

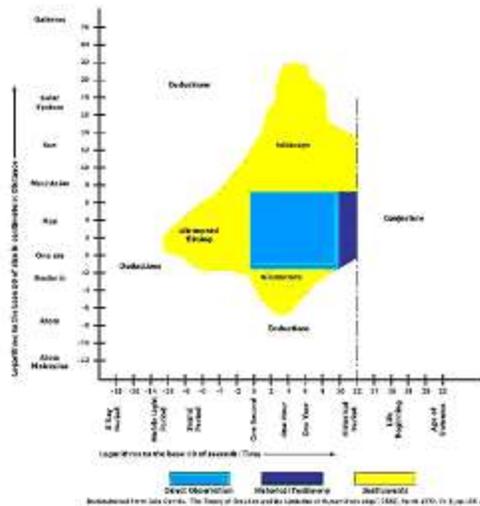
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C1026 – July 28, 2010 – The Fountains Of The Deep

We had some discussion, some Q & A after the last session and I wanted to openly deal with some of the Q & A because I think it will help you get a better picture of some of the things we're talking about. Our class is more of a Framework of Geology so by the nature of the course there's a lot we're leaving out. But sometimes people want some of the details of what we're leaving out. And one of the remarks someone made was that scientists are now saying that there are more species that have gone extinct than exist today. Now I wasn't able to check that out but there is no question that extinction is occurring. Sometimes we think an animal is gone extinct, like the Coelecanth fish, and we find out certain people have been catching them non-stop for centuries and still are. But in many cases extinction does occur. And that's the reason for the environmentalists scrambling to save beached seals and things of that nature. The same person reminded me of an ironic event about 10 years ago where a beached seal was rescued; they put it in a rehab center, spent bookoos of money to nurse it back to health. Finally the day came to release the seal back into the wild. All the environmentalists arrived, they had saved the seal, and it was a great moment. As they released the seal, (this all on live media by the way), and the seal swims away, suddenly, a huge Orca rises out of the water, capturing the seal in his razor sharp teeth, right on national television. Talk about horrified faces, what had started out a celebration ended in a nightmare. Yet we kill babies by the millions in the womb. That's the nature of the battle we're in. But the point is that once an organism goes extinct there's no getting it back. Now let's think about that. What that means is a loss of genetic diversity occurred. What does evolution predict? An increase in genetic diversity, not a loss. You've got to because evolution says all things derive from a

common ancestor. So if evolution is true then you've got to increase the information, that's what gives you more diversity. But that's not what we're finding, we're finding extinction and what that means is loss of diversity, loss of genetic information. So extinction is another argument against evolution.

Another issue came up and that's the question of salinity in the oceans. How salty are the oceans? Today they're ~3% on average. The Dead Sea is 33% if that gives you a comparison to just how salty water can get. It's terrible stuff, never taste it, I assure you it tastes terrible. But the earth's oceans are about 3%. The question is, at present rates, how long would it take the oceans to reach present salinity? Once we answer that, supposedly we can give the age of the oceans. Now if you remember this chart, this chart is basic because you can apply it to all these age indicators, you can do it with Carbon 14 dating, you can do it with moon regression rates, anything that occurs at a measurable rate today you apply this chart and discover problems.



If we do this with salinity in the earth's oceans: we have the present salinity, easy to measure, at present erosion rates, no more than 40-60 million years to get the current salinity. Yet evolution says the earth's oceans are 3 billion years old. So using their own presupposition the numbers don't even get close. That's how we apply this chart. Of course, we reject their presupposition. But the point is that even on their own uniformitarian presuppositions they can't get the right answer. Our presupposition is the word of God. And the word of God tells us that the earth's oceans are young. Most creationists hold that when God created there was a small percentage of salt in the water, then small amounts

of salt were added to the waters during the Pre-Flood world due to erosion. At the Global Flood, large amounts of salt were added very rapidly increasing the ocean's salinity to nearly the levels we see today, ~3%. Not much has changed since, at present rates of erosion have added some, not much. Then the problem becomes, if most of the oceans salt was added at the Flood then can fish survive that change in salinity? And the answer is that a 2-3% change in salinity can be survived by most fish. So there's no problem. The oceans are young. Evolution has the real problem because if the oceans are 3 billion years old then the amount of salt in the oceans should be much more and in that case it is doubtful if anything could be living in the oceans.

