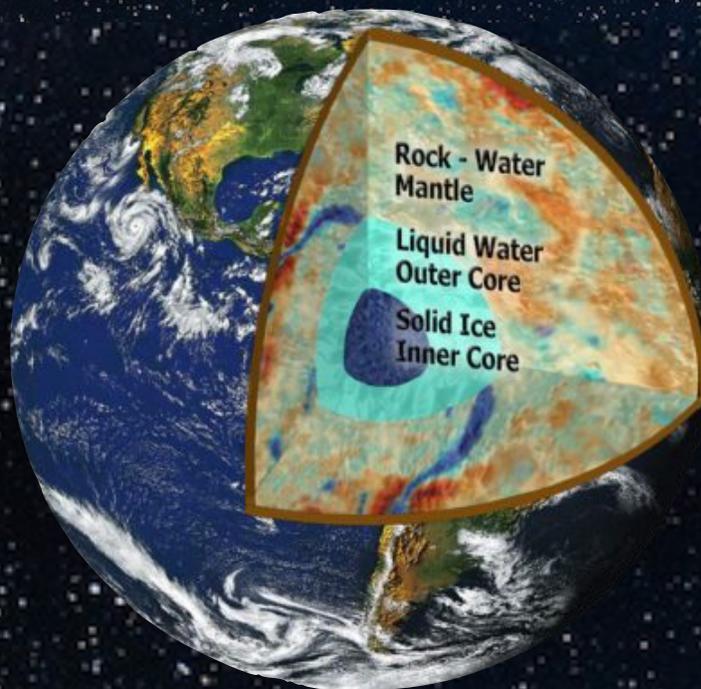


UM

Universal Model Science

*Volume 1
with Tresta Neil*



What is Science?

WHAT is Science?

- The truth we know
- The process of trying to find what is true
- A study of demonstrated truths
- Being able to describe and explain Nature!
- The discovery and study of natural laws that describe and explain nature.
- What makes up a testimony

WHAT is Truth?

“Ye shall know the truth, and the truth all make you free” (John 8:32)

WHAT is Nature?

WHAT is a Scientist?

WHO is a Great Scientist?

What is the Purpose of Science?

What is Omniscience?

Who can be a Scientist?

How do Scientists learn?

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 - _____

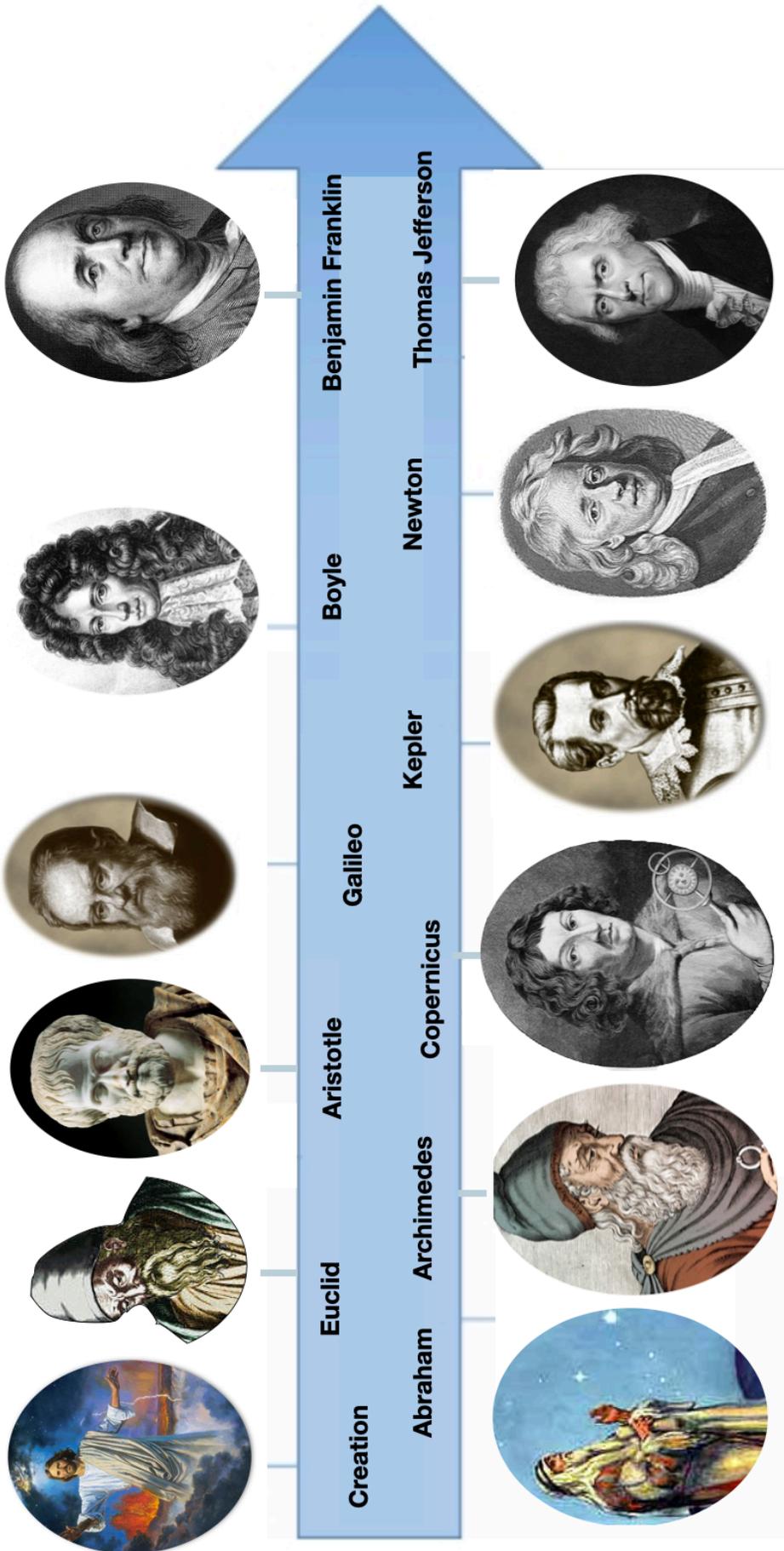
3 - _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

