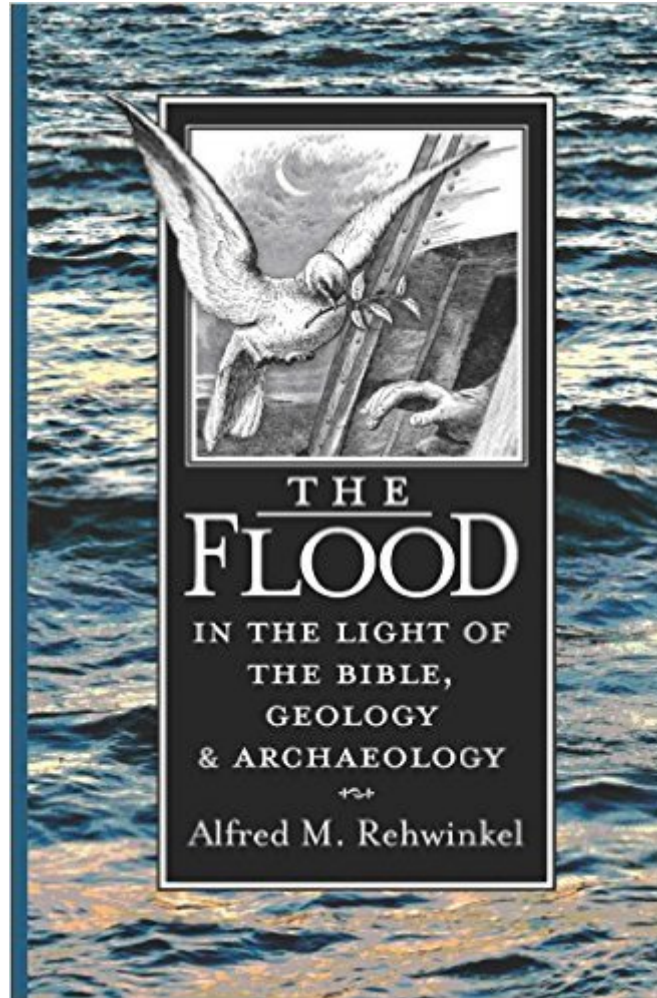


The book was found

The Flood: In The Light Of The Bible, Geology, And Archaeology



Synopsis

Shows that harmony exists between the biblical record of the flood in Genesis and natural science.

Book Information

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Customer Reviews

In the search for resources dealing with the great flood of scripture, I've found this book to be an excellent resource. Although written in the 50's, the content is still surprisingly up to date, well reasoned, well presented, and well documented. Mr. Rehwinkle deals with pre and post flood material as well. Concordia Publishing House is still publishing this book in paperback almost half a century later for good reason. If you're interested in the topics of the deluge, pre or antediluvian man, or just want to read a book that provides overwhelming evidence of a worldwide flood, this belongs on your bookshelf.

When you ponder the Flood, a number of questions present themselves. To all these troublesome questions, the author submits satisfactory solutions in an easy to understand format. From archaeology, excavations, honest historical research, Dr. Rehwinkel proves the inspired Word of God to be an absolutely reliable source book, dealing with natural phenomena and scientific facts.

My mother-in-law had this book, and it was ruined while in storage. It looked like a good book, she had recommended it to me, so I purchased a replacement, (her's had to be thrown out). Its okay, but not my favorite. See the book by Donald W. Patten titled "The Biblical Flood and the Ice Epoch"

for the most scientifically supported theory on the flood. This one by Rehwinkel is from an older time when they believed that water covered the earth 20 feet above the highest mountain, which would not have been possible since there is not that much water in the oceans, in the deep fountains and neither could it have been in a water canopy as originally thought. Patten's theory is believable because it describes the earth being coated with a 20 foot layer of ice crystals (sleet). As the ice would cover and follow the contours of the land, this would enable the entire globe to be inundated without requiring the mass amount of liquid water which would have been necessary for the mountains to be covered at a depth of 20 feet. Buy both books if you like and compare them, but if you only want one book, buy Donald Patten's book.

