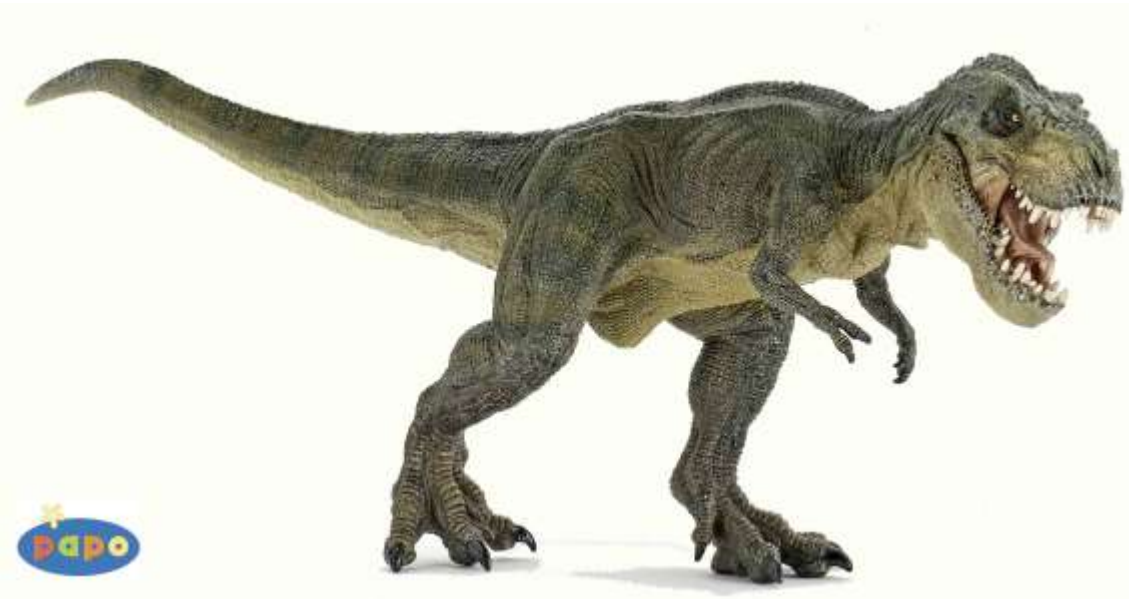


Dinosaurs and the Bible



Are dinosaurs mentioned in the Bible?

Job 40:15-19

15 Behold now behemoth, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox.

16 Lo now, his strength is in his loins, and his force is in the navel of his belly.

17 He moveth his tail like a cedar: the sinews of his thighs are tightly knit together.

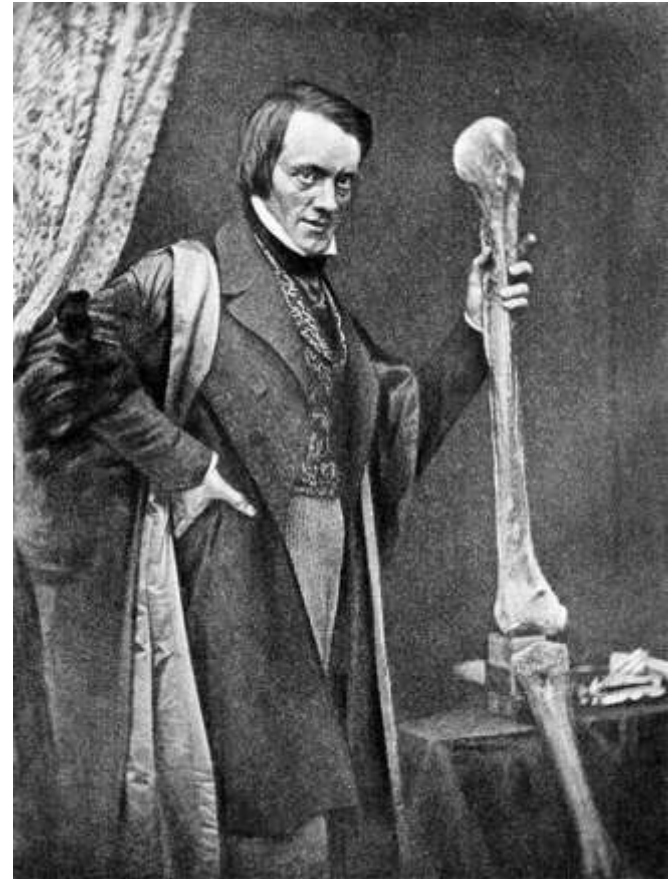
18 His bones are as strong pieces of brass; his bones are like bars of iron.

19 He is the chief of the ways of God: he that made him can make his sword to approach unto him.



A brachiosaurus, 12 m tall, 23 m long, 60-70 tons and it is a herbivore

The name Dinosauria was first published in Sir Richard Owen's Report on *British Fossil Reptiles*, which was published in 1842. The word "dinosaur" wasn't coined until **1842**, prior to this date, the word used for such mighty reptiles was "**dragon**".

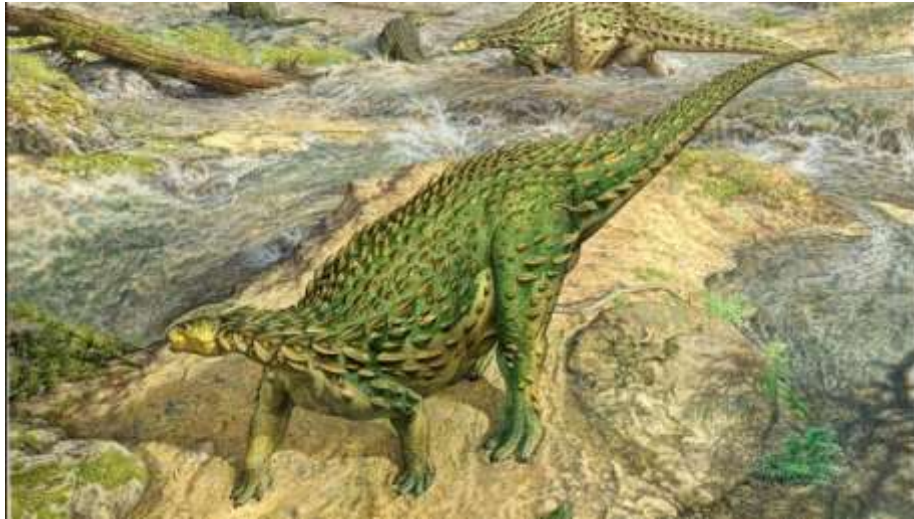


We are told *ad nauseam* that dinosaurs died out 65 million years ago. This is present in all nature shows, newspaper articles, books, in fact everything we read and see.