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



The Dark Age of Science

New Observations New Technologies New Theories New Laws

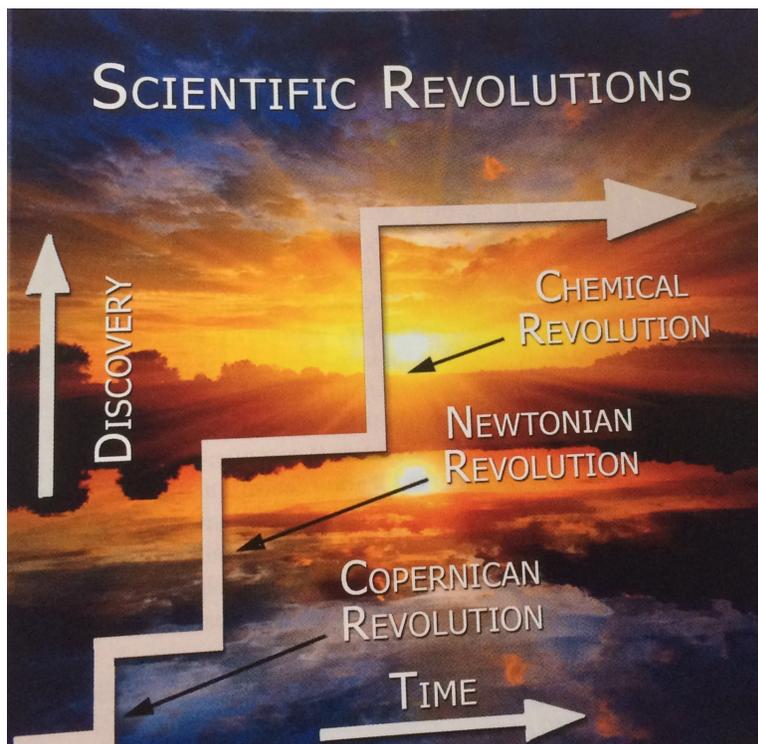
2000
1900's
1800's
1700's
1600's
1500's

2000	<p>James D. Watson – DNA double helix Har Gobind Khorana – DNA protein codes Dorothy C. Hodgkin – structure of penicillin, insulin, vitamin B12 Barbara McClintock – gene transposons</p>	<p>Rosalyn S. Yalow – radio immunoassay Rosalind E. Franklin – x-ray diffraction, photography of DNA Frederick Sanger – structure of proteins Charles H. Townes – maser, laser Jacques Y. Cousteau – equaling, submarines Shockley, Bardeen, Brattain – transistor Grace B.M. Hopper – supercomputer, COBOL language Enrico Fermi – nuclear chain reaction Robert Watson-Watt – radar Selman A. Waksman – antibiotics</p>	<p>Steven Hawking – black holes Tsung-Dao Lee – overthrew parity theory Luis W. Alvarez – bubble chamber theory Richard P. Feynman – nuclear shell theory Marie Goepfert-Mayer – nuclear shell theory Werner Heisenberg – quantum theory Linus C. Pauling – resonance, electro negativity theory Edwin P. Hubble – red shift Niels Bohr – quantum theory Albert Einstein – theory of relativity Lise Meitner – nuclear theory</p>	<p>The Scientific Dark Age</p>
1900's	<p>Margaret Mead – cultural anthropology Enrico Fermi – nuclear reactions Irene Joliot-Curie – radioactive elements Arthur H. Compton – Compton Effect Edwin P. Hubble – red shift of light Selman A. Waksman – microbiology Alexander Fleming – penicillin Nettie M. Stevens - heredity</p>	<p>John A. Fleming – diode Thomas A. Edison – phonograph, lightbulb, movie projector William H. Perkin – synthetics James C. Maxwell – color photograph Jean Bernard Leon Foucault – gyroscope, silver glass mirror Augusta Ada Byron – binary notation Joseph Henry – electric doorbell, assisted with telegraph Charles Babbage – mechanical calculator, speedometer, ophthalmoscope Michael Faraday – electric generator, motor, transformer Karl F. Gauss – heliotrope, first telegraph</p>	<p>Sigmund Freud – theory of psychoanalysis James C. Maxwell – kinetic theory of gases Friedrich A. Kekule – molecule theory, organic compounds William Thomson – Kelvin temperature Charles R. Darwin – theory of evolution Louis Agassiz – ice age theory</p>	
1800's	<p>Ernest Rutherford – radioactive half-life, atom's nucleus and proton Henrietta S. Leavitt – Cepheid stars, period-luminosity Marie S. Curie – polonium and radium George Washington Carver – soil nutrients Joseph J. Thomson – sub-atomic particles Albert A. Michelson – measured speed of light Antoine H. Becquerel – spontaneous radioactivity William Ramsay – discovered argon, krypton, neon and xenon gases Ivan P. Pavlov – reflex action conditioned Luther Burbank – plant hybridization and grafting Wilhelm K. Roentgen – x-rays Dmitri I. Mendeleev – periodic table Joseph Lister – antiseptic surgery Louis Pasteur – pasteurization Jean Bernard Leon Foucault – speed of light in water, pendulum Matthew F. Maury – oceanography Michael Faraday – electromagnetic induction Jons Jakob Berzelius – cerium, selenium, silicane, thorium Humphry Davy – potassium, sodium, barium, trontium, calcium and magnesium discovered through use of electricity Alexander von Humboldt – explorer, scientific encyclopedia Georges Cuvier - paleontology</p>	<p>William Thomson – second law of thermodynamics James C. Maxwell – electromagnetism Gregor Mendel – heredity laws James P. Joule – Joule-Thomson effect, Joule's Law, Law of conservation of energy Jons Jakob Berzelius – law of definite proportions Joseph L. Gay-Lussac – Charles law of gases John Dalton – law of partial pressures, law of definite proportions Antoine L. Lavoisier – law of conservation of mass Benjamin Franklin – static electricity laws Isaac Newton – law of gravity, three laws of motion Robert Hooke – law of elasticity Robert Boyle – Boyle's gas law Rene Descartes – law of reflection Johannes Kepler – Kepler's three laws of planetary motion Galileo Galilei – law of inertia Archimedes – law of buoyancy, law of simple machines Euclid – geometric laws</p>		
1700's	<p>Edward Jenner – vaccinations William Herschel – astronomy Joseph Priestley – carbon dioxide and oxygen Henry Cavendish – hydrogen Carolus Linnaeus – binomial nomenclature Leonard Euler – mathematical nomenclature Benjamin Franklin – lightning is a static discharge Daniel Bernoulli – Bernoulli's effect</p>	<p>Alessandro Volta – electric battery Benjamin Franklin – cast iron stove, lightning rods, bifocal glasses</p>	<p>Robert Hooke – weather instruments Anton van Leeuwenhoek – microscope Christian Huygens – pendulum clock Robert Boyle – first match from phosphorus</p>	
1600's	<p>Edmund Halley – star positions, Halley's comet Isaac Newton – white light contained all colors of the spectrum Robert Hooke – discovered cells Anton van Leeuwenhoek – micro-observation Christian Huygens – astronomy, Huygens' principle Robert Boyle – vacuum pump, chemistry Blaise Pascal – Pascal's principle, mathematics Rene Descartes – mathematics William Harvey – the heart pump's blood</p>	<p>Galileo Galilei – telescope used in astronomy</p>	<p>Galileo Galilei – law of inertia</p>	
1500's	<p>Galileo Galilei – astronomy, gravity Andreas Vesalius – human anatomy Nicolaus Copernicus – astronomy</p>	<p>Galileo Galilei – telescope used in astronomy</p>	<p>Galileo Galilei – law of inertia</p>	
1000	<p>Hakim ibn-e-Sina (Avicenna) – medicines Galen – human anatomy Eratosthenes – scientific history Euclid – geometry Aristotle – treatises on logic Hippocrates – diseases come by nature, medicine</p>	<p>Archimedes – Archimedes' screw for raising the level of water, catapult</p>	<p>Archimedes – law of buoyancy, law of simple machines Euclid – geometric laws</p>	
500 B.C	<p>Pythagoras – mathematics, Pythagorean theorem</p>	<p>Archimedes – Archimedes' screw for raising the level of water, catapult</p>	<p>Archimedes – law of buoyancy, law of simple machines Euclid – geometric laws</p>	

During These Time Periods, Theories Were Tested and Either Became Natural Laws or Were Discarded.

