

Did human beings and dinosaurs live together?

Were dinosaurs mentioned in the Bible? What really happened to the dinosaurs? Is there any scientific evidence that supports the Biblical account of creation? Why study this at all? Because [Genesis 1-11](#) defines our world view – if the Bible is right about the beginning, then the Bible is right about the end.

“The Bible is not just a book of religion and salvation. The Bible is the History Book of the Universe, and tells us the future destiny of the universe as well.” “What Really Happened to the Dinosaurs?” Ken Ham (www.answersingenesis.org)

“Satan knows the quickest way to demolish a building is to strike at its foundation. If a person can be persuaded to pull out the first pages of the Bible, the last pages will fall out too, and soon not much will be left...Satan is attempting to destroy the foundation of the Bible by attacking the creation account of Genesis and replacing it with atheistic evolution.” “Foundations for Creationism.” Dennis Lindsay

“Christianity has fought, still fights, and will continue to fight science to the desperate end over evolution, because evolution destroys utterly and finally the very reason Jesus’ earthly life was supposedly made necessary. Destroy Adam and Eve and the original sin, and in the rubble you will find the sorry remains of the Son of God. If Jesus was not the redeemer who died for our sins, and this is what evolution means, then Christianity is nothing.” “The Meaning of Evolution” American Atheist Magazine, Bozarth 1979: 30.

The early 1800’s saw an explosion of interest in dinosaurs.

In England in **1819**, William Buckland found fossils of a dinosaur called **Megalosaurus**. This was the first dinosaur fossil to be scientifically described and named (**1824**). In the spring of **1822**, British physician Gideon Mantell and his wife found the first teeth of a creature that would later be named **Iguanodon**.

These and other fossils (fossils are the remains of animals and plants which are preserved in rocks) led British anatomist Richard Owen to declare that a group of large reptile-like animals once roamed the British landscape in the far distant past. He called these animals **“dinosaurs,”** taken from the Greek words **deinos** and **sauros**, which he translated **“fearfully great lizards,”** known to us today as **“terribly great lizards.”**

We know dinosaurs existed - their skeletons have been found on all seven continents including the arctic and Antarctic. Interested people can view dinosaur remains in various locations across the country such as **Dinosaur National Park** in Utah and the **Smithsonian Museum of Natural History** in Washington D.C. Also, many universities have very good dinosaur fossil collections.

The question is **“When did they live?”** The scientific community tells us the dinosaurs evolved and lived between 225 million and 65 million years ago, when they all died out. We are told that it is ludicrous to believe that man and the dinosaur could have been contemporaries.

“No human being has ever seen a real life dinosaur. This is because dinosaurs lived on Earth millions of years before we did.” “Dinosaurs” Veronica Ross

Did men walk with dinosaurs?

I. The Bible and dinosaurs

The Bible and dinosaurs: **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. 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.” 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.” NKJV

What are most dinosaurs? They are land animals. When were all land animals created? “**Day six**” - the same day people were created. Could the Bible be saying that people lived with dinosaurs? Is there any evidence that people lived with dinosaurs?

Dinosaurs are one of the most frequently mentioned animals in the Bible. However, the word “**dinosaur**” could not be used by early translators of the Bible, because it wasn’t invented until **1841**. The King James Version translation was completed in **1611**, over **200** years before the word “**dinosaur**” was created.

The Bible uses the Hebrew word **tanniyn**, which is translated a few different ways in our English Bibles. Sometimes it’s “**sea monster**,” sometimes it’s “**serpent**.” It is most commonly translated as “**dragon**.”

The “**tanniyn**” appear to have been some sort of giant reptile. These creatures are mentioned nearly thirty times in the Old Testament and were found both on land and in the water.

II. Behemoth

Because there is no reference to the “**law of Moses**” and the fact that God speaks directly with him (as he did with other men in the Patriarchal age), the book of Job is accepted as the oldest book in the Bible.

Job had charged God with being unfair to him – he wanted to talk to God and complain. In **Job** chapters **38-42**, God confronted Job. During the course of this confrontation, God told Job to “**look at**” two great beasts which were described in detail – the behemoth and the leviathan!

