

# FOSSIL FUN

Q. How big was  
Tyrannosaurus  
rex?

A. A full-grown  
Tyrannosaurus  
rex could be  
47 feet long!

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica®.



Q. On what  
continent did dinosaurs  
first appear?

A. Trick question!  
All the continents  
were joined  
together during  
the Early Triassic  
period in one big  
continent  
called Pangaea.

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica®.



# Dino Twins

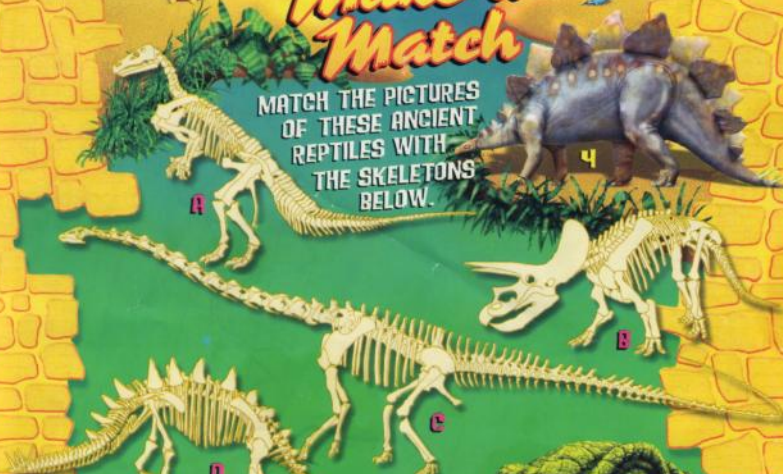
www.wendyskids.com

WHICH TWO OF THESE DINOSAURS ARE THE SAME?



## Make a Match

MATCH THE PICTURES OF THESE ANCIENT REPTILES WITH THE SKELETONS BELOW.



### FACT!

New findings show that birds are probably related to dinosaurs! Scientists in China have discovered two fossils of feathered dinosaurs.

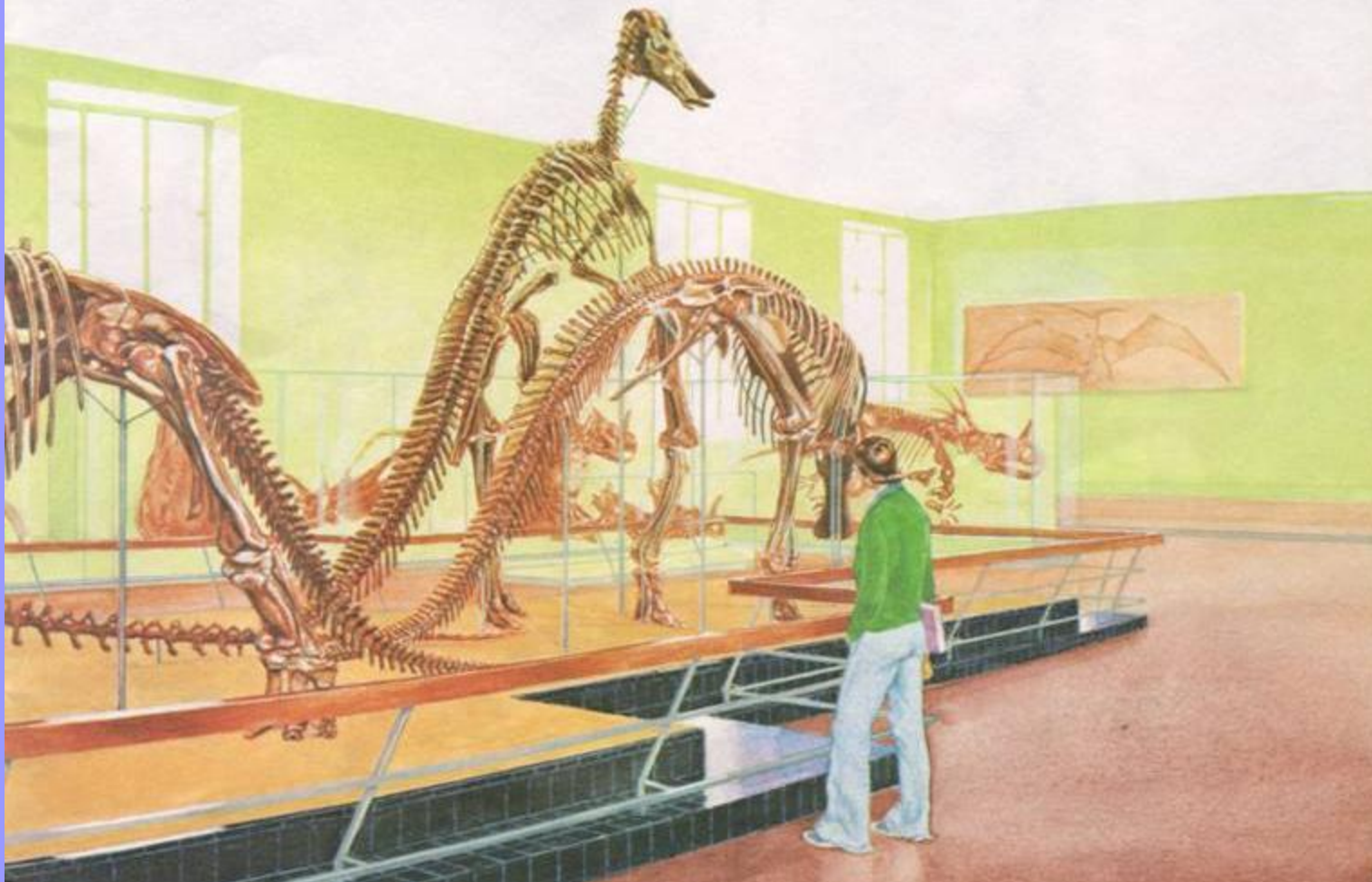


SEEK ON BOTTOM OF PAGE



Millions of years ago dinosaurs roamed the earth. Some were small. Some were giant animals, different from any to be seen today. They weighed as much as five large elephants, and at least one kind of dinosaur grew to a length of almost 90 feet.

There were dinosaurs on earth for 120 million years, but all of them had disappeared long before the first humans lived. Yet we know how big they were, where they lived, and some of the things they ate. It is even possible to see dinosaur skeletons in museums today.



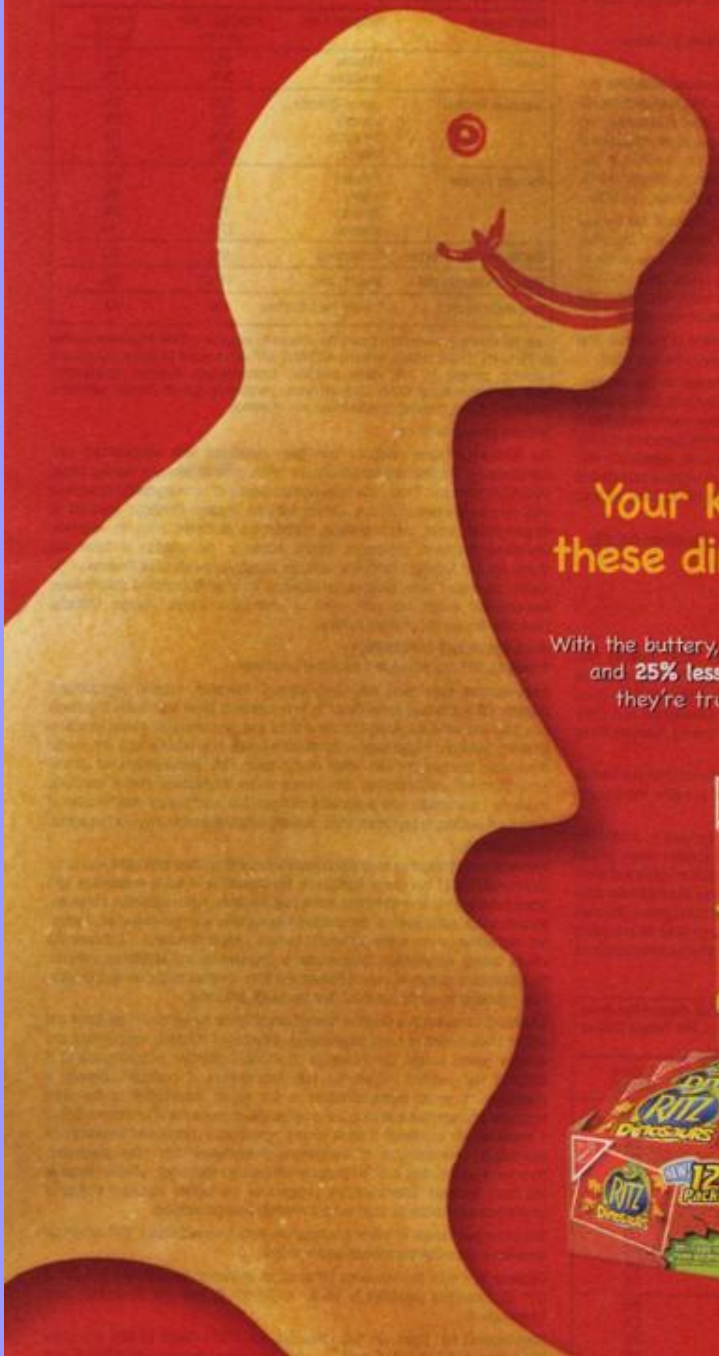


The last of the dinosaurs died out about 70 million years ago. Scientists don't know why dinosaurs disappeared, and they may never know. Could their disappearance have been caused by a change of climate, by a change in food, or by some great world disaster? No one can be sure.

Whatever happened, it is important to keep in mind that dinosaurs lived on this earth for at least 120 million years. According to the most recent discoveries, humans have lived here for only a few million years.



© 2005 KPF Holdings



Your kids will make  
these dinosaurs extinct.

With the buttery, melt-in-your-mouth taste of Ritz,  
and **25% less fat than Cheddar Goldfish**,  
they're truly top of the food chain.





