

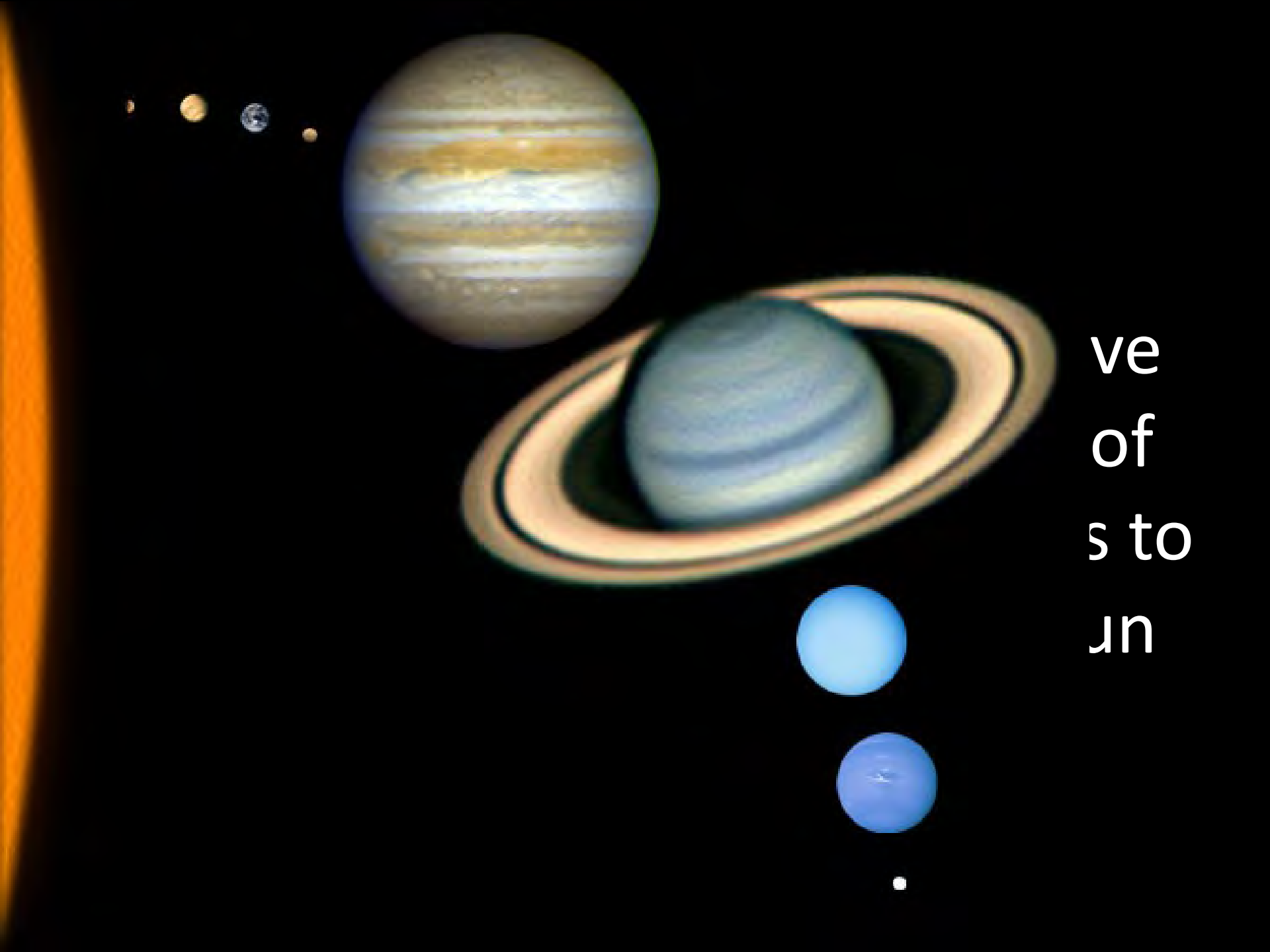


Psalm 3:19 - The Lord by wisdom founded the earth;  
by understanding he established the heavens;

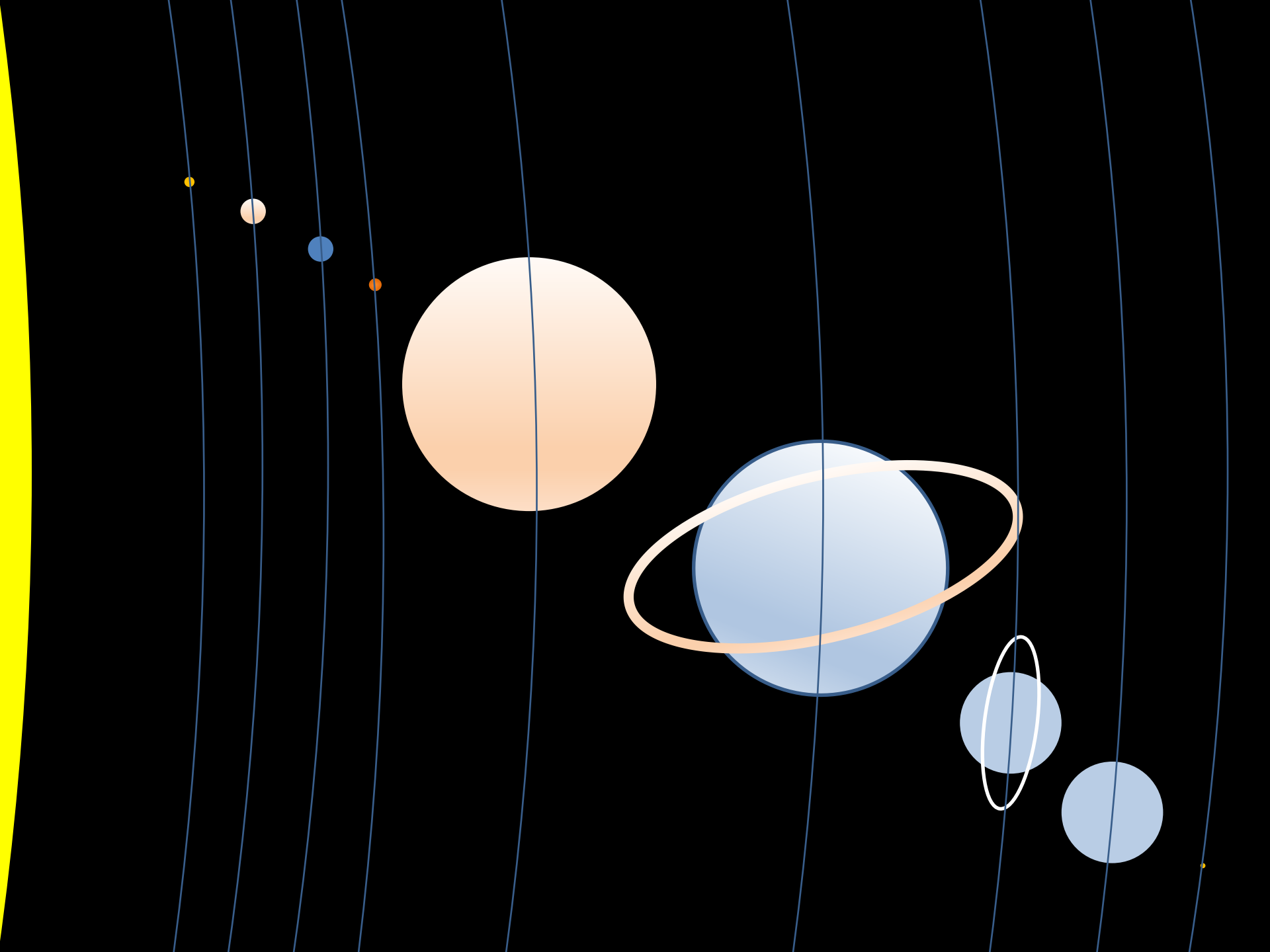


For since the creation of the world God's invisible qualities—his eternal power and divine nature—have been clearly seen, being understood from what has been made, so that people are without excuse.

