The historical and archaeological evidence proves that dinosaurs and mankind lived contemporaneously.
Dinosaurs have fascinated mankind for centuries. From the earliest records of man’s history, different peoples around the world have documented different accounts of large and small creatures of various types and sizes that match the fossil evidence of known types of dinosaurs. Both the archaeological evidence and the annals of history prove that mankind and dinosaurs have lived together at the same time. Even the Bible mentions Dinosaurs living contemporaneously with mankind. The word "dragon" appears 21 times in the Old Testament Scriptures. The fact that the Bible repeatedly mentions the dinosaurs gives mankind further evidence supporting the Bible as an accurate historical book.

Modern man knows through the fossil record that huge reptilian creatures now known as dinosaurs once roamed our planet. Many falsely believe that the existence of dinosaurs somehow disproves the Bible. Evolutionists have repeatedly purported that the dinosaurs lived on planet earth many millions of years before mankind ever existed. Yet the historical evidence from around the world clearly proves that mankind and dinosaurs have lived together throughout the records of human history.

It is interesting to find human records describing various kinds of dragon like creatures from the past few millennia of man’s existence on every continent of the world. Many of these records graphically describe what we now know as dinosaurs from the fossil evidence. All of these records from so many different parts of the globe serve as evidencing proving that the Bible is right, dinosaurs were created at the same time as mankind.

The Bible lists two different types of very large dinosaurs in the book of Job chapters 40 and 41. Jehovah God gives His servant Job a graphic depiction of the largest land creature that was created with mankind in Job chapter 40. And in Job, chapter 41, God gives a graphic depiction of the largest sea creature living contemporaneous with mankind. The book of Job clearly indicates that Job had personal knowledge of these creatures living in his lifetime. The descriptions of the huge creatures, “Behemoth” and “Leviathan” in the book of Job fits the descriptions of dinosaurs in the fossil record. We must keep in mind that the ancient people of the world did not use the word “dinosaur” until it was coined by the British Anatomist, Richard Owen, in 1841. Prior to this time, ancient peoples had other names for these creatures.
Behemoth – A Land Dinosaur

Job 40:15-24
“Look now at the behemoth, which I made along with you; He eats grass like an ox. See now, his strength is in his hips, And his power is in his stomach muscles. He moves his tail like a cedar; The sinews of his thighs are tightly knit. His bones are like beams of bronze, His ribs like bars of iron. He is the first of the ways of God; Only He who made him can bring near His sword. Surely the mountains yield food for him, And all the beasts of the field play there. He lies under the lotus trees, In a covert of reeds and marsh. The lotus trees cover him with their shade; The willows by the brook surround him. Indeed the river may rage, Yet he is not disturbed; He is confident, though the Jordan gushes into his mouth, Though he takes it in his eyes, Or one pierces his nose with a snare.”

Leviathan – An Ocean Dinosaur

Job 41:1-33 (New King James Version)
“Can you draw out Leviathan with a hook, Or snare his tongue with a line which you lower? Can you put a reed through his nose, Or pierce his jaw with a hook? … Can you fill his skin with harpoons, Or his head with fishing spears? … Shall one not be overwhelmed at the sight of him? No one is so fierce that he would dare stir him up. Who then is able to stand against Me?... Who can open the doors of his face, With his terrible teeth all around? His rows of scales are his pride, Shut up tightly as with a seal… On earth there is nothing like him, Which is made without fear.”

God speaks to Job about the largest land creatures, called “behemoth”, which was made with man. This creature was so huge that a mighty river would not disturb its movement, nor could a snare subdue him. Behemoth was so huge that its tail was described as a cedar tree. Cedar trees are one of the hugest trees on the planet. The large sauropod dinosaurs, such as the brachiosaurus and apatosaurus perfectly fit this description. Elephants and hippos certainly do not have tails like the thick, tall trunks of cedar trees. This creature was further said to eat plant vegetation just like the Sauropod dinosaurs.