65 Million years is not based on hard science, but merely to prop up evolution.

Let's examine it more closely.

When the bones of the early armoured dinosaur Scelidosaurus were unearthed in 1858 in west Dorset, England, they comprised the first complete dinosaur skeleton ever identified.



Remember these two dates **1842** when the name given to the creatures of the large bones that were found and **1858** when the first full skeleton of these large creatures was found and an estimation made of what it would have looked like.

- Are there any indications that dinosaurs may have died out more recently?
- Is it even possible that they lived at the same time as mankind?

Imagine the surprise of palaeontologist Dr Mary Schweitzer of Montana State University Laboratory when in 1997 she cut the thighbone of a '68-million-year-old' Tyrannosaurus rex in half and discovered:

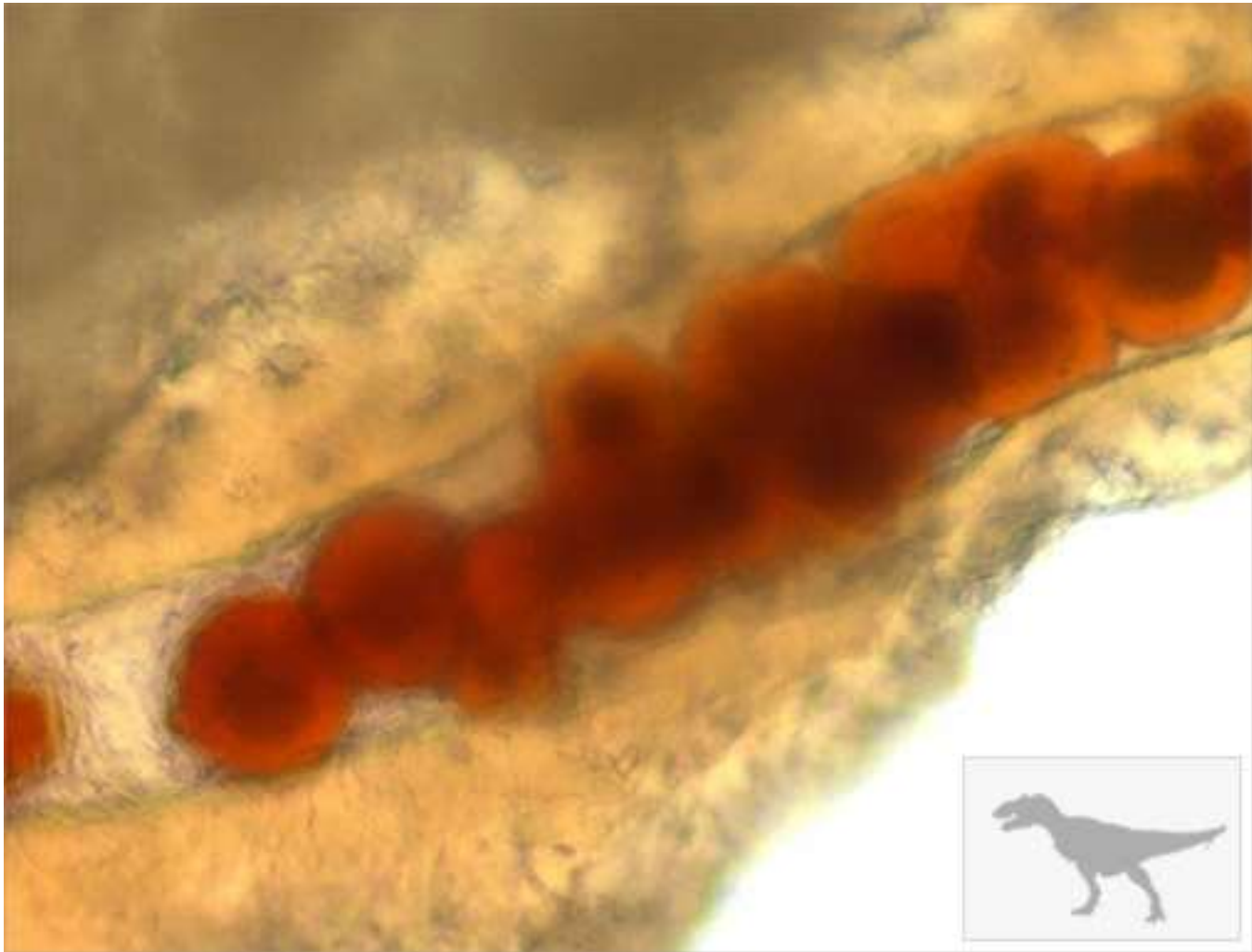
- 1. That it had not fossilized.
- 2. That it had a distinctly cadaverous odour.
- 3. That soft tissue was present.

When she placed some of this soft tissue under a microscope, she could see still **intact blood vessels**, which contained **red blood cells** showing cell nuclei.

