Creation Conference Part 2

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[0:00] Welcome back. Okay, so now I get to the topic that I'm really passionate about.

! Okay, so you can tell I love dinosaurs.
So why talk about dinosaurs? Well, people wonder about dinosaurs, right? Do dinosaurs prove evolution? What does the Bible say about dinosaurs? And we're going to look at dinosaur fossils, and you're going to see what I said earlier on, the fossils testify to the flood.
And when you look at dinosaur bones, you're going to see evidence of the flood. We're going to look at artifacts, to show you that people and men were living together, even after the flood. They only went extinct in more recent years.
And then we're going to look at one of the most exciting areas of creation research, dinosaur soft tissue. Now in this talk, when I say soft tissue, I'm not talking about soft body parts that turn to stone.
[1:17] I'm talking about original biomolecules, like protein, DNA, that is still there, red blood cells, blood vessels still in a dinosaur bone. It tells you that these things cannot be millions of years old.

But let's start with my, now you know my favorite volcano, right? But do you know my favorite movie? Jurassic Park. That's right, Jurassic Park. So when I was young, that was my favorite movie.
Jurassic Park, right? And so, but now of course, they make it even bigger in the Jurassic World series, and of course, Jurassic World fans, where are you? Anyone there? Okay, in the second series, you saw this dinosaur.
What's the name of this dinosaur? Anybody know? Well, who said pyro-raptor there? That's right, I'm amazed. Pyro-raptor, that's right. That's pyro-raptor. And if you haven't seen the movie, this huge creature, really fierce, was chasing these two people here, right?
In the snow, icy landscape, chased after them, frozen lake, broke into the ice, swam under the ice, chasing them from under the ice. And then you circle them under the ice, pop up, jump in the air, glide, and chase after them.
[2:22] Wow, very exciting. Pyro-raptor, huge creature. The real pyro-raptor is that size. That's pyro-raptor.

Not the whole thing, the white bones. See that? And from this few bones, they made a whole feathered dinosaur there.
No feathers were found on this creature. Sticks to people's mind, right? When people think about dinosaurs, they look, they go to libraries, universities, college, books, museums.
What do they tell you about dinosaurs? Millions and millions of years ago. Evolution, right? So when you ask somebody about dinosaurs, you ask them, what comes to mind when you think about dinosaurs?
What do they say? What do they image? What do they have in their mind? They have this image of fierce creatures, strange-looking plants on one side, volcanoes on the other side, right? Why do they have that image in your mind?
[3:28] That's right. Whether you realize it or not, you are already subconsciously influenced by your culture. If you believe in the Big Bang, the universe 13.7 billion years ago, the planets form.

That's called cosmic evolution, forming of the planets. It cooled down, primordial soup, and the first life came about from non-life. That's called chemical evolution. And then from that one single cell, it evolved into all other life forms today.
That's called biological evolution. Start with the Bible, it's a very different history. The Bible says God created the world about 6,000 years ago, created man on the sixth day.

We covered that this morning. Later on, there was the Garden of Eden. Adam and Eve fell into sin, and when they sinned, they brought sin, death, and suffering into this world. Then there was the worldwide flood in Noah's day.
They formed most of the fossils that we see today. And after the flood, the nations gathered together and got confused with languages, and they spread out during the Tower of Babel. That's where we get the different people groups and people spread out all over the world.
[4:31] Very different picture of history. So at the end of the day, why talk about dinosaurs? The same reason we talked about creation earlier on. Pull back the curtains, it boils down to this one question.

What is your authority? Do you believe the word of God? Dinosaurs have been used to promote the idea of evolution, perhaps more than any other creature that I know.
But at creation ministries, we call dinosaurs missionary lizards. Because we believe you can train yourself in this area and use this as a way to engage your friends in the conversation. You're going to see that the evidence points to the Bible much better.
But what's a dinosaur? Is this a dinosaur? Is this a dinosaur? Well, not really. These are dino-like, but they're not dinosaurs.
Because we call them marine reptiles and flying reptiles. The word dinosaur refers strictly to a land creature. So what makes a dinosaur different from a crocodile?
[5:31] Think about the anatomy. A crocodile, how does it work? The arm come out from the side and kind of waddles like that, right? A dinosaur is different. It has a unique hip anatomy that allows the limbs to grow straight down so it walks in an upright position.

Really, it's three bones coming together to form a big hole. And then it's like a ring. Okay, like a ring of my wedding. Oops. Okay, a wedding ring. It's just a big hole with a hip pocket. And dinosaur, the thigh bone, the femur, comes up like that.
So it walks in an upright position. So what's a dinosaur? A dinosaur is a land reptile that walks in an upright position because it has a unique hip anatomy. Okay, let's hope this works.
So let's think about the source starting with the Bible. Oh no. Okay, now it works. Okay. So let's start with the Bible.
T-Rex, the teeth is really sharp, six inches long. I mean, the spinal cord is too far. That's quite big too, right? But T-Rex is bigger, six inches long. What was its original diet? Plant eater, meat eater, or plant and meat eater?
[6:40] Who say plant? Who says meat? Plant and meat? Remember what we saw this morning at the beginning?

