

Genesis 8

Read Genesis 8:1-5: Studying the Great Flood is similar to reading the creation account. It takes faith to believe what you were not there to observe. I have found it to be helpful and encouraging to go into the details. The fossil record and other evidence fully supports the bible and refutes alternate theories. After you really study the facts, you realize that it takes more faith to believe anything other than the biblical account. The big picture is that like baptism, our flesh must be essentially drown so that a new life can rise above it.

A Lot of Subterranean Water

Noah's flood is a narrative that we have heard about since we were children, but there are some critical details that could easily be missed. Genesis 7 told us that the flood violently broke open and erupted from deep earth tectonic collisions and possibly volcanoes opening the vast below ground massive aquifers. There is much more water beneath the surface of the earth, than there is above ground.

Scientists have made an incredible discovery deep beneath the Earth's surface: a hidden water reservoir that could hold three times the amount found in all the world's oceans. This massive water source is trapped about 400 miles underground inside a special rock called ringwoodite. The discovery is changing how scientists understand Earth's water cycle and the hidden systems within the planet.

Ringwoodite is not an ordinary rock. It has a unique crystal structure that can hold water like a sponge. However, this water is not the liquid we drink or see in oceans. Instead, it exists in a mysterious fourth state — not solid, liquid, or gas — but something in between, absorbed into the rock's structure. According to [DailyGalaxy](#), scientists made this breakthrough by studying seismic waves, which are vibrations caused by earthquakes. As these waves traveled through the Earth, they slowed down when passing through areas containing ringwoodite. Now, they know a massive amount is hidden underground, far deeper than anyone imagined. This underground water may play a big role in volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and even how continents form.

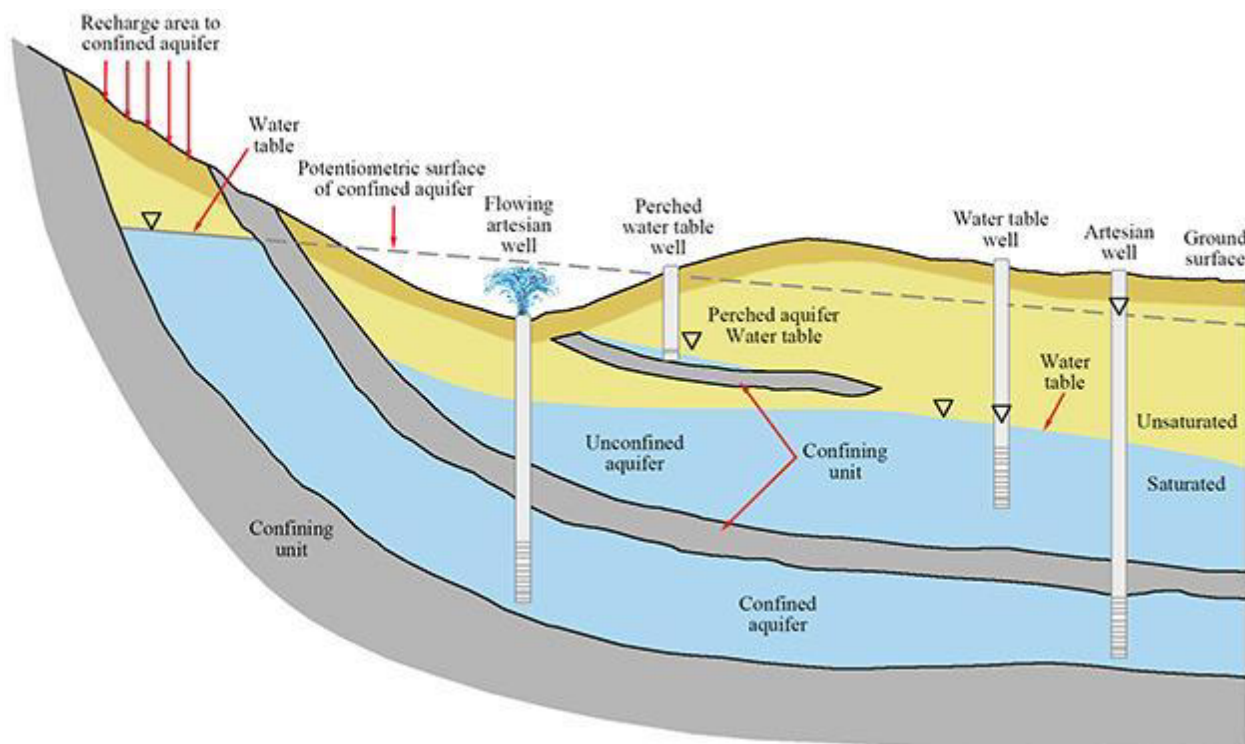
Our Earth is about 25,000 miles in circumference. If it was compared to the size of a basketball, the Earth's crust would be about as thick as a sheet of tissue paper wrapped around it. In a global perspective, 5.5 miles of water above today's sea level is a relatively minute quantity, increasing overall circumference by only

0.044%. Of course, to people on the order of five to six feet in stature, 5.5 miles is a lot. The thing to keep in mind is perspective.

