

Note to Reader:

The purpose of this document is to point out the scientific errors found in many textbooks with a focus on Ancient History. Only documented scientific and factual statements are used.

CHAPTER 2

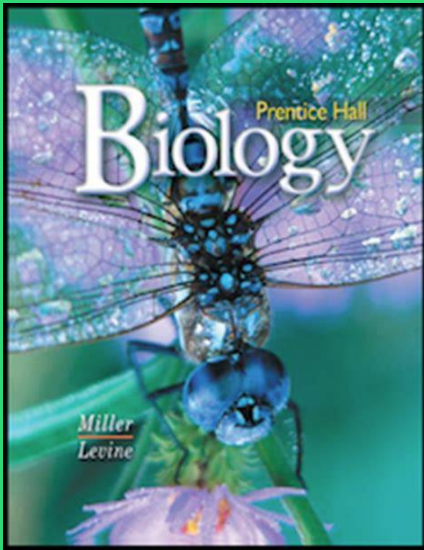
Ancient History Part I



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What Does the Textbook Teach?



The textbook is going to teach that the Earth's surface has been changing slowly over millions of years. (Section 1)

It will also tell you that scientists have evidence of when creatures around the world lived based on fossils that formed over millions of years. (Section 2)

The textbook will then describe that fossils are not the only things that take millions of years to form. (Section 3 & Section 4)

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Section 1

Tectonic Plates:

The textbook will say that at some point in the past, there was only one continent called Pangea (Figure 2.1.1).

There is no empirical or observable science to support this.

However, the textbook will say that the best support of

this is how well South America and Africa fit together. The textbook will not tell you that the dimensions of the two continents are radically shifted in between the pictures (Figure 2.1.2). The reason that they must change the

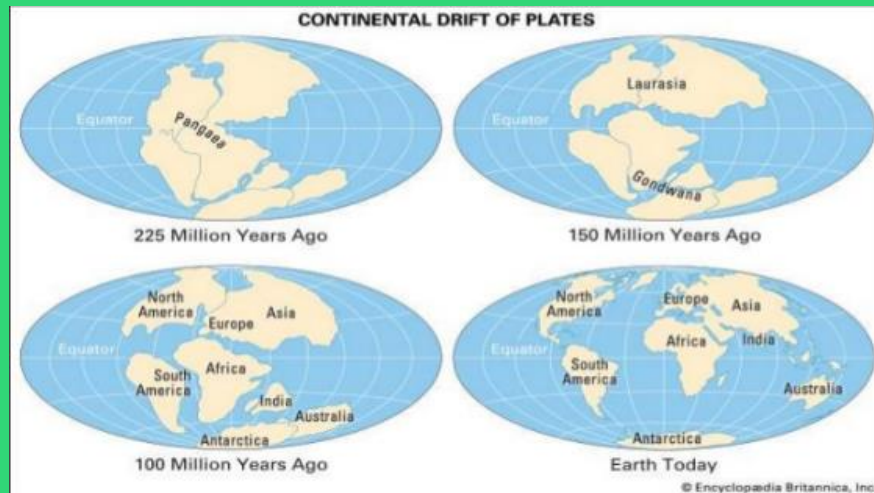


Fig. 2.1.1 The movement of the continents.

Measurement	Legnth	Variation	Height	Variation
Africa 1	61	148.78%	53	88.33%
South America 1	41		60	
Africa 2	60	150.00%	55	85.94%
South America 2	40		64	
Africa 3	61	145.24%	56	100.00%
South America 3	42		56	
Africa 4	57	150.00%	54	103.85%
South America 4	38		52	

