

Science and the Bible E-Zine

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Motto: The Simple Truth

Mission: To reach the intellectually honest skeptic and critical thinker with an intellectually honest approach to the credibility of ancient scriptures, their credibility being attested to by their publication of information before its discovery, obscured for centuries, then independently discovered by modern science, verifying its reality and credibility.

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"Truth: That which is in accord with fact and reality."

This is written so that you may believe the bible
because of science rather than in spite of science.

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1) What's Happening at Science and the Bible?

By Max B. Frederick, AnOldScientist

"Contradictions do not exist. Whenever you think you are facing a contradiction, check your premises. You will find that one of them is wrong."

Rand, Ayn (1957) *Atlas Shrugged*. New York: Random House

The subject of The Book of Job came up this month. It has long been a favorite of mine. There is a lot to be said, but before we start, you should be warned that my research has debunked what many scholars adamantly believe about that book.

I recognize that there is a lot in that book beyond the topic of *The Righteous Sufferer*.

That single ancient book records knowledge of a wealth of information that was supposedly unknown to humankind before the recent advent of modern science.

I have often been asked, "Aren't you just reinterpreting the bible to agree with science?"

The answer is always, No, I am reinterpreting the bible to agree with itself.

Agreement with reality as discovered by modern science is only a side effect.

There are many accounts of creation to be found in the bible. Thirty-four major accounts, and a lot of minor accounts and miscellaneous mentions, make it a major topic throughout the bible.

The first step in interpreting the bible to agree with itself in the arena of reality is to restate each point of detail in non-religious terms.

In this month's article you will see many details of what the bible says on a topic that is based in reality. Typically, when you find them in the bible, they are written in religious language. Those biblical details must be simply restated in non-religious terms.

That is where the bible comes to grips with reality.

And that is where the combining of all the biblical creation accounts begins to show the agreement with each other and with reality.

The following article is a hurried condensation of a collection of my various writings.

2) What About The Book of Job?

By Max B. Frederick, AnOldScientist

The Book of Job has long been one of my favorite books of the bible.

Not because it is about the righteous sufferer,

But because it contains so much information about stuff that is considered to be the exclusive domain of modern science.

It reveals ancient knowledge of so many things that were assumed to be unknown until the advent of modern science in recent times.

And it is the oldest book of the bible.

Where did The Book of Job come from?

There are many theories as to the origin of The Book of Job.

From a Guy Named Job Who Lived a Few Decades Before Moses?

Some bible scholars go to great lengths to find similar names of people and places elsewhere in the bible and build a case for the date of Job to be a few decades before Moses. But it is highly improbable that there was no one else who had similar names. Just because someone with a similar name is mentioned in the bible does not mean that one person is the only one with that name.

From Some Imaginative Theologian Between Three and Five Hundred BC?

Other scholars say The Book of Job was written by some theologian with a great imagination about the fifth or fourth century BC during the "Persian Period." This is

based on speculation about their concept of the nature of the book's theology and the speculative assumption that the author was acquainted with their interpretation about the Theology of God as presented in Isaiah, Chapters 40-55, which also contains information about the return from captivity, thus the date of the imaginative scribe would be about that time. It totally ignores the inclusion of details of reality that have been revealed only recently by modern science. Using their same reasoning, that it couldn't have been written before what it says was common knowledge, we would date the writing to be no earlier than the middle of the twentieth century AD. That is when some of the reality mentioned in The Book of Job was discovered by modern science. But we know that cannot be so because we have actual copies of The Book of Job in the King James bible published four hundred years earlier.

From Some More Ancient Religion (Plagiarized)?

Some say it is plagiarism from a more ancient religion, a copy of a more ancient writing. They have found what they consider to be a more ancient writing about a righteous sufferer. Of course, that depends upon how you date the origin of The Book of Job. Once the other is dated more ancient, then The Book of Job could be claimed to be just a copy, plagiarism from a different religion. They say The Book of Job is just an elaboration from the human imagination, simply plagiarism plus elaboration, nothing new and unique here.

This is a common theme among secular scholars. It is popular to find something similar that pre-dates the writings of Moses or other biblical scribes, and make the claim that the religion of the Hebrews is just a natural evolution of religion from previous religions and the imagination of the human mind. Often you will hear the caveat that those ancient religious scribes were, in fact, very intelligent men, but they were just men.

But the claim that The Book of Job is a plagiarism cannot be true. It violates a basic principle of forensic science. There is true information in The Book of Job, information about nature and the physics of the universe that are not in the earlier story of a righteous sufferer.

