

Hydroplate Theory

See <http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/HydroplateOverview2.html>

“New evidence shows that the earth has experienced a devastating, worldwide flood, whose waters violently burst forth from under the earth’s crust. Standard “textbook” explanations for many of earth’s major features are scientifically flawed. We can now explain, using well-understood phenomena, how this cataclysmic event rapidly formed so many features. These and other mysteries, listed below, are best explained by an earthshaking event, far more catastrophic than almost anyone has imagined.”

Background

At creation it did not rain but springs watered the earth (Gen 2:4-6). At the flood, God told Noah that “I will send rain on the earth for forty days and forty nights” (Gen 7:4) but it also states that “Noah was six hundred years old when the floodwaters came on the earth” (Gen 7:6). We have always assumed that the flood was due to the rain which is hard to explain from an atmospheric perspective.

Plate Tectonics

The current theory that all land was once joined (Pangea) and the continental plates slipped apart and moved into their current positions. Plates slide on top of each other creating earthquakes, volcanoes, etc. There is no explanation of what forces cause this or how, and thus it is an incomplete theory.

What is a Hydroplate?

Prior to the flood, a very large quantity of water was under the earth’s crust. These supplied the springs that watered the earth prior to rain and their remnants continue to do so now. When the pressure from this water broke the crust (into plates) it escaped and caused the flood. This theory is driven by gravity and water as its answer to why and how.

Problems with Plate Tectonics

Why do all continents have the same slopes (depth into sea is gradual to 300’-600’ and then drops off similarly to 12,000’)? How can there be earthquakes originating nowhere near a plate boundary? Why are earthquakes so poorly understood? Why is there no evidence of subduction (two plates meeting and being absorbed back into the earth)? Why are many undersea canyons virtual extensions of major rivers (Amazon, Congo, etc.) and how do you carve a canyon underwater? How do you explain the fossilized trees and coal and oil found inside the Arctic Circle and in Antarctica? There are many more...

Hydroplate Theory

1. The continents were once one with spaces filled in by Mid-Atlantic Ridge
2. They were connected by rock that was quickly eroded or broken and transported over the earth by the rapidly erupting water
3. This erosion rapidly trapped and buried plants and animals which became sedimentary rock strata
4. All of the continents rapidly slid apart from the Mid-Atlantic Ridge on a layer of water to their near present locations

Approximately half of the water now in the oceans was once in interconnected chambers around 10 miles below the earth’s surface. This model can explain all of the difficulties with tectonic theory.

Four Phases:

Rupture

Intense water pressure stretched the crust which broke violently (along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge). The water jetted into and beyond the atmosphere. This produced the water necessary for the flood (the amount of rain that would have been required). Some of the water that left our atmosphere froze in space and then fell back down, burying and suffocating animals (mammoths) and is the basis for much of the ice we now have on earth. The rest of the water and rock became the comets, asteroids, and meteors in our solar system

Flood

The sides of the rupture were 10 mile high cliffs which quickly eroded into the stream eventually widening to an average of 800 miles around the earth. This sediment quickly trapped and buried plants and animals, which today are fossilized. Since today's mountains had not yet been formed, the deluge quickly covered the relatively flat earth. This theory accounts for salt domes, the origin of limestone, and large amounts of carbon dioxide.

Continental-Drift

The evacuation of the mass from the flood and erosion caused the lower levels of rock to "spring" upward, raising the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. This sloping effect caused the granite hydroplates to slide downhill. This removed more weight from the ridge which accelerated the process. The floor of the Atlantic rose almost 10 miles. For around a day this drift was "lubricated" by the water still escaping below. As the water ran out the plates lowered and ran into ocean floor. This caused a huge compression event which buckled, crushed, and thickened each plate. The forces involved crushed the granite base through the entire plate. Mountains and the variations in plate thickness we see today were formed perpendicular to the hydroplate's direction. Tremendous heat at the base of the plates, due to friction, melted rock and began volcanic activity, marble, and diamonds

Recovery

As the plates stopped and buckled, they got thicker and rose up out of the water. This allowed the flood waters to recede. Sea level was several miles lower than it is today and the rushing of water off of the new continents eroded the major river basins that are now covered with ocean. The heavy hydroplates slowly sank causing the ocean floor to rise, isolating animals and covering land bridges [possibly required for post-Babel dispersion]. As mountain ranges sank, plateaus rose. The massive changes to the earth caused it to roll. The pre-flood North Pole is now in central Asia. This explains why coal and fossils are found near the South Pole.

Conclusions

This theoretical model makes 38 predictions about what we should find today (i.e. salt water beneath all major mountains due to the buckling of the plate). It also reconciles Biblical history with a modern, science-based model of world geology, not to mention providing possible answers that plate tectonics are ill-equipped to do, i.e. earthquakes, the ice age, global warming, etc.

Definitely spend some time on this website as it has far more information!