

NO PEOPLE EVER SAW
A DINOSAUR by Florrie

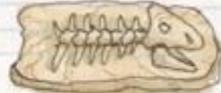
When early humans
appeared on earth,
dinosaurs had already
been dead for millions
of years!

People found out about
dinosaurs from fossils.



FIVE KINDS OF DINOSAUR
FOSSILS by Alex

1. BONES



2. TEETH



3. FOOTPRINTS



As we rolled onto the highway,
Ms. Frizzle shouted from the driver's seat,
"We're on our way to fossil country, kids!
Who knows what a fossil is?"
Luckily, we had done our homework.
We knew a fossil is anything left
from a prehistoric animal or plant.

THIS STORY
IS
MAKE-BELIEVE.

THERE WERE NO
DINOSAURS IN
THE TIME OF
CAVE PEOPLE.



The Magic School Bus in
the Time of the Dinosaurs
by Joanna Cole, 1994.

In Dr. Philip Kitcher's anti-creationist book titled *Abusing Science: The Case Against Creationism* (which renowned evolutionist Stephen Jay Gould called a "brilliant book"), he claimed that solid evidence for the co-existence of dinosaurs and humans would **"shake the foundations of evolutionary theory,** because, of course, the dinosaurs are supposed to have been long extinct by the time the hominids arrived on the scene" (1982, p. 121).

**WHAT DOES THE
BIBLE HAVE TO
SAY ABOUT
DINOSAURS?**



“For in six days the Lord
made the heavens and
the earth, the sea, and all
that is in them....”

Exodus 20:11

JOB 40:15-24

**“Look now at the
behemoth which I made
along with you....”**

ok on every one *that* 'is proud,
ing him low; and tread down the
in their place.

le them in the dust together; *and*
heir faces in secret.

en will I also confess unto thee
ine own right hand can save

Behold now 'bē'-hē-mōth, which
e with thee; he eateth grass as

now, his strength is in his loins,
force is in the navel of his belly.

e moveth his tail like a cedar;
ews of his stones are wrapped

er.
s bones are as strong pieces of
his bones are like bars of iron.

4 Or, within.
Isa. 2. 12.
Dan. 4. 37.
Luke 18. 14.

5 strong
pieces of
shields.


6 Supposed
to be either
the ele-
phant or
the hippo-
potamus.

7 Or, He
setteth up.

8 ROTTOW

“He eats grass like an ox.
See now, his strength is
in his hips, and his power
is in his stomach muscles.
**He moves his tail like a
cedar....”**

“Cedars” in the Bible

- Psalm 92:12—“**The righteous shall flourish like a palm tree, he shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon**”
- Ezekiel 31:3—“Indeed Assyria was **a cedar** in Lebanon, with fine branches that shaded the forest, and **of high stature**; and its top was among the thick boughs”
- Amos 2:9—“Yet it was I who destroyed the Amorite before them, **Whose height was like the height of the cedars**, and he was as strong as the oaks; yet I destroyed his fruit above and his roots beneath”
- Ezekiel 17:22—“Thus says the Lord GOD: ‘I will take also **one of the highest branches of the high cedar** and set it out”