That Brings up a Side Topic: A Basic Principle of Forensic Science:

When interviewing a suspect of a crime, when the suspect reveals knowledge of some detail that had not been previously published, but is known to the interviewer to be correct, it is strong evidence that the suspect was there. For example, when the suspect says, "I didn't stab nobody, I don't even own a dagger.", when no one outside the police department knows the mode of the murder, nor the type of weapon, it reveals the strong evidence that the suspect has original knowledge of that information.

It reveals the fact that the suspect is not just plagiarizing what someone else told him.

In the same way, when a narrative of some event contains accurate details that are not in another narrative, the one containing the details that are missing in the other is not a copy of the one missing the details. In other words, gossip cannot be more accurate than the original story, no matter how much it is embellished.

No writing that is more ancient, no matter your opinion as to the date of writing, no

other writing on the same subject of some righteous sufferer has any where a comparable magnitude of the accurate detailed stuff that is in the realm held to be exclusive to modern science, than is found in The Book of Job.

From a Myth Handed Down for Generations by Oral Tradition?

Other scholars say Job is a mythical character from an era before the art of writing evolved. It is a story of a righteous sufferer and his relationship with some God that pre-dates the bible. It is a story that gives you warm fuzzy feelings about God, but is simply a fictional myth.

Well, we have already noted the content of truths in the realm of modern science that could not have been known by story-tellers of that era, and the basic principle of forensics that debunks this theory.

How Old is The Book of Job?

The Book of Job is commonly agreed to be the oldest book of the bible.

The question is not the limit on the latest date it could have been written..

The question is what limits the earliest date it possibly could have been written.

Evidence that limits the earliest date it could have been written is any item mentioned in The Book of Job as history had to have already occurred when it was written.

That is, assuming it is not a supernatural foretelling of the future.

For example, many theologians have pointed out the fact that the flood of Noah is mentioned in The Book of Job. That fact gives argument to the proposition that The Book of Job could not have been written before the flood of Noah.

The problem with this example is the passages those theologians assume are references to the flood of Noah are not references to that event at all. They are descriptions of an event that occurred much earlier than Noah, it was an event that occurred long before humans existed on this planet.

Others place a limit on the earliest date of writing to be not before the art of writing was developed. This makes sense. But when was that date?

Other evidence is found in the nomadic lifestyle described in the narrative.

Other evidence is found in the culture of the civilization mentioned in that writing.

Other evidence is found in the currency in which wealth was measured as mentioned in that narrative. It was not precious metals, gold or silver, but in land and cattle. This is evidence, but no proof, that it may have been written before precious metals were used as the medium of exchange. The historical era in which cattle were the monetary currency in which wealth was measured is agreed to be from about 9000 BC to about 6000 BC, that is at least 8000 years ago.

It is not proposed by any theologian that there is any evidence that the original language of The Book of Job was even Hebrew, so the earliest date of writing is not limited to the rise of the Hebrew language.

This brings us to the limiting factor of whether or not there was any such thing as

writing so that it could be preserved more accurately than is in the case of oral tradition.

That Brings up Another Question: When, in History, Did the Art of Writing Develop?

Most historians present the history of writing from a point of view of evolution from simple symbols through proto-writing, pictographs, etc. through true writing using symbols to represent phonetic sounds. Their view of the history of writing is a smooth evolution through the stages of cave paintings, pictographs, symbols to represent ideas, symbols to represent sounds, other various stages, monetary records, then recording of historical events, eventually developing into literature, with the use of writing to be used for recording literature taking about a millennium to develop from the onset of simple writing.

They point to the assumed origin of narrative writing in the “Fertile Crescent” area of the world dating back to about 3200 BC, about 5200 years ago.

Explanations of the history of writing are as varied as the number of historians, as varied as the different religions of the world. Most of them religiously follow the assumption of evolutionary development from artistic renditions of events on cave walls through pictographs, or ideographic symbols, where symbols have meaning, to mnemonic symbols, where symbols have sounds. As one reference’

http://www.absoluteastronomy.com/topics/History_of_writing, summarizes it, “A conventional ‘proto-writing to true writing’ system follows a general series of developmental stages.”

