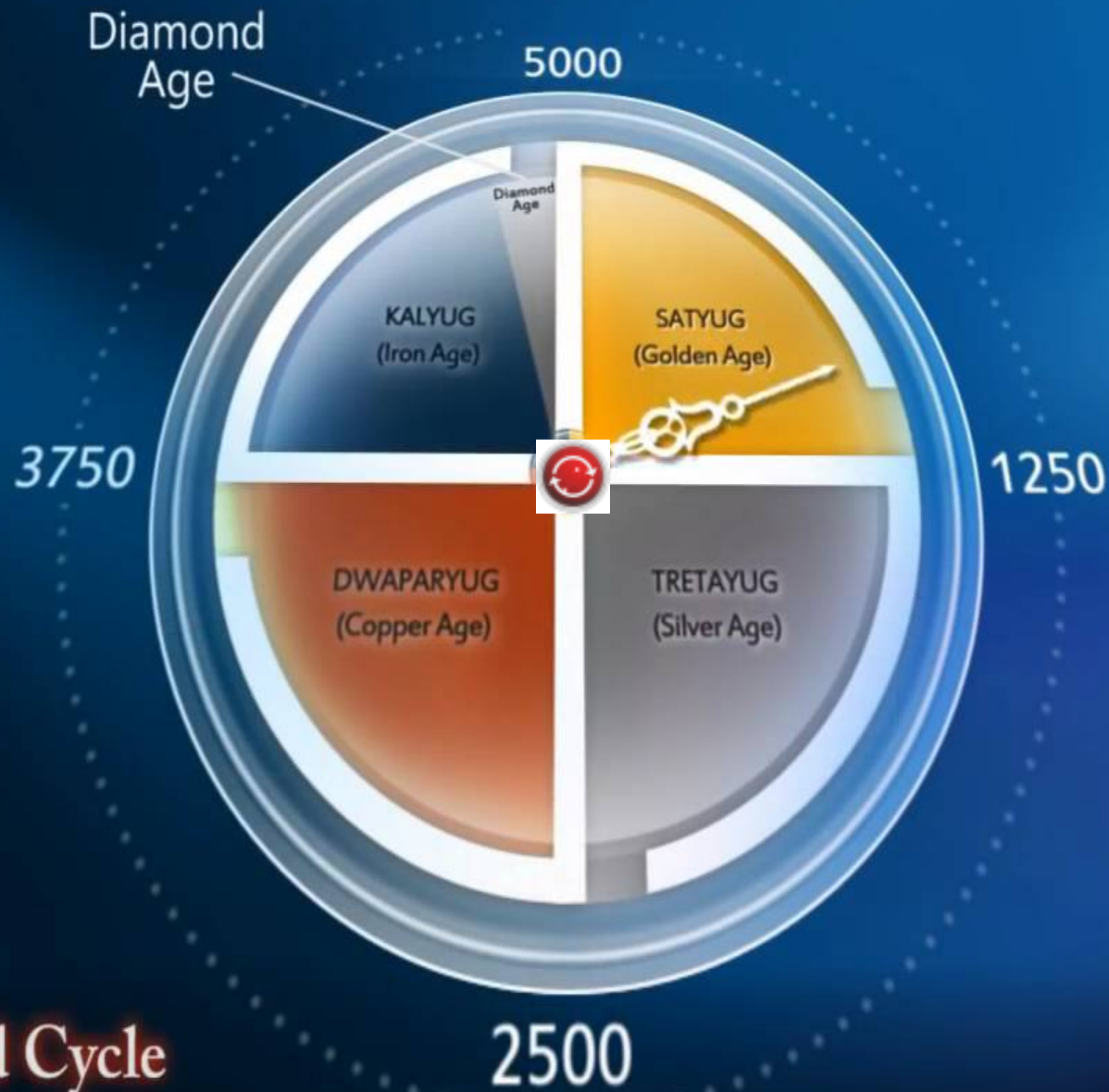
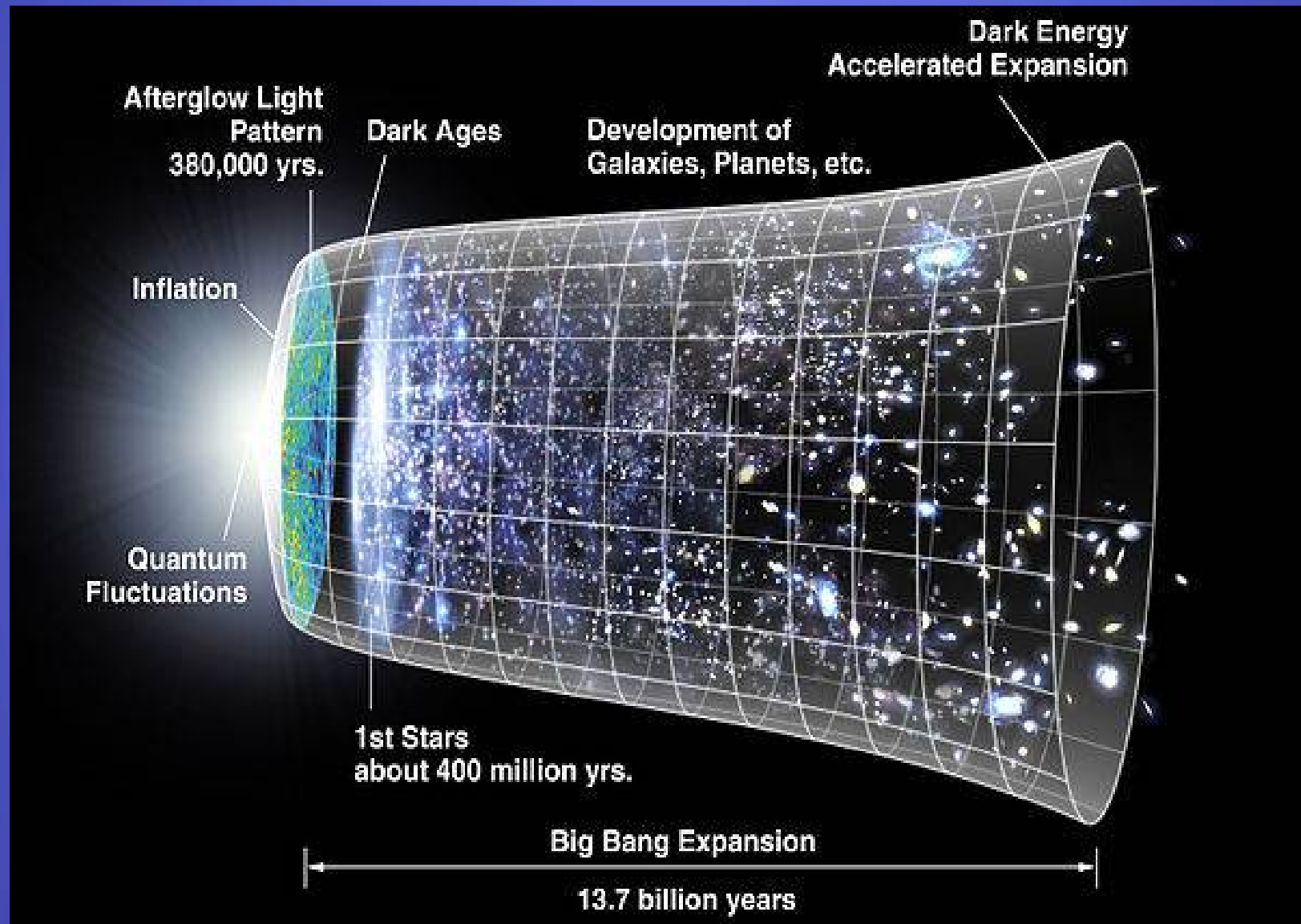