**Was the Behemoth
a Hippo?**



**Was the Behemoth
an Elephant?**

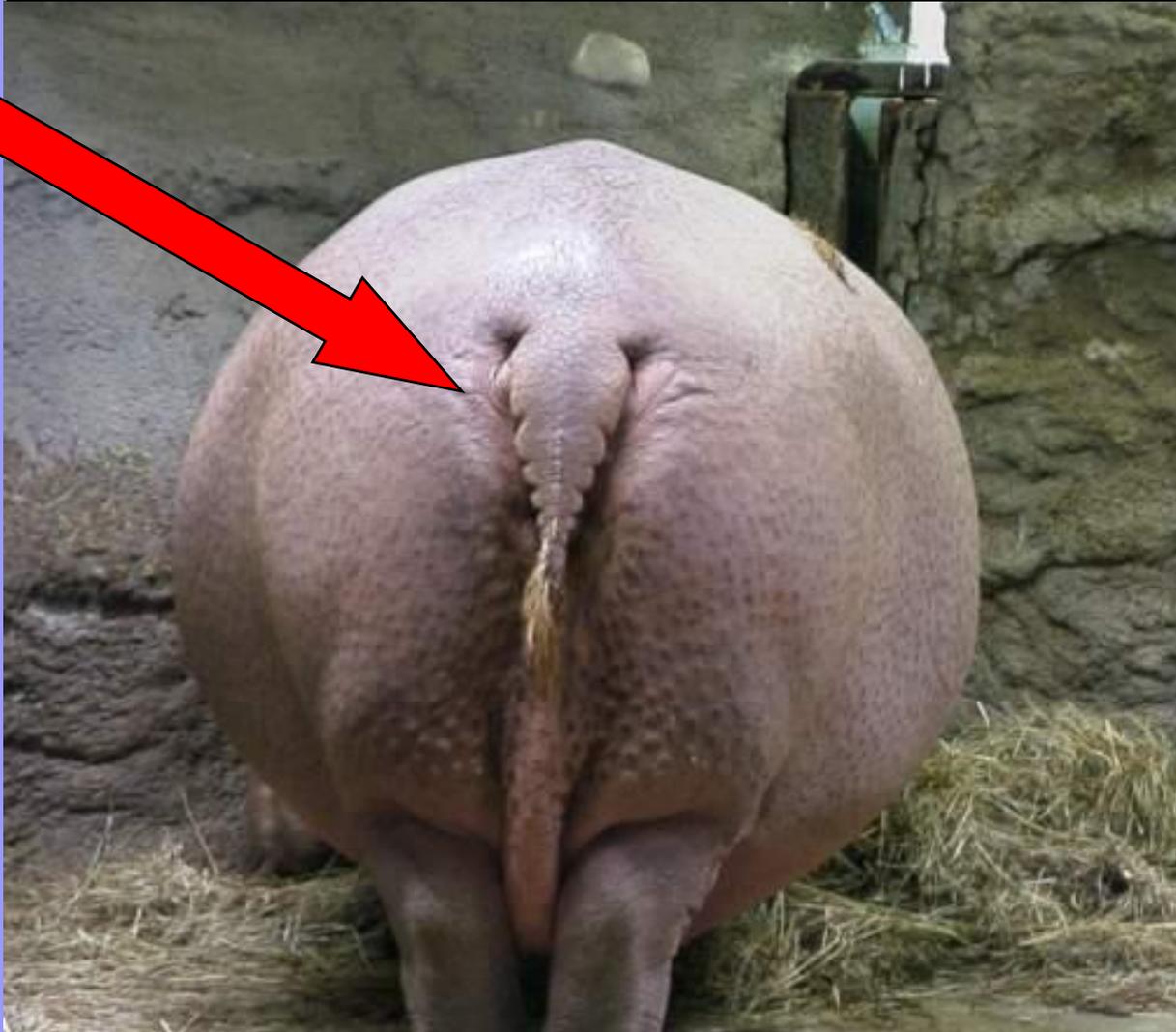
**Not like
a cedar
tree!**



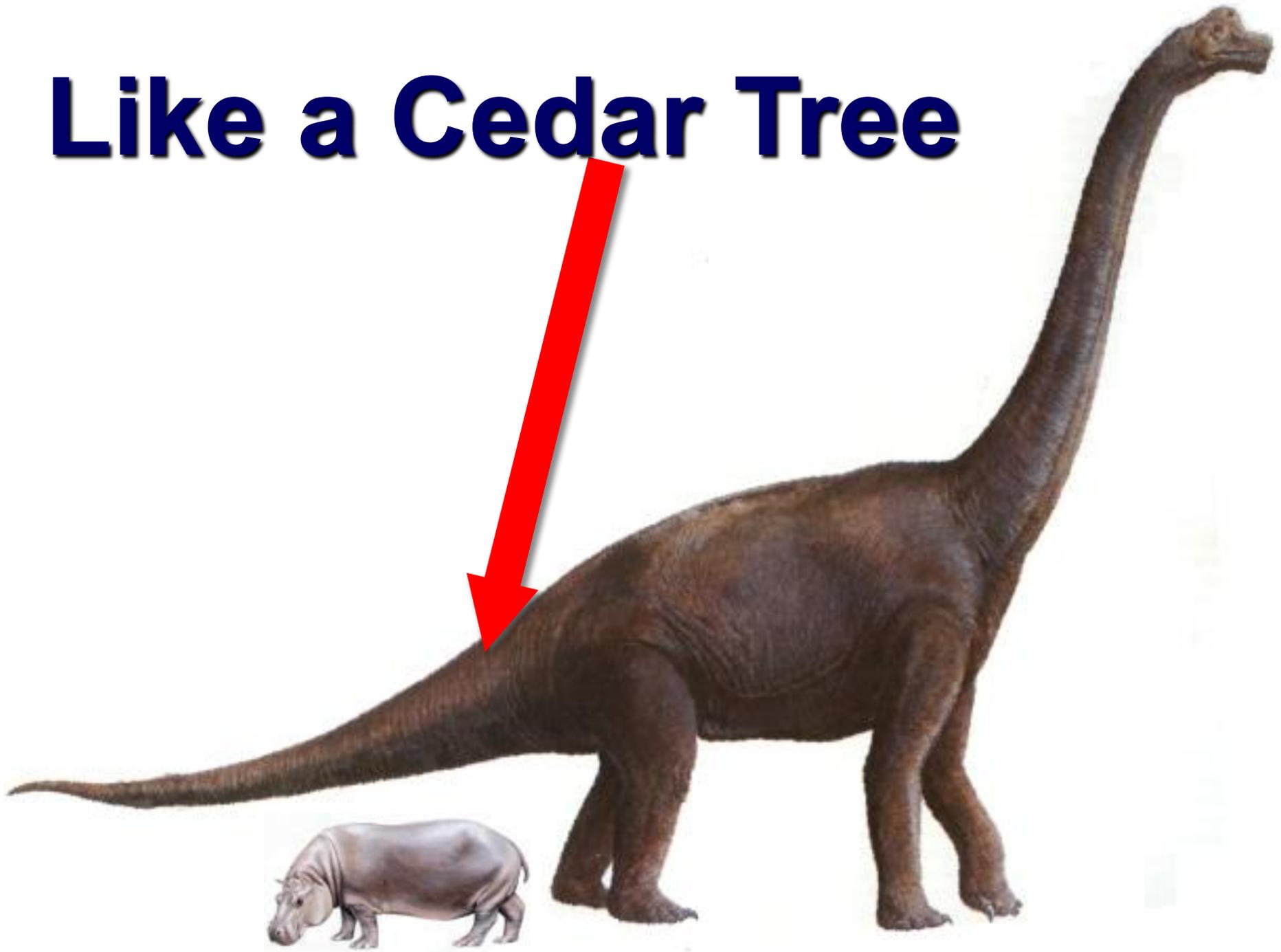
Jeep

Not like a cedar tree!

Not



Like a Cedar Tree



**WHAT DOES
HISTORY HAVE TO
SAY ABOUT
DINOSAURS?**

Ancient Stories of Reptiles

- They were not called dinosaurs, but dragons.
- The term “dinosaur” was not coined until 1842.
- Ancients used the word “dragon” (from the Greek *drakon*) to refer to any large serpent or reptile, whether real or mythological, aquatic, aerial, or terrestrial.
- Have some dragon legends been embellished over time? Of course. However such exaggerations do not negate the overriding truth that “fearfully great reptiles” of many different shapes and sizes once lived with humans.

Ubiquity of Dragon Legends

“The implacable mutual hostility between man and dragon...is not a Western anomaly. It is a worldwide phenomenon.” (Carl Sagan, 1977, *The Dragons of Eden*, p. 150)

“Dragons are...found in the myths and legends of cultures all around the world.” (Ker Than, 2007, “Top 10 Beasts and Dragons: How Reality Made Myth,” *Livescience.com*)

“People all over the world have believed in dragons.” (Daniel Cohen, 1975, *The Greatest Monsters in the World*, p. 97)