Fig 3.2.1

Scientific Revolutions



1 - Copernican Revolution

2 - Newtonian Revolution

3 - Chemical Revolution

4 - _____ Revolution



1770

James Hutton

(1726 - 1797)
Father of the **magma planet** notion & **Geological Time**
Pseudotheory

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**.

He 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**.

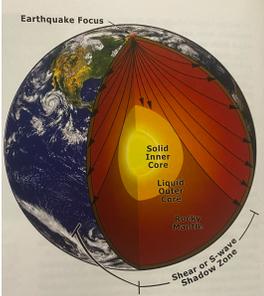
Satan's Long Plan

Many Pseudotheories

Magma Pseudotheory (No Magma, no millions of years)

Magma is:

Magma-Planet Belief:

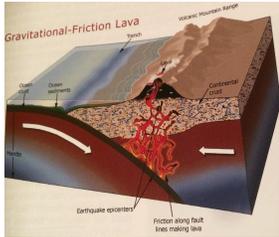


Geological Time Pseudotheory

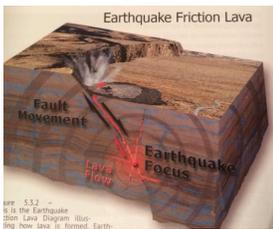
The Rock Age Pseudotheory

Lava Friction Model

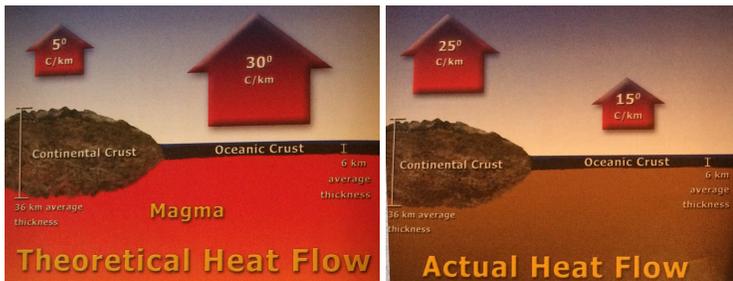
Friction Lava -



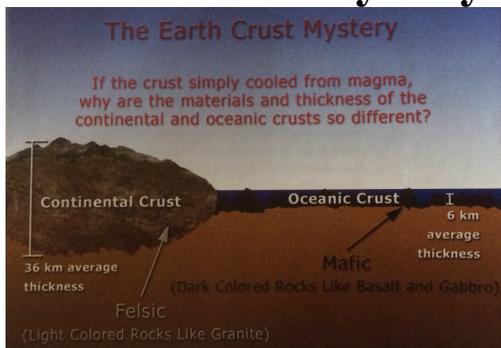
Earthquake Friction Lava -



Heat Flow Physics -



Earth's Crust Mystery -



Magma Pseudoscopy

1-The Accretion Theory -

2-Radioactive Myth -

3-Glass is NOT Quartz -

4-Piezoelectric Evidence -

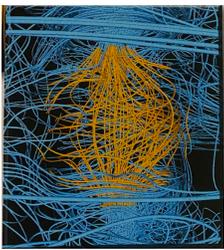
5-Non-Iron Core -

6-Deep Earthquake Evidence -

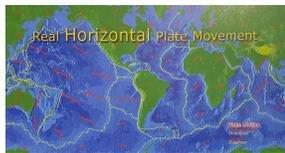
Magma Pseudoscientific Theory cont.

7-The Drilling Evidence

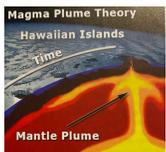
8-Earth's Magnetic Field Pseudoscientific Theory -



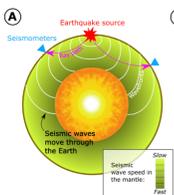
10-The Continental Uplift Pseudoscientific Theory -



11-Magma Convection & 12-Magma Plume Pseudoscientific Theories



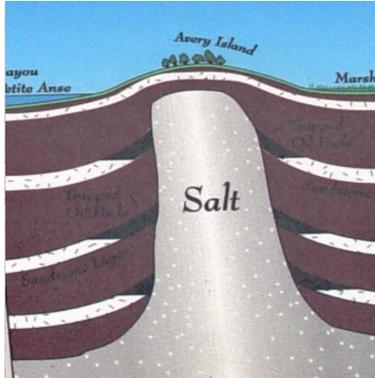
14-The “Smoking Gun”: Tomography (liquid, solid, & heat)



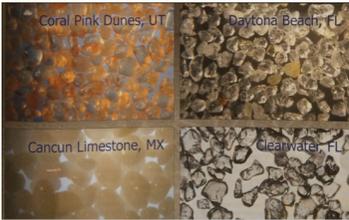
Put a Freeze on the Magma Lie!

UM Science
Mysteries

Salt Mystery -



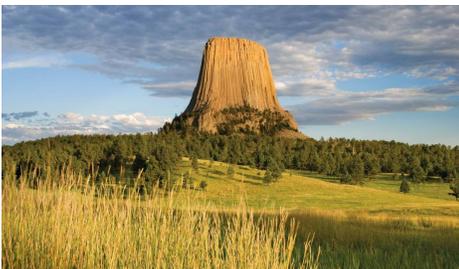
Sand Mystery -



Quartz Mystery -



The Basalt Mystery -



More Mysteries

Radioactive Myth -



Obsidian Mystery



Iron Mystery



Ore Mystery



Carbonate (limestone/calcite) Mystery



Loess Mystery



Erosion Mystery

- Granite Boulders

- Arch formation



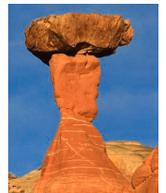
- Soil formation

- Skipperocks



- Planation

- Pedestal Formations



- Alluvial Fans

Earth Crust Mystery

- Crust Thickness Mystery**

Why are land and ocean crusts different thickness? Colors? Type of rocks?

- The Pangaea Mystery**

What is the mechanism that caused the separation?

- Grand Canyon Crustal Layer Mystery**

Why are there missing geological deposits (coal, lava, salt, oil)?

- Coal Mystery**

How was coal made of marine fossils when it is on land?

- Coal formation Pseudotheory**

What is the mechanism that created coal (hundreds of feet deep) if it is not peat (on top)?

