Stone Soup and a Perfect Storm

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Age 11

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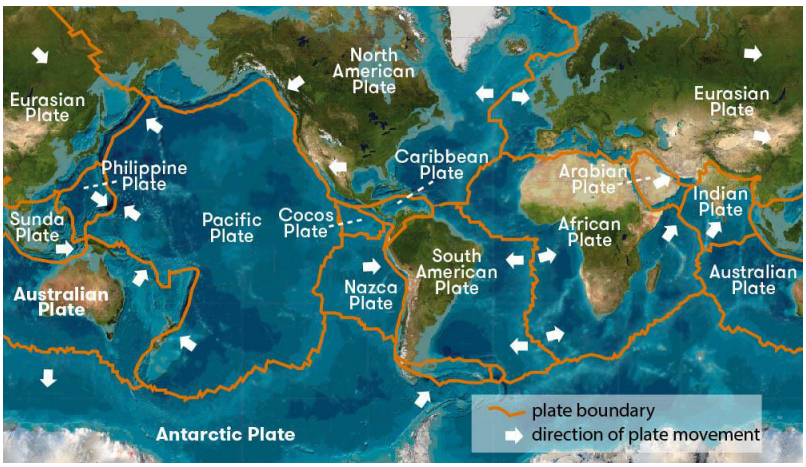
Every good pie has a good crust, and a good crust needs a good recipe. So, what about the earth's crust? Well, God knows the recipe. He tells us in the Bible and in the earth that He created. Genesis 7:11 tells us that, "In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, in the seventeenth day of the month, on that day all the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened." What does it mean when it says the fountains of the great deep were broken up? What does it mean when it says the windows of heaven were opened? No one that lives today was there at the time of the global flood of Noah's day. So, we cannot know for sure all that happened. However, we can find evidence in the oceans and in the rocks. In the rocks we can find evidence of earthquakes, volcanoes, and meteorites. In the oceans we find evidence of underwater springs called "black smokers." Let's spend some time looking through God's recipe book.



First, how do earthquakes contribute to God's recipe? How do earthquakes impact the flood? During the flood, creation scientists believe there were many large earthquakes. There are about twelve tectonic plates in the earth's crust. It is where these plates meet that most earthquakes occur. The rocks on the coast of Antarctica are of the same makeup as those of South Africa. This proves that they were once connected but are now "broken up." In an earthquake, the ground shifts up or down or even sideways. When an earthquake occurs at the bottom of the ocean, the water above it forms a huge wave called a tsunami. A tsunami in the deep waters of the "ocean is just a wide, gentle swell that moves at 300 to 600 mph."[1] When a tsunami hits shallow water it can be up to 50 feet high. Hundreds of earthquakes and tsunamis happening all over the earth at the same time could result in covering the earth in water. This could be part of what Genesis 7:11 talks about when it says, "the fountains of the great deep were broken up."

[1] Oard, Michael, Tara Wolfe, Chris Turbuck. Exploring Geology with Mr. Hibb. Creation Book Publishers 2012

Earthquakes are not the only ingredients that contributed to the flood. Volcanos did too. More than 80 percent of the earth's crust is volcanic rock. On every continent there are large deposits of volcanic rock. The table below shows large lava flows of volcanic rock on each continent, even in Antarctica:

> "Around the margins of the East Antarctic continental shield there are areas of basalt rock which formed through the solidification of basaltic lava during the **breakup** of Gondwana. As the southern continents separated, volcanic activity associated with **rifting** caused extensive flood basalts: great quantities of lava emerged from **fissure** eruptions at various times and spread over the land to form successive layers of basalt rock. (Where magma was unable to reach the surface, igneous intrusions occurred to create sills and dykes within pre-existing rock formations.) By study of these areas of basalt, geologists have been able to identify the most active areas of rifting in the past as well as to work out the timing of **separation** between the different continental areas. For example, basalt from Antarctica that is identical to basalt from South Africa indicates a shared 'volcanic province'."[2]

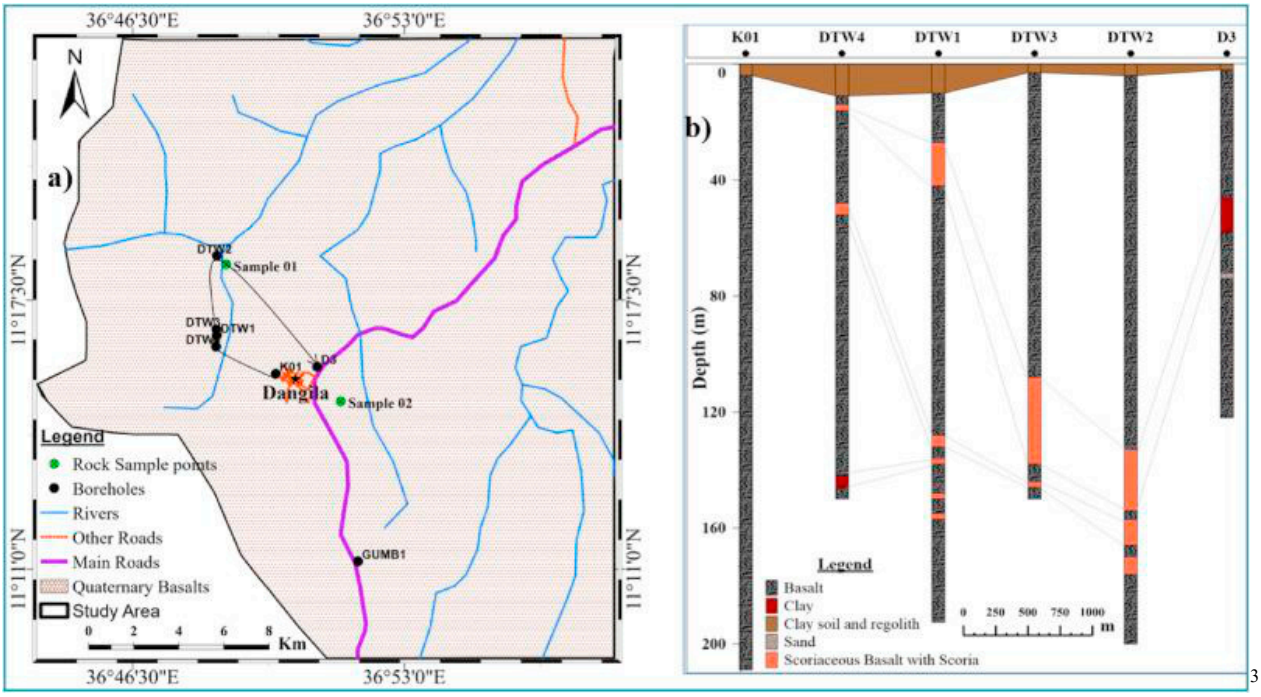
All the bolded words above are evidence of the breaking up that we read about in Genesis 7. The secular scientists who wrote this article believe that this volcanic activity happened over millions of years, but it makes more sense that this all happened during the flood in Noah's day.

