

Refutation of video “The Evidence for Noah’s flood” by Daniel Biddle

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Introduction

I called Daniel Biddle’s attention to my article #106 on my website. Its title is: “**Refutation of article by David F. Coppedge on the website Creation/Evolution Headlines - "Assumptions Distort Geological Dating" - on July 17, 2023.**” [Nr106Coppedge.pdf \(csun.edu\)](https://www.csun.edu/~nr106/Coppedge.pdf) He is the president of the organization **Genesis Apologetics**. He responded with this statement:

“I have studied the Flood for years and I am overwhelmingly convinced that it occurred just as the Bible describes. I don’t have any need to challenge what is so plainly obvious.”

I asked him to provide me with this overwhelming evidence that he has found, and he referred me to the hour-long video: “**The Evidence for Noah’s flood**” that can be found at this link.

<https://video.search.yahoo.com/search/video?fr=mcafee&ei=UTF-8&p=evidence+for+noah%27s+flood+video+biddle&type=E21>

[0US714G0#id=1&vid=ebb6e8e6905165d3b291fb69385da541&action=click](#)

This video has so many science errors that they need to be refuted. He bases his viewpoint by using a literal translation of the words in Genesis even though there is **NO** evidence that Genesis was ever written to be a science textbook. I have explained this conclusion in the following four articles.

Truth Matters! Think Hebrew! [Nr92Truth.pdf \(csun.edu\)](#)

Grand Apologetics – Errors in Science and Christian Guidance [Nr93Grand.pdf \(csun.edu\)](#)

Why Noah's Flood Could Never Have Been Global and Deposited the Sedimentary Rocks in the Grand Canyon
[Nr99Why.pdf \(csun.edu\)](#)

Position Statement: Science, Bible, Noah's Flood, and Evolution [Nr102Position.pdf \(csun.edu\)](#)

Scientific evidence that refutes Biddle's video

First, early in this video, Biddle explains that conditions on Earth must have been different in early biblical times on the basis of the huge size of dinosaurs that have very small nostril openings. He argues that the oxygen content must have been higher in the atmosphere in biblical times in order for the dinosaurs to get enough oxygen to supply their biological energy-needs when they have such large sizes, weighing many

tons. However, in early biblical times, if he considers the Precambrian to be part of early biblical history, supposedly created on Day 3 of the Genesis Week, there was little to no oxygen on Earth. The first kind of bacteria on Earth produced methane as a by-product, but only when a mutation occurred to allow a new kind of bacteria to be formed that produced oxygen as a by-product by photosynthesis - was new animal life made possible. In earliest life, oxygen was a poison for animals. It was only later in the Precambrian that further mutations allowed animals to incorporate oxygen into their bodies and expel carbon dioxide as a by-product that animals could evolve to eventually form animals of large size. See these two links.

Glacial tillites, geologic history, and biblical scientific accuracy [Nr40tillites.pdf \(csun.edu\)](#)

Understanding Inerrancy in the Bible and Science Not in the Bible [Nr95Inerrancy.pdf \(csun.edu\)](#)

Actually, the oxygen content of the Earth's atmosphere has many different estimates as indicated in this graph with as much as 30 percent in the Permian prior to the Mesozoic era.