Most explanations assume the writing where symbols are equivalent to sounds is more advanced and writing where symbols having meaning, is less advanced. Yet, their explanations contradict this conclusion. Phonetic writing is understood only by people in whose the language it is written. Ideographic writing is understood universally by people of any language who learn the symbols. For example, the recent development of the dollar sign (\$). It is a part of our modern writing as much as any other symbol, but it has no phonetic equivalent. It is ideographic writing. It is said to have developed from a superposition of the letters representing the country whose currency it represents. However, it has no universal pronunciation such as “essuu” or “uuuess,” rather, it is universally understood and pronounced variously in different languages. This concept of a universal meaning rather than symbolic sound should place ideographic writing in a later, more advanced stage of the evolution of writing, after the symbolizing of grunts and snorts of cave man except for the fact that it appears earlier in the archaeological record.

Daring to go counter to the popular religion of evolutionary development from primitive to complex, the earlier appearance of a more advanced, universal form of writing would seem to be evidence of a more advanced civilization at an earlier date, a civilization where different cultures from different parts of the world, with different languages, could communicate in a universal language.

Compare that with the current development of universal ideographic traffic signs that are readable in any culture...a product of our more advanced civilization than was before the development of the automobile.

In the light of this, It seems strange that with the assumed history of the existence of humans on this planet being hundreds of times longer than the customary evolutionary development of writing, with the assumption of no writing for the first 99+ percent of the existence of humans, it seems strange that writing should develop simultaneously by this same process independently in many different parts of the world.

It seems strange that, after such a long history of humans on this planet, in the last minute fraction of that history, writing should appear (develop) independently, yet nearly simultaneously, in far separated parts of the world, and with common symbols representing common ideas. Most historians agree that what they consider to be the more modern form of writing developed independently in five diverse ancient civilizations of the world, namely Sumer, Egypt, India, China, and Mesoamerica.

For example, “A stone slab with 3,000-year-old writing was discovered in the Mexican state of Veracruz, and is an example of the oldest script in the Western Hemisphere...” http://www.absoluteastronomy.com/topics/History_of_writing

In fact, it appears that all these supposedly “more advanced” forms of writing descended from a more universal form of ancient writing that was in fact, more advanced, with much understanding in common across diverse cultures and languages so that a common language was not necessary. They could communicate in writing. There is the possibility that it would be considered to be more advanced, if it could be understood by modern scholars. The problem is, once the meanings of the symbols are lost, they can only be guessed at. And explanation by today’s historians is restricted to what their philosophy of evolutionary progression dictates to be the primitive thought patterns of more primitive life style of lesser civilized primates.

Scholars readily admit that the more complex, more ancient pictograph scripts are more difficult to decipher, and in spite of this admission, relegate them to being more primitive.

Could it be there is an alternative theory that better fits the evidence? One alternative hypothesis is proposed by a Jonathan Gray, an archaeologist with the reputation of having a rogue point of view influenced by his religion, but which raises questions that casts doubt on the modern accepted history of language. See, his book, “Stolen Identity,” <http://www.scribd.com/doc/82933277/Stolen-Identity-Jonathan-Gray>, starting on page 50. He points out the commonality of meanings among various ancient cultures of the ancient symbols found in the zodiac. His position is, “Current attempts to explain the zodiac’s existence are clearly lame and absurd, with no supporting fact.” His explanations for the origins of those symbols, rather than representing the “fantasies of primitive imaginations,” rather than religious or superstitious meanings, includes the proposal that it is a practical set of symbols, common to various cultures of the ancient past, useful as a tool for calculating geographic positions. As such, the positions of those symbols on the “Zodiac” indicate it was devised some 6000 years ago when our solar system was in a different location in our galaxy. That is a date which corresponds with what modern historians bent on the evolutionary time line consider to be roughly the era in which such symbolic pictograph writing was in wide use. The problem in the evolutionary

explanation of progression from primitive to complex is, it is considered impossible for such written language to include a technological tool, in the same way it is considered impossible for the writing of that time to be a complex/universal form of writing to precede what they consider to be the current “more advanced” phonetic form of writing we enjoy today.

Most accounts of the history of writing date true literature, writings of other than simplistic accounting symbols to be after the rise of the early mnemonic style of recording symbols that represent ideas, somewhere between the 6600 BC and 3500 BC. However, as more texts are deciphered, the date of the earliest use of writing to be considered “true literature” retreats.

