
The Geologic Column

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

SCIENCE

1. Mid-Atlantic Ridge
2. Fossils

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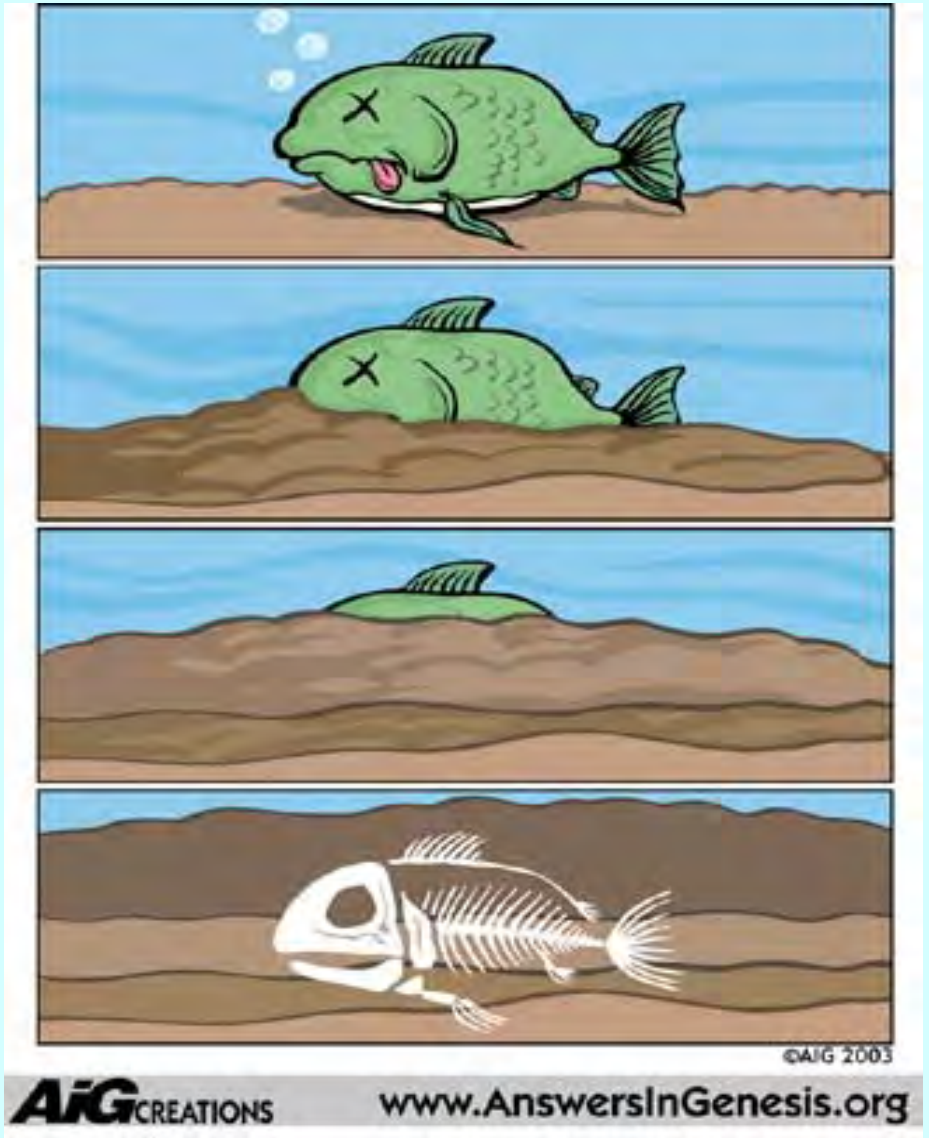
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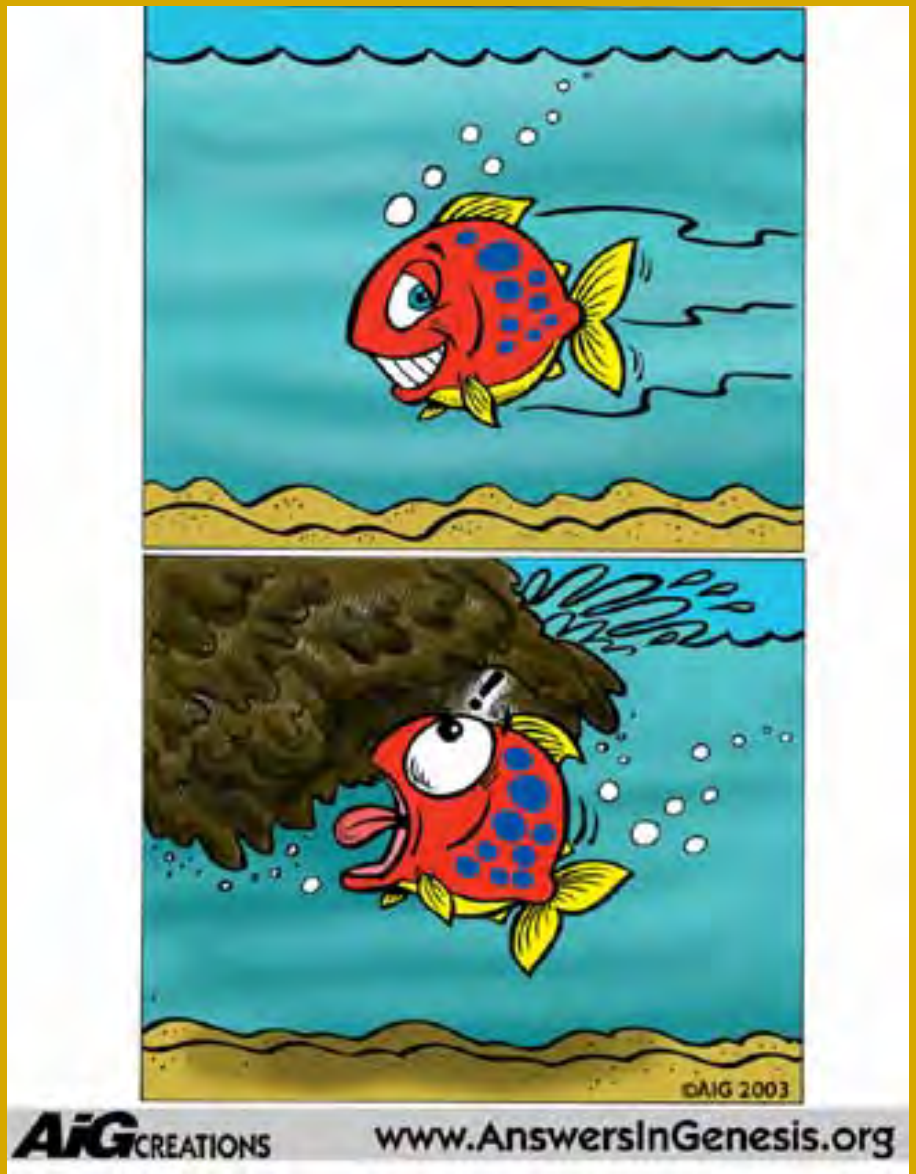
“Comparatively few remains of organisms now inhabiting the Earth are being deposited under conditions favorable for their preservation as fossils .... it is never the less remarkable that so vast a number of fossils are embedded in the rocks ....”

WM Miller

FOSSILS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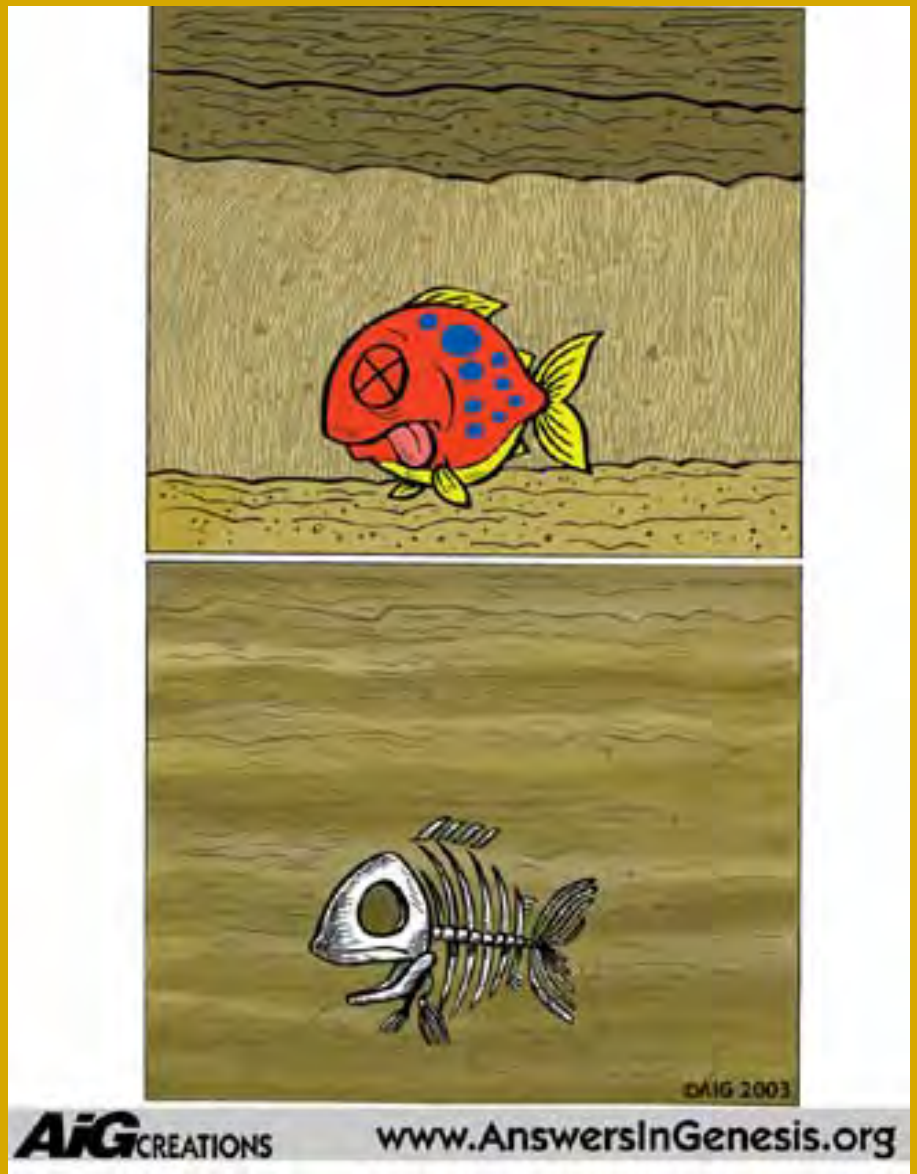
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FORMATION

