



# Like a huge fridge?

ost people have a refrigerator in their home. Fridges work by evaporation. You sometimes feel the same effect when you come out of the water after a swim. As the water on your body begins to evaporate, you feel cold, and may start to shiver.

After the great Flood of Noah's time, the whole world must have been like a huge refrigerator! At the end of the Flood, God made a wind blow over the earth, and the water went down (Genesis 8:1). This means that lots of the water evaporated, turning to clouds of water vapour. Very cold weather alone is not enough to make an Ice Age. There has to be a lot of moisture to make heavy snow. As the warm oceans cooled after the Flood, clouds heavy with moisture would have caused fierce blizzards, dropping huge amounts of snow in the colder areas.

# THE ICE AGE

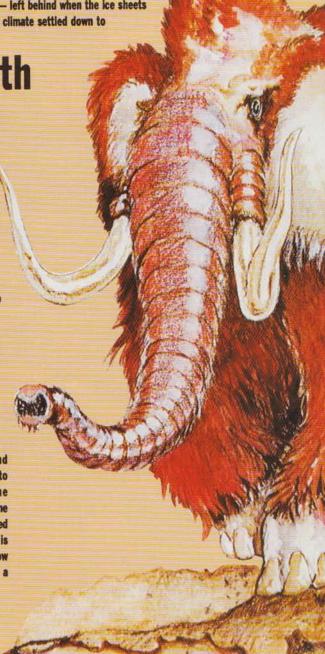
ANY parts of the world have snow and ice during the winter. Except near the north and south poles, and on high mountains, this melts during the summer. Long ago, before the great Flood, all parts of the world may have been quite warm. But after the Flood everything changed, and about one third of the earth became covered with thick sheets of ice and deep snow. For hundreds of years this did not melt during the very cold summers, but went on getting deeper and deeper as more and more snow settled. This time in history is called the Ice Age. Huge ice sheets covered parts of North America, northern Europe — including much of the British Isles — and parts of southern Australia, New Zealand and South America. Today, all that remain are the Ice caps of the Arctic and Antarctic, and some mountain glaciers.

As the ice sheets moved over the land, they swept along sand, gravel and boulders, and carved U-shaped valleys. We can still see the scratches and grooves which were left on the surface of rocks, and piles of sand and gravel. We also find huge boulders stranded in strange places — left behind when the ice sheets finally melted as the earth's climate settled down to be much like it is now.

Mammoth mystery

the Ice Age, mammoths large hairy elephants - lived in parts of Alaska and Siberia that seemed to have been quite warm and free of ice at that time. So the mammoths did not grow their thick coats to keep them warm, as many people once believed. Also, there thus would have been plenty of plants for the mammoths and other animals to eat.

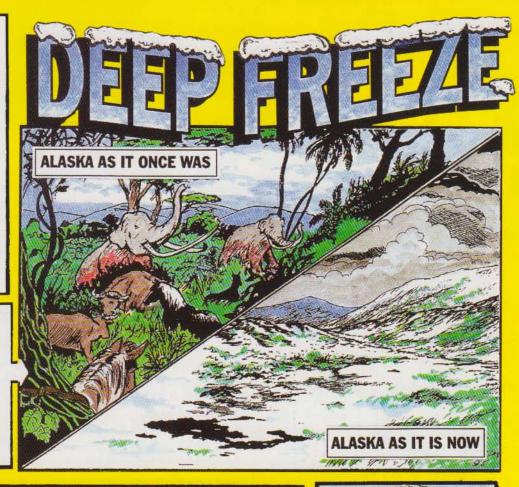
With the onset of the Ice Age, very cold air and snowstorms spread quickly to these lands where the mammoths were living. Some of them were frozen and buried so quickly that their meat is still fresh today! But Just how it happened remains a 'mammoth mystery'!



Ithough most people have been taught to believe that changes on the earth happen very slowly over millions of years, the evidence shows that this isn't true.

Long ago, the world was very different from what it is today — until suddenly, lands which were once quite warm became covered in snow and ice — much of which has never melted since!

In Alaska, explorers have found the remains of animals which now live only in warm lands together with buried forests of tall trees and lush vegetation.

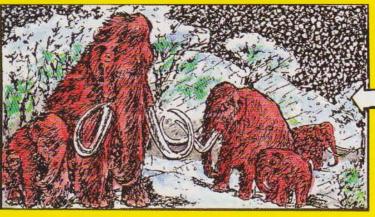




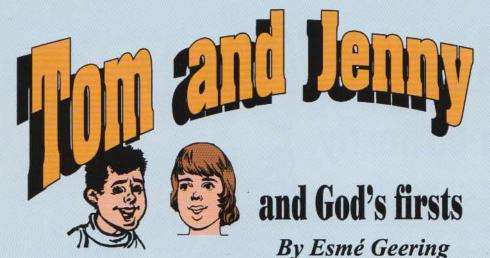


metre-high fruit tree with ripe fruit still on it frozen in the ice!

Edward Toll found a 27-



housands of mammoths grazing on lush pastures were suddenly frozen and buried. The remains of some have been found with grass and flowers still in their mouths! We may never know exactly what happened, but one thing seems clear — the theory that things change only very slowly on earth must be wrong!



om, Jenny, and the twins, Bob and Babs, were walking home from school. They had been learning about inventions, and this week it was sonar. Navy submarines could tell where underwater objects were by bouncing sound waves off them, and ships used the same method to measure the depth of the sea. All this was clever, but the children were amazed to learn that sea animals like dolphins were mas-

'The dolphins didn't invent it, of course,' remarked Tom. 'God is really the Great Inventor. He ought to have a special Nobel Prize, but there's nothing good enough for Him. Let's think of some more of God's inventions.'

ters at using sonar.