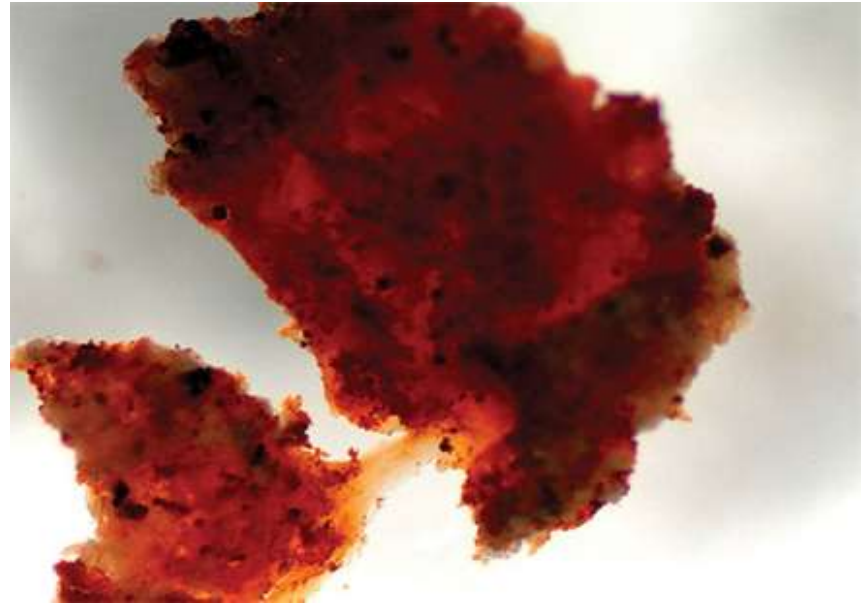
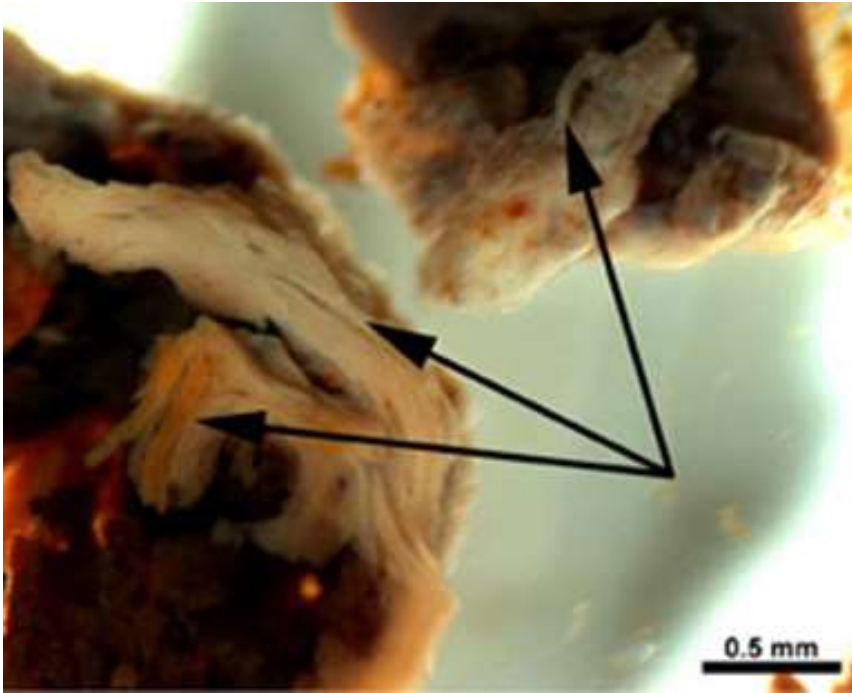
The discovery was reported widely. An item in the US science magazine; *Discover* was published under the heading **Schweitzer's Dangerous Discovery**. The finding is only dangerous if you subscribe to the Theory of Evolution!

A follow-up report revealed that collagen had been extracted and that its constituent amino acids had been sequenced.

Red blood cells in “65 million” year old T rex

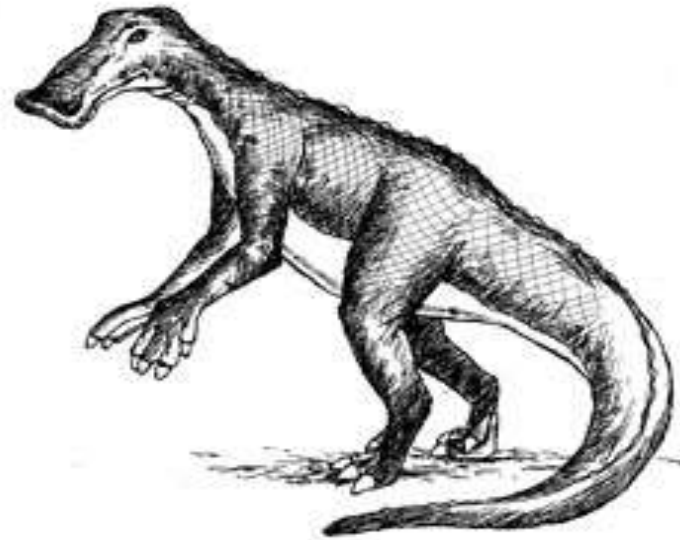
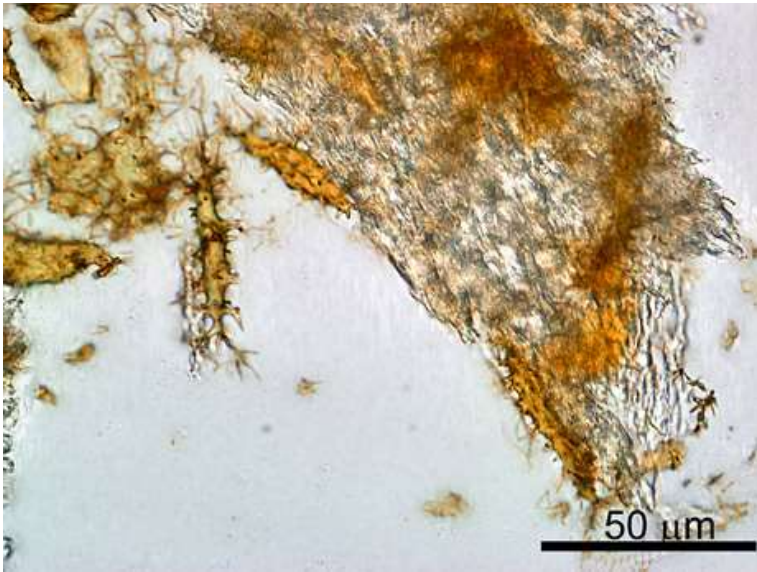


Tyrannosaurus rex



Soft tissue is still flexible and resilient

A further announcement by Schweitzer and others in the prestigious journal *Science*, added substantial additional evidence. Soft tissue and proteins had been found in a piece of fossil hadrosaur (duckbilled dinosaur) bone regarded by evolutionary assumptions as being 80 million years old.



‘Still juicy after 10 million years’ is the heading of an article which appeared in *New Scientist*.

The article states; *McNamara was studying frog fossils from Spanish sulphur mines when she noticed bone marrow in a bone that had split. Curious, she examined other fossils and found preserved marrow in 10 percent of the adult frogs. Electron microscopy verified that the original structure of the bone marrow was preserved, as well as giant cells called osteoclasts found at the boundary between bone and marrow.*

New Scientist, 5 August 2006, page 17.

Since these discoveries, soft tissue has been found in over 30 more dinosaurs.

It is becoming so common, that researchers at Imperial College London, discovered soft tissue and red blood cells in museum specimens of dinosaur bones using a new technique of high powered microscopy.

One of the researchers; Susie Maidment, commented:

...there comes a point when so many different lines of evidence point towards something being true, becomes impossible to refute anymore.

