

Chapter 1 : Creation Science Book Review, ThousandsNot Billions

*Thousands not Billions: Challenging the Icon of Evolution, Questioning the Age of the Earth [Donald DeYoung] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. >"Evolutionary models for life, earth, and space are questioned today by a significant group of scientists worldwide.*

Contrary to contemporary misrepresentations used to slander creationists as unsophisticated, modern creation scientists yes, scientists! This book focuses not on the biological evolution debate centered around fossils of animals, but rather on the geolo Decades ago, some opponents of evolution argued that God had placed the fossils in the ground to test us. This book focuses not on the biological evolution debate centered around fossils of animals, but rather on the geological evolution debate and looks at a different set of fossils: In the late s and early s, a group of creation scientists did an extensive study called RATE, Radioisotopes and the Age of the Earth, publishing a variety of scientific papers and two large technical reports. This book is a high-level summary written to be understood by non-scientists that also answers some objections to the RATE conclusions. According to traditional radioisotope dating, the earth is 4. This presents a bit of a dilemma with a number of possible resolutions: God created the present radioisotope inventories, radiohalos, fission tracks, etc. The existing radioisotope inventories reflect 4. The Genesis creation account was not meant to be taken literally, rather to communicate truths about God being responsible for creation without reflecting exactly what He did. The RATE study considered the first option but rejected it due to the strong evidence of radioactive decay. It also engaged a Hebrew scholar to critically evaluate the third option. Because the writing style and verb usage so decisively correlated with narrative history in the Old Testament rather than with poetry in the Old Testament, the RATE team likewise rejected it, as well, leaving option 2. With the exception of a chapter summarizing the Hebrew linguistic study, the bulk of the book is focused on how the RATE study dealt with option 2. Early on, the book explains the radioactive dating process and its underlying assumptions: The initial conditions as in, when the rock was formed of the sample are known accurately. We can tell whether the rock being sampled has exchanged atoms with the surroundings during its history. The half-lives of the isotopes under consideration have remained constant since the rock was formed. A method known as isochrons is used to validate the first two assumptions for any given radioactive dating method. The method seems a bit like voodoo to me, but it appears to focus on ratios of different radioisotope concentrations, the ratios expected when the rock was formed and the current ratios based on decay rates. If they are off relative to each other, the initial conditions might not have been as expected, or radiosotopes may have been transported into or out of the rock during its history, compromising the ability to properly date the rock. After this explanation of radioactive decay for the benefit of the average reader, the book turns to evidence of a young earth. One method of dating organic materials is carbon When a plant or animal is alive, its carbon inventory is in equilibrium with the environment as a result of biological processes such as eating and breathing. Once it dies, the processes causing this equilibrium stop, and the carbon inventory starts a slow reduction due to radioactive decay. Assuming that the equilibrium carbon concentration in the environment has remained constant based on a baseline date of , prior to large-scale nuclear weapons testing, which has affected the carbon inventory in the environment , the ratio of the carbon in the sample to that in the environment can be used to identify how long ago the plant or animal died. Because carbon would decay away to negligible levels within , years, this dating method is valid only for samples below that age. The RATE team did radiocarbon dating of coal dated between 34 and million years of age by traditional dating, diamonds assumed to be millions or even billions of years old and found detectable levels of carbon, all within an order of magnitude of each other, suggesting a much younger age than millions of years. The book provides an analysis of the results and answers alternative explanations by proponents of the traditional chronology. Zircons, crystalline $ZrSiO_4$, are often found in granite along with the main mineral component: Because uranium and thorium are chemically similar to zirconium, they sometimes replace zirconium at various points in the crystal matrix and then decay to lead via decay chains that include several alpha decays, as well as beta decays. When a nucleus undergoes alpha decay, it emits an alpha particle, a helium nucleus. Afterwards, it can diffuse out of the zircon

