TAKE THE FAITH-BUILDING TEACHINGS OF THE CREATION MUSEUM EXHIBITS HOME WITH YOU.

The Creation Museum in Kentucky is the perfect place to discover the true history of our world. Filled with world class exhibits, the museum takes guests on a tour through the Seven C's of History beginning in Genesis, showing the historical and scientific accuracy of Scripture. The biblical worldview provides the proper foundation for science while the naturalistic evolutionary worldview cannot account for intelligence, order, and every other condition necessary for scientific discovery. There is so much to see and learn that it can be difficult to remember it all. But now, with Creation Museum Signs, you can take the teachings home in one easy-to-use resource.

✦ Why is the Bible our authority and can it be trusted in every area?
✦ Did dinosaurs really live at the same time as man and were they on the Ark?
✦ How did Jesus Christ, the Last Adam, solve the problems introduced by the sin of the first man Adam?

This resource gives readers a detailed look at the Creation Museum, opens the door for further study, and makes a great companion to the Ark Signs book.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragon Legends</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting Points</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biblical Authority</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevance of Genesis</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 7 C’s of History</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Walk</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ark Construction</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood Geology</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Age and Dispersion</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babel</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christ, Cross &amp; Consummation</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dino Den</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Crawley’s Insectorium</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fearfully &amp; Wonderfully Made</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I have been blessed with the opportunity to develop the signage content for many of the exhibits at the Creation Museum. From a personal perspective, it is exciting to walk through a finished exhibit knowing that I played a key role in what people see, and it is gratifying to know that my words can be read by hundreds of thousands of people every year. But far more important than any personal satisfaction is the reality that these signs teach the biblical worldview, defend the Scriptures, and proclaim the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Another benefit of my role is that I regularly consult with specialists on the topics addressed in the exhibits. My areas of expertise relate to biblical studies, theology, and church history, and my assistant, Mike Belknap, specializes in animal studies, so it is extremely helpful for us to be able to discuss other subjects with experts in relevant disciplines. For example, while researching the Fearfully & Wonderfully Made exhibit, we consulted Dr. David Menton (biology and anatomy), Dr. Georgia Purdom (molecular genetics), and Dr. Elizabeth Mitchell (obstetrics and gynecology) in their areas of expertise.

Working with talented designers, artists, and fabricators is another blessing of my position. Each exhibit is the result of countless hours of brainstorming, planning, research, design, and construction. The exhibit designers shape the room’s theme and design in a way that points people to the teaching and reinforces it. Then the talented graphic designers take the content and create the eye-catching signs guests encounter in the museum.
There are several interesting challenges presented by each exhibit. For example, how should the teaching be arranged to help people understand it? How much information can go on each sign? How can we state something in a way appropriate for a non-denominational ministry?

Finally, since our exhibits focus on teaching biblical history and doctrine, we have a serious responsibility to make sure God’s Word is handled faithfully. Thus, every word is carefully examined in light of Scripture and undergoes a thorough review process.

We trust you will find these signs to be informative and God-honoring as we point people to our Creator and Savior, Jesus Christ.

Sincerely,
Tim Chaffey,
Content Manager, Attractions Division of Answers in Genesis

A special recognition goes to Mike Matthews who served as content manager when the Creation Museum opened. Approximately half of the signs in this book were written by him.
1 Can you mark when the deer gives birth?
5 Who set the wild donkey free?
19 Have you given the horse strength?
26 Does the hawk fly by your wisdom?
27 Does the eagle mount up at your command?

--- Job 39 ---

16 See now, his strength is in his hips, and his power is in his stomach muscles.
17 He moves his tail like a cedar; the sinews of his thighs are tightly knit.
18 His bones are like beams of bronze, his ribs like bars of iron.
19 He is the first of the ways of God; only He who made him can bring near His sword.
20 Surely the mountains yield food for him, and all the beasts of the field play there.
21 He lies under the lotus trees, in a covert of reeds and marsh.
22 The lotus trees cover him with their shade; the willows by the brook surround him.
23 Indeed the river may rage, yet he is not disturbed; he is confident, though the Jordan gushes into his mouth.
24 Though he takes it in his eyes, or one pierces his nose with a snare.

--- Job 40 ---
Can you draw out Leviathan with a hook, or snare his tongue with a line which you lower?

