



2:13; Job 30:29; Psalm 44:19; 74:13; 148:7; Isaiah 13:22; 34:13; 35:7; 43:20; 51:9; Jeremiah 9:11; 10:22; 14:6; 49:33; 51:34, 37; Ezekiel 29:3; Micah 1:8 KJV), among other references. Human history aside from the Bible also acknowledges the existence of what we identify as dinosaur-like creatures. Following is a sampling. A Greek vase dating to 550 B.C. shows both men and a dinosaur, indicating that mankind and dinosaurs coexisted. About 450 B.C., the ancient historian Herodotus wrote about flying, snake-like reptiles. In 1896, Samuel Hubbard discovered ancient Indian drawings on a canyon wall in Arizona of animals, including a dinosaur. At Natural Bridges National Monument in Utah is an ancient rock carving of a dinosaur.

For hundreds of years, people have been collecting Incan Peruvian burial stones that depict various dinosaurs, of which only recently have the fossilized remains been uncovered of some of *those kinds of dinosaurs*. These stones also indicate peculiar textures of skin, which recently has been confirmed upon discovery of fossilized dinosaur skin. These burial stones only date back from A.D. 500 to A.D. 1500. In 1944, Waldear Julsrud found ancient dinosaur figurines in Mexico. Hundreds of handmade

dinosaur figurines were unearthed, some reaching five feet in length. In 1968, William J. Meister found a marine (trilobite) fossil 700 feet up a cliff in Utah, and the fossil was inside a fossilized footprint of a sandal. In 1983, a human and a three-toed dinosaur footprint were found in rock in the Turkmen Republic.

Dinosaurs were created within the six days of creation (Exodus 20:11) and obviously coexisted with mankind until they became extinct. Human history, scientific discoveries and the biblical record confirm that people and dinosaurs populated the earth *at the same time*. Some of the references above pertain to drawings, carvings and pottery that depict dinosaurs, and which were made from just hundreds to mere thousands of years ago. Atheistic evolutionists refuse to acknowledge historical and scientific evidence, but now you know the truth about dinosaurs.

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Did Dinosaurs Really Exist?

Louis Rushmore

The fossil evidence for the existence of dinosaurs is overwhelming. “Yes, dinosaurs really did exist!” In addition to abundant fossil remains, the historical record also testifies to the former existence of what we call “dinosaurs.” The Bible is just one of the historical records that verify dinosaurs once roamed the earth.





The word “dinosaur,” meaning “terrible lizard,” was added to the English language in 1841. Hence, it is no wonder that the word “dinosaur” does not appear in English Bible translations such as the *King James* that predated the existence of that word. However, the Bible does describe dinosaur-like creatures within its pages.

Job 40:15-24 introduces the “behemoth.” From verse 15, one learns that this beast lived on earth *with* mankind, and “*He eats grass like an ox*” (NKJV). Verse 16 says “*strength is in its hips, and his power is in his stomach muscles.*” Verse 17 compares this creature’s tail to a cedar tree – one of the largest trees in girth (up to 52’) and length (up to 152’), a far different kind of tail from modern-day, large, land animals like the hippopotamus or the elephant. In addition, the behemoth had strong thighs. Verse 18 attributes to the behemoth “*bones*” like “*beams of brass*” and “*ribs like bars of iron.*” Verse 19 affirms the behemoth to be the most massive of all the creatures God created. Furthermore, this creature was such that only God could slay it. Whereas verse 20 notes that the behemoth was at home on land (e.g., “*mountains*”), this creature was fearless in marshes and rivers, even at flood stage, and it lived among other places

around the Jordan River (verse 23). A form of the Hebrew word for “*behemoth*” occurs 190 times in the Old Testament and is variously translated as “*beast*” or “*cattle*”; some of those may very well refer to what we call dinosaurs.

Job 41:1-34 describes the “leviathan,” a dinosaur-like sea creature (verses 1-2, 7, 31-32). The leviathan could not be domesticated or tamed (verse 4) and was unsuitable for a pet (verse 5). It was invincible (verse 9) to all weaponry of the ancient world (i.e., sword, spear, dart, javelin, arrows and slingstones, verses 26, 28), and the leviathan was fearless (verse 33). This creature evidently did not necessarily pursue humans naturally, but if approached by men, it would readily attack (verse 10). The leviathan was swift enough in water to make whitewater waves as it swam (verses 31-32).

Yet, the leviathan came ashore, too (verse 30). He was a massive creature (verse 12) with natural armor including scales (verses 13-17). The sight of him as he raised himself up struck fear in warriors (verse 25). His destructive powers crushed “*iron as straw and bronze as rotten wood*” (verse 27). Whereas the behemoth was the **largest** creature God had made (Job 40:19), the leviathan was the

fiercest creature on earth (Job 41:9-10, 33-34).

God’s description of the leviathan in the Bible provokes man’s imagination because nothing like it lives today. It had a noteworthy, powerful neck (verse 22). The leviathan’s teeth were no less alarming (verse 14). His belly was a remarkable breastplate useful for both defense and offense, leaving distinctive, pointed impressions in the mud wherever it had been (verse 30). This beast’s eyes shone as miniature suns (verse 18). The most astonishing description of the leviathan was that it breathed fire (verse 18-21)! Smoke rolled from its nostrils, and the leviathan’s fiery breath set brush on fire (verse 20). Incidentally, several ancient civilizations’ historical annals record lizard-like creatures that breathed fire.

Another Hebrew word, “tannin” (singular) or “*tannim*” (plural), describes another dinosaur-like creature of the sea (Psalm 148:7). It appears 28 times in the Old Testament, and it has been translated sometimes as “*sea monster*” (Lamentations 4:3 KJV; Genesis 1:21; Psalm 74:13; 148:7 ASV), “*sea creatures*” (Genesis 1:21; Psalm 148:7, NKJV) “*monster*” (Jeremiah 51:34; Ezekiel 29:3; 32:2 NKJV; Isaiah 27:1; 51:9; Jeremiah 51:34; Ezekiel 29:3; 32:2) or “*dragon*” (Deuteronomy 32:33; Nehemiah