It is obvious that Behemoth and Leviathan were not imaginary creatures but real life flesh and blood creatures which Job had seen before and was familiar with. Also notice that when God introduced Behemoth into the discussion, He used the word “**Behold**.” One does not tell someone to “**behold**” or to “**look at**” something that does not exist and is not able to be seen.

Job 40:15-24: “Look now at the behemoth, which I made along with you; 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; the sinews of his thighs are tightly knit. His bones are like beams of bronze, his ribs like bars of iron. He is the first of the ways of God; only He who made him can bring near His sword. Surely the mountains yield food for him, and all the beasts of the field play there. He lies under the lotus trees, in a covert of reeds and marsh. The lotus trees cover him with their shade; the willows by the brook surround him. Indeed the river may rage, yet he is not disturbed; he is confident, though the Jordan gushes into his mouth, though he takes it in his eyes, or one pierces his nose with a snare.” NKJV

Many commentators tell us that **Behemoth** is either the **elephant** or the **hippopotamus**. Their basic claim is that these animals fit many of the characteristics of the behemoth. This belief has become so popular in modern times that few commentators bother to challenge this position. Some versions of the Bible even identify these creatures in the marginal notes or chapter headings as the Behemoth (and the crocodile for the Leviathan). But those animals don't match the descriptions given.

Verses **16-18** tell us that this animal is very strong with a tail like a cedar - “**He moves his tail like a cedar...**” (**Job 40:17**).

He is not describing some sapling, but trees like the **cedars of Lebanon**, which grow over 100 feet tall, and was used in the construction of the temple.

This alone should tell us that this animal cannot be an elephant - their tails are about three feet long and about four inches in diameter and in no way whatsoever resembles a cedar tree – a hippo's tail is short and small like that of a pig, and are mere twigs in comparison to a cedar tree.

In **Job 40:19** we are told that “**He is the chief of the ways of God (KJV); “He is the first of the ways of God” (NKJV); “It ranks first among the works of God” (NIV).**

The Message says he is the “**most magnificent**” of all God's creatures. In other words, he is the **largest** of all of God's creation - an animal of immense proportions. Neither a hippopotamus nor an elephant qualify as “*the largest of the ways of God,*” and their tails don't remotely compare to a cedar tree.

Both are mere shadows of the enormous animals that once walked the earth that did possess tails like cedars.

Job 40:19 indicates that no one but God could approach the behemoth with a sword, nor was he able to be captured (**Job 40:24**). This is a description of an animal that will not be hunted and killed by man.

Elephants and hippos have been hunted for food and ivory for untold centuries. Egyptian pharaohs took pride in slaying a hippopotamus. There are numerous pictures in which the pharaoh, hunting a hippopotamus from a papyrus boat, is poised to hurl his harpoon into the animal's opened mouth in order to inflict a fatal blow. Egyptians celebrated festivals known as “**Harpooning the Hippopotamus.**”

Egyptian monuments frequently picture single hunters attacking the hippo with a spear. How could one accurately compare the “**unapproachable**” and “**uncatchable**” behemoth with a hippopotamus or an elephant?

The only type of animal that truly fits the description is a dinosaur, such as an **Argentinosaurus**, an **Apatosaurus** or a **Brachiosaurus** with its long heavy tail, long neck, immense bulk and overall height.

At over 50 feet tall, 85 feet long and weighing 62 tons, the “**Brachiosaurus**” was one of the largest dinosaurs ever created. It spent its time eating the leaves from the tops of the tallest trees. We wouldn't even come up to their kneecaps!

Leinkupal Laticauda: In May of 2014, the fossilized bones of what may have been the largest creature to have ever walked the earth were found in Argentina. This sauropod dinosaur measured **130** feet long, **65** feet tall, and weighed **77** tons – as heavy as **14** African elephant.

Whatever it was, Job must have either seen or heard about this animal because, God would not have asked him about something that he knew nothing about. This would indicate that **Job** and **Behemoth** were contemporaries!

