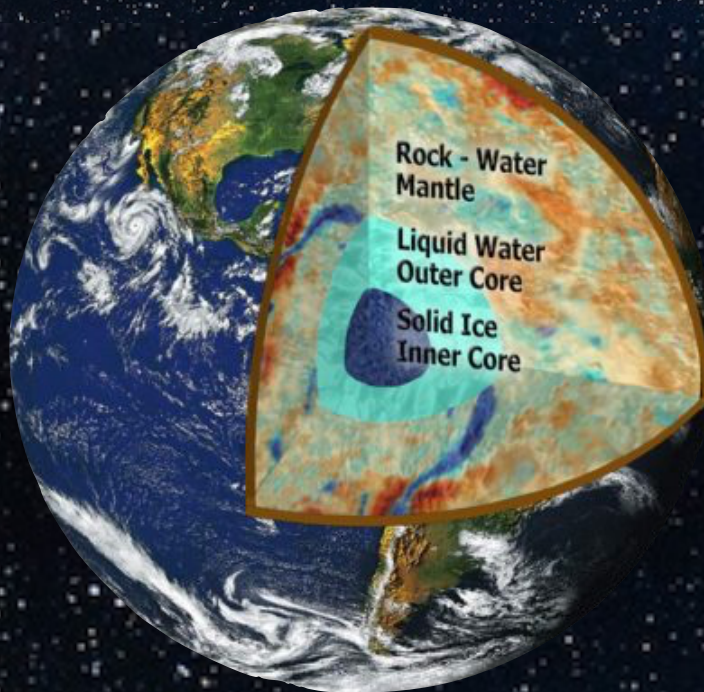


# UM

## *Universal Model Science*

*Volume 1  
with Tresta Neil*



# ***Natural Laws & Principles***

Principles are timeless (applies at any time), universal (applies everywhere), self- evident (arguing against it is patently foolish), whether we accept or understand them or not. They govern in all of life.  
~ Stephen R. Covey

## **Three Types of Natural Laws**

1 - \_\_\_\_\_

2 - \_\_\_\_\_

3 - \_\_\_\_\_

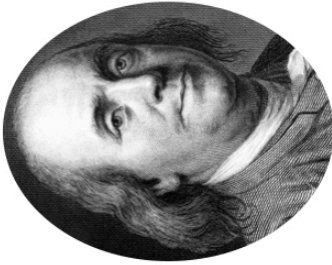
1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

“The internalization of correct principles is the foundation upon which enduring happiness and success are based.” ~ Stephen R. Covey





**Creation**

**Abraham**

**Aristotle**

**Galileo**

**Boyle**

**Benjamin Franklin**



**Copernicus**

**Kepler**

**Newton**

**Thomas Jefferson**



1770

### **James Hutton**

(1726 – 1797)

Father of the **magma planet** notion & **Geological Time**

Pseudoscientific

Modern Science would be NOTHING without “Deep Time”

“What he irrefutably did do was started an “intellectual revolution” that included Geological Time, modern geology, and evolutionary biology.”

pg. 64



1780

### **Georges Cuvier**

(1769-1832) - **Father of Paleontology**

(study of fossils)

Brought out the idea of extinct animals (fossils of animals that are no longer living on earth) The idea rocked the scientific world.



1790

### **Jean-Baptiste Lamarck**

, 1744 – 1829,

was Cuvier's

contemporary Jean debated the idea of evolution with Cuvier. Cuvier couldn't agree that they gradually changed from one form into another because the fossils found in Egypt had not changed in any way when compared to the same modern species.



1800

### **William Smith**

(1769-1839)

developed the first geological map of Great Britain. the fossils he collected came from near the surface not from **deep sediment layers**. demonstrated an actual series of faunal succession in a natural setting



1830's

After Cuvier died, **Charles Darwin** (1809-1882) took up Lamarck's

theory of evolution and expanded it.

