

Creation Conference Part 1

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Date: 08 March 2026

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[0 : 0 0] My name is Joel. You can tell I sound different from most of you. That's because I'm from the other side of the world. I'm from Singapore. So now I work for Creation Ministries International. We are an international ministry that exists in seven countries around the world. So every year we go to churches like this. Every other week talking about topics like this. And during the week I'm doing research on the Bible, on creation, on dinosaurs and things like that.

So our US office is based in Georgia. So that's where I have been for the last 10 years. So that's me and my family. So Creation Ministries, you may know us from our website, creation.com. We have over 40 years of research, 14,000 articles on this very topic.

So when people ask me, who are you? What's Creation Ministries? I like to say that we are an information ministry. So what do I mean by that? Well, how many of you have ever had questions like this? Have you ever wondered, did God really create the world in six days?

What about this? What about dinosaurs? I mean, is the word dinosaur even in the Bible? And was there really a worldwide flood?

And do the fossils prove millions of years? Or perhaps you have this big question in your mind, why is there so much death and suffering in the world? Can I have a show of hands? How many of you at some point in your time, some point in time in your life, you have questions like that?

[1 : 3 5] Okay, hands up. Just leave it up there. Take a quick look around us. Okay, hands down. This is, I think, maybe 90% of us. So most of us, at some point in time in our life, we have questions like that.

And that's what I mean when I say we are an information ministry. We exist to provide answers to these questions that almost every single one of us have. So that you can use this as a way to share the gospel with your friends, your families.

So that your faith may be strengthened. So as I mentioned, our website, creation.com, lots of free resources. If you have a question that is not answered today, go to our website, type it into the search bar in the top right-hand corner.

It's very likely there will be an article related to your question. Social media, that's another one. Social media, last two and a half years, I think our YouTube channel has grown 9.5 times.

Excellent way that you can use to reach out to your friends and your families. So creation ministries, we have a free email newsletter that we send out to supporters once a week.

[2 : 3 7] We don't spam you and we don't sell your information. So what's that for? I want you to imagine that you come home from school or work. In the newspaper, it says, the latest ape man has been found.

And then your neighbor comes up to you. He says, how do you answer that? If you are part of this email newsletter, it's very likely that at the end of the week, there would be a reply waiting for you. Just forward our article to your friends and you can use that as a stepping stone to share the gospel with them. So if you're interested to be on this mailing list, just put your name and email address. When we get to the office, we'll put in the database and we'll send you an email link where you can download and watch streaming on your computer this DVD that you see here. So volunteers, if you want, you can hand out the sign up sheets.

As they're doing that, let me get into my presentation. So a little bit of my background. My undergraduate degrees are in evolutionary biology, in genetics, and in biotechnology.

[3 : 3 5] And then I did a master of divinity and a master of theology. So a bit of science, a bit of Bible. But when people hear that, they always turn around. They ask me this question.

They say, you mentioned that one of your degrees is a degree in evolutionary biology. Why would a Christian study evolution? Well, I did my science degrees when I was in Australia.

And for the four years I was there, University of Queensland, that's in Brisbane, Australia, that's where you see. I was actively studying there, but I was actively involved with an open-air street preaching ministry.

So every Saturday, as far as I was able to, 9pm to midnight, we would try to share the gospel with people on the streets of Brisbane. And almost every single week in those four years when I was out there, almost every week I would have at least one person asking me a question about creation and evolution.

And if you're out there doing street evangelism, you know that this is true. One of the biggest objections that people raise all the time against Christianity is creation and evolution.

[4 : 41] Why? Because it boils down to this one question. Can we trust the word of God? That's why we're talking about all these things today. Can we trust the word of God? Because if there are mistakes in Genesis, what are you going to do with the rest of the Bible?

And that is one reason why people mention dinosaurs, millions of years and all that, fossils. They bring that all the time because in their mind that shows that the Bible isn't true. You see, many times, most people are like this boy that you see here.

He goes to school and what does he learn? Does he learn about creation or evolution? Evolution, right? Millions of years. That is all he ever hears. And so his friend, his good friend in school, Johnny, Johnny tries to preach the gospel.

And Johnny says, hey, look, Jesus died for sinners. The Bible says so. And his friend turns around and says, oh, come on. The Bible isn't true. I mean, hasn't science proven evolution? Where do dinosaurs fit in the Bible?

Don't the fossils take millions of years to form? Is the Bible wrong on science? The same questions that almost every single one of you raised your hands earlier on. And his friend, Johnny, Johnny turns around and he says, I don't know.

[5 : 54] Do you think that Johnny's witnessing is going to be effective? No. But it's worse than that because now Johnny has all these questions. So who do you think he would ask?

Mom, Dad, can you answer these questions? And does he get any answers? Sadly, most of the time, the answer is no. You see, major denominations here in the United States have done surveys. And they look at kids who grew up in church. These are all kids who have a church background.

Two in every three of them, when they get to college, they leave the church never to return.

These are other similar surveys. Southern Baptist Convention tells us 88% of kids who grew up in church, they leave when they get to college and they're never returned.

But look at that. What figure is acceptable? I mean, when you see something like that, you need to ask the question, why? What is the reason? Yes, I understand that the Holy Spirit has to come, has to enlighten a person.

[6 : 54] I understand all that. But if you go to these kids who left the church and you ask them, what is the reason you left? What do you think is the excuse that they give? I won't say reason, I'll say the excuse.

Well, a number of years we went to the colleges here in the United States. And we interviewed hundreds of students. We call that a fallout project. And the first question we ask is this.

Were you raised in the church? If they say no, we leave them aside. We just look at kids who have a church background. And so, out of those few hundred, we interviewed 100 kids who grew up in church.

The next question we ask, which is true, creation or evolution? How many do you think said creation? Out of the 100, only five.

Then we ask a third question. Were you taught about creation? Did your church show you how science supports the Bible? All five who believed in creation said yes. The 95 who believed in evolution said no.

[8 : 00] Right? And then we ask the final question. Do you still attend church? And all five who believed in creation and were taught to defend the faith, all five of them still attended church.

And the 95 who grew up in church but now believe in evolution and were never taught to defend the faith, every single one of them except for one guy no longer attended church.

So, before very eyes, we saw six in total. See, the biggest excuse is this whole issue of creation and evolution because it boils down to whether we can trust the word of God.

