

CHICAGO FIELD MUSEUM TRAINING



SESSION 3


IT DOESN'T MATTER
WHY YOU BELIEVE
DeBunked
D22


BUCKHOLDER
ARCHERY



UNIVERSITY of HAWAI'I®

MĀNOA



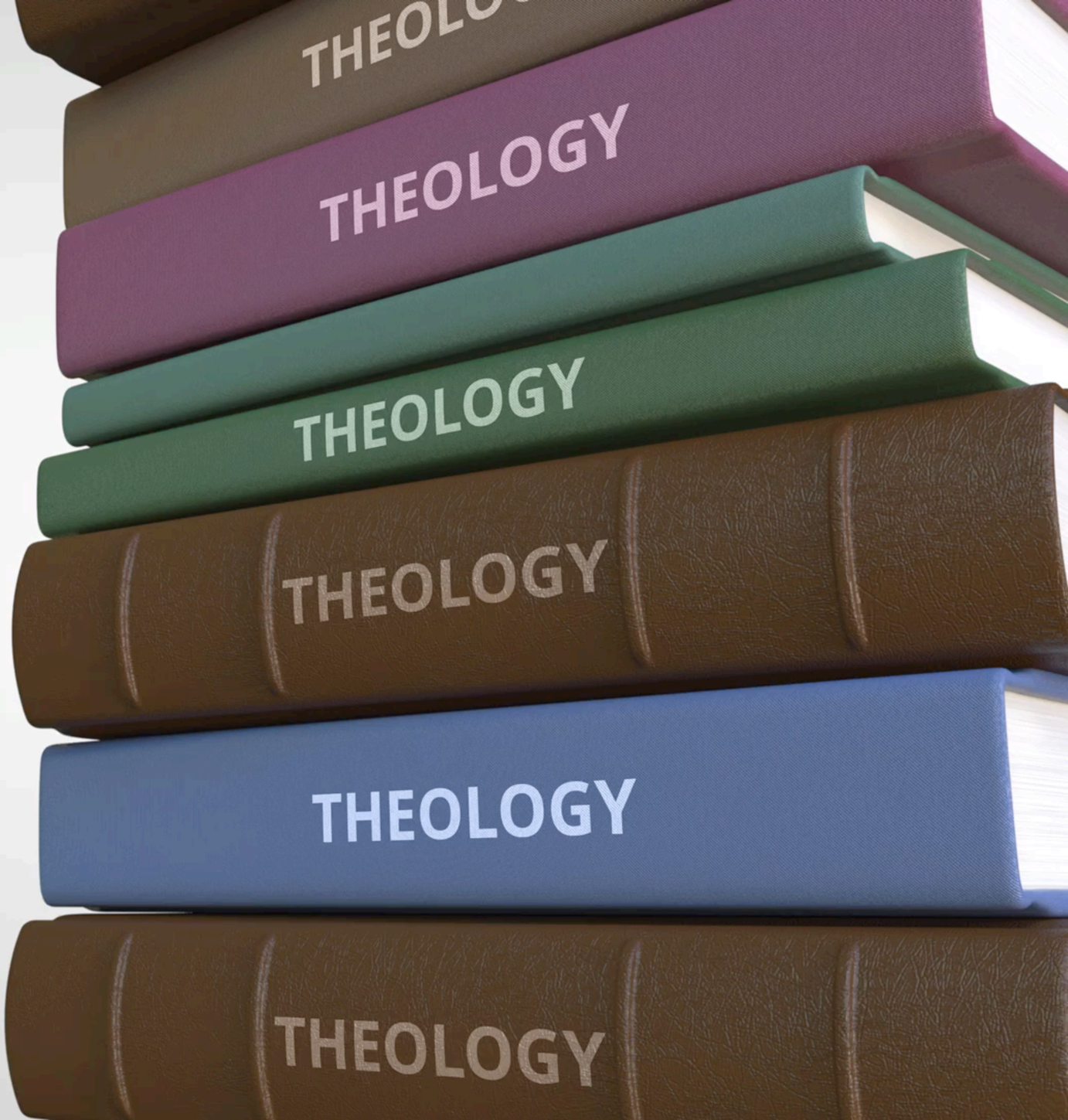
MOODY
Bible Institute™



THE MASTER'S
UNIVERSITY



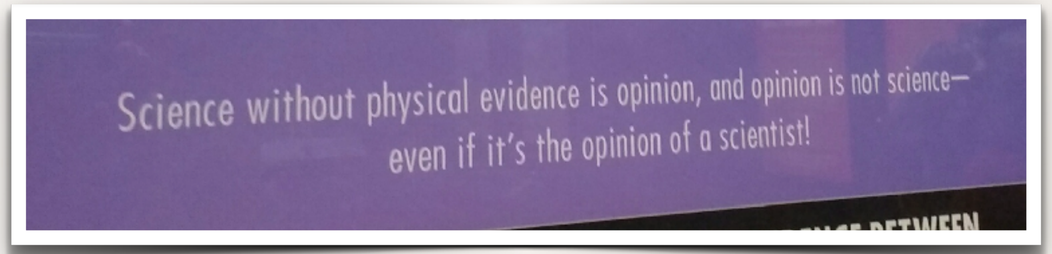
DALLAS
THEOLOGICAL
SEMINARY


THEOLOGY
THEOLOGY
THEOLOGY
THEOLOGY
THEOLOGY
THEOLOGY



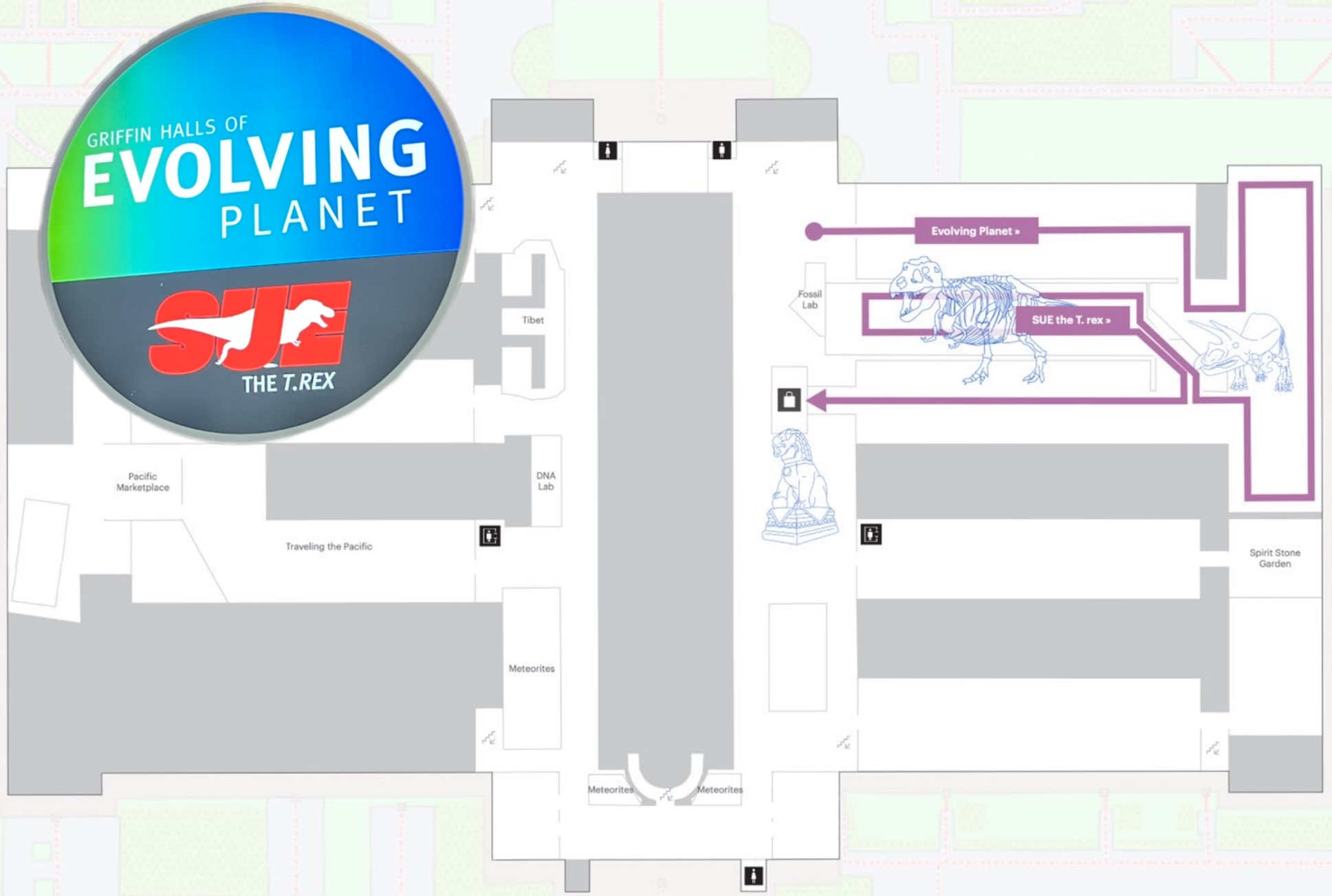

MUSEUM OF THE ROCKIE
Science without physical evidence is opinion, and opinion is not science—
even if it's the opinion of a scientist!
PLEASE
DO NOT CLIMB
ON BIG MIKE!

“Science without physical evidence is opinion, and opinion is not science - even if it’s the opinion of a scientist.”



Museum of the Rockies in Boseman, Montana.


GRIFFIN HALLS OF
EVOLVING
PLANET
SUE
THE T.REX


GRIFFIN HALLS OF
EVOLVING
PLANET
SUE
THE T.REX
Brachiosaurus
Replica
Tibet
Pacific
Marketplace
DNA
Lab
Traveling the Pacific
Meteorites
Meteorites
Meteorites
Evolving Planet »
Fossil
Lab
SUE the T. rex »
Spirit Stone
Garden

Welcome to Earth...
four billion years ago

The Precambrian
4.5 billion–541 million years ago

In Earth's first four billion years—the time known as the Precambrian—**life began,** evolved, flourished, and **changed the planet forever.**

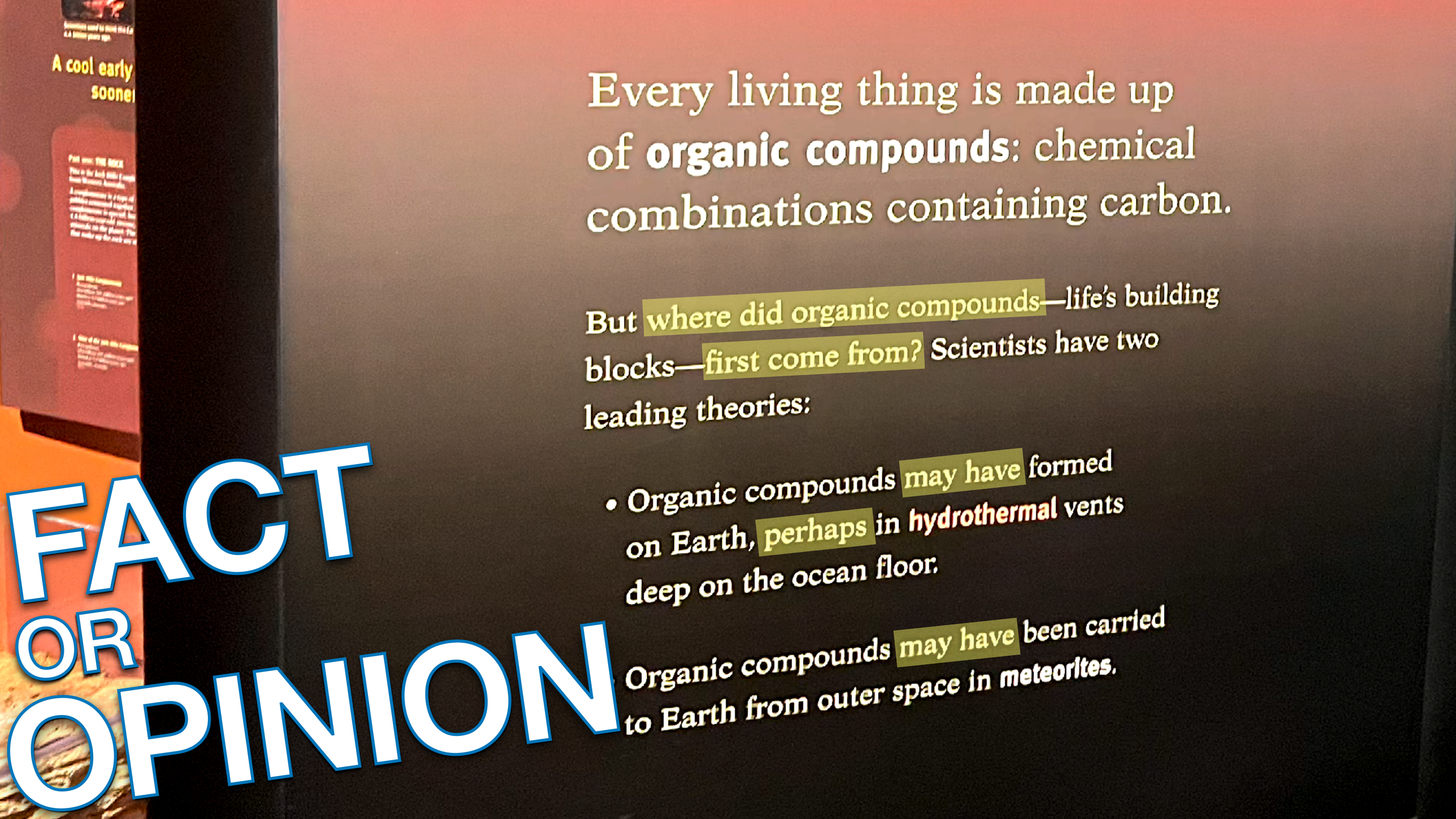


On this hostile Earth, how did life get its start?

Every living thing is made up of **organic compounds**: chemical combinations containing carbon.

But where did organic compounds—life's building blocks—first come from? Scientists have two leading theories:

- Organic compounds may have formed on Earth, perhaps in **hydrothermal** vents deep on the ocean floor.
- Organic compounds may have been carried to Earth from outer space in **meteorites**.


A cool early
soone
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• Organic compounds may have been carried to Earth from outer space in meteorites.
FACT
OR
OPINION

The first life was single-celled

By 3.5 billion years ago, microbes (tiny single-celled organisms) were living in Earth's oceans.

It isn't clear yet how these cells, called archaea and bacteria, first formed, but we do know that they **used energy, grew, reproduced, and died: this is life.**

For almost a billion years, microbes were the only life on Earth. They still exist today, outnumbering all other life forms and thriving everywhere from the ocean's depths to our own intestines.



t you see above are among the oldest known obial fossils, magnified 5,000 times. Scientists think these structures, found in 3.5-billion-year-old rocks Western Australia, are several individual cells lined n a row. End to end, the row is thinner than a han hair.

By 3.5 billion years ago, microbes (tiny single-celled organisms) were living in Earth's oceans.

It isn't clear yet how these cells, called archaea and bacteria, first formed, but we do know that they **used energy, grew, reproduced, and died: this is life.**

For almost a billion years, micr es w e only life on Earth. They still exi toda outnumbering all other life forms th ving everywhere from the ocean's depths to our own intestines.

FACT OR OPINION

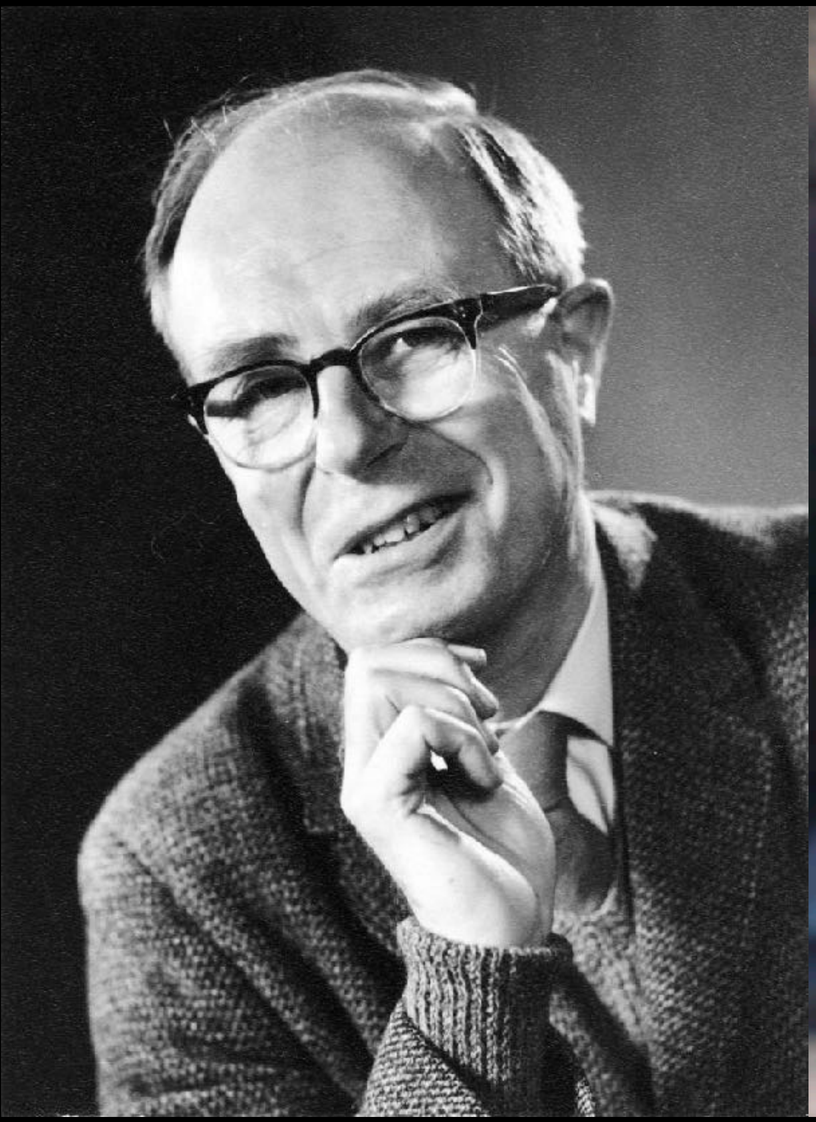
ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION,

OR THE PRESERVATION OF FAVOURED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

Charles Darwin



“Seeing this gradation and diversity of structure in one small, intimately related group of birds, one might really fancy that… one species had been taken and modified for different ends… Natural selection is daily and hourly scrutinising, throughout the world, every variation and preserving and adding up all that is good… The more diversified the descendants from any one species become in structure, constitution, and habits, by so much will they be better enabled to seize on many and widely diversified places in the polity of nature.”




ANNUAL REVIEW OF
ECOLOGY AND
SYSTEMATICS

Before drought (1976):

- *Average beak length: 10.68 mm*
- *Average beak depth: 9.42 mm*

After drought (1978 survivors):

- *Average beak length: 11.07 mm*
- *Average beak depth: 9.96 mm*


0.5mm
cm
1
2
3
4
5
mm









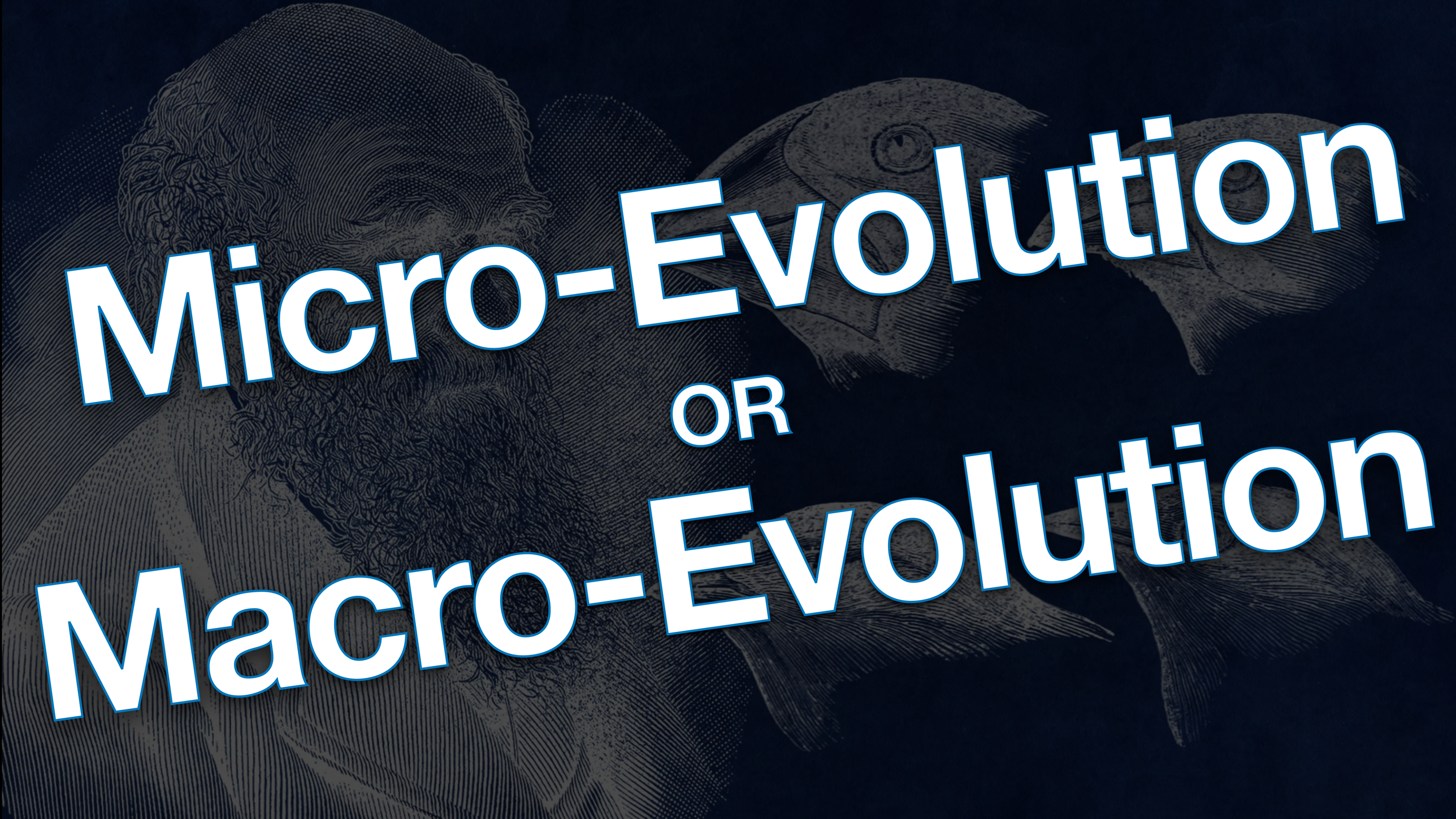


ghteousness' sake, y
And do not be afraid of thei
nor be troubled.”[8]
15 But sanctify the Lord G
hearts, and always be rea
defense to everyone wh
reason for the hope tha
kness and fear,
good co





CREATION VS EVOLUTION


Micro-Evolution
OR
Macro-Evolution

Macro-Evolution

Evolutionary change occurring at or above the species level, involving large-scale, long-term processes such as the origin of new species, major taxonomic groups, and morphological trends.