- Oil Mystery**

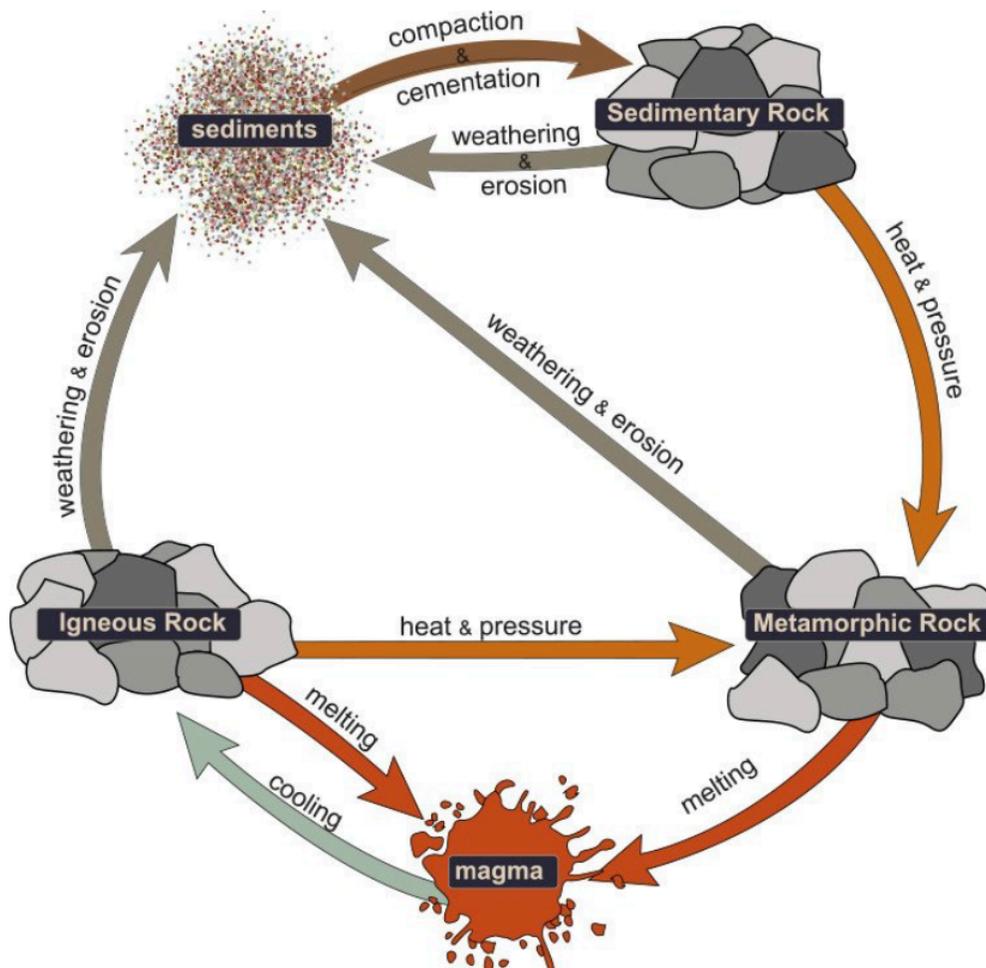
How are the deposits of oil and salt left so pure after the seas dried up?

Uniformity Myth

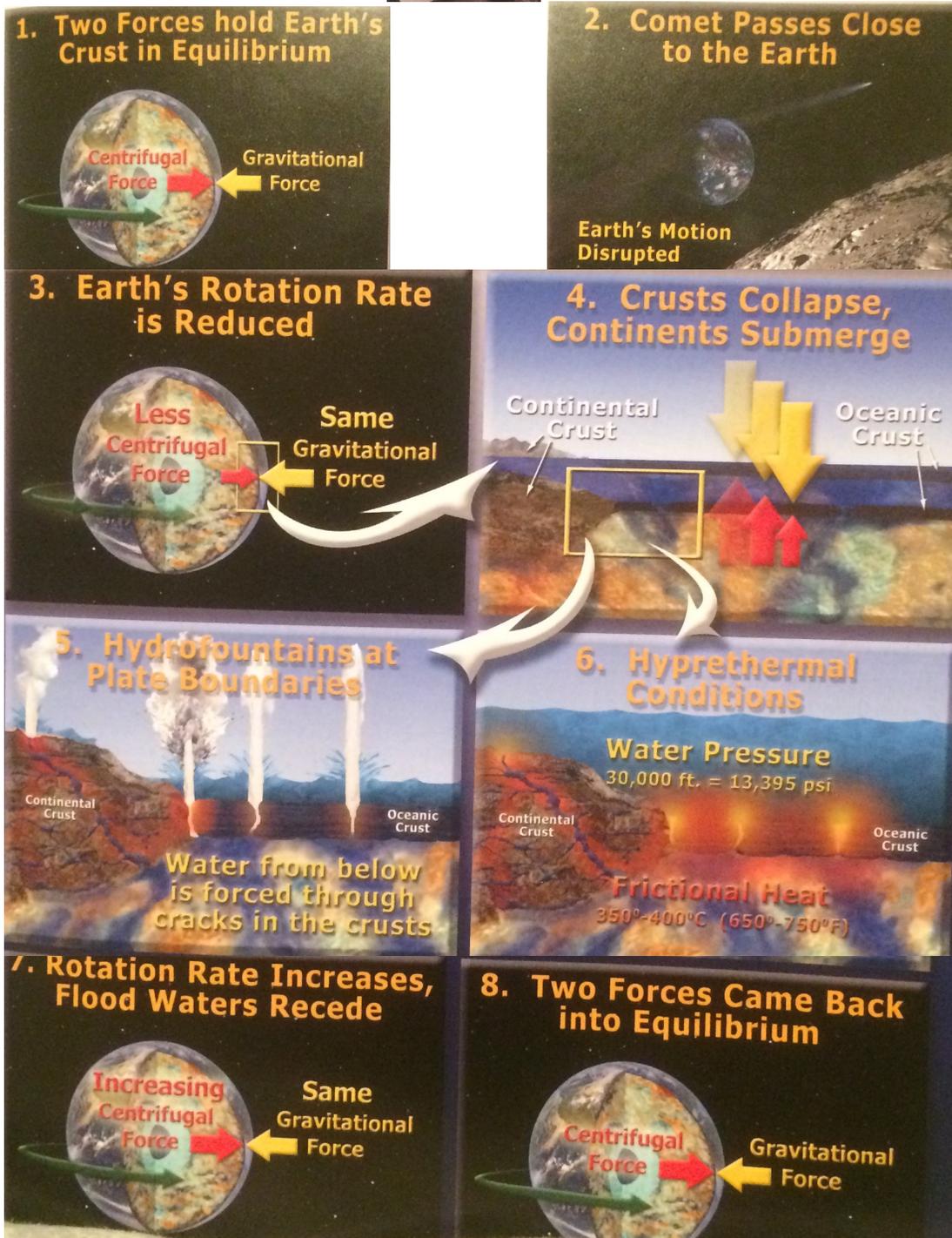
“The present is the key to the past” - T or F?

