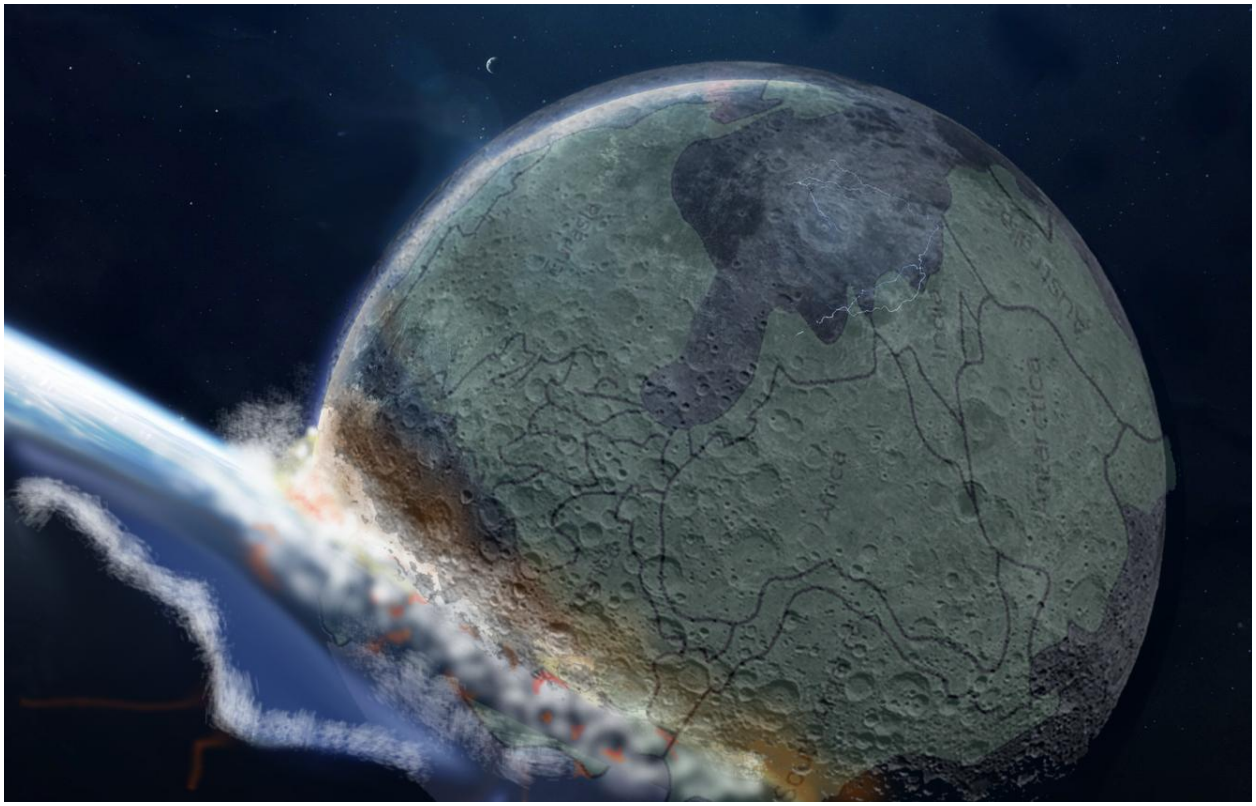

The truth is hidden in plain Sight

But WE as a species have been conditioned

Not to see it.

earth a molten ball

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Earth begins to form as a ball of molten rock. Volcanoes erupt gas and steam to form the oceans, and molten rock. Earth's surface cools and the hard outer crust forms. The first continents form; life begins on Earth.

www.factmonster.com/dk/encyclopedia/earth/planet-earth

DK Earth: Planet Earth - Fact Monster

People also ask

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How did Mount Pinatubo turn Earth into a snowball?

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Was the earth a hot ball? - UCSB Science Line

Earth was **molten** for a period around 4.5 billion years ago due to constant bombardment from asteroids and other objects, and then melted again when the iron in the Earth sank down to form...