- Freezing
- Hard Parts
- Carbon Only
- Original Form
- Petrification
- Tracks

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

Walter Lammerts

SCIENCE

1. Mid-Atlantic Ridge
2. Fossils
3. Fossil Graveyards

WORLDWIDE

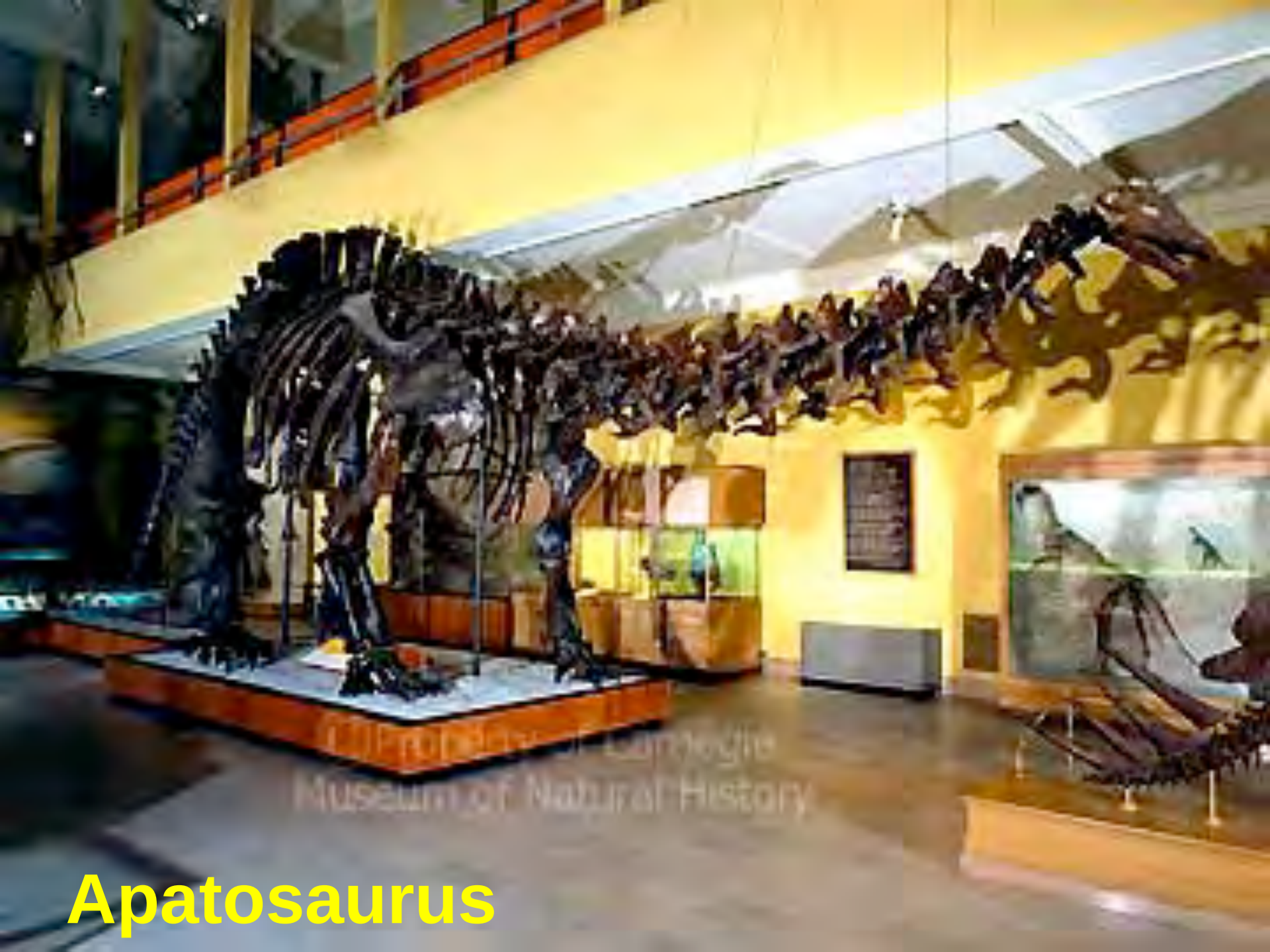
- ✓Siberia

Siberia

WORLDWIDE

- ✓Siberia
- ✓Alaska
- ✓Germany
- ✓Argentina
- ✓Wyoming
- ✓Utah


Dinosaur National Monument



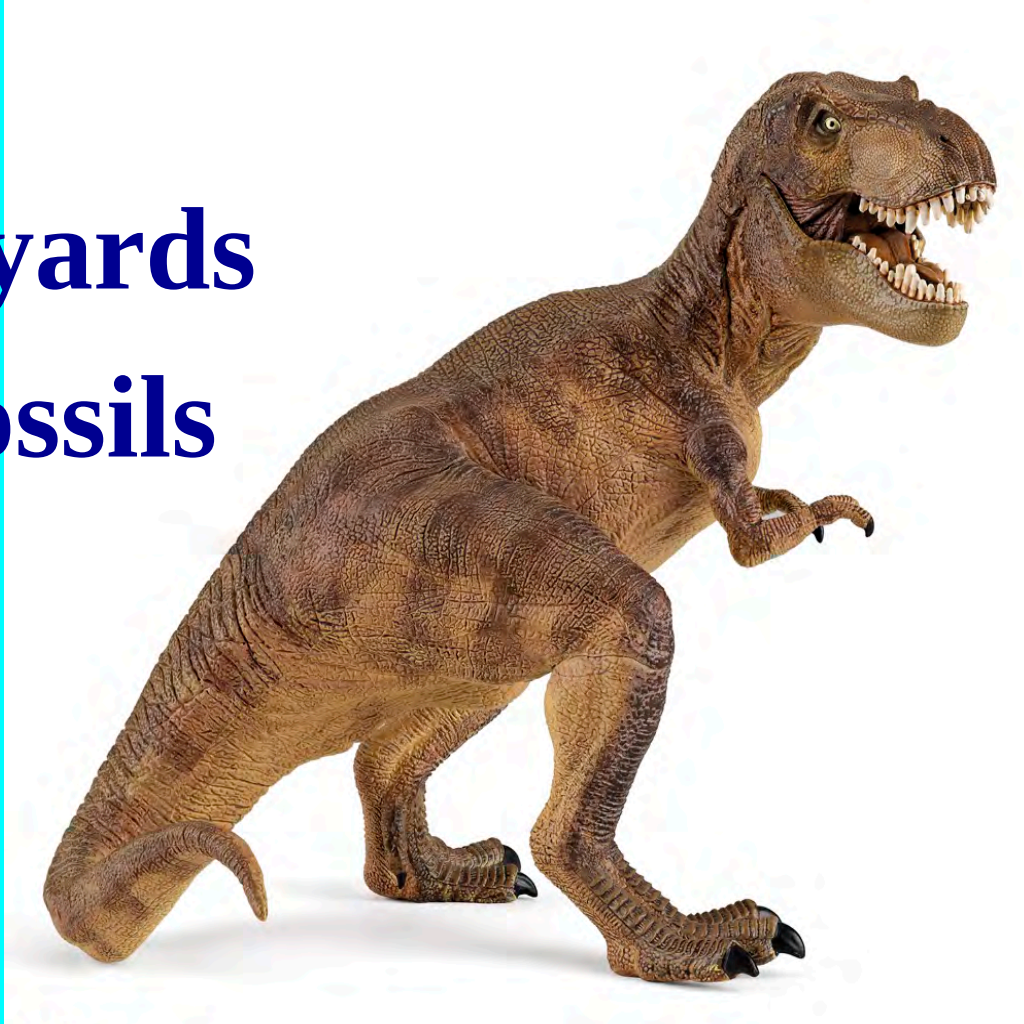
Apatosaurus

WORLDWIDE

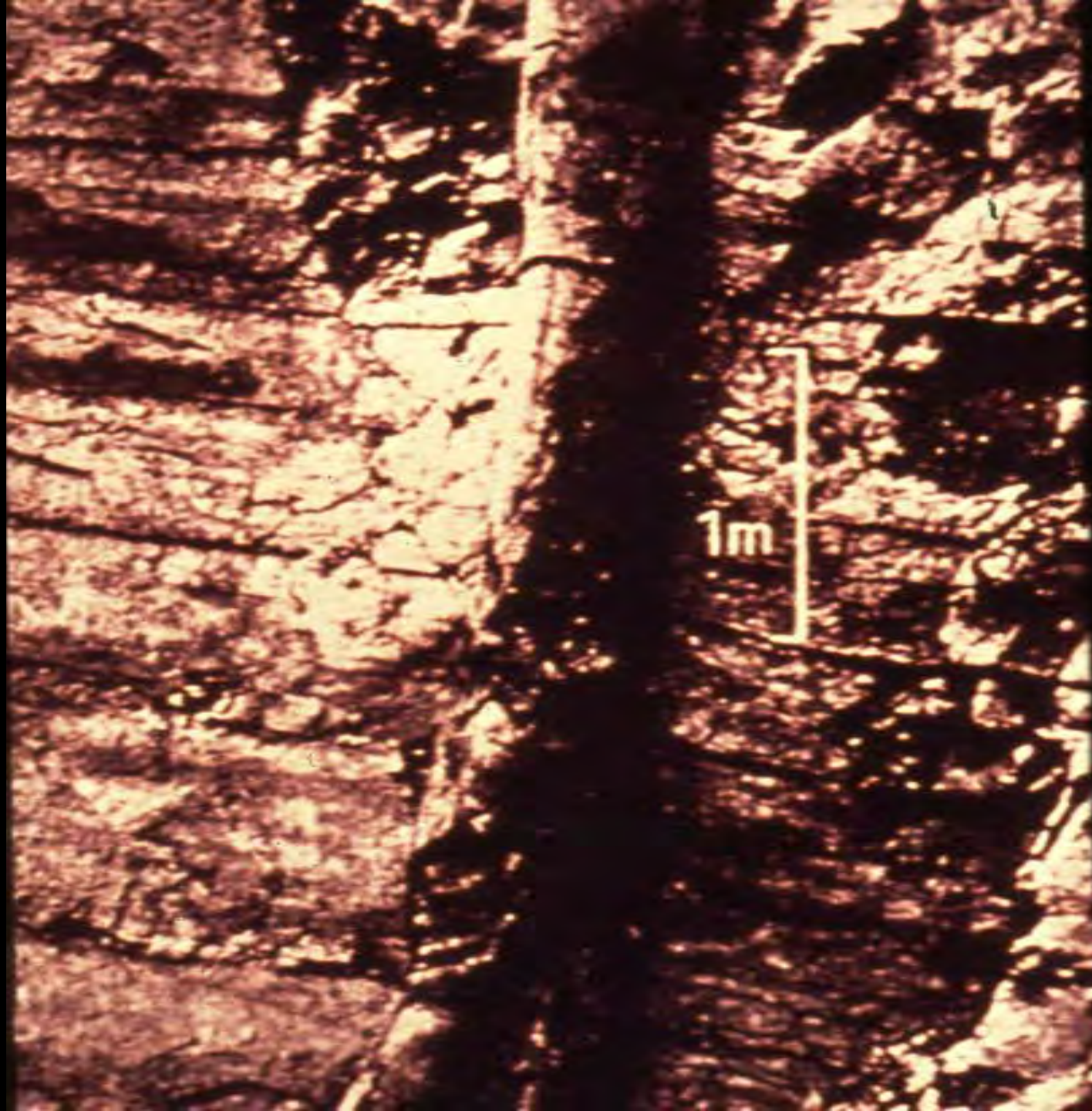
- ✓Siberia
- ✓Alaska
- ✓Germany
- ✓Argentina
- ✓Wyoming
- ✓Utah
- ✓Colorado
- ✓California

