

From pages 23-35 of *From Nothing to Something a Hypothesis of Unified Theory*.

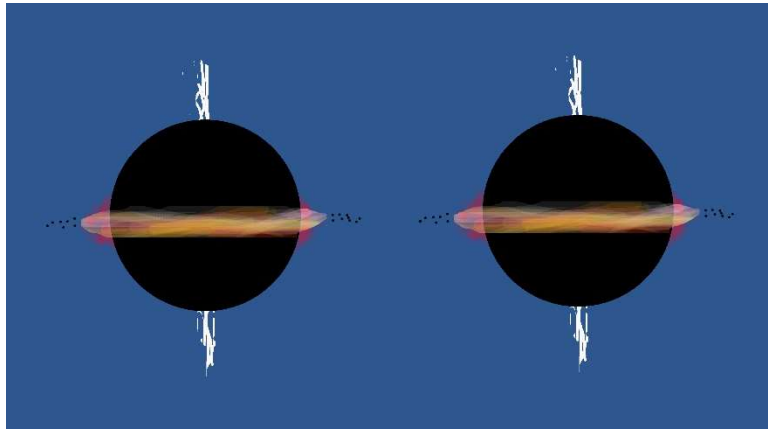
*“Now, it is a good thing that you paused to look at the infinity map illustrations, because all the while you were looking at them, your fellow passenger has been nagging to go back on yet another time travel journey. Apparently, your fellow passenger has this overwhelming desire to watch this solar system form with a little more detail.*

*Despite my best of efforts, I have been unable to convince them that the time machine is overheating a little. Their concern has not wavered in the slightest. So, if you do not mind, off you go back into the time machine.*

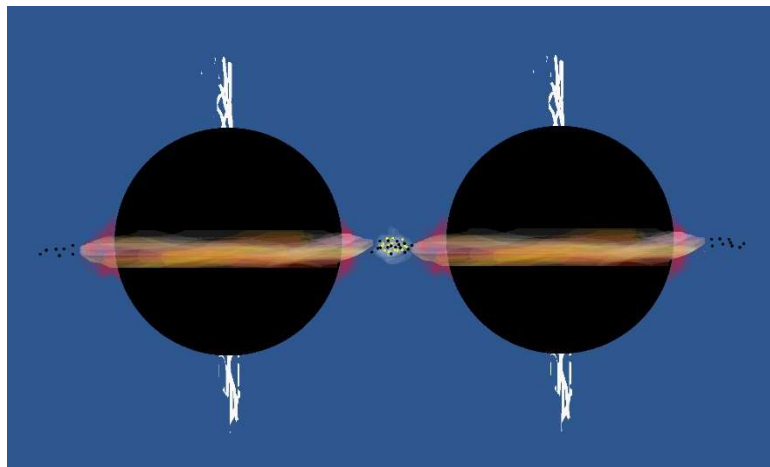
*Just to forewarn you, this next epic time travel journey is going to be a little rocky. The time machine’s engines are overheating a little. They are steaming up some of the sensors. Likely you will be okay, just keep in mind there may be a few occasions when your observational equipment and life support systems may fail for brief moments. Now, no time to think this over. Off you go! Into the time machine with you.”*

With that you and your fellow passenger embark on a second time travel journey. This time, instead of beginning at the inception of time, your journey begins with you observing the encounter of two titan sized black holes about to collide. You recognize the encounter as the one which forms the Big Bang event which you call home. Despite both black holes being titan

in size, one is smaller than the other and it is soon overpowered by the greater.

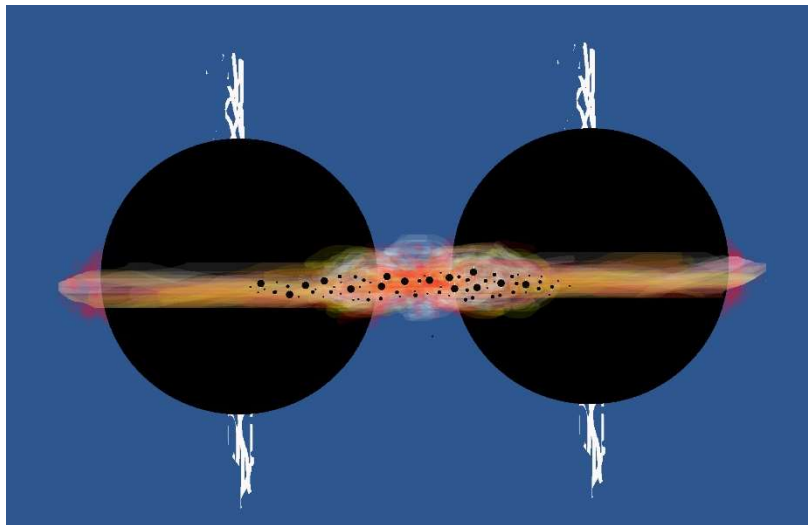


At the inception of their encounter, both titans are adorned with Big Bang universes which are like the one you live in. These universes orbit the equators of each titan black hole as embellishments of their former kills. They are the first portions of the titans to collide as the catastrophic collision ensues.

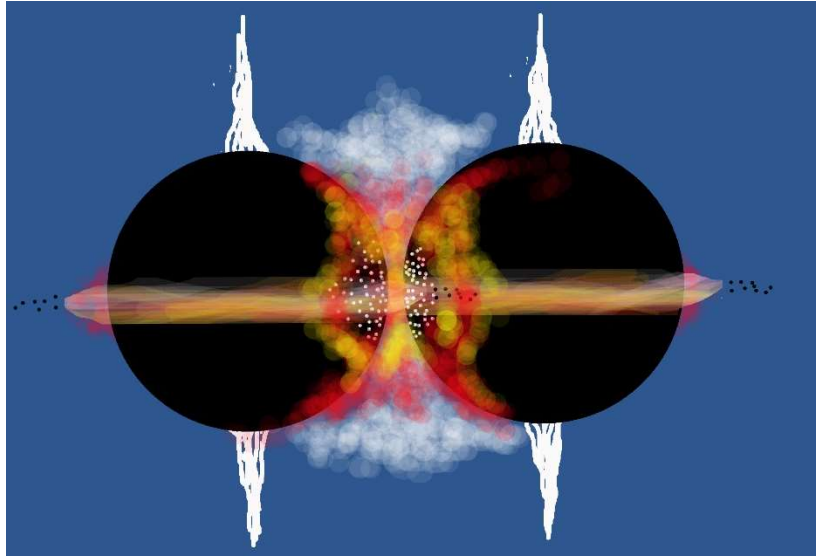


Each universe disfigures as it encounters the other. While their engagement occurs over billions of years, from your perspective within the time machine, this initial collision only lasts for a few seconds. Moments after beginning, portions of each universe traverses into massive fiery halos of burning matter which orbit the

equators of each giant. Galaxies treading into these accretion disks are destroyed without effort. Quick bursts of colorful light replace their existence as they become a streak within a halo. What looks like black dots begin to litter both involved accretion disks. Each dot being a galactic sized black hole or smaller transient black holes remaining from the destruction of a star. These dots sink to the inside ring of the accretion disk. Once there, these black holes are prevented from reaching the surface of a titan universal sized black hole by a gap between the surface of each universal black hole and the accretion disk.