Rock Cycle Pseudos Theory

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



UM Science
Mechanism for the Universal Flood
William Whiston (1667-1752)



UM Science
Evidence of the Flood

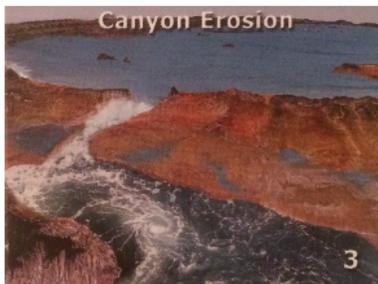
Evidence of Earthquakes and Major Flooding



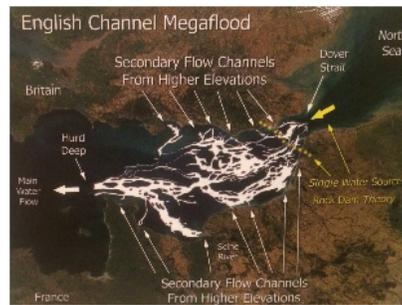
Lake Powell



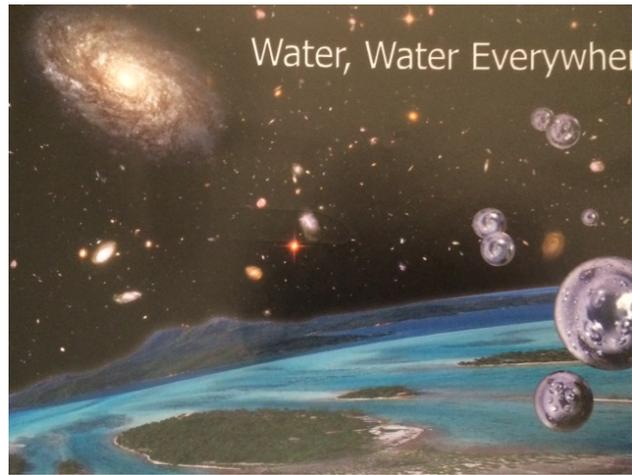
Grand Canyon



English Channel



UM Science
Hydroplanet Model Introduction



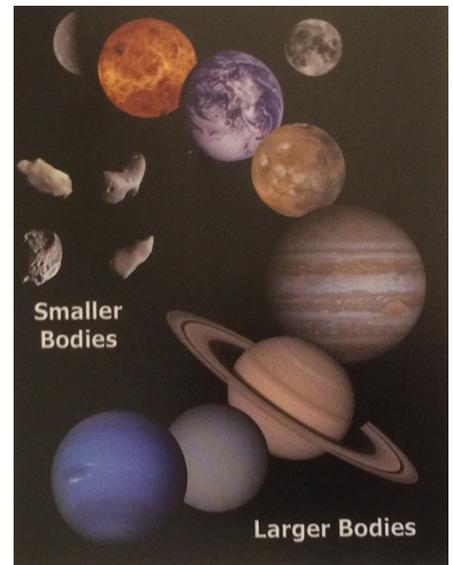
Why are Planets Spheres?

Is there Water in Space?

Is there liquid water in space? Isn't it too cold in space?

Is there Water on Other Planets?

Hydrospheres?



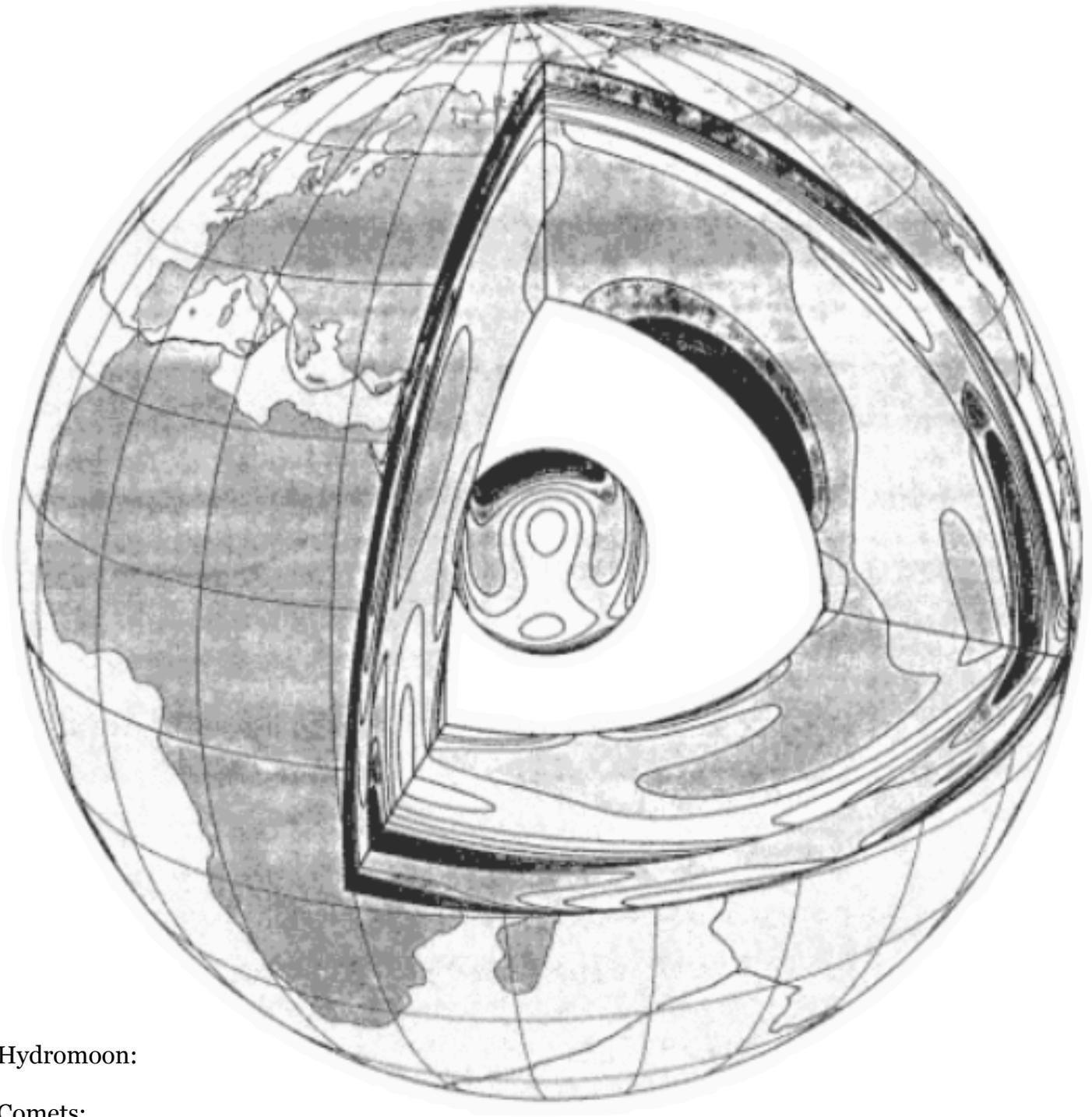
Is there Proof of Earth being a Hydroplanet?

a. Enhydro

b. Opal

UM Science
Hydroplanet Model: Earth's Core

What does the Earth's Core Look Like?



