Rare Earth Hypothesis vs. Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: The rare Earth hypothesis posits that Earth is a rare phenomenon in the Universe. This is flat wrong. All stars have the chance to become Earth-like, this means there are more than likely hundreds of billions (even trillions) of Earths in our galaxy with life on them. This is to include even younger staged Earths, snowball Earths (which have internal oceans with life), and post-Earth staged objects that are older and have less internal heat, but still have life.

It is necessary to pit the Rare Earth Hypothesis against the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis, as the REH does not explain anything and was based on astoundingly limited observation (when it was invented we did not even know of brown dwarf stars, or exoplanets). It is best to abandon the idea, or hypothesis or what have you, in totality, as it is predicted that there are billions of Earths (possibly trillions) with life in our galaxy. This is the more likely reality, as ET has been visiting Earth as admitted by the Pentagon, we have observations of a limited number of Earths via indirect observation, and we know that all stars can create life as they evolve from hotter states, given they evolve on slow enough timescales which is predicted by the General Theory. Any denial of the existence of ET visiting, Earth being a highly evolved star, stellar evolution being planet formation itself, or stars creating life as they evolve will lead the reader back to the REH.