NATIONAL  
GEOGRAPHIC

World News

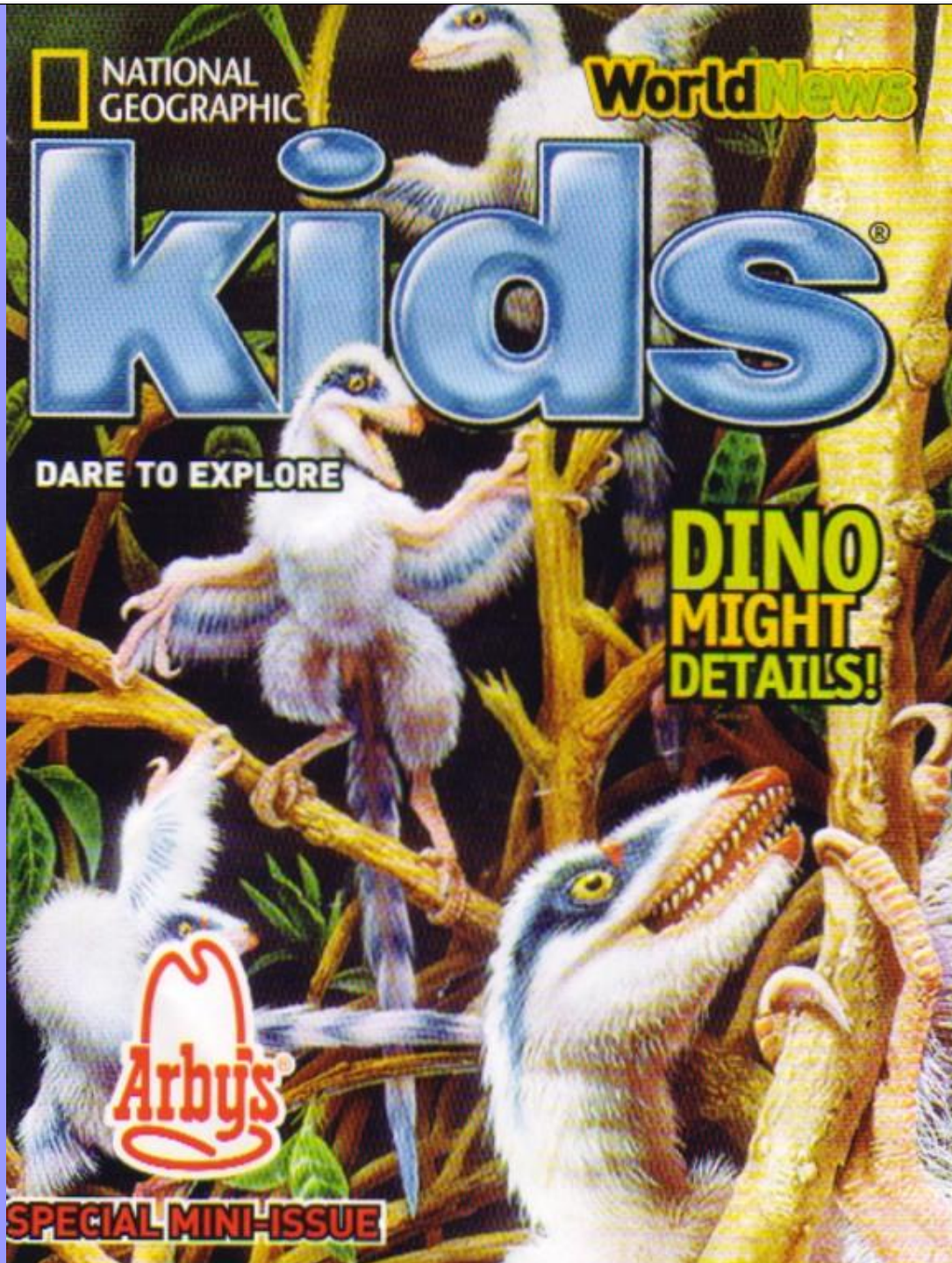
# kids

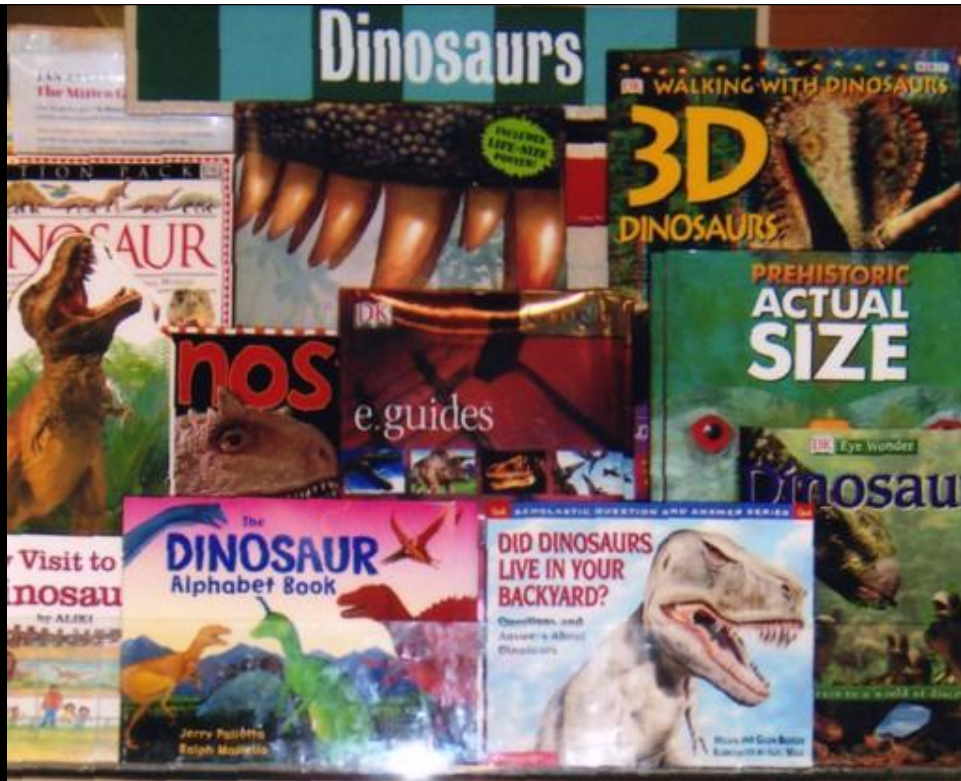
DARE TO EXPLORE

DINO  
MIGHT  
DETAILS!

Arby's

SPECIAL MINI-ISSUE







NO PEOPLE EVER SAW  
A DINOSAUR by Florrie  
When early humans  
appeared on earth,  
dinosaurs had already  
been dead for millions  
of years!  
People found out about  
dinosaurs from fossils.



FIVE KINDS OF DINOSAUR  
FOSSILS by Alex

1. BONES



2. TEETH



3. FOOTPRINTS



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

THIS STORY  
IS  
MAKE-BELIEVE.

THERE WERE NO  
DINOSAURS IN  
THE TIME OF  
CAVE PEOPLE.

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





# Geoguide

## AGE OF Dinosaurs

No human being has ever seen a live dinosaur. Yet we know much about these long-extinct

animals descended from even more ancient reptiles. How do we know? We have learned about them from fossilized bones, teeth, footprints, and eggshells. Comparing such fossil clues with today's animals gives scientists a good idea of the dinosaurs' size—from 100-ton giants to delicate 20-pound creatures—and of how they ate, moved, protected themselves, and cared for their young.

Children can be encouraged

to ask the same kind of questions paleontologists ask. First, bury clean bones from a cooked chicken or turkey in a box of sand or soil—without revealing the animal's identity. Break a larger bone to add a challenge. Then ask the child to use toothpicks, a small paintbrush, and imagination to do the following:

- Unearth and clean the bones.
- Blow through a straw to remove debris from the bones.
- Assemble the skeleton on a flat

PTERANODON (GENUS) (LEFT), A FLYING REPTILE WHOSE WINGSPAN WOULD DWARF THAT OF TODAY'S LARGEST BIRDS, GAZED DOWN ON DINOSAURS DURING THE LATE MESOZOIC ERA. SOME 70 MILLION YEARS LATER, SCOUTS TAKE AN OVERNIGHT SAFARI AT PHILADELPHIA'S ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES (BELOW). AFTER AN EVENING OF MUSEUM ACTIVITIES, THEY CAMP BENEATH THE SKELETAL CAST OF FEROCIOUS TYRANOSAURUS REX.

surface. Do you have all the bones? What kind of animal was it? How can you tell?

- Try to draw a picture of the whole animal. Can you tell its shape? Did it walk? Fly? Is there any way to tell whether it had fur or feathers? Or what its color was?
- Look at the supplement map. Have dinosaurs been discovered near you? If you were to look for fossils, in which province or state would you begin? Why?



LOUIS PSIMORIS, PRINTING BY JOHN SIBIC

USE THIS GEOGUIDE PAGE ALONG WITH THE ARTICLE AND MAP SUPPLEMENT ON DINOSAURS IN THIS ISSUE TO HELP CAPTURE THE INTEREST OF YOUNG READERS AND STIMULATE DISCUSSION WITH THEM. GEOGUIDE IS PUBLISHED FOUR TIMES A YEAR.

*National Geographic*  
(January 1993, p. 142)

“No human being has ever seen a live dinosaur.”

“Use this geoguide page...to help capture the interest of young readers and stimulate discussion with them.”

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



# Geoguid

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“No one has ever seen a live dinosaur.”