“There is one creature remembered in the legends of almost every human culture that’s ever existed. A creature depicted with remarkable similarity by the Chinese, the Aztecs, even the Inuit who live in a frozen land where no reptiles are found—even they have stories of this animal: the dragon. Cultures from different continents, people who had no contact with one another yet all of them have stories describing the same mythical animal.”

Dragons: A Fantasy Made Real, Animal Planet, 2005

Antiquity of Dragon Legends

“The dragon-slaying theme was an important motif in the Sumerian mythology of the **third millennium B.C.**” (Samuel Kramer, 1959, *History Begins at Sumer*, p. 150)

“This is the animal about which humankind has **throughout our history** been most compelled by.” (‘‘Dragons: A Fantasy Made Real,’’ Animal Planet, 2005)

“Dragon legends have been with humanity **since the dawn of recorded history.**” (*Science Digest*, 1981, 89:103)

Some Common Characteristics of Dragons

- Scaly, hard, elongated bodies
 - Long, serpentine necks
 - Enormous tails and stout legs
- Horned, knobby, or crested heads
- Fearsome teeth, claws, and spikes
 - With or without bat-like wings
 - With two or four legs

Dracorex

Meaning “dragon king”

Discovered in
South Dakota
in 2003.



Used with permission from The Children's Museum of Indianapolis

One Placard in the Museum Reads

“When we saw this creature’s head, we weren’t sure what kind of dinosaur it was. Its spiky horns, bumps and long muzzle **looked more like a dragon.**”

“It’s a new type of dinosaur that looks like a dragon.”