Then God speaks to Job about the largest sea creature, called “leviathan”, which was so huge that this creature could not be caught or killed with man’s harpoons, hooks, cords, and barbed irons. This massive sea creature was also said to have had terrible looking teeth and very strong scales. “On earth there is nothing like him, which is made without fear.”
ABOVE RIGHT: AN AQUATIC CREATURE WITH A LONG NECK AND FLIPPERS IS CLEARLY DEPICTED IN AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPH. IT IS KNOWN AS “THE PLESIOSAUR HIEROGLYPH IN THE LONDON MUSEUM.

The Bible is filled with descriptions of dinosaurs. The word "dragon" appears 21 times in the Old Testament alone. "You shall tread upon the lion and adder: the young lion and the dragon shall you trample under feet" (Psalm 91:13). God has given mankind power over the beasts to be able to kill both lions and dragons. Since lions are very powerful and ferocious beasts it seems likely that the dragons mentioned in scripture here were also formidable beasts!

Jeremiah 51:34 says, "he has swallowed me up like a dragon..." Many dinosaurs found in the fossil record were certainly able to swallow a man. Both dragons of the sea (Psalm 74:13) and land (Isaiah 43:20) are mentioned in the Bible. Genesis 1:21 can best be translated: "And God created great sea monsters..." One such sea monster became sufficiently well-known to the ancients to be given the special name "Rahab" (Isaiah 51:9). The prophet Ezekiel likens Pharaoh to a sea monster that invaded the Nile river and stirred up the mud (32:2). The Hebrew word, "Tannin," is from the root meaning "to extend." The language conjures up an image of a long-necked plesiosaur-like creature paddling up the river and stirring up mud from the Nile delta with its flippers. Just such a creature is depicted by the ancient Egyptians (SEE ABOVE PLESIOSAUR HIEROGLYPH) who may have netted one just as Ezekiel described in Ezekiel 32:3.

ABOVE LEFT: The Kronosaurus was the largest Aquatic Dinosaur found in the fossil record. This creature was large and strong enough to kill whales and plesiosaurs. The “Leviathan” in the Bible certainly fits this description.

The Bible is filled with descriptions of dinosaurs. The word "dragon" appears 21 times in the Old Testament alone. "You shall tread upon the lion and adder: the young lion and the dragon shall you trample under feet" (Psalm 91:13). God has given mankind power over the beasts to be able to kill both lions and dragons. Since lions are very powerful and ferocious beasts it seems likely that the dragons mentioned in scripture here were also formidable beasts!

Jeremiah 51:34 says, "he has swallowed me up like a dragon..." Many dinosaurs found in the fossil record were certainly able to swallow a man. Both dragons of the sea (Psalm 74:13) and land (Isaiah 43:20) are mentioned in the Bible. Genesis 1:21 can best be translated: "And God created great sea monsters..." One such sea monster became sufficiently well-known to the ancients to be given the special name "Rahab" (Isaiah 51:9). The prophet Ezekiel likens Pharaoh to a sea monster that invaded the Nile river and stirred up the mud (32:2). The Hebrew word, "Tannin," is from the root meaning "to extend." The language conjures up an image of a long-necked plesiosaur-like creature paddling up the river and stirring up mud from the Nile delta with its flippers. Just such a creature is depicted by the ancient Egyptians (SEE ABOVE PLESIOSAUR HIEROGLYPH) who may have netted one just as Ezekiel described in Ezekiel 32:3.
The fossilized remains of a huge ocean-dwelling dinosaur called “Kronosaurus” were found in Australia which measured about 100 feet, had four huge fins, large scales and massive teeth. This creature would fit the description of leviathan, a marine reptile so large that it would not have any natural predators to fear.

The fossil record proves that various types of Ocean dwelling Dinosaurs called Mosasaurus had bodies like crocodiles and long teeth enabling them to devour anything in their path. The largest type of Mosasaur is called “Kronosaurus.” The Kronosaurus were large enough to eat whales and plesiosaurs.

Many people have falsely believed that the Bible is completely silent about the dinosaurs. Yet the Bible speaks of God creating great sea dragons in Genesis 1:21. The King James Version inaccurately translates the word “tannin” as “whales”. The word “tannin” literally means “sea dragons” or “sea monsters”. Hence, this verse literally states that “God created the great sea dragons, and every living creature that moves, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind”.

