

# Simple indicators of a young earth

## Introduction

I have written on the subject of animal and cosmological evolution several times from different angles. However, as time goes on more and more evidence comes to light and more claims of modern evolutionary science are disproved by observation.

Unfortunately, to keep abreast of this one has to read many technical papers and delve into all sorts of specialised topics; however, in this paper I intend to keep matters as simple as possible and reveal some killer arguments with the most up-to-date evidence that I can find.

Be encouraged; the next time your friends put you down for believing in a young earth (the Biblical position) you can come back with a couple of simple statements showing that there is more to this than they see in prejudiced TV documentaries.

These are just a sample of the very many objections to the claim of billions of years for origins.

## Claims of evolutionists

Instead of citing academic and technical works, I thought it best to cite accredited easily obtained works.

On the BBC website section: 'Nature, Prehistoric life', there is an article of 'History of the earth'. The claims are as follows:

- The Earth is over 4.5 billion years old.
- The continents appeared 2.5 billion years ago.
- Life on Earth began 3.8 billion years ago with single-celled prokaryotic cells, such as bacteria.
- Multicellular life emerged 579 million years ago (Ma).
- Fish appeared 530 Ma.
- Land plants appeared 475 Ma.
- Mammals arose 200 Ma.
- Man appeared 200,000 years ago (0.004% of Earth's history).

These figures are universally accepted by various bodies.

The generally accepted age of the universe is 13.82 billion years. This is determined by microwave measurements in background radiation by the Planck satellite. Cosmic background radiation gives the cooling time (supposedly) in the universe since the Big Bang.

What follows is the scientific evidence for a young earth.

## Anthropological evidence

### The 'London hammer'

Also known as 'the London artefact', this object is visible in Baugh's Creation Evidence Museum. It only received widespread publicity after 1983.

In June 1936 in London Texas, Mr Max Hahn found a rock with wood sticking out of it. He took it home and it was years later cracked open by his son. Inside he found a hammer with a wooden stave. He gave it to a team of archaeologists who discovered that the rock encasing the hammer was dated to the Ordovician Period over 400 million years ago.<sup>1</sup> Measurements also found that the hammer itself is over 500 million years old. In fact part of the wooden stave has begun to turn into coal. The head of the hammer is 96.6% iron, so it cannot be naturally created; it has also not rusted since being dug up.

This is long before man is alleged to have appeared on the earth. Evolutionists can only say that the rock is not actually from the Ordovician Period but the lime accretion occurred by petrification in soluble minerals. However, this would then mean that the normal dating process is flawed. Evolutionists cannot affirm the radio-dating measurements are correct when they like the result and incorrect when they don't!

This would also mean that a rustproof hammer was lying around an area near a town in Texas for decades with no one ever finding it or moving it; neither was it found in a position where it could have been petrified by soluble minerals (such as a limestone cave). More likely is that it existed before the flood and was engulfed in mud during the flood event.

### Other human artefacts in dinosaur rocks

- A nail was found in Cretaceous rock.<sup>2</sup>
- Human skeletons were found in Cretaceous rock.<sup>3</sup>
- The jawbone of a child in Miocene coal.<sup>4</sup>

### Human tracks in old rocks

There are now many places in the world where human and dinosaur footprints have been found in the same rock. Such places include the Paluxy River (Texas)<sup>5</sup>, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Missouri, Arizona, New Mexico, the Turkmenian plateau and Tumbler Ridge in British Columbia.<sup>6</sup>

### Insufficient stone age skeletons

Evolutionists claims that humans existed for over 185,000 years before agriculture began, with a roughly constant world population of between one and ten million. These were buried, often with artefacts; therefore, there should be about 8 billion dead bodies buried and many of these should still exist. However, only a few thousand have been found. This implies that the Stone Age was much shorter than evolutionists claim.

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<sup>1</sup> The Ordovician Period supposedly began in 488.3 Ma and ended 443.7 Ma.

<sup>2</sup> E. Fange, Time Upside Down, Creation Research Society Qtly, June 1974, 11/1, p16.

<sup>3</sup> C. Burdick, Discovery of Human Skeletons in Cretaceous Formation, in 'Speak to the Earth', Presbyterian and Reformed Pub. (1975), p127ff; and Creation Research Society Qtly, 10/2:109.