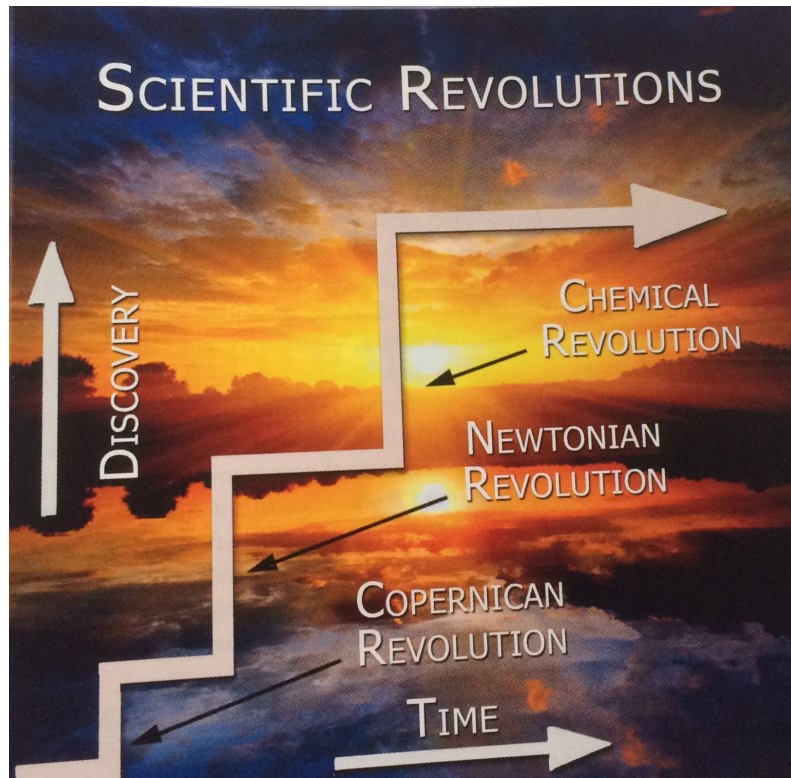
He became the

**Father of Evolution.**

## *Satan's Long Plan*



# *Scientific Revolutions*



**1 - Copernican Revolution**

**2 - Newtonian Revolution**

**3 - Chemical Revolution**

**4 - \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution**

# ***The Age Model Many Pseudotheories***

**No Magma, no millions of Year**

**Age deception**

**Geological Time Pseudotheory**

**The Rock age Pseudotheory**

**Radiocarbon Age Pseudotheory**

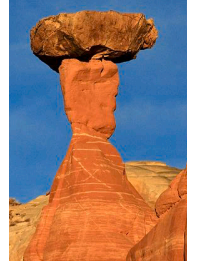


# Omni Science *Mysteries*

## Quartz Mystery



## Pedestal Mystery



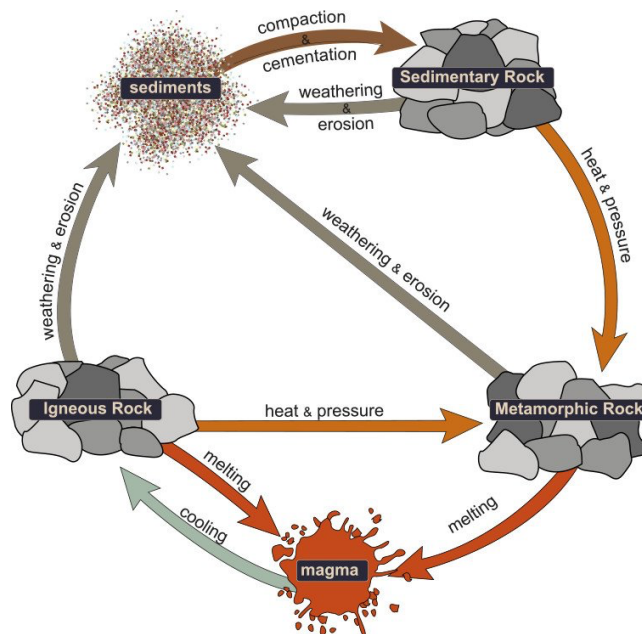
## Obsidian Mystery



# Omni Science *Rock Cycle Pseudoschool*



James Hutton of Scotland, (1726-97) father of geology, uniformity and magma planet theory



## ***Introduction to Universal Flood***

### **Universal Flood Defined:**

1. Floodwaters covered the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Earth, including all mountains, for about \_\_\_\_\_ year's time.
2. The universal Flood occurred on Earth about \_\_\_\_\_ years ago, as recorded by mankind.
3. Natural \_\_\_\_\_, chemical and biological evidences confirm that this event took place.