Here's another one. Maybe it's just college students, right? Not really. You go to millennials, 30 and 40 years old. They tell you that 53%, more than half of them, of people out there, say that science, meaning evolution in their mind, evolution is an issue that blocks their interest in Christianity. In millennials, it tells you that the two biggest reasons why they reject Christianity, number one, they say that science refutes the Bible. Of course, by science, in their mind, they're thinking about evolution. Second reason, they refuse to believe in fairy tales.

[9:07] What's that? Miracles. Both, one and two, both goes back to the book of Genesis. But I know most of you say, yeah, I know the Bible teaches creation.

I don't believe evolution. I believe creation. And I say to you, that's wonderful. You see, friends, the word of God has to be our foundation. But don't stop there. Because if you want to be a faithful Christian, you will also train yourself to obey this commandment.

In 2 Corinthians 10, verse 5, it says this, We destroy arguments and every lofty opinion raised against the knowledge of God and take every thought captive to obey Christ.

Train yourself to obey this. Train yourself so that you can make a difference in the life of your friends and families. So, I'm going to speak about science. Science. And I love science.

Who loves science here? Anyone? Okay. So, most of you. So, here's a question for you. Who has more scientific evidence? Creation or evolution? Who says creation? Okay.

[10:08] Who says evolution? Who says the same? I don't know? Okay. I will rephrase that question. You see where I'm going with that. So, in my hands here, what I'm holding up is a fossil.

A fossil clam. A shellfish. So, this clam that you see before your very eyes, here in the present, two scientists, one creationist, one evolutionist, when they're looking at this fossil here, before your very eyes, are they looking at the same fossil or different fossil?

The same. Two astronomers looking at a star, are they looking at the same star or different star? So, who has more scientific data? Creation or evolution? It's the same, right?

We have the same fossils, the same stars. The reason we come to a different conclusion is not because science speaks for itself. Science doesn't speak for itself. Data doesn't speak for itself. It must always be interpreted by your worldview. And the reason we come to a different conclusion is because we have a different starting worldview. We start with the Word of God. And then when you look at the evidence, that brings you to a different conclusion.

[11:13] And I believe even though we have the same science, because we have the correct starting point, when you look at the evidence, the evidence actually supports what the Bible says much better. So, you say to me, so what has this got to do with creation and evolution?

Well, let's do another quiz. You all love quiz, right? So, here's two lines. What's missing? How did this look originally? A, B, C, or D?

Okay, you'll make a choice now. Who thinks the original picture is A? Anyone? A. A at the back? B? Some Bs.

C? No one's really happy. Oh, happy faces here. I see a few. D? Okay, most of you choose D. Very well done. Do you want to know the answer? All the above?

All the above? Very close. Nothing is missing. You say, I tricked you, but that's my point, isn't it?

[12:13] Why did you think something was missing? Well, I suggested to you something was missing. Right? I asked you a leading question. See, what I did was I gave you a worldview. In your mind, something's missing.

And it doesn't matter whether you choose A, B, C, or D, because all four options are entirely consistent with the evidence, the two lines. But because you're at a wrong starting point, you interpret that wrongly coming to the wrong conclusion.

Very much the same way when we are speaking about creation and evolution. Secular geologists will say, hey, look at all those rock layers. Look at all the fossils. There's evidence of millions of years of death, disease, suffering.

In the fossil record, we find thorns and thistles. In the fossil record, we find human bones that, according to evolution, go back 300,000 years ago for Homo sapiens. Say, look, that's suffering and death for long periods of time.

But may I encourage you to train yourself to start with the Word of God. Use that as your starting point, and then when you look at the evidence, everything will make much more sense. Those same rock layers and fossils become evidence of a recent creation, the judgment of God.

[13:21] The worldwide flood. You're going to see that the flood is a key to understanding the fossils and what we see out there. So who has been to the Grand Canyon?

Anyone? Most of you here, I think. Okay, the rest of us, I'm sure we've all seen pictures like that, right? You see all the rock layers there? And you see the millions of years? Wait a minute, what did I just say?

Okay, when you hear a statement like that, take a step back, ask yourself, what's the evidence, what's the interpretation? So what's the evidence? Those are rock layers. Sedimentary rocks laid down by water.

We find marine fossils in there like clams and fish. What's the interpretation? Millions of years. Separate that out in your mind, because that's not the same thing. Yes, there's marine fossils. You go to the Grand Canyon, you see things like that. Right? The Coconino sandstone, the Hermit Shale, and then according to evolution, it's at six million years of missing time in between there. But look at those layers.

[14:18] They're flat, like a knife's edge. You know, after a storm, I go to my backyard, there's a little stream that's running through that. I go to my backyard, I see soil, roots.

Do you see that in there? No, it's not there. It's all flat. If that was exposed to six million years, where are the rivers? Where are all the erosion?

Where's the worms digging through that? That's not evidence of six million years of missing time. These are all flat sediments. It tells you that all these layers were laid down very quickly in a short period of time.

That's why it's flat. They were all laid down during the flood event. The flood, which the Bible says, lasts slightly over a year. Not 40 days, 40 nights. Read the details.

It lasted over a year. You had to wait for the water to subside and so on. And yes, those rock layers contained fossils, things that were once alive, but now dead. But it's not only the Grand Canyon, because you can go to almost every mountain range in the world and you'll find marine fossils, including the top of Mount Everest.

[15:27] Evolutionists, they agree. They say, yes, Mount Everest was once under the ocean. After millions of years, it's slowly being pushed up and that's why we see marine fossils like clams and fish up there. But when you start with the word of God, can you tell me of an event that will explain why we see fossils at the top of Mount Everest?

What's that? A worldwide flood in Noah's day. And we don't really have to wonder what happened back then because the Bible actually tells us. In Psalms 104, verse 8 and 9, it tells us what happened.

In Psalms 104, it's interesting. It starts with creation and then it moves on to talk about the flood. And in verse 8 and 9, it says this, The mountains rose and the valley sank down to the place you appointed for them.

You set a boundary that they may not pass so that they might not again cover the earth. They might not again cover the earth. What's that talking about? The worldwide flood.