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Heat history of the earth

Sep 05, 2000 · By 4 billion years ago the **earth** had **cooled** enough for the outer layers to have solidified and for oceans to form. Flying past the earth at this time we would see a vast ocean from...

when did earth cool enough for life?

Hasn't Earth warmed and cooled naturally throughout history ...

Oct 29, 2020 · Climate Q&A. Yes. Earth has experienced cold periods (or "ice ages") and warm periods ("interglacials") on roughly 100,000-year cycles for at least the last 1 million years. The last...

image.gsfc.nasa.gov › poetry › venus

How long will the Earth remain habitable? - NASA

In **300 million years or less**, it may become very inhospitable for life to continue to exist on the land, and if we leave it alone, evolution may encourage life to return to the sea where the climate will be a...

www.seeker.com › how-early-earth-cooled-after-moon

How Early Earth Cooled After Moon-Forming Impact - Seeker

Nov 12, 2013 · Scorching world Instead, the entire **Earth** was hot and molten all the way to its inner core, a mixture of molten rock and liquid.. No **life** would have been able to survive these brutally hig...

Author: Dnews

www.sciencedaily.com › releases › 2001

Liquid Water At Earth's Surface 4.3 Billion Years Ago ...

Jan 11, 2001 · **May 14, 2021** — Scientists provide new evidence that modern plate tectonics, a defining feature of Earth and its unique ability to support life, emerged roughly 3.6 billion years ago...

how did water get to earth 4.4 billion years ago

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Water arrived on Earth at exactly the same time that the moon was created over 4 billion years ago, according to a new study. This phenomenon is thought to have happened when an "ancient planet" called Theia smashed into Earth.

nypost.com/2019/05/23/earths-water-came-from-a-collision-4-billion-years-ago/

Earth's water came from a collision 4 billion years ago

People also ask

- How old was water on Earth when it first formed?
- What was the Earth like 4.4 billion years ago?
- What was the environment like in the early Earth?
- How did water rise to the surface of the Earth?

nypost.com › 2019/05/23 › earths-water-came-from-a

Earth's water came from a collision 4 billion years ago

May 23, 2019 · Before this Theia water hypothesis, a lot of scientists thought that water was brought to Earth by **watery meteorites** from the outer solar system, called "carbonaceous"...

en.wikipedia.org › wiki › Origin_of_water_on_Earth

Origin of water on Earth - Wikipedia

Mineralogical evidence from zircons has shown that liquid water and an atmosphere must have existed 4.404 ± 0.008 billion years ago, very soon after the formation of Earth. [15] [16] [17] [18] Th...

www.ancient-code.com › 4-4-billion-years-ago-the

4.4 BILLION years ago—the Earth was flat and covered by water ...

May 12, 2017 · According to experts, the Earth was **FLAT and covered entirely** in water with just a few islands emerging some 4.4 billion years ago suggests a NEW research. The study was publishe...

all water on earth if the world was smooth

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510,100,000 square kilometers of surface area, and a total of 1,386,000,000 cubic kilometers of water gives you a 2.717 kilometer column of water across the whole planet if it was billiard ball smooth, but the same basic shape.

usgs.gov

earthscience.stackexchange.com/questions/7446/if-the-earth-were-a-smooth-spheroid-how-dee...

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People also ask

- Is there a lot of water on Earth?
- What percent of the Earth is not covered in water?
- Is the earth's water in a single sphere?
- How big is the volume of the earth's water?

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An approximation can be obtained quite simply by dividing the volume **of water in** the oceans by the surface area of an ellipsoid with a **smooth** surface representing the idealized **Earth** in your questio...

earthscience.stackexchange.com › questions › 14886

If the earth were completely smooth and covered in water ...

A featureless ocean **world** would presumably have many somewhat constant wind systems that could add a lot of energy to wave motion, but with an absence of shores to break on these energeti...

www.quora.com › If-earth-was-a-solid-smooth-ball

If earth was a solid smooth ball, how deep would it be ...

