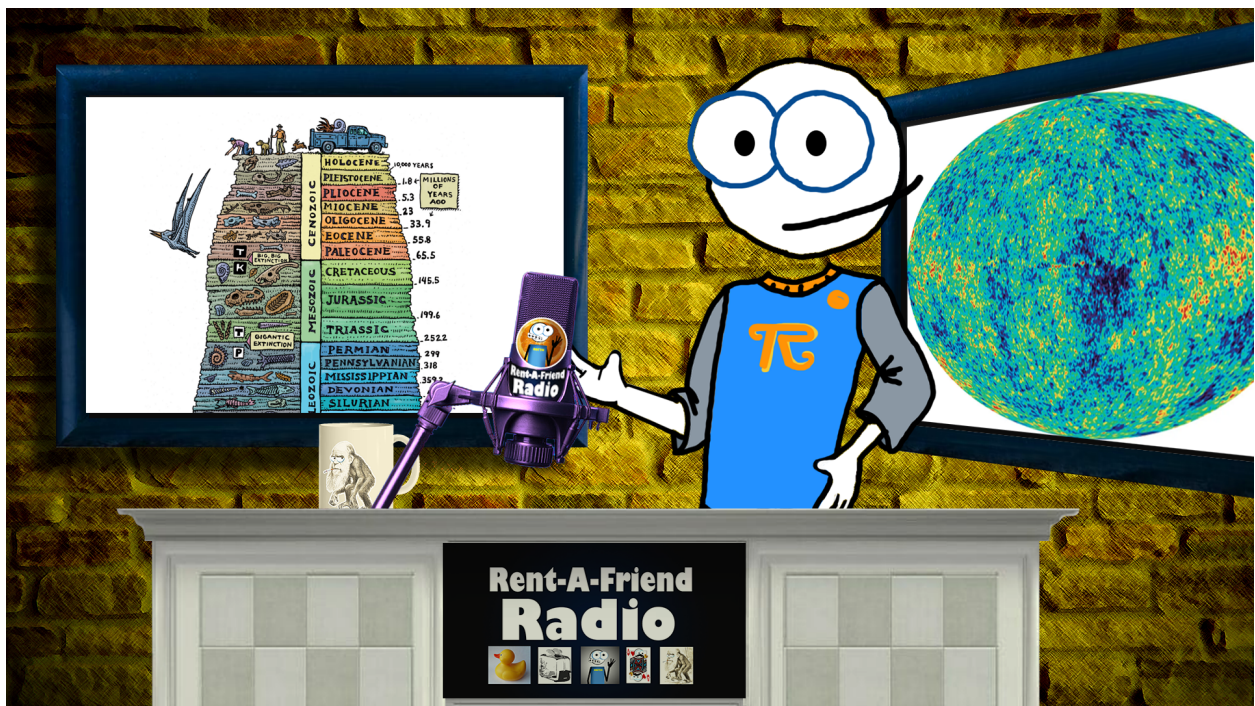


Confessions

of a

Young Earth Creationist



By Rent-A-Friend 2000

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Intro- Why is this debate worth having? (or, *Ermagersh who CARES?*)

To begin with, I want to ask you a simple question about science- Is the earth ROUND like a ball, or FLAT like a disk? Now, before you answer that, answer me this:

Who cares?



Seriously, if you woke up tomorrow fully convinced that the globe is a lie and the world is a pancake, how would your life be any different? What would you do tomorrow that you didn't do today? How would it change your view of God, humanity, sin, salvation, or anything else found in the pages of holy scripture? I suspect it would not change anything that affects your life or identity.

The only significant changes it would make is that you would be forever suspicious of anything NASA has ever said or done, and you would be strongly doubtful that we have a science base on the south pole, since I don't think any flat earth model HAS a south pole.

But in general, it wouldn't change much.

So why, you may ask, is it worth debating the age of the earth? How is THAT going to change my daily life?

In terms of going to the grocery store and picking up the kids after soccer and borrowing DVDs from the library and choosing what size french fries you want with your Big Mac... it's not going to change anything.

BUT! The way you interpret Genesis 1 makes a HUGE amount of difference to the way your theology defines a LOT of core Christian doctrine! Which is more interesting and important than it sounds!

Consider this:

If the human race is all one big family, descended from a man and woman made by the very hands of God in his image

OR

If the human race is a collection of hominids which gradually arose from different ape populations over hundreds of thousands of years until somehow gradually gaining self awareness....

Would that make a difference?

If the earth was created perfect, free of sin, sickness and disease

OR

If the earth was created full of death, sickness, killing and all the sins humanity is capable of from the very beginning...

Would that make a difference?

If sin and death entered the world because of the bad choice of people with a free will choosing to rebel against God

OR

If sin and death were part of God's original creation...

Would that make a difference?

In Genesis 1, when God is looking over creation day after day and seeing that his creation is GOOD- which creation is he seeing? Is God seeing nature, red in tooth and claw, survival of the fittest, with millions of years of death and decay, disease and blood shed, and even an early human race committing every atrocity... and calling it good? Do we sin and die because God MADE us to sin and die? Is THAT what He called "good"?



If God made the world perfect and free from sin and death, then Jesus comes to reset the original creation to its original, perfect state. Jesus defeats the last enemy, death, and heaven is the making all things new again.

If the Old Earth/evolutionary model is true, then God made a world with sin, sickness, and death. But then... what is Jesus saving us FROM? His own design? And what is promised to us in the future when He makes all things new? More sin, sickness and death? Or will He finally make perfect what He couldn't (or refused to) make perfect in the beginning?

The debate over Genesis 1 is not merely academic. Most of the major beliefs and doctrines of Christianity are rooted in Genesis, and much of the rest of the Bible point back to the creation and the flood as real events. One model presents God as the creator of a perfect world, free of sin, sickness and death. One model presents God looking at a world full of sin, sickness and death and calling it "very good." One model presents humans as one family, made in the image of God by his own hand. The other has us developing gradually from other animals, distinct from them only in our most recent years. One model presents humans made perfect, with free will, ultimately falling to sin and breaking the relationship with God. The other model has us as always being in a "fallen" state, made as animals, maybe even made to rebel.

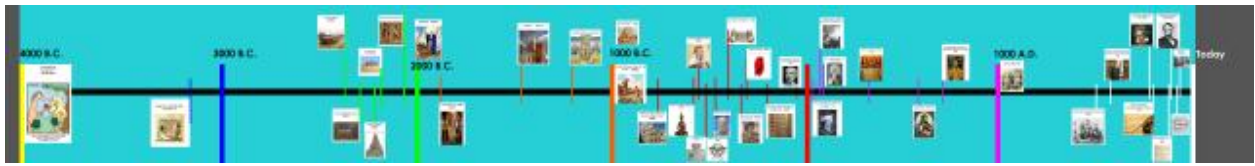
One model shows us that the Bible can be trusted from the very first page. The other tells us the Bible is fiction for the first 13 chapters at least, presents a God who lies to his people, and a Jesus who doesn't know any better.

The Gospel only makes sense with a real, historical Genesis 1. We were made perfect in a world which was perfect, but we chose to sin and thus brought sin and death and sickness into the world. Jesus died to pay for our sins and make all things new, to restore what was lost.

So yes, this debate is worth having, not to win fights, but to win souls to Jesus. We're not contending for some trivial background knowledge about the past, but about the foundation of the Christian faith.

That is, ultimately, EVERYTHING worth talking about.

Chapter 1. WHY am I a YOUNG Earth Creationist?



6,000 years of Earth History

Did you know there is a large, secret subculture in America who reject Darwinian Evolution? A large part of this shadowy underground community is Christians and Jews who look at the Bible and say, **"There's not a lot of room for Evolution in there."**

But it goes beyond that! Scientists- even Non-religious ones- reject Darwinism in larger numbers than you would guess. Intelligent design proponents look at DNA and molecular machines in living cells and say, **"There is no way in the name of science that these things came about without a brilliant designer guiding the process."** And some people just look at the mechanisms of evolution and realize that they would fail to cause anything but extinctions.



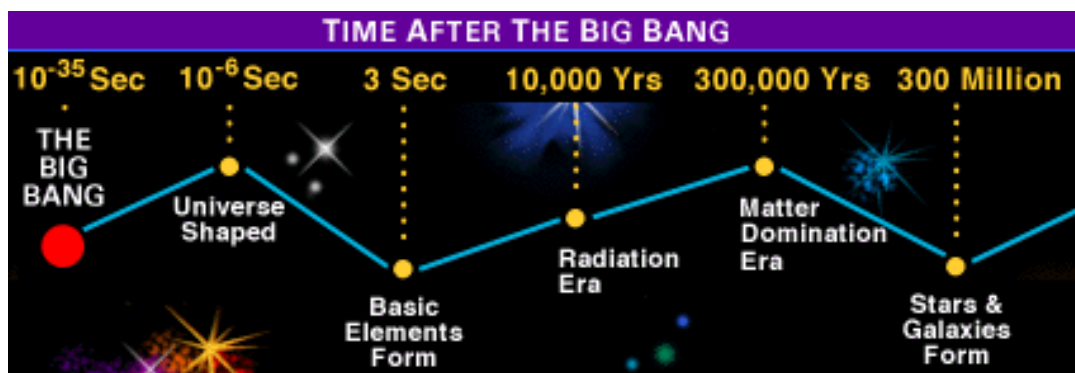
There is, however, some disagreement within the "evolution deniers" as to the age of the earth. People like me say the earth is about 6,000 years old, but many people who would call themselves "Old Earth Creationists" (OEC) would claim the earth/universe to

be anywhere from tens of thousands of years old to billions of years old. It depends on who you ask. I have heard some who refer to themselves as "Middle Age Earthers" and I am not making that up.

Before I continue, let me assure you all that you would have to look far and wide to find a Creationist on either side who feels the persons on *the other side* are all lost pagans who will be shut out of heaven. No one believes that when we get to Heaven, St. Peter will greet us with a quiz about the age of the earth. I will even admit that it is possible for people who believe in Evolution to get into heaven, as eternal life is a free gift through the atoning work of Jesus Christ, and not dependent on our understanding of science. Everyone breathe easy, entrance into heaven is not a written science exam.

If you needed a reason to praise God today, I think I just gave you several.

So why, you may be asking, did I choose to align myself with the YOUNG Earth creationists (YEC)? After all, Evolution is a shoddy business, but certainly science has proven the Big Bang and Deep Time, right? Don't we **KNOW** that the universe is BILLIONS of years old? Don't we **KNOW** that there is NO WAY that the creation in Genesis could have happened within normal calendar days? Don't we believe in millions of years because science **DISCOVERED** that to be the case?



Lots of people think so, and until a few years back, I was one of those people.

I was raised in a Christian home, so I was taught Creation early on, and was introduced to the flaws on Darwinian Evolution well before I got to high school. However, the age of the earth was never a focus of mine, and I didn't know much about it. I knew what I had been told about the Big Bang, the age of dinosaurs, etc. Millions and Billions.

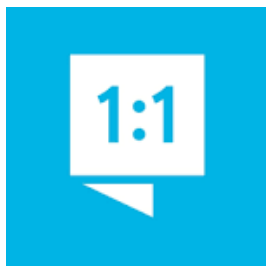
I watched the original COSMOS series starring the muppetey Carl “*Billion Billion Billion*” Sagan and I loved it. I had it on VHS and watched it *multiple* times (*Kids, ask Grandma what a VHS is!*). But I didn’t really think about how that fit into the Creation model. Like a lot of people I was content to say, “***The important thing is, GOD DID IT. The rest doesn’t matter.***”

If I can get political for just a second, I want the church to learn one thing: If your position on any topic is, “**The truth doesn’t matter,**” you’re doing it WRONG.



In the early years of the 2000’s, I got to see Hugh Ross of ***Reasons to Believe*** (OEC) speak at a megachurch, and I found his talk to be very well done and fairly well convincing. Around the same time I had been introduced to books which attempted to line up the Creation in Genesis with the Big Bang model, and from what I knew they had succeeded.

While I never took a hard line stance on it, I probably would have called myself an Old Earth Creationist. A very apathetic and poorly informed one, but an OEC nonetheless. I knew that thinking the earth was only 6,000 years old was *ridiculous*, but like most other people who feel this way, I didn’t have any idea WHY it was ridiculous. It just was. Because, reasons. And, you know, science. So I thought.



Somewhere along the line, I started to get more familiar with the work of Answers in Genesis, and many other Young Earth Creationist groups, speakers, and conferences. I also finished taking classes toward a science teaching endorsement and began teaching science. What happened was, I started to learn the arguments FOR the YEC model and Against the OEC model, and I heard the rebuttals offered by OEC proponents for the arguments made by YEC proponents and vice versa.

It’s funny how a little education can affect one’s thinking.

There is a video of a debate between Answers in Genesis’ Ken Ham (YEC) and Hugh Ross (OEC) on youtube which I stumbled across, and the thing which is remarkable

about this debate is the way in which it convinced me. First of all, the audience was clearly siding with Hugh Ross, so this was no YEC propaganda piece.

Ken Ham presented evidence and arguments for YEC, Hugh Ross offered Evidence and arguments for OEC. Ken Ham offered evidence and arguments against OEC, which was very convincing, and it would have been enough to convince me that the YEC position has won the day. What struck me even more than that was the rebuttals offered by Hugh Ross.

As Dr. Ross tried to defend his position against the criticisms of Ken Ham, not only were his defenses terrible, but I started to think that Dr Ross didn't actually believe his own position, *SO BAD were his defenses*. They were far fetched, weak, and evasive. It was like watching a politician being asked about the most recent scandal. I hadn't seen a performance that weak and shameful since Al Gore was Vice President. Seeing his defense of OEC actually convinced me most of all that his position had to be wrong. If OEC was true, I realized, then it would be possible to defend it against the criticisms of someone like Ken Ham. He would at least have been able to provide a defense which sounded like *he believed it*. When you don't sound persuaded by your own arguments, your position may be in trouble.

Just as one example, to support his claim that one can read Genesis 1 and understand it to mean BILLIONS of years merely by reading it, Ross claims to have met an older woman who said that she read the first chapters of Genesis and, with no prior dedication to Big Bang cosmology or deep time, she felt it was teaching BILLIONS of years.

First off, no it doesn't. And even if he met a person who misinterpreted Genesis 1 this badly, that does nothing to show that Genesis 1 *SHOULD* be interpreted to mean BILLIONS of years. And as this was in response to Ken Ham doing his whole, "Look at the words used in the text and the way they are used in hundreds of other verses in the Bible," routine to establish the meaning of the text by actually looking at the words used in the text, the "I met a lady once," response was.... *Unconvincing*. And I felt I could see it in his eyes that Ross knew how stupid this sounded when he said it.

On the other hand, I have seen LOTS of attacks against YEC and there are always valid defenses which do not strain credulity. Admittedly, we sometimes do not know the answer. I liken this to a murder scene- we have a body which shows signs of strangulation, has six bullets in the chest and a knife in the back. We can't say for sure

which was the cause of death, or if it was a combination of all three, but we can say with absolute confidence that it was not death by natural causes. From what I saw on that debate, it seems Hugh Ross would come in and say, *"It's actually more likely that he died of old age, and then someone came in and strangled, shot, and stabbed him after he was already dead."*

If you want to know why **Hugh Ross CSI** was canceled halfway into its first season, I suspect this was it.

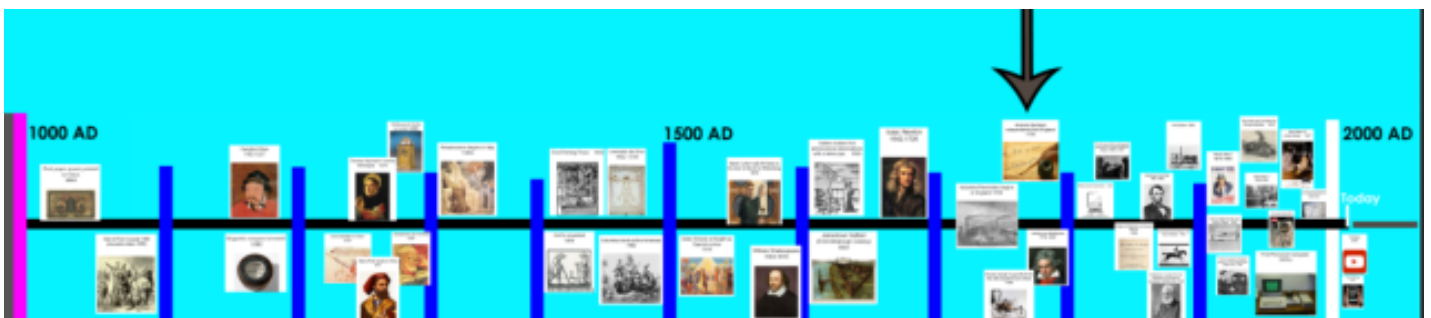
Since being introduced to the debate between deep time and Biblical creation, I have learned a lot of science and Biblical criticism which supports the YEC model and which does not fit within a OEC model. In short, the Bible is clear- God created within a single calendar week about 6,000 years ago. Science is in full agreement- a recent six day creation with a global flood fits within ALL of observable science.

Big Bang cosmology, deep time and gradualism does not fit the observed facts.

Deep time is NOT a result of scientific investigation, but rather has become a starting assumption which forces scientists to bury a lot of facts and invent a lot of weak explanations not based on observation. My goal is to give you enough of an education to join those of us who stand on the fringes of society, shunned by atheistic science and wishy-washy American church alike, and yet, holding firm to the Bible, we remain Young at heart.

I also recommend you check out other YEC resources, such as Answers in Genesis (And their most excellent museum), Creation Week with Ian Juby on YouTube, resources like SearchCreation.org over at CreationToday.org, and remember, Jesus Loves You.

Where were you born on this timeline? If you're under a century old, you were born AFTER the third blue line. If you are still in school, you were probably born after the big white line on the far right side (*just before the little white line which indicates 2017 AD*). Included here is every computer ever made, every iPhone, every web site, every movie, radio, TV, tank, plane, car, and train. Almost everything we take for granted, from YouTube to the electric light is found on this timeline, along with the ENTIRE history of the United States as a nation. The last century has seen FIVE generations of my family be born. As of this writing, my grandmother has seen her son's, son's, son's daughter be born. Think about how many generations lived across the centuries before in this timeline!



And that is only 300 years. **This is the past thousand years.** That arrow is still showing you the birth of America, but now we can see the invention of eyeglasses, the microscope, the telescope, and the compass. We see the birth of the Protestant Church just after the midway point, which means every church other than Catholic and Greek Orthodox fit on the back half of this timeline. We see the lives of Shakespeare, Genghis Khan, Marco Polo, and all of those guys the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles are named after. Had America been founded at the start of the millennium, we could easily have already had more than 200 presidents. Where is the entire span of YOUR life on this timeline? How far back can you trace your family? I can trace mine to the first settlers here on the Mayflower, and that doesn't even go back to the halfway mark at 1500 AD.

And this is only a thousand years.



Here is the entire timeline of world history/Biblical history. 6,000 years and change. The dark arrow on the far right is still pointing to the birth of America, but now we see how much has happened before this nation was born. On this timeline is every empire, dynasty, city, government, and major work of architecture ever created.

Let me make the point: **Even according to secular dating methods— methods which assume at the start that the human race as we know it has existed for 100,000 years— ALL of the known nations, governments, cities, empires, and dynasties exist on this timeline AFTER the first dark arrow on the left ***.

This is a HUGE amount of history, with more events, people, generations, inventions, constructions, cities, songs and stories than we can possibly imagine. Look at how LITTLE of this timeline America takes up and then try to imagine how little of this timeline YOUR life takes up. Then remember the last time you complained about waiting in line at the DMV. The time it takes to get through the DMV would BARELY show up on this scale.

What I want you to see here are two things.

1. The Biblical model is called “Young” earth creation, but it still involves a HUGE amount of time- time enough to account for everything we see on earth, under the earth, or above it.
2. The only evidence of human civilization that exists shows up AFTER the flood, which is what that arrow on the right is pointing to**. On the evolutionary time frame, this means the human race did none of those things for 95% of its history, and then within 1-2% of our time on earth we founded civilizations, governments, dynasties, nations and cities all over the world- a fact which is easily explained by the Genesis accounts of the flood and the tower of Babel event but it's completely inexplicable on secular models for multiple reasons.

So when I use the phrase “Young” Earth Creation, just know that I am merely using this name to distinguish my position from the popular billions of years, but the history I am proposing really is very deep and wide. Six thousand years is a long, LONG, Super Long, Ridiculously long time. Just keep it in mind next time you are waiting in line at the DMV.

Below is the full six thousand years in more detail. Check it out and think about it, won't you? And remember, #JesusLovesYou



** Egypt has different proposed dates for its founding, the oldest of which falls before the flood by around 500 years, but the earliest dynasties have left no direct evidence, and thus dating them is based on the fragments of evidence left by much later dynasties recalling their own historical past and the assumptions of historians working five thousand years later.*

***except for a small handful of instances of speculative dating with no direct evidence or historical links to KNOWN history.*

Chapter 2. Jesus was a Young Earth Creationist

As soon as you read the title to this chapter, some of you immediately went into conniptions and started screaming

"JESUS WAS NOT A REPUBLICAN!!!"



and then you went to have a beer and listen to some "secular" rock music while wearing your Obama/CHANGE t-shirt, because those are things Billy Graham and your Baptist grandmother would NEVER DO. From what I have read on social media, this makes you relevant or hip or something the kids are into these days. Whipper Snappers. Always snapping the whipper..

The title is an attention getter, but it is not sarcasm nor mere click-bait. If you read what Jesus said, it's easy to deduce that he actually was a young earth creationist. While there are many other reasons which will be discussed in future chapters, the fact that JESUS holds a certain position has always been, for me, a good enough reason to do the same. I can buy a beer swilling Obama voter being a Christian. I've known Christians who have tattoos, smoke cigarettes, and prefer Star Trek to Star Wars, but when your position about Jesus is, "He was wrong and I'm smarter," then, no, you are not a Christian.

You, my fine feathered fellow, are a fruit loop.*



Very simply, to show that Jesus was a YEC we can make use of two verses where in Jesus says this:

But from the beginning of the creation, God 'made them male and female.' (Mark 10:6)

And He answered and said to them, "Have you not read that He who made them at the beginning 'made them male and female'" (Matthew 19:4)

To understand this idea, all you need to do is create two timelines- the YEC timeline and the OEC timeline- and see which one seems to match Jesus' opinion as expressed above. First, draw a line 125 feet long, and somewhere in the first 64th of the first inch, mark the place where God made humans during creation week. This is where, on the YEC model, God made them, Adam and Eve, male and female. **At the beginning.** The rest of the line to the right represents the 6,000 year history of the world since.