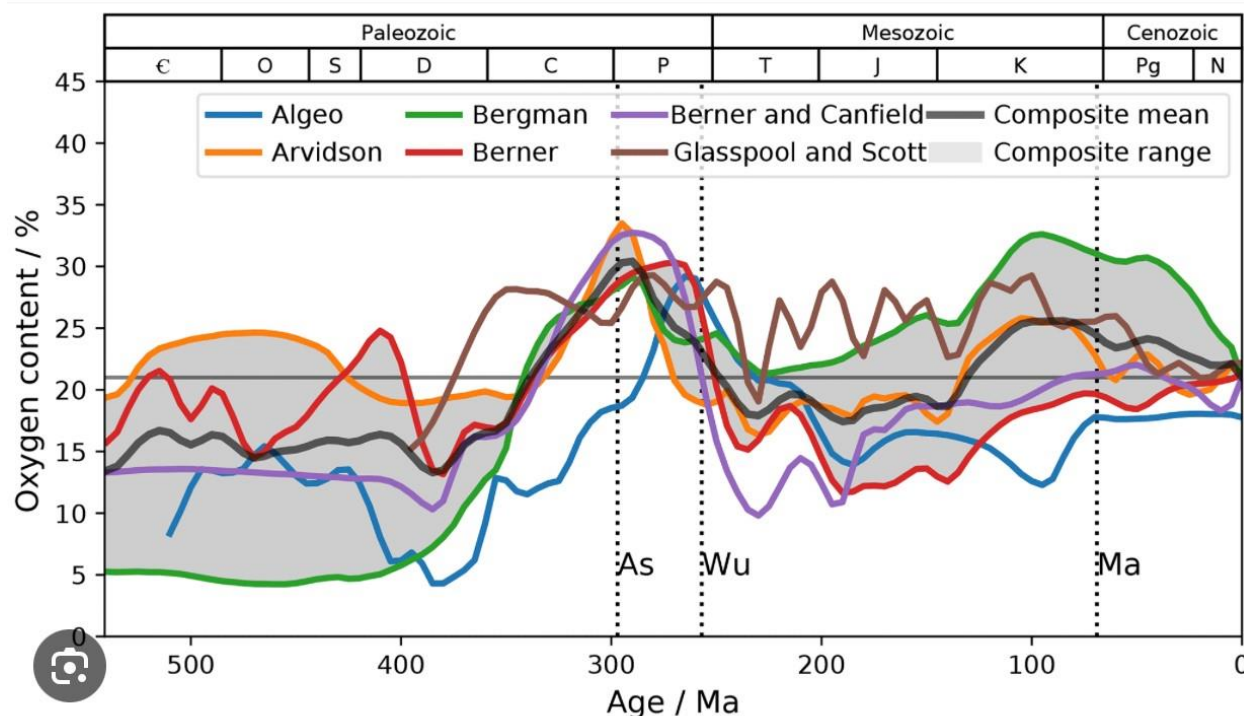


Figure 1. Oxygen content in Earth's atmosphere in the last 500+ million years.

Thus, **Figure 1** shows that the oxygen content of Earth's atmosphere was reasonably high during the Mesozoic era, which is the time in which dinosaurs lived, and this oxygen would have been enough so that they were quite capable of living and reproducing themselves. Biddle is way off for high oxygen during human history, but he was correct that the small size of the dinosaur's nostrils suggests that a higher oxygen content in Earth's atmosphere would have been helpful. Oxygen in the atmosphere has been about 21% during the Holocene. He is way off during human history because he is simply not aware of the history of oxygen on Earth and because the Bible is not a science textbook that would provide him with this information.

Second, Biddle discusses the long ages of early biblical people whose average age was over 900 years, and he argues that following the flood, the 8 survivors of the flood (Noah and his family) started a new population of humans on Earth. He then describes a statistical biological decay curve following Noah's flood of decreasing ages of how long people lived to finally reach maximum ages of humans on Earth that now exist. However, studies of skeletons of humans living in ancient times show no evidence of great ages. Probably most have ages of less than 50 years and certainly not over 900. But those people who lived longer than 50 years in early biblical times remembered more oral history, and, therefore, they were honored by the early Hebrews by giving them great ages. The early Hebrews also did not use numbers arithmetically as scientists now do but assigned them sacred or symbolic meanings (like great ages). For example, the phrase "40 years" is used repeatedly in different parts of the Bible, not to mean precisely the arithmetic number "40," but to mean "for a long time."

Moreover, archaeological and geologic studies show that human life populations did not spread from where Noah's ark is said to have landed in the mountains of Ararat but from ancestral hominoids in Africa.

Third, Biddle then argues that accelerated plate tectonics can explain much of what happened during and following Noah's flood. These explanations include: (a) a supposed dinosaur "kill zone" that he says occurs in western North

America, (b) fossils that correlate with same species on South America and Africa, (c) marine fossils that are found on top of Mt. Everest, and (d) that waters that produced Noah's flood came up from the "fountains of the deep" and came down from high above when the canopy below the Heaven was opened.

In argument (a), Biddle says that giant tsunami waves during Noah's flood washed mud, sand, and volcanic ash to bury thousands of adult dinosaurs in western North America. Tsunami waves have circular motions that can be as much as 400 feet in diameter but decrease to smaller diameters with depth (**Figure 2**).

