

**Dinosaurs  
and the Bible**  
**“Super-sized Critters”**

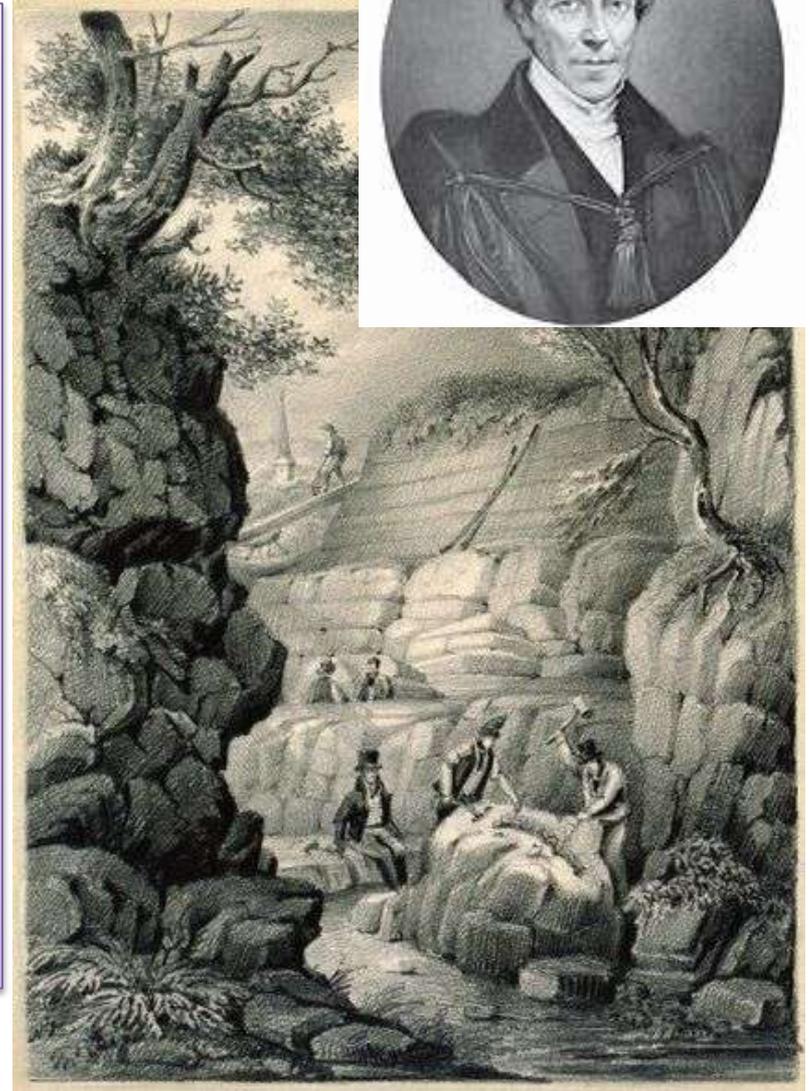
**NJBibleScience.org**  
**Jason Browning**

Slide illustrations courtesy of [www.AnswersInGenesis.org](http://www.AnswersInGenesis.org)



# Discovery of Dinosaurs

The story of their discovery began back in the 1820s, when Gideon Mantell, an English doctor, found some unusual teeth and bones in a quarry. Dr. Mantell realized there was something very different about these animal remains, and believed that he had found an entirely new group of reptiles. By 1841, about nine types of these different reptiles had been uncovered, including two called *Megalosaurus* and *Iguanodon*.



Teeth of the IGUANODON a newly discovered FOSSIL ANIMAL, from the Sandstone of TILGATE FOREST, in SUSSEX.

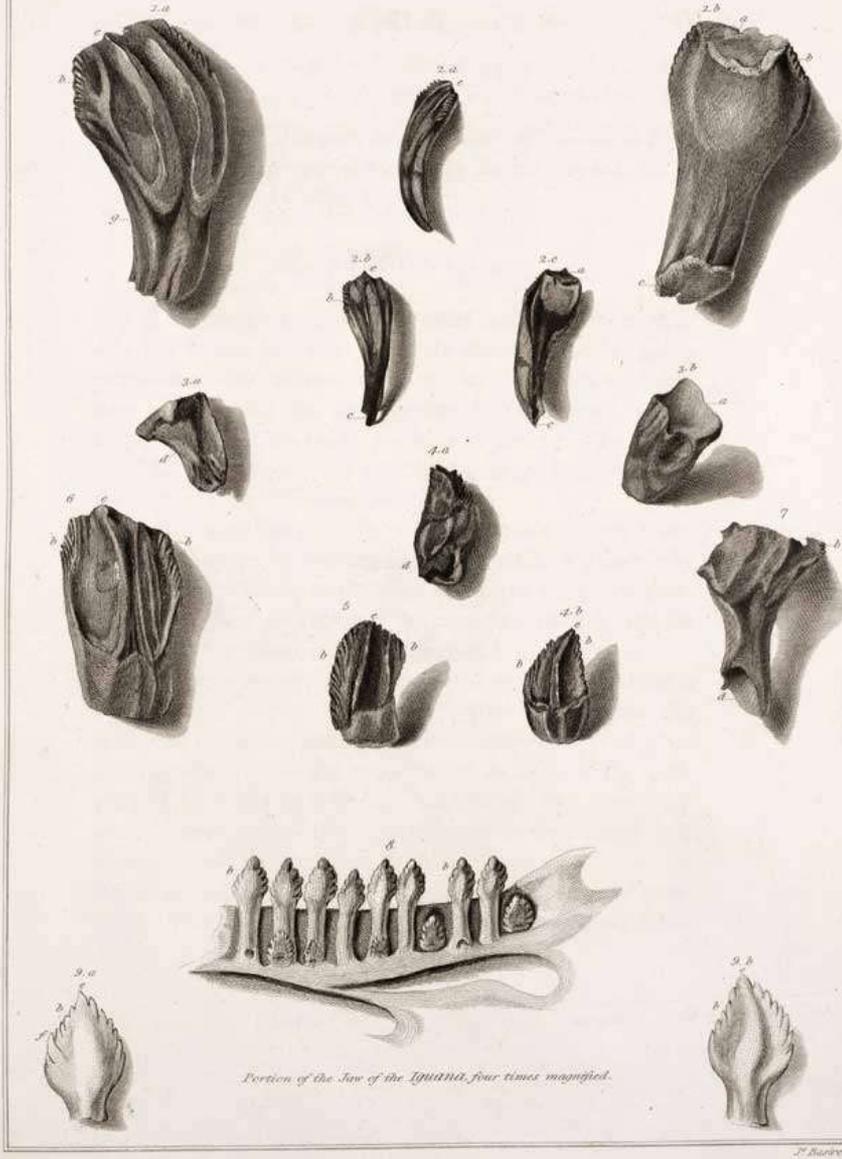
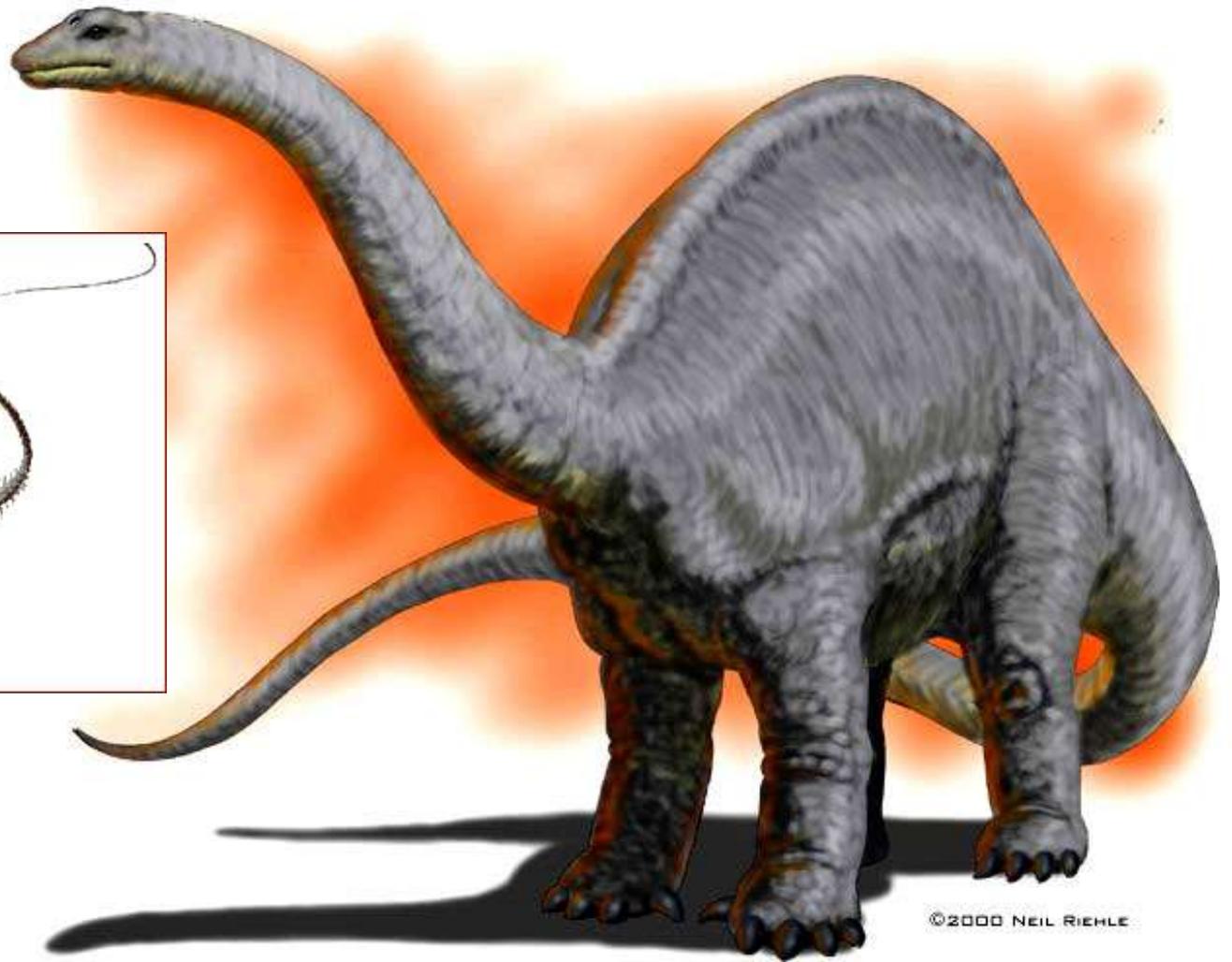
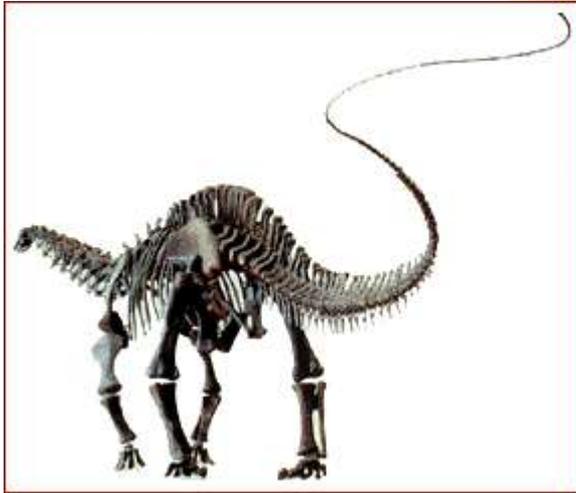


Illustration of fossil *Iguanodon* teeth with a modern iguana jaw from Mantell's 1825 paper describing *Iguanodon*.





