

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Dinosaurs and man living together; what a crazy idea in today's age with the dominant theory of evolution and dinosaurs being millions of years old, it is even more unheard of. There is more evidence of man and dinosaur together we will show in the Bible and Book of Mormon along with fossil and historical records. Please note that we will look into the definitions of evolution in later sections, micro vs macro evolution, one based in fact and the other a pseudoscientific theory. As we look through historical records and artifacts the massive amount of dinosaur like animals begins to astound those new to this idea. When compared to the known animals on the artifact, it is clear the animal is foreign to those alive today. In most cases, researchers write them off as myth or a chimeric representation. These long necked animals found on Egyptian pottery are so prevalent they have named the animal a new but mythical, in their minds, creature.



The Narmer Palette is from the ancient Egyptian capital of Hierakonpolis and shows the triumph of King Nar-mer with long necked animals that appear to be in captivity. Although lesser known than Tutankhamun's golden mask or Nefertiti's bust, the Narmer Palette is hugely significant due to it featuring the oldest hieroglyphic inscriptions yet found. This artifact led the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, where the palette is on display, to describe it as "the first historical document in the world".



Fig 14e.



Mesopotamian Cylinder seals were a common feature of Mesopotamian civilization used to mark ownership, identify individuals, and authenticate documents or containers. Found in modern day Iraq from the Uruk period around 3,500 BC.



With limited room in this book, we will focus only on a few of the more convincing artifacts. In figure 14e, the oxford palette or commonly known as "two dog" palette was found in Hierakonpolis, a site in southern Egypt, during the 1897-1898 dig season by British archaeologists James Quibell and Frederick W. Green. It is now part of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. The animals on both sides have been identified as cape hunting dogs. Other animals identified are: gazelle, ibex, Beisa oryx, lions, horned oryx, leopard, Barbary sheep, and others such as winged griffins or an aurochs, and a giraffe.

The long neck animal has been named a "serpopard" as they believe in this instance it is an amalgamation of Leopard and serpent. With the paradigm that dinosaurs went extinct millions of years ago, this is the only explanation. Taking historical records and artifacts at face value is a common theme we follow until there is a theory worthy to write off the extensive examples of these animals as mere myth.