**Romans 1:20**



ve  
of  
s to  
un



# Mercury



**Mercury**



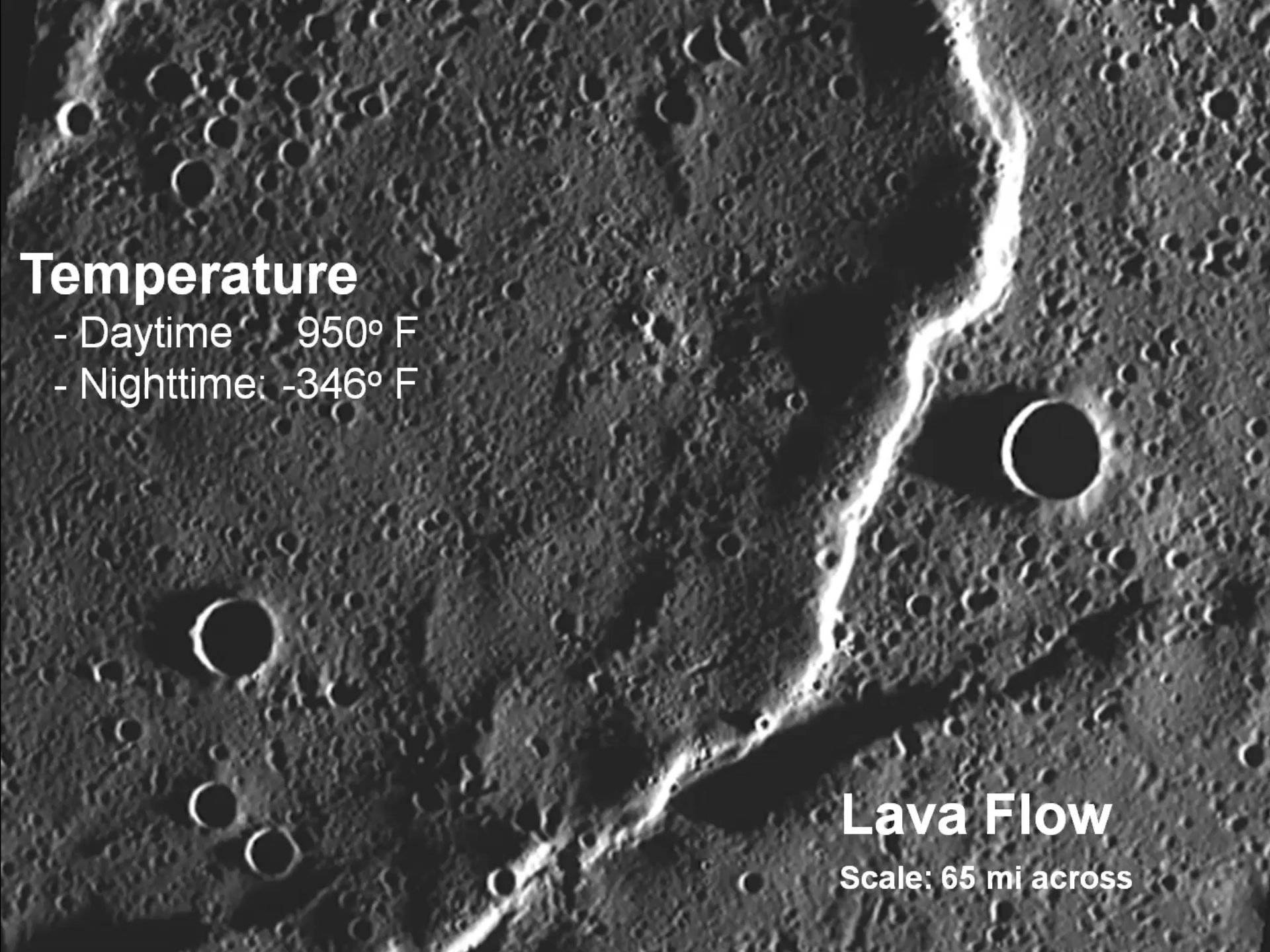
# Mercury

<b>minutes</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>diameter (Earth=1)</b>	<b>0.38</b>
<b>mass (Earth=1)</b>	<b>0.055</b>
<b>mean distance from Sun (AU)</b>	<b>0.39</b>





Rotation Rate: 59 Earth Days  
Orbital Period: 81 Earth Days  
Solar Day: 176 Earth Days  
No Atmosphere



# Temperature

- Daytime 950° F
- Nighttime: -346° F

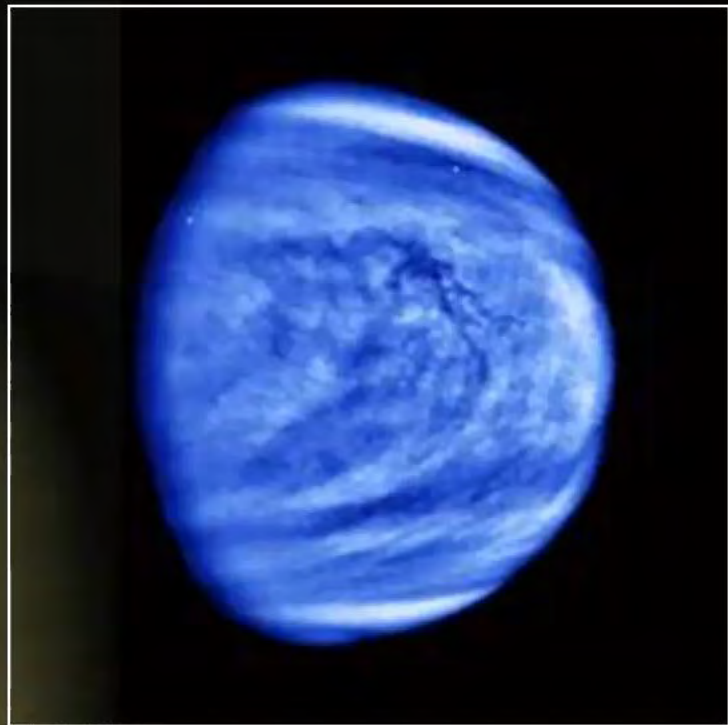
# Lava Flow

Scale: 65 mi across

# Mercury's Environment

- No Atmosphere
- No Oxygen
- No Liquid Water
- Extreme Heat
- Extreme Cold





**Venus**

# Venus



<b>minutes</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>diameter (Earth=1)</b>	<b>0.95</b>
<b>mass (Earth=1)</b>	<b>0.82</b>
<b>mean distance from Sun (<a href="#">AU</a>)</b>	<b>0.72</b>

**Radar  
Image**





**Adams Crater**  
Lava Flow



**Tectonic Up-Lifts**

## **Environment**

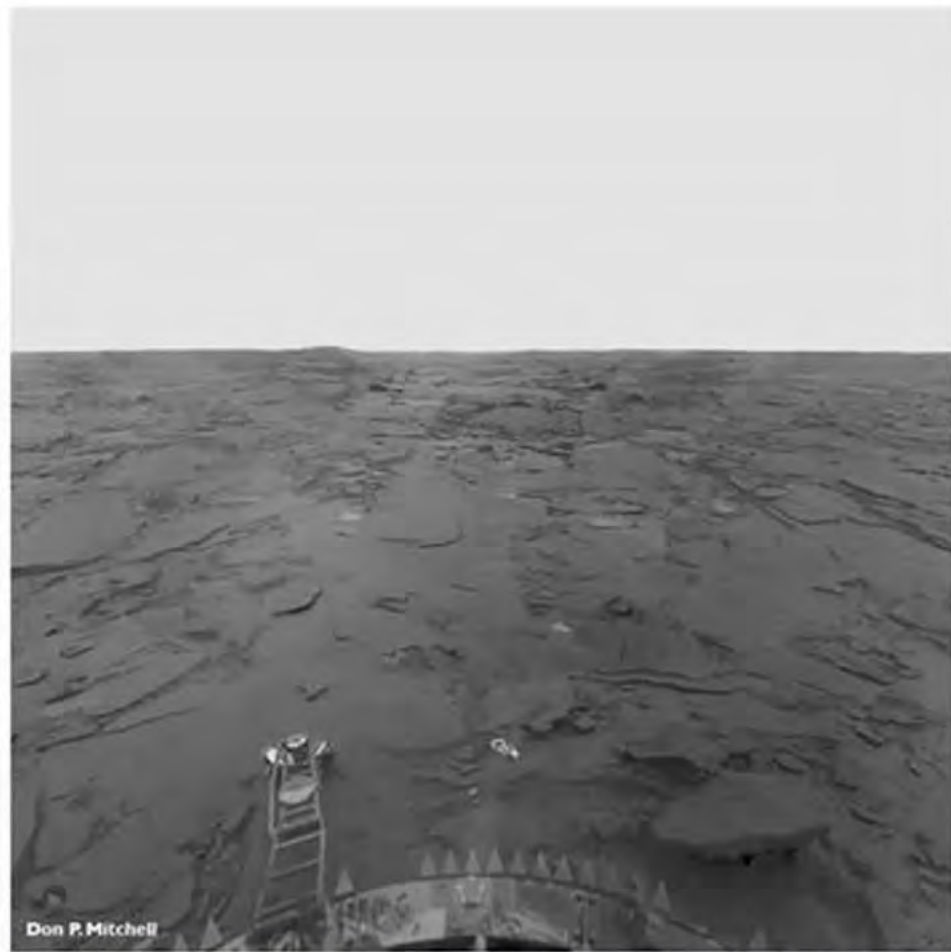
Atmosphere:

- 15 X Earth's
- 97% Carbon Dioxide
- Sulfuric Acid Clouds

An aerial photograph of a volcanic landscape, likely a cinder cone. The terrain is rugged and covered in dark, jagged rocks and lighter-colored ash or sand. A prominent, roughly circular crater is visible in the lower-middle section of the image. The overall color palette is dominated by shades of brown, tan, and black, with a dark, featureless sky above the horizon.

