

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 history¹ 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 globalization². 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 year time period. However his main theme also represents in noted details the history of periods such as Ancient Egypt, Ancient Babylon etc. 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 theory³ of Quantum Mechanics. This means that his basic theme was to retelling the human story through what he believes is nearly a 14 billion year span. Through doing so however, he emphasis 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

Apparently after 300,000 years of the Big Bang the Earth in cooperated enough “cooling” in order to be sustainable of life on it. This means new particles must have formed, many elements started making their way to appearances, forces of nature started forming such as gravity. The stars and planets could have slowly aligned to adapt with these terms. This then forms are rather seemingly perfect order of planets, moons, stars, and galaxies. This must have been some form of compromise, or a form of some sort of organized alignment. After this, all of these elements must have worked together in order to make it possible to sustain life on earth. These cooperation lasts as long as a star explodes, which could lead to a supernova or a massive black hole that can change and have impact⁴ on the effects of the universe. This particularly involves a story of life.

Emergence

Due to interactions of the cosmic events came life sustaining chemicals such as hydrogen and oxygen as well as carbon that enabled life on earth. This emerged into the development of hominidae, which slowly developed over an 85 million period emerging different traits as life continued. They began learning intelligence, their spines started changing formation and they began adapting very slowly until suddenly they emerged to 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 stimulli they emerged to a sub division race known as Orrorin tugenensis which slowly adapted backbones, and hunted in the forest,

¹ [^] ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e ^f ^g ^h ⁱ ^j Vanessa Thorpe (27 October 2012). "Big History theories pose latest challenge to traditional curriculum: Maverick academic's 'Big History' – which is backed by Bill Gates – is subject of new documentary". *The Guardian*. Retrieved 2012-12-13. "Big History, a movement spearheaded by the Oxford-educated maverick historian David Christian,..."

² [^] [^] Spier, F., "Big History and the Future of Humanity", Wiley-Blackwell, 2010

³ [^] [^] Christian, David. *Maps of Time: An Introduction to Big History*. [^] ^a ^b Rebekah Higgitt (16 August 2012).

"(Pseudo)scientific history?: At least one historical prediction holds true: the regular appearance of claims to have the key to 'scientific history'". *The Guardian*. Retrieved 2012-12-13. "... Peter Turchin ... to explain 'big history' – things like the rise of empires, social discontent, civil wars, and state collapse". ...

⁴ [^] [^] Chaisson, E.J., *Cosmic Evolution: Rise of Complexity in Nature*, Harvard Univ. Press, 2001. ISBN 0-674-00987-8

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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.