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Part 5: HOW OLD IS THE NATURAL WORLD?

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man-Dino Footprints Together

“This spectacular fossil footprint was found in July of 2000 by amateur archaeologist, Alvis Delk of Stephenville, Texas, and is now on display at the Creation Evidence Museum, Glen Rose, TX. Mr. Delk found the loose slab against the bank of the Paluxy River, about one mile north of Dinosaur Valley State Park. He flipped over the rock and saw an excellent dinosaur track, so he took it home where it sat in his living room for years, with hundreds of other fossils.

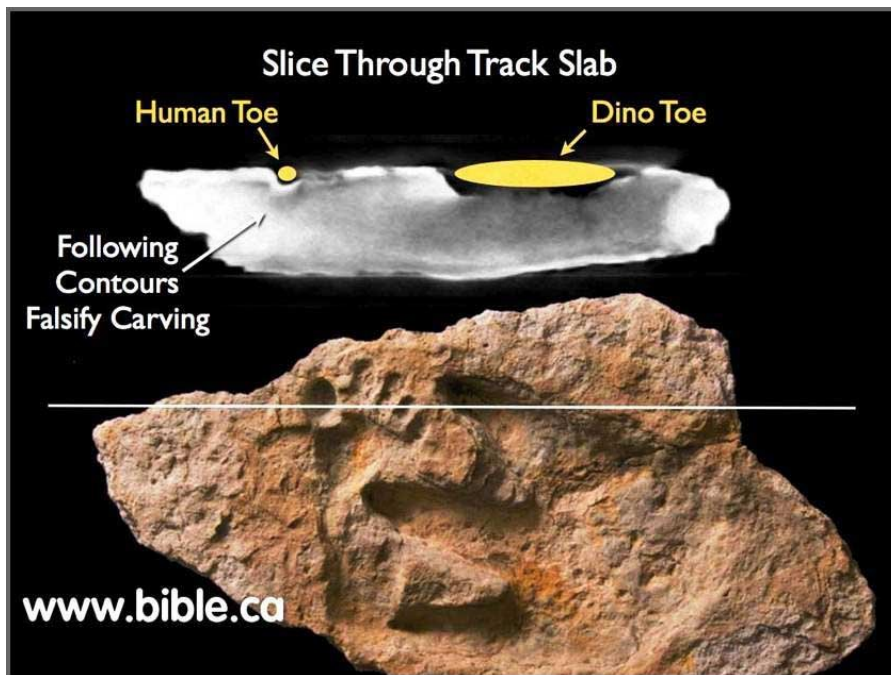
“Early in 2008 he had a devastating accident. He fell off of a roof incurring damage that required months of hospitalization. He still has a dangerous blood clot in his brain.

“When he returned to his home, he decided he would sell the dinosaur track, thinking Dr. Carl Baugh of the nearby Creation Evidence Museum would pay a few hundred dollars for it. He began to clean the rock, and that was when he discovered the fossil human footprint underneath the dried clay!