It is interesting to note, what is considered to be “true literature” depends upon the historians ability to decipher the meaning of ancient writings, rather than upon the existence of writings they cannot decipher. It is interesting to note that the date of the first “true literature” progressively extends back as more ancient scripts are deciphered. One example is the Egyptian literature now popularly known as, “The Book of the Dead,” (ca. 1580 BC–1350 BC) has been found to have incorporated parts of previous collections of Egyptian religious literature, dating back to ca. 2000 BC, and even others back to ca. 2600 BC-2300 BC, the more ancient scripts being understandable because of the knowledge of the lesser ancient. Thus, the earliest date of the “true literature” related to that later document has retreated on the order of a thousand years because it has been found to, at least partially, to have been copied from earlier scripts. This practice of copying from earlier scripts has been found to be common in ancient literature, and has aided in deciphering more ancient literature.

Back to the earliest possible date of The Book of Job. Could it be limited by the earliest existence of the art of writing? Could it have been copied from an even earlier script?

Is The Book of Job An Original Source, Quoted by other Writers?

The idea that The Book of Job is copied from an earlier account from some previous religion in the natural evolution of human religion is totally without merit.

The idea that The Book of Job is plagiarized from an earlier religion and edited to include the Hebrew God is without merit.

The overwhelming evidence of its originality is in the material that is not in the subject matter of the righteous sufferer. It is in the material that reveals ancient knowledge of things that are in the exclusive domain of modern science.

We know of no other more ancient writing containing such information that is commonly assumed to not have been known until recently discovered by modern science. The correctness of that information indicates very little modification by editors who had no understanding of what was being revealed. The science related details are intact.

On the other hand, there is plenty of evidence that The Book of Job is the source of information edited into the writings of Moses. The first two verses of the book of Genesis that serve as an introduction to a series of accounts gathered from other prior

written accounts is a condensation of the creation account found in the 38th chapter of The Book of Job. This is indicated by the fact that every point of detail in that two verse introduction is a subset of the details found in that earlier Job creation account.

Worthy of remark is the fact that the earlier Job account has greater detail than Moses' condensed version, and sheds much light on the true meaning of those first two verses of the bible.

What Does the Bible Really Say About the Beginnings?

And What Part Does The Book of Job Play in What the Bible Really Says?

Since we are on the subject, here might be the place to talk about what the bible really says about the beginnings.

In the bible, there are about three dozen major accounts of creation, including the development of all that exists from the very beginning. That very beginning is variously described in biblical accounts as a great blowout, light from darkness, overcoming the hold of darkness—and other descriptions that are more in accord with the latest theory of modern science where the big bang was an event where light and matter overcame the extreme gravity of a black hole that was holding it back from expanding into the current universe.

It is not in accord with traditional biblical interpretations of something from nothing.

Anyway, among the more significant events in those biblical accounts, there is one event that stands out as the most significant. It is an event that is mentioned more often than any other event. (The most often mentioned claim is that God did it.)

That event is the beginning of the continents—the dry land—the earth, you know, that stuff that is the foundational material for land based ecology.

I emphasize this because, in spite of the bible specifically defining “earth” to be the “dry land” as opposed to the complete spherical planet earth, most bible scholars substitute the concept of the planet earth where the intended meaning is the dry land, the continents. That event is not the forming of the planet earth, but of the continents surrounded by water of the oceans.

Anyway, that very significant biblical event is what modern science recognizes as the emergence of the continents to be above sea level where before that event there was no dry land, no continents, no “earth.”

That is what the biblical phrase, “*And the earth was without form and void,*” (KJV) means. Restated, it simply says, “*And the dry land (continents) was not formed; it did not exist.*” That is how it was put in the second verse of the bible.

In the light of traditional biblical interpretation, it is ironic that the opening two verses of the bible are a condensed version of Job's account of that most significant event in all the biblical creation accounts. That fact is still largely unrecognized—leaving that verse to be the subject of much debate and misinterpretation. It is simply an edited, condensed version of what is stated in an earlier creation account found in the older book of Job.

So, it is found in The Book of Job first. That is very likely where Moses got the

information. It pre-existed Moses' writing of the book of Genesis.

But, the account found in The Book of Job gives much more detail—in fact, two different accounts found in The Book of Job give details.

But That's Not All:

According to the accounts found in The Book of Job a great deal was known concerning events that pre-dated the existence of humans. At least, a lot was known after Job's conversations with God.

The following is a list of events, and details within those events, that are mentioned in The Book of Job, stated in non-religious language, and arranged in chronological order according to the information found in all the biblical accounts combined.

Timeless eternity past existed before the universe came into existence.

Something pre-existed the universe and was to be the cause of the universe.

That something, some intelligent force, (God) planned it.