*National Geographic, Jan. 1993, p. 142*

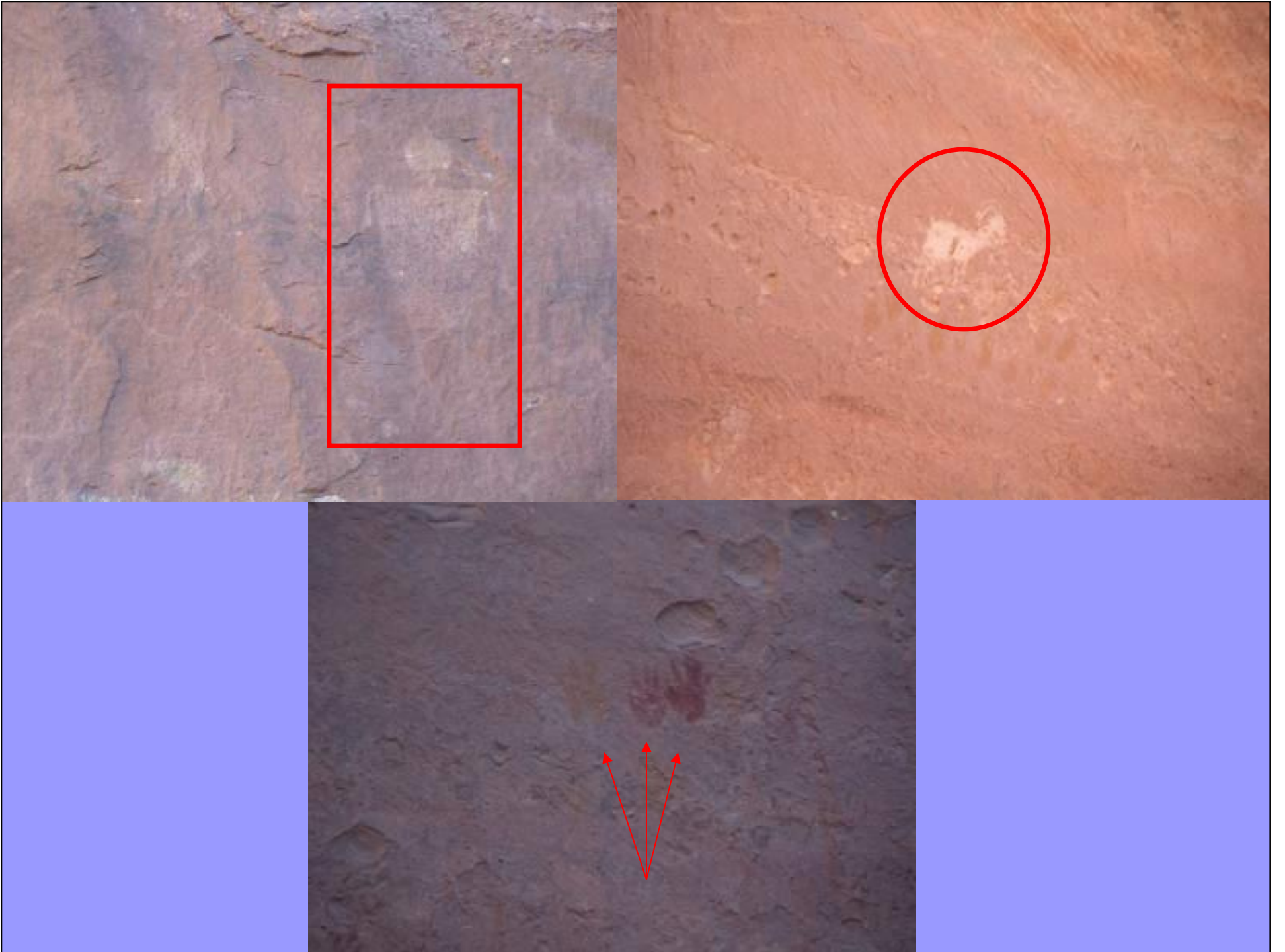


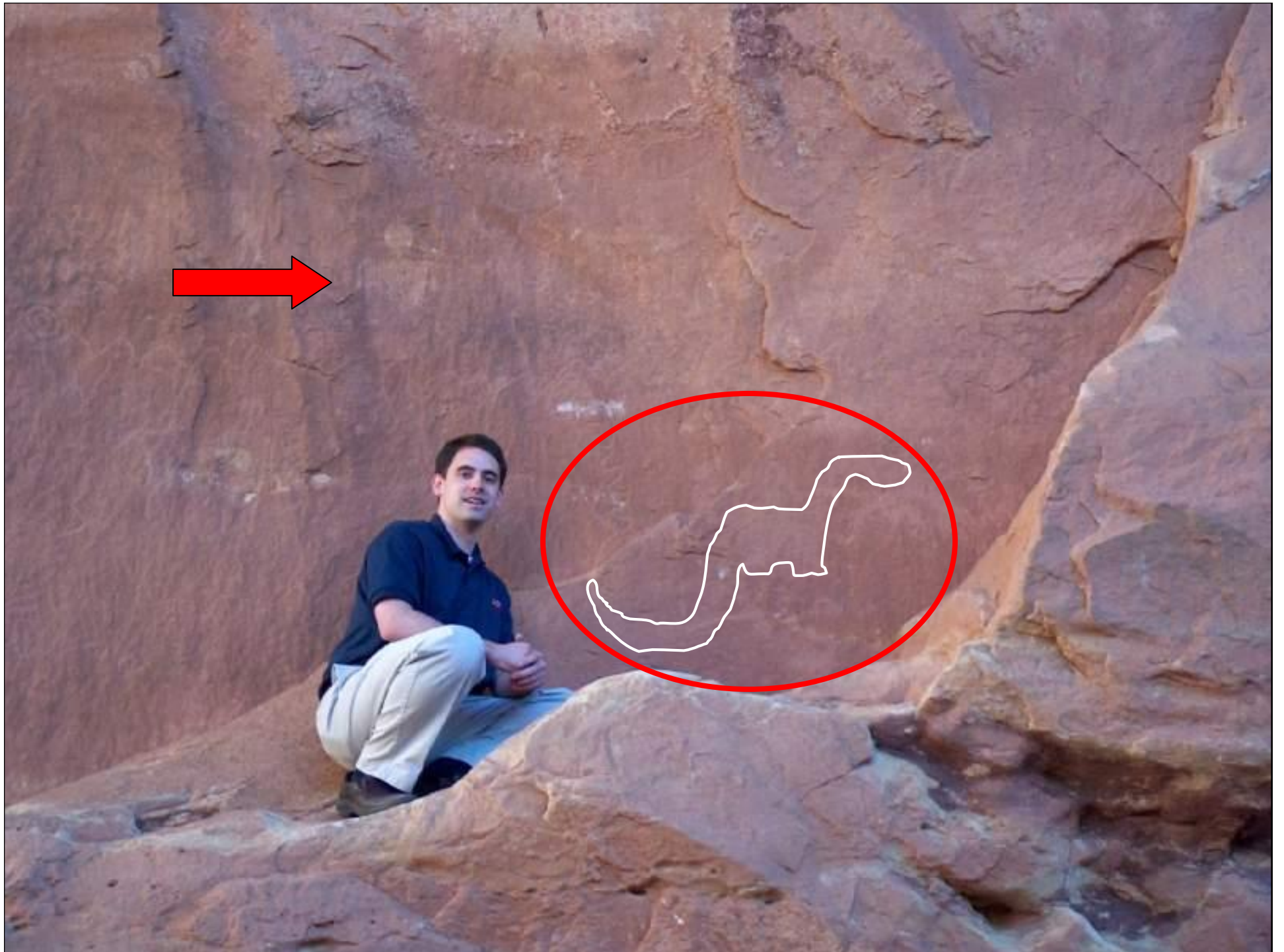
Natural Bridges National Monument is located in southeastern Utah about 40 miles west of Blanding, Utah.

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













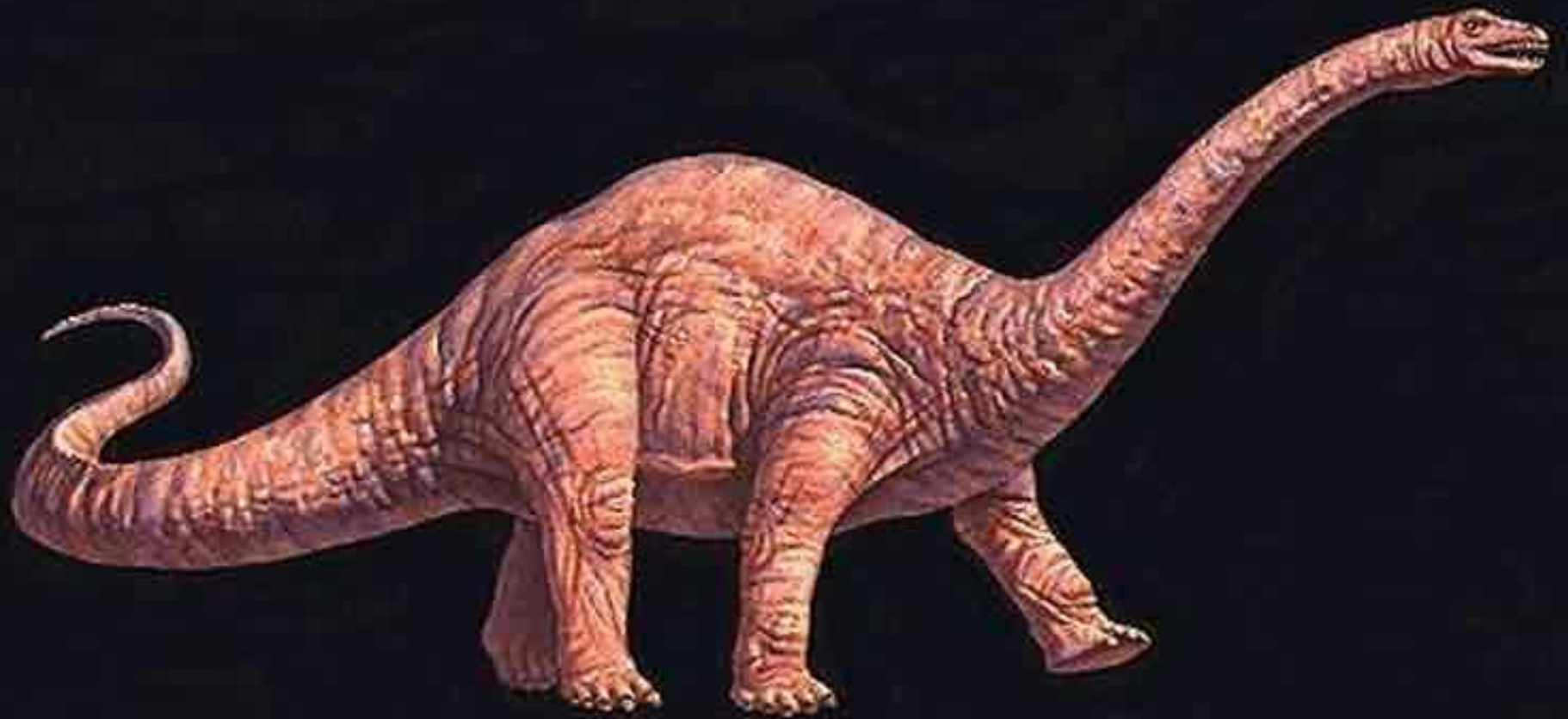
“There is a petroglyph in Natural Bridges National Monument that bears a startling resemblance to a dinosaur, specifically a Brontosaurus, with long tail and neck, small head and all.”

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



“One of the most curious designs is a petroglyph that resembles a dinosaur, which is apparently of Anasazi origin based on its patination” (2000, p. 105). **NOTE: Slifer could not “explain away” the petroglyph at Kachina Bridge!**





When I asked a staff member at the Natural Bridges National Monument visitor center about how scientists and those knowledgeable in rock art explain the dinosaur petroglyph, she stated:

- “They don’t really want to.”
- “It was too early to be a horse.”
- “Some people think it really is a picture of a dinosaur, but they are crazy.”
- She indicated that there are petroglyphs that resemble mammoths, so the petroglyph at Kachina bridge may be just “some monster” that the Anasazis carved onto rock.





Interestingly, *Apatosaurus* fossils were discovered in Blanding, Utah over forty years ago, and currently are on display at the Dinosaur Museum in Blanding.

# Geoguid

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*National Geographic*, Jan. 1993, p. 142





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

Cambodia images courtesy of Don Patton—Bible.ca









## Ta Prohm

At the corner of the south wall of the porch and the east wall of the main body of the *gopura* is a 10-foot column covered with decorative circles.













TO: Mr. Eric















*Stegosaurus*







# ANGKOR

CITIES AND TEMPLES

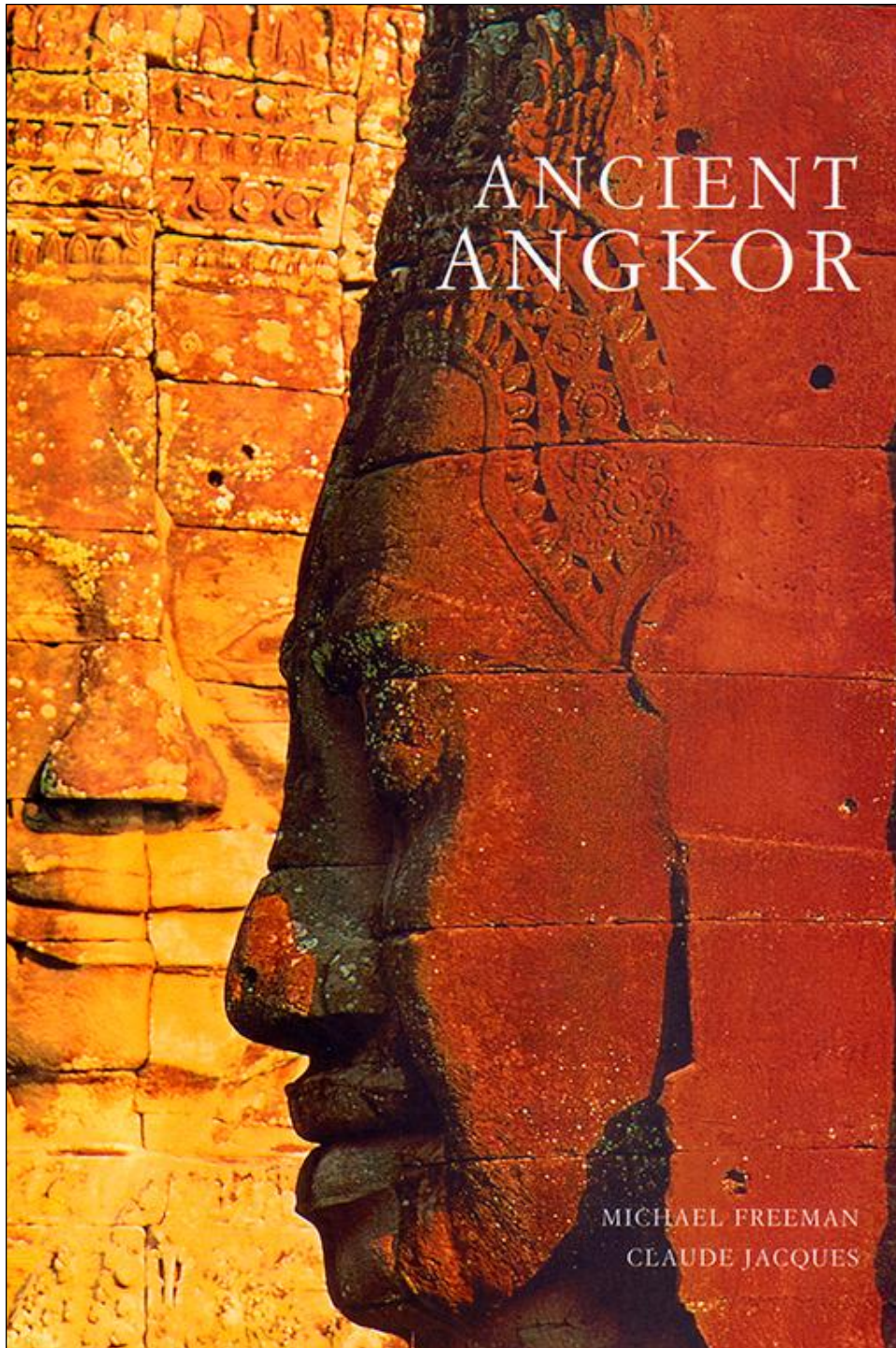
*Claude Jacques*  
*Photographs Michael Freeman*



“Roundels on pilasters on the south side of the west entrance are unusual in design. In particular...an animal which bears **a striking resemblance to a stegosaurus.**”

Claude Jacques and Michael Freeman, *Angkor: Cities and Temples*, 1997, p. 213





“Among the vertical strip of roundels in the angle between the south wall of the porch and the east wall of the main body of the *gopura* there is even **a very convincing representation of a stegosaur.**”