5000 YEARS WORLD DRAMA CYCLE



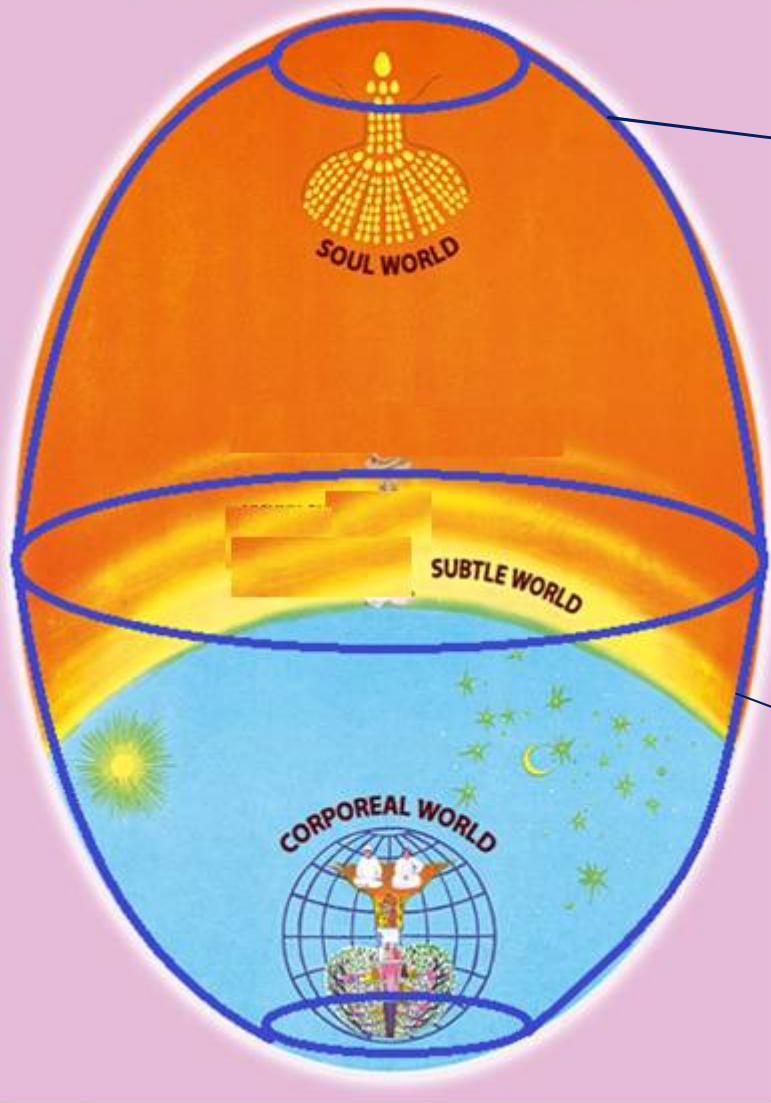
World Cycle

Universe Known to Science



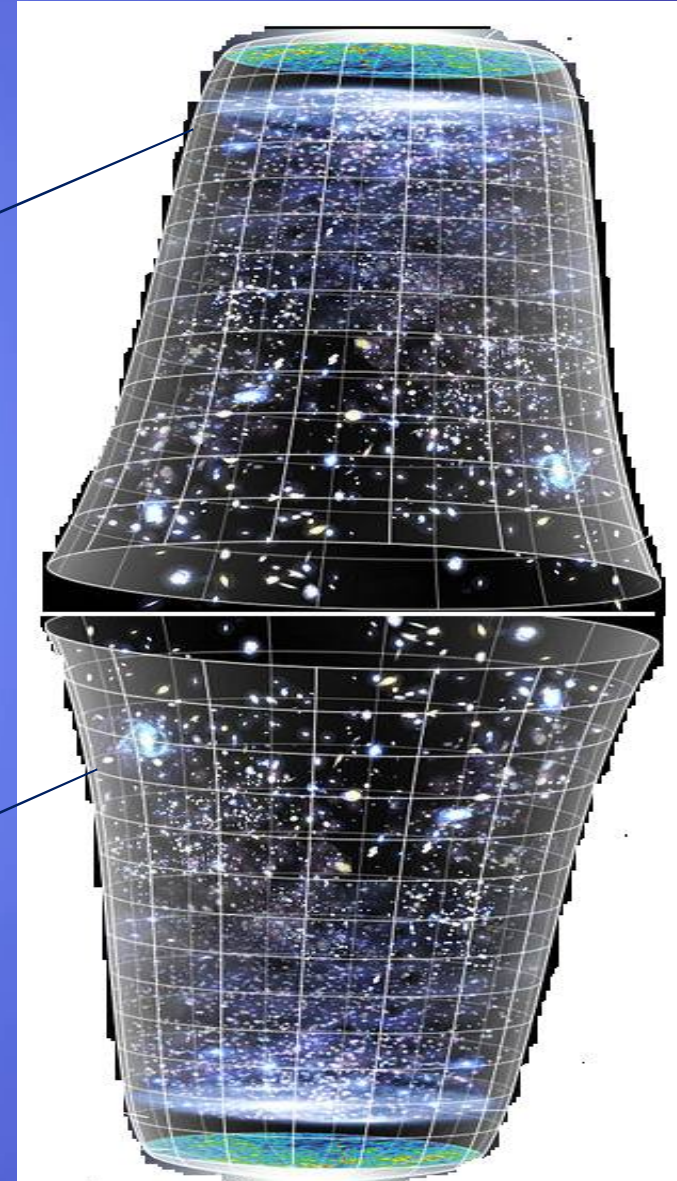
Complete Universe

THREE WORLDS



Known to
Spirituality

Known to
Science

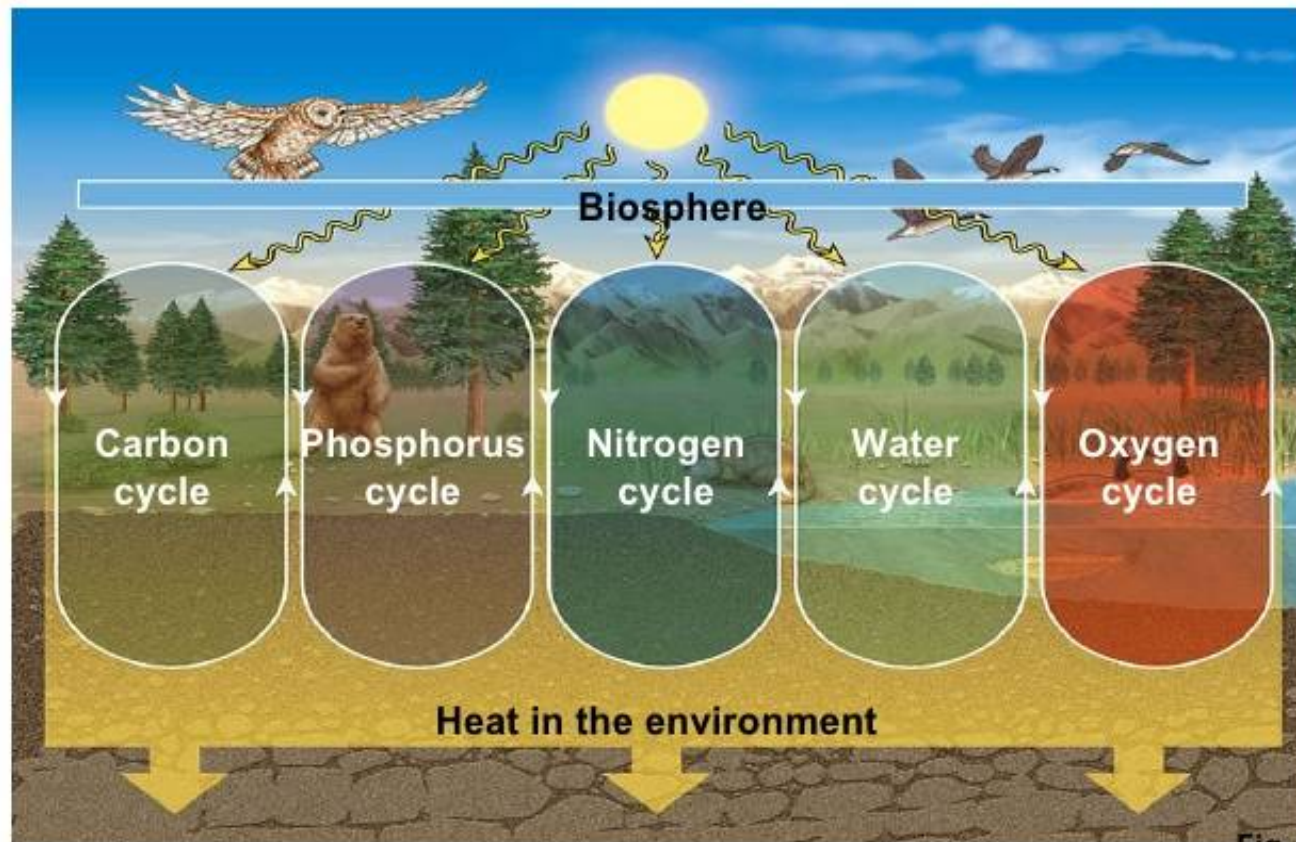


Soul or Cosmic World

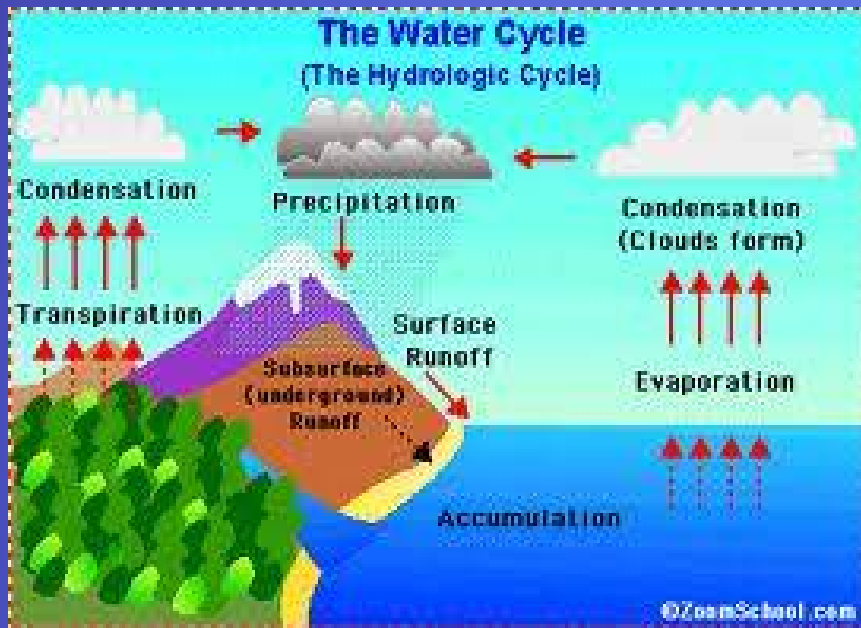


Different Cycles in the Cyclic Universe

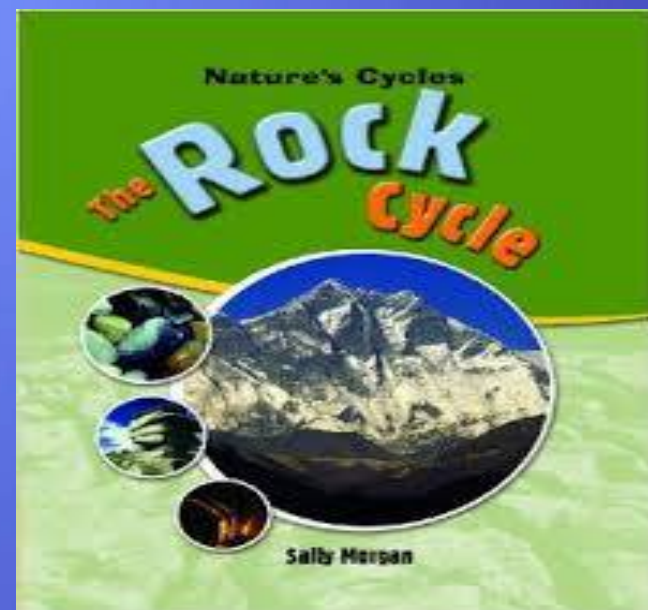
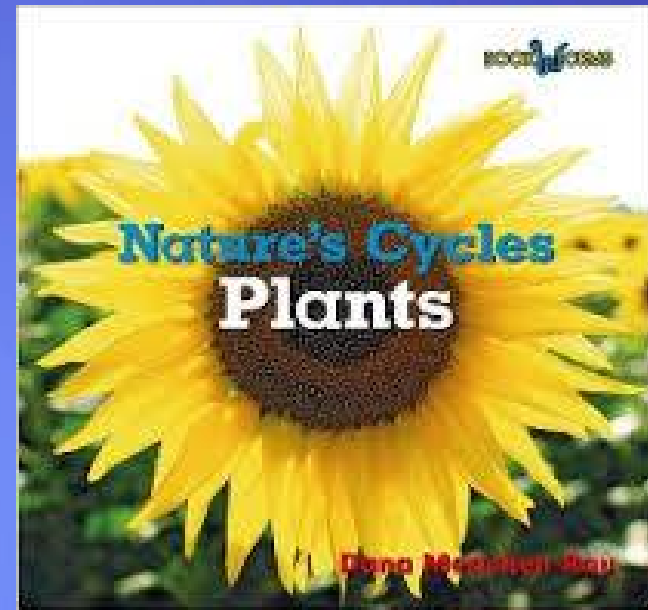
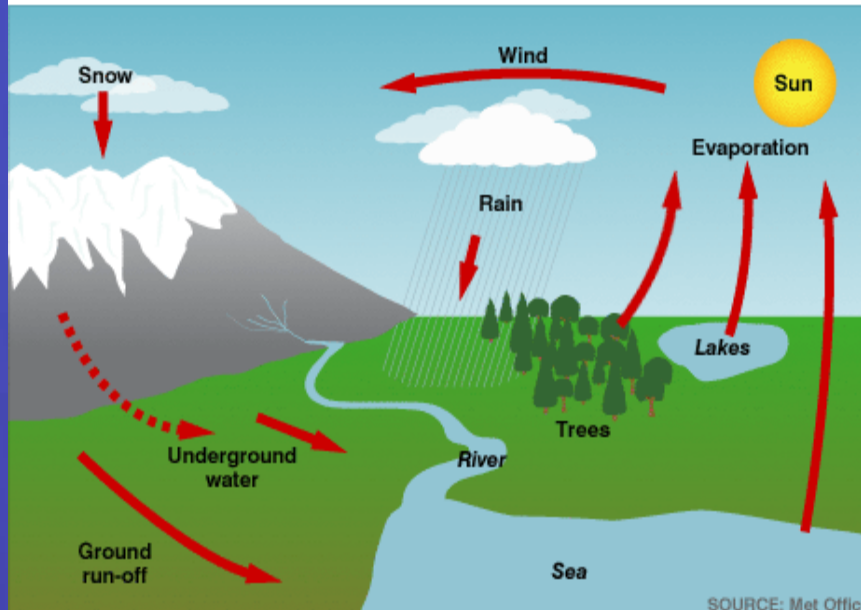
ECOLOGICAL CYCLES



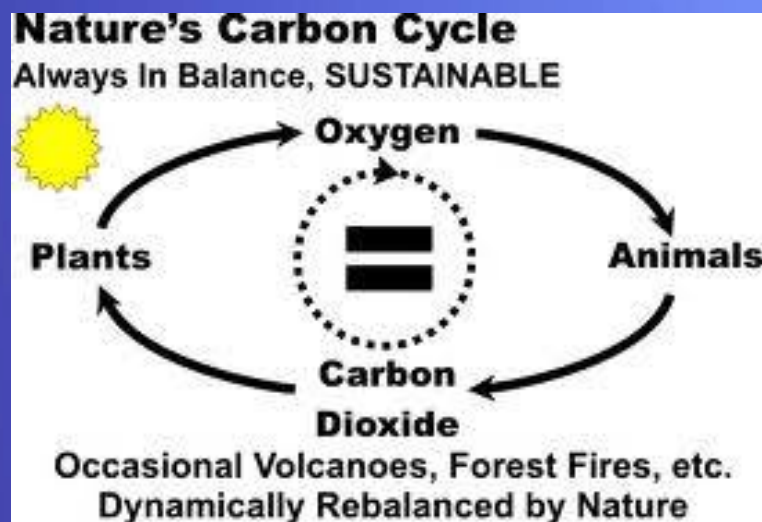
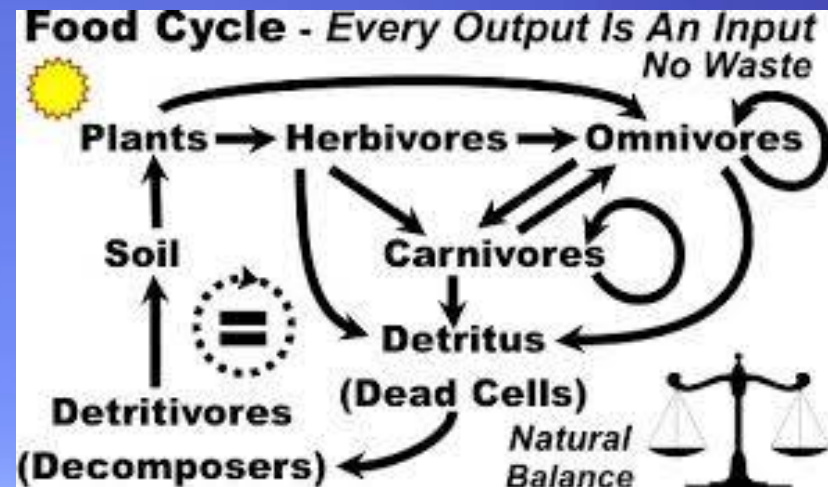
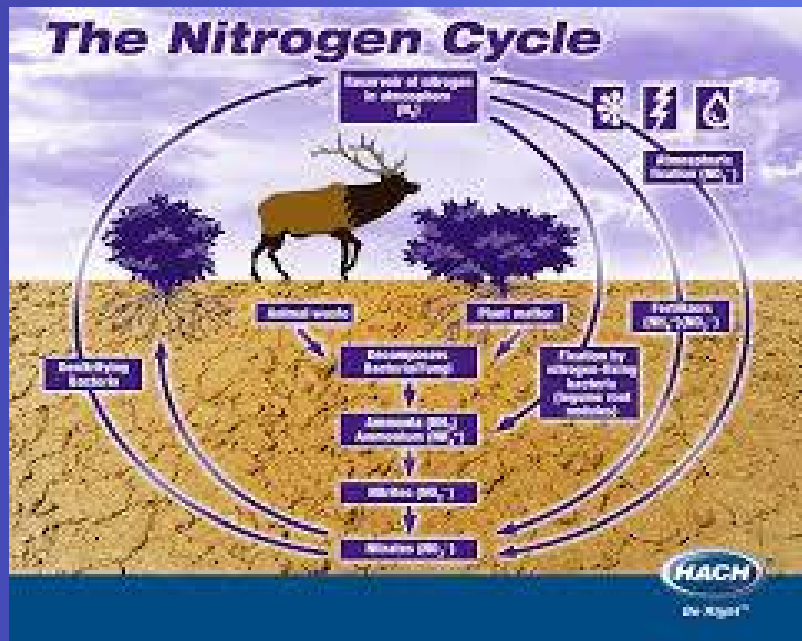
Different Cycles in the Cyclic Universe



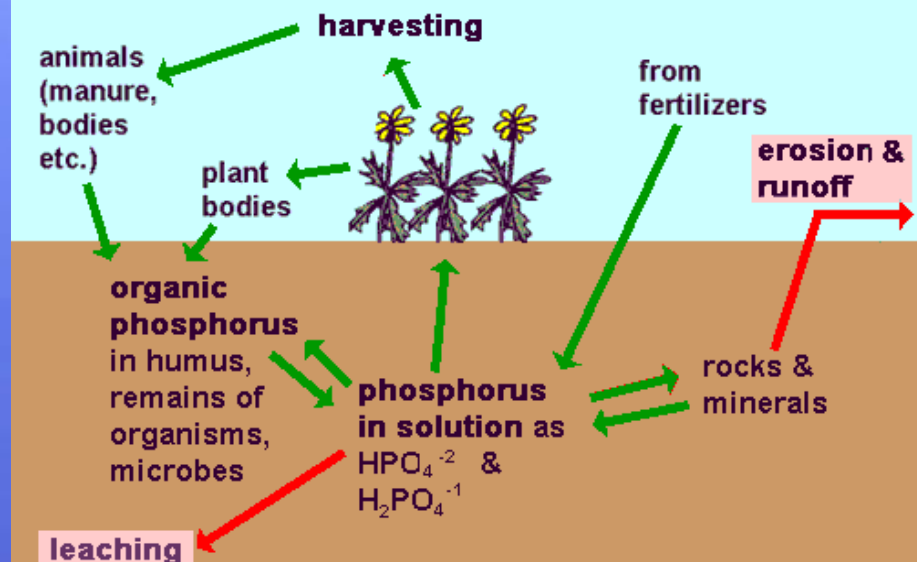
WATER CYCLE



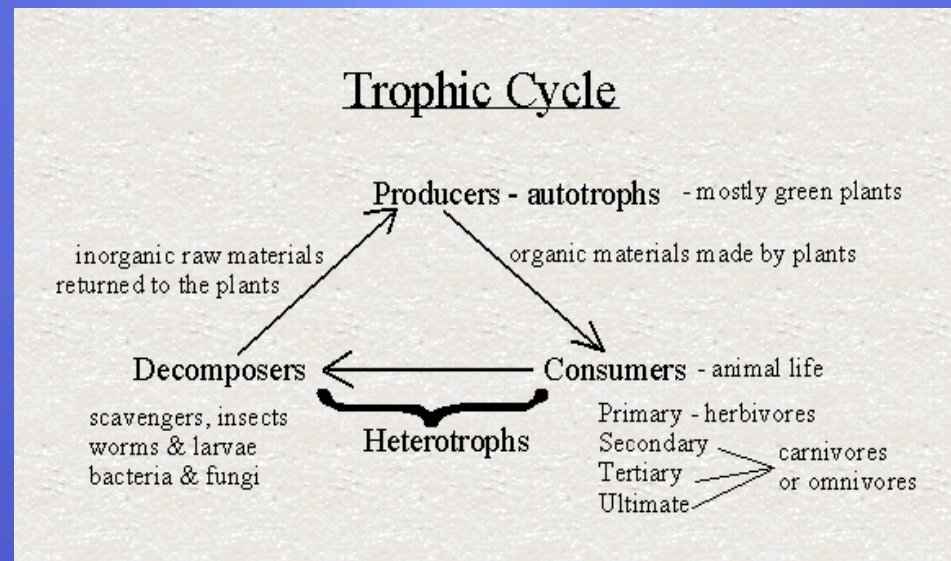
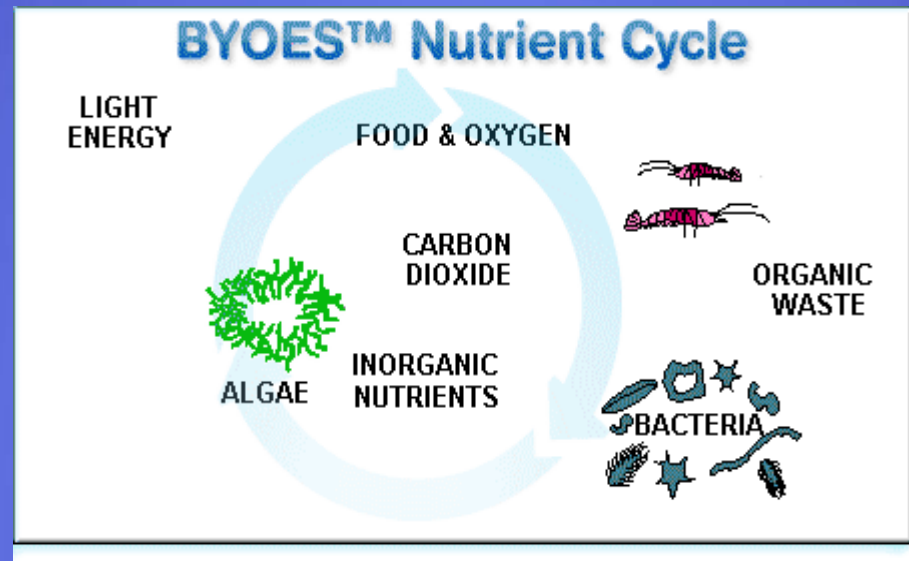
Different Cycles in the Cyclic Universe