Now you'll draw the Old Earth model. You'll draw the creation of the first humans at the very beginning of a one foot long line. The distance after represents the 10,000 years of human history, depending who you ask. If you ask someone who accepts the deep time/evolutionary dates (*as many OEC do*) you will find your timeline of human history is actually 100,000 years (ten feet on our timeline) and looks like the one below. The collection of colored lines on the far right there is the 6,000 years of biblical/world history presented in the timeline above.



The difference between the Old earth Creation (OEC) models is maybe 90,000 years for the date of Adam and Eve (*if their model even accepts Adam and Eve as being real*) and will therefore be either a foot or ten feet, but on the big, deep time scale, that's not really significant, believe it or not. What's more important is when the beginning is. **When is the BEGINNING?** Well, let's zoom out a little further.

Below is a timeline of Earth history according to deep time/Evolution. The history of all life on earth takes place in the blue section, but until the green line at the far right, all of it was bacteria, which are not male or female. On this timeline, NOTHING was made male or female until after that green line, and humans show up inside of that thick white line at the very far right.



Having drawn the timeline of human history (*about a foot for OEC's or about ten feet long for Evolutionists*) we need to add enough timeline to get to the BEGINNING- the BIG BANG. You'll draw a line to represent the time *before* the first humans behind that first 1 or 10 foot line line, extending to your left for *THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY MILES*. The Big Bang could be somewhere around Indianapolis, IN, and the creation of mankind (Male and female) would be somewhere in Pittsburgh, PA. Going the speed limit, it would take you more than FIVE HOURS to drive from the beginning of creation to the creation of man and woman, but then the rest of history would be the length of a small dining room or an unusually large shoe.



Now take a good look at both lines- the Old Earth/Big Bang Model and the Young Earth/Biblical Creation Model. Can you see the difference between them? Now look again at what Jesus said:

“From the **BEGINNING of Creation**, God made them Male and Female.”

Which line seems to show God making them Male and Female (*AKA Adam and Eve*) at the BEGINNING of Creation? Which shows God making them at the END of Creation? Which timeline matches what Jesus said?

This is a question easy enough for Blue's Clues.



For a more detailed look into the many references New Testament authors and Jesus make to the events in Genesis, see this article by Answers in Genesis:

<https://answersingenesis.org/genesis/did-bible-authors-believe-in-a-literal-genesis/>

And remember #JesusLovesYou

**Bodie Hodge (Awesome name- bonus points for Bodie!) wrote a very good article about this. I mean, about the clash between the teaching of Jesus and Evolutionism, not about you being a froot loop. You can read that here:*

<https://answersingenesis.org/theory-of-evolution/millions-of-years/jesus-devastates-an-old-earth/>

Chapter 3. Jesus Vs the Bloggosphere

Jesus, his disciples, and the authors of the New Testament believed in the Biblical account of Creation, with a literal Adam and Eve and a literal Noah living through a literal global flood. Literally. Most people do not deny these as facts about Jesus and his disciples. Jesus and the New Testament authors do refer to the creation, garden of Eden, and the flood of Noah as actual events of history (*even including Noah and Adam as names in the Genealogy of Jesus- Luke 3:36 and 38*).

There are only three ways to turn once you acknowledge these facts-

1. Jesus and his disciples are right about their view of recent, six day creation.
2. Jesus was wrong when he made statements like these (As were the other New Testament writers).
3. Jesus knew better, but he PRETENDED to be a YEC because he knew his audience were YEC.

#1. seems to me to be the only rational position for a Christian. Like I said previously, you can be wrong about a lot of things and still be a Christian, but you cannot be a Christian and believe Jesus was a liar or just wrong about things. He was God incarnate, people. Your fifth grade science education and subscription to the Discovery Channel do NOT put you in a position to school Jesus about the way the world was made. Jesus didn't have to read Genesis and then try to interpret what it meant. HE is the Creator!

HE WAS THERE WHEN IT HAPPENED.

And when did Jesus EVER tell people merely what they wanted to hear? If he was willing to lie to people, he could have avoided getting crucified, but he did not. He could have been more popular and gotten a book deal and done the talk show circuit. Jesus told the truth, no matter who did or did not want to hear it. And people FREQUENTLY didn't want to hear it.

Who is claiming that Jesus might have been a liar? Probably far more people than we know, but here's just one recent example from the big dumb world of social media: a "Christian" singer named Michael Gungor took to the bloggosphere with his hostility against YEC. After some posting and a few interviews where he showed an amazing lack of self-editing, he said this about WHY Jesus would have talked about Genesis as literal history: "...**if Jesus knew that Noah and Adam were mythical, but knew He was talking to people who thought they were real, that's another possibility.**" * Gungor here is not alone. There is even a head of a major Christian publishing house who has said similar things in recent years. He admitted that the New Testament does seem to indicate that Jesus was a YEC, but that, in this man's educated opinion, Jesus was simply mistaken. You can imagine the direction his theology has gone since.



Remember when heresy was a thing? When did that stop being a thing?

This becomes one of the top reasons why all of this matters: Once you abandon the Biblical account of creation, you have to do something with the other parts of the bible which agree with the YEC interpretation. If Adam and Eve and Noah aren't real people, then you have fictional characters in the family line of Jesus, just as if you found Winnie the Pooh in there somewhere. The sweater begins to unravel. Suddenly, Genesis is false **for at least the first twelve chapters**, the other references to creation and a global flood through the Bible are mistaken, including in Exodus, Psalms, the words of Jesus (*who, on this view, must have been wrong or lying*) and the writers of the New Testament (*who, while perhaps inspired and directed by the Holy Spirit to write other things- were wrong about all of this Creation and global flood nonsense*). Eventually

everyone decides that they aren't sure what part if any they should trust, and so they abandon Christianity altogether to go play beer pong.



The fact is, Jesus treated the Genesis accounts as real history, and I think if anyone has the authority to make a stand one way or the other, it's the Creator of the universe himself. Next time I'll dive a bit deeper into the Old Testament and see that Jesus' opinion- while controversial and radical to us today- is nothing new.

For a more detailed look into the many references New Testament authors and Jesus make to the events in Genesis, see this article by Answers in Genesis:

<https://answersingenesis.org/genesis/did-bible-authors-believe-in-a-literal-genesis/>

And remember #JesusLovesYou

*Read more about this here:

<https://answersingenesis.org/blogs/ken-ham/2014/09/01/christian-singer-michael-gungor-makes-more-outrageous-claims/>

Chapter 4. Moses Didn't Write Genesis

Yes, what you have heard is true! I am a Young Earth Creationist (YEC). And I don't mean that I am an Earth Creationist under the age of 40. I mean, I believe the earth to be around 6,000 years old. I used to be an Old Earth Creationist, trying to duck tape Genesis 1 to the Big Bang, but you would not believe how hard it is to get anything to stick to the Big Bang! It's like nailing Jell-O to a wall. In a few years, once I pass that middle age, I suppose I shall begin referring to myself as an old young earth creationist (OYEC), but I digress.

One of the best reasons to be a Young Earth Creationist is because God, who made the heavens and the earth, the seas, and all that is in them, is Himself a Young Earth Creationist. I don't think I am straining logic to suggest that, if anyone would know how long it took to make the heavens and the earth and how long ago it was done, God would know.

But the question is, does God actually tell us?

Let's begin with the Genesis account; where did it come from? Many people have the mistaken idea that Moses is the **author** of the book of Genesis. Certainly he is the person responsible for penning the version we have today, but he is not the author of Genesis in the same way L. Frank Baum is the author of *The Wizard of Oz*. The difference is that Baum **CREATED** the content of *The Wizard of Oz*; he **invented** the characters and events of those stories. They did not exist in any form until he wrote it.



Except the flying monkeys. Those are entirely real.

Moses did not *invent* anything but rather he **compiled** the account.

It has been well argued that the text of Genesis gives us clues that its content comes from a series of preexisting texts. Moses authored Genesis the way a biographer would author a biography, and this is not merely my opinion, but a very popular opinion among the scholarship.

According to ChristianAnswers.net,*

"The most likely explanation... is that Adam, Noah, Shem, and the others each wrote down an account of the events which occurred in his lifetime, and Moses, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, selected and compiled these, along with his own comments, into the book we now know as Genesis."

A deeper and more detailed look into Moses' writing of Genesis is also found at Answers in Genesis**, where in they say this;

"We think it very likely that Moses was working with written documents because... (Genesis 5:1) reads "*this is the book of the generations of Adam*" where "book" is a translation of the normal Hebrew word meaning a written document. Also, the account of the Flood after... (Genesis 6:9) reads like a ship's log."

So while we don't argue that Moses' pen was not a key player in the production of the book we call Genesis, we reasonably argue that Moses didn't WRITE Genesis but rather EDITED existing works into Genesis. Though, there is good reason to believe that he didn't begin this process until he was at least in his 80's, thus making him an old young Earth Creationist. Perhaps that is where some of the confusion comes from.

*<https://christiananswers.net/q-aig/aig-c021.html>

** <https://answersingenesis.org/bible-characters/moses/did-moses-write-genesis/>

Chapter 5. Looking NOT in Genesis

I know what some of you must be wondering: **“Even if you take the Creation WEEK as literal, what makes you think it was only 6,000 years ago?”** A perfectly valid question. Of course, we should look to the Bible for our answer. What does the Genesis account say?

Well, in Genesis 1: 32, right after the description of the Creation Week, it says,

“And it was thus that The Lord created the Heavens and the Earth, approximately 6,000 years ago.”

I mean, it’s right there in black and white people. *6,000 years ago*. That’s where we get the date for creation as happening 6,000 years ago. **Case closed.**



Ha ha! I’m kidding of course. But this is the level of silly I feel people have sunk to when they think they have popped my Young earth balloon ⁽¹⁾ by telling me there is no Bible verse which says how long ago God created everything. If a verse like this DID exist, it would have been wrong the very next year, and increasingly wrong every year after. We don’t determine the age of the earth by reading A VERSE, but by reading lots of them.

Specifically we read those dull, sleep inducing genealogies in Genesis 5:

“3 When Adam had lived 130 years, he had a son in his own likeness, in his

own image; and he named him Seth...6 When Seth had lived 105 years, he became the father of Enosh...9 When Enosh had lived 90 years, he became the father of Kenan..."

And on and on it goes, telling us the ages of everyone from Adam to Noah, and then in Genesis 11 to Abraham, and on and on it goes until we have all sorts of other historical markers to line things up with. In short, if you can balance a checkbook, you have the math skills to figure out how long ago creation happened.⁽²⁾ It puts Creation week at about 6,000 years ago. Answers in Genesis does all of the math for you, and explains it in detail⁽³⁾. You really ought to send them a thank you note for all the work they've done for you.

One of the reasons for my confidence in this method is the pitiful, weak sauce arguments against it. I heard a podcast not long ago where two gentlemen attempted to determine if we could calculate the age of the earth from these genealogies as YEC claim. Naturally, they started their discussion with a close look at the genealogies given... *in Matthew?*

Of course that offered no help as Matthew's Genealogies are not a complete list nor do they give any ages at all, so of course they turned back to the Old Testament and took a look at... *CHRONICLES?*

Are these guys KIDDING ME? How in the world are you supposed to figure out whether or not you can calculate the age of the earth from the genealogies given in Genesis when you KEEP LOOKING **NOT IN GENESIS?!?!**

I could not believe these cretins. I'm sure it will come as no surprise that they SOMEHOW failed to come to the creation date of about 6,000 years ago. People do this kind of thing *all of the time*, and it makes me wonder how they sleep at night.

Do they do this with other literary questions? I expected their next podcast to sound like this:

"Some people have claimed that the characters of Bob Cratchit and Pip are both Charles Dickens' depiction of his own father as told to him by his aunt Shelly Doubouis. They cite her memoirs as giving anecdotes that both relate to the development of those two characters. To see if this claim has any

validity, we will be looking at *Winnie the Pooh and the Honey Tree*, and then, the second book in the *Twilight Series*.”

To see their weak position systematically dismantled, read the article referenced below⁽⁴⁾.

People will often claim that there are gaps in these lists of names given in Genesis, but all you have to do is read it for yourself. “Dude was this old, and had a son. That son was THIS old and he had a son. That son was THIS old...” over and over. If you can fit a dozen more generations between a dude and his own son, then let me know how it’s done. Whatever you come up with, I suspect it will not paint his wife in a very flattering light. But again, I digress.

In summation, the Bible and math are both good tools for discovering why people like me believe in the Young Earth Creation model. In upcoming chapters, I shall be adding science to the mix and showing how it too supports the Biblical account. In the meantime, I’m going to read *Green Eggs and Ham* to see if I can’t determine whether the timing of the Emancipation Proclamation was exacerbated by the cost of the war, or if Lincoln thought of himself as being from Mars. After all, if I have learned anything from the methods people use to criticize the Young Earth Creation model... well, it isn’t much.

#JesusLovesYou

(1) ***Young Earth Balloon*** would be an excellent name for a band.

(2) *If you can’t balance a checkbook, you may have a career in politics [rim-shot]*

(3) <https://answersingenesis.org/bible-characters/adam-and-eve/creation-date-of-adam-from-young-earth-creationism-perspective/>

(4) <https://answersingenesis.org/bible-timeline/genealogy/who-begat-whom/>

Chapter 6. God told Moses He was a Young Earth Creationist

Once upon a time, I thought science had well proven the ancient ages of the universe and earth, and I personally had followed the popular culture into wedding Genesis 1 with Big Bang cosmology. Turns out it was one of those short lived Hollywood marriages.

Since then I have become a science teacher and a Young Earth Creationist. Also, according to FaceBook, Genesis 1 and the Big bang have split up (*Relationship Status: "It's Complicated"*). I suspect the marriage was never legitimate in the first place. Big Bang was merely looking for a green card. I think he needs to move out of the church.

One of the big questions everyone has about the Creation account as given in Genesis 1 is **"How long were those "days" of Creation?"**



On the surface this seems like a very silly question. They were a day long. That's why they were called a DAY. Seriously, go read Genesis 1. It's really redundant about making this point; ***"And there was evening, and there was morning—the first day...And there was evening, and there was morning—the second day...And there was evening, and there was morning—the third day."***

Over and over with this same language. Why would anyone question the fact that creation week was a week long?

It all started in the 1700's.

Cynical atheist philosophers had begun to attack the church. Following the popular atheism of the day came atheist "scientists." I put that word in quotes because many of them were not actual scientists. Charles Lyell, who sought to disprove the Genesis

account with geology, was actually a lawyer. Charles "Chuck D." Darwin only had a degree in Theology. But the two of them had the only thing that matters to a lot of people evaluating scientific models these days- a cynical disdain for the Bible. Once Lyell's work became popular, and Darwin's work built the slow, gradual development of life on that LONG history, everyone just kind of went with it.

The atheists of course were all, "***FINALLY! A way of burying Genesis and the need for God to explain what we observe in Geology and Biology!***"

and the church was all, "***Oh, science says so? Well, I suppose science would never lie to us. Science has such a kind face, and has done so many nice things for us. Let's just pretend that the Days in Genesis can mean... oh, something else. Like, REALLY, REALLY LONG days. Nobody has to be wrong here!***"

Deep time was quickly put into textbooks and taught simply as scientific fact, and then when the Big Bang model came along a few decades later, much of the American Church just said, "*Maybe we should just stop reading Genesis all together.*"

A few decades later, people like Ken Ham and Dwayne Gish came along and said, "***Are you kidding? This deep time stuff isn't even SCIENCE! When you look at the Data and not the atheistic interpretations of the data, Genesis stands up as tall and proud as she ever did!***" And then other Christians started calling them "divisive."

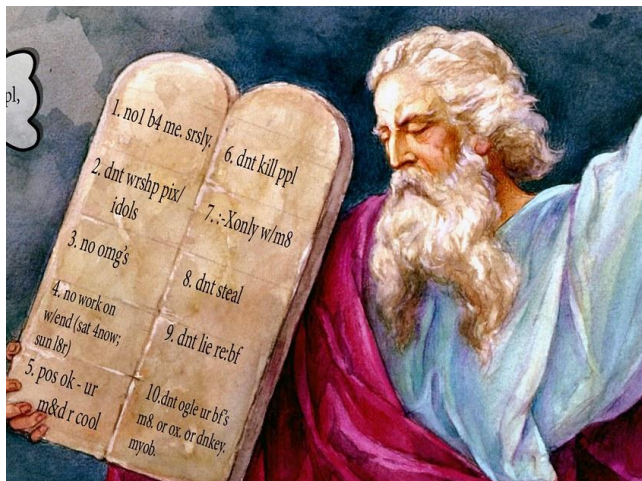
Apparently, trying to use science and reason to show that the Bible is TRUE is more than some Christians can tolerate from other Christians. I've been called a few names myself.

All of this to say, the reason people started questioning how long were the days of Creation Week is not because we suddenly gained a better understanding of Hebrew. Nor was it because we found older Bible manuscripts that showed that Genesis shouldn't say "Day." The reason was merely because the church didn't want to look stupid in front of her friends. They were told that SCIENCE proved the earth to be billions of years old which meant OBVIOUSLY Genesis couldn't possibly mean what it says. But we need to keep in mind that deep time was not DISCOVERED by science, it was INVENTED by atheists and then got a "**Hello, My name is: SCIENCE**" sticker

slapped onto it. Good grief, some people still believe that sticker. It's really sad how much some people REALLY REALLY believe that sticker above all else. But I digress.

So, what DID God have to say about it all?

Once again, I seriously suggest you go read Exodus Chapter 20 for yourself. If people spent as much time reading the Bible as they do reading ABOUT it, I wouldn't have to write these books.



Exodus 20 is the Ten Commandments, as given to Moses by God. Because of the various Sunday School cartoons and other movie depictions we've all seen, we tend to imagine that Moses wandered down the mountain and said,

"OK guys, listen up. I've come up with ten rules for all of you which God has signed off on. I'm gonna read them out loud now, and we'll have a brief

Q&A, and then I expect you to start putting this into effect by the middle of next week at the latest."

The chapter actually starts with this rather significant phrase;

"And God spoke all these words: "I am the Lord your God..."

Those ten commandments didn't come from Moses- they came from God. GOD is doing the talking here, and one of the things he says (*which always seems to get left off of those posters on the wall at Sunday School*) is this:

"For in six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, but he rested on the seventh day. Therefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and made it holy."

It really doesn't get any clearer than that. GOD, speaking to Moses and company, says they will work SIX DAYS and rest for ONE DAY (*For a seven day work week*) and

explains WHY by saying it was SIX DAYS of Creation and ONE DAY of rest, for a total of SEVEN DAYS. When you compare this to Genesis 1, you'll start to see some similarities. Both say it was six days of Creation and one day of rest.

I feel like I'm talking down to you even explaining this, but some people really can't see this. To me, this is like showing you the ingredients for a "Chocolate cake" to prove that "Chocolate Cake" has **chocolate** in it. I don't mind doing it, but I know SOMEONE is going to write me a snotty note that says, *"Days don't have to be DAYS! They can be something else! Like overlapping epochs of vast amounts of time! And maybe the cake is named after someone NAMED "Chocolate" like Chef Gordon Chocolate. Stop being so close minded and divisive!"*

This is how some people argue. And on Twitter, these are the smarter ones.

The takeaway is really simple- in the Bible, God says to Moses that God made everything in SIX DAYS. Then he took a day off. And he is explaining that working for six days and taking a day off is what he wants them to do as well. I don't think that could be any clearer if it was written in crayon. If this were on FaceBook, its status would be, *"It's NOT Complicated."*

#JesusLovesYou

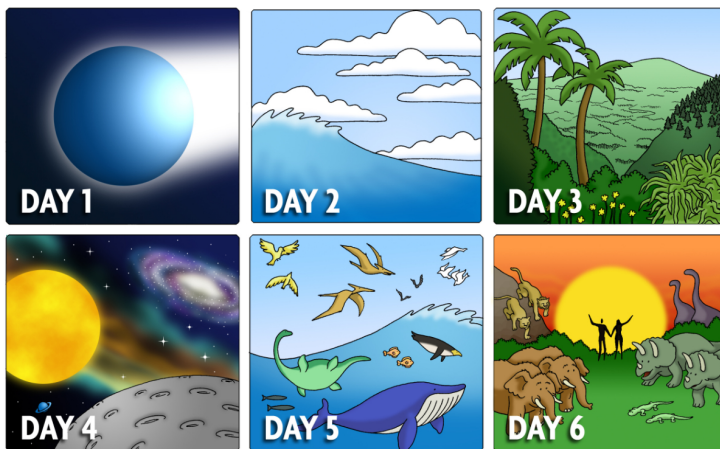


Chapter 7. Odds are Six to One That a Day is a Day

Let's remember that when you look into the Bible to see what God has said about the Genesis account of Creation week, he has this to say:

"And God spoke all these words: "I am the Lord your God..."

"For in six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, but he rested on the seventh day. Therefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and made it holy."



Some people will try to claim that there is not intended to be a day to day comparison here, which to me strains credulity. I mean, He actually **MAKES** the day to day comparison. Six days and one day to six days and one day. He didn't bless a seventh undefined very long period of time. He blessed the seventh **DAY**. To me this is pretty hard to mess up.

The Old Earth Creation model tries to say God intended this merely to be a numerical comparison, to either enforce or illustrate the six to one concept.

This fails for a couple of reasons. First, why does God need to make a numerical comparison? Surely the Children of Israel were smart enough to understand the concepts of six and one without some clever analogy? And if that's all this is, why does He not do it again when he makes decrees involving six years and one year? Exodus 23: 10-11 says this: **"For six years you are to sow your fields and harvest the crops, but during the seventh year let the land lie unplowed and unused."**

No reference to creation is made for this six to one ratio.

In fact, verse 12 references the work week and Sabbath day, making a literary "work six rest one" parallel, but not a day for day comparison. In Exodus 21 another "six years and then on the seventh" reference is made, and again no reference to days or creation. It says **"Six days do your work, but on the seventh day do not work,**

so that your ox and your donkey may rest, and so that the slave born in your household and the foreigner living among you may be refreshed.”



So while the six years and one year is followed by a reference to the six days and one day of the Sabbath week, each one is clearly intended to be taken literally. No one is harvesting and planting once every six days, and no one is giving a year off to the donkeys every seventh year.

Several of these six to one references are made in Leviticus 25, but again no reference to creation week, or mention of days as a metaphor for years. What is the point of doing it just that once in the middle of the Ten commandments unless it actually means what it says? In fact, why would God say something He doesn't mean?