Remember after the flood, God made a covenant with Noah, gave him a rainbow, made a promise that he will not flood the world again with a worldwide flood. This is talking about the flood. And in verse 8, it tells us that during the flood, the mountains rose and the valley sank down to the place you appointed for them.

[16:34] Not millions of years slowly being pushed up, but in a short period of time when the rock layers are still soft, very quickly, they're being pushed up. That's why if you go to the Grand Canyon and some of these mountain ranges to see the rock layers, they do that.

Multiple layers when you're all doing that. No fracture in between. How do you get that? Rocks don't bend like that. Sometimes under pressure, they may be a little bit plastic, but how do you get that? Without any fracture, without any cracks in between. That's evidence that at the time of the flood, all these layers were laid down very quickly, while they're still soft and being pushed up to where they are today.

Two different starting assumptions, looking at the same evidence, bring you to a different conclusion. But I like to say that because we have the correct starting assumption, the evidence makes much more sense.

So why do I say that? So we say that shellfish clams are on the top of mountain ranges. Who likes to eat shellfish here? Oysters, muzzles? Anybody? Some of you? Okay. When you cook an oyster,

when it dies, does it remain closed or does it open up?

[17 : 37] It opens up, right? So the muzzle at the back breaks down, it opens up. You go to a seaside, the seashore, within a few days, the top half separates from the bottom half. So why is it that the vast majority of shellfish that we have are all in a closed position?

In fact, these two that you see here, these two shellfish, you're on a fossil display out there. There's a whole table of fossils. Check it out for yourself. All in a closed position. This is not a clam or shellfish waiting for millions of years waiting to be buried.

This is evidence of catastrophe. Something that bury everything in its path so it's forever stuck in that closed position. It can go all around the world and we see the same thing. Some of these rock layers can even correlate them across multiple continents.

Seven continents, you know, things like that. Look at that. All in a closed position. The next time you see a fossil clam like that, don't think of millions of years. That's evidence of a worldwide flood, catastrophe.

Like this cartoon say, clam therapy. I wasn't even dead yet. It happened so suddenly. It happened to my entire family. I couldn't even open up. You see, friends, the Bible is clear that there is a worldwide flood in Genesis.

[18 : 46] But it's not only in Genesis because the New Testament also affirms this very same flood. In 2 Peter chapter 3, it says this, Knowing this first of all, that scoffers will come in the last days with scoffing, following their own evil desires.

What are scoffers? Unbelievers. They mock their love at the Bible. They will say, Where is the promise of his coming? For ever since the fathers fell asleep, all things are continuing as they were from the beginning of creation.

They say it has always been that way from the beginning of time. There's no judgment. There's no catastrophe. If you look at things that are here today, that's the key to understanding the things that are in the past. Sounds like uniformitarianism, doesn't it?

So what is uniformitarianism? Well, it's an assumption that the natural laws and processes that operate in our present day scientific observations have always operated in the universe in the past. The present is the key to the past. And the geological events occur at the same rate now as they have. In other words, they deny that in the past there was a worldwide flood.

[19 : 55] But the passage that you read earlier on doesn't just end there. Because it goes on to say, For they deliberately overlooked this fact that the heavens existed long ago and that the earth was formed out of water and through water by the word of God.

And that by means of this, the world that then existed was deluged with water and perish. Peter is saying that in the last days scoffers will come along and one of the characteristics of these scoffers is that they deny the judgment of God.

They deny the worldwide flood. But notice what it says. It says that they deliberately overlook. That tells me that with the right starting worldview, you should be able to see evidence of this judgment of the flood all around us.

You know, when I speak about creation, people come up to me and say, Why must you believe that God created the world in six days? I mean, doesn't it say in the Bible that a day is a thousand years? Right? Who has heard of that?

So how do you answer that? First of all, the verse doesn't say a day is a thousand years. It says a day is as a thousand years. And then they stop there.

[21 : 02] I say, read the rest of the verse. It says a thousand years is as a day. You're back to square one. They want to stretch the days out. They don't want to compress it smaller because that doesn't fit the idea of millions of years.

But let's ask a more important question. What is the context of that passage? Well, it turns out that passage, a day is as a thousand years and a thousand years as one day, is just two verses after the passage we read earlier on that warned us about the scoffers who come in the last days, the scoffers who deny the worldwide flood.

And it says this, but do not overlook this one fact, beloved, that with the Lord one day is as a thousand years and a thousand years as one day. The Lord is not slow to fulfill his promise as some count slowness, but is patient towards you, not wishing that any should perish, but that all should reach repentance.

This is not talking about creation days. It's talking about the patience of God, that God is not willing that any of his people perish. But this is just two verses after the passage we read earlier on. The passage that warns us about the false teachers to come along, about the scoffers to come along, and these are the people who deny the worldwide flood. In other words, a day is as a thousand years and a thousand years as one day.

[22 : 24] It's not an excuse to reject creation days. It's actually a warning against those who reject the word of God. So you say to me, okay, then how do you explain all the fossils and rock layers?

Let's get into that. Well, one of my favorite volcanoes is Mount St. Helens. So who was around when Mount St. Helens erupted? Okay, so now I know your age.

But something interesting about this volcano is missing its site because it blew sideways. And when that happened, we saw many interesting geological formations forming in a short period of time.

So here, you can see the person at the bottom for scale. this entire cliff was three separate events each taking less than a single day to form. So when the volcano erupted, the soft volcanic ash formed this entire first layer in one day.

One month later, it blew its site and a hot ash and debris ran down the mountainside and the entire second layer was laid down in just three hours. Three hours. The top layer, the mud flow went through the area and the top layer was laid down in one evening.

[23 : 32] Not millions of years. Let's zoom into this second layer. You notice they have alternating dark and light bands in there? Let's zoom into that.

You see that? All these micro-laminations. Secular geology textbooks will tell you when you see something like that, you can count the layers. Each one is one year, right? So if they did not see this happening, they would have concluded this must have been evidence of hundreds of thousands of years.

But when Mount St. Helens erupted, when there was a catastrophe, we saw this entire second layer laying down in just three hours. Sorting themselves out according to weight, heavy to light, big grain, small grain, and so on.

Multiple layers. Just falling out from the dust in just a few hours. Catastrophe. That changes the way you look at everything. So we can get these things forming very quickly if there is a worldwide flood. But people look at that and say, oh come on, but I've been to the Grand Canyon, it's not just rock layers. Everybody knows that there's a Colorado river that runs through that. I mean, look at the high sites. That must have taken millions of years to carve out the canyon.