and surrounding rock. The RATE team sampled some zircons from borehole rock dated to 1. More than half of the helium from radioactive decay in the zircons was still in the zircons and most of the remainder that had diffused out was still in the surrounding biotite. This discovery prompted the RATE team to research helium diffusivity in zircon crystals and in biotite. If the rocks were 1. As with the carbon discussion, the book answers alternative explanations for the helium retention. The chapter describing radiohalo research is quite interesting. As discussed above, uranium and thorium atoms in the crystal structure of zircons decay via a decay chain of alpha and beta decay events. The energy level of the alpha particle depends on the radioisotope in the decay chain that is decaying. As mentioned above, the alpha particle cannot propel itself out of a large zircon, but it can propel itself out of smaller zircons into the surrounding biotite. Since even a small zircon will have many decay events over its lifespan, alpha particles will be emitted in all directions. As they pass through the crystal structure of both the zircon and the biotite, the alpha particles lose energy by colliding with atoms, knocking them out of position. If there are sufficient such events, the result is a discoloration known as a radiohalo, the radius of which is a function of the energy level of the alpha particles. Alpha particles emitted with higher energy travel farther, producing larger radiohalos. If the radionuclides in a small zircon remain in place, the result is a radiohalo consisting of concentric rings for the different energy levels of the different alpha decays in the decay chain. Radiohalos in rocks from different geologic eras were studied. The flood geology paradigm of the creation scientists considers Precambrian rock to be pre-flood and most of the subsequent rock layers to have been deposited during the flood. The rocks with the highest concentrations of radiohalos were not pre-flood rocks, as might be expected based on age, but the younger rocks of the flood layers. This is potential evidence for shortened half-lives during the flood. One mystery identified in these studies is the existence of orphan radiohalos, in which the concentric rings associated with alpha decays early in the decay chain are missing. The book discusses various possible explanations, including liquid transport of radioisotopes from one location to another between decay events and the timing of magma cooling. Aside from the decay chains discussed above, uranium atoms in zircons can also decay by spontaneous fission. When this happens, the fission products, two nuclei, each having around half the mass of the original uranium nucleus, are propelled outward with a substantial amount of kinetic energy, leaving a trail of damage to the crystal structure. Because spontaneous fission has its own half-life, the concentration of the fission tracks in a sample is an indication of the age of the rock. There were few inconsistencies between fission track studies and the above-mentioned studies. There are several different radioactive dating methods suitable for geologic strata that use different decay chains. The RATE team did a test of consistency between different methods by having rock samples from different parts of the world dated by different methods and comparing the results. The methods tested in this manner included potassium-argon, rubidium-strontium, lead-lead and samarium neodymium. Sometimes the different methods yielded results consistent among themselves and with the published ages of the rock strata under consideration. However, there were several instances where the different methods yielded wildly different ages inconsistent with each other and with published dates. The most interesting instance of this was andesite samples from Mount Ngauruhoe in New Zealand, which most recently erupted in the 20th century, and in other words, the samples were from lava flows less than years old. This was by no means the only age discrepancy but was the most dramatic. The book discusses a number of theories as to the nature and origin of these discrepancies, including inheritance of radioisotopic inventory from source material initial conditions, mixing between the magma and surrounding crustal rocks exchange with surroundings and non-constant half-lives over geologic history. In short, these results challenge all three underlying assumptions of the radioactive dating process. Finally, the book explores the concept of accelerated radioactive decay. This section discusses the mechanism of alpha decay via quantum mechanical tunneling and acknowledges that the how and why of accelerated radioactive decay is the subject of ongoing research. The lack of a mechanism for accelerated decay is not the only weakness. Accelerated decay would produce lethal levels of radiation, impacting when it could occur without affecting life. The RATE team posits that it would be limited to the first two days the creation week, before the creation of life, and the flood year. Furthermore, there is the problem of the immense levels of heat generation from the accelerated decay. How does the heat dissipate out of the rocks fast enough to keep the rock temperature below the annealing

temperature at which radiation damage to the crystalline structure is erased? This is the question that troubles me the most. The RATE team has proposed cosmological cooling via cosmological inflation as a possible mechanism. This is a tantalizing idea in that Noah and his family would have walked off the ark to see an apparent new earth as well as new heavens. Even so, it is not clear to me how this cooling mechanism would get the heat out of the rocks fast enough to keep their temperature low enough. I hope to see more research in this area. While there remain holes in the creationist paradigm, the work of the RATE team has also poked some holes in the ruling old earth paradigm. Personally, I would prefer to see more research in certain areas of the paradigm, I am very much aware that the creationist paradigm is a minority view. Resource limitations necessarily impede progress. In addition, there have been other obstacles. For example, Andrew Snelling, one of the RATE researchers whose work is summarized in part of this book, had difficulty getting permission to perform rock samples in the Grand Canyon for subsequent research. Rock samples from the Grand Canyon had been used in some of the RATE research. For the record, I am a nuclear engineer by profession but have a lot more experience with heat transfer and fluid flow analysis than with radiation analysis. My geology background is limited to secondary education. If anything, this book has inspired me to read up further on geology and radioactive dating to better evaluate its claims. Yes, I am a creationist, but have been reading works by both creationist and non-creationist scientists and will continue to do so. To view it, [click here](#). As I expected, this book is poorly disguised pseudoscience. The first part that I read was the references: Only 16 references for a work of such potentially revolutionary import, with just four of these from recognized peer-reviewed scientific journals, and none of the article authors were authors of the chapters in this book. That provided a good indicator of where this book was going to go. Be not deceived, however. This may indeed be the case but that in and of itself is not the same as saying that because there are discrepancies, the universe is 6, years old! TnB made everything all nice and tidy by way of pushing a completely unsubstantiated theory called "Accelerated Nuclear Decay" which apparently took place during the first two days of creation and during the Flood and ultimately explains the title of this book. A quote my emphasis: Then things got really bizarre. Proposing "string theory" as a possible explanation for accelerated decay!

