

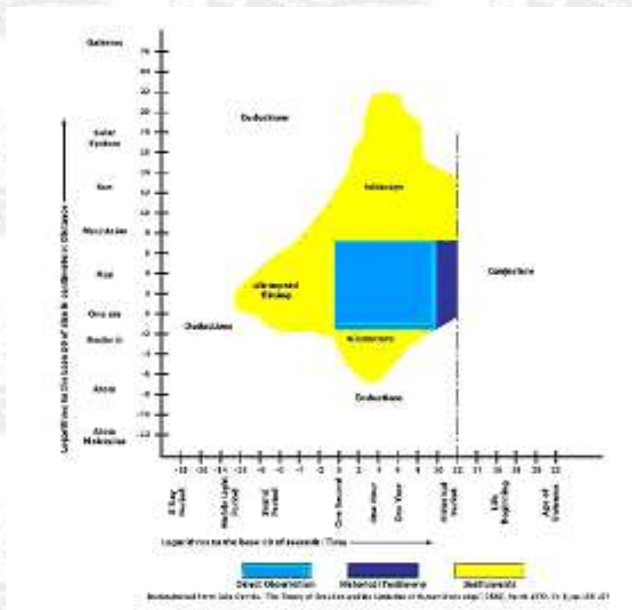
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**B0808 – March 2, 2008 – Creation Or Evolution II: The Age Of
The Earth**

Last time we dealt with biology. Today we want to deal with physics and chemistry. And just as when we talk about biology we're tied up in the difficulty of writing a natural history so I think in the area of physics and chemistry we're also tied up in that difficulty. All these areas are related, whether its biology or dating systems and measuring ages, you're still dealing with the same issue, how to write a history of nature. It's helpful if you keep that in mind so when we look at the different areas we don't lose the forest for the trees. What I'm trying to do here is give the broad outlines of the argument, so what I've done is summarized a vast amount of material. You can get totally buried in it if you don't see the basic argument. So details come and go but the argument remains intact.

METHODOLOGIES AND PRESUPPOSITIONS

Today we move into the area of physics and chemistry, and look at the issue of the age of the earth, because just as in biology it's an issue of these categories. So when we come to physics and chemistry it's an issue of the age of the earth. I want to introduce this the same way I introduced the biological realm, with this diagram.



You may be tired of it but we learn by repetition and this is one of the most powerful ideas I've ever taught you. Do you realize that, if you really understand this chart, and it may take you some time to meditate on it, but if you 'get it' then you can go toe to toe with anyone, ANYONE and they can never beat you. You've got them hands down. And what that means is that you can press the gospel on them in way not previously possible. When you look at that chart, no matter who you are, no matter how educated you are, no matter how much experience you have, you have no direct knowledge outside of that box, none of you. Your professors don't, the greatest authors in history don't, the most brilliant people in the laboratory don't. All human experience is in that box and not outside of it. That box is the limits of direct human experience in space and time. You cannot experience anything faster than a fraction of a second; you cannot experience anything that exists beyond the average lifetime; you cannot see anything below a few fractions of a centimeter in size; and you cannot really observe anything in detail above a certain scale of size. That's your limits, so whatever your view of history is, you've got to contend with this problem. Here, in a very graphic way is finite, limited human knowledge. We can extend our knowledge in 3 of the 4 directions by instrumentation. With high speed film we can extend our perception down into fractions of a second. You can go down with the microscope, you can go up with a telescope, but there's one side of the box that's different from the other three, and don't ever forget it. You cannot extend your knowledge to the right by any known instrument; you'd have to have a time machine to extend to the right. The only thing you can extend partially is human records of people who have gone before you and you can push that boundary out only so far and that's it, no more direct observation.