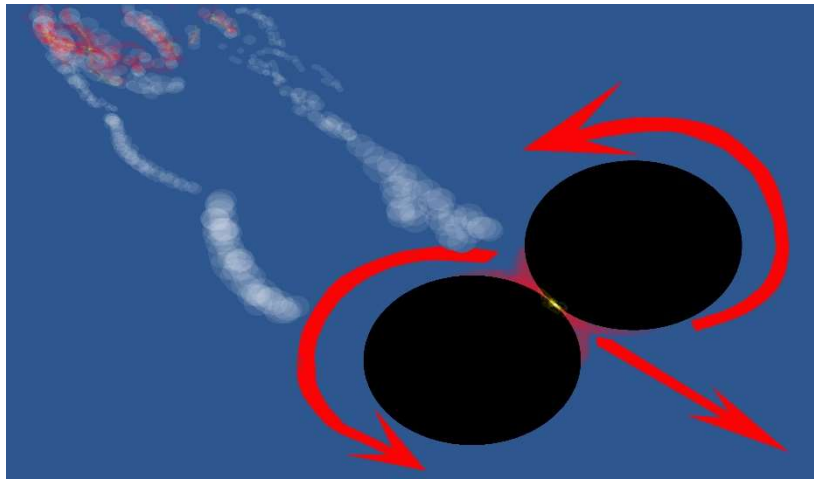


As the distance between the titans diminishes the accretion disks collide. The fast-turning disks deform and splash their contents towards the polar regions of each titan. As the gap between the accretion disks and black holes declines cosmic dust envelopes the region. As the accretion gap declines, multitudes of transient black holes impact the surfaces of the universal sized black hole they are being pulled towards. They explode when they reach its surface. These massive explosions are flickers of white light illuminating the surfaces of each orb through the dense cloud of cosmic dust.

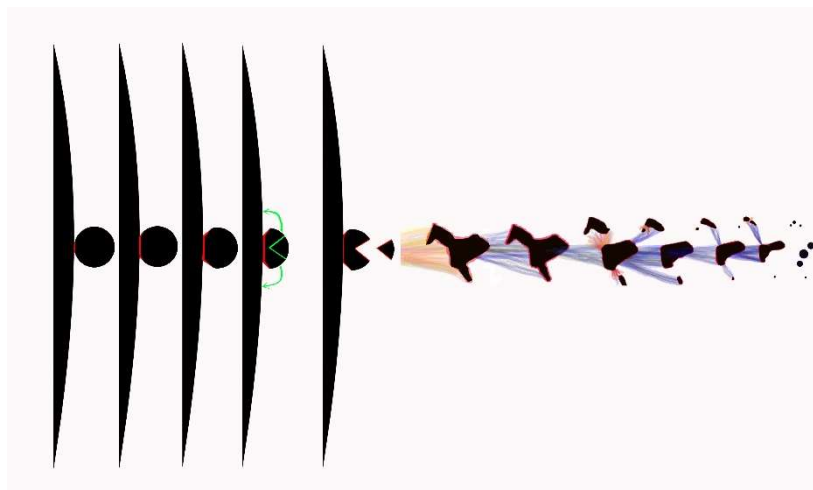


As their surfaces meet, the bodies of the two locked titans begin turn rapidly as a single unit. Within their twirl, what remains of the Big Bang universes adorning their bodies is obliterated. There is no hope for survival for any organic forms caught within the mele. Smaller galactic and solar black holes quickly end as flashes of flickering lights on the surface of the spinning giants. Solar systems and transient masses do not escape. They are stretched into plasmic like streaks and strewn from the sides of the embattled titans. From the time machine, you observe the wreckage left at the impact site between the two-universe sized black holes. You watch the debris field become a new universe. The universe which forms is different than debris which comprises

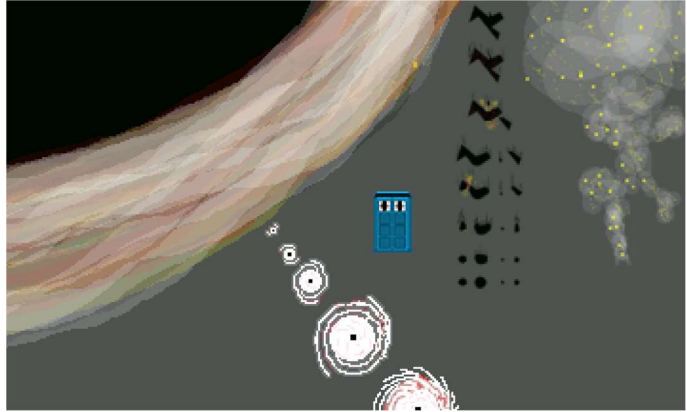
your universe. It is a universe which lacks a central black hole. It is not a Big Bang type universe.