Eating plants. Genesis 1.30. And to every beast of the earth, and to every bird of the heavens, and to everything that creeps on the earth, everything that has the breath of life, I have given every green plant for food, and it was so.
They were eating plants. Creatures only begin to eat one another after sin entered the world. But the original diet was plants. God saw all he had made, and it was very good.
So I know what all of you are thinking. Oh, come on. Look at these fangs. Look at these claws. You think we're just supposed to eat honey and berries? How do you answer something like that? Let's look at bears.
Polar bear, grizzly bear. Okay, what does the polar bear eat? Anyone? Seals. That's why meat, right? It's a meat diet. What about a brown bear or a grizzly bear? What?
[7:46] Fish, berries, so some plants, some meat, sometimes they hunt something. What about a sun bear? Black bear? Berries. They eat lots of termites. You know, they dig it up.

Occasionally, they may hunt a deer or two, but mostly plants. What about a panda? Bamboo. That's right. Spattacle bear. Now it gets really hard. Found in South America.
It's both meat and plants, but only 6% of its diet is meat. It's mostly plant. It's caters, it's fruits, palm leaves, and orchids. Strange diet. And the sloth bear.
What's that? It eats sloths. Good guess. Actually, this is actually in India. And it's mostly termites and ants. And tropical fruits, sugar canes, mangoes.
I love that, you know. But let's look at the skulls. Look at that. All of them have the same strong sharp teeth.
[8:44] Strong jaw. You may have heard of the term adaptation. Here's another term for you. Acceptation. What is that? That's the idea that the same creature can use the same tools for

multiple purposes.

The strong jaws that's good for crushing the head of a seal is going to be good for crushing tough plant material. Imagine if you have to eat a melon or something like that. The same claws that's good for clubbing the head of a seal is good for collecting berries of a tree, for digging into roots and things like that.
So the same creature can use the same tools for multiple purposes. You can't just say, hey, look, you're sharp teeth, therefore you ate meat. That just gives you an educated guess. But the Bible is clear at the beginning, they were only eating plants.
Later on, some of them, because of some of this, give them advantage of hunting, they might actually have eaten meat and things like that. Although all bears have teeth designed for eating meat, their diet mainly consists of plants.
So if the fall did not happen, something like that could have been very possible. In fact, the meat-eating dinosaurs, these are the terraports, the big legs, small arms, right?
[9:51] The terraports, we know from science that slightly more than half of them actually ate plants. So we say, okay, if dinosaurs were created to eat plants, later on, some of them begin to eat meat.

How do we know? Well, sometimes we can look at their bones and we find teeth marks. So we can look at the shape, the size of the teeth marks, the spacing, we can actually identify the species that made those marks.
Or like you saw this one earlier today, the T-Rex tooth stuck in between the duck-billed dinosaur, right? Two bones fusing its joints together. That tells you at the time of the flood, creatures were eating one another.
Another way, if you go to fossil display out there, you'll find two pieces of dinosaur dung. And we can tell what the dinosaur ate by looking at the dung. And sometimes, it contains bone fragments. But just to sidetrack a bit, you know, when I was younger, I would be a bit mysterious. I would take a piece of dinosaur dung. I wouldn't tell my friends what it is. They say, what's that? I say, smell, taste it, guess what it is. You know, please don't do that to your friends.
[11:00] But when you look at that under a microscope, you see what it is. But you also find grass. The huge titanosaurs in India were actually eating rice.

I always find it kind of funny, but they were eating rice. And that was shocking for evolutionists. Because for many years, evolutionists used to say that grass did not even come to existence until 10 million years after dinosaurs died out.
But what did they find in dinosaur droppings? Grass. And so, in a period of slightly over 10 years, they had to throw out the evolutionary model for the origin of grass three times, doubling in age. So, more than doubled in age because they keep finding things in dinosaur droppings that shouldn't have been there. And so, it says here, depicting dinosaurs munching on grass was considered by experts to be as foolish as showing prehistoric humans hunting dinosaurs with spears.
Yet, the science often frustrate the evolutionary attempts to explain these things. So, they keep extending the date forward. You see, every time they find something that shouldn't be there, they always have to mesh that to the older date.
[12:13] So, it goes back further and further back in time. So, in Christian magazine, we write, grass-eating dinosaurs, a time-travel problem for evolution. But, in the Bible, after the, can you think of an animal that would be really huge?

That eats grass like an ox? I'll cover this more, but could it be maybe something like behemoth? Behold, behemoth, which I made as I made you. He eats grass. Behold, behemoth more later.
Yet, if you go to some museums around the US today, they still tell you, grass did not yet exist in a time of dinosaurs. Another way we know what they eat is not just from the droppings, but sometimes the bones are so well preserved, we can even see what it eats in the stomach, its last meal.
So, for example, this dinosaur actually ate three birds. You see, wait a minute, I thought, according to evolution, dinosaurs evolved into the modern day birds. Yet, I put these dates here because this is, I don't believe these dates, alright, but these are evolutionary dates.
I put this here because this is twice as old as when they said dinosaurs died out in the line that leads to modern day birds. This is way before that. And so, what do evolutionists do? This bird, which is bird light in every way, they call that a feathered dinosaur.

[13:35] So, birds, sorry, dinosaurs were eating birds. And this article says, the recent discoveries of the contents of dinosaur stomachs pose a gut-wrenching challenge to the idea that dinosaur gave rise to birds because it now turns out that dinosaurs ate them.

