

DIFFERENT
TIMES
SAME
QUESTIONS

TRUTH
STILL
MATTERS

ANCIENT
MYSTERIES
—
MODERN
NARRATIVES
—
A HIGHER
PERSPECTIVE

Dinosaurs, Wormholes & Discernment

A Fact-Checked Analysis of Paranormal Speculation,
Cognitive Bias & Biblical Interpretation

Anonymous 03/14/26 22:17:08
> what if dinosaurs are from another time?
> wormholes are real
> the Bible might be metaphorical...

Anonymous 03/14/26 23:01:24
> ancient earth... or a different earth?
> reptilians? time travel?
> nobody knows the real truth...

Anonymous 03/15/26-00:42:17
> it's all connected
> wake up
> research deeper...

PSYCHOLOGY

BIBLICAL STUDIES

HISTORY

SCIENCE

DISINFORMATION

DISCERNMENT

HOLY BIBLE

TRUTH
CORRECTS
CONFUSION

PROVERBS 3:5-6

CLAIM
EVIDENCE
CONTEXT
BIBLICAL LENS
VERDICT

SPECULATION

BIAS

MISINFORMATION

TRUTH

SAME
TRUTH
A BRIGHTER
TOMORROW

SAME
CREATOR
DIFFERENT
TIMELINES?

SPECULATION
OR
SOMETHING MORE?

4chan

/x/ - Paranormal
/pol/ - Theories
/sci/ - Science
/his/ - History
/?/ - Questions
! - Truth?

REAL?
HOAX?
MISINTERPRETED?
ANOTHER EXPLANATION?

DINOSAURS, WORMHOLES & DISCERNMENT

A Fact-Checked Analysis of Paranormal Speculation,
Cognitive Bias & Biblical Interpretation

LIBRARY OF RICKANDRIA PRESENTS

4Chan Narrative Breakdown by VCG
September 2026

Original publication: Library of Rickandria - Dinosaurs, Wormholes & Discernment

Primary thread: 4chan /x/ thread No. 42979179

Scripture text: King James Version, Pure Cambridge Edition. A public external copy is available from Bible Protector.

Citation note: Source citations in this edition are direct external web links. The paper distinguishes primary-source evidence, historical evidence, scientific models, psychological research, theological interpretation, and the biblical text rather than treating them as interchangeable forms of proof.

Abstract

A four-post thread on 4chan's /x/ paranormal board began on September 18, 2026, with a strange but straightforward question: **“Are dinosaurs trying to cross into the future though wormholes?”** Within the next eighty-five minutes, other anonymous posters moved the conversation toward hypothetical human exploitation of the prehistoric past, a *Rick and Morty* reference, and finally an enthusiastic reaction accompanied by a cartoon-dinosaur image. The thread is brief. The intellectual territory behind it is not. Primary thread - 4chan /x/

This paper treats that small exchange as a case study in how extraordinary internet narratives are constructed and evaluated. It asks four related questions. First, what does the thread actually claim, as opposed to what later readers might read into it? Second, what do current physics and paleontology establish about dinosaurs, wormholes, and time travel? Third, what cognitive and social mechanisms can help explain the attraction and transmission of such narratives without diagnosing or belittling their participants? Fourth, what can Scripture legitimately contribute to the discussion, and what would constitute reading modern speculation back into the biblical text?

The resulting conclusion is more careful than either “wormholes are nonsense” or “science proves time portals are possible.” General relativity genuinely contains unusual spacetime geometries, traversable wormholes have been studied seriously in theoretical physics, and relativistic differences in elapsed time are experimentally established. Yet no traversable wormhole has been observed, no evidence links such an object to the age of the non-avian dinosaurs, and the thread supplies no evidence that dinosaurs have crossed - or intentionally attempted to cross - time. NASA Goddard

Biblically, the relevant correction is principally methodological and hermeneutical. Scripture presents the natural world as God's creation, calls human beings to truthfulness and discernment, describes extraordinary creatures such as Behemoth, and repeatedly distinguishes what is known from what is assumed. It does not identify wormholes, establish dinosaur time travel, or authorize readers to convert poetic or wisdom-language into modern theoretical physics. Scripture quotations in this paper follow the King James Version, Pure Cambridge Edition, corresponding to the text supplied for this study. KJV Pure Cambridge Edition

The broader purpose is therefore not merely to answer one unusual 4chan question. It is to develop a repeatable method for investigating extraordinary internet claims without surrendering either curiosity or standards of evidence.

Central finding. The thread supplies an interesting hypothesis but not evidence sufficient to establish a wormhole, temporal displacement of a non-avian dinosaur, or deliberate dinosaur time travel. The strongest response is not mockery; it is careful category control.

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Part I - Source, Scope, and Method

1. A Four-Post Thread and a Much Larger Question

At first glance, this thread hardly looks substantial enough to justify a paper.

It contains four posts. The opening post is one sentence. The first reply is a speculative counterproposal. The second is a pop-culture joke. The third says the idea would be “super cool.” That is the whole surviving conversation. 4chan primary thread

Yet precisely because the thread is so small, it gives us a clean case study. Nothing has to be disentangled from hundreds of pages of argument. We can watch, almost in miniature, how several very different categories become adjacent to one another:

real dinosaurs -> real theoretical physics -> hypothetical technology -> intentional agency -> science fiction -> internet humor

Each element has a different evidential status. The danger begins when proximity is mistaken for equivalence.

A mathematical object is not an observed object. An observed physical effect is not necessarily the science-fiction version of that effect. A fictional precedent does not prove that a real claim was copied from fiction. A biblical creature is not automatically a scientific identification. An unanswered question is not automatically evidence of a mystery.

And, importantly, **asking an unusual question is not the same thing as asserting an unusual claim as fact.**

That last distinction is necessary for fairness to the original poster. The opening line is interrogative:

“Are dinosaurs trying to cross into the future though wormholes?”

The obvious intended word is probably *through*, but the original wording is preserved because primary sources should not be silently rewritten. The poster does not say, “Dinosaurs are crossing through wormholes.” The poster asks whether they are. 4chan primary thread

That gives us a hypothesis to examine, not a confession of belief.

2. Research Question and Scope

The central research question is:

Does the recovered thread provide adequate evidence for the hypothesis that dinosaurs could be intentionally crossing from the prehistoric past into a later period through wormholes?

That central question breaks naturally into several subsidiary problems.

We must establish what the thread itself contains. We must determine what “dinosaur,” “wormhole,” “future,” and “trying” would have to mean for the hypothesis to be coherent. We must distinguish experimentally confirmed relativity from speculative spacetime engineering. We must ask what evidence would actually discriminate a wormhole hypothesis from image manipulation, fiction, humor, misidentification, or ordinary error. We must consider cognitive and cultural processes without pretending to know the mental state of anonymous posters. Finally, because this is a Library of Rickandria study, we must ask what Scripture actually says - and just as importantly, what it does not say.

This paper therefore keeps five domains distinct throughout.

History asks what happened and what sources preserve it.

Methodology asks how a claim should be tested.

Natural science asks what physical and biological evidence supports.

Psychology asks what general cognitive processes research has identified.

Biblical interpretation asks what the biblical text says in context and what conclusions interpreters may or may not legitimately draw from it.

Confusion begins when one domain is allowed to impersonate another.

3. Source Provenance and Chain of Custody

The primary source is 4chan thread No. 42979179 on the /x/ - **Paranormal** board.

The surviving page marks the thread as archived and no longer open to replies. The original post is timestamped **September 18, 2026, 16:33:09**. Three replies follow at **16:48:20**, **17:46:48**, and **17:58:07**. The surviving discussion therefore unfolded over approximately eighty-five minutes. 4chan primary thread

The page records an image attached to the opening post under the filename **HS-gRUF0WoAAk8RB.jpg**, with dimensions **1284 x 794** and a listed size of **65 KB**. The board still exposes the file reference, but attempts during this investigation to retrieve the original image failed. That limitation matters. A responsible investigation cannot perform visual forensics on an image it has not actually inspected.

Accordingly, this paper does **not** claim to know what the original image shows.

That is not a minor disclaimer. It prevents a serious methodological error: allowing expectations about the thread’s question to reconstruct the missing evidence in our imagination.