Oxford Dictionary

Micro-Evolution

Evolution on a relatively small scale. It involves the emergence of new species, or new groups below the species level, such as races and subspecies, and is often used to describe small-scale hereditary changes in organisms.

Oxford Dictionary




GOOD
NEWS

Job 12:7-9

“But now ask the beasts, and they will teach you; And the birds of the air, and they will tell you; Or speak to the earth, and it will teach you; And the fish of the sea will explain to you. Who among all these does not know that the hand of the LORD has done this.”

So I can also use science along with the Bible, so long as the Bible is the AUTHORITY!

Mattthew 6:26-29

Look at the birds of the air, for they neither sow nor reap nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feeds them. Are you not of more value than they? Which of you by worrying can add one cubit to his stature? So why do you worry about clothing?

Mattthew 6:26-29 cont…

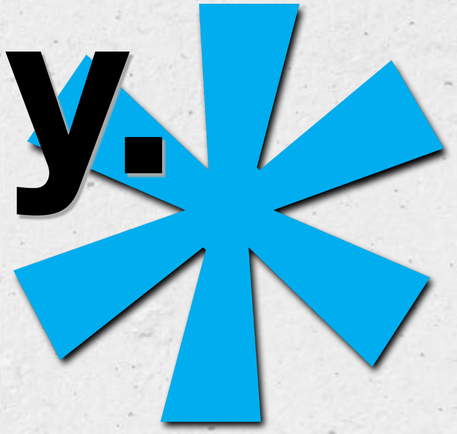
Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow: they neither toil nor spin; and yet I say to you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.



Look = ἐμβλέ¶ω

emblepo {em-blep´-o}

- To look or fix upon.
- To discern clearly.



Consider = καταμανθάνω

katamanthano {kat-am-an-than´-o}

- To learn thoroughly.
- To note carefully.*

Mattthew 16:1-3

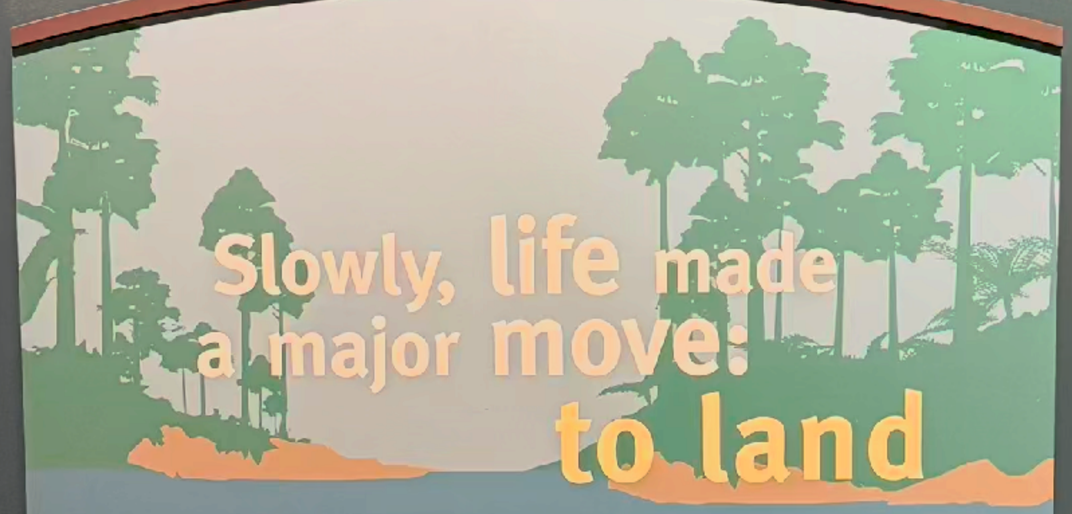
Then the Pharisees and Sadducees came, and testing Him asked that He would show them a sign from heaven. He answered and said to them, "When it is evening you say, 'It will be fair weather, for the sky is red'; and in the morning, "It will be foul weather today, for the sky is red and threatening.' Hypocrites! You know how to discern the face of the sky, but you cannot discern the signs of the times.



1 Corinthians 15:14-17

And if Christ is not risen, then our preaching is empty and your faith is also empty. Yes, and we are found false witnesses of God, because we have testified of God that He raised up Christ, whom He did not raise up—if in fact the dead do not rise. For if the dead do not rise, then Christ is not risen. And if Christ is not risen, your faith is futile; you are still in your sins!





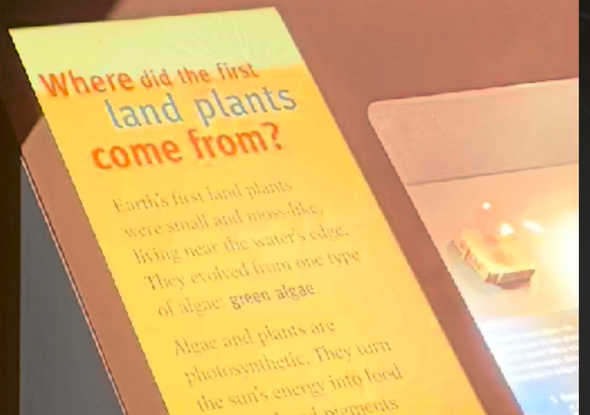
Slowly, life made a major move: to land

By 470 million years ago, Earth's barren landscape was turning green with plant life. Soon, this new world would be home to ancestors of today's insects and spiders, as arthropods evolved that could live on land. Other animals would follow.

Life was moving onto land. *Why now?*

First, the **ozone layer**—formed when oxygen began to accumulate in Earth's atmosphere—**provided protection from the sun's harmful radiation.** Only water had provided this protection before.

Meanwhile, **soils had formed that could nourish plant life.** Bacteria, algae, and fungi had gained an early foothold on land, secreting organic acids that broke rock down into its mineral elements. Nutrient-rich soils formed as these organisms died and their decaying matter combined with the minerals.




Tiktaalik

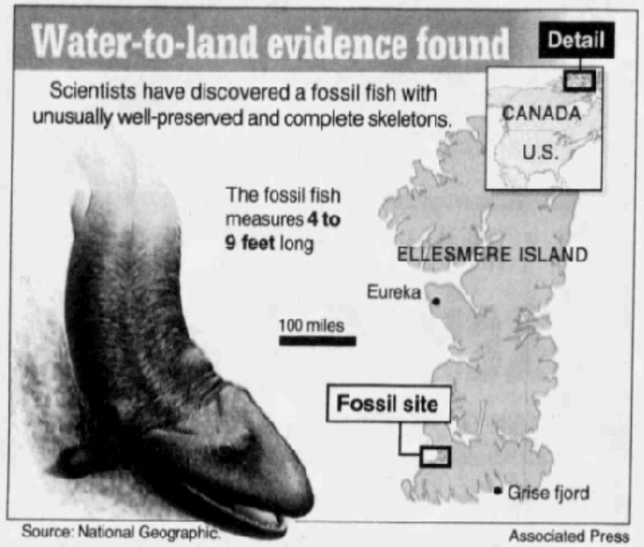


In 2004 University of Chicago researchers found a fossilized skull (not a fully formed fish) in Canada and Tiktaalik was “born”. In 2006, 2008 and 2013 they found more remains at the same location on Ellesmere Island and assigned them to Tiktaalik.

FACT OR OPINION







Discovery of fish linked to land animals' evolution

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times

Scientists have discovered fossils of a 375-million-year-old fish, a large scaly creature not seen before, that they say is a long-sought "missing link" in the evolution of some fishes from water to a life walking on four limbs on land.

In addition to confirming elements of a major transition in evolution, the fossils are widely seen by scientists as a powerful rebuttal to religious creationists, who hold a literal biblical view on the origins and development of life.

Several well-preserved skeletons of the fossil fish were uncovered in sediments of former streambeds in the Canadian Arctic, 600 miles from the North Pole, it is being reported today in the journal Nature. The skeletons have the fins and scales and other attributes of a giant fish, four to nine feet long.

But on closer examination, scientists found telling anatomical traits of a transitional creature, a fish that is still a fish but exhibiting changes that anticipate the emergence of land animals — a predecessor thus of amphibians, reptiles and dinosaurs, mammals and eventually humans.

The scientists described evidence in the forward fins of limbs in the making. There are the beginnings of digits, protowrists, elbows and shoulders. The fish also had a flat skull resembling a crocodile's, a neck, ribs and other parts that were similar to four-legged land animals known as tetrapods.

The discovering scientists called the fossils the most compelling examples yet of an animal that was at the cusp of the fish-tetrapod transition. The fish has been named Tiktaalik roseae, at the suggestion of elders of Canada's Nunavut Territory.

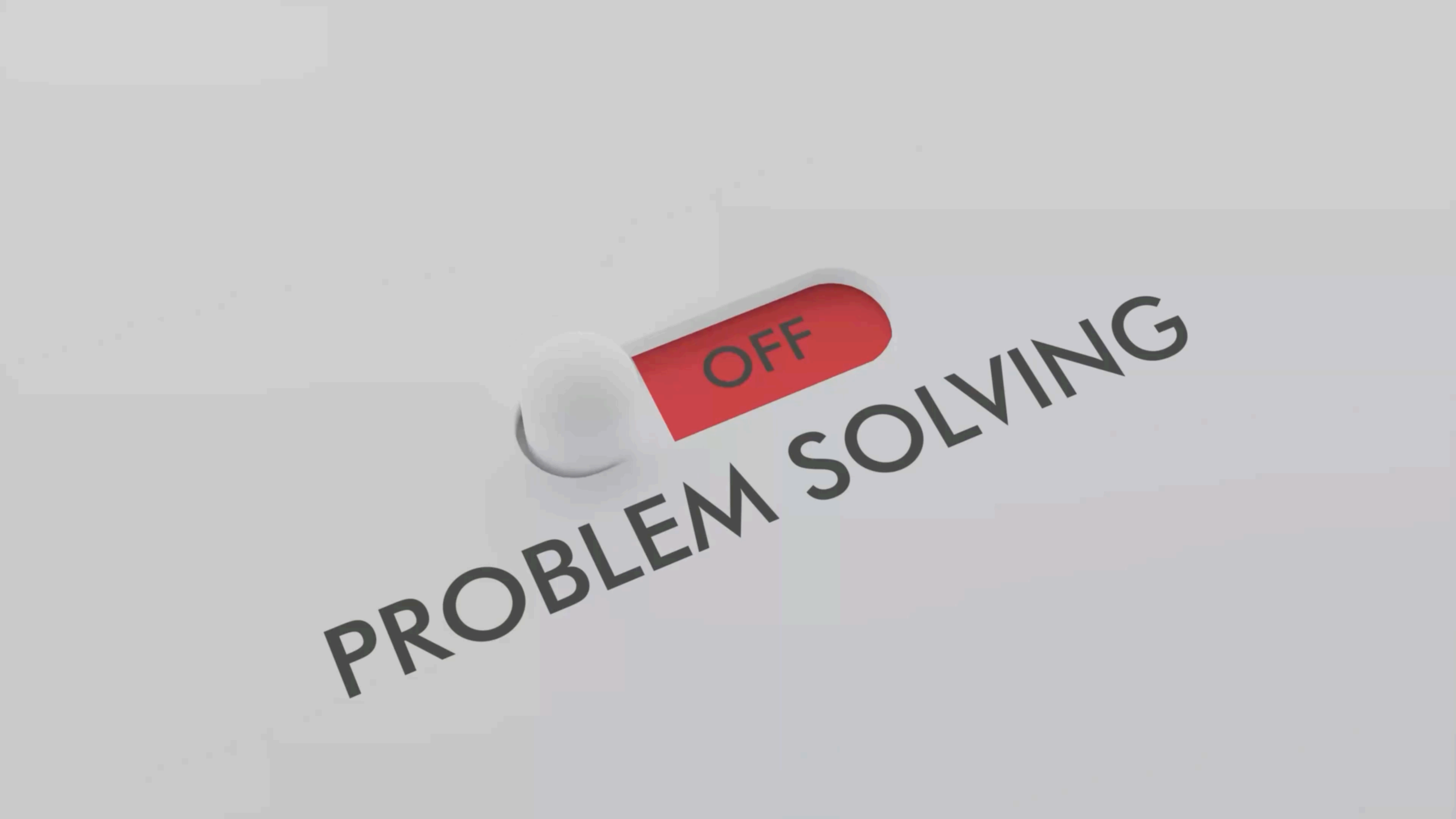
In two reports in today's issue of the journal Nature, the science team led by Neil H. Shubin of the University of Chicago wrote, "The origin of limbs probably involved the elaboration and proliferation of features already present in the fins of fish such as Tiktaalik."

"WIDELY SEEN AS A POWERFUL REBUTTAL TO RELIGIOUS CREATIONISTS, WHO HOLD A LITERAL BIBLICAL VIEW ON THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF LIFE."

‹ › El Paso Times › 06 Apr 2006, Thu › Page: 4

The New York Times

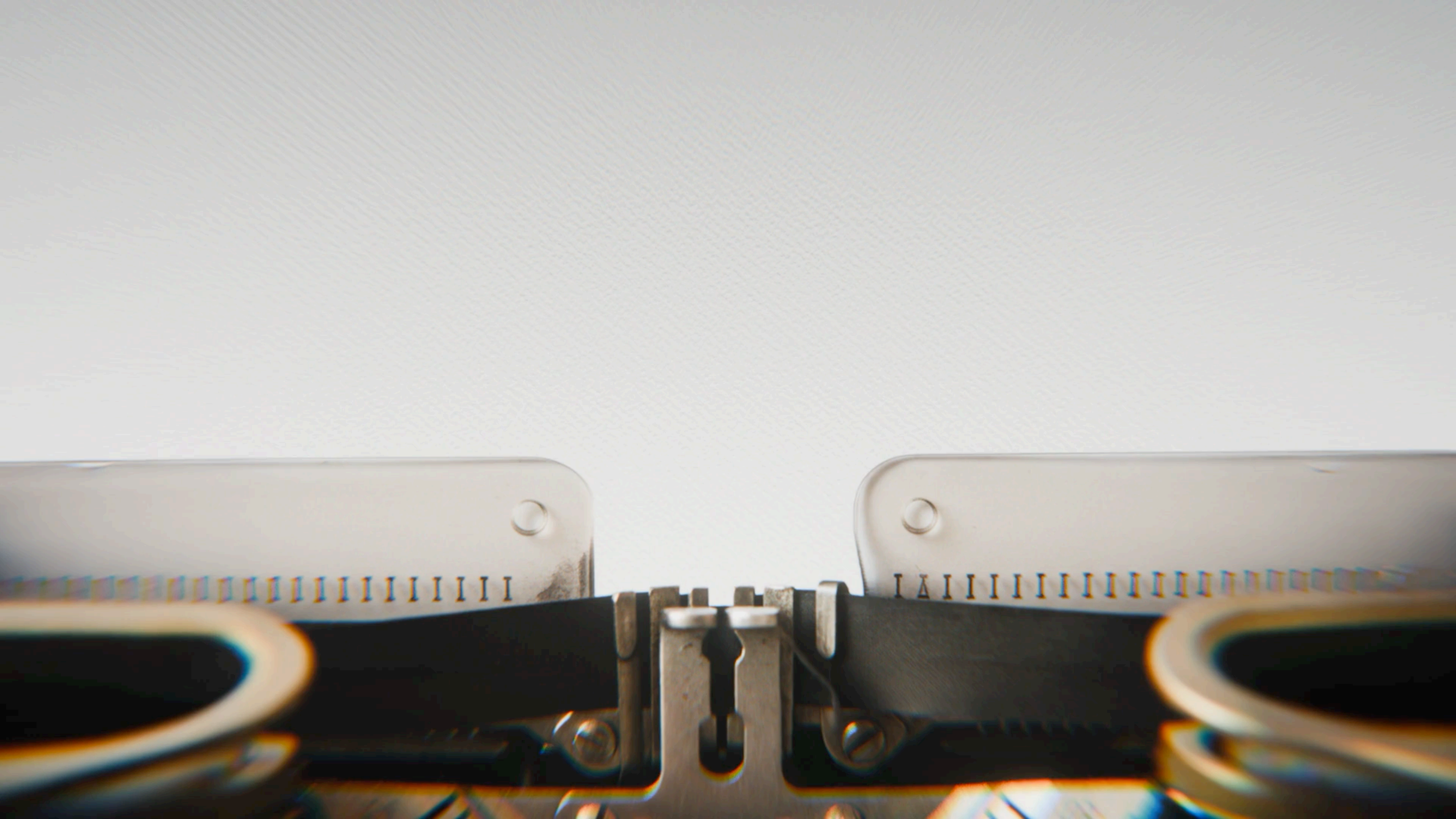
"THE RAGING DEBATE OVER DARWINIAN THEORY, WHICH IS OPPOSED MAINLY BY SOME CONSERVATIVE CHRISTIANS IN THE UNITED STATES, OTHER SCIENTISTS WERE NOT SO RETICENT. THEY SAID THIS SHOULD UNDERCUT THE CREATIONISTS' ARGUMENT THAT THERE IS NO EVIDENCE IN THE FOSSIL RECORD OF ONE KIND OF CREATURE BECOMING ANOTHER KIND . . . WHAT MORE DO WE NEED FROM THE FOSSIL RECORD TO SHOW THAT THE CREATIONISTS ARE FLATLY WRONG?"


OFF
PROBLEM SOLVING









Connecting the evolutionary dots

The 375-million-year-old *Tiktaalik* is a "missing link" between sarcopterygian, or lobe-finned, fishes and their tetrapod descendants. In each of its front fins, there is a humerus, ulna, and radius—just like a tetrapod forelimb. Its nostrils are another tetrapod feature. And unlike most fishes, *Tiktaalik* did not have a bony connection between its head and shoulders. It had a neck, so it could have moved its head without moving its entire body.

The bones that make up the fin of *Tiktaalik*—**humerus**, **ulna**, and **radius**—are the **same types of bones that make up the forelimb, or arm, of tetrapods, including you!** The large, blade-like bone is part of the shoulder girdle.

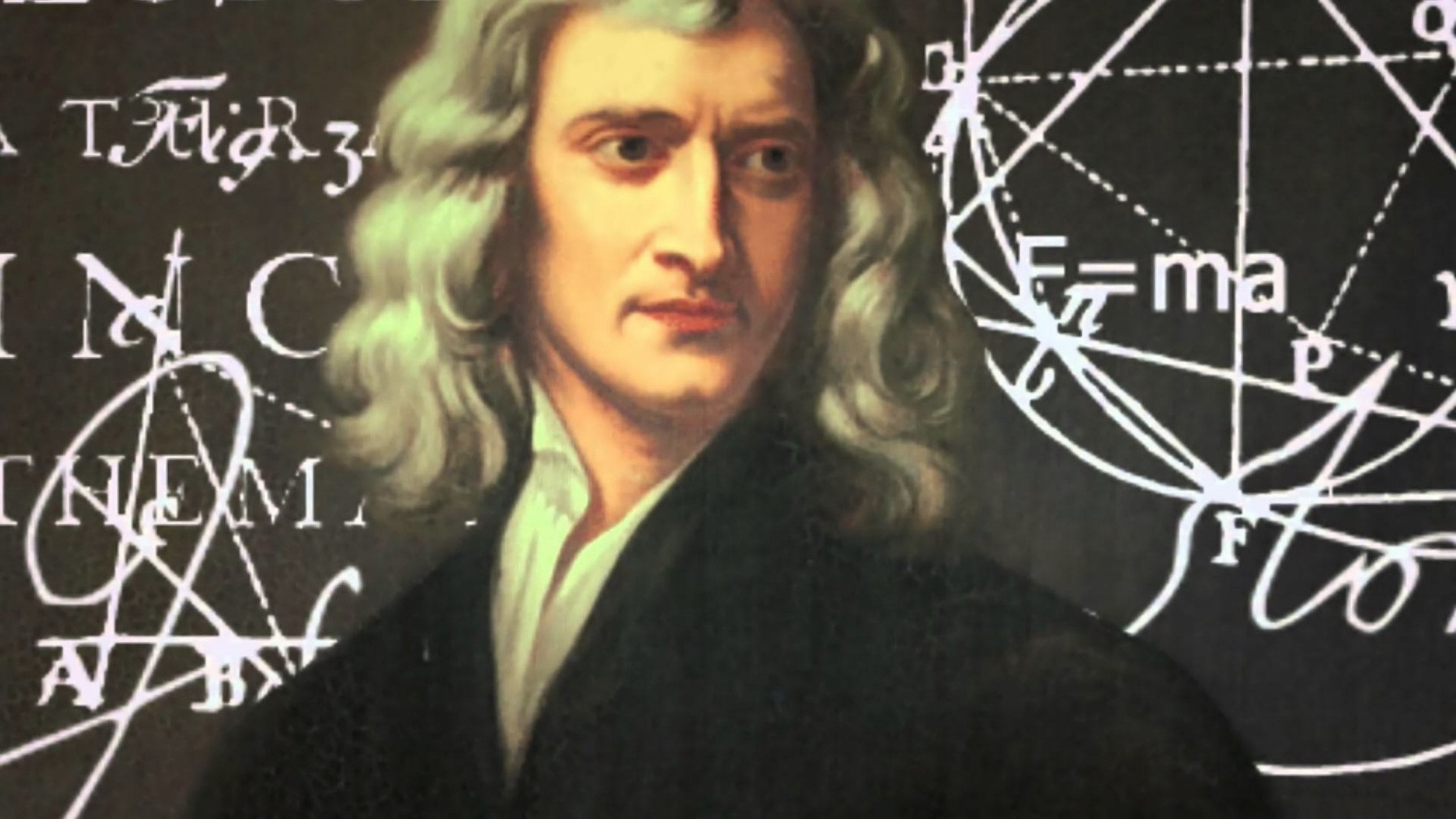
Sarcopterygian fish fin and shoulder (cast)
Tiktaalik roseae
Devonian
(417–354 million years ago)
Canada

FACT OR OPINION

OPINION

FACT

FACT OR OPINION


F=ma

2nd Law of Thermodynamics

Entropy in an isolated system always increases during spontaneous processes, indicating a natural direction of time and energy quality degradation.