Yet, how could mankind and dinosaurs have lived at the same time? Does the Bible give us an explanation as to why the dinosaurs did not eat mankind into extinction?

The book of Genesis records that God created all living organisms during the six days of creation. Genesis, chapter 1, verses 28-31 states, “And God said “See, I have given you every herb that yields seed which is on the face of all the earth, and every tree whose fruit yields seed: to you it shall be for food. Also to every beast on the earth, to every bird of the air, and to everything that creeps on the earth, in which there is life, I have given every green herb for food” and it was so. Then God saw everything that He had made, and indeed it was very good.”

Note that God did not permit the eating of meat until after the flood as recorded in Genesis, chapter 9. Therefore, the Bible declares that all living land creatures ate plant life alone, including man and dinosaurs. It is a scientific fact that the majority of dinosaurs did not have the anatomy to be able to eat meat. Only about five percent of the dinosaurs had the anatomy to enable them to eat meat. What about the five percent of the dinosaurs with sharp teeth?

Does the anatomy of sharp teeth and sharp claws prove that a creature had to have always eaten meat? Panda bears and fruit bats both have sharper teeth and they eat plants. The Bible states that God is going to restore the gentleness of the meat eating creatures so that they will again return to eating plants.
The panda bear has very sharp teeth which allow it to eat bamboo. The gorilla has very sharp teeth, yet its primary diet is vegetation. The fruit bat is the largest bat in the world with the largest teeth, yet its diet consists of various kinds of fruits. Since many creatures today have sharp teeth and are herbivores, it is certainly possible that many creatures with sharp teeth may not have originally eaten meat. It is interesting to note that after God stated that He gave only the plant life for the land creatures to eat, the Bible records in verse 31 “Then God saw everything that He had made, and indeed it was very good”. The suffering and death of animals cannot be considered “very good”.

Creatures designed with sharp teeth do not necessarily have to eat meat. Gorillas have sharp teeth used for eating vegetation; Panda bears have sharp teeth used for eating bamboo; and the largest bat in the world (left photo) is the fruit bat which uses its sharp teeth to pierce fruits.

God shall restore the beasts back to their original docile nature that they were created with before the fall of man.

In the book of Isaiah, chapter 11:6-9, the Bible predicts that when Jesus Christ returns, He will restore the original creation back to its future non-violent state:

“The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, the leopard shall lie down with the young goat, the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them. The cow and the bear shall graze; their young ones shall lie down together; and the lion shall eat straw like the ox. The nursing child shall play by the cobra’s hole, and the weaned child shall put his hand in the viper’s den. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all My holy mountain, for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of Jehovah as the waters cover the sea.”
When Jesus the Messiah returns to bring God’s Kingdom to Earth, everything that God had made will again be called “very good”. The righteous believers in Jesus Christ are certainly awaiting a restored state of creation, in which “God will wipe away all tears from our eyes (Revelation 7:17)”. The Bible is clearly not silent about dinosaurs. Nor are the annals of human history either. According to evolutionists, dinosaurs roamed our planet about seventy million years ago, prior to human existence. Yet according to man’s records, different peoples from all over the globe claim to have seen these fascinating creatures during the past few millennia.

Ancient Sumerian tablets dating from about three to four thousand B.C. recorded that a Sumerian by the name of Gilgamesh traveled up river with fifty volunteers to cut great cedar trees to build a city. When Gilgamesh and his men reached the forest, they discovered a huge reptile – like animal which ate trees and reeds. The Sumerian record states that Gilgamesh and his men killed the creature and cut off its head for a trophy.

An ancient Sumerian record from about 3000 - 4000 B.C. states that Gilgamesh and his men discovered:

“A huge reptile – like animal which ate trees and reeds."