Hydromoon:

Comets:

Mars:

UM Science
Hydroplanet Model

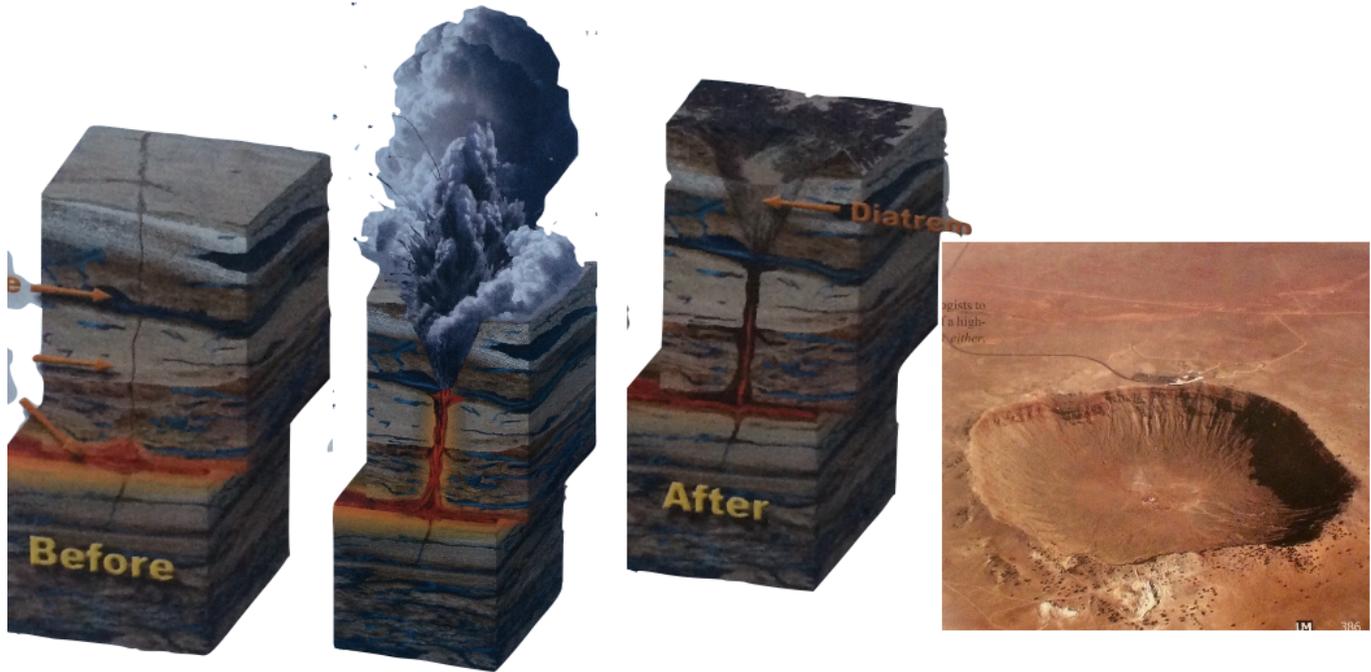


Hydrofountains



Hydrovolcanoes

Hydrocraters



4 Universal Laws of Water

The Law of Primordial matter:

The Law of Hydrogenesis:

The Law of Hydroformation:

The Law of Hydrobiogenesis:

UM Science
Hydroplanet Model: Impact Crater



Hydromoon:

Comets:

Mars:

Hydrothermal:

Hypertherm:

Hydroplanet: 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 - Mineral _____ in a pressurized thermal water environment
5. Igneothermic - Mineral 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



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.

UM Science
Proof of the Universal Flood
13 Markers

1. Hydrofountain Marker:

Geysers

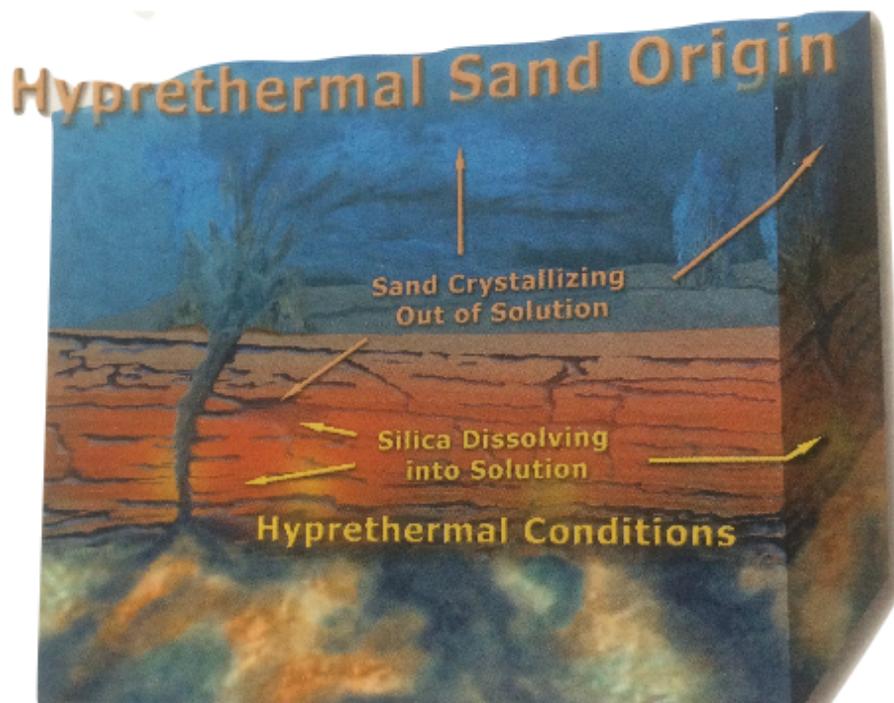
Mud Fountains

Clastic Dikes

Rock Pillars

Hydrofountain Caves

2. Sand Marker:



UM Science
Proof of the Universal Flood
3 of 13 Markers

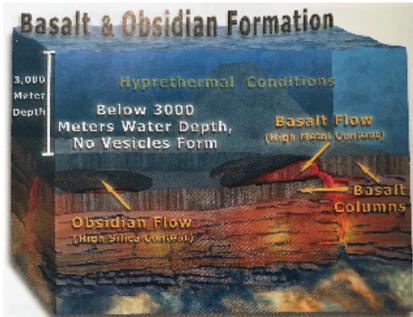
3. Erosion Marker:

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

Hydromountain -

UM Science
Proof of the Universal Flood
4 & 5 of 13 Markers

4. Depth Marker:



5. Carbonate Marker:

Carbon Cycle Pseudotheory

Cap Rock

Carbonate Blooms

UM Science
Proof of the Universal Flood
6 of 13 Markers

6. Salt Marker:

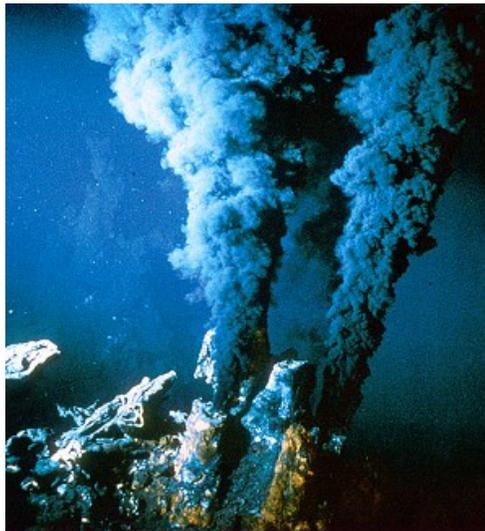
There are three kinds of salt deposits:

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.