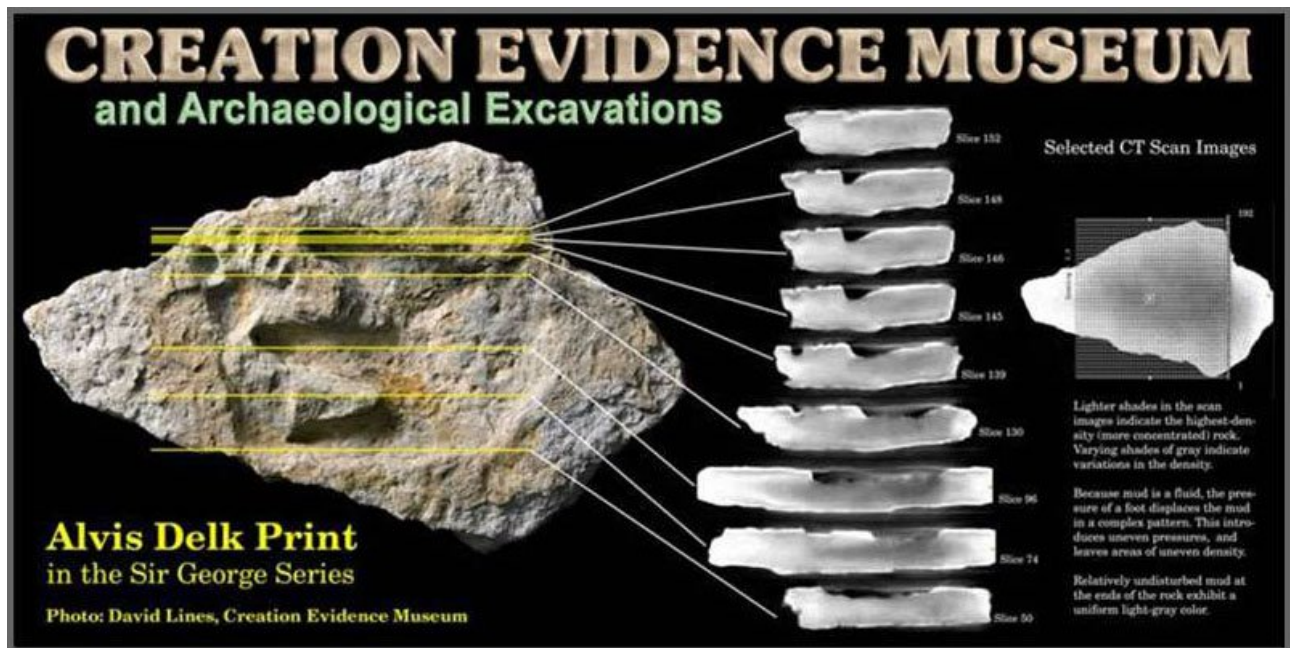
“The human footprint had been made first, and shortly thereafter (before the mud turned to stone), a dinosaur stepped in the mud with its middle toe stepping on top of the human track. You can actually see the displaced mud from the dinosaur’s middle toe inside the human footprint.

“Spiral CT scans are used to generate images of the inside of an object from a large series of two-dimensional X-ray images taken around a single axis of rotation. This technology provides an effective means of analyzing fossil footprints without physically destroying them. It allows us to see inside the rock, specifically, under the footprint.”

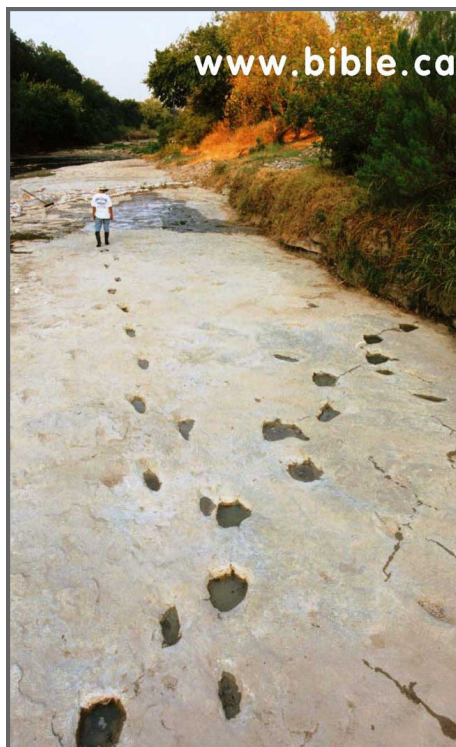
(from <https://www.bible.ca/tracks/delk-track.htm>)



“The slab was taken to the Glen Rose medical center where spiral CT scans were performed on the rock. Over 800 X-ray images document density changes within the rock that correspond precisely with the fossil footprints. Of course, carvings would show no corresponding structures beneath them. The existence of following contours beneath the fossil footprints dramatically demonstrate the authenticity of both tracks.”



What Happened?



Crisscrossing Trail of Human-Dino Tracks

Here is the possible scenario of how these tracks came about: as the Flood waters rose, humans and dinos were both trying to escape to higher ground. In this case, they might have scurried across a newly-laid bed of silt or sediment, perhaps during a period of low tide or receding of the waters. After leaving their footprints behind, a new wave or tide came in, covering the tracks with another layer of silt, thereby preserving them. Thousands of years later, the forces of erosion wore away the covering layers of sediment to reveal these footprints once again, but now preserved in stone.



Conclusion: The fossil footprint shown above clearly demonstrates the co-existence of man and dinosaurs. This, by the way, is not the only evidence, but it does happen to be well documented and scientifically validated and, most important, it escaped getting tucked away and forgotten in some museum archive. Judging then by fossil evidence, it should be safe to conclude that man and dinosaurs coexisted. The dinosaurs did not disappear some 70 million years before the rise of mankind, as is commonly assumed.

