

## Ice Age?

Now we know how Noah and family survived the super hot water because it began to cool so rapidly from the heat rising, the clouds condensing and the Sun being blocked. That kept them alive and saved them from the extreme heat of the water. But that initial benefit soon became a harsh condition as the air continued to cool over the days and weeks that ensued.

Ash, smoke, dust and clouds formed a barrier to the Sun that was so thick, they soon began to shiver in the cold. Luckily for them they landed in a place on Earth that was not in the freezing zones from the poles down.

Today, we can go to the northern seas and see ice and snow on the water. If we go south to Antarctica, we will see that it is also covered in snow and ice, along with the surrounding waters. This is what is left of the Ice Age that covered much of the planet as the storm continued.

You see, in the colder polar regions and outward, the precipitation had turned to sleet, snow and ice, dumping tons and tons of the stuff on the water and ground. The oceans froze and the snow and ice just kept coming for a good long while afterward. And since those regions are cold anyway for lack of strong sunlight, it remained, while the rest of the planet thawed out or never froze in the first place.

This condition was not something that could be repeated today, because the rain will never be that heavy again. It was only because there was so much water that was so very hot that this was even possible in the first place. Before this, Earth may have only had very gentle rains in certain places. And today we just don't have those extreme conditions anymore. It was a one-time event.

## Oceans

Before the flood, there were no deep oceans like we have now. All they knew back then were lakes, streams, rivers, and shallow fresh-water seas—no deeper than the Great Lakes or other bodies of water on our continents now.

But because the continents grew, as explained in other tracts of this series, the ocean floors sank in comparison. This is how the oceans were formed, since water flows downhill (every time).



## Conclusion

When we put all of this together, it isn't difficult to see how everything fell into place in a very short period of time. The rains fell. They fell so hard and for so long (40 days, globally) that the polar regions froze and have been like that ever since. There was only the one ice age, despite cries to the opposite. And if they cite scars on rocks as evidence of many ice ages, tell them that the scars were from rocks being moved in the last movement of water to the oceans, forming the continental shelf, when God sent a strong wind.



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# Noah's Flood Made Easy

**Companion series to  
This Broken Planet**

*[Earth's beginning and end, and its unseen Water Layer]*

## Info Series Pack

### Young Earth Creationism:

- New Flood Model?
- The Layers of Earth
- The Catastrophe
- No Trace Remains
- Lava, Lava Everywhere
- 40 Days of Rain & Ice
- Fossils & Fossil Fuels
- Challenges to the Model
- The Geologic Column
- Bad Dating Methods
- Good Dating Methods
- Does It Matter?



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## 40 Days of Rain & Ice

If you're reading this tract first, then you missed a lot of information, because the Flood is a lot more than just rain. But that's fine, keep reading now that you're here. Just know that the rain is a small part of the Great Flood that ruined ***This Broken Planet*** and killed all life on Earth in about an hour. Only some sea life and those on Noah's Ark lived.

## What Caused the Rain?

That's a great question; I'm glad I asked it for you! I guess that if you don't know how rain is formed, it might be good to talk quickly about that first, yes?

Rain is water. Water exists in three forms (that we know of—not going into plasma and crystals, or sleet, snow, or hail).

### Solid | Liquid | Gas



Here's a quick rundown on each state:

### Solid

Water in its solid state is ice. When water freezes, its molecules move apart, making ice less dense than water. It floats in your glass and makes the drink cold.

### Liquid

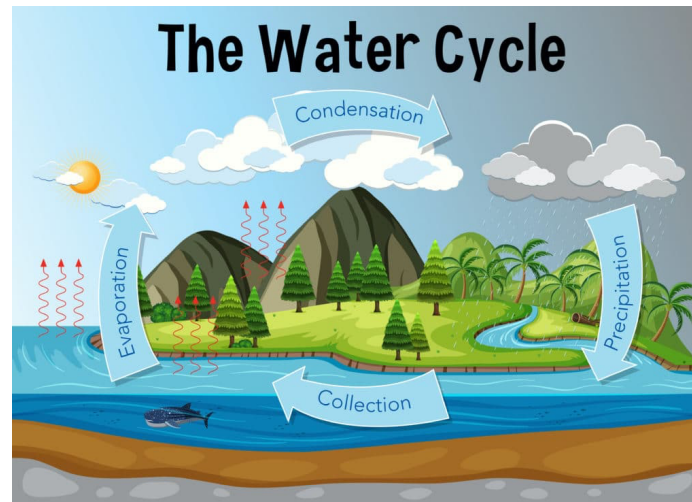
Water in its liquid state is wet and fluid. This is the most familiar form of water. You drink it and squirt the dog with it.

### Gas

Water in its gas state is water vapor or moisture in the atmosphere. Water vapor is always present in the air around us. You breathe this in and out all the time.

## What Makes Water Change?

How does water change from one state to another? **Temperature.** Freeze water and it becomes ice; boil it and it becomes gas. If you cool the gaseous water, it condenses back into the liquid state (as rain). This is how the Earth cleans itself using water, through the age-old **Water Cycle.** It's how God designed this amazing, necessary element of nature.



## A Global Rainstorm?

How could a rainstorm cover Mt. Everest? **Answer:** It couldn't; no way. And THAT is why most people do not believe in the Global Flood from the Bible. But they just don't have the whole story.

If you have read the prior tracts in this series, then you know that the Flood was much more than just rainfall; it was a massive, global **sinkhole** that killed all plants and animals on land—in about one hour! But there was rain. A whole lot of rain for forty days straight, all over the world at the same time. If you could have seen Earth from space, you would have seen a white planet covered in huge storm clouds. It went from a **Green Planet** to a **White Planet** in just hours.

## The White Planet

Here's what happened: The Water Layer *that is gone now* came out from under the Crust's Bedrock (when it broke) and was very, very hot. That very hot water contacted the cooler air and instantly became vapor (gas), rising up to the sky. Since the sky was already very moist, due to high humidity, the warm water vapor quickly condensed and became liquid again. That is the rain cycle on steroids. (*Super hot water, tepid skies, lots and lots of rain.*)

This process was on a scale never seen before because the water was all over the world and hundreds of degrees hot. If you could have seen this, you would have seen instant fog, thicker than Newfoundland, Canada has ever seen (the foggiest place on Earth). That fog quickly expanded upward, higher and higher and became thunder clouds, bigger than any Lake Maracaibo has ever seen (the stormiest place on Earth). And it began dropping rain stronger than Mawsynram, India has ever seen (the rainiest place on Earth).

No one has ever seen this kind of weather on Earth, before or since. And since Noah and family were hunkered down in the Ark, they may not have seen it either. Especially since they would have been shrouded in dense fog. But they would have heard the wind and rain pounding their boat mercilessly, with deafening thunder claps all around them.

Since the water was so very hot coming out for the first time since creation, it is a good thing that it quickly mixed with mud to help cool it down. It's also good that the fog and dense clouds shielded the surface from the heat of the Sun too. But that dense cloud cover would keep getting thicker and thicker.