Answered 6 years ago · Author has 3.1K answers and 10M answer views. Earth's volume is estimated to be **1,083,210,000,000 cubic kilometers.** If the amount of water on earth is estimated...

A Timeline for Planet Formation 14.1

https://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/files/YOSS_Act_14.pdf

Era	Time (years)	Description
Pre-solar Nebula Era	0.0	Collapse of cloud to form flattened disk
Asteroid Era	3 million	Formation of large asteroids up to 200 km across ends

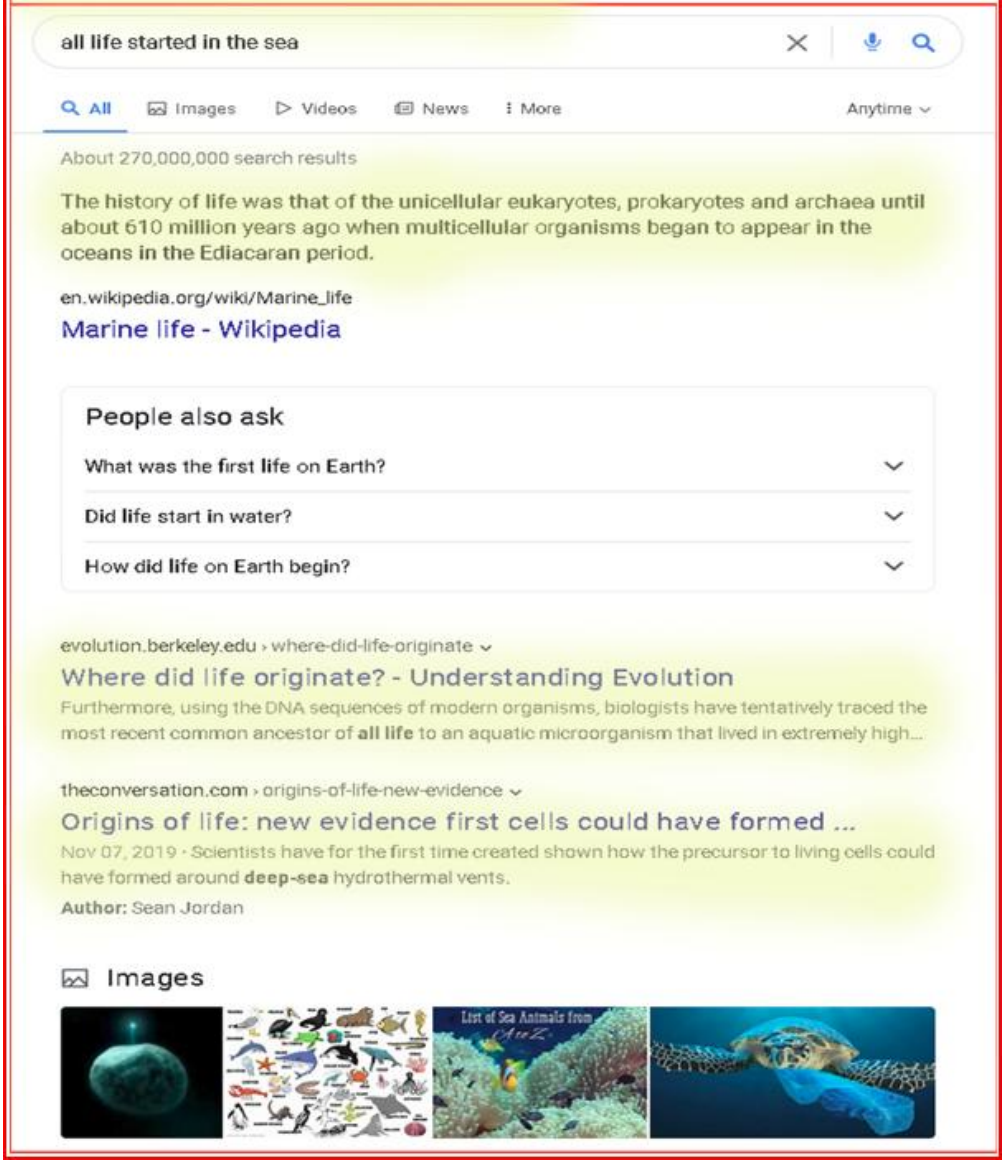
For decades, geologists and astronomers have studied the contents of our solar system. They have compared surface features on planets and moons across the solar system, the orbits of asteroids and comets, and the