I didn't know God back then, but from what I can tell He has always been a most honest gentleman with no need to lie to anyone. Not only that, but I suspect it well within reason to suppose that God was very familiar with the Hebrew language, Him being Omniscient and all. If this is so, then He would have known that there were other Hebrew words for LONG PERIODS OF TIME so that He wouldn't have to use the word DAY to mean BILLIONS OF YEARS. But we'll talk about that more soon.

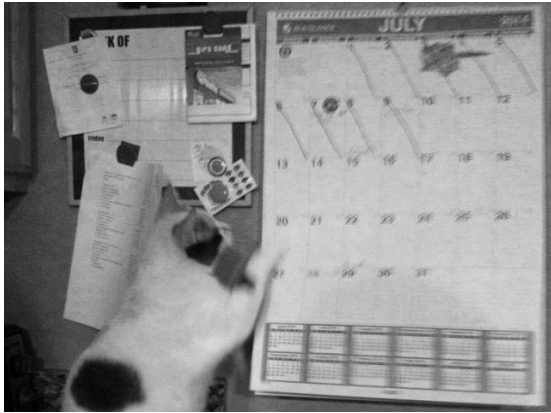
And the final call is this: Unless you assume deep time at the start and are trying to cram it into the Bible, there is no reason to try to interpret Exodus 20 to mean Billions of Years, or just some pointless metaphor. There's also no reason to try to interpret Genesis 1 in this manner either. We can just let "day" mean "day." But there is one more objection before we get all that grammatical. Some people will still try and argue that, while He is very Honest, God simply doesn't understand how time works. They try to use the Bible to make this argument. You join me in the next chapter, and in the meantime, I shall practice NOT rolling my eyes. Odds are six to one that I will be rolling my eyes anyway.

#JesusLovesYou

Chapter 8. A Thousand Years is Like a Day?

Last time, I took a quick look at what God had to say about Creation week, and He seems to say it's a six day work week with a day off. I say that because He says **"For in six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, but he rested on the seventh day."** (Exodus 20:11)

The fact that the Bible clearly says Creation took a week seems fairly open and shut once you read the Bible. A lot of controversies about the Bible get cleared up fairly quick when you actually READ the Bible. I wonder why more people don't think to do that?



This is the point where someone will ask, **"But doesn't the Bible say "With the Lord a day is like a thousand years"?"**

Oh, these poor kids. I used to be one of these guys, and frankly, we say this kind of stuff without really thinking because someone said it to us and we just went,

"Huh. That's in the Bible. OK then." But let's consider it together.

Does God understand TIME?

What this question seems to be implying is that God *WOULD have said* it took BILLIONS of years, but He doesn't really understand how time works. To Him, a day IS a thousand years (*Or several Billion, depending on who you ask.*). If that's too harsh, then maybe we're intending to say God KNEW it was BILLIONS of years, but he wanted to put it in terms that people could understand, and even though the human race has built the pyramids by this time (*Which is quite a feat, let me tell you*), he figured most of them wouldn't understand anything beyond the concept of a "week." So He *kind of* lied, but only to make it easy to understand. He SAID six days, but what He MEANT was 13.7 Billion years in six, somewhat overlapping epochs. That's kind of like a week, right?

Let's take this question down a few more notches:

1. Yes, the Bible says **"With the Lord a day is like a thousand years."** This verse is from 2 Peter 3:8, and the VERY NEXT LINE says **"and a thousand years are like a day."** So that cancels out whatever assumptions you were going for here. It would be exactly the same to use this verse to try and argue that the Creation took six SECONDS. Neither works.

2. 2 Peter is not in Genesis. It's not even in the Old Testament. And it's not written in Hebrew, but in Greek. Trying to determine the meaning of an Old Testament passage written in Hebrew by referencing a New Testament verse written in Greek is a lot like watching "The Matrix" to better understand "Lord of the Rings."

3. This passage is not about how long Creation took, or how God understands time. It's about God's eternity, and how He does not get impatient or bored. So trying to apply this verse to the length of the days of Creation makes no sense. This would be like saying "Thou shalt not judge" means we ought to abolish the legal system.

4. The verses leading up to this, in the same Chapter, say this:

"...scoffers will come, scoffing and following their own evil desires. They will say, "Where is this 'coming' he promised? Ever since our ancestors died, everything goes on as it has since the beginning of creation." But they deliberately forget that long ago by God's word the heavens came into being and the earth was formed out of water and by water. By these waters also the world of that time was deluged and destroyed."



If this tells you anything, it's that the author of this book knew Genesis and took the creation and flood as literal history. Not only that, but in verse 4, he knocks uniformitarian assumptions as the ignorant mocking of scoffers. That's a bullet to the foot for Lyell and Darwin.

In short, this bible verse is an often misquoted and as often misunderstood verse which is actually about how God is not trapped in time as we are. It says nothing about the length of Creation days and it certainly does nothing to call into question the literal nature of the Genesis account. In Genesis 1, the word for 'day' is the Hebrew word 'yom' and you won't learn anything about it by reading the Greek manuscript of 2 Peter chapter 3. But you will find out a lot about it by reading the Old Testament. We'll do that in the next chapter.

Until then, why don't you give reading the Bible a try? I think you'll find it clears up a lot of misconceptions you may have about the Bible. I wonder why more people don't try that?

#JesusLovesYou

Chapter 9. Was it like a *DAY* day? Or just a day?

In previous confessions I have attempted to explain why I feel the Creation days were actual, 24 hour days. I have shown that the Bible makes clear that Jesus in the New Testament and God the father in the Old Testament both agree with the Genesis 1 narrative- that Creation was a week long around 6,000 years ago. But if you have read anything about this debate from the people who consider me a dirty, unwashed, uneducated, unscientific backwoods hick, you know that they will try and argue that Genesis 1 uses a word for 'day' (Yom in the Hebrew) which, just like the English word 'day' can mean more than merely a single 24 hour calendar day. And they are correct. It can mean more than that.

This is where the Old Earth Creationist cries



"BWAHAHA! (*Literally: "Fo'Shizzle!"*)

Then you admit that the word translated as DAY in Genesis 1 *can* mean something OTHER than a normal, 24 hour calendar day!"

And I say, **"Yup."** (*Literally, "FoSho."*)

And then they say **"Then you admit that the days of Genesis 1 could be LONGER than a single day!"**

And I say, **"Mmmmm..Nope."**

I don't know what they say to this, because no one ever seems to carry on past this point. They just wander off and get distracted by other things I suppose.

If I can rabbit trail for just a moment, this is one of my BIGGEST pet peeves of this and many other debates. People do not **CONTEND** with the full position of the other side! I hear people saying **ALL OF THE TIME** that Yom can mean a single, 24 hour calendar day, but it can **ALSO** mean an undefined period of time (*Like, "Back in MY day, we wore our pants OFF the ground!"*) or just the daylight portion of the day (*Like, "I wouldn't eat that. It's been laying out on the lawn ALL DAY."*) depending on the context. But they

NEVER ADDRESS THE CONTEXT! Seriously this is not the science of rockets! If you have enough education to say, "Yom *Might* mean something other than a normal day, depending on the context," then you OUGHT to have enough sense to see what the context of Genesis 1 says without Ken Ham having to tell you. BUT THESE GUYS NEVER DO!

They all just say, "Yom can mean more than one thing, so *MAYBE* each day in Genesis 1 is a few *BILLION YEARS* long." What they really should be saying next is, "Let's look at the context of Genesis 1 and see what it tells us about the proper way to define Yom in that context." Their poor high school English teachers must cry themselves to sleep every night.

Let's look at the context of Genesis 1.

The paragraph below* is part of a much more detailed chapter on this topic by our good friend Ken Ham. He addresses more of the details and objections than I do, and he cites his sources, so if you want to write a proper report on this which will NOT make your English teacher cry herself to sleep, Check out Ken Ham's Article⁽¹⁾.



To understand the meaning of "day" in Genesis 1, we need to determine how the Hebrew word for "day," yom, is used in the context of Scripture. Consider the following:

A number and the phrase "evening and morning" are used with each of the six days of creation (Gen. 1:5, 8, 13, 19, 23, 31).

*Outside Genesis 1, yom is used with a number **359 times**, and each time it means an ordinary day.*

Why would Genesis 1 be the exception?

*Outside Genesis 1, yom is used with the word "evening" or "morning" **23 times**. "Evening" and "morning" appear in association, but without yom, **38 times**. All **61 times** the text refers to an ordinary day.*

Why would Genesis 1 be the exception?

*In Genesis 1:5, yom occurs in context with the word "night." Outside of Genesis 1, "night" is used with yom **53 times**, and each time it means an ordinary day.*

Why would Genesis 1 be the exception?

Even the usage of the word "light" with yom in this passage determines the meaning as ordinary day.

The plural of yom, which does not appear in Genesis 1, can be used to communicate a longer time period, such as "in those days." Adding a number here would be nonsensical. Clearly, in Exodus 20:11, where a number is used with "days," it unambiguously refers to six earth-rotation days.

*There are words in biblical Hebrew (such as olam or qedem) that are very suitable for communicating long periods of time, or indefinite time, but none of these words are used in Genesis 1. Alternatively, the days or years could have been compared with grains of sand if long periods were meant.**

Thank you Ken Ham and all of the fine men and women of AiG.

In short, the language of Genesis 1 is the same language used everywhere else in the Old Testament to indicate a single, 24 hour calendar day, and other words exist in Hebrew which DO convey a long period of time, but were NOT used in the Creation narrative. In fact, I have never even heard anyone suggest a way in which the author here (Moses) could have made this clearer.

No Old Earth creationist I have ever heard or read has ever said, **"If Moses had REALLY wanted to convey a single 24 hour day in Hebrew, what he could have said was..."** They just assume that because Yom *could* mean something else in a particular context, that it can mean anything in ANY context. Their poor, poor English teachers. How they must weep. All issues like this need is a little attention to context. And remember, JesusLovesYou. Fo'Shizzle.

*(Edited for brevity and emphasis added)

(1) <https://answersingenesis.org/days-of-creation/could-god-really-have-created-everything-in-six-days/>

Chapter 10. Are we still in the 7th day?

The final argument from scripture which is usually associated with this attempt to lengthen the six creation days comes from the seventh day. First, many will try and argue that **Hebrews 4 tells us that the Seventh day is STILL GOING ON, and thus, those Creation days CAN'T be normal days.**

Once again, why these people feel they can define a Hebrew word in the Old Testament with a Greek passage in the New Testament is beyond me. Not only that, but Hebrews 4 does not say that the Seventh day of Creation is still going on. Go read it. Anyone can see that Genesis 1 and Exodus 20 call the Creation week, six days. But then people will choose to ignore those passages and try to read into Hebrews 4 that the Seventh day is still going on, and thus the Creation days were not normal days?

This is my argument kids. Just say NO to drugs.



Seriously. Go read Hebrews 4 for yourself. Do it right now. It's only 16 verses.

If you have a translation that says, "**The seventh 'day' of Creation, where in God rested, is STILL going on because, like the other days, it's not REALLY a day,**" let me know what translation you are reading and I will run out and pick up a copy (*And then I'll probably throw it away, because it's wrong*). Until then, I think reading the passage is all the argument anyone should need.

It doesn't say that the 7th day is still going on. Claiming that Hebrews 4 tells us how long Creation week days are is a stretch better than you can get with a pound of fresh taffy. (*That's a State Fair colloquialism. Feel free to use that this summer!*)

The argument seems to rely on the reference to the 7th day, **"And yet his works have been finished since the creation of the world. For somewhere he has spoken about the seventh day in these words: "On the seventh day God rested from all his works."**

And then the phrase **"...it still remains for some to enter that rest..."** so that they can argue that if some will enter THAT REST, then we should assume that they are entering the rest of the 7th day, and thus the 7th day is still going on. But it doesn't say some will enter that DAY. It's about rest. Sabbath. Shalome. These ideas are not based in a particular day. The day is set aside for the peace and rest. This is about the rest, not the day.

Look at verses 9 & 10: **"There remains, then, a Sabbath-rest for the people of God; for anyone who enters God's rest also rests from their works, just as God did from his."** First, note that it doesn't say God IS RESTING from his works, it says God DID rest- past tense. That day is in the past. Also, here the author clarifies that it is the Sabbath rest which they are entering, not the day. So to say that this rest is somehow equivalent to the 7th day mentioned in Genesis chapter 1 is nonsense.



If I can be blunt for a second here- this is the kind of absurd arguments that rely on the laziness of the people who hear it which cults depend on to gain new members. When someone says "The Bible says THIS and that means THIS..." Please, please open a Bible and read it, and then use some logic to think about their claim. Otherwise, before you know it you'll end up wrapped in a bright orange robe with your head shaved, living in a flea infested commune and worshipping some short Asian woman with a string of failed marriages who calls

herself "Mother God," waiting for the alien spaceship which is supposed to pick you up

and save you from the next global flood which is probably happening next week. Or you may become one of those internet atheists, which is very similar to being in a cult but much lazier.

One argument that people try to make to validate this seventh day lasting forever business is the fact that the seventh day in Genesis 1 does not conclude with "*And there was evening, and there was morning, the 7th day.*" They argue that, if this was just another normal day, then the author would have said this like he did with all the other days. Each day before ends with, "*And there was evening, and there was morning, the 1st day/2nd day/3rd day/etc.*"

What this argument fails to realize is that for this argument to work at all, **the other six days MUST be regular days** because they DO use that concluding phrase. It defeats itself in its assumptions. The best this argument gives you is a literal, normal six day creation week with a metaphorical weekend, and even that is a stretch. A stretch like Elastagirl (*From Disney/Pixar's the Incredibles, now on Blu-Ray and Disney DVD!**).

I suggest we all read the clear passages of scripture, like Genesis 1 and Exodus 20 telling us Creation took a week, and use them to interpret the less clear passages of scripture, like Hebrews 4 wherein we seem to be given a metaphor for God's rest (7th day of creation), Sabbath rest (Every 7th day) and salvation (Any day of the week). Doesn't that make more sense? I think it does. So that's just what I'll do. Feel free to do the same.

#JesusLovesYou

*not all of my metaphors are good ones.

Chapter 11. When was the First Sunny Day?



Most recently I explained the various reasons why the days of Creation in Genesis 1 MUST be interpreted as normal, 24 hour, calendar days. But there are a couple of objections brought up by The Old Earth Creationist (OEC) model which are worth noting, mainly because they are so inadvertently funny.

Like Chickens! They don't MEAN to be funny, but I don't care who you are, chickens are FUNNY!

The first objection comes from the combination of days one and four. About the first day, Genesis 1 says:

3 And God said, "Let there be light," and there was light. 4 God saw that the light was good, and he separated the light from the darkness. 5 God called the light "day," and the darkness he called "night." And there was evening, and there was morning—the first day.

Easy enough, right? God makes light on day one. Then on day four, we read:

And God said, "Let there be lights in the vault of the sky to separate the day from the night, and let them serve as signs to mark sacred times, and days and years, 15 and let them be lights in the vault of the sky to give light on the earth." And it was so. 16 God made two great lights—the greater light to govern the day and the lesser light to govern the night. He also made the stars.

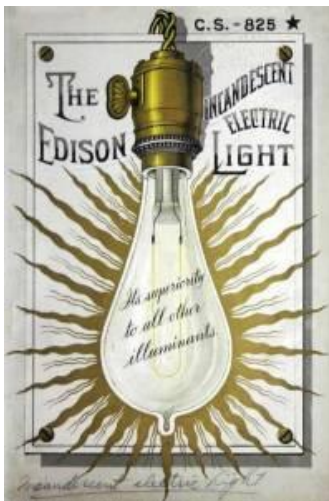
If you didn't get your PhD in Astrophysics (*or maybe you were just distracted by something shiny, because believe me I can sympathize*), let me clarify that for you. The greater of the great lights is the sun, and the lesser of the great lights is the moon. The stars are the stars. The text does not say so directly, but we can infer these are the stars where "Star Wars" or "Star Treks" take place.

Objection number one

HOW could God have made LIGHT on day one and not made the SUN until day FOUR? WHERE DID THE LIGHT COME FROM WITH NO SUN?!?!?! Thus (it is argued), that the depiction of the creation CANNOT be literal, because there would have been no light without the sun.

Response: This is an insufficient objection which has come to the scientific prom in a pink, rented tuxedo, and I will pants it before the populace during the spotlight dance. Or perhaps I'll send it a terse Facebook message. I haven't decided yet.

Perhaps I am reading too much into this objection, but to me it implies that God spends the first three days saying things like, *"Does anyone know where I put the socket wrench? I can't see anything around here. I wish we hadn't scheduled the sun for day four, because I could REALLY use some light while I'm working!"* And I don't want to sound like a fundamentalist, but I'm pretty sure all of that is something God **never** needed to say.



As I write this, it is night time. The sun has set many hours ago and yet I can still see things around the room because there is still light in here. You may think I am lying, but I assure you it is true! With no use of magic or the supernatural, I am able to see items far across the room even though the sun provides no light by which to see.

HOW you ask? Because of the AMAZING "Edison Electric Light!"

Contained within a bulb of glass is the technology to transform the energy from moving electrons into visible light! **SCIENCE!**

All sarcasm aside, if we can figure out how to make light without the sun, don't you think GOD- the all knowing, all powerful creator of all things- could figure out a source of light which is also not the sun? I suspect he could have done so with very little effort on his part and- follow me here- without excessive use of fossil fuels.

I think He could have done it. I really do.

This does nothing to call into question the historical account of the Creation. What it does is hint at some assumed limitations which the OEC model imposes on God. I guess it implies the thought, *“OK, God is smarter than us, but it took mankind THOUSANDS of years to invent the light bulb. We just don’t think He could have done it on the first DAY! A few months in, if He wasn’t too distracted by other responsibilities, sure...”*

God can do things we cannot do. On the other hand, He can also do the things we CAN do, such as making light without the sun. How great is our God? Greater than even Thomas Edison.

And the final nail in the coffin for this objection is just the simple words of the text:

And God said, “Let there be light,” and there was light.

It doesn’t say God made *SUNLIGHT* on the first day. It just says “light.” So, asserting that it *MUST* have been sunlight without the sun just shows you need to slow down and read it again. You will find that it is easier to understand the intended meaning of the Bible if you don’t go shoving words into it that the authors didn’t put there. Hopefully this clear logic has given you your own light bulb moment.



#JesusLovesYou



See? Always funny!

Chapter 12. On Planting a Field of Giraffes

The next objections to taking Genesis chapter one at its word come from events which are supposed to take much longer than a single day, and thus, it is argued, those days (The third day, and the sixth day) cannot be literal days. Like the previous objection to day one, there are some unspoken assumptions about limitations God seems to have in the Old Earth Creation (OEC) model.

Day number three goes like this:

Then God said, "Let the land produce vegetation: seed-bearing plants and trees on the land that bear fruit with seed in it, according to their various kinds." And it was so. The land produced vegetation: plants bearing seed according to their kinds and trees bearing fruit with seed in it according to their kinds.

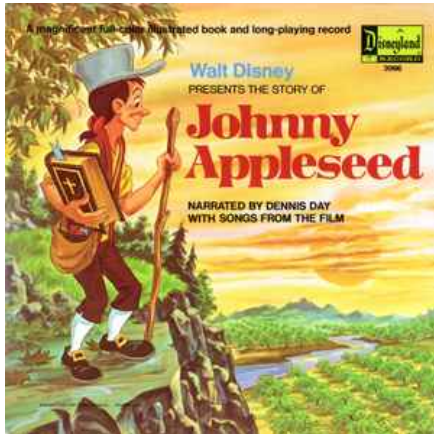


Day Three Objection to Literal days

The OEC model will argue that the events described here MUST take much MUCH longer than a single day, and thus these cannot be actual days. After all, it takes a LONG time for plants to grow, and flower, and make fruit, etc. etc. Right? Thus, these days CANNOT be literal days.

Response: Apparently by the time PhD's like Huge Ross (OEC) get to day three, they have already forgotten the first verse. Let me remind you how it starts;

*"In the beginning, **GOD**..."*



In fact, just for those people with such short memories, verse 11 reminds you who is working here. It's **God**. Do we really think there is reason to believe that God HAS the power to bring the universe into being, merely by commanding it so, but not the power to make plants without waiting? I'm not sure the details of this objection, but it seems as if this model claims God was able to make some seeds but not trees, and so was forced to wander the earth planting them like some Divine, Cosmic Johnny Appleseed.

Apparently people like Dr. Ross picture God waiting around for it to rain, then maybe stopping by now and then to weed? I've not heard Dr. Ross's model spelled out quite so clearly so I am forced to speculate.

I do know that Dr Ross doesn't believe the plants grew in the dark for millions of years. Dr. Ross argues that, while the text clearly SAYS God made the sun on day four, what it means is he made the sun on day ONE and then pulled back some kind of cloud cover on day four to REVEAL the sun. So, I guess all of those plants from day three were all perfectly content to grow in overcast conditions for a few million years? Again, I'm not sure how the whole story goes there. I suspect they think the text MUST imply seeds growing to maturity over a long time, because it says, **"The land produced vegetation,"** but if that is the case, what the heck do they think was happening on day six when it says this?

And God said, "Let the land produce living creatures according to their kinds: the livestock, the creatures that move along the ground, and the wild animals, each according to its kind."

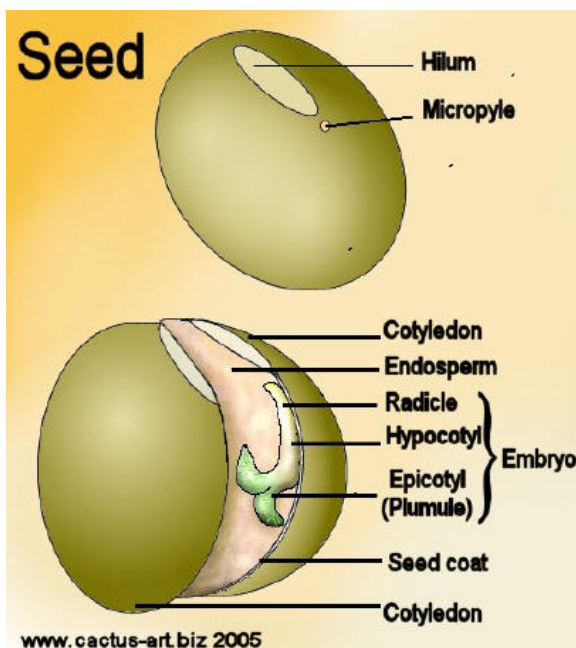
Do they think God is planting cow seeds and waiting for them to grow as well? I'm fairly sure there never was such a thing as "cow seeds," which all things considered is a shame. I'd love to see a field of beasts of the field.