[24 : 38] Really? The first thing we have to notice is that the Colorado river cuts across the gradient of the land. How do you get that from me? Second thing is that this is what we will call an underfeet river.

Meaning that the river is too small to carve out a channel like that. See, if this thing was eroding for millions of years, the site should be eroded, should be sloping. Where's the erosion?

It's not there. Whatever carved this out, carved it so quickly that all the sediments and everything will wash out far out there, you know, that we don't see anything at the mouth of it. It's not, you can't explain that from a small river flowing for millions of years.

Where's the erosion? It's not there at all. So how do you explain something like that? Well, let's get back to Mount St. Helens. The top layer was the mud flow that came down and laid the top layer in just one evening.

That mud flow covered an entire canyon in one single day. And that canyon was given the nickname Little Grand Canyon. Why was it called Little Grand Canyon?

[25 : 46] Well, Little Grand Canyon is 140 of the scale of the Grand Canyon formed in one single day from a tiny volcano. Can you imagine what a worldwide flood over one year long, what that would do all over the world?

This picture here, that's Little Grand Canyon. You see the high sites? You see the stream that runs through that? Did that stream take millions of years to cover the canyon? Or was the stream what was left after the catastrophe?

Change the starting worldview? We change the way you look at some of this. This is only one out of six huge canyons that was formed as a result of the events that took place at Mount St. Helens. In some of these huge canyons, you can even see the striations, the scratch marks that are left behind as being dug out, not soft volcanic ash, but hard volcanic rocks, being dug out in a short period of time.

So you say to me, okay, I grant you, if you have a worldwide flood, I give you your rock layers, I give you your canyons, but earlier on, you say that those rock layers contain what?

[26 : 53] Fossils, right? And everybody know that fossils take millions of years to form. Really? How does a fossil form? You go to a museum, they tell you this, a fish dies, sinks to the bottom of the ocean, over millions of years to slowly being buried.

That's the rock layers they see there. And then one day due to erosion, the bones are exposed. Can you really get a fossil forming that way? I mean, when was the last time you have seen fossilized roadkill?

They don't last very long, right? And it's the ocean floor covered with millions of fish waiting to be buried. Why not? It decays away. It gets eaten away.

If you don't believe me, do an experiment for yourself. So here we have Freddy the fish. And when no one's looking, take a few drops of cyanide. And poor Freddy.

Okay, if this happened in the ocean, what would you expect? After a few days, it would start to sting really badly. It would bloat. It would float to the top. Small fish come along, bite at it.

[27 : 57] Scrapes fall to the bottom, scattered about. Lobsters, scavengers come along. Within weeks, nothing is left. How can you get a very well-formed intact fossil being exposed to the elements for millions of years?

It doesn't work. And forensic scientists have done experiments. So what you're looking at here is a freshly killed pig. They placed this in deep water, cold water, and low oxygen waters.

So you would think that something like that would not decay that quickly, right? You see the big cage? They put a big cage so that big fish and sharks would not eat that. The researchers just wanted to see what small marine scavengers like lobsters and shrimps, what that would do to a pig like that.

The ropes at the side, that was to prevent it from floating away. The next picture I'm going to show you, the same pig seven days later. Seven days.

Look at the bones. Do they fall in a nice preserved position? No, they are scattered about. They are what we call disarticulated. Scattered about from small marine scavengers like shrimps and lobsters.

[29 : 02] I'm not sure if you can see here, some radish patches, those are the lobsters in there. All right? But look at the bones and how scattered they are. They don't fall in a nice position. It's just something that many people are not aware of, just seawater chemistry.

Bones actually dissolve in seawater given a few years. Yet in the fossil record, we have huge marine reptiles like this, ichthyosaurs. I have ichthyosaur bone out there in the table.

Go check it out for yourself. And this is another one. This one is a plesiosaur, slightly bigger. This is just one of its backbone. But huge creatures like that. Buried. Look at the bones.

Are they scattered about? No. Every single bone is in its correct place. In fact, this is so well preserved that this marine reptile, we can even tell you it's a female.

And the reason we know that, it's giving birth. I know some of you ladies, your stories of long labor. Did that take a million years? See, when you see something like that, it tells you, worldwide flood, follow the sediments, stretches across entire continents.

[30 : 13] Flood sediments. And what's interesting that this is not the only ichthyosaur that is giving birth. We find these fossils, South America, America, we find them in Asia.

Why are they found all over the world giving birth? It's very strange, right? I mean, if these fossils are separated by millions of years, they all going to say, okay, I'm about to give birth, it's time to fossilize me, right?

And no matter where you find them around the world, every time they want to give birth, they become a fossil. Or is it because maybe this is something, a period of time where it's a breeding season, or a time where all these creatures are starting to give birth.

And no matter where you are around the world, they all get buried in one event. In other words, a worldwide flood. We talk about that in Creation Magazine.

Buried birth. Do you think you can take a chart, go to your kids and say, hey, look, this, the best explanation for that is a worldwide flood. So how then can you get a fossil?

[31 : 16] Well, the Bible says that when the flood started, all the fountains of the great deep burst open. It wasn't just the rain, it was fountains of the great deep bursting open, waters from the oceans rushing onto the land.

You're going to get worldwide tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanic activity. So Freddy the fish swimming along and, oh no, it's buried. And given lots of water in the right conditions, the water is key because that allows the minerals to go in and turn that into a stone.

Lots of water-rich minerals in the right conditions. In a short period of time, you can get for yourself a very well-formed intact fossil. And that's how we get fossils like this.

This fish was buried before it could finish its lunch. How long does the fish take to eat? Not millions of years. But maybe you're thinking to yourself, surely the fossilization process take millions of years.

Not really. This was once a fuzzy teddy bear, but it got turned into stone in just three to five months. If you go to the fossil display, I have a teddy bear from the very same spring.

[32 : 20] It's this one on the right. The one on the right side, on the fossil display. Check it out for yourself. Three to five months. Feel the upper top part of his head is still a little bit fuzzy.

You can feel it for yourself. And on the left side, you can see how they do it. They hang this under a mineral spring, let the water drip on it. Rich mineral water, three to five months, the whole thing gets completely turned into stone. In this circle here, you can see the teddy bear is hanging there.