With smooth acceleration you move towards the future. From your perspective, the spinning motion of the two colliding black holes is short in duration. During their engagement, the losing black hole is slowly absorbed by the victor. When it has lost what appears to be close to a near quarter of its front form, it fractures along its back side. Bright flashes occur in conjunction with the fracturing as explosions erupt. Multitudes of large fragments eject outwards from the dying black hole titan. They fly in your direction. Your time machine's sensor equipment identifies these



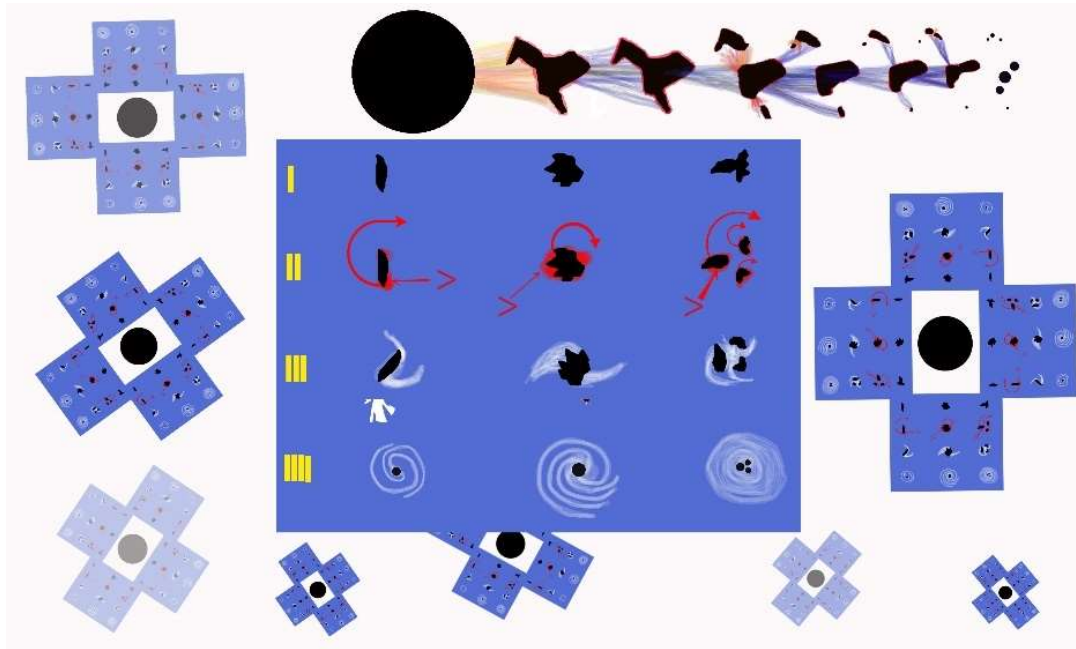
very large fragments as “primary shrapnel.” Optics equipment focuses in on an individual primary shrapnel and classifies it as the source of the Milky Way Galaxy. Like the other primary shrapnel, it ejects fragments from its body as it propels outward. Each ejected chunk from the primary shrapnel is forming a galaxy. Your computer identifies these further broken shards as “galactic fragments.” Ejected debris



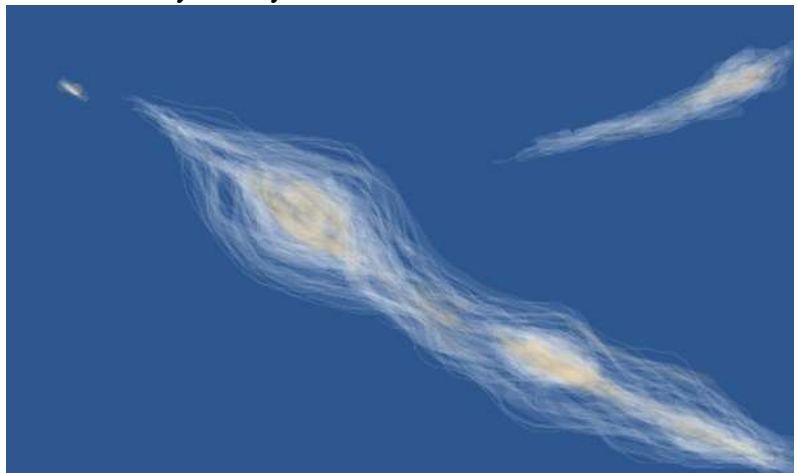
varies in size. The size of each galaxy is dependent on the size of the galactic fragment thrown from the primary shrapnel. The primary shrapnel which ejected the Milky Way galactic fragment, as well as many others, forms into a large single black hole. Your onboard computer identifies this primary shrapnel black hole as the Great Attractor. It is orbited by the galaxies it formed, and with the passing of time, you watch it consume many of the galaxies it formed.

The Milky Way begins like most galaxies. It starts as a giant elongated black hole fragment, with its ends chasing its middle center of gravity. As it spins, cosmic dust ejects from the fragment's surfaces. Because of its shape, a greater amount of cosmic dust debris ejects from its end tails, versus its main body. The galaxy formation concludes with formed black hole at its center surrounded by swirls of cosmic dust.

Not all of what shed from the Milky Way galactic fragment was fine cosmic dust. As the fragment trimmed itself into a black hole numerous chunks ejected from its surface. Its low viscosity cosmic dust produced a predominance of stars, while its more robust debris formed planetary bodies, heavier elements as well as stars.



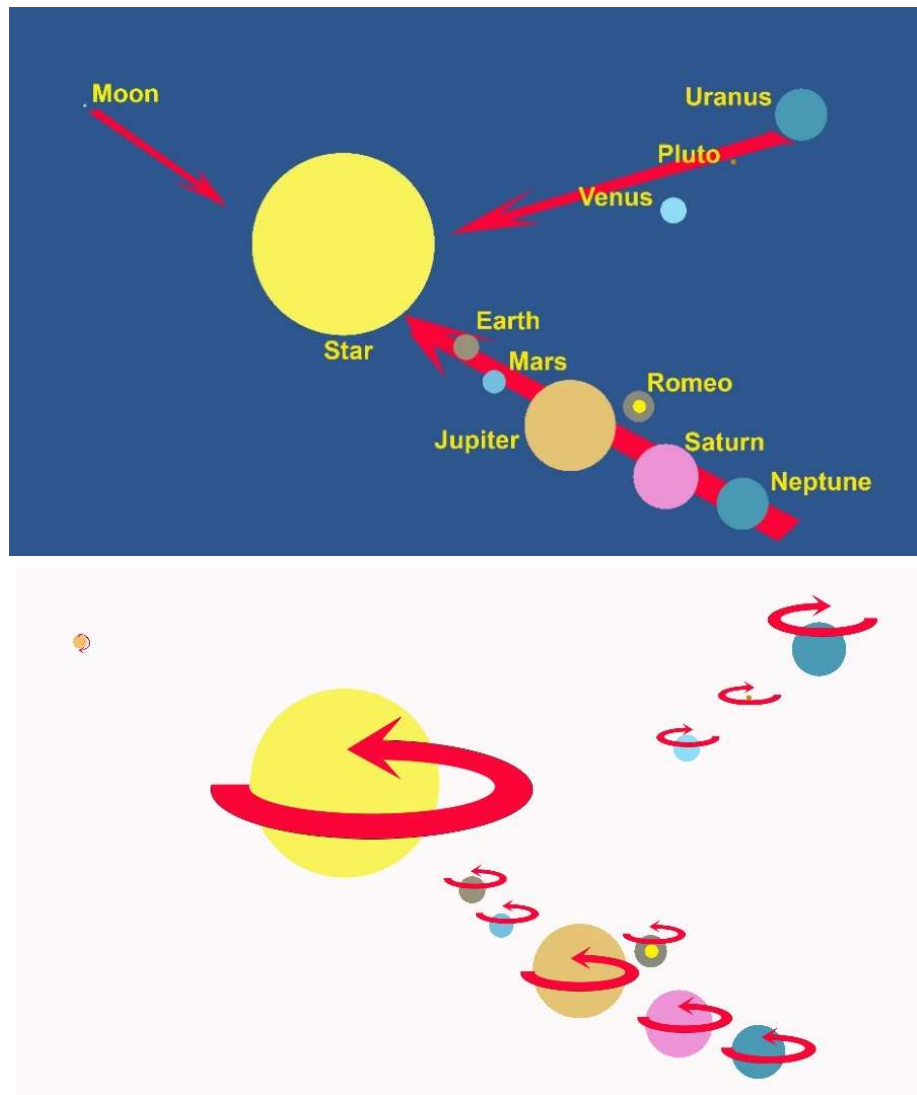
Onboard optic systems within the time machine focus on a specific chunk of black hole debris. The fragment was ejected during the early stages of the Milky Way's tail formation and is identified as the source of Earth's solar system. It breaks apart as it travels outwards. Its trails do not have consistent viscosity. Cosmic dust formed at the onset of the