The final reply also carried an image. That image remained retrievable during this investigation and shows the green, pink-sunglasses, guitar-playing title character from *Denver, the Last Dinosaur*. Smithsonian has described the series and its characteristic 1980s visual identity. Smithsonian Magazine - Denver, the Last Dinosaur

This difference in source access should be carried through the paper:

- **Thread text:** directly recoverable.
- **OP image metadata:** recoverable.
- **OP image contents:** not inspected.
- **Final reaction image:** recoverable and identifiable.

A source-critical paper should never flatten those categories into “we saw the thread.”

4. Method: How This Paper Tests an Extraordinary Narrative

Scientific investigation is not one rigid universal checklist. Different sciences use different methods. Nevertheless, common features include systematic observation, model construction, evidence-based reasoning, testing, and willingness to revise hypotheses. Contemporary philosophy of science also emphasizes that falsifiability, Bayesian confirmation, experimental testing, and inference are related tools rather than one magical formula called “the scientific method.” Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy - Scientific Method

The National Research Council likewise emphasizes the relationship between evidence and explanation, critical evaluation, legitimate skepticism, identification of reasoning that outruns the evidence, and consideration of alternative explanations. National Academies - National Science Education Standards

For this paper, claims are therefore classified before they are evaluated.

Evidential category	Meaning and example in this study
Direct or repeatable empirical observation	A phenomenon has actually been measured or observed under conditions permitting verification. Example: relativistic clock-rate differences.
Independent empirical corroboration	Multiple lines of observation support the same conclusion. Example: paleontological evidence for the end-Cretaceous extinction.
Well-supported physical theory	A theoretical framework repeatedly survives experimental testing. Example: general relativity.
Mathematical or theoretical solution	Equations permit a configuration under specified assumptions. Example: wormhole geometries.
Conditional technological speculation	A model asks what could follow if presently unrealized conditions could be engineered. Example: converting a traversable wormhole into a time-machine configuration.
Unsupported hypothesis	A proposition is imaginable but lacks discriminating evidence. Example: a wormhole linked to the age of non-avian dinosaurs.
Fiction or analogy	An invented scenario illustrates an idea. Example: <i>Terra Nova</i> or <i>Rick and Morty</i> .
Preference or aesthetic reaction	A statement expresses feeling rather than fact. Example: "That would be super cool."

This classification is more important than simply labeling something “scientific” or

“unscientific.”

The most common reasoning failure in the thread’s surrounding idea is not necessarily belief in one false statement. It is **category slippage**:

mathematically allowed -> physically real -> technologically achievable -> historically instantiated -> evidence for this particular image or story.

Each arrow requires new evidence.

None is supplied merely by the previous statement being true.

5. The Thread, Claim by Claim

The whole evidential structure can be summarized before we examine it in depth.

Thread element	Type	Evidence supplied	Assessment
OP asks whether dinosaurs are intentionally crossing into the future through wormholes	Question containing biological, physical, temporal, and agency assumptions	An attached image whose contents were not recoverable in this investigation	Legitimate question; unsupported hypothesis
Reply predicts humans would instead travel backward and exploit land and resources	Counterfactual technological prediction	None	Interesting science-fiction scenario; not a forecast established by physics
Same reply vaguely recalls a television show	Source-memory statement	Poster explicitly signals uncertainty	<i>Terra Nova</i> is a strong thematic match, not a certain identification
"You watched Rick and Morty, didn't you?"	Pop-culture joke or attribution	None	Relevant analogy, not causal evidence
"That would be super cool"	Aesthetic reaction	Reaction image	Not a factual claim

That matrix captures the paper’s basic finding before any detailed rebuttal:

The thread does not actually contain four paranormal claims.

It contains one speculative question, one speculative counterproposal, one media joke, and one expression of enthusiasm.

That matters. A fact-check should correct exaggeration in both directions.

Part II - The Opening Question, Line by Line

6. “Are”: Question or Assertion?

The opening word deserves attention.

“Are” makes the sentence a question. The OP may believe the hypothesis, suspect it, joke about it, or simply invite discussion. The surviving text does not tell us.

A careful researcher should therefore say:

The OP raises a dinosaur-wormhole hypothesis.

A careless researcher might say:

The OP claims dinosaurs are traveling through time.

The second wording attributes more certainty than the primary source supports.

This is a small example of a large source-critical principle: **do not strengthen a source while summarizing it.**

7. “Dinosaurs”: What Exactly Are We Talking About?

The term is biologically ambiguous.

In ordinary conversation, “dinosaurs” usually means the large extinct non-avian forms familiar from museums and films: tyrannosaurs, sauropods, ceratopsians, and so forth.

But in modern paleontology, birds belong within Dinosauria. Smithsonian paleontologist Hans Sues summarizes the point plainly: there is no evidence for surviving populations of animals such as *Tyrannosaurus rex* or *Apatosaurus*, while birds constitute the surviving dinosaur lineage. Smithsonian Institution - Could Dinosaurs Still Exist?

This produces an amusing but important correction:

Dinosaurs did, in one biological sense, reach 2026. They did so through descent. The surviving lineage is birds.

That statement should not be confused with the claim that a non-avian dinosaur stepped out of a portal.

Mainstream paleontology places the end-Cretaceous mass extinction at approximately **66 million years ago**, when all non-avian dinosaur lineages disappeared. The Smithsonian summarizes the scientific consensus that the environmental consequences of a large asteroid impact near what is now Mexico drove that mass-extinction event. Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History - Extinction Over Time

Thus if the OP means a non-avian dinosaur physically transported from its own era into ours, an enormous temporal gap must be accounted for.

8. “Trying”: The Hidden Agency Claim

This is arguably the most evidentially demanding word in the entire question.

A creature merely passing through an anomaly would be one hypothesis.

A creature **trying** to cross through one is another.

“Trying” implies intentional agency. At a minimum, it suggests that the animal perceives some relevant phenomenon, responds to it as a route or opportunity, possesses a goal involving passage, and directs behavior toward accomplishing that goal.

Evidence that an organism is near an unusual object does not establish any of this.

A photograph - if the unavailable OP image even depicts such a scene - would be especially weak evidence of intention because a still image contains very little behavioral information.

To establish “trying,” investigators would need repeated or extended observations showing goal-directed behavior, not merely proximity.

This is one of the paper’s most important methodological distinctions:

Evidence for an event is not automatically evidence for a motive.

9. “Cross”: A Passage Has to Exist Before Something Can Cross It

The verb implies that there is something to cross.

That requires a physically existing passage rather than a metaphor, visual effect, mathematical solution, computer simulation, or fictional portal.

No such passage is established by the thread.

This is where wormhole terminology becomes crucial.

Part III - Wormholes, Relativity, and the Difference Between Mathematics and Observation

10. What Is a Wormhole, Historically and Physically?

The popular image of a glowing circular portal owes much to science fiction. The physics history is considerably stranger and more cautious.

In 1935, Albert Einstein and Nathan Rosen published a paper exploring solutions to the equations of general relativity involving two sheets of space connected by what they called a “bridge.” Their purpose was tied to the particle problem in general relativity, not to designing a human-traversable movie portal. Einstein and Rosen, 1935

Decades later, wormholes became a major topic in theoretical relativity. A landmark 1988 paper by Michael Morris, Kip Thorne, and Ulvi Yurtsever considered the implications of traversable wormholes. The crucial feature of their abstract is conditional: **if** the laws of physics permit an advanced civilization to create and maintain a traversable wormhole, the authors argued that it could potentially be transformed into a configuration with time-machine properties. They simultaneously emphasized that creating and maintaining such a wormhole touches unresolved questions in quantum gravity, quantum field theory, cosmic censorship, and energy conditions. Morris, Thorne, and Yurtsever, 1988

That is serious theoretical physics.

It is not evidence that anyone has built one.

NASA Goddard’s public material makes the observational status unusually clear: wormholes occur as allowable possibilities in the mathematics of general relativity, but none has been observed, and no known method exists for creating or sustaining one. NASA Goddard - Wormholes and Time Travel

The scientifically careful formulation is therefore:

Wormholes are legitimate objects of theoretical study, but no traversable astrophysical wormhole has been empirically confirmed.

That wording preserves both sides of the truth.

Calling wormholes “just science fiction” would be wrong.

Calling them “known objects that physics has discovered in space” would also be wrong.

11. The 2022 “Quantum Wormhole” Story

Modern internet discussions about wormholes often cite a 2022 quantum-computing experiment as evidence that scientists have already made one.

They did not.