Notice that the Lord says the agency of destruction would be the Earth itself. The planet Earth has three spheres: the core, mantle, crust (*lithosphere*), the seas (*hydrosphere*), and the air in the heaven above (*atmosphere*). All three of these played a part in the destruction of the antediluvian world, so the complete answer is not necessarily confined to just geology, but it is confined to the Earth.

According to the above Scriptures, there were two related sources for the waters of Noah's flood. There were "fountains" of water coming up out of the Earth and there was water coming down from the "windows" of heaven. The fountains began first and triggered a complex chain reaction that brought the rain. These fountains came from below the Earth's crust then affected things far into the upper atmosphere.

There are two types of water fountains that occur in nature. One is called an Artesian well/spring. Artesian wells occur when a hole penetrates into the earth to a region where internal pressure causes the water to flow upward like a fountain.



The internal pressure that drives such fountains is produced when the head of the particular water table penetrated is at a higher elevation than the spring opening.

The principle is similar to the gravity pressure that drives water out of your sink tap because the city water supply is stored in an elevated tower above the town.

The second type of fountain is called a geyser. Geysers occur when waters in underground chambers are heated by the surrounding host rock until the pressure and temperature cause them to flash to steam and erupt upwards. When the chamber is emptied, replacement water flows back into the chamber, the replacement water is heated, and the cycle repeats. An excellent example of this is seen in Yellowstone National Park's "Old Faithful" geyser.

According to what is written in the Scriptures, the fountains of Noah's flood may have been a similar form of geyser activity on a massive, world-wide scale, concentrated along the mid-oceanic ridge system and driven by water-saturated magma accumulated below the oceanic crust. A careful reading of Genesis 7:6-10 indicates that the flood waters were already rising for about seven days before the fountains "were broken up" and broke forth in full output.

"And Noah was six hundred years old when the flood of waters was upon the earth. And Noah went in, and his sons, and his wife, and his sons' wives with him, into the ark, because of the waters of the flood. Of clean beasts, and of beasts that are not clean, and of fowls, and of every thing that creepeth upon the earth, There went in two and two unto Noah into the ark, the male and the female, as God had commanded Noah. And it came to pass **after seven days**, that the waters of the flood were upon the earth. In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month, the same day were all the **fountains of the great deep broken up**, and the windows of heaven were opened. And the rain was upon the earth forty days and forty nights."

(Genesis 7:6-12 KJV)

Careful parsing of the above passage indicates that great amounts of water were already being added to the Earth's seas at least seven days before the rains even began. This means that sea level was already rapidly rising, flooding low lying coastal areas and sending panicked low-land inhabitants inland from the rising seas. Meanwhile, presumably up on much higher ground, Noah and his family took shelter in the massive gopher wood vessel which remained firmly nested in its construction frame, unmovable and secure until the rising waters lifted it from its resting place.

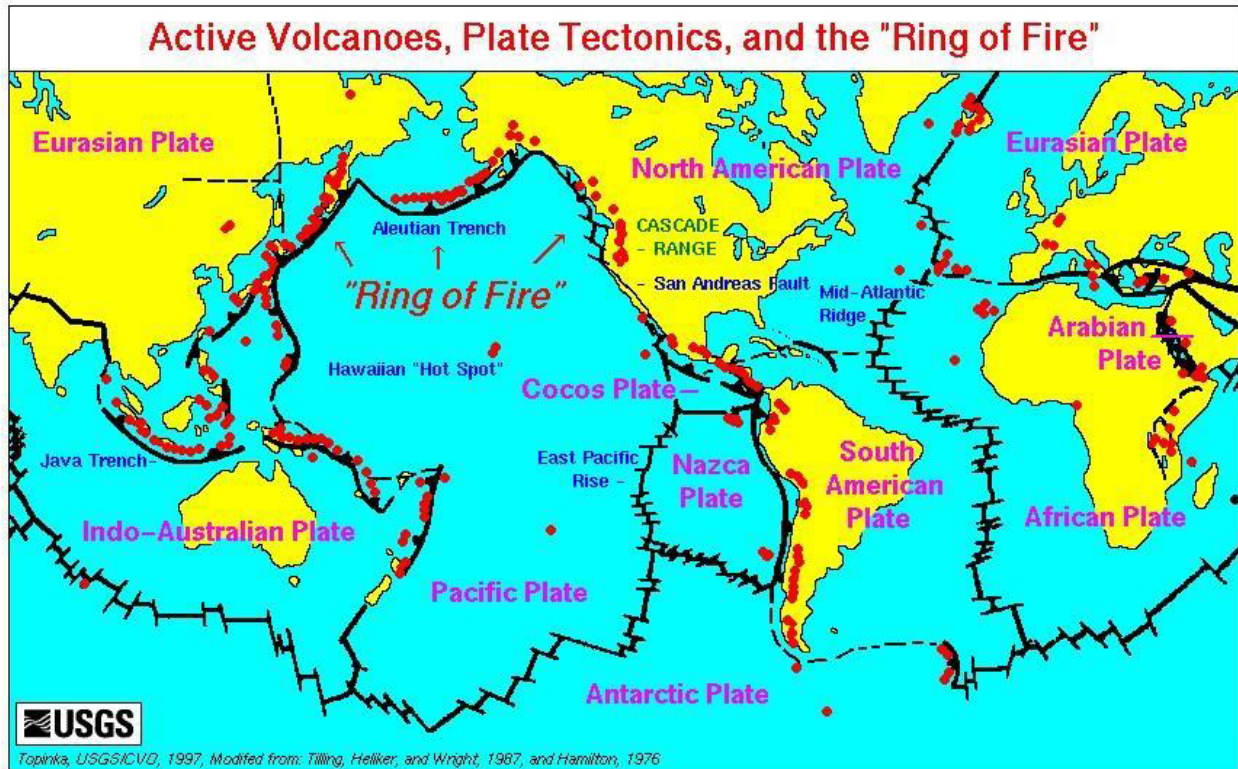
The great volume of water this early in the flood event could only come from massive undersea "fountains" beginning to breach the crust all along the mid-oceanic ridge system. But this preliminary out-flow was still insufficient to breach the ocean's surface. The volume of underwater displacement would, however, be sufficient enough to generate global tsunami (tidal waves) activity, quickly drowning inhabitants who lived near the seas. The series of tidal waves of sand and other saturated materials produced a layering effect.

