

# POST-FLOOD WORLD



After the Flood, the world was a warm, wet, and stormy world. The warm oceans and cooler temperatures caused snow and ice to accumulate, creating the Ice Age.

## CREATIONISTS DEVELOP MODELS LIKE THESE . . .

After the Flood, Noah stepped into a forbidding world. The animals and plants from the previous world were dead and buried under thousands of feet of sand and mud. New plants were struggling to reestablish themselves across the barren expanse of earth.

Meanwhile, the earth remained unstable. Its bell had been rung, and it would take centuries to quiet down. Supervolcanoes belched ash and death over vast regions, and superquakes rocked the earth.

Somehow, the earth's climate had to transition from the warmest, wettest period in history, to the moderate weather we expect today. But it was a rocky transition. The volcanic activity during the Flood had left the oceans very warm—on average 86°F (30°C), in contrast to 39°F (4°C) today.

Warm oceans next to cold, barren continents was a recipe for violent storms. In the years after the Flood, “hypercanes,” similar to Jupiter’s Great Red Spot, persisted for decades. These storms drew water from the oceans and rapidly dumped it onto the land. The water quickly filled the depressions in the continents, and these temporary lakes burst through their barriers, cutting deep canyons in their wake. The intense rains saturated the newly laid sediments, allowing groundwater to blast miles of caves in days.

As the oceans cooled, precipitation declined, and many of the world’s forests dried and converted to grasslands. When the earth had cooled sufficiently, precipitation began to fall as snow and ice, especially in the world’s mountain ranges, Antarctica, and north-eastern North America. The ice built up rapidly, sometimes miles thick. In North America this ice eventually surged under its own weight, spreading out and scraping the earth’s surface, and then it melted suddenly.

As the ocean-cooling hypercanes dissipated, the pattern of air circulation changed for the entire planet. With this shift, deserts formed in belts around

the world, about 30 degrees north and south of the equator.

As the animals left the Ark, they rapidly multiplied and spread over the earth. Within just a few years, animals had reached every continent, including Antarctica, which was still warm. Many animals, such as tortoises, traveled on huge mats of floating logs that circled the earth’s oceans for centuries following the Flood.

God preserved every kind of land animal and bird on Noah’s Ark. Descendants of the original pairs ended up on different continents, thousands of miles apart. Even today, these diverse descendants can still breed with each other. For example, the descendants of the first cats can still breed—cougars with leopards, lions with tigers, and wild cats with domestic cats.

Each kind of plant and animal had the capacity to produce offspring with different designs to suit them for different environments. We see this same capacity in modern dog breeds, such as Alaskan malamutes that can sled at the poles while Persian greyhounds can hunt in the hot deserts. None of that variety was put there by humans. The information was there, all there, right from the start.

As life refilled the earth after the Flood, continuing catastrophes buried snapshots of the fleeting environments that rose and fell. The fossil record shows some of the striking variety among the descendants of the animals that left Noah’s Ark. For instance, we find fossils of more than 150 different species that arose within two centuries after the first horses left Noah’s Ark. Modern descendants of the first horses include zebras, donkeys, and stallions.

These fossils remind us of the wisdom of the Creator, who programmed a way for complex ecosystems to be reconstructed worldwide in a very short time after the Flood.

. . . BY STUDYING THE FACTS OF GOD’S WORD AND GOD’S WORLD.  
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## POST-FLOOD WORLD . . .

*Starting with the facts of God's Word and world, we fashion models to know God and see His truth.*

### GOD'S WORD

***God preserved every kind of land animal on Noah's Ark.***

"[Noah] shall bring two of every sort into the ark, to keep them alive . . . 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" (Genesis 6:19–20).

***Every kind of land animal spread over the earth from Noah's Ark.***

"Go out of the ark . . . and bring . . . every living thing . . . with you . . . that they may abound on the earth, and be fruitful and multiply on the earth" (Genesis 8:16–17).

***After the Flood, catastrophes decreased in destructive power.***

"I establish My covenant with you and with your descendants after you, and with every living creature that is with you: the birds, the cattle, and every beast of the earth with you; never again shall there be a flood to destroy the earth" (Genesis 9:9–11).

***The surviving animals and the rocks tell us about God's handiwork in the past.***

"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. . . . Who among all these does not know that the hand of the Lord has done this?" (Job 12:7–9).

### GOD'S WORLD



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***Declining geological intensity through the Tertiary rock layers.***

Today we find evidence of massive volcanoes that deposited thick ash over millions of square miles, earthquakes that moved whole mountain ranges, and massive lakes that drained to carve deep canyons. Amazingly, these geological events follow a clear pattern of declining intensity in the geologic record. From a time of global catastrophe and continent-wide deposits (in the layers

known as the Primary and Secondary), we find smaller and smaller catastrophes in the upper layers (known as the Tertiary), until we reach today.

No current, slow geological processes could explain this pattern. Noah's Flood, in contrast, would explain a catastrophe that first destroyed the entire earth and then declined in intensity until it reached the relatively minor volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and floods that we see today.



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***Widespread examples of different species that can interbreed.***

Today biologists are discovering that all sorts of animals on different continents can be bred to produce young. For example, Asian camels can breed with South American llamas, African zebras with North American horses, and Bengali tigers with African lions.

How can we explain this ability to breed, unless the animals speciated and arrived at their locations very recently? This evidence is consistent with the Bible's account that Noah took representatives of every created "kind" on the Ark, and then God told them to breed and spread over the earth. Today we see just how much amazing variety God programmed within the original parents of each kind. The information must have been there, all there, right from the start.



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***Rapid biological change within "kinds."***

Archaeological evidence indicates that modern species have been stable and unchanging for nearly four thousand years. Yet plants and animals found in Tertiary sediments show evidence of rapid changes.

Consider horses as an example. The lowest fossil is a horse, but it is unlike any horse species alive today. The same is true for many other "kinds," such as camels, elephants, palm trees, and oaks. In each case, new species appear suddenly with a full set of complex designs and no evidence of "transition" from other species. These well-designed species then disappear.

No current, slow biological processes could explain such a pattern. But it is consistent with a brief time of transition after the Flood, when God's created designs were revealed in rapid succession to fill the earth and restore creation's diversity.