Waves –circular motion

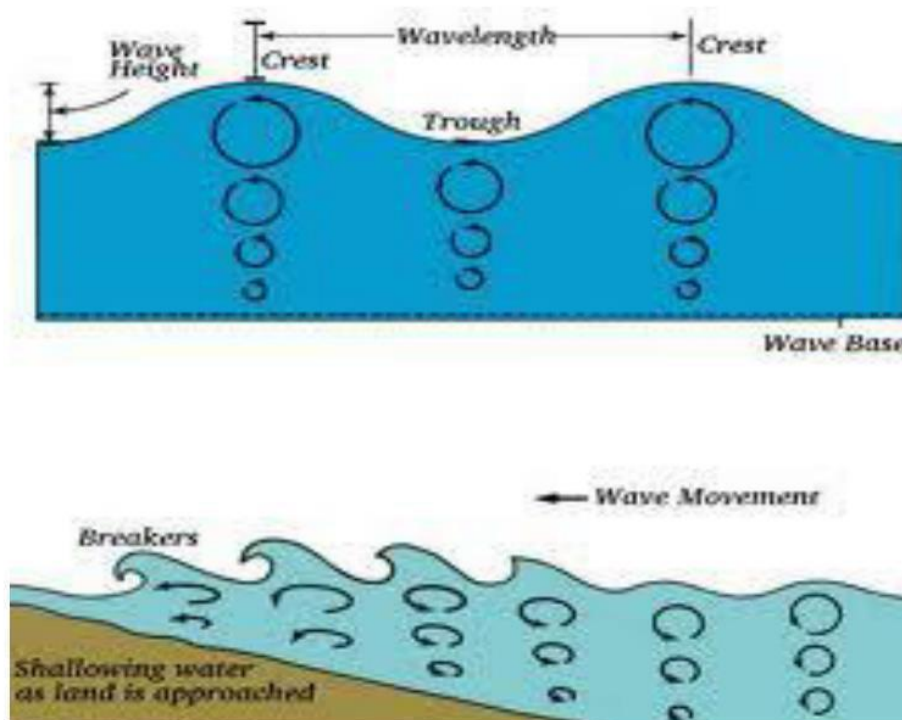


Figure 2. Wave motions that occur during a tsunami.

But circular tsunami waves (because of their smaller diameters at depth) have no ability (a) to pick up particles of mud and sand from the basaltic oceanic plate in the Pacific Ocean (where no great thicknesses of mud and sand exist anywhere) or (b) from volcanic eruptions of ash supposedly from a volcanic dike swarm in eastern California and nearby places and transport these supposedly-available mud, sand, and ash particles hundreds of miles eastward to bury the dinosaurs in a “kill zone.” Circular tsunami waves **CANNOT** do that feat.

Biddle implies that all dinosaurs in the world were rushing there (the “kill zone”), leaving juveniles behind, to get away from rising, rushing Flood waters. But Joel Duff has found multiple footprint-trails of dinosaurs of 8 different species, trudging slowly at many different geologic levels along the muddy beach of an ancient lake in South America in which these lake sediments have the same age as the age of the sediment that buried the dinosaurs in North American. See a one-hour YouTube program at this link:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4nTje0Y-ggo>.

The closely spaced footprints clearly show that these dinosaurs were in no hurry to get anywhere and their location in South America negate the model proposed by Biddle.

Furthermore, the accelerated plate tectonic model is refuted in the following article.

Baumgardner’s Tsunami and Rapid Plate Tectonics Model
[Nr88Baum.pdf \(csun.edu\)](#)

That is, Biddle claims that the Pacific oceanic plate was accelerated at speeds of 5 mph. Others have estimated 7 mph. Nevertheless, bringing an oceanic plate that is 100 km thick and which is moving 5-7 miles per hour to an abrupt stop would generate so much heat by frictional forces that the whole Earth would have been melted. Obviously, this lack of total melting also negates Biddle's model.

For statement (b), Biddle shows an image of five continents in which land reptiles and fresh-water reptiles, as well as fossils of the *Glossopteris* fern, are found to extend between the continents. He argues that these continents were once united in a giant continent, Pangaea, and because these reptiles cannot swim across the Atlantic Ocean and because ferns cannot survive in salt water, these continents were separated during Noah's flood by rapid plate tectonics. See **Figure 3**.

