

MAP OF TIME SCIENTIFIC REVIEW

What, in your view, was the most important theme of MHIS115? Give examples to support your view.

Map of time being one of the most important and fundamental ideas that David Christian, basically came up with introduces big history which represents scientific data and historical data on the history of big bang to present time. He expressed this by explaining how we went from 300,000 years of "cooling" from the big bang tell how our world went through a period of modernization and globalization. Basically Big History in my point of view is unrelated to the time scale of conventional history as it debuts the theory of creationism by stating a 13.8 billion years period. However, his main theme also represents in noted details the history of periods such as Ancient Egypt, Ancient Babylon and other fascinating events in history. What I find very fascinating is that he also puts emphasis on periods of scientific discovery as well, by complying what he believes to be as evidence of some of his points of views through biology, chemistry, and especially physics and a theory of Quantum Mechanics. This means that his basic theme was to retelling the human story through what he believes is nearly a 14 billion years span. Through doing so however, the emphasis is that his idea completely based off of genetic analysis and radiocarbon dating.

Book in Relation to the Big Bang

The book's emphasis on the Big Bang mainly goes through the book's emphasis on Cosmic evolution or the scientific study of a universal change. This is a more broader topic which explains the basic formation of each part of the universe through the Milky Way to the Sun, to Earth to Humanity, while Big History explains only from the creation of the earth during the Big Bang period to humanity, which both theories also emphasize that the universe has constant room for expanding. This means that Dr. Christian believes that matter wasn't created from the Big Bang as much as matter was expanded. This leaves an impact for more room of scientific investigation and the possibility of galaxies that are even too far to classify or see. This also leaves investigation to the multiverse theory because an expanding universe could quite possibly leave room for small "Universes" or "Galaxies". which coordinates with much of the scientific research that has been going on today.

Cooperation of Pulling Things Together, After Big Bang

After a 300,000 years of the Big Bang the Earth in cooperated enough a cooling period in order to be capable of life. This means new particles must have formed, many elements formed, forces of nature started came through, such as gravity. The stars and planets must have slowly aligned to adapt with these terms. These forms are rather in a seemingly perfect order of planets, moons, stars, and galaxies. This must have been some form of compromise, or pulling things together. After this, all of these elements must have worked together in order to create sustainable life on earth. This cooperation lasts as long as a star explodes, which could lead to a supernova or a massive black hole that can have impact¹ on the effects of the universe. This particularly involves the story of life.

Emergence

Due to interactions of the cosmic events comes life sustaining chemicals such as hydrogen and oxygen as well as carbon for life on earth. They emerged into the development of hominidae, which slowly developed over an 85 million year period emerging different traits as life continued. These creatures started to develop intellect, their skeletal system started to adapt, they began adapting very slowly until suddenly (after millions of years) they emerged into Sahelanthropus tchadensis which was the earliest form of human life to have existed over seven million years ago. As they began learning intelligence, increasing of movement, changes in stimuli they emerged to a sub division race known as Orrorin tugenensis which slowly adapted backbones, and hunted in the forest, this made them emerge to a species known as Ardipithecus which later after going through the same path became homo erectus, which eventually after 1000s of years became homo sapiens and emerged into us.

¹ ^ Chaisson, E.J., *Cosmic Evolution: Rise of Complexity in Nature*, Harvard Univ. Press, 2001. ISBN 0-674-00987-8