Seven days into the flood the undersea fountains broke through the crust in full fury, and the pressure of the flow sent scalding columns of superheated water upwards, breaching the ocean's surface and erupting skyward as a globe-encircling curtain of steam rocketing into the upper atmosphere. As the steam came into contact with the colder air it would condense and produce cloud cover and relentless rainfall on a planetary scale. This is precisely the sequence of events described in this part of the passage:

"In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month, the same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened. And the rain was upon the earth forty days and forty nights."

(Gen 7:11-12 KJV)

As briefly mentioned earlier, the most likely geological location for the "fountains" (*geysers*) was along a narrow, globe encircling series of underwater Tectonic Plate boundaries called the mid-oceanic ridge, where the Earth's oceanic crust is currently spreading apart at the rate of a few centimeters per year. This continuous system of faults is seen on a map of the Earth's sea floors as running south down the middle of the Greenland Sea and the North and South Atlantic Oceans. It then extends eastward into the Indian Ocean basin, onward between Australia and Antarctica and into the great Pacific Ocean basin. It then continues northward along the eastern side of the Pacific basin.



Scientists are studying what they term as a large "open wound" where the Earth's oceanic crust is missing deep under the Atlantic Ocean near that ridge system. What scientists are keen to know is whether the crust was ripped away by huge geological faults, or whether it never even developed in the first place. Could this be an actual location where the fountains of the great deep were "broken up" as the Bible indicates? Read the story: [Serpentinite not crust, scientists to find out how part of Earth's crust went missing.](#)

The geysers' source would have been extensive underground reservoirs of magma supersaturated with water that had collected in the regions below the boundary of the oceanic crust and above the underlying mantle region. The next graphic is a simplified schematic cross-section of the Atlantic Ocean basin, with the mid-oceanic ridge at the center.



Here is an important question to note: Why would magma, supersaturated with water, only accumulate under the crust of the oceans and not under the continents? There are two reasons. First, water, being much lighter than rock, would have gravitated upwards until it was blocked by the crust. It would then tend to pool between the Crust-Mantle boundaries. Secondly, because the Earth's crust is much thinner under the ocean floors (5 - 12 km) than under the continents (35 km average), it would naturally pool where the Earth's crust was thinnest - under the basaltic oceanic basins which ride higher on the mantle.

Time Pieces and Markers

Our generation is not known on doing their own research. We are information collectors at best. These are things to think through. If the fossil-bearing layers took hundreds of millions of years to accumulate, then we would expect to find many examples of weathering and erosion on the tops of successively-deposited layers. The boundaries between many sedimentary strata should be broken by lots of topographic relief with weathered surfaces. After all, shouldn't periods of weathering and erosion for millions of years follow each deposition?

On the other hand, in the cataclysmic global Flood most of the fossil-bearing layers would have accumulated in just over one year. Under such catastrophic conditions, even if land surfaces were briefly exposed to erosion, such erosion would have been rapid and widespread, leaving behind flat and smooth surfaces. The erosion would not create the localized topographic relief (hills and valleys) we see forming at today's snail's pace. So, if the Genesis Flood caused the fossil-bearing geologic

record, then we would only expect evidence of rapid or no erosion at the boundaries between sedimentary strata. At the boundaries between some sedimentary layers, we do find evidence of only rapid erosion. But in most other cases, the boundaries are flat, featureless, and knife-edge, with absolutely no evidence of any erosion, as would be expected during the Genesis Flood. Unfortunately, a lot of the evidence has been interpreted with a huge bias against God.

The Grand Canyon offers numerous examples of strata boundaries that are consistent with deposition during the Genesis Flood. The strata below the Tapeats Sandstone have been rapidly eroded and then extensively scraped flat. This erosion occurred on a global scale. We don't see any evidence of weathering or soils. And then we find boulders and storm beds in the Tapeats Sandstone above the boundary. Storm beds are sheets of sand with unique internal features only produced by storms, such as hurricanes. Boulders and storm beds aren't deposited slowly.

After the plateau was in place, the Grand Canyon was carved right through the plateau, instead of going around it...over an uphill grade. This could never happen with slow erosion.