SCIENCE

1. Mid-Atlantic Ridge
2. Fossils
3. Fossil Graveyards
4. Polystrate Fossils



Ruhr
Germany



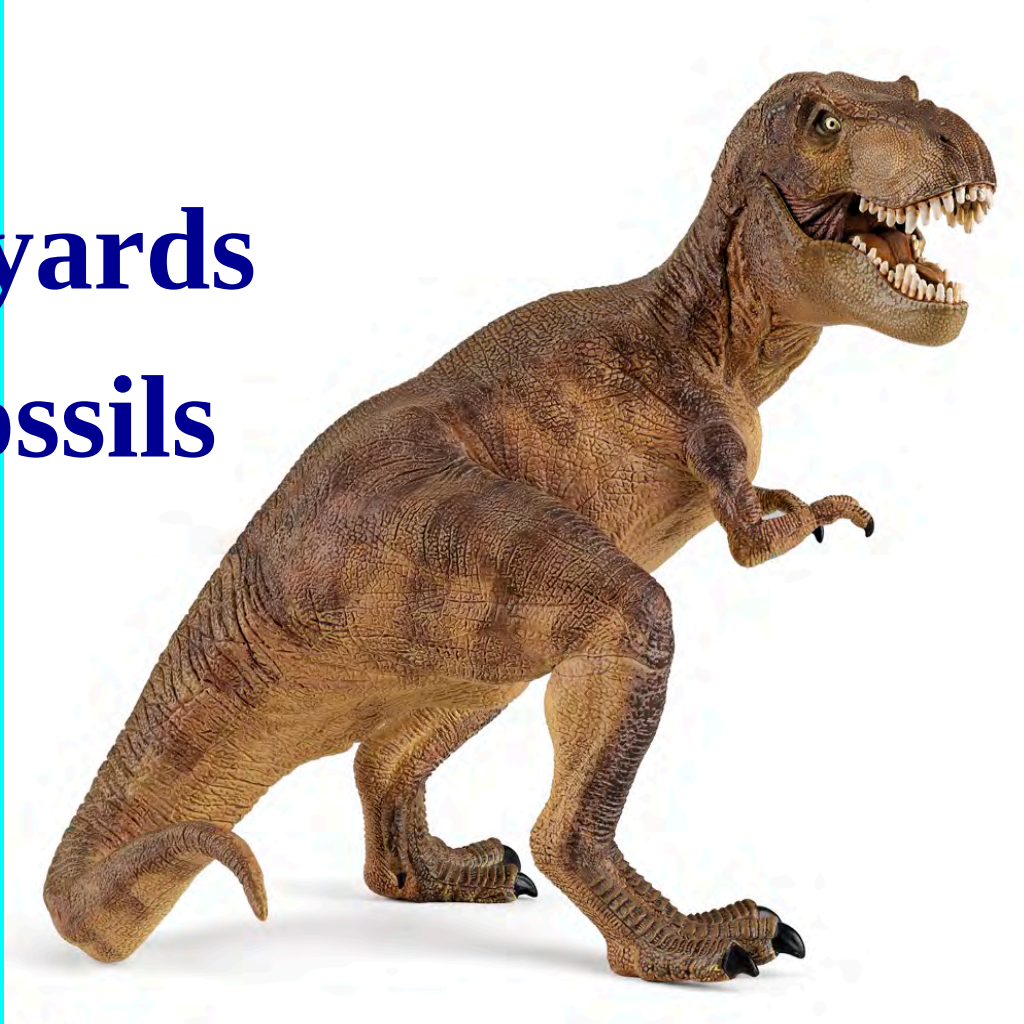

France

Tennessee

Kentucky

SCIENCE

1. Mid-Atlantic Ridge
2. Fossils
3. Fossil Graveyards
4. Polystrate Fossils
5. Coal & Oil



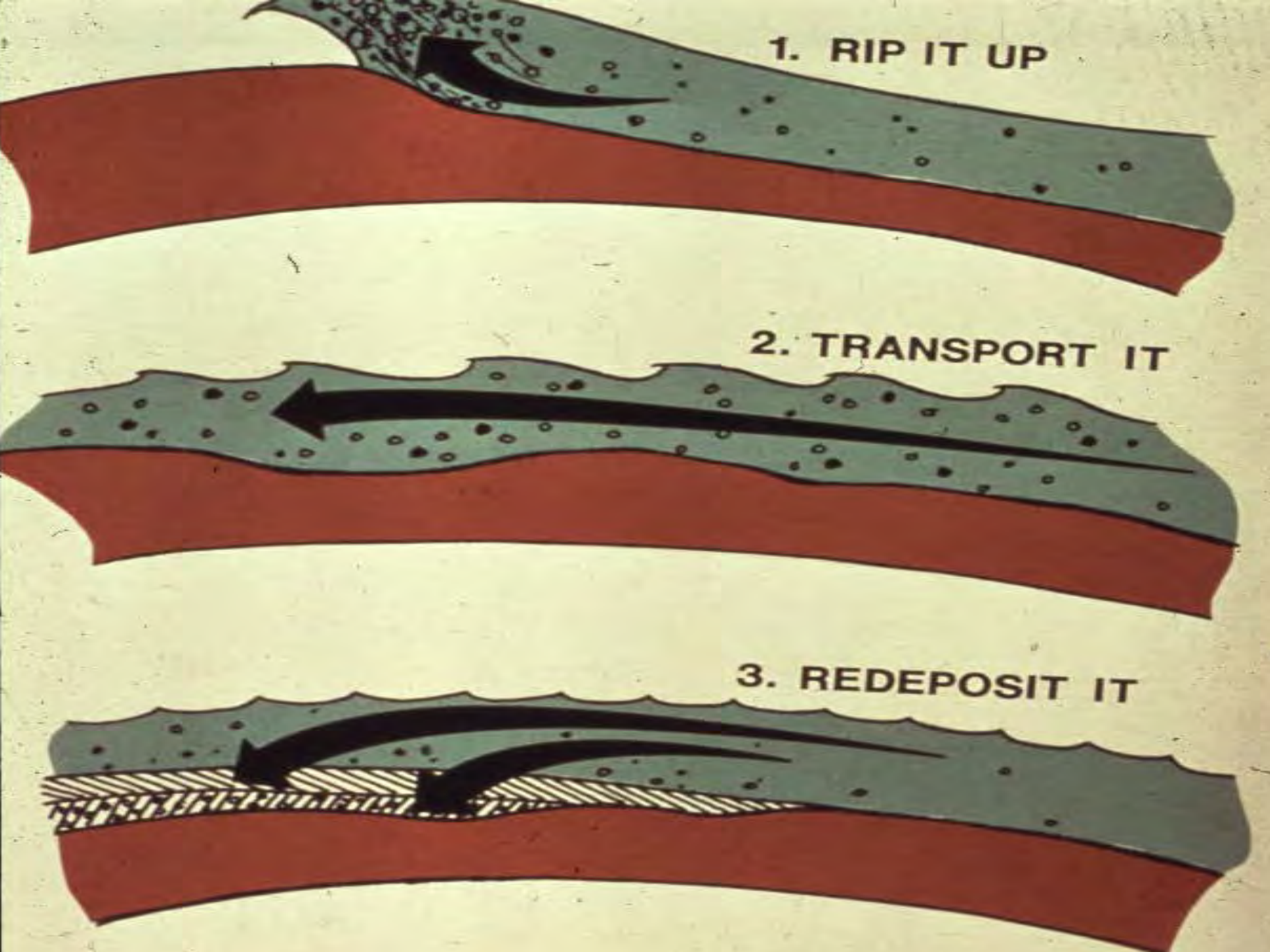
CONCLUSION

“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 Baumgartner

SCIENCE

1. Mid-Atlantic Ridge
2. Fossils
3. Fossil Graveyards
4. Polystrate Fossils
5. Coal & Oil
6. Sedimentation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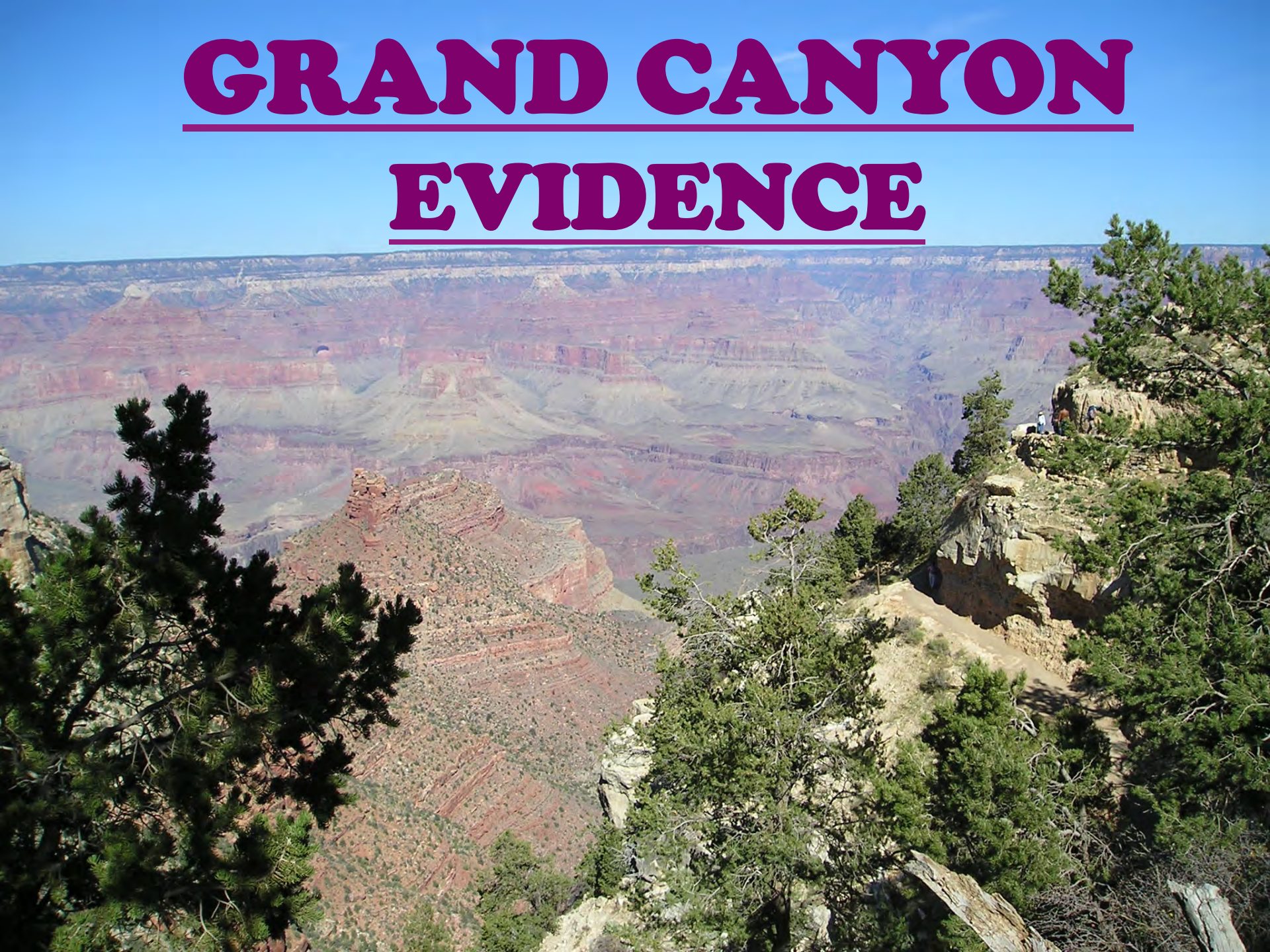
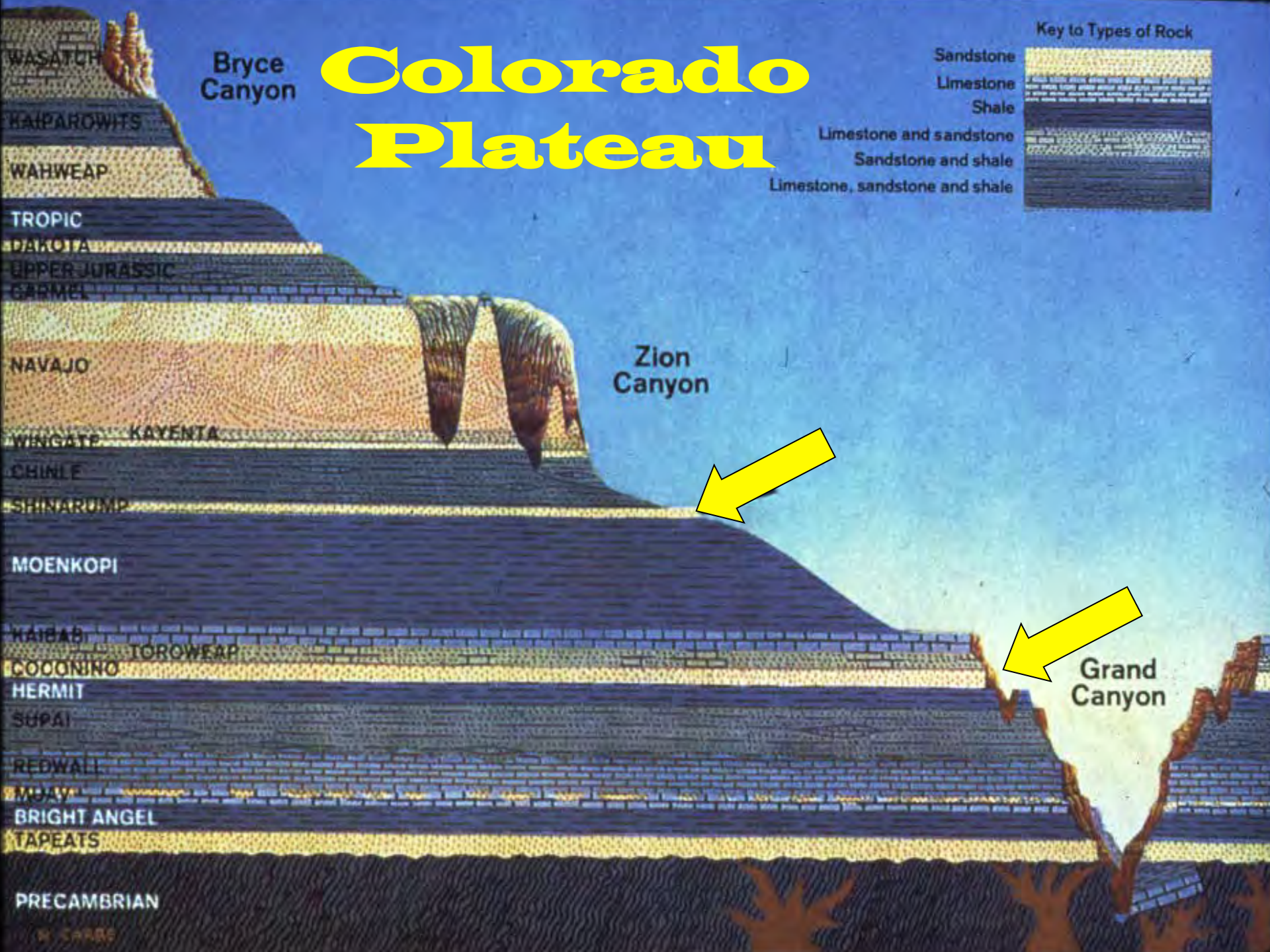
GRAND CANYON EVIDENCE




As much as 1 mile deep
as much as 18 mi across
over 277 miles Long

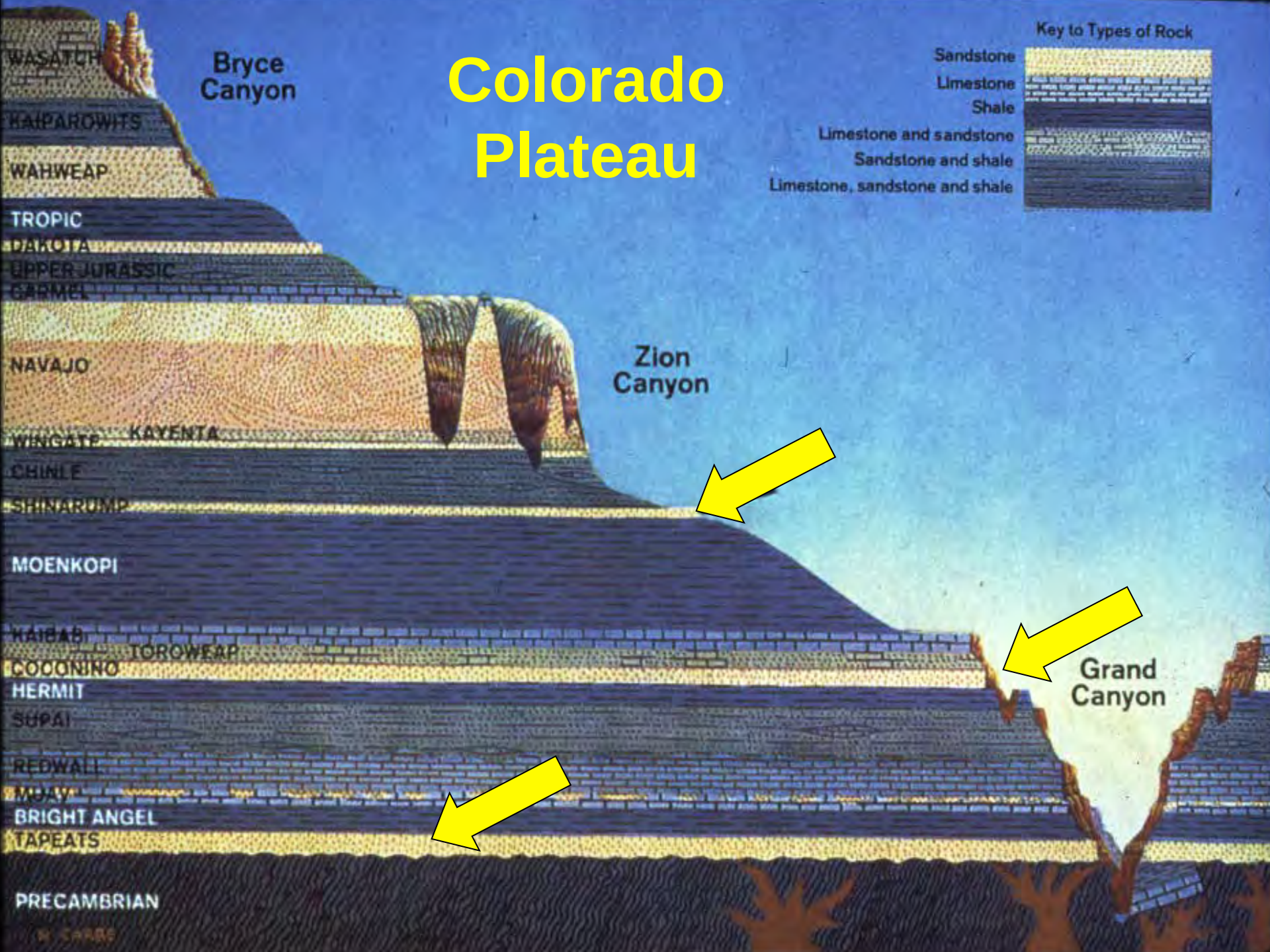
EVIDENCE

1. Massive Blankets


Colorado Plateau
Bryce Canyon
Zion Canyon
Grand Canyon
Key to Types of Rock
Sandstone
Limestone
Shale
Limestone and sandstone
Sandstone and shale
Limestone, sandstone and shale
WASATCH
KAIPAROWITS
WAHWEAP
TROPIC
DAKOTA
UPPER JURASSIC
CARMEL
NAVAJO
WINGATE
KAYENTA
CHINLE
SHINARUMP
MOENKOPI
KAIBAB
TOROWEAP
COCONINO
HERMIT
SUPAI
REDWALL
MUAV
BRIGHT ANGEL
TAPEATS
PRECAMBRIAN