## Environment

- Temperature: 900° F
- No Liquid Water
- No Oxygen

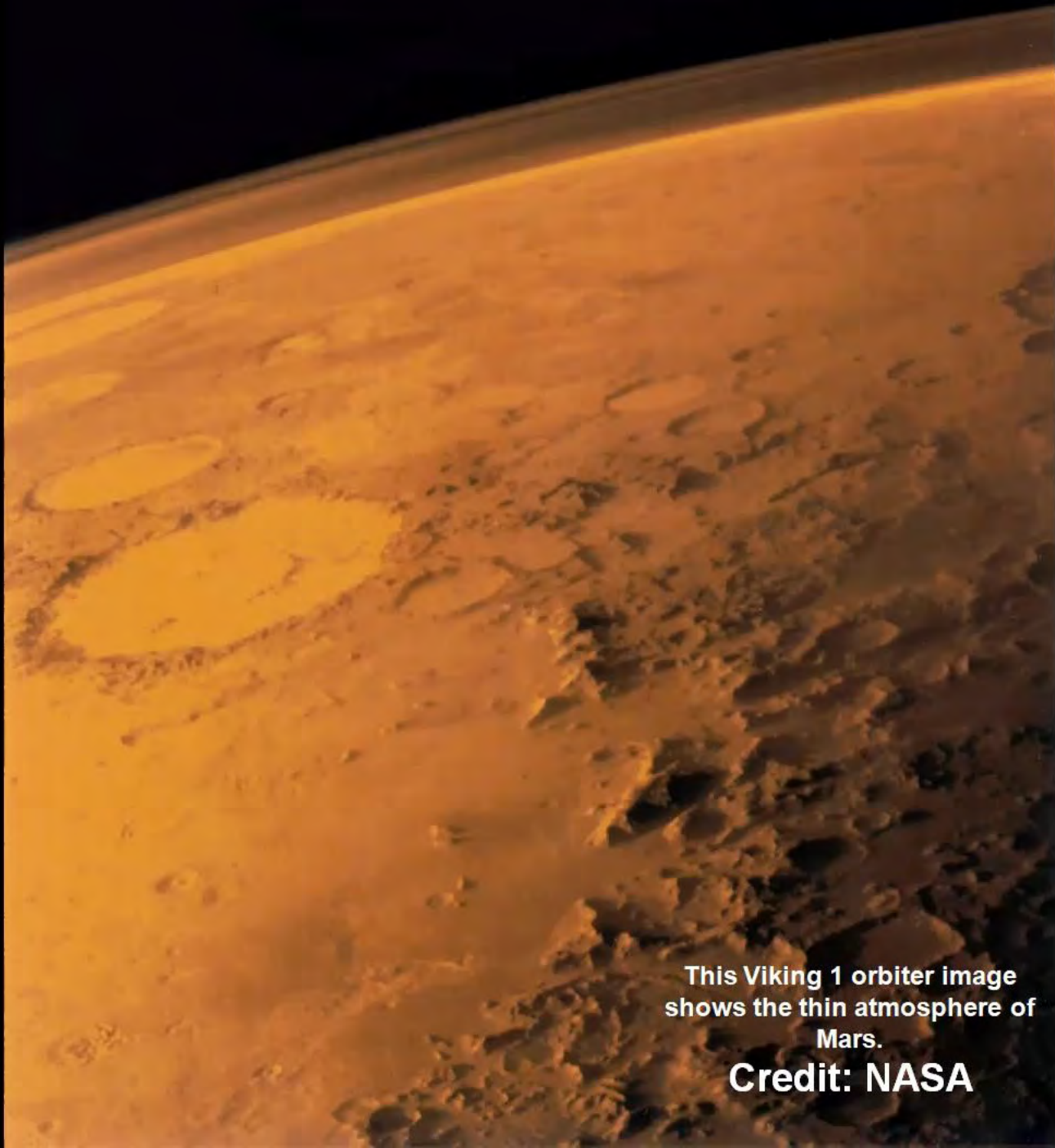


**Venera 13 Lander**  
**B&W Images of Surface of Venus**  
**1 Mar 1982**

# Mars

<b>minutes</b>	<b>12.6</b>
<b>diameter (Earth=1)</b>	<b>0.53</b>
<b>mass (Earth=1)</b>	<b>0.11</b>
<b>mean distance from Sun (AU)</b>	<b>1.5</b>





This Viking 1 orbiter image shows the thin atmosphere of Mars.

**Credit: NASA**



# Valles Marineris

The "Grand Canyon of Mars," but on a vastly greater scale—3000 miles long, averages width more than hundred miles. (13 Mar 2006)

NASA/JPL/Arizona State University



**Martian Dust Devils**



**Dust Devil in HD**





**Curiosity on Mars**





# Gale Impact Crater

Central peak in foreground,  
rim in background

Image Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/  
Malin Space Science Systems





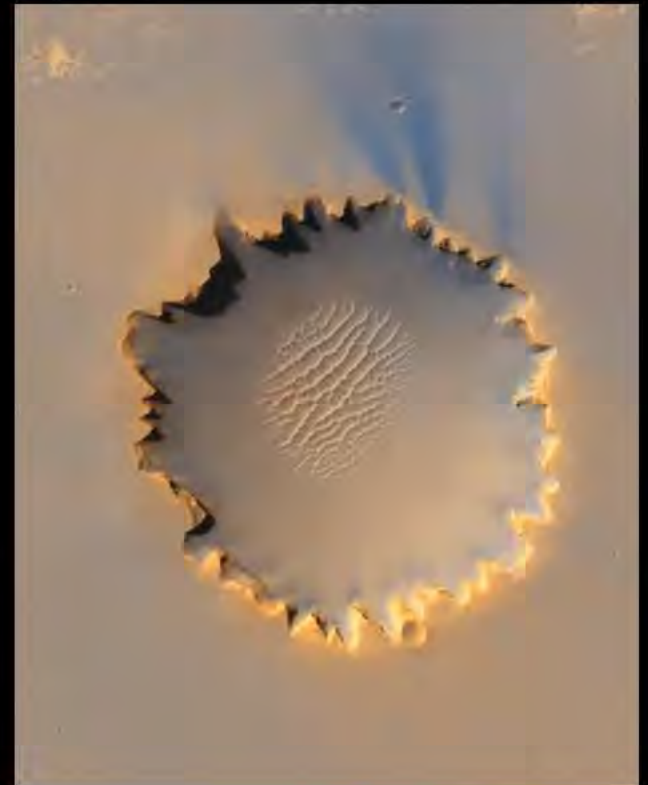


Tracks of  
Opportunity



## Victoria Crater

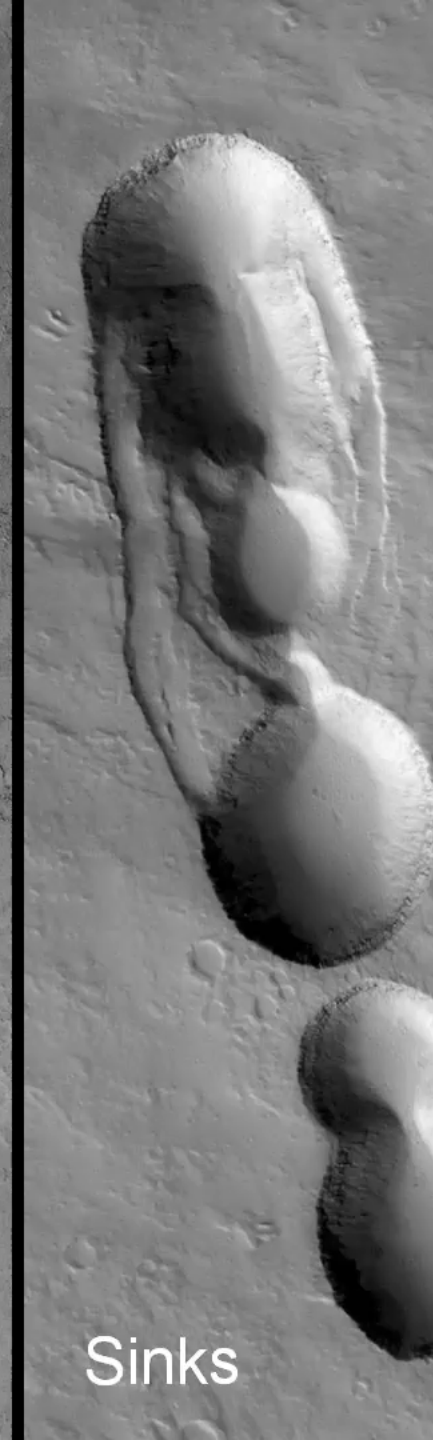
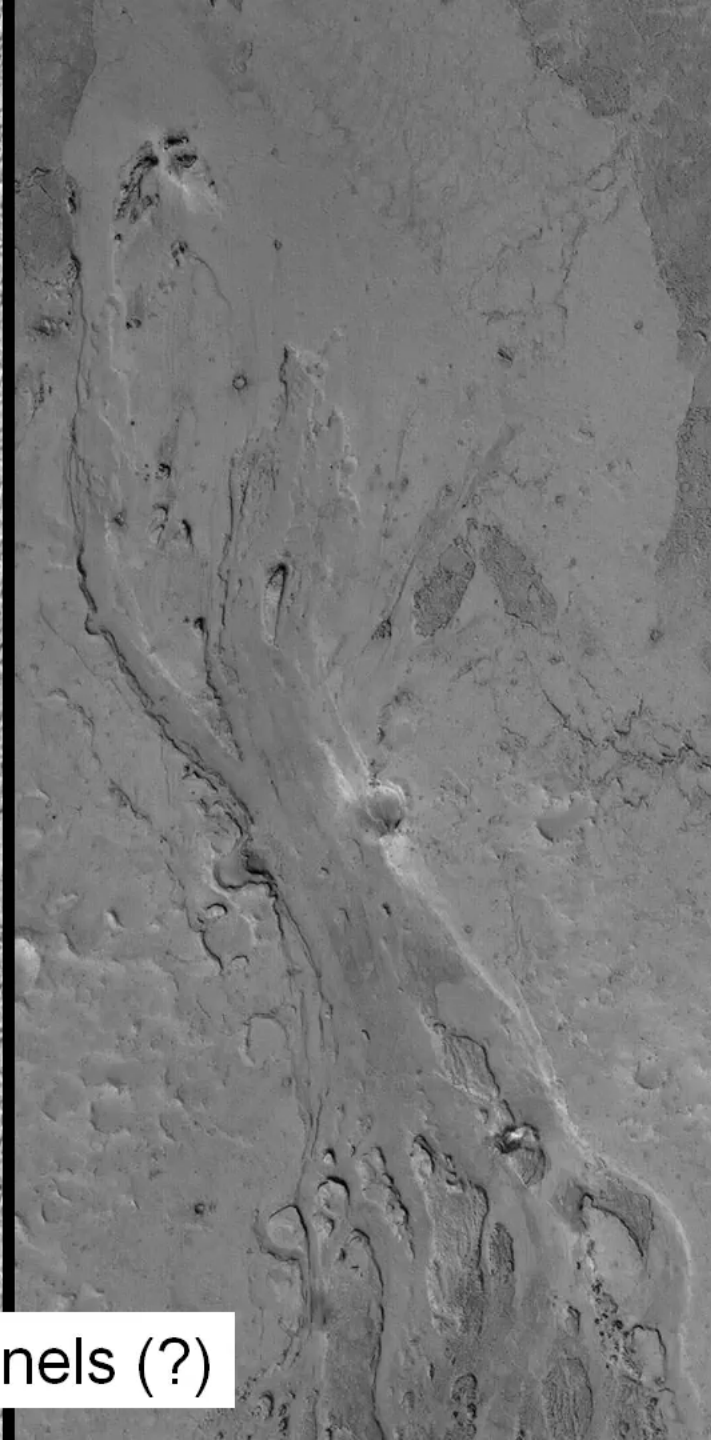
Mars rover Opportunity reached “Victoria Crater” in October 2006. The crater is 750 m across and 70 m deep with various rock outcroppings around the edges. Opportunity entered and studied Victoria until August 2008. (22 months)



# Surface Features



Water Channels (?)



Sinks



# Ares Vallis

Tear-drop mesas extend behind the elevated rocky rims of impact craters that apparently diverted water flow and prevented erosion.