fragment has a whitish appearance and tends to produce stars which are much larger than those of this solar system. As the fragment ages, its cosmic dust lessens in viscosity and produces a greater number of planets and smaller stars. On board optics focus on a region nearing the end of the forming cosmic dust trailing. It identifies an area of cosmic dust streaks as the source and specific location where the birth of Earth's solar system will occur. The region of cosmic dust quickly clusters and begins forming planets and a star. The time machine's optics panels identify several areas where individual planets will form. To your surprise, there does not seem to be one solar system forming, there are two. One is smaller than the other and it lacks a star. The smaller one contains early formations of the planets, Uranus, and Venus. Between the formations making of those two planets, is another conglomeration of gases which are forming the dwarf planet Pluto. These three developing formations revolve in a different direction than a different collection of formations. These other formations are angled in a different direction and a portion of a larger streak of cosmic dust. Nearer the head of the streak there is a star forming. Trailing the forming star is a dense collection of developing planets. Smaller heavier planets trail close to the star. Not far behind them large gaseous planets follow. Forming planets are identified from the star outward. In order they are becoming the planets Mercury, Mars, and Jupiter. Orbiting Jupiter is a large planet sized moon called Romeo, it is followed by Saturn and Neptune. In the distance, far from the forming planets is an area identified as Earth's moon. Earth's moon is not yet being identified as a moon. The onboard equipment identifies it as a transient dwarf planet which is traveling towards the sun.

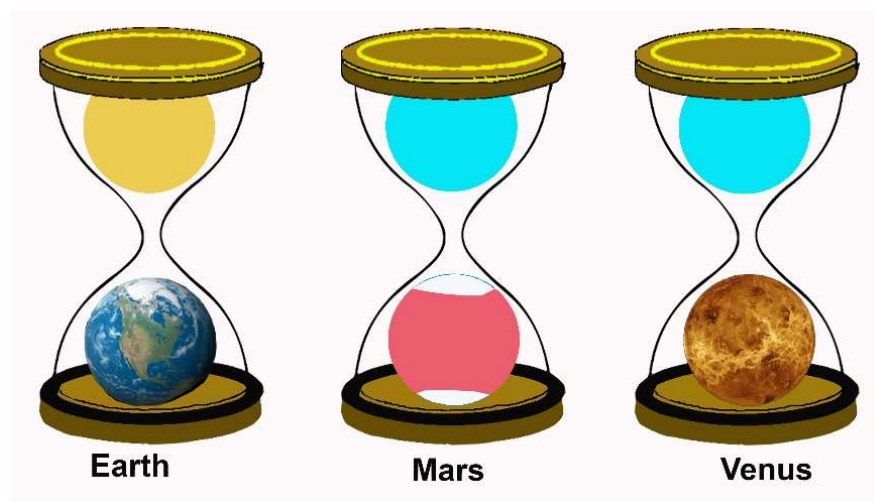


The time machine zooms forward and you witness this solar



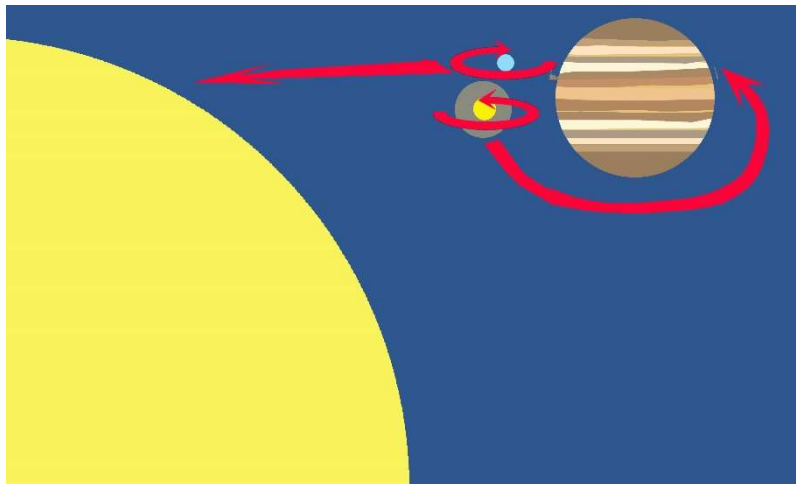
system's planets shortly after their formation. Planet Mercury is smooth in texture, grey in color and is adorned with unadulterated surfaces. Earth is a greyish to brown desert like planet without any water or a significant atmosphere. Mars is coated with a layer of frozen water and looks predominantly white and blue. Jupiter is a gaseous planet with its gases stratified to near perfection on its surface. Orbiting Jupiter is a lunar body called Romeo. Romeo is a solid moon which is larger than Earth. It has a massive gaseous

atmosphere which contains large concentrations of helium. Its atmosphere clings to a smaller solid body which consists primarily of heavier elements like iron, lead, gold, platinum, and mercury. Beyond Romeo are the planets Saturn and Neptune. Except for Saturn missing its rings, Saturn and Neptune seem to be how you would normally see them. A large distance from Neptune is Venus. Venus has a thick oxygen rich cloudy atmosphere and a solid body. The blueish body of Venus is bathed with frozen oceans and it orbits Uranus at a large distance. Pluto also orbits Uranus as a moon. Venus and Pluto each turn on their axis in the same direction as Uranus, while Uranus spins on its axis in a direction which is opposite of the sun.

