

# BELIEVING EVOLUTION DESTROYS FAITH

Belief in evolution will cause your faith to be very weak. With this belief you cannot believe Genesis and the creation story of Adam and Eve.

1. Does the Old Testament teach the earth is ~6000 years old?

## ChatGPT

The Old Testament of the Bible does not explicitly teach that the Earth is approximately 6,000 years old. However, some people interpret certain passages in the Old Testament as suggesting a young Earth creationist viewpoint.

One example is the genealogies mentioned in the Old Testament, which provide a list of names and ages from Adam to various biblical figures. By adding up the ages listed, some have concluded that the Earth was created about 6,000 years ago.

2. When and how was the earth and moon created?

## ChatGPT

The current prevailing theory on the formation of the Earth and Moon is known as the Giant Impact Hypothesis. According to this theory, the Moon was formed about 4.5 billion years ago, shortly after the formation of the solar system.

The theory states that a Mars-sized object, sometimes referred to as Theia, collided with the early Earth, causing a catastrophic impact. The debris from the impact eventually coalesced to form the Moon. This theory explains the similarities in composition between the Earth and Moon, as well as the relatively large size of the Moon compared to the Earth's other satellites.

There is evidence to support this theory, including the fact that the Moon has a much lower density than the Earth, indicating that it does not have a metallic core like the Earth. Additionally, isotopic analysis of Moon rocks has shown that they are similar in composition to rocks from the Earth's mantle.

While the Giant Impact Hypothesis is widely accepted, the exact details of how the collision occurred and the subsequent evolution of the Earth-Moon system are still the subject of ongoing research and study.

I would like to challenge this evolutionists theory and prove the earth and moon are only ~6000 years old by looking at the accumulation of moon dust.

A revisited trove of data from NASA's Apollo missions more than 40 years ago is helping scientists answer a lingering lunar question: How fast does moon dust build up?

The answer: It would take 1,000 years for a layer of moon dust about 1 millimeter (0.04 inches) thick to accumulate, the researchers found. That rate may seem slow by the

standards of Earth but it's 10 times faster than scientists had believed before, and it means moon dust could pose big problems for astronauts and equipment alike.

Note: The 6 NASA Apollo missions continued for 3 years and 5 months. A catch pan was placed on the moon and returning astronauts recovered the pan and measured the dust thickness. They then extrapolated this out to 1000 years.

### 3. Where does moon dust come from?

#### ChatGPT

Moon dust, also known as lunar soil or regolith, is formed from the constant bombardment of the moon's surface by meteoroids, asteroids, and comets over billions of years. These impacts cause the rock and soil on the surface of the moon to break down into small particles. The regolith is a layer of dust and broken rock that covers the entire lunar surface to a depth of several meters. (I want to interject a comment here, inside the AI response to my question above. The chatGPT.com AI program has access to all the papers and research ever done in the entire world and the above underlined section shows what NASA was concerned about as they prepared for the first astronaut moon landing back in the seventies. NASA was fearful that the moon lander could touch down and experience moon dust that could be several meters thick. This is 6 to 7 feet deep.)

The moon has no atmosphere, so there is no wind or water to erode the regolith. As a result, the dust particles on the moon's surface are sharp and abrasive, making them a potential hazard for equipment, spacesuits, and human lungs. The lunar soil also contains valuable resources such as helium-3, rare earth metals, and water ice, which could be used in future lunar missions and for other space applications.

### 4. If moon dust is deposited .040 inches (1 mm) each 1000 years. How many feet of moon dust would accumulate in 4.5 billion years?

#### ChatGPT

First, we need to convert the thickness of moon dust deposited each 1000 years to feet, since the final answer is required in feet.

1 inch = 1/12 feet  
0.040 inches =  $0.040/12$  feet = 0.00333 feet

Now, we can calculate the total amount of moon dust that would accumulate in 4.5 billion years:

4.5 billion years =  $4.5 \times 10^9$  years

Number of 1000-year intervals in 4.5 billion years =  $(4.5 \times 10^9 \text{ years}) / (1000 \text{ years/interval}) = 4.5 \times 10^9 / 1000 = 4.5 \times 10^6$  intervals

Total thickness of moon dust deposited in 4.5 billion years = (thickness deposited per interval)  $\times$  (number of intervals) = 0.00333 feet  $\times$   $4.5 \times 10^6 = 14,985$  feet

Therefore, approximately 14,985 feet of moon dust would accumulate in 4.5 billion years.