Maybe that's why they're CALLED "**Beasts of the Field!**" Just imagine planting a field of giraffes! That would be AMAZING!



The two arguments against the OEC position come from the text itself and an understanding of science. First, the Bible gives us no reason to think that God is ever forced to wait around for his decrees. When Jesus turns water into wine at the wedding in Cana, it doesn't require him to get started stomping grapes a year before (*John chapter 2*). It happens in a moment and with no grapes.

The normal process which we experience is when rain water is taken into the grapes, and then the grapes are smashed and their juice is allowed to ferment. Jesus doesn't need to go through all of those steps at a wedding, and so we can infer that he could skip a few steps when making the very first plants and animals.



In Genesis, the text tells us that God made the plants and animals each on a single appointed day. Science tells us that a seed is actually a very complex collection of genetic information which has the ability to use cellular machines to turn that seed into any of thousands of different kinds of plants (depending on its genetic make-up). So it's not like the seeds are super simple and turn into something much more complex later. This notion that God couldn't make fully formed trees in a single day lacks a reasonable foundation. If you think God can't make a tree in a day, then you have no reason to think he can make a seed in a day.

Also, if God didn't make plants, where did He get seeds? Either this OEC model requires some kind of Darwinian Evolution, where in non-plants evolve into plants, or it ignores the complexity of seeds and imagines them to be something that God COULD call into being in a day, yet somehow the plants that result from those seeds are too complex for Him to make without a few years of gardening.

Look, what I'm saying is, this argument doesn't make any sense from scripture OR science. It's best to just let it go.

To sum up my answer to this OEC argument against day three being an actual day, let's all agree that the Bible does give evidence that, were God to WANT plants without planting seeds and waiting around the normal time for them to all grow to maturity as we do today, he could probably make that happen. He can do things we cannot do. He's God. When you remember who we're talking about, a lot of things start to make sense.

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Chapter 13. A Giraffe By Any Other Name...

Hello, friends! We're still taking a good long look into why I am a Young Earth Creationist, and we've reached the point where we're looking into the text of Genesis to see what the Bible says. This is an unpopular technique these days. Most people would prefer to talk *about* the Bible without actually seeing what it says, but I'm a bit of a traditionalist that way. You can call me old fashioned, just don't call me late for dinner! [rim-shot]

We're looking at objections to a literal six day interpretation of the six days of Genesis chapter one, and today's objection comes from Genesis chapter two. Genesis chapter two gives us a little more detail about day six, and here comes one of the weirdest objections to a literal interpretation of the days of creation. Genesis 2:19-20 says

Now the Lord God had formed out of the ground all the wild animals and all the birds in the sky. He brought them to the man to see what he would name them; and whatever the man called each living creature, that was its name. So the man gave names to all the livestock, the birds in the sky and all the wild animals.

Day six objection to literal days

This objection comes as people try to make guesses about the number of animals Adam would have had to name. As you can see, the text does not offer this level of detail. However, some people have still managed to assign rather large numbers to the task.



One argument I read suggested that there would be **over 100,000 animals** to name. I have no idea where this number comes from as they didn't explain their math. I suspect some people think God simply brought every single animal he had made to Adam in some huge animal line. I suppose they would have to be lined up by height since they couldn't do it alphabetically yet?

Think about it...

Response

Let's suppose these people are right. Let's give them all 100,000 animals. Now let's assume Adam could name 100 per day. That's 1,000 days of animal naming. Now let's double it just to fit in all the other things that happened that "day."

You get "day" six lasting around five and a half years.

Here's where I have my first objection to their objection. I find it entirely implausible that the author would use the word DAY to both refer to a period lasting five and a half years as he allegedly does here on "day" six, and for one lasting about 9 BILLION years as he allegedly does for "day" one.

Even if you're going to lump a five year series of events together under one word, surely you have the sense to find a different word for a prior 9 BILLION year series of events in the narrative? Who on earth divides a timeline up in such an odd, unbalanced way and then uses the same word to refer to all the bits and pieces? These people must assume that Moses was drinking rather heavily when he put all of this together.



My more literary objection to their objection comes from just a few lines earlier. Verse 15 says this to set up the scene;

The Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden to work it and take care of it.

The story in chapter two has narrowed our field of vision from the earth down to the garden of Eden. We're no longer discussing all of the earth's going's on, but we're told that the Man is in the garden. Also, this is the realm which God has given him to rule over. He's working and taking care of **the garden** and so it seems this naming business is given as part of his garden stewardship job. It only makes sense then that the following events refer to the events in the garden and not globally.

In short, it makes sense that the reference to "all of the wild animals" could very easily be meant to refer to "all of the wild animals in the garden." This would cut down the workload considerably. Also, I don't know how big an area of land can be and still reasonably be called a "garden," but I have my doubts that it could fit 100,000 animals and still be comfortable. Any garden with that population of animals would be stuffed like a New York subway car at rush hour during a taxi driver's strike (*and would smell fairly similar*).

Finally, I would like to point out what the text does NOT say. It does not say Adam examined each species with care and gave them an appropriate Latin based name utilizing binomial nomenclature. When Adam was shown a giraffe, he probably did not say, "*Giraffa camelopardalis*." In fact, I suspect he did not even say "Giraffe." He might have said, "Rupert," or "David," or "Betty."



When a farmer goes about naming his animals, he may *know* one of them is a "cow" but he will name it "Daryl," or "Phillis." When a man buys his family a dog, he lets the children name it, and they don't call it "canis domesticus." They call it "Fluffy," or "Spot." What makes us think Adam was any different? Here was God, having just built this place for his children to live in, and He brings all of these animals to his newly made son, Adam. What else was happening here but a new father letting his son name his new pets?

It's not like God needed help naming things. Psalm 147:4 tells us this about God:

"He determines the number of the stars and calls them each by name."

I think he could handle naming a few animals. Even if there were 100,000, there are a lot more stars up there than that. God would not need help. I think he let Adam do it, perhaps for fun, perhaps so he could feel a sense of ownership in the garden. Maybe it was just part of the job. I think it most likely to be a combination of all of these.

All things considered, I believe there is no just cause to doubt the narrative as presented in Genesis. God did make the world and all that live in it in six days, and Adam got to give some of them names. What we think of as "White Tailed Deer" (or *Odocoileus virginianus*) may very well have been "Nummy-Muffin CocoButter." But hopefully not.

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Chapter 14. Big Bang, BIG FAIL (or, why the creator god of Atheism is a Big Nothing-Burger)

Genesis starts with the phrase, **“In the beginning, God created the Heavens and the Earth.”** This isn’t the beginning of something already in progress. It’s simply **THE** beginning. Weird as this is to think about, this is *the first day*. There was no yesterday. God made time at the start of this day. It’s **THE FIRST DAY**. Ever.

Also, this is the creation of everything in the physical universe- meaning all of time, space, matter and energy is made in this creation. Everything we study in astronomy, physics and chemistry, and the laws that govern them, are made by God here in the beginning. John 1:3 says this about Jesus; **“All things were created through him, and apart from him not one thing was created that has been created.”**

Hebrews 11:3 stresses the fact that the material universe was not made from material; **“By faith we understand that the universe was created by the word of God, so that what is seen was not made out of things that are visible.”**

Colossians 1:16 drives home the fact that God is not a local creator, making only what we see; **“For by him all things were created, in heaven and on earth, visible and invisible, whether thrones or dominions or rulers or authorities—all things were created through him and for him.”**

And 1 Corinthians 8:6 reminds us that Jesus is the God who made the heavens and the earth, in case we forgot what John said about it; **“There is one God, the Father, by whom all things were created, and for whom we live. And there is one Lord, Jesus Christ, through whom all things were created, and through whom we live.”**

The Bible is redundant about this fact. Nothing in the universe exists that God did not create, and He created everything without using existing matter. It was a creation, not an arts and crafts project.

When you consider the fact that **the universe is time, space, matter, and energy**, you discover a few things. First, it gives you some of the qualities which are necessary for the cause of the universe. Since nothing can make itself, and we are asking what

made all of time, space, matter and energy, we know the cause of the universe is timeless, spaceless, immaterial, and very powerful.

When you consider that the thing we're trying to explain is all of Nature and the laws that govern her, we know the cause is above, or outside of Nature, and thus, supernatural. And as Nature is governed by laws, we know the creator is a law giver.

When you consider how fine tuned the laws of physics are, and the balance of the mass and charge of the subatomic particles, and the complexity of machines in all cells and the information in DNA, it's clear that the cause of the universe was SUPER intelligent.

So when we look at the universe, we discover that it must have had a cause/creator who was a super intelligent, vastly powerful, timeless, spaceless, immaterial, Supernatural law-giver. That's just the logical conclusion of the universe existing.

Now, if you get your theology from watching the Simpsons, you probably think that any religion can claim that their god is that creator, but this is entirely false.



First, because none of the other "gods" are described as being timeless, spaceless, or immaterial. They have a shape made of some kind of matter that can eat, travel, be injured, etc. They take up space and have to travel to get from one place to another,

and it takes them time to travel. Also, in all of the stories I know, they were born to some parents, and a lot of them were killed. So, they not only can't be the creator of the universe, they are merely PART of the cosmos.



Also, none of their creation myths actually describe the creation of the heavens and the earth. Every single one of them have their physical "gods" in some space, with some kind of existing proto-world with rivers and oceans and sky. They did not create. They used the available material and space and did little arts and crafts projects.

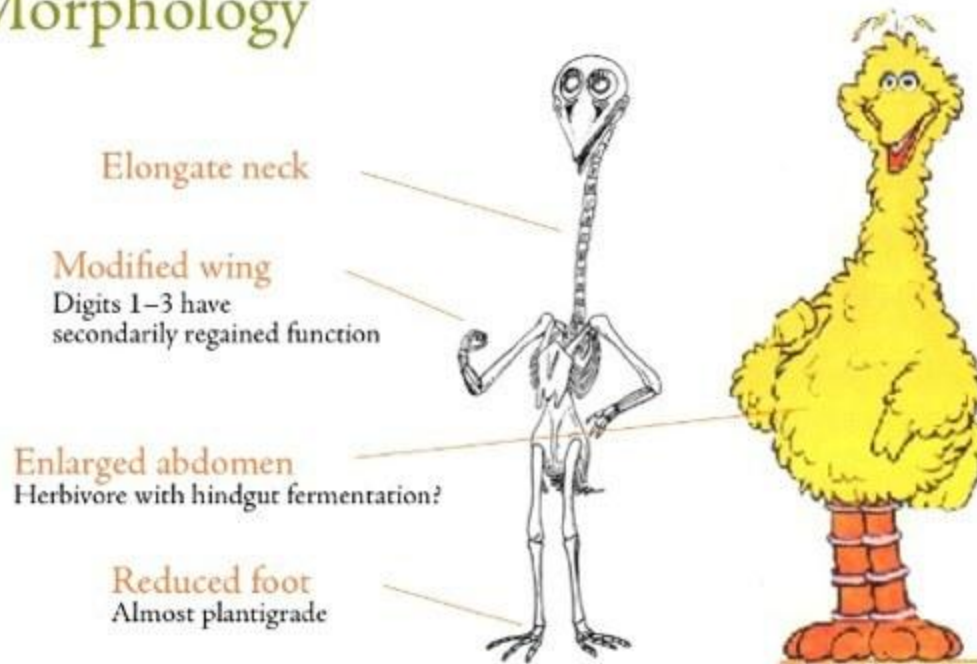
I'm not telling you that you should reject their claim to be the creator, I'm saying no "god" outside of the Bible claims to have created the heavens and the earth. Not one.

So, a simple look at science and other religions tells us that only the God of the Bible claims to have made the heavens and the earth, and only He has the properties that a cause of this universe must have. Keep that in mind because Atheism is about to toss its hat in the ring.

The modern secular alternative to the Genesis account of Creation is the Big Bang. The Big Bang is a very simple story with a very stupid name.

"The Big Bang?" REALLY? We couldn't find anything cool in Latin, or somebody's last name? I mean, come on people! Eight MILLION TONS of PhDs working on this thing around the clock for fifty years and the best we can come up with is a name reminiscent of a large yellow bird created to teach the alphabet to Preschoolers?

Morphology



It's a bird... and it's BIG... But what do we CALL it?

We now take you back to the 1930's where a meeting is called and attended by scientists and absolutely no one creative.

Scientist: *Ok guys, we need a name for this tremendous explosion which brought into being all of time matter, space and energy. It's a REALLY BIG explosion, Really BIG. Like... Super BIG. And I'm guessing it happened kinda fast like. First, there was nothing and then: BANG! Everything!*

Other Scientist: *How about we call it... The Big Bang?*

Scientist: *Brilliant! Send that out to the rest of the department and let's break for lunch.**

There needs to be a name for rolling one's eyes while sighing sarcastically in despair. And a COOL name! Left to this group it would be the Sarcasto-RollieSigh, which itself is still better than *Big Bang*.

I for one have adopted the far superior name provided by Calvin, of Calvin and Hobbs:

The Horrendous Space Kabloolie!



The story is as follows: At first, there was **nothing**. No matter, no energy, no time, and no space. And then, *it exploded*.

KABLOOIE!!!

No one knows WHY nothing exploded, or how for that matter, but *obviously* it happened because, here we are! The explosion formed hydrogen and helium, which, when given enough time, will arrange itself into stars, planets, Beethoven, rootbeer, platypuses, the moon, roller-blades, and the Star Wars Trillogy/Sextillogy/Media Empire including (*curse you laws of physics!*) the Star Wars Christmas Special.

Before any of my atheist friends send me a nasty email about it, I already acknowledge that nothing is, technically, timeless, spaceless and immaterial. HOWEVER, it is not intelligent, powerful, or supernatural. So... Not a good God replacement. It's not anything, in fact. Because *it is nothing*.

This was not always the accepted story of where the universe came from. Atheists and pagans used to believe that the universe was ALWAYS here, just milling about and never making any real, significant changes, like some eternal cosmic bachelor.

Of course, Christians and Jews knew better, because God had told them that there was a beginning when everything was created. The "Modern Science" of the time (*By which*

I mean atheists and pagans) would mock the silly Christians because they knew this OBVIOUSLY eternal universe was super, duper, really really old, **and never began**. If those foolish Christians knew ANYTHING about science, they would know there was no beginning, because science had proven that. The Bible says the heavens and the Earth came into being a finite time ago, and obviously this meant the Bible has been wrong all along.

Then, in the 1950's, "Modern" science started to put a few puzzles pieces together from the previous couple of decades and they decided that the picture those pieces formed was one where in the universe is expanding, which means it used to be much closer together, and if you extrapolate endlessly in that direction, it used to be a single point which was infinitely dense, that somehow exploded and then formed everything. Of course, a lot of "Modern Science" (*by which I mean atheists and pagans*) really HATED this conclusion, because it obviously meant the heavens and the Earth came into being a finite time ago, which meant the Bible has been right all along.

Like with Evolution, the theory got a "*Hello my name is: Science*" label slapped on it, and most of our culture just shrugged and went, "Uh, ok." A lot of the American church talked themselves into being Old Earth Creationists (OEC) because, now that "Science" had figured out how old the universe was, it was obvious that Genesis was "wrong," by which we meant, "allegorical."

By the 1980's a lot of "Modern Science" (*by which I mean atheists and pagans*) were happy again because it seemed obvious that the Big Bang must have happened BILLIONS of years ago, and the Bible says God made the heavens and the earth 6,000 years ago, and obviously this meant the Bible has been wrong all along. Thanks to the Big Bang, the world was right again, and Christians could be mocked once more.

In future chapters we will look at the proposed science behind the Big Bang and see why, instead of earning your admiration and faith, The Big Bang really deserves to earn your gratuitous Sarcasto-RollieSighs.

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*- *Because of comments I have received on social media, I need to tell you that I do know this is not actually where the Big Bang got its name. So please, don't send me an insulting email or make a video on YouTube "debunking" me for not knowing the true story. Or go ahead. It's not like I'm going to watch it.*

Chapter 15. Big Bang, Little Science

The Big Bang model is the popular, atheistic alternative to the Biblical account of Creation. The Bible tells us that God created all of time, space, matter, and energy. Naturally atheists, having rejected God, need a good replacement for Him to explain the universe, so they came up with nothing.



Literally nothing.

But not inert and inactive nothing! According to the Big Bang model, this Nothing EXPLODED!

BANG! (Note: a *BIG* bang)

And *that's* where the universe came from.

Who's looking stupid now, Christians?

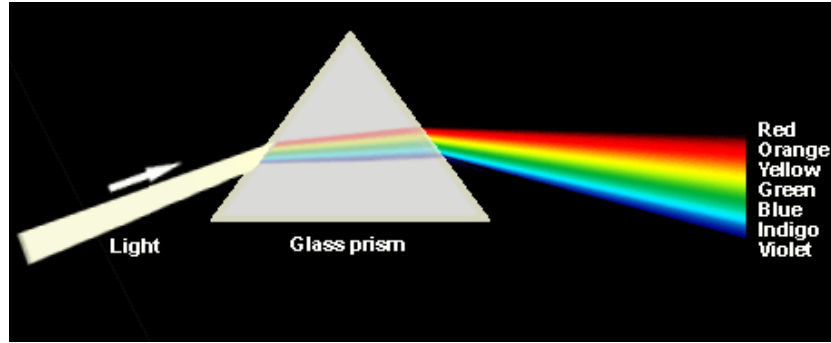
But it's worth asking... How much *actual science* went into this theory?

There are a few pieces of observable data which the Big Bang is based on, and then it's got a thousand band-aids made of imaginary and hypothetical things which cannot be observed, like inflatons and dark matter, but we'll skip all of those for now. Let's do a Dagnet: **Just the Facts, Ma'am.**

Just the fact #1. Redshift

Edwin Hubble (1889-1953) discovered that, the further away galaxies are, the more their light is redshifted. If you don't know what this means, then just think about the way sunlight breaks into a rainbow when it goes through a prism.

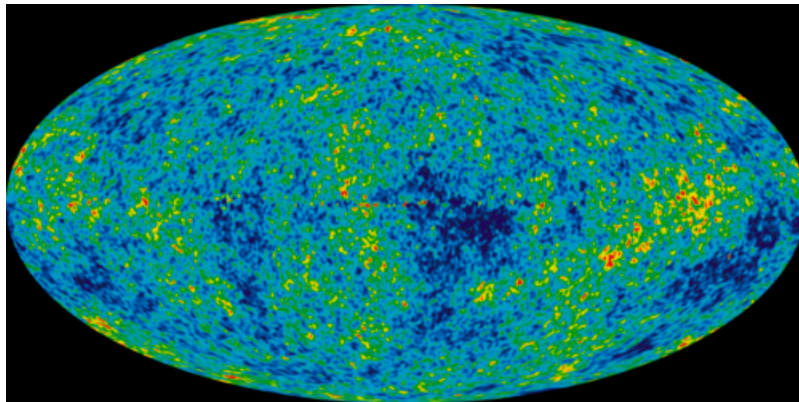
Roughly, everything you would see gets pushed toward the red end. The further away the galaxies, the more their light was shoved over to the red side.



The Interpretation

Hubble knew there was more than one way to interpret the data, but he chose to interpret the data so that it means ***all of the other galaxies are speeding away from us. Or, the space between all of the galaxies is expanding, which looks very much the same.***

Just the Fact #2. Cosmic Background Radiation



The universe is cold, but everywhere you look it's just a LITTLE BIT above totally frozen. Absolute zero temperature is zero degrees Kelvin, and the universe is around 3 degrees Kelvin, which is about -454 degrees Fahrenheit. That's *almost* as cold as Chicago in February.

This little glow of heat we see in all directions is called the Cosmic Background Radiation.

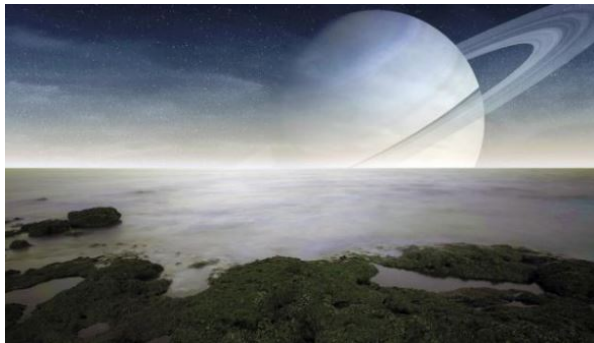
The Interpretation

It is assumed that the uniform temperature we see all over the universe is the faded afterglow of that initial explosion (i.e. Kabloolie) which eventually became the universe. It's like the heat coming from the smoldering coals of a dying fire.

And frankly, that's kind of it.

I keep seeing a few other things listed as evidence, such as the abundance of Hydrogen as well as the ratio of elements in the universe, but that's as weak sauce as you can get since the theory has been adjusted and adjusted over and over to fit that particular range of data. We can't even make a sound judgment about the ratio of elements in the universe, because there are, scientifically speaking, *a lot* of places we've never been. There may be BILLIONS of planets in every galaxy made out of nothing but Palladium (*atomic number 46*), but we'll never know because we can't GET there.

We can ASSUME that this isn't true, but we'll be basing those assumptions on a Big Bang model of planetary formation, which we are already claiming is supported by the ratio of elements in the universe, which essentially results in the Big Bang being used as evidence for the Big Bang (*Which happens in a lot of cases, especially evolution, but let's not get ahead of ourselves*).



Just to give a tiny bit of credence to this possibility, one of the moons of Saturn, Titan, is literally *SWIMMING* in Methane. No one had predicted that and no one can explain it. Also, as of summer 2019, scientists have decided that it is LITERALLY RAINING DIAMONDS on at least two planets in our own solar systems. A news article from BBC science news says,

"Diamonds big enough to be worn by Hollywood film stars could be raining down on Saturn and Jupiter, US scientists have calculated."⁽¹⁾

Those Palladium planets COULD be out there. That's all I'm saying.

Even if our description of the hydrogen in the universe is accurate, I find it difficult to believe that it could ever be used to prove the Big bang model. It's not as if someone looked around and said, "**Hey! You guys ever notice how much hydrogen there is around here? Doesn't that strongly imply that the universe was born from an explosion of nothing followed by a rapid expansion of time, space and matter?**"

Whatever limited observations we have made about the ratios of elements in the universe, you'll never find a direct line between them and the formulation of the Big Bang theory.

Especially in light of the most recent addition of Dark Matter, which basically says we are missing something like 95% of the matter it would take to explain the motion of galaxies, and so there must be all of this DARK matter we can't see which is totally unlike all other matter which we CAN see.