After a pause, Babs said, 'Our eyes are like video cameras, only they are 3-D, and you don't have to put in a new film.'

'Pumps,' suggested Jenny, 'like our heart.'

'Aeroplanes,' said Tom, 'All sorts — like "fighter-plane" swallows and big "jumbo-jet" pigeons.'

'Jump-jets, with vertical take-off, are like flycatchers,' said Bob, who had watched them catching insects near his garden.

'Helicopters, like hummingbirds.'

'And octopuses are just like a jetplane, because they move by forcing a jet of water out behind them,' said Bob.

'Let's see how many we can think of,' said Tom. 'Ask your Mum if you can come round to our place for a while.'

They were passing the twins' house, so they ran in and soon came back.

'Let's find pictures of animals and inventions — like an eye and a video

camera, and paste them together,' suggested Tom.

They used an old roll of wallpaper for a background, and searched through magazines and advertisements. They found all kinds of pictures, including a pump and a diagram of a heart, birds and aeroplanes, a lady making lace and a spider's web, a hummingbird and a helicopter, and lots more.

Somehow, they didn't want to stop, and the next day some other friends joined in. By the end of the week, they had a huge roll of *God's Firsts*, and labelled them, 'God thought of it first.'

The children realized that all the things humans have invented have already been done in some way or other by God the Creator.

When Dad looked at their work, he said: 'Copying from nature is called bionics. Have a look at Job chapter 12:7–9 in your Bibles.' The children did, and this is what they read: 'But ask the animals, and they will teach you. Or ask the birds of the air, and they will tell you. Speak to the earth, and it will teach you. Or let the fish of the sea tell you. Every one of these knows that the hand of the Lord has done this.'

## **OVER TO YOU!**

How many 'God's firsts' can you think of? Can you add to those discovered by Tom and Jenny and their friends? Send your ideas to us at Creation Resources Trust, Mead Farm, Downhead, West Camel, Yeovil, Somerset, BA22 7RQ, England.



#### 'FIND THE PAIRS' QUIZ

Below is a list of some of the things God made. Pair them up with the human inventions in the second list (answers on next page)

1. Seagull. 2. Brain. 3. Tortoise. 4. Water spider. 5. Thistle down. 6. Heart. 7. Mosquito. 8. Beaver.

a. Diving bell. b. Dam building. c. Computer. d. Glider. e. Syringe. f. Parachute. g. Armour. h. Pump.

# WEIRD AND WONDERFUL

The monarch butterfly

f you planned to go somewhere you had never been before, you would need to have a map, or a guide. Consider, then, the amazing journey of the monarch butterfly. In spring, female monarchs fly about 1,500 kilometres (900 miles) from the southern United States to the northern United States and Canada. They lay their eggs on milkweed plants, then die. The caterpillars hatch out and feed on the plants (they only feed on milkweed), before going into the chrysalis stage and emerging as butterflies.

In autumn, these young butterflies gather in huge flocks, then begin flying south. Travelling at speeds up to 40 kilometres an hour (25 miles per hour), they fly up to 130 kilometres (80 miles) each day, heading for the places their mothers came from in the spring. Without maps or guides they find their way back to the monarchs' winter home in California, Florida, or Mexico, even though they have never been that way before!

#### STRONG POISON

Monarchs and milkweeds are wonderfully suited to each other. Normally, milkweed is very poisonous, and when bitten or damaged it sends up an even more deadly surge of poisonous sap. Yet when the monarch caterpillars hatch, they feed on the plants without harm.

The first thing the newly hatched caterpillar does is cut out a circle of leaf. This stops that extra surge of strong poison reaching it, so the caterpillar can feed on this piece of leaf until it becomes strong enough to resist the poison, and feed on the rest of the plant. After feeding on the milkweed, the caterpillars themselves become poisonous, and stay that way even when they become butterflies.

The milkweed not only provides monarchs with food, but the adult butterflies pollinate the plants as they collect nectar. The plant has 'pollen baskets' which are in just the right place to fix themselves to the legs of the butterfly. They then drop off when

the butterfly visits another flower. So monarchs

and milkweeds depend on each other for survival.

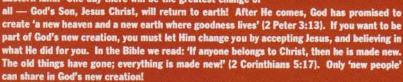
Those who believe in evolution have a problem. First, they must explain how the monarchs 'evolved' the ability to fly such great distances to places they have never been before. They must also explain how they began feeding on poisonous plants, how the caterpillars 'learned' to cut out a circle of leaf to avoid being poisoned, and how the plants evolved special pollen baskets at the same time as the monarchs were evolving the taste for milkweed and the ability to carry the pollen. It is much easier to believe that in the beginning God made the monarchs and milkweeds the way they are!

# ALL CHANGE

THERE have been many changes since the world began. The first change was when Adam and Eve disobeyed God. The whole creation was affected, animals began to eat each other, and pain and death entered God's world for the first time. The next great change was when God sent the world-wide Flood to punish people's wickedness. We can still see the effects of this change in the rocks and fossils.

After the Flood, the Ice Age brought thick sheets of ice

After the Flood, the Ice Age brought thick sheets of ice to many lands. Although the Bible does not mention the Ice Age by name, in the book of Job (Chapter 38, verse 30) we read about the sea freezing, and that was written in a Middle Eastern land! One day there will be the greatest change of





### 'FIND THE PAIRS' ANSWERS

1. d. 2. c.

3. g. 4. a.

5. f. 6. h.

7. e. 8. b.

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