Then we had another question, one we'll learn more about today. What was the proportion of land to water before the Flood? Today more than 70% of the earth's surface is water. How much of the earth's surface was water before the Flood? I asked this one of a creation scientist myself. I don't have any specifics but since the mountains were not as tall and the oceans were not as deep then it follows that there was more land surface area before the Flood. Ps 104:6 points out that during and after the Flood God was building mountains and forming ocean basins and so mountain height and ocean basin depth today are much greater than before the Flood and that means less land area comparatively. That shows you that originally God intended to have a larger area for terrestrial populations, so there was more land available for cultivation, the environment was probably more conducive for agricultural produce and so you had a higher carrying capacity. The environment could support higher populations, far higher than anything we can imagine today, not that populations got that large, but that the capacity was there.

You'll say, well, where did all the water come from that's covers the earth's surface now? The answer is it was inside the earth, most of the water that is in the oceans today was underneath the crust of the earth, now the crust is underneath the waters, so there's been a reversal. It wasn't in a canopy above the earth. Many Christians think that a canopy of water surrounded the earth before the Flood and that it was that canopy that fell at the Flood in the form of rain for 40 days and 40 nights and that's where all the water came from. One of my professors

in the university even asked this as an essay question on a Biology test. It was mockery. He asked how much water would have to be suspended above the earth to cover all the high mountains everywhere on the earth such as in the story of Noah's flood. This is asked as a question on biology tests, that's the kind of thing that goes on, they rub it right in the Christian's nose, you stupid Christians, what's wrong with you? It's open persecution. The answer to that is very simple. One, most if not all of the water came from inside the earth and two, the mountains were not as tall during the Flood as they are now. There's been a little bit of mountain building going on. So the water that is now in the oceans is the same water that covered all the high mountains everywhere on the earth, it's just that the mountains are raised and the ocean basins lowered, but the water that fills our oceans didn't fall down from a canopy suspended around the earth.

That idea, let's talk about canopy. A canopy was first proposed by Isaac Vail in 1874 and he proposed it based on pagan mythology. He projected a cylinder around the earth, open at the two poles. Since then Bible students have proposed a similar spherical canopy around the earth to solve four problems. One, the source of the Flood waters, two, the long life-spans before the Flood; three; the warm climate evidenced at the poles and four, the biblical phrase, "the floodgates of the sky." However, a canopy doesn't explain any of these things very well and no Christian tried to explain these things by way of a canopy before Isaac Vail in 1874. There are other things that explain these phenomena much easier. Now, I step on some people's toes over the canopy theory. My wife and I had our first fight over the canopy. She believed in an ice canopy at the time and soon I came to also believe in a water canopy of some kind forming a spherical shell around the earth. Now every canopy theory, whether it's the ice canopy theory, liquid canopy theory or vapor canopy theory, has fallen on hard times. The only one that anyone takes into serious consideration today is the vapor canopy theory. This theory was developed by Joseph Dillow in his Ph.D. dissertation at Dallas Theological Seminary in the late 60's. And for 40 years ICR scientists have been trying to get the vapor canopy to work by manipulating every conceivable variable. You're welcome to watch the video, a number of problems persist. One problem is the runaway greenhouse effect. Water vapor is a greenhouse gas, even more so than

Carbon Dioxide, and so once the light enters in through the water vapor canopy it has difficulty escaping. This causes the temperature to increase in a runaway fashion until it's so hot no life can survive. At the most, the model says you can have about three feet thick vapor canopy and that only amounts to about 0.5% of the water on the earth's surface. So the runaway greenhouse effect is a major problem for the vapor canopy model. A second major problem with a vapor canopy is that it would block all starlight. A vapor canopy is like a cloud around the earth and if there was a cloud around the earth then people before the flood couldn't use the stars for their original purpose, which was to be "for signs and for seasons and for days and years," to keep a calendar. Now, for those of you who are keen bible students, this opens other options as to how to interpret the second day describing the expanse between the waters in Gen 1:6-8 which since 1874 have not been often considered because everyone has assumed a canopy interpretation and waters far above the earth. Randy Alcorn in his book *Heaven* does present a different view and so does Walt Brown in his book *In the Beginning*. If you want to know more about that you can ask me later. Our point here is that the waters that came to Flood the earth primarily came from within the earth and not from a canopy suspended above the earth.