The Phosphorus Cycle



Different Cycles in the Cyclic Universe



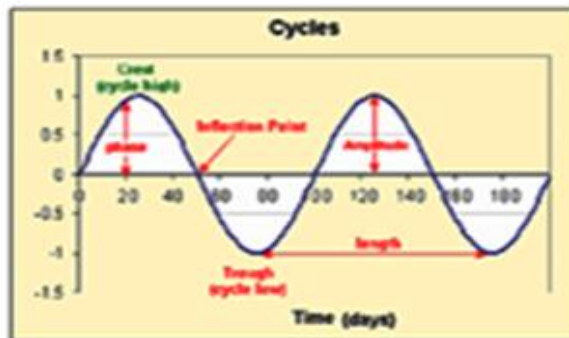
Different Cycles in the Cyclic Universe



Clock



Seasons



**50 Hz AC Power
Supply**



**Day & Night
Cycle**

Different Cycles in the Cyclic Universe

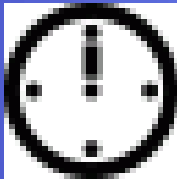
- 1 Time and calendar cycles
- 2 Planetary cycles
 - 2.1 Astronomical cycles
 - 2.2 Climate and weather cycles
 - 2.3 Geological cycles
- 3 Organic cycles
 - 3.1 Agricultural cycles
 - 3.2 Biological and medical cycles
 - 3.3 Brain waves and cycles
- 4 Physics cycles
 - 4.1 Mathematics of waves and cycles
 - 4.2 Electromagnetic spectrum
 - 4.3 Sound waves
- 5 Miscellaneous cycles
 - 5.1 Economic and business cycles
 - 5.2 Music and rhythm cycles
 - 5.3 Religious, mythological, and spiritual cycles
 - 5.4 Social and cultural cycles
 - 5.5 Military and war

World's Time Wheel is a Cycle

1 MINUTE = 60 SECONDS (CYCLE)
1 HOUR = 60 MINUTES (CYCLE)
1 DAY = 24 HOURS (CYCLE)
1 YEAR = 365 DAYS (CYCLE)

Hence,

**TIME - NOT A STRAIGHT LINE but A
CYCLE**



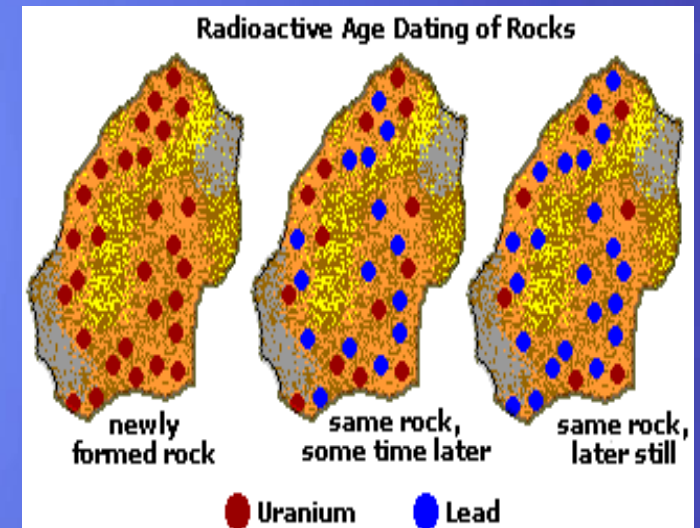
Therefore

**1 WORLD'S TIME
WHEEL Period = 5000
YEARS is a CYCLE &
REPETATIVE in Nature**



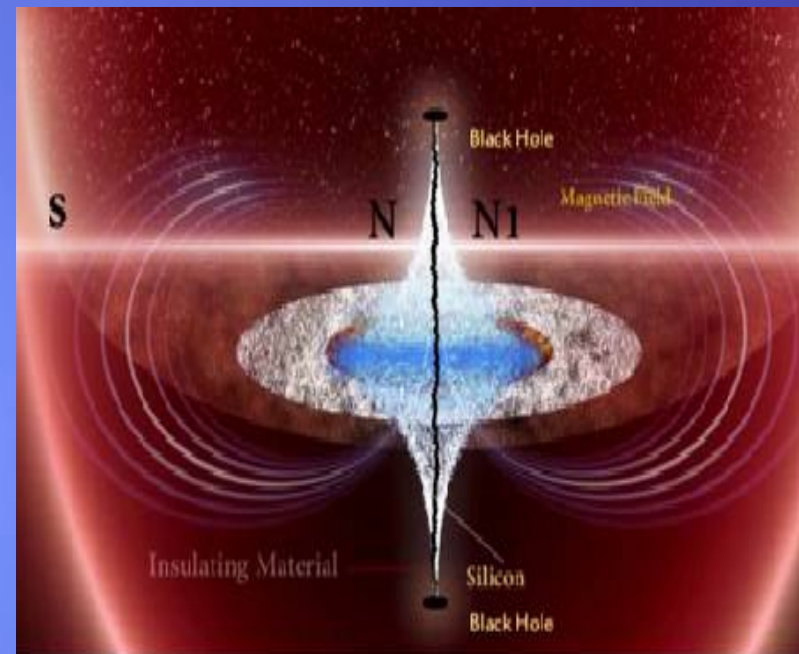
Evidences for 5000 Years World Drama Wheel Period

- The earth's magnetic field is decaying too fast
(Full life of Magnetic Moment 5000 Years)
- Universal Flood had Occurred before 5000
Years Ago (Article by David Livinesten PhD)
- Lead converted into Uranium after 5000 Years
(approx.)
- Mahabharata war fought before 5000 years
- Heaven on earth BC 3000 (Holy Bible)
- The age of earth is about 6000 years (Holy
Bible)
- History is too Short (5000 Years)



The Earth's Magnetic Field is Decaying too Fast (Full Life of Magnetic Moment 5000 Years)

- Recorded value of the earth's 'magnetic moment' is 8×10^{22} ampere meters squared. Since the year 1835, earth's magnetic moment was evaluated once every decade and it was found that the magnetic moment is decaying.
- Sydney Chapman who, in a monograph, has given the values of magnetic moment up to 1940, has stated that this decay of the earth's magnetic moment is the most remarkable worldwide phenomenon. The decay, it should be noted, is about 5% a year.
- A government publication by the department of commerce, ESSA (Environmental Science Services Administration) of America has given the data from 1835 to 1965. Since 1940, about 100 magnetic observatories over the world have been taking data for periods of a little more than a year at time. On the basis of these data, it has been concluded that the 'magnetic moment' has been running down.



Electrical resistance in the earth's core wears down the electrical current which produces the earth's magnetic field. That causes the field to lose energy rapidly.

Full Life of Magnetic Moment 5000 Years

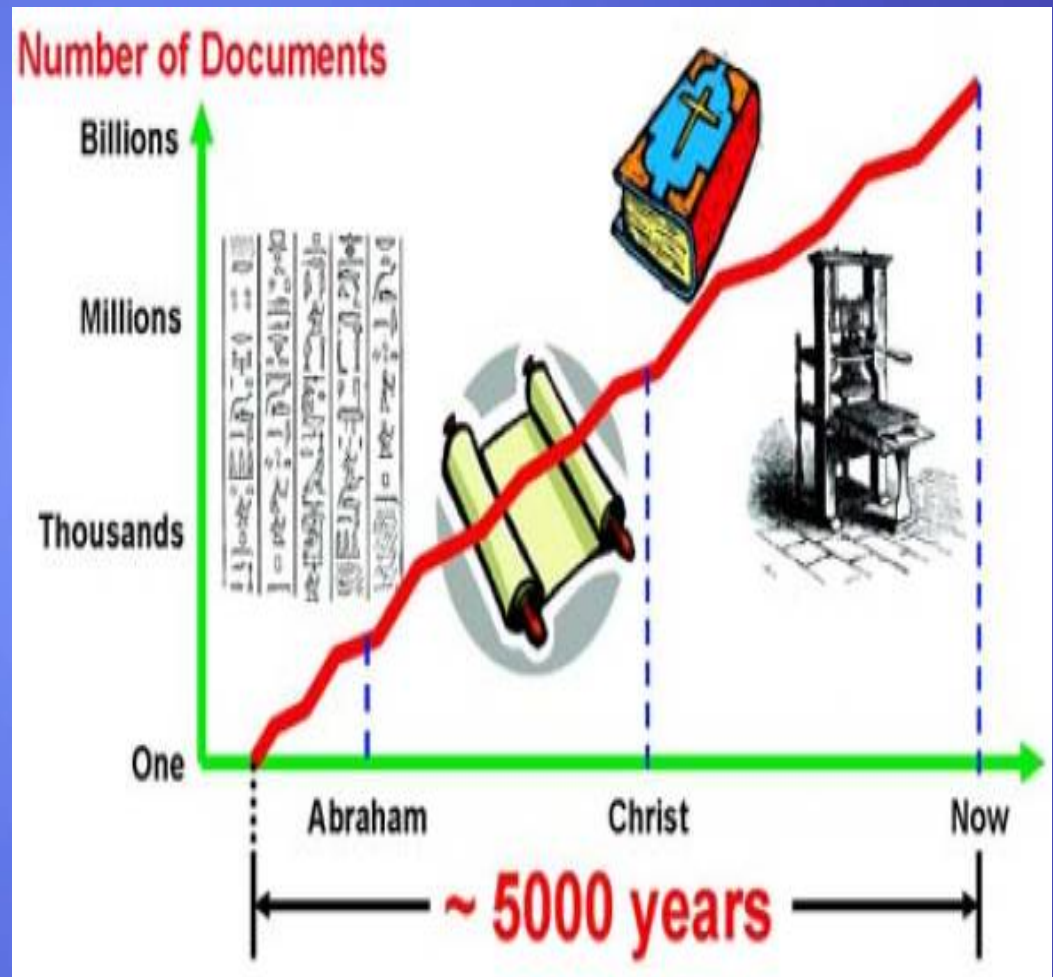
- A study of the data collected by Gauss and later collected and published by the Department of Commerce, ESSA (Environmental Science Services Administration) would reveal that the half life of the earth's magnetic field is 2500 years.
- Tremendous upheavals in the form of earthquakes, floods and environmental changes occurred when the first 2500 years of the World Cycle elapsed. This was about 500 years before Christ. Then 1250 years after the first 2500 years, i.e. 3750 years after the beginning of the World Cycle, half of the half life also ended so that, since the last 1250 years, we have been in the last phase of the earth's magnetic moment so far published will point out that, if we keep into consideration, the rate of weakening of the earth's electromagnetic field.

Full Life of Magnetic Moment 5000 Years

- We can't go further back than 5000 years from now. The World Cycle is therefore, of only 5000 years duration, its half life being equal to 2500 years. At the end of 5000 years cycle, the magnetic moment changes again due to nuclear explosions so that the core of the earth absorbs more energy to start once again, from where it had started 5000 years ago to complete another cycle and thus it goes on endlessly- one cycle following another ad infinitum.

History is too Short (5000 Years only)

According to evolutionists, stone age man existed for *100,000 years before beginning to make written records about 4000 to 5000 years ago*. Prehistoric man built megalithic monuments, made beautiful cave paintings and kept records of lunar phases. Why would he wait a thousand centuries before using the same skills to record history? The Biblical time scale is much more likely.



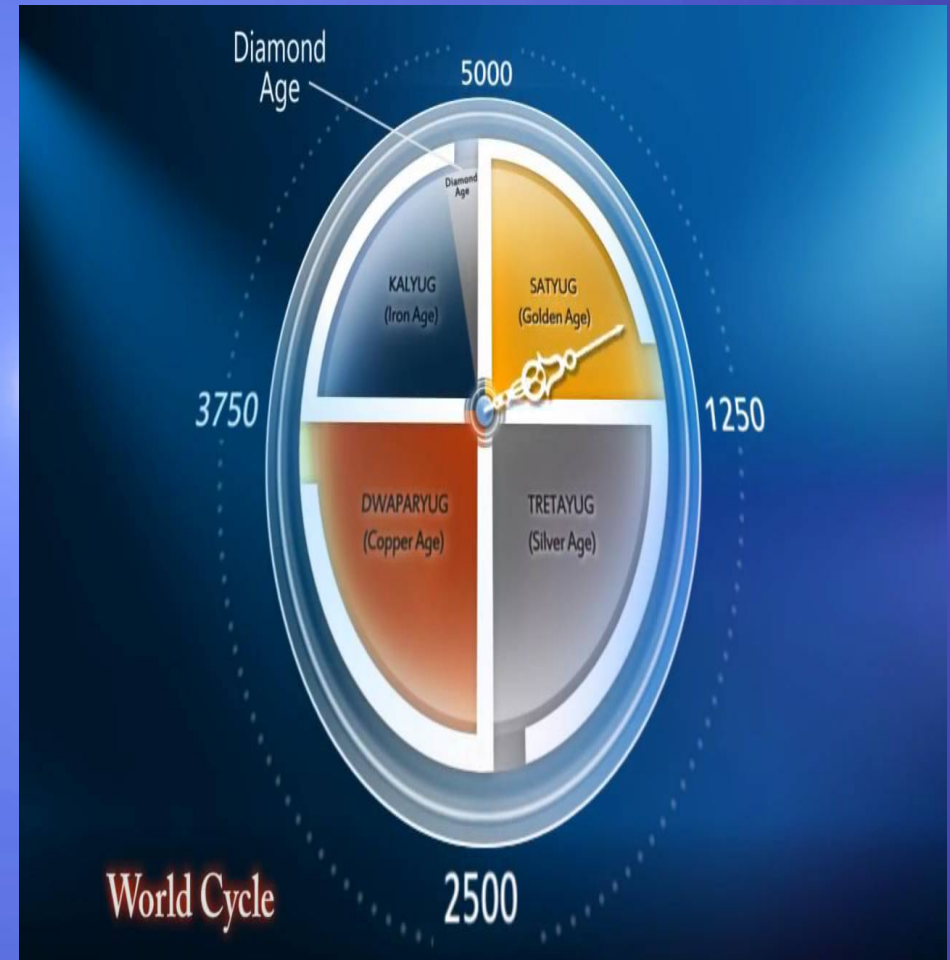
Calculation of Time Period of 5000 Years Cosmic Cycle

Total Duration of Cosmic Cycle= 5000 Years

Each Age Duration= 1250 Years

Earth's Inner Core Rotation= 1 No. in One Day (i.e. 24 Hours)

Earth's Outer Core Rotation= 1 No. in Each Era (i.e. 4 Nos. in One Cosmic Cycle)



Calculation of Time Period of 5000 Years Cosmic Cycle

	Dia KM	Radious KM
Pole star Dia	11200	5600
Pole star Field Dia	57600	28800
Earth Inner core Dia	11200	5600
Earth Outer core Dia	57600	28800
Earth Outer area Dia	192000	96000

PS Inner core Circumference in KM	35185.81
PS Outer filed Circumference in KM	180955.58
Earth Inner core Circumference in KM	35185.81
Earth outer core Circumference in KM	180955.58
Earth total area circumference in KM	603185.28

Calculation of Time Period of 5000 Years Cosmic Cycle

Sky takes 24 hr for one day rotation on Earth

PS Inner core Speed in KM/ hr	1466.075	
PS Outer filed rotate one round in 1250 years hence speed will be KM/hr		
PS Outer filed Speed in KM/ hr	0.01322	13687500
Earth Inner core Speed in KM/ hr	1466.075	
Earth outer core Speed in KM/ hr	0.01322	13687500
Earth total area Speed in KM/ hr in 5000 years	0.01102	54750000

Total hr of Kalpa	
Golden Age avg hr of day	39
Sliver Age avg hr of day	33
Copper Age avg hr of day	27
Iron Age avg hr of day	21
Total of Avg hr	120
Avg hour of Kalpa / per day	30
5000 Years wil have days	1825000
and hours will be of entier Kalpa	54750000
Hours of 1250 years	13687500

Evidences of Young Age of Universe

“ If this universe is transforming after each 5000 years period, each and every thing in universe will say that I am not billions or millions of years old.”