Shinarump Formation
125,000 sq mi


limit of Morrison Formation
Montana
N.Dakota
S.Dakota
Idaho
Wyoming
Nebraska
Utah
Morrison
Kansas
Colorado
Okla.
Arizona
N. Mexico
Texas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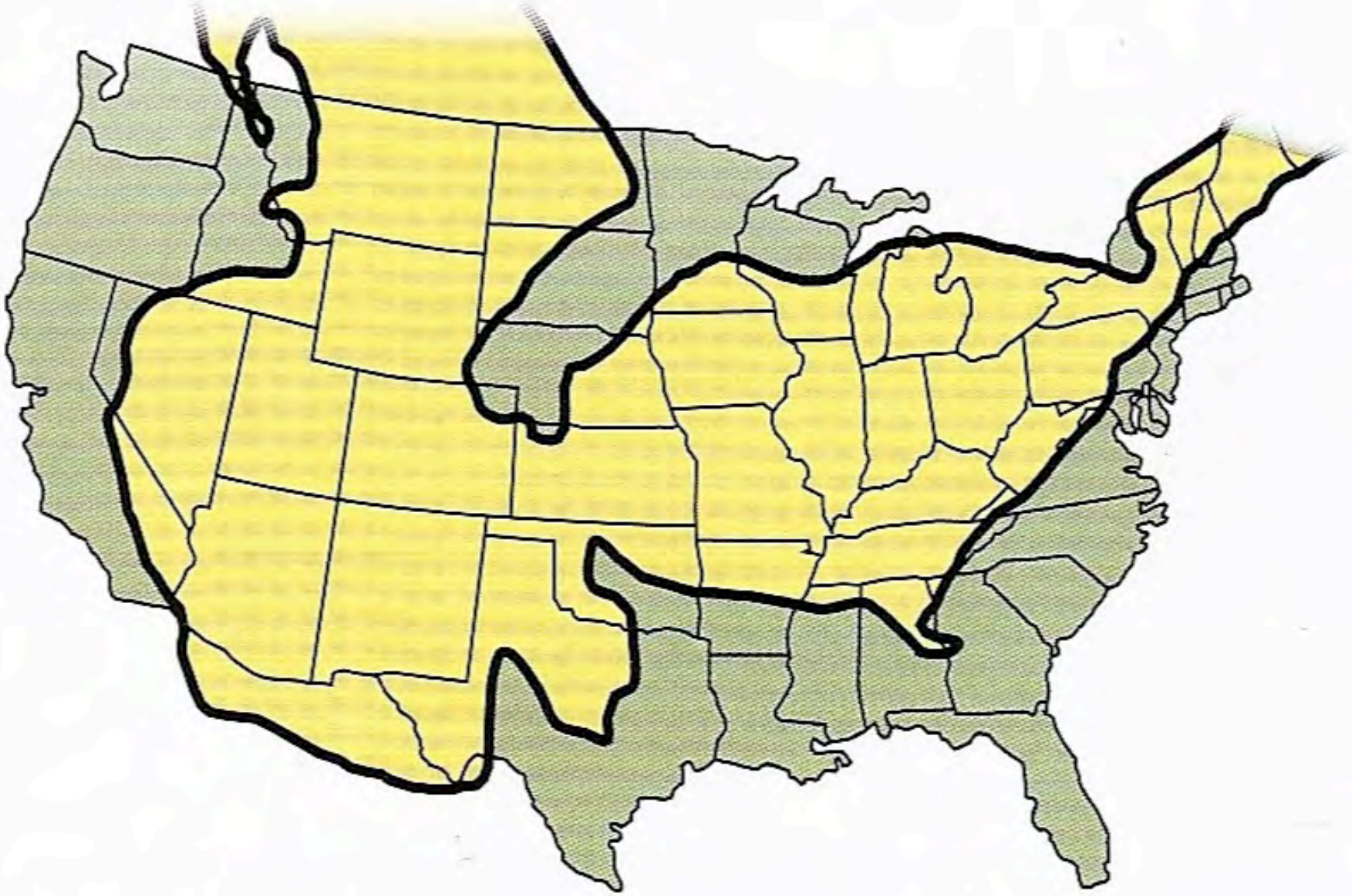
TAPEATS SANDSTONE

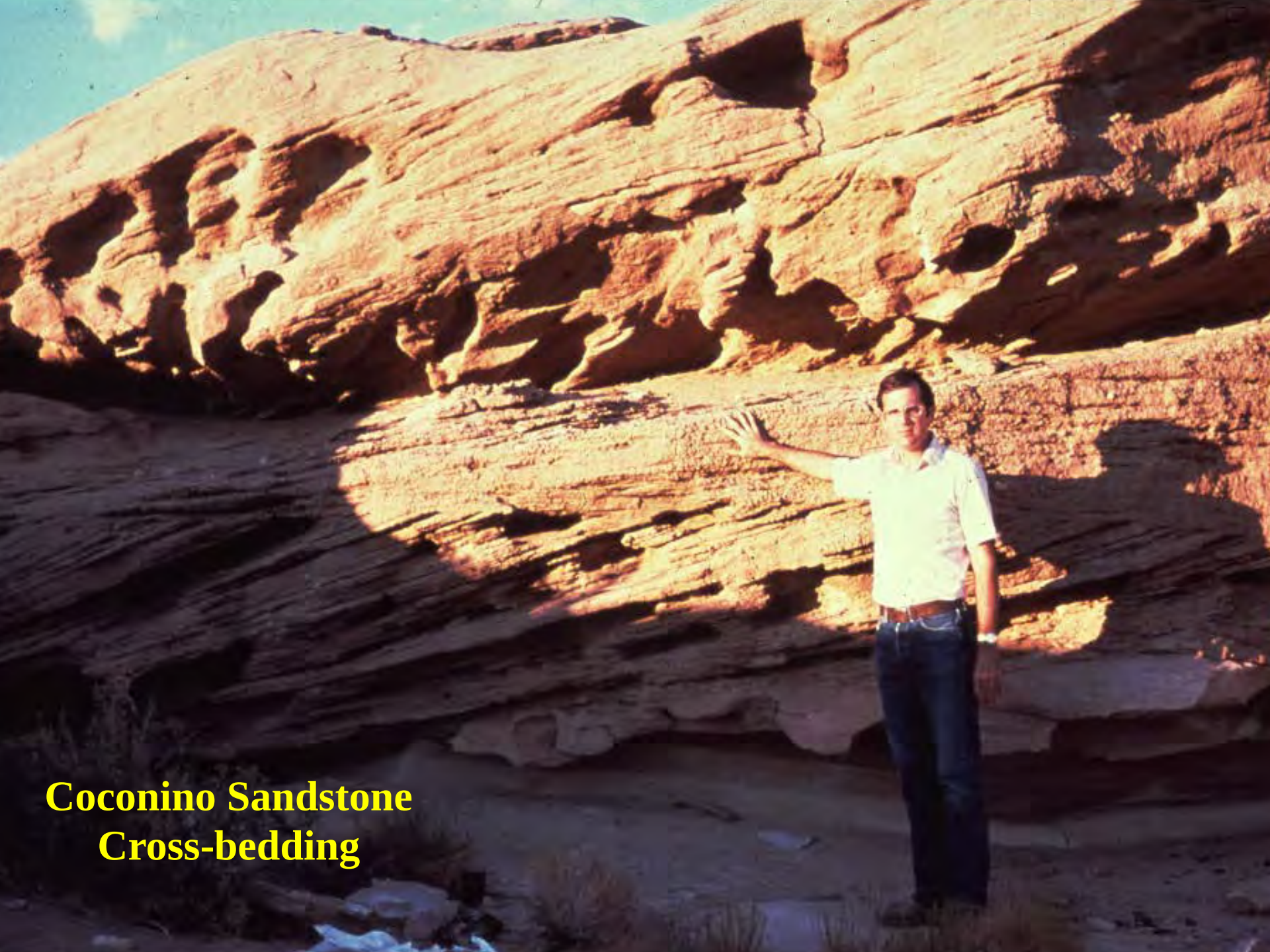


EVIDENCE

1. Massive Blankets
2. Folding

EVIDENCE

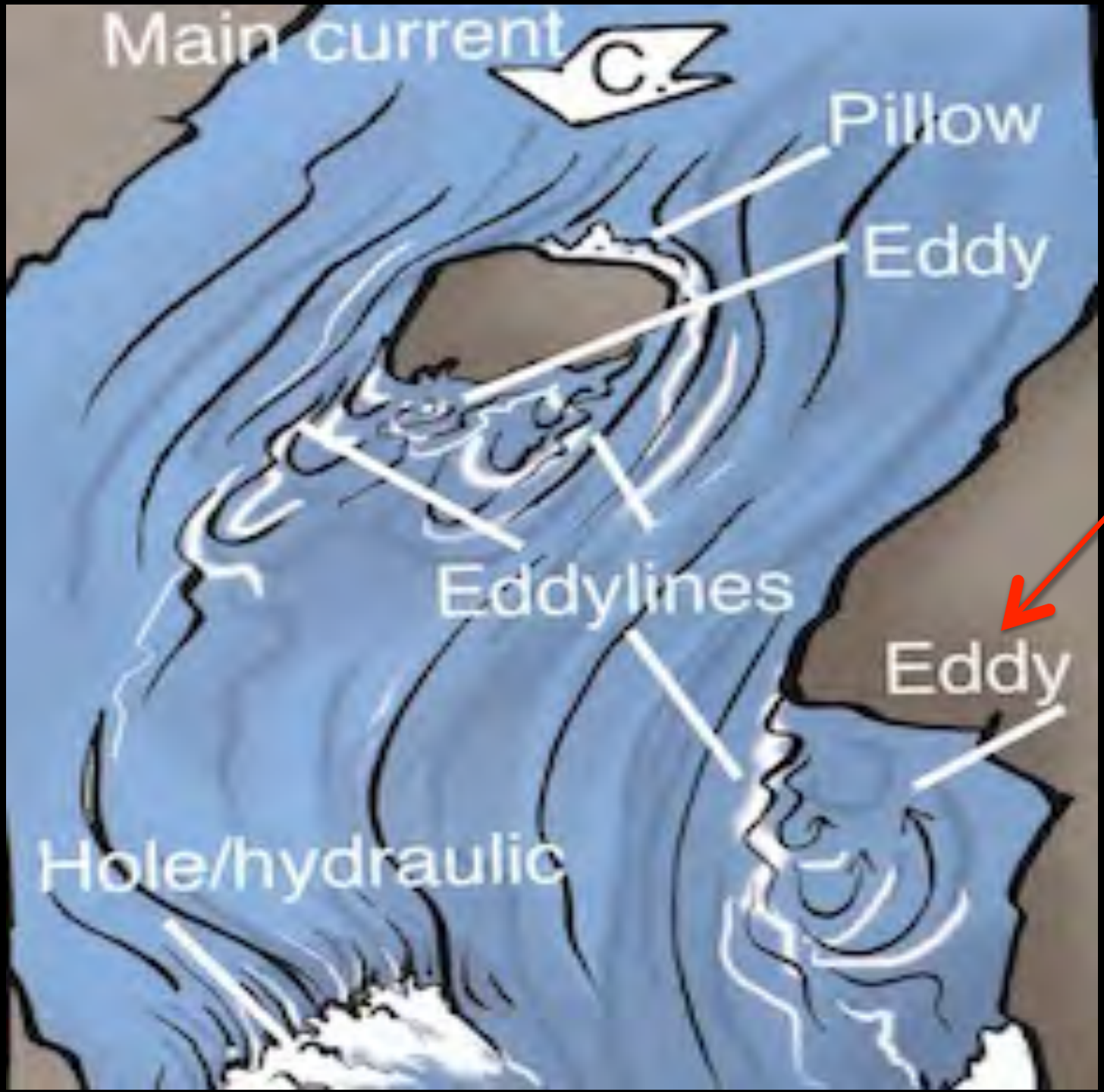
1. Massive Blankets
2. Folding
3. Cross bedding



Coconino Sandstone
Cross-bedding

EVIDENCE

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


Main current
C.
Pillow
Eddy
Eddylines
Eddy
Hole/hydraulic

EVIDENCE

1. Massive Blankets
2. Folding
3. Cross bedding
4. Amphitheaters
5. Sharp Boundaries

Cliffs of Coconino Sandstone along Bright Angel Trail on Grand Canyon's South Rim

