

The Flood - can we believe it?

Second Edition

Can we believe the Biblical account of
the Flood? Are there scientific
evidence?

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Chapter 1

Catastrophic Worldwide Events

The event of the Biblical Flood is so immense, few will believe it. How can the earth have experienced a catastrophic event on such a scale! It seems impossible today. The world is stable, and we have few natural disasters that could pose a threat to millions of people. Such a worldwide flood seems impossible. There are many questions around such a global event. It may seem impossible.

And so we base our opinion on our limited lifespan and its limited experiences, and we turn away from Biblical Truth.

Could such a flood have happened? Can it happen again?

If we are to believe the Bible we must be sure. Is there evidence of such events in the earth?

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In this first chapter we will deal with the possibility of catastrophic events that must have had wide effects on surroundings, perhaps even on a worldwide scale.

Impact Craters

As with the rest of the planets in our solar system, the earth received a great deal of impacts from meteors and asteroids. The evidence is there to see, thanks to satellite technology. From a distance impact craters on the earth are clearly visible.

Thanks to the Internet, we can easily make a list of impact craters. There are 12 craters of over 50 kilometers in diameter. The largest crater seems to be the one at Vredefort in South Africa. It is about 300 km in diameter big. That is massive. The dust from such an impact may have circled the earth for a long time. This probably was a life extinction event, if there was life on the earth at that time.

Other known craters are Sudbury Basin, Chicxulub, Kara, Manicouagan, Popigai, Acraman, Chesapeake Bay, Puchezh-Katunki, Charlevoix, Sijan Ring and Karakul. There are another 30 known impact craters smaller than 50 kilometers in size.

If we continue to consider other possible sites that are debatable in scientific communities, we can start with the bigger one in the Northern Australian territory of about 600 kilometers in diameter. Due to the area being a desert, it is not visible from

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satellites due to being smoothed over by soft sand, but some scientists will argue its existence due to other factors in the crust of the earth. There could be another 14 such sites.

In total we are aware of about 60 impact craters. These are known sites on land, or at least partially on land as in the case of a bay.

Now considering the fact that only 30% of the earth's surface is above the water, we have to conclude that based on averages, the seas must have suffered another 120 meteors and asteroids that could have caused craters bigger than 50. The impact zones of these are not known, due to the sea having received the brunt of all the energy. Any permanent damage is obviously covered by water, and cannot be seen from satellites. Such a strike would have caused mile high tsunamis flowing over the seas and making landfall everywhere. Some of these tsunamis could have swept over continents! Hence the earth probably experienced about 120 regional and a few near global floods in its existence so far!

American Channeled Scablands

In the state of Washington the scientist Harlen Bretz described the geological features of a vast area as scablands. They are geologically unique erosion features showing a rapid flood occurred a few

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thousand years ago. Harlen put forth his theory in the 1920s, and the debate raged for four decades before being accepted.

It was suggested that cataclysmic Missoula floods scoured the land and wiped it clean of topsoil in some areas. Whereas rivers form V shape gullies over time, the scablands have rectangular gullies. Furthermore there are giant current ripples up to almost 50 feet in height evenly spaced over vast areas. Normally one see current ripples like these of a centimeter or more high in rivers. But when you fly over the scablands in a plane you can clearly see them. It looks as though a massive fast moving flood once flowed there. This feature is also visible when flying over sections of central Africa.

A further feature of the scablands is large potholes formed by swirling vortexes of water. They are called “kolks”, and it appears as though bedrock was scoured and plucked barren by these.

The scablands are also littered with huge boulders that are quite different from rock formations in the area. They clearly came from another area of the earth.

This information is freely available from the Internet Wikipedia.

The scientists suggested that this flood probably happened when a glacial lake burst and set a huge

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lake of water free to rummage over the continent. The idea is that melted water nearer the North Pole was hemmed in by a glacier further south, and that this glacier broke. However this thinking can be challenged as a glacier further from the North Pole will melt first and a lake nearer the North Pole will normally melt later as the ice age gave way to warmer climate.

Perhaps a worldwide flood will be an easier explanation?

Hidden Ocean in Earth's Mantle

The earth's mantle is a hot rocky layer between the upper crust and the inner core. Downward flowing mantle material is melting as it crosses the boundary between the transition zone and the lower mantle layer. This causes water molecules to escape the rocky sand and form water cells that escape upward. The water is then captured in minerals like Ringwoodite.

