

The GLOBAL FLOOD EXPLAINS the GROWING FOSSIL EVIDENCE

THE FLOOD EXPLAINS MOUNTAINS AND VALLEYS

Earth's surface is not flat. It has some flat areas, but it also has irregularities such as mountains and valleys. Many mountains formed when Earth's crustal plates collided and caused the land masses to rise. Valleys with steep-sided walls formed when huge amounts of water quickly drained away. Both mountain-uplifting and valley-carving required immense amounts of energy from the great Flood. Rapid mountain-uplift from the Flood also explains why fossils of marine creatures that lived on the ocean floor can be found on the highest mountain peaks.

THE FLOOD EXPLAINS ROCK LAYERS

Most of the rock strata that we see today are sedimentary layers, which formed when large amounts of fast-moving dirty water deposited sediment. The water then drained away in a relatively short time, leaving the sediment to dry and harden into rock. Some of the best examples of fast-forming sedimentary rock strata are the ones that formed after Mount St. Helens erupted in 1980. Within just a few years, muddy eruptions filled the nearby valley with sediment layers up to 600 feet thick. And in one afternoon in 1982, a "tsunami" of water from the melted glacier on top of the volcano carved a canyon, allowing us to see those layers.

THE FLOOD EXPLAINS FOSSILS

Almost all fossils are found within sedimentary rocks that are packed with clues that tell of their deposition by fast-moving water. For example, the overwhelming majority of fossils are of marine creatures like clams, coral, trilobites, and fish. A smaller number of fossils are of land creatures, including dinosaurs, lizards, birds, and small mammals. An enormous but short-lived flood was necessary to bury the creatures quickly and completely to prevent scavenging and then to compress the sediment enough for the remains to fossilize rather than to rot. Soft tissues and biomolecules that are still intact in dinosaurs and in many different types of animals and plants are also explained by the catastrophe of the flood, not millions of years.

THE FLOOD EXPLAINS PLATE TECTONICS

How can you move an entire continent? There simply is no way to do it using the forces we see now. The required spreading speed would have been much greater in the past and the forces more dynamic and quite different from those acting today. A planet-wide Flood of Noah's day also explains the discovery of the cold subducted oceanic slabs deep in the earth's mantle not assimilated into the hot mantle (indicating that they were deposited rapidly and recently).

THE FLOOD EXPLAINS DATING DISCREPANCIES (RADIOCARBON and RADIOMETRIC)

Coal is assumed to be 290 to 360 million years old. Laboratory tests have shown that coal can form in a matter of hours. Large coal deposits found all over the world show that a global catastrophe like the flood was needed to make them. Carbon-14 (with its half-life of 5,730 years) should not be traceable after 100,000 years, yet it is found in diamonds assumed to be 1 to 3.5 billion years old. Helium (with its diffusion rate of 6,000 years) is abundantly found in granite (assumed to be 1.6 to 2.6 billion years old). The global flood sets the record straight. Morris, J. D. *The Global Flood*, ICR, 2012. Morris, J. D. "The Earth

Sciences", *Guide to Creation Basics*, ICR, 2013, pp. 18-45

"For this they willingly are ignorant of, that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water: whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished" (2 Peter 3:5-6).