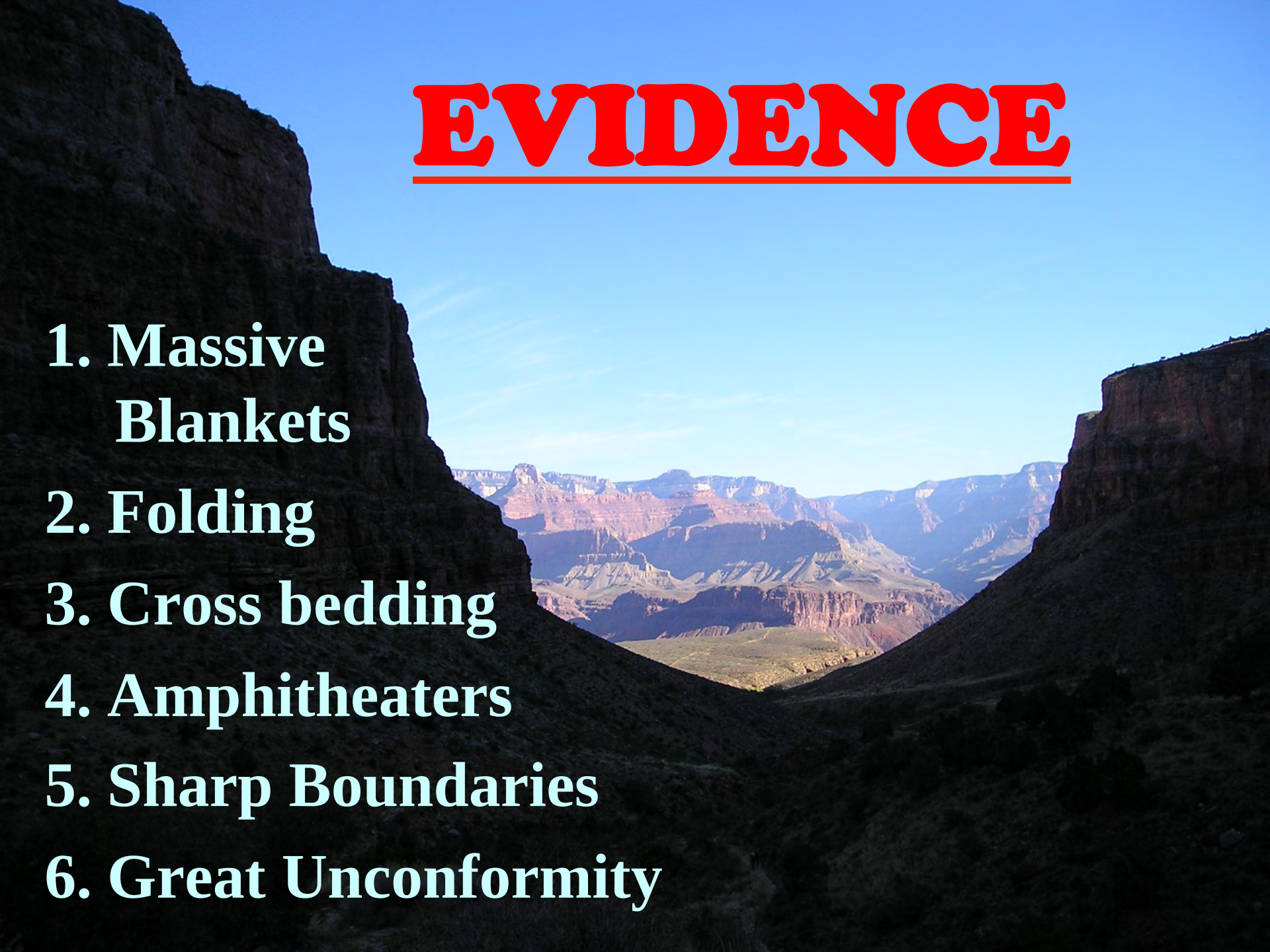

Coconino
Sandstone
Hermit Shale


Coconino Sandstone
Hermit Shale

Rapid Formation

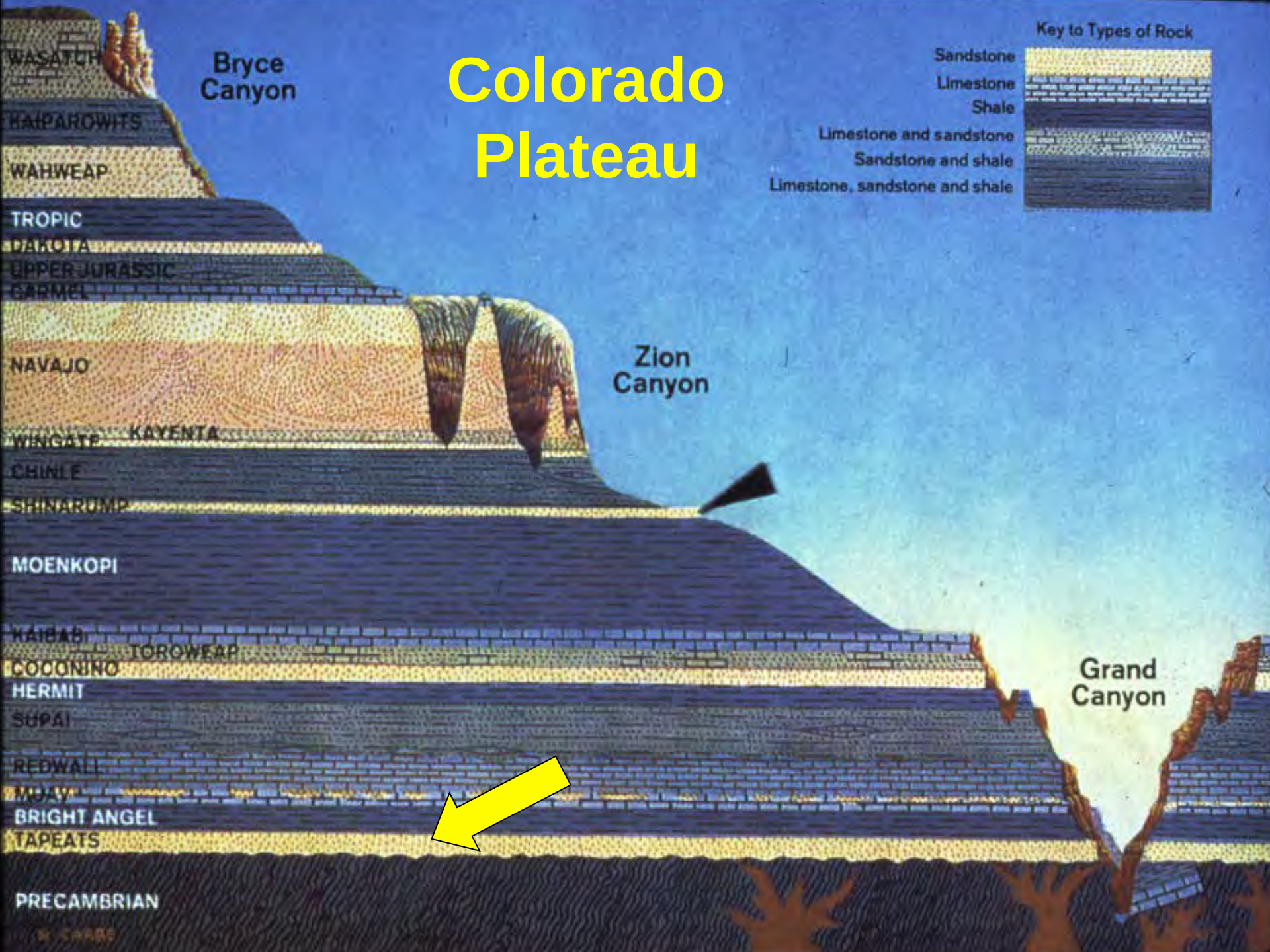
1. Rapid burial of fossils
2. Polystrate fossils
3. Sandstones deposited under water
4. Cross bedding
5. Sharp boundaries
6. Surface markings

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



EVIDENCE

1. Massive Blankets
2. Folding
3. Cross bedding
4. Amphitheaters
5. Sharp Boundaries
6. Great Unconformity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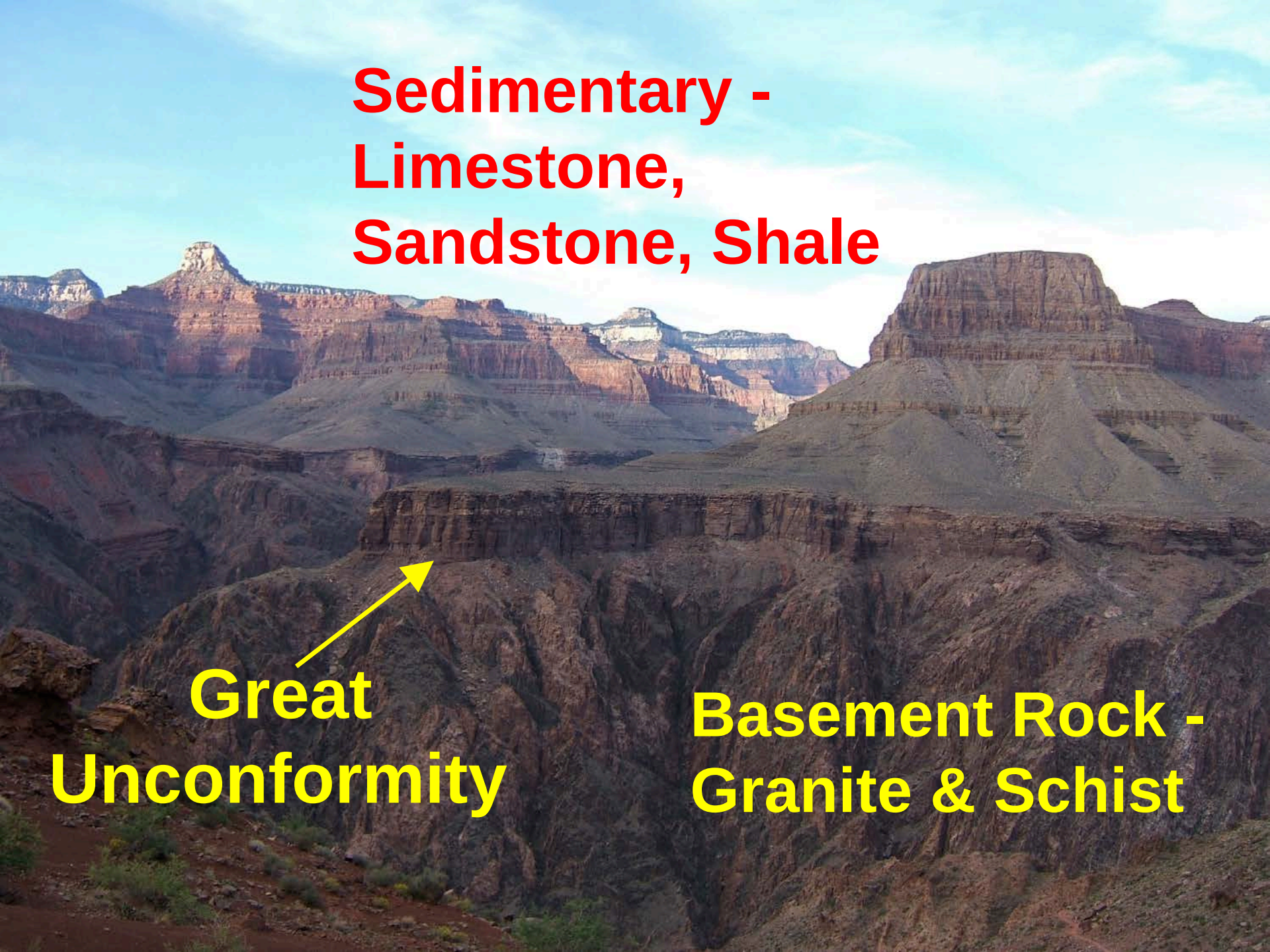
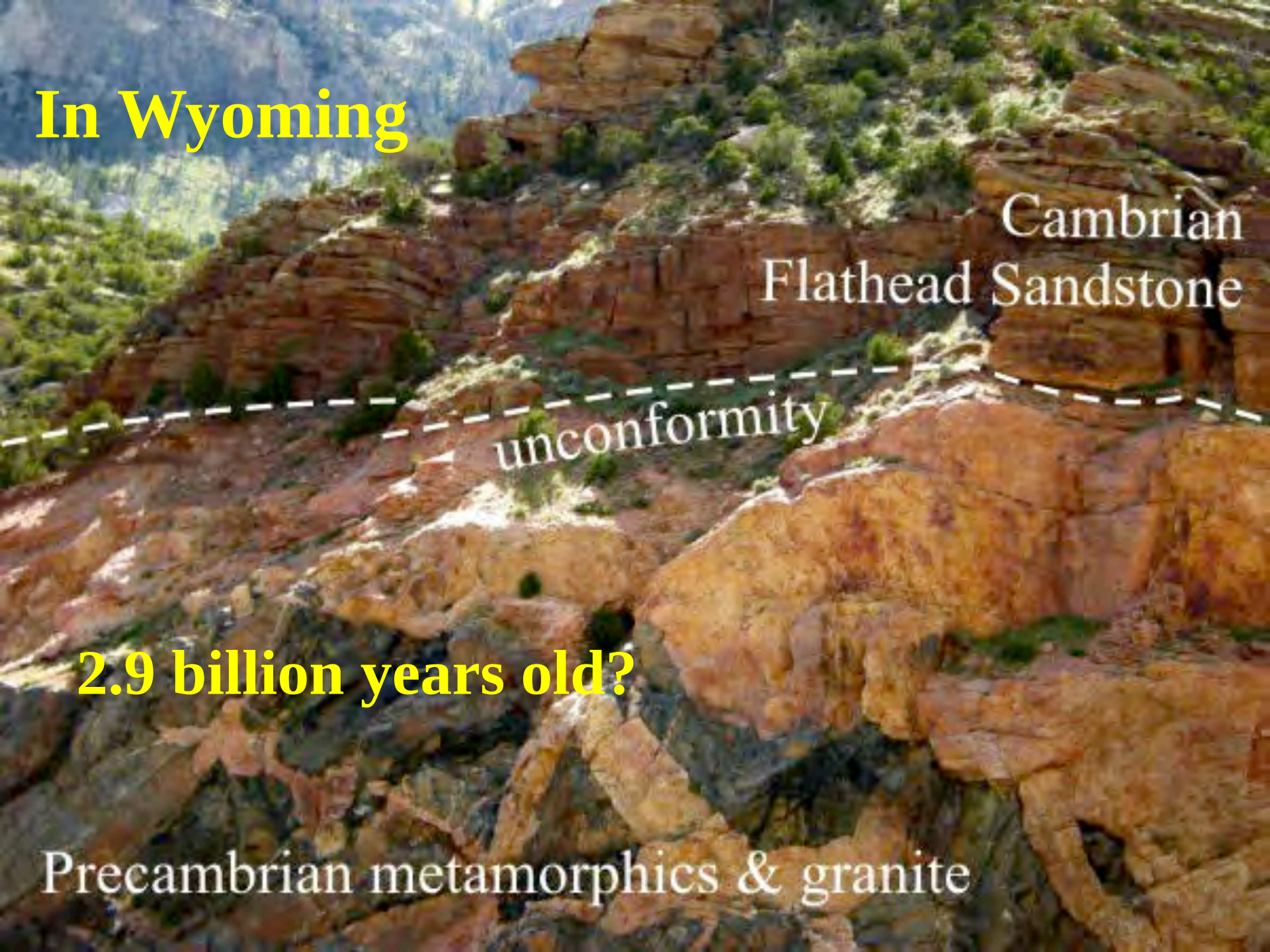

Sedimentary -
Limestone,
Sandstone, Shale
Great
Unconformity
Basement Rock -
Granite & Schist


Great Unconformity


In Wyoming
Cambrian
Flathead Sandstone
unconformity
2.9 billion years old?
Precambrian metamorphics & granite

FLOOD STAGES

A. Causes of Flood
B. Inundation Stage
C. Recession Stage
    1. Mountain building

“The cause of the deformation of the earth's outer layers & the consequent building of mountains still effectively evades an explanation.”