The stones and remains cry out to stubborn [^]scholars and churchmen[™] concerning the reality of a biblical Flood (p. 176.) This book is the best aid that I have come across for hearing that cry. When God destroyed the wicked in the Flood, his object was to wipe out the earth[™]s inhabitants just as the Sodomites were later terminated: without leaving a trace, as it were, of prior life (p. 40.) This object is reflected in the stark narrative in Genesis of the judgment in question. For example, there is not [^]a word said of the sadness of those who were safe within the ark, looking out upon the destruction that was wrought all about them[•] (p. 85.) Because God accomplished his object, that old world is not easily uncovered and discerned. [^]Twenty-nine specimens of Iguanodon were found in one coal mine in Belgium, 750 feet below the surface[•] (p. 225.) That said, it is perhaps more easily uncovered than discerned. Thousands of elephant tusks, for example, were harvested in twenty years from just one [^]mine[™] in Siberia in the 19th century (p. 249.) That elephants lived in what is now called Siberia proves that the climate there is not the same as it once was. Facts like this one lead us in the direction of finding out what the pre-Flood world was like and what forces must have worked together to turn that world upside down. It is safe to say that the earth before the Flood was extensively lush, without all the barren ground that we are acquainted with presently (p. 1.) The vegetation required to feed a world of monsters demands this (p. 224.) The amount of coal underground (being the product of vegetable debris) is but one proof of the old earth[™]s extraordinary foliage (p. 197.) Excavations reveal that antediluvian civilizations were more advanced than previously thought (p. 38.) The chronicles in Genesis yield a hypothetical population of one billion persons or more on the face of the earth at that time (p. 29.) It is safe to say that what overturned the status quo involved natural cataclysms unleashed by God that have never since been equaled. Mr. Rehwinkel[™]s research has convinced me that volcanoes and earthquakes, not just flooding, occurred in God[™]s judging

the world (pp. 99-120.) Sea beds probably rose and continents probably sank (p. 124.) A canopy of water may have fallen from above (p. 12.) And the earth might have been given its tilt at that time (p. 9.) Mount Etna spewed steam equivalent to 460 million gallons of water in one hundred days (p. 100) and gorges measuring hundreds of feet in depth have been caused by a single flood in China (p. 292.) Multiply modern events like those two in every region upon earth at one time, along with earthquakes the world over, a canopy collapse, an axis change, et cetera, and one begins to form an adequate idea of the scene on earth when the curse of God fell upon it to destroy virtually everything that moved. The Flood has taught me so much about this great judgment of God that I had to judge myself as being quite ignorant on the subject before this book was got through. Though the chapters on the glacial theory are the most boring, that topic was uppermost in my mind to get some resolution about. That theory always seemed suspicious to me. But until Rehwinkel's book, I had read no convincing criticism of it one way or the other. It turns out that the theory is hindered by insuperable disabilities. The sun would have to be blotted out for millions of years for it to be true (p. 313.) Since glaciers move by the force of gravity, the theory cannot account for stones weighing several tons traveling upward (p. 324.) The Genesis Flood can, as mere local floods have shown (p. 336.) In short, the Flood narrated in Genesis is sufficient to account for most, if not all, of the phenomena upon which the glacial theory has been built (p. 327.) It is rare for a contemporary book of this nature and size to hold one's interest from cover to cover. This one does it by four dozen illustrations and by interesting facts being dropped in at frequent, regular intervals. My attention was fastened as I read about prehistoric bats and foot-long dragonflies (p. 20), giant turtles and woolly mammoths, and collections of assorted carcasses found on hilltops that have been there since the judgment of God came down and the waters began to rise (pp. 186, 187.) Long extracts from some of the Flood traditions are included too. This is much better and more generous than the few snippets that authors usually fold in. Because so much data is compiled, Rehwinkel's deductions are compelling, like when he concludes that Halloween is rooted in the traditional remembrance of the souls that were drowned in the Great Flood (pp. 169, 170.) Some missteps are made by Rehwinkel, however. (1) The term mammoth may have been derived from the biblical word behemoth (p. 238.) But Rehwinkel should realize that it must have been falsely derived since the biblical behemoth, unlike the mammoth, moveth his tail like a cedar (Job 40.17.) (2) He would have us imagine that hundreds of thousands of volcanoes erupted at the time of the Deluge (p. 100.) That is a far reach because there are only about 1500 of them on the face of the whole earth. Can we imagine that hundreds of

thousands of them lie hidden from view under the seas? I can't. (3) It may be true in some sense that superstition, ignorance, and illiteracy are rapidly disappearing among civilized peoples (p. 344.) But surely, even by 1951, the Christian scholar should have known that a statement like that makes almost no sense. The Western world is literally overwhelmed by new superstitions; ignorance is celebrated; and each generation has been becoming less literate than the one before it for a long time. (4) This book is God-centered, like when the goodness of God is observed in the energy-yielding oil and coal that were produced by the effects of the Flood (pp. 197, 198, 206.) But then a cardinal oversight of the incarnation occurs when the author calls the Flood the greatest single event in the history of the earth since the days of Creation (p. 343.) Carnal writers pretending to be Christian are continually peddling myths and legends as if they were gospel truths in order to sell books and to be taken for somebodies in the eyes of the World and Church. Because these nutty professors embarrass us, we are apt to dismiss every story we hear unless we can find it resting on some bedrock evidence. Since the sinking of landmasses is so plausible to have occurred, I am no longer convinced that a place like Atlantis never existed. Many such places probably sank down beneath the waters when the Deluge happened. It feels good when a book supplies us with reasons to believe in wonders that we thought too radical to believe anymore. The Flood is the most interesting, informative book that I have read on the subject that it treats.

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