2 Can you put a reed through his nose, or pierce his jaw with a hook?

9 Indeed, any hope of overcoming him is false; shall one not be overwhelmed at the sight of him?

18 His sneezings flash forth light, and his eyes are like the eyelids of the morning.

19 Out of his mouth go burning lights; sparks of fire shoot out.

20 Smoke goes out of his nostrils, as from a boiling pot and burning rushes.

21 His breath kindles coals, and a flame goes out of his mouth.

22 Strength dwells in his neck, and sorrow dances before him.

23 The folds of his flesh are joined together; they are firm on him and cannot be moved.

24 His heart is as hard as stone, even as hard as the lower millstone.

25 When he raises himself up, the mighty are afraid; because of his crashing they are beside themselves.

26 Though the sword reaches him, it cannot avail; nor does spear, dart, or javelin.

27 He regards iron as straw, and bronze as rotten wood.

28 The arrow cannot make him flee; slingstones become like stubble to him.
Not the Stuff of Legends!
The Bible is authoritative, without error, and inspired by God

While dragon legends may be fanciful retellings of actual events
God’s Word tells us about two real dragon-like creatures
Some reptiles are mistakenly called dinosaurs. But all dinosaurs could have been dragons.

Legends of an ancient flood exist in hundreds of cultures around the world. A large number of these traditions share common elements with the biblical Flood described in Genesis. For example, many of these stories assert that man’s wickedness brought divine judgment upon the whole world and that eight people and some animals survived aboard a large boat.

The Bible provides the historical account of the worldwide Flood. By carefully comparing these legends with God’s Word, we see that many of these traditions have distorted, embellished, or lost information about the actual events.

Similarly, cultures from all over the globe also have dragon legends. Epic battles between gallant knights and fierce dragons are rather common, and the descriptions of these beasts are often very similar to those of dinosaurs.

Of course, ancient people would not have called them “dinosaurs,” since that word was coined in 1841. Carvings and cave paintings of these monsters have been discovered. Some of these dragon legends contain mythical elements, while others likely lost all the true details and retain nothing more than tall tales. But in many cases, the dragons were viewed as real animals. Do some of these dragon legends actually speak of dinosaurs?

In the Bible, God told Job about two creatures that could be considered dragons: the Behemoth and the Leviathan. Some Christians suggest that these are mythical monsters, but the mention of Behemoth and Leviathan in the book of Job follows the descriptions of about a dozen real animals. Furthermore, why would God tell Job to consider two beasts that did not even exist?
Eighth-century scholar John of Damascus wrote *On Dragons and Ghosts*, in which he differentiated between real creatures and fictional creatures. After describing some dragons as extremely large serpents, he stated:

There is one more kind of [dragon]: those [that] have wide head, goldish eyes and horny protuberances on the back of the head. They also have a beard [protruding] out of the throat ... This dragon is a sort of [beast], like the rest of the animals, for it has a beard, like a goat, and horn at the back of its head. Its eyes are big and goldish. These dragons can be both big and small. All serpent kinds are poisonous, except dragons, for they do not emit poison.

Famed thirteenth-century explorer Marco Polo described dragons in the Far East:

In this province [Carajan] are found snakes and great serpents of such vast size as to strike fear into those who see them ... Some of them are ten paces in length ... The bigger ones are about ten palms in girth. They have two forelegs near the head, but for foot nothing but a claw.... The head is very big, and the eyes are bigger than a great loaf of bread. The mouth is large enough to swallow a man whole, and is garnished with great [pointed] teeth.

The animals described here are believable, and these men intended to relay information about what they had discovered. Did these men actually see or hear about real dragons—creatures that are today called dinosaurs?
Daniel and the Dragon

Originally written in Old English, the epic poem Beowulf is named for its hero and tells of his mighty deeds in sixth-century Scandinavia, a time known as the Vendel Era.

The most famous creature in the tale is Grendel, a fierce monster that devoured scores of Danish nobles. Beowulf defeated this creature by ripping its arm from the socket, causing the beast to bleed to death. The hero also defeated Grendel's mother, as well as numerous sea dragons.

Beowulf died from wounds sustained from a vicious fire dragon that terrorized the land after a thief had stolen a golden cup from the beast's hoard. Aided by a brave warrior, Beowulf vanquished the flying dragon and saved the land.

The epic contains accurate historical information as well as fiction. The stories of battling dragons may be legendary, but do they have any basis in reality? Did these men or their ancestors actually fight dinosaurs and pterosaurs? This idea would be consistent with the Bible. But those who believe dinosaurs lived millions of years before man cannot adequately explain why cultures around the world have dragon legends whose creatures often match descriptions of dinosaurs.

ST. GEORGE and the Dragon

St. George (c. AD 275–303) was a devout Christian and Roman military officer. The famous legend of his battle with the dragon is said to have occurred during his journey to join his men in Diocletian's army.