Caltech's own description is explicit. Researchers used a quantum processor to study a quantum system exhibiting properties related to a theoretical gravitational-wormhole model. Caltech states that the experiment **"has not created an actual wormhole"** - meaning it did not produce a rupture in ordinary spacetime. Caltech - Physicists Observe Wormhole Dynamics Using a Quantum Computer

That difference is exactly the sort of distinction this paper is trying to preserve.

A useful chain is:

mathematical correspondence -> quantum implementation -> study of analogous dynamics

not:

quantum computer -> physical portal opened in laboratory

A headline stripped of its qualifications can easily move from the first statement to the second.

That is not evidence becoming stronger.

It is context becoming weaker.

12. "Into the Future": Four Very Different Meanings of Time Travel

The phrase "time travel" causes unusual confusion because several physically distinct ideas share one dramatic label.

Ordinary temporal progression. Every physical observer moves from earlier to later events along a worldline.

Relativistic differential aging. Different observers can accumulate different amounts of proper time because of relative motion or gravitational potential. Atomic-clock experiments repeatedly confirm this. NIST notes that GPS satellite clocks experience a special-relativistic slowdown of about 7 microseconds per day and a general-relativistic speedup of about 45 microseconds per day, for a net 38 microseconds per day faster than comparable Earthbound clocks. NIST - Putting Einstein to the Test

In that experimentally established sense, differential travel into the future is real.

A sufficiently fast traveler could experience less elapsed time than people who remain elsewhere. On reunion, the traveler would have aged less.

That is not the same as standing in the Cretaceous, opening a portal, selecting September 2026, and walking through.

Closed-timelike-curve or wormhole time travel. Some theoretical solutions in relativity possess causal structures that raise the possibility of returning toward an earlier region of spacetime. Physical realizability is unresolved and highly con-

strained.

Science-fiction portal travel. An agent freely selects arbitrary dates and locations and crosses directly between them. This is a narrative device unless a particular physical mechanism is independently demonstrated.

When someone says, “Einstein proved time travel,” the responsible response is:

Which meaning?

13. Can a Wormhole Become a Time Machine?

This question has a genuine scientific pedigree.

Morris, Thorne, and Yurtsever argued that under the assumed existence of a traversable wormhole, one could produce a temporal displacement between its mouths in such a way that causality problems could arise. Again, their conclusion is conditional on the existence and maintainability of the wormhole itself. Morris, Thorne, and Yurtsever

Stephen Hawking subsequently explored whether quantum effects might prevent closed timelike curves from forming. His 1992 “chronology protection conjecture” argued that quantum backreaction may become sufficiently severe near chronology violation to prevent macroscopic time machines. It was a conjecture grounded in significant theoretical reasoning, not an experimentally demonstrated universal prohibition. Hawking, “Chronology Protection Conjecture”

That unresolved status is important.

We should not say:

“Physics proves backward time travel is possible.”

We also should not say:

“Physics has proved backward time travel impossible.”

The defensible statement is narrower:

General relativity contains mathematical structures with unusual causal properties; proposed realizations face profound physical difficulties, and no macroscopic backward-time-travel mechanism has been experimentally demonstrated.

For the 4chan thread, even that leaves a further problem.

A theoretical wormhole time machine is not automatically a universal date selector.

The hypothesis still needs a reason that an appropriate connection reaches back tens of millions of years.

The thread supplies none.

14. The Problem of the Cretaceous Mouth

Suppose, solely for argument, we grant a macroscopic traversable wormhole.

That still does not establish the OP's scenario.

We would need the wormhole to connect the relevant locations and times.

Then we would need one mouth, or whatever physical structure corresponds to the connection, to have existed or effectively connected to the period inhabited by the relevant dinosaur.

Then the animal would have to encounter it.

Then the animal would have to survive whatever conditions occur at the mouth and during transit.

Then the exit would need to terminate in a later era.

Then, if we retain the OP's word "trying," the dinosaur would have to interact with it intentionally.

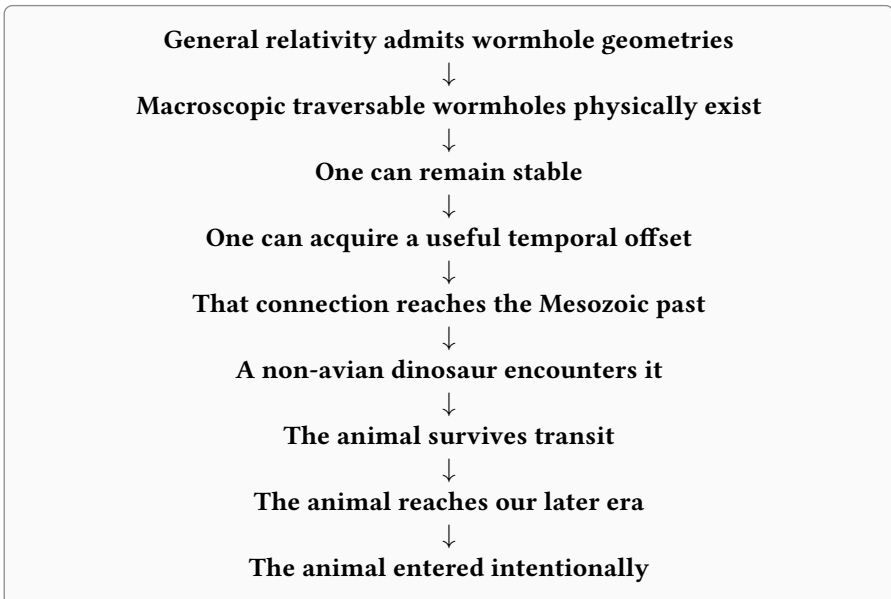
A wormhole existing somewhere is therefore not sufficient.

A chain of separate propositions is required.

This brings us to the core methodological error that can turn legitimate speculative physics into an apparently explanatory story.

15. Possibility Stacking

The hypothesis can be visualized this way:



The first proposition has serious mathematical support.

Every subsequent arrow introduces an additional premise.

The truth of the first does not automatically increase the evidence for the last.

This is **possibility stacking**: placing several individually imaginable propositions in sequence until the resulting narrative feels as though it follows naturally from the first accepted fact.

But logical conjunction works in the opposite direction.

If a story requires conditions A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H all to be satisfied, evidence for A alone does not establish the conjunction.

That is the difference between:

“Could some equations contain something wormhole-like?”

and

“Is this particular dinosaur trying to enter one?”

They are not the same question at different levels of detail.

They are different evidential problems.

Part IV - Evidence, Falsifiability, and What Would Actually Move the Needle

16. Bayesian Reasoning Without Fake Precision

Bayesian reasoning provides one way to express the same principle.

In simplified form:

$$\textit{posterior odds} = \textit{prior odds} \times \textit{evidential likelihood ratio}$$

The point is not to invent numerical probabilities such as “there is a 0.000001% chance of dinosaur time travel.” We do not possess the information needed for honest numerical precision.

The useful insight is comparative.

Suppose an image appears strange.

Several explanations may account for it: ordinary photography, a misidentified animal, staged artwork, film or television material, CGI, image editing, generative AI, a joke, a misleading caption, an unknown natural phenomenon, or a genuine spacetime anomaly containing an extinct animal.

These hypotheses do not begin with equal background support.

We know that humans create edited images, fictional dinosaur scenes, jokes, visual effects, and misleading captions every day.

We do **not** have a confirmed population of traversable wormholes or temporally displaced non-avian dinosaurs.

For an image to strongly shift rational belief toward the wormhole hypothesis, it therefore needs evidence that would be substantially more expected under the wormhole hypothesis than under ordinary media-origin alternatives.

Because the OP image could not be retrieved here, we do not even possess that evidence for evaluation.

The correct Bayesian update is consequently modest:

the thread gives us a hypothesis to examine, not a dataset sufficient to strongly update toward it.

17. Falsifiability and the Question “What Would Change Our Mind?”

Karl Popper famously emphasized falsifiability as an important feature of scientific hypotheses, although modern philosophy of science recognizes that real scientific testing is more complicated than a single Popperian rule. Hypotheses interact with auxiliary assumptions, statistical reasoning, background theories, measurement error, and model revision. Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy - Scientific Method

Still, the question is enormously useful:

What observation would count against the hypothesis?

Suppose every failed attempt to locate a wormhole is explained by saying the wormhole hides itself.