"Oddly enough, the Grand Canyon is located in a place where it seemingly shouldn't be. Some twenty miles east of Grand Canyon Village, the Colorado River turned sharply ninety degrees, from a southern course to a western one and into the heart of the uplifted Kaibab Plateau. . . . It appears to cut right through this uplifted wall of rock, which lies three thousand feet above the adjacent Marble Platform to the east."²

This, however, presents a problem for secular geologists and evolutionists who, for over the past 150 years, have been teaching that the Colorado River carved the canyon over millions of years!

High Ocean-Immediate Death-Perfect Preservation

If the Genesis Flood really occurred, what evidence would we look for? We read in Genesis 7 and 8 that “the fountains of the great deep” were broken up and poured out water from inside the earth for 150 days (5 months). Plus, it rained torrentially and globally for 40 days and nights. (“The floodgates [or windows] of heaven were opened.”). All of the high hills and the mountains were covered, meaning the earth was covered by a global ocean. (“The world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished,” 2 Peter 3:6.) All air-breathing life on the land was swept away and perished.

A construction project in California had to make way for a team of archaeologists as scientists worked to remove an ancient whale fossil found on site. The animal's bones were first discovered in early September by construction workers on a residential project in Scotts Valley, Calif., a community in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

On November 1, Noshiro City in [Akita Prefecture](#) announced the discovery of multiple fossils on a local mountain. These fossils, including a mandible, are believed to be from a baleen whale. The fossils were found in a stratum previously assumed to be approximately 2.7 million years old. According to Hiroto Ichishima, the Director of the [Fukui Prefectural Dinosaur Museum](#), this marks the second unearthing of fossils of a large whale from this era in Japan. The first such excavation occurred in Hokkaido. However, this is the first time a whale's mandible from this era has been unearthed. On the same day, Noshiro City collaborated with the Fukui Prefectural Dinosaur Museum and [Shinshu University](#) to showcase the excavation process to the press. The estimated length of the discovered whale is approximately 18 meters (59 ft). Furthermore, the excavation has revealed fossils from at least 7 different body parts, including a mandible measuring over 3 meters (10 ft) in length and ribs.



The fossils were found

Wouldn't we expect to find billions of dead plants and animals buried and fossilized in sand, mud, and lime that were deposited rapidly by water in rock layers all over the earth? Of course! That's exactly what we find.

On every continent we find fossils of sea creatures in rock layers which today are high above sea level. For example, most of the rock layers in the walls of Grand Canyon contain marine fossils. This includes the Kaibab Limestone at the top of the strata sequence exposed at the rim of the Canyon, which today is 7,000–8,000 feet above sea level. This limestone was therefore deposited beneath lime-sediment-charged ocean waters which swept over northern Arizona (and beyond). Other rock layers of Grand Canyon also contain large numbers of marine fossils. All geologists agree that these marine fossils must have been buried in these

limestone beds when the latter were deposited by ocean waters, and then the Himalayas were pushed up. So how did these marine limestone beds get pushed up so high in the Himalayas?

There is only one possible explanation—the ocean waters at some time in the past flooded over the continents. Could the continents have then sunk below today's sea level, so that the ocean waters flooded over them? No! Because the continents are made up of rocks that are less dense (lighter) than both the ocean floor rocks and the mantle rocks beneath the continents. The continents, in fact, have an automatic tendency to rise, and thus "float" on the mantle rocks beneath, well above the level of the ocean floor rocks. This is why the continents today have such high elevations compared to the deep ocean floor, and why the ocean basins can accommodate so much water. Rather, the sea level had to rise, so that the ocean waters then flooded up onto, and over, the continents.

Creatures that die naturally are decomposed. There is almost nothing left. And yet there are endless miles of fossils. a fossil is a living thing that gets immediately engulfed, sealed and buried.

For example, billions of straight-shelled, chambered nautiloids are found fossilized with other marine creatures in a 7 feet (2 m) thick layer within the Redwall Limestone of Grand Canyon. This fossil graveyard stretches for 180 miles (290 km) across northern Arizona and into southern Nevada, covering an area of at least 10,500 square miles (30,000 km²). These squid-like fossils are all different sizes, from small, young nautiloids to their bigger, older relatives. To form such a vast fossil graveyard required 24 cubic miles (100 km³) of lime sand and silt, flowing in a thick-soup-like slurry at more than 16 feet (5 m) per second (more than 11 miles or 18 km per hour) to catastrophically overwhelm and bury this huge, living population of nautiloids.

Hundreds of thousands of marine creatures were buried with amphibians, spiders, scorpions, millipedes, insects, and reptiles in a fossil graveyard at Montceau-les-Mines, France. We should not find land and sea animals buried together, unless there was a tsunami.

At Florissant, Colorado, a wide variety of insects, freshwater mollusks, fish, birds, and several hundred plant species (including nuts and blossoms) are buried together. Even delicate creatures can be preserved in a flash wave of soil and rock. Wasps and birds have to be buried rapidly in order to be so well preserved. Alligator, fish (including sunfish, deep sea bass, chubs, pickerel, herring, and gar-pike 3–7 feet [1–2 m] long), birds, turtles, mammals, mollusks, crustaceans, many varieties of insects, and palm leaves (7–9 feet [2–2.5 m] long) were buried together in the vast Green River Formation of Wyoming. In these examples marine and land-dwelling creatures are found buried together. How could this have happened unless the ocean waters rose and swept over the continents in a global, catastrophic Flood?