## **Layering**

What appear to be sedimentary layers on the floor of Danielson Crater

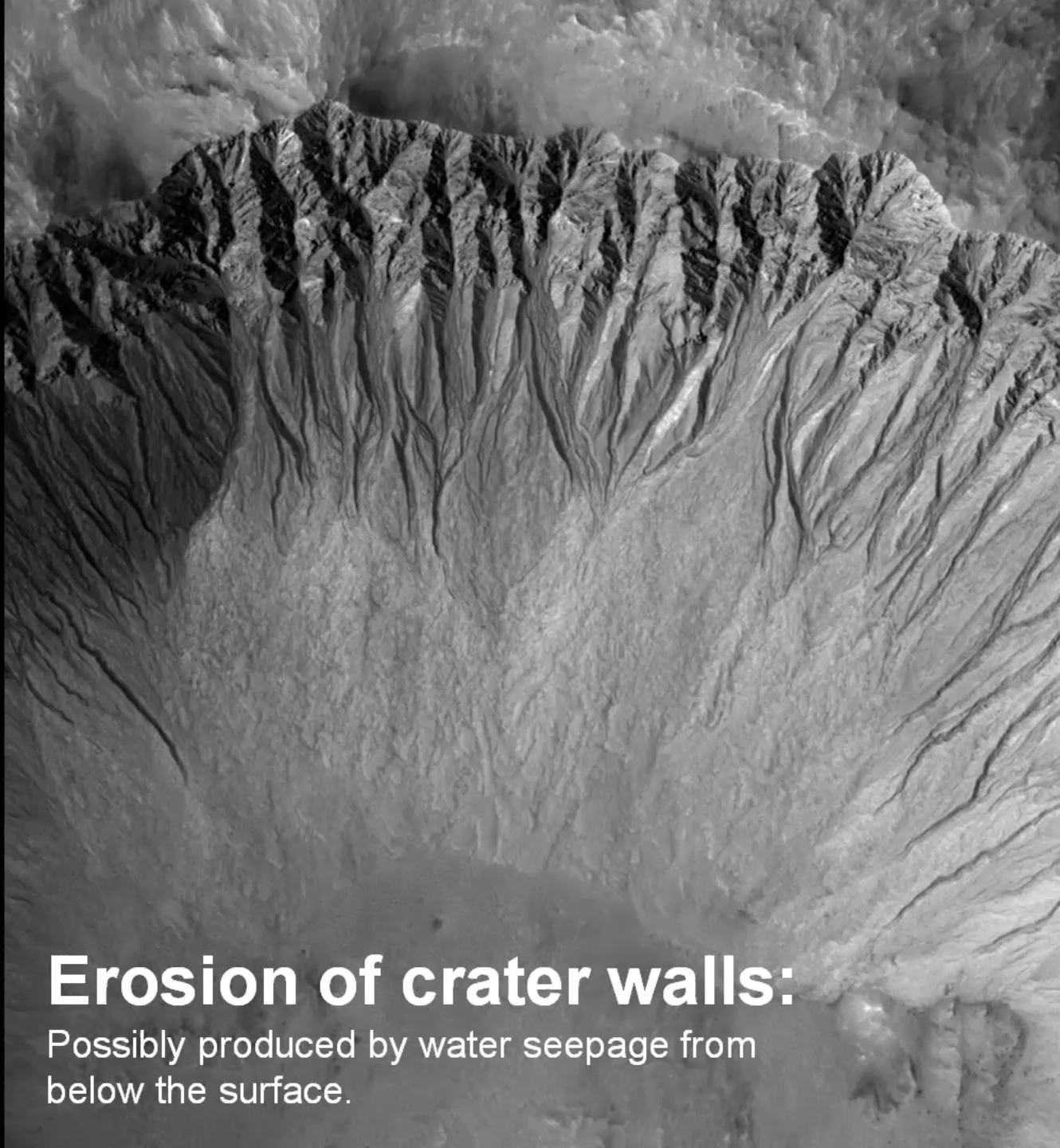


**Sedimentary Rocks (?)**



**Martian "Blue Berries"**

Image Credit: NASA/JPL/Cornell/USGS



## **Erosion of crater walls:**

Possibly produced by water seepage from below the surface.



## Erosion of crater walls:

Recent erosion formed a new channel and debris deposit. Despite the resemblance to water-formed ravines on Earth, because these events generally occur in winter, they may result from carbon dioxide frost that forms above on the rim and cascades down.

# Recurring Slope Lineae

RSL on walls of Valles Marineris, disappear during cold seasons but reappear in warmer seasons.

Spectral analysis best matches hydrated salts—magnesium perchlorate, magnesium chlorate, and sodium perchlorate.






Temperature:

- Max:  $-21^{\circ}$  F
- Min:  $-191^{\circ}$  F

No Liquid Water

A photograph of a Martian sunset as seen from the Spirit rover. The sun is a small white dot on the horizon, surrounded by a large, diffuse blue glow that fades into a brownish-orange sky. The foreground shows the dark silhouette of the rover's terrain.

Atmosphere:

- 0.01 X Earth's
- Carbon Dioxide
- No Oxygen

**Martian Sunset**  
viewed from Spirit

# Jupiter

<b>minutes</b>	<b>43.3</b>
<b>diameter (Earth=1)</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<b>mass (Earth=1)</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>mean distance from Sun (AU)</b>	<b>5.2</b>