God said in Gen 6, I will destroy the earth with the earth, not with the atmosphere or the heavens. So the means God used to destroy the earth came from within the earth. There seems to be a cause-effect relationship between the fountains of the deep bursting forth and the torrential rain that followed. Look at Gen 7:11-12, "In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, on the seventeenth day of the month, on the same day all the fountains of the great deep burst open, and the floodgates of the sky were opened. ¹²The rain fell upon the earth for forty days and forty nights." This probably happened in cause-effect sequence. Cause: the fountains of the great deep burst open. Effect: the rain fell violently for 40 days and 40 nights. Now, normal rain continued on until the 150th day. Look at Gen 7:24, the 150 days of prevailing waters is mentioned, then in 8:2, "the fountains of the deep and the floodgates of the sky were closed, and the rain from the sky was restrained;" Cause the fountains of the deep and the floodgates of the sky were closed. Effect: the rain from the sky was

restrained. Subsequently, verse 3 “and the water receded steadily from the earth, and at the end of one hundred and fifty days the water decreased.” So we have a steady increase in water depth until the 150th day, then the waters begin to recede on the 150th day. We learn in verse 4 that the 150th day, the day the waters started to run off was the same day the ark came to rest on the mountains of Ararat. So quite a bit of water receded on the 150th day, that keeps it safe from danger as it’s now resting on land and the erosion occurs at elevations lower than the ark.

Today we want to review the predictions of the Creation-Flood Model and the actual data where these predictions are confirmed. This is truly a startling thing and yet this is the kind of thing that the pagan world will not permit our children to see. There can be no revelation of God’s work in the earth open to the investigation of our children simply because they are sinful and hiding from God and in order to hide from God they must hide the truth about what God has done that is so convicting. So as Peter said, they deliberately hide the truth and in place of the truth they insert myths, evolution and the geologic column is the academically authorized lie of the 19th, 20th and 21st century and if people do not conform to this lie and believe this lie then they are ostracized from society. And if you want to get published and get all the academic accolades it’s not wise to go against the establishment. But if you are interested in pleasing God and His establishment then we must abandon and expose these lies for what they are and exalt the truth of God’s work in the earth.

Now, we’re going to go through the predictions of the Creation/Flood Model and compare with the Data we find in the earth. So let’s put up this chart of the Geologic Column. What we’re doing here is re-interpreting, re-thinking in terms of the Scriptural Model what predictions we make and how that fleshes out.

Geologic Timescale with Dominant Fossils

	ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	SUCCESION OF LIFE	INDEX FOSSILS
Post-Flood Sediments	CENOZOIC Recent Life	QUATERNARY 0-2 Million Years Rise of Man	Recent Pleistocene		PECTEN AMFUTENA
		TERTIARY 64 Million Years Rise of Mammals	Pliocene Miocene Oligocene Eocene Palaocene		CALYPTERAPHORUS YEMERICARDIA
Flood Sediments	MEZOZOIC Middle Life	CRETACEOUS 80 Million Years Modern Seed-Bearing Plants, Dinosaurs		SCAPHITES INOCERAMUS	
		JURASSIC 56 Million Years First Birds		NERINA PERISPHINCTES	
		TRIASSIC 49 Million Years Cycads, First Dinosaurs		TROPHITES MONOTIS	
	PALEOZOIC Ancient Life	PERMIAN 48 Million Years First Reptiles		LEPTOZOUS PARAFUSULINA	
		PENNSYLVANIAN 19 Million Years First Insects		DICTYOCLOSTUS	
		MISSISSIPPIAN 41 Million Years Many Crinoids		PROLECANITES	
Pre-Flood and Creation Sediments	PRECAMBRIAN TIME	DEVONIAN 57 Million Years First Seed Plants Cartilage Fish	CALYPTERAPHORUS PALMAYOLEPUS MICROSPHIERA		
		SILURIAN 38 Million Years Earliest Land Animals	HEXAMOCERAS CRYSTIPHYLLUM		
		ORDOVICIAN 44 Million Years Early Bony Fish	BATHYURUS (Trilobite) TETRAGRAPTUS		
		CAMBRIAN 54 Million Years Invertebrate Animals, Brachiopods, Trilobites	PARADOXIDES (Trilobite) BILLINGSHELLA		
Pre-Flood and Creation Sediments	PRECAMBRIAN TIME	EDIACARAN 560 Million Years Very few fossils present (bacterial algae, protists?)			