Wave actions go east and west; not north and south. Many trillions of microscopic marine creatures had to have catastrophically buried large ammonites and other marine creatures in the chalk beds of Britain. These same beds also stretch right across Europe to the Middle East, as well as into the Midwest of the USA, forming a global-scale fossil graveyard. In Kansas the chalk also has buried in it a huge fish with an undigested fish in its stomach, huge pliosaurs, dinosaurs and birds – again, a mixture of ocean, land and air-dwelling animals buried together!

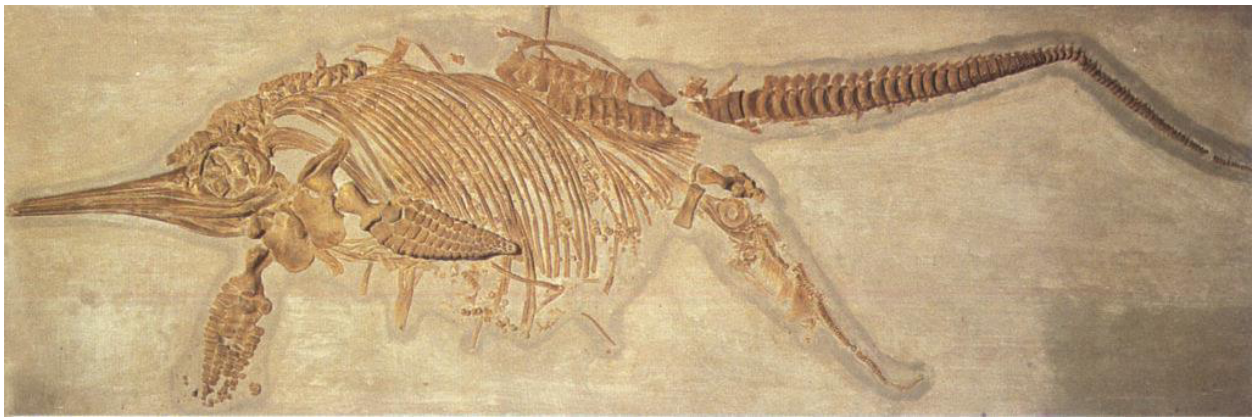
Some sea creatures were buried alive and fossilized so quickly that they were “caught in the act” of eating their last meal or at the moment of giving birth to a baby! One minute a huge ichthyosaur had just given birth to her baby, then seconds later, without time to escape, mother and baby were buried and “snap frozen” in a catastrophic “avalanche” of lime mud.

Often we find fossilized the tracks and trails of reptiles, including dinosaurs, mammals and birds preserved in sedimentary layers well below the layers in which the bodies of the animals that made the tracks are found fossilized. Conventionally there can be from 5-30 or more million years between the fossilized tracks and the fossilized animals. This does not make sense in conventional time. Why weren't the track-making animals buried and fossilized close to where they made their tracks?



Dinosaur footprints in limestone of the Judea Group just outside Jerusalem, an example of footprints left in layers well below the body fossils.

However, during the Flood it makes perfect sense. The animals left their tracks on temporarily exposed sediment surfaces before the animals were swept away in the next surge of the Flood waters that carried in and deposited the sediments to cover and preserve those tracks. Then days later the track-making animals perished and were buried and preserved in subsequent sedimentary layers.



The ichthyosaur fossilized giving birth to her baby, indicating rapid burial to make fossils.

Volcanoes can create their own cloud cover and turn weather very cold. The mention of seasons did not happen until immediately after the flood. The pre-flood terrarium atmosphere with high barometric pressure burst. Water sheeted down from overhead atmospheric water. Mankind lost their radiation shield, and the lifespan of men took a big hit. The flooding increased for 40 days. Then it sat and settled for 150 days.

Water began to be reabsorbed into the earth and be evaporated with blowing winds. In total, the water did not dry up for almost a year.

The flood waters covered the highest points on earth. Mt. Everest is 29,028' in altitude. It was covered by 43' of water. That is a lot of water. The average depth of our oceans is 12,000'; which covers $\frac{3}{4}$ of the earth.

People confuse the fossil record evidence with their circular logic. They assign an era to each sedimentary layer. Then they base their other details on that layer as being accurate. The scientists who do not believe in the biblical account of creation date the strata based on the type of life embedded in it. That is a wave origin issue, not an age issue.

The sandstone strata that we see is carrying different densities of creatures and engulfing them in seismic waves. You can look at many dinosaur footprints and tail drags and see that they were obviously walking in a shallow cross current, in between waves. We could see at the Mount St. Helens volcanic event that lake water and sand created an immediate petrification of wood. Some samples were carbon dating tested as being 250 millions of years old. Obviously not. The fossil record will often have a tree penetrating what some call millions of years of strata. That is obviously not possible.

