

The Book of Genesis

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The Flood: Lasting Proof

- I. The Principle of Divine Economy
 - A. This principle is also called the Law of Parsimony.
 - B. Basically, it states that God created a Universe “of high efficiency of operation” and He will not supersede its operation unless it is necessary to accomplish His purpose.
 - C. In other words, God does not use a miracle or special providence to accomplish something that can be achieved by natural law.
 - D. In relation to the Flood, everything could have been done miraculously – however, that would have violated the principle of divine economy.
 - E. On the other hand, some try to claim that the Flood can be explained by completely natural causes.
 - F. However, the Bible is clear that God was involved directly in the Flood.
 - G. He initiated the sequence of events that then followed the laws of nature.

- II. Strata and Fossils
 - A. Whitcomb and Morris stated, “All ...Biblical inferences from the Flood record are clearly supported in at least a general way by the actual records of the rocks” (*The Genesis Flood*, p. 124).
 - B. The strata of the earth are sedimentary in nature – meaning, they were deposited in water.
 1. For these sediments to have been deposited, they must have first been eroded from somewhere.
 2. Clearly, the Flood could account for this.
 - C. The “Geologic Column” does not exist.
 1. Those who believe in Evolution and Uniformitarianism have arranged the strata of the earth into an order which is supposed to show the progression of the layering of these rocks as well as the progression of life up the evolutionary scale (from amoeba to man).
 2. However, this order of progression of rocks or life cannot be found anywhere upon the surface of the earth!
 3. “Based upon the assumptions that uniformitarianism and organic evolution were established scientific facts, geologists during the 19th century ...arranged the earth’s strata according to the various types of fossils they contained, especially their *index fossils*...”
 - D. Variations of fossils in the earth’s strata point to the Flood.
 1. Fossil Graveyard – areas containing fossils of many (sometimes thousands) of animals of different species – point to the Flood.
 2. Polystrate Fossils – fossils that extend through two or more layers of strata – point to the Flood.
 3. Living Fossils – animals thought to have been extinct (and, thus, often used as index fossils) but have been found to be alive – point to the Flood.
 4. Fossilized Footprints and Raindrops point to the Flood.
 5. Out of Order Fossils point to the Flood.
 - E. The Grand Canyon is evidence of the Flood.

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1. The Grand Canyon is supposed to be the best “picture” of the earth’s history that is available due to its many visible layers of strata.
2. However, the formation of the Grand Canyon is difficult to explain by uniformitarian processes.
3. Yet, a catastrophic formation of the Grand Canyon is logical and precedented.
 - a. After the eruption of Mount Saint Helens, a large lake was formed.
 - b. In time, the waters of that lake broke through the natural earthen boundaries and created a tremendous flood.
 - c. As the waters from the lake drained, they flowed through and eroded easily the recently deposited and disturbed soil from the eruption of the volcano.
 - d. The result was the formation of “Little Grand Canyon” – a canyon that is a 1/40 scale of the Grand Canyon.
 - e. It formed in a matter of days, not thousands or millions of years.
4. A similar scenario is likely to have occurred during or after the Flood, resulting in the formation of the Grand Canyon.

III. Dinosaurs

- A. The word ‘dinosaur’ literally means, “Terrible lizard.”
- B. We are told that these creatures roamed the earth from about 200 million to 70 million years ago.
- C. Then, for some unknown reason, they died out, leaving only their fossils and man’s imagination to tell their story.
- D. Do the Bible and the Flood teach anything about dinosaurs?
- E. Could dinosaurs really have existed?
 1. Fossil records indicate that dinosaurs were very large reptiles (although some were as small as a chicken, some weighed over 90 tons and stood over 3½ stories tall).
 2. “Mammals have ‘secondary centers of ossification in the growing ends of their bones’ and when the ossification replaces the surrounding cartilage the mammals cease growing...” (Curtis Cates, *The Noahic Flood*, p. 98).
 3. Reptiles do not possess such centers of ossification – meaning, that they continue to grow until they die.
 4. If animals could live as long as man did before the Flood, it would be possible for them to grow to great sizes.
- F. Does the Bible mention dinosaurs? Yes! (Job 40 15-24; 41:1-10)
- G. What happened to the dinosaurs?
 1. It is certain that dinosaur representatives were present on the ark (2 of every kind [not every species] and likely juvenile).
 2. The most reasonable conclusion for the demise of the dinosaurs is that the environment on Earth after the Flood was not conducive to their survival.
 - a. The lush vegetation had been destroyed.
 - b. Just as man’s age decreased, so did the lifespan of animals.
 - c. Possibly, there was a decrease in the atmospheric pressure.
- H. What does the fossil record teach about dinosaurs?
 1. They lived contemporaneously and in proximity with man.
 2. They were destroyed in a great catastrophe.