If your theory comes up 95% short, I think you need a new theory.

Let's all take a second to think about the way our roach clown atheist blogger friends attack Christians for believing in things they can't see, and then call themselves rational and reasonable while holding onto THIS mess with both hands. They can't account for the initial explosion, the origin of all the energy or matter, and now they need to invoke 95% of the universe being this magical new invisible matter to explain the observations, and THEY'RE the scientific and rational ones?

We believe an infinitely powerful and AMAZINGLY Brilliant God made everything, and they think THAT'S far fetched?

Sometimes I think we're getting Punk'd and all of the atheists in the world are in on it-like, maybe they're all actually Roman Catholics pulling some HUGE prank on the rest of the world. Someday they're just going to stop mid-debate and shout,



"GOT YA! HA HA HA!!!

Big Bang?

PPPTTTTHHHHHH!!!!

BWAHAHAHAHA AAAA!!!!!"

In other references to supposed data to support the Horrendous Space Kablooie, Big bangers (*Because, again, they fired the Cool Names Department to save on budget*) also like to point to the math of Albert Einstein. I hate to burst any balloons, but a math

equation, useful as it is, does not count as **observable data**. It may be super smarty pantsy, but it is not **observable data** which leads to a logical conclusion. So, score AI for big brains but this cannot be listed as DATA which supports the big bang. It's not a FACT, Ma'am.

There, in a nutshell, in the history and evidence for the Big Bang. In the near future I'll be taking a closer look at the science and philosophy behind this model, and taking it all behind the scientific woodshed with a switch made of pure reason and smacking it's Big behind red until Edwin Hubble cries. Prepare to be ashamed of your fifth grade science teacher for leading you to believe all of this Big nonsense because it's got what it's always had: Nothing.

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(1) <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-24477667>

Chapter 16. RedShift, Escape, Delete: Science

Last time, we took a look at the Data which is presented as observable evidence for the Big Bang (AKA: ***The Horrendous Space Kabloolie***). What about it then? Does the data point to a BIG BANG?

Would you be terribly surprised if I said I don't think so?



Let's take a look at RedShift.

It is said that the redshift is evidence that the galaxies are all moving away from us, or that the space between us and them is expanding, which looks pretty much the same. RedShift does exist, but many people do not realize that the light source receding is only one of several possibilities.

It's possible that the universe is not expanding, or that *it had been expanded* but is no longer expanding, or maybe the light is affected by gravity. It is actually entirely possible that the universe is rotating along a central axis like our planet does. There are actually several lines of observed data which both supports this model, and puts our galaxy in the center of the universe. You have probably never heard about that and the reason is, while plenty of scientists know this, they hate it. They make a philosophical decision to exclude that option because, as you will see, they don't like to leave a door open for God.

The interpretation of the redshift is not chosen for scientific reasons but other reasons and lines of investigation are EXCLUDED because of the foundation of atheism. Like

Evolution, Big Bang cosmology is a science KILLER- an anti-scientific wolf in science sheep's lab coat!



Edwin Hubble, who first discovered the redshift, was not the open minded scientist following the data where it leads and eventually ending up at the Big Bang. Edwin Hubble knew the data could easily prove that our galaxy is in the center of the universe. He outright hated that option, as many atheists do, because it again points toward our having been created specially by God. He said this about the possibilities,

*"Such a condition would imply that **we occupy a unique position in the universe**, analogous, in a sense, to the ancient conception of a central earth. The hypothesis **cannot be disproved but it is unwelcome** and would be accepted only as a last resort in order to save the phenomena. Therefore, we disregard this possibility and consider the alternative...**But the unwelcome supposition of a favoured location must be avoided at all costs**... Such a favoured position, of course, is **intolerable** ..."* [Emphasis mine] http://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Edwin_Hubble

This philosophical choice to interpret the data in this manner is echoed by Stephen Hawking (*As seen on the Simpsons*) in his book *A Brief History of time*:

"..if we observe all other galaxies to be moving away from us, then we must be at the center of the universe...There is, however, an alternate explanation: the universe might

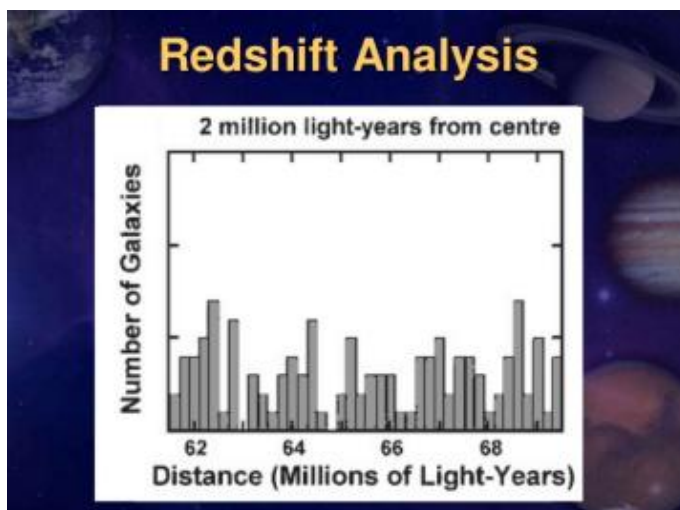
look the same in every direction as seen from any other galaxy, too. ...**We have no scientific evidence for, or against, this assumption.** We believe it only on grounds of **modesty**: it would be most remarkable if the universe looked the same in every direction around us, but not around other points in the universe."

My biggest problem with his "Modesty" is that it requires you to build a model of three dimensional space where in EVERY place in it sees itself as being in the center of a series of concentric shells. Just think of a target. A dot in a circle in a circle, etc. Now try to draw one where EVERY point on the target sees the same thing it would if it were the center dot. You can't do it. Pretending every point on a target is the bull's eye is not modesty. It's silliness.

But rather than admit that the data gives us a special place in the universe, they call upon an unproven principle which says our OBSERVATIONS must somehow be WRONG, which Hawking attributes to 'Modesty' but later will admit is due to Atheism (*aka: Silliness*). They will not follow the data where it leads, because it leads to God, and so they choose to question the observed data and assume that other, unobservable data must exist which closes this door before a Divine foot can get in. I don't know if you remember this from school, but science is supposed to draw logical conclusions based on the data, not exclude conclusions based on Atheism. Can you see how those two things are different? Because they are. Tell your friends.

How did the redshift show us having a special place in the universe?

It just takes a little graphing of the data. RedShift is used to determine the distance to the galaxies. When you look at the redshifts, you see they are quantized, meaning they



fall into groups. On the graph I have included, we see a mess of galaxies about 62 million light years away, and then far fewer 63 million light years away, and then a mess about 64, much less at 65, a lump at 66, etc, etc.

In generic terms, our galaxy is at the center of a bull's eye (AKA the Target logo), and the other galaxies tend to be mostly on the rings around us.

Once again, you rarely ever hear this model of the universe described, and the reason is because the atheists in the scientific community do not like the giant glaring sign it becomes, pointing to the Creator. But don't take my word for it.

Here's a guy who actually addresses this directly- Internationally renown Astrophysicist George F. R. Ellis:

*"People need to be aware that there is a range of models that could explain the observations... For instance, I can construct you a spherically symmetrical universe with Earth at its center, and you cannot disprove it based on observations...You can only exclude it on **philosophical** grounds...What I want to bring into the open is the fact that **we are using philosophical criteria in choosing our models**. A lot of cosmology tries to hide that." [emphasis mine]*

W. Wayt Gibbs, "Profile: George F. R. Ellis," Scientific American, October 1995, Vol. 273, No.4, p. 55.

To sum up all this redshifting business, if you let the observable data speak for itself, it's easy to come to the conclusion that our galaxy is at the center of the universe. We are special, which implies we're special TO someone- our Creator. But if you really hate that conclusion, as some people do, then you can extrapolate limitlessly into the past, build your cosmology on unobserved, imaginary features, and believe that, somehow, NOTHING exploded and is still expanding today. I'm still amazed that people have the audacity to call that science. It sounds like an Abbot and Costello skit.



What Exploded?

Nothing.

Nothing Exploded?

Yes.

So there was no explosion?

No, There WAS an explosion. A very BIG explosion.

So what Exploded?

Nothing.

HOW CAN NOTHING EXPLODE?

We don't know that yet, but we're optimistic to find out someday.

If you find out nothing, is THAT nothing at risk of exploding too?

[laughter/applause- fade to commercial]

We ARE at a special place in the universe. None of this points to a Big Bang, but to a Big God. In the Beginning, GOD Created...

If you want to see even more amazing, make your brain hurt science about the stars, galaxies, and the universe as a whole, you need to spend some time with our good friends Dr Russel Humphreys, Dr. Jason Lisle, or Dr John G. Hartnett. Could be worth a Google.

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Chapter 17. The Not So Smoking Gun of the Big Bang

Now let's take a look into the "smoking gun" of the Big Bang: **The Cosmic Background Radiation**. Discovered by accident in 1964, it's basically a faint glow of heat, everywhere we look in the night sky. It's Cosmic, it lurks in the background, and like all mutant superheroes, it's powered by radiation. Cosmic. Background. Radiation.



This is also not a smoking gun.

THAT is how you name science stuff! It sounds like the title of a Marvel comic series where the whole UNIVERSE is threatened! It even starts with the word COSMIC. That's BIGGER than "Big," even without a sound effect after it.

"Big Bang." Pttthhhh!

Anyhoo, to see why the smoking gun isn't the airtight case it gets peddled as, all you need is a little science history. The low background heat of the universe was being predicted and searched for LONG before any Bang was expected. Scientists assumed that, because stars are constantly sending heat into the universe, all of space will have some heat, but because the stars are so far apart, the temperature of space will be pretty low.

As early as 1896, Charles Edouard Guillaume predicted a temperature of **5.6K** from heating by starlight (*K is for "Kelvin"- a temperature scale where 0K is Absolute Zero-meaning NO heat AT ALL*).

Arthur Eddington refined the calculations in 1926 and predicted a temperature of **3K**. Erich Regener predicted **2.8K** in 1933.

In 1941 Andrew McKellar determined the temperature of interstellar medium to be very cold, approximately **2.15 K (-271 °C/-455.8 F)**, which was verified in 1964 when the Cosmic Background Radiation was discovered.

What does all of this mean? It means there were a lot of people who already expected space to be uniformly around 3 degrees Kelvin based on the density of stars and galaxies. There was no need for an explosion and associated Bang, big or otherwise. When the Cosmic Background Radiation was found, *more than twenty years* after McKellar calculated it and *more than 60 years* after Guillaume had predicted it, it was used to support the Big Bang, but it doesn't LEAD to the Big Bang. It certainly doesn't HAVE to the way we are told it does. It was already predicted for a totally different reason. It's no smoking gun. It's more like finding footprints at the scene of the crime and saying, **"That proves our suspect is guilty. He DOES have feet. I'll bet they even leave prints..."**

Yet the Cosmic Background Radiation (*So COOL a name!*) also has details which work AGAINST the Big Bang.

This is like finding out that the footprints at the scene of the crime are from shoes FAR too small for your suspect. It's called the Horizon Problem. In short, the universe SHOULD NOT be uniform in the cosmic Background Radiation if the Big Bang were true. The only way for that to happen is if all of the stars in the universe were able to share their light and heat faster than the present speed of light allows. But the speed of light is a constant, isn't it? Nothing can travel faster than the speed of light!

If you saw the debate between Ken Ham and Bill Nye, then you heard Bill Nye try to mock Ken Ham (*And ironically show his own ignorance of the Creation model*) by saying Creation and the flood call for the laws of physics to be different in the past (*Which they do not*). And to him this was funny. No wonder his kid's show got canceled.

What Nye apparently forgot was the patch sewn over the Horizon Problem: Inflation. This is the imaginary event at the start of the universe where suddenly and for no reason, ***everything DID travel much faster than the speed of light.***

BUT ONLY FOR A LITTLE WHILE! Obviously it couldn't just do that all day. You'd never get any hydrogen that way. Or stars or galaxies. But then, once you start an inflation, how do you make it stop? Well, we don't know that either..

The story (*as you will come to learn if you dig further into it*) is that the Big Bang theory is a huge pile of patches sewn onto holes caused by previous patches. The actual observational data is crammed into any place it MIGHT fit, which more often than not just tears another hole in the Big Bang Theory.

So the two biggest pieces of observable data which are used to support the Big Bang seem to fail on several fronts.

First, they do not LEAD to a Big Bang. That has to be assumed in one's interpretation of the data in order to find where they fit.

Second, the data easily fits into a young earth creation model. Nothing in actual observational science conflicts with the Biblical account of Creation, and nothing we observe demands a history of Billions of years. Them's the facts, jack.

To see how the Big Bang model has needed Band Aide after Band Aide, **read this great article about the history (And MANY blunders) of the Big Bang Theory:**

<https://answersingenesis.org/big-bang/big-bang-the-evolution-of-a-theory/>

Chapter 18. The Distance to the Stars!

It is true. I confess! I believe the bible when it says God created the heavens and the earth within a single week, about 6,000 years ago. I know it sounds crazy to all of the kids raised on PBS, Discovery Channel and public school, but I know I can defend my position with the Bible and Science! So far I have shown why God/Jesus is a Young Earth Creationist, why the Bible says this clearly several times, and how the alternative theory of the Big Bang fails to provide a plausible alternative. I shall not be absolved of my choice to believe the Bible, and if you follow me down the yellow brick road of science, you may too someday need to confess that you believe it too.



Confession is good for the soul. So is SCIENCE, Bro!

The best argument the non-young earth creationists or Big Bangers have against the youth of the cosmos is a very simple math problem. If light travels a **light year** in a year, then we should not be able to see stars which are more than six thousand light years away if God made all the stars six thousand years ago. But we CAN see stars which are much further away, and thus, the stars came into being a LONG LONG LONG SUPER DUPER LONG **STUPID** LONG time ago.

This sounds like an open and shut case, but it is far more complicated than it sounds. Instead of trying to explain it all myself, I'll be providing some links to persons smarter than I, but I shall try to give you the nutshell:

1. Time Dilation. If you buy into Einstein's theories and math and whatnot, then the only constant in the universe is the speed of light, which is the "c" in $E=mc^2$. What follows is that nothing else is actually constant- not even distance or time. This is the Theory of Relativity- that those things are all relative depending on the position/speed of the observer. In fact, scientists believe there is observable data that shows us that the closer to a gravity well (*A center of gravity for something large, like a planet or star*) the slower time proceeds. Relatively.

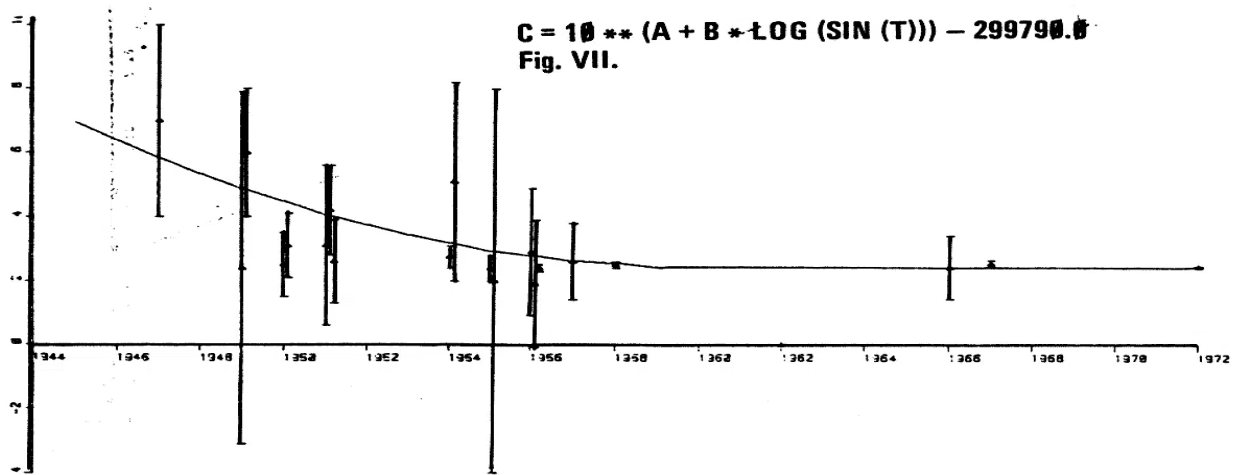
If we take **atomic clocks**, capable of counting tiny fractions of a second, and set them exactly the same, but then separate them, the amount of time they count will differ depending on WHERE we put them. One down in a valley (*Closer to earth's center of gravity*) will count less time than a clock on a mountain top, and one orbiting on the International Space Station up will count even more than either of those. It's not a HUGE amount but it is, so we are told, measurable.

This means that if the earth is at the center of the universe (*as the RedShift of distant stars may tell us*), it's at the universe's center of mass, and thus time here would pass much slower than it would out in deep space. The further out a galaxy is, the faster time would (Relatively) pass. This could give us a universe created six thousand years ago (*Local Earth Time*), but with the outer edges of the universe experiencing VASTLY more time than we have experienced on earth, allowing for vast ages of light travel from distant galaxies while maintaining a six thousand year history for earth. So, yes, if this model of the universe is right, then all of the universe was made 6,000 years ago, while most of the universe could still be much older than 6,000 years.

Weird, right?

2. Light used to travel faster. Of course, if light is NOT the universal constant, then maybe it travels much faster elsewhere, or used to travel faster and thus the original math problem is not a problem. Maybe it's based on faulty assumptions. The most detailed explanation of this comes from Berry Setterfield, who shows that the measurements of the speed of light were decreasing constantly until we stopped **measuring** it and started **calculating** it. The theory says that, historical measurements of the speed of light generally had a decreasing speed, but at some

point science CALCULATED the speed of light and determined it to be the constant by which other things are determined.



When you consider the fall in Genesis 3, and the fact that the rest of the universe is subject to entropy, this almost seems like common sense. But check out what Berry Setterfield has to say for himself.

3. Light doesn't require time to travel to earth. This sounds like a weird cop out, but if you check out the work of Jason Lisle, he explains it in convincing detail. In short, the one way speed of light is an average of a two way trip. Einstein knew that it was impossible to measure the one way speed of light based on his theory of Relativity, and so we have to ASSUME (without being able to measure it) that the speed of light is the same in every direction and is, a constant. But again, science did not OBSERVE the speed of light being a constant. The speed of light was CHOSEN to be a constant so that non-Newtonian physics could be done.

The observations would be no different using Dr Lisle's model than with Einstein's. We can measure the round trip, but Einstein assumes that the trip there and back again are the exact same speed, whereas Lisle does not. If I told you that I drove to Waterloo Iowa and back, and that I spent ten hours in the car, you could easily assume that it took me five hours each way. But, it MIGHT be true that I drove WAY over the speed limit to get there and made it in TWO hours, but hit construction traffic so bad that the trip home took eight hours. It's sort of like that. Although, instead of traffic, the reason would be something related to gravity and the large scale design of the universe. Also, time dilation. Have you seen Interstellar? They talk about it in that movie.

Have you not? It was a bit slow... ok, here's the short version. No, not the short version of the movie, the short version of the scientific model of time dilation. The closer you are to a center of gravity, and the stronger the gravity, the slower time progresses when compared to another point in space. Each point experiences time passing normally, but if you could somehow observe both at the same time, or travel from one to the other, you would see that the first maybe experiences a few days, and the other experiences YEARS. Also, the soundtrack is really interesting and totally worth a listen. No, the soundtrack to Interstellar. To the best of my knowledge, time dilation doesn't have a soundtrack, which all things considered is a shame.

The one reason Dr Lisle's model makes sense to me along side of Einsteins is the common interpretation of Einstein's Relativity, where the closer to the speed of light one approaches, the slower time will flow until, when you reach the speed of light, time stops. It's a lot like the gravity thing from Interstellar. But doesn't that imply that, from its own frame of reference, light experiences no flow of time? But we're out of my pay grade here. Check out Dr. Jason Lisle on this subject.

<https://answersresearchjournal.org/anisotropic-synchrony-distant-starlight/>

As you will see below, the problem of distant star light is only a problem if certain unproven assumptions are true. The two options above are actually only the tip of the iceberg. Like I said before, this is like finding a crime scene with a body that shows signs of strangulation, stabbing, and six bullets in the chest. We haven't figured out which cause or combinations of causes is THE cause of death, but we're still very sure it was not death by natural causes. To bring it home, there may be more than one explanation which clears this up in line with the Biblical timeline, but until we're CERTAIN, we're still very confident. God's word is true and can be trusted from the very first page.

But you needn't take it from me. Go to <https://searchcreation.org/> and search for "The Speed of Light" or "distance to the stars." Also find articles or videos about this from Jason Lisle, Berry Setterfield and Dr John Hartnett, and look up White Hole Cosmology by Dr Russel Humphreys. Enjoy these experts in science, and remember-
#JesusLovesYou

Chapter 19. Geology and the Myth of Deep Time

Welcome back to the Confessions of a Young Earth Creationist (YEC). We've looked into the Bible and then into the stars, and now we're going to take a look at the ground beneath our own feet.



When trying to prove that the earth is very, very old, many people will point into the dirt and call upon the science of Geology to prove Deep Time. In the coming chapters, I shall call upon the science of Geology to prove that the Earth is in fact much younger than she looks. Maybe she was created 6,000 years ago by God? Maybe it's Maybelline...

Before I get into the actual science, let's take a look at the arguments made FOR deep time based on Geology.

1. The geological column. When you dig down into the earth, you find that the continents are made of lots of layers, one on top of the next, like a big old cake but much harder to eat. We are told that those layers each take THOUSANDS of years to form, and since there are THOUSANDS and THOUSANDS of layers, we conclude that the continents are MUCH older than 6,000 measly years. You will find this column in text books showing the various fossils we expect each layer to contain. On the bottom are the marine life which teemed in the early oceans of Earth's distant past.

Seriously, what is with sea life? Why is it always TEEMING? Can't it just swim around once in a while? Why does it have to constantly TEEM?!?!? ENOUGH WITH THE TEEMING ALREADY!



Hey! You fish stop your INCESSANT TEEMING!