Evidences of Young Age of Universe

Sr. No.	Clock	Age Estimate
1	Oil Pressure	5000 Years
2	The Oldest Living Thing	4900 Years Max.
3	Short Period Comets	5000 Years
4	Dinosaurs Blood & Old DNA	5000 Years
5	Unfossilized Dinosaur Bones	5000 Years
6	165 M.Y.O. Ammonites	5000 Years
7	Axel Heiberg Island	5000 Years
8	Niagara Falls	5000 Years
9	Earth's Magnetic Field Decay	5000 Years
10	The Sun Andreas Fault	5000 Years
11	Mitochondrial Eve	6500 Years
12	Helium & Lead in Zircons	6000 Years
13	Historical Record	5000 Years

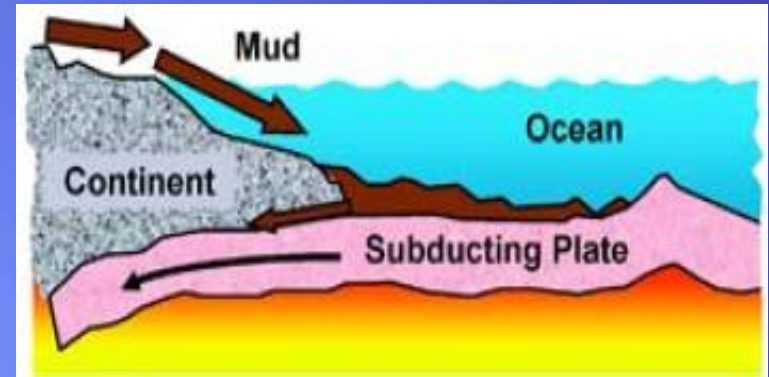
Evidences of Young Age of Universe

1. Not enough mud on the sea floor
2. Not enough sodium in the sea
3. Many strata are too tightly bent
4. Biological material decays too fast
5. Fossil radioactivity shortens geologic "ages" to a few years
6. Too much carbon 14 in deep geologic strata
7. Too much Helium in Minerals (6000 Years)
8. Not enough stone age skeleton
9. Agriculture is too recent
10. Anthropology: Human Population Growth
11. Languages
12. Common cultural 'myths'

Evidences of Young Age of Universe

1. Not Enough Mud on the Sea Floor

Each year, water and winds erode about 25 billion tons of dirt and rock from the continents and deposit it in the ocean. This material accumulates as loose sediment (i.e. mud) on the hard basaltic (lava formed) rock of the ocean floor. The average depth of all the mud in the whole ocean, including the continental shelves, is less than 400 meters. The main way known to remove the mud from the ocean floor is by plate tectonic subduction. That is, sea floor slides slowly (a few cm/year) beneath the continents, taking some sediment with it. According to secular scientific literature, that process presently removes only 1 billion tons per year. As far as anyone knows, the other 24 billion tons per year simply accumulate. At that rate, erosion would deposit the present amount of sediment in less than 12 million years. Yet according to evolutionary theory, erosion and plate subduction have been going on as long as the oceans have existed, an alleged 3 billion years. If that were so, the rates above imply that the oceans would be massively choked with mud dozens of kilometers deep. An alternative (creationist) explanation is that erosion from the waters of the Genesis flood running off the continents deposited the present amount of mud within a short time about 5000 years ago.



Rivers and dust storms dump mud into the sea much faster than plate tectonic sub-duction can remove it.



Evidences of Young Age of Universe

2. Not Enough Sodium in the Sea

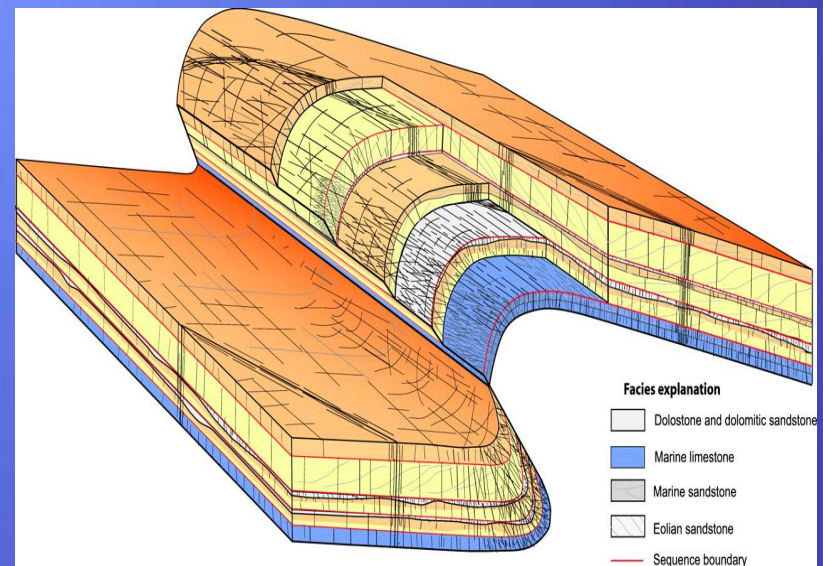
Every year, river and other sources dump over 450 million tons of sodium into the ocean. Only 27% of this sodium manages to get back out of the sea each year. As far as anyone knows, the remainder simply accumulates in the ocean. If the sea had no sodium to start with, it would have accumulated its present amount in less than 42 million years at today's input and output rates. This is much less than the evolutionary age of the ocean, 3 billion years. *The usual reply to this discrepancy is that past sodium inputs must have been less and outputs greater. However, calculations which are as generous as possible to evolutionary scenarios still give a maximum age of only 62 million years. Calculations for many other sea water elements give much younger ages for the ocean.*



Evidences of Young Age of Universe

3. Many Strata are too Tightly Bent

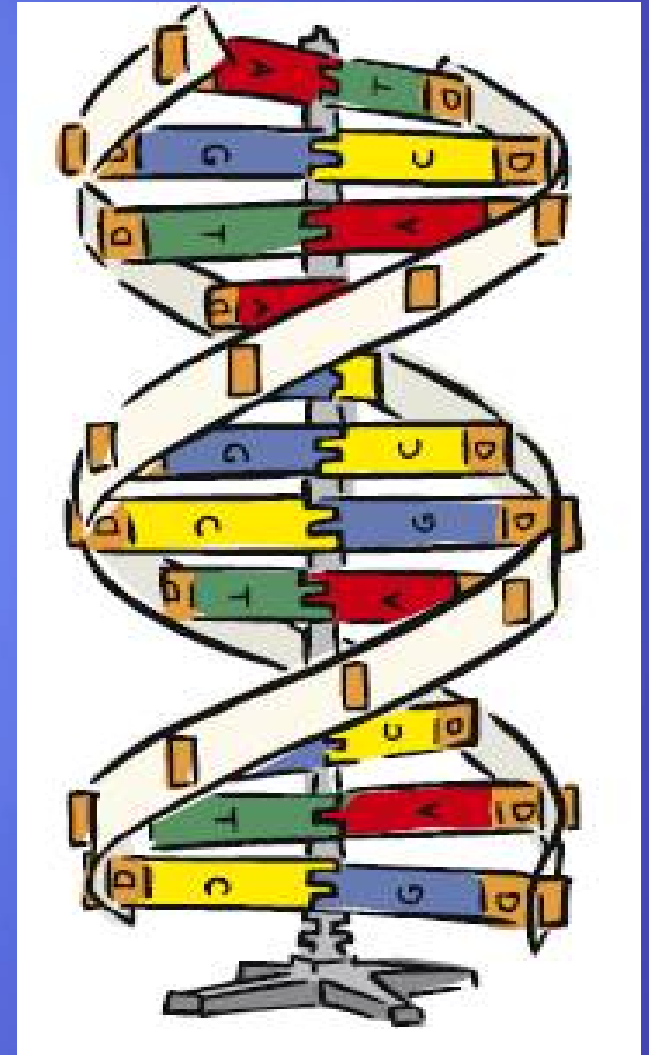
In many mountainous areas, strata thousands of feet thick are bent and folded into hairpin shapes. The conventional geologic time scale says these formations were deeply buried and solidified for *hundreds of millions of years before they were bent*. Yet the folding occurred without cracking, with radii so small that the entire formation had to be still wet and unsolidified when the bending occurred. This implies that the folding occurred less than thousands of years after deposition.



Evidences of Young Age of Universe

4. Biological material decays too fast

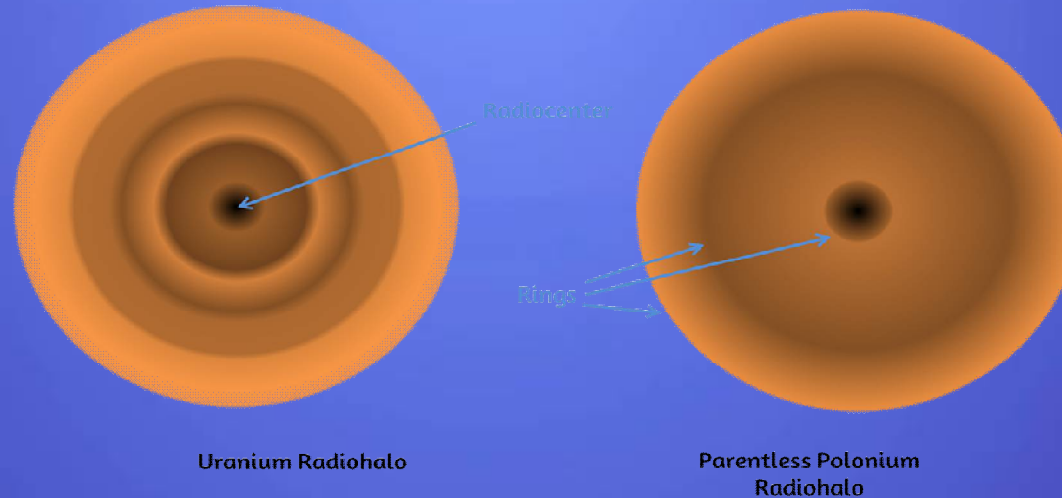
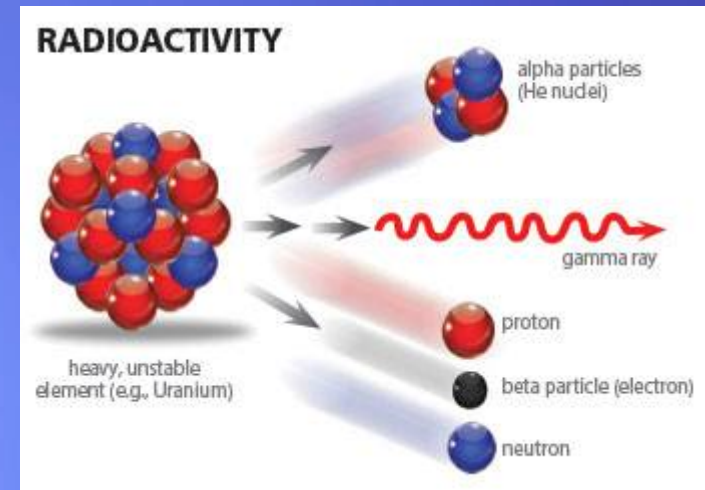
Natural radioactivity, mutations, and decay degrade DNA and other biological material rapidly. Measurements of the mutation rate of mitochondrial DNA recently forced researchers to revise the age of "mitochondrial Eve" from a theorized *200,000 years* down to possibly as low as *6,000 years*. DNA experts insist that DNA cannot exist in natural environments longer than *10,000 years*, yet intact strands of DNA appear to have been recovered from fossils allegedly much older: Neandertal bones, insects in amber, and even from dinosaur fossils. Bacteria allegedly *250 million years old* apparently have been revived with no DNA damage. Soft tissue and blood cells from a dinosaur have astonished experts.



Evidences of Young Age of Universe

5. Fossil radioactivity Shortens "Geologic Ages" to a Few Years

Radiohalos are rings of color formed around *microscopic bits of radioactive minerals in rock crystals*. They are fossil evidence of radioactive decay. "Squashed" Polonium-210 radiohalos indicate that Jurassic, Triassic and Eocene formations in the Colorado plateau were deposited within months of one another, not *hundreds of millions of years apart as required by the conventional time scale*. "Orphan" Polonium-218 radiohalos, having no evidence of their mother elements, imply accelerated nuclear decay and very rapid formation of associated minerals.