In case you're wondering, that's not a real human head. That's just an artifact. But they used to do things like that. All kinds of carcasses, fox, cats, dogs, birds, they tried to preserve it.

And this is an article from Scientific American in the 1800s. And they described at the bottom how in one case, a cat was so completely petrified that when it broke off his head, no organic material was left.

The whole thing had completely turned into stone. Not millions of years. Lots of water, rich minerals, rapid burial.

[33 : 17] That's how you get these things. Here's another one that display out there, what you're looking at here. It's a paper rose. So there's a curved metal wire here. That's cardboard or paper. But you can actually do this on real flowers and get the same effect.

This was made in the check with plabic. How long do you think it took? Two weeks. Same thing, put that under a mineral spring. Tally bear in my office in Georgia, same thing from the same spring, two weeks to form.

When I first bought this bear, it came with a label and the label said that this tally bear is more petrified than the vast majority of dinosaur bones that you find in the field. You're going to see in the next talk that a lot of dinosaur bones still have a lot of the original bone in there, original material.

So this, two weeks, more petrified than the vast majority of dinosaur bones that you find in Montana and things like that. Three or four years ago, I was giving this talk and after the talk, a retired engineer came up to me and he said this, if there's a worldwide flood, what conditions will you expect?

Rapid barrier, lots of water, that's key for crystallization and for minerals to go in. You have sediments, so you're going to get lots of heat and pressure. And so he tried to replicate that in a machine about the size of a table, put all those things in one and guess what?

[34 : 34] In one single day, less than 24 hours, he got fossils forming that look exactly like what you see out there in the field. On the left side, you see a fern, on the right side, moth.

If you go out there on the fossil display, you see a plate with two different species of cicadas there. We have another one that display out there is this bird wing that's on the left, so the bird died in his backyard, he didn't want that to go to waste, so he turned that into a fossil.

24 hours, that's all you need. This is a dragonfly. And the cicadas, because he make multiple layers and compress it at once, you turn to the underside, you see this fossil octopus.

Just one day, I mean, look at it. And if you have a chance to look at it, look at these tentacles very closely, you can see the small suction cups, the details are still there. 24 hours.

The one on the right side, the blackish one, that is one wig. So why did this one take one wig? But this blackish colouring is because in the limestone, he put iron and sulphur.

[35 : 34] So that forms iron sulphide, which is why it's black. But it also forms iron disulfide, pyrite, also known as fool's gold. And the reason why this fish is slightly golden or yellow is because under the microscope, you can see the fool's gold forming on the fossil in just one wig.

Water, minerals, pressure, that's the key. No fancy chemicals needed, just all that. And you get these things forming in a short period of time. Replicate the conditions of the flood.

What else can you do? If you can make fossils in one day, can you make coal in one day? So he went about making coal. Went out there, take peat from the peat box because they say coal comes from peat, turn that into peat coal.

Go to the table, there's a peat coal sample out there. Burns exactly like brown coal. Side by side, burns the same. Some people say coal comes from bark layers.

So depending on which coal layer you go to, some of them look like lots of bark in there. So he went out there, he take bark, compress it, and guess what? He got bark coal again in one week.

[36 : 46] But people come along and they say, you know when you go to the high quality coal out there, a lot of them, they have this metallic shiny look in there, like metamorphic look in there. So he went out there, he took pure wood, Douglas fir wood, and in one week he got the same coal.

And on the left side you can see here in the video, the shiny appearance there. Send that to university, look at that under the microscope, looks exactly like the layering you find in the coal that's just out there that they claim is 100 million years old.

Yet this was made in just one week by replicating the conditions of the flood. Burn exactly the same, same density as well. Secular scientists have published this paper saying that they can convert algae into crude oil in just one hour.

Again, no fancy chemicals, just using some of these conditions that you see here. And in the paper it says that if you want the best quality crude oil, that mixture has to be 80 to 90% water. Hmm, interesting.

80 to 90% water. How big are the oil fields out there? What could have caused that? Start with the word of God.

[37 : 58] But what does the Bible say about creation? The Bible says that God created the universe in six days. Well, on the sixth day he made Adam and Eve. He made all the land creatures. On day one he said, let there be light and there was light.

Right? But wait a minute. If each day is a thousand years to only start with six thousand years, where do you get your billions of years from? It's not there. If you try to stretch each day to a billion years, now you're in real serious trouble.

Why do I say that? What's created on the third day? Plants. What's created on the fourth day? Sun, moon and stars. The Bible is clear on day one.

God said, let there be light and there was light. So you have a light source, you have a rotating earth, you have evening and morning one day. Remember, what's a day? A day is a rotation of the earth about its axis.

But the actual sun, moon and stars will only be placed on the fourth day. Does that change the rotation? No. It's still 12 hours dark, 12 hours light. It doesn't change. Not an issue. 12 hours dark, 12 hours light, just like the day and night cycle we see today.

[39 : 01] But if each day is a billion years, now are you going to tell me that your plants go for billions of years without sun, moon and stars? You end up with a position that's neither compatible with the Bible nor is it compatible with the Big Bang and evolutionary model.

It doesn't work. This is just one example of how the order of creation contradicts the Big Bang and evolutionary model. If you look at the details, there are at least 24 contradictions in the order.

You cannot reconcile it together. The Bible is very clear. God created the world in six days. On the sixth day, he made Adam and Eve. And when they fell into sin, sin, death and suffering came into this world.

But the Bible doesn't just stop at creation week. The Bible gives us the genealogy from the first man Adam all the way to the last Adam, Jesus Christ. The reason why Jesus Christ, the last Adam, had to die a physical death on the cross was because the first man Adam brought physical death into this world.

and we are all related back to Adam. Therefore, we are also all related to Jesus Christ. And the reason why Jesus can die on the cross on our behalf is because he is our blood relative.

[40 : 10] He can be our kinsman, redeemer. This genealogy is important because it's at the heart of the gospel. But the Bible doesn't give us the genealogy.

It gives us a genealogy with numbers. It tells us the age of each father when the next one comes along. I'm not sure if you can see that from the back but this small white thing that's numbers is saying Adam was 130 years old when the next in line Seth came along.