***If the flood were on trial, you were the juror, and there were:***

- \_\_\_\_\_ different evidences proving it happened

Each of these evidences are:

- \_\_\_\_\_ to investigate
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Can be \_\_\_\_\_ first hand by you, the juror.



**Would you rule against the flood?**

船

Boat

**Paleontologists do know about the Earth's mass extinction. They agree on these points:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ of Earth's marine species disappeared.
- \_\_\_\_\_ of Earth's land species disappeared.
- The event was the \_\_\_\_\_ most important event in biology.
- There's \_\_\_\_\_ consensus as to what happened.



*Omni Science*  
***Hydroplanet Model***

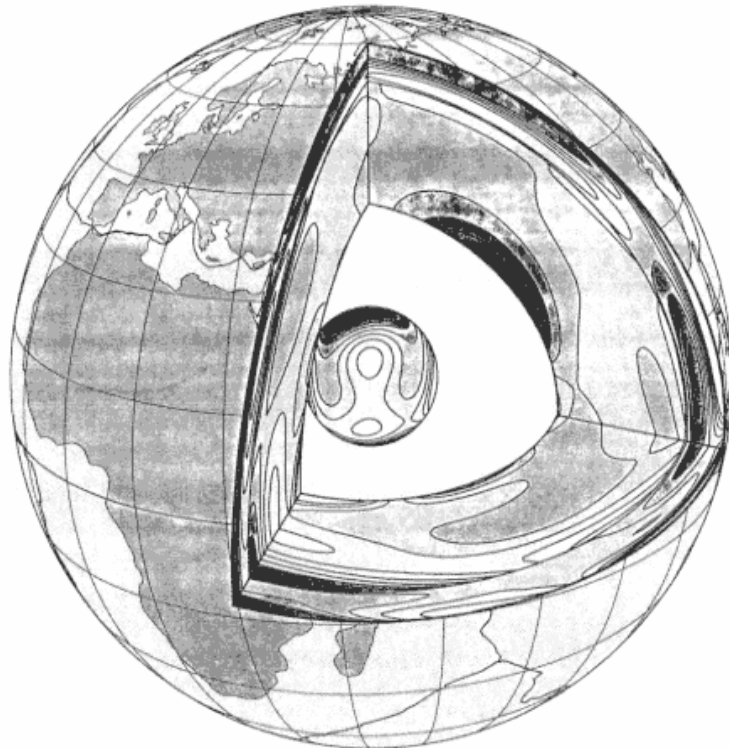
Water in Space:

What is the evidence?

Enhydros:

Opals:

What does the Earth's Core Look Like?