Evidences of Young Age of Universe

6. Too Much Carbon 14 in Deep Geologic Strata

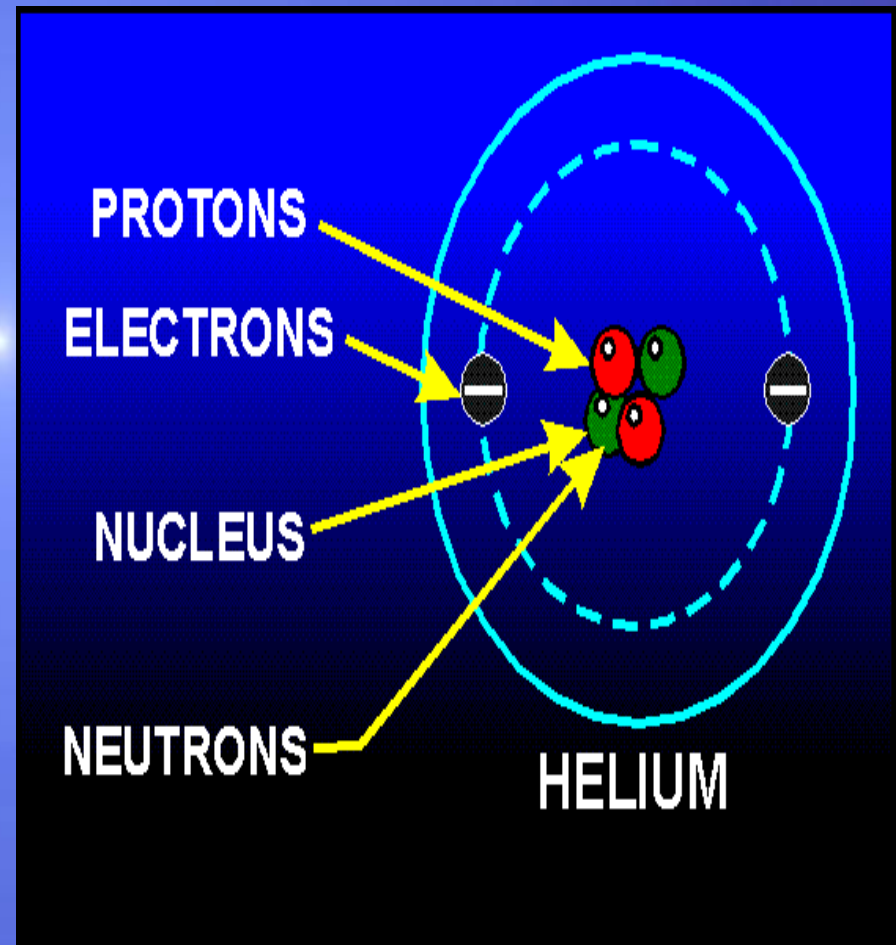
With their short 5,700 year half-life, no carbon 14 atoms should exist in any carbon older than 250,000 years. Yet it has proven impossible to find any natural source of carbon below Pleistocene (Ice Age) strata that does not contain significant amounts of carbon 14, even though such strata are supposed to be *millions or billions of years old*. Conventional carbon 14 laboratories have been aware of this anomaly since the early 1980s, have striven to eliminate it, and are unable to account for it. Lately the world's best such laboratory which has learned during two decades of low-C14 measurements how not to contaminate specimens externally, under contract to creationists, confirmed such observations for coal samples and even for a dozen diamonds, which cannot be contaminated in situ with recent carbon. These constitute very strong evidence that the earth is only thousands, not billions, of years old.



Evidences of Young Age of Universe

7. Too much Helium in Minerals (6000 Years)

Uranium and thorium generate helium atoms as they decay to lead. A study published in the *Journal of Geophysical Research* showed that such helium produced in zircon crystals in deep, hot Precambrian granitic rock has not had time to escape. Though the rocks contain 1.5 billion years worth of nuclear decay products, newly measured rates of helium loss from zircon show that the helium has been leaking for only 6,000 (\pm 2000) years. This is not only evidence for the youth of the earth, but also for episodes of greatly accelerated decay rates of long half-life nuclei within thousands of years ago, compressing radioisotope timescales enormously.



Evidences of Young Age of Universe

8. Not Enough Stone Age Skeleton

Evolutionary anthropologists say that the stone age lasted for at least *100,000 years, during which time the world population of Neanderthal and Cromagnon men was roughly constant, between 1 and 10 million.* All that time they were burying their dead with artefacts. By this scenario, they would have buried at least 4 billion bodies. If the evolutionary time scale is correct, buried bones should be able to last for much longer than 100,000 years, so many of the supposed 4 billion stone age skeletons should still be around (and certainly the buried artefacts). Yet only a few thousand have been found. This implies that the stone age was much shorter than evolutionists think, a few hundred years in many areas.



© AFP/Getty Images

Evidences of Young Age of Universe

9. Agriculture is too Much Recent

The usual evolutionary picture has men existing as hunters and gatherers for 185,000 years during the Stone Age before discovering agriculture less than 10,000 years ago. Yet the archaeological evidence shows that Stone Age men were as intelligent as we are. It is very improbable that none of the eight billion people mentioned should discover that plants grow from seeds. It is more likely that men were without agriculture for a very short time after the Flood, if at all.



Evidences of Young Age of Universe

10. Anthropology: Human Population Growth

It's amazing what basic mathematics can show us about the age of the earth. We can calculate the years of human existence with the population doubling every 150 years (a very conservative figure) to get estimate of what the world's population should be after any given period of time. A biblical age of the earth (about 6000 years) is consistent with the number yielded by such a calculation. In contrast , even a conservative evolutionary age of 50,000 years comes out to a staggering, impossibly high figure to the 99th power- greater than the number of atoms in the universe. Clearly, the claim that humans have inhabited the earth for tens of thousands of years is absurd.

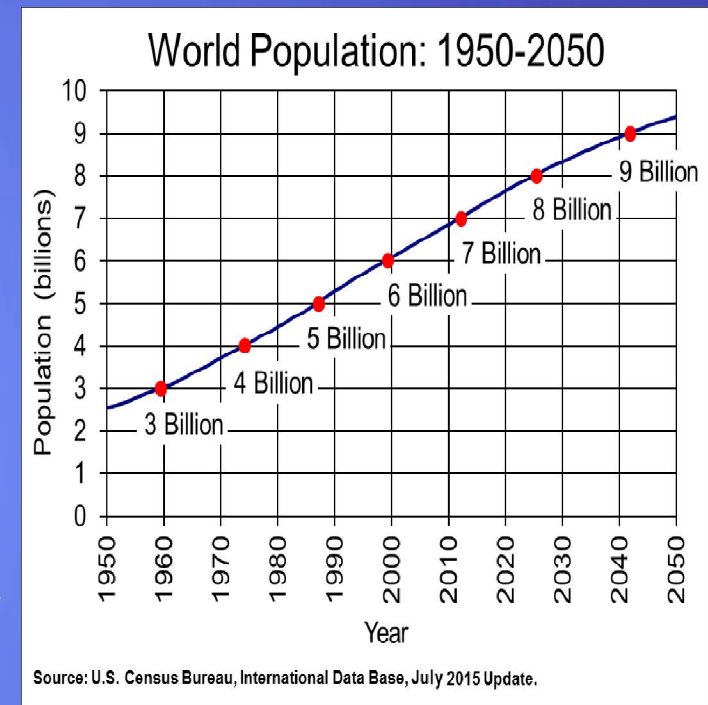


Evidences of Young Age of Universe

10. Anthropology: Human Population Growth

One Plus One Equals Billions

Let us start in the beginning with one male and one female. Now let us assume that they marry and have children and that their children marry and have children and so on. And let us assume that the population doubles every 150 years. Therefore, after 150 years there will be four people, after another 150 years there will be eight people, after another 150 years there will be sixteen people, and so on. It should be noted that this growth rate is actually very conservative. In reality, even with disease, famines, and natural disasters, the world population currently doubles every 40 years or so. After 32 doublings, which is only 4,800 years, the world population would have reached almost 8.6 billion. That's 2 billion more than the current population of 6.5 billion people, which was recorded by the U.S. Census Bureau on March 1, 2006. This simple calculation shows that starting with Adam and Eve and assuming the conservative growth rate previously mentioned, the current population can be reached well within 6,000 years.



Less than 0.5% p.a. growth from six people 4,500 years ago would produce today's population. Where are all the people? if we have been here much longer?

Human History is Consistent with a Young Age of the Universe

11. Languages. Similarities in languages claimed to be separated by many tens of thousands of years speaks against the supposed ages (e.g. compare some aboriginal languages in Australia with languages in southeastern India and Sri Lanka). See The Tower of Babel account affirmed by linguistics.



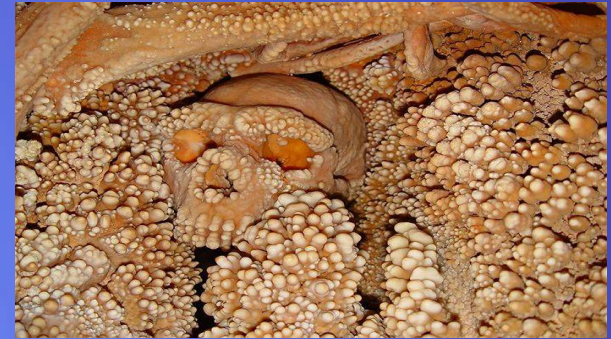
12. Common cultural 'myths' speak of recent separation of peoples around the world. An example of this is the frequency of stories of an earth destroying flood.



Biological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

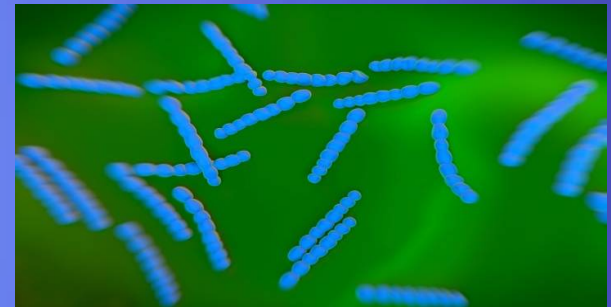
1. DNA in 'Ancient' Fossils

DNA extracted from bacteria that are supposed to be 425 million years old brings into question that age, because DNA could not last more than thousands of years.



2. Lazarus Bacteria

Bacteria revived from salt inclusions supposedly 250 million years old, suggest the salt is not millions of years old.



3. The Decay in the Human Genome

Due to multiple slightly deleterious mutations each generation is consistent with an origin several thousand years ago. Sanford, J., *Genetic entropy and the mystery of the genome*, Ivan Press, 2005; see review of the book and the interview with the author in *Creation* 30(4):45–47, September 2008. *This has been confirmed by realistic modelling of population genetics, which shows that genomes are young, in the order of thousands of years.*



Biological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

4. Mitochondrial Eve

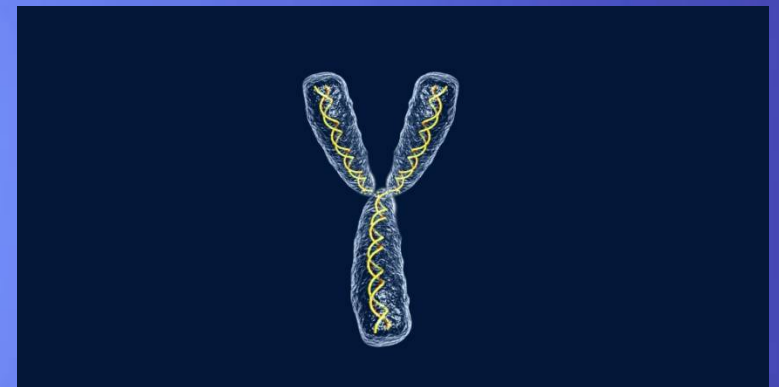
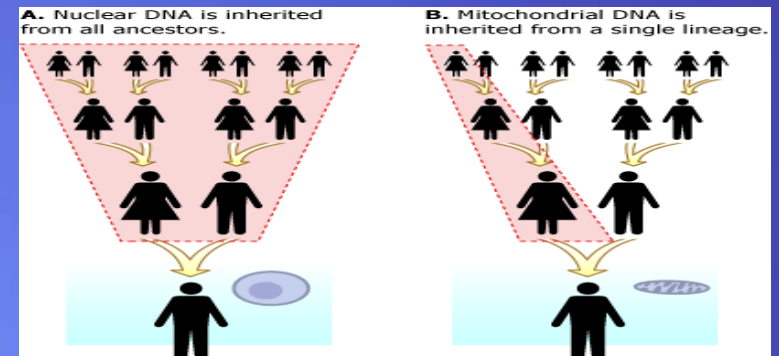
The data for 'mitochondrial Eve' are consistent with a common origin of all humans several thousand years ago.

5. Y-Chromosome

Very limited variation in the DNA sequence on the human Y-chromosome around the world is consistent with a recent origin of mankind, thousands not millions of years.

6. Fossil Bones

Many fossil bones 'dated' at many millions of years old are hardly mineralized, if at all. This contradicts the widely believed old age of the earth. See, for example, Dinosaur bones just how old are they really? Tubes of marine worms, 'dated' at 550 million years old, that are soft and flexible and apparently composed of the original organic compounds hold the record.



Biological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

7. Issue of Dinosaur's Blood Cells, Vessels, Proteins and DNA

Dinosaur blood cells, blood vessels, proteins (hemoglobin, osteocalcin, collagen, histones) and DNA are not consistent with their supposed more than 65 million year age, but make more sense if the remains are thousands of years old (at most).

Dinosaur Blood Cells, Soft Fibrous Tissues, and Blood Vessels!



Dinosaur bone supposedly 65 million years old still has “fresh appearance” and elastic tissue!

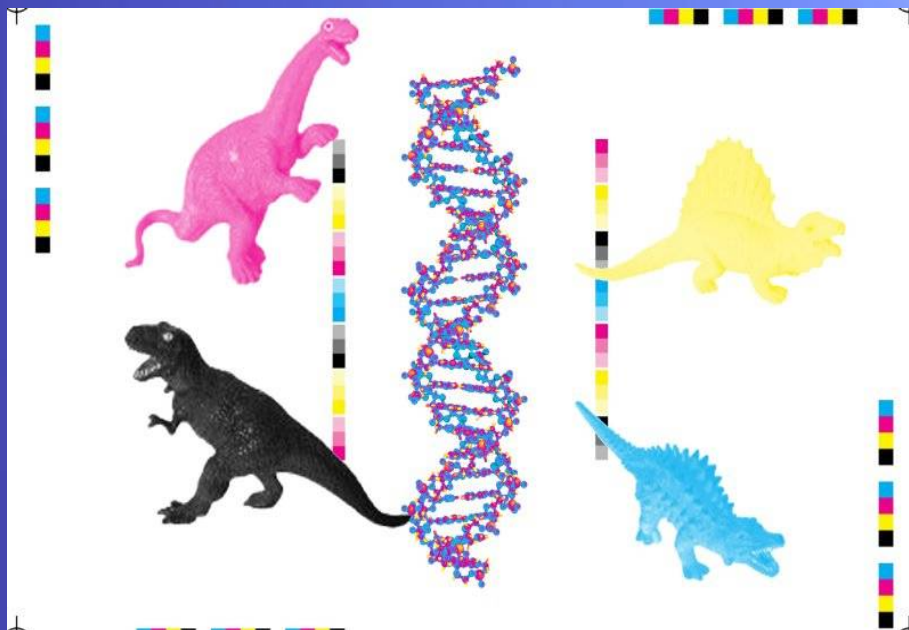
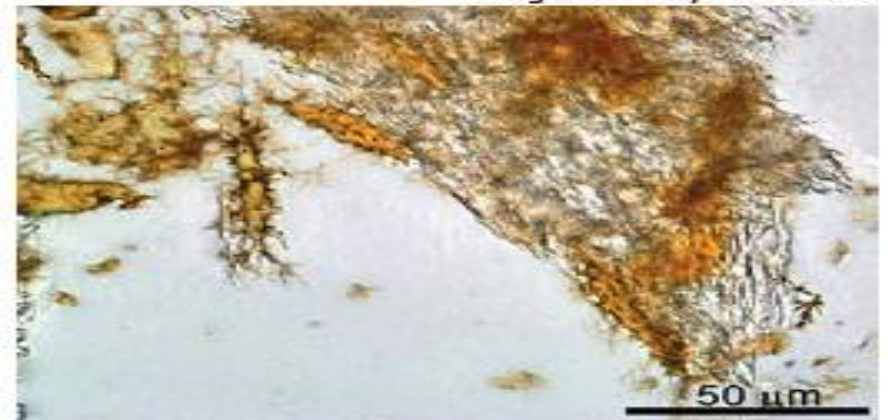


Image: Dr Mary Schweitzer

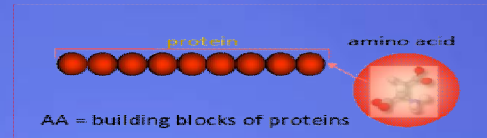


The finding of pliable blood vessels, blood cells and proteins in dinosaur bone is consistent with an age of thousands of years for the fossils, not the 65+ million years claimed by the paleontologists.