Suppose every lack of dinosaur remains is explained by saying temporal travelers vanish without trace.

Suppose contradictory evidence is explained as government suppression.

Suppose absence of gravitational effects is explained by unknown physics.

Suppose a demonstrated image manipulation is explained by saying someone altered the real photograph after the fact.

At that point the hypothesis has become insulated from evidence.

A claim that can explain absolutely every possible observation risks explaining nothing.

The dinosaur-wormhole hypothesis becomes scientifically useful only when its advocates specify what it predicts that competing explanations do not.

18. What Would Actually Count as Evidence?

If a genuine dinosaur-wormhole event occurred, the investigation should be demanding precisely because the phenomenon would be scientifically revolutionary.

A single dramatic image would be a beginning, not an ending.

The **original file** would matter: not a screenshot, repost, crop, or meme, but the highest-generation source obtainable, with provenance. Metadata might help establish device, date, editing history, or location, although metadata can be altered and its absence would not itself establish fakery.

Independent recordings would matter. Two unrelated cameras from different angles would be much more useful than a dozen reposts of one file.

Environmental measurements would matter. A macroscopic spacetime anomaly should ideally yield physical signatures independent of the alleged animal.

Biological evidence would matter. If an organism actually emerged, tissue, DNA, anatomy, isotopic composition, pathogens, stomach contents, and expert taxonomic analysis could potentially distinguish an extraordinary organism from an ordinary animal or fabrication.

Temporal displacement itself would require evidence beyond species identification. Finding an apparently extinct animal alive would be extraordinary, but it would not by itself tell us whether the explanation were survival, cloning, reconstruction, an unknown population, or time travel.

Finally, **intentionality** would require behavioral evidence. Repeated goal-directed interactions with the alleged portal would be far more informative than one creature appearing near it.

The stronger the conclusion, the more specific the evidence must become.

Part V - The Replies: Counterfactuals and Pop Culture

19. The First Reply: “We Will Go Back”

The first response rejects the dinosaur scenario and proposes the reverse: human beings would go into the past to exploit “free land and resources.” The poster then vaguely remembers that this may resemble a television show’s premise. 4chan primary thread

Scientifically, the phrase “**we will go back**” is too strong.

It turns a speculative theoretical possibility into a technological forecast.

Nothing in current physics establishes that human civilization will develop macroscopic backward time travel.

The distinction is similar to saying:

“The equations permit discussion of a phenomenon”

versus

“Engineers will eventually build one.”

The latter requires an entire technological bridge that the former does not supply.

20. “Free Land and Resources”

The word **free** is also worth slowing down over.

A prehistoric ecosystem might lack present-day human title deeds, corporations, state boundaries, and property law.

That would not make it empty.

Land in the Cretaceous would already be biologically occupied: plants, animals, fungi, microorganisms, soils, watersheds, nutrient cycles, predator-prey relationships, reproductive habitats, and ecological interdependencies would all be present.

Thus “free land” really means something more like:

land not assigned under the speaker’s current human legal system.

That is not the same as:

land containing nothing of value until humans arrive.

The distinction becomes relevant later when we examine biblical language concerning dominion and keeping creation.

21. Was the Poster Remembering *Terra Nova*?

There is a strong candidate.

Steven Spielberg’s television series *Terra Nova* aired on Fox in 2011. Amblin’s official

description places humanity in the year **2149**, facing extinction, with selected people traveling **85 million years into the past** to establish a settlement called Terra Nova among dinosaurs. Amblin - Terra Nova

That is close enough to the 4chan poster's vague memory to make the association reasonable.

But we should preserve the uncertainty.

The poster does not name the show.

Therefore:

"The poster was definitely remembering Terra Nova"

goes beyond the evidence.

"Terra Nova is a strong thematic match"

does not.

Interestingly, the poster's phrase "I feel like" already signals uncertain source memory. Rather than being a cognitive failure, that qualification is epistemically healthy. The poster recognizes that the idea may have a media antecedent and does not claim certainty about it.

This provides a useful transition into source-monitoring psychology.

22. The Rick and Morty Reply

The next reply asks whether the OP watched *Rick and Morty*. 4chan primary thread

The reference is not random.

The season-six episode **"JuRicksic Mort"** centers on a race of peaceful, super-intelligent dinosaurs. Adult Swim's own behind-the-scenes description identifies advanced dinosaurs as the episode's central concept. Adult Swim - Inside the Episode: JuRicksic Mort

That makes the reply culturally intelligible.

But it establishes almost nothing about the truth of the OP's hypothesis.

Two opposite errors are possible.

One is credulous:

A television show depicted something similar, therefore perhaps its writers knew hidden truth.

The other is dismissive:

A television show depicted something similar, therefore the real-world hypothesis must be false.

Neither inference is valid.

Fiction can imagine something that is physically impossible. Fiction can imagine something later discovered to be possible. Fiction can borrow existing science. Science can inspire fiction. Two people can independently imagine the same scenario.

Therefore pop-culture resemblance is useful for tracing **narrative ancestry**, not for deciding physical reality.

23. The Final Reply: “That Would Be Super Cool”

The final poster’s contribution is not a scientific claim.

It expresses enthusiasm.

There is nothing to falsify in a preference.

The accompanying image depicts Denver from *Denver, the Last Dinosaur*, a deliberately playful cartoon reference. Smithsonian’s retrospective describes the series and its green title character’s distinctive pink-sunglasses, rock-and-roll presentation. Smithsonian Magazine - Denver, the Last Dinosaur

That final post helps establish the developing tone of the thread:

speculative question -> counterfactual science-fiction scenario -> television joke -> nostalgic cartoon reaction

This matters because researchers can create misinformation while attempting to debunk misinformation.

If we later described this thread as:

“A 4chan community seriously argued that dinosaurs are invading through wormholes,”

we would ourselves be misrepresenting the primary source.

The thread is much more ambiguous and much more playful than that.

Part VI - Psychology Without Armchair Diagnosis

24. Psychology: Useful Mechanisms, Dangerous Overreach

Psychology can help us understand why extraordinary narratives appeal to people.

It can also be badly abused.

The worst form of psychological “debunking” consists of assigning a cognitive bias to someone simply because we disagree with the conclusion:

“They believe this because confirmation bias.”

“They see a pattern because apophenia.”

“They are paranoid.”

“They are delusional.”

That is not careful psychological analysis.

We have four short anonymous posts.

We do not know the posters’ identities, mental health, motives, beliefs, ages, sobriety, irony level, or degree of sincerity.

No diagnosis is warranted.

What psychology can responsibly contribute are **general mechanisms that may become relevant under conditions of ambiguity**.

25. Pattern Perception

Human beings are extraordinarily good at finding structure.

That ability is essential.

Recognizing a face, detecting an animal in foliage, identifying causal relationships, learning language, and noticing regularities all depend on pattern detection.

The same machinery can generate false positives.

Jan-Willem van Prooijen, Karen Douglas, and Clara De Inocencio found relationships between conspiracy or supernatural beliefs and perceiving patterns in random or chaotic stimuli across a series of studies involving coin-toss sequences, paintings, and world events. van Prooijen, Douglas, and De Inocencio, 2018

The lesson should be framed carefully.

It is **not**:

“People interested in paranormal ideas cannot recognize reality.”

It is:

“Under ambiguity, human pattern detection can sometimes attribute meaningful

structure where the available evidence does not warrant it.”

And the mechanism is not exclusive to paranormal believers.

Every investigator must guard against pattern completion.

Scientists do it through controls, replication, statistics, blinding where possible, peer criticism, and competing hypotheses.

Biblical interpreters do it through context, grammar, genre, comparison of passages, historical background, and willingness to distinguish text from inference.

Different domains; similar need for discipline.

26. Confirmation Bias

Raymond Nickerson’s influential review describes confirmation bias as the tendency to seek or interpret evidence in ways favorable to existing beliefs, expectations, or a hypothesis already in hand. Nickerson, “Confirmation Bias: A Ubiquitous Phenomenon in Many Guises”

Applied to the thread, confirmation bias could operate in multiple directions.

A person convinced wormholes are real might interpret an ambiguous photograph as further confirmation.

A person convinced all paranormal claims are hoaxes might dismiss genuinely anomalous evidence without inspection.

A Christian eager to find modern science hidden in every biblical verse might read wormholes into imagery that never mentions them.