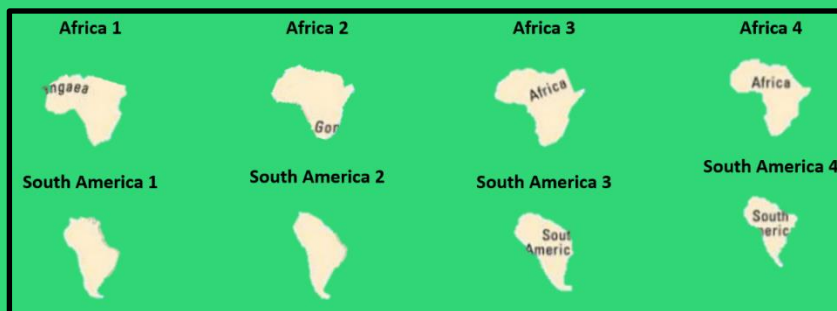


Fig. 2.1.2 The shift in dimensions and area.

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dimensions in between the pictures is that the dimensions do not fit what the scientists expect to see. Furthermore, most of Central America just appears between the third and fourth stages.

The reason that the textbook will ingrain the idea of Pangea is that it adds credence to saying that the Earth is millions of years old.

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Section 2

The Geologic Column:



Fig. 2.2.1 Charles Lyell

In the 19th Century, Charles Lyell (Figure 2.2.1) published *Principles of Geology*. This

work claimed not only that the Earth was millions of years old, but that there was a so-called geologic column (Figure 2.2.2).

The textbook will say that when an organism dies, if it fossilizes, scientists expect a methodological placement of the organism.

The textbook will further describe that over time, dirt and other sediments will form on top of it. Over millions of years, other organisms will fossilize and be buried in the next layer up. If this pattern continues, you would in theory be able to see this geologic column.

Lyell, gave each period a name, age, and index fossil. These ages were put forth before any dating method had been

EON	ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	Ma
Phanerozoic	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Holocene	0.011
			Pleistocene	0.8
		Tertiary	Pliocene	2.4
				3.6
			Miocene	5.3
				11.2
			Oligocene	16.4
				23.0
			Eocene	28.5
				34.0
	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late	41.3
				49.0
		Jurassic	Early	55.8
				61.0
		Triassic	Late	65.5
				99.6
		Paleozoic	Permian	145
				161
			Pennsylvanian	176
				200
			Mississippian	228
				245
			Devonian	251
				260
			Silurian	271
				299
			Ordovician	306
				311
			Cambrian	318
				326
Precambrian	Proterozoic	Late	Neoproterozoic (Z)	345
				359
				385
	Archean	Middle	Mesoproterozoic (Y)	397
				416
				419
Hayden	Early	Late	Paleoproterozoic (X)	423
				428
				444
	Late	Early		488
				501
				513
	Early	Late		542
				1000
				1600
				2500
				3200
				4000

Fig. 2.2.2 The geologic column

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discovered. In fact, dating fossils would have been impossible if the geologic column had not been constructed first.

Despite having no dating method, Lyell was able to create his geologic column. Even if this was not a problem, over the entire planet's surface, there are only a handful of places where the fossils are seen in the right order.

Even if they were found in the right order, there are still problems.

Introducing the coelacanth (Figure 2.2.3). This is a fish has been found off of the coast of Madagascar, in spite of the "evidence" that it should have died out millions of years ago.

It is found very early in the fossil record and thus the textbook will conclude that this creature appeared very early on in Earth's history.

However, since this fish is alive today, they should be present throughout the fossil record. Despite how the evolutionary theory requires that these fish be present throughout the geologic column, they are not fossilized in the upper layers of the column or in the same layer as humans.

The next major misrepresentation in the textbook is in relation to dinosaurs.

The textbook will say that dinosaurs evolved into birds. However, we find birds and dinosaurs in the same layer.



Fig. 2.2.3 The Coelacanth

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Scientists have found evidence to suggest that dinosaurs ate birds (Figure 2.2.4). Contrasting the evolution theory, an organism cannot evolve into something that already exists.



Fig. 2.2.4 A microraptor attacking a bird.