Because of the large number of biomolecules being found in fossils supposedly millions of years old, some scientists have conducted experiments with the aim of estimating the **maximum time** under the **most ideal conditions** in which a biomolecule can remain intact.

One such group published their results and arrived at maximum survival times for **DNA of 125,000 years (0° C), 17,500 years (10° C) and 2,500 years (20° C).**

Since these are maximum survival times under the most ideal conditions, they represent an enormous conundrum for evolutionists, as the fossilised creatures could have lived only hundreds or a few thousand rather than millions of years ago.

Soft tissue, blood vessels, proteins, DNA, red blood cells and other cells have all been found in fossils that were supposed to be millions of years old.

Decomposition studies have shown that these creatures could not have died millions of years ago but only a few thousand ago at the very most.



More evidence that dinosaurs died out
only a few hundred years ago

Vance Nelson has produced an extremely well-presented book on the subject. He gives 24 examples of dinosaur etchings drawings etc, in his book. Almost everyone was personally investigated by him and are from both North and South America, the United Kingdom, Europe, Africa and Scandinavia.

Some of his examples follow



Native American rock carving

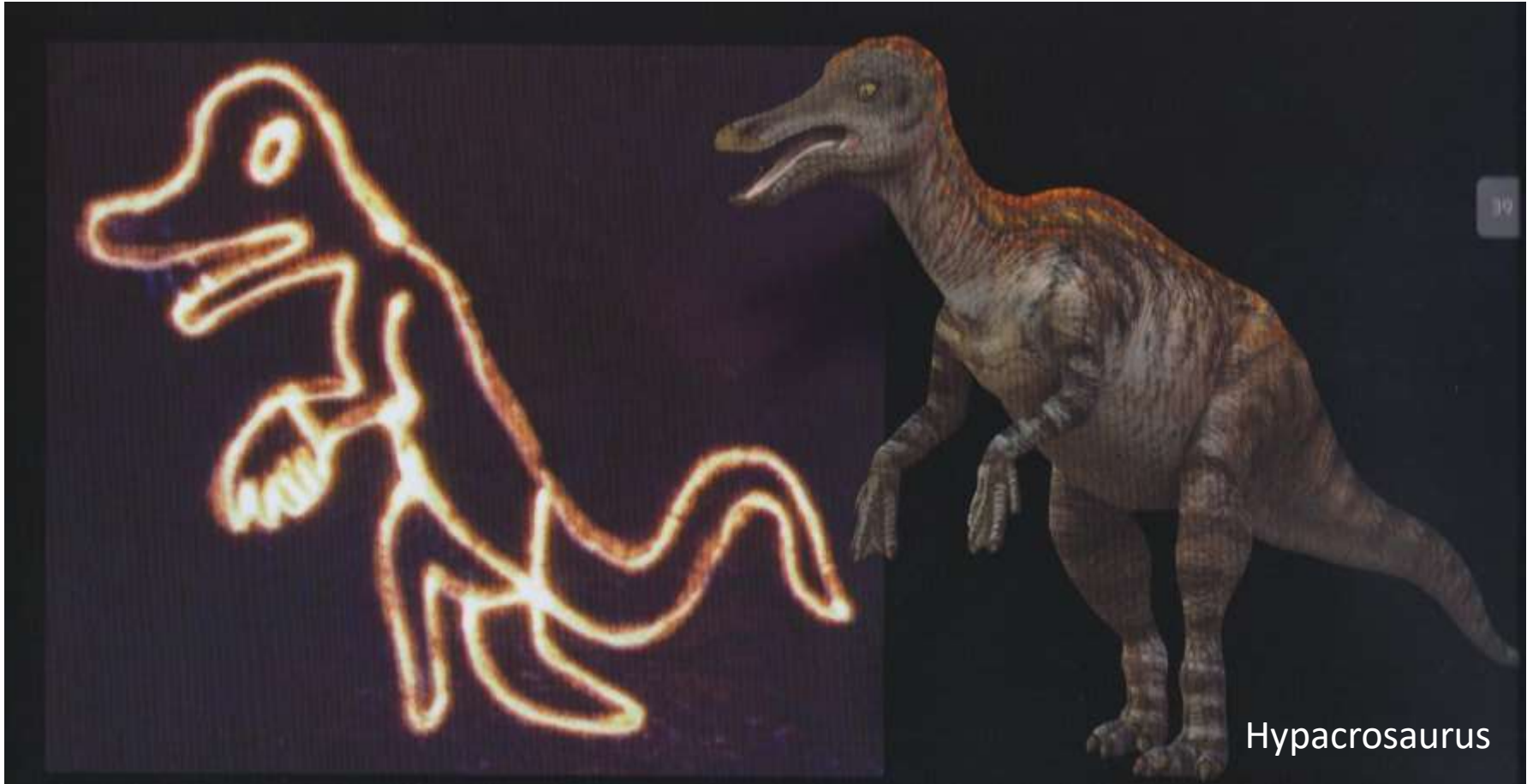


Black Dragon Canyon Pterosaur Pictograph a Native American rock drawing



Quetzalcoatlus

Mayan (250-900) Hadrosaur Petroglyph

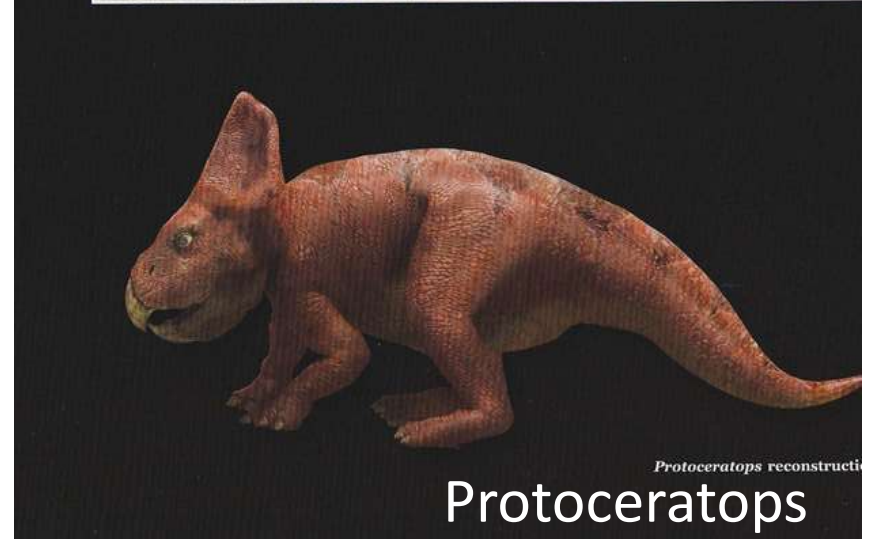


A Mayan rock carving

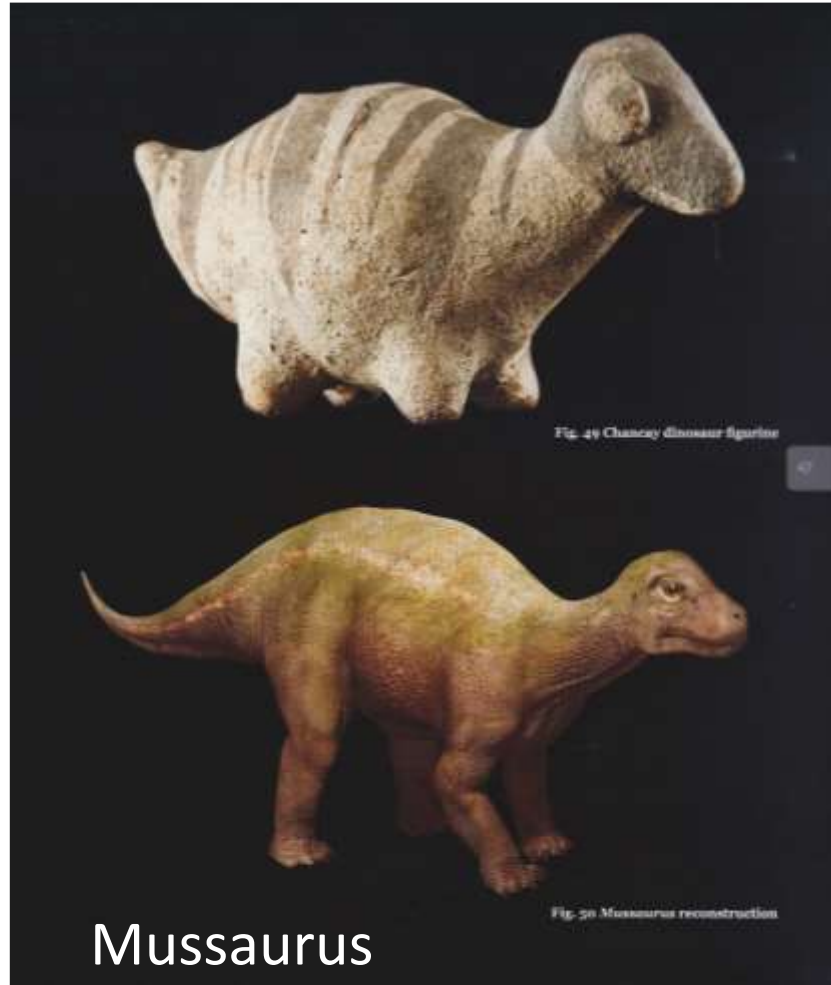
Stones (one of 15,000) from the Ica Province of Peru



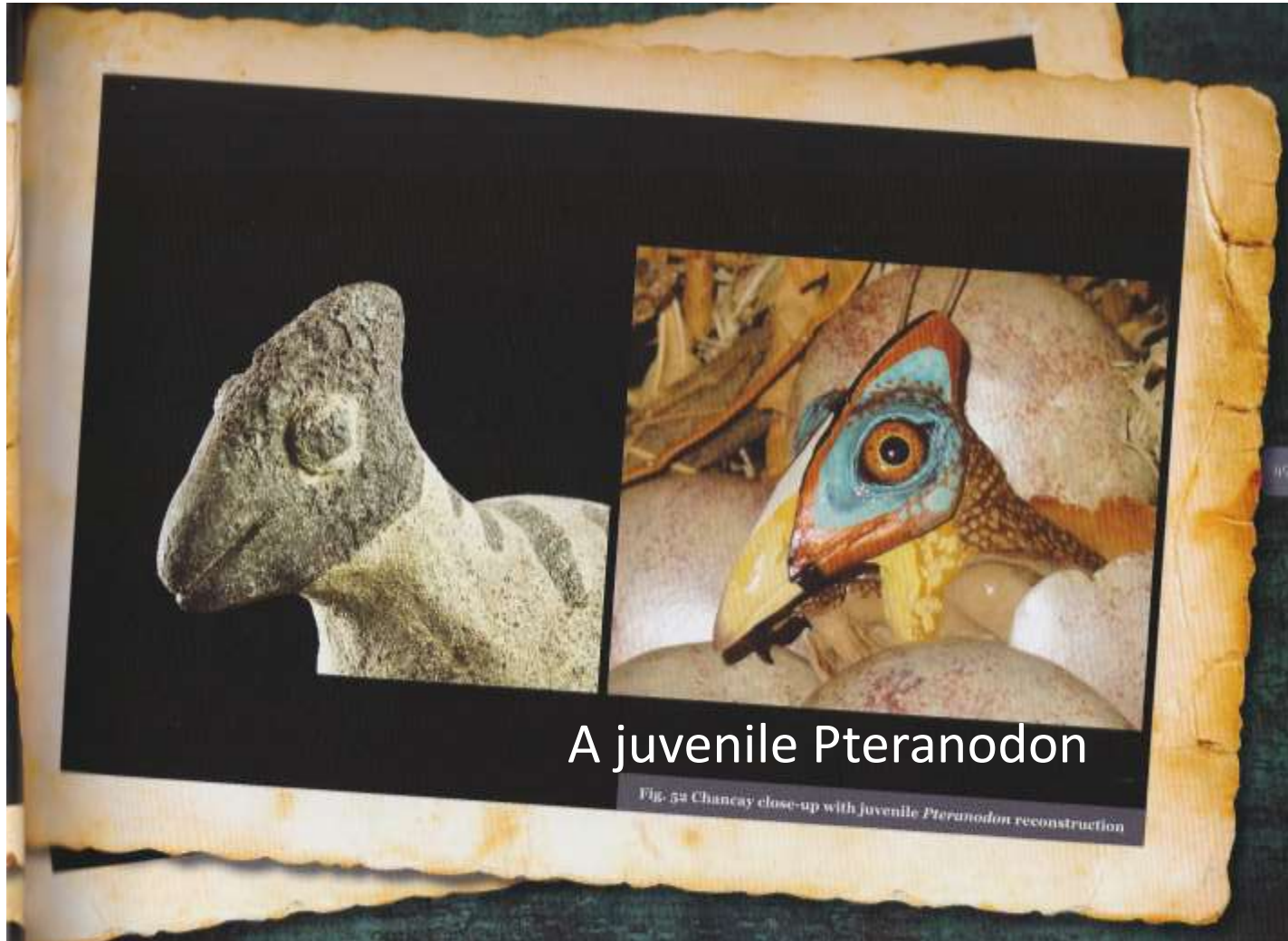
Engraving on a Wari (Peru Indians) (AD 500- AD 900) vessel