Seth was 105 when Enosh came along. In other words, if you have the age of each father when the next in line comes along and goes on, there cannot be any gaps in between.

This is a water-tight chronology here. We know how long it was from Adam all the way to Noah, Genesis 5, Genesis 11 from Noah all the way to Abraham. We know how long it was from Abraham all the way to Joseph.

We know when was the exodus, when was the exile. We know when Jesus died on the cross, right? Just add those numbers up. We know that from Adam to this present day is around 6,000 years.

[41 : 13] The Bible doesn't allow you to put tens of thousands of years before Adam because it gives us a genealogy with numbers. And it's not just in Genesis because the New Testament affirms this very same genealogy.

In Jude it says, it was also about these, the enochters, seven from Adam prophesied, saying, behold, the Lord come with 10,000 of his holy ones. It's in the New Testament too. So people say, okay, maybe I cannot put millions of years between Adam and today, but can I put millions of years before Adam?

Still doesn't work. Why? Try to follow along with me because if you get this, this might be key for you. If you believe in the Big Bang, the universe is 13.7 billion years. So draw a 13.7 billion years timeline.

According to the evolutionary paradigm, Homo erectus versus human came in 2.8 million years ago. Homo sapiens modern humans came in 300,000 years ago. They used to say 200,000, now they pushed into 300,000.

Doesn't change a thing. In a 2.8, in a 13.7 billion year old timeline, if humans only come in in the last 300,000 years, we're only coming at the extreme end of the timeline.

[42 : 26] You follow with me? If the world is 6,000 years, Adam and Eve were made on the sixth day, Adam and Eve were at the beginning of this timeline. Two very different timelines.

One Adam and Eve at the end, one at the beginning. Who is right? When Jesus was teaching about marriage in Mark chapter 10 verse 6, what did he say?

But from the beginning of creation, God made them male and female. The moment you put tens of thousands of years before Adam, Adam goes to the very end.

But Jesus is clear. From the beginning of creation, God made them male and female. Jesus teach us that the earth is young.

My question to you is this. Do you believe Jesus? Do you believe Jesus? Do you see why this is so important? Jesus in John chapter 3, he says this, if I have told you earthly things and you do not believe, how can you believe if I tell you heavenly things?

[43 : 32] Here in the context he's speaking to Nicodemus, but this applies to everything else that Jesus teach. We cannot believe him when he tells us earthly things. Why believe him when he tells us about future hope and resurrection, about the cross, about the gospel?

Why believe all that? See friends, Genesis is not the gospel. Creation is not the gospel, but it is a gospel issue, because it's the foundation upon which the gospel stands.

Who hath memorized John 3, 16? For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believed in him will not perish, but have everlasting life. Where is that found? John 3, 16.

Just four verses after this. Do you believe Jesus? When God gave Moses the Ten Commandments, write his own finger, Exodus chapter 20, what did he say?

For in six days the Lord made what? Heaven and earth. That means the whole cosmos, the whole universe, not just the earth. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that is in them, and rested on the seventh day.

[44 : 43] Therefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and made it holy. The whole universe was created in six days. So people say, I just want to focus on the gospel. I want to be gospel centered.

I mean, didn't Apostle Paul say that gospel is of first importance? Yes, he does. He says that in 1 Corinthians 15. In 1 Corinthians 15, he preaches the gospel. But how does he preach the gospel? He goes back to Genesis. Thus it is written, the first man, Adam, became a living being. The last Adam became a life-giving spirit.

To explain why Jesus had to die a physical death on the cross, he explained that the first man, Adam, brought sin, death, and suffering into this world. Romans chapter 8 tells us this, for the

creation was subjected to fertility.

Then he goes on to say, in hope that the creation itself will be set free. In verse 22, for we know that the whole creation, the whole universe, has been groaning in pains of childbirth until now.

[45 : 43] The whole universe was placed under a curse because of Adam's sin. You still think that sin is a trivial thing in God's eyes? It's not. You see, friends, when we take the Bible at face value, do we see any indication of millions of years in there?

No. Where does the millions of years come from? God's sin? It's an outside idea that has been imposed upon the Word of God. It's really an interpretation of the rock layers and the fossils that were once in there.

And what's in the fossil record? Evidence of things that was once alive but now dead. You see cancer, arthritis, broken bones, and bite marks. In the fossil record, we see that at the time of the flood, right? So when you look in the fossil record, this is at the time of the flood, long after sin had already entered the world.

In the fossil record, we see that creatures were eating one another. For example, what you're looking at, here's a T-Rex tooth. By the way, if you go out there, you see a spinosaurus tooth. Look at it for yourself. But the same, the T-Rex tooth stuck in between two joints of a hadrosaur tailbone. That's a duck-billed dinosaur. In fact, we know that the dinosaur survived the attack because the bone actually healed around the tooth, fusing two of its joints together. Can you imagine that?

[46 : 55] You walk around with a huge T-Rex tooth in your backbone, fusing your backbone together. That's painful. That should tell you that the fossil record is not a record of millions of years before Adam.

It's a record of an event that took place after sin had already entered the world. It's mainly a record of the worldwide flood. And if we understand that, if we understand that the flood is the key to understanding the fossils, then the fossil record is not a record of millions of years.

Your millions of years just goes out of the window. It's no longer there. You follow with me? And what were dinosaurs eating at the beginning? Were they eating one another? No, the Bible is very clear.

At the beginning, they were all eating plants. Genesis 1 says that I've given every green plant for food, and it was so. And it was so.

They were eating green plants. Creatures only begin to eat one another after sin entered the world. So if you try to put millions of years into the Bible, remember where it comes from, an interpretation of rock layers and fossils?

[47 : 58] This is what you're saying. At the end of creation week, God saw all he had made. It was very good. The Garden of Eden. And then he took Adam and Eve and the Garden of Eden and he placed that on a pile of millions of years of death, disease, and suffering.

It's dead, very good. What else do we see in the fossil record? I mentioned that we see thorns and thistles. Yet the Bible is clear that thorns and thistles came into this world because Adam and Eve sinned.

The ground was cursed. When Jesus was on the cross, what did he wear on his head? A crown of thorns. Why? A symbol that he came as a king, but also a symbol that he came to undo the curse that came in through the first man Adam.