So, they're feeding feathered dinosaurs and they say that those are unrelated to the lineage that leads to modern day birds. That's how they explain that in a way. But, dinosaurs were eating birds, dinosaurs were eating mammals.
This dinosaur has remains of three mammalian jaw in its gut. And we see that mammals were eating dinosaurs. All this is in the fossil record, published literature.
So, what you're looking at here is this beaver-like creature eating this, the juvenile, small dinosaur here in the stomach. So, I'm from Singapore.
And a number of years ago, I went back to Singapore. And I went to the Singapore Zoo. And they had a dinosaur exhibition. Now, don't ask me why they had a dinosaur exhibition. I didn't see any dinosaurs there.
[14:42] But they had a sign. And the sign said dinosaurs didn't walk alone. They lived alongside birds and mammals like this creature that you see here. And this vacuum-looking mammal measured about one meter in length and hunted smaller dinosaurs such as the Cetacosaurus.

Well, just a few years ago, they found another example of this mammal hunting dinosaurs. Except now it's not hunting the young ones. It's actually hunting the full-grown dinosaur, three times its size.
Same two mammal and dinosaur. And this is what it looks like, the fossil. fossil. And these two fossils were actually buried in their fighting pose. You can see here, look at the arm.
The arm of the mammal is holding the jaw of the dinosaur. The back leg is intertwined. It's fighting together, wrestling. And the jaw is in the side.
The mammal is actually attacking this dinosaur. Something happened so quickly that they're forever buried in that fighting pose. This is an artist's impression of what happened before they were buried in flood sediments.
[15:48] We also see mammals were eating dinosaurs. And we see that birds were eating mammals. All this going back to the same timeline, using the evolutionary dates.

So birds, mammals, dinosaurs, they were all there together. They were all eating one another at the time of the flood. When was the last time you have been to a museum? And you see dinosaur, birds, and mammals all in the same display.
Why don't they do that? That doesn't fit with the so-called ideal of an age of dinosaurs, right? But they were all there. Even the scientific literature that evolutionists themselves published.
So earlier on I mentioned that most of the dinosaur fossils are the result of a big flood. Well, as you remember for this morning, but I'll just repeat quickly for those who are not here, how does the fossil form?
They say dinosaur dies, sinks to the bottom of the ocean, it gets buried, there's all the rock layers you see here, and then the bones are exposed, you get a fossil. Here's another one, right? From a book here.
[16:51] Is that how you get a fossil? Remember what we saw this morning, this pig? In seven days got reduced to that. You don't fall in a nice position. Yet not only do we have that mammal attacking the dinosaur and fighting posts, we have dinosaurs fighting dinosaurs in the fighting posts and buried, like this too.

So what you're looking at here, the protosteratops on the left, look at the mouth, it's biting the arm of the velociraptor on the right. The velociraptor on the right has its claw on the neck of the dinosaur on the left, and they got forever buried in this fighting post.
this is actually buried in flood sediments in what is today Inner Mongolia in the Gobi Desert. An artist's impression of what happened.
Catastrophe. What would you expect to see if there was a worldwide flood? Fossils of dead things all over the earth, flood sediments. That's exactly what we see with dinosaur bones.
If you're a dinosaur geek like me, you know that if you want to find dinosaur bones, the best place to go is what we call dinosaur bone baits. Dinosaur bone baits, what's that? These are places around the world where we have tens of thousands of dinosaur bones and they're all jumbled up in one huge pile together, mixed with marine fossils like clams and fish.

[18:07] In Canada alone, there are more than two dozen of such bone baits. Some of these formations are massive. Sometimes the bones seem to be aligned square mile in another direction.

How do you get something like that? Tens of thousands of dinosaur bones. Surely all the dinosaurs did not say, hey, let's all die together in one corner. And why would they be mixed with marine fossils like clams and fish?
They don't live in the same area. Can you think of something that will explain why we get that? Noah's flood, water salting action, bringing carcasses from huge areas in one huge pile and then mixing them together with marine fossils and clams.
That's why we see dinosaur bone baits all around the world. Evidence of a worldwide flood. I'm going to show you some other pictures of dinosaurs now. I want to see if you can, without me telling you first, if you can see what all these pictures share in common.
Alright? Notice anything yet? What about this? What do you do you have a head?
[19:23] All their heads are bent backwards. Heads and tails bend backwards in the opposite direction. This is known as the dinosaur death pose, or opistotonic death pose, if you want to be technical. Dinosaurs, when their bones are intact and they have a long neck, very often, their necks and tails are bent backwards in the opposite direction.

No creature sleeps like this. So why do we get that? This was a mystery for many years, until a researcher, Alicia Cutler, she did an experiment. You see, chickens have a long neck, and chickens have a ligament that runs down the back of the neck that allows them to pull the head back.
Of course, when the creature is alive, it doesn't bend that way. But she took freshly killed chickens, and she threw them in cold water. So now, when you place them in water, they are buoyant, they are light.
It overcomes the weight of the body. And within seconds, that ligament contracts, and all the heads took on the exact same pose. She did the same thing on big birds like emus, and the exact same thing happened.
But the moment she cut the ligament, the heads no longer bend back. So we know what actually caused that. And in the paper, she said that although the roads to the opistectonic death pose are many, immersion in water is the simplest explanation.
[20:40] Friends, done saw bone baits? The evidence that at the time of death, this creature were in water. The dinosaur death pose, necks and tails bend backwards in opposite direction because at the time of death, they were in?