Now the first prediction we made was that in the lowest rocks we would find no fossils because no death. When God created the world everything was very good, no death, so no fossils. Prediction 1 is correct. In lower Precambrian rock we have no fossils of dead organisms (biblical death). So Precambrian = Creation rock.

The second prediction we made was that in upper Precambrian rock we might find some basic fossils due to erosion from rivers. We looked at Eden, there were rivers and erosion. Prediction 2 is also correct. In the upper Precambrian rock we have basic fossils of stromatolites. So upper Precambrian = pre-Flood rock.

The third prediction we made was that in the Paleozoic rock we would find millions of fossils of virtually every phyla buried catastrophically in sedimentary rock by the Flood. Prediction 3 is also correct. In the Paleozoic we find millions of fossils buried catastrophically in sedimentary rock. So Paleozoic = Early Flood Sediments

The fourth prediction is a new one. The life encased in these rocks will clearly be different kinds. No transitional forms. Remember that in Gen 1? Let's go back to Gen 1. God made distinct kinds. Hebrew *min*, and each kind was to produce after its own kind, there are reproductive barriers built into the genetic structure of organisms.ⁱ They can produce variety within the kind but one kind can never become another kind. Look at Gen 1:21 "God created the great sea monsters and every living creature that moves, with which the waters swarmed after their" what? Their "kind," that covers sea creatures, now to the rest of the verse, "and every winged bird after its kind, and God saw that it was good." That's the air creatures. Verse 24, "the creatures and cattle and creeping things and beast of the earth after their kind." That's the land creatures. And man, man is made in God's image - he's man kind, that's why we say mankind. But throughout Gen 1 it's kind, God created different kinds, over and over and over, there are distinct kinds, not one kind that eventually becomes every other kind by way of evolution. Kinds that reproduce after their kind and produce variety within the kind. That's our model.

So what is the biblical "kind?" Now the kind is under intense investigation and has been for a number of years. This branch of science is called baraminology, from Heb *bara*, which means "to create" and *min*, "kinds," *ology* is "the study of," so baraminology is "the study of the created kinds." We are interested as creationists in the original created kinds. The modern classification scheme is the Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species, easily remembered by the acronym King Philip Came Over From Great Spain. Now the S is species and let me be dogmatic about something. The biblical "kind" is not the equivalent of the modern "species." That's a blunder many renowned theologians make. Don't say that because a) it's not true and b) you'll be forced to argue there were millions of animals on the ark. The created kinds are "usually broader than the species and even, in many cases, the genus." Why do I say that? For three reasons. One, "Jones (1972b), largely using Scriptural evidence (e.g. the animal lists in Leviticus), demonstrated that the created kind is approximately equivalent to the subfamily or family, at least in the case of birds and mammals." Two, "Recently, Scherer (1993) has arrived at the same conclusion, but on the basis of scientific evidence. This evidence

includes numerous documented cases of interbreeding between individuals of different species and genera, as well as interbreeding with a third species or genus in situations where two species or genera do not themselves interbreed.” Three, if the biblical “kind” is equivalent to modern “species” then we’d have to have billions of organisms on the ark. How many animals were on the Ark? Woodmorappe concludes that if the biblical kind is what the Bible and science suggest then no more than 16,000 animals would need to be on the ark.ⁱⁱ That would be a maximum; he suggests a figure of about 2,000 is not unreasonable. So I’d just say, anywhere between 2,000-16,000 animals on the ark. That’s 1,000-8,000 originally created kinds, assuming that no kinds went extinct before the Flood, which they probably did not. As far as we can tell every kind created was represented on the ark.

So the point we want to make here about our model is that when we look at this massive amount of fossilization starting in the Paleozoic rock, we would predict to find distinct kinds. What do we find? Distinct kinds, just like the Creation-Flood model predicts. Virtually every known phyla exists in this period. Even the evolutionists admit it. Look at these admissions; they don’t know what they’re admitting because they’re biblically illiterate, but look at what they say, “The abrupt appearance of higher taxa in the fossil record has been a perennial puzzle. Not only do characteristic and distinctive remains of phyla appear suddenly, without known ancestors, but several classes of a phylum, orders of a class, and so on, commonly appear at approximately the same time without known intermediates...” Well, yeah! They all appeared in the same week and they were all buried in the flood during the same year! “If we read the record rather literally, it implies that organisms of new grades of complexity arose and radiated relatively rapidly.” Yeah, instantaneously! That’s the kind of rapidity we’re talking about. God created instantly functioning, fully developed organisms. That’s our model. That’s what it would predict and that’s what we find. So Prediction 4 is confirmed in the data. We find distinct kinds rapidly buried by water in sedimentary rock.