As he neared the city of Selene in Libya, he saw a young princess outside the city wall. She pleaded with him to leave so that he would not be killed by the dragon to which she was being offered as a sacrifice. George refused to leave and vowed to protect her.

Suddenly, the dragon appeared and attacked the soldier. During his fierce battle against the fire-breathing foe, George found a weak spot under the beast's left wing and delivered a crippling blow. The legend explains that the princess then led the maimed creature back into the city, where George killed it in the presence of the people.

The king asked George what he wanted as a reward. The dragonslayer replied, “I desire only that ye believe in the God who strengthened my hand to gain this victory.” After baptizing the city into the Christian faith, George resumed his trek to join his troops.

Red Dragon of Wales

Many tales describe how Y Dwairig Goch (“the red dragon”) came to be closely associated with Wales. One popular story tells of an epic battle between a red dragon and a white dragon in which the red dragon saved the people of the land by defeating the white dragon.

Quetzalcoatl

The Mesoamerican Aztecs and Toltecs worshipped the feathered serpent Quetzalcoatl (called Kukulcan by the Maya people). According to their mythology, he was the god of the wind and the morning and evening stars.

DRAGON LEGENDS AROUND THE WORLD

the Lernaean Hydra

According to Greek mythology, Hercules performed twelve labors, including a battle with a great creature known as the Hydra. This serpentine dragon had nine heads and poisonous breath. When one head was cut off, two more would grow in its place. Hercules battled fiercely and ultimately defeated the serpent.

Athanasius Kircher (1601-1680) has been called a polymath (a person with encyclopedic learning). In his exhaustive study of everything underground, Mundus Subterraneus, Kircher included a chapter on dragons, describing multiple dragon artifacts and legendary encounters with the beasts. He covered the dragon like any other animal in his book, citing their dwellings (often caves) and habits:

Of winged dragons, dispute has only arisen between authors, most of whom declare them to be fainful, but these authors are contradicted by the histories and eyewitnesses. Winged dragons—small, great, and greatest—have been produced in all times in every land.

Daniel and the Dragon

Not accepted as part of the Old Testament canon by Jews or Protestants, the Apocrypha include extra chapters in the book of Daniel. Here we are told about Daniel’s encounter with a great dragon.

The king of Babylon commanded Daniel to worship his dragon as a god. The prophet refused and told the king that he could prove the creature was not a god by killing it without sword or club. Daniel made cakes of pitch, fat, and hair and fed them to the dragon, causing it to burst open.

Known as the “father of history,” Herodotus (fifth century BC) was a Greek historian who traveled extensively and reported what he heard and saw. He described a boneyard in Arabia filled with skeletons of winged serpents and explained where they came from:

Winged serpents are said to fly from Arabia at the beginning of spring, making for Egypt; but the ibis birds encounter the invaders in this pass and kill them ...

The serpents are like water snakes. Their wings are not feathered but very like the wings of a bat.

Both of these men wrote more about dragons and flying serpents. Could they possibly have been writing about creatures we call pterosaurs?
Starting Points

Explore two views of the same evidence

Naturalistic Evolution

Biblical Creation


Why do creationists and evolutionists reach different conclusions?
In recent years, birds have been reclassified as avian dinosaurs, but humans have never lived at the same time as non-avian dinosaurs.

“Non-bird dinosaurs lived between about 245 and 66 million years ago, in a time known as the Mesozoic Era. This was many millions of years before the first modern humans, Homo sapiens, appeared.” —The Natural History Museum

“We keep dinosaurs as pets, eat them, enjoy looking at them in nature and in zoos, and treat them as mascots for some of our favorite sports teams.” —Stephen Brusatte

Dinosaurs and all other land animals were created on the sixth day—the same day as the first man and woman and one day after the flying creatures (Genesis 1:20–31). Thus, dinosaurs lived at the same time as man and did not evolve into birds.

“And God made the beasts of the earth according to their kinds, the livestock according to their kinds, and all the creatures that creep along the ground according to their kinds...Then God said, ‘Let us make man in our image, after our likeness.’ And there was evening, and there was morning, the sixth day.”—Genesis 1:25–26, 31

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1 “When Did Dinosaurs Live?” at www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/when-did-dinosaurs-live.html
At no point in earth’s history was it ever completely covered by water.

“There simply is no good evidence that a global flood ever happened... The story of Noah is self-contradictory, uncorroborated by independent historical evidence, and is generally at odds with everything we know about our planet’s geology, biology, and species diversity.”—Kyle Hill

The Bible unequivocally teaches that the Genesis Flood destroyed the whole world and all the land animals that were not aboard Noah’s Ark.