Chancay, a pre-Columbian culture from Peru, figurine



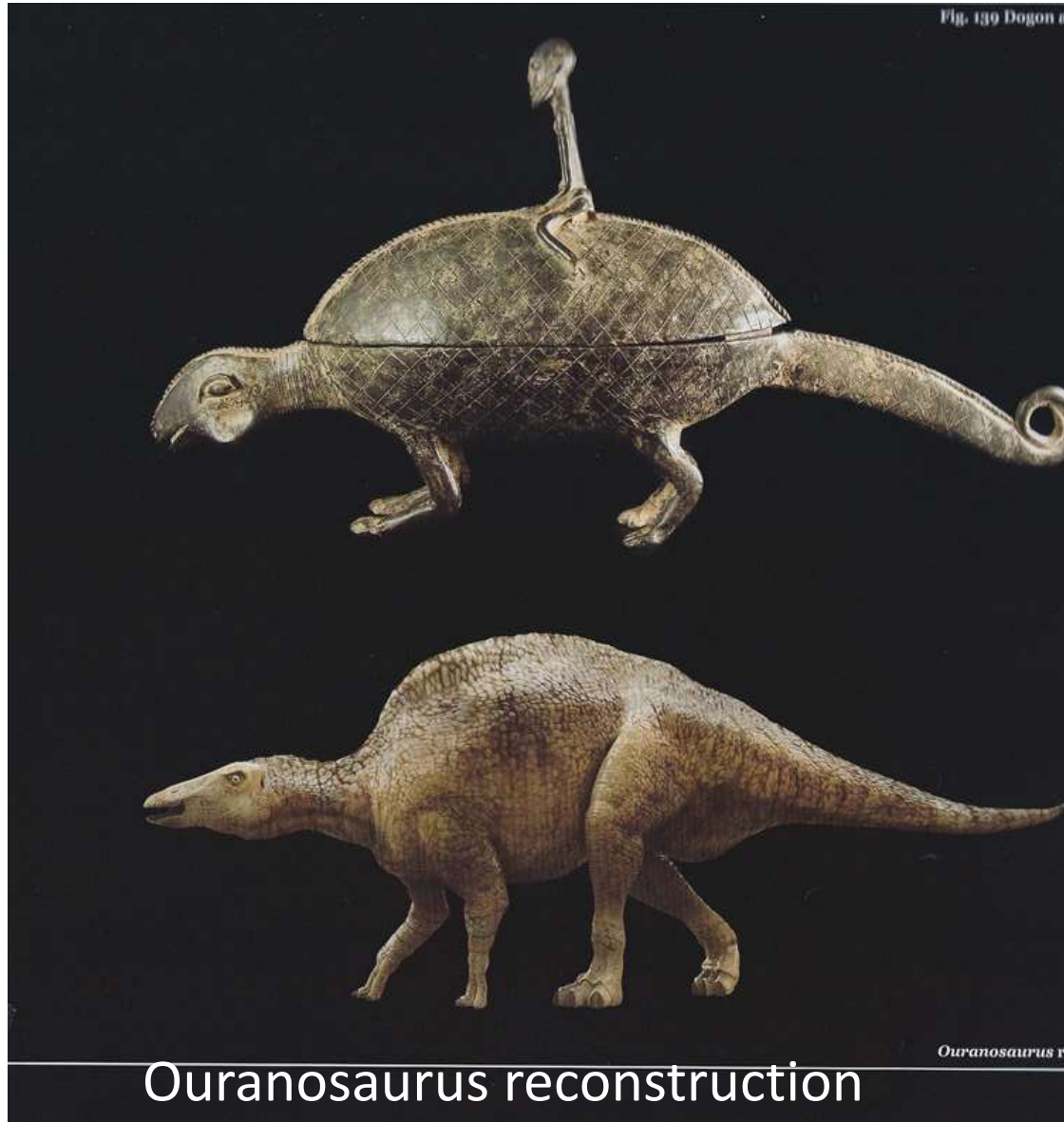
Another Chancay figurine



A juvenile Pteranodon

Fig. 54 Chancay close-up with juvenile *Pteranodon* reconstruction

Dogon (an African tribe of the 1800's) Ornithomimid Dinosaurs



Hongshau Culture (4,000 BC, China), artifacts



Centrosaurus reconstruction

King Edward IV's (1471-1483) Theropod



Fig. 65 Gold Angel coin



The front legs on the dragon are apparently very small since they cannot be seen. If people saw a dinosaur like a *Carnotaurus* running through the trees in the 15th century, they would have noticed the large rear legs, but the front legs would have been so small (see Fig. 66) as to be virtually indistinguishable from a distance.

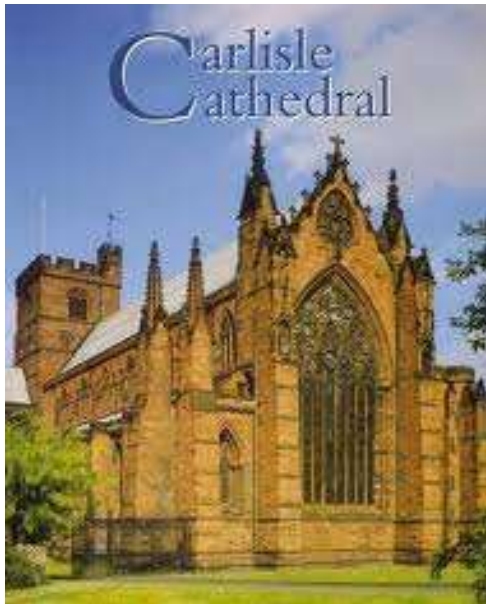
When the details of the dragon artwork on this 15th century coin are compared with *Carnotaurus sastrei*, there are many areas of congruence. Once again, this is compelling evidence linking dinosaurs with dragons known from human—and Biblical—history.