Late Flood Sediments (Gen 8:1; 8:4; 8:17)

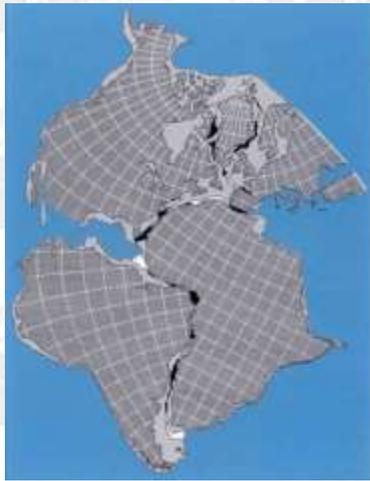
Now we turn to the Mesozoic. I'm trying to teach you how to read museum guides and, museum placards, and if you learn this you can go in any museum in the world and re-interpret according to the Creation-Flood Model. So far we have Precambrian and that's Creation rock. Then we have upper Precambrian and that's pre-Flood rock. Then we have Paleozoic and that's Early Flood Sediments. Now we come to the Mesozoic and it's the Late Flood Sediments. This was laid down in the last 211 days of the Flood, this was the period where the waters ran off the continents and massive mountain building and basin forming occurred. Gen 8:1, "But God remembered Noah and all the beasts and all the cattle that were with him in the ark; and God caused a wind to pass over the earth, and the water subsided." So God is going to send the water off and this of course is going to have major geological implications: mud slides, a re-organization of the fossils, fossil graveyards will form, in the Mesozoic especially you will have a mixing up of these higher strata into things like fossil graveyards. Gen 8:4, "In the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, the ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat." So the water level is decreasing or the mountains are rising, one or both of these phenomena. Gen 8:6-7 the raven is sent out. The raven is not a picky bird, dove are picky birds. So the raven doesn't come back. Verse 8, "Then he sent out a dove from him, to see if the water was abated from the face of the land;" The dove came back because they are very picky birds. But it's obvious from the narrative that the water is decreasing. That's the point we make at this stage and that the Mesozoic layers especially are reshuffled. This is where we find fossil graveyards and large groups of organisms buried together en masse, like they were picked up and all thrown in one garbage can. A lot of re-organization occurred in these layers.

Lastly, the Post-Flood Sediments and this is the Cenozoic, the more recent sediments that occurred in the post-Flood world. The Ice Age occurred after the Flood and the melting back of the ice age caused local floods that fossilized animals. There were major weather changes that would have encased Siberian woolly mammoths and woolly rhinoceros' in ice. All kinds of things. But gradually the upheaval decreased as things shifted exponentially from one steady state to another. So those are the five periods when you look at any museum guide, museum placards. You can just memorize this geologic column or

take it with you and when it says Jurassic, you just look at the chart. Oh, that's in the Mesozoic, that's Late Flood Sediments.

Alright, I want to make a general statement before we go into more about the early Flood sediments. There are more predictions that when we look in the earth and we look at the fossil record are beautifully confirmed. The Genesis text of the early Flood period explains perfectly the mass amounts of fossils in the Paleozoic Era. The fountains of the deep burst forth shooting supersonic water high in the atmosphere, literally ripping the earth's crust apart generating massive amounts of sediments, mud slides that would rapidly bury billions and billions of fossils. First it would bury marine invertebrates and vertebrates that lived in deeper waters, and then it would bury those that lived in shallower waters. As the waters prevailed on the earth increasing numbers of land animals and men would be destroyed by the flood waters, some would be buried, most would drown and bloat and leave no record as fossils. Then when the water ran off because the Lord God sent a wind, the material in the Mesozoic would erode and be radically re-organized. Most of the Paleozoic would have remained intact because it had firmly hardened. So those are our four periods. The geologic column beautifully fits the Creation-Flood model.