A skeptic eager to discredit Christianity might likewise assume that one fringe interpretation represents what the text itself says.

Confirmation bias is not a weapon for one side to use against the other.

It is a reason to make our procedure explicit **before** deciding what the evidence means.

27. Agency Detection and the Word “Trying”

Agency attribution deserves separate attention because the OP does not merely ask whether dinosaurs *cross*. The question asks whether they are **trying** to cross.

Humans constantly infer agency because agency matters.

A moving branch could be wind.

It could also be a predator.

False positives and false negatives have different costs.

One 2013 study using ambiguous biological-motion displays found that participants categorized as paranormal believers showed a stronger “yes” response bias toward

detecting a human agent in some ambiguous conditions than the skeptical comparison group. The study does not justify diagnosing any poster, and later work has qualified aspects of how such effects should be interpreted. van Elk, 2013

For this paper, the methodological point is enough:

Do not infer intention merely because a narrative becomes more interesting when intention is added.

“Something happened near an animal” is one proposition.

“The animal understood what was happening and deliberately acted toward a temporal destination” is another.

28. Source Monitoring: Remembering an Idea but Losing Its Origin

Human memory does not work like a perfectly indexed archive.

The classic source-monitoring framework developed by Marcia Johnson, Shahin Hashtroudi, and D. Stephen Lindsay examines how people determine where remembered information came from. Their review discusses phenomena including misattributed familiarity, cryptomnesia, eyewitness testimony, and the incorporation of fiction into remembered factual frameworks. Johnson, Hashtroudi, and Lindsay, 1993

This does **not** mean that people constantly mistake television for reality.

Nor does it show that any anonymous poster in this thread has made such an error.

It means something narrower and more useful:

content memory and source memory are separable.

Someone may remember:

“Humans travel into the dinosaur past and establish a colony.”

while remembering much less clearly:

“That came from Terra Nova in 2011.”

Internet culture intensifies this problem because an idea can be encountered as a clip, screenshot, meme, repost, summary, reaction video, secondhand anecdote, or fictional scene stripped of its original label.

The correct psychological lesson is therefore not ridicule.

It is provenance.

When an extraordinary idea feels familiar, ask:

Where did I first encounter it?

29. Narrative Coherence

Humans do not experience evidence merely as isolated propositions.

We assemble stories.

Dinosaurs are already associated with a distant past.

Wormholes are associated with shortcuts through spacetime.

Time machines are associated with moving between eras.

A mysterious photograph creates ambiguity.

Combine those elements and a coherent story almost writes itself.

That coherence is psychologically satisfying.

But coherence and truth are not identical.

A fictional screenplay can be internally coherent.

A conspiracy theory can connect every detail.

A scientific theory can also be coherent - but scientific support requires more than narrative elegance. It must survive confrontation with observation and competing explanations.

The story's ability to explain an image is not enough.

We must ask whether the story predicts the evidence **better than alternatives do**.

Part VII - Imageboards, Memetics, and Narrative Mutation

30. 4chan, Anonymity, Ephemerality, and Collaborative Narrative

Research on 4chan helps contextualize the environment, but it must be used carefully.

A well-known study by Bernstein and colleagues examined **/b/** rather than **/x/**. The distinction matters. Its numerical findings should not simply be transplanted to another board.

Nevertheless, the study documents broader 4chan affordances relevant to source criticism: extensive anonymity, ephemerality, and playful exchanges involving images and links. Bernstein et al., “4chan and **/b/**”

Our **/x/** thread itself independently demonstrates one of those features: every surviving contribution is labeled **Anonymous**. 4chan primary thread

An anonymous, rapidly evolving imageboard conversation has unusual narrative dynamics.

A poster need not defend a stable identity.

A reply may be sincere, sarcastic, performative, adversarial, collaborative, or several of those at once.

An image can function as argument, joke, shorthand, provocation, or merely mood.

Ideas mutate quickly because users riff on one another rather than maintaining a formal thesis.

That makes traditional debate analysis hazardous.

The correct unit is often not “what doctrine does this community teach?” but:

How did this particular narrative transform as users interacted with it?

Here the transformation is visible in fewer than ninety minutes.

31. The Memetic Life Cycle of an Extraordinary Claim

Imagine what could happen after the thread disappears.

Someone screenshots only the OP.

Someone else crops out the question mark.

A repost says, “4chan thinks dinosaurs are appearing through portals.”

A video narrator says, “Users have begun reporting dinosaur wormholes.”

A short-form clip shows the screenshot beside unrelated physics footage.

A later researcher finds the clip but not the original thread.

What began as one anonymous question has now acquired the appearance of a

distributed report.

This process does not require conspiracy.

It requires only repetition, compression, source loss, and narrative improvement.

Internet claims often become **more definite as they become less sourced**.

That is why primary-source recovery is so important.

Here, the original gives us something much less sensational than a later retelling might:

one question,

one counterproposal,

one joke,

one reaction.

Part VIII - Visual Forensics and Alternative Hypotheses

32. Visual Forensics: The Analysis We Cannot Yet Perform

The original attached image is the most important missing piece of this case.

Because it could not be retrieved, no responsible claim should be made here about its visual authenticity.

We cannot legitimately say it is CGI.

We cannot say it is AI-generated.

We cannot say it depicts an actual animal.

We cannot say it contains a wormhole.

We cannot say it is from a movie.

We have not inspected it.

That limitation should remain visible rather than buried in a footnote.

If the original becomes available, a proper visual-forensics workflow would begin with the highest-generation file obtainable. Investigators should preserve the file and calculate a cryptographic hash so later copies can be compared. They should document its earliest known appearance, conduct reverse-image searches, inspect metadata cautiously, examine compression history and editing traces, compare lighting and shadow geometry, inspect perspective and object boundaries, and search for earlier uncropped versions.

AI-detection services should not be treated as oracles. Their outputs can contribute supporting evidence but are not sufficient by themselves to prove that an image is synthetic.

If an organism is shown, independent biological identification would also be necessary. If an apparent portal is shown, the investigator should ask what observation distinguishes a spacetime anomaly from light, weather, lens effects, compositing, film imagery, or digital artwork.

Visual analysis should answer the image before the narrative answers it for us.

33. Alternative Hypotheses

Because the image is unavailable, this paper will not pretend to select a specific mundane explanation.

Instead, it defines the hypothesis space.

The source might be:

- a sincere photograph of an unfamiliar ordinary event;
- a misidentified known animal;

- film, television, game, or artwork imagery separated from its source;
- CGI or compositing;
- AI-generated media;
- a meme or deliberate joke;
- an authentic image paired with a false caption;
- a genuinely unknown event whose explanation has not been determined;
- or, at the extreme end of possibilities, evidence requiring new physics.

Methodological fairness means we do not declare an ordinary explanation proven when we have not inspected the image.

Methodological proportionality means we also do not leap to new spacetime physics merely because ordinary explanations have not yet been identified.

Unexplained is a legitimate category. It is not synonymous with paranormal.

34. Steelmanning the Wormhole Hypothesis

Before rejecting a weak version of an idea, it is worth stating the strongest defensible version.

A thoughtful advocate could argue as follows:

General relativity has repeatedly succeeded experimentally. The theory admits exotic spacetime geometries. Serious physicists have published models of traversable wormholes and investigated their potential relationship to time machines. Modern physics remains incomplete because general relativity and quantum theory are not yet united in a complete theory of quantum gravity. Therefore we should not dogmatically declare every possible wormhole-like or temporally unusual phenomenon impossible. If credible anomalous evidence appeared, science ought to investigate it rather than reject it solely because it seems strange.

That argument is substantially correct. Morris, Thorne, and Yurtsever

And it still does not establish the 4chan hypothesis.

The strongest conclusion it supports is:

A suitably evidenced spacetime anomaly should not be rejected merely because wormholes are exotic.

It does not support:

Therefore this thread contains evidence of a Cretaceous dinosaur deliberately entering one.

The distinction between open-mindedness and credulity is not whether we permit strange hypotheses.

It is whether we proportion confidence to evidence.

Part IX - Paleontology and Terminology

35. Dinosaurs: What We Know and What We Do Not

The dinosaur part of the story is much less speculative than the wormhole part.

Dinosaurs are known from an enormous fossil record.