Based on recent studies, this could mean that the earth's mantle may contain an ocean of water. Plate tectonic movement cycles water between the oceans and interior reservoirs.

This understanding helps to explain one issue with the Biblical flood – where did all the water go?

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So we know that 70% of the earth's surface is water. We also know that there are underground rivers and dams. Some scientists may even talk of underground lakes. And now we also know that there is probably an ocean of water absorbed in the transition in the earth's mantle.

A recent study of Mars by NASA rovers found that Mars had flowing rivers before. It is suggested that cracks may have allowed the water to flow into the crust of Mars. These cracks may have occurred due to an asteroid strike causing massive earthquakes, or shall we say "marsquakes".

The truth is that science now provides information on enormous reservoirs in the earth that water could have escaped to after the Flood.

In fact we may be lucky that the whole surface of the earth have not been covered by water. Due to tectonic plates causing earthquakes and a pushing up of the crust in some places, enough space is in the crust to absorb water so that some earth appears above the water.

We now know for instance that the Mariana Trench in one place in the ocean is deeper than what Mount Everest is high. It would be possible for Mount Everest to be dumped into the ocean! It would completely disappear in the Mariana Trench.

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We therefore have ample evidence today of past worldwide cataclysmic events. We have evidence of tsunamis that rolled over some continents. And the earth can easily disappear under the oceans. If it was not for the molten core of the earth spinning faster than the earth and hence pushing at the mantle and forcing subversion zones and a buckling up of the crust, there would be no land above the sea on the earth!

Sinkholes

The earth is full of sinkholes. In countries across the world there are many areas with sinkholes, some as deep as 600 meters, or 2000 feet! They could be soil lined bowls or bedrock chasms.

Sinkholes form mainly due to water movement in the crust of the earth. Some form when underground rivers curve their ceilings away till there is not enough ground to uphold the pressure from above. Some form due to the dissolving of limestone or other soft rocky ground, collapsing to a dense pit.

Sometime sinkholes provide access to underground caverns, sometimes access to underground rivers, and sometimes it simply shows standing water. Occasionally they provide access to heated underground water flow. This acidic water comes

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from deeper magma flow as channels of hot molten magma pushes up through the crust.

Some sinkholes have formed long ago, and some recently after earthquakes.

Sometimes rivers disappear into sinkholes, as in Florida USA where the Alapaha River goes into a sinkhole, feeding the Floridian Aquifer groundwater.

In various countries they have been given various names. Some are called black holes due to the water becoming black through chemical processes. Other are called blue holes as clean water circulates through them. One formed due to the Chicxulub meteor's impact in shallow seas. In Mexico they are called Sotanos, in China they are called Tiankengs or sky hole, and in New Zealand they are called Tomo due to earth movement and small earthquakes forming pot holes that may grow bigger with subsequent earth tremors.

In Guatemala City a sinkhole formed after torrential rains that swallowed a three story building. This was due to accelerated water flow in underground streams that took away enough ground to weaken the soil above underground caverns.

The truth is, the earth below us contains streams, rivers, dams and lakes, forming many caverns. We

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can rather consider the earth's crust as looking like Swiss cheese!

Hence the earth may contain as much or even more water than the seas.

Tsunami

On December 2004 on Xmas (Jerusalem Time) an earthquake struck under the Indian Ocean near the west coast of the Indonesian island of Sumatra. A fault line in the tectonic plate jumped loose and shifted about 10 meter horizontally and perhaps 4 meter up, over a line of nearly 900 kilometer.

This lifted the ocean about 4 meters over that distance, and the ocean water began to drift away from the bulge. The long wave gathered speed and sped towards 9 countries, some as far as 4000 kilometers away.

Within hours the tsunami wave train slammed into coasts of 9 countries, destroying property worth 10 billion US dollar. At least 155,000 people drowned, over 230,000 people died, 500,000 people were injured, and 5 million people lost their homes or no longer had access to fresh water and food.

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It is estimated that in general the whole earth vibrated in some places by up to 1 centimeter. The earthquake caused other earthquakes as far away as Alaska.

The tsunami wave became a train of long waves as it sped to coastal areas at speeds of over 500 kilometers an hour. As it approached the beach, the waves compacted since the first wave slowed while the others continued from behind. The wave that hit the coast of Indonesia was up to 10 meters high, or six times higher than a grown adult.

Some scientists confirmed that the earthquake had activated Leuser Mountain, a volcano in Aceh province, among the same range of peaks as Mount Talang. This Mount Talang then finally also erupted in April 2005.

