

Puzzling Ancient Artifacts

Suppressed Archeology

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Given 02-Apr-16; Sermon #1315c

Humanists, through their false Darwinian philosophy, have deceived billions of people into believing that humanity is constantly evolving to a higher state. They relentlessly promote the false idea that mankind was so primitive thousands of years ago that people were capable of little more than gathering and hunting, followed much later by the skill for growing basic crops.

By faulty human reasoning, they would have us believe that the knowledge and use of chemistry, electricity, plumbing, heating and cooling technologies, as well as other mechanical inventions, are recent developments.

Look at some of the technological advancements of the last 120 years:

1900-1920s: zeppelin, airplane, radio broadcasting, electric washing machine & power drill, liquid-fueled rocket, and refrigeration.

1930s: jet engine, electric razor, radio telescope, electron microscope, digital computer, helicopter.

1940s: artificial heart, microwave oven, atom bomb, nuclear submarine.

1950s: wide-screen cinema, transistor radio, solar cell, hovercraft, structurally modified antibiotics, and microchip.

1960s: laser, robot, communications satellite, manned space orbit, lunar landing, supercomputer.

1970s: LED (Light Emitting Diode) and LCD (Liquid Crystal Display), genetic engineering, personal computer, laser printers, in-vitro fertilization, personal stereo, mobile phone.

1980s: space shuttle, high temperature superconductor

1990s: GPS, DNA computing, Mars rover

2000-2016: smart phones, 3D printers, Facebook, microscopic camera pill, wearable robotic exoskeleton, artificial pancreas, bio-artificial liver device, retinal implants, bionic contact lens, hybrid vehicles, kindle technology (allows you to carry a whole library in your purse), “the Oculus Rift” (the “closest we’ve come to Star Trek’s holodeck), “Google Glass” (a smartphone on your eyeglasses).

If these things could be achieved in the last 120 short years, what was possible before the flood when most people lived hundreds of years,? Several (perhaps many) lived to over 900 years old. We even have some of their names; the Bible lists the ages of seven of them: Adam (930), Seth (912), Enos (905), Cainan (910), Jared (962), Methuselah (969), Noah (950). What did they learn and know during that time, and what were they able to teach society?

How much ancient yet advanced technology has mankind rediscovered in the 20th and 21st centuries? We really don’t know very much, but let me give you an inkling of what we do know.

- Out-of-place man-made metal objects have been found completely embedded in ancient rock, dated by scientists as 10,000 to millions of years old, if you believe their estimates. (In a future commentary, I will explain the limitations of carbon dating. So, when the scientists tell us the ages as millions of years or hundreds of thousands of years, just keep in mind that the dates are pre-Flood. If you keep that in mind, you will be fine through the rest of this commentary.)

So, how early in human history have people been able to work metal? How does science explain semi-ovoid metallic tubes dug out of 65-million-year-old Cretaceous chalk in France? Also, a block of coal was broken open in 1885 in which was found a metal tube obviously worked by intelligent hands.

In 1912, employees at an electric plant broke apart a large chunk of coal, out of which fell an iron pot! Mainstream scientists believe that coal takes thousands to millions of years to form. But there is strong evidence that the Flood caused a great amount of coal to be formed. Either way, it means that man was manufacturing metallic objects before the Flood.

A manufactured nail was found embedded in a sandstone block. According to scientists, it was from the Mesozoic Era (an era claimed to be dated to millions of years ago). And there are many, many more such anomalies.

- Ancient springs, screws and metal that look like objects you'd find in any workshop, machine shop, or scrap bin, have been found, which are obviously manufactured.

Yet this assortment of metal springs, eyelets, spirals, and other metal objects were found in layers of sediment dated to be up to 100,000 years old!

Supposedly, there weren't metal foundries before the 24th century BC—that is, pre-Flood.

Thousands of these manufactured metal things—some measuring as small as 1/10,000th of an inch!—were discovered by gold miners in the Ural Mountains of Russia in the 1990s.