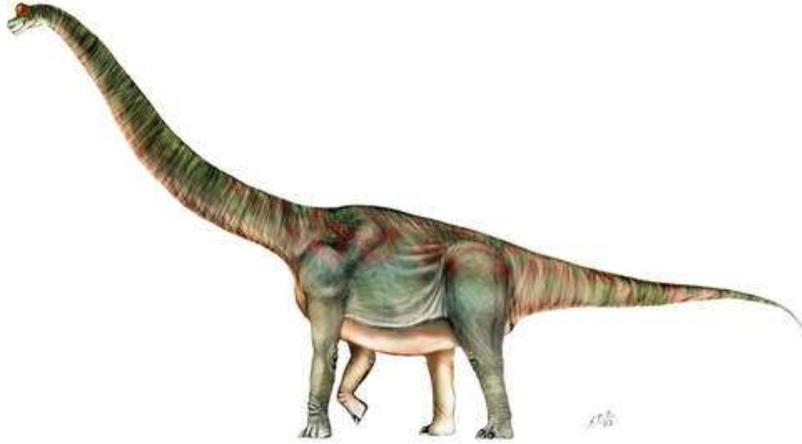
# Apatosaurus



©2000 NEIL RIEHLE

**70-90 ft long**  
**10-15 ft tall at the hips**

# Argentinosaurus

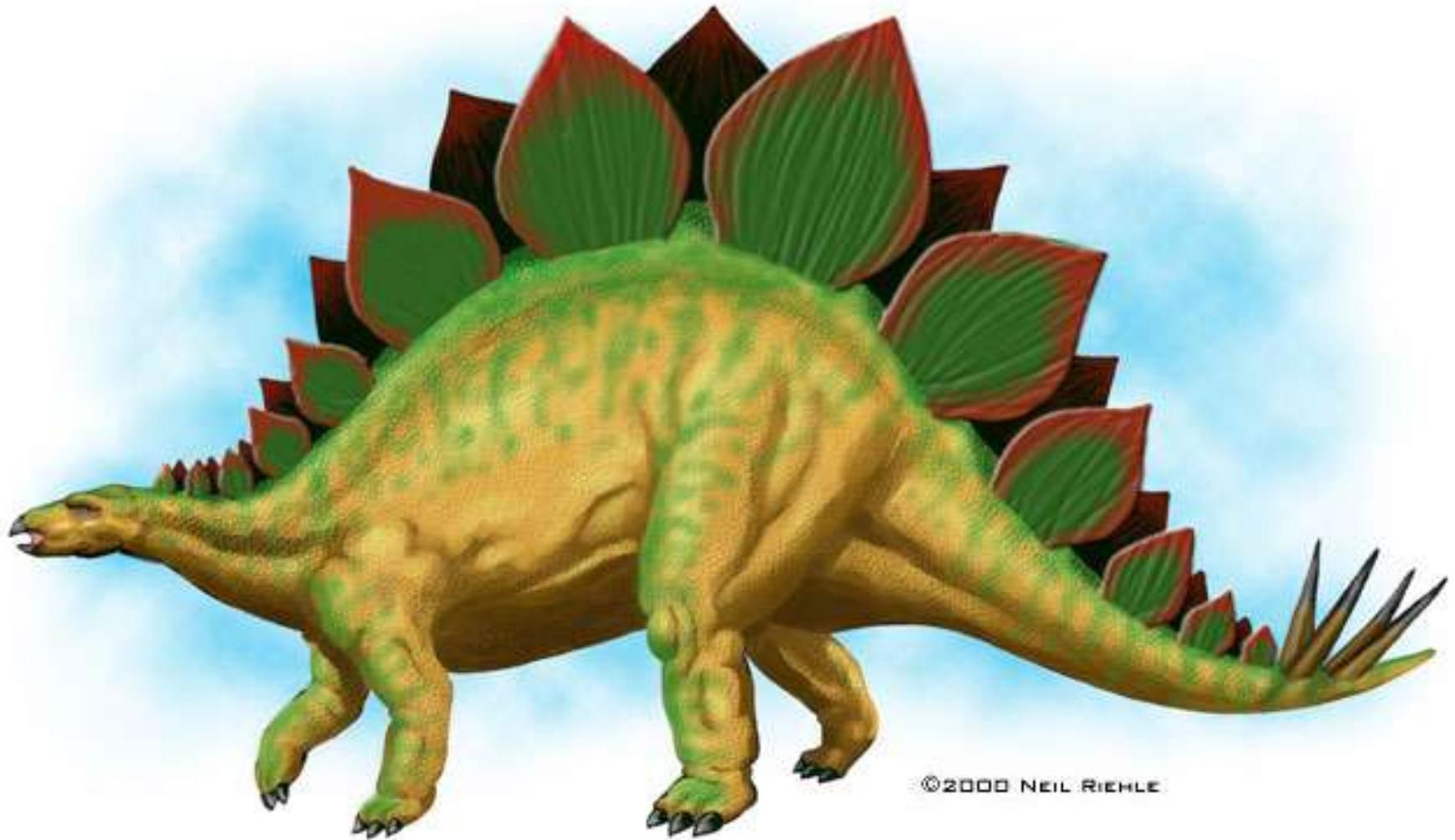


**Up to 115 ft long**  
**80 tons = 160,000 lbs**  
**(an average car = 2 tons)**

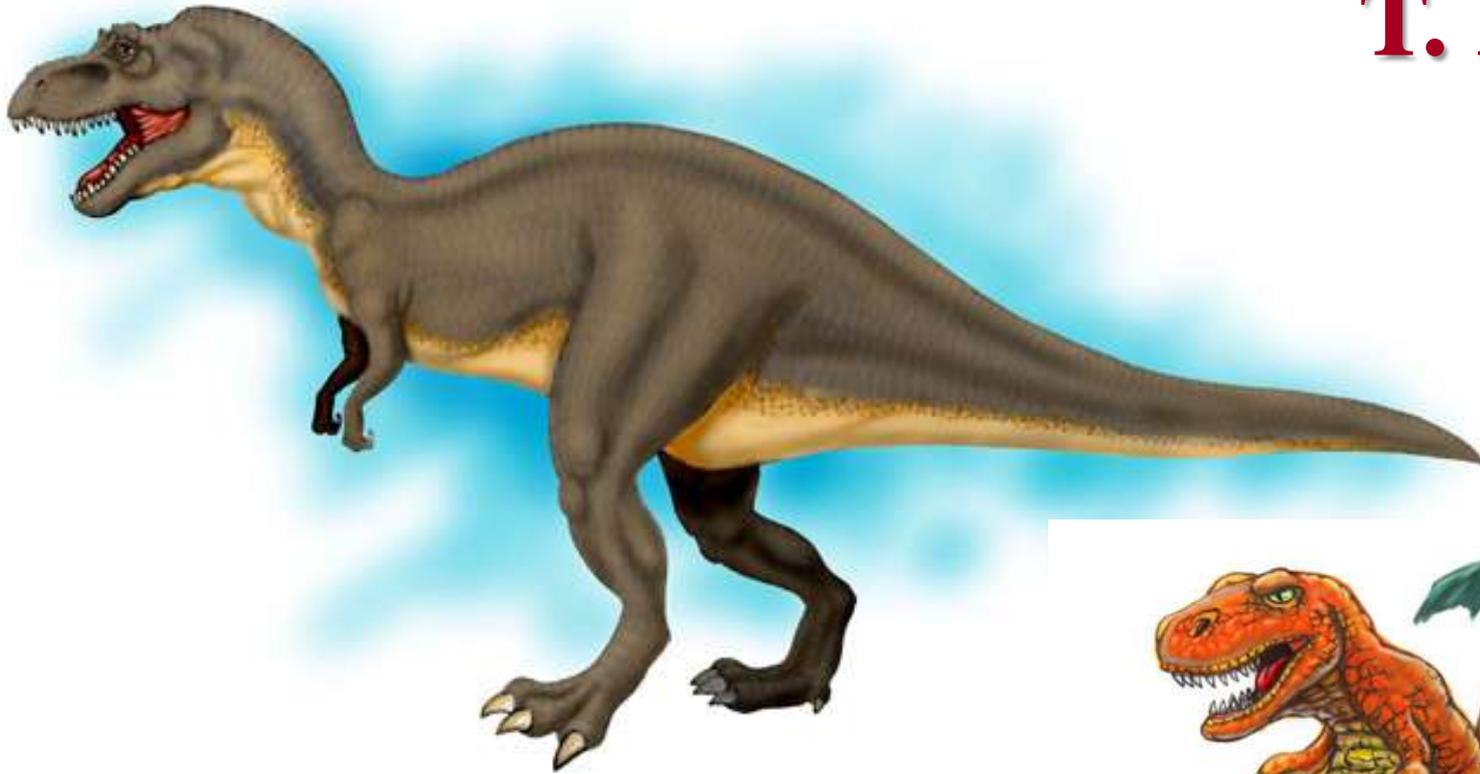


[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a9/Argentinosaurus\\_DSC\\_2943.jpg/680px-Argentinosaurus\\_DSC\\_2943.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a9/Argentinosaurus_DSC_2943.jpg/680px-Argentinosaurus_DSC_2943.jpg)

# Stegosaurus



# T. Rex

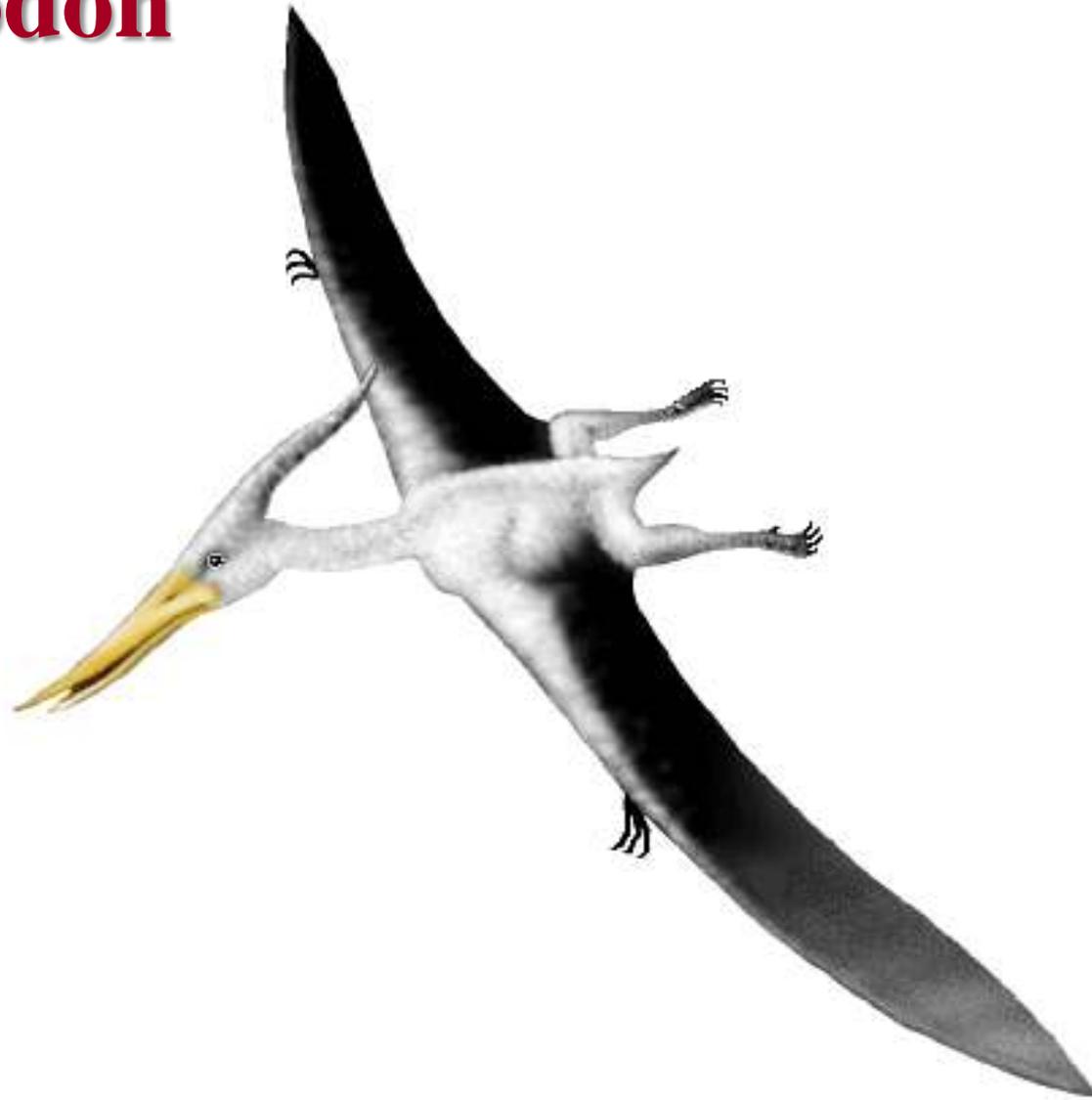


# Tyrannosaurus Rex



- Up to 40 feet long
- Stood 20 feet tall
- Weighted an estimated 16,000 pounds
- Teeth 6-8 inches long

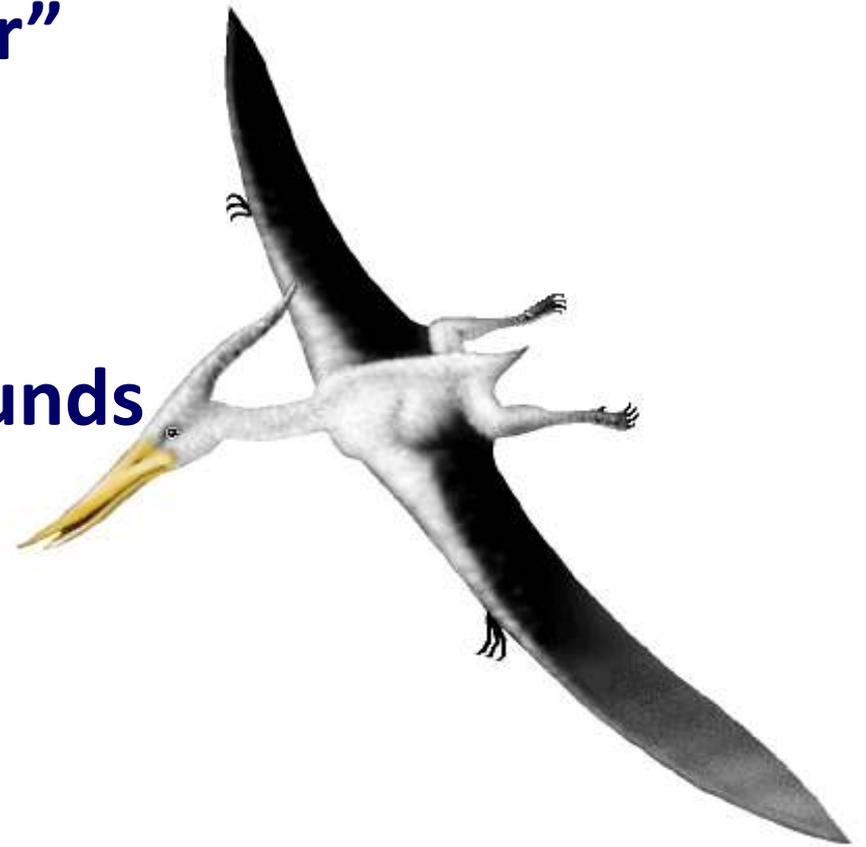
# Pteranodon





# Pteranodon

- Means “toothless flier”
- Created on Day 5
- 30-foot wingspan
- Weighed up to 40 pounds
- Rediscovered in 1870