So, the question in writing a natural history boils down to this, whether it's a biological history, a physical history, or a chemical history, the issue is how do you know what went on when you don't have human observations as to what went on. How do you do that? How it's often done is to say that the rules and observations of data that we see inside the box hold outside the box. Reasonable, right? After all, what holds here you would expect to hold on the moon, on Jupiter, outside of the solar system in space, so why don't we extrapolate physical and chemical laws that we've observed in the box outside of the box? What's the problem with that? No problem, except you want to recognize that you're speculating. That's the point, we aren't arguing that you can't produce a theory; we're not arguing that you shouldn't teach any kind of theory, all we're saying is that when you discuss this, be intellectually up front and confess that you are, in fact, speculating. Not only are you speculating, but if you think of the fact that this limit is only a few thousand years and you're going to come up with a natural history in which you're talking about billions of years, 10^9 when you only have 10^3 worth of human observations? I don't know but that sounds like a million-fold extrapolation to me. What would you think if I took a piece of sewing thread, have somebody take the end of that thread and walk out the door, way out on the parking lot? The distance of that thread might represent the amount of time you're extrapolating, millions of years. Do you know how much the data source would be? About one eighth of an inch of that thread. Let's back off and look what we're doing here. On the basis of an eighth of an inch of observations you're telling me what the thread is doing 40 yards in the parking lot? Excuse me, but that is not the hard science of a laboratory experiment. If I can reproduce something in a laboratory that's what we call hard science. But when I start talking about something that's going on in the parking lot on a thread that I only have data an eighth of an inch along the thread, I don't have too much. That's the central issue that's going on here. The contention of the pagan mind is that it has the right to extrapolate outside of the box. We say "Yeah, you can try to extrapolate outside of the box, but the point is, once you extrapolate outside of the box, by definition you are outside of the box and therefore you are speculating, you can't verify it."

Let's talk about some of the dating theories. You want to be aware that there are spiritual motives here. Don't get snookered when you're trying to answer a question, the illustration, "How many times last week did you beat your wife? You can't answer that question without incriminating yourself. What has happened when I ask that kind of a question? See what I've done, I've set it up for you. You're playing my game, I ask the question and you're foolishly trying to answer my question. No-no! What we have to do as Christians is learn, yeah, we're going to answer questions all right, but we're not going to naïvely answer each and every question. Jesus didn't. Look at His trial before Pilate.

Pilate asked Him “What is truth?” A sarcastic question. Did Jesus answer? No. I’m sure there were many other times when the great saints of the Scripture refused to answer questions, because they’re stupid questions. In fact, Proverbs says this: don’t answer a fool according to his folly...don’t answer him, it’s stupid, ask a stupid question you don’t necessarily give an answer. That’s what we want to do here, we want to think about what’s going on and not just say, “Oh, this is just an innocent objective mathematical question.” Is it or is this question talking about the very structure of life itself. And if it’s talking about the very structure of life itself, there are some spiritual factors that operate here, right? Because a pagan may believe this but we know the pagan’s heart better than the pagan knows his heart. What do we know about the pagan’s heart from Rom 1? That he knows that God is there, and he’s spending an enormous amount of energy suppressing the knowledge of God. So, that’s why I say, “This pagan insistence upon vast ages is not surprising to any Bible-believing student of paganism. Vast ages,” now watch this, “vast ages push back any creative work of God far beyond the human horizon and sense of ethical responsibility to Him. A long chronology offers spiritual ‘relief’ to the rebellious heart.” I’ll repeat that sentence, very important. “A long chronology offers spiritual ‘relief’ to the rebellious heart. If any conceivable creation is too distant in the past to contemplate, then any judgment would probably also be too distant in the future to worry about.

Now, this isn’t new, long ages is not new. Remember when we read *Enuma elish*, that Babylonian piece of literature from the time of Moses and I said learn to read your Bible and read it against the time in which it was written, read other literature and look at the difference. Right there is a long ages phrase; they lived many days adding years to days. It’s typical of pagan literature. It’s a theme of pagan literature; it’s always there, that the universe is forever.