Gas Giant Era	10 million	Rapid formation of Jupiter and Saturn ends
Solar Birth Era	50 million	Sun's nuclear reactions start to produce energy in core
Planetessimal Era	51 million	Formation of numerous small planet-sized bodies ends
T-Tauri Era	80 million	Solar winds sweep through inner solar system and strip off primordial atmospheres
Ice Giant Era	90 million	Formation of Uranus and Neptune
Rocky Planet Era	100 million	Formation of rocky planets by mergers of 50-100 smaller bodies
Late Heavy Bombardment Era	600 million	Migration of Jupiter disrupts asteroid belt sending large asteroids to impact planetary surfaces in the inner solar system.
Ocean Era	600 million	LHB transports comets rich in water to Earth to form oceans
Life Era	800 million	First traces of life found in fossils on Earth

chemical composition and ages for recovered meteorites. From all this effort, and with constant checking of data against mathematical models, scientists have created a timeline for the formation of our solar system.

Our solar system began as a collapsing cloud of gas and dust over 4.6 billion years ago. Over the next 600 million years, called by geologists the Hadean Era, the sun and the planets were formed, and Earth's oceans were probably created by cometary impacts. Comets are very rich in water ice.

The fossil record on Earth shows that the first bacterial life forms emerged about 600 million years after the formation of the solar system. Geologists call this the Archaen Era – The era of ancient life.



What was Pangea?

https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/what-was-pangea-0

From about 280-230 million years ago (Late Paleozoic Era until the Late Triassic), the continent we now know as North America was continuous with Africa, South America, and Europe. They all existed as a single continent called Pangea. Pangea first began to be torn apart when a three-pronged fissure grew between Africa, South America, and North...

all land masses fit into pangea usgs

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What was Pangea? - USGS

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Historical perspective [This Dynamic Earth, USGS]

According to the continental drift theory, the supercontinent **Pangaea** began to break up about 225-200 million years ago, eventually fragmenting **into** the continents as we know them today. Plate...

www.livescience.com › 38218-facts-about-pangaea

What Is Pangaea? Theory and Facts About the Supercontinent ...

Feb 23, 2018 · The models show how tectonic plate motion and mantle convection forces worked together to break apart and move large **land masses**. For example, **Pangaea**'s large **mass** insulate...

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Geology

My Postulation is that the earth started out Molten 4.5 billion years ago.

At 4 billion year ago earth had water.

It would remain a water planet until the appearance of Pangaea.

Pangaea is the assembly of all the continents into one land mass.

The assembly of Pangaea can be complete into a ball. (minus the impacted side of course)

If Pangaea forms a ball then that is I'ts original shape.

If pangea's original shape is a spheer then it fell to the planet rather then Flew into it for it gently splattered.

If it was a moon orbiting a water Planet, that crashed to earth then it didn't assemble from previous land masses, and current understanding of History must be revised.

Genesis 1:1-13
King James Version

1 In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

2 And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

3 And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.

4 And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness.

5 And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

6 And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters.

7 And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament: and it was so.

8 And God called the firmament Heaven. And the evening and the morning were the second day.

9 And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so.

What was Pangea?

From about 280-230 million years ago (Late Paleozoic Era until the Late Triassic), the continent we now know as North America was continuous with Africa, South America, and Europe. They all existed as a single continent called Pangea. Pangea first began to be torn apart when a three-pronged fissure grew between Africa, South America, and North America. Rifting began as magma welled up through the weakness in the crust, creating a volcanic rift zone. Volcanic eruptions spewed ash and volcanic debris across the landscape as these severed continent-sized fragments of Pangea diverged. The gash between the spreading continents gradually grew to form a new ocean basin, the Atlantic. The rift zone known as the mid-Atlantic ridge continued to provide the raw volcanic materials for the expanding ocean basin.