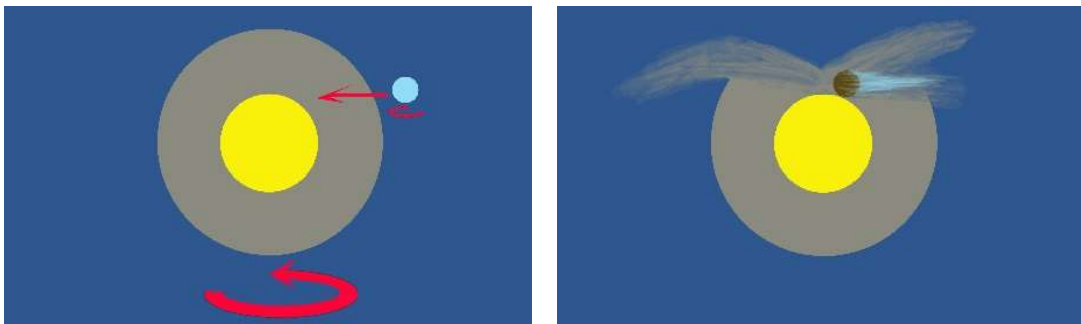


As your time travel journey continues, Uranus's mass falls towards the greater system's influence. Because Venus is Uranus's furthest orbiting planet, it is the first to become caught in the orbit of the sun. As the planetary body enters the bounds of this solar system, it drifts into the pull of Jupiter and loses orbit with Uranus. As the traversing planet journeys around this star, it is continuously drawn closer to Jupiter. Venus's collision with Jupiter is averted by a chanced impact with Romeo. The collision occurs as Venus, in

relation to the sun, had just rounded the backside of Jupiter and was exposed to the light of this solar system's star.



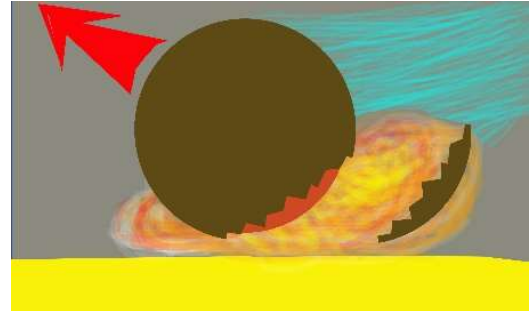
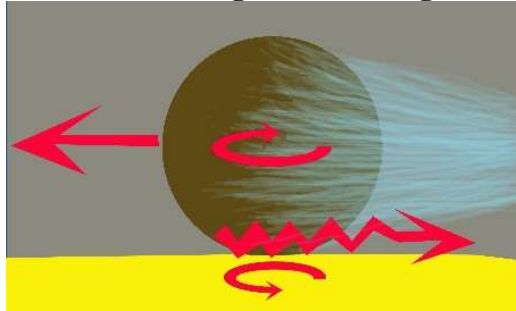
Venus traveled and spun faster and in an opposite direction of Romeo's. Because of this, the atmospheric gases and oceans encasing Venus were stripped from the planet's surface at the onset of the collision with Romeo. They peeled away from the



impacting planetary body and ejected outwards into the space beyond in the direction of the solar system's star. In the locality of the impact, Romeo's atmosphere was parted, but remained clinging to the terrestrial body.

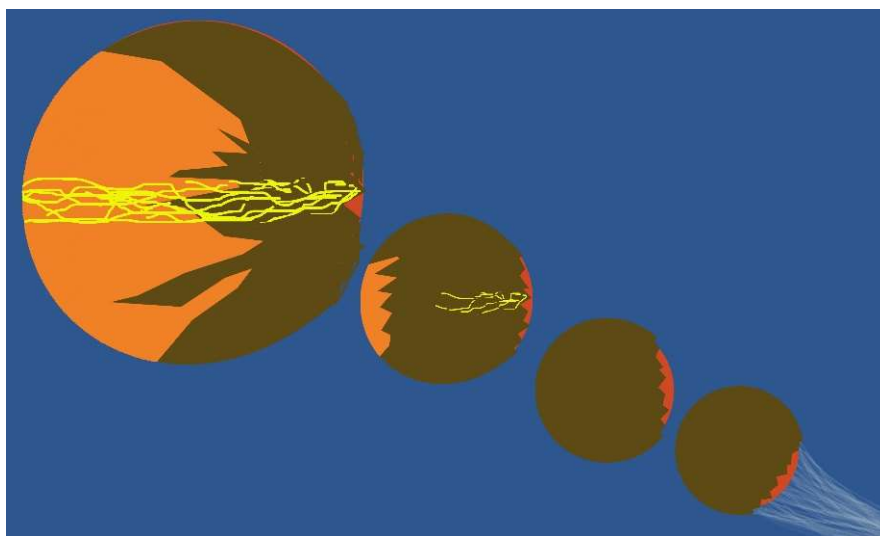
Impact vectors are tangent to those of Venus's rounded and fast turning form. They cut fractures through the planet's crust down into its mantle. Extreme heat and massive amounts matter ejected from the large gash produced by a large chunk being ripped from

the planet's surface. The outer mantle's heat locked formation broke adding an even greater expulsion of heat.



There were little atmospheric gasses remaining in the area surrounding the impact. All that held Venus to Romeo was gravity and the gravitational pull of Romeo was not strong enough to retain propulsion generated by Venus expelling heat. Venus propelled outwards from Romeo's body.

A large impact gash and the loss of oceans and atmosphere marred the beauty of Venus, but the planet's recovery would be more violent than the making of its wound. Venus still had more than enough of a gravitational force to pull itself into a sphere. Because it did, the gash in its side became an induction zone. As the planet propelled towards the sun its planet's remaining crust tore from its surface and flowed into the induction zone.