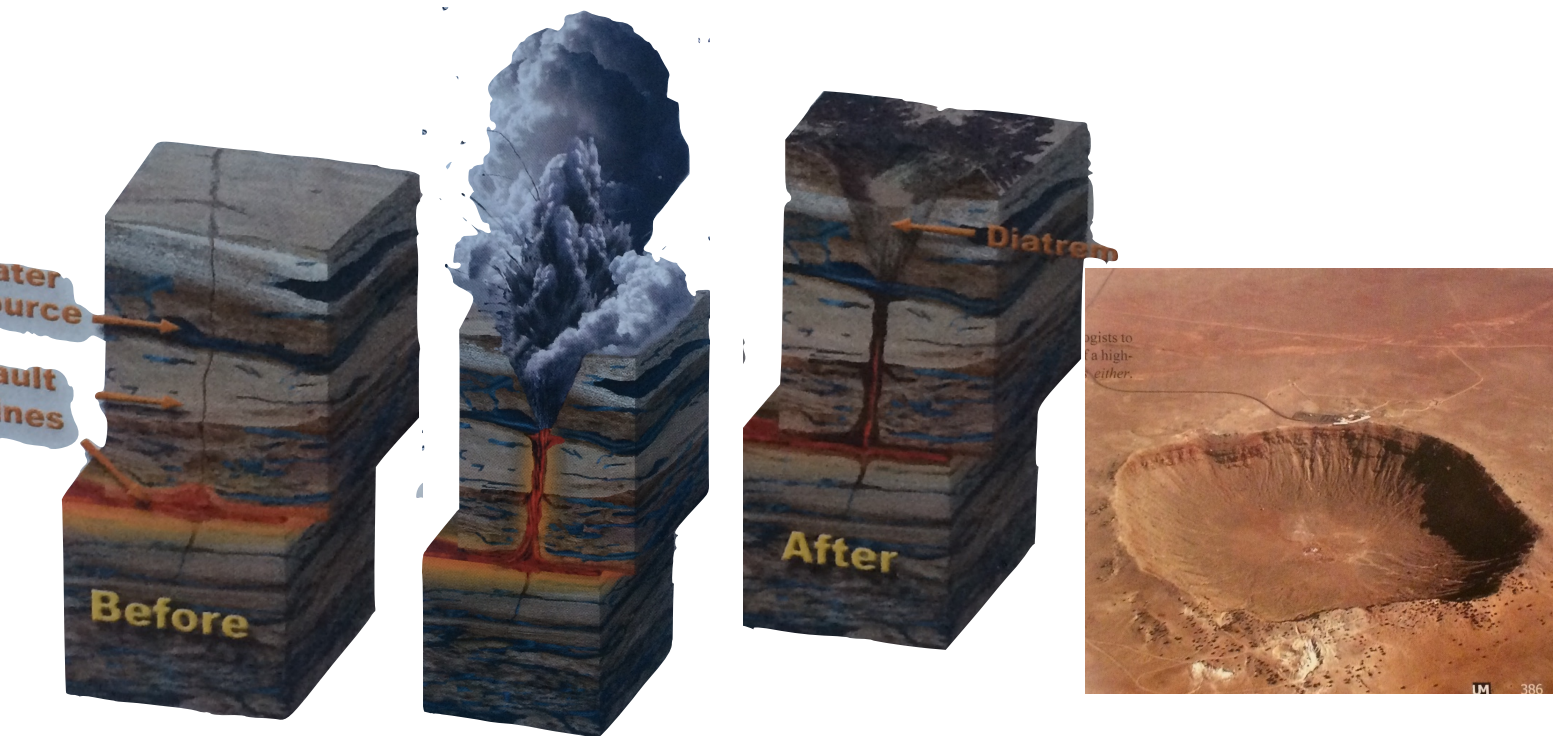


Omni Science  
***Hydroplanet Model***

**Hydrofountains**

**Hydrovolcanoes**

**Hydrocraters**



**4 Universal Laws of Water**

The Law of Primordial matter: \_\_\_\_\_.

The Law of Hydrogenesis: \_\_\_\_\_.

The Law of Hydroformation: \_\_\_\_\_.

The Law of Hydrobiogenesis: \_\_\_\_\_.



Omni Science  
***Hydroplanet Model***

**Impact Crater -**

**Water in Space, cont.**



**Hydrothermal -** \_\_\_\_\_

**Hypretherm -** \_\_\_\_\_

**NEW Geology**

1. **Hydrothermal** - minerals \_\_\_\_\_ in a thermal water environment
2. **Hydrothermic** - minerals \_\_\_\_\_ in a thermal water environment
3. **Hyprethermal** - minerals \_\_\_\_\_ in a pressurized thermal water environment
4. **Hyprethermic** - minerals \_\_\_\_\_ in a pressurized thermal water environment
5. **Igneothermic** - minerals formed or changed to \_\_\_\_\_ from heat with minimal water
6. **Endoprethermic** - minerals changed through \_\_\_\_\_ with minimal water
7. **Hydrosediment** - sediment formed in a \_\_\_\_\_ environment
8. **Erosionary Sediment** - sediment formed from \_\_\_\_\_
9. **Biogenic** - minerals of \_\_\_\_\_ origin

# ***Evidence of the Flood***

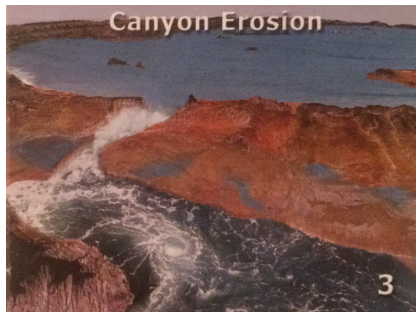
## **Evidence of Earthquakes and Major Flooding**