The Sumerian record states that Gilgamesh and his men:
“killed the creature and cut off its head for a trophy.”
In the year 460 B.C. the Greek explorer Herodotus described a small flying reptile in Egypt and Arabia with a serpent – like body and bat – like wings. This vivid description strikingly resembles the dinosaur called Rhamphorhynchus. Herodotus stated that he saw the bones of many of these creatures in a canyon in Arabia.

When the Grecian army of Alexander the Great conquered India, the Greek soldiers described huge dragons that the people of India were keeping in caves. The Indians begged the Greeks not to kill the dragons. When Alexander’s army passed by the caves, one of the dragons was said to have stuck out its head and hissed at the soldiers. The account states that the Greek army was terrified of the dragons and left them alone.

Could Alexander’s entire Greek army have colluded together to make up the story of seeing large dragons living in the caves of India?

Left: An ancient Roman Mosaic dating from the second century A.D. clearly shows two long – necked dragons by the sea. How did the Romans know about the existence of dinosaurs?
The Vikings used dragon heads on their warships. Where did the Vikings come up with that idea? One Scandinavian story describes a reptile-like animal that had a body about the size of a large cow. Its two back legs were long and strong. Yet its front legs were remarkably short. The Scandinavians further described this creature as having large jaws and sharp teeth. They described this creature as able to stand erect and able to jump like a frog onto its prey. Dinosaurs fitting this description would include the Deinonychus, Velociraptor, and the Edmontosaurus. All of these dinosaurs were about the size of a cow, had long and strong back legs with much smaller and weaker front legs. A smaller dinosaur fitting this description was found etched onto a wall of the Grand Canyon by ancient American Indians.

The French city of Nerluc was renamed in honor of the alleged killing of a dragon that was larger than an ox and had large pointed horns upon its head. Such a description would fit the Triceratops, which had three large horns on its head.

In 900 A.D. an Irish writer describes an encounter with a large creature with sharp pointed iron nails on its tail, a head similar to the shape of a horse and thick legs with strong claws. This description would fit dinosaurs like the Kentrosaurus and the Stegosaurus. How could this Irish writer have obtained such accurate information?

Many people throughout the world have described encounters with dragons that amazingly fit the descriptions of real dinosaurs found in the fossil record. Could mere myths and legends just happen to be so accurate?
Above: A mosaic that was one of the wonders of the second century world. Called the Nile Mosaic of Palestrina, it depicts Nile scenes from Egypt all the way to Ethiopia. Scholars now believe this is the work of Demetrius the Topographer, an artist from Alexandria who came to work in Rome. The top portion of this remarkable piece of art is generally believed to depict African animals being hunted by black-skinned warriors. These Ethiopians are clearly pursuing a dinosaur. The Greek Letters above the reptilian animal in question are: KROKODILOPARDALIS which is literally translated Crocodile-Leopard. The picture shown here is only a small portion of the massive mosaic. It also contains clear depictions of known animals, including Egyptian crocodiles and hippos. The Nile Mosaic provides smoking gun evidence proving that dinosaurs and men once lived at the same time and that men hunted the dinosaurs (possibly into extinction).

The historical evidence suggests that mankind hunted many of the dinosaurs into extinction.

Right: A carved drawing of an Edmontosaurus was found on a wall of the Grand Canyon. How did the ancient American Indians know about this kind of dinosaur? Could this dinosaur have lived during the lifetime of the Indian who made this drawing? If not, from where did this Indian obtain this knowledge?
Above Photo: The Anasazi Indians who lived in Utah made this carving of a dinosaur etched in rock. Even Evolutionists have to admit that this ancient Indian drawing looks like a Sauropod dinosaur with a long neck and long tail. Where did these Indians learn about dinosaurs? Could they have existed during the lifetime of these Indians? If not, could these Indians have passed down the knowledge of their existence from generation to generation?
On May 13th, 1572, a small dragon was said to have been killed in Northern Italy by a farmer. A scientist by the name of Ulysses Aldrovandus took detailed measurements and made a graphic drawing of this creature. Ulysses described this creature as having a long neck, a very long tail, and a large body. Many smaller dinosaurs found in the fossil record fit this description.