Now we want to consider a Flood Model. To do this we want to introduce the continents. We did it in fourth grade, let's do it again. But the question now is, "How did the earth come to have the shape it did?" Is this due to gradual sea-floor spreading and reversals in magnetism? Or did this occur by rapid catastrophic processes? Think what you usually read in the textbooks. These continents used to form a single continent called Pangea. That idea may have originated with Sir Francis Bacon in 1620 but this one is the one you see commonly in the textbooks. It was proposed by Sir Edward Bullard. It appears to be a pretty good fit.



However, there are a number of problems. Africa had to be shrunk 35% to get it to fit. All of Central America is missing. And the most problematic is the latitude, longitude, everything looks fine until you put those lines on there and you realize you have to twist the continents in very opposite directions to get them to fit. What kind of forces could cause this? Nobody knows.

Now look at this map. This is a map projection of the earth and its ocean basins.

The Hydroplate Theory: An Overview



Figure 43: World Ocean Floor. Notice the characteristic margins of each continent. Seaward from each ocean beach is a shallow, gradually sloping continental shelf, then a relatively steep drop, called the continental slope. This strange pattern is worldwide. Why? For a better look at the typical shape of this margin, see Figure 46 on page 109. Also notice the different characteristics of (1) the continents and ocean basins, and (2) the Atlantic and Pacific basins. Midway East Ridge is so named because it lies almost exactly along 90°E longitude. Its straight, 3,000-mile length, and curious north-south orientation aimed at the Himalayas are important clues to past events on earth. (Note: As one moves toward polar regions on this type of map projection, distances are stretched and do not reflect true distances.)

I really got into map projections at one time because I was frustrated at how distorted our view of the earth is. This projection is really a distortion of what the earth looks like. As you go toward the poles the distances there are stretched, land masses are stretched too so that Greenland here looks about as big as Europe. It's not, of course. These are distortions of reality, but it's hard to make a 3-D surface into a 2-D surface, you always lose something. But at least we can look at the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and compare that with the borders of the continents. Look how well they fit the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. If we make a model that better depicts the actual shape of the continents then this is what we come up with.

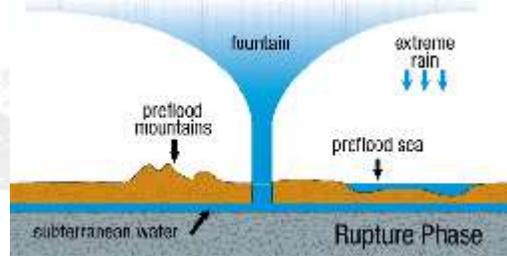


Look at how closely the continents follow the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. This is very interesting and helps understand what happened at the Flood when the fountains of the deep burst forth. What the model we're about to look at says is that this whole area between the continents was filled in with land that is now sedimentary rock on the present continents encasing the fossils forming one grand supercontinent.

So I want to take you through Dr Walt Brown's model of what happened at the Flood, called the Hydroplate Model, then we'll watch his model. Walt Brown is a retired Air Force full colonel, and a West Point graduate. Hold's a Ph.D. in mechanical engineering from MIT. So

he's no dummy. He's taught mathematics, physics and computer science. During his 21 years of military service he was Chief of Science and Technology Studies at the Air War College, associate professor at the US Air Force Academy, and Director of the Benet Research Laboratories.

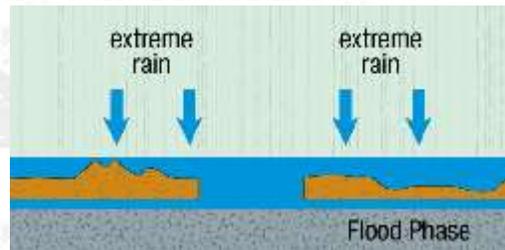
His model basically has four steps so let's go through the steps. Keep in mind this is a possible scenario of what happened in the flood, not an absolute model. The first stage is the Rupture Phase:



This is when the fountains of the deep burst forth. Now we're going to have to do this generally. The model is very complex so let's deal in generalities. In the pre-Flood earth Brown says we have a supercontinent and seas, the mountains were not as high as they are today. About 10 miles under the earth's crust was a large amount of water being compressed under the earth's crust. The pressure in these subterranean chambers increased greatly due to tidal pumping, this stretched the crust as a balloon is stretched as it fills with air. This stretching of the crust caused a crack to form in the rock. The crack then grew rapidly around the earth's crust moving at about 3 miles per second along the path of least resistance. In just 2 hours the crack would have gone all the way around the earth. As the crack formed the subterranean waters burst forth supersonically shooting far above the atmosphere producing torrential rains all over the earth. This is how Brown describes the origins of comets because comets are mostly ice water and so he says this water escaped through these supersonic water jet streams that reached outer space. The problem with comets is that comets don't last more than 6-10,000 years and so evolutionists have had a real hard time explaining why comets are still around. If evolution is true and the universe is 14.6 billion years old then no comets should exist. To explain why we still have comets evolutionists proposed the Oort Cloud. The Oort Cloud is a little factory somewhere near our solar system that produces comets. It's a comet factory. No

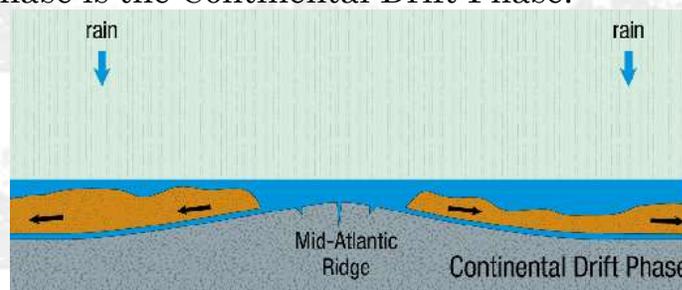
one's ever seen it, no one's ever proved it, but it must exist because we see comets. So, that's the kind of thing we have to deal with, imagination. Biblically, comets are an argument for a young universe. Brown thinks some of the water from these subterranean chambers escaped the atmosphere and formed comets. So phase one is the Rupture Phase and the bursting forth of the highly compressed subterranean waters that shot up and caused torrential rain all over the earth for forty days and forty nights.

Second, we have the Flood Phase:



In the Flood Phase the waters that are rapidly shooting through the 10 miles of earth's crust are cutting and eroding the rock which is pulverized by the supersonic flow of water. It turns the rock instantly into sediments. The average width of the gap all around the earth would be 800 miles. As water kept coming out it eventually covered the earth and the water jetting from the rupture, but water still surged out of the rupture, increasing the waters on the earth. These sediments would rapidly bury marine organisms, then plants and land organisms, initiating fossilization. It was during this phase that layers of vegetation were compressed and heated forming conditions precisely necessary to form coal and oil.

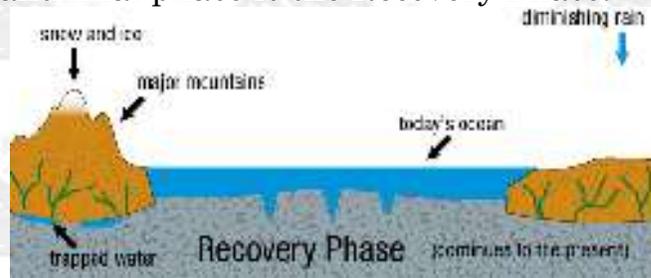
The third phase is the Continental Drift Phase:



In this phase as the gap increases to 800 miles the rocks underneath begin to bulge up in the newly formed space. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is a physical testament to this bulging that occurred as it rose higher and higher. This occurred all along the ocean floor forming the Mid-Oceanic

Ridge which extends around the entire earth. As the bulge got higher it created a slope and the continents which still rested on top of a thin layer of water began to slide, accelerating away from the bulge at speeds up to 45mph. The continents sped away until the water underneath depleted or they ran into obstacle causing buckling of rock, bending and crushing the rock. The earth's mountain ranges and trenches bear stupendous testimony to this rapid continental drift as a close look at a map will show the adjacent regions run parallel to the Mid-Oceanic Ridge. Mountains and deep ocean trenches were formed rapidly, in just minutes. The amount of heat generated could easily cause rock to bend as you've probably seen. This cannot be accomplished by slow, low energy movements. All the major world's mountain ranges and deep ocean trenches were formed by this high-energy continental drift.