The energy of the earthquake was 1500 times as much as the atomic bomb that blew up over Hiroshima in Japan during WWII.

The significance of the fact that the earthquake happened on Xmas day Jerusalem time – which basically is the pagan festival of saturnalia – is lost on most people. Xmas is not from the Bible. The tsunami that killed over 200,000 people happened on Boxing Day. And the aftershock that caused more damage and volcanic eruptions came on Eastar, another pagan fertility festival with its eggs and bunny symbols. (The chance of such a

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coincidence is incredibly small, but that is the topic of another book.)

Scientists have calculated that the power of a 10 meter asteroid hitting the earth at high speed is equivalent to a nuclear blast. If the size increases by a factor of ten in three dimensions, a hard asteroid of 100 meters will have the same power of a thousand nuclear blasts. If it hit the sea a tsunami would run inland up to 22 kilometers. Hence the Xmas tsunami that killed over 200,000 people could also have been caused by a meteor of about 120 meters in diameter, as it would have had the same power of the earthquake that caused the tsunami of 2004. If it was a hard asteroid the power would have been concentrated at one place in the sea and the damage caused by the tsunami would have been far worse.

The impact of a hard asteroid of 200 meters in diameter smashing into the sea would cause a tsunami that will wipe out coastal cities around the world. It could run inland as far as 55 kilometers.

The tsunami caused by a hard asteroid of 1000 meters or one kilometer across would run across smaller continents like Madagascar. It can easily cause a water plume that would reach several times the height of the high clouds. The heat of the strike will cause vapor to gather high in the atmosphere and it will circle the earth for weeks or months. The shock wave will cause major earthquakes around

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the world, which will break open underground rivers, dams and lakes. Pent up tension in the crust of the earth will break free. Springs will burst open and spew water high up as the pressure of the crust moving against these underground water reservoirs will squeeze out massive plumes of water and vapor. This will all rain out over the earth for weeks and months. Rivers will burst its banks and overrun land. Even icebergs at the poles will break free. The incessant rain over the earth will destroy crops and farms. People everywhere will soon starve. Animals will die. There will be no food for many months. A whole season of crops will be gone. Are there people that have food stashed away in a boat for a year? Who can live without food for a year?

A hard asteroid of one kilometer that stays intact and hit the sea will probably in the long term destroy all humans and land animals on the earth, unless someone had foreknowledge and prepared.

Near earth objects

Recently NASA and other space agencies understood the danger and started a program to investigate the number of meteors and asteroids that is floating in our solar system. Some of them are regularly drawn out of their usual paths around the sun by gravity. Computer modeling is used to

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determine if any would be on a collision course with the earth sometime in the foreseeable future. The population of asteroids of a kilometer or more that may come close to the earth has grown to over 1200.

On average this may happen about once in a few thousand years. However if we consider near earth objects of smaller size down to about 100 meters, we could get a hit or near miss once every 100 years. Fortunately many of these near earth objects are softer meteors, and often explode several kilometers above the earth due to friction with the atmosphere. We have had some explode over Russia in recent times. But some are hard asteroids, and a few are made of iron. They are the killer asteroids. If a large iron asteroid of a kilometer would hit the sea, the flood will kill us. If it hits the land, the sun would be blocked by the dust circling the earth. Plant production will cease for months.

Either way life as we know it will cease on planet earth.

Chelyabinsk Meteor

On 15 February 2013 a meteor penetrated the earth's atmosphere and exploded over Chelyabinsk in Russia. The motorists had a habit of running video cameras in their cars during the early morning

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drive to work, in case of accidents. Many videos are available of the event. The meteor was about 20 meters in diameter, and weighed about 13,000 tons. Thanks to the shallow angle of entry, it heated up and became a superbolide meteor that exploded at a height of nearly 30 km.

About 7200 buildings in the town had their windows blown out. About 1500 people had serious injuries that required medical attention.

The strange coincidence was that NASA warned of an asteroid or meteor that would have a near miss flying past the earth the same day. They claimed that the meteor that exploded were not the same one that they said would experience a near miss the same day. We are left with the notion that for all the technology we have, they still had no idea that a meteor would penetrate the atmosphere and explode over a city.

The truth is we still have no idea. We still have no defense.

Amazingly, Noah knew a hundred years in advance of a coming cataclysmic and potentially life extinction event. Only a loving and merciful God could have warned him so far in advance.