<sup>4</sup> E. Fange, Time Upside Down, Creation Research Society Qtly, June 1974, 11/1, p16.

<sup>5</sup> Accusations of fraud regarding these have been discounted.

<sup>6</sup> See my paper 'Dinosaurs and man' for details.

### **Agriculture is much older than claimed**

The Stone Age, where men were hunter-gatherers, supposedly lasted for 185,000 years. Agriculture was then discovered less than 10,000 years ago.

However, more and more discoveries show that ancient man was far more intelligent than evolutionists have claimed. Indeed, many discoveries show that they were in advance of modern men in a number of areas.<sup>7</sup> This is why multiple discoveries are inexplicable.

Since this is the case, is it likely that billions of highly intelligent people did not learn to grow plants from seeds for nearly 200,000 years?

### **Human population growth**

The growth rate of 0.5% p.a. from six people 4,500 years ago would produce today's population of Earth. If mankind had been around much longer there would be far more people on Earth.<sup>8</sup>

### **Origins of history**

The length of recorded history in writing, artefacts, civilisation all show a young origin in the thousands of years.

### **Dinosaurs in cultural memory and existence**

Whole books have been written to document the huge numbers of examples of this with very convincing arguments; the multiple cases of dinosaurs present in human history cannot be simply dismissed. Indeed there should be nothing exceptional in this as: a) prehistoric animals still survive (such as crocodiles or Komodo dragons); b) previous 'extinct' prehistoric animals have been rediscovered (such as the Coelacanth). Only a closed, prejudiced mind would think otherwise.

The Bible mentions two types of dinosaur: the Leviathan and the Behemoth. The context descriptions do not indicate known animals (such as the Nile Crocodile). Indeed, the Behemoth seems very like a Brontosaurus<sup>9</sup> or Diplodocus<sup>10</sup> (Job 40:15-24).

History records many of these cases as dragons, which permeate the myths of every nation on earth; some of the accounts look very much like eyewitness testimony. Then there are the exact parallel descriptions in different countries and cultures, such as for a Wyvern creature.<sup>11</sup>

There is no reason to deny that giant reptilian creatures once existed in human history (unless you are an evolutionist). Imagine that the Blue Whale became extinct, and imagine that we did not have recorded information other than human testimony, within two hundred years people would find it hard to believe that such a huge mammal ever existed.

Giant creatures still live in the sea where they are harder to hunt to extinction than on land. Not only various types of whales, such as the huge Blue Whale, and orcas but giant crabs, giant deep-sea squid, and many others. Indeed sea serpents have been discovered, killed and captured in Indonesia, 30 or 40 feet long. There is even a claim that the Loch

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<sup>7</sup> Modern man, even with all his technology, could not reproduce exactly the pyramid of Khufu.

<sup>8</sup> Don Batten' 'Where are all the people?', Creation Ministries Int.

<sup>9</sup> A huge herbivorous dinosaur of the late Jurassic period, with a long neck and tail. Also known today as an Apatosaurus.

<sup>10</sup> A huge herbivorous dinosaur of the late Jurassic period, with a long slender neck and tail.

<sup>11</sup> This appears in heraldry as a winged, two-legged dragon with a barbed tail.

Ness monster is actually a giant catfish, 30 feet long. Giant catfish have been known to devour men in other countries.

There is also significant evidence that a plesiosaur was killed and dragged up by fishermen near Japan. Eyewitness testimony, photographs and professional biological examination seems to suggest this, but the specimen was destroyed.

There is now evidence that the prehistoric Megalodon (a giant shark) still exists as Great White sharks about 15 feet in length have washed up on Australian beaches with huge chunks bitten out by a creature five times the size (determined by bite length).

The point is that if dinosaur type creatures have lived during human history or are alive now, then the evolutionary timescale has to be reduced.

## **Biological observations**

### **DNA degradation**

DNA and other biological material are degraded by natural radioactivity, mutations and decay. DNA cannot exist in natural environments longer than 10,000 years.

