

The Scroll depicts to scale the epochs of men and of nations from the earliest biblical record down to the present time. At the top, blue 'teardrops' each represent the individual life-span of the ancients, while further down, the time-span of empires and nations is recorded.

Evolutionists claim that the earliest men appeared millions of years ago, having been derived from other living forms, but The Scroll takes data from the biblical account - ancient information recorded under the direction of the creator God.

From this account it is obvious that the ancients had, what is to us now, fantastical life spans, and that the overwhelming event in antiquity was the world-wide Flood of Noah. The Scroll illustrates that this event heralded a massive and irrevocable transformation of the ecosphere, evidenced by shortening of the 'teardrops' afterwards. The chaos of the Flood lasted for 9 months and afterwards the longevity of men (almost 1,000 years before the Flood) rapidly tailed off to an upper limit of 120 years.

Dating conventions used are taken from the Torah and the work of scholars such as Ussher. Adamic (Torah) dates hold good until the time of Moses, and thereafter dates are reckoned in years BC.

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