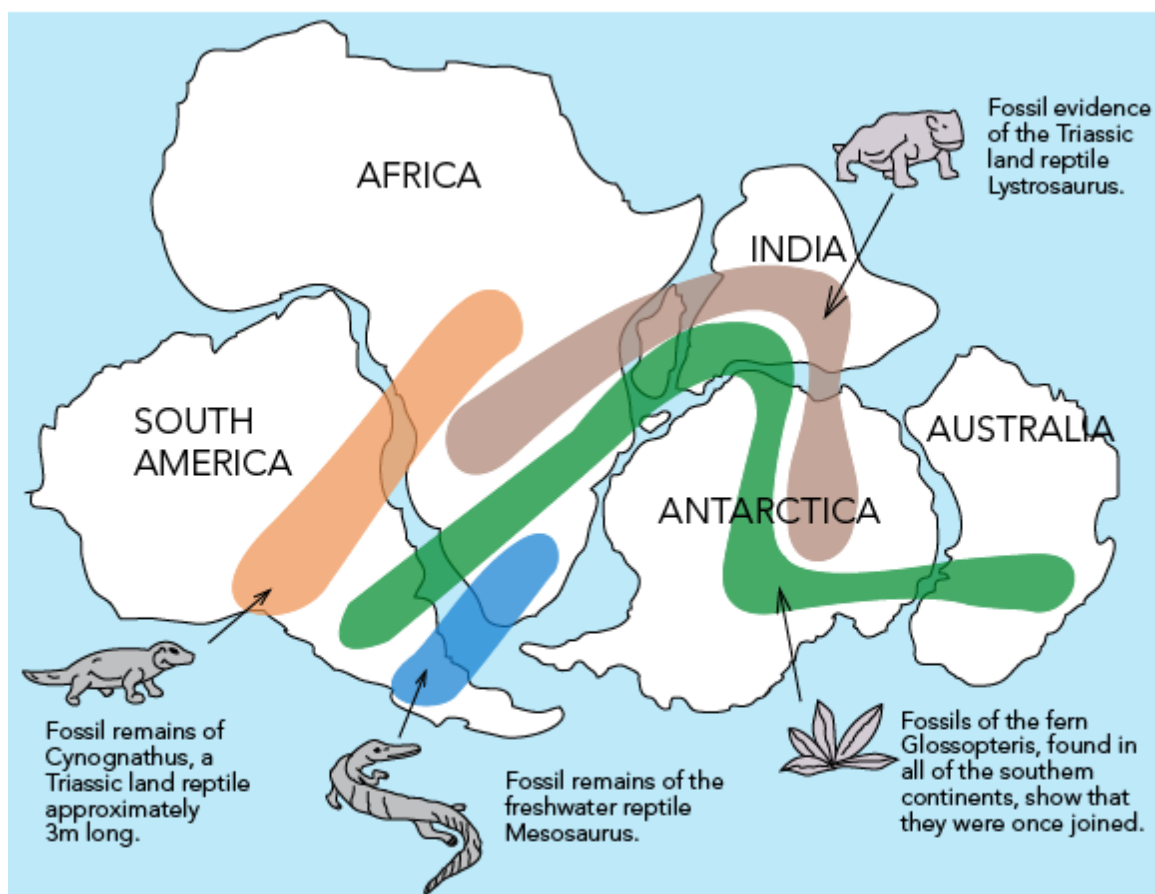


Figure 3. Five continents once united in Pangaea with fossil remains of land and fresh-water reptiles and *Glossopteris* ferns.

But Biddle does not realize (a) that when Pangaea existed as a giant continent, its interior was a hot desert and (b) that between South America and Africa nearly 10,000 feet of salt (**Figure 4**) was deposited as Pangaea was just beginning to pull apart.