2. The fossil record. Those fossils we find in the column are used to show a slow, gradual progression from simple life forms to more and more complex ones, through MANY rock layers, until we get to the most recent and recognizable life forms. Again, we are told fossils take a very long time to form, so they prove the deepness of time. Also, because some things exist in the fossils which no longer walk (Or teem) on earth today, they must have gone extinct LONG ago, like the dinosaurs, and thus Earth and its history is deep. Real deep, man. *Far out.*

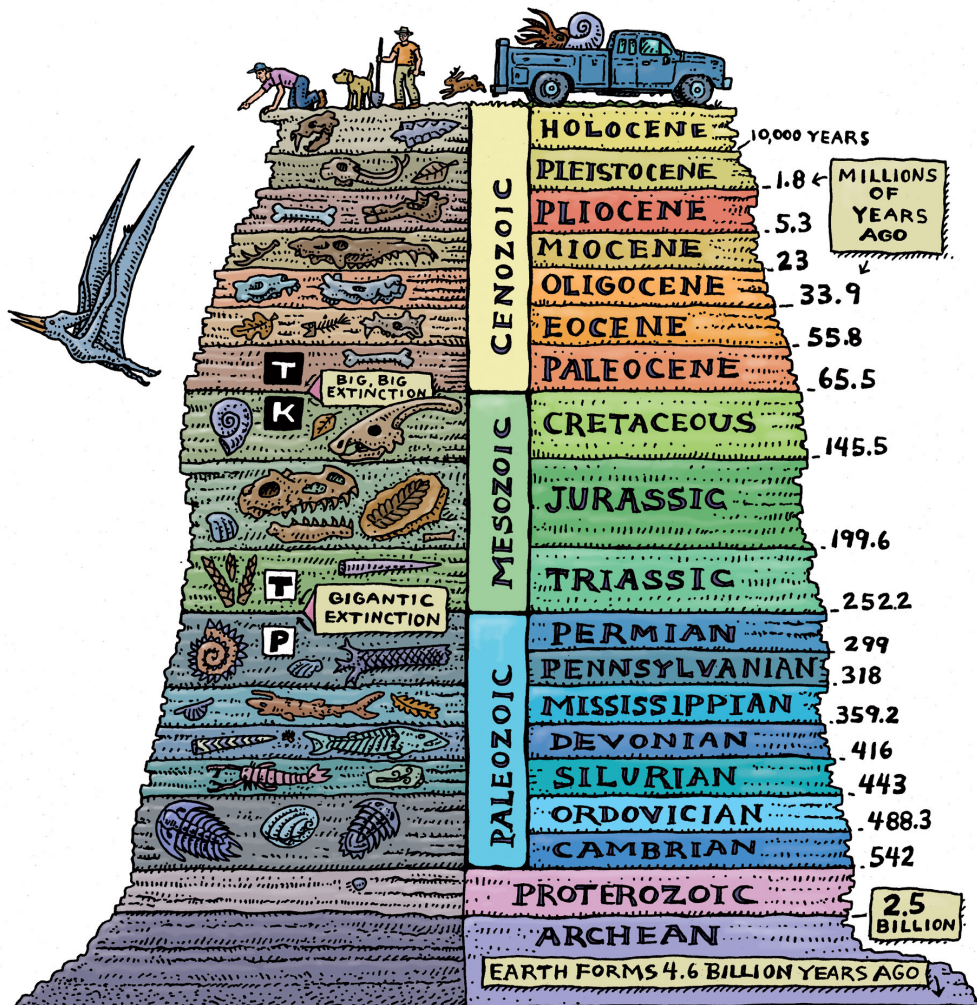
3. Radio Dating methods. Some big atoms are unstable and will decay at predictable rates. Thus, by measuring the amount of *parent* (Original, unstable) element is in a rock and how much *daughter* element (the stuff it becomes when it breaks down) we can discover how long ago the rock formed. Using these methods, we can date rocks at being millions or billions of years old, which, if I am doing the math right, means they are older than 6,000 years old. But I'm no Calculus teacher.

All of these bits of evidence are based on a philosophy which is called "Uniformitarianism." It basically just means that, whatever is happening now has always been happening, and thus, **"The Present is the Key to the Past."** We assume that, if we want to know what happened in the past, we just look around at what is happening now. People like Bill Nye will reference this by claiming YEC's demand different laws of physics, as if a flood is somehow a magic event which we've never seen in recent times. However, if you take a quick look at almost anywhere in the Pacific, you'll find that sometimes things happen all of a sudden which are not regular events, like earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, and World War II. Uniformitarianism basically

pretends that those sort of things either don't happen, or don't have any significant, lasting effects.

I'll be going into all of this in detail for a couple of chapters, but what you need to realize going in is this: Without the assumption of deep time and uniformitarianism, the above evidences for deep time aren't evidences for deep time. Once you take away the assumptions and just look at the data we can observe, things begin to look a lot different. Science is funny that way.

Join us next time for more down to earth fun! And as always, remember:
#JesusLovesYou

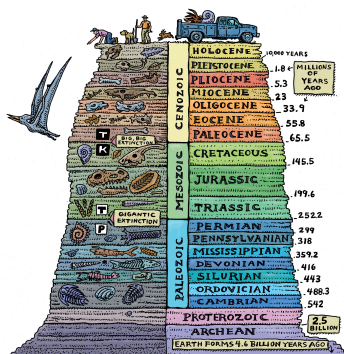


Chapter 20. When is a Column NOT a Column?



Welcome to Earth! Under your feet is a whole mess of rocks- layer after layer of rocks of different kinds, MILES deep. We're told by various school books and PBS Kids cartoons that these layers tell us the history of the Earth, and that its history is DEEP! BILLIONS of years deep. In short, each of these thin layers supposedly takes a thousand years to form, and thus it would take several BILLION years to form all of the layers we have on Earth. But is it science? Or DARK MAGIC....? Uh, or something else? Let's find out.

The font of knowledge, Wikipedia, says this about Stratigraphy, "***Stratigraphy is a branch of geology which studies rock layers and layering. It is primarily used in the study of sedimentary and layered volcanic rocks.***" Your school books will show you a picture of the entire column, from the start of the Darwinian Tree of life, with layers representing vast ages of time, until we get to the moose and oak trees of today.



Here's the joke:

The geologic column you see in textbooks representing the alleged billions of years does not exist ANYWHERE in the world.

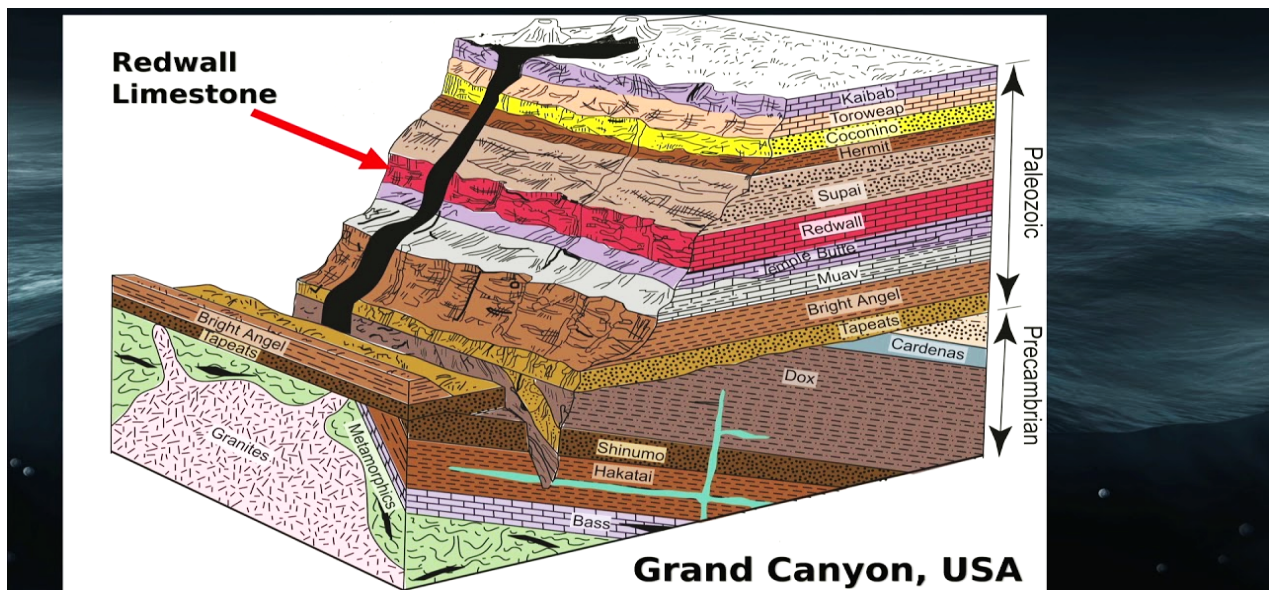
Dig as far as you want in the neighbor's backyard and the only thing you'll find is what it's like to get arrested. You'll find rock layers everywhere. You'll find different rock layers in different places. But the complete list of rock layers as found in your 5th grade science textbook will elude you like a good Adam Sandler movie and for the same reason. It doesn't exist.

Except Hotel Transylvania. I actually liked that quite a bit.

You may have heard that there are places on earth where ALL of the needed rock layers are found. When you take a look at the numbers, I think you'll see that "found" is the wrong word. It's more accurate to say all the layers are "claimed" to exist in these locations, but when you take a closer look, you'll see it doesn't change anything. But don't take my word for it- here's an actual Geologist:

*"There are a number of locations on the earth where all ten periods of the Phanerozoic geologic column have been assigned. However, this does not mean that the geological column is real. Firstly, the presence or absence of all ten periods is not the issue, because the thickness of the sediment pile, even in those locations, is only a small fraction (8–16% or less) of the total thickness of the hypothetical geologic column. **Without question, most of the column is missing in the field.***

*"Secondly, those locations where it has been possible to assign all ten periods represent less than 0.4% of the earth's surface, or 1% if the ocean basins are excluded. Obviously it is the exception, rather than the rule, to be able to assign all of the ten Phanerozoic periods to the sedimentary pile in any one location on the earth. It does not engender confidence in the reality of the geological column when **it is absent 99% of the time.**" -John Woodmorappe, MA Geology-*



Imagine someone trying to claim that *Green Eggs and Ham* is actually a multi-volume epic the size of *Lord of the Rings*. Originally it was 2,400 pages long, but somehow some of the chapters between "In a house with a mouse" and "In a box with a fox" have been eroded away. But ALL of the chapters are represented, and thus the original mega epic can be said to exist in libraries all over the earth.

I do not like it, Sam-I-Am, son of Catus in Hatus, keeper of the flame of Whooville.



Cited by many as the best example of the geologic record on earth, the Grand Canyon is a mile deep collection of layers which is MISSING 90+% of the alleged time of evolutionary history. The excuse will be that erosion took away the missing layers, but then the layers which remain have been UNTOUCHED by erosion of any kind for the thousands of years they supposedly took to form. They are horizontal, flat, and extend for hundreds or even thousands of miles across the continent, yet somehow formed without being burrowed into by plants or animals, or dug into by sun, rain, and wind, or rivers and streams. Erosion removed 90% of the rock, and then left the remaining 10% completely untouched. Seems unlikely, does it not? A far more reasonable explanation would be that the layers aren't missing- **the millions of years are missing**. Like BigFoot. It just ain't there people. You can stop looking now.

What your textbooks aren't telling you is not merely my opinion, nor is it new. Here's a great quote from another professional paleontologist admitting that the uniformitarian

assumptions have been abandoned by the actual scientists, even though it's still taught to you in your school books:



"A great deal has changed, however, and contemporary geologists and paleontologists now generally accept catastrophe as a 'way of life' although they may avoid the word catastrophe... The periods of relative quiet contribute only a small part of the record. The days are almost gone when a geologist looks at such a sequence, measures its thickness, estimates the total amount of elapsed time, and then divides one by the other to compute the rate of deposition in centimeters per thousand years. The nineteenth century idea

of uniformitarianism and gradualism still exist in popular treatments of geology, in some museum exhibits, and in lower level textbooks...one can hardly blame the creationists for having the idea that the conventional wisdom in geology is still a noncatastrophic one." -**David M. Raup, Field Museum of Natural History Bulletin (Vol.54, March 1983), p.21**

In short, the uniformitarian assumptions don't work out in the real world, but many people are afraid to say "Catastrophe" because once you abandon the SLOW, GRADUAL accumulation of layers, Noah's Flood is right around the corner, and the atheist assumptions hate that possibility more than anything else. What's sad is that there are STILL Christians who will argue that Noah's Flood was a small, local flood, when MAJOR catastrophe has become the most widely accepted explanation of so many major geological features. Granted, they still assume each is its own GIANT, continental sized watery catastrophe, but they are admitting that the geological features, large and small, are best explained by MAJOR flooding.

The scientists which dig those rocks are moving toward the Biblical account. I wish the church would do the same.

There are many reasons why uniformitarianism fails, and unlike the deep time proponents, we have observable evidence for quick rock layer formation. And unlike the geologic column, we actually find this evidence in the rocks.

In a canyon near Mt. St. Helens, there are major rock formations made of thousands of layers. That Canyon (*Engineer's Canyon at Mt. St. Helens*) is 1/40 the size of the Grand Canyon, and is often called "The Little Grand Canyon" because of the similarities.



Dr Steve Austin in Engineer's Canyon

There are several major sections of rock, each made of fine layers of sediment which has hardened into rock. These thousands and thousands of layers would be assumed on the evolutionary model to have taken millions of years to form, and then the little creek at the base of the canyon would have taken a few million more to carve the canyon. However, all of these assumptions are wrong. This collection of rock layers and the deep canyon dug within it were formed, not over millions of years, but in **THREE DAYS**.

That's less time than even most Hollywood marriages.

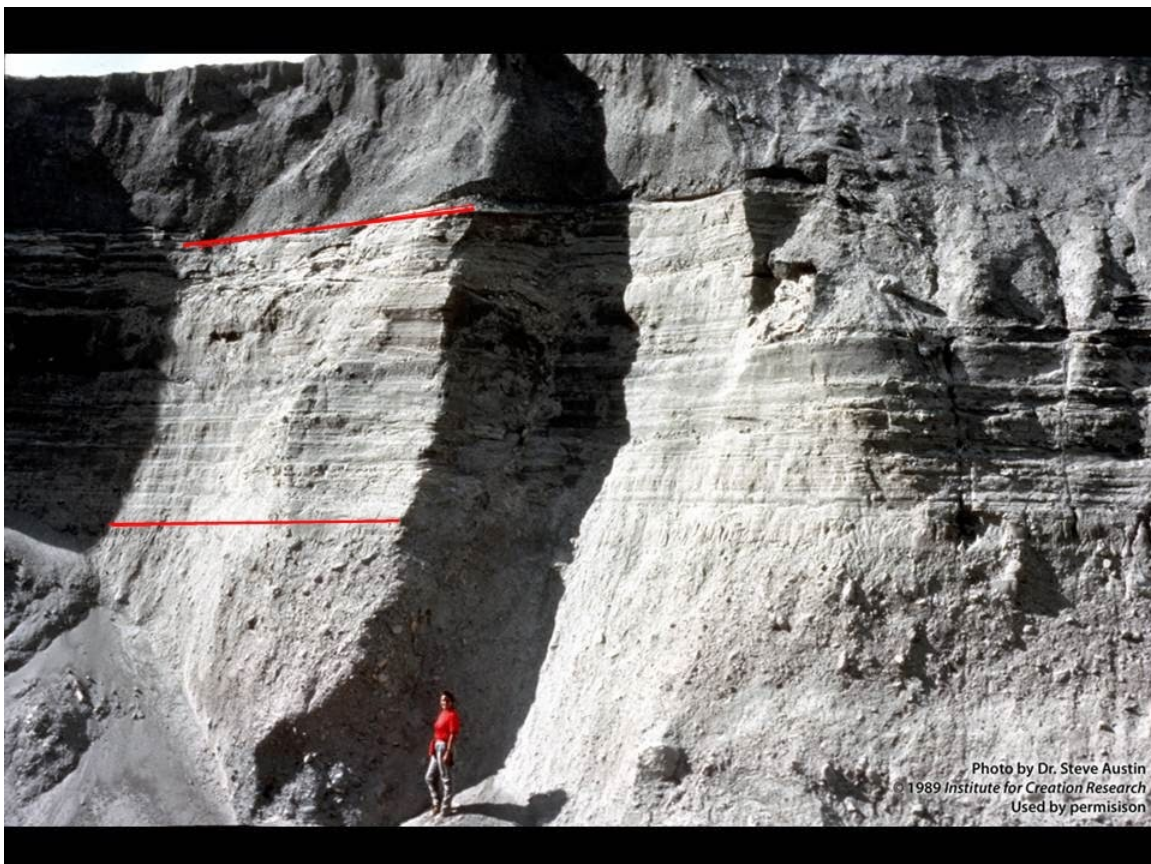
Why do I think it reasonable to claim that thousands of rock layers and a deep canyon formed in three days? We **KNOW** it formed in roughly three days because we **WATCHED** it form in three days. This happened within my lifetime. It was televised. We watched it happen in the 1980s.

Several giant mudflows created the rock layers, and then another dug the canyon. The river at the base of the canyon was not the cause of the canyon. It was made BY the canyon.

The assumptions of deep time would have looked at those rocks and canyon and said *MILLIONS of years*, but we know they are wrong. And we know **because of observation**, NOT assumptions or interpretations.

Events like this are many and well documented. That Canyon (*Engineer's Canyon at Mt. St. Helens*) is 1/40 the size of the Grand Canyon and formed in three **days**. If it was formed through similar processes, the Grand Canyon could have formed in a few weeks. It just takes the right amount of water moving fast enough.

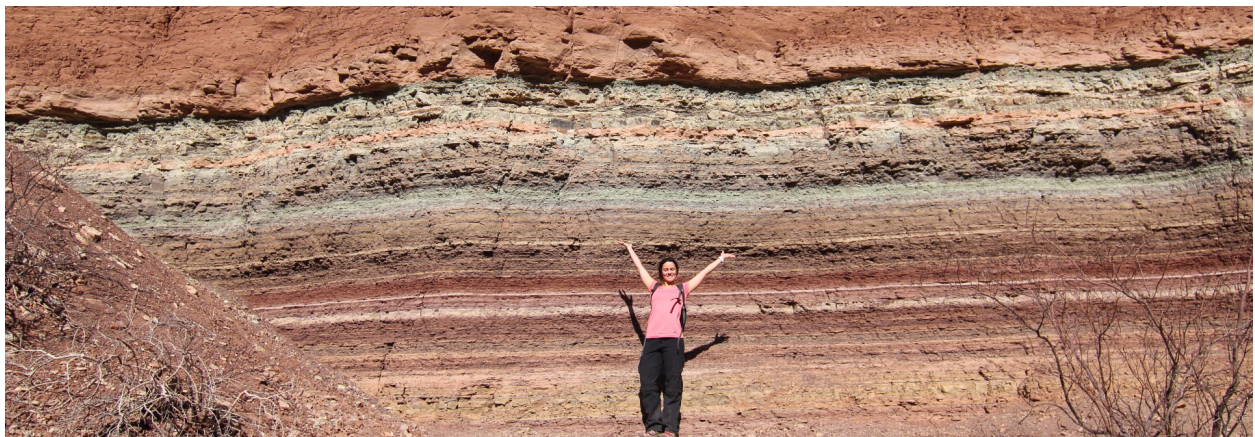
Dig those crazy rocks! And as always, remember #JesuLovesYou.



Engineer's Canyon at Mt. St. Helens with human for scale and red lines indicating distinct mudflows.

Chapter 21. Fossils Date the Rocks Date the Fossils Date the Rocks

I've been explaining why I am a Young Earth Creationist, which means we're looking into SCIENCE! Recently we're looking into the alleged evidence for deep time which are used to show that the Genesis account of creation in a single week about 6,000 years ago must be wrong. So far the Big Bang has failed, and now we're seeing how geology also does nothing to falsify YEC (Young Earth Creationism). What Geology does is examine the layers of rock which exist on all continents on earth. Last time, we saw that those layers can form very quickly, so having a lot of layers does not necessarily mean we have a lot of time. It can mean we had a BIG mudslide or massive flood. That works for us. We believe there was a massive flood. We also believe it was nothing like that movie with Russel Crowe and Hermoine Granger.

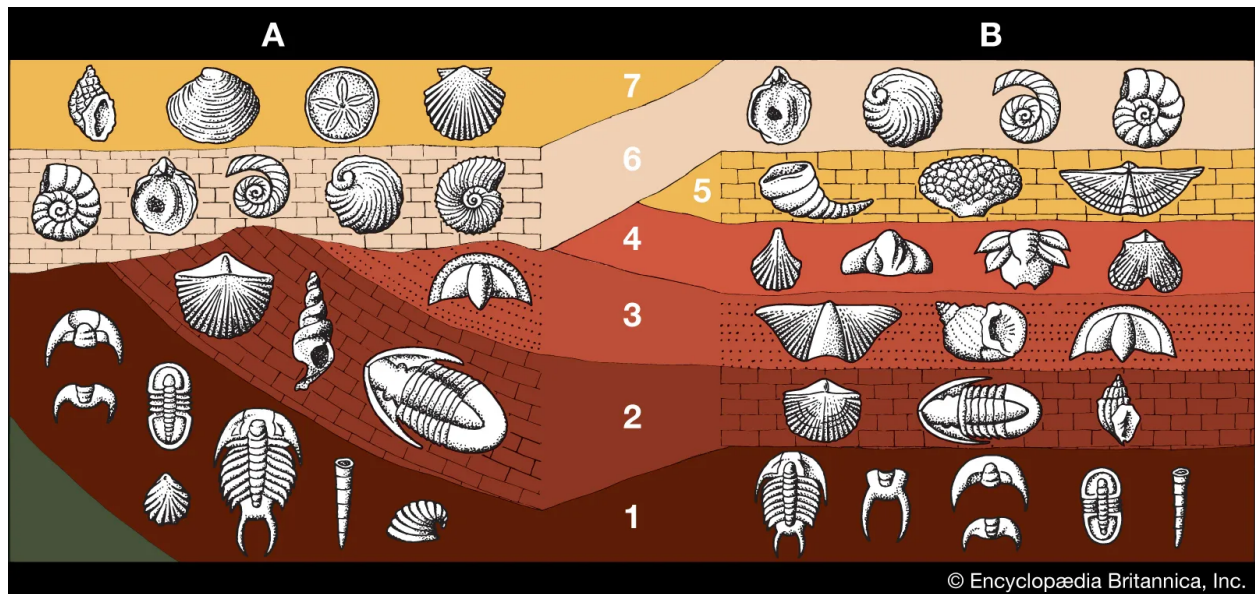


The layers we find all over the world meet at clean lines, showing that there was not time for erosion to occur between one and the other. In the Grand Canyon, we can see a mile high pile of rock layers which meet at clean lines. What do we find in LOTS of those clean layers? Marine invertebrates. The earliest, and many of today's best geologists acknowledge the flood of Noah to be the only event which would make sense of such huge and even rock deposits full of sea creatures.