You see where I'm going with that? What about armored dinosaurs? Do they have a long neck? No, right? They're armored and they can't walk around like that, right? So how do we find their bones? Well, in 2017, National Geographic actually described one of the best preserved armored dinosaur of its kind, the anodosau.
This one is so well preserved that the whole three-dimensional armor is actually preserved. You can tell the shape, what it looks like, what you see here. This is so well preserved, it was described as partially mineralized, not completely turned to stone.
We can see the remnants of its last meal in the stomach, patches of skin, reddish pigment, dinosaur armor. And the National Geographic article in June 2017 said that this huge creature, which they say was about 3,000 pounds, was believed to be washed away by a flood river, buried something like 80 or 100 meters in the open sea.
But this is what caught my attention. This dinosaur was buried upside down, a rapid undersea barrier. and I got very excited. Do you know why?
[21:58] Because just one month before that, I read another scientific journal in May. This is June, just one month before in May. And in May, they again found another armored dinosaur. Again, three-dimensional preservation, very well preserved.

But this is the one that has a club at the end of the tail. Again, abundant soft tissue preservation across the skeleton, including bony skin armor, skin impression, and keratin.
There's a protein in there. And this is why I got excited because this dinosaur again was found in what position? Upside down. That's right. So one upside down in May, one upside down in June.
I knew something was going on here. I wasn't the only one because by September another group of secular scientists had the same idea. So they look at all these armored dinosaurs that they find in Canada.

It turns out that 70% of all armored dinosaurs are actually upside down. So what's going on? They begin to do computer modeling, look at the balance, and they realize that because of the armor, these creatures are very unstable.
[23:03] You place them in water, yes, they will float upright, right, but all you need is for a small wave to come along, and they will all go belly up. And they say in the paper we use computer modeling to show that ankylosaurus likely flip over while suspended in.

Friends, when it starts with the Bible and the worldwide flood, everything makes sense. We don't have to be afraid of dinosaurs, we don't have to be afraid of science.
They testify to the word of God. The Bible says that God made the wild animals on which day? The sixth day. He made men on which day? The sixth day.
That means that dinosaurs and men live together according to the Bible. So if the fall did not happen, something like that could have been very possible. But is the word dinosaur in the Bible at all?
No? Why? I'm going to name a few, a list of words, see if you can tell me what they all share in common. Incadescent light bulb, what else can we think about?
[24:14] Incadescent light bulb, bicycle, sewing machine, but what do all these share in common? Not in the Bible?

Yeah, but many of these words are actually older than the word dinosaur. The word dinosaur is actually a very new word coined 1841 by Sir Richard Owen. So there's not a surprise why we don't see the word dinosaur in the Bible because the early translations of the Bible, Greek and Hebrew into English, hundreds of years before that.
Same reason we don't find the word computer or laptops in the Bible, right? Those words are not yet coined. But in Job chapter 40, God is confronting Job with an animal that was created, was alive in his day.
It says, look at Behemoth which I made along with you. A creature alive in his day which feeds on grass like an ox. It's grass. What strength is in his loin?
What power in the muscle of his belly? His tail moves like a cedar. His cednuts and ties are close knit. His bones are like tubes of bronze. His limbs like rods of iron. He rank first among the works of God.
[25:19] The largest land creature that God created, it's grass like an ox, has a tail like a cedar. What's a cedar? Tree. The cedar trees of Lebanon were so big that they were used to build the pillars in King Solomon's palace.

What can that be? Some Bible commentators, they put a footnote, Behemoth, maybe it's an elephant, maybe it's a hippo. Well, give it a try.
Tell the size of a cedar tree. Does it match? What about that? There's only one animal that fits this, a long-legged several-pot dinosaur.
If you don't believe me, next time you go to a zoo, secretly take some pictures. Is that a cedar tree? What about that? A tiny flap there, right?
Some Bible commentators say, oh, maybe it's a water buffalo or an ox. Really? Does an ox have a tail like a cedar tree? And it behemoth is an ox.
[26:25] Remember what the passage says? Behold behemoth, he eats grass like an ox. So if behemoth is an ox, then you're saying, behold the ox, he eats grass like an ox.

Doesn't make sense at all. There's only one creature that fits this description. It's a long-necked several-pot dinosaur. But you say, wait a minute, Job saw dinosaurs?
When did Job leave? Before the flood or after the flood? After the flood, how do we know? There are a few passages that talk about how God had already judged the wicked with a flood.
Four friends of Job, they come from post-Abrahamic cities in the Edomite area. So this is after the flood, which means that dinosaurs had to survive the flood, which means the dinosaur had to be on the ark, which means they live alongside men and they only die in more recent years.
Do you see how starting with the word of God brings you a very different understanding of dinosaurs? But if dinosaurs live with men, do we have any evidence that people were familiar with these creatures?
[27:36] Well, we know that legends of dragons exist in countries all around the world. Well, before they coined the word dinosaur in 1841, paleontologists were already familiar with the marine reptiles, the ichthyosaur and plesiosaur.