Measurements of the mutation rate of mitochondrial DNA (decay of human genome) forced scientists to lower the origin of human DNA down from 200,000 years to possibly as low as 6000.<sup>12</sup> Genomes are young and this has been confirmed by realistic modelling of population genetics to be in the order of a few thousand years.<sup>13</sup> The limited variation in the DNA sequence on the human Y-chromosome around the world is consistent with a recent origin of humans.

Strands of DNA have been found in fossils, Neanderthal bones, insets in amber and dinosaur fossils (see palaeontology in this paper). Bacteria alleged to be 250 Ma have been revived with no DNA damage. DNA has been extracted from bacteria that are supposed to be 425 million years old.

### **The lack of 50:50 racemisation of amino acids**

This lack in fossils that are claimed to be millions of years old reveals that the fossils are only thousands of years old. Complete racemisation occurs in only thousands of years.

### **Living fossils**

There are hundreds of animals and plants said to be living fossils since they have not changed in 'billions of years'. These include: Jellyfish, coelacanth fish, graptolites,<sup>14</sup> stromatolites,<sup>15</sup> Maiden Horsehair tree and Wollemi pine. There is no explanation why such things did not evolve. Many creatures and plants today are present in the fossil record in exactly the same form. Some are in ancient strata, are missing in later strata and then appear today. Such anomalies demonstrate that the strata ages are wrong.

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<sup>12</sup> J Sanford; 'Genetic entropy and the mystery of the genome', Ivan Press (2005).

<sup>13</sup> J Sanford, J Baumgardner, W Brewer, P Gibson, W Remine; 'Mendel's accountant: a biologically realistic forward-time population genetic program', SCPE 8 (2):147-165 (2007).

<sup>14</sup> Aquatic animals thought to be extinct.

<sup>15</sup> Rock-like structures built by single-celled microbes; a type of algae. They are Earth's oldest fossils.

## Palaeontological (fossil) evidence

### Fossilisation

Many fossil bones, supposed to be millions of years old, are hardly mineralised. The fossils cannot be more than several thousand years old. Indeed tubes of marine worms dated as 550 Ma are soft, flexible and composed of the original organic compounds.<sup>16</sup>

### Blood and soft tissue in Dinosaur fossils

In 2005 a team led by Mary Schweitzer published a paper explaining how they found soft tissue cells in the fossilised leg of a T-Rex. These cells included red blood cells and even intact blood vessels. Evolutionists claim that this fossil has to be 68 million years old but such tissues could not possibly survive that length of time.

Most evolutionists refused to believe this could be true; some even wrote that the tissues were formed by bacteria much later than the life of the animal. Later Schweitzer's team found intact proteins from the femur bone. These could not possibly survive more than a few thousand years.

Since then many more examples of soft tissue has been found in a number of dinosaurs, and the numbers keep climbing.

In 2009 Schweitzer published another paper demonstrating soft tissues, of many sorts, in a duck-billed dinosaur supposedly 80 million years old. The results were tested in multiple laboratories confirming the presence of the proteins collagen, elastin and haemoglobin.

English scientists found the soft skin tissue keratin in a fossilised lizard. Molecule mapping shows that it matches modern lizard skin. A Swedish team found collagen in the fossilised bone of a mosasaur.<sup>17</sup> The rock layers this dinosaur was found in are dated as 70 million years old.

Very recently<sup>18</sup> the *New Scientist* reported that blood cells and collagen were found in a dinosaur bone 75 million-years old.

These continual finds are hard evidence that the whole evolutionary theory is ruined.

### Fossil radioactivity

Fossil evidence of radioactive decay is seen in 'radiohalos', coloured rings around microscopic bits of radioactive minerals in crystals.

'Squashed' Polonium-210 radiohalos indicate that Jurassic, Triassic and Eocene formations in Colorado were deposited within months of one another, not hundreds of millions of years apart. The observations show rapid nuclear decay and rapid formation of minerals.

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<sup>16</sup> M Moczydlowska, F Westall & F Foucher; 'Microstructure and Biogeochemistry of the Organically Preserved Ediacaran Metazoan Sabellidites', *BioOne*, Vol 88, Issue 2, (Mar 2014), p224-239.

<sup>17</sup> A large fossil marine reptile of the late Cretaceous period, with large toothed jaws, paddle-like limbs, and a long flattened tail, related to the monitor lizards.