As Venus's crust was flayed, the filling gash was the lightest portion of the planetary body. This caused the planet's longitude to roll as it spun on its axis. The impact site which would likely would have begun closer to the planet's lower polar cap, was now situated as the planet's equatorial elevation.

The planet's core and deeper mantles did not cease to turn as the Venus's crust recovered. Portions of crust infilling the induction zone were pulled into the damaged and exposed mantle as it continued to turn. It caused lighter molecular compounds to be forced under heavier portions of crust. This formed irregularities in the heat locked formation of the outer mantle. From these irregularities a band of volcanic activity formed around the planet's equator. It became the underlying cause in the planet developing a plate tectonic system comprised of two portions. Each tectonic plate occupied its own hemisphere, with each half separated by an unstable and extremely volcanic equator. These developed features and their formation caused the planetary body to expel and become encompassed by an excessive amount of carbon dioxide.



What befell Venus was a better fate to be had than what befell Romeo. Before the collision, Romeo orbited Jupiter at a safe distance. When Venus collided with its surface the force was not great enough to destroy its form, but it was great enough to provide it with a declining orbit. It took many years for Romeo to reach the surface of Jupiter, but when the impact occurred the demise of Romeo was quick and in the view of many formations developing from the impact of Venus.

From Jupiter's inception more than one element comprised its composition. Variations in elements formed a variety of molecules

on its surface. These different forms segregated by their mass over the surface of the giant planet. Before Romeo impacted with Venus, Jupiter had the appeal of being dressed in a horizontally stripped suit. The layering of the planet was nearly



mirror imaged between its hemispheres. The stripped appearance of Jupiter's dense surface was nearly impenetrable by Romeo. Like a bucket of paint spilling on asphalt, Romeo's atmosphere coated the surface of Jupiter as it was pulled from its body. The giant splotch covered a large portion of one side of Jupiter. As time progressed, this spilled conglomeration moved and spun as it was slowly absorbed by the massive gaseous planet. You watch it slowly decline over billions of years and become the darkened hurricane Eye of Jupiter. As portions of Romeo were slowly absorbed by Jupiter, the nearly perfect stratification of the planet's outer layers became polluted with new molecules. This corrupting the nearly symmetrically perfect pinstriping of Jupiter.



Jupiter did not budge as Romeo flattened against its surface. After Romeo's atmosphere flowed from its surface, its crust peeled away. The flaying portions of Romeo's crust poured over his front impact region and onto the surface of Jupiter. As this occurred, fissures developed on Romeo's opposite side. It took little time for Romeo's heat locked mantle breach. When it did, its remaining body exploded outwards. Many of the heat locked debris fragments continued to explode after they launched outwards. Debris from the explosion peppered the surface of Jupiter. Its marred surfaces rounded with time as surface hurricanes.



As you watch Romeo impact Jupiter, sirens begin to blare and lights flash for a moment within the time machine. Apparently, the time machine had to adjust some components due to heat buildup. Unfortunately, optics equipment onboard the time machine malfunctioned for a moment as coolant was diverted to



life support systems. Because of the malfunction you were unable to tell exactly where the demise of Romeo occurred in its relation to the sun. It appears, the demise of Romeo likely occurred as it was rounding, or beginning to round the backside of Jupiter. Many of Romeo's remains may have become a feast for the planets Saturn and Neptune. It could be the case that his innards traveled outwards to the Kuiper Asteroid Belt encompassing this solar system. It is also possible that the Kuiper belt may be the remnants of a second impact caused by the remains of Romeo. Much of the explosion was blurred by malfunctioning displays within the time machine. Despite this it seemed very possible that the core and mantle of Romeo ejected outwards with the blast. Its core being greater than the size of a dwarf planet and its ejected mantle portions being very capable of reforming into solid planetary bodies. The onboard equipment informs you that there is a characteristic of Romeo's debris which makes it easily identified. The debris of Romeo is significantly comprised of very heavy metals such as gold and other precious metals. Not all of Romeo's remnants traveled outwards. The collision of Romeo and Venus give rise to the Age of Bombardment within this solar system. Many of the planets within the solar system became altered by this collision. The two planets most affected were Mars and Earth. The devastation encountered by Mars came first. From your time machine you watch a large fragments impact Mar's. With the solar system being significantly polluted by the remains of Romeo and Venus, and the time machine continuing to overheat, it was difficult to know what debris impacted Mars's, but it was easy to see that the large fragments caused volcanic reactions and pushed the planet's atmospheric gasses and surface waters towards its equator. While Mars's water and atmospheric gasses were congregating near its equator, the planet was visited by another massive debris

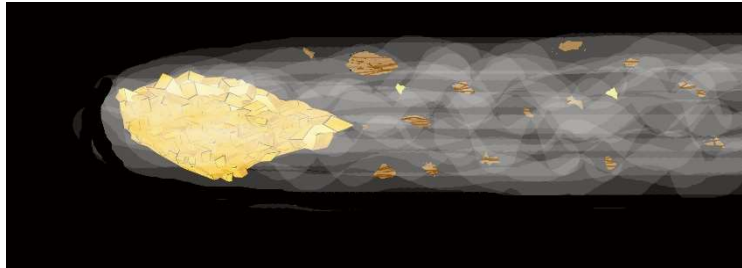


fragment. It seems clear that the second mass was a fragment of Romeo. It was jagged and comprised of heavy elements. As Mars rounded into the path of the massive meteoroid, its alignment did not form a direct impact. Instead, the Romeo fragment broke through the congested bounds of gasses grouped around Mar's equator, and then it dragged along the planet's surface. As it scraped the surface of Mars, it produced a canyon kilometers deep. The gash was torn perpendicular to the existing rivers of Mars and is identified by your computer as the Valles Marineris. As the Valles Marineris is torn into existence, geothermal heat bursts from the depths of Mars. The terrain of Mar's crust thrust outwards into space from both the impacting mass of the Romeo fragment and the outward expulsion of Martian geothermal heat. Ejected debris joins the interplanetary pollution produced by the Romeo and Venus collision. It becomes the third source of debris fueling The Age of Bombardment.

As Romeo plowed across Mar's surface, it took hold of a large portion of the planet's atmospheric gasses and water. Mars is left nearly baron of water and atmospheric gasses. Small remnants of its great oceans settle and freeze atop its polar caps. Not everything was a loss for Mars. Two fragments formed from planetary crust remains are left orbiting its body as moons. One of these two moons is called Phobos. Phobos has a declining orbit with Mars. Unless altered, it will impact Mars and cause additional and significant damage.