- How mankind managed to co-exist with dinosaurs we don't know. But if our species was larger in size, then perhaps it was not as difficult as we might think.
- It is quite possible too that, like today, Earth was divided into separate biomes. Indeed, the fossil record seems to reflect such an ecosystem where the great reptiles dominated vast inland lake and

swamp regions, while the human population (and other larger mammals) occupied a separate biome at a higher elevation, well above the swamplands.

For more information on human-dinosaur co-existence, the following website is recommended: <http://www.genesispark.com/-exhibits/evidence/historical/ancient/dinosaur/>

One other documented discovery, made recently, was that of well-preserved dinosaur tissue. How such tissue could have survived is a question that is very difficult to answer if one believes that the dinosaurs went extinct some 70 million years ago. For more information, see: <https://answersingenesis.org/fossils/3-soft-tissue-in-fossils/>

Food for Thought: Even if the Earth were millions or billions of years old, there is plenty of fossil evidence to show that humankind (in the basic form we are today) existed at the same time as other prehistoric creatures. That is to say, judging by the fossil record, humankind would have been created simultaneously with the other animals, regardless of whether it was a few thousand years ago or several million years ago.



(Article by Mr. M. Coppedge:)

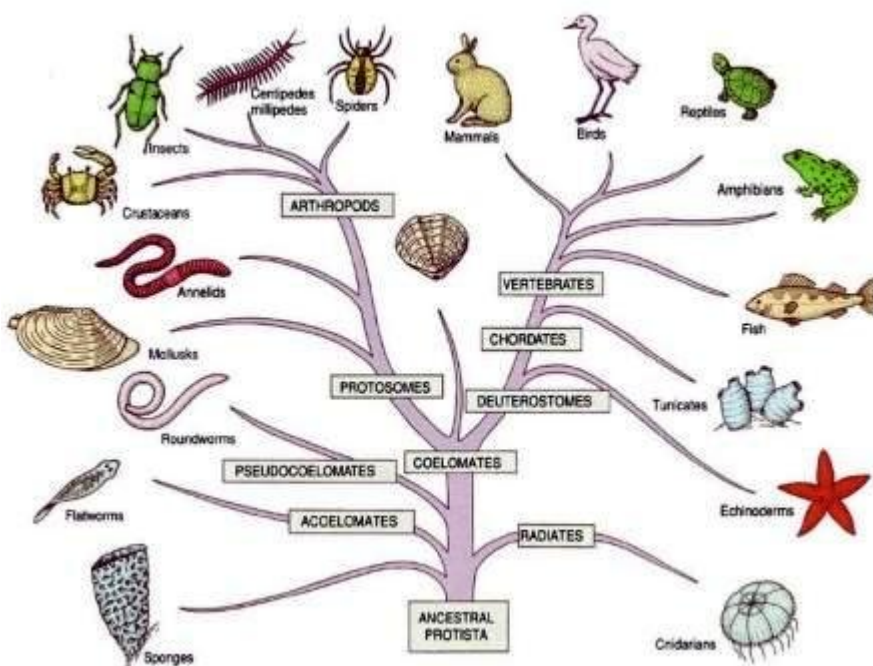
“This giant footprint contemporary with dinosaurs was also found in Dinosaur Park at Glen Rose [Texas]. Pictured with my foot, it exceeds 45 cm (18 inches) in length. The cross-sectional cuts determined by compression studies [revealed] that it was a woman’s footprint [and that it was not a carving]. Estimates indicate her stature approximately 305 cm (10 feet) and 454 kg (1,000 lbs). Several strata of human prints with dinosaur prints have been excavated in this park. According to Dr. Carl Baugh, the archeologist who coordinated the excavations, these strata were laid down during the first few days of Noah’s flood when water levels were low enough to allow daily tidal changes to form layers of mud so fleeing creatures could seek higher ground— the upper strata showed no prints.

“Obviously the people who lived contemporary with dinosaurs were intelligent, and the footprints indicate that they were quite human, as the large toe on primates is located close to the heel to facilitate clinging to