1999, pp. 143-144





# Ica, Peru



JAVIER  
CABRERA  
DARQUEA

THE MESSAGE  
OF THE  
ENGRAVED  
STONES  
OF ICA



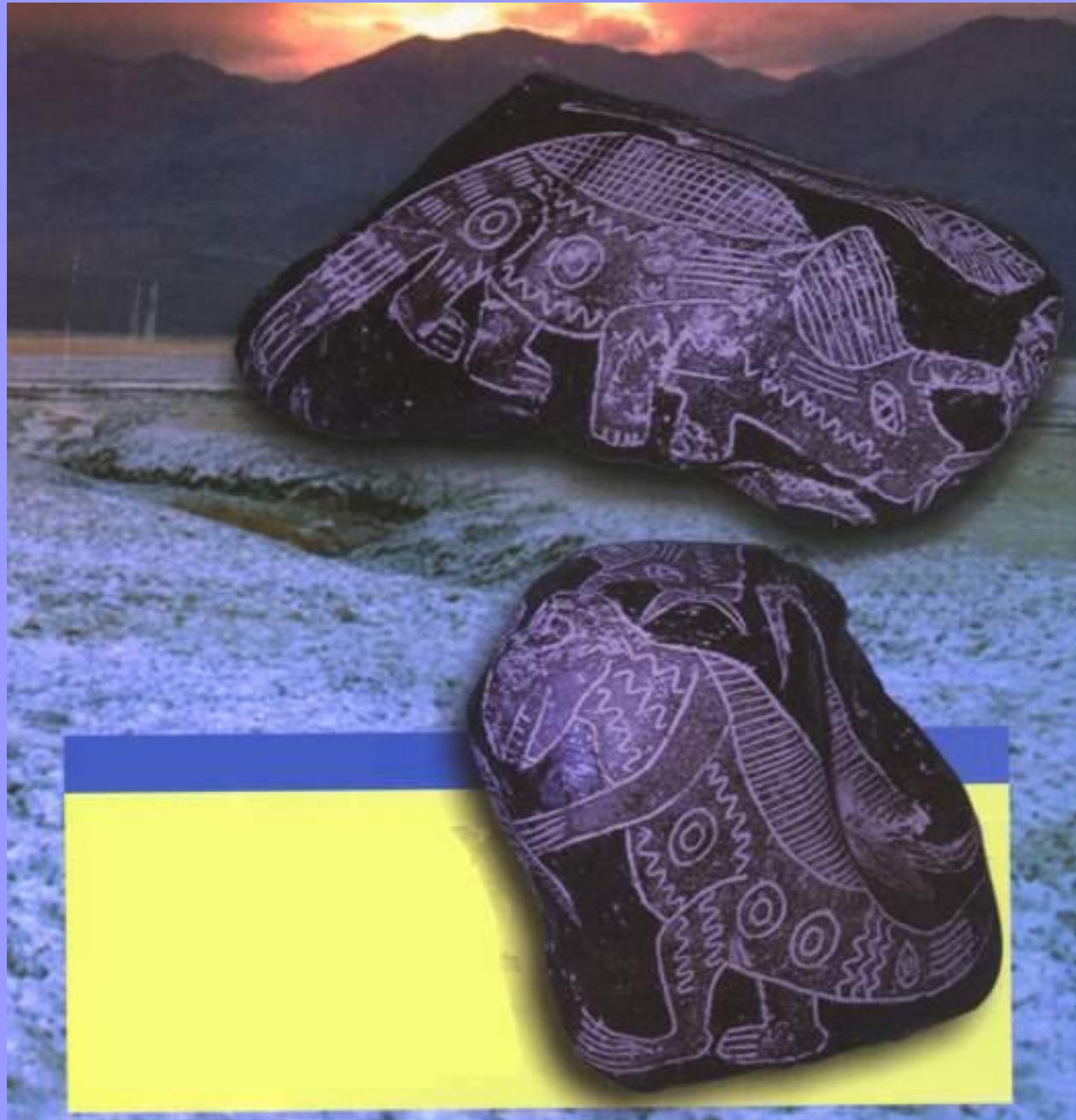




**Over 11,000 Ica stones have been found  
in Peru since the 1930s.**



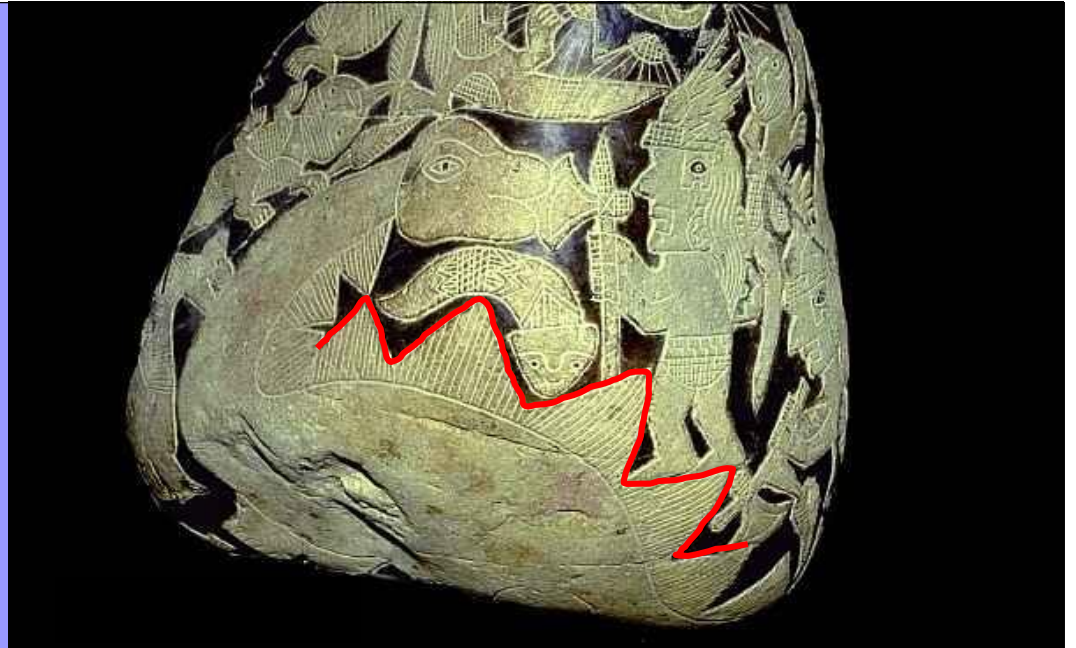




Discovered by  
Dr. Javier  
Cabrera  
Darquea, Ica  
National  
University;

Photograph  
from Dr. Dennis  
L. Swift,  
“Messages on  
Stone,” *Creation  
Ex Nihilo*,  
19[2]:20-23,  
March-May  
1997]

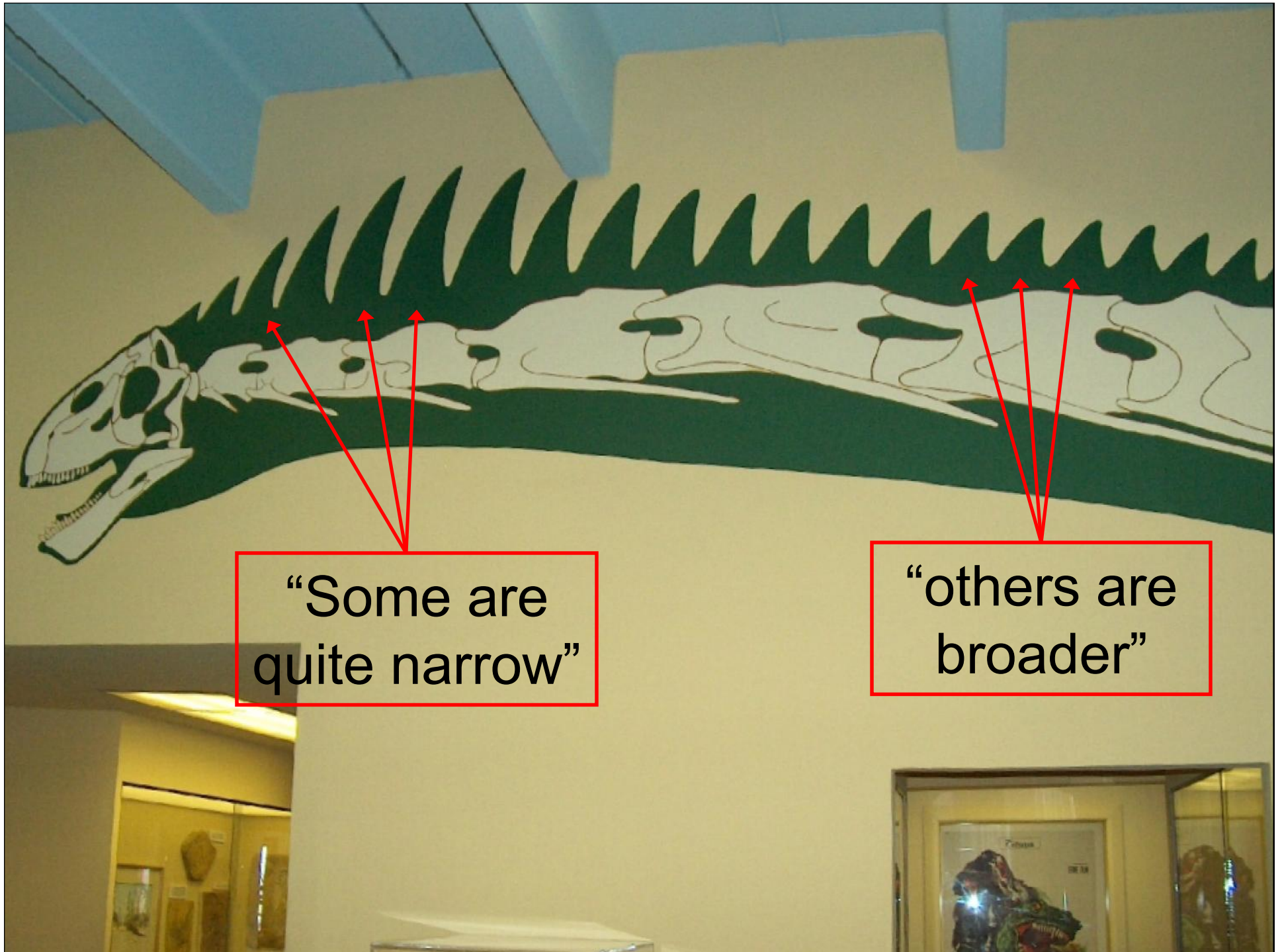
Several *Diplodocus*-like dinosaurs on the stones have what appear to be dermal frills—something never reported and verified by scientists before the early 1990s.





Dermal frills were first found in modern times in 1992 during an examination of fossilized remains of sauropods. In an article titled “New Look for Sauropod Dinosaurs,” evolutionary paleontologist Stephen Czerkas noted:

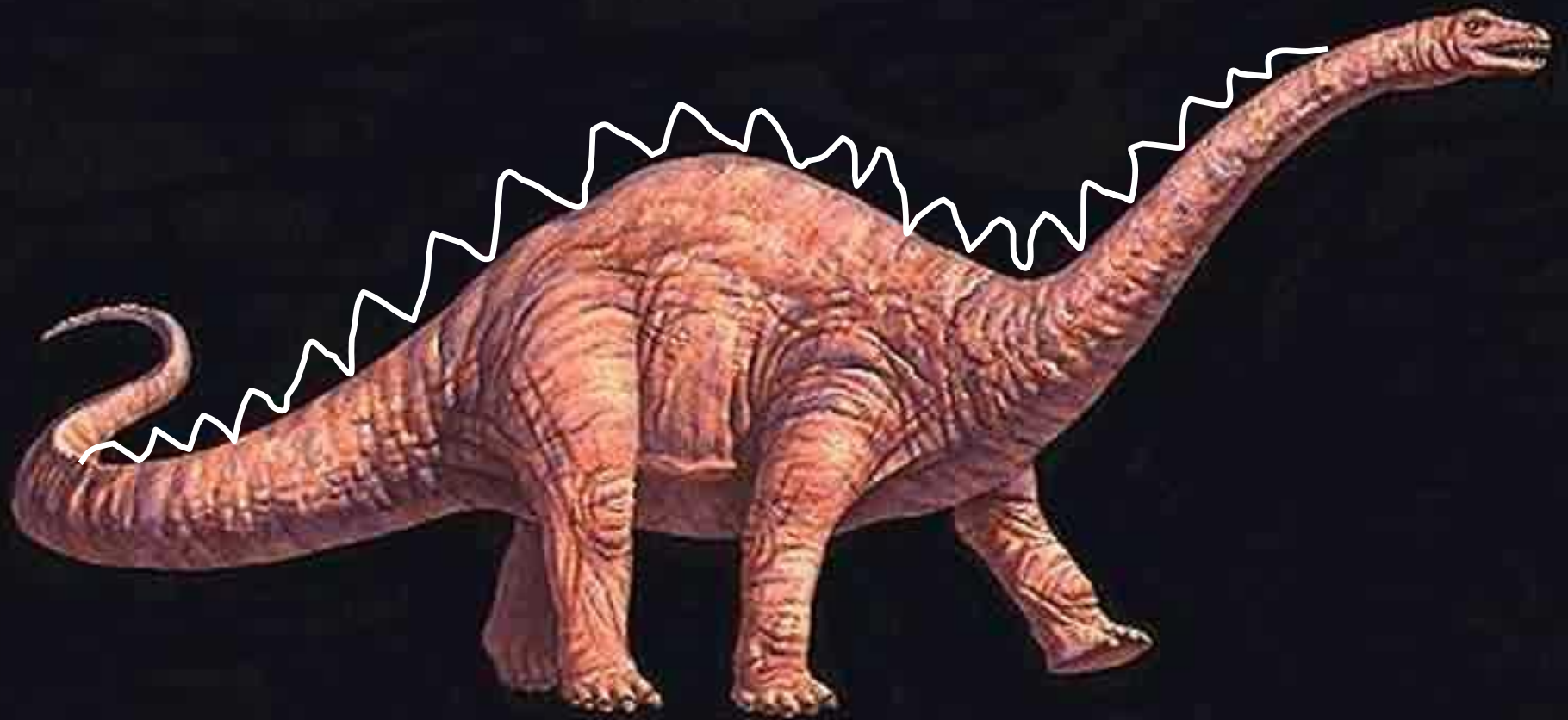
“Recent discovery of fossilized sauropod (diplodocid) skin impressions reveals a significantly different appearance for these dinosaurs. The fossilized skin demonstrates that a **median row of [dermal] spines was present....** Some are quite narrow, and others are broader and more conical” (1992, in *Geology*, 20:1068).



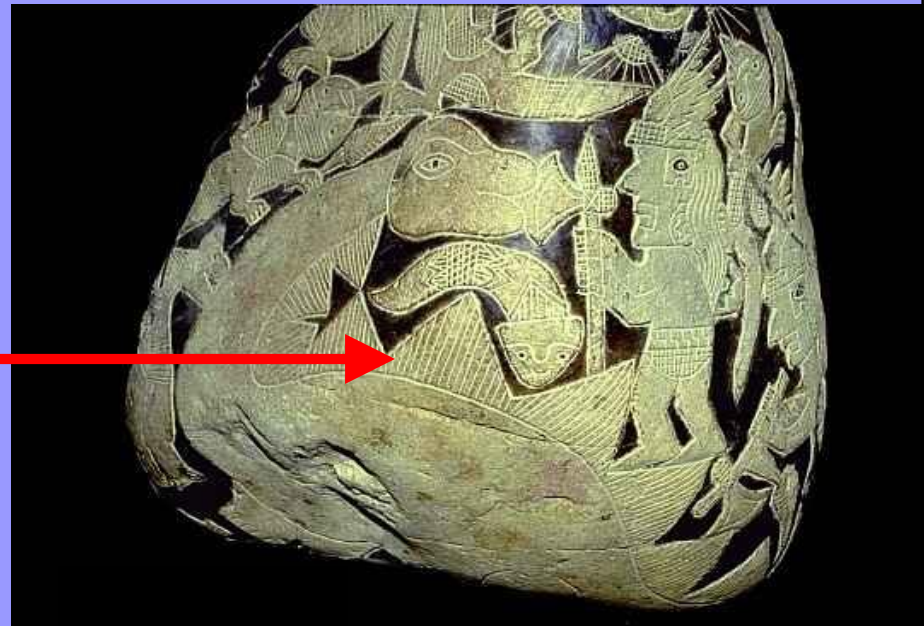
“Some are quite narrow”

“others are broader”





Concerning sauropod dermal spines found in the Howe dinosaur quarry in Wyoming in 1992, geologist Ellen Morris Bishop wrote: **“The biggest spines found were about 9 inches long, shaped a little like a shark’s dorsal fin. The smallest, at tail-tip, were about 3 inches high”** (1993, *The Oregonian*, January 14).





# Geoguid

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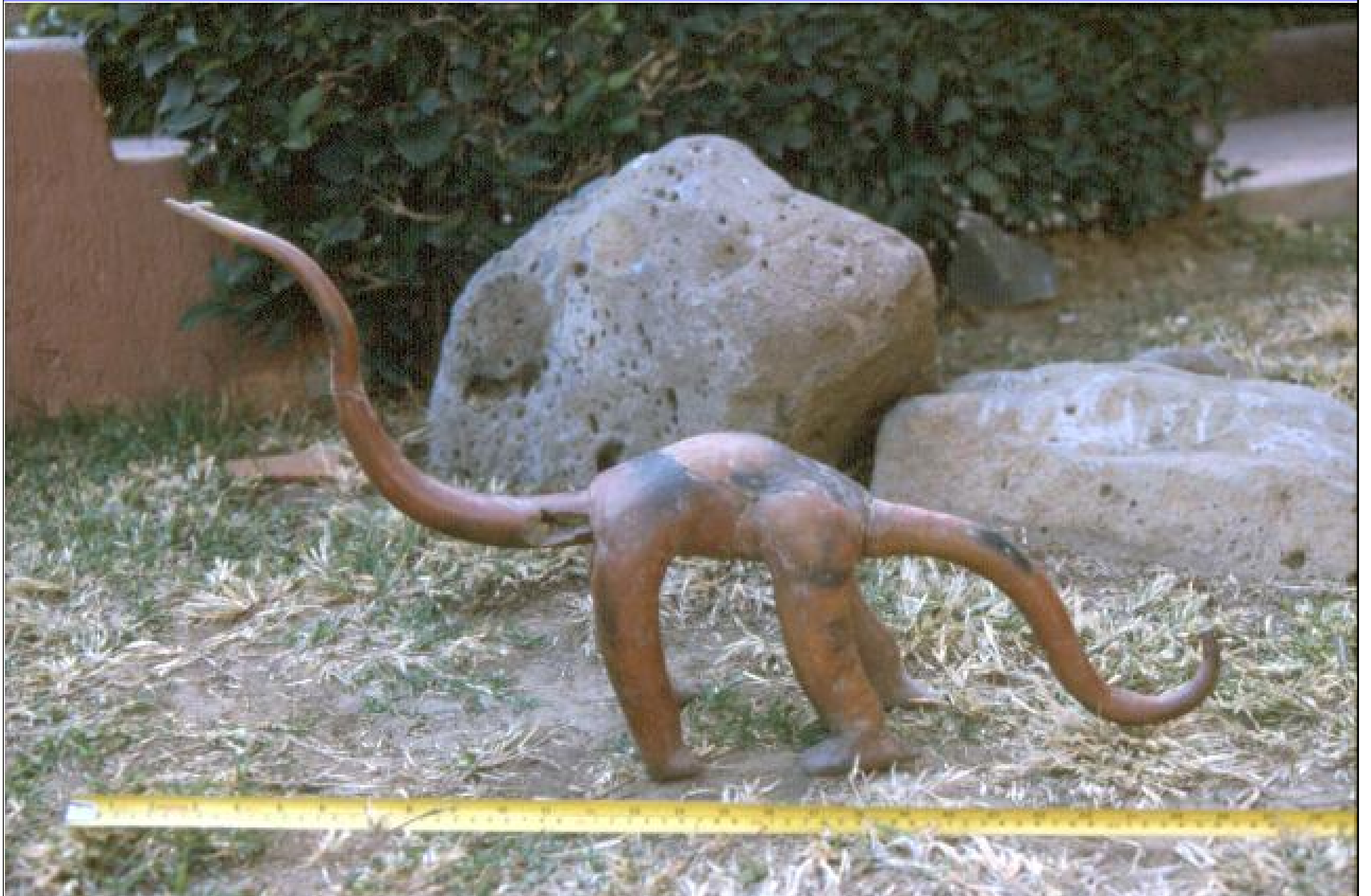
*National Geographic, Jan. 1993, p. 142*

# ACAMBARO (Mexico) FIGURINES











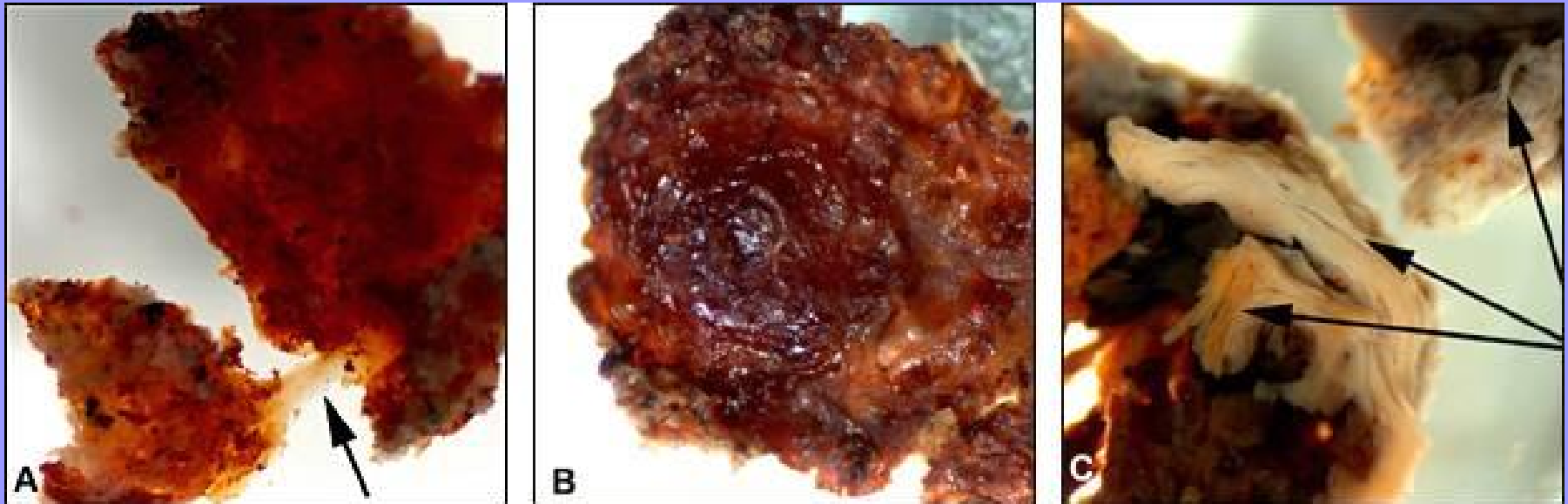
# ACAMBARO FIGURINE DATES

Eighteen samples of pottery and figurines were subjected to thermoluminescence testing by the University of Pennsylvania, and gave dates of approximately 4500 B.P. (before the present).

\*These results were subsequently withdrawn when it was learned that some of the samples were from dinosaur figurines.

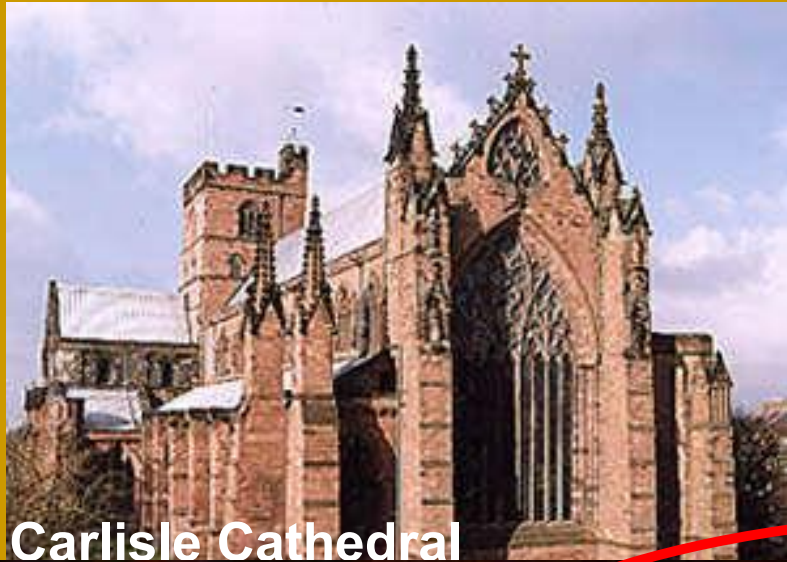
# ***T. REX* FOSSIL FOUND THAT CONTAINS SOFT TISSUE AND BLOOD VESSELS**

***March 24, 2005***



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





**Carlisle Cathedral**



On a narrow piece of brass (9½ ft



there are depictions of a fish, an eel, a dog, a pig, and a bird.