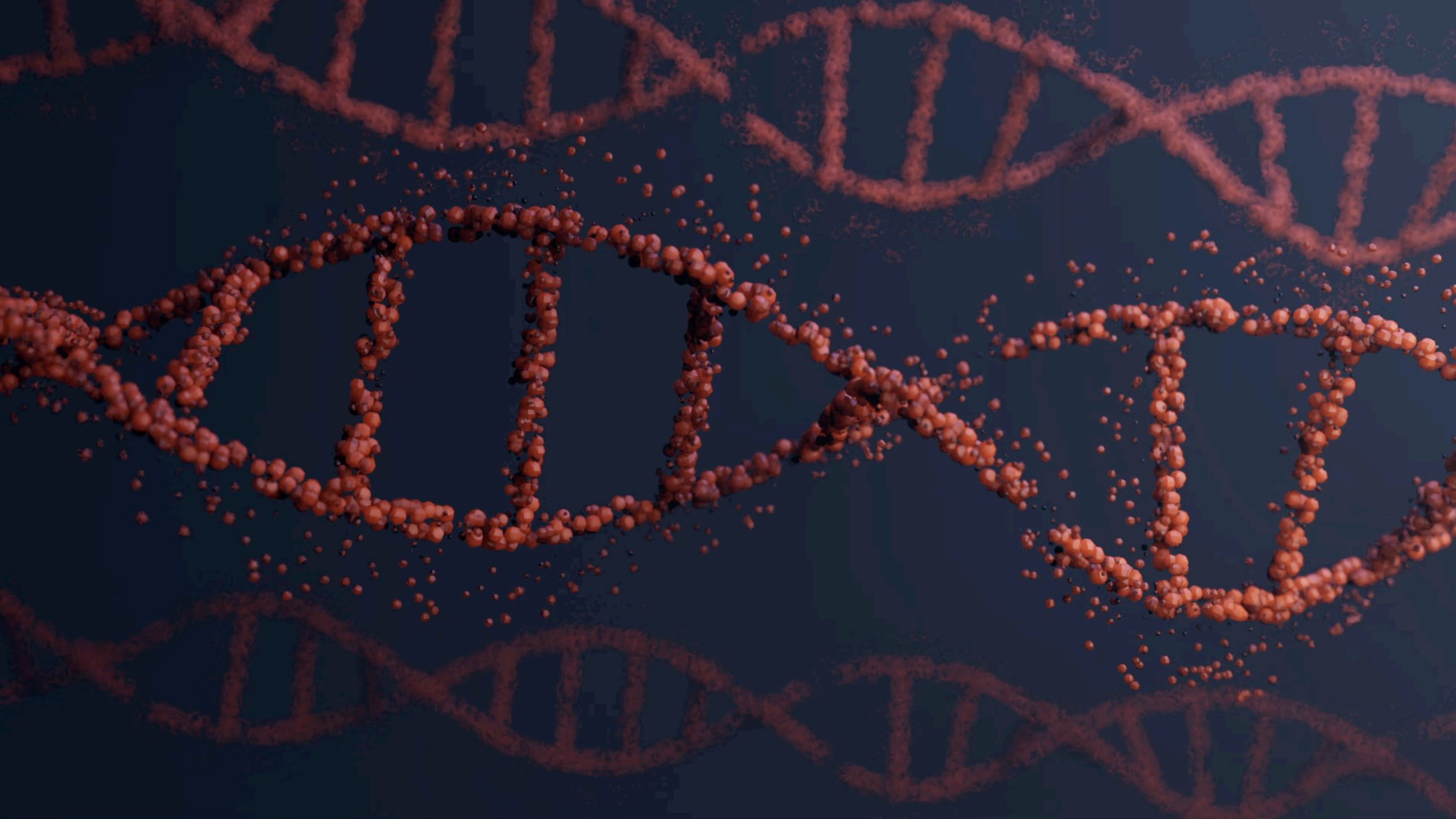
Oxford Dictionary

“

In a closed system, things naturally tend to become more messy and less useful over time.

In Layman’s Terms…

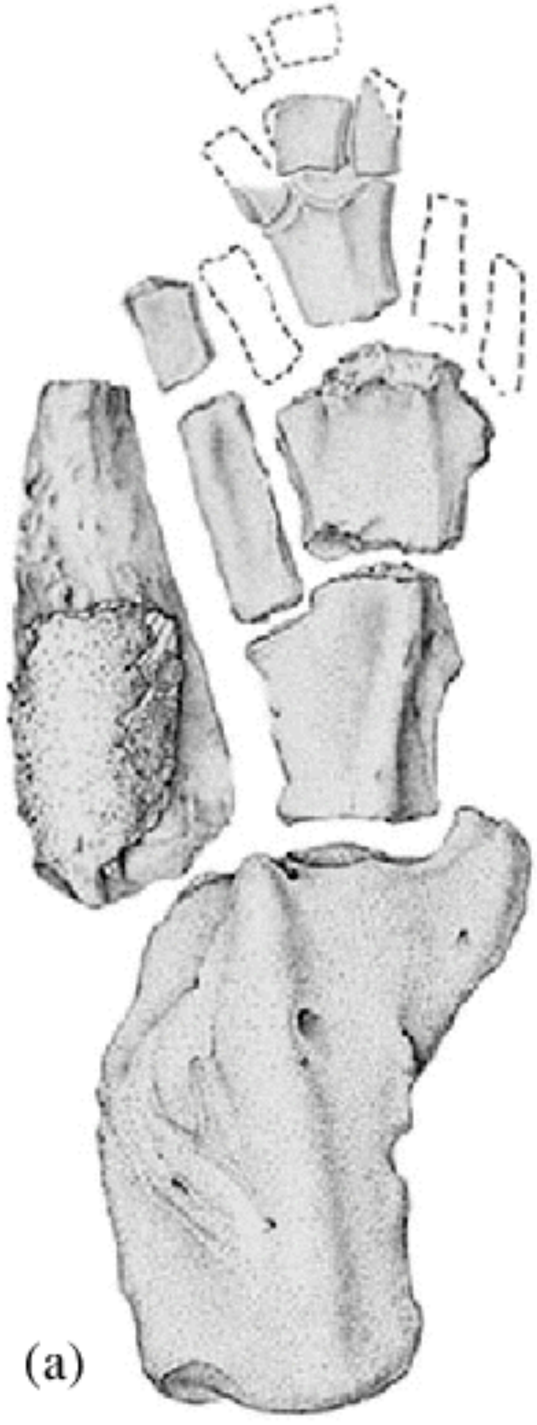
KINEMATICS
DYNAMICS
FLUIDMECHANICS
WAVES
ENERGY
FORCE





Romans 8:20-22

For the creation was subjected to futility, not willingly, but because of Him who subjected it in hope; because the creation itself also will be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God. For we know that the whole creation groans and labors with birth pangs together until now.


(a)






GRIFFIN HALLS OF
EVOLVING
PLANET
SUE
THE T.REX

Did dinosaurs and man live at the same time?

*reasonsforhope**

Frank L. Figueroa Jr.

Genesis 1:24-31

***Then God said*, "Let the earth bring forth the living creature according to its kind: cattle and creeping thing and beast of the earth, each according to its kind"; and it was so. And God made the beast of the earth according to its kind, cattle according to its kind, and everything that creeps on the earth according to its kind. And God saw that it was good.**

Genesis 1:24-31 *(continued)*

***Then God said**, "Let Us make man in Our image, according to Our likeness; let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air, and over the cattle, over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creeps on the earth." So God created man in His own image; in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them. Then God blessed them, and God said to them, "Be fruitful and multiply; fill the earth and subdue it; have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air, and over every living thing that moves on the earth."*

Genesis 1:24-31 *(continued)*

And God said**, "See, I have given you every herb that yields seed which is on the face of all the earth, and every tree whose fruit yields seed; to you it shall be for food. Also, to every beast of the earth, to every bird of the air, and to everything that creeps on the earth, in which there is life, I have given every green herb for food"; and it was so. Then God saw everything that He had made, and indeed it was very good. So the evening and the morning were the **sixth day.

According to our “Text”, how long did it take God to create the heavens, the earth, and everything in?

GETDEBUNKED.ORG


6 Days!

“Then God said…”

GETDEBUNKED.ORG

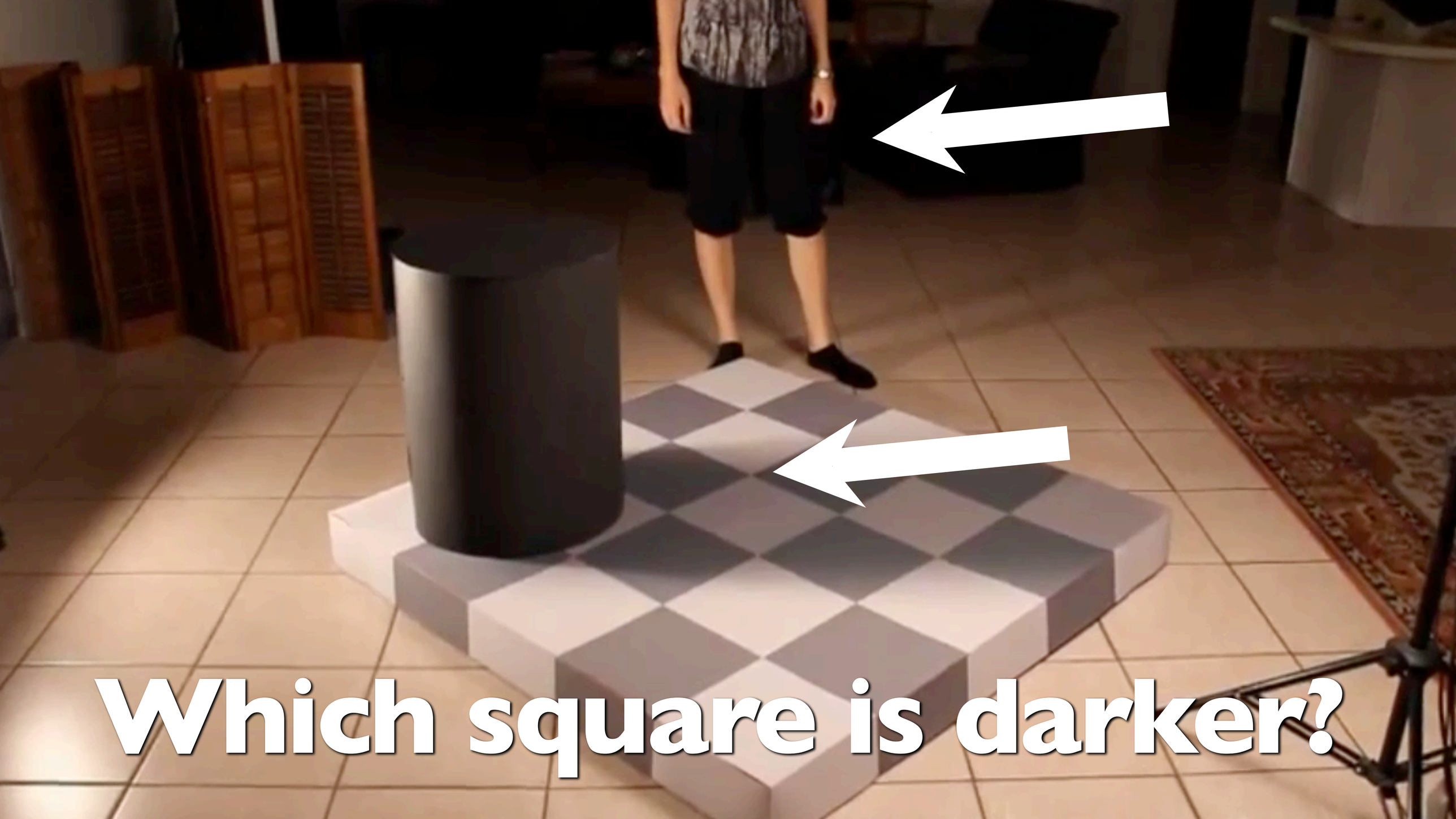

9 times!


THEN GOD SAID
THE CRAFTING OF CREATION BY HIS WORD

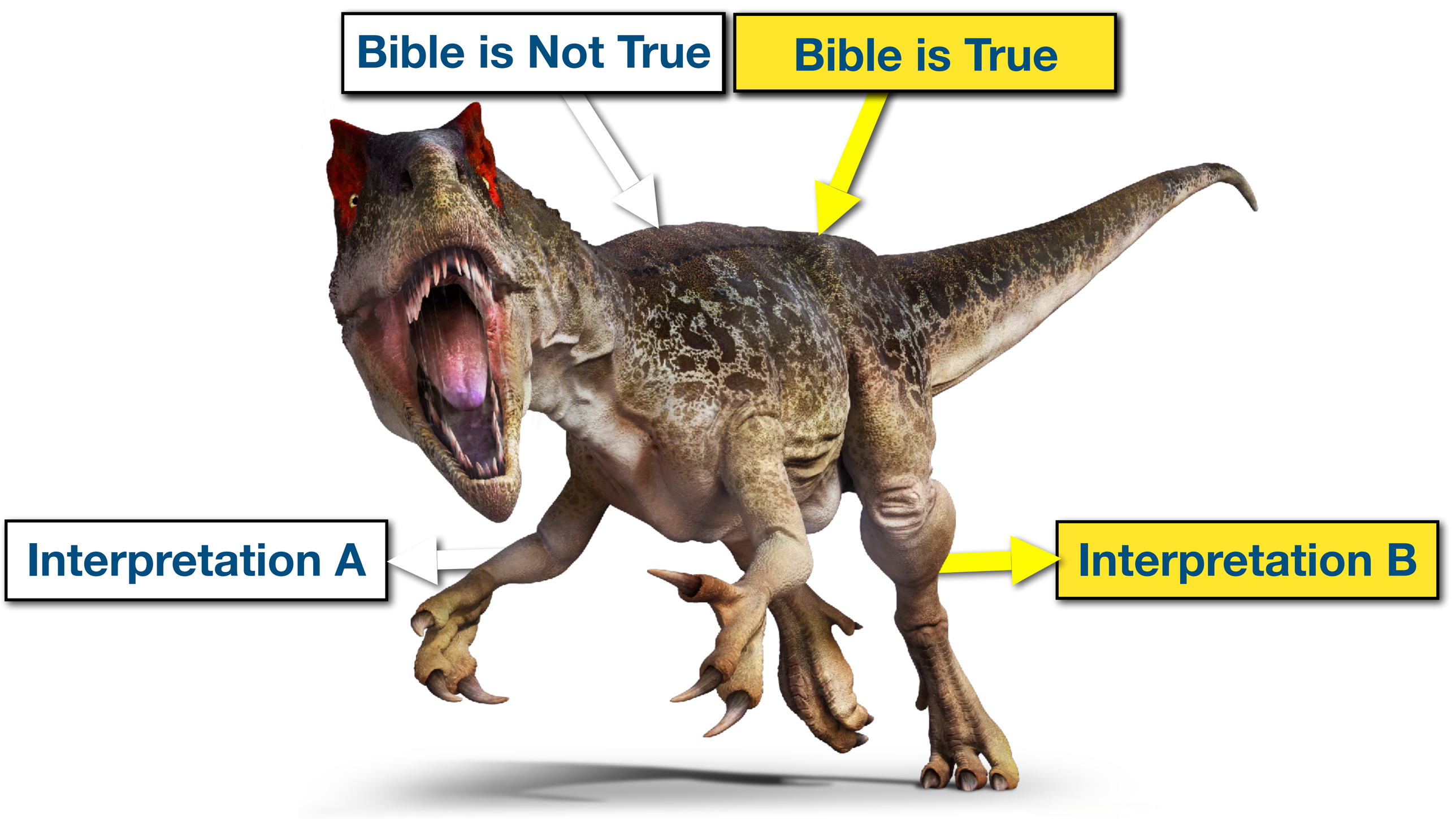
Genesis 1:24-25

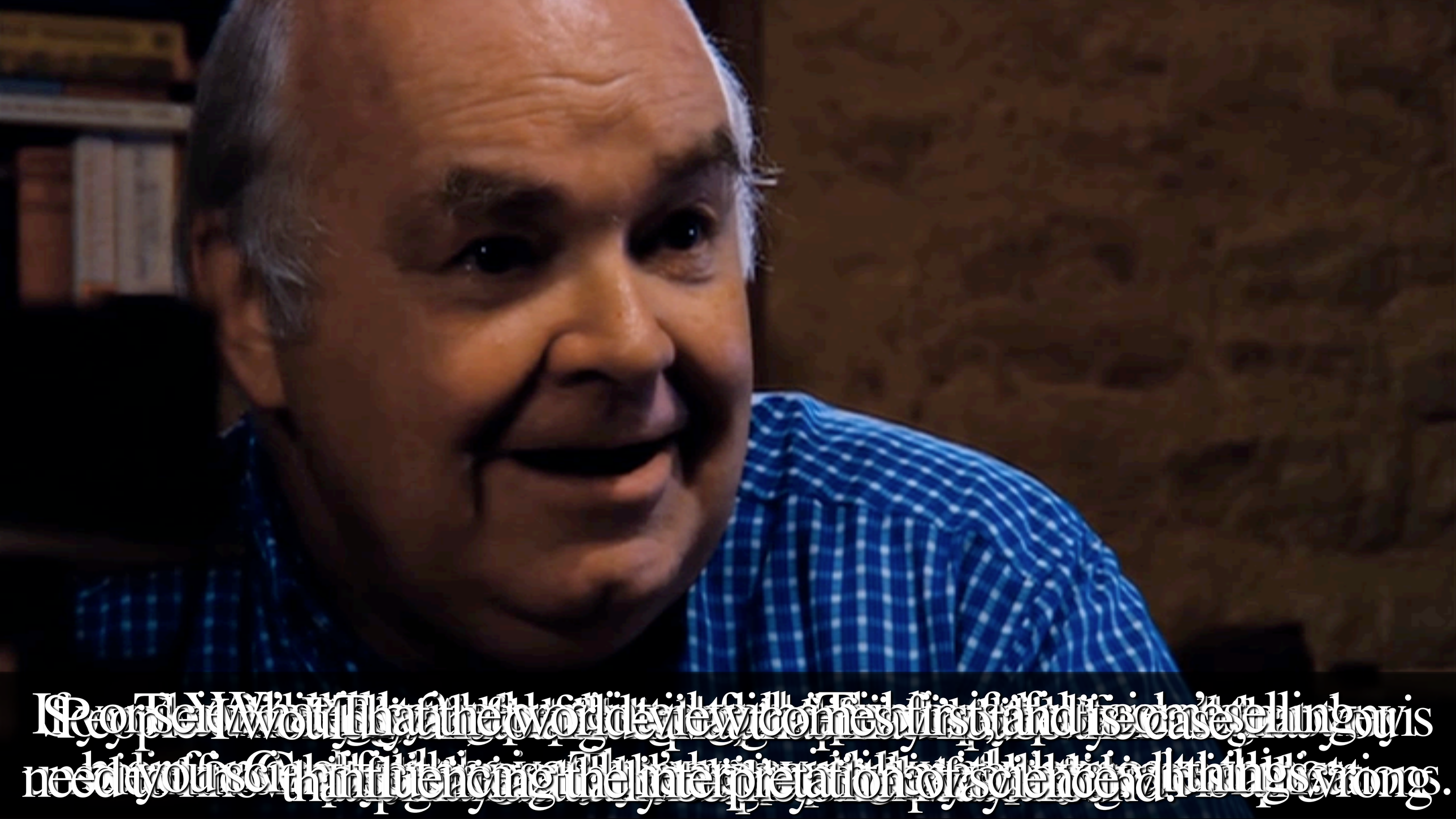
Then God said, "Let the earth bring forth the living creature according to its kind: cattle and creeping thing and beast of the earth, each according to its kind"; and it was so. And God made the beast of the earth according to its kind, cattle according to its kind, and everything that creeps on the earth according to its kind. And God saw that it was good.




Which square is darker?

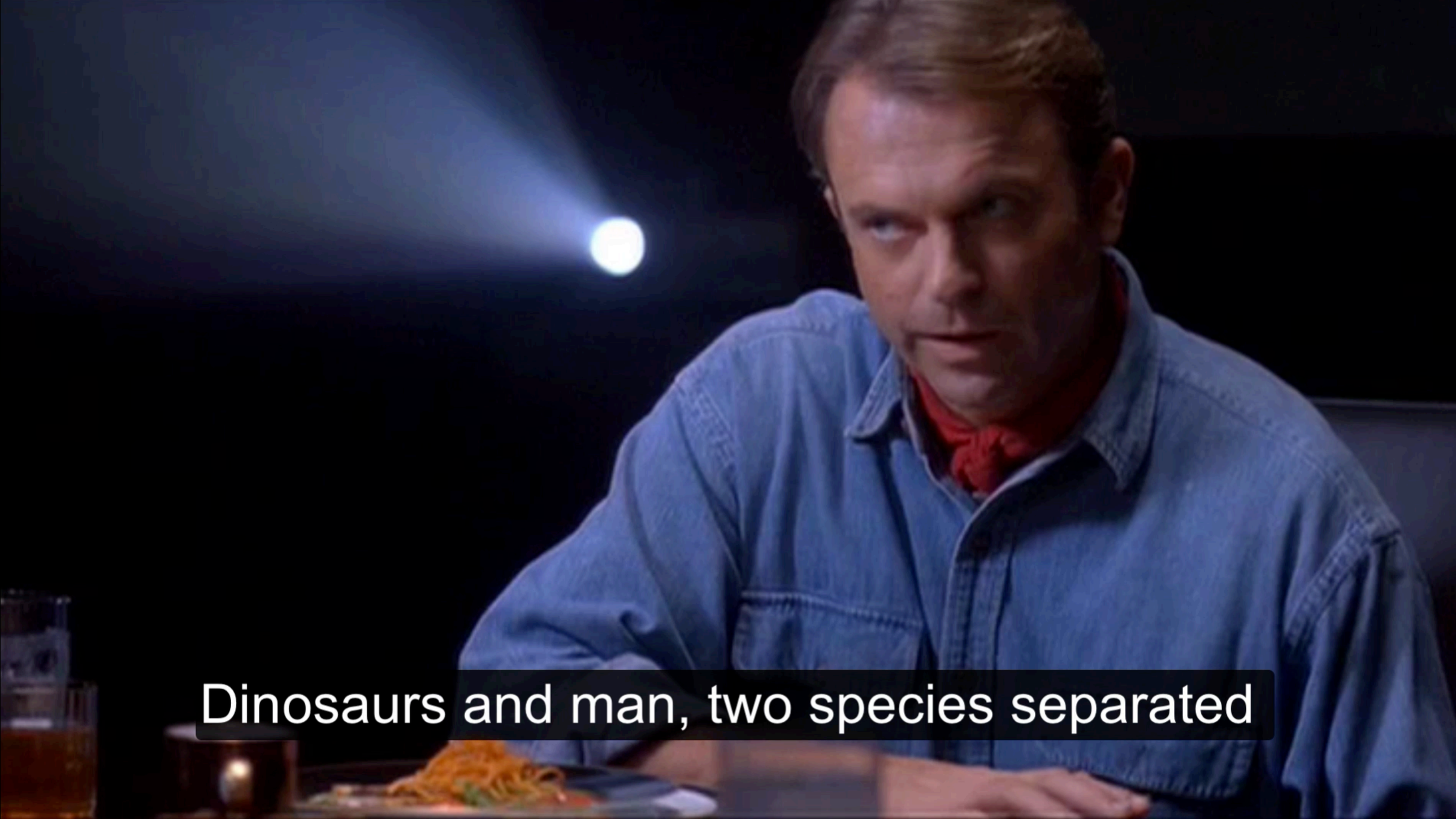



Bible is Not True
Bible is True
Interpretation A
Interpretation B


Respect with that the world view comes first and is case, and you
need to use that influencing the interpretation of science and things wrong.

