

ACTIVITIES

1. Visit the Creation Museum (Greater Cincinnati/N. Kentucky), Glendive Dinosaur and Fossil Museum (Glendive, MT), Creation and Earth History Museum (Santee, CA), or another creation-based dinosaur museum to discover the truth about the history and recent creation of the dinosaurs roughly 6,000 years ago. Or learn more at KidsAnswers.org/Dinosaurs.
2. Use your Bible to fill in the blanks with this activity from *Answers Bible Curriculum*.

BEHEMOTH—Job 40:15–24

- a. _____ by God.
- b. He eats _____.
- c. He has strong _____ and stomach muscles.
- d. His _____ is like a cedar.
- e. His bones were like _____.
- f. His ribs were like _____.
- g. He was a _____ animal which was made on Day _____.
- h. His description sounds very much like a _____.

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I DIG DINOSAURS

DISCUSSION

1. People often ask why dinosaurs aren't directly named in the Bible. Who came up with the word "dinosaur," and when was it first used? How does this explain why it isn't in the Bible?

Sir Richard Owen first used the word dinosaur (meaning "terrible lizard") in the year 1841. So a Bible like the King James Version that was finished in 1611 wouldn't have the word in it, but "dragon" is a related word we find there. Newer Bible versions have chosen not to use it, possibly because of evolutionary influences.

2. What does the word "fossil" mean? How is that different from what we think of as a fossil today?

The word fossil simply means "dug up." Any artifact found is technically a fossil. As Buddy explains, fossils are now considered to only pertain to animal and plant material that is preserved. We hear about two different branches of science, archaeology, which digs up artifacts from humans, and paleontology, which looks at finding these once-living plant and animal fossils, such as dinosaur fossils.

3. What were some examples of fossilization shown in the video that clearly didn't take "millions of years" to form?

We have found fossilized teddy bears, roses, and hats. Fossils can be formed in weeks or months under the right conditions.

4. Why do Buddy and the team have to be so careful when they are digging up and preparing the dinosaur bones? What are some ways they protect the fossils once collected?

After thousands of years, the dinosaur bones are very fragile and can easily break. Also, paleontologists have to put the pieces of a bone back together to determine what kind of bone it is. Buddy and his team use foil and a plaster mold to protect the bones as they transport them to the lab.

5. What is the connection between dinosaurs and dragons?

Legends and stories of dragons are common in every part of the world. Many of them are depicted in pictographs and images that resemble dinosaurs. This shows that dinosaurs and man lived together in the recent past and that people passed on what they knew about dinosaurs to future generations. Today, the stories we hear of dragons are likely about real dinosaurs, but the details have been changed over the years.

6. We met Stan, the *Tyrannosaurus rex*, at the Glendive Dinosaur and Fossil Museum. If you discovered a *T. rex* fossil, what would you name it?

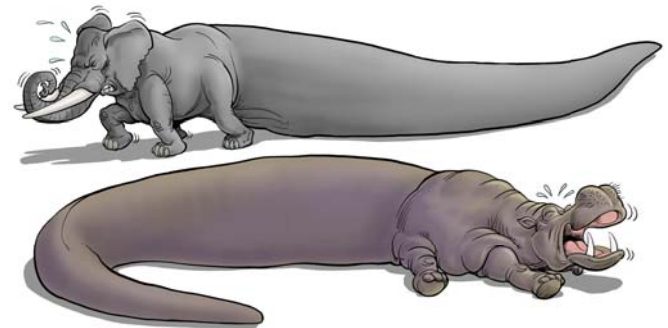
Various answers. Stan was named after the paleontologist that discovered him.

7. Dr. Whitmore talked about stretchy, soft tissue found in dinosaur bones containing blood cells. Why is this discovery important? What does this tell us about the age of these dinosaurs?

*If millions of years were true, there should be no possible way that soft tissue would be present in dinosaur bones. But that is exactly what scientists discovered in *T. rex* bones, dated at supposedly 65 million years old. These bones must be much younger—thousands of years old, as the Bible teaches us.*

8. In Job 40:15–24, God told Job to look at a creature named Behemoth, which Job would be familiar with. What characteristics described in this passage are consistent with a sauropod dinosaur? How do we know this isn't an elephant or a hippopotamus?

While elephants and hippos are big, strong animals, they eat plants, and neither has a very impressive tail. Job 40:17 says that its tail sways like a cedar tree. This shows God isn't talking about either of these animals. A sauropod dinosaur is big, strong, eats grass, has a tail like a cedar, would have large strong bones, etc. The impressive creature would also fit the description of "first in the ways of God" (a gigantic animal).



9. It is important to see that Behemoth is an animal that Job would be familiar with. Job 40:15 shows us that he could look at this animal, would know it, and that it was created along with man. Dinosaurs and man are not separated by millions of years, but were created together on Day Six of Creation Week.