III. Leviathan

Job 41:1-34: “Can you draw out Leviathan with a hook, or snare his tongue with a line which you lower? Can you put a reed through his nose, or pierce his jaw with a hook? Will he make many supplications to you? Will he speak softly to you? Will he make a covenant with you? Will you take him as a servant forever? Will you play with him as with a bird, or will you leash him for your maidens? Will your companions make a banquet of him? Will they apportion him among the merchants? Can you fill his skin with harpoons, or his head with fishing spears? Lay your hand on him; remember the battle—never do it again! Indeed, any hope of overcoming him is false; shall one not be overwhelmed at the sight of him? No one is so fierce that he would dare stir him up. Who then is able to stand against Me? Who has preceded Me, that I should pay him? Everything under heaven is Mine. “I will not conceal his limbs, his mighty power, or his graceful proportions. Who can remove his outer coat? Who can approach him with a double bridle? Who can open the doors of his face, with his terrible teeth all around? His rows of scales are his pride, shut up tightly as with a seal; one is so near another that no air can come between them; they are joined one to another, they stick together and cannot be parted. 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 goes out of his mouth. Strength dwells in his neck, and sorrow dances before him. The folds of his flesh are joined together; they are firm on him and cannot be moved. His heart is as hard as stone, even as hard as the lower millstone. When he raises himself up, the mighty are afraid; because of his crashings they are beside themselves. Though the sword reaches him, it cannot avail; nor does spear, dart, or javelin. He regards iron as straw, and bronze as rotten wood. The arrow cannot make him flee; slingstones become like stubble to him. Darts are regarded as straw; he laughs at the threat of javelins. His undersides are like sharp potsherds; he spreads pointed marks in the mire. He makes the deep boil like a pot; he makes the sea like a pot of ointment. He leaves a shining wake behind him; one would think the deep had white hair. On earth there is nothing like him, which is made without fear. He beholds every high thing; he is king over all the children of pride.” NKJV

Many scholars believe that **Leviathan** was a **crocodile!** But **Job 41** is not describing a crocodile. This was a creature far more terrible than a crocodile – an animal so terrifying that men were literally afraid of it (verse **25**).

Verses **18-21** provide us with some interesting descriptions. This animal is said to be able to “**breathe fire**” and “**ignite coals**” with his breath like a **fire-breathing dragon.** This is not beyond the realm of science.

The **Bombardier Beetle** can spew a chemical concoction of Hydrogen Peroxide and Hydrogen Quinone, at a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature at which water boils.

Verse **30** tells us that this animal had **scales** on his belly, unlike a crocodile’s which is soft and vulnerable.

Verses **31-32** point out that this creature was so large that when it moved in the sea, it left a shining wake behind it which could be seen for some distance. This implies that the **Leviathan** was as big as some sea going vessels.

Psalm 104:25-26: “Here is the ocean, vast and wide, teeming with life of every kind, both large and small. See the ships sailing along, and Leviathan, which you made to play in the sea.” NLT

These verses are obviously talking about a dinosaur, but, which one? Perhaps a **Kronosaurus** or a **Mosasaurus**? These animals could grow up to 55 feet long and weigh nearly 20 tons. They were sleek and agile hunters – supreme hunters who spent their entire lives in the ocean.

The crocodile, like the hippopotamus, was hunted and captured by Egyptians. Herodotus, a Greek historian who lived in the 5th century BC, discussed how they captured crocodiles, and how, after being seized, some were even tamed. The **Leviathan** was not an animal that could be captured at all, let alone tamed.

The **leviathan** is also represented as unapproachable and too mighty and ferocious to be defeated and apprehended by man with his swords, spears or darts. This is not the description of any animal alive on earth today, certainly not a crocodile. However it does bear significant resemblance to animals, now extinct, that we know from the fossil record once existed.

There is no animal alive on earth today that even comes close to matching the **Leviathan**. He can be nothing other than a great and monstrous water dwelling reptile of some sort that lived at the time of the writing of **Job** and of **Psalms** but is now extinct.

No matter which dinosaur it was, the fact remains that dinosaurs and men lived together. Job was an eyewitness to this.

IV. Extra Biblical Evidence of Dinosaurs and Man

Nearly every ancient civilization has some sort of art depicting giant reptilian creatures.