Hopefully we’re now sensitive to the fact there’s a spiritual issue, it’s not just an intellectual issue. “On the presuppositions of paganism modern science has developed a doctrine of ‘natural law’. Hiding behind this legal metaphor, modern paganism seeks to establish an autonomous base for knowledge independent of God and His word. An illusion is thus created that seems to provide the necessary constants for mathematical calculations. Such constants or ‘laws’ are then universalized throughout space and time, far beyond mankind’s local experience and data sets. All measurement of past historical time builds upon such constants, that are hypothesized for the speed of light and radioactive decay.” See what’s happening? They’re expanding their knowledge outside of the box, but you can only expand the knowledge outside of the box by conjecture. Why do you want to conjecture? Well obviously so you can have knowledge. So they generate

'natural law'. Let's think about the word "natural law." What does that convey to you? What is the connotation, a very important connotation? That nature never changes. A law, that sounds profound. But just think about it, why do you call it a law, without a lawmaker? Who makes natural law? Of course we know but on a pagan basis just what are you talking about. How did it get there? How do you know that what applies here and now applies everywhere and everywhen else? Well, natural law. But how do you know natural law applies out there? In other words, what people do is exercise their Adamic nature, Gen 1, thou shalt name, name, name, here the pagan is exercising his dominion, he is, he's naming things, and he's named this conjecture process after a legal metaphor. And the thing just builds on itself and everybody talks about natural law. If you want to throw a monkey wrench in a discussion sometime, just say "I don't understand natural law, what do you mean?" And play with the box for a little bit; see how far you can push it. Question someone, see if they really get the point that outside the box you can't really be sure it's law because you never can check on it.

Now I'm going to tell you a little story about three observers. Let's do a thought experiment. What we're going to do is go back to the Garden of Eden. We want to go back to the sixth day of the universe, and we're going to talk about the creation of Adam, So let's say we have three observers, A, B and C. This story should illustrate the point about natural law and where we stand as creationists. Observer A is watching God create Adam and let's just say for the sake of argument, God creates Adam at 10:00 o'clock on the 6th day, and between 10:00 and 10:05 God is working the earth, and He shapes the body, just like a sculpture, just like an artist, He shapes this body with His divine hands. Then He blows into the body and it becomes man, just as the Bible says, surprise, surprise. So observer A is sitting there with a video camera and his video camera has a clock on it, and he's clocking, making a video tape, and the clock at the bottom of the picture is ticking away, 10:01, 10:02, 10:03; 10:04, and he finishes his observation, 10:05. He's got a five minute video of creation activity. Now observer B comes on the scene at 10:10. However, observer B doesn't see observer A, observer B doesn't have any tools, observer A has no idea, God's disappeared, He's not there any more, but what observer B sees as he walks into the Garden is Adam. Observer B looks at Adam and sees he's about 6'2", weighs about 180 pounds, looks to be about 25. On what basis is observer B concluding that Adam is 25 years old? Think about that observation. Out of his experience, observer B, think back, we said experience comes out of the box, has observer B in his box of observations ever observed a creation before? No. What he has observed again and again and again to the point that he's convinced is natural law, babies being born and growing. So within his box he sees that Adam is 25 years old. Observer A's answer to the question how old is Adam at 10:10 is five minutes. What are we going