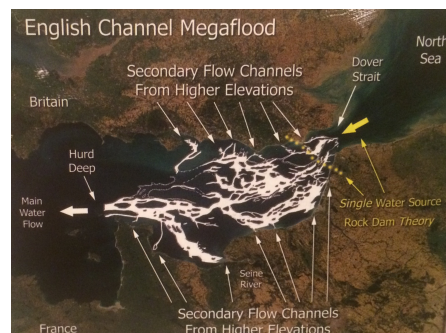
**Lake Powell**



**Grand Canyon**



**English Channel**





Omni Science  
***Proof of the Universal Flood***  
*13 Markers*

**1. Hydrofountain Marker:**

Geysers

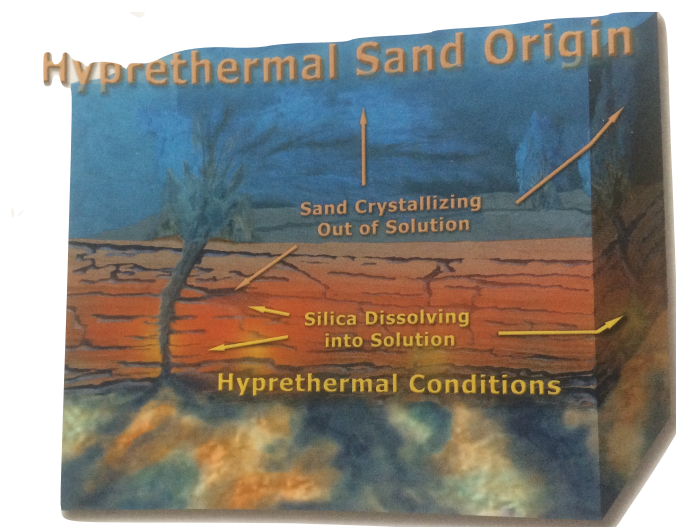
Mud fountains

Clastic Dikes

Rock Pillars

Hydrofountain Caves

**2. Sand Marker:**



Ejecta

*Omni Science*  
***Proof of the Universal Flood***  
*13 Markers*

**3. Erosion Marker:**

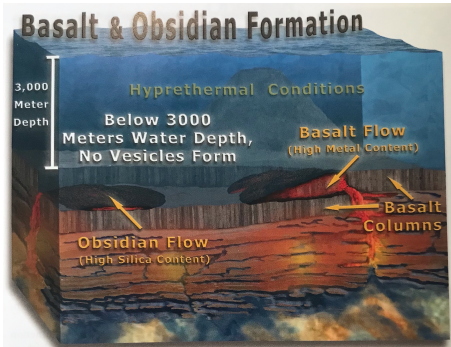
Granite Bolders	Arch Formations	Soil Formations
Skipper Rocks	Planation	Pedestal Formations
Alluvial Fans	Turbidity Deposits	Liquefaction

Omni Science

# ***Proof of the Universal Flood***

*Depth & Carbonate Marker*

## **4. Depth Marker:**



## **5. Carbonate Marker:**

Carbon Cycle Pseudotheory

Cap Rock

Carbonate Blooms



Omni Science  
***Proof of the Universal Flood***  
Salt Marker

## 5. Salt Marker:

There are three kinds of salt deposits :

1. Thick Salt Diapers

2. Thin surface Salt Flats

3. Salt Sand

## The Acid-Base Biosalt Origin



a variety of microbial rich acid-base waters were combined and subjected to hyprethermal conditions facilitating the prethermation of large volumes of salt in the crust.

Omni Science  
***Proof of the Universal Flood***  
*Gas & Oil and Coal Marker*

## 7. Gas and Oil Marker

Petroleum and salt share a common origin: \_\_\_\_\_

### Hyprethermal Oil Experiment



**Before**



**After**

### The Oil and Gas Model

1. Oil and Gas are \_\_\_\_\_ derived
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ came from deep in the Earth's crust
3. Petroleum deposits formed during the UF Hypretherm

---

## 7. Coal Marker

If coal takes millions of years to form, then coal, indistinguishable from the real thing, could not be made in the laboratory, right?