Native American Petroglyphs: In the late 1800's Dr. Samuel Hubbard, of the Oakland (California) Museum of Natural History, left Oakland for the Hava Supai Indian Reservation in Arizona. In a canyon, located south of the Grand Canyon, he investigated ancient Indian dwellings.

High up on the canyon wall he came across ancient Native American art carved into the weathered rock (petroglyphs and pictographs).

These carvings depicted an ibex (related to the mountain goat), horses, deer, birds, men and different animals like cattle, sheep, buffalo, oxen, and what looks just like a **dinosaur** called an **Edmontosaurus**.

Dr. Hubbard said about the dinosaur pictograph: *“Taken all in all, the proportions are good.”* He further went on to say that it is *“depicted in the attitude in which man would be most likely to see it - reared on its hind legs, balancing with the long tail, either feeding or in fighting position, possibly defending itself against a party of men.”*

How did the Indians know so much about the dinosaur if they had never seen one? Dr. Hubbard said: *“The fact that the animal is upright and balanced on its tail would seem to indicate that the prehistoric artist must have seen it alive.”*

The Anasazi Indians in Utah (between 400 A.D. to 1300 A.D.) left cliff drawings that depict certain dinosaur species in what is now known as the **Natural Bridges National Monument**.

Even though the rock is quite weathered, if you outline it, you can make out the unmistakable representation of what any school kid would recognize as a **sauropod dinosaur** such as an **Apatosaurus**.

Francis Barnes, an evolutionist and widely recognized authority on rock art of the American Southwest wrote: *“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.”*

On an ancient temple at Angkor, Cambodia (built in the 12th century), there is a pretty clear depiction of a **stegosaurus**. It is found with other animals like pigs, monkeys, water buffalos, roosters, snakes, etc. These carvings probably depict the animals that were commonly seen by these ancient people. That means only a little over 800 years ago, some dinosaurs were still alive in the region of Cambodia.

Acambaro Figurines: In the 1940s, near El Toro Mountain in Acambaro, Mexico, a German archaeologist named Waldemar Julsrud found ancient handcrafted ceramic and stone figurines that have been identified with the Pre-classical Chupicuaro Culture (800 BC to 200 AD). Many are typical Aztec figurines, but many are highly detailed dinosaurs.

Over 30,000 of the figurines have been found from many different sites. To prove their authenticity, the owners have had radiocarbon and thermo-luminescence dating methods performed on them by **Isotopes Incorporated** of New Jersey and the **University of Pennsylvania**. The results certified that the pieces were very old, with dates between 4500 and 1100 B.C.

They also excavated under the house of the Chief of Police, which was built 25 years before Julsrud arrived in Mexico. They found more of them there, further proving their authenticity!

A major problem for evolutionists is that some of these figurines are of dinosaurs whose fossils were not even discovered until many years **after** the Acambaro discovery. Others have characteristics like dermal frills on some sauropod dinosaurs that were not discovered until 1992 (long after the figurines were found).

David Childress says, *“Most ‘respectable’ archaeologists will walk around the Acambaro mystery as if it were a land mine. The existence of the figurines threatens the ivory tower of the current paradigm of history.”*

Ica Stones: over 15,000 Inca burial stones have been found in Ica, Peru. The type of art form and their location date them to the time of the Inca Culture (500-1500 AD). About 1/3 of these stones clearly depict scenes of man controlling, killing or being killed by dinosaurs.

Some stones have been forged in recent years for profit by the locals, and skeptics quickly point to these reproductions as proof of a hoax. But these stones cannot be so easily dismissed because early Spanish reports tell that some of these unusual stones with the strange animals on them were being asked about by a Jesuit missionary in the early 1500s, and some of them were reported to have been taken back to Spain by Conquistadors in 1562. Another problem is that sauropod dermal frills are depicted on some of them as well, which were not discovered by scientists until 1992.

Bishop Bell’s tomb: In 1496 AD, the Bishop of Carlisle, Richard Bell, was buried in Carlisle Cathedral in far northern England, near the Scottish border. The tomb is inlaid with brass strips along the sides which have various animals engraved on them. Along with the common animals, there are some with long tails and necks that look an awful lot like two long-necked sauropod dinosaurs.