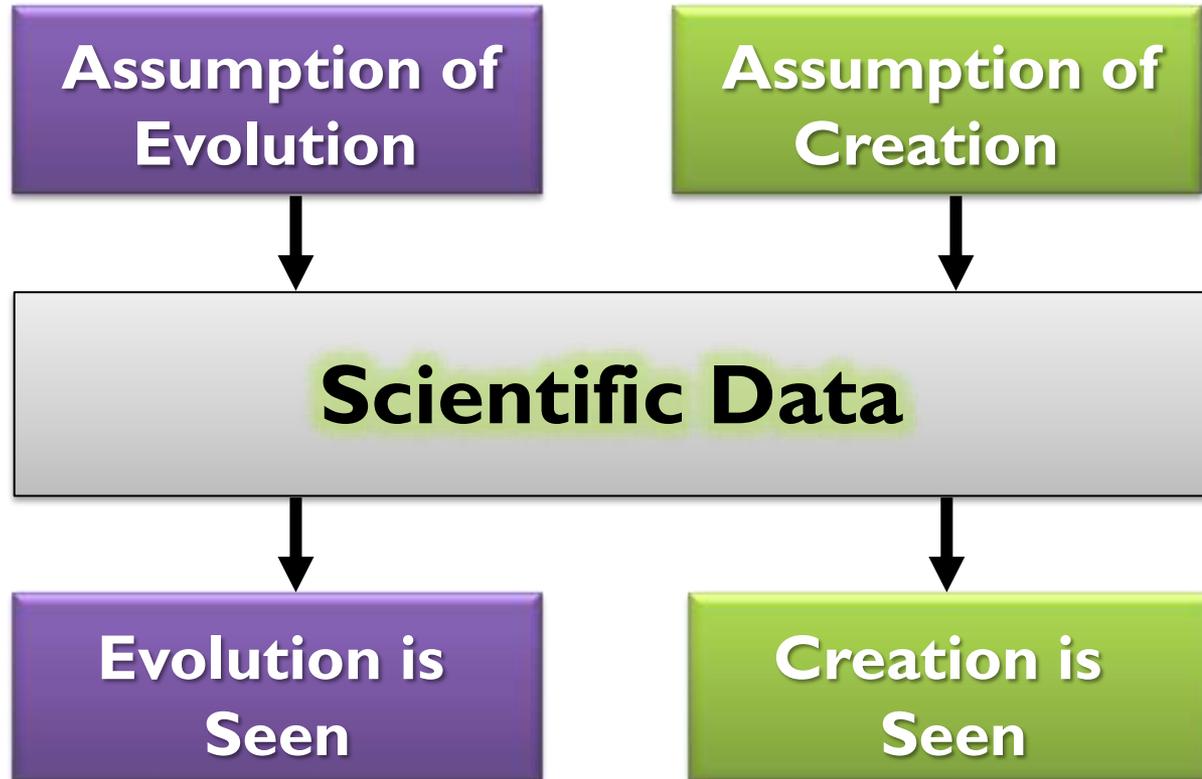




## When were dinosaurs created?

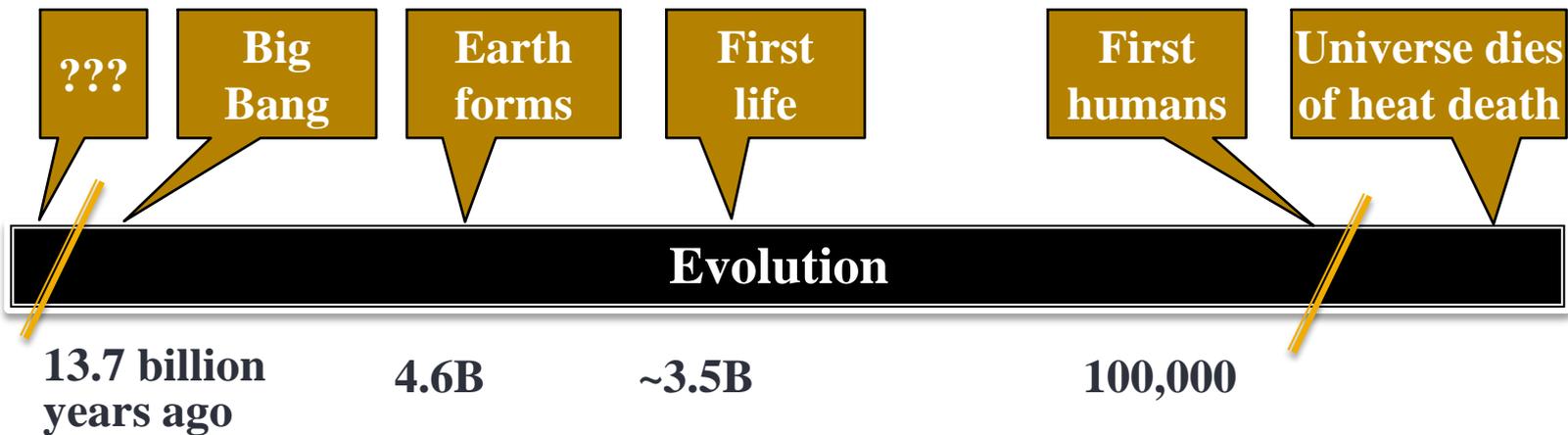
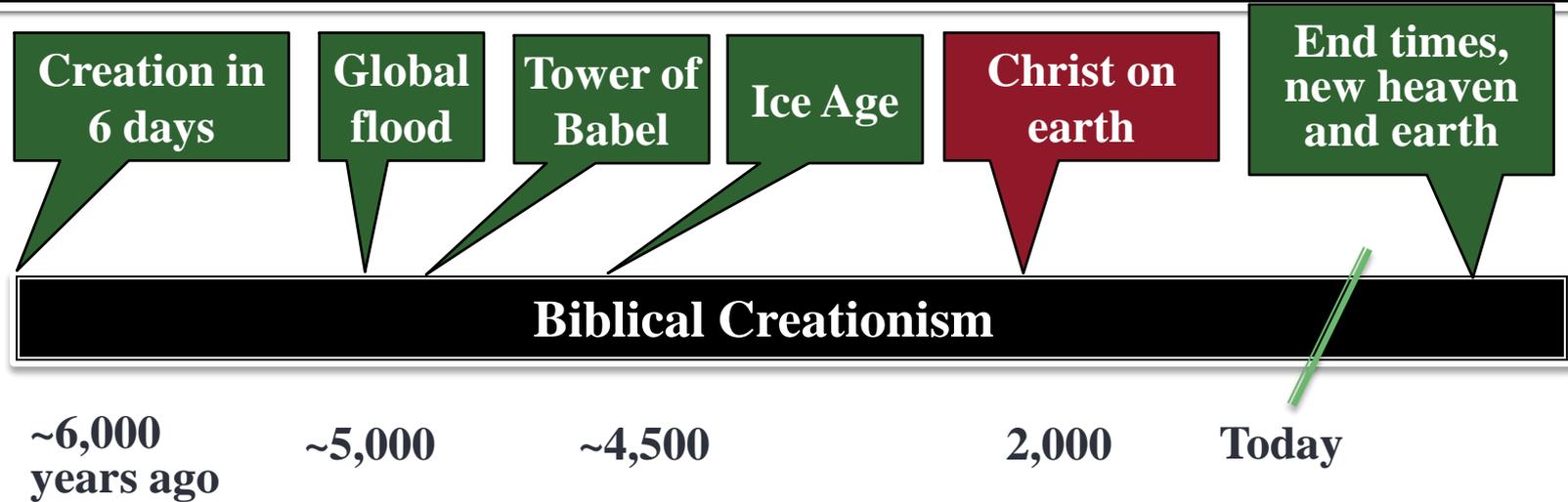
- According to the Bible, on Day 6 of creation week, when God made all the land animals and man - about 6,000 years ago
- According to evolution, dinosaurs first evolved about 235 million years ago

# Interpretation of Scientific Data



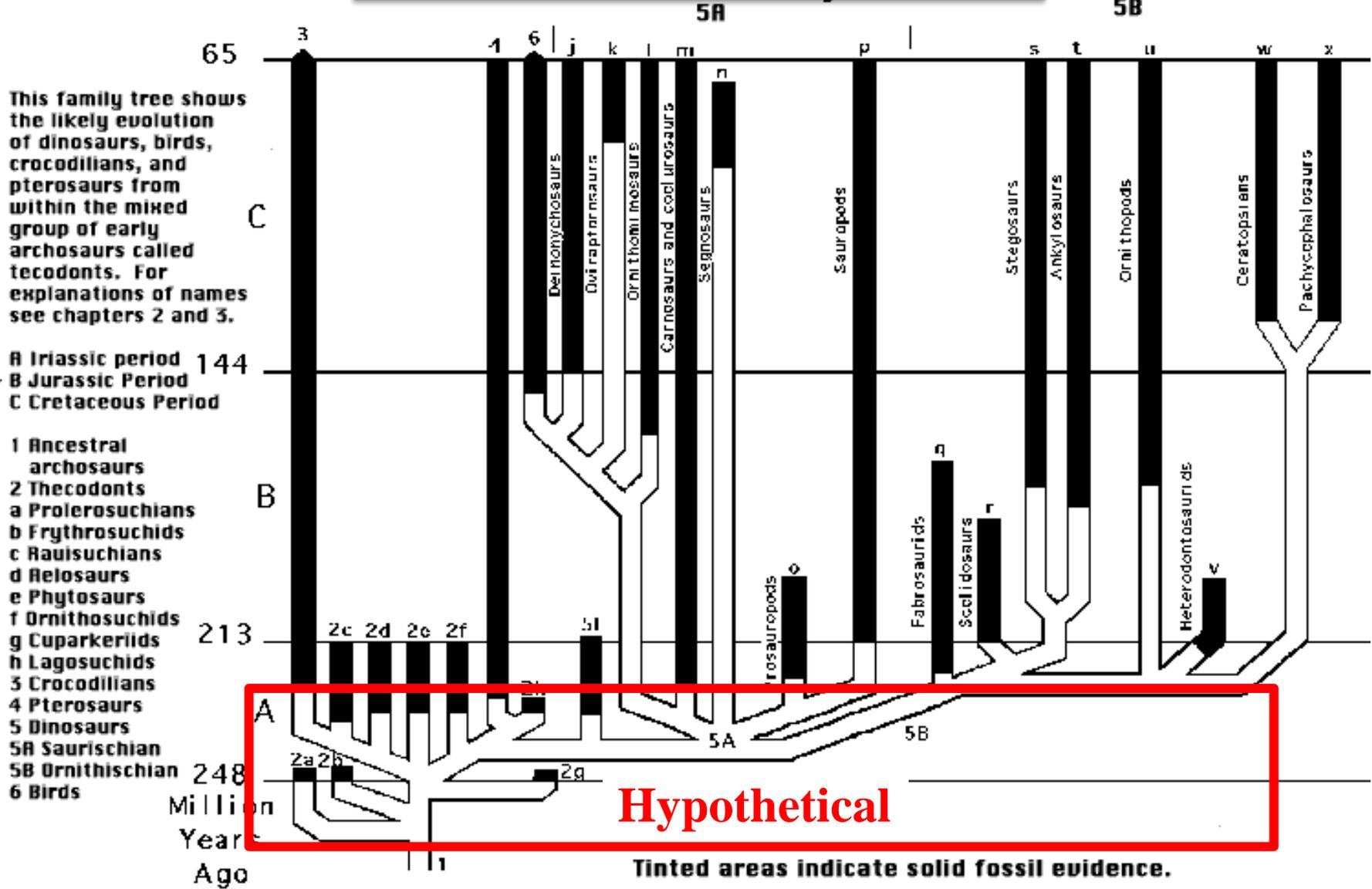
**Interpretation is influenced by assumptions and biases!**