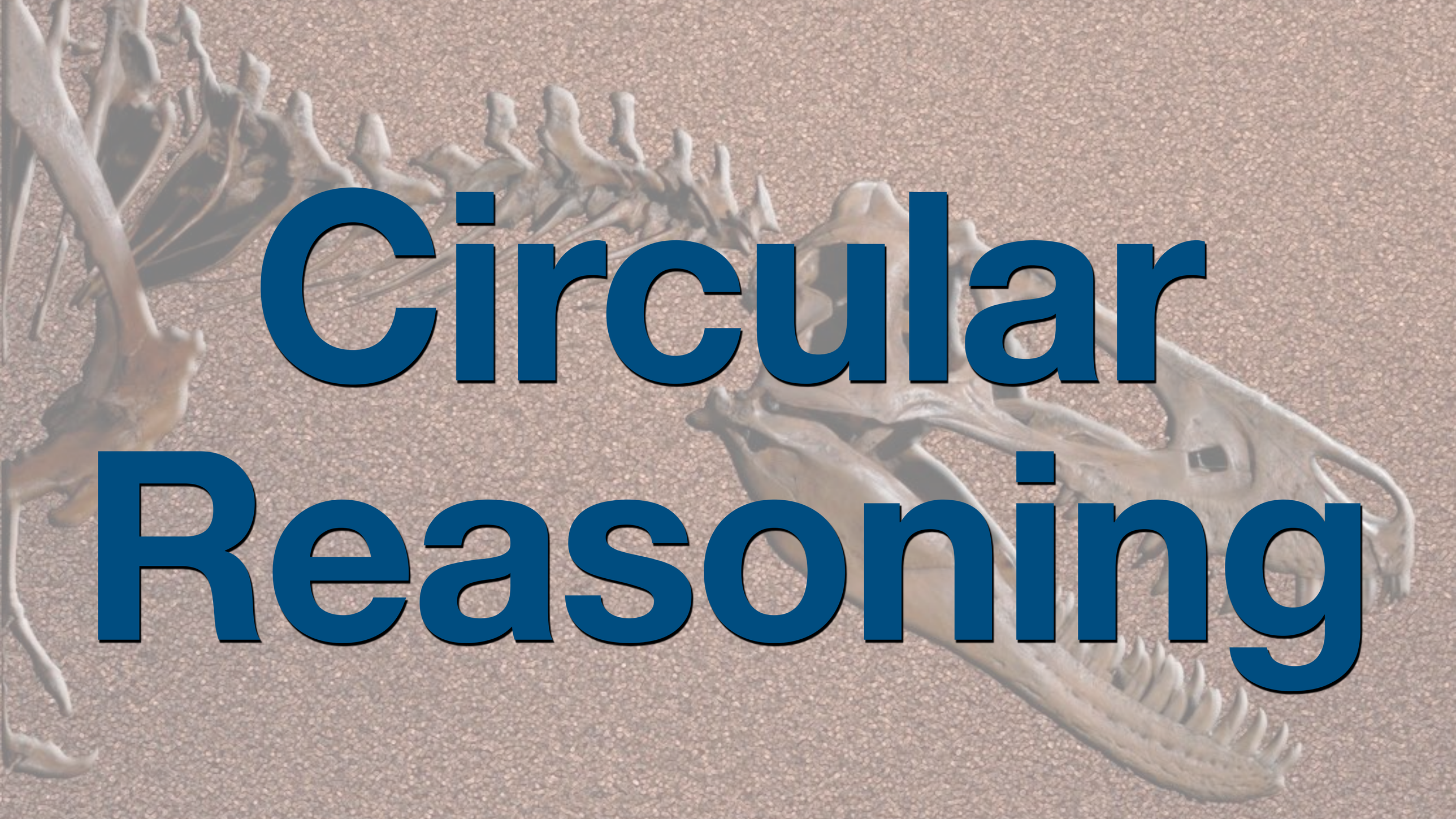

JURASSIC PARK




Dinosaurs and man, two species separated

But is this true?

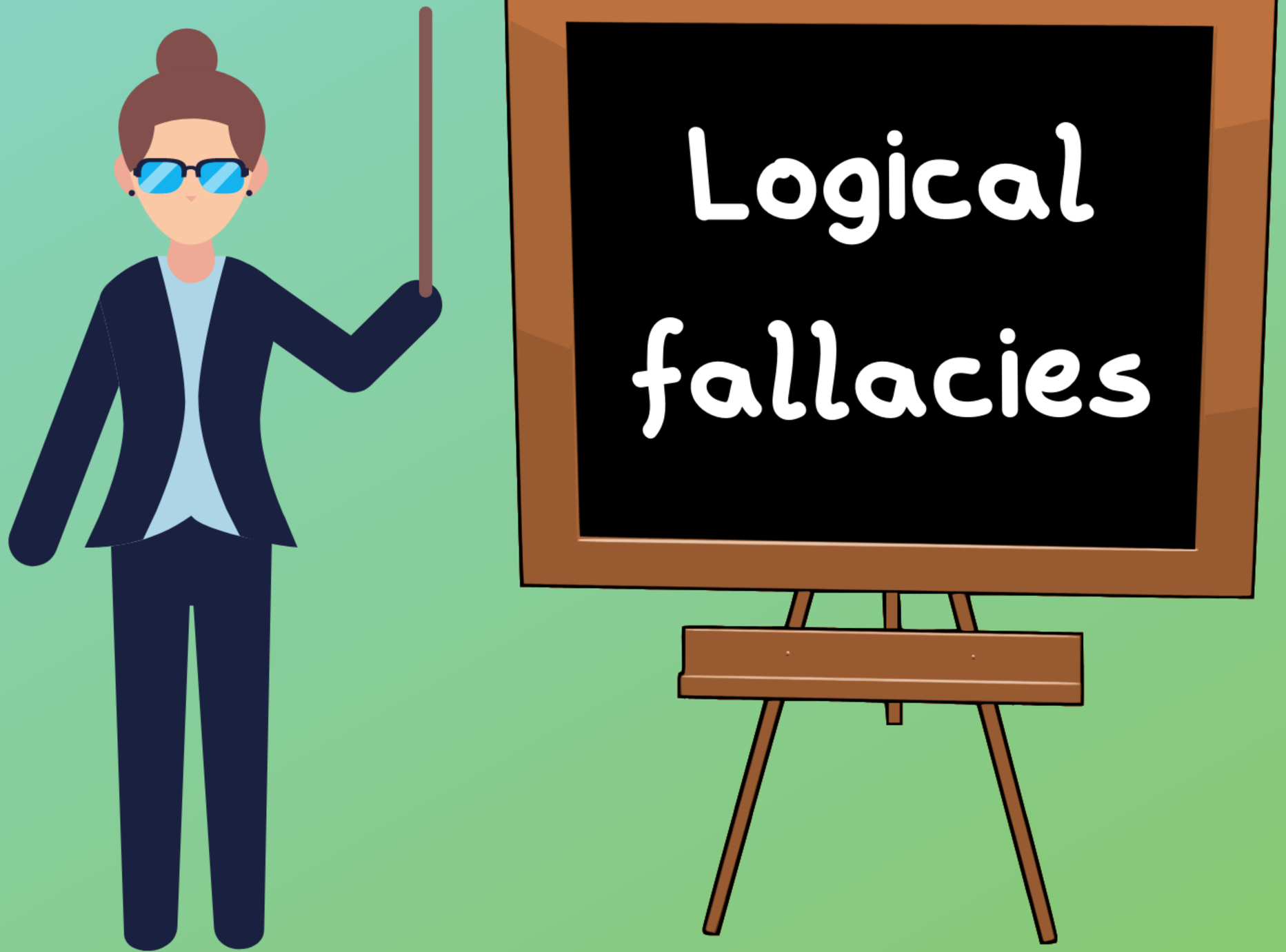
GETDEBUNKED.ORG

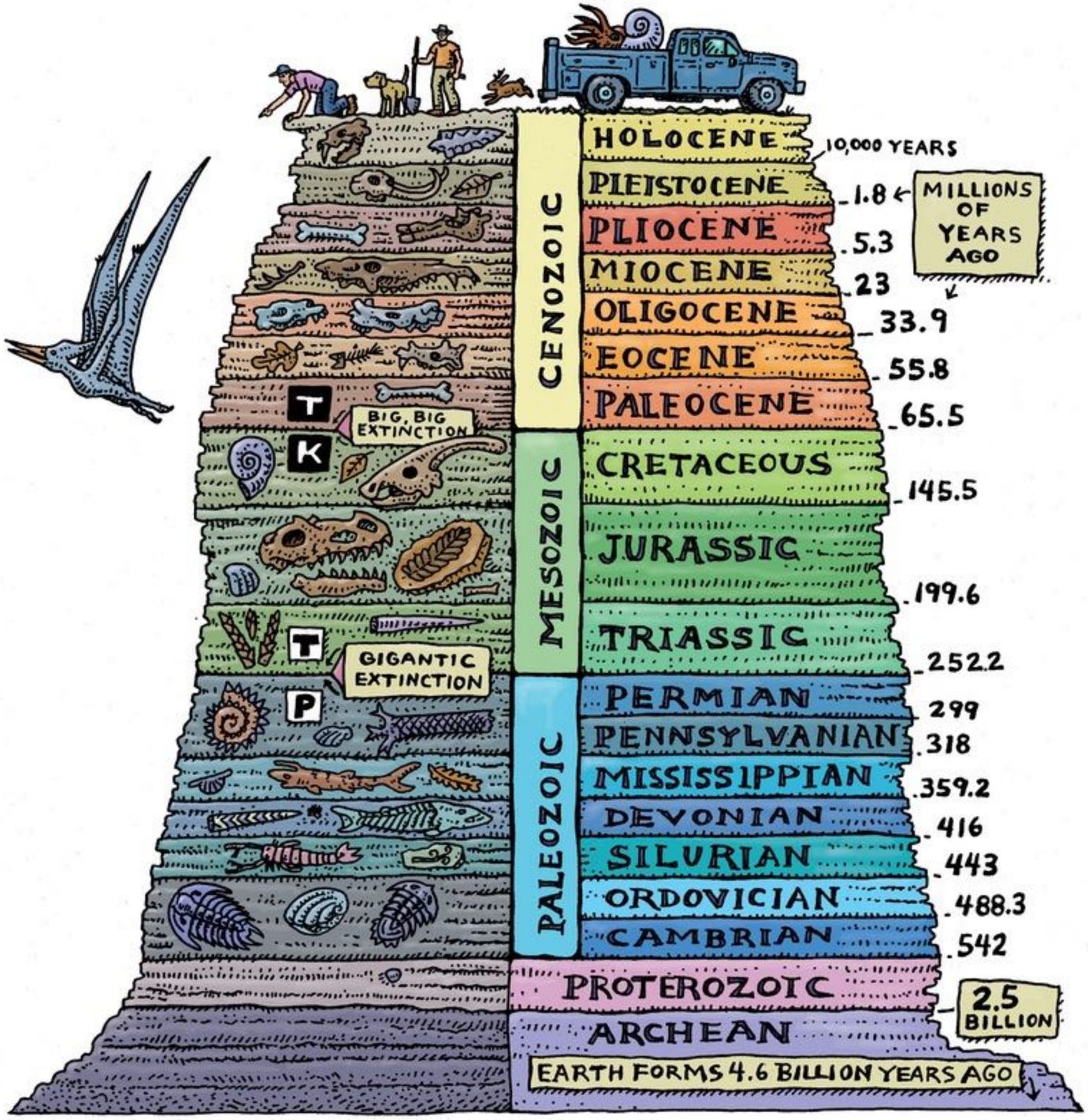

Circular
Reasoning

CHAPTE

1 *The creation of heaven and earth.*
26 *Of man in the image of God.* 2

IN the [a]beginning [b]God
the earth.
2 And the earth was
darkness *was* upon th
Spirit of God moved
¶ [d]And God saic


Logical
fallacies


HOLOCENE
10,000 YEARS
PLEISTOCENE
1.8
PLIOCENE
5.3
MIOCENE
23
OLIGOCENE
33.9
EOCENE
55.8
PALEOCENE
65.5
CRETACEOUS
145.5
JURASSIC
199.6
TRIASSIC
252.2
PERMIAN
299
PENNSYLVANIAN
318
MISSISSIPPIAN
359.2
DEVONIAN
416
SILURIAN
443
ORDOVICIAN
488.3
CAMBRIAN
542
PROTEROZOIC
2.5 BILLION
ARCHEAN
EARTH FORMS 4.6 BILLION YEARS AGO
CENOZOIC
MESOZOIC
PALEOZOIC
MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO
T
K
BIG, BIG EXTINCTION
T
P
GIGANTIC EXTINCTION


...so the deeper we dig,
the farther back in time we see


ASIA
ICE AGE IN TEXAS


Evolution is a tig y coupled dance,
with life and the terial environment as partners.
– James Lovelo
DEINONYCHUS
"terrible claw"


MATEUSZ
BOGUSZ







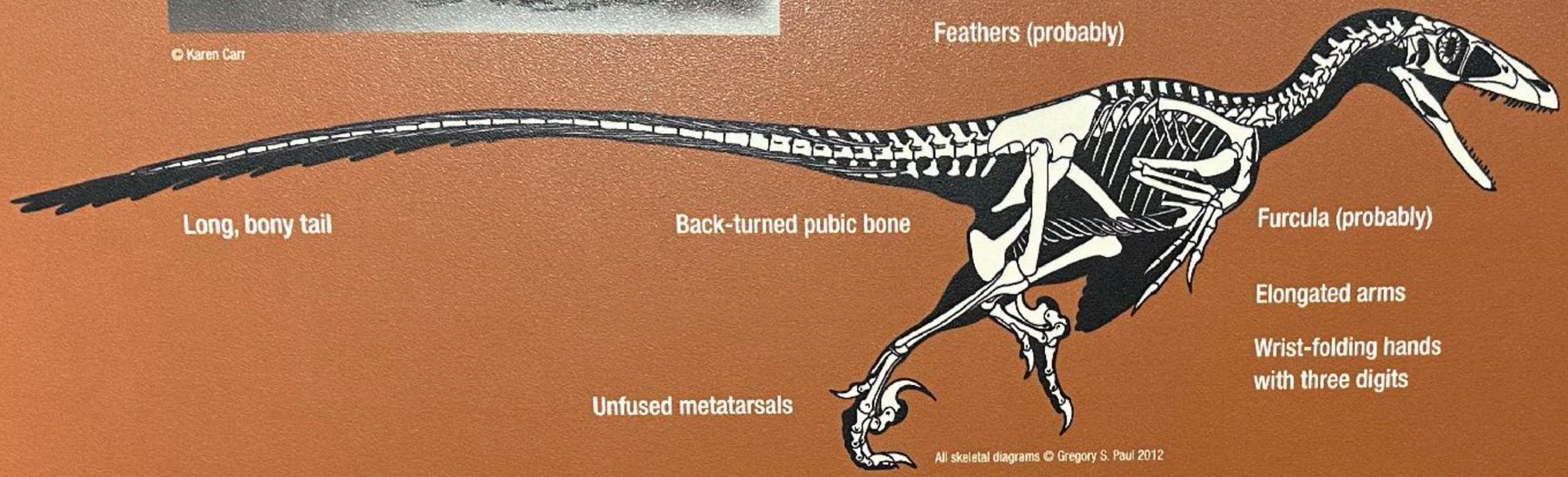



THE CHICAGO
ARCHAEOPTERYX
Meet the earliest known bird and discover the origins of the dinosaurs that still fly above us.
EL ARCHAEOPTERYX DE CHICAGO
Conoce el ave más antigua encontrada y descubre el origen de los dinosaurios voladores que aún nos rodean.


led dance,
environment as partners.
DEINONYCHUS
"terrible claw"
ARCHAEOPTERYX
"ancient wing"
FLEXOMC
"flexed-shoul
Bird tracks
Late Cretaceous, 70–69 million years ago
Museum field tests, 2010
Fossil
The ancient Alaskan species that made these tracks probably resembled a modern shorebird like a willet or ibis.



© Karen Carr



All skeletal diagrams © Gregory S. Paul 2012

1 *Deinonychus* skeleton

Deinonychus antirrhopus

Early Cretaceous, 115–108 million years ago

Collected: Montana, Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University, 1964
Cast

DMNH 2012-06-04, Cast of YMP, AMNH

Deinonychus was a meat-eating dinosaur. Its relatives include *Tyrannosaurus rex* and modern birds.

Theropod dinosaur *Deinonychus* had a long tail, serrated teeth, and unfused pelvis, foot, and hand bones. But it also had birdlike leg and foot structures, hollow bones, a back-turned pubis, long arms, folding wrists, and perhaps feathers. Like its closest relatives, it probably relied on a *furcula,* or wishbone, to brace its shoulders.



© Karen Carr

Long, straight tail

2 *Archaeopteryx* skelet

Archaeopteryx lithographica

Late Jurassic, 150–148 mill

Collected: Bavaria, Germany, Museum Berlin, Germany
Cast

DMNH 2012-06-02, Cast of HMN 1880

When extended, the wings of t feathered dinosaur measured across, about the same as a pi

1 *Deinonychus* skeleton

Deinonychus antirrhopus

Early Cretaceous, 115–108 million years ago

Collected: Montana, Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University, 1964

Cast

DMNH 2012-06-04, Cast of YMP, AMNH

Deinonychus was a meat-eating dinosaur. Its relatives include *Tyrannosaurus rex* and modern birds.

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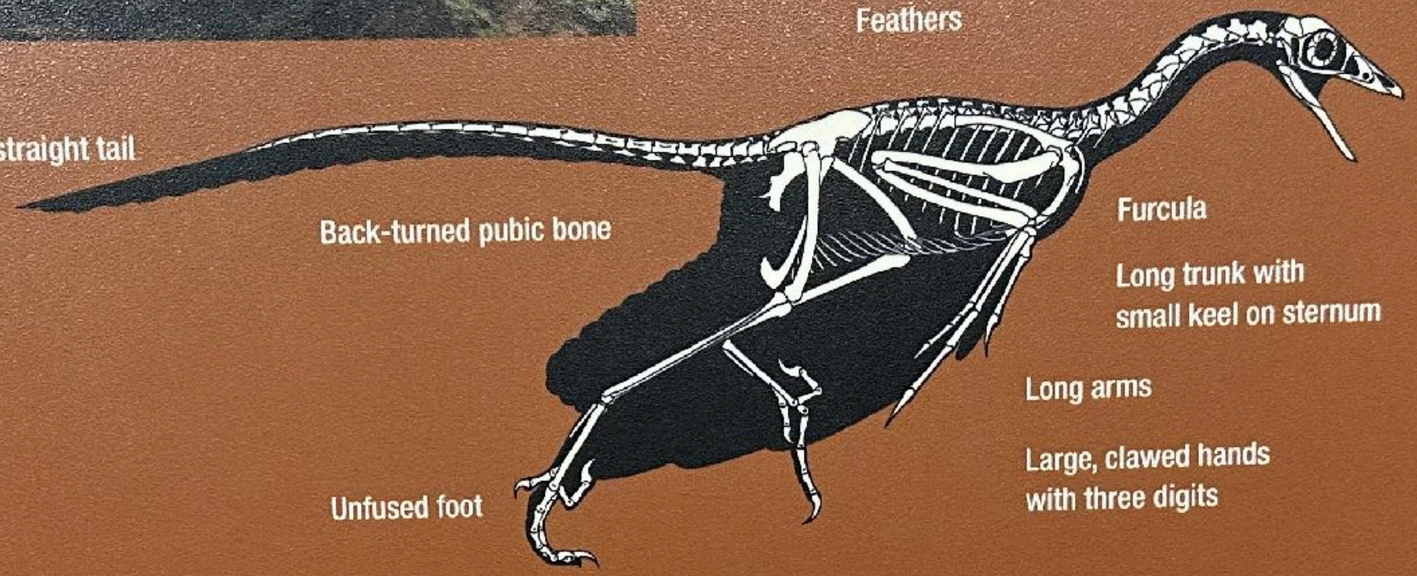
© Karen Carr



2 *Archaeopteryx* skeleton

Archaeopteryx lithographica

Late Jurassic, 150–148 million years ago

Collected: Bavaria, Germany, Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany
Cast

DMNH 2012-06-02, Cast of HMN 1880

When extended, the wings of this feathered dinosaur measured 19.6 inches across, about the same as a pigeon.

Archaeopteryx had a mix of primitive and more advanced traits. It shared a few things with theropods like *Deinonychus:* feathers, wishbone, hollow bones, long arms, back-turned pubic bone, and bony tail. There were also some big differences. *Archaeopteryx* had longer arms, fewer tail bones, and cone-shaped teeth.



© Karen Carr

3 *Flexomornis* mo

Flexomornis howei

Late Cretaceous, 96

Artist: Richard Finch, 2010
Donor: Richard Finch
Painted wood, brass, and gl

DMNH 2010-03-01

Flexomornis howei wa
toothed bird loosely re
road runner.

2 *Archaeopteryx* skeleton

Archaeopteryx lithographica

Late Jurassic, 150–148 million years ago

Collected: Bavaria, Germany, Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany

Cast

DMNH 2012-06-02, Cast of HMN 1880

When extended, the wings of this feathered dinosaur measured 19.6 inches across, about the same as a pigeon.

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DEINONYCHUS
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ARCHAEOPTERYX
"ancient wing"
FLEXOMC
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Bird tracks
Late Cretaceous, 70–69 million years ago
Museum field tests, 2010
Fossil
The ancient Alaskan species that made these tracks probably resembled a modern shorebird like a willet or ibis.



“For most biologists, the strongest reason for accepting the evolutionary hypothesis is their acceptance of some theory that entails it.”