Mesopotamian cylinder seal: currently housed at the Louvre Museum is dated around 3300 B.C. It shows long-necked reptiles that look like **sauropod dinosaurs** called an **Apatosaurus** or a **Diplodocus** as well as giant “birds” or **pterosaurs**.

The question must be asked *“How could artists decorating an ancient seal know what a sauropod dinosaur such as an Apatosaurus looked like when dinosaur skeletons have only begun to be assembled during the past two hundred years and we are told they died out over 60 million years ago? Did these artists witness these animals for themselves? Is it possible that dinosaurs and man actually lived alongside one another, and very recently?”*

There is a **Roman mosaic** from the second century AD, showing long necked creatures by the sea. Paul Taylor, author of “**The Great Dinosaur Mystery and the Bible,**” likens them to the web-footed **Tanystropheus**.

Dinosaur Art From the House of the Physician-Mid First Century A.D. There is a wall painting that was discovered in the “**House of the Physician**” in Pompeii, Rome, which was buried by volcanic ash in 79 AD.

The creature eating the guy out of the boat looks like one of the large extinct mammals such as an **Entelodon**. And the so called “**crocodile**” has a very high dermal ridge, unlike a crocodile but exactly like certain dinosaurs.

There is a massive **Palestrina mosaic** (21’ x 17’) depicting the Nile from Ethiopia to the Mediterranean (Palestrina is an ancient city in Italy). The mosaic is dated to around 100 AD. It contains clear depictions of known animals, but also some that are unknown. There is a large animal being hunted that has Greek lettering above it that is literally translated as: “**crocodile-leopard.**” This animal looks a lot like something we would call a “**dinosaur.**”

The Monster of Troy: On an ancient Greek Hesione vase housed at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts there are a series of somewhat unusual paintings, including one that portrays a monster with the head of a dinosaur. This pottery was created around 550 B.C. and depicts the Greek hero Heracles rescuing Hesione from this “**monster of Troy.**”

The tale of the **Monster of Troy** was first told by Homer in the eighth century B.C. In this legend, a terrifying monster suddenly appeared on the Trojan coast after a flood, and began preying on the farmers in the neighborhood of Sigeum. The king’s daughter, Hesione, was sent as a sacrifice to the monster, but according to the legend, Heracles arrives in time to kill it.

Forced to concede that it is an amazingly realistic dinosaur depiction, the February 26, 2000 issue of *Science News* concluded that the paintings on this unusual vase simply prove that ancient people dug up and assembled fossils. But there is no evidence for sophisticated ancient Paleontologists.

Dinosaur Depiction on Roman Floor Mosaic at Sepphoris: A floor mosaic dated between the 1st and 3rd centuries was discovered at Sepphoris, Israel, which had been destroyed by an earthquake in 363 AD. It has a scene depicting Nile valley hunters battling a “**large reptile**” using shields and large rocks.

Hunting a plesiosaur: In the late 1950s, archaeologists discovered ancient Aboriginal cave paintings near Lake Galilee in Queensland, Australia. One of the pictures is an amazing drawing of ancient people hunting, butchering and dancing around a large, flipped aquatic animal that looks very much like a **plesiosaur**. It even shows an outline of the gastro-intestinal tract, indicating that these animals had been hunted and butchered.

For centuries, even before the arrival of white Europeans on the Australian continent, there have been sightings of a plesiosaur-like monster by the aboriginal peoples around Lake Galilee in and around the Lake. They describe it as being about 30 feet in length with a long neck, serpentine head, and a thick body flanked by two pairs of flippers.

They tell stories of their ancestors having to flee the lake edge at night when the monsters would emerge from the water and come onto the shore.

Even if these animals had died out long ago, this ancient art suggests man and plesiosaurs must have existed at the same time!

Dragon Legends: Historical references to dragons or dragon-like creatures are found in many different civilizations. People around the world have similar stories and descriptions of “**dragons,**” and those descriptions basically match what we think dinosaurs look like.

Some cultures revered these creatures. The Maya and Aztec worshipped a feathered serpent or dragon. Marco Polo in China described how the royal house kept dragons for ceremonies. In other cultures, it was a great honor to kill these beasts. There are numerous records of warriors killing great beasts in order to establish credibility in a village.