So if you go out there and you saw the two bones out there, one is the plesiosaur, the bigger one, the smaller one, the back of it, it's the ichthyosaur. They knew about that in the 1800s. What do you think they used to call these creatures in the paleontology books?
Icthyosaur and plesiosaur, this is from the book, it used to be called the book of great sea dragons. Very interesting.
Leviton, Genesis 41, sorry, Job 41, Leviton, you see, Levitas in Hebrew, when it got translated to the Greek Septuagint, the Greek Old Testament, do you know what the Greek text says?
Dragon. Could these creatures, legends of dragons around the world, could they just have been?
Dinosaurs. Third century BC in China.
[28:47] We have this water basin, I talk about this in my book, Titans as well, I'm the co-author of the book. What you're looking at here is a bronze basin from the 3rd century BC in China. What's on the handle there?

Let's zoom into it. Does it look like a Camarasaurus, a long-necked dinosaur with a very boxy head? Could that be what it is trying to depict? You know, I have this book on my shelf in the office.
This book is not about dinosaurs, it's bronze artifacts. You go to one of them and that's the one they depict there. And what is interesting is that this, what they call a dragon, see the Chinese word for dragon is long, long means dragon.
Anosaur is kunglong, literally translated as terrifying dragon. So you're long and kunglong, okay? They call that a long, a dragon. When this book was brought to the west, translated to English, the English translator did not retain the word dragon.
He changed the word. Do you know what he called that? He called this a long-necked feline. A cat. A long-necked cat.
[29:58] Have you ever seen a long-necked cat? So why do you think the translator changed the translation from dragon? Well, I think that if he retain it as dragon, it becomes very clear to everybody what it's meant to depict.

But maybe it's just China. Let's leave China, let's go to Cambodia. In Cambodia, we have the world-biggest temple complex, the Angkor Wat Temple Complex. It's a world-heritage site. We know it's real.
And when you go to temple, the Taprom Temple that was built in the 12th century, you can see all kind of animal engravings on the pillar. What's in the center there? What's that? Let's zoom into that.
You see that? So if you go to the table out there, you can actually see a cast when they take imprint and make a cast of it. You check it out for yourself. What's that? Yeah, everywhere I go, people tell me that's a dinosaur.
How do they know how to draw something like that? This is all the way in the 12th century. Dinosaurs were not discovered until the 19th century, 1841. So why is it that people were engraving things like that?
[31:07] Hyrographic? No, we have other animals there. Water buffaloes, monkeys, swans, they're all real animals. What's on the back? When paleontologists first found stegosaurus, they used to think that, do you know what stegosaurus means?

Roof lizard. Why roof lizard? Because they used to think that these plates were all flat, like an armoured piece, like a turtle shell. So even back then, for the first few decades, they were reconstructing these things wrongly.
But all the way back in Cambodia, people were engraving things like this. So let's leave Asia, let's go to the UK. Famous painting in Europe, Mona Lisa.
Who painted that? Leonardo da Vinci. Well, 10 to 15 years after he painted this, he actually had a well-known drawing. And this is part of the UK Royal Collection Trust.
It's called Cats, Lions, and a dragon. So if you go to a website, you type in Leonardo's dragon, you see this article here. Alright? So that's his drawing. So he's trying to show how flexible all these creatures are, cats, lions, and in the middle you have a dragon.
[32:13] Let's zoom into the dragon. It actually resembles some of the reconstructions that we have of certain kinds of dinosaurs. animals. How do they know that?

Here's another one, Northern England. There's a cathedral, Carlow Cathedral in England. And in the 1400s, there was a bishop, a minister of the church. And when they died, they buried him under the floor of the choir.

So that's his tombstone. You go to the church, lift up the carpet, you see his tombstone. On that metal strip, we have animal engravings. Eels, dogs, fish, birds. And what's that in the center? Two dragons necking together, that's dinosaur behavior there. Look at that. What's interesting is they're long-necked dinosaurs, but the one on the left is different from the one on the right.
The one on the left has a tail with four backward pointing spikes. And that's very interesting because there's only one long-necked dinosaur with a tail with four backward pointing spikes.
[33:19] It's a can identify the engraving just from the drawing itself. In case you're thinking that these people in the past were digging out bones and trying to reconstruct them, back then, even in the 1800s, paleontology, the reconstruction wasn't any good at all.

And what's interesting is trinosaurus, the bones are never found in the UK, they're found in China. Stachiosaurus bones are never found in Cambodia. So why is that?
Remember, the bones represent where these creatures live before the flood. These engravings represent where these creatures live after the flood.
These are post-flood civilizations. You wouldn't expect them to be in the same place. Like this article say, if the evolutionary story of dinosaurs is true, these creatures should have died out millions of years before human beings walked the earth.
How could the images be engraved on a 500-year-old tomb in northern England? Like this cartoon say, if people weren't around when dinosaurs were there, then who drew their pictures?
[34:27] But don't the fossils prove that they're millions of years old? Well, let me tell you a story about a well-known evolutionist, Dr. Mary Schweitzer. Keep in mind she's an evolutionist.