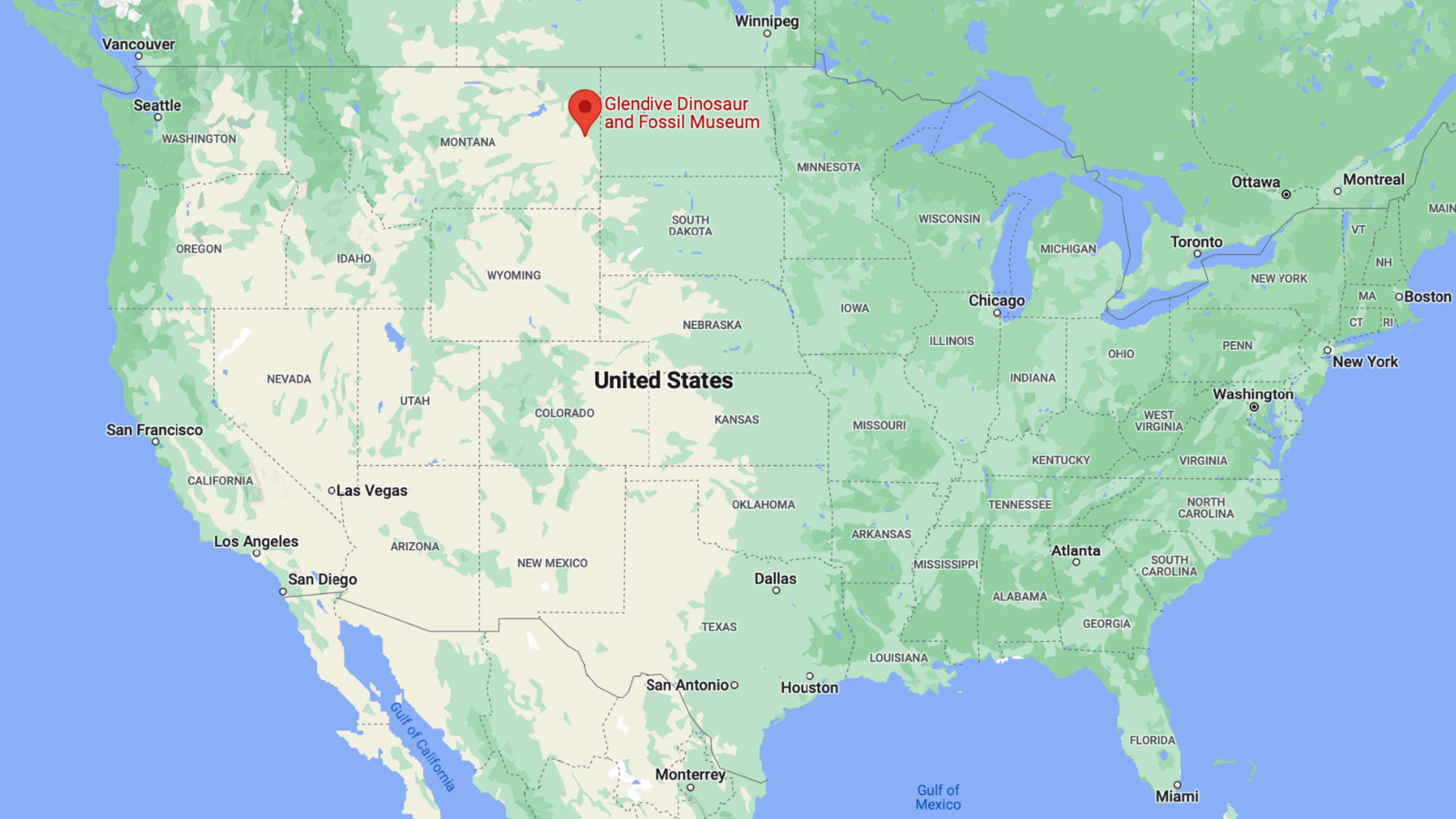
Paleontologist David G. Kits

Join
Frank Figueroa
at a real...

DINOSAUR DIG

JUNE 9-12, 2025


Non-
Biased
Evidence


Glendive Dinosaur and Fossil Museum
Winnipeg
Vancouver
Seattle
WASHINGTON
MONTANA
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ARKANSAS
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San Diego
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ALABAMA
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LOUISIANA
San Antonio
Houston
Gulf of California
FLORIDA
Monterrey
Gulf of Mexico
Miami


GLENDIVE
DINOSAUR & FOSSIL MUSEUM

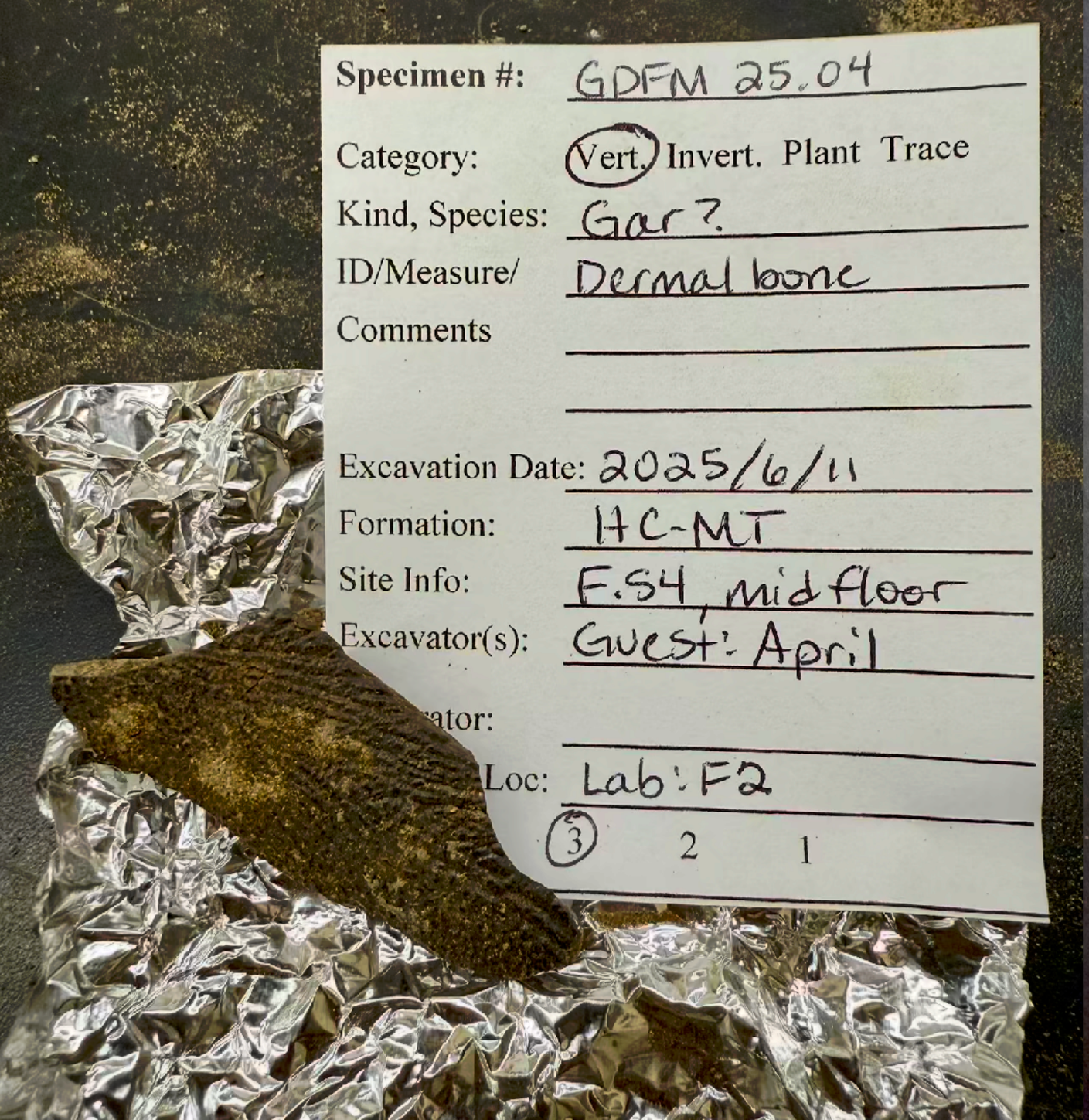

INSTITUTE FOR CREATION RESEARCH
ICR
DISCOVER


adidas





1½"
38.1mm


Specimen #: GDFM 25.04
Category: (Vert.) Invert. Plant Trace
Kind, Species: Gar?
ID/Measure/ Dermal bone
Comments
Excavation Date: 2025/6/11
Formation: HC-MT
Site Info: F.54, mid floor
Excavator(s): Guest: April
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Loc: Lab: F2
(3) 2 1




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How do they know that?

GETDEBUNKED.ORG


KFC

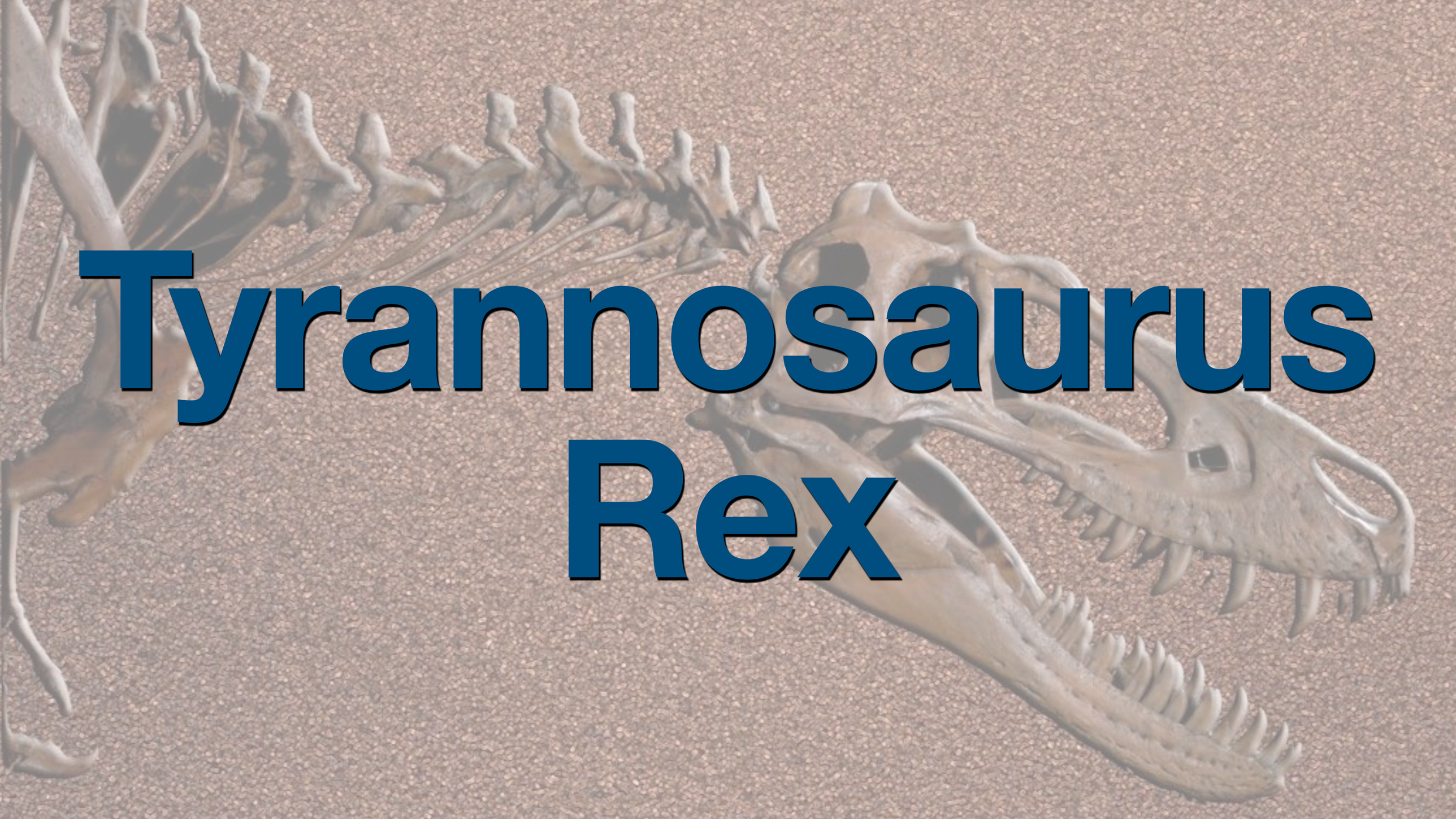





IOWA


Edmontosaurus Foot
(assembled from various




Tyrannosaurus
Rex



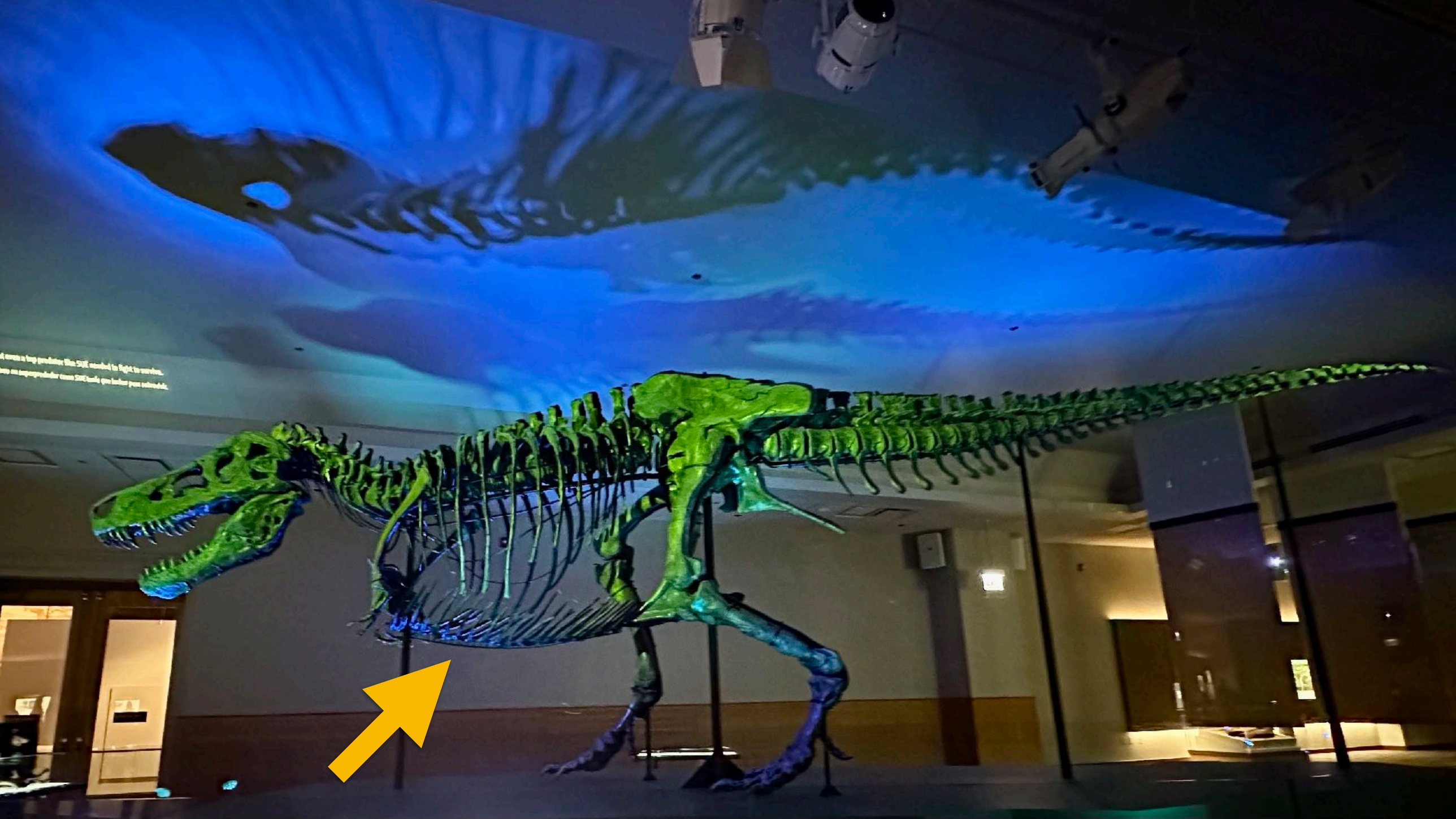
1990: Sue Hendrickson discovers a nearly complete *T. rex* fossil

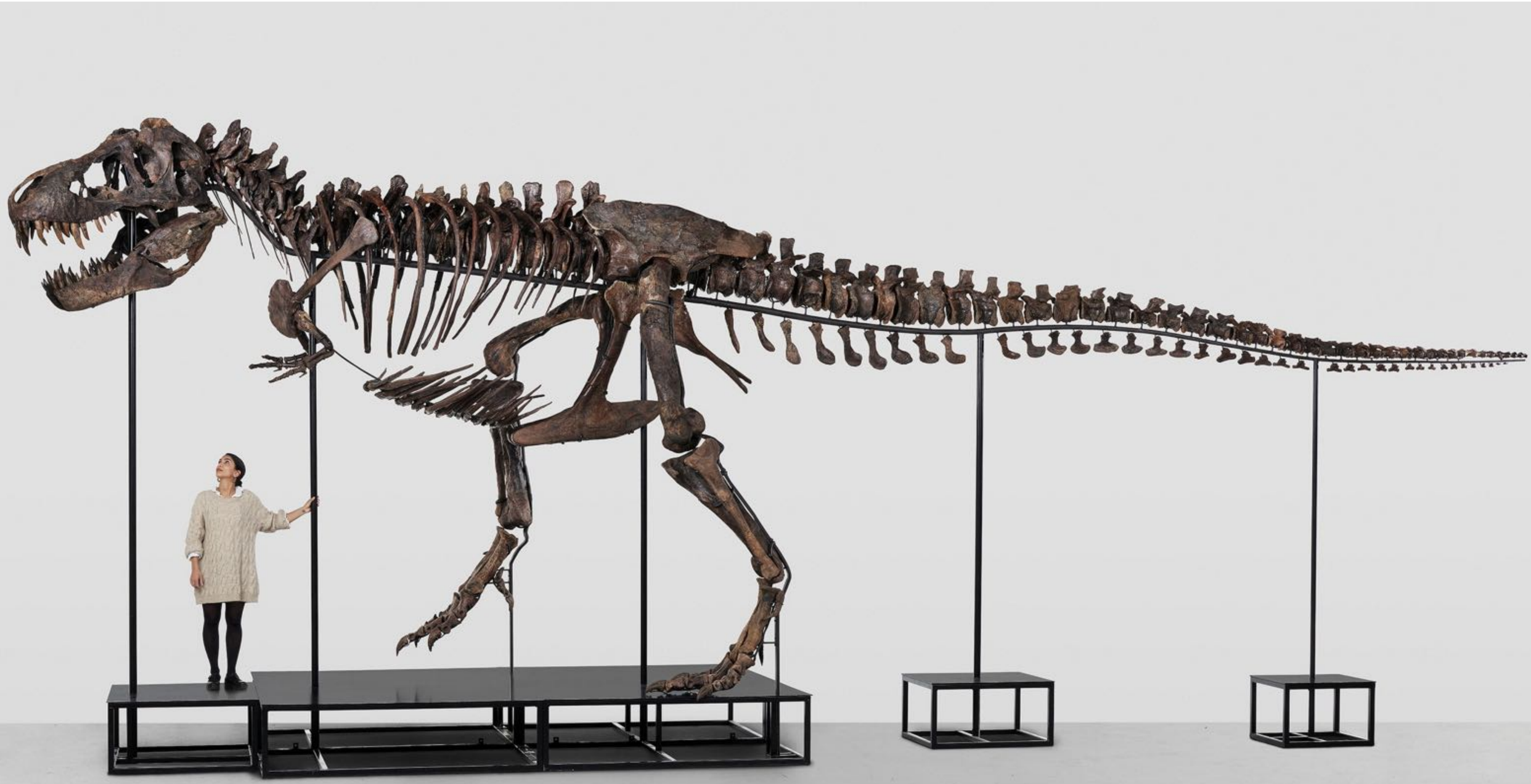
1990: Sue Hendrickson descubre un fósil de *T. rex* casi completo



Fossil hunter Sue Hendrickson poses next to the exposed bones of the *T. rex* that would eventually be named after her. Hendrickson was looking for fossils near Faith, South Dakota when she discovered this now-famous skeleton.

La buscadora de fósiles Sue Hendrickson posa junto a los huesos de *T. rex* expuestos, que eventualmente serían nombrados en su honor. Hendrickson estaba buscando fósiles cerca de Faith, Dakota del Sur, cuando encontró el ahora famoso esqueleto.