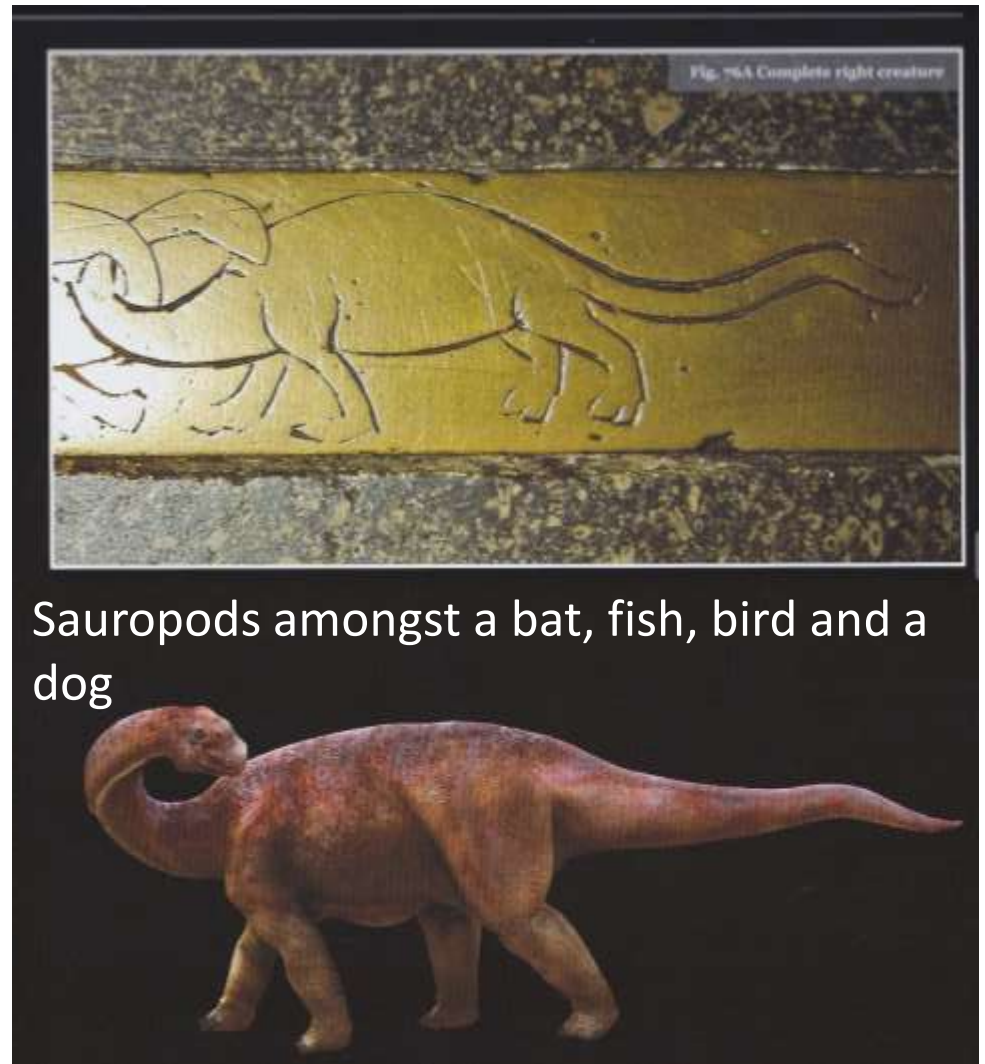
Fig. 66 *Carnotaurus sastrei* reconstruction

Carnotaurus sastrei

Carlisle Cathedral England, Sauropods



Bishop Richard Bell's tomb, 1496



Sauropods amongst a bat, fish, bird and a dog

St David's Cathedral Wales, Sauropod chairs constructed in the sixteenth century



the similarities are striking (Fig. 79A & Fig 79B).



Fig. 79A Dragon close-up



Fig. 77 Cathedral interior



Fig. 78 Dragon misericord



Brachytrachelopan

Fig. 79B *Brachytrachelopan* mesal reconstruction

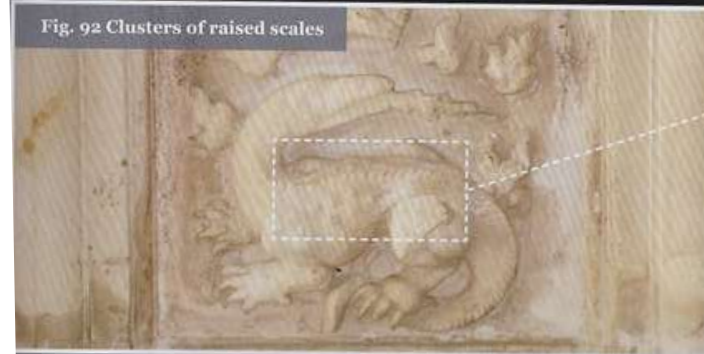
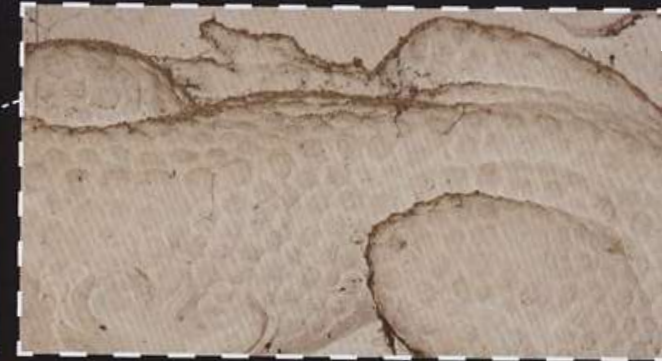
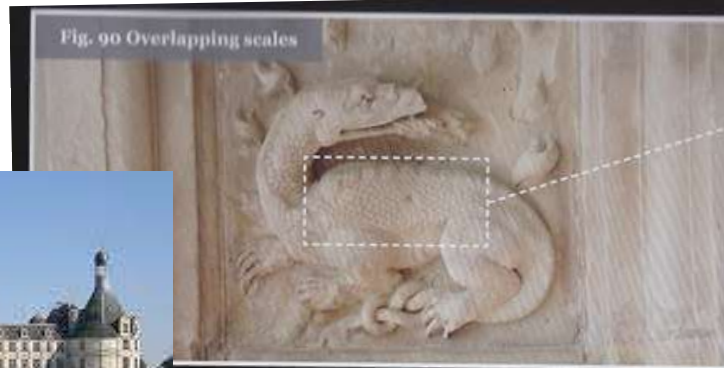
The *Book of Hours* a popular Christian devotional book of the Netherlands of around 1400's showing St George slaying a dragon.



