

Age of the Earth

By Theodore Holden

How old is the Earth, you ask...

We actually **DO** have one planet (Venus) in our system which is ballpark for some sort of a 5K - 10K year age estimate, but Venus LOOKS like that (900F surface temp, 90-bar CO2 atmosphere, massive thermal imbalance, massive upwards ir flux, total lack of regolith etc. etc.) Mars and Earth do not look like that at all and have to be much older, albeit not billions of years old.

Bob Bass once redid Lord Kelvin's heat equations for the Earth **WITH** a maximal figure for radioactive elements factored in and came up with an upper bound of around 200M years. Here's what that means. Lord Kelvin was one of the very best mathematicians of the 1800s and computed an upper bound for age for our planet (around 100M years, far too short for evolution) using the sort of trig function series solution which Joseph Fourier had devised for heat transfer.

Standard write-ups of this one note that Kelvin had not taken radioactivity into account; in other words, when radioactivity was discovered, evolutionists figured that had to be the problem with Kelvin's analysis. But, lazy bastards that they were, they merely ASSUMED that radioactivity would fix the problem and wrote it off as resolved. Bob Bass, on the other hand, actually redid the math WITH a maximal possible figure for radioactive elements factored in and came up with an upper bound of around 200M years which is still far short of what evolutionites need.

But I would view Bass' 100M year figure as an extreme outer limit. There is a further consideration in that the people telling us the Earth is 4B years old are the same people who tell us that dinosaurs died out 65M years ago...

Dinosaurs:

There are four categories of evidence which form a big-picture of the reality involving dinosaurs:

- Soft tissue increasingly being found in dinosaur remains.
- Radiocarbon dates of 20,000 - approx. 40,000 years being obtained for dinosaur remains.
- Easily recognizable images of known dinosaur types turning up in American Indian petroglyphs.
- American Indian oral traditions which speak of Indian ancestors dealing with dinosaurs.

Obviously cutting the main age of dinosaurs down to some 20,000 - 50,000 years ago does not leave time for much in the way of evolutionary schemes.

Soft tissue in dinosaur remains began turning up around 2006 and has kept on turning up, This stuff includes proteins, collagen, blood vessels, hemoglobin, skin cells and various things, none of which could plausibly last as long as 100,000 years. Any sort of a Google search on "dinosaur soft tissue" will turn up as much of this stuff as you want, including claims by evolutionists that

the stuff has somehow or other actually survived for 65,000,000 years, but that's basically grasping at straws.

Dinosaur Soft Tissue is Original Biological Material | Bob Enyart Live:

<http://kgov.com/dinosaur-soft-tissue>

Blind radiocarbon tests involving the dating center at the University of Georgia:

<http://www.newgeology.us/presentation32.html>

The links on that one are all good, particularly the little video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=zvWdWbLcJvQ

Nothing any older than about 60,000 years will radiocarbon date at all. The half-life of Carbon 14 is around 5700 years and past 60,000 years, there simply shouldn't be any which is detectable.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon-14>

A friend of mine who died several years ago, Vine Deloria, used to teach at the University of Colorado and was the best known of all American Indian authors and, in fact, several of his books are standard university texts on Indian affairs, particularly his "Custer Died for your Sins":

His "Red Earth, White Lies" is mainly an attempt to debunk the standard theories about Indian ancestors being responsible for the North American megafauna die-outs which occurred some 12,000 years ago, but one chapter speaks of the descriptions of dinosaurs in Indian oral traditions, particularly the stegosaur, which Indians called "Mishipishu", or 'water panther'. Indians describe the 'water panther' as having had a saw-blade back, red fur, a cat-like face and a "great spiked tail" which he used as a weapon, i.e. a stegosaur. Stegosaur glyphs were common in North America two or three centuries ago and Lewis and Clark described their Indian guides as being in terror of such glyphs around the Mississippi since the original meaning of them was "Caution, one of these things LIVES here". A few such petroglyphs remain and most are stick figures but the one at Agawa Rock, Massinaw Lake Superior is representational:



Indians have always touched those things up every few years and the horns were added at a much later date by some artist who simply figured a creature that size needed them.

http://www.amazon.com/Red-Earth-White-Lies-Scientific/dp/1555913881/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1408728749&sr=8-1&keywords=red+earth+white+lies

There are other examples of dinosaurs turning up in Amerind petroglyphs and a Google search on "dinosaur petroglyph" will turn up many hits. Second most interesting after the stegosaur glyph at Agawa Rock is probably the sauropod glyph at the Kachina bridge, Natural Bridges Utah. There is a controversy regarding that one but the controversy appears to be trending against the evolutionists:

<http://www.icr.org/articles/view/6041/368/>

The sauropod glyph at Hava Supai was first reported by the Doheney expedition around 1920:

<http://www.scienceagainstevolution.org/images/v8i9g1.jpg>

All of that amounts to a big picture view which indicates that there are major problems with the ideas about our Earth's age which we read in most science books.

How old then is our planet in real life? The basic reality is that even one major cosmic catastrophe wrecks the various assumptions which estimates which we've seen all of our lives are based on, and there have been several such catastrophes. All we can really do is guess; the question then becomes, what would a **REASONABLE** guess look like?

My own instinct is to go back to the familiar 24-hour clock analogy:

http://www2.nau.edu/~lrm22/lessons/timeline/24_hours.html

To help you put the age of the Earth in perspective, this analogy may be helpful. If you think of all of Earth's history as having taken place in just one day, then the pie-chart above is a 24 hour clock. The Earth forms at 12:00 am, and cools down from a molten state over the next several hours. The oceans form and the asteroid bombardment diminishes. Very primitive single celled life appears very quickly, before 4:00 am, and photosynthetic organisms appear before 6:00 am. Right around noon, the atmosphere becomes oxygen rich. By 1:00 pm (13:00 h) the single-celled eukaryotes have arrived. By 5:00 pm (17:00 h) the first multicellular forms appear. The first aquatic animals don't arrive until after 8:00 pm. Plants colonize land at 9:30 pm and land animals follow at 10:00 pm. The dinosaurs are the life of the party for about an hour; from 10:40 pm to 11:40 pm. Human ancestors split off from the rest of the hominids at only two minutes to midnight, and modern humans arrive as the clock strikes midnight.

In other words, if we view the entire history of our planet as having taken place in one day, then at that scale, the dinosaurs arrive at about 10:40 PM.

But we've noted that the oldest real radiocarbon dates we have for dinosaurs are around 40,000 years. That says that you'd multiply 40,000 by 24 and then divide by 4/3 and you get a number around 720,000 years.

That ASSUMES that the establishment science people at least got their ratios right but that seems reasonable enough on the face of it and the 720K number seems intuitively plausible enough, particularly compared to the 5K – 10K estimate for Venus which we know is reasonable from the Thunderbolt group's studies.

Somebody who wanted to be safe and give the evolutionites every possible benefit of a doubt might want to double that number (1,440,000 years), but I can't think of a reason to want to triple or quadruple it.