The beginning of the universe was a specific event

The universe had a beginning. It had not existed forever.

That beginning described as a great blast (translated: blowout, exhale, or shout.)

Then there was an expansion of the universe

Then water became abundant in outer space

Then first generation stars came into existence

After that, the earth and other planets developed

Water had accumulated in the solar system (a water cycle in outer space).

The planets are to be chambers for storage of water to moderate the cycle.

The planet earth developed with a molten magma surface (mantle)

This mantle was planned to support the continents

This mantle was engineered to support the dry land.

Then the planet earth was covered with an ocean

No continents existed at this time.

A catastrophic event occurred

Continents emerged (“brake forth,” “issued out”)

There was darkness associated with it (debris in atmosphere?)

Tectonic activity was associated with it.

Sea level established relative to continents

The land was surrounded by continuous ocean, not ocean surrounded by land.

Isostatic balance developed (mountains rose and valleys fell to equilibrium.)

Information about a Significant Event:

Lets look at just one of those pre-human events described in The Book of Job, *The Emergence of the Continents*.

Remember, the chronology, just where this event fits in the overall sequence of events, becomes obvious when all biblical creation accounts are combined and all the chronology clues are exploited.

Contrary to the interpretation of many biblical scholars, these descriptions of land being uncovered from below water are not references to the flood of Noah. This event occurred long before there even existed any such thing as a human. In fact, the

flood of Noah is such an insignificant event that it is not even mentioned in any of the biblical creation accounts—unless, you stretch the interpretation of one of the latter, less significant mass extinctions to be the flood of Noah.

Starting with the information found in The Book of Job about the emergence of the continents, other, more recent biblical accounts repeat the same information—some even add more details. Ironically, those details, both the oldest, and those added in later biblical accounts, are verified by more recent discovery of the same facts by modern science.

Some biblical creation accounts give great detail concerning this event..

Others just mention it in passing.

Some accounts actually hinge on this central event, starting there and working back in time to the beginning, then continuing on from that event working forward in time.

One, in particular, uses an account of this event as the introduction to another more detailed account of the creation sequence.

Just What is that Significant Information?

Job, in his conversation with God recorded in Job 9, stated what Job already knew. He lists the details of the shifting and overturning of mountains, shaking of the continents, moving them from their former place, the shaking of the mantle beneath the continents, and again, this mysterious (mysterious to theologians) darkness blocking out the sun and stars probably in reference to debris in the atmosphere.

⁵ *Which shifts(moves) the mountains, and they know not:
which overturneth them in his anger.*

⁶ *Which shaketh the continents out of her[former] place,
and the mantle beneath trembles.*

⁷ *Which commandeth the sun, and it shines not;
and sealeth up the stars.*

Job, c. <1500 BC, Creation Account: *The God Alone Creation Account,
The Bible: Job 9:2-10*

God, talking to Job, recorded in the 38th chapter, adds more details to those Job already knew as stated in the Job 9 account. In this biblical account, God Himself gives the information. Starting in the middle of the creation sequence, just before this significant event He works back in time to the very beginning where it all starts with a great blast. Then He restarts again in the middle of the sequence and describes this significant event in great detail including the catastrophic event itself with the continents emerging, the darkness of debris in the atmosphere, and the establishment of new isostatic stability:

^{8a} *Or [who] shut up the sea with doors,*

^{8b} *When it [the land] brake forth,*

^{8c} *[as if] it had issued out of the womb?*

^{9a} *When I made the cloud the garment thereof,*

^{9b} *And thick darkness a swaddlingband for it,*

^{10a} *And brake up for it my decreed [place],*

^{10b} *And set bars and doors,*

^{11a} *And said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further: and*

^{11b} *Here shall thy proud waves be stayed?*

God, c. <1500 BC, Creation Account: *Introduction to Creation I,*
The Bible: Job 38:1-11

Psalm 90, possibly the earliest written psalm, written by Moses before he wrote the book of Genesis, simply mentions the bringing forth of the mountains and the forming of the dry land (earth.):

^{2a} *Before the mountains were brought forth,*

^{2b} *or ever thou hadst formed the earth*

Moses, c. 1446 BC, Creation Account: *Everlasting-to-Everlasting,*
The Bible: Psalms 90:1-10

It is the Job 38 account that is condensed by Moses into the first two verses of the bible to introduce his edited version of another pre-existing account, the Seven Day Creation Account, followed by other pre-existing creation accounts. In this introduction to the seven day creation account Moses puts it this way:

^{1e} *...and the land.*

^{2a} *And the land was not formed,*

^{2b} *there was none;*

^{2c} *and darkness*

^{2d} *covered the surface of the ocean,*

^{2e} *and a powerful wind [the wind of God] blew*

^{2f} *across the surface of the waters. “*

Moses, c. 1445 BC, Creation Account: *Introduction to Creation II,*
The Bible: Genesis 1:1,2

Moses, again, in the body of his seven day creation account, describes this event of the emergence of the continents.