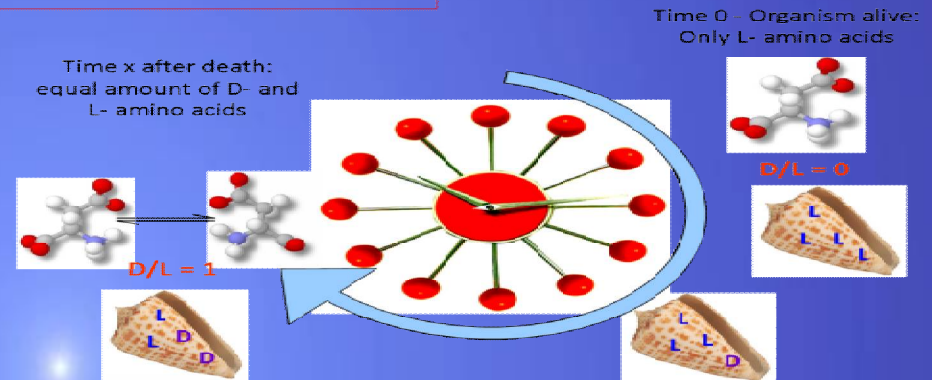
Biological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

8. Lack of 50:50 Racemization of Amino Acids

In fossils 'dated' at millions of years old, whereas complete racemization would occur in thousands of years.



AMINO ACID RACEMISATION DATING (AAR)



9. Living Fossils

Jellyfish, graptolites, coelacanth, stromatolites, Wollemi pine and hundreds more. That many hundreds of species could remain so unchanged, for even up to billions of years in the case of stromatolites, speaks against the millions and billions of years being real.



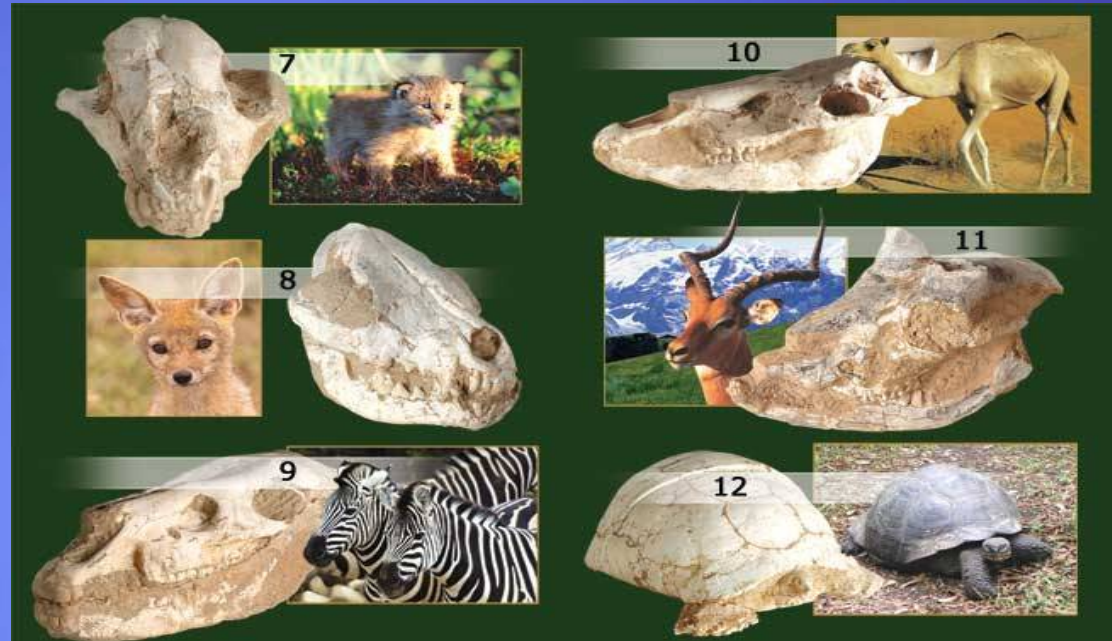
Biological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

10. Discontinuous Fossil Sequences

E.g. Coelacanth, Wollemi pine and various 'index' fossils, which are present in supposedly ancient strata, missing in strata representing many millions of years since, but still living today. Such discontinuities speak against the interpretation of the rock formations as vast geological ages—how could Coelacanths have avoided being fossilized for 65 million years.

11. The Ages of the World's Oldest Living Organisms and Trees

Consistent with an age of the earth of thousands of years.



Geological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

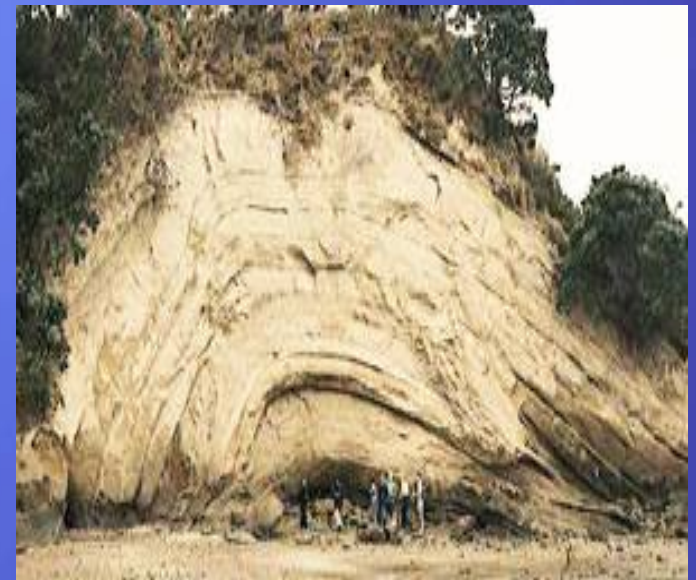
12. Scarcity of Plant Fossils

Scarcity of plant fossils in many formations containing abundant animal/herbivore fossils. E.g., the Morrison Formation (Jurassic) in Montana. See *Origins* 21(1):51–56, 1994. Also the Coconino sandstone in the Grand Canyon has many track ways (animals), but is almost devoid of plants. Implication: these rocks are *not ecosystems of an 'era' buried in situ over eons of time* as evolutionists claim. The evidence is more consistent with catastrophic transport then burial during the massive global Flood of Noah's day. This eliminates supposed evidence for millions of years.



13. Thick and Tightly Bent Strata

Thick, tightly bent strata without sign of melting or fracturing. E.g. the Kaibab upwarp in Grand Canyon indicates rapid folding before the sediments had time to solidify (the sand grains were not elongated under stress as would be expected if the rock had hardened). This wipes out hundreds of millions of years of time and is consistent with extremely rapid formation during the biblical Flood.



Geological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

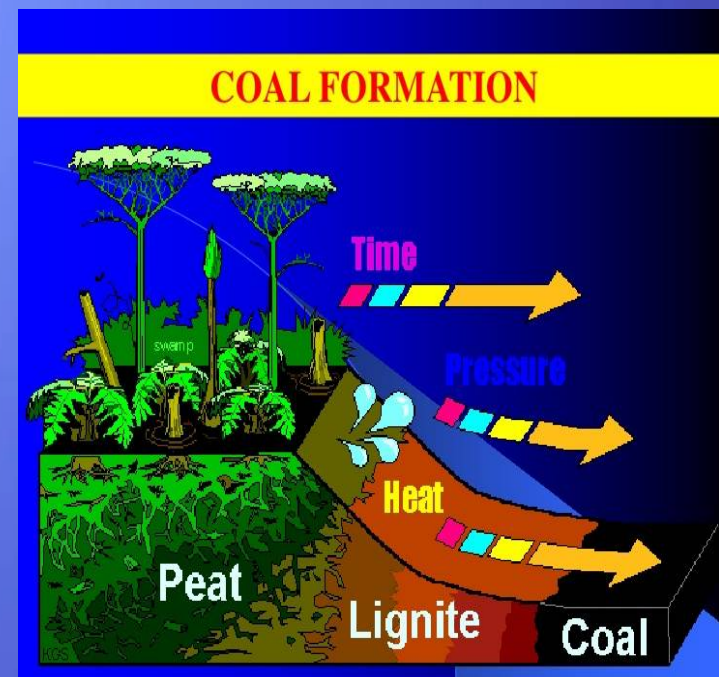
14. Polystrate Fossils

Tree trunks in coal (*Araucaria* spp. king billy pines, celery top pines, in southern hemisphere coal). There are also polystrate tree trunks in the Yellowstone fossilized forests and Joggins, Nova Scotia and in many other places. Polystrate fossilized lycopod trunks occur in northern hemisphere coal, again indicating rapid burial /formation of the organic material that became coal.



15. Formation of Coal

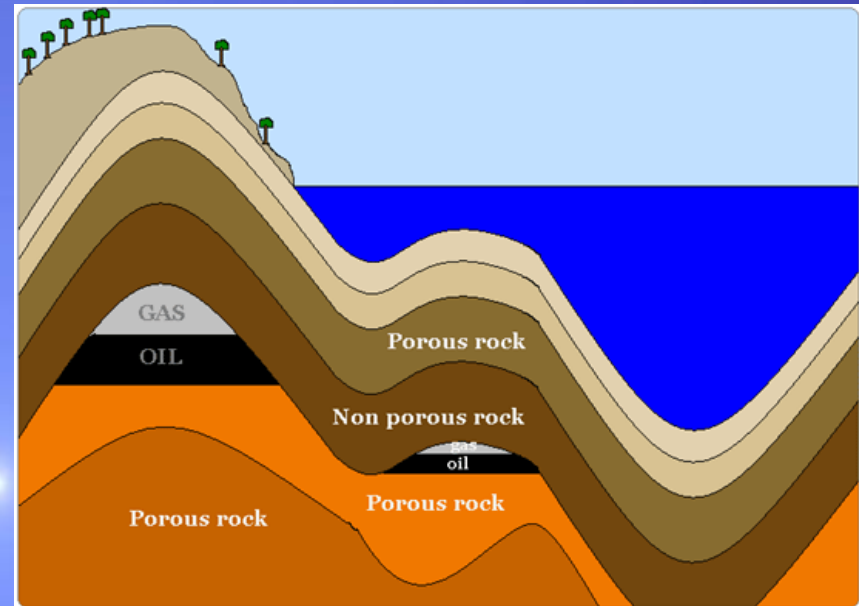
Experiments show that with conditions mimicking natural forces, **coal forms quickly**; in weeks for brown coal to months for black coal. It does not need millions of years. Furthermore, long time periods could be an impediment to coal formation because of the increased likelihood of the permineralization of the wood, which would hinder coalification.



Geological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

16. Formation of Oil

Experiments show that with conditions mimicking natural forces, oil forms quickly; it does not need millions of years, consistent with an age of thousands of years.



17. Formation of Opals

Experiments show that with conditions mimicking natural forces, opals form quickly, in a matter of weeks, not millions of years, as had been claimed.



Geological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

18. **Evidence for rapid, catastrophic formation of coal beds** speaks against the hundreds of millions of years normally claimed for this, including Z-shaped seams that point to a single depositional event producing these layers.



19. **Evidence for rapid petrification of wood** speaks against the need for long periods of time and is consistent with an age of thousands of years.



Geological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

20. Clastic Dykes and Pipes (intrusion of sediment through overlying sedimentary rock) show that the overlying rock strata were still soft when they formed. This drastically compresses the time scale for the deposition of the penetrated rock strata. See, Walker, T., Fluidisation pipes: Evidence of large scale watery catastrophe, *Journal of Creation (TJ)* 14(3):8–9, 2000.



21. Para(pseudo) Conformities—where one rock stratum sits on top of another rock stratum but with supposedly millions of years of geological time missing, yet the contact plane lacks any significant erosion; that is, it is a 'flat gap'. E.g. Coconino sandstone / Hermit shale in the Grand Canyon (supposedly a 10 million year gap in time). The thick Schnebly Hill Formation (sandstone) lies *between the Coconino and Hermit in central Arizona*.

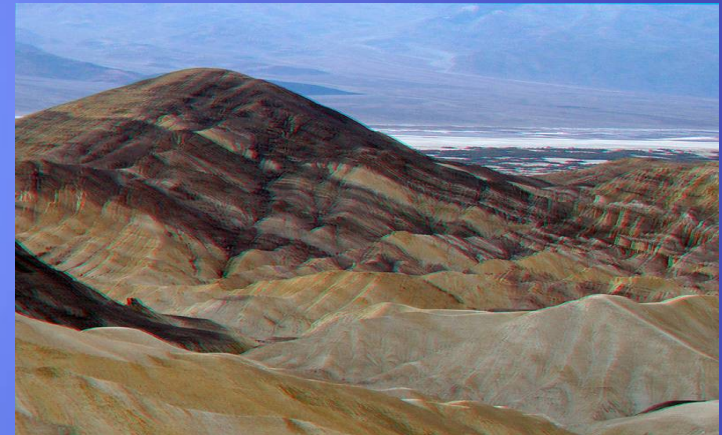


Geological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

22. The presence of ephemeral markings (raindrop marks, ripple marks, animal tracks) at the boundaries of para conformities show that the upper rock layer has been deposited immediately after the lower one, eliminating many millions of years of 'gap' time.



23. Inter tonguing of adjacent strata that are supposedly separated by millions of years also eliminates many millions of years of supposed geologic time. The case of the 'missing' geologic time; Mississippian and Cambrian strata inter bedding: 200 million years hiatus in question, *CRSQ 23(4):160-167*.



24. The lack of bioturbation (worm holes, root growth) at para conformities (flat gaps) reinforces the lack of time involved where evolutionary geologists insert many millions of years to force the rocks to conform with the 'given' timescale of billions of years.

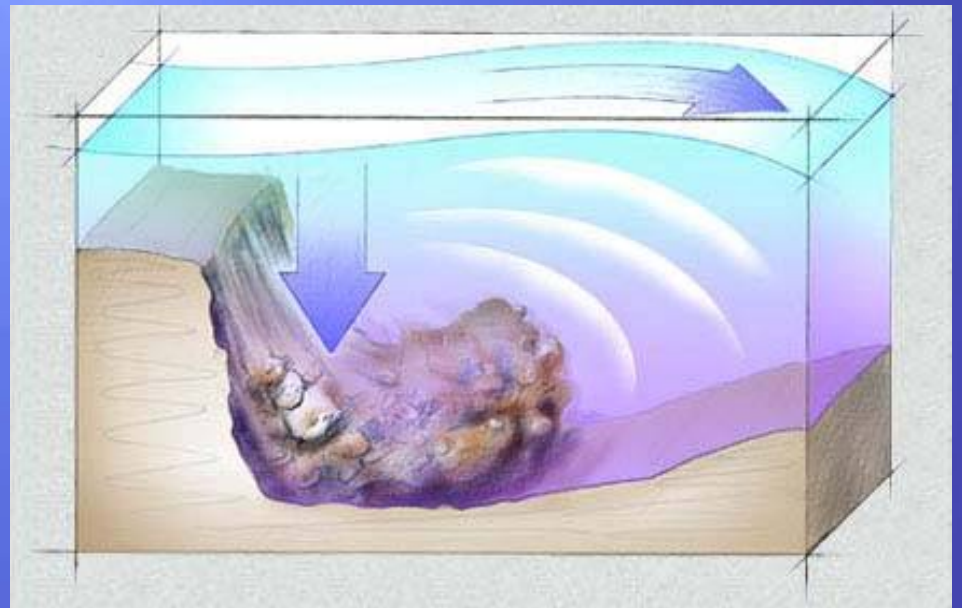


Geological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

27. The amount of salt in the world's oldest lake contradicts its supposed age and suggests an age more consistent with its formation after Noah's Flood, which is consistent with a young age of the earth.

