

Evolutionary Earth vs. Uniformitarianism

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Abstract: An alternative worldview of Earth's history is presented to replace outdated uniformitarianism philosophy.

In the accepted geology/geophysics departments it is taught that the Earth formed mostly as is, and the processes involved in the formation of Earth happened very slowly. With those two assumptions in place, the former being less rational, the idea that Earth could not have possibly been much larger or even comprised of matter in much higher energy states which is observed in outerspace is overlooked.

Conversely, if we observe outerspace we shall see that there are a vast amount of very bright objects, consisting of plasmatic and gaseous matter. It is much more reasonable to assume that Earth was one of those objects at one point, as they are actually observed, as opposed to assuming giant rocky, differentiated bodies just clump together absent heat, pressure and refractory material to melt down iron/nickel in the vast amounts hypothesized to exist in the core. As well, the heat of the Earth can also simply be explained as being the left over heat of the Earth's evolutionary timeline, Venus being much older, and not longer evolving.

It is much more reasonable to assume Earth is the end result of very long stretches of time, which involves thousands of different types of chemical combination reactions, thermochemistry, electrochemistry, biological and even reactions such as grain growth and nucleation of matter before any type of rock cycle can even take place. It is therefore made clear that uniformitarianism does not work as a main geological principle. Taking an evolutionary stance of Earth inside of the theory which includes it as an end result of star evolution is much more reasonable and is based on unmistakably sound observation. The theory which strives to explain this much more sound philosophy is the general theory of stellar metamorphosis.