In the chart below, some volcanic deposits are a mile thick! That's a lot of lava. So, when did all these volcanos erupt? There must have been a catastrophic amount of volcanic activity at some point in history for 80 percent of the earth's crust to be covered in lava. It is reasonable to conclude that this happened during the flood. It would have heated the flood waters, which would have stimulated the water cycle to create enormous amounts of rain.

Continent	Country	Name	Type of Volcanic rock	Size
Europe	Northern Ireland	Pillar Basalts at Giant's Causeway	Basalt	39 feet high 92 feet thick
North America	United States	Columbia River basaltic lava flows.	Basalt	100,000 mi^2 and 1 mile thick; 40,000 cubic miles
Africa	Ethiopia	Lake Tana Basin	Basalt	15,096 km^2
North America	United States	West Mesa lava flows		25 square miles
Asia	India	Deccan Traps	Basalt	200,000 square miles
Asia	Russia	Siberian Traps	Basalt	480,000 cubic miles

[2] https://discoveringantarctica.org.uk/oceans-atmosphere-landscape/ice-land-and-sea/antarcticas-geology/

South America	Brazil	Lava field of the Parana basin	Basalt	300,000 sq miles
Australia	Australia	Undara lava flow	Basalt and Rhyolite	100 miles long
Antarctica	Antarctica	East Antarctic continental shield	Basalt	“Extensive”



[3]

A geological map of Lake Tana Basin and simplified cross section from boreholes

In addition to earthquakes and volcanos, meteors also contributed to the flood. The Ordovician marine limestone

beds in southern Sweden contain forty fossil meteorites mixed in with abundant fossilized straight-shelled nautiloids (*see picture at left*). Nautiloids are salt-water sea creatures. These nautiloids were covered up and fossilized with their organs undisturbed and show no evidence of decay or erosion. Secular scientists say that these fossils were formed over millions of years. How can a creature stay undisturbed over millions of years? It only takes about six months for a dog or cat to decay. So how long could a creature like a nautiloid take to decay? It is not reasonable to say that it would remain intact for millions of years. It is more reasonable to think that these fossils were

3 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352801X20300035#:~:text=The%20proportion%20of%20volcanic%20rocks%20exposed%20on%20continents,India%2C%20and%20in%20Ethiopia%20%28Suchet%20et%20al.%2C%202003%29.

formed in a small amount of time before they decayed or were eaten by other animals. If we can conclude that these nautiloids were fossilized fast, then we can also conclude that the meteorites were also buried quickly. So, when did the meteorites fall to earth? Did they fall before the flood? No. The pre-flood world was destroyed so we would not see any evidence today. Did they fall after the flood? No, for two reasons: 1. Since the flood, we see very little fossilization occurring. 2. They would have caused too much damage and destroyed much of the population on earth. So, the meteorites must have fallen during the flood. The meteorites must have had a huge impact on breaking up the world's crust and tossing ocean water into the atmosphere.

Not only did God use earthquakes, volcanos, and meteorite showers in His recipe for stone soup, He also used the "Fountains of the great deep. When the Bible says, "the fountains of the great deep", this could be referring to "springs of the sea." Springs of the sea, also known as "black smokers," are mineral laden hot underwater springs that spew hot water that looks like smoke. This hot water consists of copper, iron, zinc, sulfur, cobalt, lead, silver, and cadmium. These minerals mixed in with dirt, vegetation, and lots of water, (stone soup) would make the perfect recipe for making rock as the waters receded. If God released hundreds or maybe even thousands of black smokers at the same time, this would result in discharging tons of minerals into the ocean. As the waters went down after the flood layers and layers of rock would have hardened, much like how we make cement today.

In conclusion, the recipe for the earth's crust has many ingredients, many of which would have been present in the "floodwater soup."[4] The earthquakes during the flood would have broken up the earlier crust of the earth and would have contributed to the many tsunamis flooding the earth. Volcanos would have introduced enormous amounts of minerals to the ocean and heated up the water causing it to evaporate, which would lead to precipitation and a perfect storm. Meteorites would have helped to break up the earth's crust. Springs of the sea would have deposited huge amounts of minerals into the ocean. Now you know God's recipe for Stone Soup and a Perfect Storm.

[4] Oard, Michael, Tara Wolfe, Chris Turbuck. Exploring Geology with Mr. Hibb. Creation Book Publishers 2012

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