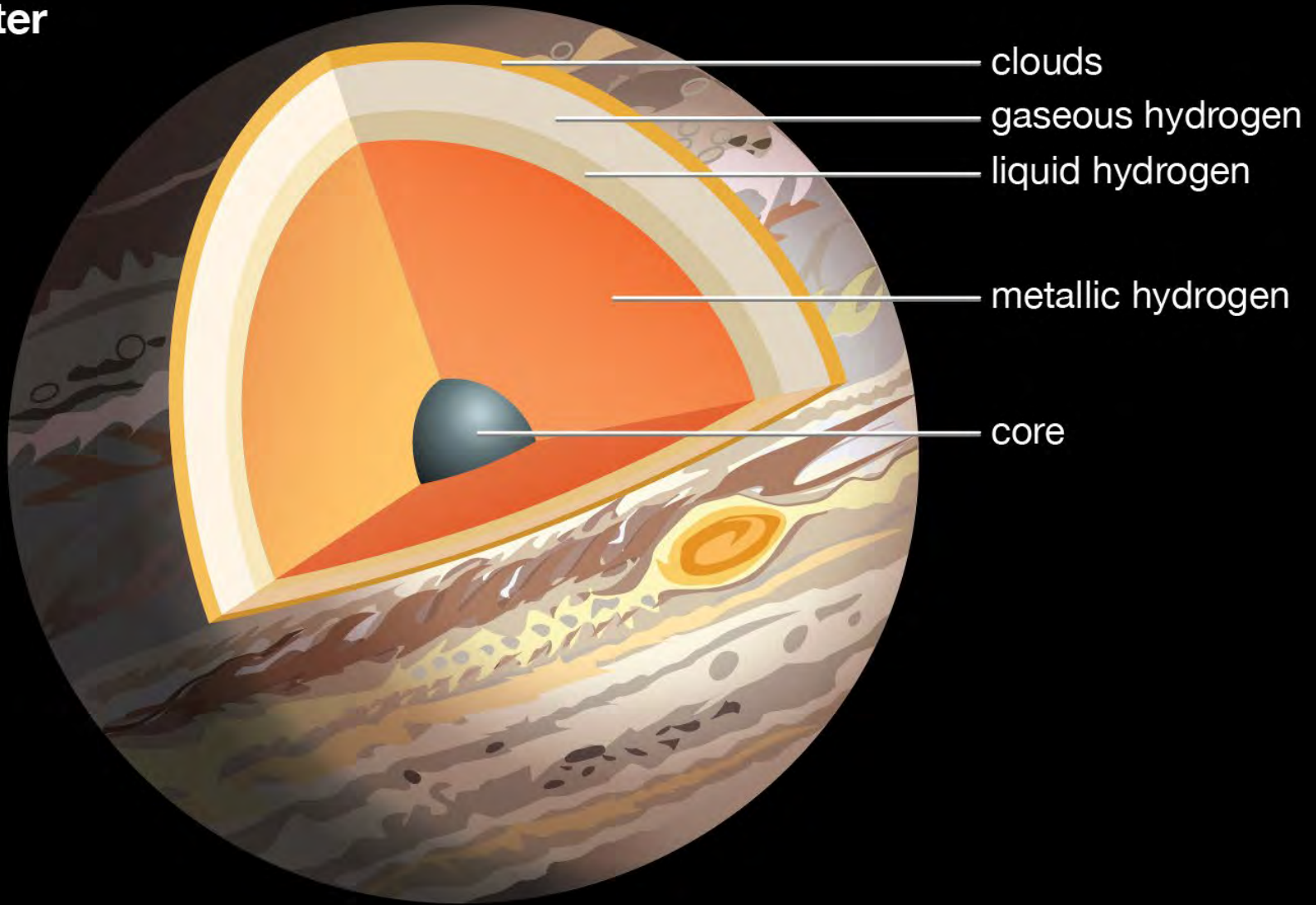


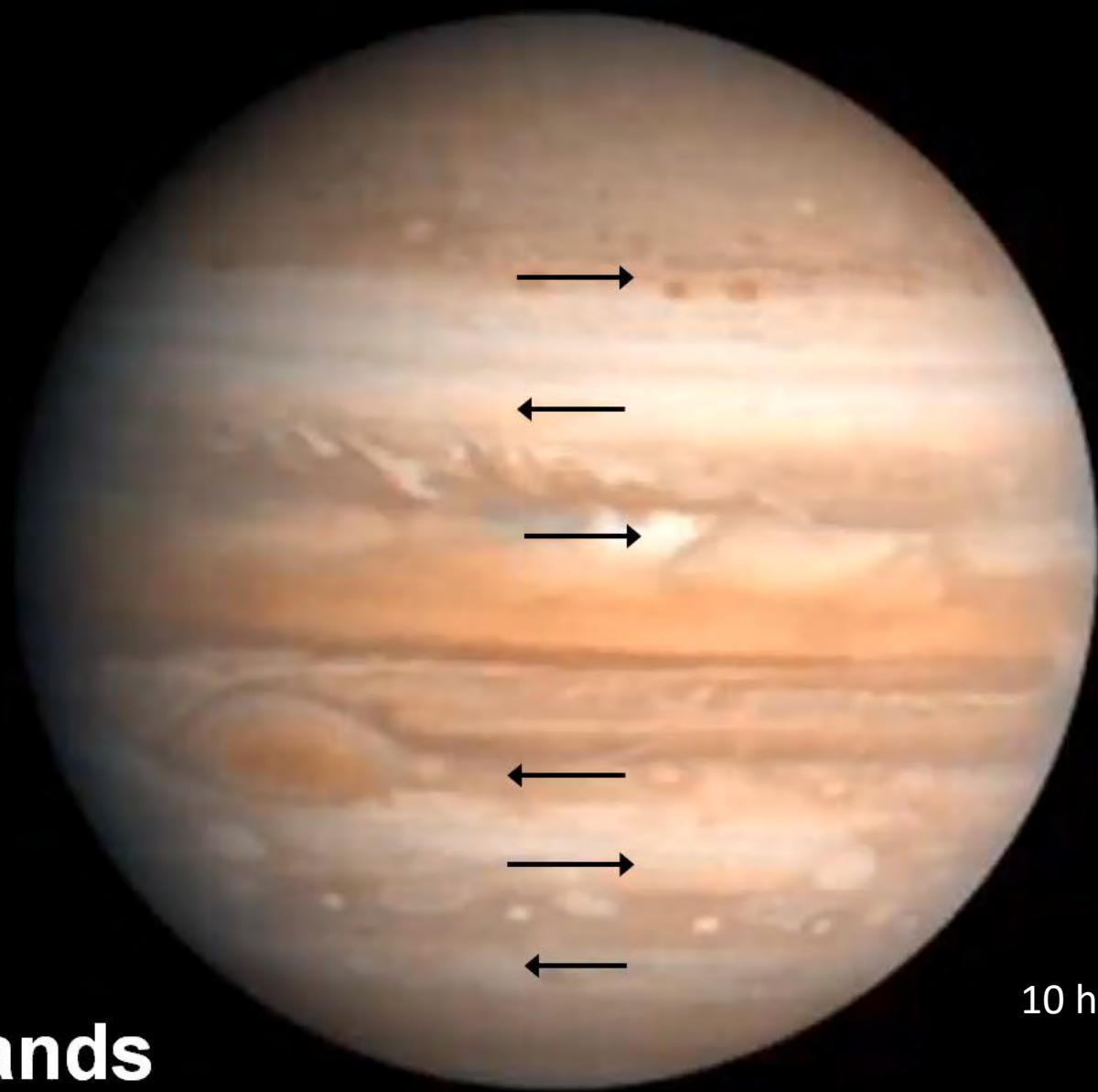
# Jupiter

## Gas Giant

- Primarily H<sub>2</sub>
- Mass: 100lb = 265 lb
- Temperature:
  - Min: -171° F
  - Max: 54,000° F

# Jupiter





**Cloud Bands**

10 hour Rotation





**Jupiter' Red Spot**





## Jovian Moon, Io

Distance: 12 million mi.

## Jovian Environment

- No Liquid Water
- No Oxygen
- No Solid Surface

# Jovian Moon, Io



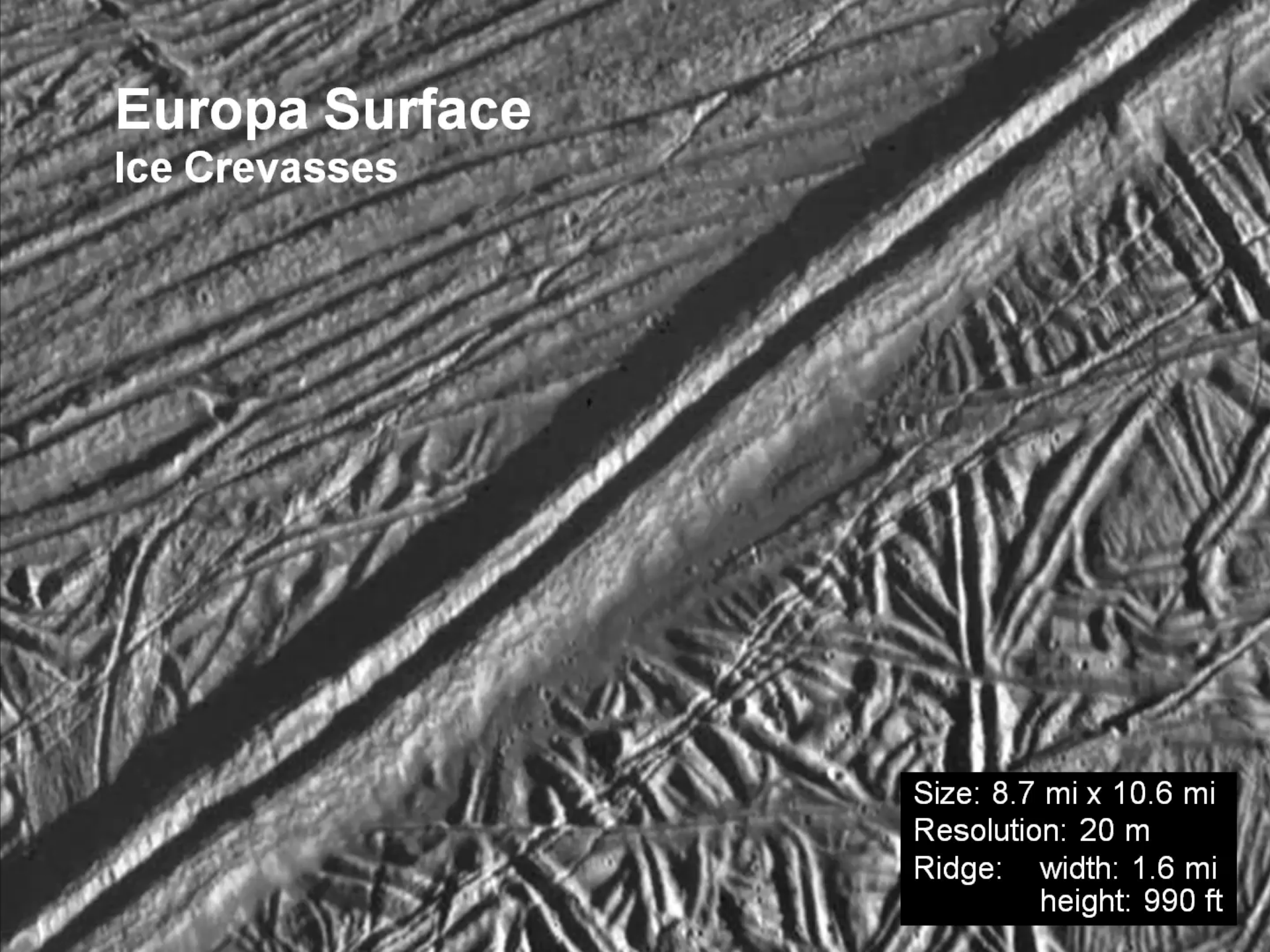
Volcanic Explosion  
silhouetted against  
dark space over Io's limb.  
Distance ~ 304,000 miles

Voyager 1: March 4, 1979

# Jovian Moon Europa



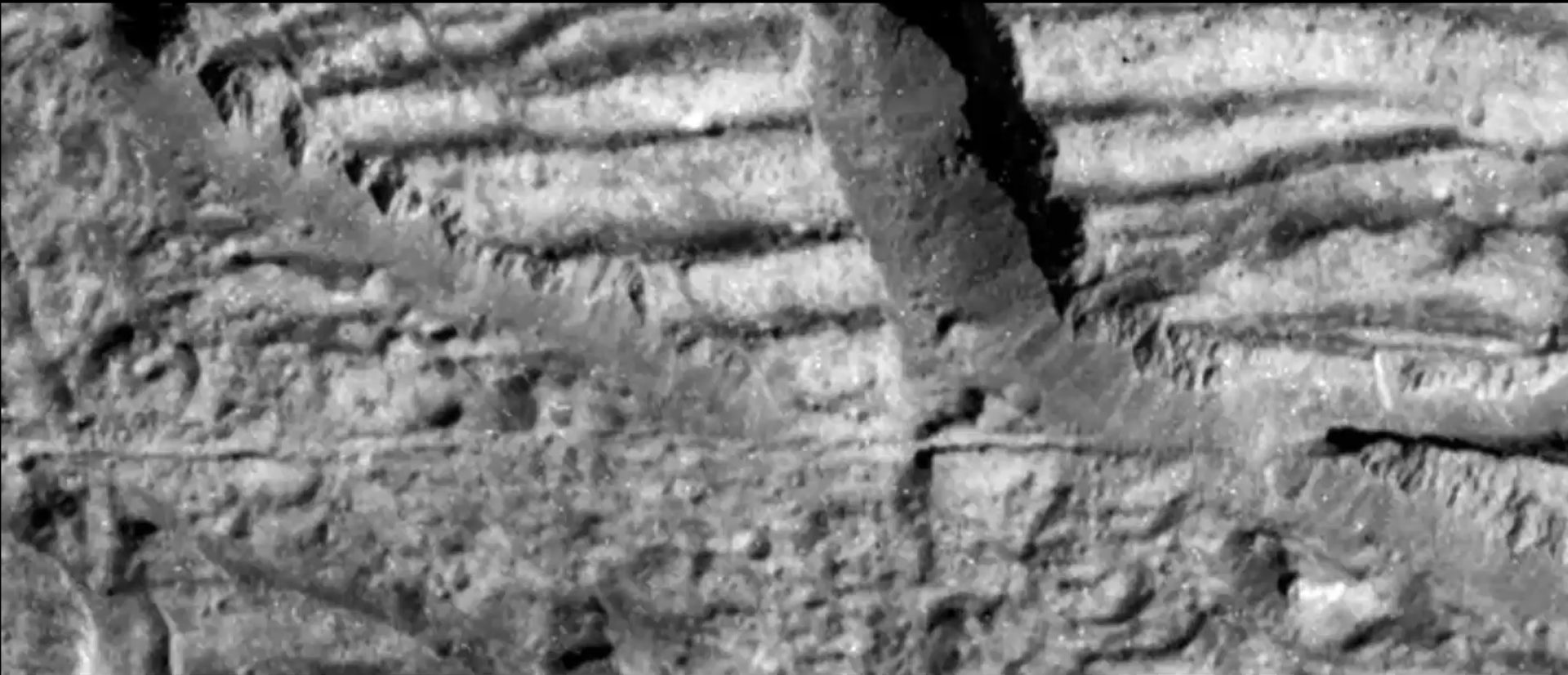
# Europa Surface Ice Crevasses



Size: 8.7 mi x 10.6 mi  
Resolution: 20 m  
Ridge: width: 1.6 mi  
height: 990 ft