In the fossil record, we find human bones. According to evolutionists, even modern humans, date back 300,000 years ago. So what are you going to do? Are you going to say that there's human death before the first man Adam was even created?

It doesn't work. The moment you try to put millions of years into the Bible, you must put death before sin. But the Bible is very clear.

[49 : 06] Man's action brought death into this world. Romans 5 say this, death or just as sin entered the world through one man, and death through sin. And in this way, death came to all men because all sinned.

1 Corinthians 15, after declaring the gospel, the apostle Paul also says this, that the last enemy to be destroyed is death. Death is not good, death is not part of the original creation, but because of what Jesus Christ did on the cross, one day, death itself will be destroyed.

One day, those who believe in him will rise up with him, will reign in him forever. No more tears, no more suffering, no more death, no more disease. Skeptics come along, 80s, say if God is a God of love, why is there so much death and suffering?

I say if you believe in evolution, you should be celebrating because in evolution, it's a struggle for life or death that leads to the progress of man, right? So you should be celebrating, why are you complaining?

See, many well-meaning Christians try to come up with all kind of ways for how they can put minutes of years into the Bible. There are many more positions, but this is just some of them. And every single one of them share one thing in common.

[50 : 16] They all try to put deep time into the Bible. And the moment you put millions of years into the Bible, you always put death before sin. You undermine the gospel. Here, you have Frank Ziegler.

He's the former president of American 80s. So keep in mind he's an 80s. But I want you to listen to what he said in this debate. He said this, the most devastating thing though that biology did to Christianity was the discovery of biological evolution.

Keep in mind he's an 80s. Now that we know that Adam and Eve never were real people, the central myth of Christianity is destroyed. If there never was an Adam and Eve, there never was an original sin.

If there never was an original sin, there's no need of salvation. If there's no need of salvation, there's no need of a savior. And I submit that puts Jesus, historical or otherwise, into the ranks of the unemployed.

I think that evolution is absolutely the death now of Christianity. This atheist understands the foundation of the gospel better than many professing Christians.

[51 : 22] He understands that if evolution is true, if the idea of millions of years is true, Christianity cannot be true. But I say this Christianity is true. The word of God is true.

Therefore, the idea of millions of years of evolution cannot be true. See, friends, if you want to understand the reason for the cross, we need to understand what happened back there in the book of Genesis when the first man Adam brought sin, death, and suffering into this world.

So churches come up to me, they say, we are gospel-centered church, we are gospel-centered church. I turn around and ask them, I say, how can you be gospel-centered if you have already undermined the very foundation upon which the gospel stands.

In Revelation, it so happened at the beginning what Christ did on the cross. In Revelation, look at the end, it tells us, he will wipe away every tear from their eyes, and death shall be no more.

Neither shall there be mourning, nor pain, nor crying, nor pain anymore, for the former things have passed away. Christianity is unique because death is not part of this original creation, but because of what Christ did.

[52 : 32] One day death, the last enemy will be destroyed. I really say if you believe in evolution, you should be celebrating death and disease because it leads to the progress of man. If you believe in Hinduism, you believe in Buddhism, you believe in reincarnation, right?

That's a cycle of life and death from the very beginning. If you believe in Islam, it says that Allah created cattle for food. There's death from the very beginning. Christianity is unique because death is not part of the original good creation and death will one day be destroyed.

If God is a God of love, why is there so much death and suffering? You want an answer to that?

The answer is found in the gospel. A gospel that's rooted in what happened in Genesis, what Christ came to do, and what will be done at the very end when death itself will be destroyed.

See, at the end of the day, it boils down to this, isn't it? What's your authority? Do you believe the word of God? If it is, then let us train ourselves to start with God's word and then use that to look at the signs.

And we don't have to be afraid of the signs, because when you have the right starting point, the signs actually makes much more sense. Jesus said in John 5, verse 46 to 47, for if you believed Moses, you would believe me, for he wrote of me.

[53 : 52] But if you do not believe his writings, how will you believe my words? Who wrote the first five books of the Bible? Moses, right? Moses wrote Genesis. Jesus is taking his authority on the inerrancy and infallibility of the books of Moses.

If there are mistakes in Genesis, what are you going to do with Jesus? This is a gospel issue. So let's get back to where we were at the start of this talk.

we show multiple studies again and again and they all come to the same conclusion. And it says that studies find that the main reason, actually I wouldn't say reason, I would say excuse, the main

excuse that people give for rejecting Christianity is unanswered intellectual questions. We saw that two in three kids who grew up in church, if they are not taught to defend the faith, they leave the church and they don't come back. We saw two friends, what about millions of years? What about fossils? What about dinosaurs? Imagine now if his friend Johnny has the answers, he says, come, let me show you from the Bible, do you think that his witnessing will be more effective? [54 : 59] Not only that, he will not be stumbled by those very same questions. So I hope you don't mind me being a little bit practical over here, right? But, you know, coming today you see all the fossils, I bring one whole suitcase of fossils, bring a packet of books, you know.

I travel around as a speaker, I speak, every other week I'll be traveling, flying somewhere to the United States, you know, people say, why bring so many books?

Before I joined creation ministry, I used to think that we're mainly donor-supported, I mean, sorry, I used to think that we're mainly supported by books, but that does help a lot if you support us through that, but we're mainly donor-supported.

Whatever doesn't sell, if I'm flying, all those books have to be shipped back, that actually costs us a lot of money, but we insist on bringing the books, why? You see, a number of years ago, I travel every other week, normally on the Sunday morning, I speak in one church, evening I speak in another church, in between I got one or two hours, I try to visit a local library, and for the whole year, I would try to visit local libraries, and the first thing I would do is try to find books on creation, for the whole year.

Do you know how many libraries I found that have books that talk about creation? Zero. Not the single one. I'm here for one, two hours, and then I'm gone.

[56 : 19] What's next? It's not about me, it's not about creation ministries, it's about you and your families. That's why we bring the books, because you guys need to train yourself to defend the faith, to make a difference in your church, in your own families at home.

People say, where should I look at? I say, there's so many resources, I say, always look at creation magazine first, because we actually have more testimonies from this one magazine than perhaps any other resource we have. So, creation magazine, there's no advertising in there on purpose, because this is designed to be laser focused on equipping evangelism.