# Timelines of History





# Dinosaur Family Tree



# DAYS OF CREATION IN GENESIS ONE



SPACE, EARTH



SKY



LAND & PLANTS



SUN, MOON & STARS



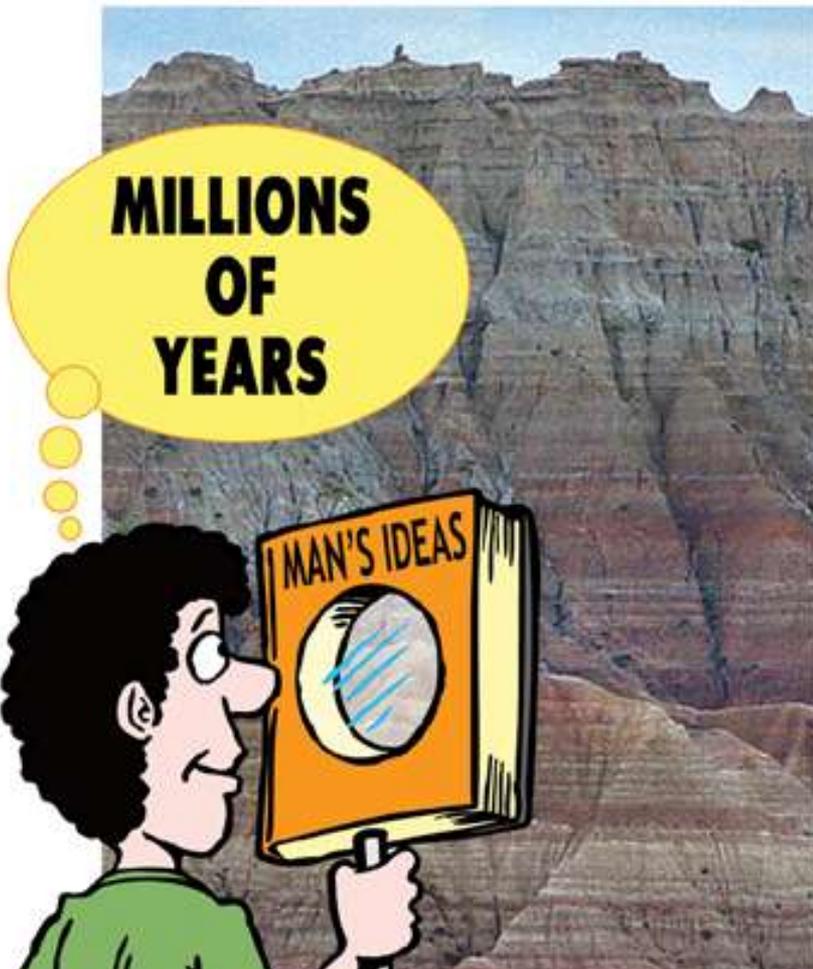
FISH & BIRDS



ANIMALS & PEOPLE

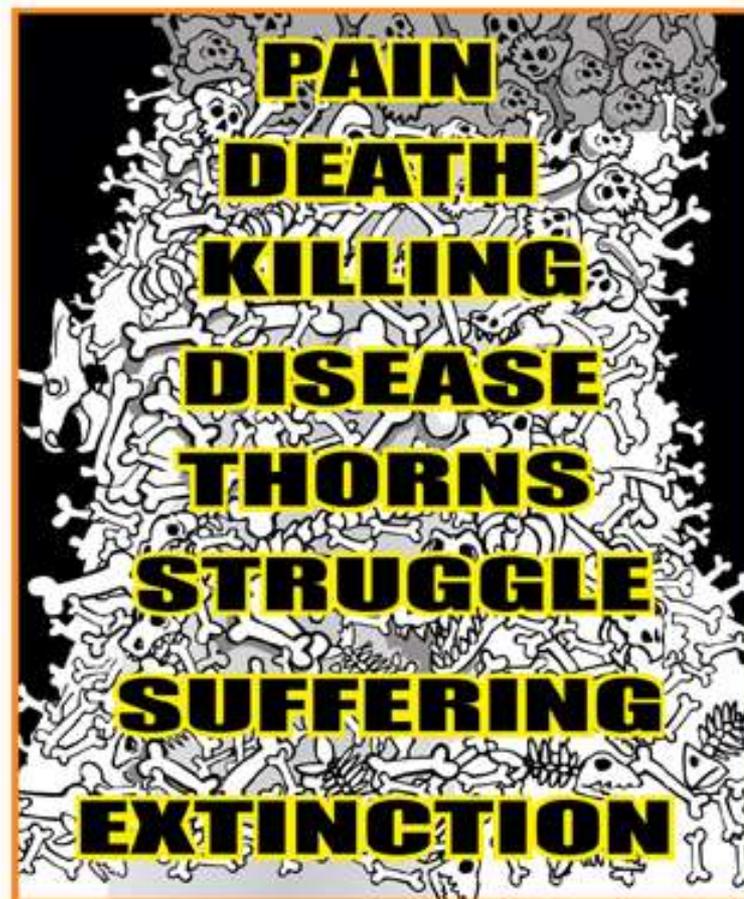
# Biblical History Timeline



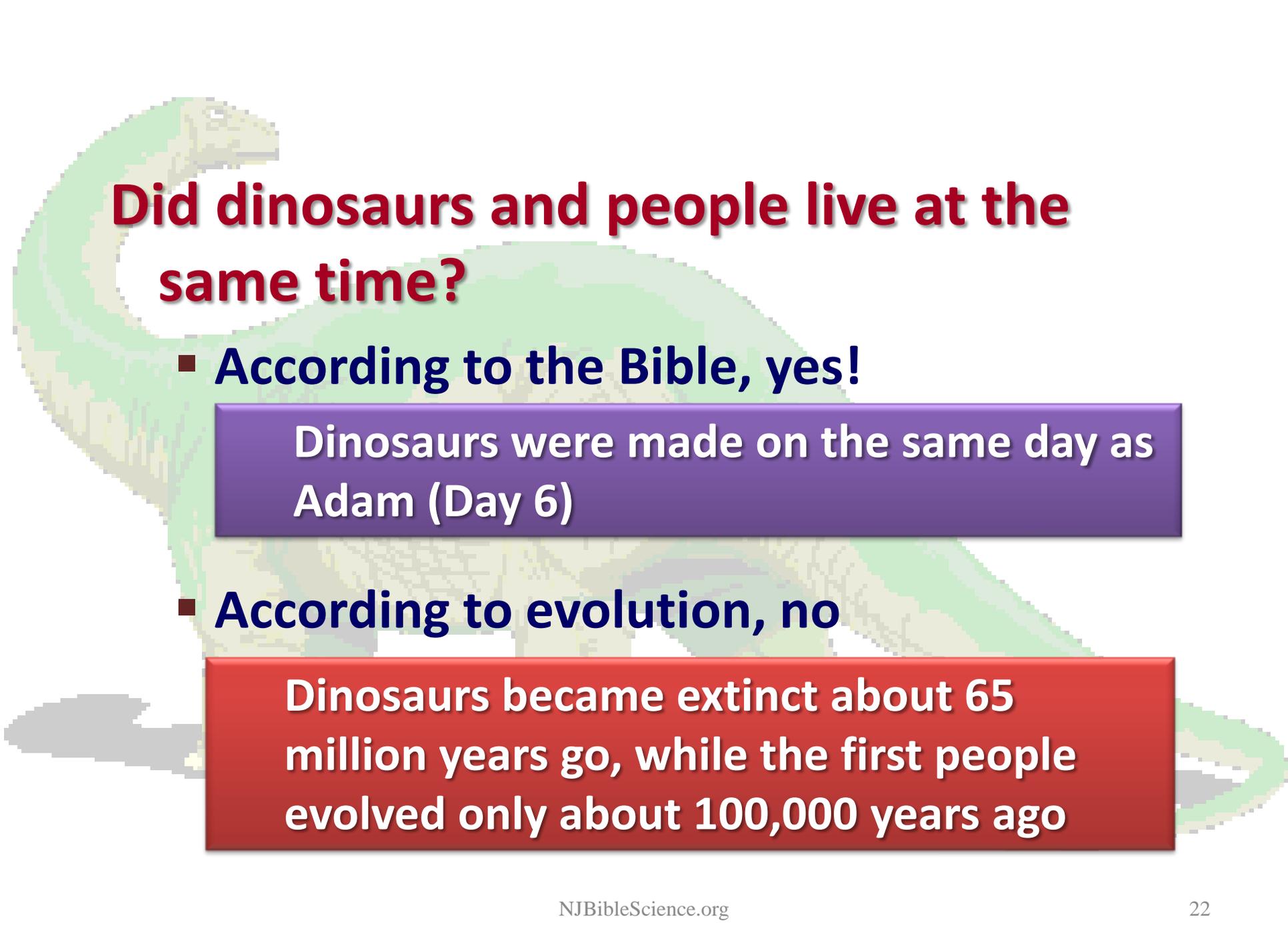


# FOSSIL HISTORY RECORD

=



God saw all that he had made,  
and it was very good ???  
Genesis 1:31



# Did dinosaurs and people live at the same time?

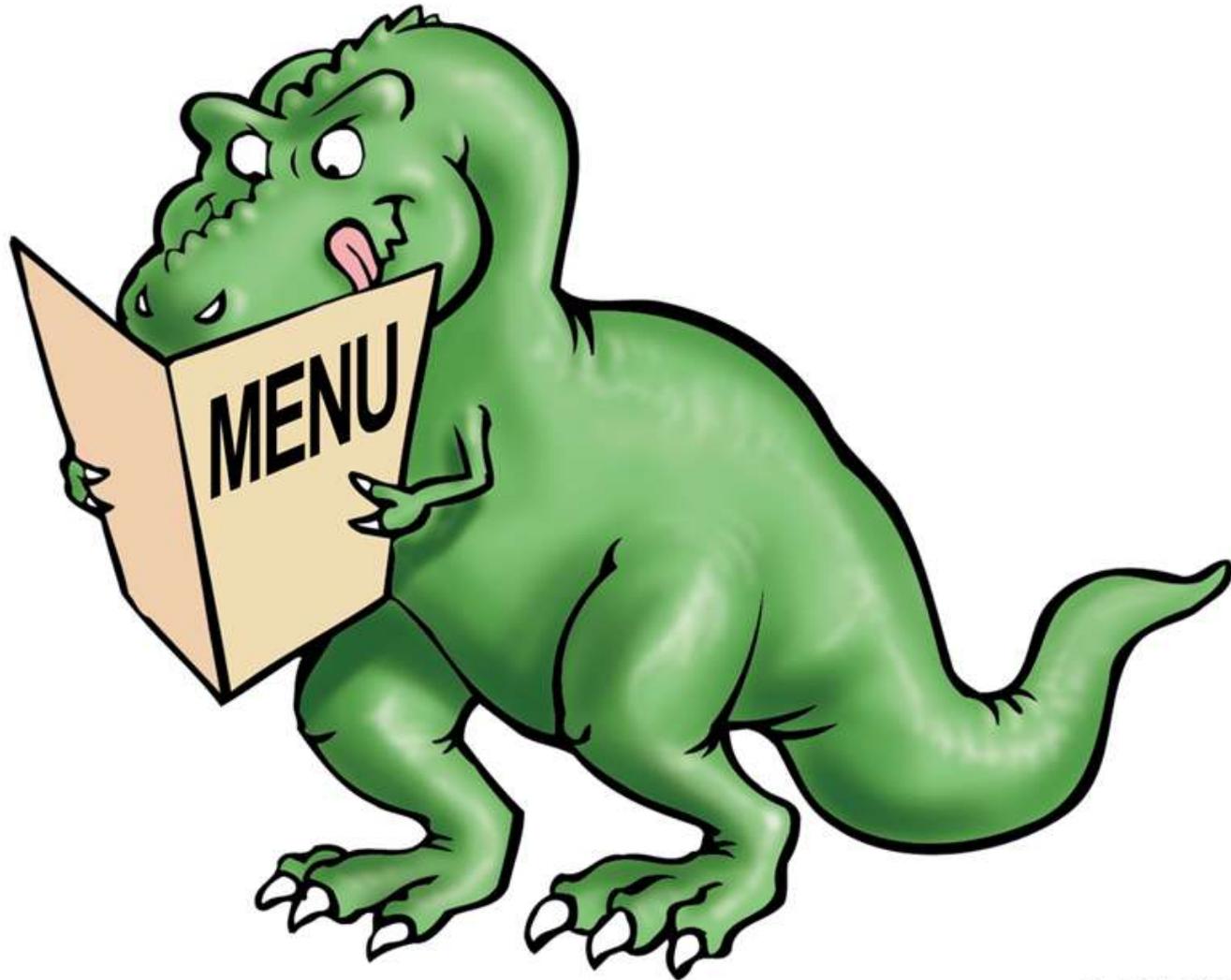
- **According to the Bible, yes!**

Dinosaurs were made on the same day as Adam (Day 6)

- **According to evolution, no**

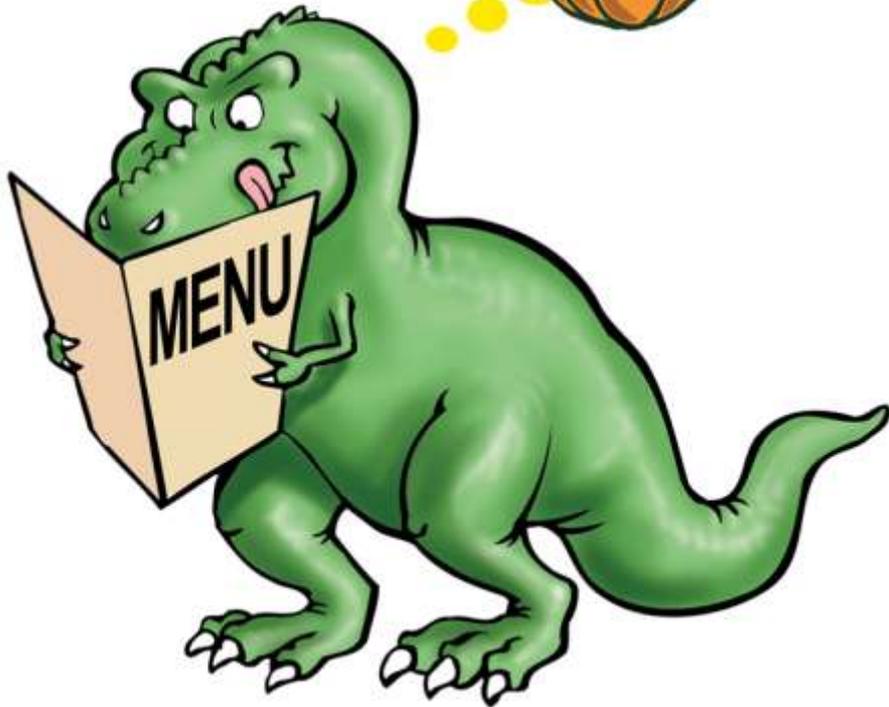
Dinosaurs became extinct about 65 million years ago, while the first people evolved only about 100,000 years ago

# What did dinosaurs eat?

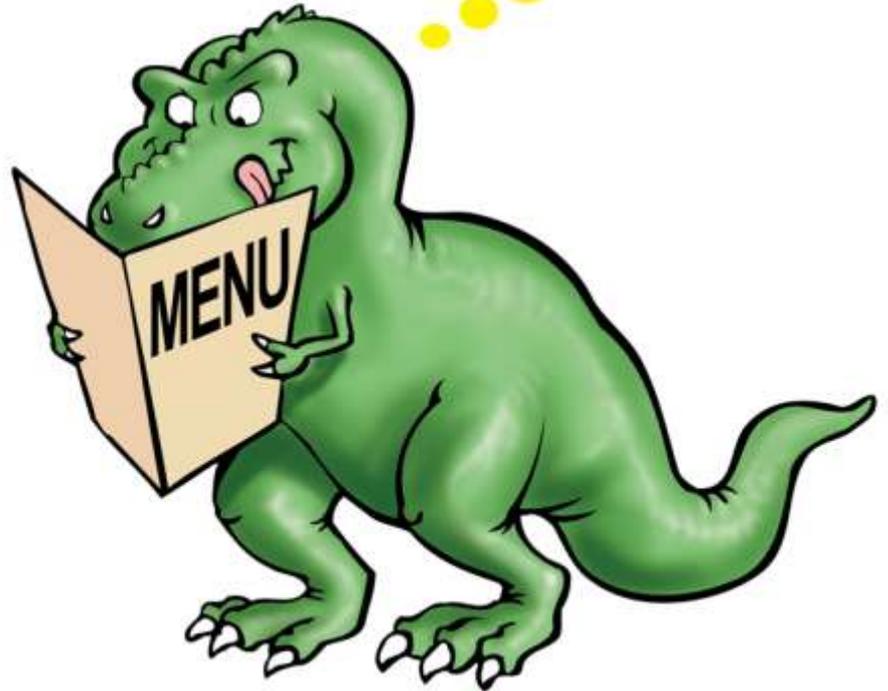
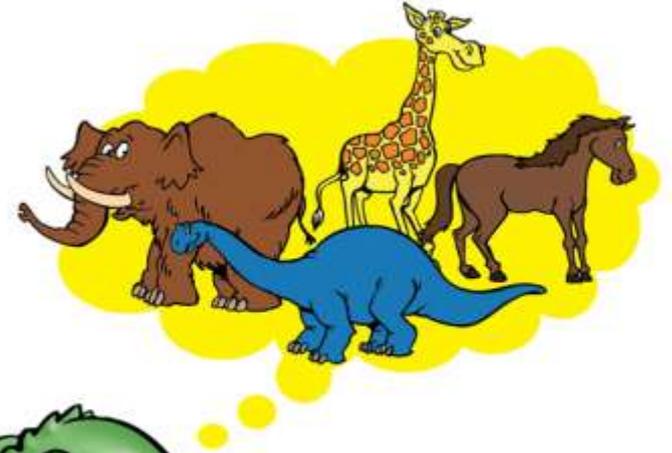


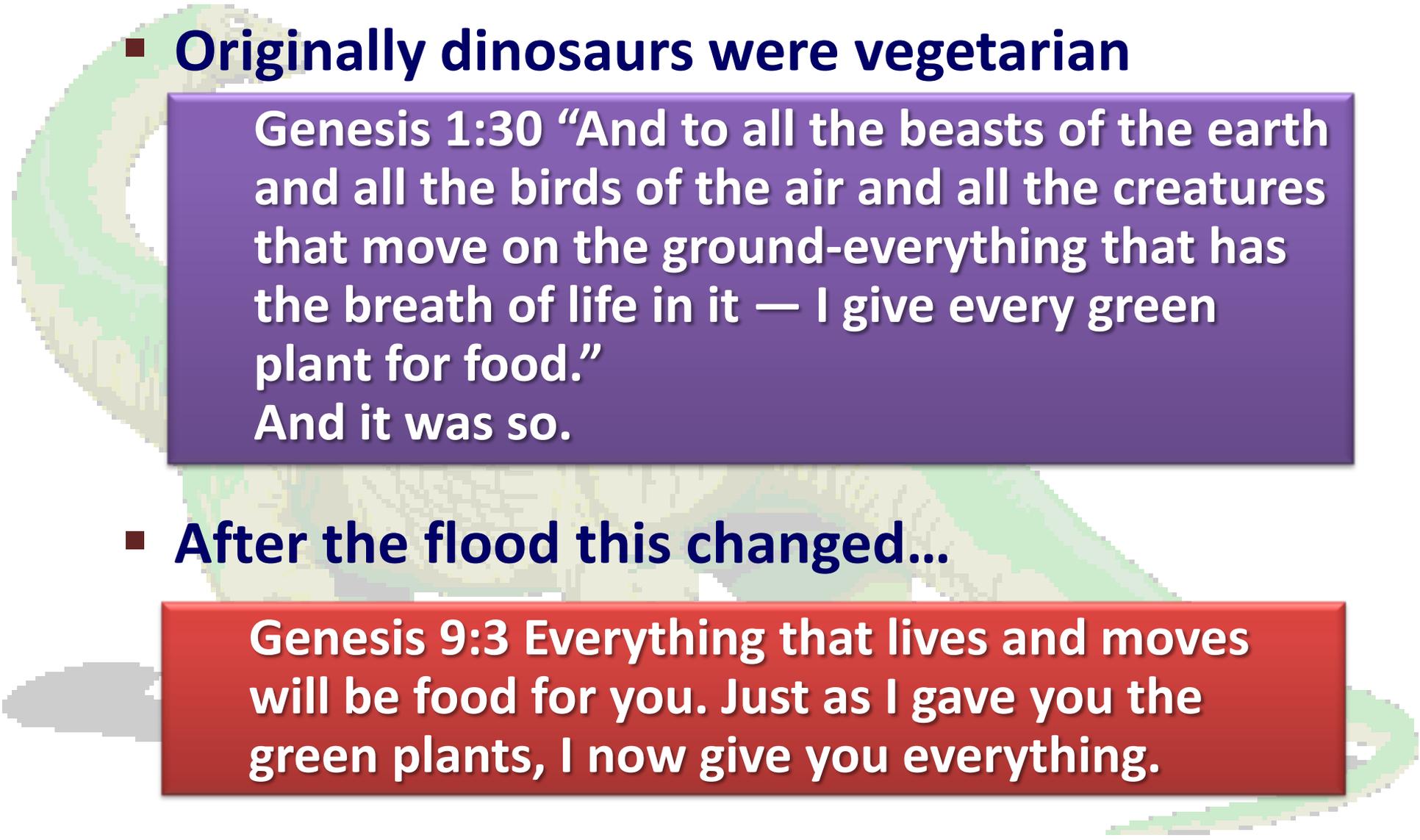
© AiG 2003

# Salad?



# Steak?





- **Originally dinosaurs were vegetarian**

Genesis 1:30 “And to all the beasts of the earth and all the birds of the air and all the creatures that move on the ground—everything that has the breath of life in it — I give every green plant for food.”  
And it was so.

- **After the flood this changed...**

Genesis 9:3 Everything that lives and moves will be food for you. Just as I gave you the green plants, I now give you everything.