# Europa Ice Cliffs

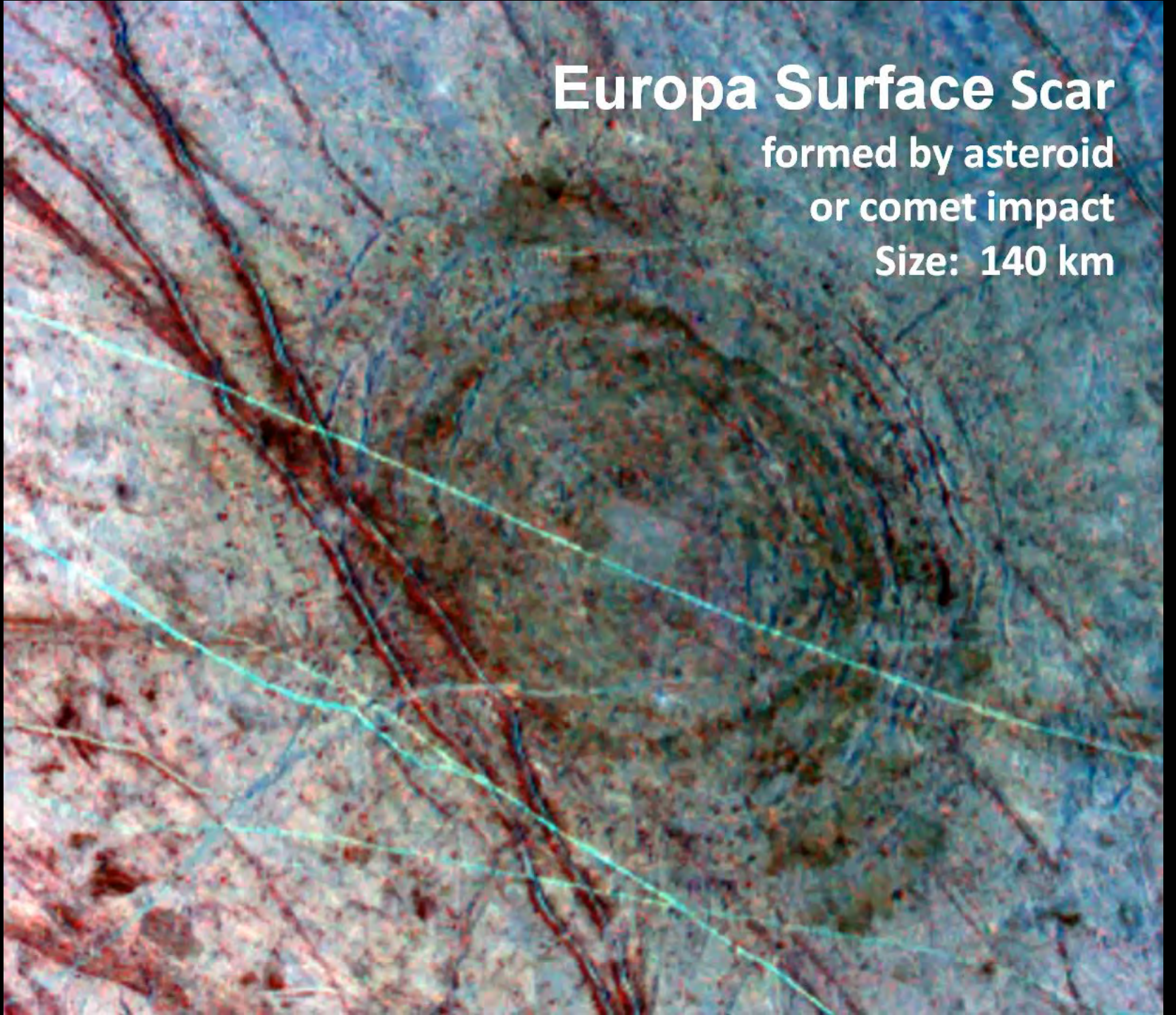
Image ~ 2.5 mi across



# Europa Surface Scar

formed by asteroid  
or comet impact

Size: 140 km






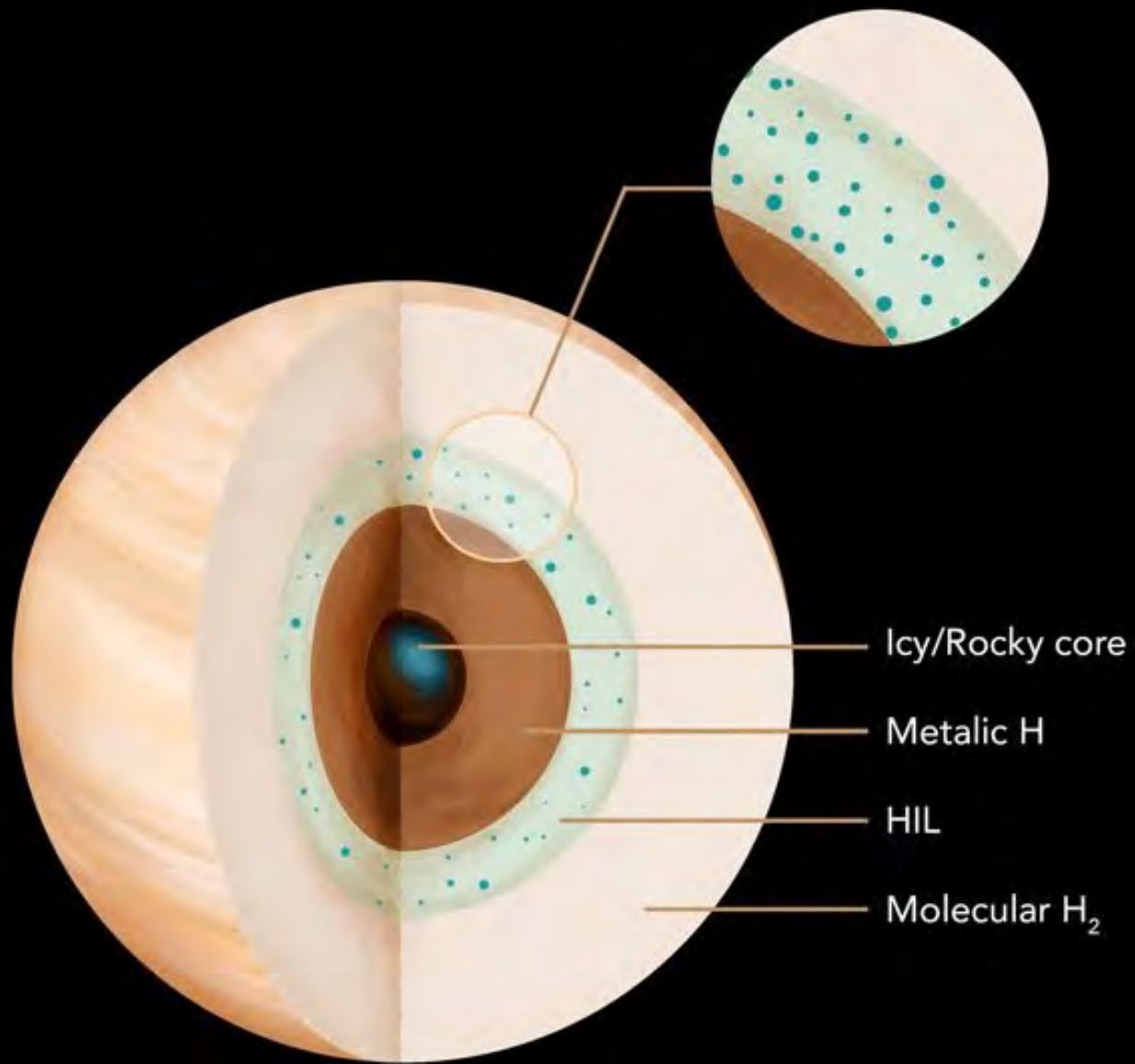
**Saturn**

# Saturn



<b>hours</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>diameter (Earth=1)</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>mass (Earth=1)</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>mean distance from Sun (AU)</b>	<b>9.5</b>

- 
- Gigantic Gas Ball
  - Similar to Jupiter
  - No Liquid Water
  - No Solid Surface
  - No Oxygen
  - Rings of Ice