Mainstream paleontology recognizes birds as living dinosaurs and places the disappearance of all non-avian dinosaur lineages at the end-Cretaceous mass extinction approximately 66 million years ago. Smithsonian - Extinction Over Time Smithsonian - Could Dinosaurs Still Exist?

This distinction helps prevent several verbal confusions.

“Dinosaurs are extinct” is imprecise if birds are included.

“Non-avian dinosaurs are extinct” expresses the conventional paleontological conclusion.

“There is no evidence of living *Tyrannosaurus* or *Apatosaurus* populations” is an empirical statement about present evidence.

“God could not preserve or transport such an animal” would be a theological claim of an entirely different kind.

“Physics has shown that one was transported” would be a scientific claim for which we currently lack evidence.

Those propositions should not be substituted for one another.

36. Technical Note: Dinosaur Chronology and Classification

“Dinosaur” is not synonymous with “extinct reptile.”

Pterosaurs are not dinosaurs.

Marine reptiles such as mosasaurs are not dinosaurs.

Birds, however, are dinosaurs in modern phylogenetic classification.

The end-Cretaceous extinction approximately 66 million years ago eliminated all non-avian dinosaur lineages known from the fossil record while avian dinosaurs survived and diversified. Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History

Therefore discussions like the 4chan thread should specify **non-avian dinosaur** when they mean animals such as *Tyrannosaurus*, *Triceratops*, or sauropods.

This may seem pedantic.

It is actually a good example of why terminology matters.

A sentence such as:

“Dinosaurs cannot survive into the present”

is false if birds count.

A sentence such as:

“No living population of non-avian dinosaurs is presently supported by evidence”

is much more precise.

Discernment often begins by tightening nouns.

Part X - Scripture, Interpretation, and Hermeneutical Restraint

37. Scripture Enters the Discussion: First, a Rule of Restraint

At this point the paper changes domains.

Physics cannot tell us what Job 40 means as Scripture.

Job 40 cannot provide experimental confirmation of a Morris-Thorne wormhole.

We should resist using one discipline as a shortcut around another.

The King James Version gives an unusually fitting principle in Proverbs 18:13:

“He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him.”

A few verses later:

“He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him.” - Proverbs 18:17. KJV Pure Cambridge Edition

The immediate subject is wisdom in human judgment, not the scientific method in its modern institutional form.

Still, the application is natural.

Hear the matter.

Then search it.

The order matters.

38. “Prove All Things” - With Context

Another familiar verse is 1 Thessalonians 5:21:

“Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.” KJV Pure Cambridge Edition

This verse is often quoted as though Paul were giving a generalized laboratory protocol.

The surrounding verses concern prophecy, spiritual discernment, and Christian conduct.

That context should not be erased.

Nevertheless, the principle of testing rather than indiscriminate acceptance fits the theological problem before us.

What Scripture does **not** license is the following shortcut:

“A claim is unusual; therefore a Christian must believe it because supernatural things exist.”

Nor does it license the opposite shortcut:

“A claim sounds supernatural; therefore it must be false.”

Christian discernment is not automatic belief in every mystery.

Neither is it philosophical materialism by default.

39. The Bereans: Reception and Examination Together

Acts 17:11 describes the Bereans as receiving the word with readiness while also searching the Scriptures daily “whether those things were so.” KJV Pure Cambridge Edition

Again, the immediate context is Paul’s preaching and its comparison with Scripture.

It is not a command to use the Bible instead of telescopes, microscopes, fossils, clocks, or particle detectors.

But the epistemic posture is valuable:

readiness without gullibility; examination without reflexive hostility.

Applied to internet claims, we might say:

Do not reject before hearing.

Do not accept before testing.

Do not pretend one form of evidence answers a question it was never designed to answer.

40. Scripture Versus Inference

The following distinction is essential to the theological part of this paper.

Passage	What the text gives	Interpretive or appli- cation territory	What it does not establish
Genesis 1:24-28	God creates terrestrial life and gives mankind dominion	Creation belongs under God’s sovereignty; hu- mans have a distinctive role	Dinosaur worm- holes or time travel
Genesis 2:15	Man is placed in the garden "to dress it and to keep it"	Human use of creation can be discussed along- side stewardship and care	Unlimited exploita- tion of any resource humans can reach
Job 40:15-24	God describes Behe- moth as a powerful creature made by Him	Debate over zoological, poetic, mythic, or extinct- animal identification	That Behemoth is ex- plicitly called a di- nosaur; any connec- tion to portals

Passage	What the text gives	Interpretive or application territory	What it does not establish
Ecclesiastes 1:9	The Preacher reflects on recurring patterns "under the sun"	Human history and life exhibit repetition and transience	A technical law forbidding new technologies or space-time geometries
Deuteronomy 29:29	In covenant context, secret things belong to God and revealed things belong to Israel	A principle of humility about unrevealed matters	A prohibition against scientific investigation
Proverbs 18:13,17	Wisdom requires hearing and searching a matter	Careful inquiry and cross-examination	A substitute for empirical science
Acts 17:11	Bereans test Paul's message against Scripture	Theological claims should be examined rather than merely received	That Scripture replaces empirical measurement in natural science
1 Thessalonians 5:21	Believers are to test and retain what is good	Discernment rather than indiscriminate credulity	A standalone modern scientific-method formula
Hebrews 9:27	Human death and judgment are placed in an argument about Christ's once-for-all sacrifice	Human mortality and judgment	That relativistic time dilation is impossible

This chart guards against two equal and opposite forms of eisegesis.

One reads modern science **into** Scripture.

The other makes Scripture answer technical questions the inspired authors were not addressing.

41. Behemoth: What Job Actually Says

Job 40 is especially relevant because dinosaur discussions frequently invoke Behemoth.

The KJV reads:

"Behold now behemoth, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox." - Job 40:15.

The description continues:

"He moveth his tail like a cedar..." - Job 40:17. KJV Pure Cambridge Edition

The passage describes immense strength, powerful bones, habitat around reeds and waters, and a creature presented as an example of God's mastery over what Job

cannot master.

What is the creature?

Christians and scholars have disagreed.

Some creationist interpreters argue that the description fits a large extinct reptile or sauropod better than a hippopotamus. A 2024 Creation Research Society article, for example, explicitly advances a sauropod identification for Behemoth. Ronald G. Samec, “The Dinosaurs of Job 40 and 41”

Other scholarship argues strongly against the dinosaur interpretation. Philip Senter’s 2024 article in *Science & Christian Belief* reviews sauropod arguments and concludes that they do not survive scrutiny, preferring an interpretation of Behemoth as a primordial supernatural monster within the literary world of Job. Philip J. Senter, “Zoology and Job 40”

A long-standing zoological tradition has identified Behemoth with the hippopotamus, while other interpreters regard the imagery as resistant to a simple modern species identification.

For this paper, we do not need to settle that entire debate.

We need only observe what all sides must acknowledge:

The biblical text calls the creature Behemoth.

It does not use the modern taxonomic word *dinosaur*.

It does not mention a portal.

It does not mention temporal displacement.

It does not mention wormholes.

Therefore even if one adopts the sauropod interpretation of Behemoth, the following inference remains invalid:

Behemoth may be a dinosaur -> therefore dinosaurs traveled through wormholes.

Nothing in the passage supplies that second proposition.

42. “No New Thing Under the Sun”

Ecclesiastes 1:9 reads:

“The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun.” KJV Pure Cambridge Edition

In context, the Preacher has just described generations coming and going, the sun rising and setting, winds circulating, rivers running toward the sea, and human appetite never being finally satisfied.

The concern is the recurring character of life “under the sun,” not a technical inventory of every artifact or mathematical structure humans could ever discover.

Using Ecclesiastes 1:9 to say:

“Wormholes cannot exist because that would be new”

would prove far too much.

The same reasoning could have been used against airplanes, antibiotics, microprocessors, radio telescopes, or quantum mechanics.

The verse is wisdom literature, not a ban on technological novelty.

And the reverse mistake is equally bad: one cannot take its imagery of cycles and declare that Scripture secretly teaches closed timelike curves.

43. Hebrews 9:27 and Relativity

Hebrews states:

“And as it is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment...” - Hebrews 9:27. KJV Pure Cambridge Edition

The surrounding argument compares repeated sacrifices with Christ’s once-for-all offering.

The verse addresses mortality, death, judgment, and the uniqueness of Christ’s sacrifice.

It does not state that all human observers must accumulate identical quantities of proper time.