<sup>18</sup> 13 June 2015, p16.

## Geological observations

### Lack of oceanic mud

Every year land erosion creates 20 billion tons of dirt and dumps it in the ocean. This becomes sediment on the ocean floor of which the average depth is less than 400 metres. Some of this is removed by plate tectonics, but evolutionists themselves claim that this only removes 1 billion tons a year; thus 19 billions tons accumulate. At that rate, erosion would deposit the present sediment in less than 12 million years, not the 3 billion years evolutionists claim for the age of the oceans. The mud should be many kilometres deep.

### Lack of plant fossils in formations containing animal fossils

Examples would include formations in Montana and the Grand Canyon. This proves that the area was not an ecosystem buried over aeons but is consistent with a catastrophic event (the flood) then burial.<sup>19</sup>

### A lack of sea salt

Rivers dump 450 million tons of sodium into the oceans; only 27% of this is removed from the sea, the rest accumulates. The oceans could have only accumulated the present amount in less than 42 million years; much less than the evolutionists claim for the age of the oceans (3 bn years).

The amount of salt in Australia's oldest lake (Lake Eyrie, South Australia) suggests an age consistent with Noah's flood.<sup>20</sup>

### Too much helium

As uranium and thorium decay into lead they generate helium atoms. Studies have demonstrated that helium produced in zircon crystals in granite rocks has not had time to escape. The rocks are supposed to have 1.5 billion years worth of nuclear decay items but the recently measured rates of helium loss from zircon show that helium has been leaking for only 6,000 years. As well as evidence for a young Earth, this shows that there has been greatly accelerated decay rates of long half-life nuclei within thousands (not billions) of years, compressing radioisotope timescales.

### Too much carbon-14

Carbon-14 atoms have a short 5,700-year half-life; therefore, no carbon-14 atoms should exist in any carbon older than 250,000 years. Yet natural carbon sources below the Ice-Age strata contain significant amounts of it, despite supposedly being millions / billions of years old. Tests in the best laboratory have proved that this is not contamination with recent carbon. The Earth has to be thousands, not billions, of years old.

This has been tested and is true in the carbon-14 in coal, oil, fossil wood, and diamonds.

### Rapid coal formation

Experiments have revealed that coal forms quickly in certain natural conditions. 'Brown coal' can form in weeks; 'black coal' can form in months. Millions of years are not needed.

### Oil forms quickly

Experiments have also shown that oil forms quickly in the right natural conditions. There is also direct evidence that oil is forming today; e.g. in the Bass Strait.

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<sup>19</sup> See the Morrison Formation (Jurassic) in Montana: Origins 21 (1): p51-56 (1994).

<sup>20</sup> Alexander R Williams; 'World's oldest salt lake only a few thousand years old', Creation Ministries Int.

The pressure in oil and gas wells also indicate a young earth. Experts in petroleum engineering reject the standard geological model protocols as they hamper exploration.<sup>21</sup>

### **Opals form quickly**

Opals can form within weeks in conditions mimicking natural forces.

### **Wood petrifies rapidly**

Wood does not need millions of years to petrify; indeed some wood has been observed to petrify within the memory of people.

### **Islands have formed quickly**

The best example is Surtsey off Iceland, which was formed in days from a large volcanic eruption. Though formed in 1963, it already looks ancient with numerous natural features. Within days, sandy beaches, crags, gravel banks, lagoons, basalt boulders and cliffs were formed. Soon afterwards glens, undulating land, channels, screes and scarps were formed.<sup>22</sup>

### **Coast erosion can be rapid**

Beachy Head, not far from where I live, loses a metre of coast to the sea every six years. Several news reports have featured houses that have been lost to falling cliffs in the area around Birling Gap. The same occurs on the Essex/Suffolk coastline where whole villages have disappeared in the past to sea floods.