On one engraving is a creature that looks very similar to a....



**Tomb of Bishop Richard Bell  
Died in 1496**

(See *Creation*, 2003, 25[4]:40-44)



**Roman mural (believed to be from the second century A.D.) showing two long-necked “dragons”**



# Mesopotamian Cylinder Seal



Anton Moortgart, 1969, *The Art of Ancient Mesopotamia*, plate 292.

# Geoguid

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*National Geographic*, Jan. 1993, p. 142



**COULD HUMANS  
HAVE REALLY  
LIVED WITH  
DINOSAURS?**

“It is ludicrous to suggest that man cohabited with the dinosaurs....”

“Man could not have lived in a world full of dinosaurs.”

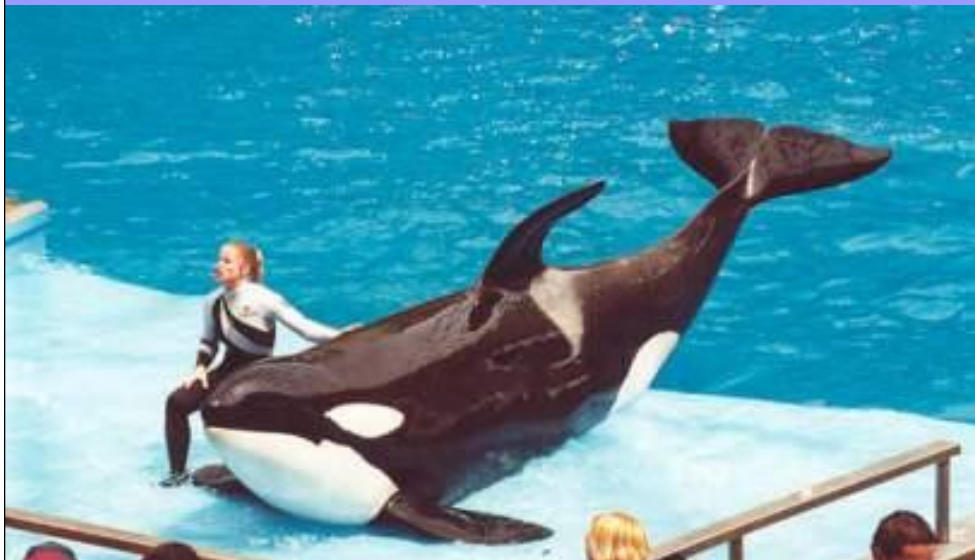
Clayton, John (1991), *Does God Exist? Christian Evidences Intermediate Course Teacher's Guide*.

Clayton, John (1990), *Dinosaurs—One of God's More Interesting and Useful Creations*.







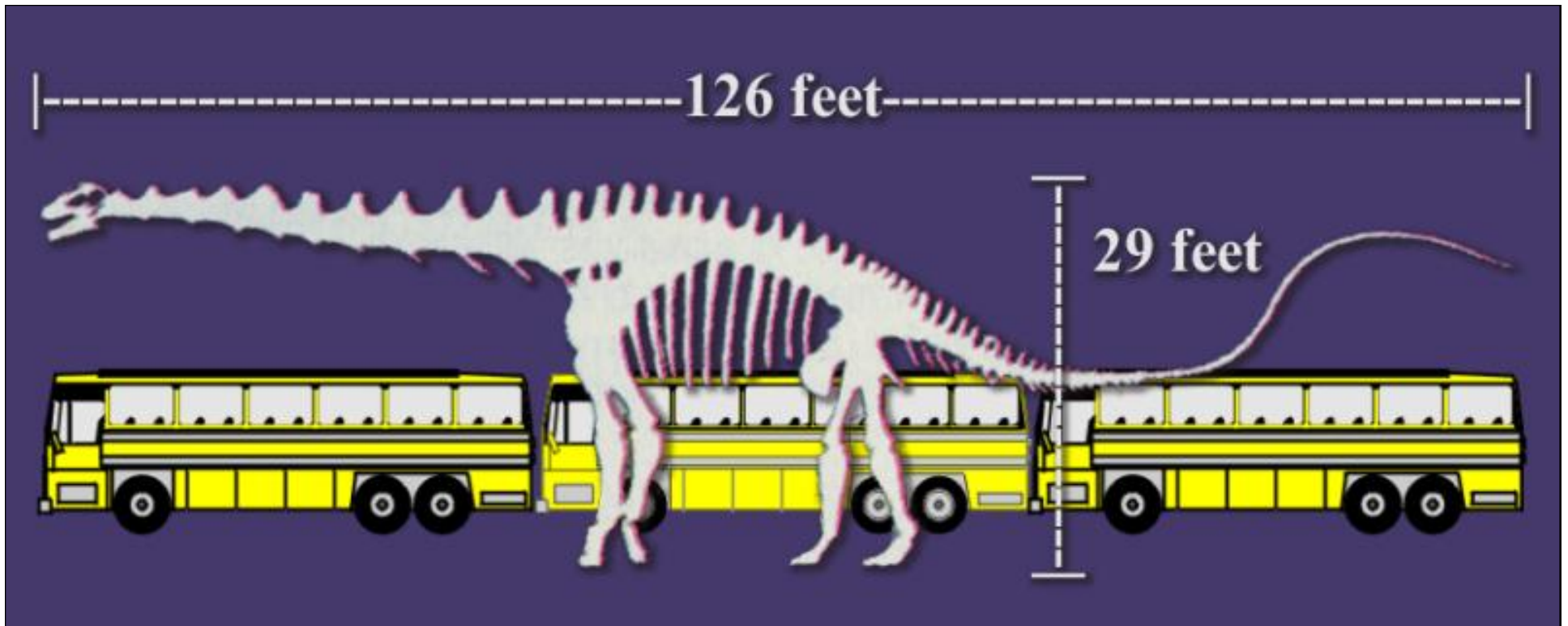












## ***Argentinosaurus***

Skeleton length—**126 feet**

Height—**29 feet, to top of back**

Estimated Weight—**110 tons**

Largest rib bone—**14 feet**

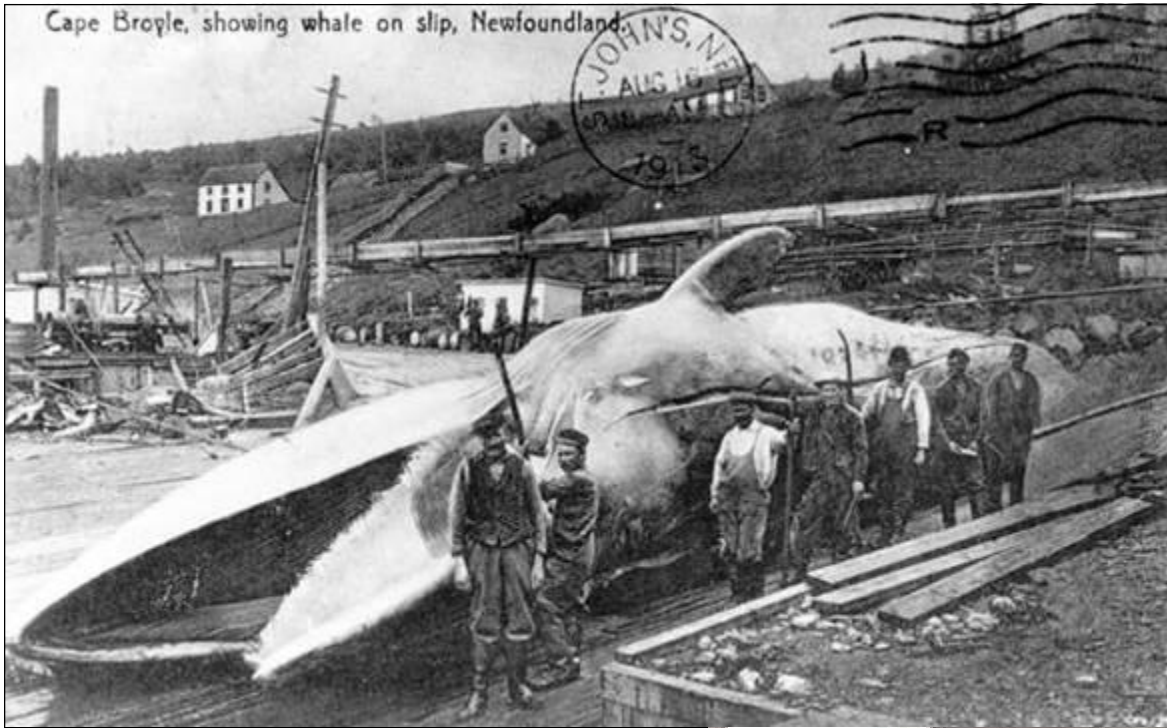
Skull length—**3.5 feet**







Cape Broyle, showing whale on slip, Newfoundland.



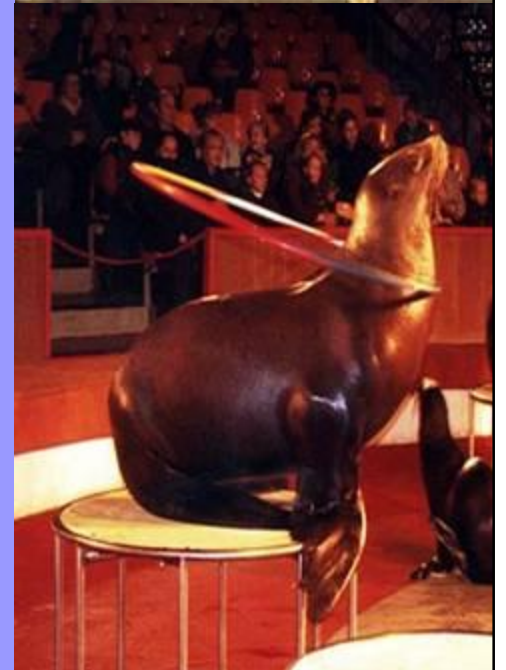
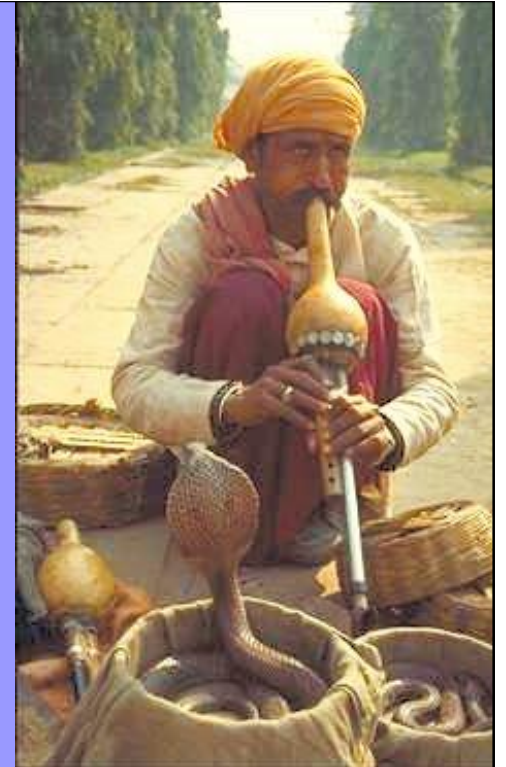


Then God said, “Let Us make man in Our image, according to Our likeness; let them have **dominion** over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air, and over the cattle, over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creeps on the earth....” Then God blessed them, and God said to them, “Be 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 1:26,28**



... of the sea, is tamed and has been tamed by mankind” (3:7).





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



# ON DAY SIX OF CREATION **GOD MADE**

## **LAND ANIMALS**

Genesis 1:24-25



## **HUMANS**

Genesis 1:26-27





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

**Exodus 20:11**

## **JOB 40:15-24**

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

s bones *are as* strong pieces of  
is bones *are like* bars of iron.

