

Dinosaurs and the Bible

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The Word “Dinosaur” Can’t Be in the Bible

It was invented by Richard Owen in 1842. It comes from two Greek words: Deinos (“fearfully great”) and sauros (lizard).

But the Bible does seem to describe them.

Job 40:15-23

Behold now behemoth, **which I made with thee**; he eateth grass as an ox. Lo now, his strength is in his loins, and his force is in the navel of his belly. He moveth his tail like a cedar; the sinews of his stones are wrapped together. His bones are as strong pieces of brass; his bones are like bars of iron...Behold, he drinketh up a river, and hasteth not; he trusteth that he can draw up Jordan into his mouth.

Sounds like Apatosaurus, a sauropod dinosaur.

Some Theologians Try to Say Behemoth is a Hippopotamus

- ☞ The description of the tail doesn’t work.
- ☞ Indicates behemoth is unimaginably big. Hippos are fat, but they aren’t incredibly big.
- ☞ The Hebrew word used in this passage (bhemoth) means “great beast” and is used 189 times in the Bible. The other 188 times, it is translated into a known animal (like an ox). This was clearly an animal the translators didn’t understand.

Job 41:1-34

Canst thou draw out leviathan with an hook? or his tongue with a cord that thou lettest down? Canst thou...bore his jaw through with a thorn?...Canst thou fill his skin with barbed irons? or his head with fish spears?...None is so fierce that dare stir him up...His scales are his pride...In his neck remaineth strength...When he raiseth up himself, the mighty are afraid...He esteemeth iron as straw and brass as rotten wood...The arrow cannot make him flee....

Sounds like Plesiosaurus

Some Theologians Try to Say Leviathan is a Crocodile

- ☞ The description of the neck doesn’t work.
- ☞ I don’t know any crocodiles that raise themselves up.
- ☞ The Hebrew word used in this passage (livathan) means “serpent.” It is used four other times in Scripture and is never translated into a known animal. It is used in Psalms and Isaiah to refer to great enemies.

The Bible Indicates That Humans and Dinosaurs Lived Together.

Is there any evidence for this?

YES!

Ancient Drawings Contain Incredibly Accurate Pictures of Dinosaurs

This petroglyph (Natural Bridges National Monument) has been attributed to the work of the ancient Anasazi Indians who lived in this area from approximately 400 A.D. to 1300 A.D. It is an accurate representation of a sauropod dinosaur.

A petroglyph discovered in the Havasupai Canyon in Arizona shows the proper stance and shape of an Edmontosaurus. There is no creature (other than this type of dinosaur) that has such a body shape and stance.

A rock sculpture on a Cambodian temple is from the 12th or early 13th century has an accurate representation of Stegosaurus.

The tomb of Richard Bell was made in 1495. The brass frame around the marker is engraved with words, many of which have animal drawings between them. The animals are mostly common things we see today, such as bats. However, there are sauropod dinosaurs as well.

Soft Tissue in Bones that Are Supposed to be Millions of Years Old

In 2005, Mary Schweitzer and her colleagues found **soft tissue** in a *Tyrannosaurus rex* femur that was supposed to be **65 million years old!**

[Mary H. Schweitzer, Jennifer L. Wittmeyer, John R. Horner, and Jan K. Toporski, "Soft-Tissue Vessels and Cellular Preservation in *Tyrannosaurus rex*," *Science*, **307**:1952-1955, 2005]

Laboratory studies indicate that soft tissue decays about **50 weeks** or so, and it is thought that proteins break down after only **30,000 years**, unless special circumstances were present

[Bada, J. *et al.* , "Preservation of key biomolecules in the fossil record: current knowledge and future challenges," *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, **354**:77-87, 1999]

Many evolutionists scrambled for another explanation, such as bacterial biofilms, but Schweitzer and her colleagues showed that the soft tissue contained a protein that would be typical for dinosaurs but not bacteria.

Since 2005, Many More Examples Have Been Found!