UM Science
Proof of the Universal Flood
7 & 8 of 13 Markers

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

8. 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?



17 of 26

UM Science
Proof of the Universal Flood
9 of 13 Markers

9. Pyrite Marker

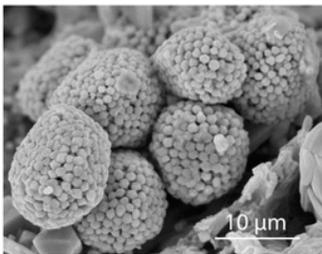
IRON



SULFUR



FRAMBOIDS



PYRITE

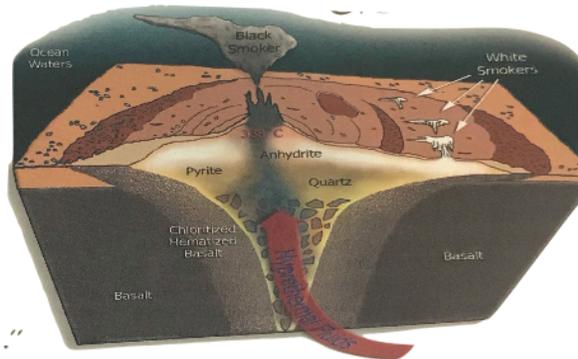


UM Science
Proof of the Universal Flood
10 of 13 Markers

10. Ore Marker

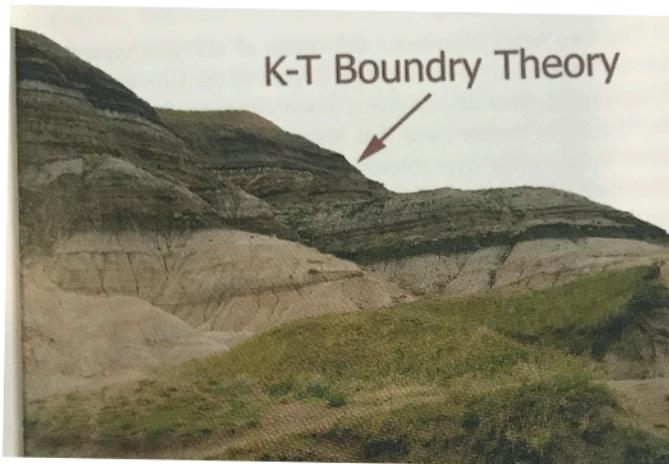
Magma Ore to Hyprethermal Ore

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



KT Boundary

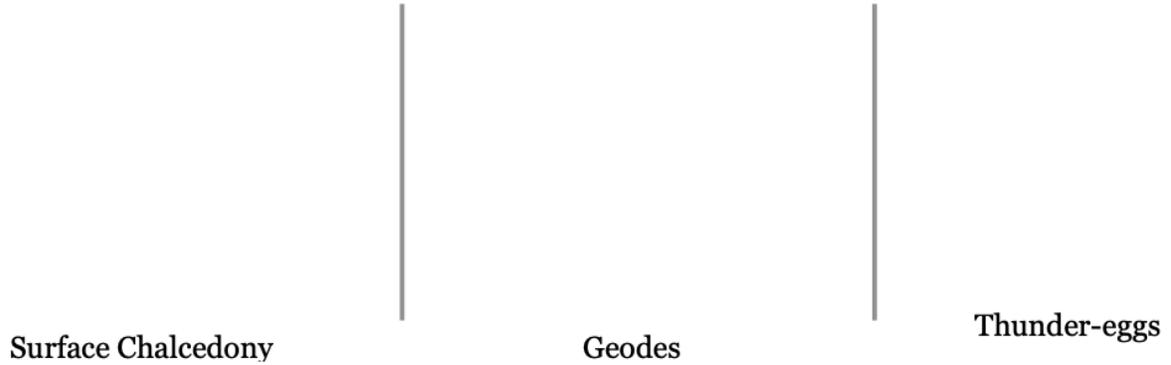
How could land fossils be mixed within ore minerals that were fossilized at the bottom of an ocean?



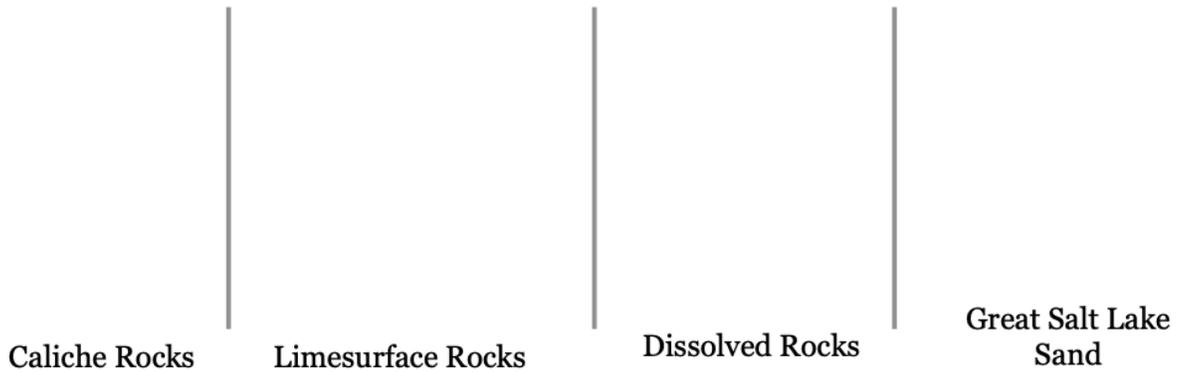
UM Science
Proof of the Universal Flood
11 of 13 Markers