In 2005, she found a T-Rex bone, very big, so she had to break it up, bring it to her lab, and what she found appeared to be blood vessels, and what seemed to be the remains of what used to be red blood cells.
She found that in W-dinosaurs, T-Rex, triceratops, time and time again. She dissolved away the mineral, and what was left behind, she said, was flexible and resilient, but stretched returned to its original shape.
What you're looking at here, that's T-Rex soft tissue. Again, when I say soft tissue, I'm not talking about soft body parts that turn into stone, I'm talking about original that is there, and bottom right, what seems to be the remains of red blood cells there.
I mean, look at that. I like to joke when I'm hungry, I say I look at that, that reminds me of beef jerky. Mary Schweitzer says this, it was exactly like looking at a slice of modern bone, but of course, I couldn't believe it.
[35:33] I said to the lab technician, the bones after all are 65 million years old. How could blood cells survive that long? Dr. Schweitzer, could it just be that maybe the bones are not 65 million years old?

As they begin to look at it more, they even begin to find ostracides, that's bone cells. Look at that, bone cells, in dinosaur bone. And what's in the center here? Why is it colored?
This is a highly specific test that look at dinosaur DNA, that's double helical DNA that's still in there, of a certain length. contamination, contamination, because where is these things?
It's only in the nucleus, it's nowhere else, so it's not contamination. She said, I just got goosebumps, because everybody knows these things don't last for 65 million years old.
She said, as the fossils dissolve, transparent vessels were left behind. It was totally shocking. I didn't believe it until we have done it 17 times. 17 times, who does an experiment 17 times?
[36:38] That's a complete waste of money. You know, enzymes, all these chemicals, they're expensive. When I used to work in the lab, if I have to do an experiment more than once, my supervisor starts complaining, saying it's expensive, all these things, you're wasting money.

17 times. Why? Because she knew that this doesn't fit with the idea of millions of years. She said, after we had the data, I didn't publish for over a year, I was terrified.
In another interview, she described how her funding was cut, and she had only enough funds to continue her research, because an anonymous private donor gave her enough funds to continue her research for another one and a half years.
Of course, later on, she was able to secure more funding. But why were her fellow evolutionists so upset with her? Because they knew it can't be soft tissue. They tried to prove it's not soft tissue.
Over the years, they come up with about half a dozen explanations. After that, once they realize it's real, they try to come up with half a dozen explanations for how they can explain how these

biomolecules can be millions of years old.
[37:40] But guess what? Every single one of those explanations has been refuted by their own fellow evolutionists in the secular literature. They don't have a good explanation. So here we have a video of Mary Schweitzer.

Keep in mind, this is a bit grainy, because this is a video from the 1990s. So keep that in mind. But listen to what she has to say. Mary put some fragments of the bone in acid to dissolve away the outermost layer of mineral.
But the acid worked too fast and all the mineral dissolved away. Being a fossil, there should have been nothing left. But there was. And it was elastic, like living tissue.
This is the piece. No. She showed us video she took under the microscope. That's really what happened? Yes. That's the dinosaur bone? Without mineral now.
That's what was left. It looked like the soft tissue she would have expected to find if it had been modern bone. This was impossible. This bone was 68 million years old.
[38:43] So you see this and you think, what? I didn't want to tell anybody. You'd be ridiculed, right? And so I said to my technician, okay, do it again.

I don't believe it. And yet, in sample after sample, they were there. Things that looked suspiciously like flexible, transparent blood vessels. She finally mustered the courage to tell Jack.
She said she dissolved the bone away and there were blood vessels. And, you know, I was like shocked. How could that be? How could that be? That's right. The things Mary was finding inside dinosaur bones, look at that, blood vessels, and even what seem to be intact cells pose a radical challenge to the existing rules of science that organic material can't possibly survive even a million years, let alone 68 million.
Did you hear the irony in the last sentence? Science tells us this cannot last that long. But do they ever doubt the millions of years? No. As scientists begin to look at it more, they begin to isolate other things like collagen which is a protein, very common protein, structural protein.
But they also isolate very delicate proteins like elastin and laminate in a bone that they claim is 80 million years old. Later on, another paper they discovered collagen in a bone that they claim is 195 million years old.
[40:09] The issue with that is that it's easy to go into a lab and do experiments to test how long these things take to break down. Yes, you can put it in freezing liquid nitrogen slow down the decay, slow down the breakdown but the loss of thermodynamics will still go on.

You can only slow it down by so much the chemical bonds will still break down over time. And we know that the maximum possible theoretical limit is 300,000 to 900,000 years max.
This is not creationist numbers. These are numbers published in the secular literature by evolutionists. 300,000 to 900,000 years max collagen will be gone.
Yet it's there in multiple samples of dinosaur bones. Dinosaurs live in freezing liquid nitrogen. They live in climates like ours. The paper says that 15,000 years you'll be all gone.
Just last year there was new research done at the Creation Research Society annual conference. Foreign scientists looked at this more closely. They find that actually the decay rate is much faster.
[41:09] They live in climates like ours. In 10,000 years collagen will degrade to just 1%. Less than that you shouldn't be able to detect it at all. Yet it's there.