to do now about our dating systems? We've got two observers, neither of them are lying, can you say that observer B is lying? Is he going on the basis of his experience and what he's defined to be his natural law? Yes. Why are we getting two different clock answers here? Does Adam look different to observer A than he looks to observer B? Is the data any different? Do A and B share the same data set? Think about that. What did we say the qualification of observer B was? When observer B walked into the Garden, what didn't he have? He came late, so he's talking about the past, and he doesn't have a video camera. What then in effect does he not have? He does not have observational data of what happened. He has to go on the basis of extrapolation. Now let's bring in the spiritual aspect to the conflict, just to show you this is not a mathematical scientific problem. At 10:10 from the other side of the Garden observer C enters. Observer C has also taken a time machine back, his box, he understands the same thing observer B does, but observer C has an additional quality. Observer C is a friend of observer A, so observer A walks over to him and says hey, look what I got on my video cam, take a look at this, I was here, I saw this, look what I saw. So now observer C has to decide, does he trust observer B or does he trust observer A. What would you do and why? Put yourself in observer C's position, you walked in late, you can't observe this, this is past time. So you're dealing with a historical question. You've got a guy who claims to have videoed this stuff, with a clock on it, you check out the clock and it's 10:10, and your watch reads the same as the clock in the video. Think about the process. If you think about the simple little story of the three observers, you've got the chronology locked up. On what basis, if you are observer C, do you decide the question? Why would you, for example, agree with observer B? What would you be doing if you sided with observer B against observer A? What in effect would you be doing? And what about observer A's video? To agree with B means you put higher confidence in extrapolated natural law than you do in eye witness evidence, witness that you can't get at because by definition you weren't there, but someone else was there and is giving you eye witness evidence. Is this a little bit of reflection about what you believe about the integrity of observer A? If observer A has come forth and told you, I took this record, here's my camera and I'm not lying to you, this is what I got. Now if you side with observer B, what else are you saying about the character of observer A? He's either deceitful or something happened in his camera; he must have been watching television or something but this can't be real. See the questions that are involved. Go back to this story time and time again, every time you get involved in the dating question. The problem here is that when you are observer C walking in on the scene and you have to choose between A and B, you can't choose between them without going back to your basic presupposition of life. If you agree with B, your basic presupposition of life is that the universe couldn't possibly do that. Whatever this camera has recorded has got to be fake because I know the universe doesn't operate that way. If

you were observer A how would you feel? You're observer A and I'm observer C, and I don't buy this stuff, my guy B has it together, I don't know how you got the film, but it just can't be. Don't you feel slighted? For crying out loud, I was here, I filmed it, it went on before my very eyes. So if you side with observer B your presupposition is, the world view you have to hold is, that what goes on today always has and always will, and that's exactly what Peter warned against in 2 Pet 3, he said all things continue as they were since creation, there's no such thing as interruptions, no such thing as any discontinuities, no such thing as any miracles, and Peter said therefore you deny the Second Advent of Christ too, very consistent. But if on the other hand you agree with observer A, what presupposition allows you to do that? What presupposition would allow you to agree with observer A over against B? What would you tell your friend B, you look at the camera, you look at the clock, you look at Adam, and you say I'm sorry, something happened here, this must have happened. What you're saying is that you believe in the integrity of observer A. That story should summarize the principles that we're going to illustrate in our clocks, the issue of dating. We'll spend the rest of the time on a set of clocks, several of the clocks that are used in dating. Just to start us off in this area, what does the Bible say about the age of the earth? People sometimes say it doesn't say anything about the age of the earth. Excuse me, but if we have a lineage from Adam to Jesus that's given in at least three places in the Bible, and we know that there's a connection and we say well, maybe there's gaps in the genealogy, there may be gaps but there's only so many gaps you can put in a genealogy before it ceases to be a genealogy. So let's say this forces a limit to the age in, say thousands of years. Let's just say the argument of 6,000 years, something like that, order of magnitude issue, thousands of years. What did we say about Genesis? When was Adam created? Sixth day. We've only got six days here, unless you want to make them ages. So by any kind of Scriptural interpretation we're down to less than 10,000 years. Anybody got a clue as to what the popular glowing bet is on the age of the earth right now? Billions of years, how many billions of years? 4.5 billion years. We've got two different ages, don't we. What do we have in the Garden between observer A, B and C? Didn't we have an order of magnitude problem there? Five minutes vs twenty-five years. What's the difference? The difference is the same thing that happened to the three observers. What do we have in this book that's analogous to the video camera? We have a historical record. By conjecturing or is the historical record the record of what actually happened from an observer? Who was the observer to five of the six days of creation? God was. So where do you suppose the narration came from the five days? It couldn't have been Adam, he's got the record from the time he woke up, but who told him about the stars and the creation of the plants and all the rest of it. It had to come from God. Was He an observer to His own work? I hope so; we're worshipping the wrong God if He isn't. So we have historical record. So this really isn't a tremendous

intellectual problem, is it? It's just the details are kind of messy, but I think everyone sees what the problem is, what the basic outline is.