Omni Science  
***Proof of the Universal Flood  
Pyrite Marker***

## **8. Pyrite Marker**

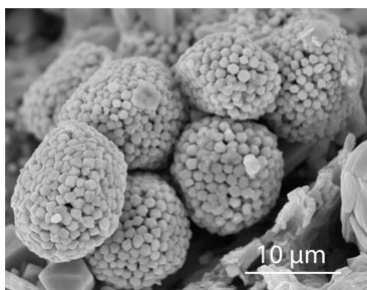
**IRON**



**SULFUR**



**FRAMBOIDS**



**PYRITE**

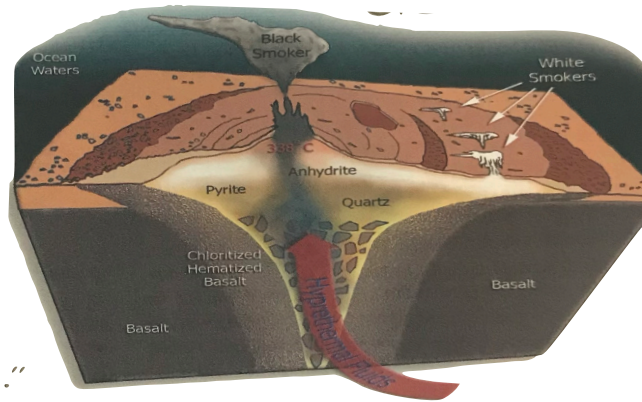


*Omni Science*  
Proof of the Universal Flood  
***Ore Marker***

## 8. Ore Marker

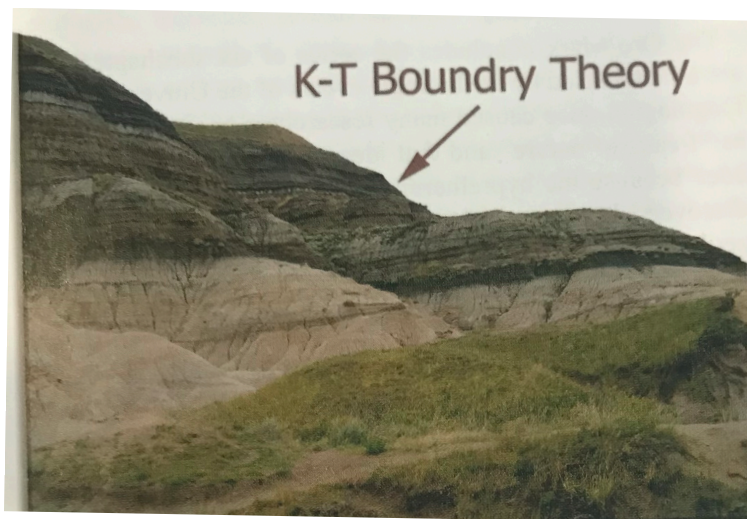
### Magma Ore to Hyprethermal Ore

How can microbe ore be found at the tops of mountains? They call them “freaks of nature.”



### KT Boundary

How could land fossils be mixed within ore minerals that were fossilized at the bottom of an ocean?





Omni Science  
Proof of the Universal Flood  
***Surface Marker***

**11. Surface Marker**

**Quartz Surface Marks -**

Surface Chalcedony

Geodes

Thunder-eggs

**Carbonate Surface Marks -**

Caliche Rocks

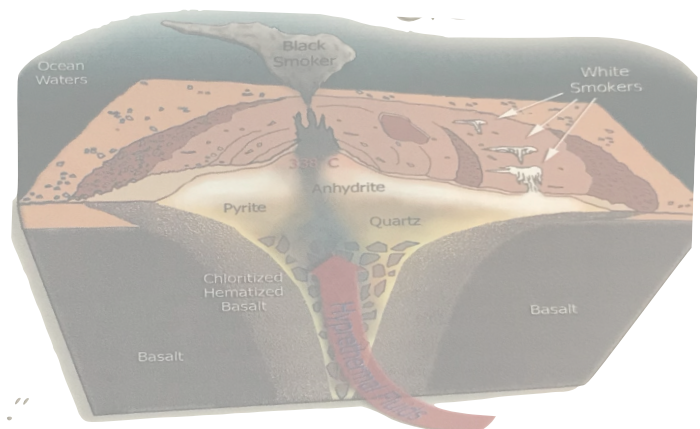
Limesurface Rocks

Dissolved Rocks

Great Salt Lake  
Sand

**Varnish Surface Mark**

**Nodule Surface Marks**



*Omni Science*  
***Proof of the Universal Flood***  
***Diamond & Inclusion Marker***