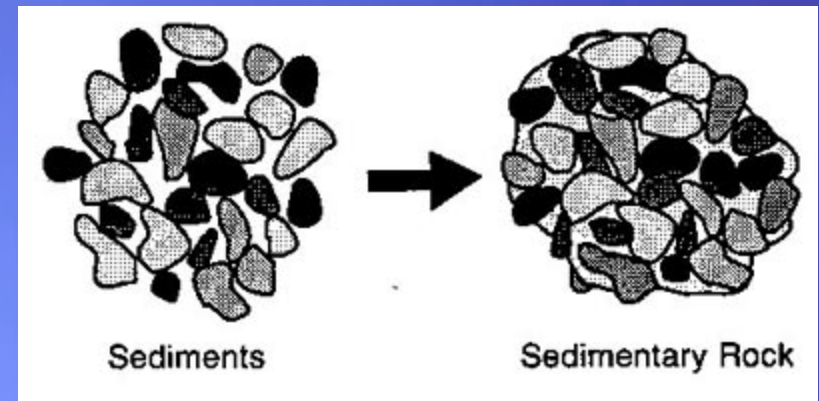


28. The discovery that underwater landslides ('turbidity currents') travelling at some 50 km/h can create huge areas of sediment in a matter of hours (Press, F., and Siever, R., *Earth*, 4th ed., Freeman & Co., NY, USA, 1986). *Sediments* thought to have formed slowly over eons of time are now becoming recognized as having formed extremely rapidly. See for example, A classic tillite reclassified as a submarine debris flow (Technical).

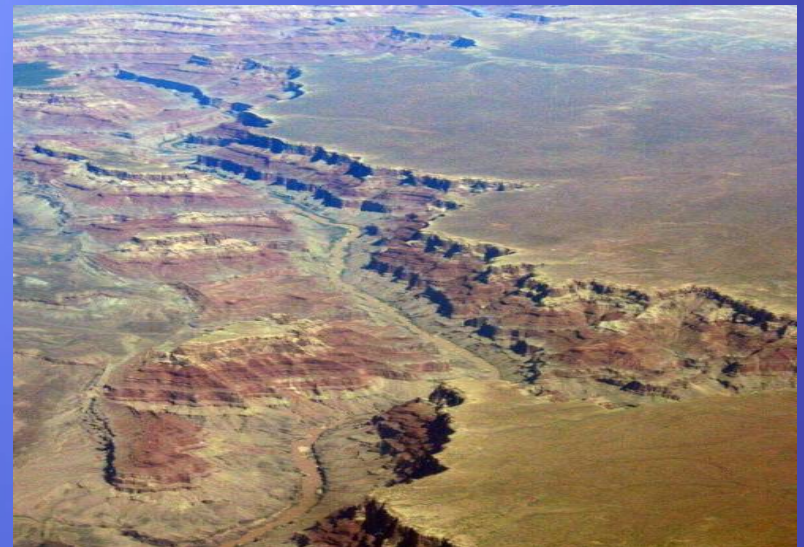


Geological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

29. Flume tank research with sediment of different particle sizes show that layered rock strata that were thought to have formed over huge periods of time in lake beds actually formed very quickly. Even the precise layer thicknesses of rocks were duplicated after they were ground into their sedimentary particles and run through the flume.



30. Observed examples of rapid canyon formation; for example, Providence Canyon in southwest Georgia, Burlingame Canyon near Walla Walla, Washington, and Lower Loowit Canyon near Mount St Helens. The rapidity of the formation of these canyons, which look similar to other canyons that supposedly took many millions of years to form, brings into question the supposed age of the canyons that no one saw form.



Geological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

31. Observed examples of rapid island formation and maturation such as Surtsey, which confound the notion that such islands take long periods of time to form. See also, Tuluman—A Test of Time.



32. Rate of erosion of coastlines, horizontally. E.g. Beachy Head, UK, loses a metre of coast to the sea every six years.



33. Rate of erosion of continents vertically is not consistent with the assumed old age of the earth. See *Creation* 22(2):18–21.



Geological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

34. Existence of significant flat plateaux that are 'dated' at many millions of years old ('elevated paleoplains'). An example is Kangaroo Island (Australia). C.R. Twidale, a famous Australian physical geographer wrote: "the survival of these paleoforms is in some degree an embarrassment to all the commonly accepted models of landscape development." Twidale, C.R. On the survival of paleoforms, *American Journal of Science* 5(276):77–95, 1976 (quote on p. 81). See Austin, S.A., Did landscapes evolve? *Impact* 118, April 1983.



35. The recent and almost simultaneous origin of all the high mountain ranges around the world—including the Himalayas, the Alps, the Andes, and the Rockies—which have undergone most of the uplift to their present elevations beginning 'five million' years ago, whereas mountain building processes have supposedly been around for up to billions of years. See Baumgardner, J., Recent uplift of today's mountains. *Impact* 381, March 2005.



Geological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

36. Water Gaps

These are gorges cut through mountain ranges where rivers run. They occur worldwide and are part of what evolutionary geologists call 'discordant drainage systems'. They are 'discordant' because they don't fit the deep time belief system. The evidence fits them forming rapidly in a much younger age framework where the gorges were cut in the recessive stage / dispersive phase of the global Flood of Noah's day.



37. Erosion at Niagara Falls and other such places is consistent with just a few thousand years since the biblical Flood. However, much of the Niagara Gorge likely formed very rapidly with the catastrophic drainage of glacial Lake Agassiz; see: Climate change, Niagara and catastrophe.



Photo by Ghislain Bonneau

<http://www.gbphotodidactical.ca>

Geological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

38. River delta growth rate is consistent with thousands of years since the biblical Flood, not vast periods of time. The argument goes back to Mark Twain. E.g. 1. Mississippi—*Creation Research Quarterly (CRSQ)* 9:96–114, 1992; *CRSQ* 14:77; *CRSQ* 25:121–123. E.g. 2 Tigris–Euphrates: *CRSQ* 14:87, 1977.



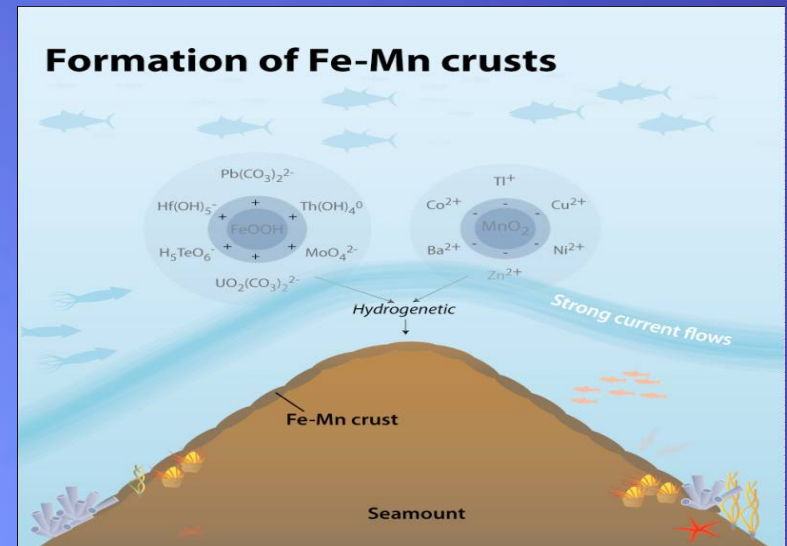
39. Under Fit Streams

River valleys are too large for the streams they contain. Dury speaks of the “continent wide distribution of under fit streams”. Using channel meander characteristics, Dury concluded that past streams frequently had 20–60 times their current discharge. This means that the river valleys would have been carved very quickly, not slowly over eons of time. See Austin, S.A., Did landscapes evolve? *Impact* 118, 1983.

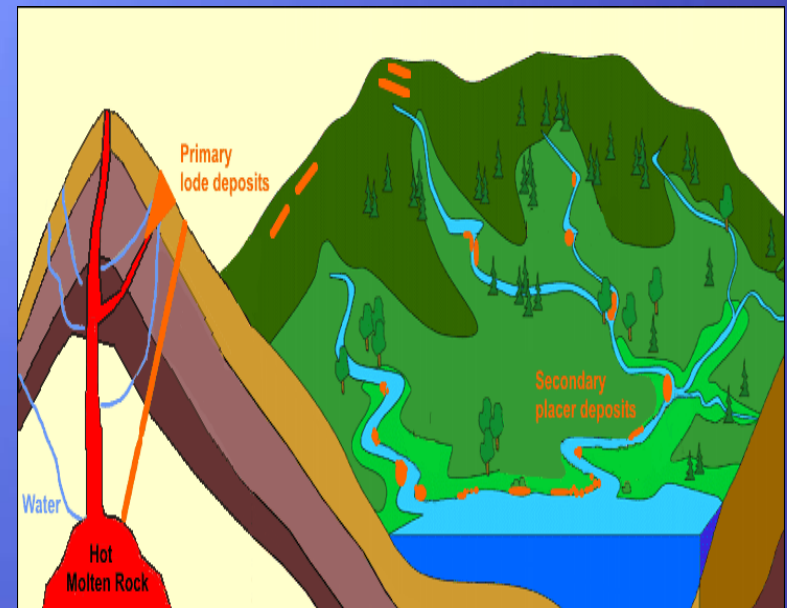


Geological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

40. Iron Manganese Nodules (IMN) on the sea floors. The measured rates of growth of these nodules indicates an age of only thousands of years. Lalomov, A.V., 2006. Mineral deposits as an example of geological rates. *CRSQ* 44(1):64–66.



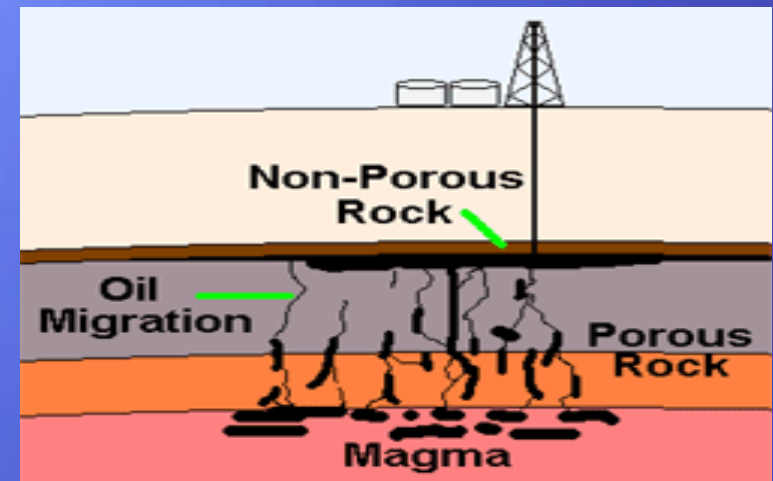
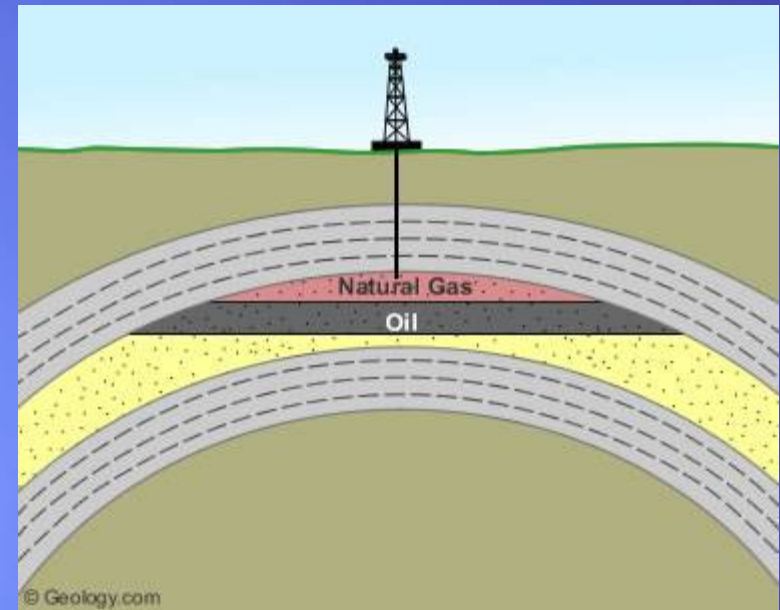
41. The age of placer deposits (concentrations of heavy metals such as tin in modern sediments and consolidated sedimentary rocks). The measured rates of deposition indicate an age of thousands of years, not the assumed millions. See Lalomov, A.V., and Tabolitch, S.E., 2000. Age determination of coastal submarine placer, Val'cumey, northern Siberia. *Journal of Creation (TJ)* 14(3):83–90.



Geological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

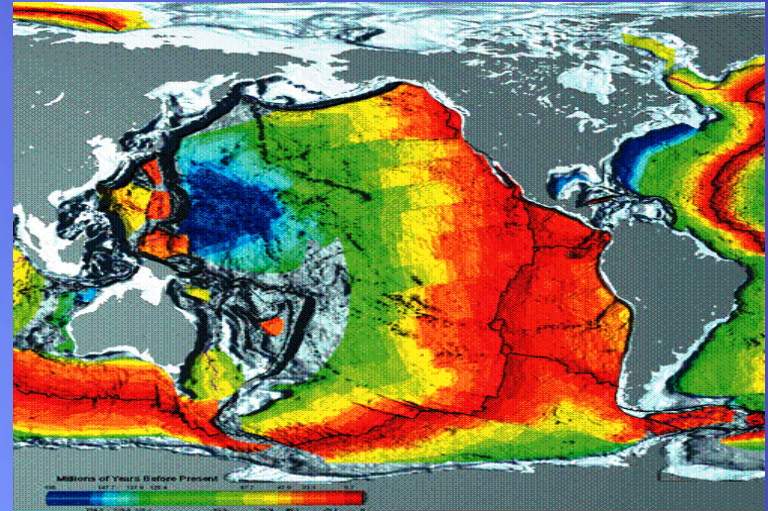
42. Pressure in oil / gas wells indicate the recent origin of the oil and gas. If they were many millions of years old we would expect the pressures to equilibrate, even in low permeability rocks. "Experts in petroleum prospecting note the impossibility of creating an effective model given long and slow oil generation over millions of years (Petukhov, 2004). In their opinion, if models demand the standard multimillion years geochronological scale, the best exploration strategy is to drill wells on a random grid." —Lalomov, A.V., 2007. Mineral deposits as an example of geological rates. *CRSQ* 44(1):64–66.