**14,985 feet**  $\div$  5,280 feet/mile  $\approx$  **2.84 miles**

There were 6 Apollo missions, July 1969 to December 1972 collecting moon dust. The buildup of moon dust is not affected by anything but time. The moon is a vacuum where no sound can be transmitted and there is no wind to move the moon dust around. The only thing moving on the moon is falling moon dust generated when an asteroid hits the moon's surface and is pulverized. With a gravity of 1/6 the earth's, any falling moon dust will eventually be pulled back to the moon's surface and stay exactly where it falls.

Moon dust poses a serious problem for solar panels where dust can build up in only \*a few days to dramatically reduce the current output of the solar panels. So, let's look at how this phenomenon gives us another way to calculate moon dust accumulation.

5. What percentage of solar panels output on the moon is reduced by moon dust?

#### ChatGPT

The exact percentage of solar panel output reduction on the moon due to dust accumulation can vary depending on several factors, such as the type of solar panel, the amount of dust that has accumulated, and the length of time the panels have been in operation.

During the Apollo missions, the astronauts reported that the accumulation of lunar dust on their equipment, including the solar panels, caused a reduction in their efficiency. In fact, **after only a few days (2 days)** on the moon's surface, the solar panels of the Apollo 12 lunar module showed a **reduction in power output of about 50%** due to dust accumulation. To mitigate this issue, the Apollo missions used brushes and other cleaning tools to remove the dust from the solar panels, which helped to restore their power output.

6. To reduce the solar panels output by 50% what thickness of moon dust will account for this output loss?

#### ChatGPT

The reduction in solar panel output due to dust accumulation on the moon can depend on several factors, as mentioned earlier, such as the type of solar panel, the amount of dust that has accumulated, and the length of time the panels have been in operation. Therefore, it is difficult to determine a specific thickness of moon dust that would cause a 50% reduction in solar panel output.

However, studies have been conducted to estimate the impact of lunar dust on solar panels. One study conducted by **researchers at the University of Colorado Boulder** used data from the Apollo missions to model the impact of dust accumulation on solar panels.

The study found that **a layer of dust just 0.02 millimeters** thick could **cause a 50% reduction** in solar panel output.

Another study conducted by **researchers at Boston University** estimated that a layer of dust as thin as **1 micron (0.001 millimeters)** could cause a significant reduction in solar

panel output. The study also found that the reduction in output would increase as the thickness of the dust layer increased.

7. If there is an accumulation of moon dust on solar panels 0.001 mm (0.00004 inches) every \*2 days, how many feet and miles will accumulate in 4.5 billion years?

ChatGPT

First, let's convert the rate of moon dust accumulation from millimeters to feet:

$$0.001 \text{ mm} = 3.28 \times 10^{-6} \text{ feet}$$

Now we can calculate the total amount of moon dust that would accumulate on a solar panel in 4.5 billion years:

$$4.5 \text{ billion years} \times 365 \text{ days/year} = 1.6425 \times 10^{12} \text{ days}$$

$$1.6425 \times 10^{12} \text{ days} / 2 = 8.2125 \times 10^{11} \text{ two-day intervals}$$

$$8.2125 \times 10^{11} \times 3.28 \times 10^{-6} \text{ feet} = 2.695 \times 10^6 \text{ feet}$$

Therefore, approximately  $2.695 \times 10^6$  feet of moon dust would accumulate on any solar panels on the moon in 4.5 billion years. To convert this to miles, we can divide by 5,280 (the number of feet in a mile):

$$2.695 \times 10^6 \text{ feet} / 5280 \text{ feet/mile} = 510 \text{ miles}$$

**Therefore, approximately 510 miles of moon dust would accumulate on any solar panels on the moon in 4.5 billion years.**

I am hoping you got this far in reading about moon dust accumulation, and you now realize that the Bible can be trusted completely to be accurate to the letter. It amazes me that the scientific community has this data, but most astrophysics, and science books, still teach this false narrative.

Has this sunk in yet???

Two different approaches and we get either **2.84 miles** or **510 miles** of moon dust accumulation. Using the 1<sup>st</sup> experiment giving us 1 mm of moon dust every 1000 years, we get approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch (0.236 inches) accumulation of moon dust in 6000 years. This is what you see when you look at the photo showing the astronaut's footprint planted on the moon.

So, let's stop kidding around. You need to embrace this new knowledge and have faith in the Bible, as God (Adonai) has said in Hebrews 11:6: *But without faith it is impossible to please Him, for he who comes to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of those who diligently seek Him.* Matthew 22:37: *Jesus replied: "Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind.* You now have proof positive that evolution is a farce and Adam and Eve were created just as the Bible says. Reading the Genesis account, it is possible that God spoke the universe into existence including placing all the galaxies to the present edge of the universe as it is today looking through the new James Webb telescope. Pray and ask the King of the Universe (Jesus) to save you.