Last time we saw acknowledgement that the "Geological Column" found in textbooks *ONLY exists in textbooks*. Any one spot on earth may only have a few of those layers, and not always in the order suggested by the picture in your school book. You can't just say, "**We're four layers down, so this must be Jurassic rock!**" But if the list of layers doesn't really exist, and the order isn't always the order we expect with the

“older” rocks under “younger” ones, how do we determine the age of the rock layers we do have?

We use “**index fossils**”! This means if the rock has a fossil in it which is 300 million years old, the rock must be 300 million years old. How do we know the fossil is 300 million years old? Simple- we find it in rock which is 300 million years old. And how do we know the rock is 300 million years old? Because it contains 300 million year old fossils!



Say, you ever notice how many of these index fossils are from the ocean? It's almost as if all of the continents were once covered in ocean...

So we date the fossil using the rock, and then use the rock to date the fossil and then we use the fossil to date the rock we find the fossil in...

This is where you expect me to say something about **radio dating methods**. OK, here you go: **They almost never have anything to do with this because they cannot.** We'll talk about that more next time.

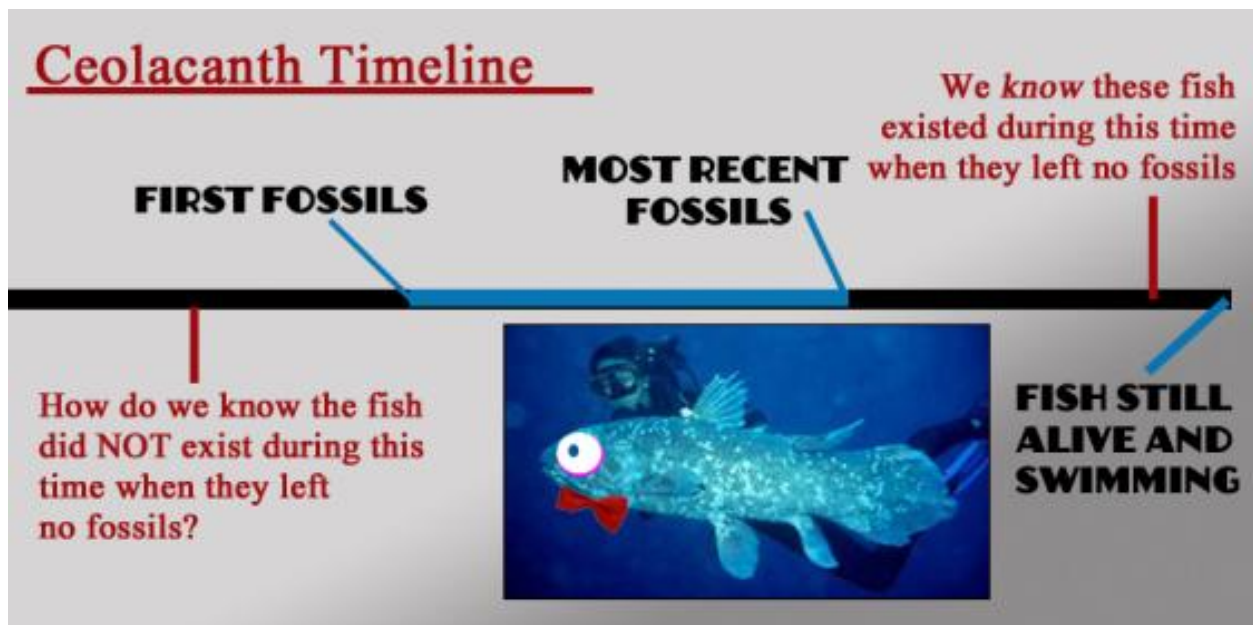
But there is a bigger problem with using the fossils to date the rocks than mere circular reasoning. Those dates have to come from SOMEWHERE. So where do the dates come from in the first place?

The fossils are dated using the evolutionary theory. We *believe* a certain type of creature evolved *X Million* years ago, so when we find **the lowest rock layer** that has that fossil, we decide that rock layer is when the creature first evolved, and thus the rock layer is *X Million* years old. But how do we know the lowest layer with that fossil represents the time when the creature first came into being?

We don't, and we can't. And I can prove it.

Where we find fossils in the rock layers **ONLY** tells us when the fossils (*On evolutionary assumptions*) were laid down. It **CANNOT** tell us that the species did not exist before or after that time, or even that they do not exist today. Case in point: fossils tell us that the coelacanth (*a fat flippered fish*) went extinct (*according to Evolutionary dogma*) 65 million years ago. How do we know the fish went extinct? Because we do not find any fossils of this fish in more recent rock layers. But a funny thing happened in the early half of the 1900's. We found some coelacanth- **not in the fossil record, but swimming in the ocean.**

The fossils don't tell us the whole story, because while the "fossil record" shows the fish disappearing, the fish himself tells us, "The news of my extinction has been somewhat exaggerated." And if I may, I think Monty Python sums up my feelings on the evidence in the fossil record; **"I will not buy this record- IT is scratched."**



To clarify- if you draw a timeline of evolutionary history, somewhere on that timeline we see the earliest Coelacanth fossils we know of being formed and **assume** that he did

not exist before that. We see his line end as we hit the layers of rock where he no longer shows up and **assume** he has gone extinct. But 65 MILLION years later, he's still swimming around. This means that *(even given the deep time and evolutionary assumptions about the geological column)* the fish is capable of existing for 65 MILLION Years without leaving a fossil. How then can we know he did not exist BEFORE his lowest fossil without leaving one? ***We can't. These fish may have been around for 65 million years BEFORE their first fossil, just as easily as they've been here for 65 million years after their last.***

So what follows? If we can't use the fossil record to create the evolutionary history, then we can't use the evolutionary history to create the timeline which is used to date the fossils which are used to date the rocks which are used to date the fossils according to evolutionary assumptions. In the end, deep time is built on a pile of "IF" and "Maybe" that are demonstrably false. To date the rock layers with deep time, you have to first make a host of assumptions- assumptions which we can prove to be false.

To be clear, the fossils are NOT millions of years old, and the rock layers do not represent periods of time in earth history. They represent different ecosystems, which is why some locations have different fossils than others up and down those layers. We've seen through direct observation that a LOT of layers can be formed very quickly- thousands in a single day, and where there are distinct differences can easily be caused by different movements of water, such as waves, or different periods within the global flood in Genesis. Water rising will do certain things, water receding will do others. EVERYTHING we observe can be explained by the flood and what followed.

Also, rock layers don't need thousands of years to form. It's never about time. It's about conditions and process. A fossil can form quickly under the right conditions. Rocks can form quickly under the right conditions. Canyons can form quickly- in days or even hours- under the right conditions.

Fossils don't prove when a species began to exist, nor does a lack of fossils prove a species is extinct. There is nothing in Geology which demands the conclusion of deep time. From any observable fact, the earth may be 6,000 years old.

Even if all of the deep time/evolutionary assumptions weren't the hot mess they are, the logic is. Dating a fossil by the rock it's found in while using fossils to date the rocks is completely invalid. It's like two criminals using each other as their only alibi. It's

literally using your conclusion as the primary evidence used to prove your conclusion. But you needn't take my word for it:

"And this poses something of a problem: If we date the rocks by their fossils, how can we then turn around and talk about patterns of evolutionary change through time in the fossil record?" - NILES ELDREDGE, Columbia Univ. TIME FRAMES, 1985, p.52

"A circular argument arises: Interpret the fossil record in the terms of a particular theory of evolution, inspect the interpretation, and note that it confirms the theory. Well, it would, wouldn't it?" -TOM KEMP, Oxford, New Scientist, Vol.108, Dec.5, 1985, p. 67

"The rocks do date the fossils, but the fossils date the rocks more accurately. Stratigraphy cannot avoid this kind of reasoning if it insists on using only temporal concepts, because circularity is inherent in the derivation of time scales."
- J. E. O'ROURKE, American Journal of Science, Vol. 276, p.51

This stuff is no secret to the scientists actually digging fossils and examining rocks. It's the textbooks and their dedication to evolutionary dogma which leaves the students in the dark about so many facts. We're told over and over that SCIENCE has discovered the age of the earth, but I hope you can see now that Evolution has INVENTED the age of the earth based on a lot of blind leaps of faith. I can say with confidence that real science, meaning observation and reason, defends the Biblical account of creation, including the age of the earth. She may look a bit worn, but the old girl is only in her thousands.

Deep time rock and roll has only one more trick up its sleeve, and next time things are going to get radioactive! And as always, remember #JesusLovesYou

For more on the Grand Canyon- visit YouTube and look up **Geological Column Busted, this is Genesis Week, episode 30 season 2 with Wazooloo/Ian Juby**

Chapter 22. Radioactive! (Imagine Deep Time)

I will freely confess that I am a Young Earth Creationist (YEC). I believe Genesis 1 when it tells us how God created the heavens and the earth about 6,000 years ago. Previously I showed how the Bible- including the words of God in the Old Testament and the words of Jesus in the New Testament- confirms this over and over. I also showed how Big Bang cosmology fails to provide an alternative, and now we're examining why Geology doesn't even scratch the paint off Genesis 1 but rather confirms the Genesis history, especially the flood.

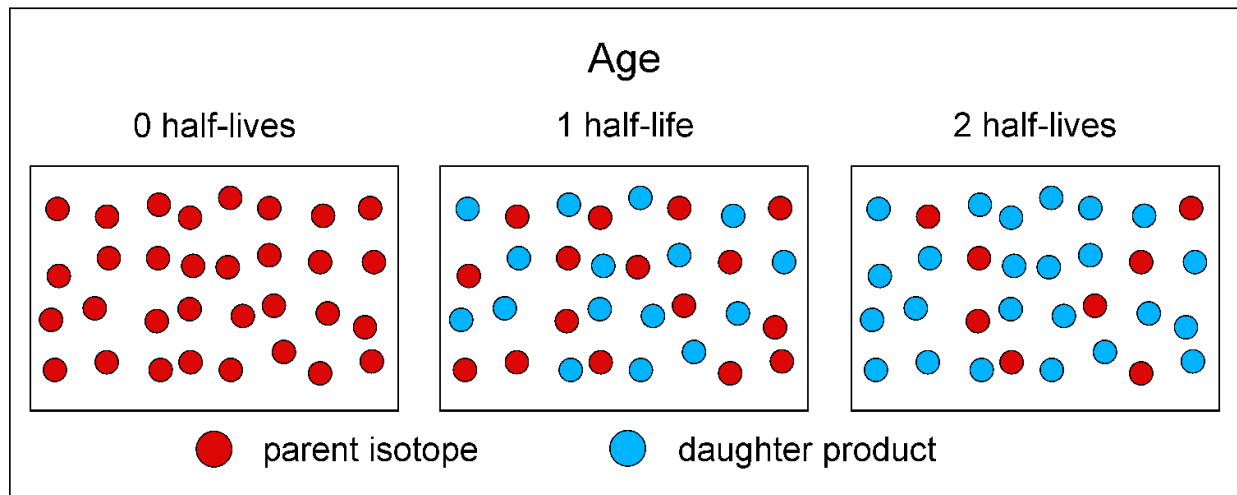
But wait! There is one more fabu` super powered, very popular and little understood science trick up the deep time sleeve which is SURE to save the day for BILLIONS of years! Radio Dating! This is where a device which was designed to receive signals from various AM and FM sources logs onto a popular matching website to find an MP3 player which he feels he is compatible with, and they go out for dinner and a movie.

Oh, wait, no! That may be the plot of a new Pixar movie. But Radio Dating is those methods which use the decay rates of unstable atoms to determine the age of rocks. The majority of these methods are only able to be used on volcanic rock. When the liquid hot rock cools and hardens, the clock is set at zero and the radioactive elements in the rock begin to decay. We can measure the rate at which radioactive elements decay and thus we can measure the amount of original element to the amount of daughter element which it becomes when it decays. If you know the ratio of parent to daughter and you know the rate of radioactive decay, then you know how old the rock is, right?

Here's a metaphor. Imagine a box full of red marbles. No matter how many marbles you start with, HALF of them will turn blue in one hour after you open the box, and every hour after, half of the remaining red ones will also turn blue, hour after hour until ALL of them are blue. Thus, **one hour is the HALF LIFE**. If you find a box, you can determine how long it has been open by counting the red ones and the blue ones and doing a little math.

If you start with 100 red ones, in one hour, fifty will be blue. Another hour later, seventy five will be blue because half of the remaining red ones will have turned blue. After

three hours, another 12 marbles will be blue. If you count 87 blue marbles in a box of 100 marbles, the box has been open for three hours.



Here's the problem.

Suppose we come upon such a box and do the counting and math:

- How do we know all of the marbles were red to start with? How do we know NONE of the marbles were already blue when the box was opened? We don't. We have to **assume** that.
- How do we know the red ones turn blue at the same rate all the time? We don't know that. We have to **assume** it.
- And how do we know that no one has come along and put more blue or red marbles since it was opened? We don't know that either. We have to **assume** that the number of marbles has remained unchanged.

How can we trust our method of determining how long the box has been open? Either we stubbornly dig in our heels and cling to the unprovable assumptions, or we admit that we cannot use that method to know anything for certain.

Do we have any cause to doubt the results of Radio Dating? Boy, do we!

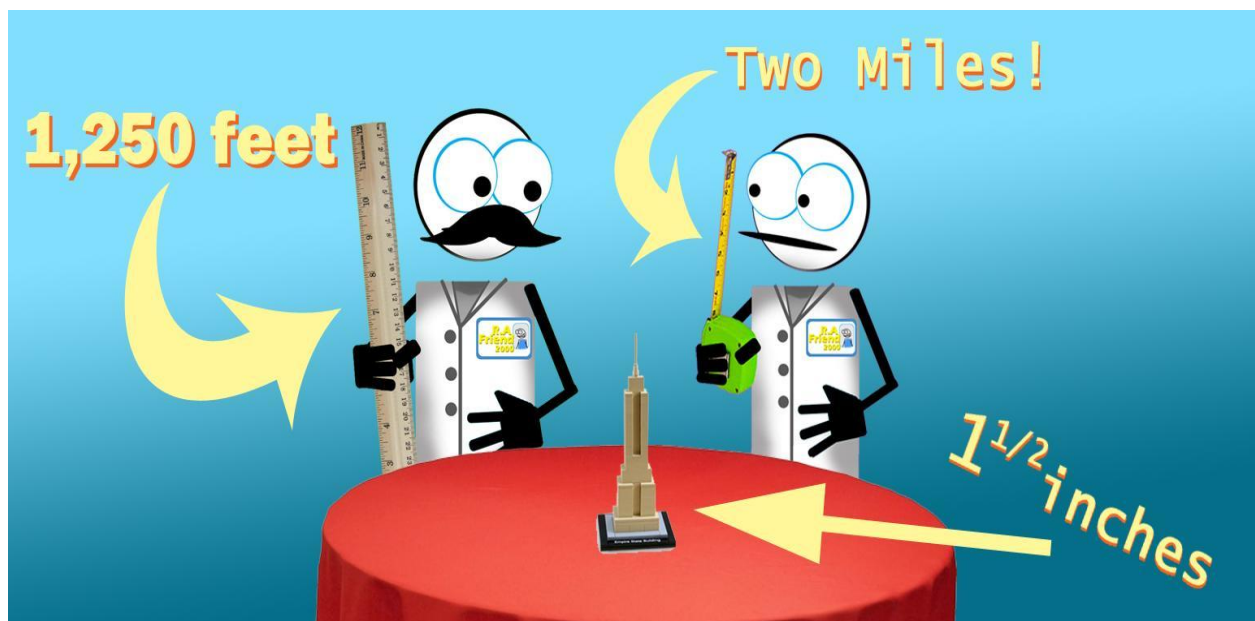
I could go on for pages with examples, but my favorite comes from right here in the good old US of A. When the lava rock at the top of Mt. St Helens was dated using these methods, we first got dates that ranged from 300,000 to 2.8 Million years. That's a

HUGE margin- like two scientists measuring the Empire State Building and one declaring that it is 1,250 feet tall (Which it is) and the other declaring that it is more than two MILES tall. Which it is not. That's a ratio of **8:1**, which I do not consider very accurate. However, the accuracy is wrong by far more than eight times.

The best part about this lava flow they tested is this: We KNOW when the lava rock formed. How? **We watched it happen in 1980.**

(Quick unnecessary joke: Science tells us that the rock is 300,000 years old, and we know that Madonna is older than that rock! I suppose she does look good for her age. [rim-shot] OK, back to the science.)

The rock was less than 30 years old. This is like our two scientists having come to the two measurements above by measuring a model of the Empire State Building **which is actually an inch and a half tall.**



Starting to see why some of us don't trust these methods? This is like figuring out that someone calculated how long your box of marbles had been open, and determined it was six hours, when you had opened the box yourself just fifteen seconds before. His math might be perfect, but his assumptions lead to a false conclusion. To put a point on it- we ALWAYS find blue marbles when we open a new box. In fact, we may never find any boxes which are all red to start with. What does that do to our system of determining how long the box has been open? Once again, it proves it to be unreliable.

And this is not a new issue. We didn't just discover the failure of these dating methods recently. Check out the date on this quote:

"200 year old lava rock dated at 1.60 million to 2.96 billion years!"
Journal of Geophysical Research, July 15, 1968.

This system has been failing ever since we started using it. Optimism dies hard, I suppose. I wonder if there are an unbalanced number of Chicago Cub's fans among these geologists? (*note- this comment was funnier during the 100 years before 2016*)

There is another issue to consider. We've assumed that the red marbles turn blue at the same rate, under any conditions. However, what if we discover that, the higher the humidity or temperature, the faster they change? The calculations between February and August would be VASTLY different for boxes opened the same amount of time. But is there evidence that anything like that can happen with radioactive decay? Yes, there is. (1)

This is like discovering that your box of one hundred marbles can turn almost entirely blue in less than eight seconds. That should shake your confidence in the process, yes?

Here's one more quote which I think sums up my argument.

"The radioactive potassium-argon dating method has been demonstrated to fail on 1949, 1954, and 1975 lava flows at Mt Ngauruhoe, New Zealand, ... We know the true ages of the rocks because they were observed to form less than 50 years ago. Yet they yield "ages" up to 3.5 million years which are thus false. How can we trust the use of this same "dating" on rocks whose ages we don't know? If the method fails on rocks when we have an independent eye-witness account, then why should we trust it on other rocks where there are no independent historical cross-checks?"

<https://answersingenesis.org/geology/carbon-14/radioactive-dating-failure/>

The funny thing about such scientific results is the response from those who are DETERMINED to hold onto these dating methods. They will cry some form of contamination. They either argue,

“A whole bunch of blue marbles from some other box fell into this one before we started counting,”

or, **“A whole lot of red marbles fell out of the box before we started counting,”**

or **“A bunch of these marbles were blue before the box was opened.”**

Somehow they think those are arguments in defense of these methods, but if you give it any thought, you'll see that they are agreeing with my premise; Their assumptions CANNOT be trusted to be accurate, and thus the conclusions of these dating methods are NOT reliable. We have the data to back that up in droves. When the date yielded by these methods is the date they want, they claim it proves the method is reliable. But when the date is NOT what they wanted (or what we know the age of the rock to be because we observed it forming) they claim **contamination**. Some daughter element fell out! Or fell in! But here's the problem with the logic: How do you know when there was contamination and when there was not? Apparently you know there was contamination only when you don't get the date you already decided on. But that means this method isn't being used to determine the age of anything. It's merely a means of confirming the conclusion they have already come to. It's the equivalent of a lawyer insisting that the court ONLY accept evidence which can prove his client innocent. That is neither justice nor science. It's probably politics.

Furthermore, you cannot determine that a rock which is millions of years old has NEVER experienced such contamination, which means, once you admit that contamination is a possibility, you are admitting that none of the dates obtained by these methods is trustworthy. It's like proving that a machine that counts votes could “accidentally” switch EVERY vote from one candidate to the other. It doesn't mean that EVERY one of those machines failed to accurately report the election, but...

Too soon? Ok.

Here is a link to an article which lists more examples of volcanic rock being dated MILLIONS of years older than we KNOW it actually is.

<https://answersingenesis.org/geology/radiometric-dating/more-and-more-wrong-dates/>

EVERY TIME we date volcanic rock we **know** the age of through observation, the resulting ages are wrong by hundreds of thousands or millions of years. Why would we trust it to find the age of rocks we don't know? If my bathroom scale says my hamster is 800 lbs, I'm not stepping on that thing to see what I might weigh.

Let me put the nail in this coffin with a little cold hard fact:

Radio Dating Methods do NOT measure the age of something. They CANNOT measure the age of something. ALL they are trying to do is count the number of different elements and isotopes. They are counting parent element and daughter element. That's literally all this lab science does- it counts atoms.

But, and follow my logic here because it is sound: *Atoms are not a unit of time.*

That counting is put into an equation based on the measured rate of decay (assumed to be constant) and with the assumption that there has been no contamination, and the assumption that there was no daughter element when the rock formed (and also the assumption that the rock is probably millions of years old). But the actual measurement being made is NOT A MEASUREMENT OF AGE. It is counting atoms. That is all it does.

So when somebody tells you that "Radio Dating proves that WHATEVER is X million years old..." they are wrong. It cannot do that. All it can do is prove that a sample of WHATEVER has a certain number of a certain element, and a certain number of another element. That's not the same thing. When someone tries to tell you that atoms are a unit of age, just tell them that they've lost their marbles.

As always, remember #JesusLovesYou

(1) To get the details on one such report, read this article.

<https://answersingenesis.org/geology/radiometric-dating/acceleration-of-radioactivity-shown-in-laboratory/>

Chapter 23. The Holy Grail of Popular Ignorance

Welcome back to my confessions! I am attempting to explain to an incredulous world why I, or anyone for that matter, would take the stance that the world was created within six calendar days only 6,000 years ago.



Wait, what?

As I near the end, I am taking a look at one of the forms of radio dating methods which is tremendously popular (*in the sense that people refer to it on Facebook or Twitter when trying to explain to you how stupid you are for believing the Bible*) and yet vastly misunderstood (*in the sense that those people manage to prove that they don't understand how C14 dating works*).

It's kind of ironic. It's like being told you are ignorant of modern sports because you fail to realize that the goalie uses his ice skates to kick the basketball into the end-zone to score home run points. When faced with that kind of attack on your intellect, what can you say?

Let's start with C14. What is it?