Dracorex





Of all the creatures that ever lived, pterosaurs probably most closely resemble the dragons of European legend. Reptilian and featherless, pterosaurs flew on wings of hide that were supported by a single long and boney finger. The smallest pterosaur was the size of a sparrow, while Quetzalcoatlus—named after the Aztec god—had a wingspan of more than 40 feet, making it the largest flying creature ever.

Ker Than's number one explanation for dragon legends centered around—not animals—but comets.

“To people living in ancient times, a comet streaking through the skies with an icy tail millions of miles long would have closely resembled such a creature.... If comets were the inspiration for some dragons, it could help explain why dragons are ubiquitous in the myths and legends of so many different cultures in all corners of the world” (2007).

Which one looks more like a dragon to you?



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“No one has ever seen a live dinosaur.”

National Geographic, Jan. 1993, p. 142



Natural Bridges National Monument is located in southeastern Utah about 40 miles west of Blanding, Utah.

At Kachina Bridge, one can see numerous petroglyphs and pictographs that date back to the time of the Anasazi Indians.







“There is a petroglyph in Natural Bridges National Monument that bears a startling resemblance to a dinosaur, specifically a Brontosaurus, with long tail and neck, small head and all.”

Fran Barnes, evolutionist and recognized authority on rock art of the American Southwest, *Canyon Country Prehistoric Indians—Their Culture, Ruins, Artifacts, and Rock Art*, 1979, p. 201.

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One of the many temples in Cambodia built between A.D. 700-1300

Cambodia images courtesy of Don Patton—Bible.ca







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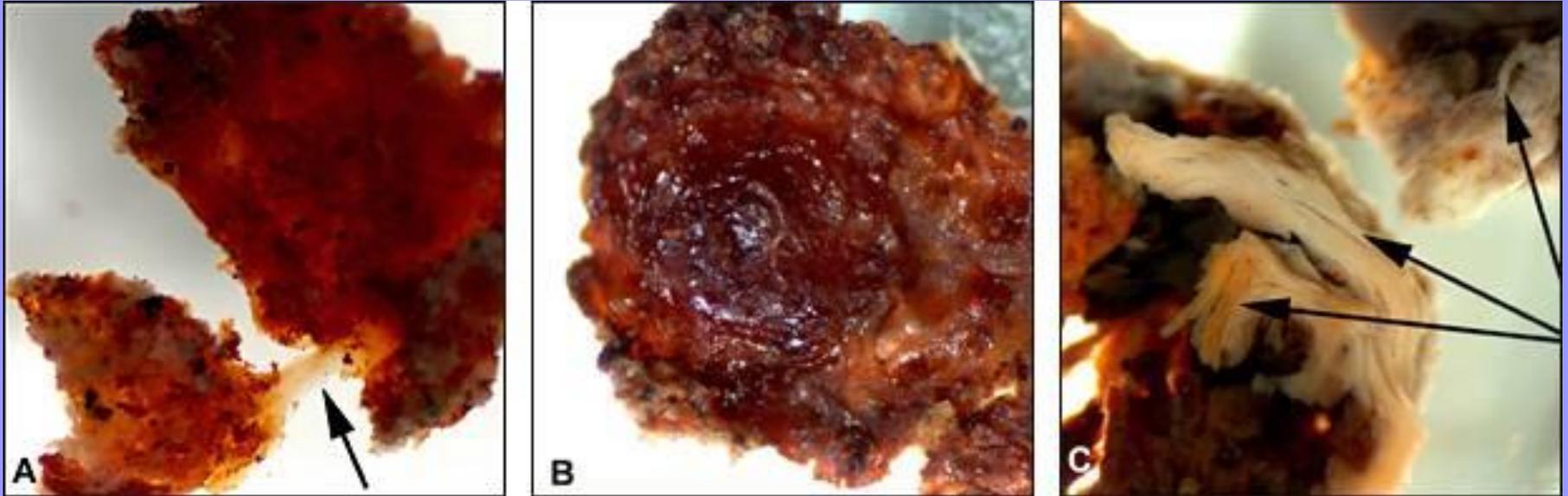
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***T. REX* FOSSIL FOUND THAT CONTAINS SOFT TISSUE AND BLOOD VESSELS**

March 24, 2005



Tissue fragments from a *Tyrannosaurus rex* femur are shown at left, when it is flexible and resilient and when stretched (arrow) returns to its original shape. The middle photo shows the bone after it is air dried. The photo at right shows regions of bone showing fibrous character, not normally seen in fossil bone.