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

5 strong  
pieces of  
shields.



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

7 Or, He  
setteth up.

8 NOTTOW

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



# “Cedars” in the Bible

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



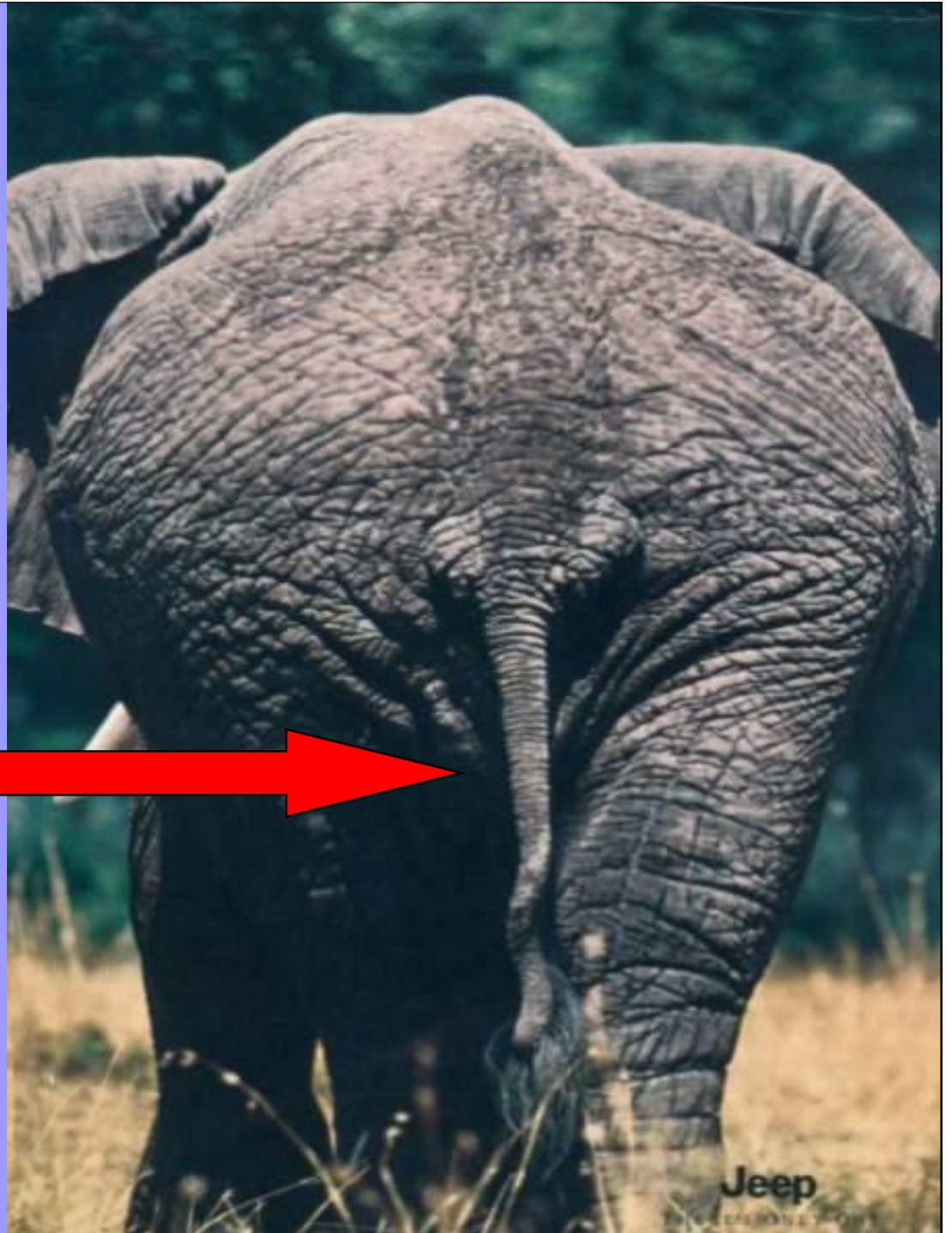


**Was the Behemoth  
a Hippo?**



**Was the Behemoth  
an Elephant?**

**Not like  
a cedar  
tree!**



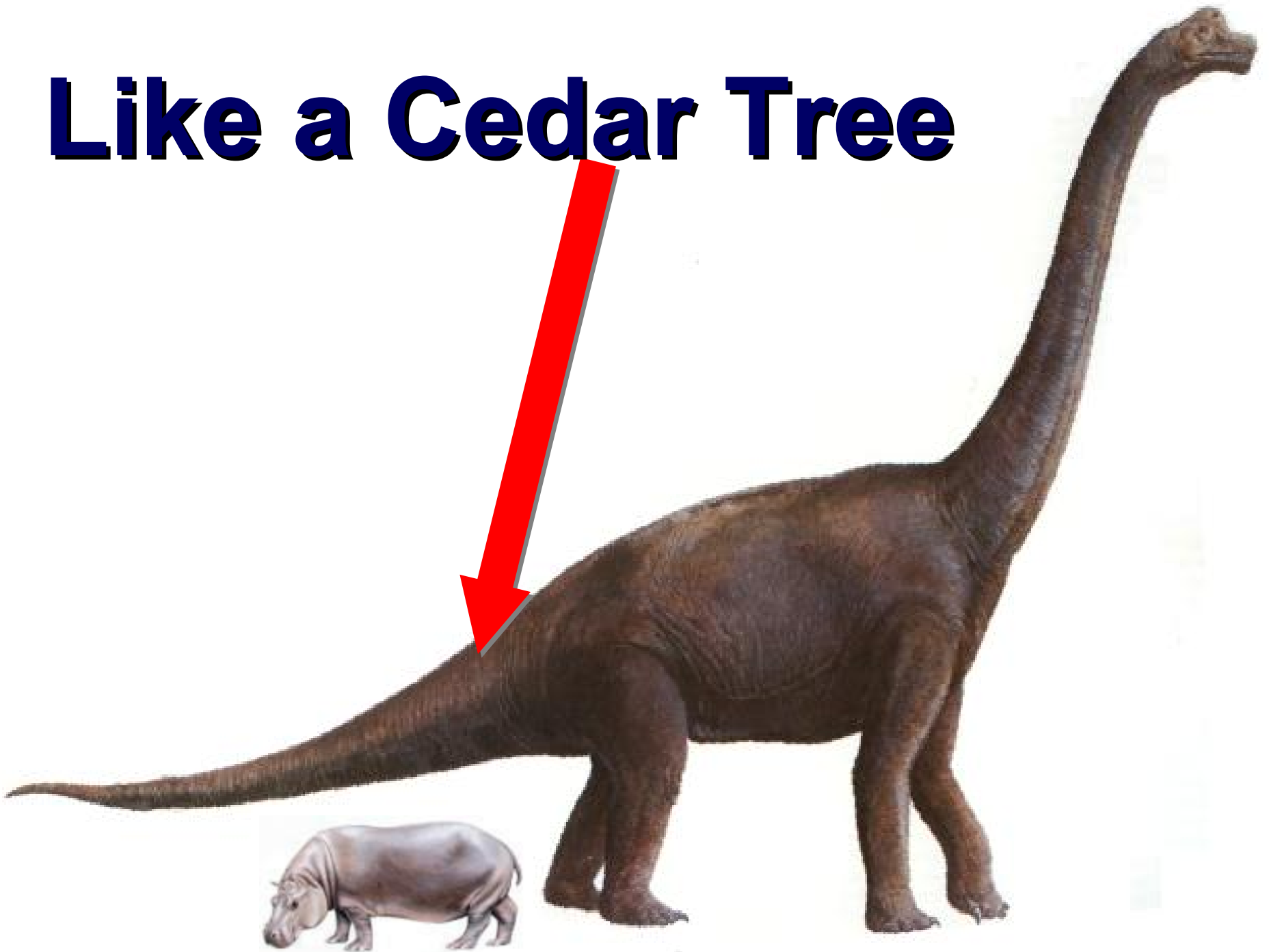
**Not**

**like a cedar tree!**





**Like a Cedar Tree**



# JOB 41

**“Can you draw out  
Leviathan with a  
hook...?”**

“His undersides are like sharp potsherds; he spreads pointed marks in the mire.” (Job 41:30)

---

“On earth there is nothing like him, which is made without fear. He beholds every high thing....”  
(Job 41:33-34a).



“His sneezings flash forth light, and his eyes are like the eyelids of the morning. Out of his mouth go burning lights; sparks of fire shoot out. Smoke goes out of his nostrils, as from a boiling pot and burning rushes. His breath kindles coals, and a flame of fire goes out of his mouth.”

Job 41:18-21



angler fish



electric eel

angler fish



firefly



firefly





Bombardier Beetle

**WHERE DID THE  
DINOSAURS GO?**

























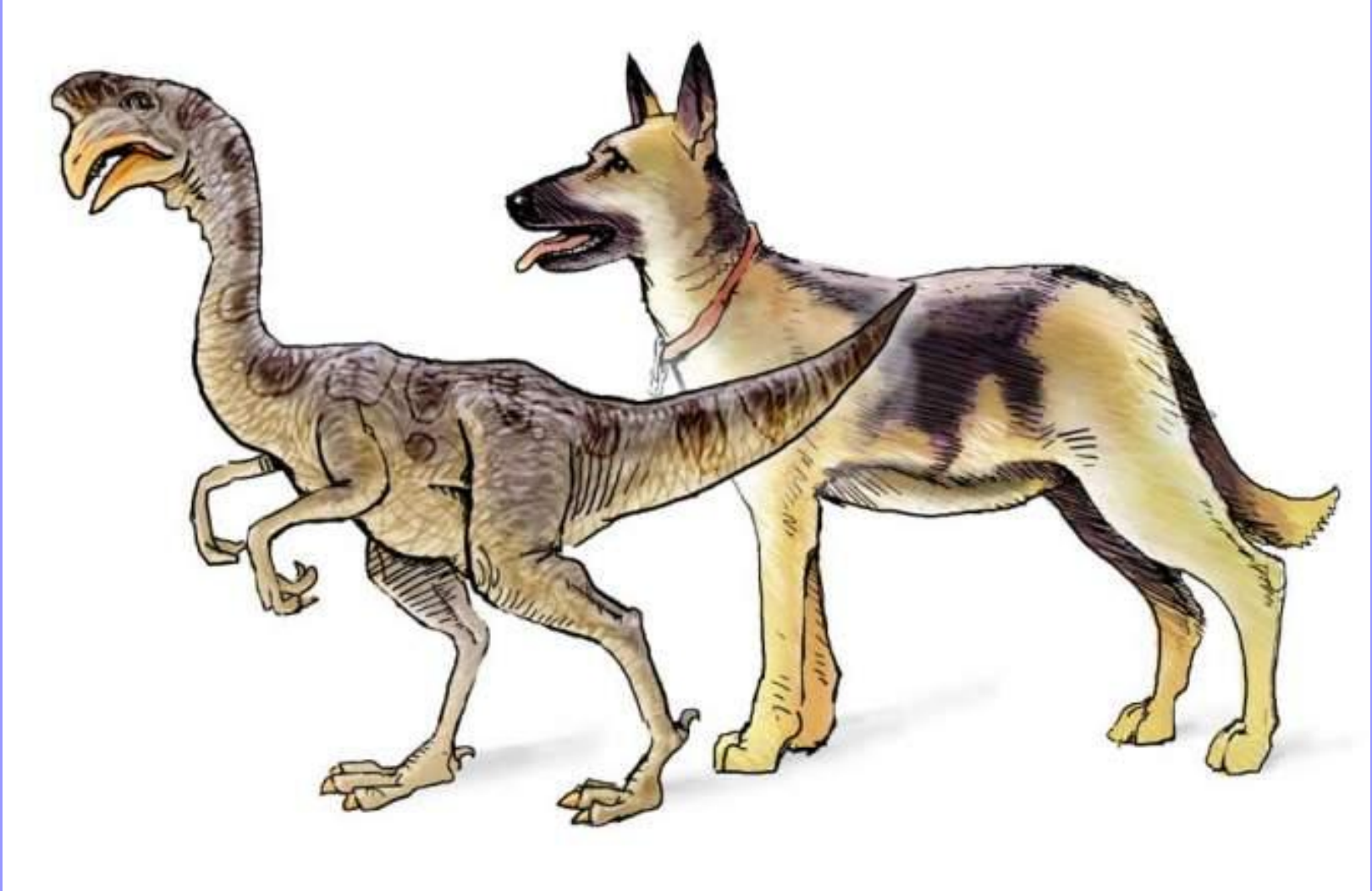
After a seasonal flood: This scene of 145 million years ago is based on clues found in the rock face behind you.