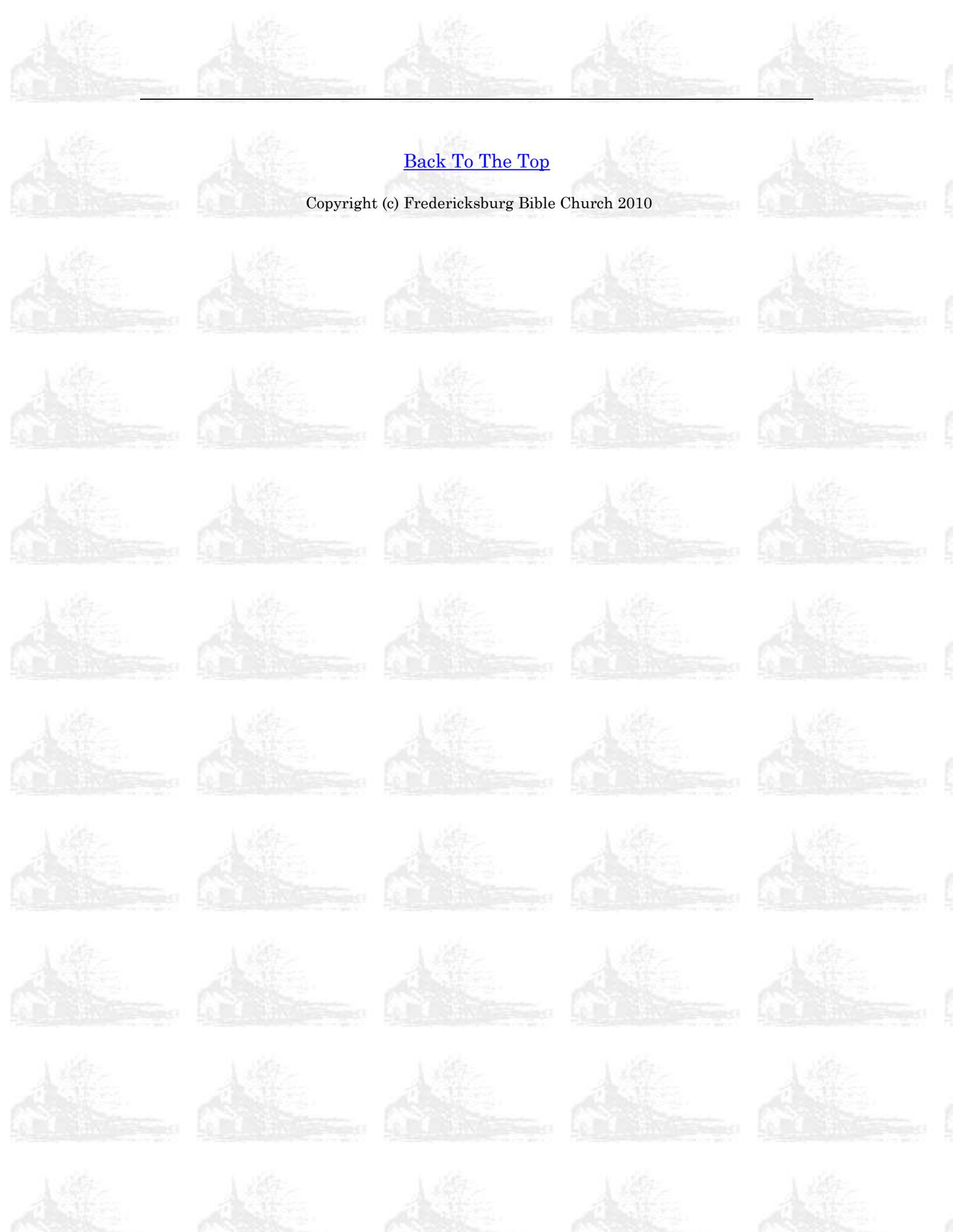
The fourth and final phase is the Recovery Phase:



In this phase as the mountains formed the Flood waters began to recede and flow into the newly formed ocean basins between the continents, much as we observe today. Submarine canyons and underwater rivers are testimony to this runoff. However, because the continents were heavier than the water that was once there they were initially more elevated than they are today. What this means is that for a few centuries after the Flood, ocean levels were much lower. This provided land bridges for animal and human migration which most people are aware of. Gradually the continents sank into their present positions and the sea level rose. Animals like those on the Galapagos Islands were isolated from other animals.

ⁱ This is currently being studied by ICR scientists on the Life Sciences Team. The last three 2010 *Acts & Facts* have discussed the nature of the questions they are asking.

ⁱⁱ That would be if the genus were the equivalent taxonomic rank of the created kind. Jones (1972b) placed the family as the taxonomic equivalent of the created kind meaning that only 2,000 animals would have to be on the ark.



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