11. Surface Marker

Quartz Surface Marks -

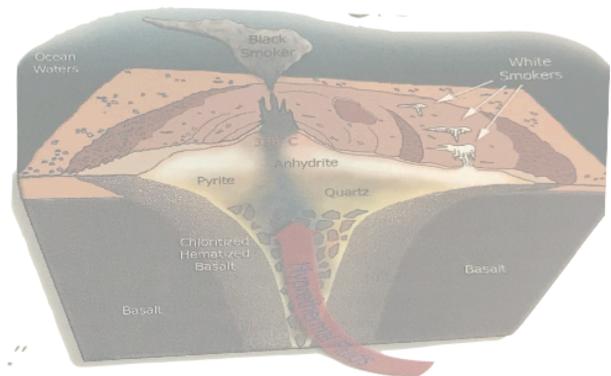


Carbonate Surface Marks -



Varnish Surface Mark

Nodule Surface Marks



UM Science
Proof of the Universal Flood
12 & 13 of 13 Markers

12. Diamond Marker



13. Inclusion Marker



UM Science
Proof of the Universal Flood
13 Markers REVIEW

Review:
Hydroplanet Model:

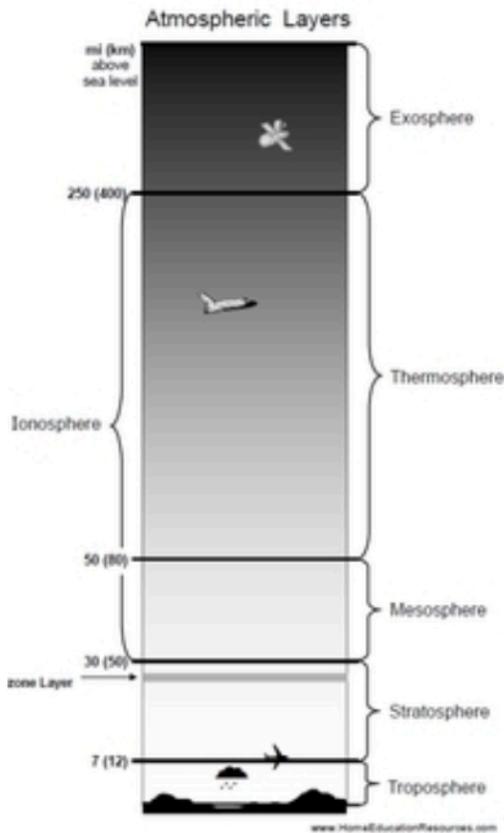
Neptonians (Abraham Werner) and **Plutonians** (Jame Hutton)

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

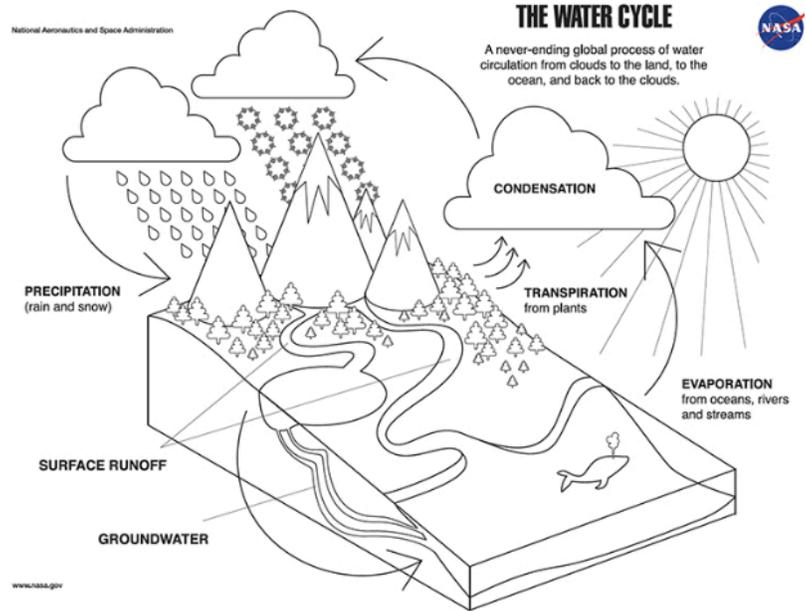
1. The Hydrofountain Mark -
2. The Sand Mark -
3. The Erosion Mark -
4. The Depth Mark -
5. The Carbonate Mark -
6. The Salt Mark -
7. The Oil and Gas Mark -
8. The Coal Mark -
9. The Pyrite Mark -
10. The Ore Mark -
11. The Surface Mark -
12. The Diamond Mark -
13. The Inclusion Mark -

UM Science Planetary Weather

Atmospheric Layers



Water Cycle



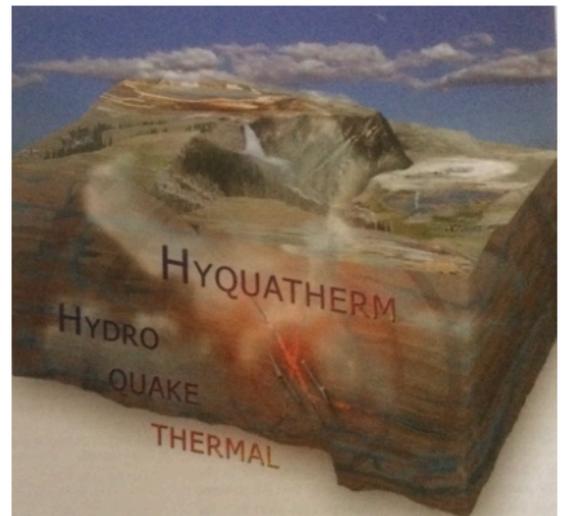
Earthside Heating: _____

Hyquatherm: _____

Evaporation: _____

Transpiration: _____

Evapotranspiration: _____



Air Pressure and Clouds

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.

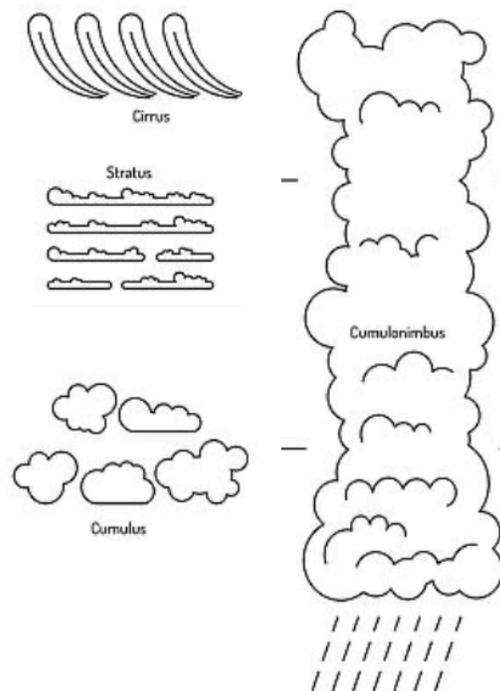
Air moves _____ from areas of high pressure and _____ areas of low pressure.

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.



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
 Diamond	10	
 Corundum	9	
 Topaz	8	Masonry Drill Bit / 8.5 
 Quartz	7	
 Orthoclase	6	Steel Nail / 6.5 
 Apatite	5	glass or Knife / 5.5 
 Fluorite	4	
 Calcite	3	Penny (Copper) / 3.5 
 Gypsum	2	Fingernail / 2.5 
 Talc	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.