It's a glossy magazine, everybody likes glossy magazine. So, we publish this, the quarterly magazine, four issues a year. If you subscribe to it, you get the first issue here today. You get to the office, we'll send you a digital version, and the digital version of the magazine, you can share it with up to five people.

To be honest, if you share it with more people, that's fine, we want you to use this to evangelize, to make a difference. The magazine that you have, when you're done with it, don't leave it at home. Leave it at the doctor's office, give it to a friend, give it to your kids, make a difference in their life. Okay, so if you're interested, it's a quarterly magazine. For one year, you get the first issue here today, we'll mail the rest to you. We'll also send you a digital version when I get to the office. But then, for two years subscription, we throw in this extra book for free, it's Creation in the New Testament.

[57 : 41] What Jesus and the New Testament authors say about Genesis, linking the New Testament and the Old Testament together. This is what the form looks like if you're interested, fill in your details, bring it to the book tables, and then when you pay for it, you get the free gifts that we mentioned earlier on.

And volunteers, if you want, can hand out the sign-up sheets. So that's something that, you know, when I speak about creation, this is something from the magazine that's helpful too. One of the questions we get a lot is radiometric dating, right?

Who has wondered about radiometric dating? Okay? Do they prove millions of years? Well, how do you answer that? So we know this picture, right? What's that? Mount St. Helens. So a few years after the volcano erupted, a new lava dome formed the center.

That's a little cone that you see here. Okay, so this is new rock. It solidifies and we know how old it is. So scientists take samples of this rock, send it to a lab to be tested using potassium argon. That's a radiometric method for volcanic rocks. And the way this method works is that the idea here is that when it's in molten state, all the argon will boil out. So there shouldn't be any more argon in there.

[58 : 43] And so when the rock solidifies, that is the reset, that resets the clock. You follow with me? So by testing this, you should find the date, how old it was when it first solidifies.

That's the idea of the method. So they took samples from that cone in the center, sent it to a lab, did that using radiometric dating, potassium argon. How old do you think that rock tested to be? 350,000 years. Then they take the rock, they separate out its different minerals, grind it up, separate the different minerals, another mineral gives you a date, 900,000 years. Yet another mineral gives you 1.7 to 2.8 million years.

This is all from the same rock. At the time of testing, how old was the sample? Remember it resets when it hardened, right? The rock sample was less than 10 years old. It doesn't work.

But it's not just one volcano, because people have done this of volcanoes all around the world. And what you're looking at here, on the left column, volcanic samples of known ages from around the world. Hawaii, California, all over the world, in Europe, you know.

[59 : 51] Some 50-year samples, some 200 years old, some 1,000-year old. And on the right side, you see the radiometric dates. Millions and millions of years old. Every single case.

Every single case, every single time we test rocks of known ages, it always gives us the wrong dates. no exception. This one that begins at the bottom, 50-year-old sample giving you up to 3.5 million years.

That's my second favorite volcano. Do you know why? Well, any Lord of the Ring fans here? Lord of the Rings? Nobody? That's Mount Doom.

Okay? So scientists took samples of that. That's what you saw, 50-year-old sample giving you 3.5 million years. I know what you guys are thinking. This potassium argon, that's a really lousy method. That's why it doesn't work. Well, let's try it with other radiometric methods to see if it gets better.

Try a different method, it gives you 133 million years. Try a third one, 197. Try a fourth one, 3.9 billion years. The different methods don't even agree with one another.

[60 : 55] Look at that. And so in our magazine, we have a very simple chart. It says if all rocks of known ages give you the wrong dates, what makes you think it works on rocks of unknown ages.

See, you may not be able to explain the complicated mathematics and physics, but do you think you can take a chart like that, go to your kids and say, hey, look, this doesn't work. Let's start with the word of God. Everything will make more sense.

It doesn't have to be difficult if you train yourself to make it easy to understand. So that's Creation magazine, right? After Creation magazine, another one you want to consider is the Creation So what about dinosaurs?

That's one chapter in there. What about distant starlight? Ever wonder about that? What about continental plate tectonics? What about the Ice Age? How did the animals get to Australia? Where did King get his wife?

What about carbon dating? It got really created in six days or in that one book alone, all right? So highly recommend that book. Comes as a pack. This central one, Refueling Evolution, so more than half a million copies, deals with high school evolution.

[61 : 59] Bird evolution, whale possible, this is a DVD. And to be honest with you, I know most of us don't have DVD players anymore. I don't even have one.

But in this one, most of our DVDs, we have a QR code inside there. So you can just scan that with your phone. And if you don't have a DVD player, you have a smart TV, scan it on your phone or watch that on your phone or on your TV at the same time.

So you do not need a DVD player to watch any of this. So that comes as a pack as well. For kids, upper, elementary and above, exploring geology.

All the cartoons that you saw, many of them are from this book and from this other one called Exploring Dinosaurs. Don't forget to check out the fossils. We bring a whole suitcase of fossils for you to check it out.

The fossilized teddy bears and all those. We even have the samples of cold samples that were made in one week, the instant fossils are all out there. Some of these are actually mentioned in flood fog.

[62 : 56] These flood fossils by Van Snelson, highly recommend that as well. Not the cold samples, but some of the other quick fossils that we saw. The low, the teddy bears and all that. This is my favorite commentary on Genesis.

Genesis 1-11, just under 800 pages by Dr. Jonathan Safati. I believe I've read almost every major commentary on Genesis and this is by far my favorite one.

In fact, this is the only Genesis commentary I know that actually talks about dinosaurs in there. So lots of interesting resources. I'll be at the book tables to answer questions to. Don't be afraid to come up to me because I'm here to answer questions.

But first of all, before all the other books, consider Creation Magazine for the reasons I mentioned earlier. So that's me and my daughter in our home in Georgia. So friends, I know in this talk I mention a lot of things, right?

Well, I don't expect you to remember everything. So why mention so many things? My point here is to get you excited. My point today is to show you that the answers are out there.

[64 : 00] yet most people only hear one side of the story. But you can make a difference. This is a wonderful time to be a Christian. We have answers that previous generations could not have even imagined.

So train yourself. So even if you forget every single thing I mentioned today, commit yourself to obey this commandment. To train yourself so that you can destroy arguments and every lofty opinion, race against the knowledge of God, and take every thought captive to obey Christ. Thank you.