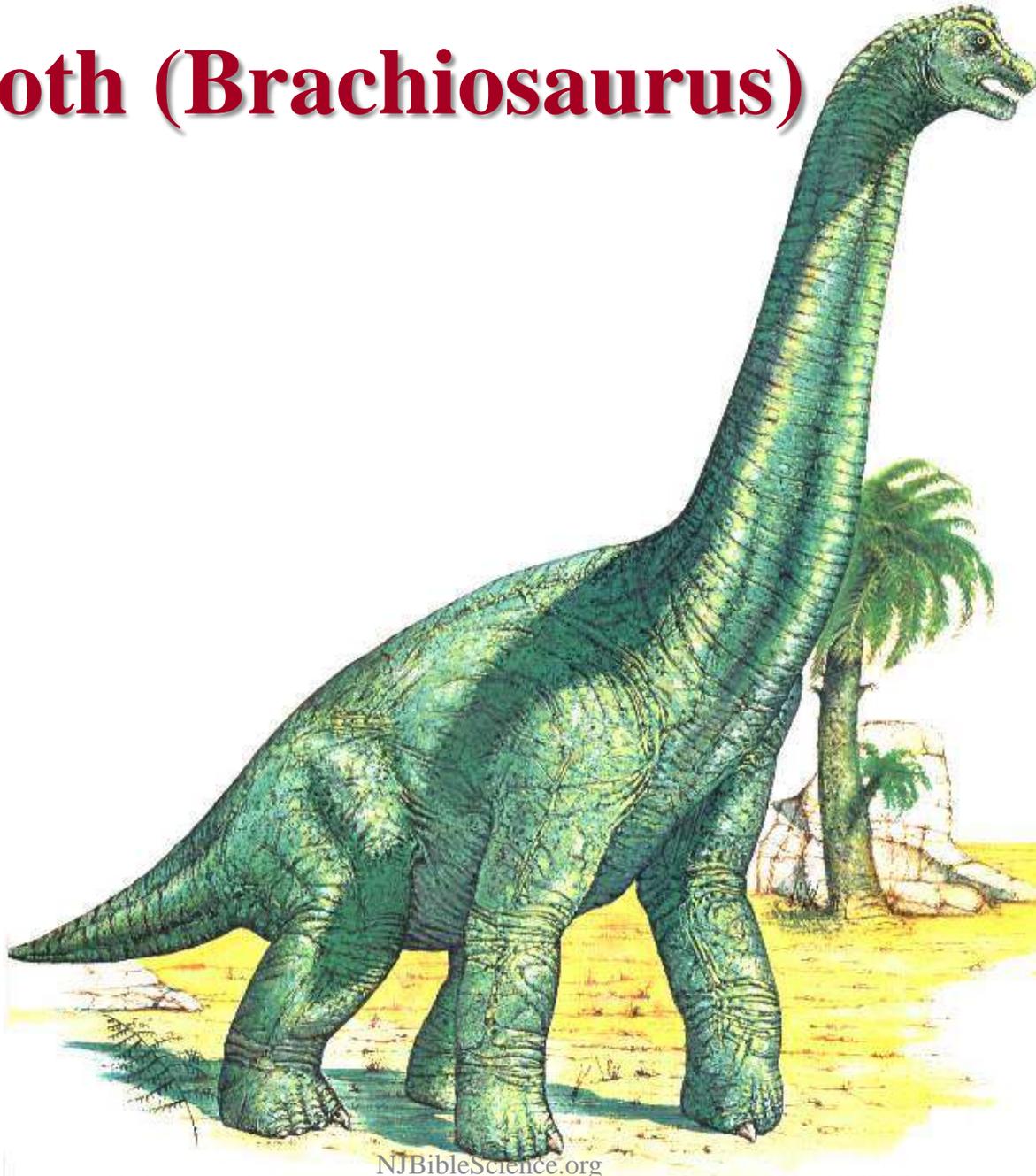
**Does the Bible talk about dinosaurs?**

**Yes!**

# What does the word “dinosaur” mean?

- “Terrible lizard”
- Term coined in 1841 by Sir Richard Owen of the British Museum
- King James Bible was first translated in 1611 and so did not use the word dinosaur

# Behemoth (Brachiosaurus)



**JOB 40:15 (God is speaking to Job)**

Look at the behemoth,  
which I made along with you  
and which feeds on grass like an ox.  
What strength he has in his loins,  
what power in the muscles of his belly!  
His tail sways like a cedar;  
the sinews of his thighs are close-knit.  
His bones are tubes of bronze,  
his limbs like rods of iron.  
He ranks first among the works of God

## **NIV Bible Footnote:**

**“Possibly the hippopotamus or the elephant”**



**His tail sways like a cedar??**

# Leviathan (Kronosaurus)



**JOB 41:1 (God is speaking to Job)**

**Can you pull in the leviathan with a fishhook  
or tie down his tongue with a rope?**

**Can you put a cord through his nose  
or pierce his jaw with a hook?**

**Will he keep begging you for mercy?**

**Will he speak to you with gentle words?**

**Will he make an agreement with you  
for you to take him as your slave for life?**

**Can you make a pet of him like a bird  
or put him on a leash for your girls?**

**JOB 41:6**

**Will traders barter for him?**

**Will they divide him up among the  
merchants?**

**Can you fill his hide with harpoons  
or his head with fishing spears?**

**If you lay a hand on him,  
you will remember the struggle and never do  
it again!**

**Any hope of subduing him is false;  
the mere sight of him is overpowering.**

**No one is fierce enough to rouse him.**

**JOB 41:14**

**Who dares open the doors of his mouth,  
ringed about with his fearsome teeth?  
His back has rows of shields  
tightly sealed together;  
each is so close to the next  
that no air can pass between.  
They are joined fast to one another;  
they cling together and cannot be parted.**

**JOB 41:18**

**His snorting throws out flashes of light;  
his eyes are like the rays of dawn.  
Firebrands stream from his mouth;  
sparks of fire shoot out.  
Smoke pours from his nostrils  
as from a boiling pot over a fire of reeds.  
His breath sets coals ablaze,  
and flames dart from his mouth.**

**JOB 41:25**

**When he rises up, the mighty are terrified;  
they retreat before his thrashing.**

**The sword that reaches him has no effect,  
nor does the spear or the dart or the javelin.**

**Iron he treats like straw  
and bronze like rotten wood.**

**Arrows do not make him flee;  
slingstones are like chaff to him.**

**A club seems to him but a piece of straw;  
he laughs at the rattling of the lance.**

**JOB 41:30**

**His undersides are jagged potsherds,  
leaving a trail in the mud like a threshing  
sledge.**

**He makes the depths churn like a boiling  
caldron  
and stirs up the sea like a pot of ointment.**

**Behind him he leaves a glistening wake;  
one would think the deep had white hair.**

**Nothing on earth is his equal--  
a creature without fear.**

# NIV Bible Footnote:

“Possibly the crocodile”



**Who dares open the doors of his mouth??**

# Were dinosaurs on Noah's ark?

- Yes
- But they were young teenagers, not giant adults!

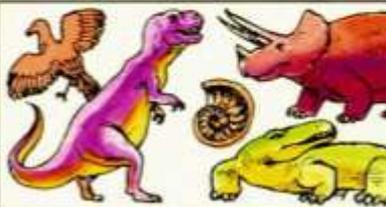
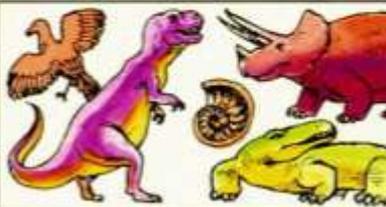
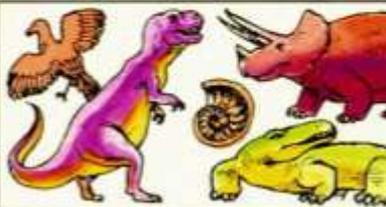


# Competing Views of the Geologic Column

## Evolution

Evolution of animals of increasing higher orders

Pre-flood, flood boundary

GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE		
PERIOD	EPOCH	SUCCESION OF LIFE
QUATERNARY 0-1 Million Years Rise of Man	Recent Pleistocene	
TERTIARY 62 Million Years Rise of Mammals	Pliocene Miocene Oligocene Eocene	
CRETACEOUS 72 Million Years Modern seed bearing plants, Dinosaurs		
JURASSIC 46 Million Years First birds		
TRIASSIC 49 Million Years Cycads, first dinosaurs		
PERMIAN 50 Million Years First reptiles		
<i>Carboniferous</i> PENNSYLVANIAN 30 Million Years First insects		
MISSISSIPPIAN 35 Million Years Many crinoids		
DEVONIAN 60 Million Years First seed plants, cartilage fish		
SILURIAN 20 Million Years Earliest land animals		
ORDOVICIAN 75 Million Years Early bony fish		
CAMBRIAN 100 Million Years Invertebrate animals,		
PRECAMBRIAN Very few fossils present (bacteria-algae-pollen?)		

## Flood

More mobile, smarter animals

Habitat zones

- Various Land
- Near-ocean
- Ocean

Simpler shaped

# Why did the Dinosaurs Die Out?

- Starved to death
- Overeating
- Poisoned
- Became blind from cataracts and could not reproduce
- Mammals ate their eggs
- Volcanic dust
- Comets / meteorites
- Mass suicide
- Constipation
- Parasites
- Shrinking brain (and greater stupidity)
- Slipped discs
- Changes in the composition of air

**No one knows!**



**BOOM!**

**K-T  
boundary**

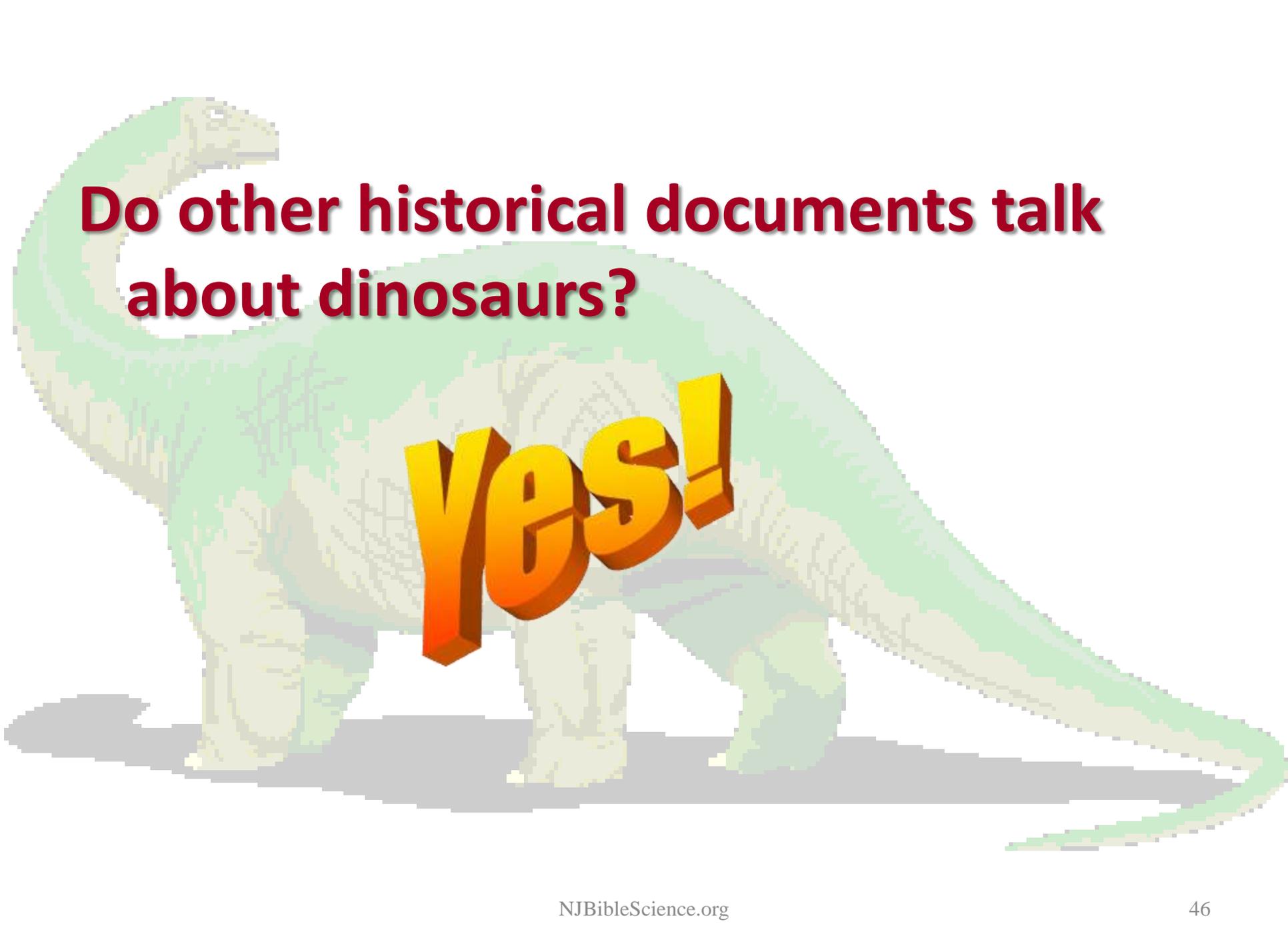


PERIOD		EPOCH	SUCCESION OF LIFE
<b>QUATERNARY</b> 0-1 Million Years Rise of Man		Recent Pleisto- cene	
<b>TERTIARY</b> 62 Million Years Rise of Mammals		Pliocene Miocene Oligocene Eocene	
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iferous	<b>PENNSYLVANIAN</b> 30 Million Years First insects		



## Leading Theory: The Asteroid Theory

Meteorite impact near Mexico, dated at 65 million years ago,  
based on K-T boundary Iridium layer

A large, pixelated illustration of a green and grey dinosaur, possibly a Stegosaurus, standing on a grey shadow. The dinosaur is facing left. The text is overlaid on the dinosaur's body.

**Do other historical documents talk  
about dinosaurs?**

**Yes!**



# St. George and the Dragon

Glamorgan used to tell of a colony of winged serpents that lived in the woods around Penllin Castle. As Marie Trevelyan tells us:

“The woods around Penllin Castle, Glamorgan, had the reputation of being frequented by winged serpents, and these were the terror of old and young alike. An aged inhabitant of Penllyne, who died a few years ago, said that in his boyhood the winged serpents were described as very beautiful. They were coiled when in repose, and “looked as if they were covered with jewels of all sorts. Some of them had crests sparkling with all the colours of the rainbow”. When disturbed they glided swiftly, ‘sparkling all over’, to their hiding places. When angry, they “flew over people’s heads, with outspread wings bright, and sometimes with eyes too, like the feathers in a peacock’s tail”. He said it was “no old story invented to frighten children”, but a real fact. His father and uncle had killed some of them, for they were as bad as foxes for poultry. The old man attributed the extinction of the winged serpents to the fact that they were “terrors in the farmyards and coverts”.’<sup>6</sup>

Trevelyan, M. 1909. *Folk-Lore and Folk Stories of Wales*

As late as August, 1614, the following sober account was given of a strange reptile that was encountered in St Leonard's Forest in Sussex. The sighting was near a village that was known as Dragon's Green long before this report was published:

'This serpent (or dragon as some call it) is reputed to be nine feete, or rather more, in length, and shaped almost in the form of an axletree of a cart: a quantitie of thickness in the midst, and somewhat smaller at both ends. The former part, which he shootes forth as a necke, is supposed to be an elle [3ft9ins or 114cms] long; with a white ring, as it were, of scales about it. The scales along his back seem to be blackish, and so much as is discovered under his bellie, appeareth to be red ... it is likewise discovered to have large feete, but the eye may there be deceived, for some suppose that serpents have no feete ... [The dragon] rids away (as we call it) as fast as a man can run. His food [rabbits] is thought to be, for the most part, in a conie-warren, which he much frequents ... There are likewise upon either side of him discovered two great bunches so big as a large foote-ball, and (as some thinke) will in time grow to wings, but God, I hope, will (to defend the poor people in the neighbourhood) that he shall be destroyed before he grows to fledge.'<sup>10</sup>

This dragon was seen in various places within a circuit of three or four miles, and the pamphlet named some of the still-living witnesses who had seen him. These included John

Cooper, Bill, *After the Flood*, p.134, reference 10

**John of Damascus goes on to say, 'I am not telling you, after all, that there are no dragons; dragons exist but they are serpents [reptiles] borne of other serpents. When just born and young, they are small; but when they grow up and mature, they become big and fat so that they exceed the other serpents in length and size. It is said they grow up more than thirty cubits [14 metres, 45 feet]; as for their thickness, they become as thick as a huge log.'**

John of Damascus (St John Damascene, Johannes Damascenus) was an Arab monk, liturgical composer and renowned theologian of the Eastern (Greek) Christian church in the 8th century (c. 675–749). A doctor of both the Latin and Greek churches, he was a leading intermediary between the two church cultures. His book *Fount of Knowledge* earned him the title 'the father of scholasticism'.

**The scientific literature from the 18th and 19th centuries contains numerous examples of contemporary and historical sea serpent sightings, often from impeccable witnesses. For example, on 6 July 1734, Poul Egede, the son of a famous Danish-Norwegian missionary, saw a “most dreadful monster” off the coast of Greenland. The sighting became one of the most famous in cryptozoology. In his diaries, recollections and his father’s reports, Egede states that the head of the “enormously big creature” reached to – or was, in some accounts, higher than – the yardarm. The body was as thick as, and three to four times longer than, the ship. The beast had a long pointed nose, blew like a whale and swam using big broad flippers. “Shell work” or “scales” covered the rough, wrinkled skin. The rear resembled a serpent. When it submerged, it lifted itself backwards and then raised its tail from the water a ship’s length from the body.**

**In August 1944, hundreds of people from Chenjiayuanzi Village in Fuyu County, south of the Songhuajiang River, surrounded a black animal by the riverbank. Yen Dianyuan, an eyewitness, said that the animal was about 7 meters long and looked like a lizard. Its face was almost the same as that of the dragons in classical paintings, with seven or eight thick hard whiskers. The upper body was over one-third meter in diameter. Its four paws went deep into the sand. Crocodile-like scales covered its whole body.**

**The *Illustrated London News* of February 9, 1856 (p. 166) reported that workmen digging a railway tunnel in France last century disturbed a huge winged creature at Culmont, in Haute Marne, while blasting rock for the tunnel.**

**The creature was described as livid black, with a long neck and sharp teeth. It looked like a bat, and its skin was thick and oily. It died soon after. Its wingspan was measured at 3.22 metres (10 feet 7 inches). A naturalist ‘immediately recognised it as belonging to the genus *Pterodactylus anas*’, and it matched the remains of known pterodactyl fossils.**

# Are there any dinosaurs still alive?

Possibly.