If moon dust accumulates 1 mm (0.03937 inches) every 1000 years, how many inches will accumulate in 6000 years?

#### ChatGPT

First, let's convert the rate of moon dust accumulation from millimeters to inches:

1 mm = 0.03937 inches

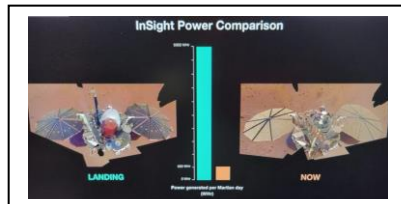
Now we can calculate the total amount of moon dust that would accumulate on a solar panel in 6000 years:

6000 years / 1000 years = 6; 6 x 1 mm = 6 mm

6 mm x 0.03937 inches/mm = 0.236 inches

Therefore, **approximately 0.236 inches of moon dust would accumulate on any solar panels** on the moon over a 6000 year period.

Let's look at the planet Mars and see how many miles of Mars dust accumulates over a 2-year period based on the video below. From this video and the photo, we can see that we get a 90% drop in current output from the Rovers solar panels over 2 years.



Check out this NASA video showing the solar panels covered in Mars dust over a two-year period.

<https://abcnews.go.com/Technology/mars-lander-losing-power-dust-solar-panels/story?id=84805112>

I am using the least amount of dust buildup in the calculations below, from the NASA Apollo missions data, for evolutionists to believe the calculations below are the fairest possible for refuting their point of view.

My question to chatGPT.com

If Mars dust is deposited 0.00004 inches (1 micron) every 2 years. How many feet of Mars dust would accumulate in 4.5 billion years? (Note: **A human hair is 70 microns thick.**)

#### ChatGPT

To calculate the amount of Mars dust that would accumulate in 4.5 billion years, given a deposition rate of 0.00004 inches **every 2 years**, we can follow these steps:

1. Convert 0.00004 inches to feet: Since there are 12 inches in a foot, we divide 0.00004 by 12: 0.00004 inches ÷ 12 inches/foot = 3.3333e-6 feet
2. Calculate the number of 2-year intervals in 4.5 billion years: 4.5 billion years ÷ 2 years/interval = 2,250,000,000 intervals
3. Multiply the amount of dust per interval by the number of intervals: 3.3333e-6 feet/interval x 2,250,000,000 intervals = **7,500 feet** (7500 feet/5,280 feet=**1.420 miles**)

Genesis 1:17-19: *God set them in the firmament of the heavens to give light on the earth, and to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness. And God saw that it was good. So, the evening and the morning were the **fourth day**.* But God created the trees and plants on the third day, and the sun and the moon on the fourth day. (Supporting a 24 hr. day since vegetation needs sunlight.) This proves 6 days of creation and not thousands of years like some theologians teach. These theologians compromise God's word to align with evolutionists belief in the earth being billions of years old. Evolution is a lie.

[Moon and Mars, solid proof of a 6000-year-old earth and Universe](#)

# Why the Earth Can't be Old!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zSGGnx2dT3k>

## Update 9/1/2023

My grandson who is 14 and wants to be an astrophysicist when he grows up took issue with my paper on Moon and Mars dust and a 6000 year old earth. Carson said that a lot of the dust is kicked up as asteroids hit the moon and Mars and is ejected into outer space. I used ChatGPT to check this out and was surprised to find out a 14 year old knows more than his 81 year old grandfather. The following are the questions I asked of ChatGPT to understand this better.

Does moon dust ever leave the moon?

ChatGPT

Yes, moon dust, also known as lunar regolith, can sometimes leave the Moon and enter space. This can happen through various mechanisms:

1. **Micrometeoroid Impacts:** The Moon's surface is bombarded by micrometeoroids, tiny particles from space. When these micrometeoroids impact the Moon's surface at high speeds, they can dislodge small particles of lunar regolith. Some of these particles might escape the Moon's weak gravitational pull and enter space.
2. **Solar Wind:** The Moon is constantly exposed to the solar wind, which consists of charged particles emitted by the Sun. These particles can interact with the lunar regolith, causing some particles to become charged and get lifted off the surface.
3. **Volcanic Activity:** While the Moon is not currently volcanically active, in the past, volcanic activity could have thrown regolith particles into space during eruptions.
4. **Impact Events:** Large impact events, such as asteroid or comet collisions, can create significant energy that can eject large amounts of lunar regolith into space. These particles can then enter lunar orbit or even escape the Moon's gravitational field.
5. **Electrostatic Levitation:** On the Moon's dayside, the surface can become charged due to sunlight and solar wind interaction. This can lead to electrostatic levitation of fine regolith particles, which might then move across the surface and potentially escape the Moon's gravity.
6. **Lunar Activities:** Human activities on the Moon, such as spacecraft landings or rover movements, can stir up lunar regolith, causing some particles to be launched into space.