Dinosaur-like creatures are featured on Babylonian landmarks, Roman mosaics, Egyptian burial shrouds, Mayan pottery, and many other pieces of art throughout the ancient world.

Gilgamesh, Fafnir, Beowulf and other famous legends, including the mythology of Egypt, Greece and Rome, include specific descriptions of dragons and other dinosaur-like creatures.

There is a huge and credible legacy of sea, lake and swamp “monsters,” even to this day.

Where did all of the dragon legends come from? Perhaps these were sightings of dinosaurs.

The word “**dragon**” (Hebrew “**tanniyn**”) is used numerous times in the Old Testament. According to the NAS Old Testament Hebrew Lexicon, the definition of “**tanniyn**” is “*dragon, serpent, sea monster, river monster, serpent, venomous snake, and dinosaur.*” It most directly translates as “*sea or land monsters.*”

Psalm 74:13 – “Thou didst divide the sea by thy strength: thou brakest the heads of the dragons in the waters.” KJV

Isaiah 27:1 – “In that day the Lord with his sore and great and strong sword shall punish leviathan the piercing serpent, even leviathan that crooked serpent; and he shall slay the dragon that is in the sea.” KJV

Jeremiah 14:6 – “And the wild asses did stand in the high places, they snuffed up the wind like dragons; their eyes did fail, because there was no grass.” KJV

Malachi 1:3 – “And I hated Esau, and laid his mountains and his heritage waste for the dragons of the wilderness.” KJV

Fiery Flying Serpent: Isaiah 14:29 - “Do not rejoice, all you of Philistia, because the rod that struck you is broken; for out of the serpent’s roots will come forth a viper, and its offspring will be a fiery flying serpent.” NKJV Maybe a Pteranodon!

Dracorex: This dinosaur “**surprised the scientists**” when it was discovered because of its long muzzle and spiky horns. The skull looks strangely familiar to anyone who studied dragons!

“Dracorex has a remarkable resemblance to the dragons of ancient China and medieval Europe” (“Is There Some Truth to Dragon Myths?” Brian Thomas, ICR News, Posted on icr.org, July 2, 2009).

Marco Polo, a 13th century explorer had a detailed description of dragons when traveling in China. *“These creatures were of vast size and struck fear into them when they gazed upon them. They had huge heads with eyes as big as a loaf of bread. They had four legs with the forelegs having huge claws like a lion or hawk. Their mouth was large enough to swallow a man whole” (Travels of Marco Polo, Doubleday, Garden City, NY, 1948).*

Pliny the Elder, a Roman military commander who was also an author, wrote a book called Natural History where he describes dragons like we think of dinosaurs today.

“Africa produces elephants, beyond the deserts of the Syrtes, and in Mauritania; they are found also in the countries of the Æthiopians and the Troglodytæ as mentioned above. But it is India that produces the largest, as well as the dragon, which is perpetually at war with the elephant, and is itself of so enormous a size, as easily to envelope the elephants with its folds, and encircle them in its coils...”

The World Book Encyclopedia: *“The dragons of legend are strangely like actual creatures that lived in the past. They are much like the great reptiles, dinosaurs, which inhabited the earth long before man is supposed to have appeared on earth.”* (Knox Wilson, “Dragon,” *The World Book Encyclopedia*, Vol 5, 1973, p.265).

In addition to the substantial amount of anthropic and historical evidences for the coexistence of dinosaurs and man, there are physical evidences, like the fossilized footprints of dinosaurs, humans and other mammals found existing together in the same layer of rock at places in North America (Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico) and West-Central Asia (Russia). Human bones and tools coexist in the same fossil layers as dinosaur bones in Texas and the Dakotas.

Just what does it mean if man and dinosaur coexisted? Louis Jacobs, former president of the society of **Vertebrate Paleontology**, said: *“Such an association (man and dinosaur) would dispel an Earth with vast antiquity. The entire history of creation, including the day of rest, could be accommodated in the seven biblical days of the Genesis myth. EVOLUTION WOULD BE VANQUISHED.”*

Mr. Jacobs does not believe in the biblical worldview, he calls the Genesis account a myth. But he clearly understands the theory of evolution is destroyed if man and dinosaurs co-existed.