### **Recent mountain uplifts**

The great mountains ranges (the Himalayas, the Alps, the Andes, the Rockies) were all elevated much more recently than the billions of years normally demanded.<sup>23</sup>

### **Recent gorges**

All over the world one can find gorges where water has cut through a mountain range by river erosion. Yet evidence shows that these gorges have been formed rapidly in a much younger framework than claimed; thus evolutionists call them 'discordant drainage systems' (i.e. they do not fit the claimed time system). They are better explained by the Flood.<sup>24</sup>

### **Recent waterfalls**

Erosion at Niagara Falls shows evidence of formation within a few thousand years. Other waterfalls demonstrate the same properties. In fact the Niagara gorge formed rapidly with the drainage of the glacial Lake Agassiz.<sup>25</sup>

### **River Delta formations**

The growth rate of river deltas is consistent with thousands, not millions of years.<sup>26</sup>

### **Iron manganese**

The measured growth rate of nodules of iron manganese on the sea floor indicates an early age of thousands of years.

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<sup>21</sup> Creation Research Quarterly, 44 (1): 64-66.

<sup>22</sup> Sigurdur Thorarinsson; 'Surtsey: The new island in the North Atlantic', Viking Press (1967).

<sup>23</sup> John Baumgardner; 'Recent rapid uplift of today's mountains', Inst. For Creation Research.

<sup>24</sup> Michael Oard; 'Do rivers erode through mountains', Creation Ministries Int.

<sup>25</sup> Emil Silvestru; 'Climate change, Niagara and catastrophe', Creation Ministries Int, 28 April 2006.

<sup>26</sup> Creation Research Quarterly, 9:96-114 (1992).

### **Heavy metal deposits**

The measured rates of deposition of heavy metals in sedimentary rocks indicate a young age of thousands of years.

### **Markings on rock**

The presence of ripple and raindrop marks, plus animal tracks, in flat gap rock formations show that the upper rock layer was deposited immediately after the lower layer before the marks could have eroded. This eliminates millions of years between the formations.

### **Pattern of magnetisation**

The pattern of magnetisation in magnetic stripes where magma is welling up in ocean trenches defies the belief that reversals take many thousands of years but indicates a rapid sea-floor spreading as well as rapid magnetic reversals.<sup>27</sup>

### **Magnetic decay**

The measurements of the decay of the Earth's magnetic field suggest a young Earth.<sup>28</sup>

### **Stalactites and stalagmites**

Measurements of stalactite and stalagmite growth in limestone caves are consistent with a young earth of several thousand years.

### **Heat flow**

Excess heat flow from the Earth is consistent with a young Earth not billions of years.<sup>29</sup>

### **Sedimentary rock problems for evolutionists**

#### *Polystrate trees*

Sedimentary rock strata were supposedly composed over millions of years, thus giving us the geological ages. Yet polystrate trees appear, in various places, which occur upright in many layers simultaneously. This alone ruins the evolutionary theory.

#### *Rapidly formed canyons*

Evolutionists maintain that geological structures were formed slowly over millions of years. Yet we have observed a small Grand Canyon-like feature form quickly over weeks at Mt. St. Helens and other places.<sup>30</sup> Why do evolutionists maintain a theory (uniformitarianism) that have never seen and deny the evidence of something that has been observed and studied by many scientists which contradicts it (Mt. St. Helens)?

#### *Folded layers without fracture*

Rock layers thousands of feet thick (that were laid down separately over supposedly hundreds of millions of years and already hardened) have been tightly folded without fracturing?<sup>31</sup> How can sedimentary layers of solid rock be folded without breaking? Surely this can only happen if they are wet (i.e. in the flood) before they solidified and formed rapidly?<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> Creation Research Quarterly, 25 (3):130-137 (1988).

<sup>28</sup> R Humphreys; 'Earth's magnetic field is decaying steadily', Creation Research Quarterly, 47 (3): 192-201, (2011).

<sup>29</sup> Journal of Creation, 13 (1):14 (1999). Also John Woodmorappe; 'Lord Kelvin revisited on the young age of the earth', Creation Ministries Int.

<sup>30</sup> Providence Canyon, Georgia or Burlingame Canyon, Washington.

<sup>31</sup> E.g. the Kaibab upwarp in the Grand Canyon.

<sup>32</sup> David Allen; 'Warped Earth', Creation Ministries International.

*Seashells in the wrong place*

How can seashells be found on the top of every mountain range?