THE PAGAN AGE OF THE EARTH

Let's look now at some clocks. I'm going to go through some of the clocks that are mentioned in the literature. In the pagan view, present day observations fix the value of all time constants. Any supposed 'discontinuities' such as creation and a flood are ignored," etc. "What is not usually mentioned is that even with this method there are widely varying ages that result." Now, to do this let's act like pagans. Let's assume we believe in natural law and we can make all these extrapolations. So, I'm not saying these dates are correct, I'm just saying if you want to play the natural law game, I'll play it with you, and I can show you that, on the basis of natural law that in fact the clocks don't agree. We're not getting the same date off of all the clocks. Let's explain several of these. These are all locally verifiable; you can go out and check them just as you can check your own watch. So, assuming natural law, if you measure the ticking rate of these clocks right now, inside the box of observations, and you extrapolate that clock rate out and you ask when $t=0$ is, here are the dates you're getting, on the right hand column. Just look at the variation, none of which give 4 billion years. Let's go through these.

The recorded history of man itself is kind of an indication, if man lived for millions of years, where are the records. What suddenly happens is that we don't have any more records before 3,000 BC. Has anybody ever asked that? Isn't that interesting? Have you ever been in a course where they raised the question, what happened, did men just discover how to write in 3,000 BC, after a million years of walking around with clubs? Population growth, this is a ripper, this is really cute, easy to understand. Do you know how we can tell the population growth rate of the earth? We've got a subset of human beings called Jews. When was the first Jew? Who was he? Abraham, he lived about 2,000 BC. So what do you do? You take the population of Jews today and you work backwards to Abraham in 2,000 BC, that's 4,000 years, every Jew came out of Abraham. And you've got built in corrections for your clock, it's very conservative, right, because the Jews, Hitler killed 6,000,000 of them so they had a lot of setbacks to their growth rate, so you can't argue that the number you're getting is a massively over-estimate of growth rate of Jews because it includes massive genocides of history. Now if you can get all the Jews that now live out of one man in 4,000 years, you apply that same growth rate to the world population and work backwards and you get no greater than 9,000 years for all human beings. Yet evolution claims man has been around for about 1 million years. "If the population had grown at just 0.01% per year since then (doubling only every 7,000

years), there would be 10^{43} people today—that's a one with 43 zeros after it. This number is so big that we Texans don't even have a word for it!ⁱ

Another one is the decay of the earth's magnetic field, a subtle one, but the earth's magnetic field has been measured since the 19th century, about 1830 they started measuring it and the interesting thing that they're getting is that the strength of the earth's field is decreasing. Thomas Barnes points out that if that's so, then as far back as you go in history the earth's magnetic field must have been stronger and stronger and stronger,ⁱⁱ and if you make the earth's magnetic field too strong, that is you keep perpetuating the clock backwards, the earth would have to be a star to support the magnetic field energy. So you have an upper limit there of 10,000 years.ⁱⁱⁱ

Carbon 14, this is an interesting one, always in the media. Through measurements they say they can use the Carbon 14 decay rate to date back to ~60,000 years. What they have to know to do this is that Carbon 14 and Carbon 12 are in equilibrium, that you're not having a net influx of Carbon 14 in the atmosphere. All the dates you see assume they are in equilibrium but every scientist in this area knows they are not. We've actually got an influx of about 25% more C14 than C12. So they are not in equilibrium and that means we don't know how much C14 was in an organism when it died compared to C12 and that means we don't have a clue how old those organisms are. At present net influx rates of 25% it would take 30,000 years for C14 and C12 to reach equilibrium. Since they are not in equilibrium then the earth cannot be older than 30,000 years old.^{iv}

The helium content of the atmosphere is another one. If the earth is 4.5 billion years old there should be far more helium in the atmosphere.^v Present rates of increase indicate that the earth is orders of magnitude younger than 4 billion years.^{vi} We're not arguing that these dates are right, I repeat my point, all we're asking is, "Hey, which clock is right? Which one gives us the real age of the earth?"