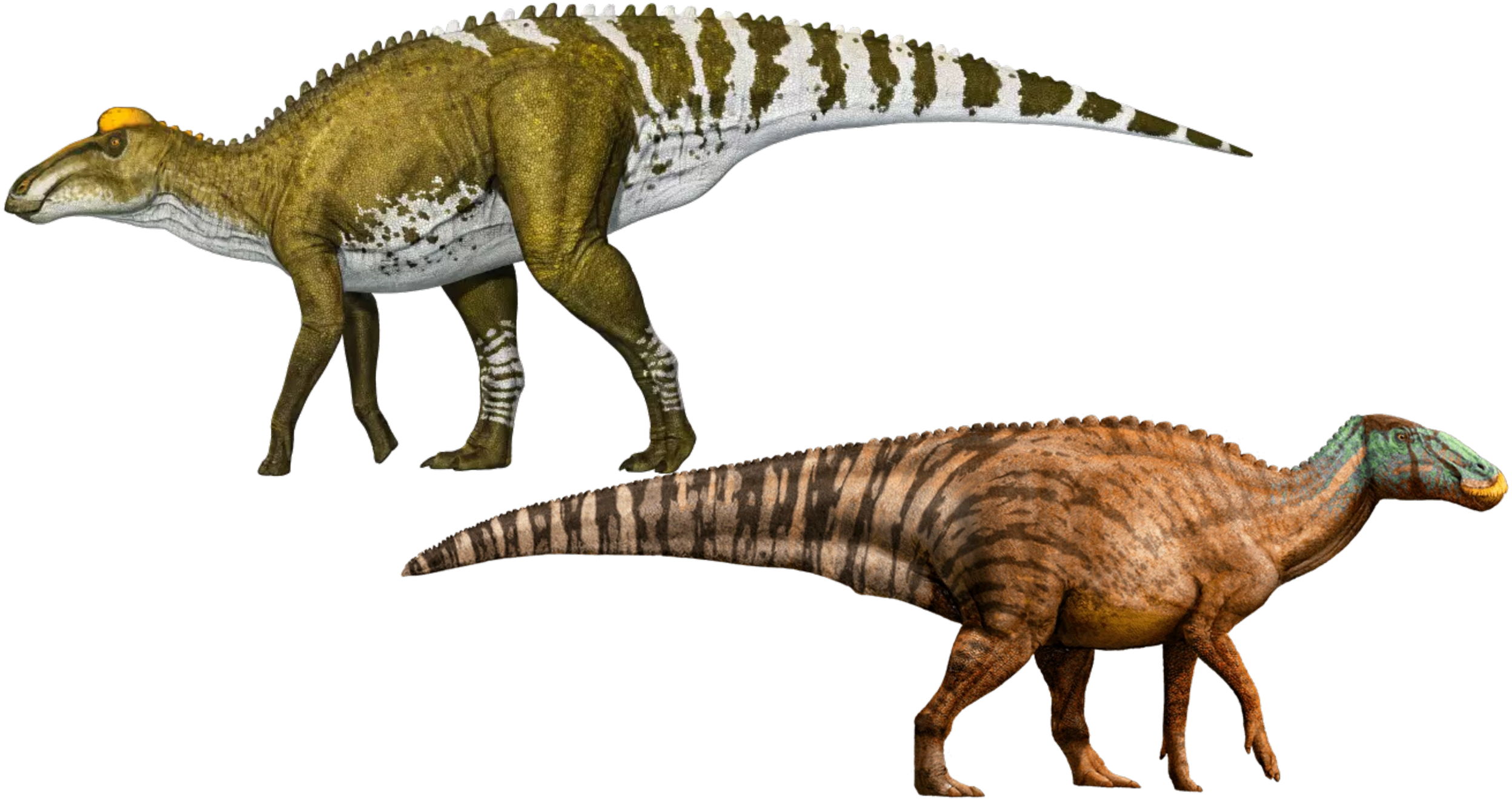










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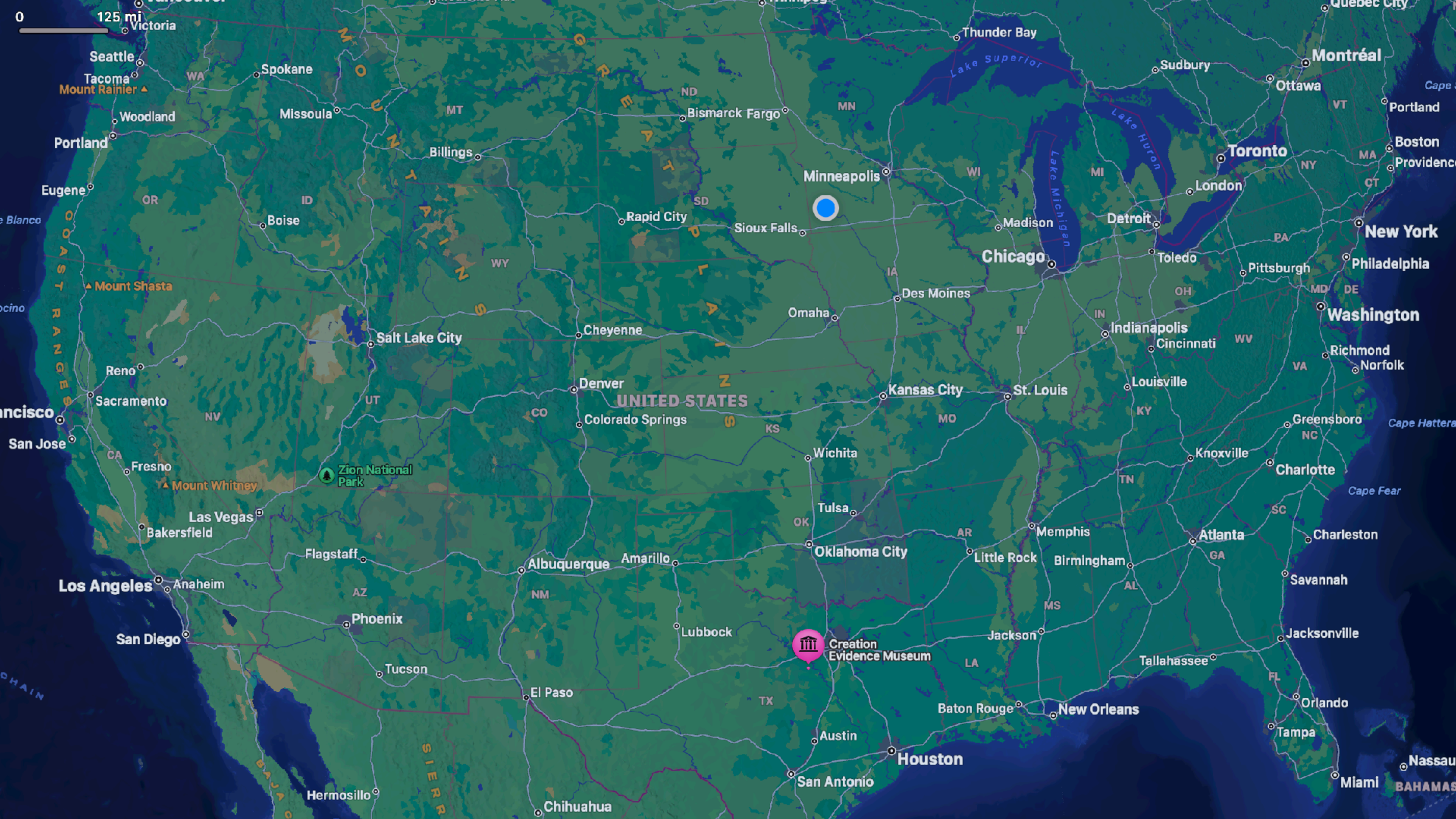
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Las Vegas
Bakersfield
Los Angeles
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San Diego
Flagstaff
Phoenix
Tucson
Hermosillo
Albuquerque
Amarillo
El Paso
Chihuahua
Cheyenne
Denver
Colorado Springs
Lubbock
Bismarck
Fargo
Rapid City
Sioux Falls
Minneapolis
Omaha
Des Moines
Kansas City
Wichita
Tulsa
Oklahoma City
Creation Evidence Museum
Austin
San Antonio
Houston
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Little Rock
Memphis
Jackson
Birmingham
Atlanta
Tallahassee
Jacksonville
Orlando
Tampa
Miami
Nassau
Charleston
Savannah
Charlotte
Knoxville
Greensboro
Richmond
Norfolk
Washington
Philadelphia
New York
Boston
Providence
Portland
Montréal
Ottawa
Sudbury
Thunder Bay
Lake Superior
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Toronto
London
Detroit
Toledo
Chicago
Madison
Pittsburgh
Indianapolis
Cincinnati
Louisville
St. Louis
Cape Hatteras
Cape Fear
UNITED STATES
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MOUNTAINS
GREAT PLAINS
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Creation Evidence Museum
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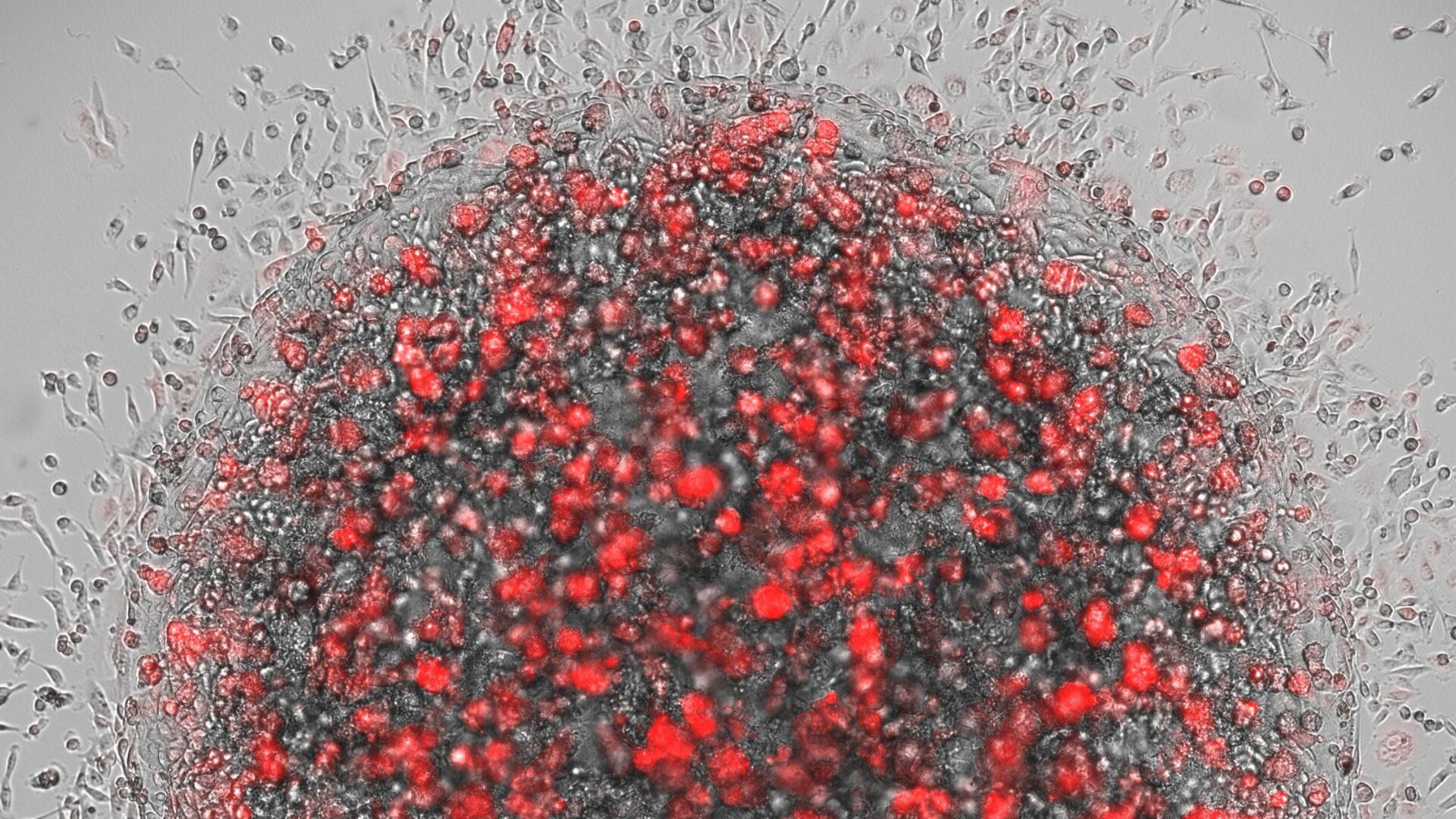
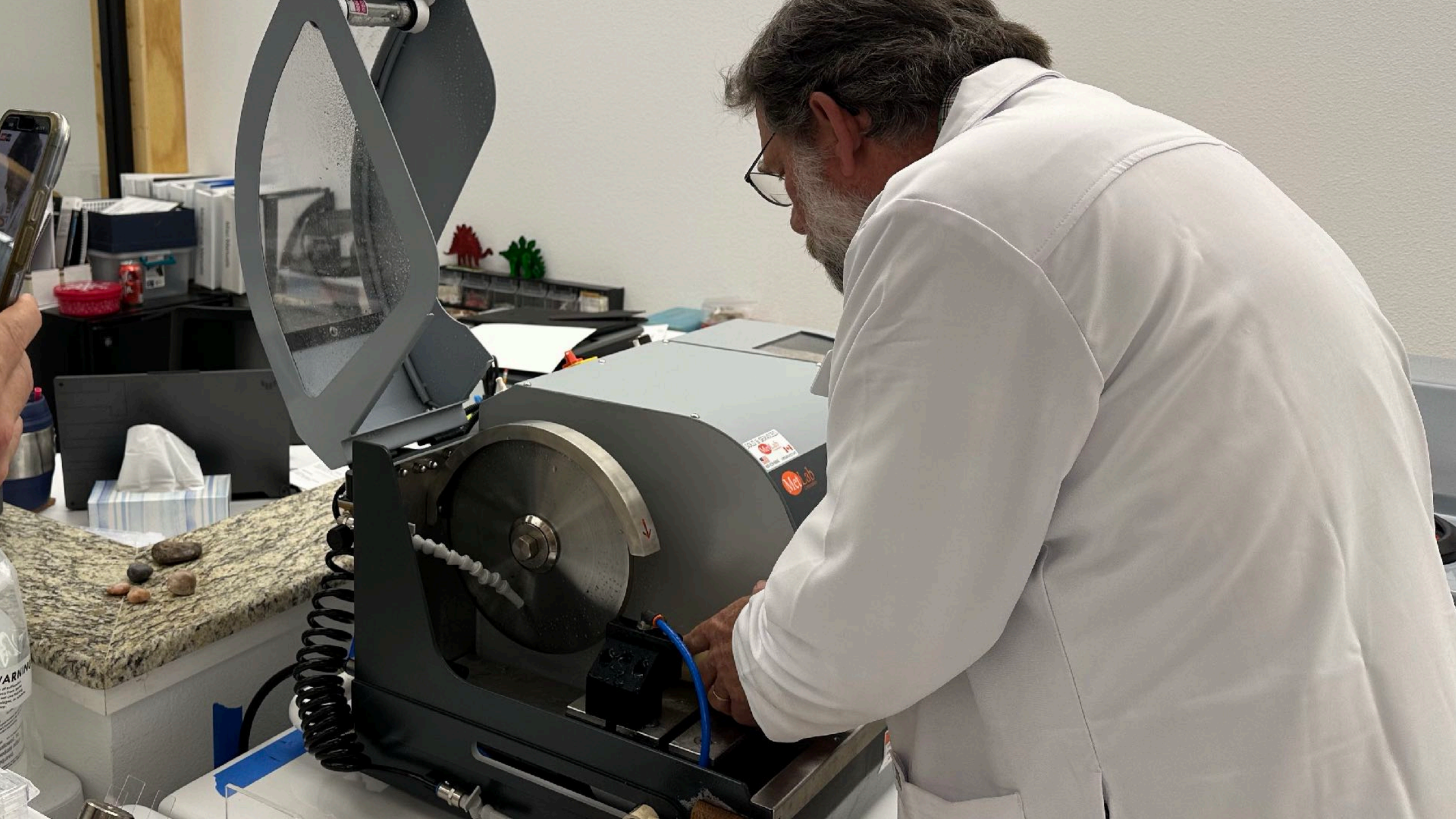
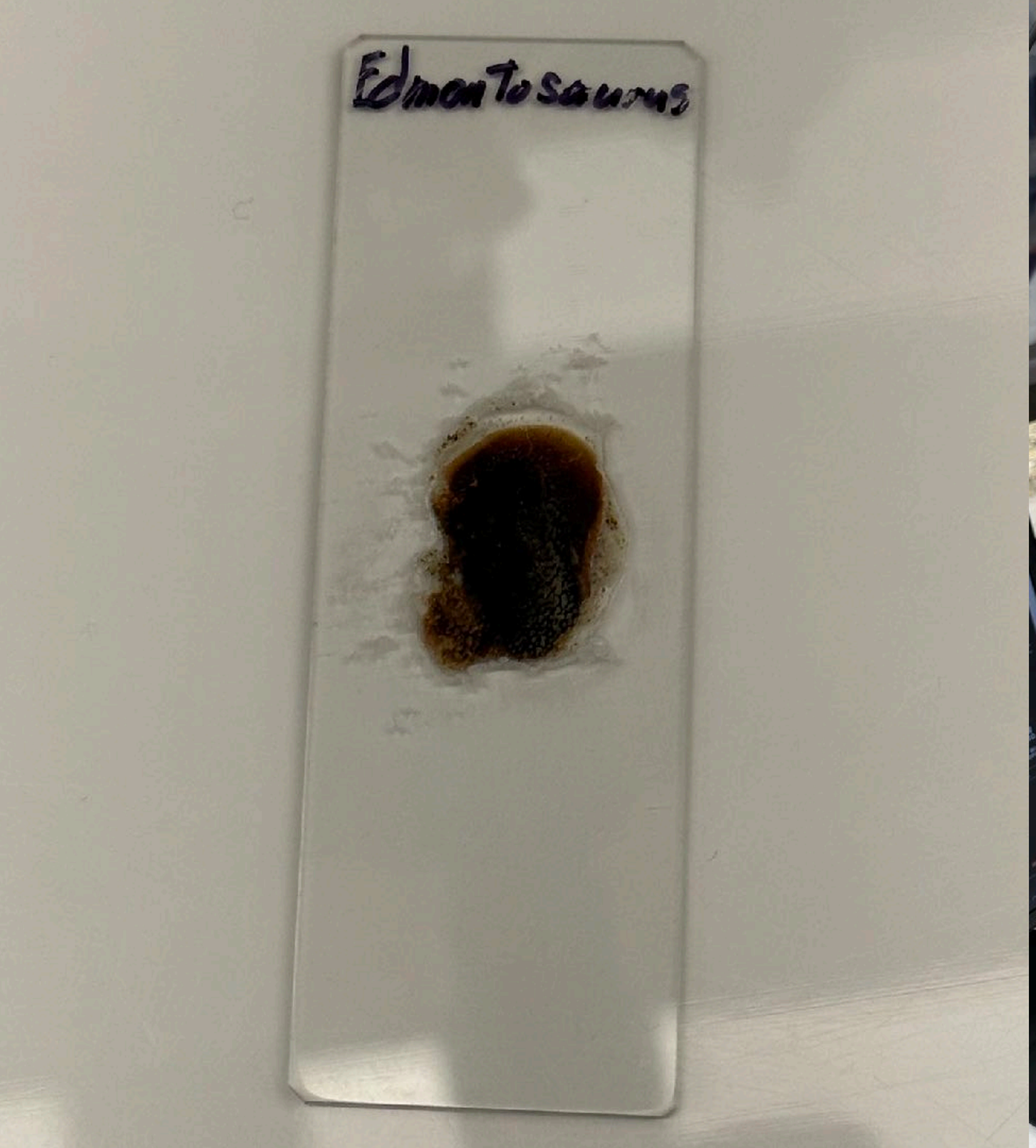
Collagen



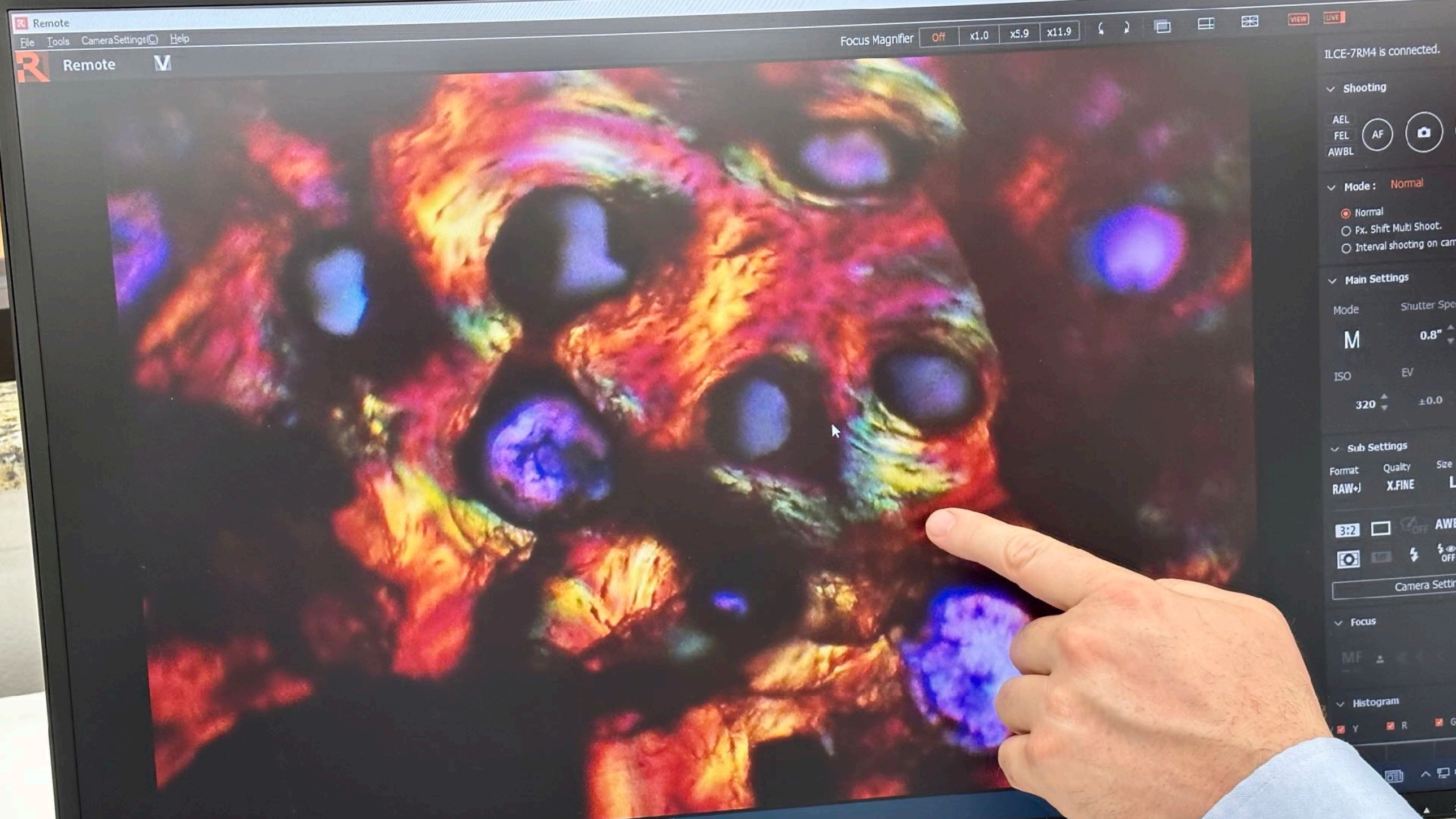

MetLab
METPOL-2V
GRINDING / POLISHING MACHINE




Edmontosaurus



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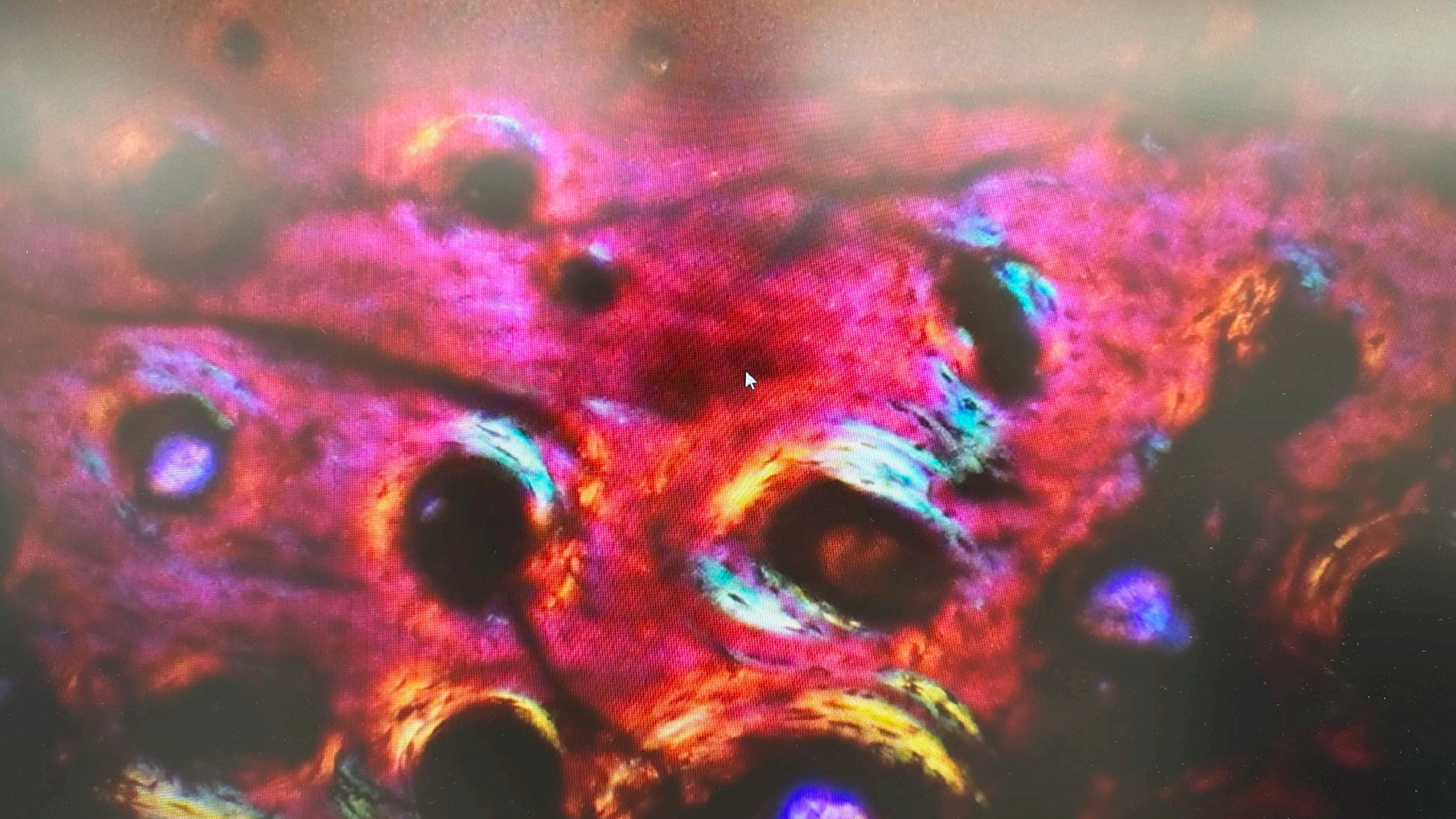