Dug up from a depth of 3 to 40 feet in layers of earth dating back to the upper Pleistocene era (the Pleistocene Era is typically defined as the time period that began about 1.8 million years ago and lasted until about 11,700 years ago), these curious objects could be anywhere from 11,000 to 100,000 years old according to scientists. Are they evidence of a long-lost but advanced civilization prior to the Flood, even though scientists have a faulty dating system?

How can we explain stone that appears to have formed around a mysterious manufactured metal rod? Found by rock collector Zhilin Wang in the Mazong Mountains of China, the hard black rock has embedded within it a metal rod of unknown origin and purpose. The rod has screw-like threads, suggesting that it is a manufactured item, yet the fact that it was in the ground long enough for hard rock to form around it means that it must be not the millions of years old scientists declare it to be, but from at least the pre-Flood era.

Remarkably, this is not an isolated case of metal screws being found within solid rock. Many others have been found as well. In early 2000s, a strange rock was found in the suburbs of Moscow, Russia in which were embedded two metal screw-like objects. Another rock found in Russia, when subjected to X-ray examination, was found to have eight metals screws within it.

In another case, John Williams found a metal connector artifact while hiking in a remote rural area. The rock itself isn't unusual, except for the fact that it has some kind of manufactured thing embedded in it. It has three metal prongs sticking out of it as if it's some kind of connector. The rock is natural quartz and feldspar granite, and such rocks do not form, according to geology, in a matter of centuries, which is what would be required if the anomalous object were made by modern man. The rock is estimated by scientists to be about 100,000 years old.

Some of the earliest actual lenses (like those used for telescopes, microscopes, and magnifying glasses) are crystal ones, dating from pre-Flood—about 2500 BC—in what is now called Egypt. Some of these can be seen in the Cairo Museum and two are in the Louvre in Paris. But archaeological evidence recently excavated at Abydos in Upper Egypt shows that they were around at least 700 years earlier. (This dates their manufacturing more than 700 years before the Flood.)

A tomb of a Pre-Dynastic king there has yielded an ivory knife handle bearing a microscopic carving which could only have been done under considerable magnification (and of course can only be seen with a strong magnifying glass today).

Thus, we know that magnification technology was in use in the area of Egypt in 3300 BC, which is pre-Flood. These cut crystal lenses today can only be made using cesium oxide (which is an oxide that has to be produced by electrochemical processes).

What are we to make of these finds? Obviously, scientist's dating methods (especially of carbon dating interpretations) leave a lot to be desired and are often completely inaccurate. Obviously, stone, coal, and fossils form much more rapidly than scientists now estimate.

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that these things are pre-Flood artifacts and anomalies; that is, they are more than 4,300 years old.

In any case, these examples—and there are many more—should prompt any curious and open-minded person to re-examine and re-think the history of life on earth that has been presented to us by secular history.

Ecclesiastes 1:9-11 That which has been is what will be, that which is done is what will be done, and there is nothing new under the sun. Is there anything of which it may be said, "See, this is new"? It has already been in ancient times before us. There is no remembrance of former things, nor will there be any remembrance of things that are to come by those who will come after.

Solomon argued that what is observable in the rounds of nature is also true of all human endeavors. Nothing happens or is done that is really new. Things are only apparently new because people do not recollect former actions, events, and accomplishments.

Solomon did not intend by this to deny human creativity but to deny the complete newness of people's accomplishments. For example, man's journey to the moon and the discovery of America, though different, were both explorations of distant places, involving adventure and risk.

And the invention of dynamite and of the atomic bomb shared the element of discovering an "explosive." Thus, what is true in the realm of nature—the

constant repetition of previous accomplishments—is in essence true of the activity of people and is included in the observation that all things produce only indescribable weariness and lack of satisfaction.

The apostle Paul describes life from a proper perspective:

II Corinthians 4:18 while we do not look at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen. For the things which are seen are temporary, but the things which are not seen are eternal.

We can take great comfort in that as members of God's church. That is where our eyes are pointed: to the eternal things. They will never disappear and have no temporariness in them.