An astronaut experiencing slightly less elapsed time than a person on Earth has not died twice.

A GPS clock running at a relativistically different rate does not challenge Hebrews.

Therefore experimentally established time dilation should not be turned into a theological controversy by misapplying the passage.

44. Genesis, Dominion, and the “Free Resources” Reply

Genesis 1 describes mankind receiving dominion over other living creatures.

Genesis 2:15 adds another image:

“And the LORD God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it.” KJV Pure Cambridge Edition

Christian traditions differ over how these texts should be developed into environmental ethics, political economy, property theory, and stewardship.

But one conclusion is easy to avoid:

“Humans can reach a place, therefore whatever is there is morally free for unlimited exploitation.”

That idea is not stated in Genesis.

Biblical dominion is granted by God; it is not the declaration of humanity’s autonomous ownership of creation apart from God.

Thus if someone tried to turn the 4chan phrase “free land and resources” into a biblical doctrine, the text would require considerably more careful treatment.

45. Deuteronomy 29:29 and Epistemic Humility

Deuteronomy 29:29 says:

“The secret things belong unto the LORD our God: but those things which are revealed belong unto us and to our children for ever...” KJV Pure Cambridge Edition

The immediate context concerns Israel’s covenant obligations and the consequences of covenant unfaithfulness.

It is not Moses teaching that Christians should stop investigating nature.

Historically, using this verse as a prohibition on inquiry would be poor exegesis.

Yet the distinction between **secret** and **revealed** remains a valuable theological guardrail when applied cautiously.

A Christian should be reluctant to declare:

“God has shown that these dinosaurs are time travelers”

when neither Scripture nor empirical evidence has shown that.

Humility is not ignorance.

It is accurate accounting of what we know.

46. Hermeneutical Safeguard One: Silence Is Not Disproof

A dangerous argument would be:

The Bible never mentions wormholes; therefore wormholes cannot exist.

That does not follow.

Scripture does not provide equations for stellar nucleosynthesis, DNA transcription, plate tectonics, semiconductors, or general relativity either.

Christians do not normally infer from that silence that stars, DNA, tectonic plates, transistors, or curved spacetime are fictitious.

If wormholes are physically impossible, physics must establish the relevant impossibility through appropriate evidence and theory.

Biblical silence alone does not do the job.

47. Hermeneutical Safeguard Two: Mystery Language Is Not Scientific Identification

The opposite error is equally serious:

The Bible contains strange creatures, heavens, signs, chambers, gates, or wonders; therefore one of these must describe wormholes.

That also does not follow.

Shared imagery is not shared referent.

A “door” in prophetic vision is not automatically an Einstein-Rosen bridge.

A “chamber” is not automatically an extra dimension.

Behemoth is not automatically a sauropod.

Leviathan is not automatically a cryptozoological survivor.

Responsible interpretation begins with literary, grammatical, historical, and canonical context before asking how a passage might relate to modern questions.

Otherwise the interpreter does not discover meaning.

He supplies it.

48. Science and Scripture Are Answering Different Parts of the Case

A useful division of labor is possible.

Science can ask:

What organisms existed?

What does the fossil record show?

What does general relativity predict?

What has been experimentally measured?

What would a traversable wormhole require?

What does an image’s provenance establish?

Scripture can ask and answer questions of another order:

Who is Creator?

What is man’s relation to God and creation?

What is truthfulness?

How should testimony be treated?

What does faithful discernment require?

What does a particular passage reveal in context?

Conflict is often manufactured when we force one source to answer the other's question.

The Bible does not need to contain a wormhole metric to remain Scripture.

General relativity does not need to settle the identity of Behemoth to remain useful physics.

Part XI - A Reusable Discernment Method

49. A Reusable Evidential Matrix for Extraordinary Claims

The larger value of this thread is that it allows us to design a procedure usable elsewhere.

Suppose tomorrow a new post appears claiming to show an angel, demon, cryptid, UFO, portal, giant, impossible archaeological artifact, prophetic sign, or lost civilization.

The first question should not be:

“Do I believe this?”

The first question should be:

“What, exactly, is being claimed?”

Then ask:

- What is the original source?
- Can the original media be obtained?
- What information is direct observation, and what was added by captions or later retellings?
- What independent evidence exists?
- What ordinary mechanisms could produce the same observation?
- What would the extraordinary explanation predict that those alternatives would not?
- What would falsify it?

Only then should confidence rise or fall.

This procedure does not assume that extraordinary events are impossible.

It assumes that truth deserves better than haste.

50. The Library of Rickandria Discernment Protocol

For future narrative investigations, the methodology of this paper can be compressed into the following sequence:

**CLAIM -> PRIMARY SOURCE -> PROVENANCE -> INDEPENDENT
CORROBORATION -> ORDINARY EXPLANATIONS -> SCIENTIFIC
PLAUSIBILITY -> LOGICAL VALIDITY -> PSYCHOLOGICAL /
RHETORICAL FACTORS -> SCRIPTURAL CONTEXT ->
CONFIDENCE LEVEL**

Claim

Write the proposition in a falsifiable, specific form.

Do not strengthen somebody else's question into a certainty they never expressed.

Primary Source

Find the earliest recoverable version rather than relying on reactions, screenshots, compilations, or commentary.

Provenance

Ask who created the material, when, where, in what format, and through what chain it reached the investigator.

Independent Corroboration

Look for evidence that does not derive from the same original source.

Ten websites repeating one photograph constitute one evidential stream, not ten witnesses.

Ordinary Explanations

Test known processes capable of producing the observation.

This is not because ordinary explanations are automatically correct.

It is because they are independently known to occur.

Scientific Plausibility

Distinguish established observation from model, model from mathematical solution, and mathematical solution from engineering capability.

Logical Validity

Ask whether the conclusion actually follows from the premises.

Watch especially for possibility stacking.

Psychological and Rhetorical Factors

Consider pattern perception, source memory, confirmation bias, framing, humor, social reinforcement, and narrative coherence.

Do not diagnose strangers.

Scriptural Context

If Scripture is invoked, establish what the passage actually says before developing theological application.

Separate text from interpretation.

Confidence Level

End with calibrated language:

established, strongly supported, plausible but unconfirmed, unresolved, weakly supported, unsupported, contradicted, or presently untestable.

The goal is not certainty at all costs.

The goal is accurately measured confidence.

51. Applying the Protocol to the Dinosaur-Wormhole Thread

The **claim** is really a question proposing intentional dinosaur transit through temporal wormholes.

The **primary source** has been recovered.

Its **provenance** is partially recoverable: thread number, timestamps, attached-file metadata, and reply sequence are known; poster identities are not.

Independent corroboration for dinosaur temporal transit is absent.

Known **ordinary explanations** for strange internet imagery exist in abundance, although the missing OP image prevents us from identifying which, if any, applies here.

In terms of **scientific plausibility**, wormholes are theoretically legitimate but observationally unconfirmed; differential relativistic aging is experimentally real; dinosaur wormhole transit is not demonstrated.

In terms of **logical validity**, the hypothesis depends on numerous premises not established by the fact that general relativity permits wormhole solutions.

The **psychological and rhetorical context** includes a rapid shift into television and cartoon references, but no individual diagnosis can be inferred.

In **Scripture**, there is no textual basis for dinosaur wormholes. Behemoth remains an interpretive question, not evidence of temporal transit.

The appropriate **confidence statement** is therefore:

The dinosaur-wormhole hypothesis raised in the thread is unsupported by the recoverable evidence. Wormholes remain a legitimate subject of theoretical physics, but no observed phenomenon in this thread establishes a traversable wormhole, a temporally displaced non-avian dinosaur, or intentional dinosaur time travel.

Notice what this conclusion does **not** say.

It does not say all wormhole geometries are mathematically impossible.

It does not say every strange image is fake.

It does not say the OP is irrational.

It does not say Scripture teaches modern paleontology.

It does not say Scripture contradicts relativity.

It says the evidence does not carry the proposed conclusion.

That is enough.

52. Limitations of This Study

This paper has several important limitations.

The largest is the missing original image. The 4chan page preserves the file metadata, but the image itself could not be retrieved during this investigation. The paper therefore cannot determine whether the image was photographic, illustrative, synthetic, cinematic, miscaptioned, edited, or something else.

The thread is anonymous. We cannot know whether the posters were sincere, joking, role-playing, trolling, partially serious, or experimenting with an idea.