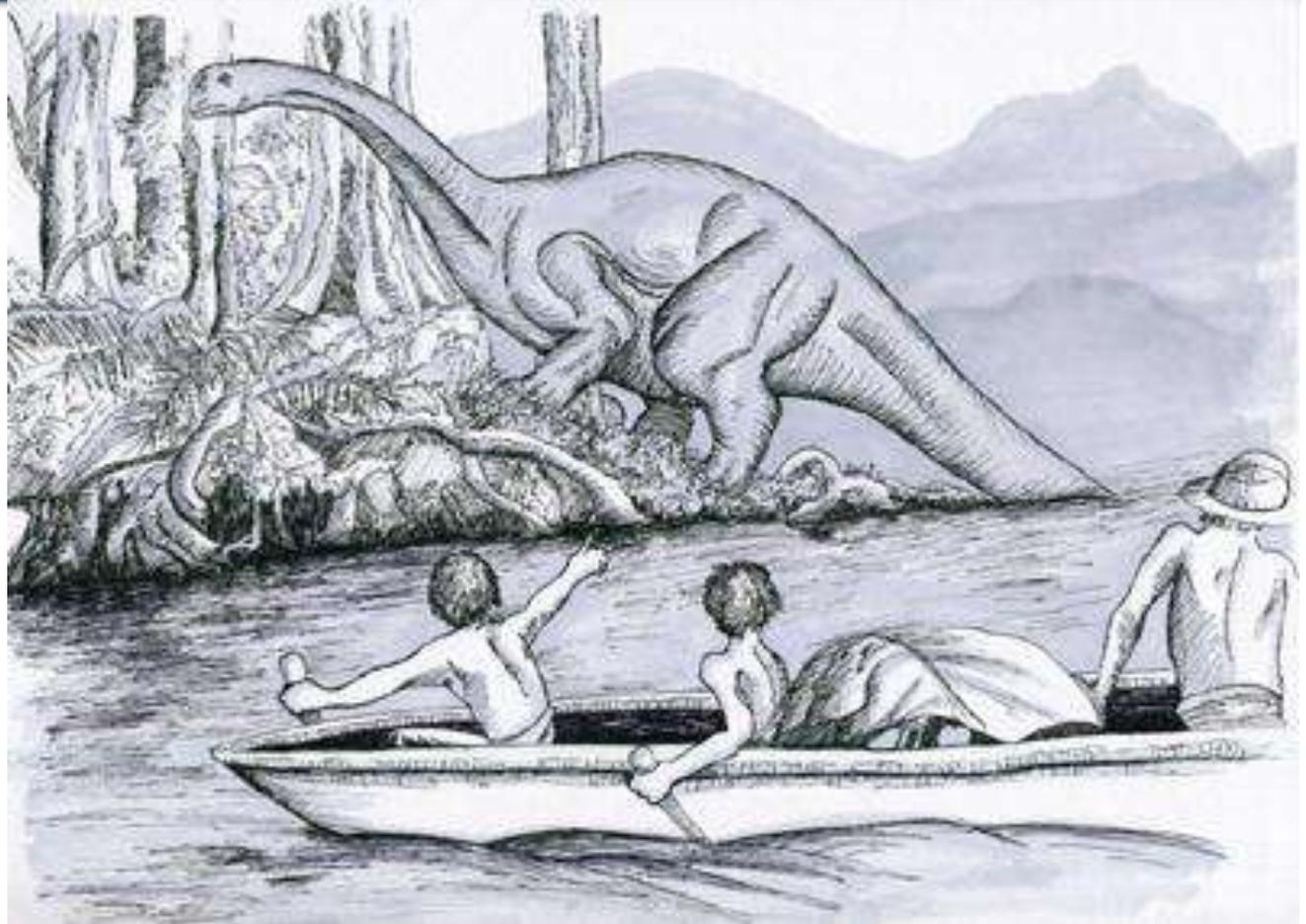
In the African Congo natives report seeing the “mokele-mbembes” which resemble an Apatosaurus or Diplodocus



In the jungles of central Africa countries of Congo, Cameroon, and Gabon are reports of animal an animal with a long neck, a long tail, and rounded shape tracks with three claws. The closest known animal that has these characteristics is a sauropod dinosaur.

[www.MokeleMbembes.com](http://www.MokeleMbembes.com)

# Mokélé-mbèmbé: meaning "one who stops the flow of rivers" in the Lingala language



**Biologist Marcellin Agnagna is another trained scientist who officially reported seeing Mokele-mbembe. He said that on May 1, 1983, he and members of his party came across a Mokele-mbembe in the Congo's remote Lake Tele. It had a wide back, a long neck, and a small head. The front of it was brown, and its back appeared black. It was in the shallow water of the lake, and the length visible above the waterline was about five metres (16 feet).**

**Agnagna said, 'It can be said with certainty that the animal we saw was Mokele-mbembe, that it was quite alive, and, furthermore, that it is known to many inhabitants of the Likouala region.'**

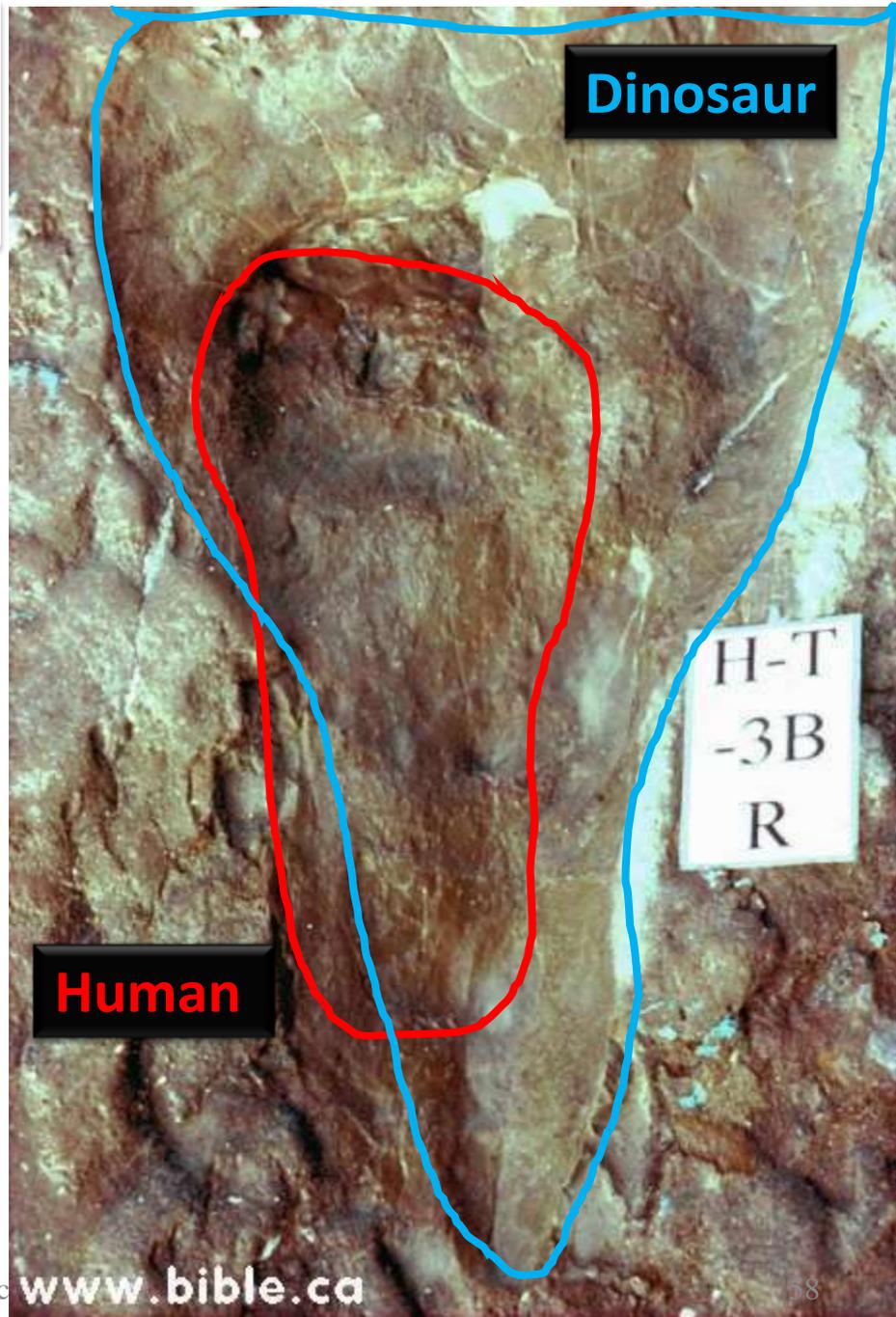
**According to science writer and cryptozoologist Willy Ley, while there is a sufficient anecdotal accounts to suggest "that there is a large and dangerous animal hiding in the shallow waters and rivers of Central Africa", the body of evidence remains insufficient for any realistic conclusions to be drawn on what the Mokélé-mbèmbé may be.**

# Human and Dinosaur Footprints Together?

**Paluxy River in Glen Rose Texas**

**The Taylor Trail:  
A series of 14 sequential human footprints on the same platform with at least 134 dinosaur tracks.**

**Taylor Trail, -3b**



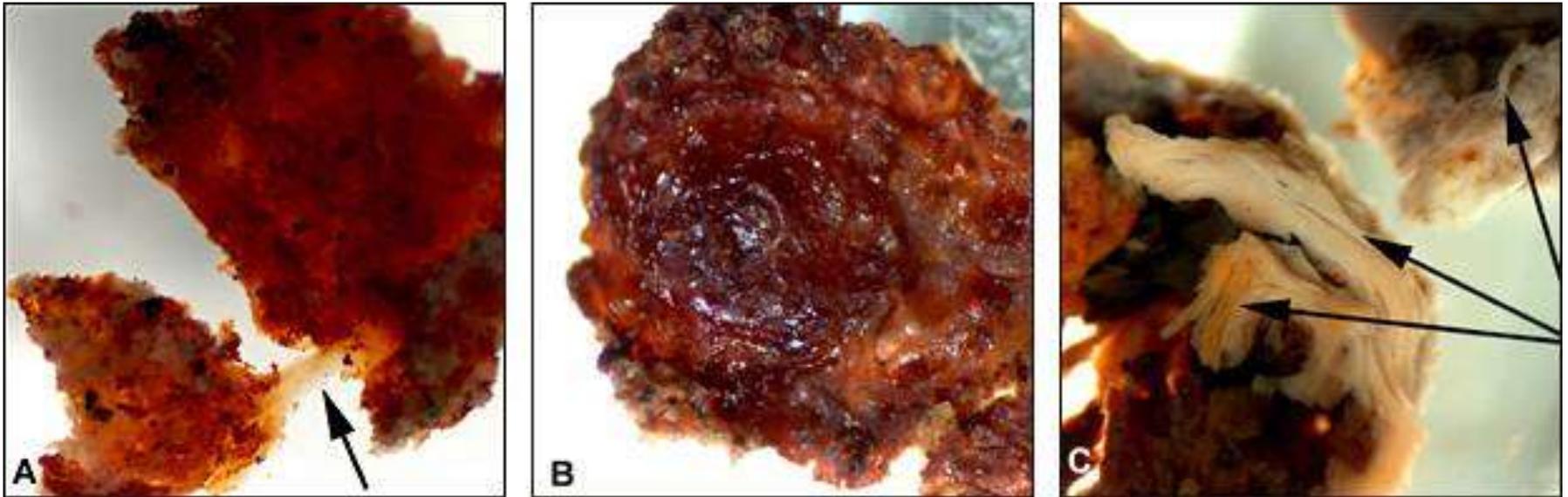


**Ica stone (Peru)**



**Carving from “Angkor Archaeological Park”  
in the Kingdom of Cambodia**

# Evidence that Dinosaurs may not really be 65 million years old



**Dinosaur bone supposedly 65 million years old still has “fresh appearance” and elastic tissue!**

[http://www.answersingenesis.org/docs2005/0325Dino\\_tissue.asp](http://www.answersingenesis.org/docs2005/0325Dino_tissue.asp)

## Intro

In 2005, Mary Schweitzer and her team shocked the paleontological world when they reported, in the journal *Science*,

that they had come upon soft tissue surviving deep within the fossilized thigh bone of a 68 million-year-old *Tyrannosaurus rex*. The tissue included transparent, stretchy, and still-soft structures that looked like blood vessels, along with possible red blood cells. Surprised as



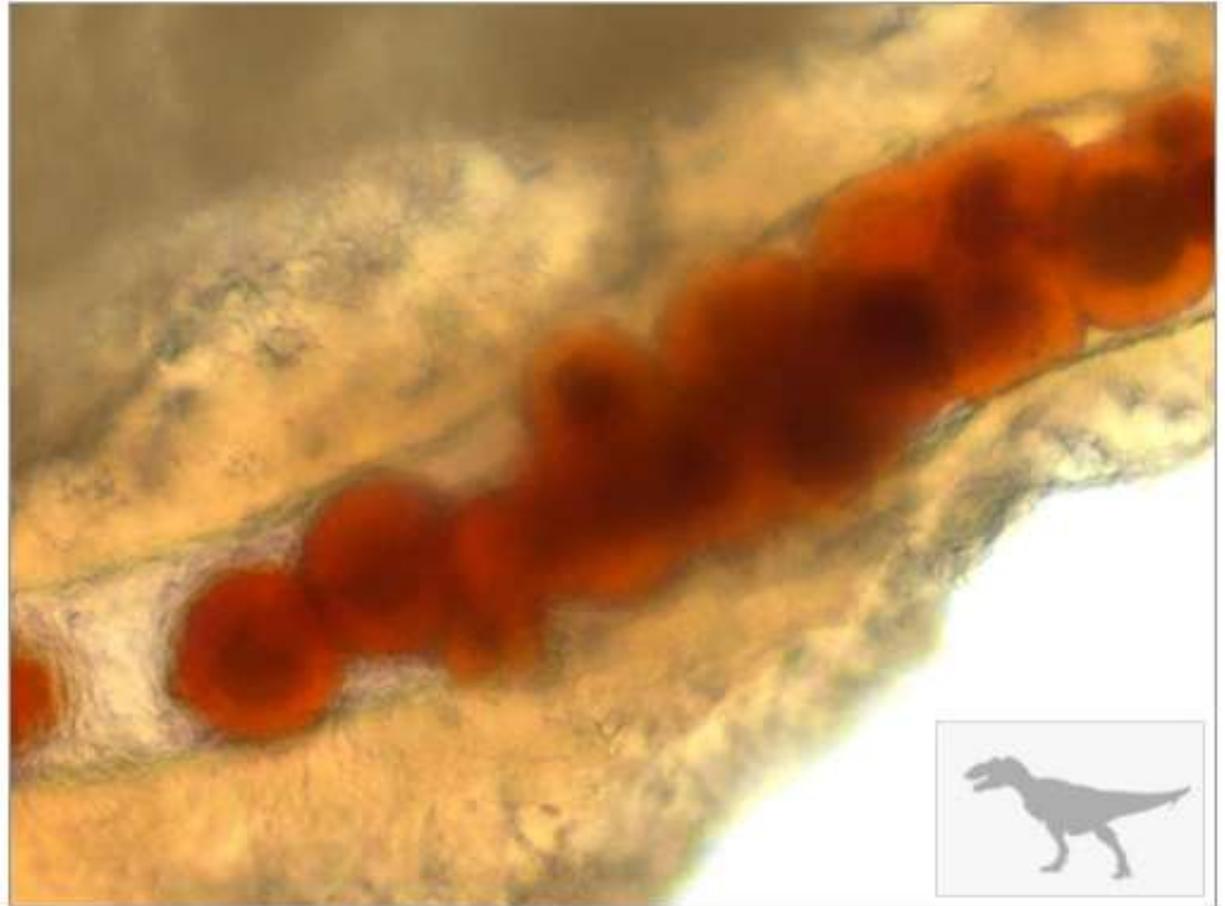
Dr. Mary Schweitzer is a paleontologist and Associate Professor in the Department of Marine, Earth, and Atmospheric Sciences at North Carolina State University. She is also Associate Curator in Vertebrate Paleontology at the university's Museum of Natural Sciences, and research associate with the Montana State Museum of the Rockies.