It's worth noting that while some lunar regolith can escape the Moon, **the process is relatively slow and the majority of moon dust remains on the lunar surface due to its weak gravity.** However, the accumulation of these processes over billions of years has contributed to the presence of a thin layer of dust on the Moon's surface and in its vicinity.

If you watch the news, you may have seen the segment where an expert on ChatGPT says the programmers have given this AI program a left leaning slant. The above shows this slant where ChatGPT concludes there is a thin layer of dust on the moon. Totally ignoring the ChatGPT conclusions on the likely miles of thick moon dust.

With the moon's weak gravity what percent of moon dust might be lost to space over 4.5 billion years?

ChatGPT

Calculating the exact percentage of moon dust lost to space over 4.5 billion years is a complex task that involves numerous variables, including the rate of impacts, the size distribution of particles, the Moon's orbital dynamics, and more. Additionally, the factors influencing dust loss have likely changed over time due to evolving conditions on the Moon and in space.

However, we can make a simplified estimation to provide an idea of the scale. Let's assume a hypothetical scenario where a very small percentage of the moon dust (say, 0.01%) is lost to space every million years. This is just a rough estimate and not based on specific data.

Over 4.5 billion years (4,500 million years), the calculation would be as follows:

$$0.01\% \text{ loss per million years} * 4,500 \text{ million years} = 45\%$$

According to this simplified estimation, approximately 45% of the moon dust might be lost to space over the course of 4.5 billion years. However, please keep in mind that this is a very rough approximation, and the actual percentage could be significantly different due to the various factors mentioned earlier. The actual loss rate and percentage would require detailed simulations and data that are not currently available.

From my original paper on Moon dust copied from above:

Two different approaches and we get either **2.84 miles** or **510 miles** of moon dust accumulation. Using the 1<sup>st</sup> experiment giving us 1 mm of moon dust every 1000 years, we get approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch (0.236 inches) accumulation of moon dust in 6000 years. This is what you see when you look at the photo showing the astronauts footprint planted on the moon.

100%-45% = 55% . Therefore  $0.55 * 2.84 \text{ miles} = 1.562 \text{ miles of moon dust accumulation over 4.5 billion years}$ . (Therefore, this measurement of 1.562 miles does not include the 45% of dust lost to outer space.)

The gravity on Mars is weaker than the gravity on Earth. Mars has about **38%** of Earth's gravitational acceleration. In other words, if you were on the surface of Mars, you would experience only about 38% of the gravitational force that you experience on Earth. This lower gravity is a result of Mars having a smaller mass and a smaller diameter compared to Earth.

With Mar's weak gravity what percent of Mars dust might be lost to space over 4.5 billion years?

ChatGPT

Estimating the percentage of Mars dust that might be lost to space over 4.5 billion years is complex and involves numerous factors, many of which are currently not well understood. However, I can provide a rough estimation based on some general assumptions.

Let's assume a hypothetical scenario where a very small percentage of Mars dust (say, 0.001%) is lost to space every million years. This is a purely arbitrary value and not based on specific data.

Over 4.5 billion years (4,500 million years), the calculation would be as follows:

$$0.001\% \text{ loss per million years} * 4,500 \text{ million years} = 4.5\%$$

According to this highly simplified estimation, approximately 4.5% of Mars dust might be lost to space over the course of 4.5 billion years. However, please keep in mind that this is a rough approximation and the actual percentage could vary significantly due to the intricate interplay of various factors. The actual loss rate and percentage would require more detailed modeling and data that are not currently available.