The Romeo Meteoroid was changed by slicing through the skin of Mars. After brushing the surface of the planet, it was no longer traveling alone. Its solid body was encased and trailed by Mar's frozen atmospheric gasses and water. As the fragment traveled

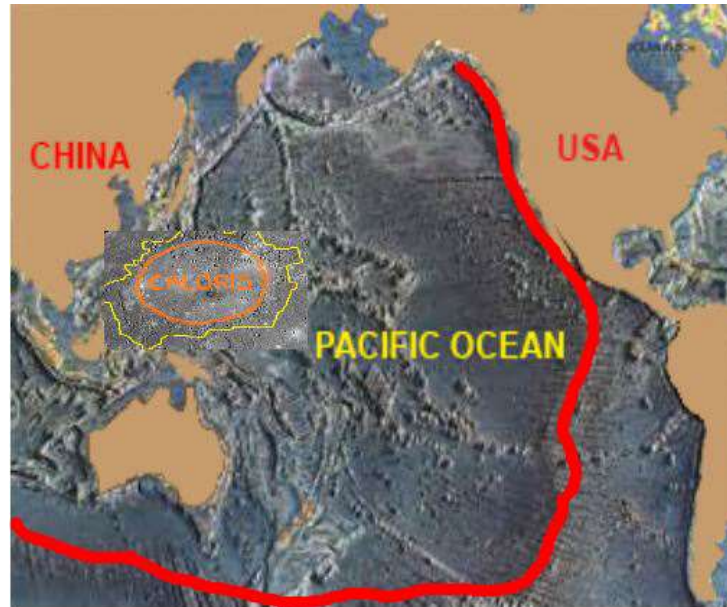


towards Earth, it moved towards Earth it had a polluted comet like formation.

Earth lacked significant atmospheric shielding to protect it from an impending impact. Despite its heavy metal composition, the Romeo Meteoroid, was no match for the heat locked mantles and core of Planet Earth. While it couldn't completely destroy Earth, its mass and travel speed were great enough to produce a force which could overcome its outer mantle and crust.

From your vantage point, you were unable to tell if the meteor impact altered Earth's orbital distance from the sun. You can only tell that such movement may have occurred because of the magnitude of the collision. The impact was devastating for both the planet and fragment. Romeo past through Earth's crust without effort. Upon contact, involved terrain liquified and then vaporized in a near instant. Romeo sunk deep into the planet's mantle. Despite its mass and generated force, the meteor's body was fragmented by the more powerful mantle. It did not sever into multitudes. Its new form was broken into large chunks. Each portion malformed and heated into magma as it is forced to continuously drag within the current of the planet's mantle.

The impact did more than provide Earth with large irregularities within its mantle. The impact site is identified by your time machine as the underlying cause for the Pacific Basin. Not only



would the region eventually become an ocean, it would become a zone of induction for the planet's unique cooling system.

In relation to the impact site, on the opposite side of the planet, jagged and hilly crustal formations are ejected outwards. The significantly uplifted terrain began the formation of a single continent. The time machine's onboard equipment identifies this newly forming continent as Pangea. The continent of Pangea is unstable. At its center is a region of a planetary heat expulsion. This region is identified as the early formation of the Mid Atlantic Ridge. These areas form a circulatory system for heat. Eventually this system pulls crust into the Mariana Trench and new crust and heat is expelled at the Mid Atlantic Ridge. The planetary cooling system causes the Pangea Continent to break apart with time and the formation of multiple tectonic plates slowly crowding towards and into the zone of induction.

Oceans did not exist on Earth at the time of the Romeo impact. They developed quickly after its arrival. Meteors comprised of

atmospheric gasses and water bombarded Earth's surface. Soon large bodies of water pooled becoming oceans and an inhabitable atmosphere. With the passage of time, you observe the fragmentations of the Pangea Continent becoming the place you recognize as your place of birth.



Romeo's impact blasted debris outwards into space well beyond the reaches of a low Earth orbit. Many of these fragments collided with the moon. Larger fragments hitting the moon caused its surface to rupture in several areas. These areas of impact develop large beds of basalt lava on the lunar surface.

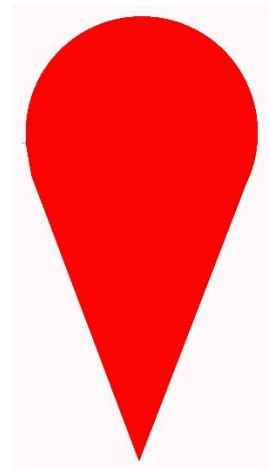


Compared to the solar system's planets, the moon did not begin with a retrograde orbit like that of Uranus, Venus, or Pluto. Nor did it spin in conjunction with Earth's star. Instead, it could be more envisioned as rolling head over feet in relation to the other planets. As it traveled into this solar system from its front it was spinning perpendicularly to the other planets. It came into a tidal orbit with Earth as it traveled towards the star. With its greater gravitational mass, Earth counteracted and tamed the moon's axial rotation. In geological time lines, the moon had only just stopped rotating when it was pelted by debris flying outwards from Earth. From the bombardment the moon began to fall slowly away from the planet it had first fallen for.

Just like the moon, volcanic activity occurred on Earth because of the impact. Within Earth's mantle, Romeo caused turmoil. Its molecules did not align with those of the regimented form of the mantle. Lighter materials were superheated and pushed upwards and away from the mantle and into Earth's lower crust. From some perspectives, these rising globs of magma resembled little balloons rising upwards. Portions of the gold laden Romeo fragment traveled upwards with these plume shaped expulsions.

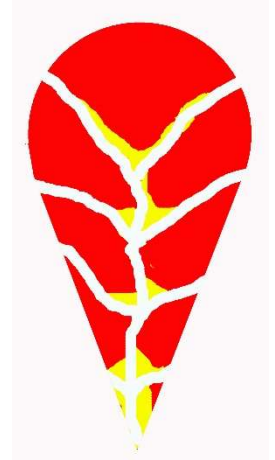
Magma within the plumes formed elongated molecular formations. These molecules locked with others of like kind along their length. They are identified by the time machine's equipment as molten quartz formations. The poly like structure of the quartz held together as the plume shaped magma bodies traveled upwards. When the magma plums neared the surface of the Earth they solidify and caused huge uplifts in the forms of mountains.