43. Direct evidence that oil is forming today in the Guaymas Basin and in Bass Strait is consistent with a young earth (although not necessary for a young earth).

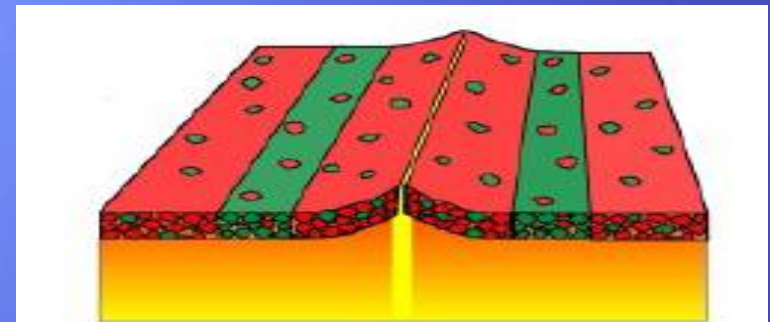


Geological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

44. **Rapid reversals in paleomagnetism** undermine use of paleomagnetism in long ages dating of rocks and speak of rapid processes, compressing the long age time scale enormously.



45. **The pattern of magnetization in the magnetic stripes** where magma is welling up at the mid ocean trenches argues against the belief that reversals take many thousands of years and rather indicates rapid seafloor spreading as well as rapid magnetic reversals, consistent with a young earth (Humphreys, D.R., Has the Earth's magnetic field ever flipped? *Creation Research Quarterly* 25(3):130-137, 1988).



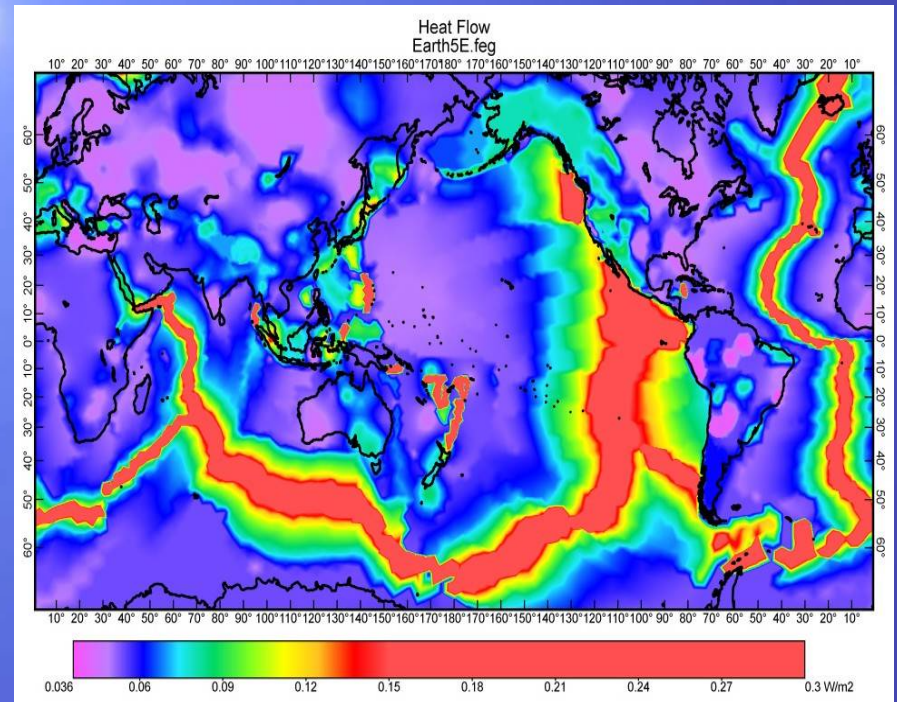
Along the mid-ocean ridges, the detailed pattern of magnetic polarisation, with islands of differing polarity, speaks of rapid changes in direction of Earth's magnetic field because of the rate of cooling of the lava. This is consistent with a young Earth.

Geological Evidences for a Young Age of the Earth

46. Measured rates of stalactite and stalagmite growth in limestone caves are consistent with a young age of several thousand years. See also articles on limestone cave formation.



47. Excess heat flow from the earth is consistent with a young age rather than billions of years, even taking into account heat from radioactive decay. See Woodmorappe, J., 1999. Lord Kelvin revisited on the young age of the earth, *Journal of Creation (TJ)* 13(1):14, 1999.



Limitations of Carbon Dating Methods

The New York Times

ERRORS ARE FEARED IN CARBON DATING

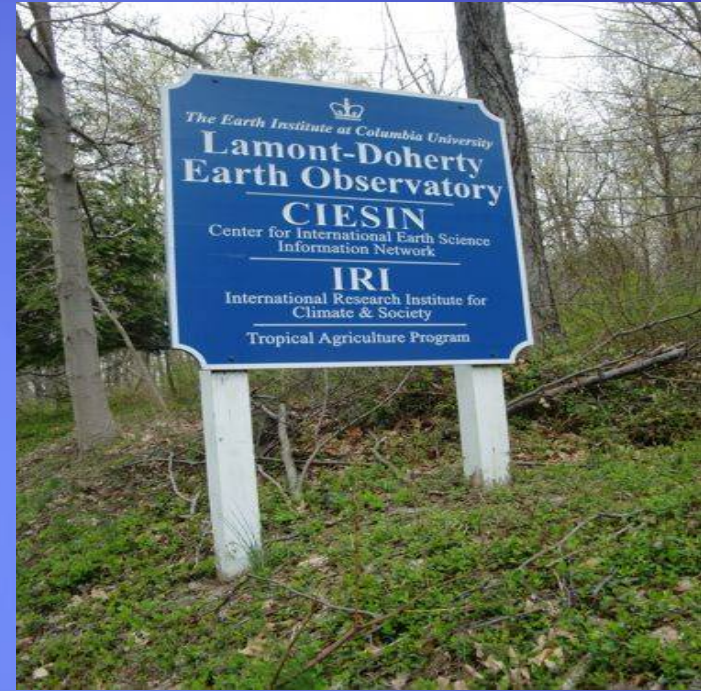
By MALCOLM W. BROWNE

Published: May 31, 1990

Since 1947, scientists have reckoned the ages of many old objects by measuring the amounts of radioactive carbon they contain. New research shows, however, that some estimates based on carbon may have erred by thousands of years.

It is too soon to know whether the discovery will seriously upset the estimated dates of events like the arrival of human beings in the Western Hemisphere, scientists said. But it is already clear that the carbon method of dating will have to be recalibrated and corrected in some cases.

Scientists at the Lamont-Doherty Geological Laboratory of Columbia University at Palisades, N.Y., reported today in the British journal Nature that some estimates of age based on carbon analyses were wrong by as much as 3,500 years. They arrived at this conclusion by comparing age estimates obtained using two different methods - analysis of radioactive carbon in a sample and determination of the ratio of uranium to thorium in the sample. In some cases, the latter ratio appears to be a much more accurate gauge of age than the customary method of carbon dating, the scientists said.



Limitations of Carbon Dating Methods

IN 2008, Robert Villarreal and a team of scientists at the Los Alamos National Laboratory (New Mexico, USA <http://www.lanl.gov/>) have demonstrated conclusively that the carbon dating is invalid. Villarreal states:

The age-dating process failed to recognize one of the first rules of analytical chemistry that any sample taken for characterization of an area or population must necessarily be representative of the whole. The part must be representative of the whole. Our analyses of the three thread samples taken from the Raes and C-14 sampling corner showed that this was not the case.

Along with those findings, other information came to light that demonstrated that the radiocarbon dating of the Shroud of Turin may have been the biggest carbon 14 dating mistake ever made. Source <http://www.factsplusfacts.com/>



Limitations of Carbon Dating Methods

1 - No rock in the world is a closed system. They all can be, and probably have been, contaminated

2 - Decay rates could have been different in the past. Under varying conditions, we have already found evidence of change in the present—and Joly found changes in the past

3 - Daughter products could easily have been present in the beginning. An original intermingling of such products would nullify present attempts to date by daughter products

4 - Unknown changes in our past environment could ruin the narrowly drawn assumptions. There is no way of knowing exactly what each local past environment was like

5 - High energy particles, nearby radioactive minerals or contact with certain chemicals could earlier have significantly altered decay rates

6 - Earlier changes in the atmosphere would have greatly affected decay rates. No one knows whether the earlier atmosphere was identically like our present one

7 - The decay clocks did not have to start at the beginning of their chains. Daughter products could have been present in the beginning

8 - Lead could originally have been mixed in with the uranium or thorium. It is only an assumption that all the lead could only be an end-product

9 - Common Lead 9 (PB-209) could have been mixed in. This would also seriously affect the dating

Limitations of Carbon Dating Methods

10 - Leaching could easily have occurred in past time. Passing solutions could have carried away portions of daughter products

11 - Comparisons of lead ratios could be inaccurately made. This could damage test results in five ways

12 - Any earlier change in the Van Allen belt would have decidedly affected decay rates. —And we have only known of this high-atmospheric belt since 1959

13 - Free neutrons could be captured from neighboring lead 206. Most radiogenic lead on earth could have been produced by neutron capture

14 - If the earth had originally been molten, this would have resulted in wide variations of rock settings. Intense heat damages radiodating clock settings

15 - Uranium dates, thorium dates, and all the other dating methods always disagree with one another. This itself is strong evidence of the unreliability of the various methods

16 - Some of the daughter products (such as argon) are gases which easily migrate out of the rocks. Why then are these daughter products relied on for dating purposes?

Limitations of Carbon Dating Methods

There are five main problems with this instrumental technique:

1. If the sample died more than 50,000 years ago, it would have no measurable C14 left today. Thus, the analysis technique cannot differentiate between samples which are 50 millennia or 100 millennia BP.
2. The ratio of C-14 to Carbon-12 in living matter has not been absolutely constant over the past 50,000 years:
 - * The ratio was higher before the industrial era started to release large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. The measured age of any samples which died after the start of industrialization circa 1850 CE would appear older than they really are. This, of course, would not affect the C-14 dating of the shroud of Turin, which is the subject of HOT debate between some scientists (who believe that the shroud was created in medieval times) and some conservative Christians (who believe that the shroud was used in Jesus' burial and thus is dated to the 1st century CE).
 - * Testing nuclear bombs in the atmosphere in the 1950s increased the amount of C-14 in atmospheric carbon dioxide. The measured age of samples that were living during that time would appear younger than they really are. This has no impact on the dating of the Shroud of Turin or on material from biblical times either.
 - * The quantity of cosmic rays bombarding the earth affects the amount of C-14 that is created in the upper atmosphere. The level of cosmic rays varies with the sun's activity, the strength of the Earth's magnetic field, and any magnetic clouds traversed by the solar system as it proceeds around our galaxy.

Limitations of Carbon Dating Methods

This means that the C-14 to C-12 ratio in a sample might be slightly higher or lower at the time that it died than the present value. Thus it was necessary to calibrate the technique. Samples whose ages are known are measured using C-14 dating, and a calibration curve was created. This makes minor corrections to the measured age, producing a more accurate answer than would be obtained by using the theoretical calculations alone.

3. Libby's original estimate of the $t_{1/2}$ of C-14 was slightly in error at 5,568 years. This means that date estimates made in the very early years of the technique were 3% low.

4. The C-14 dating system assumes that C-14 in the animal or plant matches the level in the general environment. In rare cases, plants and animals may live in very unusual environments whose C-14 content is much lower than what one would expect. This is called a "*reservoir effect*." For example:

Limitations of Carbon Dating Methods

* It is possible for snails to live in water that contains carbon leached out of ancient limestone which has no measurable C-14 left. As a result, the snails' shells will also be deficient in C-14 and test older than their true age.

* In a few areas of the world, seals dine on fish that in turn had eaten other fish and plants that lived in sea water that has been traveling along the bottom of the ocean for thousands of years, gradually losing its C-14 content. Again, the quantity of C-14 in their environment is deficient. They would also test older than they really are.

According to EvoWiki.org:

"The problem caused by the reservoir effect is well known by archaeologists, geologists, and anybody else who use radiocarbon dates; they test for it and take it into account when interpreting radiocarbon data."

5. The sample can include sufficient C-14 to make it seem newer than it really is. Porous samples can contain recently living material with a full "charge" of C-14. Sample cleaning and proper laboratory technique are critical.

Limitations of Radiometric Dating Methods

1. Carbon14 in coal suggests ages of thousands of years and clearly contradict ages of millions of years.
2. Carbon14 in oil again suggests ages of thousands, not millions, of years.
3. Carbon14 in fossil wood also indicates ages of thousands, not millions, of years.
4. Carbon14 in diamonds suggests ages of thousands, not billions, of years. Note that attempts to explain away carbon14 in diamonds, coal, etc., such as by neutrons from uranium decay converting nitrogen to C14 do not work. See: Objections.
5. Incongruent radioisotope dates using the same technique argue against trusting the dating methods that give millions of years.
6. Incongruent radioisotope dates using different techniques argue against trusting the dating methods that give millions of years (or billions of years for the age of the earth).
7. Demonstrably nonradiogenic 'isochrons' of radioactive and nonradioactive elements undermine the assumptions behind isochron 'dating' that gives billions of years. 'False' isochrons are common.
8. Different faces of the same zircon crystal and different zircons from the same rock giving different 'ages' undermine all 'dates' obtained from zircons.
9. Evidence of a period of rapid radioactive decay in the recent past (lead and helium concentrations and diffusion rates in zircons) point to a young earth explanation.

Limitations of Radiometric Dating Methods

10. The amount of helium, a product of alphas decay of radioactive elements, retained in zircons in granite is consistent with an age of $6,000 \pm 2000$ years, not the supposed billions of years. See: Humphreys, D.R., Young helium diffusion age of zircons supports accelerated nuclear decay, Chapter 2 (pages 25–100) in: Vardiman, Snelling, and Chaffin (eds.), *Radioisotopes and the Age of the Earth: Results of a Young Earth Creationist Research Initiative, Volume II*, Institute for Creation Research and Creation Research Society, 2005.

11. Lead in zircons from deep drill cores vs. shallow ones. They are similar, but there should be less in the deep ones due to the higher heat causing higher diffusion rates over the usual long ages supposed. If the ages are thousands of years, there would not be expected to be much difference, which is the case (Gentry, R., *et al.*, *Differential lead retention in zircons: Implications for nuclear waste containment*, *Science* 216(4543):296–298, 1982; DOI: 10.1126/science.216.4543.296).

Limitations of Radiometric Dating Methods

12. Pleochroic halos produced in granite by concentrated specks of short halflife elements such as polonium suggest a period of rapid nuclear decay of the long halflife parent isotopes during the formation of the rocks and rapid formation of the rocks, both of which speak against the usual ideas of geological deep time and a vast age of the earth. See, Radiohalos: Startling evidence of catastrophic geologic processes, *Creation* 28(2):46–50, 2006.

13. Squashed pleochroic halos (radiohalos) formed from decay of polonium, a very short halflife element, in coalified wood from several geological eras suggest rapid formation of all the layers about the same time, in the same process, consistent with the biblical 'young' earth model rather than the millions of *years claimed for these events*.

14. Australia's 'Burning Mountain' speaks against radiometric dating and the millions of years belief system (according to radiometric dating of the lava intrusion that set the coal alight, the coal in the burning mountain has been burning for ~40 million years, but clearly this is not feasible).

**For more References on Young Age of
the Universe**

Please Visit to

<http://www.6000years.org>

<http://www.evolution-facts.org>