“And the waters increased greatly on the earth and covered all the high hills under the whole heaven. The waters prevailed above the mountains, covering them fifteen cubits deep. And all creatures that moved on the earth died—birds, cattle, beasts, all the creatures that swarm on the earth, and all mankind.”—Genesis 7:19–21

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Kyle Hill, “Noah Isn’t Accurate Because It Can’t Be” at blogs.discovermagazine.com/but-not-simpler/2014/03/28/noah-isnt-accurate-cant
While most evolutionists reject racism, their philosophy is inherently racist.

“Biological arguments for racism may have been common before 1850, but they increased by orders of magnitude following the acceptance of evolutionary theory. The litany is familiar: cold, dispassionate, objective, modern science shows us that races can be ranked on a scale of superiority. If this offends Christian morality or a sentimental belief in human unity, so be it; science must be free to proclaim unpleasant truths.” —Stephen Jay Gould

All human beings are made in God’s image and are descendants of Adam, so there is no basis for racism from a biblical perspective.

“And He has made from one man every nation of men to dwell on the face of all the earth”—Acts 17:26

“And Adam called his wife’s name Eve, because she was the mother of all the living”—Genesis 3:20

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Humans and apes share a common ancestor that lived several million years ago.

“The human lineage diverged from that of apes at least seven million years ago and maybe as long as 13 million years ago. The earliest undisputed members of our lineage to regularly walk upright were the australopithecines, of which the most famous is Lucy’s species, Australopithecus afarensis. (Lucy herself is dated to 3.2 million years ago.)” —Human Evolution 101

God created the land animals, including the apes, on the Sixth Day. Then He made man in His image from the dust of the ground—not from an ape-like ancestor.

Then God said, “Let us make man in our image, after our likeness. Let them rule over the fish of the sea, the birds of the air, and every creature that moves on the ground.”—Genesis 1:26

The Lord God formed man from the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man became a living being.—Genesis 2:7

Most atheists believe Jesus of Nazareth was a real person, but they reject His deity and miracles. A vocal minority of modern atheists deny that Jesus even existed.

“The consensus of scholars, including non-Christian scholars, is that a historical Jesus most likely existed and the later stories about ‘Jesus Christ’ were told about him. The idea that there was no such historical person at all and that ‘Jesus Christ’ was a purely mythical figure has been posited in one form or another since the eighteenth century, but is not taken seriously by anyone but a tiny handful of fringe scholars and amateurs.”—Tim O’Neill¹

Jesus is the Son of God—our Creator, Savior, and Lord.

“In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God...And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us.”—John 1:1, 14

“He is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn over all creation. He created all things that are in heaven and that are on earth, visible and invisible, whether thrones or dominions or principalities or powers. All things were created through Him and for Him. He is before all things, and in Him all things hold together.”—Colossians 1:15–17

¹ Tim O’Neill, “Did Jesus Exist? The Jesus Myth Theory, Again” at historyforatheists.com/2017/05/did-jesus-exist-the-jesus-myth-theory-again
TWO MODELS
Creationists and evolutionists share the same data. We study the same fossils, trees, and stars. We observe the same world, but we reach different conclusions because we have different starting points. Each worldview develops its own models to explain the data. Consider how these two models understand six sets of data.
CHANGING EVOLUTIONIST MODELS

Evolutionary models are frequently adjusted based on new findings and updated understandings of existing data. Occasionally, outdated models are discarded and replaced by new models.

LAMARCKISM

In the early 1800s, French biologist Jean Baptiste Lamarck popularized an early evolutionary idea to explain how animals gradually acquired certain traits. He thought that an animal might pass on characteristics it had gained during its lifetime. The classic example is the giraffe’s long neck: Lamarck believed that giraffes originally had shorter necks, but if one continually stretched upward for foliage, it might develop a slightly longer neck, and that acquired characteristic would be passed on to the next generation. Lamarckism was replaced by Darwinism, which posits natural selection as the mechanism that drove the evolution of the giraffe's neck.

CHANGING CREATIONIST MODELS

Creationists build scientific models, interpreting the evidence as they understand it in light of Scripture. Although the models based on the Bible can be modified, refined, and even discarded, the Bible itself does not change.

OUTDATED VIEW: FIXITY OF SPECIES

In the 1800s, some Christians believed that God created each of the species in their respective forms and locations. They did not realize that new species can develop quickly due to the incredible amount of genetic diversity God created within each kind of organism. This belief in the fixity of species provided an opportunity for Charles Darwin to popularize his evolutionary view, which is based on observable changes within types of animals. However, since no new traits are produced that could change one kind of animal into another kind, the changes we observe do not support evolution.

UPDATED VIEW: SPECIATION WITHIN A KIND