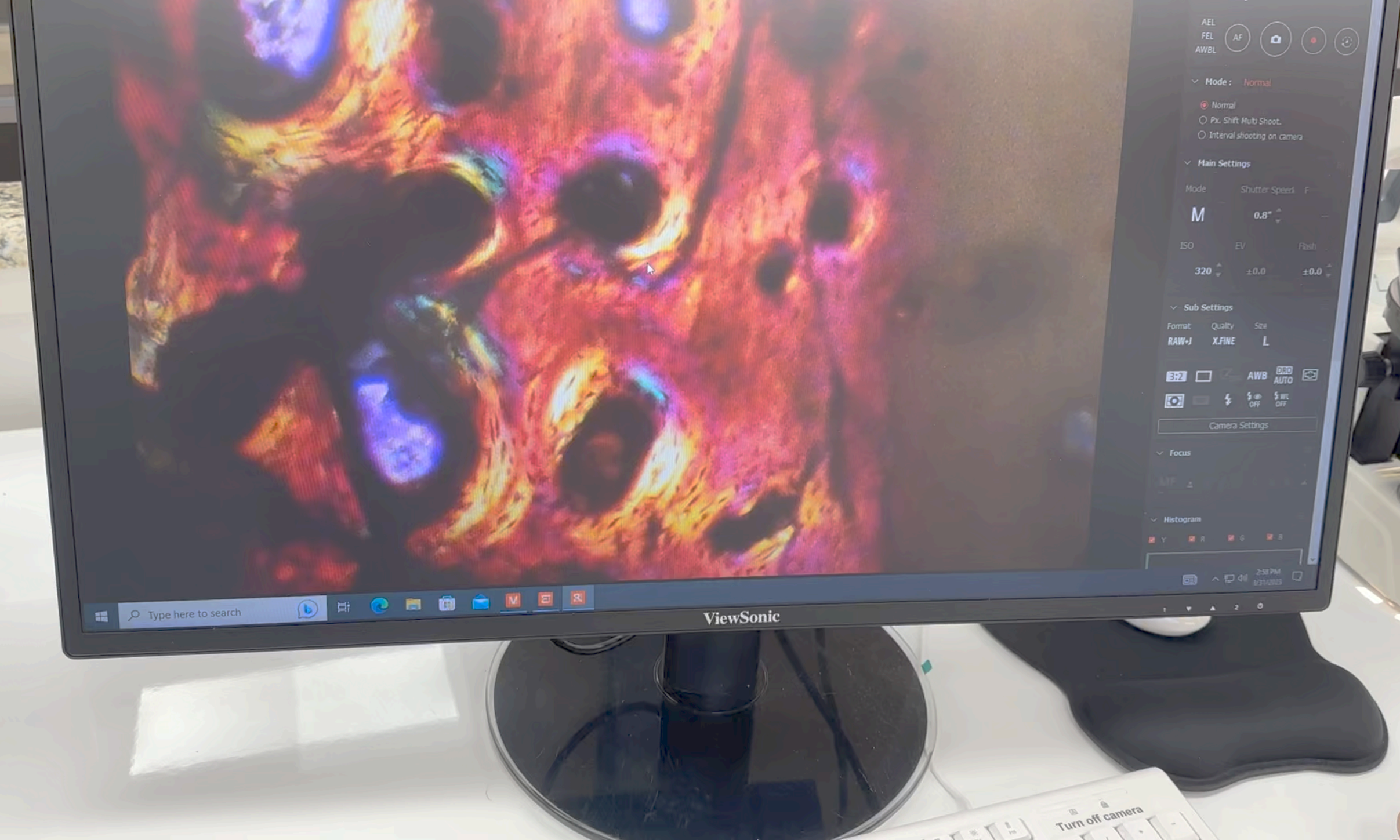
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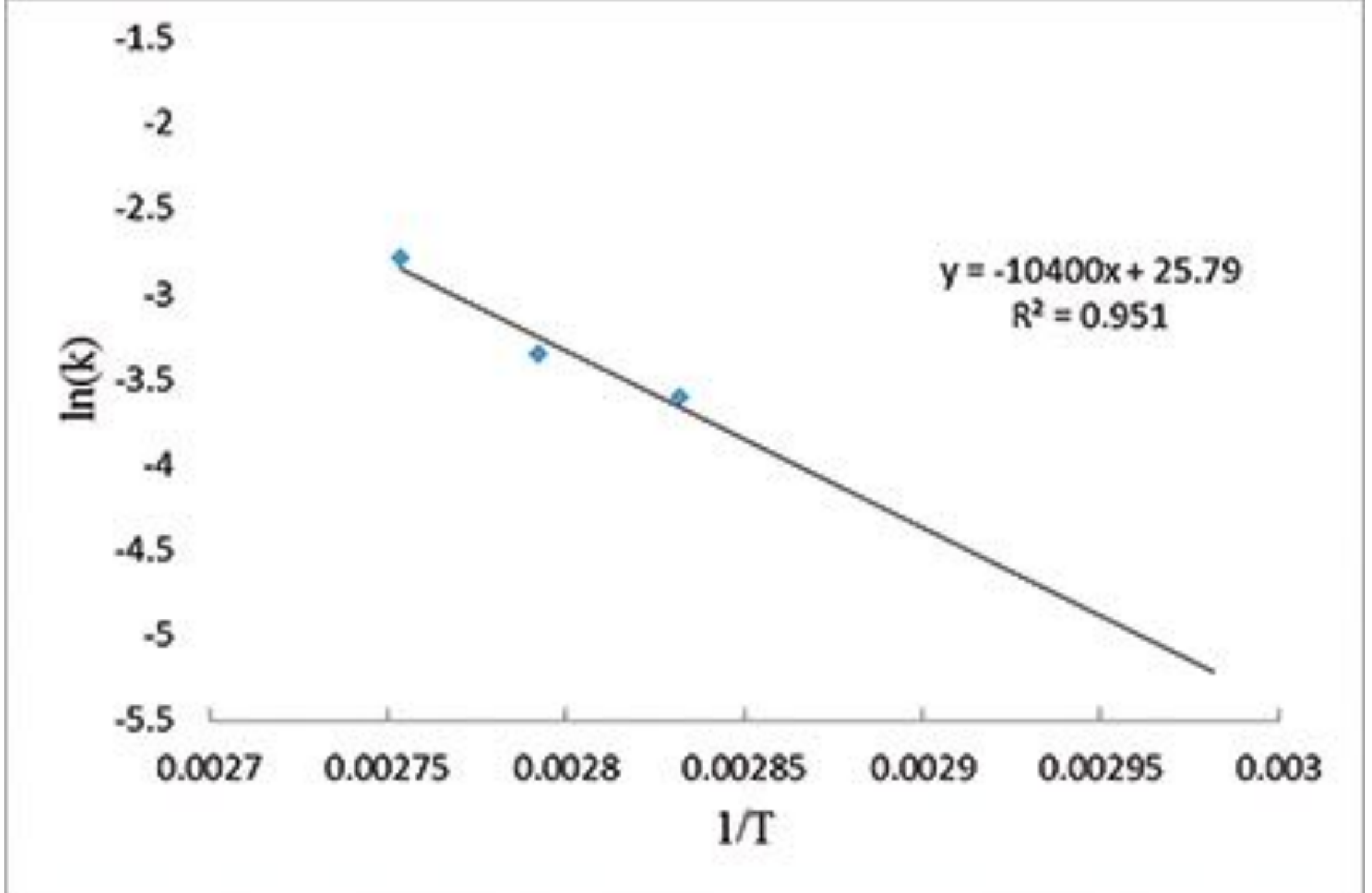
How long does collagen last?

GETDEBUNKED.ORG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ln(k)
y = -10400x + 25.79
R² = 0.951
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0.00285
0.0029
0.00295
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1/T

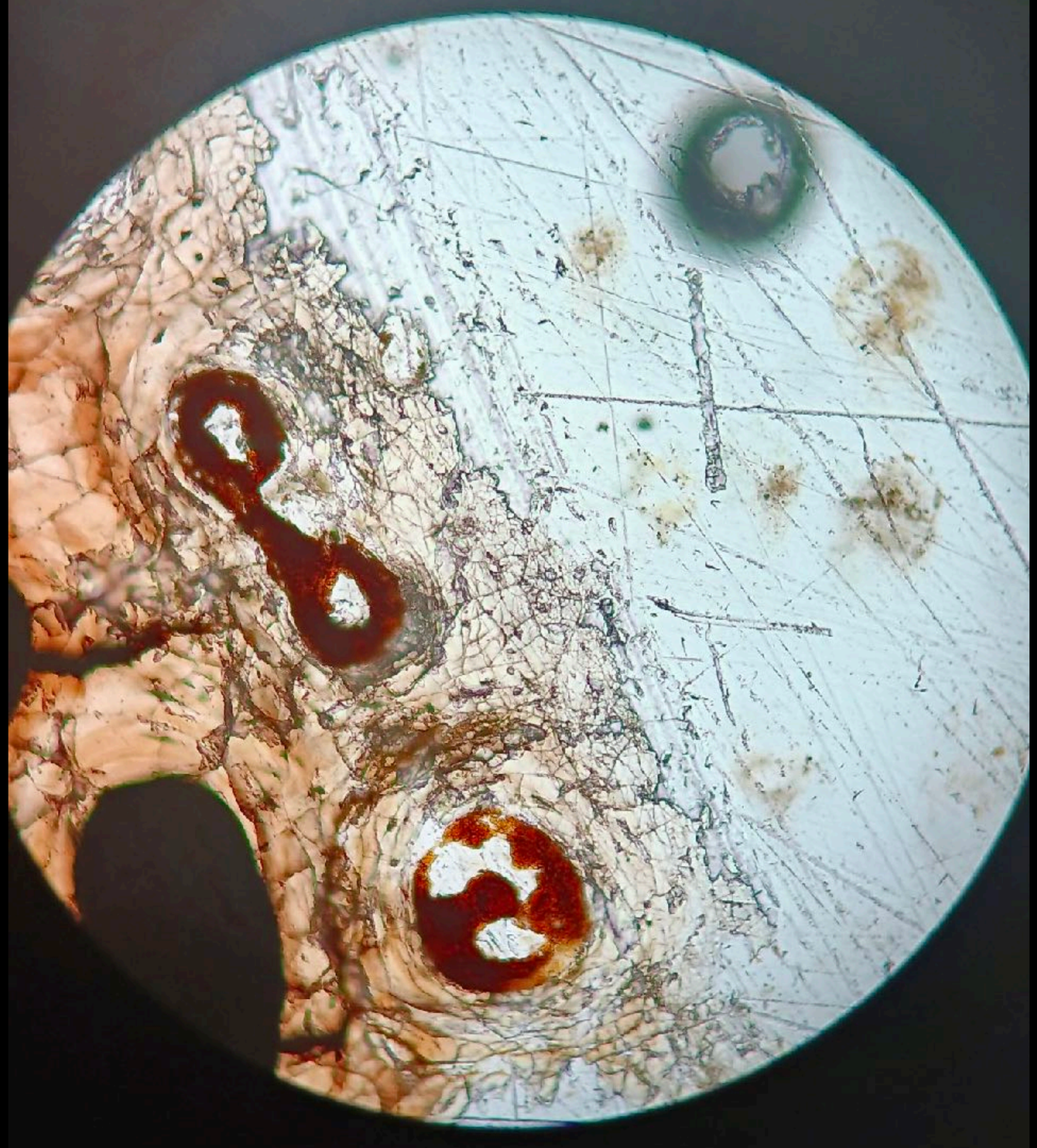
Arrhenius Equation



What else did we find?

GETDEBUNKED.ORG

Blood Clots



How long could blood clots last?

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ScienceDaily

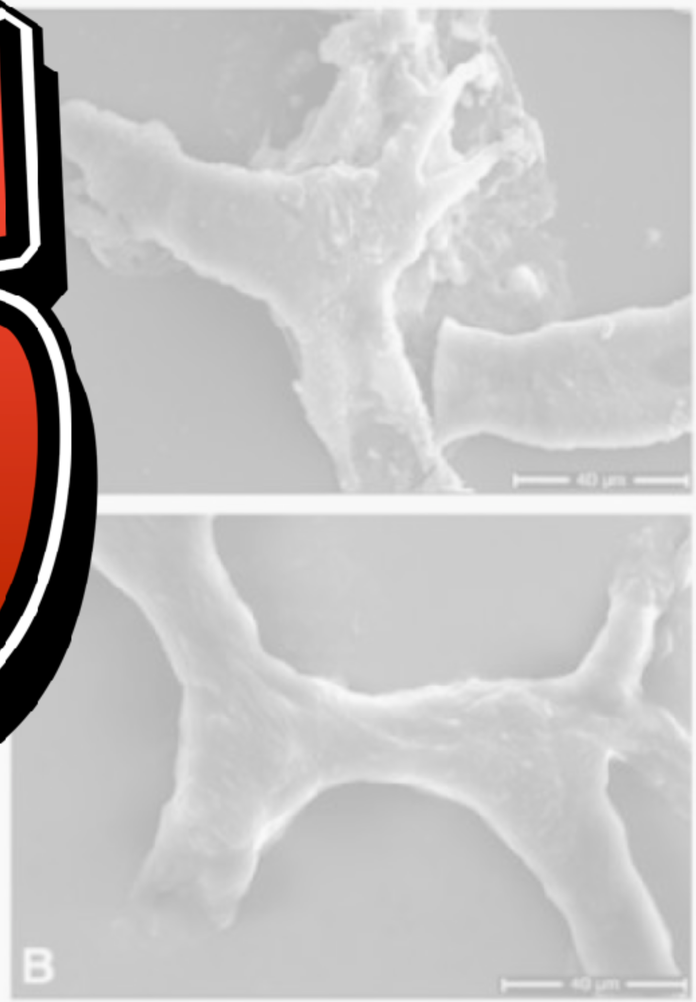
Your source for the latest research news

Web address:
http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2005/03/050325100541.htm

NC State Paleontologist Discovers Soft Tissue In Dinosaur Bones

Current theories about fossil preservati[illegible]hold that [illegible]ganic molecules should not [illegible] they [illegible] 0 Schweitzer hopes that [illegible] what the soft structures [illegible] of. Do they consist of [illegible] cells still contain genet[illegible] the material suggest th[illegible] dinosaurs' original molec[illegible]

"We may not really kn[illegible] preserved as we think, [illegible] research shows that a[illegible] react to chemical extr[illegible]ne. [illegible]er studies confirm this, we may have the potential to learn more not only about the dinosaurs themselves, but also about how and why they were preserved in the first place."



Branching vessels found in bone matrix of T.

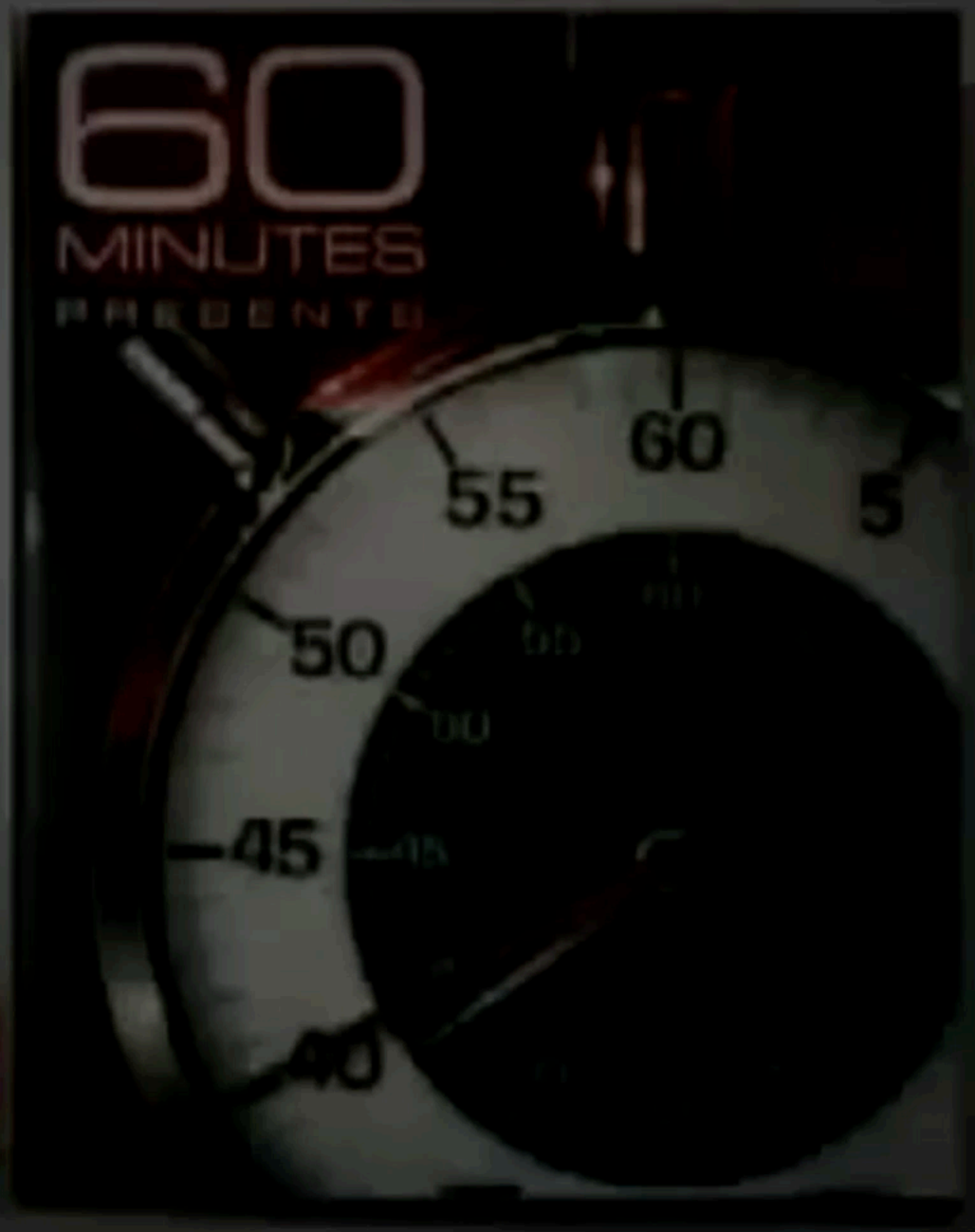
ScienceDaily (Mar. 25, 2005)

An Accidental Find

The young field of molecular paleontology was thrust into the international spotlight in 2005 when Schweitzer's team announced in Science their discovery of *T. rex* soft tissue. The tissues were found by accident: After some broken femur fragments were dissolved in a weak acid solution, a scrap of oddly stretchy material was left over. Under a microscope, the scrap showed what appeared to be bifurcating blood vessels, cellular structures similar to those found in bone cells of modern animals, as well as fibrous bone matrix tissue and small, round red structures resembling red blood cells. The 68-million-year-old tissue had all the hallmarks of collagen — the main component of connective tissue and one of the most abundant proteins in living animals. "When I first saw [the tissues], my first thought was, 'Those aren't supposed to be there.' Back then, I didn't think soft-tissue preservation was possible either," Schweitzer says.