These mountain ranges are different than other mountain ranges

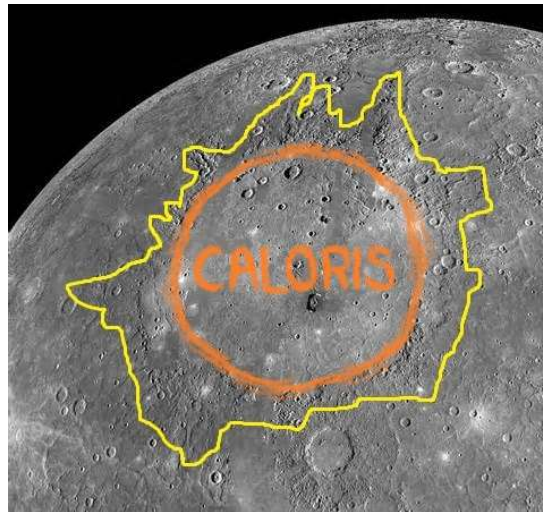




forming on the planet from the movement of tectonic plates. They are different because they are caused by expulsions from the mantle. As the surface of the Earth erodes away, the dried plumes of magma became exposed as granite mountains. These mountains are incrementally banded with quartz. Within rising magma, gold and other heavy metals from the Romeo Meteorite were netted by the quartz. It resulted in gold listing towards the center portions of each band at the mountain's center. Within these bands of quartz, gold deposits are strewn, with the greatest concentrations of gold being at the center top of more newly exposed granite mountains. They are also lightly concentrated at the center of the plum heading towards its base. The greatest concentrations of gold being located at the bottom of the plum congregating around its center ending quartz bands. With the passing of time, you watch the gold from the Romeo Meteorite begin to disperse with water runoff carrying away the decaying granite mountain ranges. It is also carried away by the mining and economic efforts of humans. The Earth and Mars were not the only planets significantly impacted during the Age of Bombardment. Planet Mercury gained a healthy scar. On the surface of Mercury, the Carlois Basin marks an impact crater caused by Romeo and Venus's first and last kiss. The crater is the size of Germany and France combined. Like with the impact on Earth, the meteor not only formed a massive impact crater, but it caused an uplift of land masses on the other side of the planet, opposite of the impact. This area of uplifted land

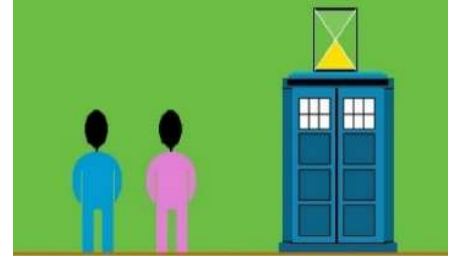


masses is identified by the time machine's equipment as the Chaotic Terrain.



An asteroid belt developed between Mars and Jupiter. It marks the impact location of Venus and Romeo. Many fragmented forms polluting the solar system were too small to possess a gravitational pull capable of pulling them into a spherical shape. Despite this, if they fell into an orbit with a planet, they obtained the privilege of being enhanced with the title, “lunar”. If they traveled without orbiting a planet as transient debris, they are identified as meteoroids. Some meteoroids were large enough to pull themselves into spherical shapes. These rounded bodies are commonly formed of the former water and atmospheric gases of Venus and Mars. They encircle this system's star as dwarf planets. By name they are Ceres, Haumea, Makemake and Eris. Your time machine begins to rapidly move forward in time and then begins to slow down. As it does, you watch the decline of transient asteroids within the aging solar system. Your time machine comes to a stop as Earth's atmosphere overtakes your position. Now, the time machine rests at your present moment.

Your second time travel journey is now over. You have finished observing the formation of this Big Bang Universe and this solar system. Welcome Back.



Just so you are aware, your pesky time travel companion is asking for another time travel journey. You know they will never stop asking for time travel trips. Right now, they want to see dinosaurs. Next, they will probably want to see the development of humans or some major historical event. As your author, trust me they will never stop asking if I do not put an end to it right now. Besides, the time machine needs to cool down a little bit. It needs to be in tip top operating condition for the third book of this trilogy. You are going to need it to go into the future in the third book. This book explains how things developed in the past and how they work now. The third book is about technologies and things we have yet to do. Oh, and by the way. The second time travel journey was just for your enjoyment. It is not considered as being part of the hypothesis of Unified Theory. It may or may not be accurate. Some parts of it, or even all of it, may be completely wrong. All of it may be completely correct. I don't know because the time machine can display goofy things when it is overheating and operating in speculation mode. Sometimes it has to operate in speculation mode to maintain life support systems.

OMG! Now your pesky travel companion is nagging to know what happens in the second book. Well just so you both know the second book of the trilogy is called **Reconsidering the Fermi Paradox**. As its name might imply, the second book begins by providing a hypothesis for the solution to the Fermi Paradox. Additionally, it uses physics to determine the general location of advanced extra-terrestrial life. It also, explains why we will never locate any advanced beings with the equipment we are using and



what type of equipment is needed. It also explains how to locate the nearest extra-terrestrial communication stations. The good news is, that in terms relative to the spacing of galaxies, we are probably close to extraterrestrial communication stations. The bad news is that we are not close to advanced civilizations. Other subjects pertaining to advanced extra-terrestrials is also provided.



The end of the book will expand upon the ideas of light speed travel by Miguel Alcubierre. The book explains why Mr. Alcubierre ideas of light speed travel will not work unless you are already traveling at least 99% the speed of light. Then it discusses additional problems with that type of technology being used with speeds near or beyond the speed of light. Then the book will discuss space travel. A portion of the writing will discuss traveling within a solar system without the use of solar, nuclear or fossil fuels. It will also discuss U.F.O. culture and other subjects pertaining to extraterrestrials. Just so you are aware, while **Reconsidering the Fermi Paradox** will be easy to read, it is completely based on physics. So, if you believe in lizard aliens, or run around run around with aluminum foil on your head, you probably will not like the book. Now, if you are a person who is at least slightly interested in extraterrestrials or space travel you will likely be at least moderately content with its content.

Okay, enough of this shameless advertising for books which I have yet to write. It is now time for you to revisit the very first second of your initial time travel journey. To be clear that is the second where the birth of the cosmos occurs. The next chapter deeply dissects that moment. It also explains why Isaac Newton's Laws of Motion and the scientific law, The Conservation of Energy exist. Not to mention answers a whole bunch of other things that

are amazingly cool while simultaneously provide a dry read. Now off you go to the second chapter.