The C stands for Carbon, which is a vital element found in all living things. The 14 stands for its weight, which is due to its having discovered Chipotle burritos and not acting with self control. Oh, wait, no, that's me. The 14 stands for its weight because it is a heavy version of Carbon which usually weighs 12, but it's picked up a few extra neutrons over the holidays.

As with all radioactive decay, the heavier element is less stable, and so breaks down over time until it's all Nitrogen 14 (N-14). The half life of C14 is about 6,000 years, meaning that half of it will break down from C14 to N14 in about 6,000 years. Of course, like the previous radio dating methods discussed last time, the C14 dating method is flawed at the start because it shares these same untestable starting assumptions: *1. The rate of decay is constant, 2. We know the amount of parent (C14) to daughter (C12) in the starting conditions, and 3. Nothing has added or removed C14*

except the radioactive decay process. We cannot PROVE these to be true, we must merely assert them (unless the date we get is not the one we wanted).

Whereas most radio dating methods can only be used on volcanic rock, C14 can only be used on things which were once alive- plants and animals. You can't use most radio dating methods to date fossils directly, or even the rocks those fossils are found in. What about C14? Yes! You can use this method of dating to test dinosaur bones and other remains, because they were once alive.

But here's the punchline:

C14 is no good for ANYTHING past 50,000 years old. Why? Because after 50,000 years, there should be no more C14 left. It will all have decayed away. But (*Musical sting representing a dramatic reveal...*) **we find it in dinosaur remains.**

UH OH! Dinosaurs are supposed to have gone extinct 65 MILLION years ago, but we find C14 in them?

If this method is to be believed, then dinosaurs were still alive less than 50,000 years ago! Let me give you a visual. You have a ruler **one inch** long. It measures the distance from you to the dinosaurs, but we're told the dinosaurs are **108 feet** away.

Or if you're into sports, we're told the dinosaurs went extinct on the far side of an NBA basketball court, but we measure them being as far away as the in-bounds line is wide. Need another one? I can do this all day.

How about, we find the dinosaurs within a mile from the Statue of Liberty, when we are told they are as far away, *at LEAST*, as Lincoln Nebraska.

Are you seeing the difference?



Here's why this example is important. People all the time be saying, **"Are you stupid? Carbon 14 dating PROVES the dinosaurs are MILLIONS of years old!"** No, really, people say this kind of thing all the time. What I hear is, **"I don't understand Carbon Dating! And now I'll use my ignorance to prove you wrong!"**

I'm never sure what to say.

But maybe I'll let some other people say a few things about this tool of science;

*"Why do geologists and archeologists still spend their scarce money on costly radiocarbon determinations? They do so because occasional dates appear to be useful. While **the method cannot be counted on to give good, unequivocal results**, the number do impress people, and save them the trouble of thinking excessively. Expressed in what look like precise calendar years, figures seem somehow better ... 'Absolute' dates determined by a laboratory carry a lot of weight, and are extremely helpful in bolstering weak arguments.*

*"No matter how 'useful' it is, though, **the radiocarbon method is still not capable of yielding accurate and reliable results**. There are gross discrepancies, the chronology is uneven and relative, and the accepted dates are actually selected dates. This whole bless thing is nothing but 13th-century alchemy, and it all depends upon which funny paper you read." –Robert E. Lee, "Radiocarbon: ages in error". Anthropological*

Journal of Canada, vol.19(3), 1981, pp.9-29. Reprinted in the Creation Research Society Quarterly, vol. 19(2), September 1982, pp. 117-127 (quotes from pp. 123 and 125)

*"It may come as a shock to some, but **fewer than 50 percent** of the radiocarbon dates from geological and archaeological samples in northeastern North America have been adopted as 'acceptable' by investigators." —*J. Ogden III, "The Use and Abuse of Radiocarbon," in *Annals of the New York Academy of Science, Vol. 288, 1977, pp. 167-173.**

And finally, the reason why this method is used at all when it is so unreliable boils down to simple cherry picking. To cherry pick your deep time dates, you need options from which to pick:

*"Professor Brew, briefly summarized a common attitude among archaeologists toward it, as follows: 'If a C-14 date supports our theories, we put it in the main text. If it does not entirely contradict them, we put it in a footnote. And if it is completely 'out-of-date,' we just drop it.'" —*T. Save-Soderbergh and *Ingrid U. Olsson, "C-14 Dating and Egyptian Chronology," *Radiocarbon Variations and Absolute Chronology, ed. *Ingrid U. Olsson (1970), p. 35 [also in *Pensee, 3(1): 44].**

Where does this leave proponents of deep time? Like all the other methods, C14 fails to prove anything to be really old. First off, because it isn't meant to. It's a short measuring stick for time compared to the millions and billions of years which are being looked for.

Worst than that, it actually proves that so many things ALLEGED to be super old, are not. Not only do we find carbon 14 still in dinosaur remains, but we find it in coal beds supposedly tens to hundreds of MILLIONS of years old, and **even in diamonds*** which we're told are hundreds of millions to BILLIONS of years old.

Carbon 14 dating, if it tells us anything, tells us that there is nothing on earth older than 50,000 years old. So deep time fails, but 6,000 years fits well within that 50,000 year limit with time to spare. Maybe we need to give Genesis a second look. And as always, remember- **Jesus Loves You!**

* <https://answersingenesis.org/geology/carbon-14/radiocarbon-in-diamonds-confirmed/>

Chapter 24. The Positive Case for a Young Earth

You've no doubt realized that I am relying on a lot of evidence Against deep time, and have not as of yet provided a lot of positive evidence for a 6,000 year old earth. But there is a lot of good evidence FOR a 'young' earth, and here I shall share a little of that with you.

Actually, I have provided a lot of evidence for the Young earth position, because the evidence that fails evolution/deep time can almost always be used to prove the Biblical timeline. But, there's far more than I have touch on yet, so now it's time to get focused!



Are you going to present a case for YOUR position, smart guy?

First, a metaphor:

While digging up the backyard to put in a new in-ground pool, we discover a TIME CAPSULE! It's a large and tightly sealed ceramic jar which has not seen the light of day in many years!



We open the ancient jar and discover that it is full of coins. Some are more than two hundred years old! A few are more recent, having been minted just before the civil war. But as we examine the chest of coins, we find one which is a quarter on which is stamped the date "1986." And a Return of the Jedi glass from Burger King.

When did this Time Capsule get buried?

Some may be tempted to look at the oldest coins and say, "This jar contains coins from more than two hundred years ago, meaning this jar could have been underground for two hundred years!" which

would make sense if those coins were the ONLY evidence, but they are not.

Because the jar contained a coin from 1986, we know the jar could not have been buried any earlier than 1986. It could not have been buried even as long ago as 1985. It could have been buried anytime *after* 1986. It may very well have been buried in 2012, but not as long ago as 1985 or any dates before if *all of the data is considered*.



SOME data allows us to come to the conclusion of 200 years, but other data puts a cap on the age- a MAXIMUM amount of time that it could have been underground. We can't come to a logical conclusion based only on the oldest coins. We have to consider the coins that give us a maximum age as well, and factor that into our conclusion.

When considering the age of the earth, we have to use the same common sense that we did with the Time Capsule. If we see evidence that demands a young earth, we cannot simply ignore it. We have to admit that there is a cap to the maximum age, and then try to understand the potential old age indicators in a new light.

TO THE MOON!

We can measure the distance to the moon very accurately using lasers (*Remember kids, when doing science, ALWAYS use lasers!*). We find that the moon is actually getting further away all of the time. It's about an inch and a half further away each year. Run



that backwards in time six thousand years and you have no problems. If this movement has been constant, then the moon was about 750 feet closer when it was created, which is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile. Since the moon is 238,900 miles away, 750 feet is nothing.

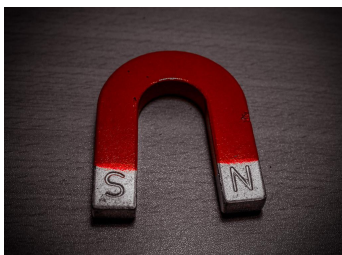
However, if the moon/earth system is 4.5 BILLION years old as we're told by textbooks and Wikipedia, then the moon would have been TOUCHING THE EARTH less than two billion years ago. So, I guess that means the moon would have been just kind of sitting around on Texas for two billion years until something knocked it off and into orbit. One of those giant, irritable Texas bulls you see in cartoons, probably.

The point is, however you want to believe the moon was formed, you now have a solid reason to believe that it cannot be more than two billion years old. We've just cut the supposed age of the earth & moon *IN HALF* using observational science.

Just ponder this: If the moon WAS sitting on Texas, what would that look like from your house? Do you think Texas would have claimed the moon as part of its own and been the lone Moon state? Think about it, won't you?

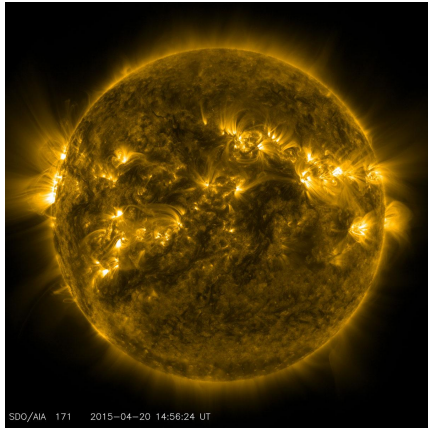
Here's a few more quick examples of observable evidence for a "Young" Earth.

Super Magnet Earth



We can measure the strength of the Earth's magnetic pull, and we can use historical evidence to determine its pull in the past, and we find that the Earth's Magnetic pull is weakening over time. Naturally, this means it was stronger in the past. How strong? One analysis says it was 40% stronger a mere 1,000 years ago. This means that, 65 million years ago there would have been no dinosaurs. The Earth's Magnetic poles would have been strong enough to pull the iron out of their hemoglobin, thus killing them and any mammals scurrying around, and besides that, it would have melted the earth, killing everything on earth anyway. The Earth and those dinosaurs MUST be far more recent.

The Faint Sun Paradox



We are measuring the intensity of the sun, and it has been increasing. At the rates we measure, the sun would have been 25% darker 3.8 billion years ago, when life was supposedly evolving. This would have cast the earth into eternal winter from which it still would not have recovered today. Once the snow and ice start reflecting the heat and light from the sun back into space, the temperatures continue dropping and lead to a global ice age which never ends. The Earth and sun MUST be far more recent.

The Oceans are not Salty Enough



We are measuring how much salt is in the oceans, and we discover that it has not yet met its limit. Far from it, the oceans get saltier every year. At the rates we measure, if the oceans had started out as pure water, they would have reached today's salinity at today's rate of increase in only 62 million years. This means either the earth must be LESS than 62 million years old, or somehow the oceans were pure water that did not start gaining salt until after the dinosaurs went extinct. The oceans MUST be far more recent.

We still have the Geologic Record



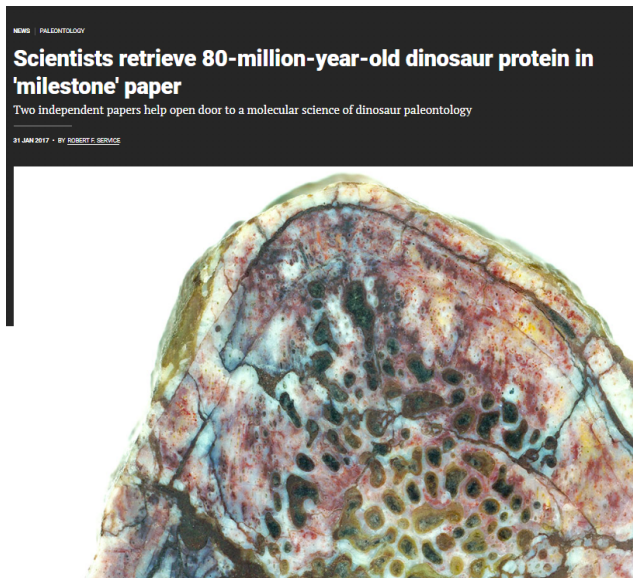
While many evolutionists try to use the fossil record/geological layers to prove deep time, they actually prove a young age of the earth. Putting aside for now the massive evidence they provide for the Flood of Genesis 6-9, consider merely the rate of erosion.

The continents are supposedly between 2 and 3 Billion years old, but even at the SLOWEST

rate of erosion, the North American continent should have eroded down to sea level in only 10 Million years. Far from sea level, North America has areas which reach 2,000 feet ABOVE sea level. North America should have eroded away 250 times if the deep time ages are true.

Some will try to claim that geological upheaval answers the issue, but it does not. If the continents are replaced by new rock pushing up from underneath, then the continent of North America should be made of rock which is, at most, 10 million years old, but we are told that we have dinosaur fossils which are at least 65 million years old, and basement rock in Grand Canyon which is 2 Billion years old. If this mechanism of uplift is what is keeping the continents above sea level, those should not exist.

Dinosaur Proteins



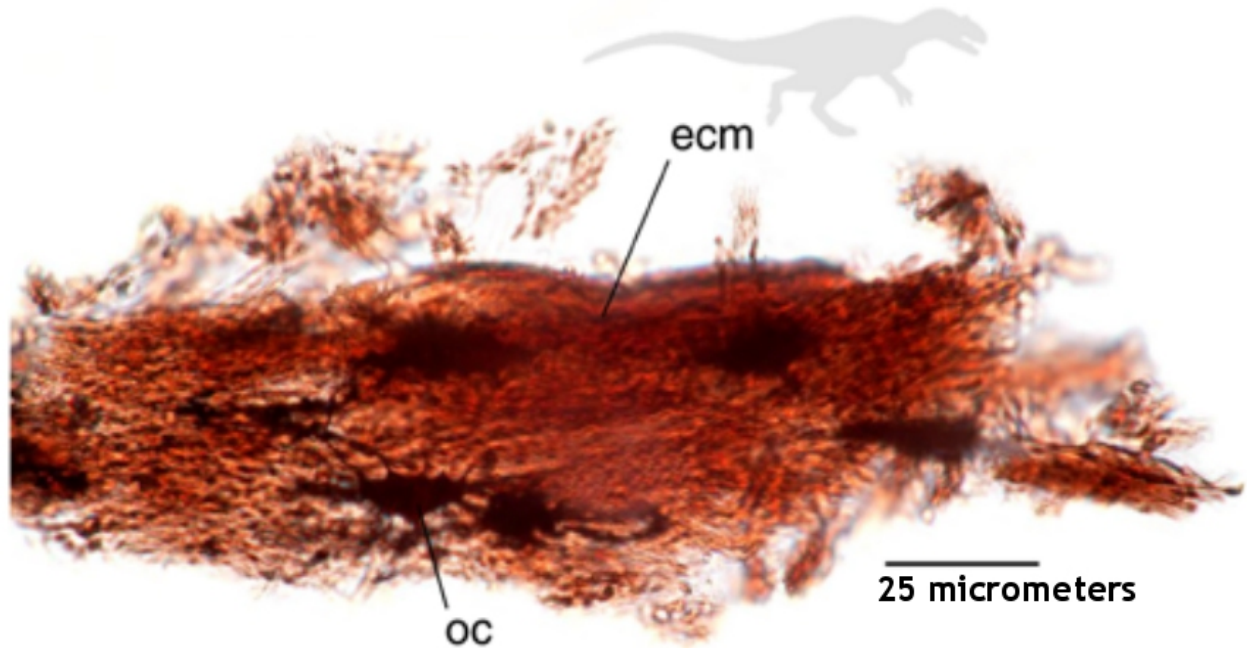
Far beyond generous estimates say that proteins will entirely decay under the best, most ideal conditions in less than one million years. Skin, bone, blood, and every other part of a once living thing will decay into dust in less than one million years- yet, we have skin, bone and blood from dozens of different dinosaurs of a wide variety of species. There is no chemical way this can be if those dinosaurs lived 65 Million years ago.

In the above paper, the scientists responsible for these claims admit to how far fetched they are:

Just how those collagen sequences survived tens of millions of years is not clear. Schweitzer suggests that as red blood cells decay after an animal dies, iron liberated from their hemoglobin may react with nearby proteins, linking them together. This crosslinking, she says, causes proteins to precipitate out of solution, drying them out in a way that helps preserve them. That's possible, Collins says. But he doesn't think the process could arrest protein degradation for tens of millions of years, so he, for one, remains skeptical of Schweitzer's

claim. "Proteins decay in an orderly fashion. We can slow it down, but not by a lot," Collins says.

Laboratory experiments demonstrate that collagen locked in bone should not be older than 30,000 years because of how fast it can decompose, even under ideal conditions.
(2)



The sun, the moon, the earth, and the rocks- including dinosaur fossils- all say that the earth CANNOT be billions of years old. The list goes on and on. What should be very clear is that the deep time history you have been sold in textbooks and television does not match what we actually observe. Science tells us that the evolutionary story is impossible for a laundry list of reasons. What science confirms at every turn is the Biblical account. It's time to give Genesis another look.

And remember my friends, Jesus Loves you!

(1) <https://www.science.org/content/article/scientists-retrieve-80-million-year-old-dinosaur-protein-milestone-paper>

(2) <https://www.icr.org/article/how-long-can-cartilage-last/>

Chapter 25. The Good News

We've made it to the end of the Yellow Brick Road of science and we've learned that science and the Bible are the best of friends!

First we took a deep dive into the Bible to see what it had to say, and discovered that the Bible says that Creation was a week of God calling the universe into being and then taking a day off, around 6,000 year ago. God told that to Moses in the middle of the Ten Commandments, and Jesus mentioned it to his disciples and his critics. It's not just in Genesis. It's all over the Bible and it's as clear as day (Yom).

We took a look into the criticisms of the Young Earth position and saw that those criticisms either force you to pretend the Bible says things that it does not say, or forces you to imagine that God has some strange limitations. But nowhere did we find a conflict between the YEC model and the actual Bible.

We saw that the only legitimate interpretation of the word "Day" (Yom) in Genesis 1 is a literal 24 hour day. We also wondered out loud why no Old Earth proponents ever talk about the context. They all say, "Yom can mean something other than a literal 24 day, depending on the context," and then they wander off and get distracted and never address the context of Genesis 1. I suspect this is because they know what would happen if they did, but I'm merely speculating.

We discussed the fact that every other "Creation" model offered outside of the Bible is actually an arts and crafts model that doesn't tell us where the heavens and the earth really came from. We also saw that no other "gods" should be called "gods." They don't have what it takes.

We took a look at the only other creation model that accounts for the creation of the heavens and the earth, Big Bang, and saw how it fails the test of science. Well, to be fair, we saw the tip of the iceberg of how it fails the test of science. The failure goes ALL the way down.

We looked into the rocks and found that geology offers no conflict with the Biblical timeline. It provides literal mountains of evidence for the Genesis flood, yet offers a lot of conflicts with the Evolutionary timeline.

We saw how radio dating methods require you to have your dates decided before you use a collection of falsifiable assumptions to conclude that you were right all along. Also, we learned how only someone who has lost their marbles thinks that Radio Dating Methods are actually measuring age.

Evolution is the faith the facts have failed.
Biblical Creation is the faith that fits the facts.

The Bible CAN be trusted from the very first page.

Why all of this matters: THE GOSPEL (aka: The Good News)

John 3:16-17 (ESV)

“For God so loved the world, that he gave his only Son, that whoever believes in him should not perish but have eternal life. For God did not send his Son into the world to condemn the world, but in order that the world might be saved through him.”

Again, you can accept the Gospel even if you have a faulty understanding of Genesis, but your theology is going to be confusing and self contradictory. You can be saved and have eternal life, even if you think we evolved from worms over millions of years. But your Gospel is going to have some holes in it.

For example, if we evolved from apes, when did murder become wrong? Or lying or adultery or stealing? If Jesus died to save us from our sin, when did sin become SINFUL? And if we are sinful because we evolved from animals that steal and kill... doesn't that make God the designer of sin? Doesn't that mean God created us through an evolutionary path that made us into the things he condemns?

And if Genesis isn't true history, then doesn't that also mean that God made sickness and death? When the world was new, there was violence and bloodshed and cancer and death. When Jesus returns to make all things new as he promises in Revelation 21:5, what will change?

Also, did other apes evolve into something which is NOT fully human? Are the "human races" all equal? If we are all children of Adam and Eve, made in the image of God, clearly there is only one race- the Human Race. But if we evolved... Are the different

human "races" all made in the image of God? Can they all be forgiven through Jesus, or only certain ones? We don't think Jesus died for apes, so why would we believe he died for other hominids descended from those other apes? If I belong to a race that evolved from the Jews, then I could argue that I am covered by Jesus' sacrifice as an evolutionary child of Israel, but what if I belong to a race that the Jews evolved from? Doesn't that put me in the same category as apes, worms and fish? Jesus didn't die for apes, worms and fish.

Furthermore, once people start cutting pages out of Genesis, they don't tend to put the scissors away. Once they cut out that part of the Ten Commandments where God says He made the heavens and the earth and the plants and animals in six days, they tend to also start cutting out that part about adultery, and then the one about lying, and then they don't know where to quit so they end up cutting it all to pieces, because of one little lie. Once a denomination rejects the Biblical account of creation and adopts evolutionism, the rest of their theology eventually crumbles and the church either dies or becomes entirely heretical.

So, this conversation matters because it matters what the Bible really says and what it really means.

It matters because it tells us what it means to be human.

It matters because it tells us who is fully human.

It matters because it tells us who can be saved.

It matters because lies bring sin and death, but

"..you will know the truth, and the truth will set you free."

John 8: 32

Here's the BIG PICTURE:

The Bible IS true from the very first page!

We are ALL brothers and sisters, made in the image of God, equal in value and loved by our creator.

We are all children of perfect parents, made in a perfect world by the hands of God, but we are all sinners of those parents who chose to sin, which is why there is sin and sickness and death. God made the world perfect, but we broke it, and we continue to do so. But because He loves us, He has made a way for all things to be made new.

We are all human, and when Jesus was born as one of us, we became his family and he became our kinsman redeemer. When he died, he opened the doors of heaven so all of us could choose to come home. No one is kept out because of where or when we were born.

Jesus loves everyone. God so loved the whole world. Everyone can be saved and Jesus paid the price. That really is good news, and something worth talking about.

I hope this journey has helped to build your unshakable faith.
Take these things with you:

For every attack against the Bible: THERE ARE ANSWERS.

For every question about Christianity: THERE ARE ANSWERS.

For every doubt or confusion: THERE ARE ANSWERS.

Whoever you are, whatever you ask:

THERE ARE ANSWERS!

Don't stop looking until you find them.

Thanks for letting me be your Rent-A-Friend.

And remember: Jesus Loves You!