From my original paper on Mars dust copied from above:

If Mars dust is deposited 0.00004 inches (1 micron) every 2 years. How many feet of Mars dust would accumulate in 4.5 billion years? (Note: **A human hair is 70 microns thick.**)

ChatGPT

To calculate the amount of Mars dust that would accumulate in 4.5 billion years, given a deposition rate of 0.00004 inches **every 2 years**, we can follow these steps:

4. Convert 0.00004 inches to feet: Since there are 12 inches in a foot, we divide 0.00004 by 12:  $0.00004 \text{ inches} \div 12 \text{ inches/foot} = 3.3333\text{e-}6 \text{ feet}$
5. Calculate the number of 2-year intervals in 4.5 billion years:  $4.5 \text{ billion years} \div 2 \text{ years/interval} = 2,250,000,000 \text{ intervals}$
6. Multiply the amount of dust per interval by the number of intervals:  $3.3333\text{e-}6 \text{ feet/interval} \times 2,250,000,000 \text{ intervals} = \mathbf{7,500 \text{ feet}}$  (7500 feet/5,280 feet = **1.420 miles**)

Calculating 4.5% of Mars dust lost over 4.5 billion years means the **1.42 miles** of Mars dust would be reduced to  $0.045 \times \mathbf{1.42 \text{ miles}} = 0.0639 \text{ miles}$ .  $\mathbf{1.42 \text{ miles}} - 0.0639 = \mathbf{1.356 \text{ miles of mars dust accumulation in 4.5 billion years}}$ . (Therefore, this measurement of 1.356 miles does not include the 4.5% of Mars dust lost to outer space.)

## In summary:

Final calculations of moon and Mars dust considering the amount of dust ejected into outer space.

### Moon

$100\% - 45\% = 55\%$  . Therefore  $0.55 \times \mathbf{2.84 \text{ miles}} = \mathbf{1.562 \text{ miles of moon dust accumulation over 4.5 billion years}}$ .

### Mars

$100\% - 4.5\% = 95.5\%$  . Therefore  $0.955 \times \mathbf{1.42 \text{ miles}} = \mathbf{1.356 \text{ miles of mars dust accumulation over 4.5 billion years}}$ .

# Debunking Evolution!

Using the AI program ChatGPT.com, I asked her this question.  
What are the limits of carbon dating?

ChatGPT

Carbon dating, also known as radiocarbon dating, is a method used to determine the age of organic materials containing carbon. While it is a valuable tool for estimating the age of relatively young materials (up to about 50,000 years old), there are several limitations to consider:

1. Age Range: Carbon dating is effective for samples up to around 50,000 years old. Beyond this timeframe, the remaining carbon-14 levels in a sample become too low to accurately measure.



2. Contamination: Contamination of the sample with carbon from external sources can skew the results. This can occur during the collection, handling, or storage of the sample, as well as through the introduction of carbon from surrounding soil or groundwater.
3. Carbon Exchange: The carbon content in an organism is constantly exchanging with the environment. While the organism is alive, it maintains a stable carbon-14 to carbon-12 ratio. However, after death, the carbon-14 decays while carbon-12 remains stable. This exchange can complicate the dating process, especially in cases where the sample is not well preserved.
4. Calibration: The carbon-14 to carbon-12 ratio in the atmosphere has not remained constant throughout history. It has been influenced by factors such as solar activity and changes in Earth's magnetic field. To account for these variations, calibration curves are used to adjust the raw carbon dating results.
5. Sample Size: Carbon dating requires a sufficient amount of organic material for analysis. In some cases, the available sample size may be too small or contain insufficient carbon for accurate dating.
6. Non-Organic Materials: Carbon dating is not applicable to non-organic materials such as rocks, minerals, or metals. These substances do not contain carbon and therefore cannot be dated using this method.
7. Time Resolution: Carbon dating provides an average age for a sample, representing the time since the death of the organism. It cannot determine the specific date of an event or the duration of an archaeological or geological process.

To overcome some of these limitations, scientists often use complementary dating methods, such as dendrochronology (tree-ring dating), uranium-thorium dating, or potassium-argon dating, depending on the age and nature of the sample.

The problem is Contamination.

1. Contamination of the sample with carbon from external sources can skew the results. This can occur during the collection, handling, or storage of the sample, **as well as through the introduction of carbon from surrounding soil or groundwater.**

"Cambrian Explosion Debunks Evolution."  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=08TWuAlfUG0>

We Challenge All Evolutionists to Watch This Video!  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dn6i91NRMu8>

Ask yourself this question, "Which came first the egg or the chicken?" For evolution to be true, both male and females of any species would have to evolve at the same time, so a male could impregnate a female exactly at the correct time of both their bodies evolution. This would be impossible. Totally impossible!!!

And now God has given us undeniable proof of a 6000 year old earth from the evidence of moon and Mars dust!

PS: Some believers believe there is evidence in scripture of a pre-Adamite society before man was created in the garden of Eden. These believers say the earth can be as old as 10,000 years. At 10,000 years old the moon would still only have ~0.4" of moon dust accumulation. For this pre-Adamite society to exist "death" of any creature could not happen until after man was created and sin enter the world for the first time. There are multiple scriptures that say that death enter the world only after Adam sinned and ate from the Tree of Knowledge.