The Worldwide Flood
Geological Evidences

Part 2

Dr. Andrew A. Snelling
I would like to personally thank you for watching the Origins program. Origins was a special program, near to the heart of my late husband, Russell Bixler.

I trust that the information in this presentation will be helpful in your study of creation science. Thank you for your prayerful and financial support of Origins... you’re making the television production of this program possible.

Norma Bixler
Catastrophism is the idea that Earth has been affected in the distant past by sudden, short-lived, violent events that were sometimes worldwide in scope.
Uniformitarianism, in the philosophy of science, is the assumption that the natural processes operating in the past are the same as those that can be observed operating in the present. Its methodological significance is frequently summarized in the statement: “The present is the key to the past.”
One of the key differences between catastrophism and uniformitarianism is that to function, uniformitarianism requires the assumption of vast time-lines, whereas catastrophism can function with or without assumptions of long timelines.
Evidence in the Geologic Record?

- Widespread rapidly-deposited strata
  - Evidence: Strata that can be traced all the way across continents, and between continents
  - Evidence: Physical features in these widespread strata that indicate they were rapidly-deposited
Widespread Rapidly Deposited Strata

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- The Tapeats Sandstone, Redwall Limestone and Coconino Sandstone belong to five megasequences of strata that can be traced right across North America.
The equivalents of the Carboniferous Redwall Limestone in Arizona can be seen not only in Tennessee and Pennsylvania, but also in England, even with the same features and fossils.
The Cretaceous chalk beds of southern England can be traced across to Northern Ireland, and across Europe to Egypt and Turkey, but are also found in the Midwest USA from Nebraska to Texas, and in southern Western Australia, with the same fossils in them and the same distinctive beds above and below them.
Beachy Head, England
Widespread Rapidly-Deposited Strata

Coconino Sandstone
Redwall Limestone
Tapeats Sandstone
Coconino Sandstone, Grand Canyon

- Average thickness of 315 feet (96 meters)
- Covers an area of more than 100,000 sq. miles (260,000 sq. km)
- Volume of sand is at least 10,000 cubic miles (42,000 cubic km)
Coconino Sandstone, Grand Canyon

- Deposited as multiple sheets with sand waves up to 60 feet (18 meters) high by water moving at 3–5 miles per hour (5–8 km per hour)
- At this rate the whole Coconino Sandstone bed would have been deposited in just a few days
Uluru (Ayers Rock), central Australia
Coarse sandstone layers now tilted at about 80°
Total thickness of sandstone layers is about 6,000 meters (18,000–20,000 feet)
The sand grains were eroded and transported at least 100 km (63 miles)
Jagged sand grains of different sizes and the presence of fresh feldspar implies rapid transport and deposition. Sediment slurries called turbidity currents, known to travel at up to 115 km (70 miles) per hour, would have transported and deposited the 6,000 meters thickness of sand in a matter of hours!
Evidence in the Geologic Record?

- Long distance of sediment transport
  - Evidence: Sediment in widespread rapidly deposited strata had to be eroded from distant source areas
The source of the pure quartz sand in the Coconino Sandstone had to be far distant to the northeast.
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The source of the zircon and quartz grains in the overlying Navajo Sandstone of southern Utah was in the Appalachians of Pennsylvania and New York.
Water current direction indicators in Paleozoic strata demonstrate that ocean waters consistently moved from northeast to southwest across North and South America for supposedly 300 million years!
The Earth is covered with layers of sedimentary rock, much of it containing microscopic fossils such as plankton, pollen and spores.

The visible fossil record consists mainly of marine creatures, including clams, jellyfish, and coral. They are found primarily on continents and mountains, rarely in deep ocean basins.

The fossil record is strong evidence for the sudden appearance of life by creation, followed by rapid burial during a global flood.
Earth's Catastrophic Past
Volumes I & II
by Andrew Snelling, Ph.D.

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