

# EVIDENCES FOR A GLOBAL FLOOD

# GRAND CANYON

## #1: Layers made in rapid succession

We find an entire series of sedimentary layers—nearly a mile deep at Grand Canyon—that together folded without fracturing. This is possible only if a flood laid down all these layers in rapid succession and then the layers were folded quickly, while still soft and pliable, not over millions of years.

### Example

Grand Canyon's layers can be seen in a large step-like fold, called the East Kaibab Monocline. Some folds are right angles (90°).

## #2: Sea animals far above sea level

How did sea creatures get inside rock layers thousands of feet above sea level? These marine fossils, found on every continent, are a silent testimony to the ocean waters that once flooded over all the continents in a worldwide cataclysm, carrying sea creatures with them.

### Example

Sponges, trilobites, and other sea animals are exposed in Grand Canyon's walls, over 8,000 feet above sea level.

## #3: Sand carried across the continent

Geologists have traced some of the sand and limestone at Grand Canyon to rocky sources many hundreds of miles away (as far away as the Appalachian Mountains). No river could strip away sand and carry it across an entire continent—only a worldwide flood.

### Example

Sand grains in the Coconino Sandstone have been traced to the mountains farther north in Utah and Wyoming, around 500 miles (1000 km) away.

## #4: Layers over entire continents

Many of the rock layers at Grand Canyon can be traced over vast regions of North America and into Europe and the Middle East. Only a worldwide flood could reasonably carry sediments from one end of a continent to the other.

### Example

The Redwall Limestone is part of a continuous layer that crosses the United States into Kentucky and continues farther east into England.

## #5: No slow and gradual erosion

Unlike today's land surface, which is constantly being eroded by water and wind, rock layers are amazingly flat and show little evidence of erosion. The only explanation is a worldwide catastrophe that stripped away vast surface areas and then deposited new layers so rapidly that they had little time for erosion.

### Example

The near-flat, knife-edge surface under the Tapeats Sandstone, known as the Great Unconformity, suggests massive erosion across the continent, followed quickly by a new layer.