Saturn



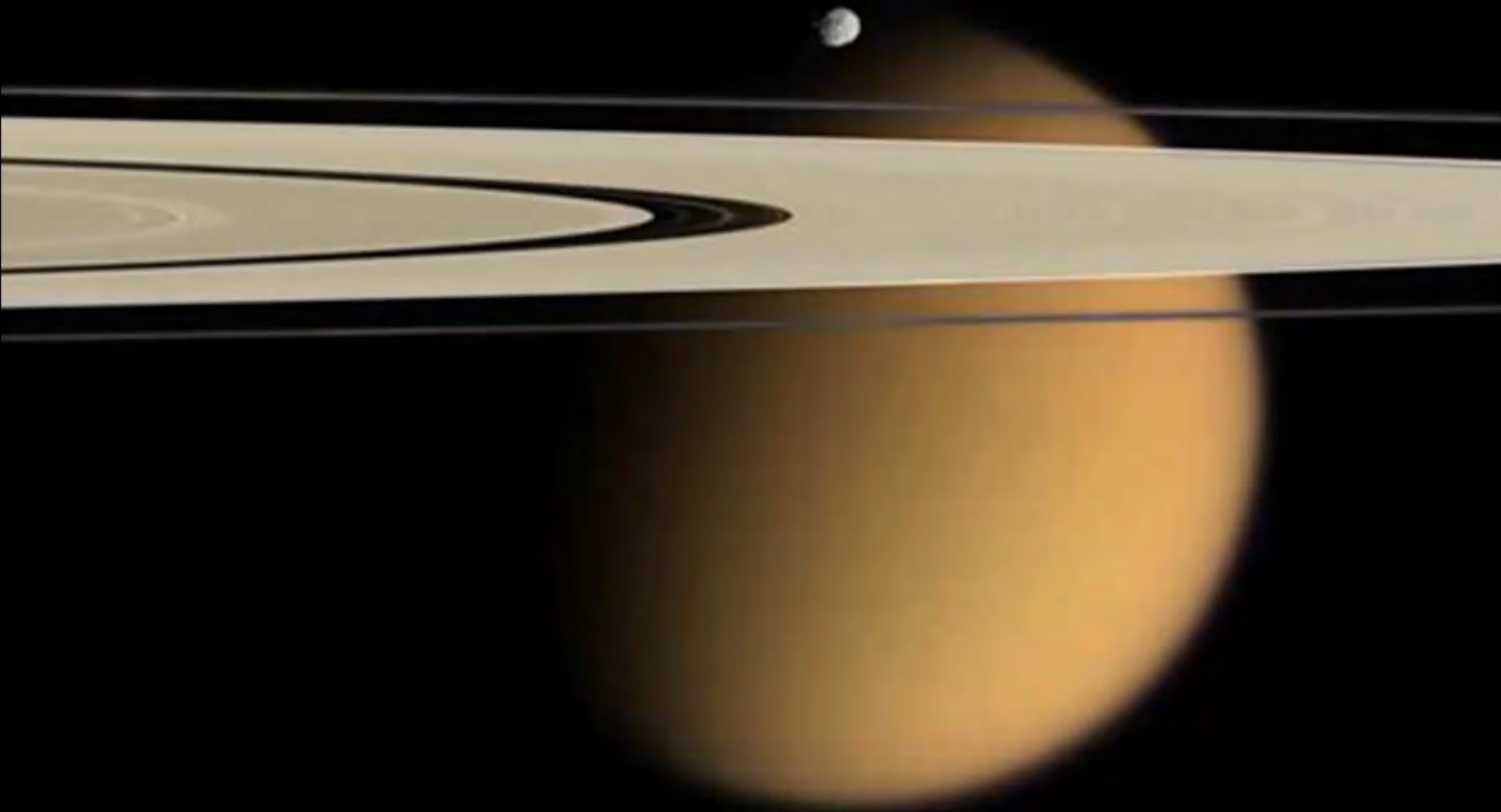
**Rings**


A close-up, artistic rendering of Saturn's rings and the planet's surface. The rings are shown in the foreground, with some rings appearing to cast shadows onto the planet's surface below. The planet's surface is visible in the background, showing a curved horizon and a bright, glowing area. The overall scene is set against a dark, black background.

# Shadows

Cast by Rings

**Titan**





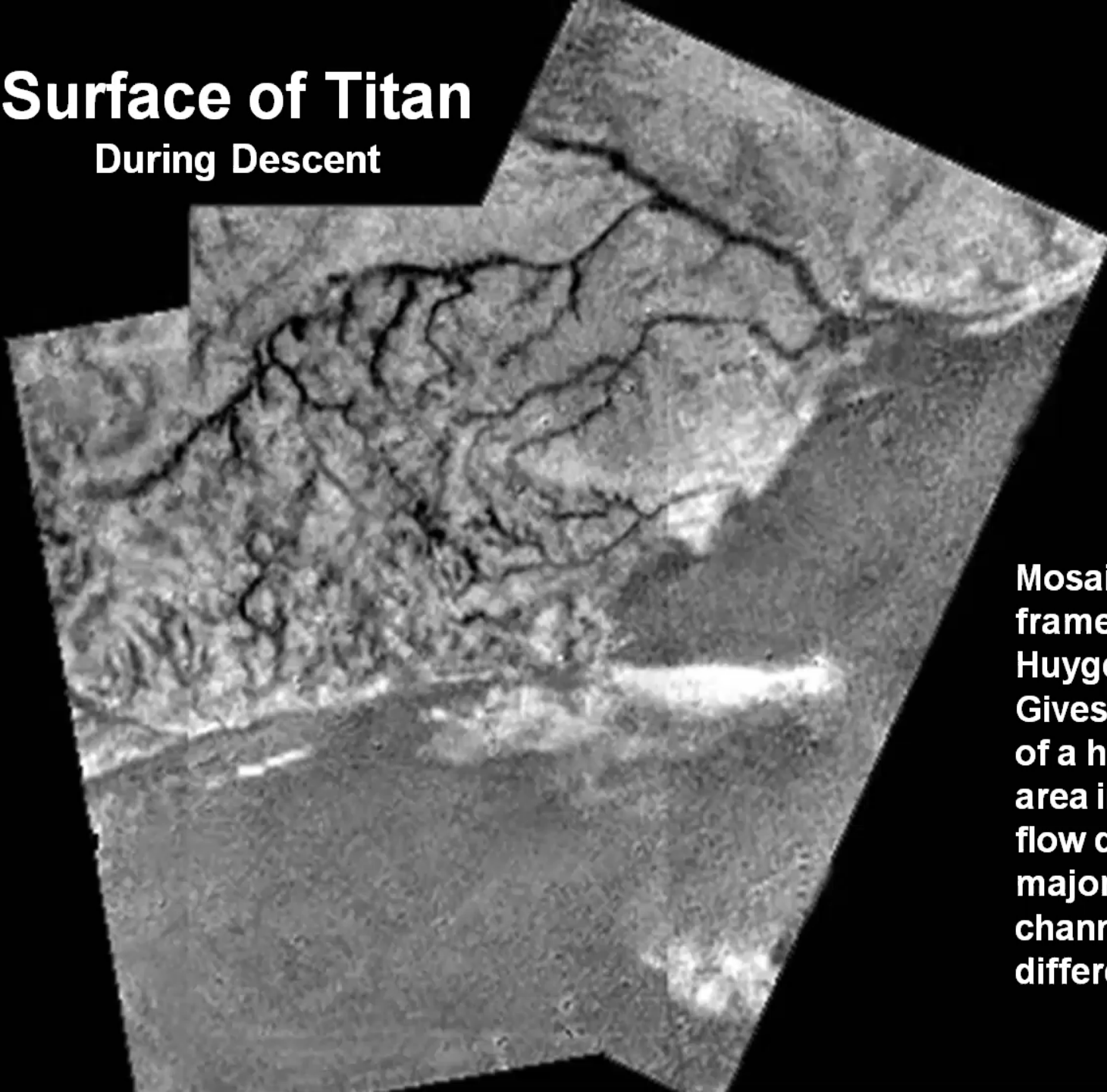
# Atmosphere of Titan

Viewed from Cassini Orbiter

31 March 2005

# Surface of Titan

During Descent



Mosaic of three frames from the Huygens Lander Gives a detail view of a high ridge area including the flow down into a major river channel from different sources.



# Surface of Titan

**First Landing in  
Outer Solar System  
14 January 2005**

Temperature: -290°F

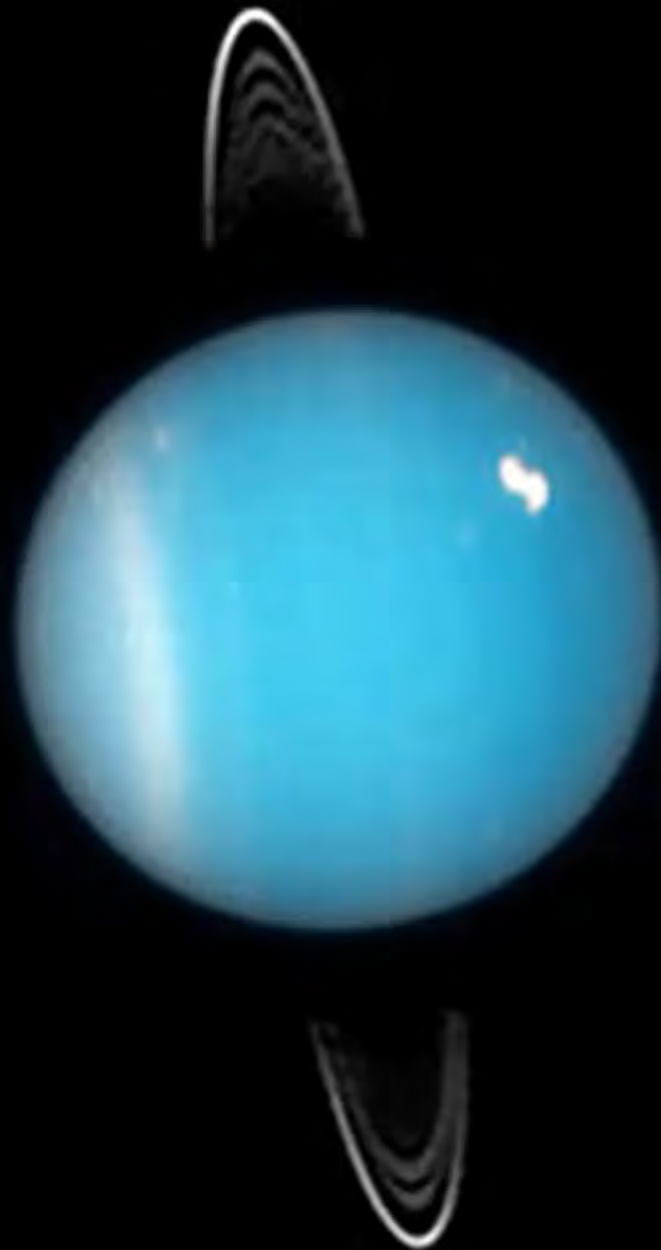
Atmosphere: 95% Nitrogen,  
5 %Methane

Rain, Rivers,  
and Lakes: Liquid Methane,  
Ethane

Rocks: Water Ice

Dunes: Hydrocarbon  
“Sand”