AJ Eardley

FLOOD STAGES

A. Causes of Flood
B. Inundation Stage
C. Recession Stage
    1. Mountain building
    2. Volcanic eruptions

Columbian Plateau -
1000' thick
200,000 sq mi

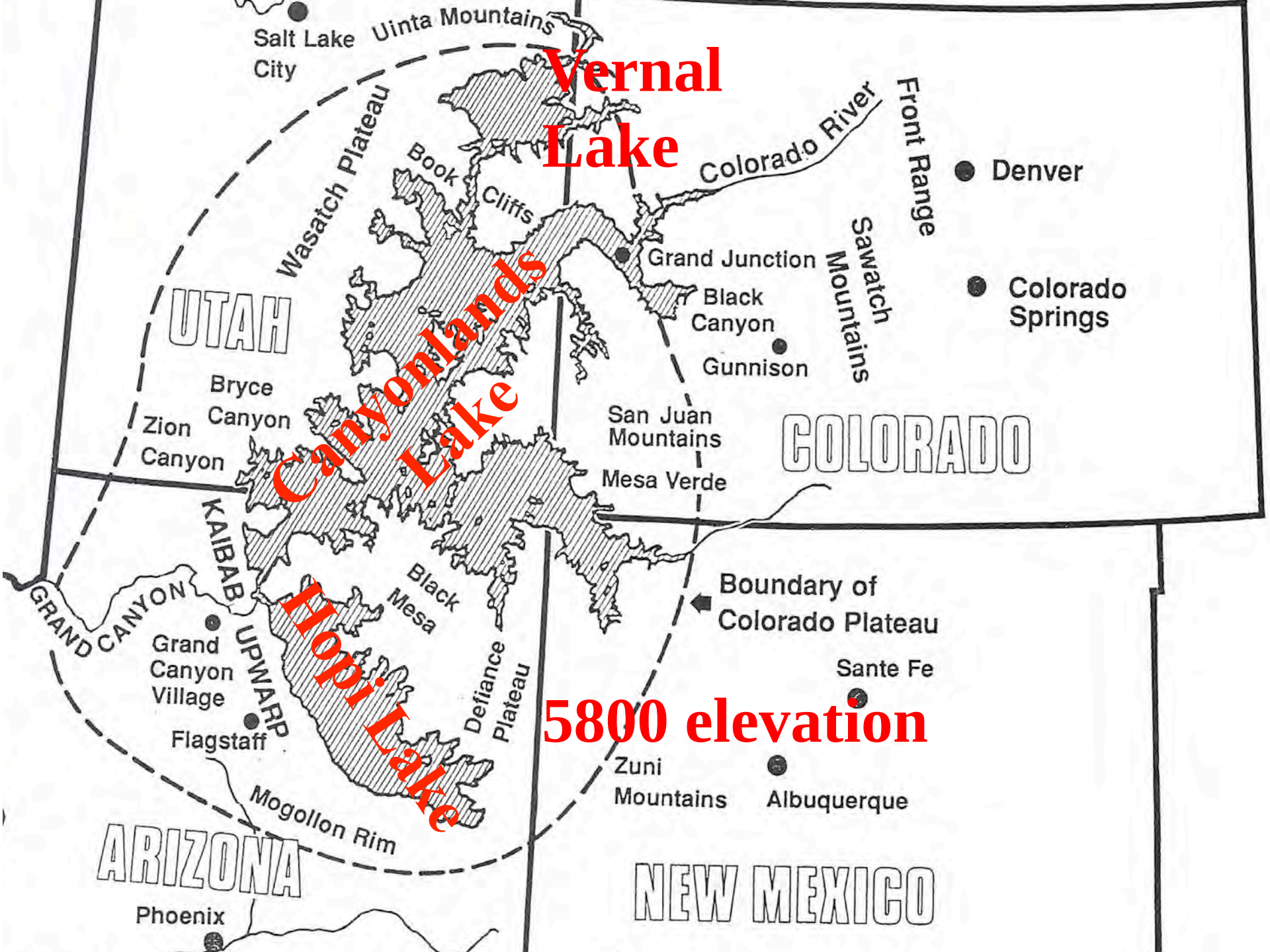
~500 Active
~1,500 Extinct


Mt Vesuvius
Pompeii

FLOOD STAGES

A. Causes of Flood
B. Inundation Stage
C. Recession Stage
    1. Mountain building
    2. Volcanic eruptions
    3. Massive Erosion


Ancient Lake
Kaibab Plateau
64


Salt Lake City
Uinta Mountains
Vernal
Lake
Wasatch Plateau
Book Cliffs
Colorado River
Front Range
Denver
Grand Junction
Sawatch Mountains
Colorado Springs
Black Canyon
Gunnison
UTAH
Bryce Canyon
Zion Canyon
Canyonlands
Lake
San Juan Mountains
COLORADO
Mesa Verde
KAIBAB
GRAND CANYON
Black Mesa
Hopi Lake
Boundary of Colorado Plateau
Grand Canyon Village
UPWARP
Defiance Plateau
Sante Fe
5800 elevation
Flagstaff
Zuni Mountains
Albuquerque
Mogollon Rim
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
Phoenix

Devils Tower in NE Wyoming - 902’

Lake Missoula Flood - 2nd biggest flood

Grand Coulee Scablands -
50 mi long x 1000’ deep

Rio Grande Gorge - 565’ deep x 1280’ across

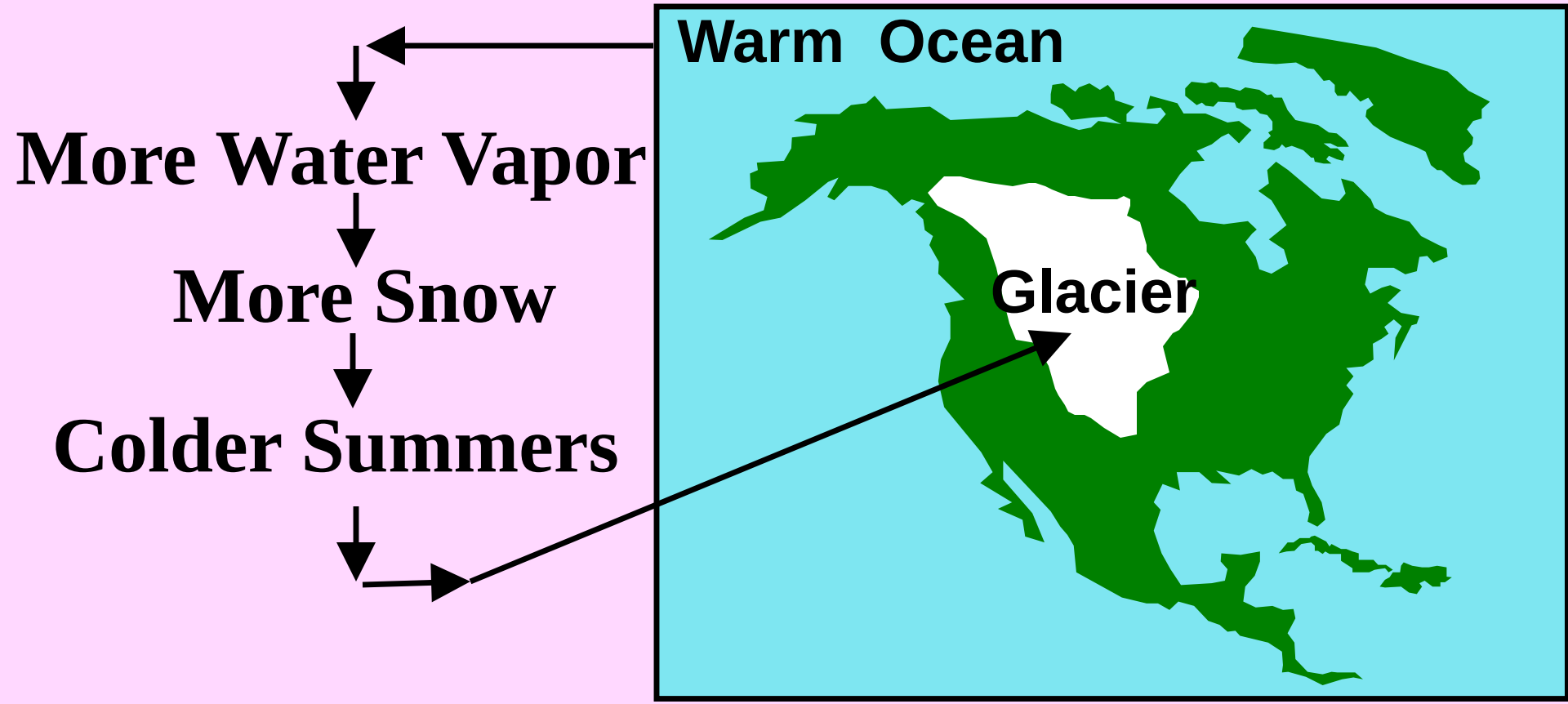
FLOOD STAGES

A. Causes of Flood
B. Inundation Stage
C. Recession Stage
    1. Mountain building
    2. Volcanic eruptions
    3. Massive Erosion
    4. Ice age

“The underlying cause of glaciation remains in doubt ... At least 29 'explanations' have been advanced to account for widespread glaciations. Most of these had little chance of survival from the 1st, but others enjoyed some degree of success until they were rendered untenable by subsequently accumulated information.”

Dr Wm L Stokes

Flood Caused Ice Age



— Confirmed by NOAA computer code

FLOOD STAGES

A. Causes of Flood
B. Inundation Stage
C. Recession Stage
    1. Mountain building
    2. Volcanic eruptions
    3. Massive Erosion
    4. Ice age
    5. Stabilization

SCIENCE

1. Mid-Atlantic Ridge
2. Fossils
3. Fossil Graveyards
4. Polystrate Fossils
5. Coal & Oil
6. Sedimentation
7. Catastrophes


Elevation -
9677
USGS

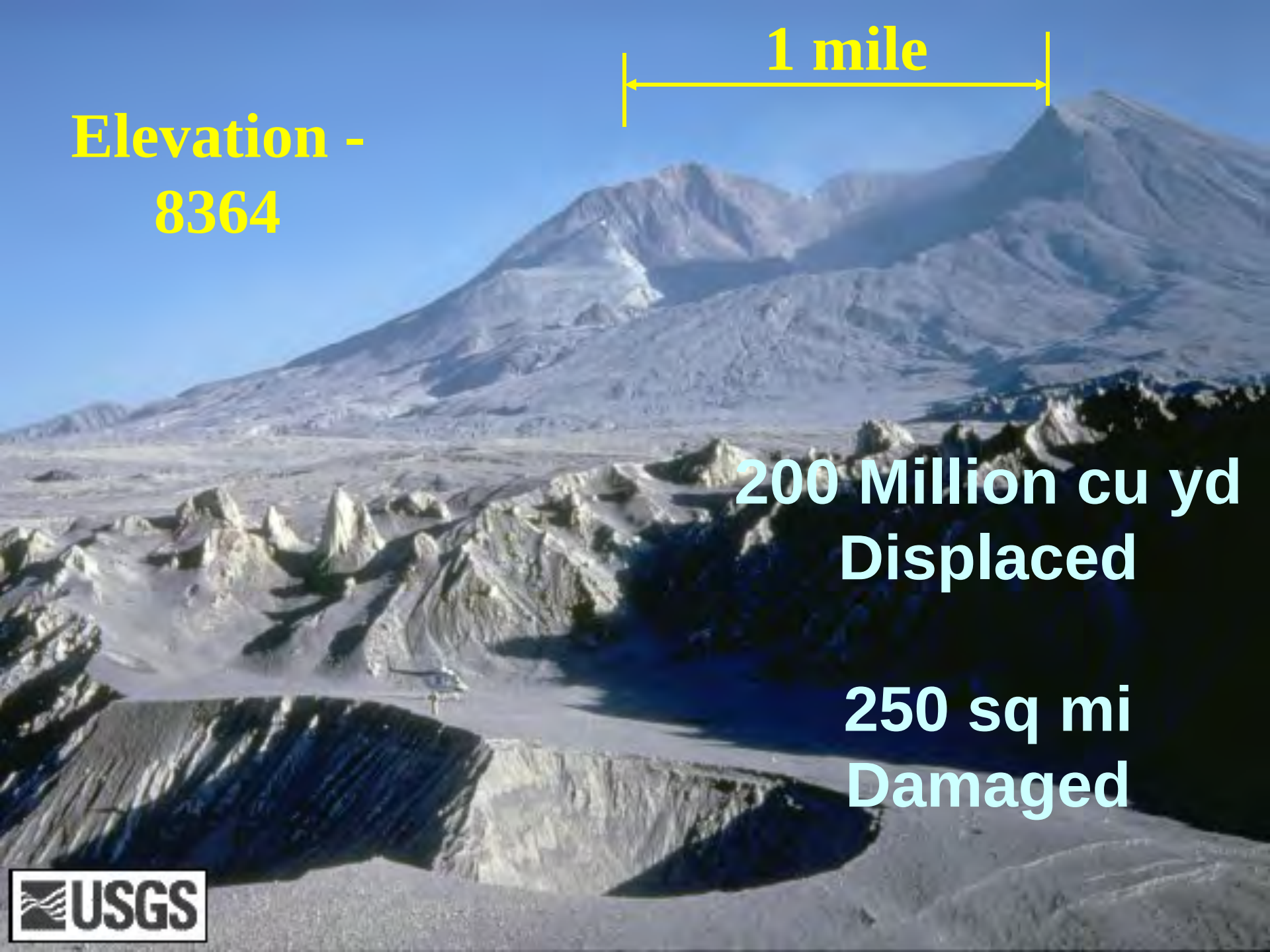

Mt St Helens - before


May 17, 1980
USGS

Mt St Helens
May 18, 1980

Energy =
1 atomic bomb/sec
over eruption
(30,000)