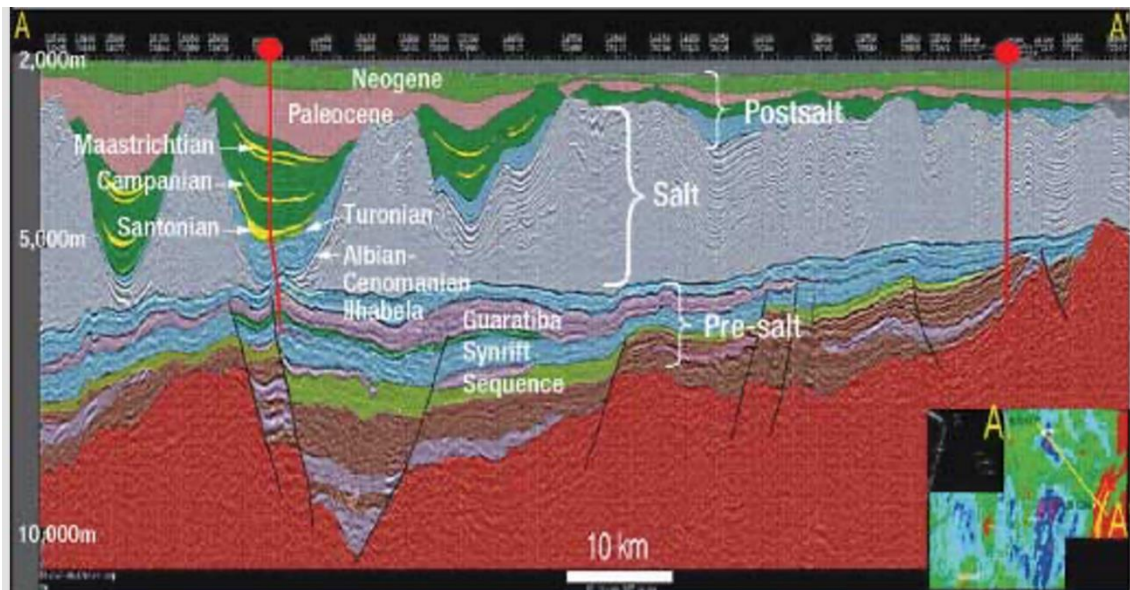


Figure 4. Salt layers east of the Brazil coast.

The scale on the left side of **Figure 4** is measured in thousands of meters, but it shows that thicknesses of salt beds here are almost as much as 10,000 feet thick. How can this be? It happened because as Pangaea was slowly ripped apart at its splitting line, salty sea water flooded into a gap opened between two parts of Pangaea, and the sea water evaporated repeatedly there to deposit the salt. Eventually, Pangaea was pulled apart far enough that more ocean water came in than could evaporate, and then the ocean began to come over this area and became wider as Pangaea was further split apart.

The average rate of opening of the Atlantic Ocean 180 million years ago to today was 1 inch/yr. The average movement of the Pacific plate over that last 80 million years was 2.9 inches/yr. The Indian plate moved about double that as the mantle convection cells carried it along about double the other plates.

At any rate, to make that great thickness of salt as shown **Figure 4** would require millions of years of evaporation which means that rapid plate tectonics during Noah's one-year flood did not happen. Furthermore, several continents have thick salt layers (1,000 to 3,000 feet thick) of different ages that are in the geologic column of rock layers supposedly deposited by Noah's flood waters. But the only time that the Bible reports that the Earth was drying out (evaporating water) and the flood was receding was at the end of the flood – **NOT DURING NOAH'S FLOOD.**

For item (c), it is true that marine fossils are found on top of Mt. Everest, but their placement there could **not** have been done by rapid plate tectonics as shown by the evidence provide in items (a) and (b) above.

For item (d), Biddle uses the literal interpretation of the words in Genesis (chapters 6-9) to indicate that some of the water in Noah's flood came from the "fountains of the great deep" and some from "waters above" that fell from a break in the canopy (the firmament) in the 3-tier universe model (**Figure 5**).