Furthermore, fossils have been found in the wrong layer far more often than the evolutionist wishes to admit. Every time that a fossil is found in the wrong place, scientists will declare that the discovery shows that they need to rethink Earth history. The reason that the geologic column needs to be updated is because it based on false and unverifiable assumptions. Paleontologists question the order of the geologic column rather than questioning if the geologic column exists.



Fig. 2.2.5 A polystra tree

Next we have poly-strata fossils (Figure 2.2.5). These fossils are mostly trees that poke through multiple layers of strata. Since the textbook will tell you that each layer took millions of years to form, these fossils should not exist.

Trees, like any other living organism, require nutrients to live. If they do not have them, the organism will die. If this tree stood by for millions of years while the layers formed around it, it would have rotted away in the meantime.

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Section 3

Fossilization:



Fig. 2.3.1 A fossil

One of the vital components for the geologic column is gradual fossilization. However, the same problem with poly-strata fossils comes up with every single organism.

Fossilization has to occur very quickly. An organism can only fossilize if it is covered in sediment quickly to prevent decomposition.

The textbook will say that soft tissue rarely ever gets fossilized, but this is untrue.

Jellyfish do not have any bones and are all soft tissue, but they are very readily fossilized (Figure 2.3.2).



Fig. 2.3.2 A jellyfish fossil

Another example is soft tissue in bones. While transporting dinosaur bones, paleontologists accidentally dropped a bone and broke it in half. This was initially thought to be a tragedy until they took a closer look. The scientists found soft tissue and blood cells

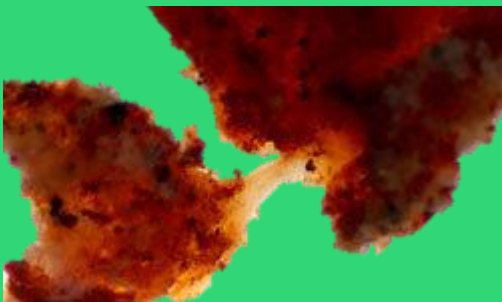


Fig. 2.3.3 Soft tissue from a Tyrannosaurs femur

inside (Figure 2.3.3). Since dinosaur bones should be millions of years old, any piece of soft tissue could not have survived for millions of years.

To further complicate the issue, scientists have made fossils in a lab that are indistinguishable

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from fossils that form in nature. It only logically follows that since the fossils do not take millions of years to form, the ages given to the geologic column are up for debate as well.

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Section 4

Diamonds and Oil:

Fossils are not the only items that the textbook will say take millions of years to form. Purportedly, diamonds and oil also take millions of years to form.



However, since both have been made in a lab, it is nonsensical to say that they took millions of years to



form. The scientists that made these claim that they did in a short time what took nature millions of years to do.

There is no evidence that the Earth is millions of years old based on what develops out in nature.

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IN CONCLUSION:

The maps created to show how Pangea eventually broke into the continents that we see today are doctored to force them to fit in with the assumptions inherent in millions of years. (Section 1)

The timeline of tectonic plates is not based in science and neither is the geologic column. (Section 1 & Section 2)

There are enough organisms that are fossilized with and without bones to give quite a bit of information. (Section 2)

Soft tissue, despite being very fragile, has survived over all of this time. (Section 3)

Diamonds and oil can arise very quickly and do not take millions of years to form. (Section 4)



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Questions for Further Discussion:

- 1. Why was the map for Earth's history in regards to Pangea changed? (Section 1)**
- 2. Is there any evidence supporting the geologic column? (Section 2)**
- 3. If soft-bodied creatures are fossilized, what does that mean about fossilization? (Section 3)**
- 4. If soft tissue is still present in bones, what does that mean about fossilization? (Section 3)**
- 5. Why would scientists claim that fossils, oil, or diamonds take millions of years to form? (Section 4)**
- 6. Is there another hypothesis that will explain these phenomena?**