Chapter 2 : Thousands Not Billions | Challenging an Icon of Evolution Book

The book Thousands Not Billions, is published by Master Books, and is written by Dr. Don DeYoung. The edition being reviewed is a paperback, copyright , first printing August , ISBN Number

Published May The book Thousands Not Billions, is published by Master Books, and is written by Dr. With the conclusion of the RATE study, young earth creationist organizations are expediting their propaganda machine in order to promote the apparent discoveries of the RATE group. Evidence of this is the ministry Creation Ministries International , and their "Thousands Preface The author starts by stating the scientifically accepted ages for the universe and the earth, with the intent of instilling a negative reaction from the young earth reader. On the second page, he claims that "Evolutionary models for life, earth, and space are questioned today by a significant group of scientists worldwide. They are only "significant" in their own eyes. DeYoung goes right into another misconception in the minds of young earth creationists. He says that besides scientists, there are others who are interested in earth history. He says "This refers to all of us who hold a biblical world view. That is, we accept the Bible as the uniquely inspired book given to humanity by the Creator. Often, young earth creationists think they have the market when it comes to holding a biblical world view, but they do not. DeYoung says that a straightforward reading of Scripture indicates a young earth. This is the "grandmother hypothesis. However, a scientist, versed in big bang theory, can look at the same Bible, and see vast ages. Thus, the Bible can be interpreted differently, without changing the main theme of the Bible salvation in Jesus Christ. Despite the fact that old earth creationism violates no rules of Scripture interpretation, young earth creationists, including DeYoung, refuse to recognize the validity of old earth creationism. He says that adding billions of years is "neither satisfactory nor convincing. It is not a matter of old earth creationism being anti-biblical However, old earth creationism changes none of the doctrines of the church. One still needs salvation in Jesus Christ, just as in the young earth belief system. Nothing is changed, other than a matter of time. DeYoung says that this book will open a window to show how false and misleading the old earth viewpoint is. If the thousands of articles on this website is any indication, DeYoung will fail to open this window The author gives one final comparison in the close of the preface. He says based on a year generation, a world of 6, years has just generations, but a world of 4. However, no old earth creationist claims that there has been million generations. Mankind, from the time of Adam, has been around for 50, years at most, or 2, generations. There is a large difference between 2, and million. DeYoung resorts to deceptive tactics before he even starts the first chapter! Introduction to RATE DeYoung begins this section with a story of a group of geologists who meet in to discuss the geologic time scale. They decide to create three laboratories to aid in the identification of dated rock layers DeYoung says the goal of the groups were similar, although they are separated by billions of years. The RATE scientists if you can call them scientists He explains that two books explain all of the RATE research, but this book provides the results with a minimum of technical terms. Since this book is the one that the common young earth creationist is likely to read, this book is the one that needs a rebuttal. Although the final technical RATE book is available to anyone, hardly nobody will read it, aside from other young earth creation scientists. This book is divided by topic, with DeYoung telling about the various topics by summarizing the research of the people involved in that topic. He begins with a general history of radiation studies in Chapter 1, and proceeds into individual topics from there on out, before providing a conclusion in Chapter

Chapter 3 : Thousands. . . Not Billions

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Chapter 4 : ThousandsNot Billions

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Thousands - Not Billions Northwest Creation Network. the millions and billions of years estimated by this method conflicts with the thousands of years that the Bible indicates to be the age of.

Chapter 5 : Thousands not Billions (Book) - Creation Museum Book Store

The book Thousands Not Billions, is published by Master Books, and is written by Dr. Don DeYoung. The edition being reviewed is a If the thousands of articles on.

Chapter 6 : Thousands, not billions. (DVD video,) [blog.quintoapp.com]

Thousands Not blog.quintoapp.com 13 4/16/08 PM Evolutionary models for life, earth, and space are questioned today by a significant group of scientists worldwide.

Chapter 7 : Thousands Not Billions - Focus Press

The age of the earth is one of the most divisive topics today, much debated by scholars and laypersons alike. What one believes about the age of the earth goes a long way in determining world views.