2. Ancient Science (3-Tier Universe)

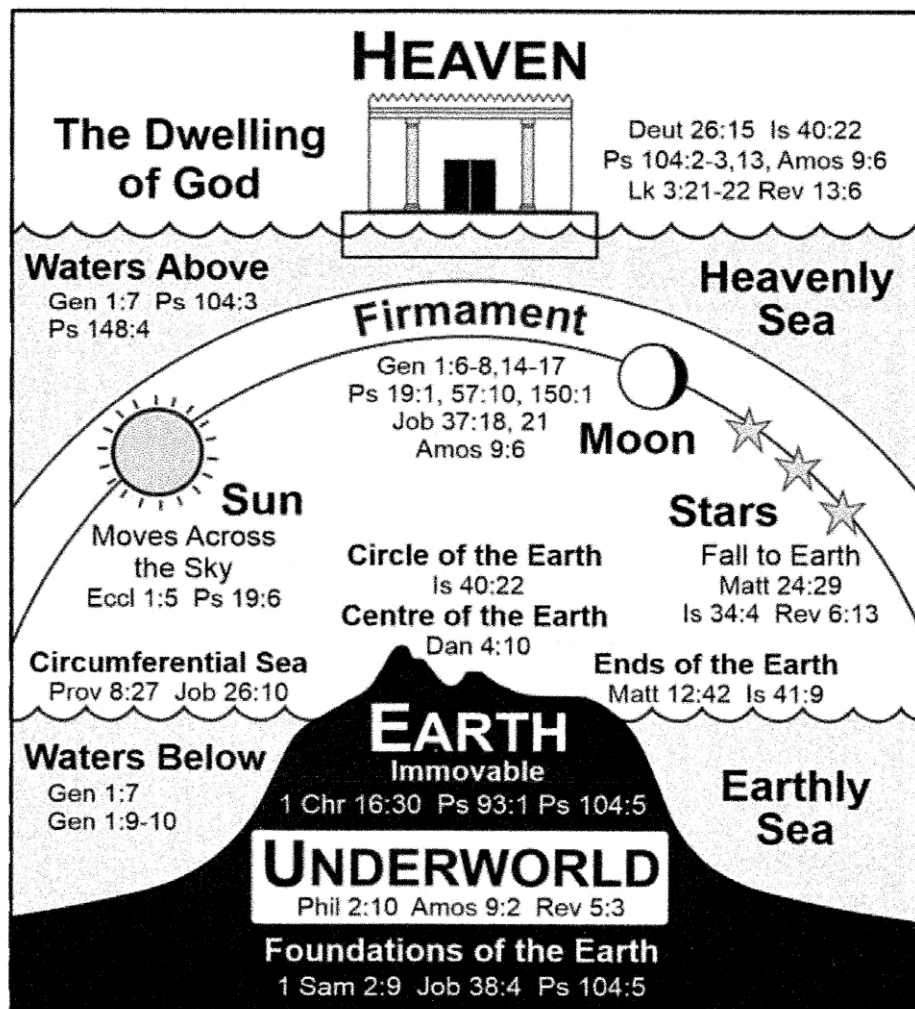


Figure 5. Three-tier universe model.

In this model, Biddle claims that the "fountains of the great deep" emerged from mid-ocean spreading centers (rift zones) during volcanic eruptions when cracks occurred in the Earth's crust to allow large quantities of water to emerge from the interior of the Earth. He showed an image of a spreading center in the mid-Atlantic Ocean, but **Figure 6** shows a spreading center in the Pacific Ocean west of South America (west of the Nazca Plate) as well as the one in the mid-Atlantic Ocean.