*Underwater landslides*

It is now known that underwater landslides ('turbidity currents') travelling at 50 km/h can create huge areas of sediment in hours. Sediments once thought to have formed over millions of years are now recognised as being formed extremely quickly.<sup>33</sup>

Flume tank research has proved for decades that layered rock strata can form in hours and days rather than millions of years.<sup>34</sup>

These are just a sample of issues that demonstrate that the evolutionist position on rock strata is unsustainable.

## **Cosmological (astronomical) observations**

I will try to keep matters as simple as possible.

**Stars rotate too fast (the 'winding-up dilemma')**

The observed rotational speeds of the inner stars of the Milky Way are too fast if our galaxy is more than a few hundred Ma. It is claimed to be 10 billion years old. Theories developed to answer the 'winding-up dilemma' of all galaxies have all failed.

**Supernova**

The remnants of supernovas (gas and dust shells) are too few to be consistent with an old cosmos. What is observed is consistent with about 7,000 years of supernovas.

**Comet disintegration**

Comets are supposed to be the same age as our solar system (5 bn years). As a comet orbits near the sun it loses much of its material. Observed comets thus have an age of little more than 100,000 years, with many being much less, such as 20,000 years. No evolutionary explanation has been substantiated to explain why comets still exist.<sup>35</sup>

**Decay of our magnetic field**

The Earth's magnetic field is decaying rapidly with a half-life of 1,465 years. There is no explanation as to how the earth could have sustained its magnetic field for billions of years. Only the Creationist arguments fit the known facts. At the rate of decay observed, the Earth is less than 20,000 years old.

**The moon's volcanoes**

Evidence of recent volcanic activity on the moon is inconsistent with it being millions of years old, since it would have cooled.<sup>36</sup>

**The moon's recession**

Tidal friction causes the moon to recede from the Earth at 4cm per year. This would have been greater in the past when the moon and Earth were closer. The moon and the Earth would have been in catastrophic proximity at less than a quarter of their supposed age.

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<sup>33</sup> Michael J Oard; 'A classic tillite reclassified as a submarine debris flow', Creation Ministries Int.

<sup>34</sup> Julien, Lan & Berthault; 'Experiments on stratification of heterogenous sand mixtures', Creation Ministries Int.

<sup>35</sup> Danny Faulkner; 'Comets and the age of the solar system', Creation Ministries Int..

<sup>36</sup> Walker & Catchpole; 'Lunar volcanoes rock long-age timeframe', Creation 31 (3):18 (2009).

### **The moon's craters**

The appearance of craters on the moon, especially the implication of larger craters over smaller ones, suggests a narrow time frame for all crater activity.<sup>37</sup>

### **The moon's geology**

There is evidence of very recent geologic activity (tectonic movements) on the moon, which is inconsistent with an age of billions of years.

### **Mercury**

The presence of a significant magnetic field around Mercury is inconsistent with an age of billions of years.<sup>38</sup>

### **Uranus and Neptune**

Both these bodies have magnetic fields but they should be 'long dead' if they are billions of years old. On the basis of a young solar system, physicist Russell Humphreys successfully predicted the strengths of their magnetic fields.<sup>39</sup>

### **Jupiter's large moons**

Ganymede, Io and Europa all have magnetic fields. This should not be possible if they are billions of years old.

The moons of Jupiter which are volcanically active indicate a young solar system. If Io had been erupting for over 4.5 billion years at even 10% of its current rate, it would have erupted its entire mass away 40 times over.

### **Saturn's largest moon**

The presence of methane on Titan demonstrates a young solar system. All the methane should be gone due to UV-induced breakdown. Also a huge sea of heavier hydrocarbons (e.g. ethane) should have been produced.

### **Saturn's rings**

The rate of change, or disappearances, of Saturn's rings indicates a young creation.<sup>40</sup>

### **Jupiter and Saturn**

Both Jupiter and Saturn radiate more energy than they receive from the sun, which suggests a recent origin.<sup>41</sup> This is also true of the other gas giants Uranus and Neptune.

### **The young faint sun**

There are huge problems with the evolutionary long age theory of the origin of the sun.

