

# Evidence of Noah's Flood

*"And the flood was forty days upon the earth; and the waters increased, and bare up the ark, and it was lift up above the earth. And the waters prevailed, and were increased greatly upon the earth; and the ark went upon the face of the waters. And the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth; and all the high hills, that were under the whole heaven, were covered. Fifteen cubits upward did the waters prevail; and the mountains were covered." Genesis 7:17-20*

## **1. Indigenous cultures from every continent have a flood story**

The majority of the more than 200 stories catalogued tell of a chosen family warned to escape divine judgement on a boat that eventually rests upon a mountain. (1) (2) (3)

## **2. The geography across the continents reveals that the earth experienced a global flood**

Sedimentary rock layers are formed when sediment precipitates from solutions and lithifies (turns into rock) (4). Approximately 65% of Earth's crust is covered by layers of sedimentary rock. 65% of all sedimentary layers consists of mudrocks which occur when mud lithifies (5). Therefore 42% of the Earth's crust is covered by layers of ancient, hardened mud.

The sedimentary layers do not show evidence that they developed over a long period of time. The sedimentary layers (strata) around the world have smooth boundary layers and do not show evidence of erosion. The strata are also homogenous earth and do not contain evidence of millions of years' worth of plants and animals.

## **3. The fossil record reveals animals clustering and dying from rapidly overflowing oceans and mountains of mud**

Animal remains fossilize if they are buried rapidly and deeply before scavengers and weather destroy them.

As the floodwaters rose life on the ocean floor was buried first followed by ocean life which were buried at the lower levels of the fossil record (6) (7). The flood waters rose and washed sea life over the highest mountains, which explains why fossils of sea life are found in the Himalayan and other mountain ranges (8). Land animals fled to high ground from seismic induced waves of mud, water, and debris. The land animals were trapped in lowlands or clustered on higher elevations and were buried in mass graves (9).

Dinosaur remains containing tissue with cells and DNA (10). After discovering genuine soft tissue that is not fossilized in a collection of bones at the Natural Museum of History a curator opined, "If you're finding soft tissues in these kinds of fossils, maybe this kind of preservation might be more common than we realised, and might even be the norm." (11)

Fossilized human and animal footprints align with a global flood model. Footprints fossilize when imprints in soft ground such as mud, ash, or wet sand, are quickly covered by sediment before they erode (12). The human and animal tracks in White Sands National Park in New Mexico occur in seven layers of sediment (13).

Seismic induced waves of mud from a year-long global catastrophe covered animal tracks with sediment consecutively.

#### **4. The Genesis account of Noah's boat dimensions is supported by modern engineering**

The Biblical story of Noah's Ark is the only of the more than 200 cultural flood accounts that provides dimensions of a seaworthy boat. According to researchers from the Korea Institute of Ships and Engineering, the ark's dimension and ratios (300x50x30 cubits) produce a boat that is safe, seaworthy, and stable enough to withstand waves of over 30 meters (14). Modern cargo ships have similar length, width, and height ratios such as the Neo Panamax carriers that measure 366m length and 51.25m width (15) which is similar to that of Noah's Ark.

#### **5. The remains of Noah's Ark are in the mountains of Ararat at Noah's Ark National Park in Turkey**

Genesis 8:4 "And the ark rested in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month on the mountains of Ararat."

Surveys of ancient boat hull remains in Dogubeyazit Turkey and surrounding area provide evidence that it is Noah's Ark. Archeological evidence includes:

1. The boat shaped remains are exactly 300 cubits long. The boat remnants are 138' wide which is logical for a splayed hull with the dimensions of Noah's Ark. The 138' wide structure is the result of a splayed 50-cubit (85.9') width + 30 cubit (51.55') height structure (not the sum height of both sides since only the hull of the Ark remains) (16).
2. Petrified rib timbers are visible, and a sample of deck timber made of five layers of wood combined with adhesive was recovered (17) (18). After collecting data with LiDAR (light detection and ranging) scanners in 2019, a 3D mapping expert found, "what looks like structure, or caverns/compartments would be a good way to say it. And what makes us think that is we've got multiple 90° angles." (19)
3. Metal objects that align with boat construction were mapped using metal detectors, tape, and sub-surface interface radar. A fossilized metal rivet recovered from the site is composed of man-made alloys (17).
4. A drogue anchor was recovered on the site (17) that resemble Bronze Age anchors exhibited in the Maritime Museum in Haifa Israel (20).
5. An open portion of the boat was detected and accessed using a bore hole. After drilling a bore hole into a cavity of the boat detected by ground radar, cat hair, petrified animal dung, and a petrified animal horn were recovered from the boat (21).
6. Villages around the Ark remains are named after the Biblical account. For instance, the village of Kargakonmaz translated as, "the Raven won't land" is 2.9 miles from the site (22). The village of Sagliskulu was formerly known by its Armenian name of Arzep (translated as "Village of Eight") (23) is 18 miles from the site. A Drogue anchor and a headstone with the carved image of eight people, a boat on a wave, and a rainbow were found in this village at a site attributed by locals as the ruins of Noah's homestead (21).

7. A small piece of pottery known as the Durupinar Ostrakon found 50' from the Ark depicts a man with a hammer and an inscription on his hat translated as "Noah" (24).

## **6. The animals could fit on Noah's ark**

The Ark was 515.5' (300 cubits) long, 85.9' (50 cubits) wide, and 51.55' (30 cubits) tall which is 1.88 million cubic feet in volume if you subtract 15% of the space needed for the curvature of the boat. This volume is equivalent to approximately 550 semi-truck cargo trailers.

Genesis 6:19-21 "You are to bring into the ark two of all living creatures, male and female, to keep them alive with you. Two of every kind of bird, of every kind of animal and of every kind of creature that moves along the ground will come to you to be kept alive. You are to take every kind of food that is to be eaten and store it away as food for you and for them."

The ark was a reserve necessary to continue every "kind" of land animal not every species of animal. There are hundreds of species of dogs and many species of wolves, and coyotes, but only one male and one female from the genus Canidae were required to create the many species that exist today.

Accounting for extinct and living land animals, researchers with Answers in Genesis estimate that 7,000 animals from 1,398 kinds (amphibians, reptiles, mammals & birds) fit on the ark (25).

## **7. What happened to the water?**

"The waters were standing above the mountains.

At Your rebuke they fled...The mountains rose; the valleys sank down to the place which You established for them." Psalm 104:6-8 (NASB)

The flood waters are still on the earth. The waters receded due to massive changes in the Earth's crust and temperature following the flood. The Earth's crust rose in elevation in some areas and sank in others. This caused the water to flow to lower elevations and formed deep oceans.

Cooling of the Earth's atmosphere after the flood caused massive amounts of snow and ice buildup across mountain ranges and also near the poles of the Arctic and Antarctic regions (26).

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