**12.Diamond Marker**



**13.Inclusion Marker**



*Omni Science*  
***Review Universal Flood  
Stone Symbolism***

**Review:**  
**Hydroplanet Model:**

**Neptonians** (Abraham Werner) and **Plutonians** (Jame Hutton)

**13 Markers (of hundreds) proving there was a Universal Flood:**

1. The Hydrofountain Mark -
2. The Sand Mark -
3. The Erosion Mark -
4. The Depth Mark -
5. The Carbonate Mark -
6. The Salt Mark -
7. The Oil and Gas Mark -
8. The Coal Mark -
9. The Pyrite Mark -
10. The Ore Mark -
11. The Surface Mark -
12. The Diamond Mark -
13. The Inclusion Mark -

**Stone are symbols of judgment**

**Christ and Stones**

Omni Science

# ***Rock & Mineral Identification Kits***

**Gather the following supplies:**
















- A pencil
- A coin
- An iron nail
- A piece of glass
- A ceramic tile
- Some vinegar
- A small watertight bottle or container (to put the vinegar in)
- A magnet
- A magnifying glass
- A dropper (optional)
- Rock and mineral guide (optional)
- A small container or bag to keep it all in

Place all your supplies into your bag or container.





# Mohs Hardness Scale

Name	Scale Number	Common Object
	10	
	9	
	8	Masonry Drill Bit / 8.5 
	7	
	6	Steel Nail / 6.5 
	5	glass or Knife / 5.5 
	4	
	3	Penny (Copper) / 3.5 
	2	Fingernail / 2.5 
	1	

## Four tests to do with your kit:

### 1. The Hardness Test

Use the ceramic tile, the mirror, the iron nail, the coin, and your fingernail to help you find out the hardness of your sample.

### 2. The Streak Test

Use your rocks and the ceramic tile. Run your sample over the ceramic tile to observe what color streak it leaves. Most minerals leave a white streak but some leave very distinct colors like yellow, green, or brown. Don't do this test with rocks of a hardness scale of 7 or higher - they only scratch the tile.

### 3. The Magnetic Test

Hold a magnet to your sample and observe whether or not there is any magnetic attraction.

### 4. The Acid Test

Some minerals, like calcite, react with acid. Drop a few drops of vinegar onto your rock and carefully observe to see if there are any gas bubbles produced, if so, it is acidic.

## Other tests to try on your rock

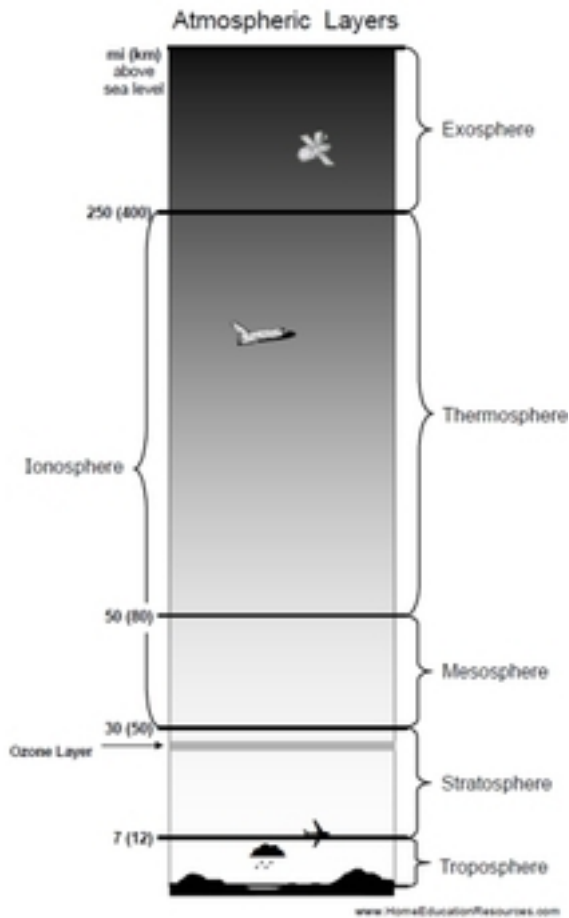
**Color-** record your samples color or colors.

**Luster-** luster describes the way a mineral sample reflects light. Some common luster types include metallic, pearly, vitreous (glassy), earthy, and adamantine (sparkly).