Do we see evidence in the walls of the Grand Canyon that the sedimentary layers were all laid down in quick succession? Yes, absolutely! The entire sequence of sedimentary strata was still soft during subsequent folding and experienced only

limited fracturing. These rock layers would have broken and shattered unless all the strata were immediately folded while the sediment was still relatively soft and pliable. When solid, hard rock is bent (or folded) it invariably fractures and breaks because it is brittle. Rock will bend only if it is still soft and pliable — “plastic” like modeling clay or play-dough. If such modeling clay is allowed to dry and/or is baked in an oven, it is no longer pliable but hard and brittle, so any attempt to bend it will cause it to break and shatter.

When sediments are deposited by water in a layer, some water is trapped between the sediment grains. The pressure of other sediment layers on top of each layer squeezes the particles closer together and forces out much of the water. The internal heat of the earth may also cause additional dehydration of the sediments. Removal of the water dries the sediment layer and converts the chemicals that were in the water into a natural cement. This cement transforms the originally soft and wet sediment layer into hard, brittle rock. This process is known to occur within hours but generally takes days or months, depending on the prevailing conditions. It doesn't take millions of years, even under today's slow-and-gradual



geologic conditions

The Carbon Canyon fold in the eastern Grand Canyon, the bending of the Tapeats Sandstone in the East Kaibab Monocline.

It's possible to see these folded sedimentary layers in several side canyons. For example, the folded Tapeats Sandstone can be seen in Carbon Canyon. There these sandstone layers were bent 90° (a right angle), yet the rock was not fractured or

broken in the fold hinge. The obvious conclusion is that these sandstone layers were folded and bent while the sediment was still soft and pliable, which had to be very soon after it was deposited.

Herein lies an insurmountable dilemma for long-age geologists. They maintain that the Tapeats Sandstone was deposited 507–508 million years ago. However, the Kaibab Plateau uplift which caused the folding supposedly only occurred about 50–60 million years ago. How could the Tapeats Sandstone still be soft and pliable, as though it had just been deposited, and not subjected yet to hardening, without fracturing and shattering when it was folded ~450 million years after its deposition?

Where Did the Ark Really Land?

The ark is thought to be located on Mt. Ararat (Armenia/Turkey border). The problem is that this mountain was not even named until the 1800's; so, it cannot be the same one. Secondly, the text tells us that it is located in the mountains of Ararat (plural, not singular). Mt Ararat stands alone. The ark landing was located amidst numerous visible peaks; as Noah discovered as the waters receded. Noah could not have seen other peaks from Mt. Ararat.

Another clue is that Genesis 11 tells us that the people journeyed from the east (not to the east) to build the Tower of Babel. Babylon is east of modern Ararat. The site where Noah landed was east of Babylon, amidst many high peaks. That location fits the high mountains near Tehran, Iran. Noah did not see other peaks until the water further subsided. Mt. Damavand is the highest peak in Iran; and is surrounded by lower peaks.



We find Native American legends confirming the Genesis flood, for example. The Apache people refer to the ancient flood and the *tus*, a gigantic floating vessel, provided by God, which was sealed watertight with gum from the pinion tree. A few people entered the *tus* and thus escaped the flood that “completely submerged the earth for twelve days.” The Apaches remember the vessel landing on a hill and the sending of birds, including a pigeon (named Agocho) to inspect the flooded world (Curtis, E. S., *The North American Indian*, vol. 1, Cambridge University Press, 1907, pp. 27–28).

In what is now North Dakota, the Mandan tribe, of the Sioux language family, held a sacred annual ceremony memorializing the flood. The ceremony featured an old man (Nu-mohk-munk-a-nah, “the only man”), who survived in a “big canoe” that he constructed upon a prophetic warning. The “big canoe” landed somewhere at a mountain far to the west, according to the Mandan. This tribe also held the turtle dove in highest honor. Even their dogs were forbidden to harm it, on account of its having returned to the Nu-mohk-munk-a-nah carrying a willow twig in its beak, a sign that the flood had ended (Catlin, G., *The North American Indians*, vol. 1, Jon Grant, 1926, pp. 178–184, 201–205). Similar traditions can be found among other Sioux-language tribes and other language families.

In the American Northwest, the Spokanes, Nez Perces, and Cayuses had their own flood tradition: “One man and wife were saved on a raft. Each of those three tribes also, together with the Flathead tribes, has their separate Ararat in connection with this event” (Eells, M., “Traditions of the Deluge Among the Tribes of the North-West,” *The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, vol. 1, 1878, p. 70). Numerous other tribes from the Pacific Northwest remember Noah’s flood as well.

In the Southwest, the Hualapai people of Arizona left ancient pictographs bearing witness to the flood. These are preserved at Spirit Mountain, a site considered sacred by neighboring tribes as well. One carving shows eight people being carried across the waters of the flood, departing from Wakahme Mountain where they had found refuge from the flood that destroyed the rest of humanity. Another drawing shows a bird being sent on two flights and returning on the second flight to the old man with a blade of grass in its peak (Liguori, N., *Echoes of Ararat: A Collection of Over 300 Flood Legends from North and South America*, Master Books, 2021). The Havasupai, Yima, Cochiti, Maricopa, Zia, and many other tribes of the Southwest also have flood traditions matching Genesis in several particulars.

We learn of the global flood from the Dene tribes, the Ottawa, the Ojibwe, the Inuit, and dozens of other tribes of Canada and Alaska. In Mexico we find that the Aztecs, Toltecs, Mayans, Purepecha, and other peoples had clear traditions and pre-colonial paintings depicting the flood.