The rate of erosion of the continents, obviously the continents are eroding, rain washes off the continents and takes dirt and minerals with it. You measure that. The continents then would have washed away after so many years, so they couldn't have been around more than a million years, not four billion.^{vii}

The cooling of the earth's surface, that's a cute one. Do you know who invented that argument? That was Lord Kelvin in the 19th century who happened to be a Christian who argued with Darwin and Huxley, and Kelvin worked with heat transfer equations and showed that the earth's losing so much heat that you can't explain the warmth of the

interior, if the earth is very, very old it would have cooled off in the interior, so he had a maximum age of 24 million, Other contemporaries placed the maximum at 10 million years. Again, this is far from what is needed by evolutionists.^{viii}

Here's another one that's interesting, the salinity of the earth's oceans. At present far more salts enter the ocean each year than are removed. At present rates of influx, one evolutionist estimates a maximum age of 80-90 million years, yet supposedly life originated in the oceans 3 billion years ago. That's quite a difference. Supposing our oceans were 3 billion years old the salt content would be so high it'd be like the Dead Sea all over the world, no life there.^{ix}

So these are just some arguments of why this clock system isn't quite so cut and dried as they would like you to believe. I'm going to conclude the class with showing a rather spectacular case that came up in a court trial in Arkansas, the evolutionary party saw this argument, couldn't answer it, hasn't answered it since, and the witness on the stand was Dr Brent Dalrymple, he won the National Medal of Science, he's authored several books on the old age of the earth, and he was so offended that one of the Christian physicists brought this up that he said "It's just a tiny mystery that we cannot explain."

Let's see this so-called tiny mystery. There's a rather exciting implication to this tiny mystery. The three concentric rings are dyed sections of granite rock under a microscope.



The man who studied this probably knows more about this than any living person, the man who originated this was a Canadian back many years ago he did his study, and Dr. Gentry went ahead and developed the work, but that three ring pattern is found in the bedrock granite of earth.^x So whatever we observe by way of history in that rock, we're not talking about the sedimentary rock on top. We're talking about the bedrock of our planet. And what Gentry and these other guys noticed is that if you slice the granite very, very thin, they call these slices mica and then you give it some dye, you see these strange ring patterns. We find these rings all over the world; this is not an isolated case. What causes those rings? It turns out that what causes them is radioactive decay, and at the core of each one of those circles was the element that decayed. And when that element decayed by radioactive decay, it emitted radiation, and these circles are the burn marks left by the radiation of those elements when they decayed. It also turns out that we can