USGS


1 mile
Elevation - 8364
200 Million cu yd Displaced
250 sq mi Damaged
USGS

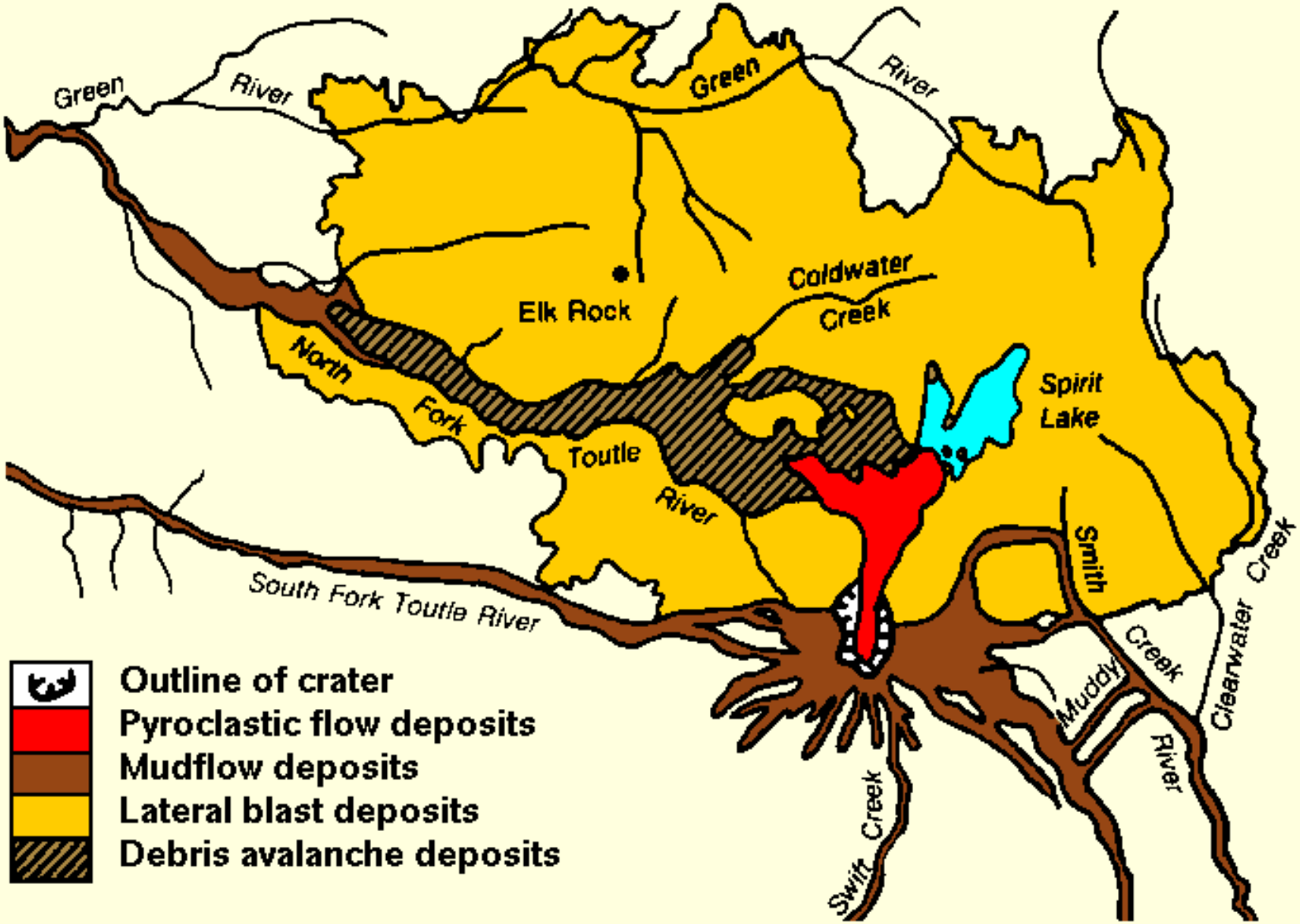

Mt Rainier (14,410)
Spirit Lake
USGS

CHRONOLOGY

1. Earthquake
2. Debris Avalanche
3. Steam Explosion
4. Giant Water Wave
5. Mudflows
6. Pyroclastic Flows
7. Air Fall Tephra

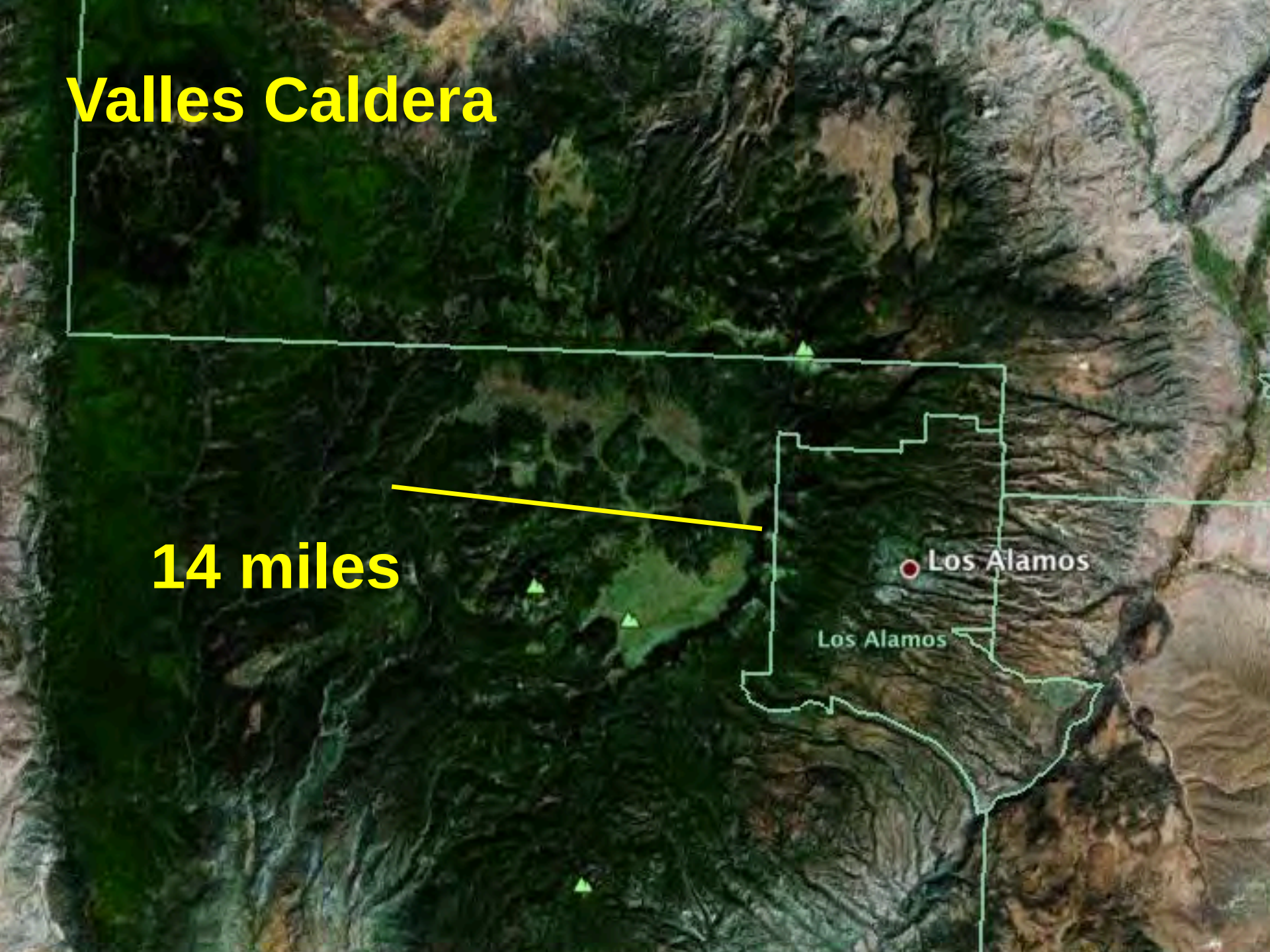

10 miles
2012

Mount St. Helens May 18, 1980 Devastation

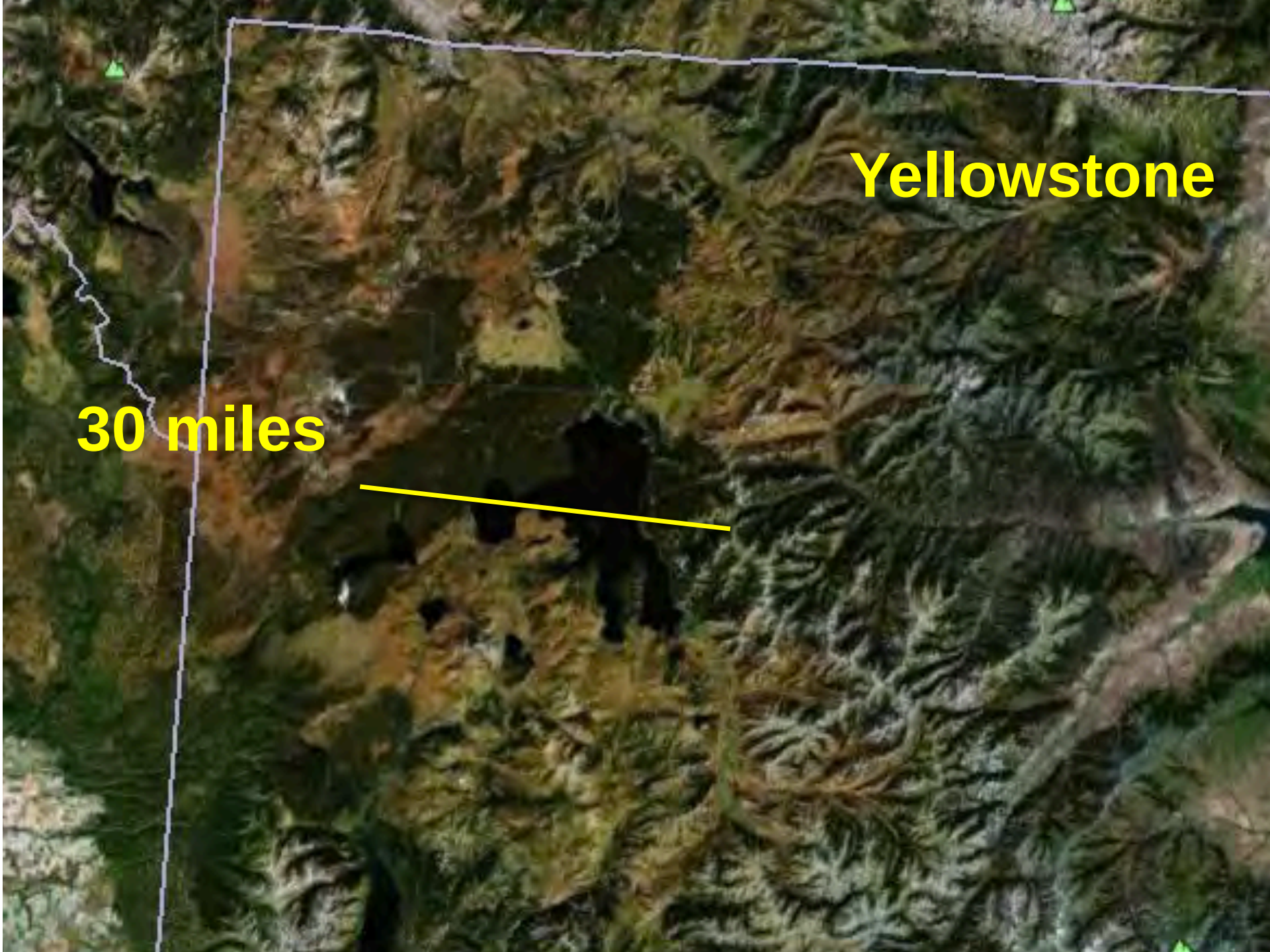


USGS

Topinka, USGS/CVO, 1997, Modified from: Tilling, Topinka, and Swanson, 1990, Eruptions of Mount St. Helens: Past, Present, and Future