Alexander de Humboldt, a German geographer and naturalist, wrote, “The people of Mechoacan preserved a tradition, according to which Coxcox, whom they called Tezpi, embarked in a spacious ‘acalli’ with his wife, his children, several animals, and grain, the preservation of which was of importance to mankind. When the great spirit, Tezcatlipoca, ordered the waters to withdraw, Tezpi sent out from his bark a vulture. . . . This bird, which feeds on dead flesh, did not return on account of the great number of carcasses, with which the earth, recently dried up, was strewed. Tezpi sent out other birds, one of which, the hummingbird alone, returned, holding in its beak a branch covered with leaves.” Humboldt adds that “Tezpi, seeing that fresh verdure began to clothe the soil, quitted his bark near the mountain of Colhuacan” (*Researches Concerning the Institutions & Monuments of the Ancient Inhabitants of America*, trans. Helen Maria Williams, vol. 2, Longman, 1814, p. 23).

In Central and South America, the earliest records of the European explorers preserve flood traditions narrated by the native peoples. Those narratives include clear similarities to the Genesis flood account. The Tupinamba of Brazil told the early Portuguese that “before the flood arrived, there was a man of great knowledge,” a prophet named Tupa. God warned Tupa of the coming flood and provided a place of refuge, where Tupa fled with his family. The flood covered the entire earth for a great length of time. “When the flood ended, they came down, multiplied, and again inhabited the land” (De Vasconcellos, S., *Noticias Curiosas do Brasil* Lisbon: Ioam da Costa, 1668, pp. 78–79).

George Catlin, a widely traveled American painter and author, summarized these findings this way: “Amongst one hundred and twenty different tribes that I have visited in North and South and Central America, not a tribe exists that has not related to me distinct or vague traditions of such a calamity, in which one, or three, or eight persons were saved above the waters, on the top of a high mountain” (*O-Kee-Pa: A Religious Ceremony and Other Customs of the Mandans* J. B. Lippincott and Co., 1867, pp. 1–2).

The above examples all come from the Western Hemisphere, but that hemisphere alone contains over 300 people groups possessing flood traditions. The Eastern Hemisphere has even more. To be sure, some traditions are better preserved than others. As a result, some flood narratives parallel Genesis more closely than others. However, there are specific details in all these accounts—such as the landing of a “great canoe” on a high mountain or the sending of a raven and a dove—that clearly match the biblical record. It is important to note that it is the Genesis flood account that they confirm, not some alternate text such as a Babylonian flood tradition. This is one of several indicators that Genesis is the authentic, original historical account that explains all the others.

All of these flood legends and histories told around the world are exactly what we should expect if Genesis is true. If Genesis were *not* true, then hundreds of matching flood legends are the last thing we should expect to find. Even the characters for the number 8 includes a boat with 8 people.

God flooded the world to destroy the corrupting influences that were threatening the last vestige of God's people. Similarly, God had the Assyrians cart away the northern 10 tribes of Israel...and he had the Babylonians reduce and relocate the Jews; so that God could once again repurpose a people and a place in a sustainable way. We need to identify with Noah, the believer...not the multitudes who drown.

For whatever things were written before were written for our learning, that we through the patience and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope. (Romans 15)

Big Picture Event

There are take aways and application for all of scripture. God will do anything to protect his people...even wiping out the rest of the world. God knows how to deliver us from incredible odds through supernatural means, if necessary.

For if God did not spare the angels who sinned, but cast them down to hell and delivered them into chains of darkness, to be reserved for judgment; ⁵ and did not spare the ancient world, but saved Noah, one of eight people, a preacher of righteousness, bringing in the flood on the world of the ungodly; ⁶ and turning the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah into ashes, condemned them to destruction, making them an example to those who afterward would live ungodly; ⁷ and delivered righteous Lot, who was oppressed by the filthy conduct of the wicked ⁸ (for that righteous man, dwelling among them, tormented his righteous soul from day to day by seeing and hearing their lawless deeds)— ⁹ then the Lord knows how to deliver the godly out of temptations and to reserve the unjust under punishment for the day of judgment, ¹⁰ and especially those who walk according to the flesh in the lust of uncleanness and despise authority. They are presumptuous, self-willed. They are not afraid to speak evil of dignitaries, (2 Peter 2)

Living Evidence

The next issue to consider is that the oldest living things on earth go back to around 4,359 years ago (the flood).

Trees with verified ages [\[edit \]](#)