10,000 years is upper limit. We find this in many dinosaur bones. Mary Schweitzer says this, when you think about the laws of chemistry and biology and everything else that we know, say it should be gone.
It should be degraded completely. Do you see what she's saying? She's saying science tells us these things shouldn't be that old. You know skeptics often say, you Christians, you cannot explain the science.
You say God must have done it. You have a God of the gaps. Ever heard of that? It's actually a way around. It's what we know from science, what we can calculate in the lab that tells you that these things cannot be millions of years old.
If you still want to believe they're millions of years old, I have news for you. You're being unscientific there. It becomes a blind faith position for you. So what's the latest explanation?
[42:08] Although many analytical techniques have shown that organic material can be preserved in fossils for millions of years. So this is in the paper, right? So how do we know that it can be preserved for millions of years?

Because it's there in the dinosaur bone. Circular reasoning. But the second half of this sentence actually gives us the explanation. the geochemical factors that allow this preservation are not well understood.
They don't know. Now online, if you go on an artistic website, one of the common objections is something called the iron preservation model. I'm not sure you've heard of that.
And they say iron preservation, when you put the bones in an iron-rich solution, it can last for millions of years. Really? How do they come to that conclusion? Mary swipes her. She puts some blood vessels.
In an iron-rich solution, essentially she pickled it. She put it on the desktop for two years. After two years, she could still see the blood vessels. That's the explanation for how it can last for 68 million years.
[43:12] Yeah, it comes down to that. Well, recently there was a new publication just last year. They take chicken bones, put them in calcium carbonate solution, put them in phosphate solution, put them in iron-rich solution, what she claimed was supposed to preserve them and put them in water.

And guess what? The one in the iron-rich solution broke down the fastest. Putting it in plain water preserved it even better. That's what we creationists have been saying for years.
Now the science has caught up with what they've always been saying. They don't have an explanation. bones do not have to be turned into stone to be fossils. And usually most of the bone is still present in a dinosaur fossil.
Philip Curie, famous evolutionary dinosaur expert. Here's another biochemist. Even if the T-rex had died in a colder, drier climate that has created environmental radiation would have degraded its body.
Bones absorb uranium and thorium like crazy. You got an internal dose that will wipe out biomolecules. What he's saying here is that even if you can account for all the biochemistry, background radiation itself will destroy all biomolecules in one million years.
[44:28] One million years. I maintain a database online with Dr. Brian Thomas from the Institute for Creation Research.

Brian Thomas actually got his PhD looking at ancient collagen. You can get a PhD in this area as well as established science. In this database we look at we catalog secular journals, top journals, Nature Plus One, all these top journals.
And we catalog these papers that talk about original dinosaur soft tissue. They shouldn't be there. Today we have 61 examples of such dinosaur soft tissue.
And if we don't just look at dinosaur soft tissue, what if we look at papers that talk about ancient bacterial fossilized layers, or extinct turtles, or extinct birds. It goes up to 127 of ancient biomaterial. Look at that. Every few months we have to update this database because they keep finding things that shouldn't be there. Now again, I don't believe in the billions of years. But if we were to use the evolutionary billions of years, what do you think is the oldest sample using the dates where we still have original biomolecules?
[45:40] Anybody want to guess? 10 million? 100 million? 1 billion? 2.5 billion years. They still find original biomolecules.

This is their dates. Evolutionists believe they dig down, you're going further back in time, dig down to the very first life, you still find original biomolecules there. Friends, if you believe that that's really 2.5 billion years, that's not science.
Dinosaurs soft tissue, which history does it fit best with? Billions of years of recent creation. You see, friends, if the world is 6,000 years old, most of the fossils are the result of a worldwide flood about 4,300 years ago.
This is exactly what we will expect to see. Mary Schweitzer says this, so that leaves us with two alternatives for interpretation. Either the bones aren't as old as we think they are, or maybe we don't know exactly how these things get preserved.
We already show you from science that this cannot be even a million years old. So what's the other alternative? The bones aren't as old as we think they are. They are young.
[46:53] So earlier, in the first session, I talked about potassium argon, radiometric dating, right? I showed that every single time you test, it gives you millions and millions of years old, but it never gets it right, not even once.

Now let's talk about a different one, carbon dating. Carbon dating is interesting. People think carbon dating gives you millions of years old. It doesn't. Carbon dating is used to date things that are young.
Why? Because the half-life of carbon 14 is 5,730 years. Essentially what that means, every 5,730 years, the carbon 14, which is radioactive, halves itself.
The half-life is so short that if any bone is 100,000 years old, any fossil is 100,000 years old, there will be no carbon 14 in there.
It will be carbon date essentially. But when we test dinosaur bones, guess what they have? They contain carbon 14. They are young. His publication, Brian Thomas, that's the one I was working with, PhD, he's dated many dinosaur bones.
[47:58] They all contain carbon 14. They are young. You look at coal, look at oil, they contain carbon 14. Look at diamonds, they contain carbon 14. Diamonds, the bones are so tight because it's so hard that there cannot be any contamination in there.