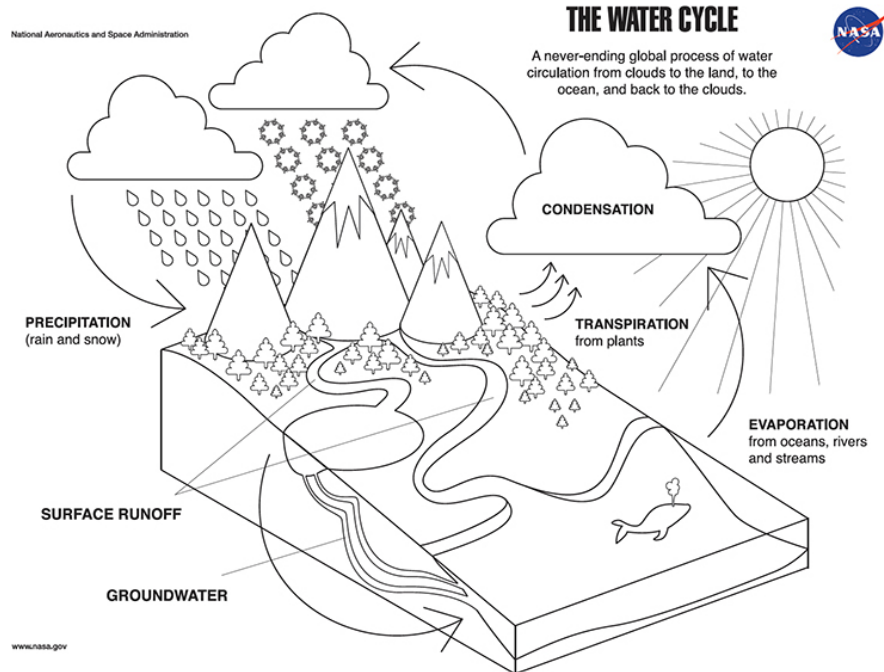
Identify your rock using a rock and mineral guide book or an online data base like the one at Collector's Corner. They have a good rock database. Start by identifying what minerals your rock is composed of and then look up common rocks composed of those minerals.

# Omni Science *Planetary Weather*

## Atmospheric Layers



## Water Cycle



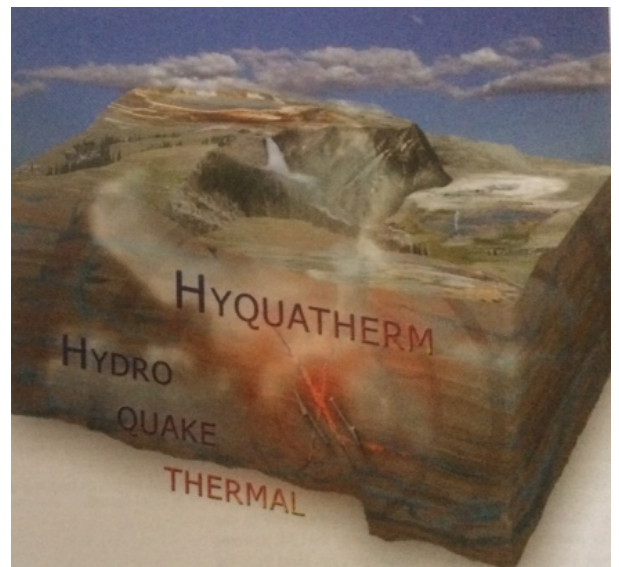
Earthtide Heating: \_\_\_\_\_

Hyquatherm: \_\_\_\_\_

Evaporation: \_\_\_\_\_

Transpiration: \_\_\_\_\_

Evapotranspiration: \_\_\_\_\_



# ***Air Pressure and Clouds***



High-pressure causes air to \_\_\_\_\_ in all directions - away from the heated high-pressure area. It moves toward cooler, \_\_\_\_\_ low-pressure areas.

Air moves \_\_\_\_\_ from areas of high pressure and \_\_\_\_\_ areas of low pressure.

## **Three New Types of Clouds** based on how they formed

\_\_\_\_\_ **Clouds:**  
Cirrus and stratus clouds formed from evaporation.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Clouds:**  
cumulus clouds formed from minor endovaporazation.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Clouds:**  
clouds formed from major endovaporization.