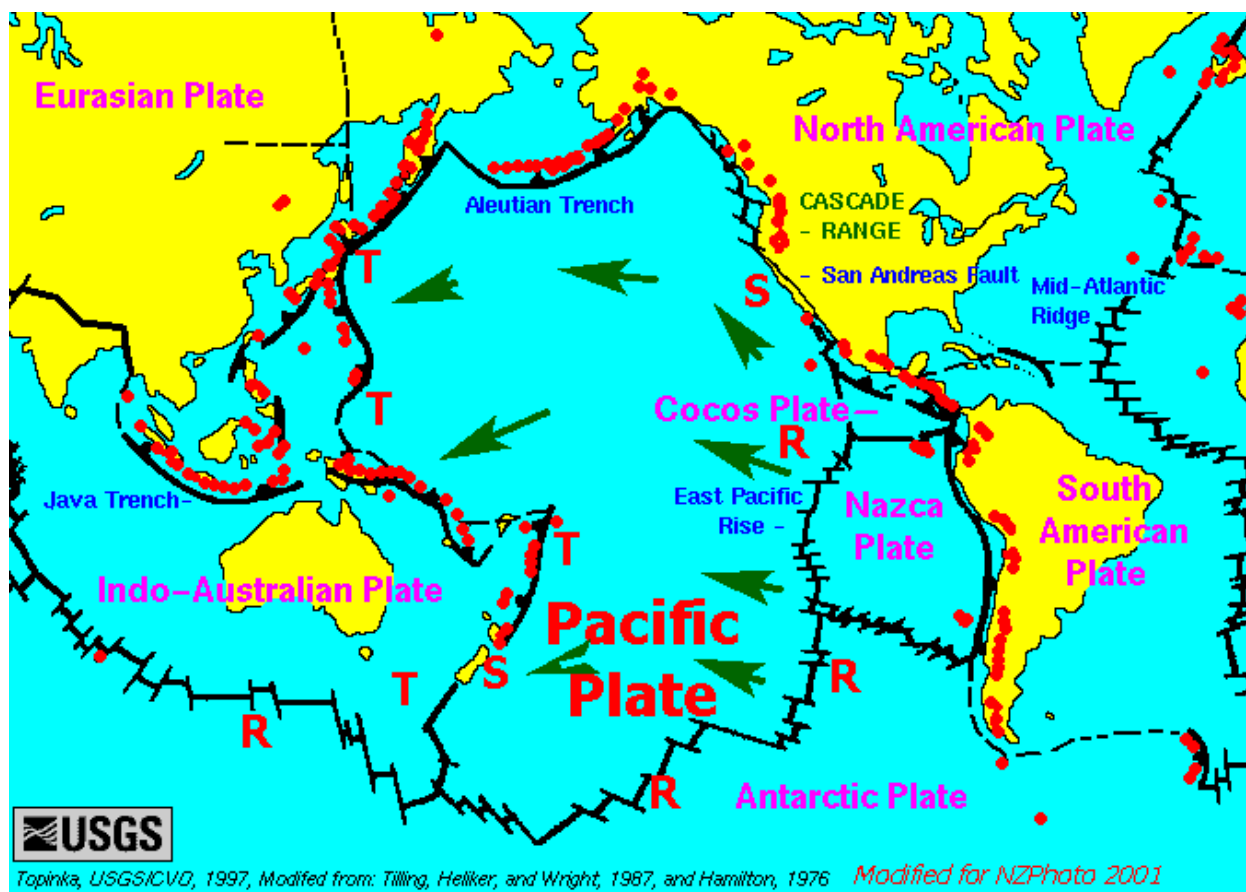


Figure 6. Mid-ocean spreading centers or rift zones (R).

Water does emerge from mid-ocean spreading centers, but it was formerly dissolved in magma at depth in the lithosphere and mantle but never as large volumes in cavernous chambers that could erupt as liquid water in "fountains from the great deep" during Noah's flood. **Scientifically, such is not possible.** The great rock pressures at depth force all available water (a) to be in the pore spaces between tightly packed mineral grains in sedimentary rocks, (b) to exist as steam dissolved in molten or solid mantle rock (as indicated above), or (c) to be combined into hydrous minerals as part of their crystal structures. That is, the water in the oceans resulted from millions of years of

volcanic eruptions bringing a little water up from mantle with each eruption. Hawaiian volcanoes only erupt every 5 to 10 years.

With respect to water falling down from above a canopy (the firmament) to supply water to Noah's flood, as shown in **Figure 5**, this cannot happen because of reasons that are provided in the following article and link. **Noah's flood: Is the source of its water from the waters above?**

[Nr103WatersAbove2.pdf \(csun.edu\)](#) The source of the "fountains of the great deep" have a logical geological explanation that is described in this article and link. **Fountains of the Great Deep and Noah's Flood** [Nr64Fountains.pdf \(csun.edu\)](#)

Fourth, Biddle describes enormous thicknesses of coal deposits and claims that they can only be buried rapidly by tsunamis during Noah's flood. But Noah's flood is supposed to last just one year, and all kinds of scientific evidence exist that a global flood never happened (but it did happen locally [RNCSE25.5-6cdt \(csun.edu\)](#)). An example are fossils of growing *Lepidodendron* trees that became as tall as 100 feet in successive 13 coal layers of Mississippian and Pennsylvanian Ages (mid-Noah's flood time of one year) that overlie each other (**Figure 7**).



Figure 7. *Lepidodendron* trees.

Trees do not grow 100 feet high in one year let alone in each of 13 successive overlying layers, and these trees had to be growing at the time of the supposed one-year Noah's global flood to be buried in coal layers of Mississippian and Pennsylvanian ages (the supposed mid-flood times).

Fifth, Biddle claims that layers of sedimentary rocks that were supposedly deposited by Noah's flood in the Grand Canyon area were easily folded because they were cold, soft, and unconsolidated. The following article provides scientific evidence that these rocks were solid and well-cemented prior to folding.