Name	Age (years)	Year Germinated	Species	Location	Country	Notes
Prometheus (WPN-114)	4,900+	2,900+ BCE	Great Basin bristlecone pine <i>Pinus longaeva</i>	Wheeler Peak, Nevada	United States	Cut down by Donald Rusk Currey in 1964. ^[9]
Methuselah	4,856 ^[nb 1]	2,832 BCE	Great Basin bristlecone pine <i>Pinus longaeva</i>	White Mountains (California)	United States	It is the oldest known living (non-clonal) tree in the world. ^[11]
Alerce Milenario or Gran Abuelo	3,654–5,484	1,630+ BCE	Patagonian cypress <i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	Cordillera Pelada, Los Rios	Chile	Alive. ^{[11][12]} New unconfirmed estimation of 5,484 years would make it the oldest (non-clonal) tree in the world. ^[13] Located within Alerce Costero National Park . ^[14]
CBR26	3,266	1,245 BCE	Giant sequoia <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Sierra Nevada, California	United States	Dead. ^[11]
D-21	3,220	1,199 BCE	Giant sequoia <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Sierra Nevada, California	United States	Dead. ^[11]
D-23	3,075	1,054 BCE	Giant sequoia <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Sierra Nevada, California	United States	Dead. ^[11]
CMC 3	3,033	1,012 BCE	Giant sequoia <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Sierra Nevada, California	United States	Dead. ^[11]
Scofield Juniper	2,675	654 BCE	Sierra juniper <i>Juniperus grandis</i> ^[15]	Sierra Nevada, California	United States	Dead. ^[11]
BLK227	2,650	626 BCE	Bald cypress <i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Three Sisters Cove, Black River (North Carolina)	United States	^[16]

The Oldest Reef

The Great Barrier Reef is less than 4,200 years old

Earth's Slowing Rotation

Prevailing winds are caused by two phenomena. The sun's heat causes north-south or south-north winds, depending on latitude. The rotation of the earth causes the winds to shift east or west—clockwise north of the equator and counterclockwise to the south. This Coriolis effect is proportional to the speed of the earth's rotation: the greater the rotational speed, the greater the Coriolis effect. Due to these prevailing winds, the [Sahara Desert](#) is in the process of [desertification](#), expanding approximately four miles per year. Calculations based upon the rate of the Sahara's expansion show the desert to be 4,000 years old. This young age of the Sahara Desert fits quite well in the creationist time line, beginning its desertification process soon after the global Flood.

Declining Magnetic Field

Studies over the past 140 years show a consistent decay rate in the earth's magnetic field. At this rate, in as few as 25,000 years ago, the earth would have been unable to support life because of the heat from the electric current.

Salt in the Oceans

The water in the oceans contains 3.6% dissolved minerals, giving the ocean its salinity. Salt, composed of the elements sodium and chlorine, is the primary mineral. For years, scientists have been measuring the amount of sodium in the oceans and have found that an estimated 457 million tons are deposited into the oceans annually, while only 122 million tons leave the ocean via numerous methods. Given the current amount of salt in the oceans, the data strongly favors a recent creation and global Flood. If applied to the evolutionist's time frame of millions of years, the oceans would be saturated by salt.

Read Genesis 8:6-19: There is a practical and a spiritual application here. The raven is an unclean bird that feasts on roadkill and decayed meat. The raven is the symbol of death in many cultures. It thrives in a death culture. A raven has no problem standing in the mud and muck. Ravens are highly intelligent birds capable of problem solving. They can be taught to use feeding tools; and remember to re-use them. They investigate the cause of death of their fellow birds and assess potential threats. They have a great memory for locations and objects to return to. They are paranoid, and store food for unspecified reasons. They remember human faces. They point and use non-verbal cues. The raven's call is all about dominance and power and pecking order. In fact, ravens behave more like humans than any other animal. A 4-month-old raven is smarter than a grown chimpanzee or orangutang. Some studies even place raven intelligence above baby humans. Ravens plan for the future based on their current intel. They hold grudges and recall which people to like and who to avoid. All said, the raven is comparable to the serpent in the garden, who was craftier than any other beast. It would make sense to let the smartest bird do the reconnaissance for Noah. He was best equipped to survive. As long as the raven went back and forth it was proof that there was no shallow water yet. Once he did not return, it confirmed that he found a mountain peak that was dry enough to stand on.

The dove is the opposite of the raven. The dove is a clean bird; that will only bathe once a week. They otherwise do not want to get wet. The dove is a symbol for peace, love, gentleness and the Holy Spirit. Doves are great navigators that fly very fast. Doves are vegetarians that eat seeds and have great eyesight. Doves can easily adapt to a new environment. The idea is that the dove will not stop returning to the ark until it can find dry ground, something growing.

There was no point opening the ark if there was nowhere to go and no food to eat yet. The raven is also symbolic of demonic activity, going back and forth without rest; and seeking death. The dove is symbolic of the gentle spirit God's people have, when they are born a second time.

Genesis 8:20-22: This kind of thing really makes God happy. These altars would take an effort to build. Noah brought 7 pairs of clean animals for sacrificing and 1 pair of every other. Obviously, it is a big deal to sacrifice all your edible animals as you re-enter into a land with few plants to eat. Noah may have brought some grape vines and seeds, etc...who knows?

God promised that he will not have another worldwide flood. One day, he will burn up the entire heavens and earth when we go to the new heavens and earth.

But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night, in which the heavens will pass away with a great noise, and the elements will melt with fervent heat; both the earth and the works that are in it will be burned up. (2 Peter 3)

Mann's limitations work for his benefit. Salvation it's at the lowest bar; only believing that God is righteous. Now we have much shorter lifespans than before the flood. No more 1,000 year old Nimrods or Hitlers. God clearly knows that all men have bad hearts from childhood. God adds the seasons and temperature changes; which may not have existed before. The lush dinosaur gardens are gone; and man is going to have to work harder for his food; keeping him from the dangers of free time.