## Red Blood Cells from T. rex specimen

### ***Tyrannosaurus rex***

*65 million years old*

The team examined a number of *T. rex* specimens, several of which revealed what Schweitzer cautiously terms "round, red microstructures," as vividly pictured here. Further tests will determine whether they are truly red blood cells from the animal, or if they are some remnant of the fossilization process that mimics them. If they are cells, could DNA have survived within? Again, further tests should tell, though most experts agree it's a long shot. The yellow material surrounding the vessel seen here is fibrous bone matrix containing bone cells.



## Supple Blood Vessels from *T. rex* specimen

### ***Tyrannosaurus rex***

68 million years old

This specimen is the same *T. rex* as that reported on in Schweitzer's 2005 study. Hollow, translucent, and still-supple blood vessels were common in this specimen. The vessel shown here has more of those "round, red microstructures" and is distinguished by a particularly thick vessel wall. Since DNA is presumed to be fragile—the oldest yet discovered is from Neanderthal fossils roughly 50,000 years old—Schweitzer's team has so far focused on finding proteins, which are more durable. Recently they announced they had found protein in a *T. rex* specimen, in the form of collagen.

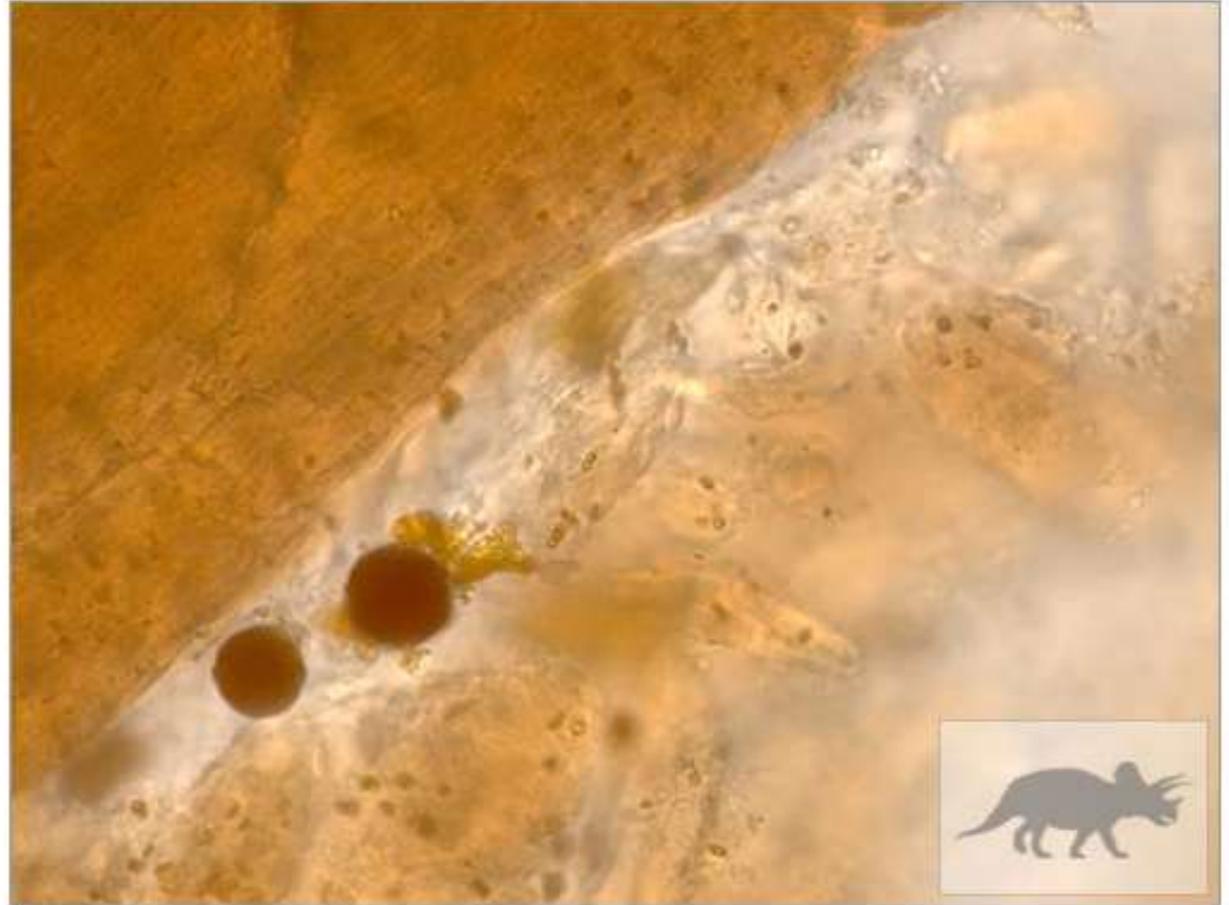


# Springy Blood Vessels and Red Blood Cells from Beaked Dinosaur

## ***Triceratops horridus***

65 million years old

Many will remember this beaked, big-horned dinosaur with the huge frill from the movie *Jurassic Park*, in which the visiting scientists tend to a sick *Triceratops*. After dissolving away fossil bone in their real specimen, Schweitzer and her colleagues found branched and tapering blood vessels that remained springy 65 million years after the animal died. Here, two likely red blood cells are seen within a possible blood vessel running through fibrous bone matrix.



# Pliable Blood Vessels from Duck-Billed Dinosaur

## ***Brachylophosaurus canadensis***

*78 million years old*

One of the so-called duck-billed dinosaurs, this creature's genus name means "short-crested lizard"—so-named for a flat, paddle-like plate on top of its skull. Within their specimen, the team found highly fragmented though still pliable blood vessels containing pigmentation and possible red blood cells. Overall, the findings in this and planned future studies could shed new light on how dinosaurs evolved, how their blood vessels and muscles worked, and that age-old question: whether or not they, unlike other reptiles, were warm-blooded.



**Dr. Schweitzer: Our discoveries may make people reevaluate the longevity of molecules and the presumed pathways of molecular degradation, but they do not really deal at all with the age of the Earth.**

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/sciencenow/3411/01-ask.html>

**Did dinosaurs turn into birds?**

**NO!**

# Did Birds Evolve from Dinosaurs?

One can state the matter no more forcefully than did Storrs Olson [Curator of Birds, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution] in his November 1, 1999 letter to the most prominent scientist at the National Geographic Society. He concluded with the following:

The idea of feathered dinosaurs and the theropod origin of birds is being actively promulgated by a cadre of zealous scientists in concert with certain editors at *Nature* and *National Geographic* who themselves have become outspoken and highly biased proselytizers of the faith. Truth and careful scientific weighing of evidence have been among the first casualties of their program, which is now fast becoming one of the grander scientific hoaxes of our age – the paleontological equivalent of cold fusion. If Sloan's article is not the crescendo of this fantasia, it is difficult to imagine to what heights it can next be taken. But it is certain that when the folly has run its course and has been fully exposed, National Geographic will unfortunately play a prominent but un

**The idea of the theropod origin of birds ...  
is fast becoming one of the grander scientific  
hoaxes of our age**

**Storrs Olson – Curator of Birds, Smithsonian**



# Archaeopteryx Fossil

A bird with teeth that evolutionists claim is an intermediate between reptiles and birds

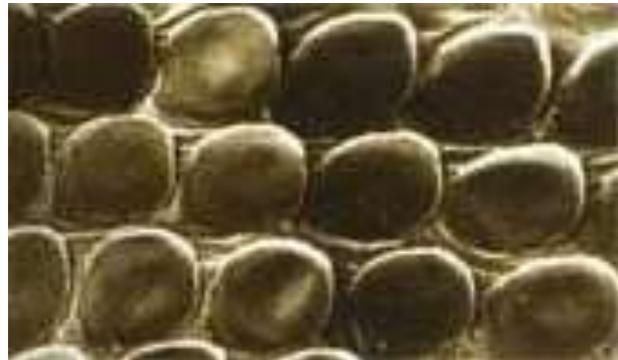
From “Fossils”, Niles Eldredge,  
Page 177

# Archaeopteryx Fossil Feather



From “Of Pandas and People”,  
Davis and Kenyon, Page 105

A true transitional form between reptiles and birds would have “scale-feathers”, half way between scales and feathers – no such fossil has ever been found!



**Scales**

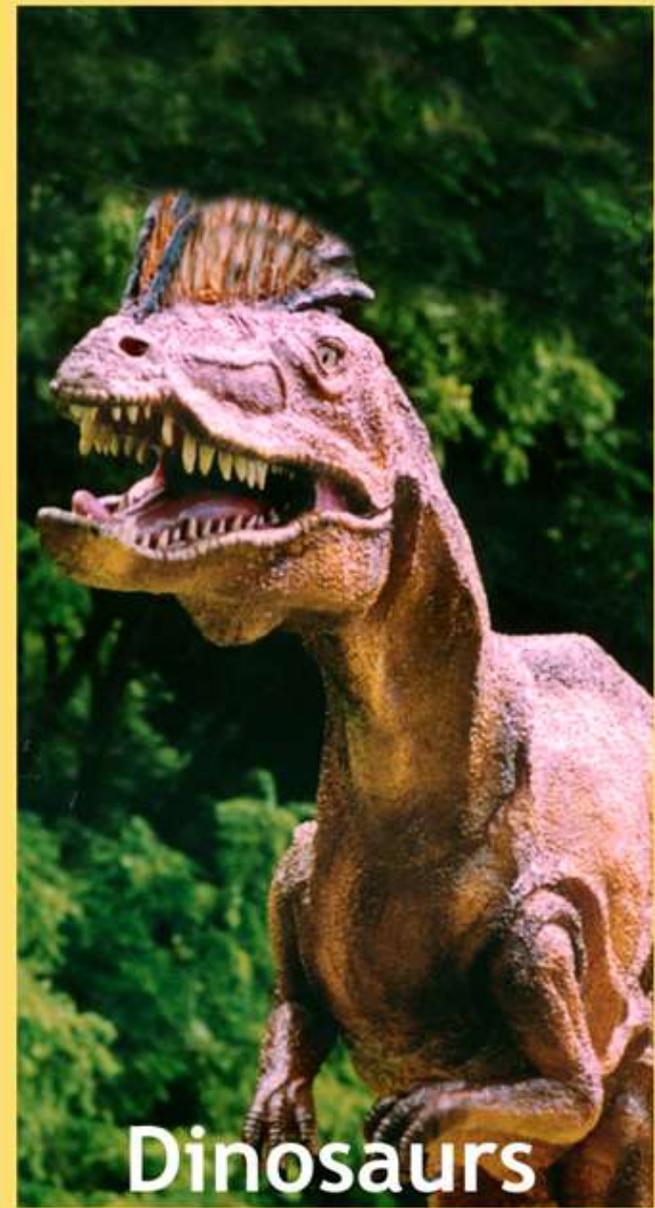


**Feathers**

**SUFFERING  
EXTINCTION  
KILLING  
DISEASE  
PAIN  
STRUGGLE  
DEATH**

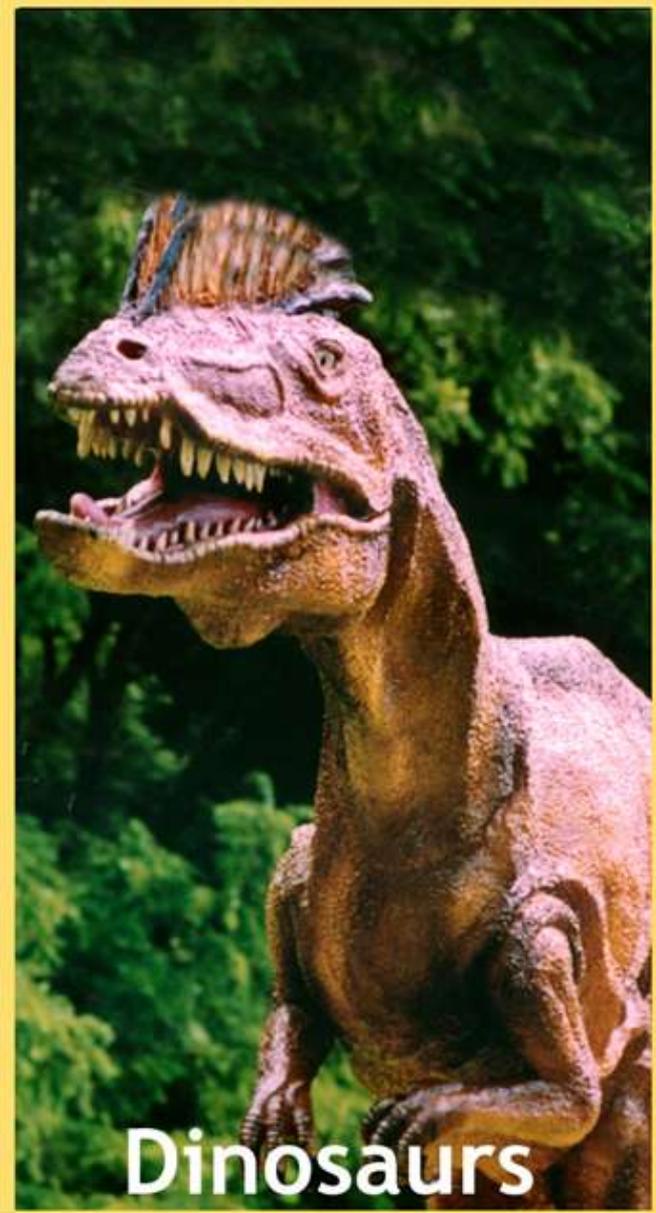
**LIFE FROM  
NON-LIFE**

**MILLIONS  
of Years**



**Dinosaurs**

# Secular history



Dinosaurs

**The Seven C's of History**

- Creation**: Sun, Earth, and stars.
- Corruption**: Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden.
- Catastrophe**: A flood scene.
- Confusion**: Two silhouettes of people with a question mark between them.
- Christ**: A starburst over a landscape.
- Cross**: The crucifixion of Jesus.
- Consummation**: A green globe with stars.