Critical Analysis of Snelling's Model for the Folding and Origin of the Tapeats Sandstone, Grand Canyon, Arizona, and Postscript [Nr80Tapeats.pdf \(csun.edu\)](#)

Sixth, Biddle points out that soft tissue, blood cells, and collagen are found in dinosaur bones and claims that secular geologists claim that they are as much as 65 million years old. He says that this biological organic matter in ancient rocks is clear evidence that the dinosaurs were buried quickly during Noah's one-year flood. It is true that such soft tissue, blood cells, and collagen have been found in dinosaur bones and that many articles in refereed scientific journals claim that collagen cannot last more than a few 100,000 years (perhaps, at most 1 million years), but those publications do not necessarily make it true that this organic matter was buried during Noah's flood. Where such organic tissues have been found, they are inside bone who's preserved and "locked-together" skeletal cells completely prevent any oxygen, water, or bacteria from reaching them. Therefore, there is no reason why they cannot exist for 65 million years. Time does not destroy them; only oxygen, water, or bacteria can destroy them.

Also, Biddle claims that both coal and these dinosaur bones contain C-14 and because C-14 has a half-life that make it disappear in 50,000 years, this fact caused him to believe that coal and dinosaur bones were buried by Noah's flood. What Biddle does not realize is that the laboratories in which C-14 age-dating is done are all contaminated with modern-day atoms of C-14 in carbon dioxide molecules, and there is no way from preventing this C-14 from getting into the age-dating

instruments. Therefore, all samples of coal, dinosaur bones, and even diamonds will have tiny traces of C-14 that will produce a false age, which is duly corrected for.

Seventh, Biddle points out that many cultures including American Indians have flood stories. Yes, that is true, but all cultures throughout time have a flood story. For example, a huge flood is recorded in Chinese history and another in Greek history (the Deucalion floods), but all are at different times and not at the time of Noah's flood in southeastern Mesopotamia. The Bible only records the history of the Hebrew people and not the histories of the Romans, Assyrians, Chinese, Greeks, Egyptians, American Indians – whatever, and Biddle needs to keep this in mind in interpreting the Bible.

Eighth, a final point can be made about Biddle's video is that it clearly shows that the Genesis flood story was written to give good theology to the early Hebrews and not to teach a science lesson to them. This is illustrated by the facts provided in an article by Charles Munroe III (<file:///C:/Users/Owner/Documents/Rrvised%203.pdf>) that explains (a) why Noah's flood cannot have been global, (b) why Noah and his family could not have built such a large ark, and (c) why Noah and his family would not have had the ability to feed, provide fresh water, eliminate manure and urine, and take care of the needs of the large numbers of "kinds" of animals (as many as 3,000 according to Biddle) that he says were put on the ark. Biddle emphasizes "kinds" because he believes that just a pair of animals (male and female), say in a cat family, were necessary to evolve produce the various cat species known

today, such as lions, tigers, cheetahs, leopards, pumas, caracals, jaguarundis, servals, ocelots, and other species of cats that evolved to make the thirty to forty known cat species in the world today, including domesticated cats. Moreover, God tells Moses to say in the flood story that God is putting the first rainbow in the sky as a promise to the Hebrews that such a huge destructive flood would never happen again. Surely, because of the laws of optics, rainbows were formed earlier in biblical history in the sky that would have happened when sunlight was shining through raindrops in storms that gave water to their barley, oats, and wheat crops in their fields; so, it was not the first rainbow. But God, making this promise, produces a wonderful theological message that the early Hebrews needed to hear.

Conclusion

The video **“The Evidence for Noah’s flood”** by Daniel Biddle merely gives his interpretation of how Genesis needs to be understood on the basis of a literal interpretation of what is written there without realizing that the Bible was not written to be a science textbook but to give the early Hebrews some excellent theology that they needed to hear at that time and in the culture in which they lived.

In closing, I provide some advice from Charles Munroe III: "Dr. Biddle you are a professed Christian and should be concentrating all your effort on promoting the gospel of Jesus as that is the instruction Jesus gave us all; so why are you discussing the Old Testament that is best left to a rabbi. Jesus never mentions the creation stories found in Genesis. His gospel

is not concerned with where we came from. It is entirely concerned with where we should be going and how to get there.”