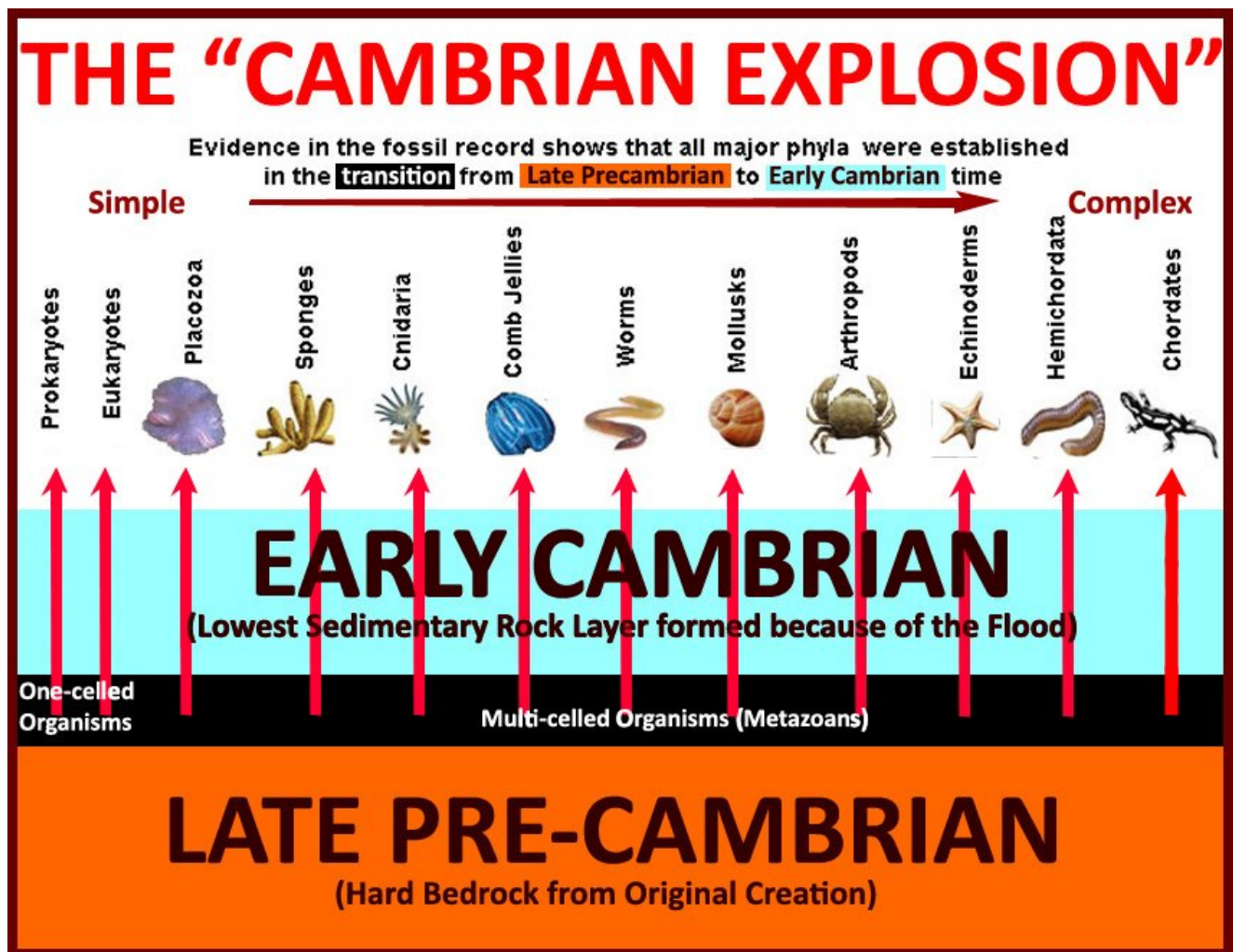
branches.”

Cambrian Explosion!