And the radiocarbon levels in there, they are way, significantly way above what could be expected from background radiation. You can't appeal to contamination.
And even carbon 14 in dinosaur bones, online, skeptics, 80s, oh, contamination, no, it's not. Because modern radiocarbon labs, in the calculation itself, they already account for modern contamination.
So if the method accounts for modern contamination, we cannot turn around and still say it doesn't match because of modern contamination. If that is the case, if it's still modern contamination, then the whole method needs to be thrown out of the window again.
So, carbon 14, radiocarbon, is the friend of the creationist because dinosaur bones contain carbon 14. Earlier on, I mentioned the nucleus refined DNA.
[49:05] Secular papers, we have actually three papers that actually talk about dinosaur DNA. DNA is very unstable. Even using the evolutionary numbers, if you freeze it down, 6.8 million years, all the DNA should be gone.

That's the upper limit. 6.8 million years, that's not even one-tenth of when they say dinosaur died out. Dinosaur didn't live in freezing liquid nitrogen. The paper tells us that if they live in climax like ours, 22,000 years and all the DNA would be gone.
At creation ministries, we say DNA stands for dinos, not ancient. So, the discovery of original protein, DNA, and radiocarbon in dinosaur bones is a huge problem for evolution and the idea for millions of years.
So, we have covered a lot about dinosaurs. Let's sum it up, shall we? B, C, D, and E. Actually, A, B, C, D, E. A is actually anatomy. I say that a dinosaur is a land creature that walks in an upright position because it's a unique hip anatomy.
B stands for Bible. Job chapter 40, right? Largest land creature that God created. It's glass like an ox, has a tail like a cedar. Then we saw that they survived the flood and only went extinct in more recent years.
[50:28] Centuries of dinosaur artifacts. All the artifacts that we showed you earlier on. Looking at dinosaur bones, we see evidence of a worldwide flood. That's D. So, what do we see?

Just to recall, dinosaur bone baits fighting dinosaurs. The next bend backwards, armored dinosaurs upside down. Then E stands for evidence of a young earth.
Original biomaterial in dinosaur bones. Soft tissue, DNA, and radiocarbon. Friends, the earth is young and the Bible can be trusted.
Do you see why we say that dinosaurs are missionary lizards? This creature that has been used to promote the idea of evolution, train yourself and you can use this as a way to reach out to your friends and your families.
Sometimes people, most people never get to hear this, but another group of people after hearing this, they harden their hearts and they still choose not to believe. Here's one example. Here you have an atheistic philosopher.
[51:28] He said this, I want atheism to be true and I am made uneasy by the fact that some of the most intelligent and well informed people I know are religious believers. It isn't just that I don't believe in God and naturally hope that I am right in my belief.

It's that I hope there is no God. I don't want there to be a God. I don't want the universe to be like that. You can choose to be like this guy, cover your eyes and pretend not to see anything.

That doesn't change a thing. Because if God is our creator, we are his creation, one day we're going to stand before God, we're going to give an account for our lives. There are consequences to ideas and you can choose to be like him.
But that's the worst possible thing you can do because if you stand before God, what are you going to say? And if you are like this guy, I highly encourage you to reconsider your position.
In fact, the thing you should do is to repent, turn to the Lord and believe in him. So again, dinosaurs, almost every issue of creation magazine we have a dinosaur article in there.
[52:38] I think the latest one, I have one as well which I wrote with Dr. Jonathan Safaty. Creation Lancers book, one whole chapter on dinosaurs, chapter 19 in there. I covered this today, it comes as a pack as well.

Exploring dinosaurs for upper elementary and above. And the next one is my favourite book and I'm biased here because I'm a co-author of this book. But Titans of the sea, earth, sea and air, this is perhaps our most in-depth book.
It's written at a high school level but it's written to be easy to understand. So if you have young kids that love dinosaurs this might be something to look at but it's not a kids' book, this is for adults.
Feathered dinosaurs, there's two chapters in there.
What do dinosaurs eat? One chapter in there. Young kids they love this part about diet because I even tell them what's the biggest dinosaur poop that has been found? 20 pounds from a T-Rex. So they love things like that.
But all the artifacts I mentioned are in that one book alone. So again, lots of interesting resources but don't forget free resources that's available to everyone on our website.
[53:38] It's creation.com. I'd like to end my talks with a Bible verse. I love the book of Job. And Job is very interesting because you read Job, God tested Job and after that his friends came along right?

And after that Job responded to them and he rebuked his friends. How did he rebuked his friends? In Job chapter 12 and 13 he actually rebuked them. He said look at the birds, look at the fish, look at the bees, consider them, consider creation.
But then what happened after that? Job began to get very depressed and started to complain to God, right? He started to complain to God and began to question God. And God doesn't say anything for 37 chapters.
And then in the 38 chapter God spoke and he spoke for four chapters. And God gave Job the same counsel back to himself. Look at my creation.
How did I make that? Look at the ostrich, look at the eagle, look at the birds. Come to Job chapter 40, largest land creature, look at Behemoth, look at the Leviton, just talking about his creation.
[54:50] And what did Job do? Job turned around and said this, then Job answered the Lord and said, I know that you can do all things and that no purpose of yours can be thwarted.

Who is this that hides counsel without knowledge? Therefore I have uttered what I did not understand, things too wonderful for me, which I did not know. When God confronted Job with his creation, Job repented, he turned around and he glorified God.
Friends, the next time you think of dinosaurs, don't think of strange looking plants and volcanoes in the background. When you think about dinosaurs, think about God's creation, then turn around and give God the glory.
Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you.