Meanwhile, North America was slowly pushed westward away from the rift zone. The thick continental crust that made up the new east coast collapsed into a series of down-dropped fault blocks that roughly parallel today's coastline. At first, the hot, faulted edge of the continent was high and buoyant relative to the new ocean basin. As the edge of North America moved away from the hot rift zone, it began to cool and subside beneath the new Atlantic Ocean. This once-active divergent plate boundary became the passive, trailing edge of westward moving North America. In plate tectonic terms, the Atlantic Plain is known as a classic example of a passive continental margin.

Today, the Mesozoic and Cenozoic sedimentary rock layers that lie beneath much of the coastal plain and fringing continental shelf remain nearly horizontal.

10 And God called the dry land Earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he Seas: and God saw that it was good.

11 And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: and it was so.

12 And the earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

13 And the evening and the morning were the third day.

https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/the-timeline-of-the-mass-extinction-events-on-earth.html

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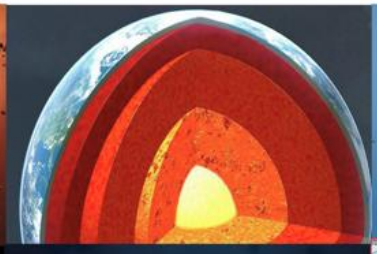
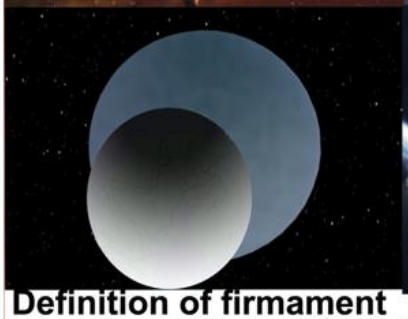
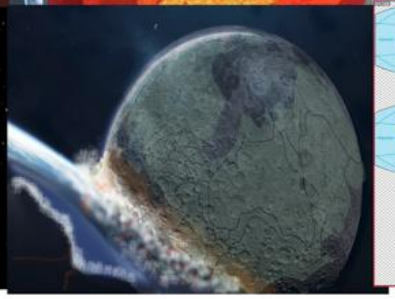
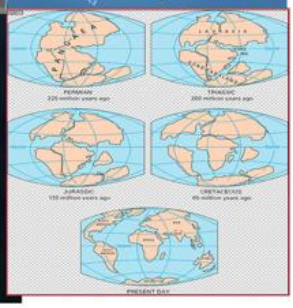
Late Devonian Extinction

Estimates propose that around 75% of species were lost around 364 million years ago. Information is unclear as to whether the late Devonian extinction was one single major event or spread over hundreds of thousands of years. Trilobites, which survived the Ordovician-Silurian extinction due to their hard exoskeletons, were nearly exterminated during this extinction. Giant land plants are thought to be responsible as their deep roots released nutrients into the oceans. The nutrient rich waters resulted in mass amounts of algal blooms which depleted the seas of oxygen and therefore, animal life. Volcanic ash is thought to be responsible for cooling earth's temperatures which killed off the spiders and scorpion-type creatures that had made it on land by this time. A distant amphibian cousin, elpistostegalians, had also ventured onto land but became extinct. Vertebrae did not appear on land again until 10 million years later, the ichthyostegalians from which we all evolved. If the late Devonian extinction had not occurred, humans might not exist today.









Original thought by James Cline

Email Tap_one_2003@yahoo.com

All credit for the reference materials used is given to previous and current men and women of science that have made their findings public and on the inter-net.

Definition of firmament

1: the vault or arch of the sky : HEAVENS Stars twinkled in the firmament.
2obsolete : BASIS
3: the *field or sphere of an interest or activity* the international fashion firmament She's a rising star in the city's artistic firmament.