Carcasses brought downstream by the fast-moving, muddy water were washed onto a sandbar. Some were buried completely by tons of sand — their bones preserved in a near-perfect state. The bones of others, closer to the surface, were jumbled and damaged by scavengers and moving water.

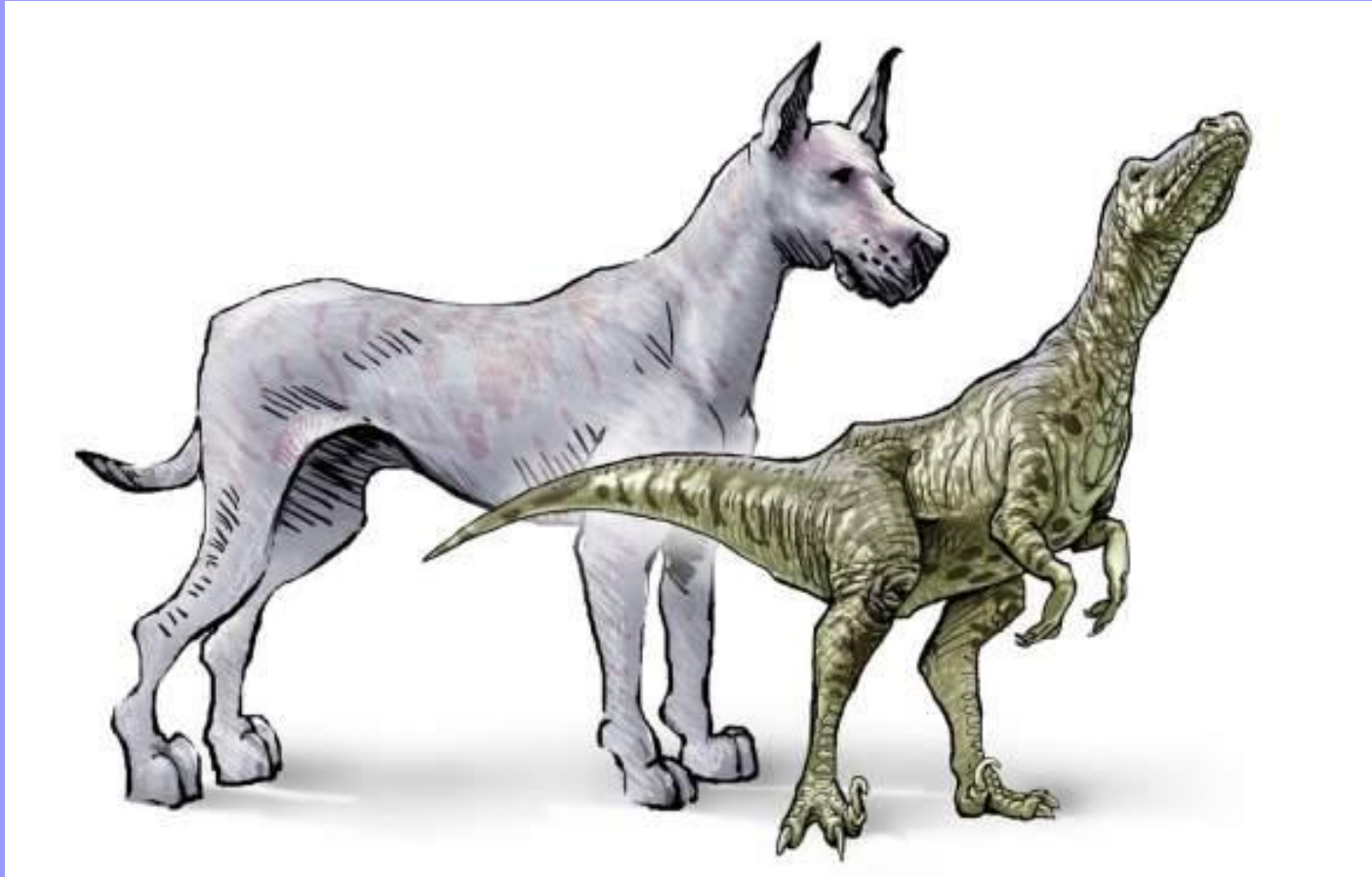


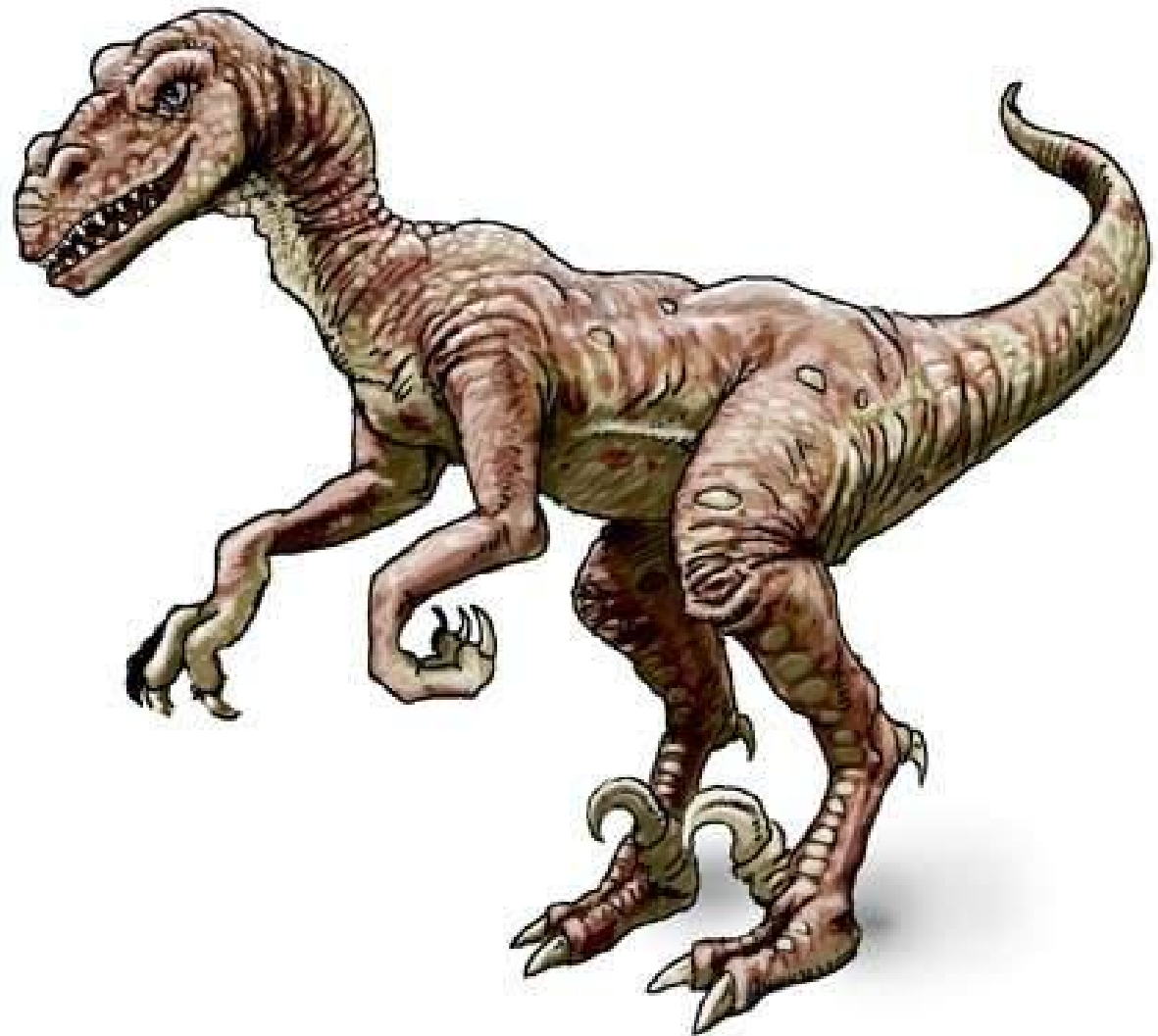






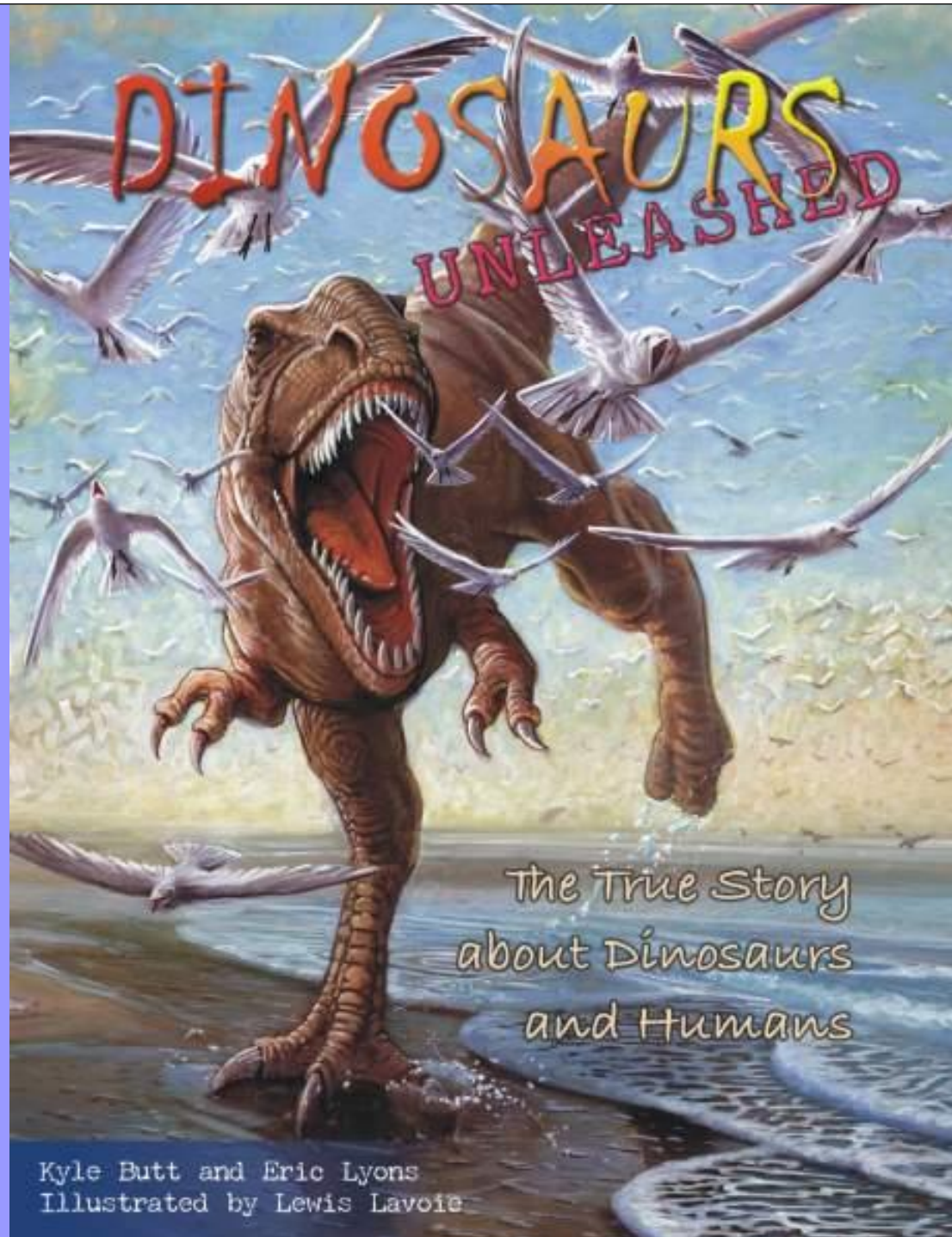












Kyle Butt and Eric Lyons  
Illustrated by Lewis Lavoie

April 2004  
Volume 15:4

# Discovery

*Scripture & Science for Kids*