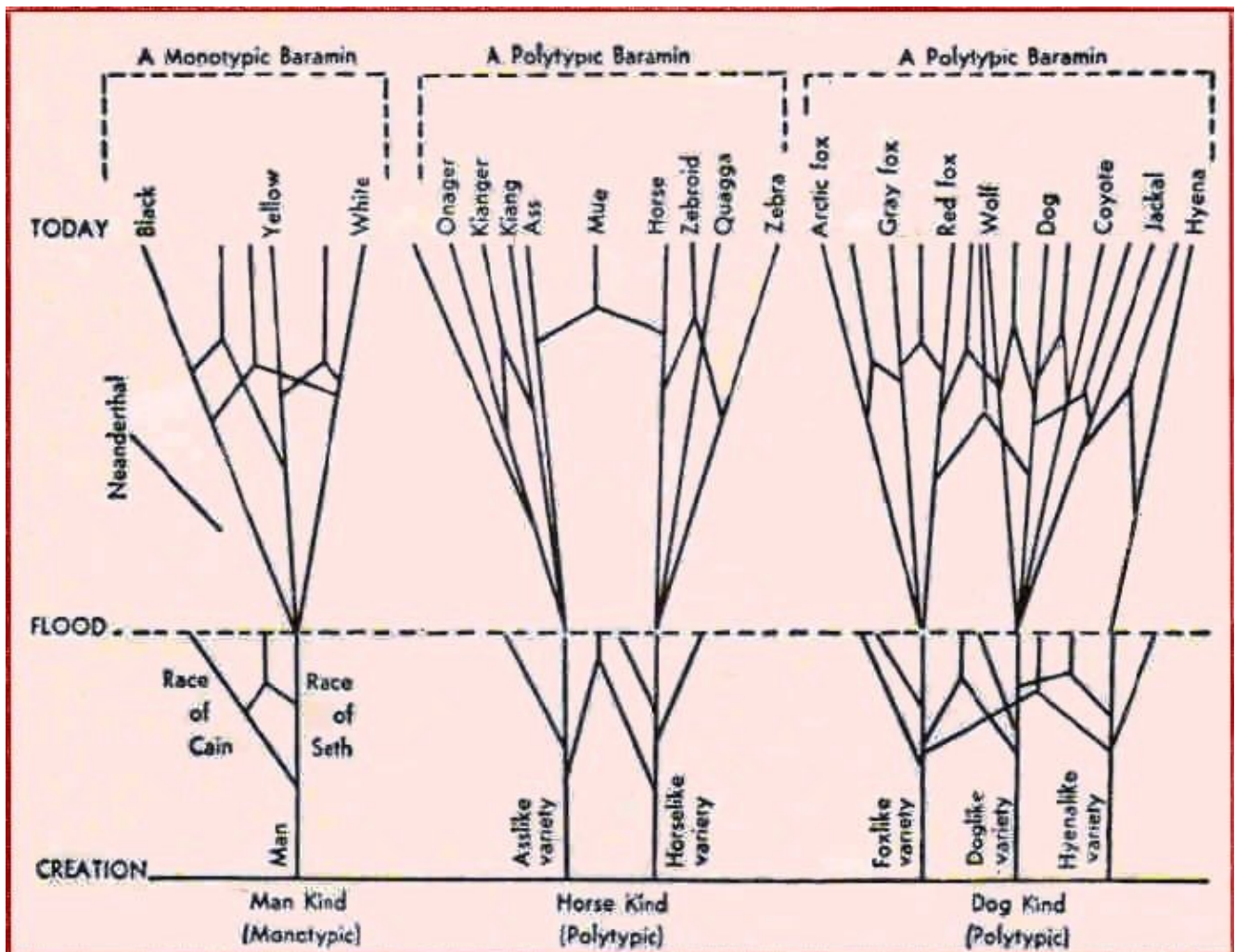
Food for Thought: If macro-evolution were true, then why don't we see it operating now? There should be millions of “missing links” to bridge the gaps in the fossil record for all the other species of animals in the biological kingdom, but they're just not there. Furthermore, if macro-evolution was going on in the past, then it should be going on now... But where is the evidence of it? We don't see anything like this operating in our present environment.



(Above) Darwin theorized that the present natural world evolved from some very primitive origin. But the “evidence”, from fossils and genetic science, tells a very different story. It plainly shows that all species appeared abruptly and fully formed. (See below.) The evidence points towards the fact that we human beings and all the plants and animals were the result of the design and creation of a Higher Power.



The fossil record shows an abrupt arrival of the different classes of plants and animals. This is known as the “Cambrian Explosion” - something that evolutionary thinkers have trouble trying to explain. The Cambrian rock layer, considered to be the “oldest” layer of sedimentary rock, is actually just the “bottom” layer of sediment formed at the time of the Flood. It contains representatives of all the major plant and animal types - mollusks, arthropods, vertebrates, etc. And they are not any more “primitive” than those found in other rock layers, although they may be smaller in size generally.



The three “kinds” shown here and how they developed is typical of all species in the biological world. There are many “trees of life”, one for each species/genus of plants and animals, and each one originating from a fully developed original but having “branches” of different varieties, breeds, or races. (Diagram adapted from an illustration in *The Genesis Flood* by Whitcomb and Morris, pg. 67)

But what about the “geologic timetable”? - and the long eras (Triassic, Jurassic, Tertiary, etc.) representing the age of dinosaurs, the age of mammals, and so on?