Schweitzer working in a lab at Montana State University. Her team has found evidence for soft tissues in about one-third of the several dozen dinosaur specimens they have studied. Credit: Kelly Gorham, Montana State University.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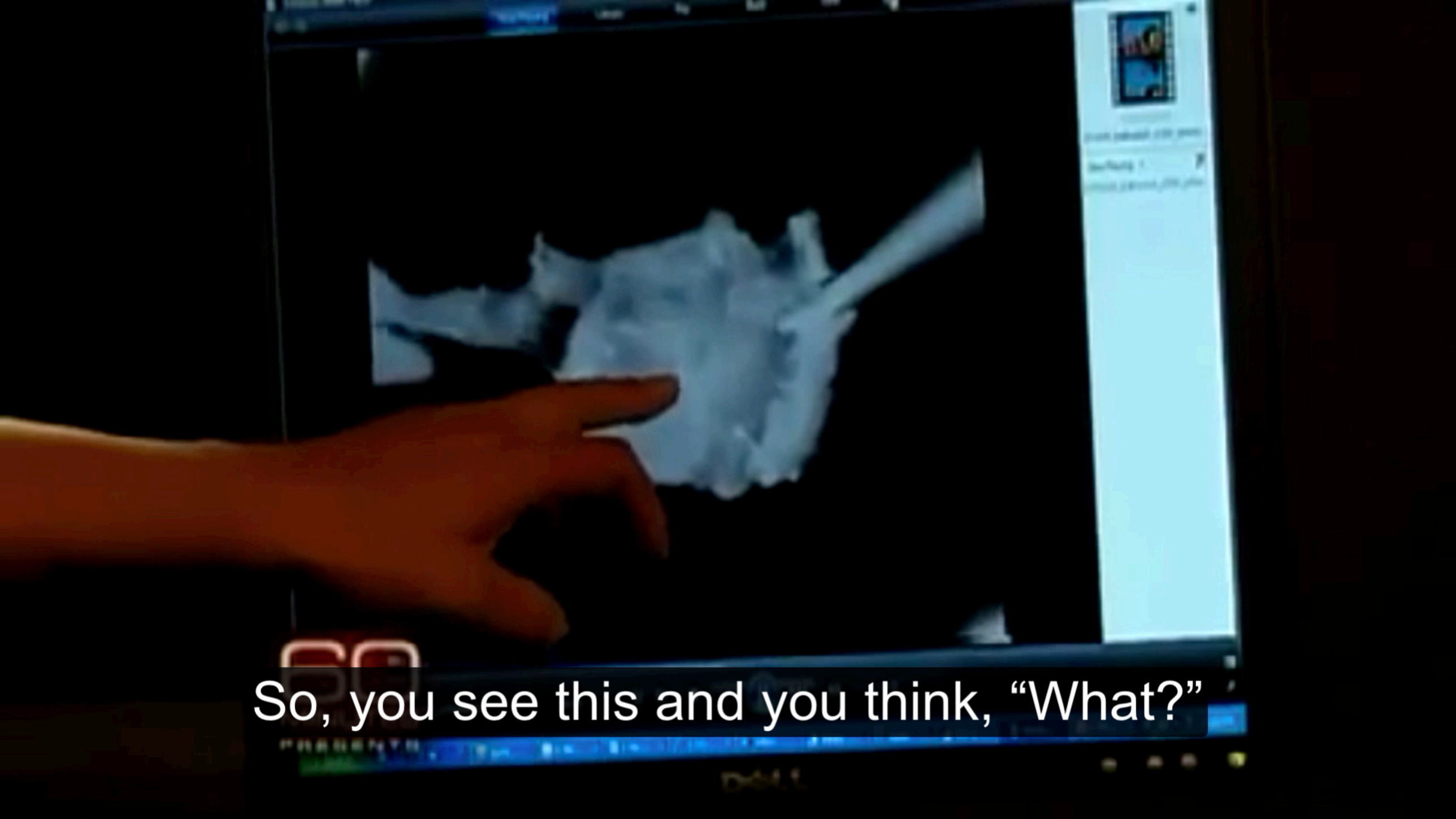

So, you see this and you think, “What?”


Please
Consider
This!

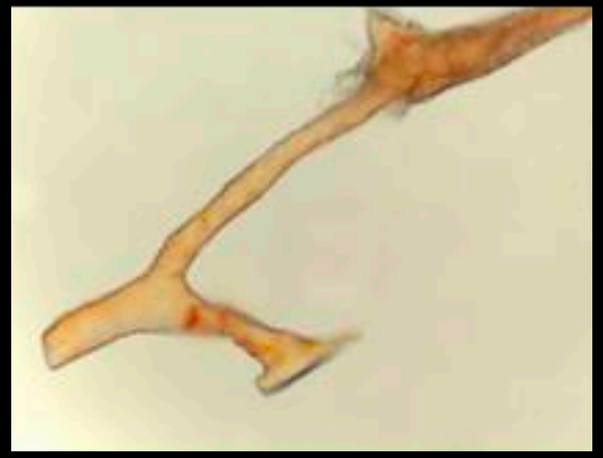

I didn't want to tell anybody!

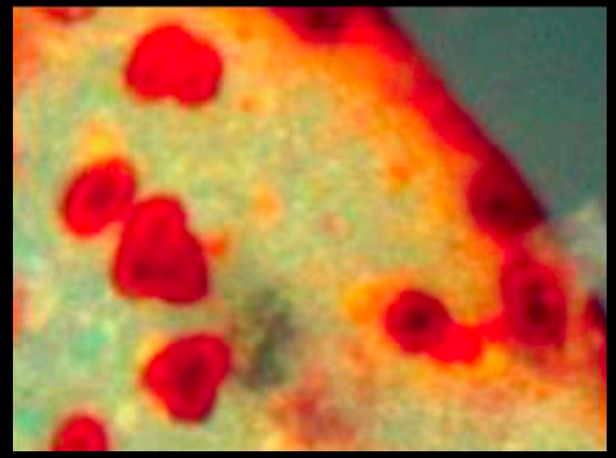

Then, you'd be ridiculed, right! *Yes!*


The things Mary was finding inside dinosaur bones,



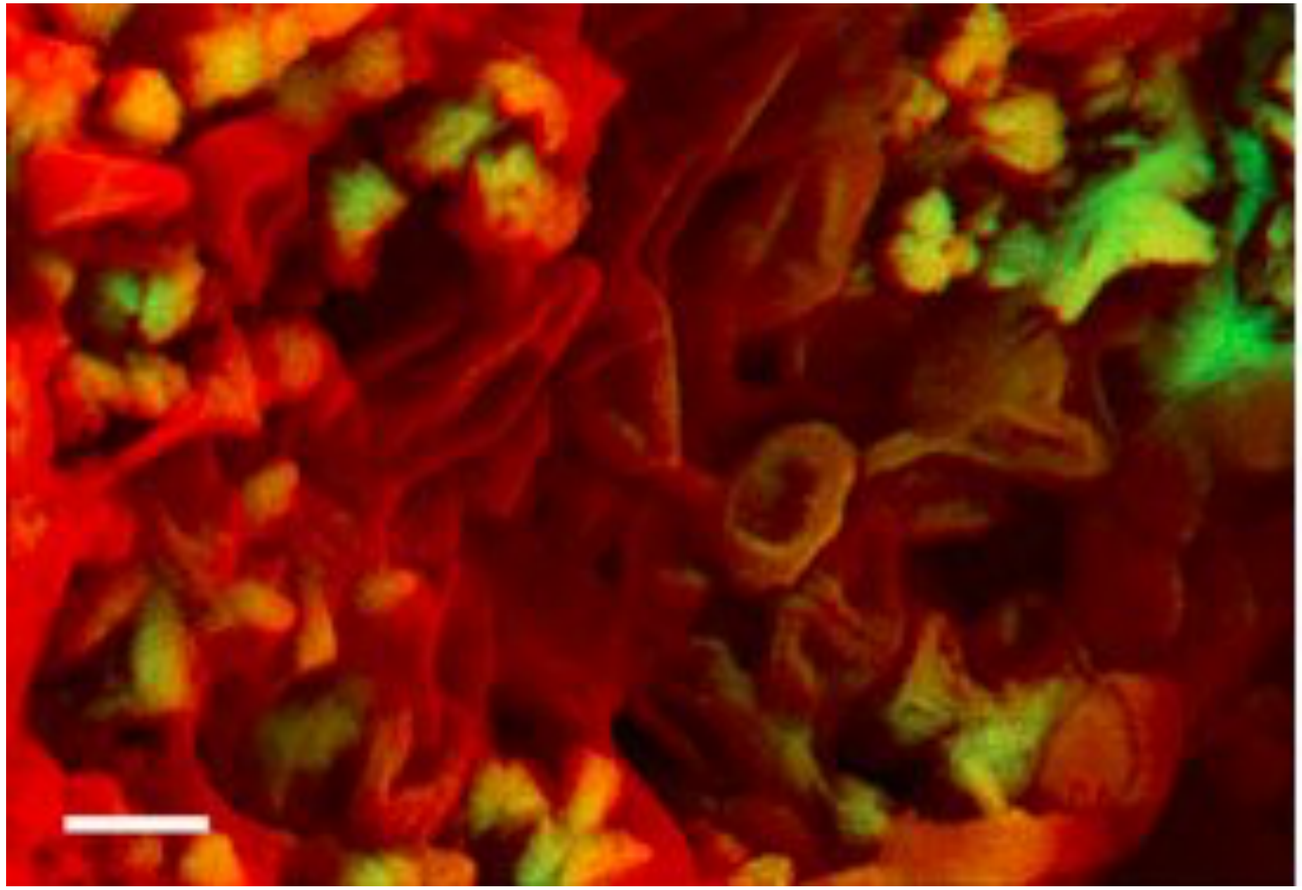


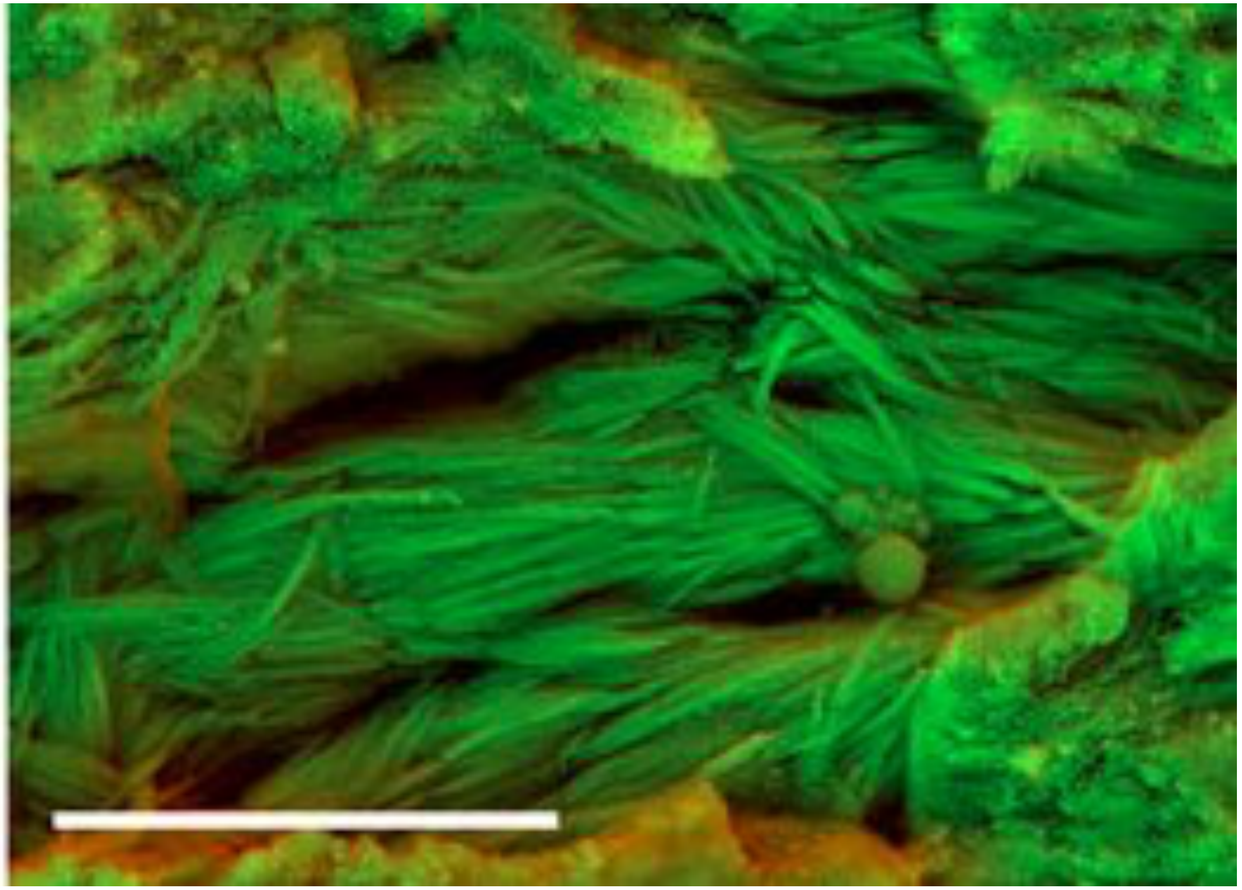





50 um

Fibers and cellular structures preserved in 75-million–year-old dinosaur specimens







"It was exactly like looking at a slice of modern bone. But, of course, I couldn't believe it. I said to the lab technician: "The bones, after all, are 65 million years old. How could blood cells survive that long?"

Science. 261 (5118): 160, July 9, 1994)



"So, that leaves us with two alternatives for interpretation: either the dinosaurs aren't as old as we think they are, or maybe we don't know exactly how these things get preserved."

http://biologos.org/blog/not-so-dry-bones-an-interview-with-mary-schweitzer


Anything
But Biblical
Creation!





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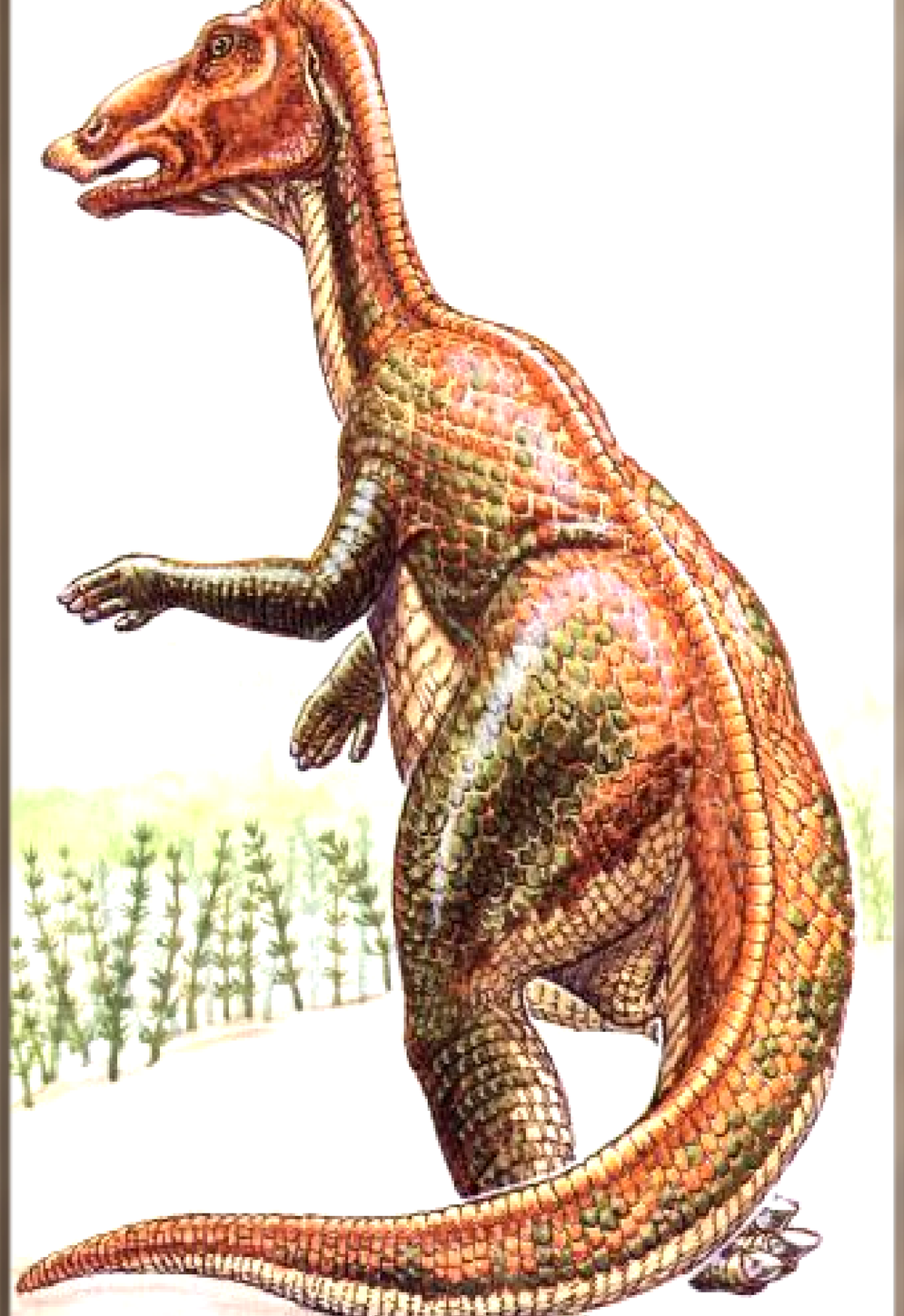
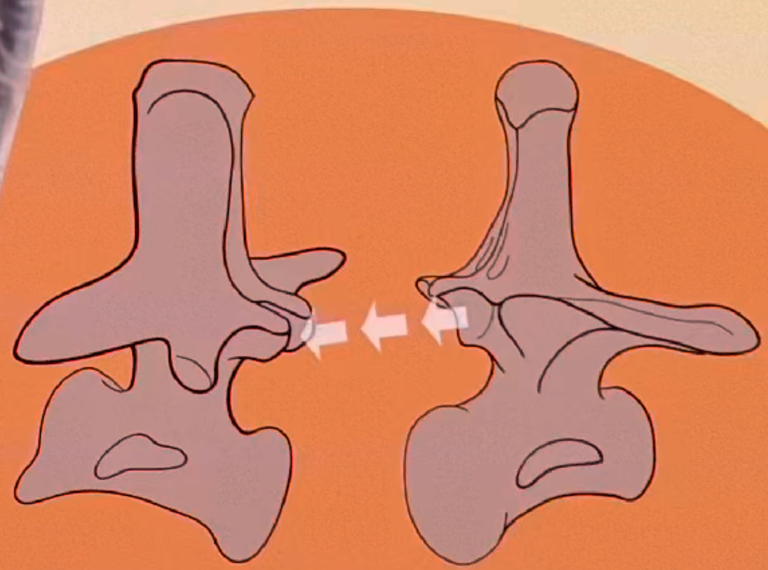



rforh.com

Sauropods were engineered for size

With strong, pillar-like legs and light, hollowed-out vertebrae that fit together in a unique way that strengthened the backbone, sauropods were specially adapted to grow so large.



In sauropod vertebrae, a protrusion on one fits into a cavity on another, making the backbone extra strong.

D30

DINOSAURS DISPROVE THE BIBLE

DeBunked



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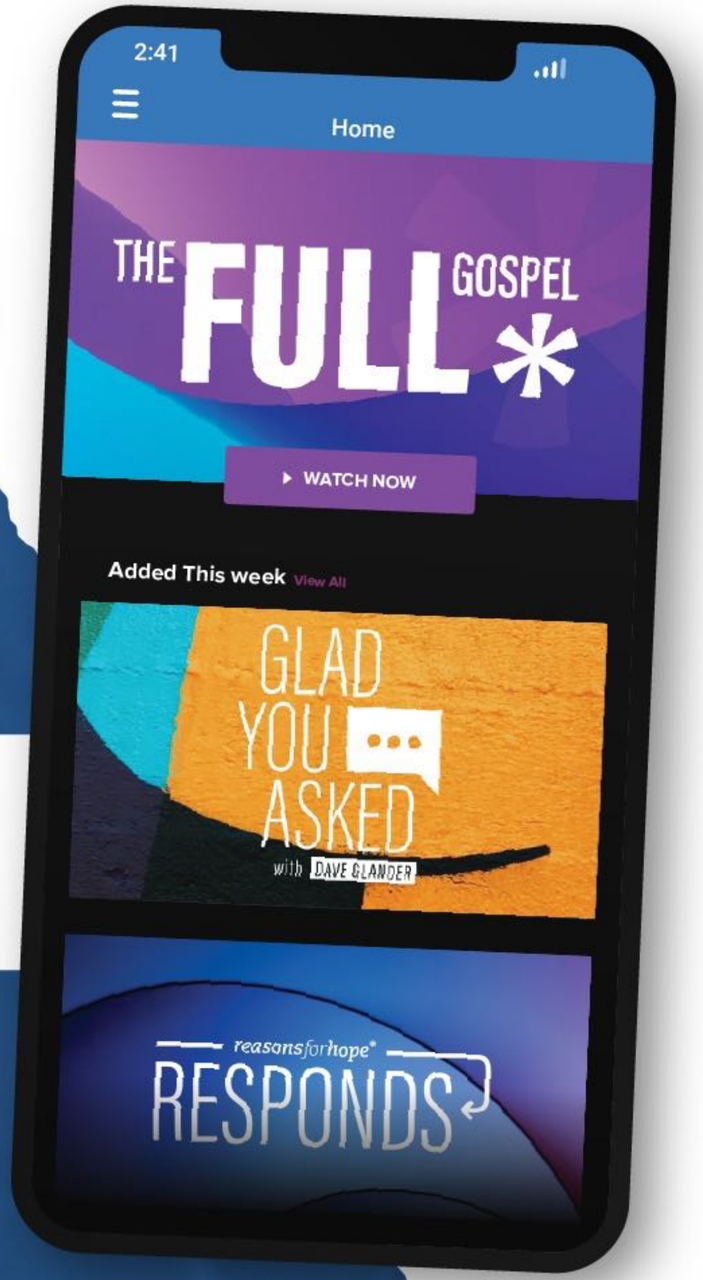

Jeremiah 17:5

Thus says the LORD: “Cursed is the man who trusts in man and makes flesh his strength, whose heart departs from the LORD.

Numbers 23:19

“God is not a man, that He should lie, nor a son of man, that He should repent. Has He said, and will He not do? Or has He spoken, and will He not make it good?

Psalm 119:89

Forever, O LORD, Your word is settled in heaven.





“Until accurate dating of the fossils is possible, reconstruction of hominoid relationships must remain tenuous, at best.”

Anthropologist Kathleen J. Reichs

“It may never be possible to say exactly what evolved into what.”

Meave Leaky

“I think we’re still doing a great deal of guessing.”

Richard Leaky

“There is no clear-cut and inexorable pathway from ape to human being. The fossil record has been elastic enough the expectation sufficiently robust to accommodate almost any story.”

David Pilbeam

“Perhaps generations of students of human evolution, including myself, have been flailing about in the dark. Our database is too sparse, too slippery, for it to be able to mold our theories. Rather, the theories are more statements about us and our ideology than about the past.”

David Pilbeam

“I do not believe it is possible to fit the known hominoid fossils into a reliable pattern.”

Mary Leaky

John 3:12

If I have told you earthly things and you do not believe, how will you believe if I tell you heavenly things?

2 Timothy 4:1-4

I charge you therefore before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, who will judge the living and the dead at His appearing and His kingdom: Preach the word! Be ready in season and out of season. Convince, rebuke, exhort, with all longsuffering and teaching . . .

2 Timothy 4:1-4 cont…

. . . For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine, but according to their own desires, because they have itching ears, they will heap up for themselves teachers; and they will turn their ears away from the truth, and be turned aside to fables.



CHICAGO FIELD MUSEUM TRAINING