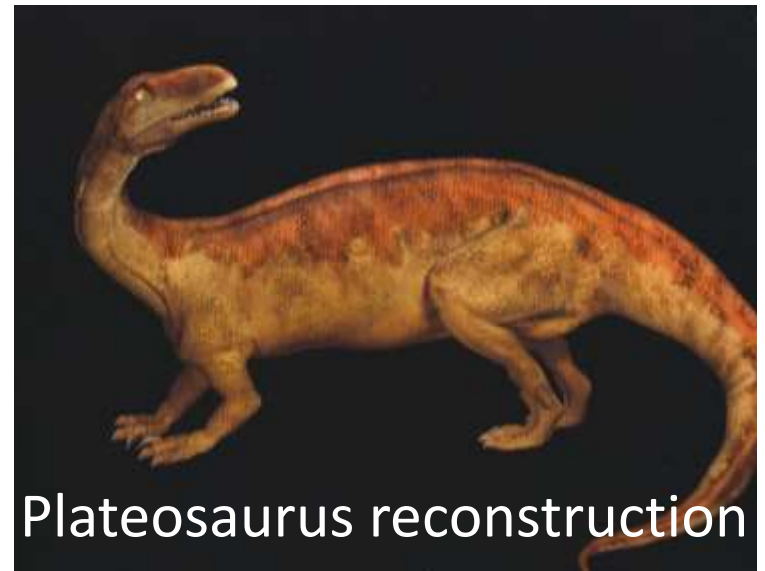
Fig. 81 *Coelophysis bauri* reconstruction

Coelophysis bauri reconstruction

Chateau de Chambord, France (1515) “Salamanders”



16th century Chateau Royal Blois, France Dinosaur Depictions



Plateosaurus reconstruction

St George and the Northosaurus



Altar cloth made in 1600

Angkor Archaeological Park, Cambodia

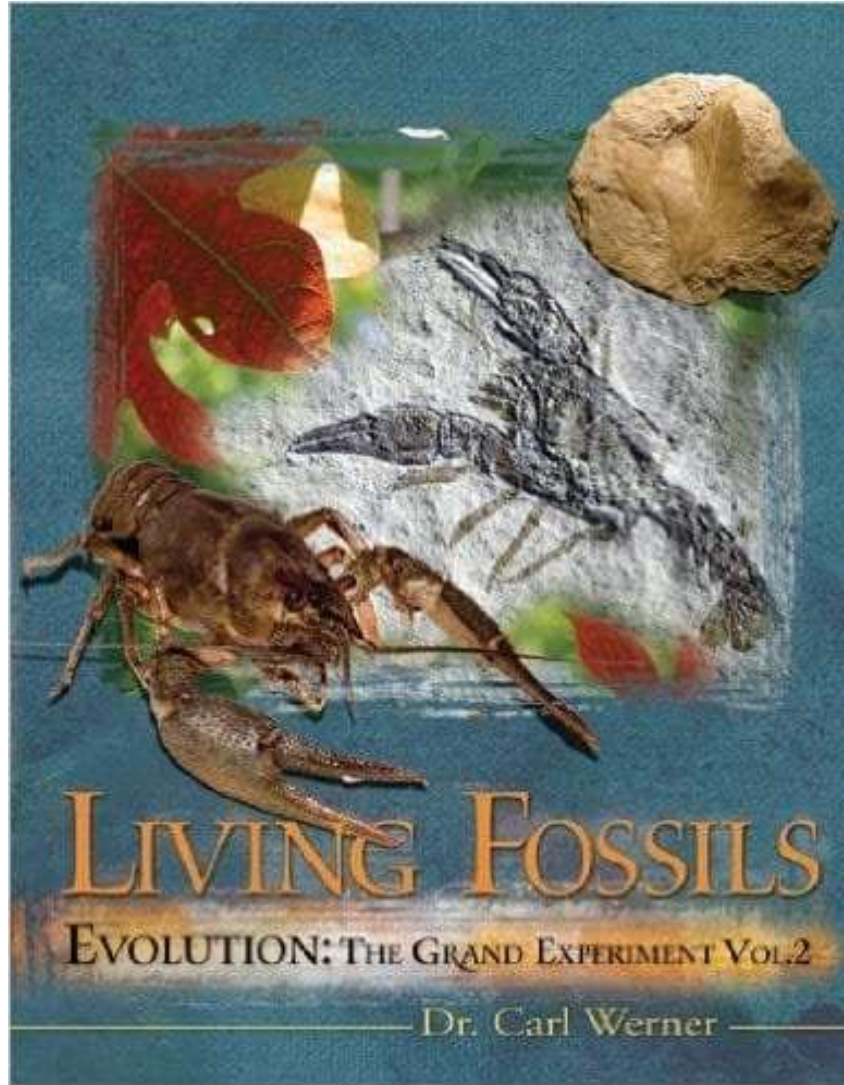


Temples of Angkor in modern-day Cambodia constructed about thirteenth century



An unmistakable Stegosaurus

Carl Werner was raised in a Roman Catholic home. He went to church and believed the Bible stories he heard, that is, until he arrived at University and studied medicine. There, he was told evolution was a scientific fact and he believed it. Why wouldn't he? While having a pizza, a classmate asked him three probing questions: What did he think about the problems with the fossil record which casts doubts on the theory of evolution? What did he think about the problems with the laws of physics in the big bang model? How could life begin if proteins did not form naturally? And finally, he said, "Carl, I challenge you to prove evolution." Carl accepted the challenge and thought that after he graduated, he would study evolution in his spare time and have it wrapped up in a few years. It took him 30 years. He and his wife Debbie travelled 108,561 miles and visited 60 museums throughout the world investigating the evidence of the fossil record and published his results in a book.



LIVING FOSSILS

EVOLUTION: THE GRAND EXPERIMENT VOL. 2

— Dr. Carl Werner —



All of these life forms,
or very similar species, were present with the dinosaurs.

Source: C. Werner, *Living Fossils Evolution: The Grand Experiment, Volume 2*, New Leaf Press, 2008



So, what is the relationship between

Dinosaurs and the Bible



Evolution of Birds

