

No, dinosaurs did not die out millions of years ago! Here we give you strong evidence that people encountered dinosaurs in history, and their fossils are young.

Stone carvings decorating the temples of Angkor, Cambodia, portray facets of everyday life, including images of animals and people. They are 800 years old. The third carving from the bottom of the 'column' has

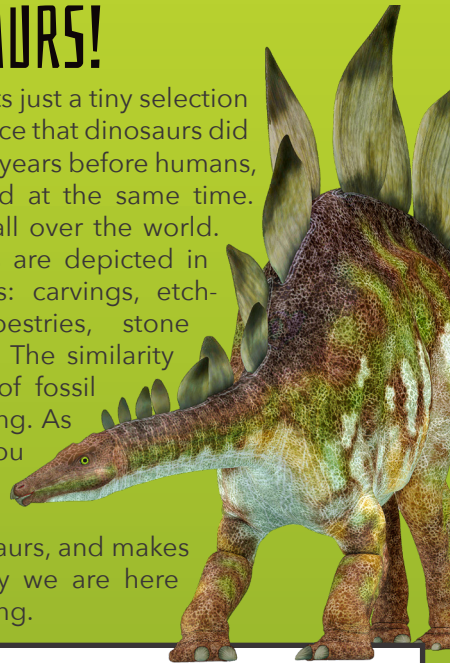


an animal different from animals known today. But it is one that even children would recognize as *Stegosaurus*. That's a dinosaur that scientists say became extinct millions of years ago, long before humans walked the earth. Clearly, dinosaurs once lived alongside man, just as the Bible says (Genesis 1:24-28, 6:19-20, 8:15-19; Job 40:15-19), which explains how the ancient people of Angkor knew what a stegosaurus looked like.

Dinosaurs lived with people until recently

AMAZING EVIDENCE OF PEOPLE WITH DINOSAURS!

This pamphlet presents just a tiny selection of the amazing evidence that dinosaurs did not die out millions of years before humans, but, in fact, they lived at the same time. Examples are found all over the world. All sorts of dinosaurs are depicted in all sorts of mediums: carvings, etchings, drawings, tapestries, stone masonry, pottery, etc. The similarity with reconstructions of fossil dinosaurs is astounding. As you travel and read you will discover more examples. The Bible makes sense of dinosaurs, and makes sense of our life—why we are here and where we are going.



Produced by *Creation Ministries International* and distributed by individuals and groups to spread awareness of this greatly censored information. CMI employs qualified Ph.D. Scientists and researchers. Our *Creation* magazine has subscriptions in over 110 countries.

For more information about dragons and dinosaurs visit creation.com/dinos or check the book *Dire Dragons*, which has a wealth of information, or search:

CREATION.com

For free information pack or ministry enquiries visit: creation.com/contactus

DINOSAURS



DID THEY DIE OUT
65 MILLION
YEARS AGO?



Cylinder seals were widely used in Mesopotamia (1500 BC or longer ago) as a personal signature on a document or package. The above seal shows strange animals standing on four legs, and having long necks and long tails. They are remarkably similar to reconstructions of the reptile *Tanystropheus*, fossils of which are from Triassic rocks.



© Untold Secrets of Planet Earth: Dire Dragons

The "Book of Hours" (c. 1440 AD) from the Netherlands has a picture of St George fighting a dragon, one they were likely familiar with at that time. Note the size and shape of the dragon compared with the horse. Reconstructions of Triassic fossils of *Coelophysis bauri* are similar to this depiction.



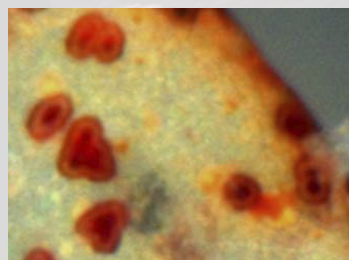
© Untold Secrets of Planet Earth: Dire Dragons

The turquoise dragon, shown to the left, from Hongshan culture, China, is possibly more than 4000 years old. The Chinese depicted many different kinds of dragons. Remarkably, their appearance is similar to various dinosaur reconstructions. The turquoise dragon is different from animals alive today, but has curious affinities with the single-horned centrosaur.



© Untold Secrets of Planet Earth: Dire Dragons

The Royal Chateau of Blois, France, has a number of depictions of dragons scattered through the Francois I wing. One corner of an amazing tapestry from the 1500s shows a dragon (above, left) which looks just like a juvenile hadrosaur dinosaur, such as *Maiasaura peeblesorum* (reconstruction above, right). Similarities include the large hind legs, the nose holes, the pattern on the skin, the lower-jaw shape, and the ear location.



In 1995, Mary Schweitzer discovered red blood cells in a dinosaur bone, and, in 2005, more blood cells (above) in other bones plus soft tissue that was flexible and stretchy. Carbon dating gives just a few thousand years for dinosaur fossils. This is sensational

evidence dinosaurs are not millions of years old.

Figure from *Soft-Tissue Vessels and Cellular Preservation in Tyrannosaurus rex*. Mary H. Schweitzer, Jennifer L. Wittmeyer, John R. Horner and Jan K. Toporski. DOI: 10.1126/science.1108397 Science 307 (5717), 1952-1955. Reprinted with permission from AAAS.

In 1496 Bishop Bell was buried in the floor of Carlisle Cathedral in the north of England.

Engravings in a brass inlay decorated his tomb with depictions of many well-known animals such as a bat, dogs, fish and a bird (see images below).

Also engraved on the brass are two unusual animals, with long necks that are interlocked, and long tails. Many have noticed that they resemble sauropod dinosaurs. The *Shunosaurus*, in particular is very similar, even to the spikes on its tail.



© Untold Secrets of Planet Earth: Dire Dragons