The psychological literature cited here concerns statistical tendencies across research participants. Those studies cannot diagnose a particular anonymous 4chan user.

Research on 4chan's anonymity and ephemerality cited here focused specifically on /b/, not /x/. Its quantitative results are therefore used only to illuminate broader platform affordances, not as direct measurements of this thread's board culture. Bernstein et al.

The wormhole literature remains theoretical and intersects unresolved problems in quantum gravity. Any statement that physics has completely settled the ultimate possibility of all conceivable traversable wormholes or closed timelike curves would exceed current evidence.

The paleontological account in this paper reports mainstream scientific conclusions concerning the fossil record and the K-Pg extinction. Theological disputes about chronology, creation models, and interpretations of Genesis are larger questions and cannot responsibly be resolved as a side issue in a wormhole fact-check.

Finally, the biblical interpretation offered here deliberately distinguishes explicit text from later inference. Where Christians disagree - most notably regarding Behemoth - the disagreement is presented rather than concealed.

Those limitations do not weaken the paper.

They define the boundaries inside which its conclusions are warranted.

Part XII - Technical Appendices

53. Technical Appendix: Wormholes in Plain Language

A wormhole is best thought of not as a hole floating in ordinary three-dimensional space, but as a hypothetical feature of spacetime geometry connecting otherwise separated regions.

The 1935 Einstein-Rosen construction involved a bridge connecting two sheets in a mathematical treatment of general relativity. Einstein and Rosen, 1935

Later traversable-wormhole research asked a different question: could spacetime possess a geometry through which matter could pass without encountering the fatal horizon structure associated with an ordinary black hole?

Such models introduce serious physical constraints. Maintaining the required geometry has historically involved violations of familiar energy conditions or forms of stress-energy not known to be available in arbitrary macroscopic quantities.

The 1988 Morris-Thorne-Yurtsever analysis then explored the causal implications if such a wormhole could both exist and remain traversable. Their argument about time machines begins with the traversable wormhole as a premise, not a laboratory accomplishment. Morris, Thorne, and Yurtsever

Hawking's later chronology-protection work examined whether quantum effects might prevent causality-violating configurations from becoming physically realizable. Hawking, 1992

Modern quantum-computing experiments studying wormhole-related theoretical dynamics do not alter the observational status of macroscopic spacetime wormholes; Caltech explicitly states that its 2022 experiment did not create one. Caltech

Thus five propositions should remain separate:

1. General relativity is experimentally well supported.
2. General relativity admits exotic mathematical geometries.
3. Some such geometries are called wormholes.
4. Some theoretical wormhole models have traversability or time-machine implications under additional assumptions.
5. No traversable macroscopic wormhole has been observationally confirmed.

Those statements can all be true simultaneously.

54. Technical Appendix: Time Travel Terminology

The phrase **time travel** should be divided into at least four concepts.

Ordinary temporal progression: every physical observer moves from earlier to later events along a worldline.

Relativistic differential aging: observers following different trajectories or experiencing different gravitational potentials can accumulate different proper times. This is experimentally established. NIST

Closed-timelike-curve or wormhole time travel: some solutions in relativity possess causal structures permitting a worldline to return toward an earlier region of spacetime. Physical realizability is unresolved and highly constrained. Morris, Thorne, and Yurtsever

Science-fiction portal travel: an agent freely selects arbitrary dates and locations and crosses directly between them. This is a narrative device unless a particular physical mechanism is independently demonstrated.

When someone says, “Physics allows time travel,” qualification is therefore essential.

Source Guide - External Links

The following sources are linked directly to their external hosts. This list is intentionally web-facing rather than an internal citation apparatus.

1. **Original publication - Library of Rickandria.** Dinosaurs, Wormholes & Discernment
2. **Primary thread.** 4chan /x/ thread No. 42979179
3. **Biblical text.** King James Bible, Pure Cambridge Edition - Bible Protector PDF
4. **Wormhole observational status.** NASA Goddard - Wormholes, Time Travel, and Faster-Than-Light Theories
5. **Historical relativity paper.** Einstein & Rosen, "The Particle Problem in the General Theory of Relativity" (1935)
6. **Traversable wormholes and time machines.** Morris, Thorne & Yurtsever, Physical Review Letters 61 (1988)
7. **Chronology protection.** Stephen Hawking, Physical Review D 46 (1992)
8. **Quantum-computer wormhole experiment.** Caltech, 2022
9. **Relativistic clock measurements and GPS.** NIST - Putting Einstein to the Test
10. **End-Cretaceous extinction.** Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History - Extinction Over Time
11. **Birds as living dinosaurs / lack of evidence for living non-avian dinosaurs.** Smithsonian Institution - Could Dinosaurs Still Exist?
12. **Scientific methodology.** Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy - Scientific Method
13. **Evidence, inquiry, and alternative explanations.** National Academies - National Science Education Standards
14. **Confirmation bias.** Raymond S. Nickerson (1998)
15. **Illusory pattern perception.** van Prooijen, Douglas & De Inocencio (2018)
16. **Agency detection.** Michiel van Elk (2013)
17. **Source monitoring.** Johnson, Hashtroudi & Lindsay (1993)
18. **4chan anonymity and ephemerality.** Bernstein et al., ICWSM
19. **Terra Nova.** Amblin - official series page
20. **Rick and Morty.** Adult Swim - Inside the Episode: JuRicksic Mort
21. **Denver, the Last Dinosaur.** Smithsonian Magazine retrospective
22. **Behemoth - sauropod interpretation.** Ronald G. Samec, Creation Research Society Quarterly (2024)
23. **Behemoth - critique of dinosaur identification.** Philip J. Senter, Science & Christian Belief 36 (2024)

Conclusion - Curiosity Without Credulity

The most interesting result of this investigation is not that dinosaurs probably are not walking through time portals.

We knew at the outset that the thread offered very little evidence for such a conclusion.

The more valuable lesson is **why** the claim can feel less absurd after a few minutes of discussion.

Dinosaurs are real.

Relativity is real.

Time dilation is real.

Wormhole solutions are real mathematics.

Physicists really have published papers about wormholes and time machines.

Quantum researchers really have conducted experiments described with the language of wormhole dynamics.

Television really has imagined humans traveling into the dinosaur past.

Scripture really does describe extraordinary creatures.

All of those statements can be true.

And still:

the combined story can be unsupported.

That is one of the central disciplines of research.

Real ingredients do not guarantee a real recipe.

The thread itself also deserves a fairer reading than sensational retellings might give it. The OP asked a question. A respondent turned it into a human-colonization scenario. Another made a *Rick and Morty* joke. A final poster responded with enthusiasm and a cartoon dinosaur.

There is no sustained argument.

There is no experimental data.

There is no independently corroborated sighting.

There is no demonstrated wormhole.

There is no demonstrated temporal displacement.

There is no demonstrated dinosaur intention.

The opening hypothesis remains unsupported.

Yet “unsupported” should not be confused with “forbidden to investigate.”

If tomorrow somebody produces high-quality, independently corroborated, instrumentally measured evidence of an apparently impossible phenomenon, the right response is not:

“Impossible. Stop looking.”

The right response is:

“Show us the evidence. Preserve the source. Test it. Replicate it. Compare explanations. Follow the result wherever it leads.”

That posture has a striking parallel in biblical wisdom.

Proverbs warns against answering before hearing and reminds us that the first presentation of a case can appear convincing until it is searched.

Acts commends people who could receive a message readily while still examining whether it was so.

Paul writes:

“Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.” - 1 Thessalonians 5:21.

And Deuteronomy reminds the reader that there remains a boundary between what has been disclosed and what has not:

“The secret things belong unto the LORD our God: but those things which are revealed belong unto us...” - Deuteronomy 29:29. KJV Pure Cambridge Edition

None of those texts is a physics manual.

Together, however, they support an intellectual posture particularly valuable in an age of anonymous posts, synthetic media, screenshots, algorithms, paranormal narratives, and instant certainty:

Hear carefully.

Search thoroughly.

Distinguish evidence from inference.

Distinguish possibility from actuality.

Distinguish Scripture from what we wish Scripture said.

Do not mock what has not been examined.

Do not proclaim what has not been demonstrated.

And where the evidence stops, have the integrity to stop with it.

That is discernment.

And for this particular thread, that is where the evidence leads.

Original source: <https://libraryofrickandria.com/dinosaurs/>