V. So what happened to the dinosaurs?

The fossil record reveals that most of the dinosaurs died in a global flood which caused the massive fossils beds found throughout the world. These fossils were created when animals and plants were quickly covered by sediment and sealed from bacteria and decay.

Genesis 6:17-20: *“And behold, I Myself am bringing floodwaters on the earth, to destroy from under heaven all flesh in which is the breath of life; everything that is on the earth shall die. But I will establish My covenant with you; and you shall go into the ark—you, your sons, your wife, and your sons’ wives with you. And of every living thing of all flesh you shall bring two of every sort into the ark, to keep them alive with you; they shall be male and female. Of the birds after their kind, of animals after their kind, and of every creeping thing of the earth after its kind, two of every kind will come to you to keep them alive.”* NKJV

Genesis 7:20-23: *“The waters prevailed fifteen cubits upward, and the mountains were covered. And all flesh died that moved on the earth: birds and cattle and beasts and every creeping thing that creeps on the earth, and every man. All in whose nostrils was the breath of the spirit of life, all that was on the dry land, died. So He destroyed all living things which were on the face of the ground: both man and cattle, creeping thing and bird of the air. They were destroyed from the earth. Only Noah and those who were with him in the ark remained alive.”* NKJV

If God sent two of every kind of animal on the ark, with no exceptions, then dinosaurs must have been on the ark as well. So dinosaurs - all the different kinds - must have lived alongside of people before, during and in the new world after the Flood.

Some think that dinosaurs were too big, or there were too many of them, to go on the ark. The answer is really two-fold: **1)** The total volume of the ark was enough that it could easily carry one representative pair of each species of animals with plenty of room for the six other pairs of clean animals, as well as food, living space for Noah and his family and storage space for animal waste. **2)** Who said that these animals had to be full grown? It is quite possible that only small animals were taken into the ark, minimizing needed space and supplies.

Another important point for consideration is that there are only about 300 different species of dinosaurs; with great variation within each species (this is true of cows, horses, dogs and cats). We see then that with only two of each species on the Ark there would have been a total of just 600 dinosaurs.

If dinosaurs and human beings coexisted **after** the flood, what happened to the dinosaurs? Animals to include dinosaurs would have found the new world to be much different than the one before the flood. Competition for food that was no longer in abundance, the destruction of habitats, other catastrophes, and the fact that they were relentlessly hunted to extinction by man for food, sport, safety, and expansion (like bison in the Western U.S.) all contributed to their extinction.

The difference between the pre-flood world and the post flood world was so great (oxygen levels lower) it probably affected these animals so that they could no longer survive. Changes in the types of prominent plant life may have also caused problems in the food-chain which would have affected the herbivores and then the carnivorous dinosaurs. Prior to the flood the temperature ranges on the earth varied little with a mean temperature of probably 75 degrees Fahrenheit. Daytime temperatures were probably slightly higher than those at night. After the flood the temperature ranges differed drastically between the poles and the equator.

Variation between the seasons and night and day could have affected the dinosaur's metabolism, upsetting their eating habits, mating times and birthing periods.

This climatic change may have caused certain diseases and bacteria to increase, resulting in the dinosaurs dying off due to an improper immunal response. It may have been a combination of these events that led to the demise of the dinosaur.

VI. Conclusion

The Bible contains eyewitness accounts of what are clearly known by us today as dinosaurs. Extra-Biblical evidence also confirms what the Bible has already revealed - man and dinosaurs lived at the same time and often in the same locality. If man and dinosaurs did not coexist, then what logical explanation can be given for the existence of thousands of dragon legends and artifacts that depict these creatures, hundreds of years before modern man began learning about dinosaurs from the fossil record?

From the evidence that is available, which spans every tribe and nation globally, it is obvious that man and dinosaurs co-existed.

“If people and dinosaurs co-existed, then the theory of evolution is completely false! That’s why evolutionists will mock, ridicule, attack, accuse, dismiss, deny, and suppress any and every piece of evidence that proves the co-existence of dinosaurs and man – and the very existence of God Himself!”

Psalm 14:1 – “The fool has said in his heart, “There is no God.” NKJV