tell what those elements are by measuring the diameter of those circles. These are actually three dimensional spheres. The mica shows them as planar because we've sliced the mica, but if we didn't slice the mica they'd be spherical. At the center you have the element that's decaying. It radiates energy and as it decays in certain stages, the energy leaves outer rings. This is polonium 218, a halo cross-section. Polonium 218 has been the identifying element at the center of these pictures. What's significant about them is the half-life, three minutes. Half life means the existing time period for that element, three minutes. It exists for a very small window of time. And the question is when did it get there? You could say well maybe polonium 218 came from another element that decayed that had millions of years of life, and it came to the polonium, the polonium boom, three minutes, and it decayed to something else. You could explain it that way except for one problem, in this case there's no known precursor of polonium 218, no known precursor in the decay chain. If it were then you'd see the decay rings from previous elements in the mica. That means that polonium 218 was the original element. Does anybody see where I'm headed with this? It's a rather astounding conclusion. Here's the point. What do we usually get in our evolutionary textbooks about the earth when it was first formed? Was it a solid or was it molten blob? A molten thing. Would this granite, then, have been crystallized when the earth was first formed? No, it would have taken millions of years to cool down to the point where we had crystallized mica. The problem is, how do you preserve this 218 from decaying if it's got to wait until the earth is all cooled down and crystallized before it can leave those burn marks. So you've got a problem here, either way you go. You can argue that radioactive decay didn't start until some other time, late, recently, in which case now you've got a denial of the radioactive decay constant, it's not a radioactive decay constant, it's a radioactive decay variable, OR it is a constant and what we're observing are the fingerprints of God's creation, the day that God created the earth, God instantly created it and within the first three minutes the decay happened, in which case now the earth doesn't fit the evolutionary model where the earth was originally a molten blob for millions of years. To argue against this, obviously this is quite troublesome to evolutionists, so what they have tried to argue is that the Polonium dissolved in water and worked it's way into the granite and just happened to rest at that point. Does anyone see a little problem with that? That has been known to happen, it's called leeching. But let's just suppose it happened; let's suppose those did leech into that position. What did we say the half life was? Three minutes. It leached in what, thirty seconds, got into position and then decayed. Or, if it did leech and took its time leeching, you wouldn't see a sphere, you would see a streak along the leeching pathway. But we don't observe any streak; there are no streaks, just circles, so how do you explain that one? They didn't have an explanation. The man in the trial mocked Dr. Gentry and said, "It's just a tiny mystery."

So here is how evidence is handled. You see, they can talk about evidence all they want until we creationists bring up the evidence, and then all of a sudden it's excused as tiny mysteries. Dr. Gentry's diagram and conclusion for his finding is that what he's discovered, by the way the thanks that Dr. Gentry got was that all of his fellowship money dried up from the National Science Foundation after he testified at the trial, we're all open-minded of course in this country, freedom of speech, etc. This would be the billion year view, here you have all of the universe, the big bang and the stars form, the super nova, the solar nebula, the earth forms, you would have had all the natural activity gone by the time the earth solidified, 4.5 billion years, Precambrian granites, they formed after... *after* all this activity had gone away. That can't be. That's why Gentry points out that what we have is the chemical elements were spoken into existence, and the primordial polonium halos are extinct natural radioactivity reduce this time period to less than 3 minutes. Either you accept that or you must deny the fact that radioactive decay is a constant.

The funny part was, all the research, not the conclusions for the research, but all the research had been sponsored by the National Science Foundation, funded, and peer reviewed, before they realized uh-oh, before we review this we've got to watch what we've just done, we've opened Pandora's box with this guy. Of course, they cut the funds off so he can't do any more research, he was reduced to doing it in his kitchen sink at home on Saturdays. A man who knows more about primordial radio halos than any other man living on the earth today has to do his research in his wife's kitchen sink. So this is what goes on. I tell you the story because it's real; this is the battle we're in. The other side is not going to bow the knee, and they are going to fight us in every area they can fight us, and we have to stand straight, and we should not act like doormats in this battle. But it is a spiritual battle.

Alright, we've argued for a young earth, instant creation of the earth, next time the age of the universe, starlight and those kinds of things.

ⁱ <http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v23/i3/people.asp>

ⁱⁱ <http://www.icr.org/index.php?module=articles&action=view&ID=63>

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v13/i4/magnetic.asp>

^{iv} <http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab/does-c14-disprove-the-bible>

^v <http://www.icr.org/article/247/>

^{vi} <http://www.answersingenesis.org/tj/v8/i2/helium.asp>

^{vii} <http://www.answersingenesis.org/tj/v14/i1/landforms.asp>

^{viii} <http://www.icr.org/index.php?module=articles&action=view&ID=63>

^{ix} <http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v21/i1/seas.asp>



[x http://www.halos.com/index.htm](http://www.halos.com/index.htm)

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