Valles Caldera
14 miles
Los Alamos
Los Alamos


Crater Lake
5 miles
Mt Mazama


Yellowstone
30 miles

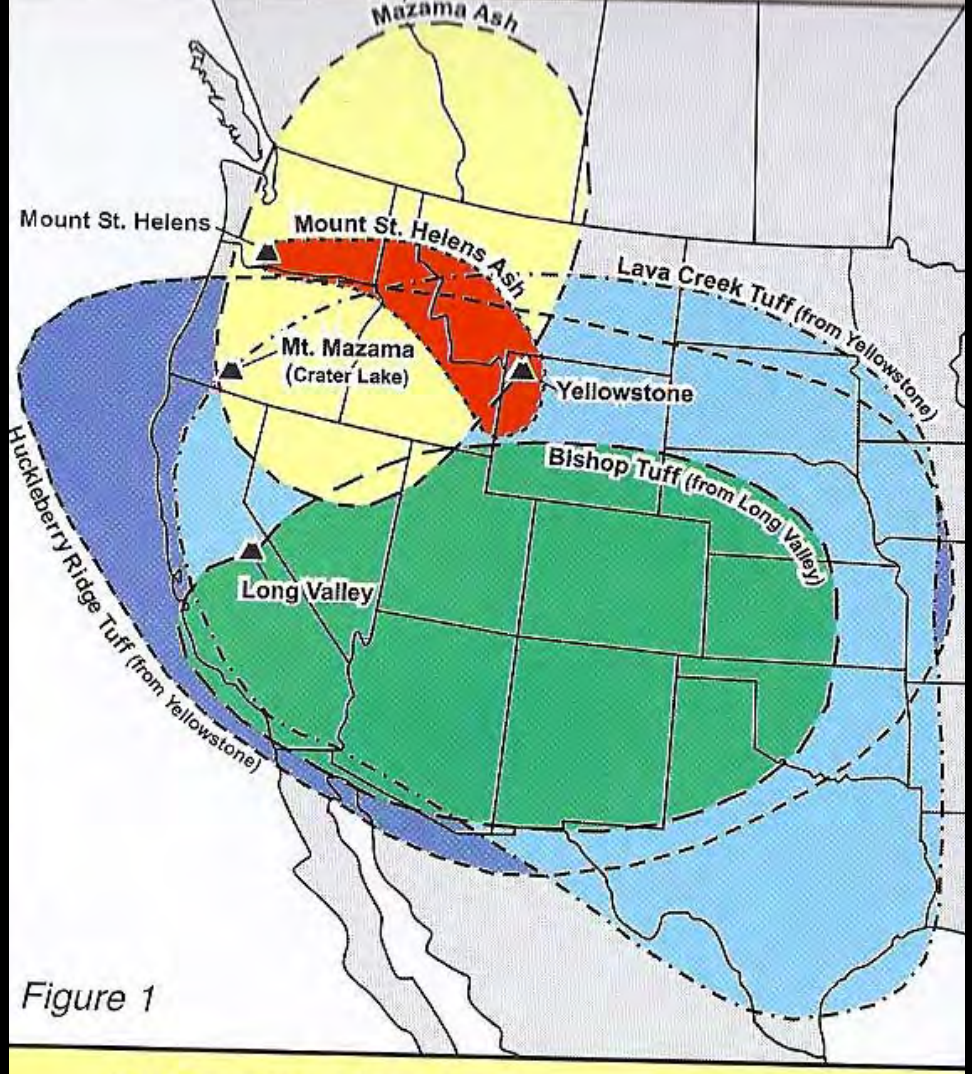
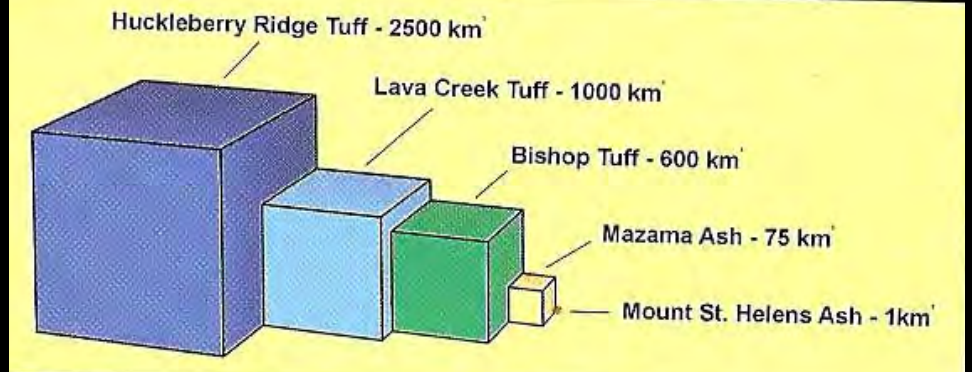
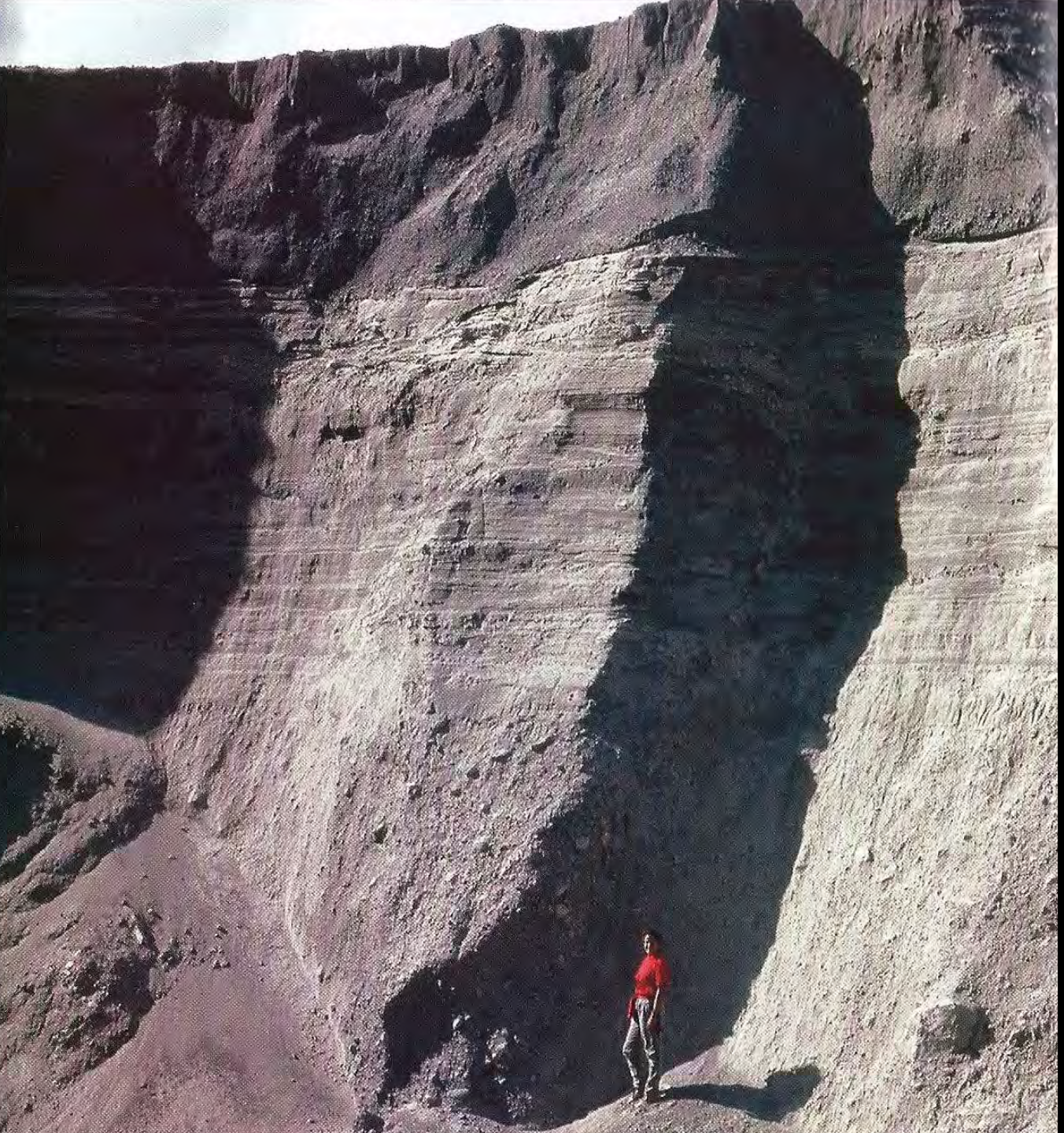

Mazama Ash
Mount St. Helens
Mount St. Helens Ash
Lava Creek Tuff (from Yellowstone)
Mt. Mazama
(Crater Lake)
Yellowstone
Bishop Tuff (from Long Valley)
Huckleberry Ridge Tuff (from Yellowstone)
Long Valley

Figure 1


Huckleberry Ridge Tuff - 2500 km³
Lava Creek Tuff - 1000 km³
Bishop Tuff - 600 km³
Mazama Ash - 75 km³
Mount St. Helens Ash - 1km³

RAPID FORMATION

- Erosion
- Sedimentation
- Stratification



3/19/82

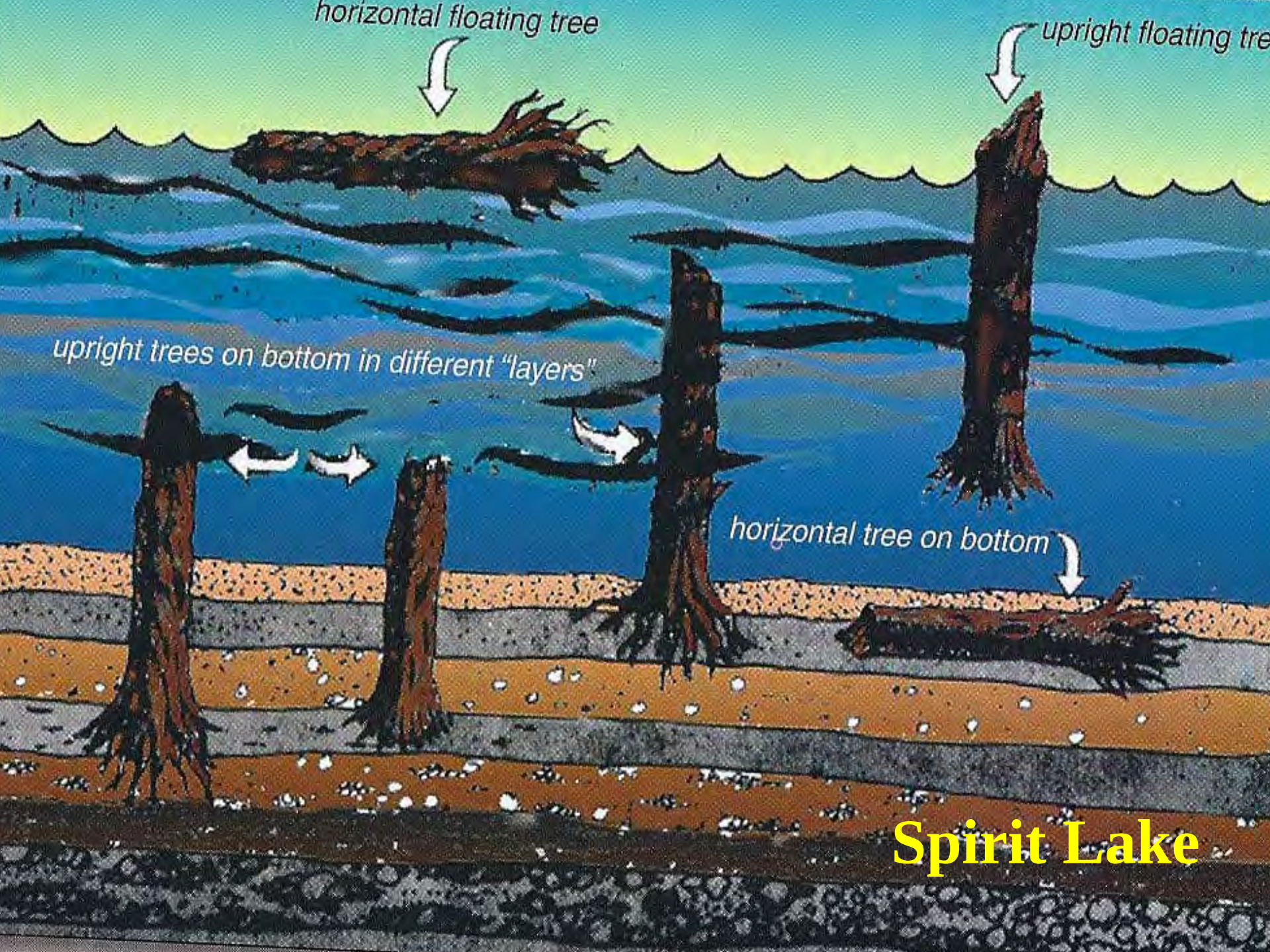
6/12/80
(5 hrs)

25’

5/18/80
(air-fall
debris)

RAPID FORMATION

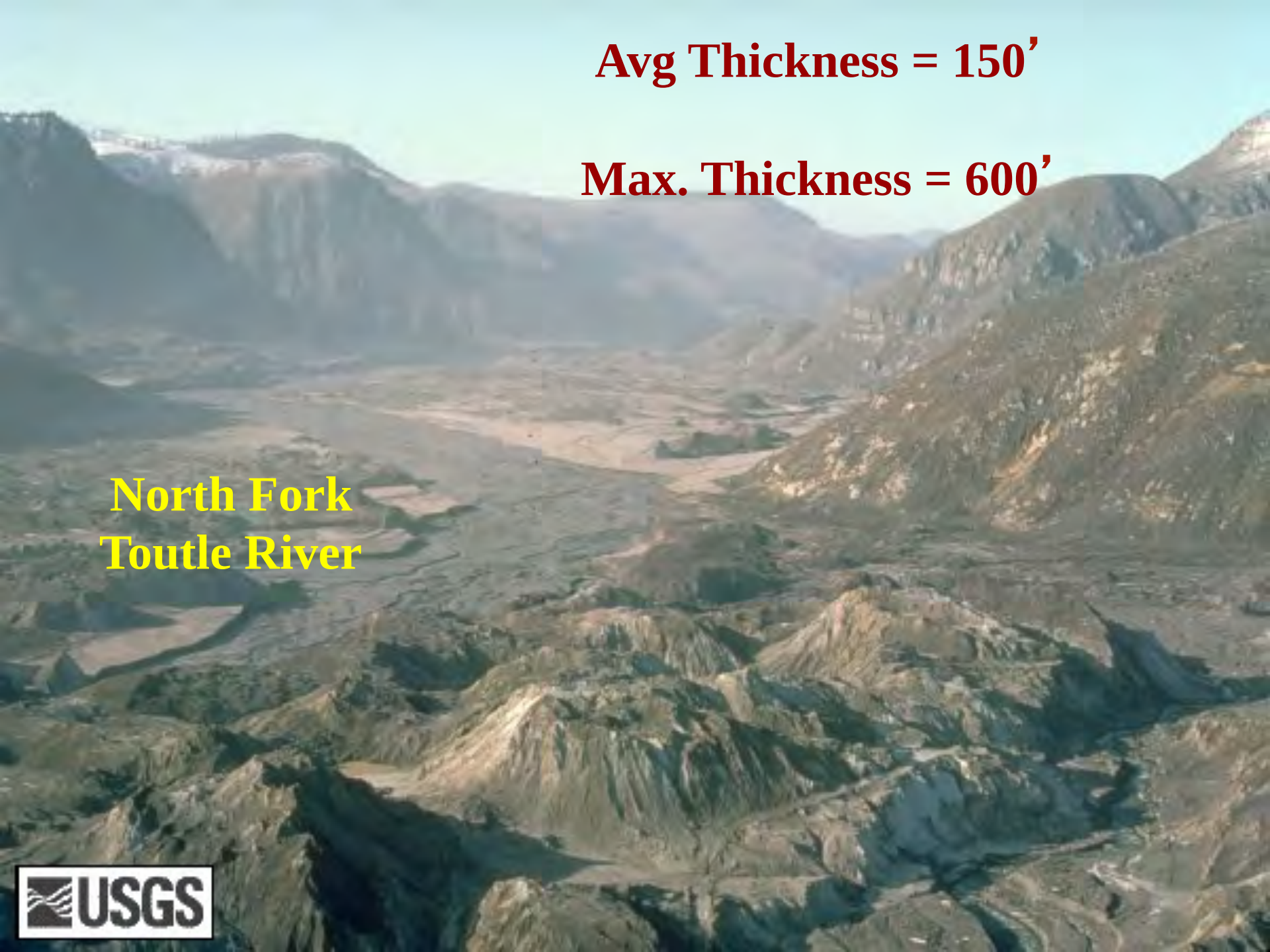
- Erosion
- Sedimentation
- Stratification
- Log Deposition
- Coal Possibly


horizontal floating tree
upright floating tre
upright trees on bottom in different "layers"
horizontal tree on bottom
Spirit Lake

RAPID FORMATION

- Erosion
- Sedimentation
- Stratification
- Log Deposition
- Coal Possibly
- Canyon


USGS


Avg Thickness = 150’
Max. Thickness = 600’
North Fork
Toutle River
USGS

Mt St Helens –
March 19, 1982

1/40 scale Grand Canyon formed