As the waters rose, there was a certain pattern that took place: the smaller, denser creatures like shells, mollusks, and so on were the first to get buried in the sediments created by the rampaging Flood waters as they churned up and excavated the Earth's primeval soil layer and re-deposited that soil over the land surface. These smaller creatures appear mostly in the lower, supposedly older rock layers. Going up the levels of rock strata, the fossils tend to become more complex. That is because the larger, more mobile creatures were able to escape the onrushing Flood waters longer and so were drowned and buried later under the sediments... and thus at a higher level in the rock strata. So this is a pattern that does show up in the fossil-rock layers. And that, of course, was the "evidence" that the early evolutionary scientists latched on to as proof of this theory of geologic ages.

But there are plenty of exceptions to that general pattern, which could have acted as a "reality check" against accepting this theory: there are plenty of fossils of humans and dinosaurs, for example, in the same rock strata, or in reverse order; there are fossilized trees extending through several layers of rock strata; and there are many other such evidences pointing to a rapid burial in the Flood rather than a gradual, lengthy process of sedimentation and fossilization. (See Appendix 4 article below, "Dinosaur Fossil Wasn't Supposed to Be There.")

As pointed out above, the fossil record shows an abrupt arrival of the different species of plants and animals in the "Cambrian Explosion" - the sudden appearance of all the major plant and animal types in the "oldest" layer of sedimentary rock, which is nothing else but the "bottom" layer of sediment formed as the time of the Flood. These fossilized creatures are not any more "primitive" than those found in other rock layers, although they may be smaller in size generally.

Conclusion: The fossil findings disprove the popular belief that there was a progressive evolving of species from primitive forms into more highly developed forms.

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Dinosaur Fossil 'Wasn't Supposed to Be There'

by Brian Thomas, M.S. (*Writer at the Institute for Creation Research*)

Workers with the Canadian energy company Suncor unearthed ankylosaur remains while mining oil sands near Fort McMurray in Alberta. The carcass of the four-legged land creature was not flattened, as is the case with many fossilized vertebrates. But most strangely, it was found in an area known primarily for fossilized marine creatures.

Previous vertebrate fossils found in this oil sand formation were marine reptiles, like the ichthyosaur and plesiosaur. **Marine invertebrates such as clams and ammonites are the more typical fossils found in the region, so a large, land-living ankylosaur “wasn’t supposed to be there.”¹**

But finding a mixture of fossilized marine and land creatures together is not an unusual occurrence. For example, the famous dinosaur beds in the Morrison Formation at Dinosaur National Monument contain logs, clams, snails, and mammals.²

And the Institute for Creation Research’s front lobby features a juvenile hadrosaur taken from the Two Medicine Formation—a sandstone formation which extends from the east side of the Rocky Mountains eastward to Edmonton, Canada—that was fossilized alongside marine clams and snails, as well as birds, mammals, and other dinosaurs.

Medical doctor Carl Werner actually used fossil-related criteria as a test for evolution.² He reasoned that if the evolutionary story were true and that dinosaurs lived in a unique “Age of Reptiles,” and if everyday natural processes were responsible for their fossilization, then no fossils of creatures from other “ages”—for example, creatures that had not yet evolved—should be mixed up with dinosaur fossils.

But Werner found that a fossil mixture of very different kinds was typical. He told *Creation* magazine:

Paleontologists have found 432 mammal species in the dinosaur

layers....But where are these fossils? We visited 60 museums but did not see a *single complete mammal skeleton from the dinosaur layers displayed* at any of these museums.³

Werner also learned that dinosaur-containing rock layers have “fossilized examples from every major invertebrate animal phylum living today,” and that dinosaurs were mixed in with varieties of fish, amphibians, “parrots, owls, penguins, ducks, loons, albatross, cormorants, sandpipers, avocets, etc.”³ If museums displayed these real fossils instead of adorning dinosaur dioramas with feathers, then the evolutionary story that “dinosaurs evolved into birds” would be quickly seen as the fiction that it is.⁴

There are many other examples of land-dwelling dinosaur fossils mixed with sea creatures.⁵ This kind of evidence is to be expected if a world-destroying flood was responsible for the bulk of the world’s fossils, dinosaur and otherwise, considering that “the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth; and all the high hills, that were under the whole heaven, were covered.”⁶

References

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4. Thomas, B. [Fixed Bird Thigh Nixes Dino-to-bird Development](#). *ICR News*. Posted on icr.org June 22, 2009, accessed April 13, 2011.
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6. Genesis 7:19.

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