In 2009, Schweitzer and her colleagues found soft tissue in a hadrosaur fossil which is supposed to be 80 million years old.

[Schweitzer, M.H. *et al.*, “Biomolecular characterization and protein sequences of the Campanian hadrosaur *B. canadensis*”, *Science* **324**:626–631, 2009]

In 2009, Maria McNamara and her colleagues found soft tissue in a salamander fossil which is supposed to be **18 million** years old.

[Maria McNamara *et al.*, “Organic Preservation of Fossil Musculature with Ultracellular Detail,” *Proc. Roy Soc. B*, published online October 14, 2009]

In 2010, Johan Lindgren and colleagues found soft eye tissue in a mosasaur fossil which is supposed to be **80 million** years old.

[<http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0011998>]

Even More Amazing “65 Million Year Old” Triceratops Bone Tissue

When a fossil horn from a triceratops was soaked in weak acid for a month, strips of soft, brown tissue were liberated from the fossil. The researchers examined the tissue under a light microscope to see what they could find.

They Found Haversian Systems! This is exactly what you would expect to see in bone from a recently dead animal.

According to analysis with a Scanning Electron Microscope:

“Filipodial extensions were delicate and showed no evidence of any permineralization or crystallization artifact and therefore were interpreted to be soft.”

[Mark Hollis Armitage and Kevin Lee Anderson, “Soft sheets of fibrillar bone from a fossil of the supraorbital horn of the dinosaur *Triceratops horridus*,” *Acta Histochemica*, doi: 10.1016/j.acthis.2013.01.001, 2103]

Schweitzer and Her Team Have Also Found Osteocytes in Bones From Two Different Dinosaurs.

In those cells (which they thought were mineralized), they found four different proteins, all of which are produced by animals. In addition, they found fragments of DNA exactly where you would expect DNA to be found in an osteocyte!

[Mary Higby Schweitzer, Wenxia Zhenga, Timothy P. Clelanda, and Marshall Bernc, “Molecular analyses of dinosaur osteocytes support the presence of endogenous molecules,” *Bone* **52**:414-423, 2013]

This Appears to Be Commonplace

Just this year, a team of investigators looked at 8 dinosaur bones that were anything but well-preserved. One of the investigators said, “They’re very scrappy, individual bones. I can’t even tell you what dinosaur they come from.”

Six of the eight bones had soft tissue in them. Two of those samples appeared to contain **red blood cells**.

[Sergio Bertazzo, Susannah C. R. Maidment, Charalambos Kallepitis, Sarah Fearn, Molly M. Stevens, and Hai-nan Xie, "Fibres and cellular structures preserved in 75-million-year-old dinosaur specimens, *Nature Communications* 6:7352, 2015]

An Analysis From Dr. Alan Feduccia:

“It thus strains credulity to suppose that soft tissue, particularly blood vessels, and protein sequences have survived over 68 million years...”

[Alan Feduccia, *Riddle of the Feathered Dragons: Hidden Birds of China*, Yale University Press 2012, p. 15]

Carbon-14 in Dinosaur Bones

Carbon-14 has a relatively “short” half-life (5,700 years). It is used in dating fossils that are supposed to be less than 60,000 years old. It should not be able to date fossils older than that, because there should be no detectable levels of carbon-14 in them.

Acrocanthosaurus fossils (supposed to be 100 million years old), carbon date from 23,760 to 30,640 years old.

Triceratops fossils (supposed to be 65 million years old), carbon date from 24,340 to 39,320 years old.

Samples of 8 dinosaur fossils from Texas, Alaska, Colorado, and Montana, China, and Europe had so much carbon-14 in them that they couldn’t be more than 39,000 years old. **Not a single sample tested as expected by evolutionists.**

[Hugh Miller, et. al., “A comparison of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and pMC Values for Ten Cretaceous-Jurassic Dinosaur Bones from Texas to Alaska USA, China, and Europe,” AOGS-AGU (WPGM) 2012 conference]