^{1:9a} *And God said, Let the waters under the sky*

By then the earth was covered by the oceans.

^{1:9b} *be gathered together unto one place,*

Notice it does not say the land was to be all connected.

Rather it correctly states all the oceans were to be all connected.

^{1:9c} *and let the dry [land] appear:*

Prior to this there was no dry land; no continents were above sea level.

^{1:9d} *and it was so.*

Continents began to emerge

^{1:10a} *And God called the dry [land] continents(earth);*

Continents established to be above sea level.

^{1:10b} *and the gathering together of the waters called he oceans:*

After this time the surface of the planet is continents surrounded by oceans.

Moses, c. 1445 BC, Creation Account: *Seven-Day Creation Account,*
The Bible: Exodus 20:4-7, Genesis 1:3-2:3, Exodus 31:15-17

Psalms 104 is another creation account that may be older than the book of Genesis. It is generally accepted that it entered the Hebrew collection of psalms about the time of king David, but internal evidence indicates that the information in it was from an earlier era that pre-dated the Egyptian account from which some scholars wrongly

assume it was plagiarized, possibly from the era that originally produced The Book of Job. In this creation account, the psalmist says that before this major emergence of the continents event, the foundations that hold up the dry ground of the continents (earth) were laid, then the entire surface of that foundation surrounding this planet was covered with ocean. It does not say how long it took. The ocean was so deep around the planet that no mountain top was above sea level. Then, after a period of time when the oceans were the dominant feature of this planet, the mountains rose up and the valleys sank down to a level of equilibrium so that dry ground was above sea level, and land based ecology began:

⁵ *[Who] laid the foundations of the continents, (liquid mantle)
[that] it (continents) should not be removed for ever.*

⁶ *Thou coveredst it (mantle) with the ocean as [with] a garment:
the waters stood above the mountains.*

⁷ *At thy rebuke they fled;
at the voice of thy thunder they hasted away.*

⁸ *The mountains go up, the valleys go down
unto the place which thou hast founded for them (where they are in
equilibrium).*

⁹ *Thou hast set a bound that they (the oceans) may not pass over;
that they (the oceans) turn not again to cover the earth.*

¹⁰ *He sendeth the springs into the valleys,
[which] run among the hills.*

Unknown, possibly Before Egyptian Period, recorded c.1015, BC by David,
Creation Account: *Chronological Order of Creation, The Bible: Psalms 104*

David, in his creation account recorded in Psalm 148, mentions the continents in his listing of creation events. This mention is in verse 7, after mentioning the preparation for continents and before the mention of the age of the megafauna (dinosaurs) and their destruction (including the details of “^{8a}fire and falling judgment, falling white and toxic fume, tempestuous wind,” (sound like a description of events surrounding the meteorite striking the earth at the end of the age of the dinosaurs as discovered by modern science?))

David, c. 1015 BC, Creation Account: *Before and After Account,
The Bible: Psalms 148:1-14*

Wisdom, in an eyewitness, dual pass account through the creation events, recorded by Solomon, makes several mentions of this series of details about the emergence of the continents.

In the first pass Wisdom says:

²⁵ *Before the mountains were settled, before the hills was I brought forth:*

^{26a} *While as yet he had not made the earth, (continents)*

Again, in the second pass, Wisdom says:

^{29a} *When he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his
commandment:*

^{29b} *When he appointed the foundations of the earth: (foundations of continents)*

Wisdom, c. 970 – 930 BC, Creation Account: *Eyewitness Account by Wisdom,
The Bible: Proverbs 8:1,12,22-31*

Peter, in his creation sequence, at that point in the sequence, simply mentions:

^{5d} *and the earth (continents) standing out of the water*

^{5e} *and in the water:*

Peter, c. 64-68 AD, Creation Account: *Eternity-to-Eternity*,
The Bible: 2 Peter 3:1-18

And that just barely touches on the subject of “*What about The Book of Job?*”

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