© AiG 2002

# Biblical history

1

2

3

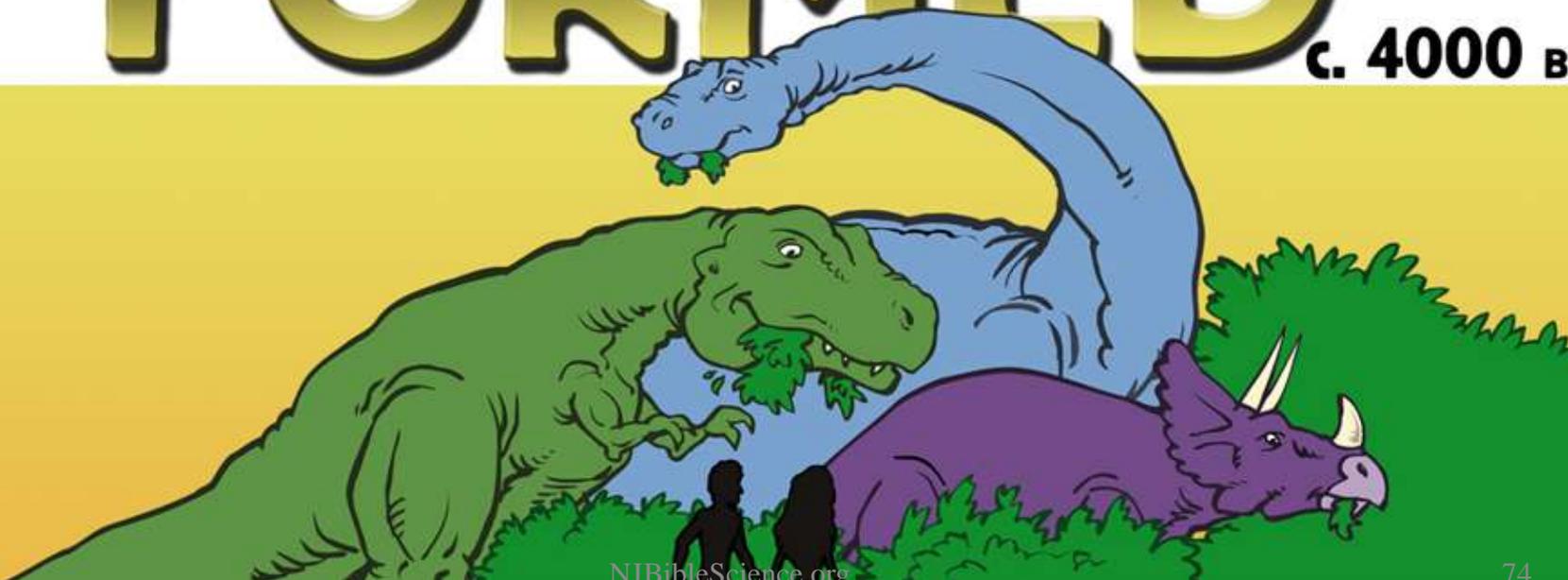
4

5



# FORMED

c. 4000 BC





# FALLEN

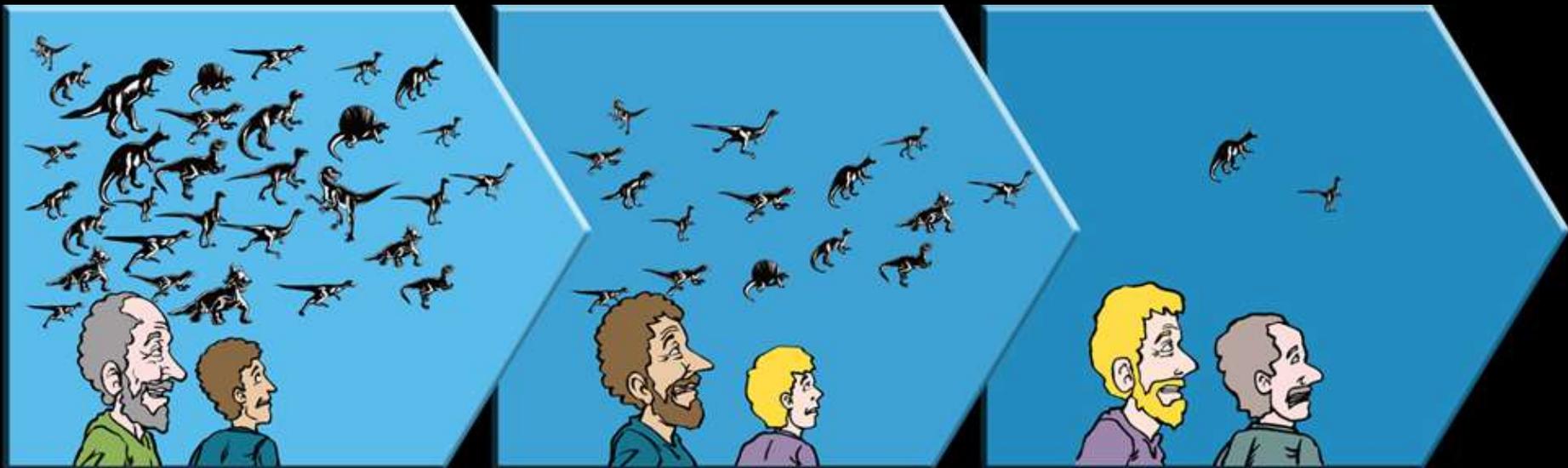




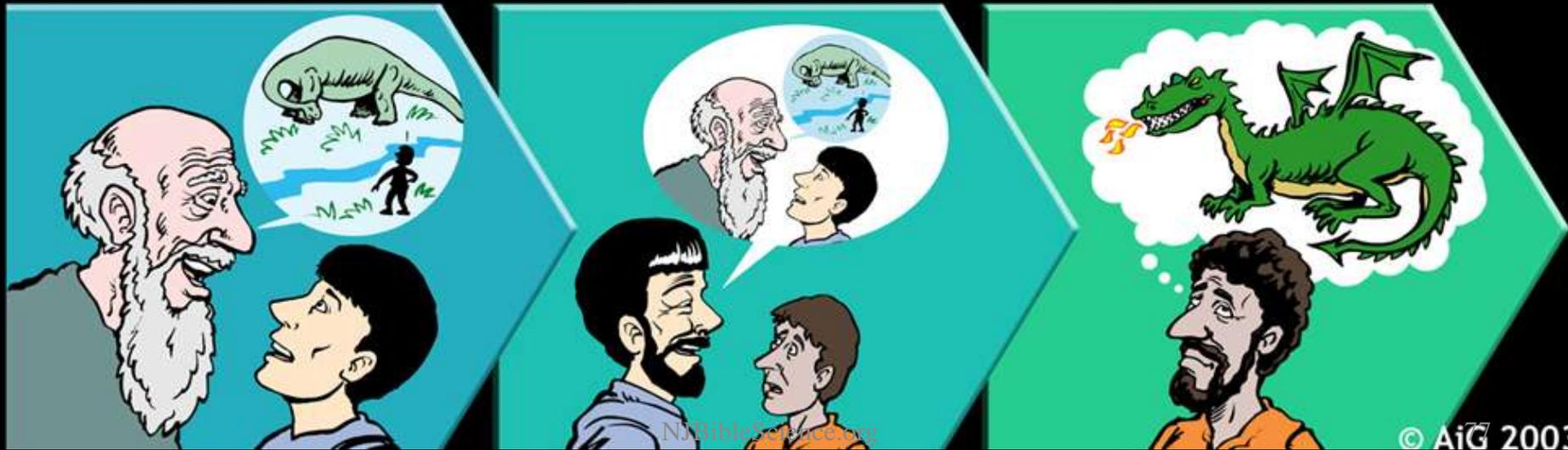
# FLOOD

c. 2500 BC





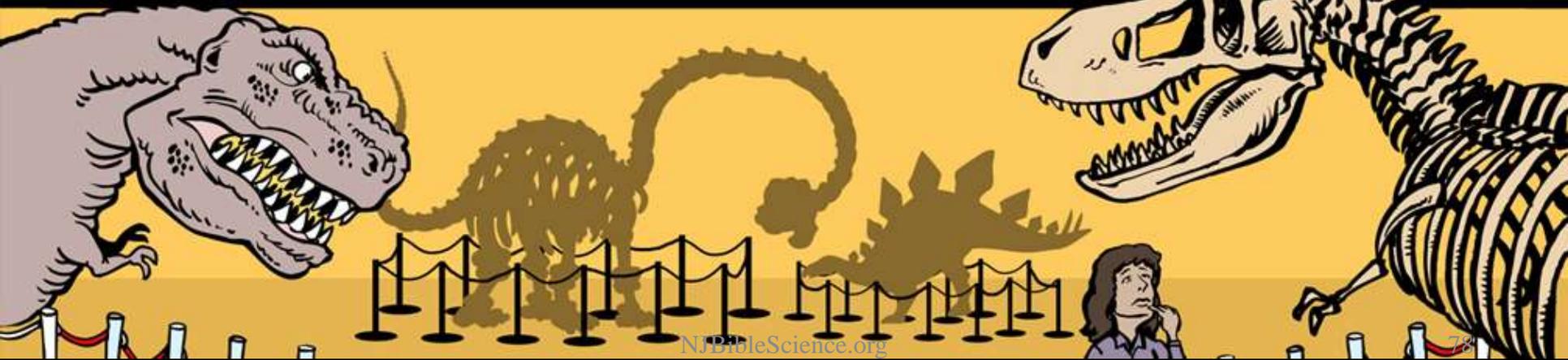
# FADED

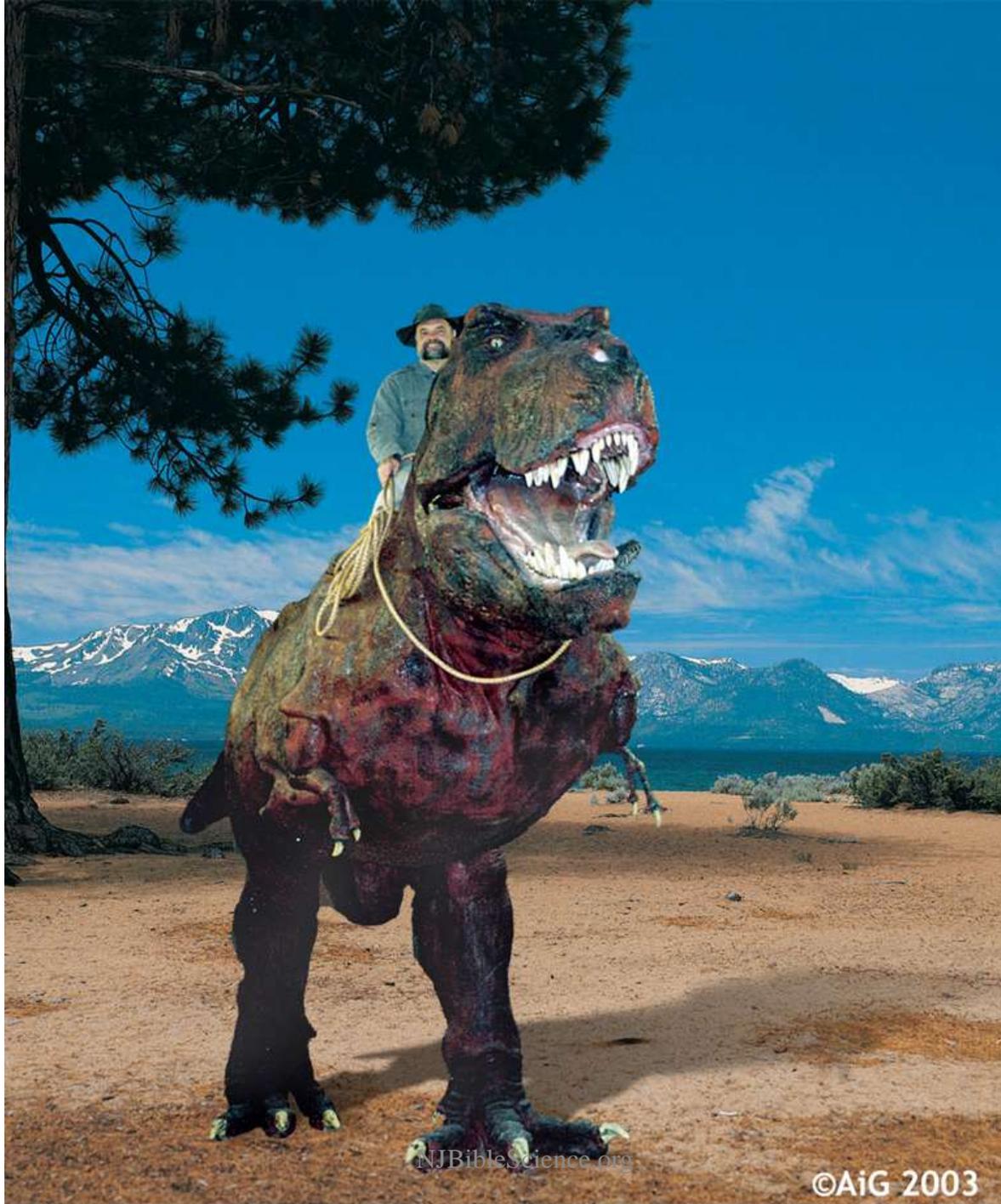




# FOUND

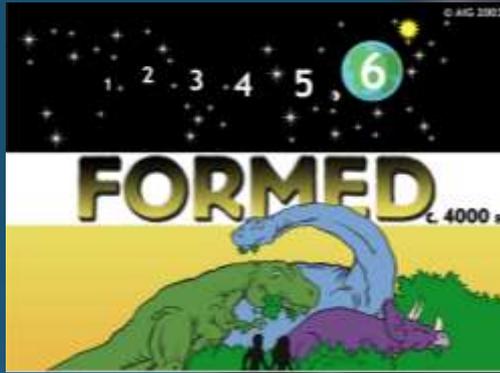
C. AD 1800  
to present



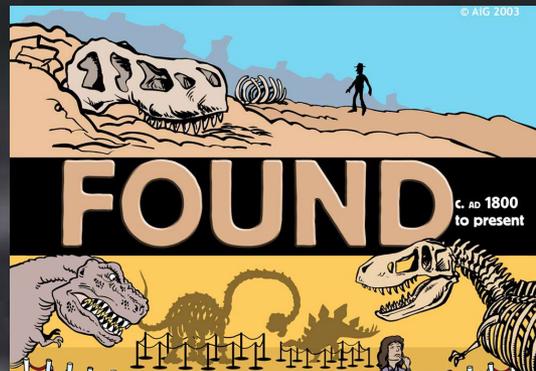
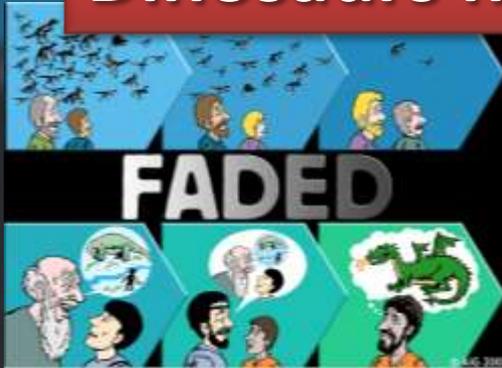


# Dinosaurs and the Bible Summary

- ✓ Created on Day 6
- ✓ Created vegetarian
- ✓ Described in the Bible book of Job
- ✓ Behemoth described as “ranks first among the works of God”
- ✓ Juveniles went on Noah’s Ark
- ✓ Gradually died out due to changed environment
- ✓ Remaining ones probably killed by people
- ✓ Basis for historical stories of “dragons”
- ✓ Some may even still be alive today in Africa
- ✓ Pliable blood vessels and red blood cells in dinosaur bones show they lived not that long ago

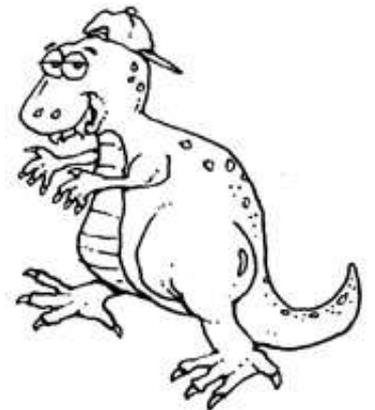


**Dinosaurs fit well into biblical history!**



Now you know the truth about

dinosaurs!





[NJBibleScience.org](http://NJBibleScience.org)

**God created.  
The Bible says so.  
Science confirms it.**