To keep things simple, over several billion years the sun ought to have brightened 40% since its formation and 25% since the Earth appeared. This would mean a 16-18 °C temperature increase on Earth. Since the average global temperature is 15 °C the Earth

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<sup>37</sup> H Fryman; 'Ghost craters in the sky' *Creation Matters*, 4 (1):6 (1999).

<sup>38</sup> D Humphreys; 'Mercury's magnetic field is young', *Journal of Creation*, 22 (3):8-9, (2008).

<sup>39</sup> Jonathan Sarfati; 'The earth's magnetic field: evidence that the earth is young', *Creation Ministries Int.* March 1998, updated August 2014.

<sup>40</sup> Jonathan Henry; 'The age and fate of Saturn's rings', *Creation Ministries Int.*

<sup>41</sup> Ron Samec; 'The age of the jovian planets', *Creation Ministries Int.*

ought to have had a  $-2$  °C temperature when life appeared.<sup>42</sup> This is inconsistent with evolutionary theory, as life would not have survived.

### **Multiple young features in the solar system**

- Enceladus (a moon of Saturn) looks young – it is very active.
- Miranda (a moon of Uranus) looks young – note extreme surface features.
- Neptune should be cold.
- Neptune’s rings are young – they have uneven thick and thin regions.
- Triton (Neptune’s moon) has a surface that has to be less than 10 million years old.
- Uranus and Neptune both have off-axis magnetic fields indicating an age of thousands of years.
- The orbit of Pluto suggests a young creation.
- Objects in the Kuiper Belt (such as Quaoar and Charon) have crystalline water and ammonia hydrate, which have to be less than 10 million years old.
- The maximum expected lifetime of near-Earth asteroids is about one million years; after which they collide with the sun.
- The lifetime of binary asteroids (where a small one orbits a larger one) is about 100,000 years due to tidal effects.
- Stars change far more rapidly than claimed. For example Sakurai’s Object in Sagittarius: In 1994 the star was a white dwarf. In 1997 it had grown to a yellow giant. In 1998 it grew into a red supergiant. Then it shrunk rapidly and by 2002 it was invisible to telescopes and is now only visible in the infrared.
- The speed of stars is consistent with a young universe.
- The age of spiral galaxies cannot be billions of years.

### **A quick note about radiometric dating methods**

Many of these cannot be trusted and have been criticised for decades. For example:

- Radioisotope dating has produced incongruent dates using the same technique.
- Radioisotope dating has produced incongruent dates using different techniques.
- Radioisotope dating has produced ancient dates when testing living material.
- Radioisotope dating has produced different dates on different faces of the same zircon crystal.
- Many techniques rely upon assumptions that radioactive decay has always been constant when it can be demonstrated that natural catastrophic events produce huge changes. There is good evidence of a period of rapid radioactive decay in the recent past for example.

In short, radiometric dating alone cannot be trusted.

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<sup>42</sup> D Faulkner; ‘The young faint sun paradox and the age of the solar system’, *Journal of Creation* (TJ) 15 (2):3-4 (2001).

