

Folder: Bible & Maxwell: File: Dinosaur.05

Just a fun thing to think about. I did some research and this looks plausible.

Questions about the biblical account of man walking on Earth with the dinosaur. There are ongoing debates on this subject.

The Fire Breathing Dragon: This biblical story as well as many others in the bible has been scoffed and laughed about but now can be explained.

There is some new evidence that man and the dinosaur may have lived on Earth at the same time. On going debate. Carbon dating does not support it.

Evidence 4 Faith: Did Dinosaur and Man Live Together?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F6VmZtnsuNI>

There is a whole lot of stuff in the bible we do not understand or have overlooked. Can the fable of the fire breathing dinosaur be real? Contrary to current belief. Did man walk with the dinosaur? In the book of Job (41) a large beast is described with flames and smoke pouring out of its nostrils and mouth.

In Job 41, God spoke to Job 6000 years ago about the leviathan.

“I will not fail to speak of Leviathan’s limbs, its strength and its graceful form. Who can strip off its outer coat? Who can penetrate its double coat of armor? Who dares open the doors of its mouth, ringed about with fearsome teeth? Its back has rows of shields tightly sealed together; each is so close to the next that no air can pass between. They are joined fast to one another; they cling together and cannot be parted. Its snorting throws out flashes of light; its eyes are like the rays of dawn. Flames stream from its mouth; sparks of fire shoot out. Smoke pours from its nostrils as from a boiling pot over burning reeds. Its breath sets coals ablaze, and flames dart from its mouth.”

Contrary to current beliefs, there is a simple modern scientific way to explain how a dragon (leviathan) could spew fire from the methane gas produced in his stomach.

A gastrolith, also known as a stomach stone or gizzard stone, is a rock held inside the gastrointestinal tract. In 1906, [George Reber Weiland](#) reported the presence of worn and polished quartz pebbles associated with the remains of [plesiosaurs](#) and [sauropod dinosaurs](#) and interpreted these stones as gastroliths.^[7]

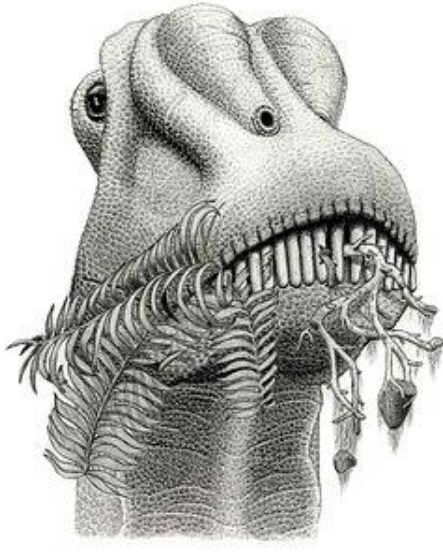


Illustration of a [diplodocid](#) dinosaur ingesting gastroliths entangled in vegetation. The dinosaur is consuming rocks stuck on vegetation hanging from the mouth are found inside a dinosaur's gizzard. [Gastrolith - Wikipedia](#)

How can a dinosaur have flames of fire and smoke stream out of his mouth?

The vast majority (approx. 95%) of the methane produced by the cows, and sheep and other farm animals' digestive systems are released by burping, a process known as eructation. Methane is a highly flammable gas and is a byproduct of the fermentation that occurs within the animal's digestive system. When the burped-up methane gas mixes with air it becomes highly flammable. The act of breathing in and out fresh air and burping at the same time while chewing the quartz stones would certainly be enough to ignite the gas. Methane is a toxic and explosive hazard in coal mines. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ikampOE00pE>

How then could the burped-up methane gas ignite?

Like a piezo barbecue lighter that uses a quartz crystal, grinding two quartz rocks together will produce sparks that could ignite the stomach's biogas from digestion that a dinosaur would burp up. This grinding of quartz stones while the dino chews the rocks in his food produces sparks and would ignite the biogas in his stomach and cause smoke and flames to pour out of the mouth and nostrils of a dinosaur. The dinosaur would not catch on fire or blow up because methane only burns when mixed with 5-17% of air. Water results from the burning of the methane, so the dinosaur would be left with a moist mouth. People cook with methane gas from lawn mower clippings and ingredients from the garden. You can see the sparks when rubbing two quartz rocks together while in a dark closet. Quartz rocks can be found almost everywhere. Your gravel driveway probably has some in it and rivers have a generous supply. The best ones are translucent agates. If the quartz crystal is cut just right you can get a big electrical shock and spark from it (2000-12,000 volts).

Clear Quartz Piezoelectric Nature. Watch the natural sparks.

<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/AYcdVilrPBk>

This fable has some truth and is supported by the records in the bible in Job 41. Paleontologists seem to have the date mixed up. This is the road that science is on today. Rejecting biblical records they have become full of errors. Selective breeding is mentioned in the bible also.

Also, in Job 40,17 God spoke of the Behemoth and described a large tail on a beast.

His tail protrudes stiffly, like cedar; the sinews of his thigh interlink for strength.
Behemoth Tail like a cedar tree. There are no large animals around today that have a thick tail like a cedar tree. The elephant, and hippo, both have very small tails.

Google says that quartz undergoes triboluminescent light is produced when quartz crystals are broken. Google says it is not fully understood what causes the flashes of light.

Methane and butane can undergo pyrolysis as a thermal decomposition process that does not require oxygen.

Other types of luminescent are; Fracto luminescent, Mechanical luminesce friction and shock ignition. Methane is lighter than air, and butane is heavier. Wintergreen lifesavers spark when breaking.

EXPERIMENT TO IGNITE METHANE OR BUTANE GAS.

I did not run the experiment.

There are some questions as to whether crushing quartz could ignite methane gas. An experiment putting methane and quartz crystals (agates) in a plastic bag then striking it with a hammer. Hard to see burning, use an infrared camera or fill a plastic bag and look for melting of the bag. Even static electricity can ignite methane. Increasing the possibility, it has been said that the oxygen concentration of Earth's atmosphere many thousands of years ago was higher than it is today.

Wintergreen life savers produce visible blue sparks when chewed due to a combination of triboluminescence and the fluorescent properties of wintergreen oil.

How the Sparks Occur

The sparking effect is primarily caused by triboluminescence, a phenomenon where light is emitted when a material is crushed, broken, or rubbed. In the case of Wintergreen life savers, the sugar crystals in the candy fracture when bitten, creating areas of positive and negative charge. Electrons jump between these charged regions, and when they interact with nitrogen molecules in the air, tiny bolts of electricity are produced, emitting ultraviolet light

An increase of oxygen would increase the possibility of ignition.

Paleozoic (~541–252 Ma): Oxygen peaked in the Carboniferous–Permian (~30–35%) due to lush plant growth