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Part 5: HOW OLD IS THE NATURAL WORLD?

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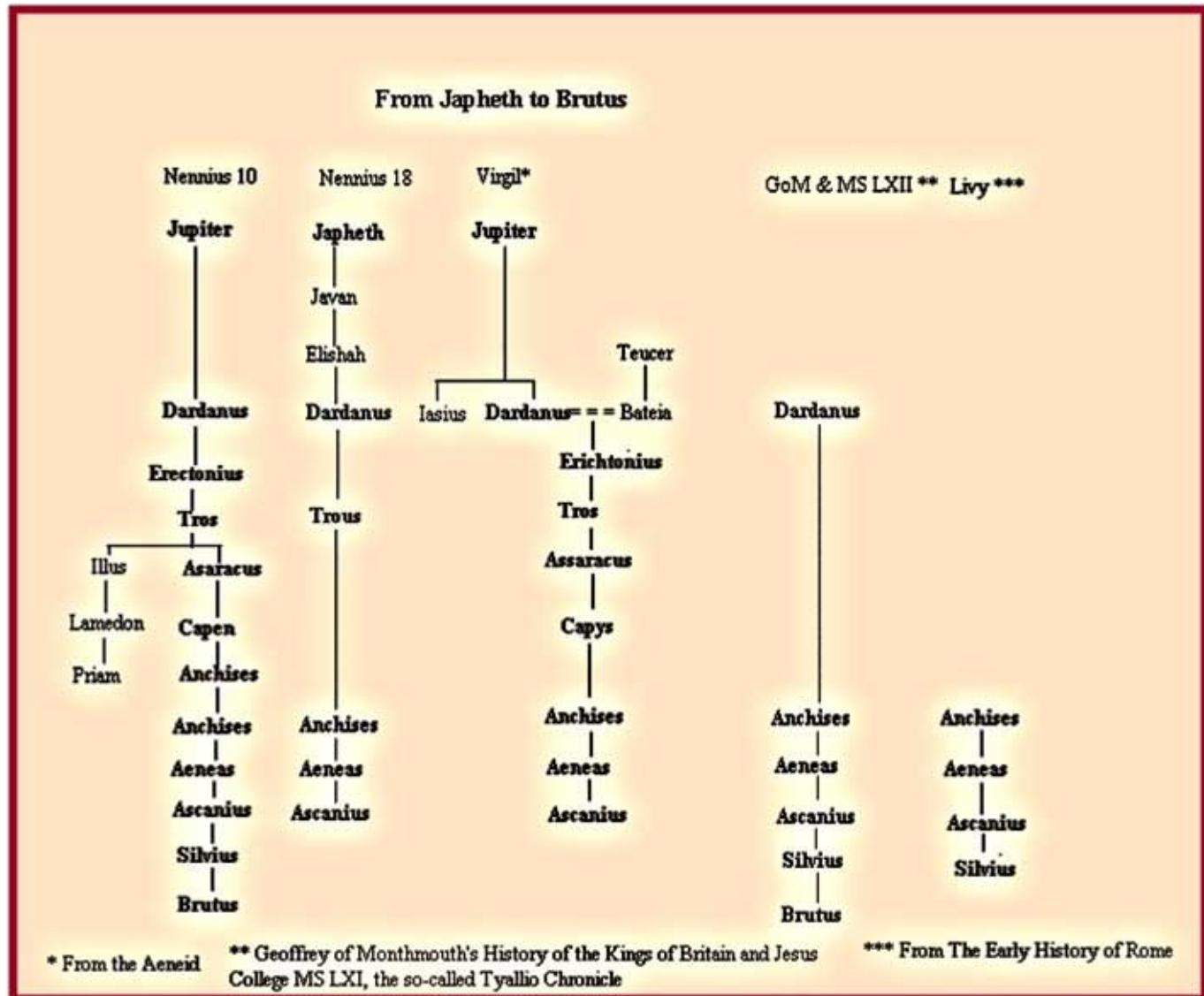
[**5F: Age Estimates Based on Fossil Evidence: Human-Dinosaur Co-existence!**](#)

- **For a society to be faithful to keep a chronology over a span of thousands of years is no small achievement. Every culture has to endure so many changes, movements, and instability.**
- **Nevertheless, some ancient societies did manage to guard their sacred records over the centuries - the Mayans, the Celts (Saxons, Scandinavians, Irish, Welsh), the Hebrews - were particularly gifted in this respect.**
- **Other cultures, like the Greeks for example, soaring on the wings of their imagination, were able to produce a rich heritage of art, drama, and literature, but when it came to the mundane task of preserving old records, they were not so practical along those lines.**
- **Below are some estimates of the age of the earth since the Flood and since the original Creation. They are from ancient societies who were able to trace their origins all the way back to their beginnings:**

Age Estimates from Various Sources	Creation	Flood
Estimate from India according to Gentil, 18th century astronomer	6204 B.C.	--
Second estimate from India, based on Arab records	6174 B.C.	--
Book of Genesis (Septuagint version, 3rd century B.C.)	5586 B.C.	3200 B.C.
Dates used by Eastern Orthodox Church 7th to 18th century	5508 B.C.	3266 B.C.
Chronicle of Axum from Abyssinia (Ethiopia), A.D. 4th century	5500 B.C.	--
Date reported by Megasthenes, Greek historian, 340-282 B.C.	5369 B.C.	--
Dr. William Hales (1778-1821), author of "New System of Chronology", based his estimates on Egyptian records	5311 B.C.	3155 B.C.
Parker Chronicle and Laud Chronicle, ancient Anglo-Saxon records	5226 B.C.	2984 B.C.
Reckoning from Bahai church	4122 B.C.	--
Toltec Indians	4086 B.C.	2370 B.C.
Book of Genesis (King James Version)	4004 B.C.	2500 B.C.
Irish Chronology	4000 B.C.	2400 B.C.
Mayan Indians	3641 B.C.	3113 B.C.

- According to these ancient records from several sources, a relatively short span of time has elapsed since the Flood, and before that, since the original Creation. It's actually a long time, but short in comparison to what we've been conditioned to think is the age of the earth.

In the table below, Bill Cooper in his book *After the Flood* has "brought together the genealogies contained in no less than five diverse and ancient sources" (some from Anglo-Saxon tribes, some from ancient Roman scholars).



- Three of the genealogies trace their origin all the way back to the same original Japheth, or Jupiter as he was known among the ancient Latin races. (In the Sanskrit Puranas he was known as Jyapeti.)
- Six of the seven sons of Japheth (son of Noah) migrated northwards after the Flood and populated Europe long ago. As a result Japheth became honored as the father of the European races.
- Because of the tendency of ancient tribes to worship their ancestors, eventually Japheth became exalted in Roman mythology as the chief of the gods, Jupiter.

Conclusion: Scientifically, according to our investigation so far into

genetics and the 2nd law of thermodynamics, we can understand that God created the first man and woman fully formed. (If God is who He's supposed to be, then this would not have been a problem.) Neither scientific theory nor scientific evidence supports the idea that mankind evolved from a primitive ape-like form into a full-fledged human being. (Refer to "Monkey-to-Man Evolution?" section in [Post 4-E](#))

So, if humankind had a definite starting point, then it should be no surprise that we can find genealogical records from certain ancient societies that date all the way back to the very Beginning. The fact that a few such records have been found in separate societies and that these chronologies go all the way back to the same Beginning stands as further evidence that human history did indeed have a definite starting point... or two starting points really - first in the Garden of Eden, and then, after the Great Flood.

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