The ancient Chinese abound with various stories of dragons. Thousands of dragon stories and pictures can be found in ancient Chinese books and art. Dragons were said to have been driven out of the land to make it livable. Some Chinese books even state that the ancient Chinese Kings bred dragons to pull their royal chariots on special occasions.

Modern Archaeologists have even discovered human and dinosaur footprints in the same cretaceous strata. These dinosaur and human footprints found in Glen Rose, Texas, clearly crisscrossed each other. Yet the evolutionists refuse to report these facts in the media.

Even in recent times, many intelligent people in their right mind have sworn that they have seen aquatic dinosaurs. Most of the alleged sightings have been of the Plesiosaur and Mosasaur type. During World War I, a German U-boat captain, George von Forstner submitted the following astonishing report: “On July 30, 1915, our U28 torpedoed the British Steamer Iberian, carrying a rich cargo in the North Atlantic. The steamer sank quickly, the bow sticking almost vertically into the air. When it had been gone for about twenty five seconds, there was a violent explosion. A little later, pieces of wreckage, and among them a gigantic sea animal, writhing and struggling out wildly, was shot out of the water to a height of 60 to 100 feet. At that moment I had with me in the conning tower my officer of the watch, the chief engineer, the navigator, and the helmsman… We did not have the time to take a photograph, for the animal sank out of sight after ten or fifteen seconds. It was about 60 feet long, was like a crocodile in shape, and had four limbs with powerful webbed feet, and a long tail tapering to a point.”

The above description matches perfectly with the Mosasours found in the fossil record. Can you imagine a U – boat captain submitting this report which would probably end up on the desk of the German Admiral? This U – boat captain and five men with him in the conning tower must have seen something. Why would they be willing to risk their reputations by fabricating this story?
There have been many sightings throughout the oceans of our planet that match the aforementioned sightings. Many modernized fishing vessels which track fish by elaborate sonar equipment have reported seeing huge images on their screens that resemble Plesiosaurs with long necks and four large fins. Modern science continues to discover many new and strange creatures.

A 60 FOOT LONG MOSASAUR WOULD BE A SCUBA DIVERS WORST NIGHTMARE. Did the German sailors observe a 60 foot long Mosasaur from their U Boat Conning Tower? Could that Mososaur have been eating the British sailors who had jumped from the sinking ship?

There have been many sightings throughout the oceans of our planet that match the aforementioned sightings. Many modernized fishing vessels which track fish by elaborate sonar equipment have reported seeing huge images on their screens that resemble Plesiosaurs with long necks and four large fins. Modern science continues to discover many new and strange creatures.

Mosasaurs and Plesiosaur sightings continue to abound throughout the entire world. Could these aquatic dragons still exist?
In 1939, a coelacanth fish was caught off the coast of South Africa. This fish was thought to have been extinct for 70 million years. In 1976, the 15 foot Magamouth filter feeding shark was newly discovered off the coast of Hawaii. New species of many other strange ocean creatures have also been found in recent years. Even on land, scientists are finding new species of insects and animals. In the country of Laos, in Southeast Asia, a species of deer has recently been discovered which was long believed to be extinct. Why then would people find it impossible to believe that there may be more unknown creatures living in our vast oceans which are unknown to modern day science?

The scientific fact of the existence of dinosaurs does not conflict with the Bible but it actually supports and confirms the historical accuracy of the Biblical narrative. Since the name “Dinosaur” was not coined until 1841, by Professor Richard Owen, the Bible does not mention the word “dinosaur”. Yet ancient people in Biblical times had other names for these strange creatures.

Even the Bible mentions different kinds of dinosaurs: the Behemoth, Leviathan, Rahab, Tannin, and different kinds of creatures called Dragons. Many scientists today have abandoned the evolutionary belief to believe in Scientific Creationism. Creation Scientists have written books and articles about dinosaurs and how they fit in with the Bible. Most of the information contained in this brief booklet comes from these scientific books. Since I used to be an atheist myself, it is good to know that we can intellectually believe in the Bible without having to reject the known facts of science.

For more information see [www.genesispark.com](http://www.genesispark.com)