## A short summary of key observations

Evolutionary theory	Observations supporting a young cosmos
The age of the universe is 13.82 billion years.	<p>The inner stars of the Milky Way are rotating too fast if our galaxy is more than a few hundred Ma. It is claimed to be 10 billion years old.</p> <p>The remnants of supernovas are too few to be consistent with an old cosmos. They are consistent with about 7,000 years of supernovas.</p> <p>Observed comets have an age of little more than 100,000 years, with many being much less, such as 20,000 years.</p> <p>Many features of the moon (recent volcanic activity, recession from Earth, crater formations, tectonic movement) suggest a young formation.</p> <p>The presence of a significant magnetic field around Mercury, Uranus, Neptune, Ganymede, Io and Europa is inconsistent with an age of billions of years.</p> <p>The presence of methane on Titan demonstrates a young solar system.</p> <p>Our sun is too faint and must be young.</p> <p>Stellar objects (such as Quaoar and Charon) have crystalline water and ammonia hydrate, which have to be less than 10 million years old.</p> <p>The asteroids have a recent creation.</p> <p>The speed of stars is consistent with a young universe.</p> <p>The age of spiral galaxies cannot be billions of years.</p>
The Earth is over 4.5 billion years old.	<p>There is not enough sediment in the oceans for them to be millions of years old.</p> <p>There is not enough salt in the oceans for them to be millions of years old.</p> <p>Helium in zircon crystals in granite rocks (supposedly 1.5 bn yrs old) are 6,000 years old.</p> <p>Carbon-14 atoms are thousands of years old not billions.</p> <p>The great mountain ranges, waterfalls, river deltas and river gorges were formed recently.</p> <p>The measured growth rate of nodules of iron manganese on the sea floor indicates an early age of thousands of years.</p> <p>The measured rates of deposition of heavy metals in sedimentary rocks indicate a young age of thousands of years.</p> <p>The measurements of the decay of the Earth's magnetic field suggest a young Earth.</p> <p>Excess heat flow from the Earth is consistent with a young Earth not billions of years.</p>
Life on Earth began 3.8 billion years ago.	<p>Many fossils are hardly mineralised and cannot be more than a few thousand years old.</p> <p>Human artefacts appear in rocks supposedly millions of years old.</p> <p>Human footprints appear in ancient rocks alongside dinosaur tracks.</p> <p>DNA has been obtained from dinosaur fossils which cannot be more than 10,000 years old.</p> <p>Blood and proteins have been extracted from dinosaur fossil bones which cannot be more than a few thousand years old.</p> <p>DNA has been extracted from bacteria claimed to be 425 million years old.</p> <p>Radiohalos in fossils cannot be millions of years old.</p> <p>Polystrate trees occur upright in many rock layers simultaneously. The geological timescale is wrong.</p> <p>Many land features (canyons, gorges, scarps, lakes, screes, and even new islands) have been observed to form in days and weeks.</p> <p>Seashells have been found on the top of every mountain range.</p>
Man appeared 200,000 years ago.	<p>The human population growth rate is consistent with a human timescale of about 4-5,000 years.</p> <p>Measurements of DNA in the human genome show an origin of less than 10,000 years.</p>
Agriculture appeared less than 10,000 years ago.	<p>Archaeology shows that ancient men were extremely intelligent and highly accomplished (note the Khufu pyramid). It is ridiculous to suggest that no one thought of planting seeds for 190,000 years when they could accomplish so much.</p>

## Conclusion

Only one of these arguments needs to be proved to hamstring the evolutionary position; yet there is no satisfactory, universally agreed, evolutionary answer to nearly all these cases cited; there are hypotheses but no empirical evidence.<sup>43</sup>

Thus there is a great deal of evidence that the Earth is young; indeed many observations demand that it is about 6-8 thousand years old, which is the figure that most historic Bible commentators believe is what Scripture suggests.

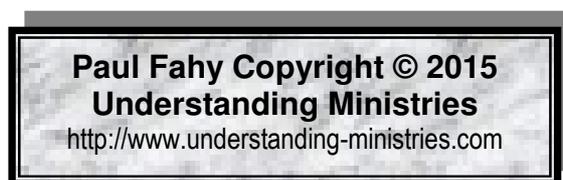
If the Earth and the cosmos are young, then it becomes inevitable that there has to be a recent creation of all things; including the creation of some things that appear to be ancient (like stars). There is insufficient time for evolution to have occurred. If there is a recent creation, then there has to be a Creator. If there is a Creator, then we are all responsible to him because we are created beings with a purpose.

This is what evolution is really all about; it is avoiding the need to admit that there is a God and that we are accountable to him for our behaviour.

### Select Bibliography

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- Creation: Journal of the Creation Science Movement (UK). Various issues.
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- Fahy, Paul; 'Confronting Evolutionary Theory, In simple terms'. 'Questions for evolutionists'. 'Dinosaurs and man'.
- Institute for Creation Research. Various issues including: Humphreys, D Russell; 'Evidence for a young world'.

See footnotes for more detailed sources where considered helpful.




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<sup>43</sup> For example, to solve the comet problem evolutionists claim that there is an Oort Cloud producing them outside the solar system. Yet no one has ever seen this, even with travelling space telescopes, nor is there any hard evidence that it exists. Yet BBC documentaries and schoolbooks happily cite its existence as fact. This is the opposite of science, which should be demonstrably observable facts.