**Uranus**



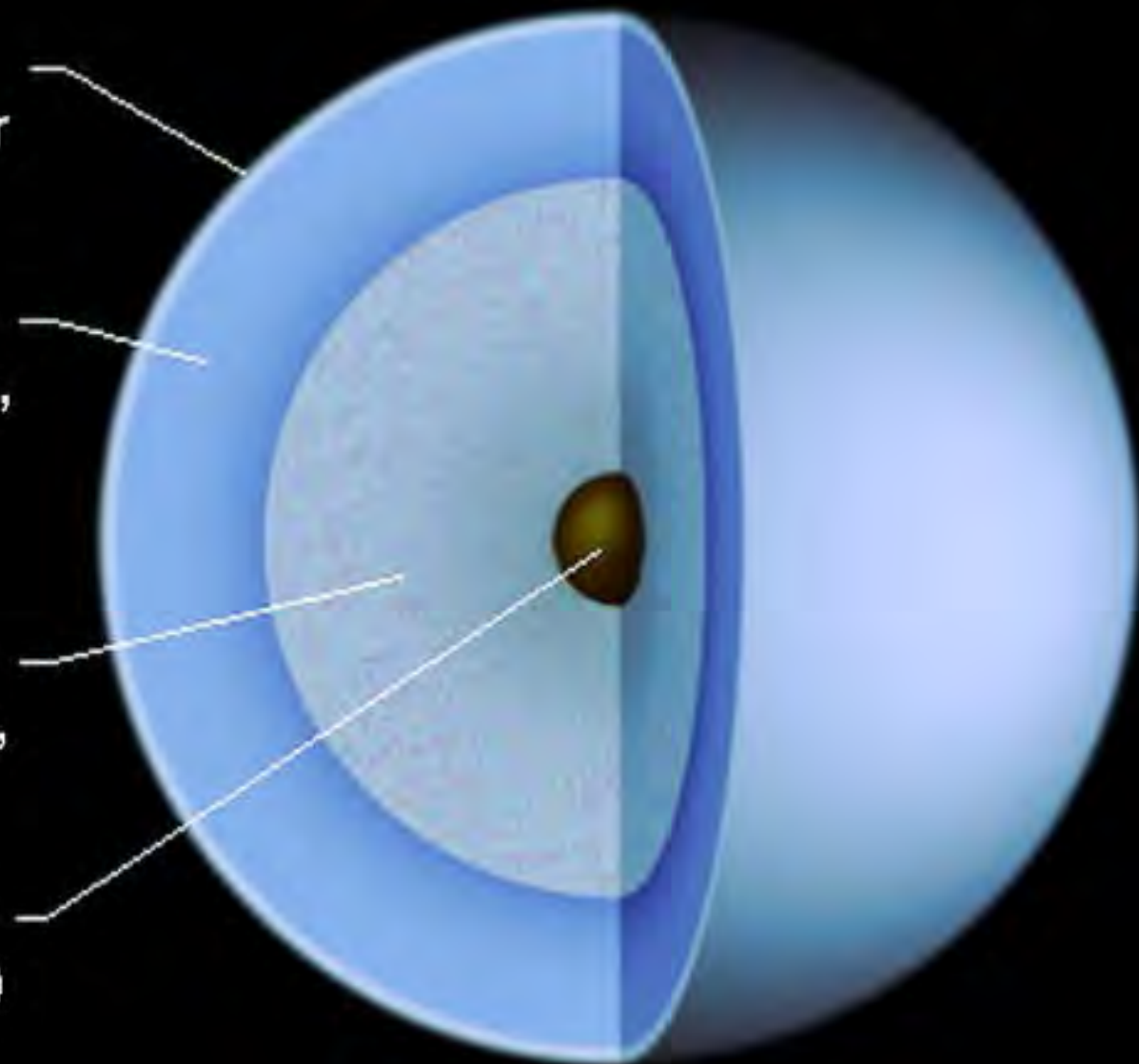
Hubble Telescope

**Outer Atmosphere,  
the upper cloud layer**

**Atmosphere  
(hydrogen, helium,  
methane gases)**

**Mantle  
(water, ammonia,  
methane ices)**

**Core  
(silicate/Fe-Ni rock)**



**Internal Structure of Uranus**

# Neptune

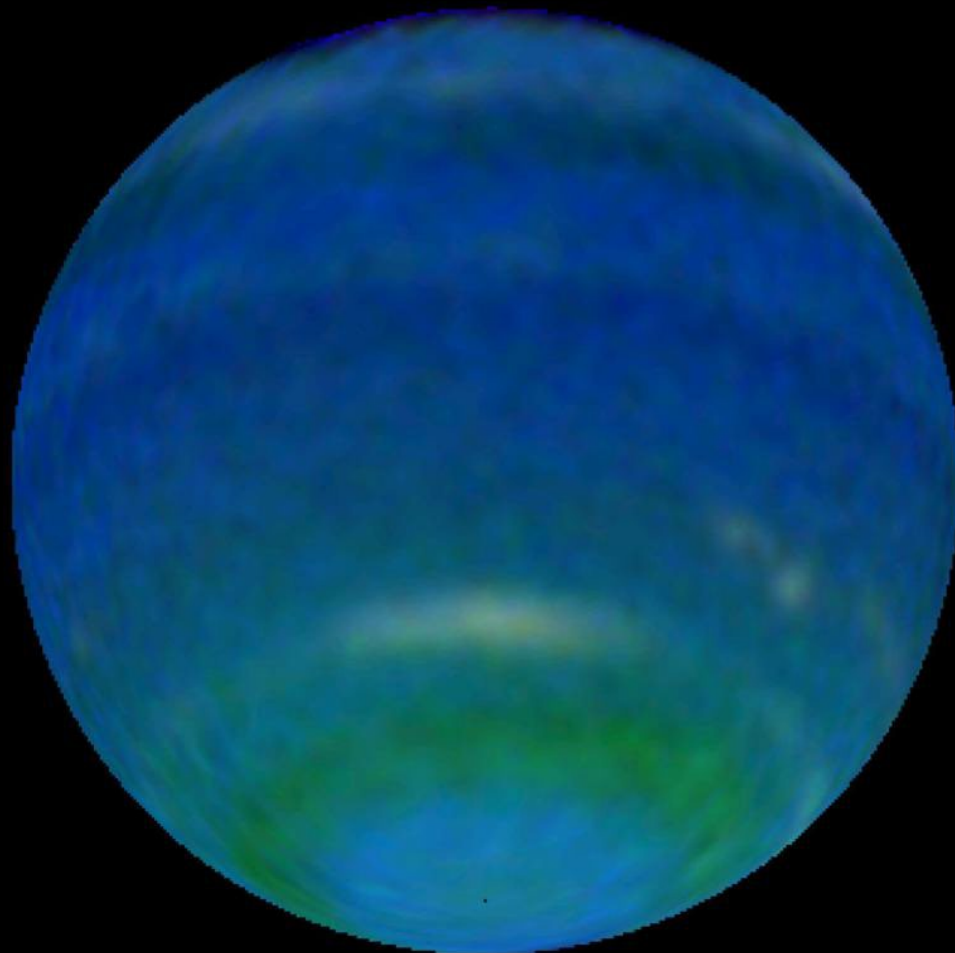
Scalding  
Hot  
Ammonia  
Ocean –  
Due to  
Radioactive  
Core

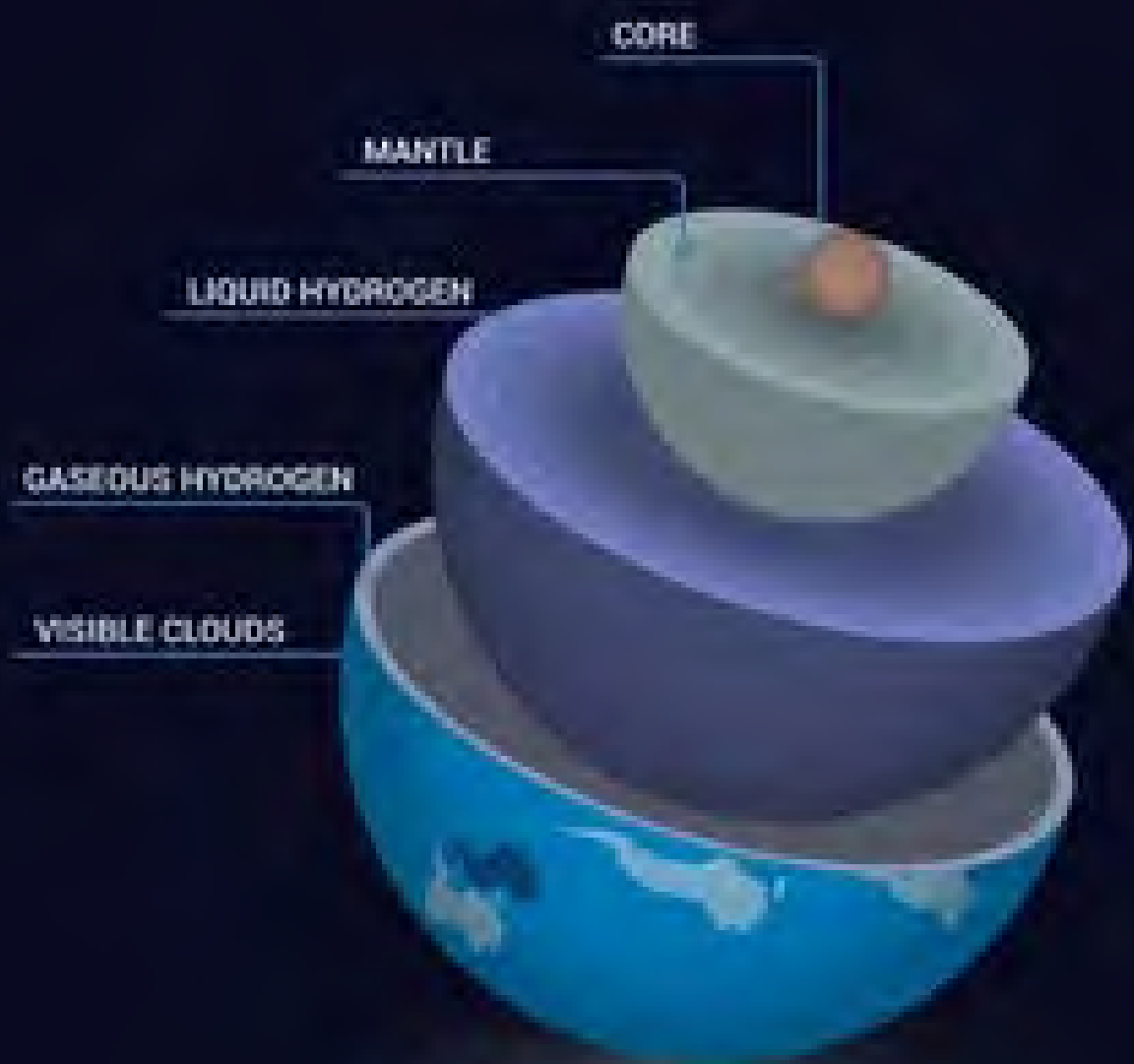


Voyager-2  
Distance: 4.4 million mi

# Neptune

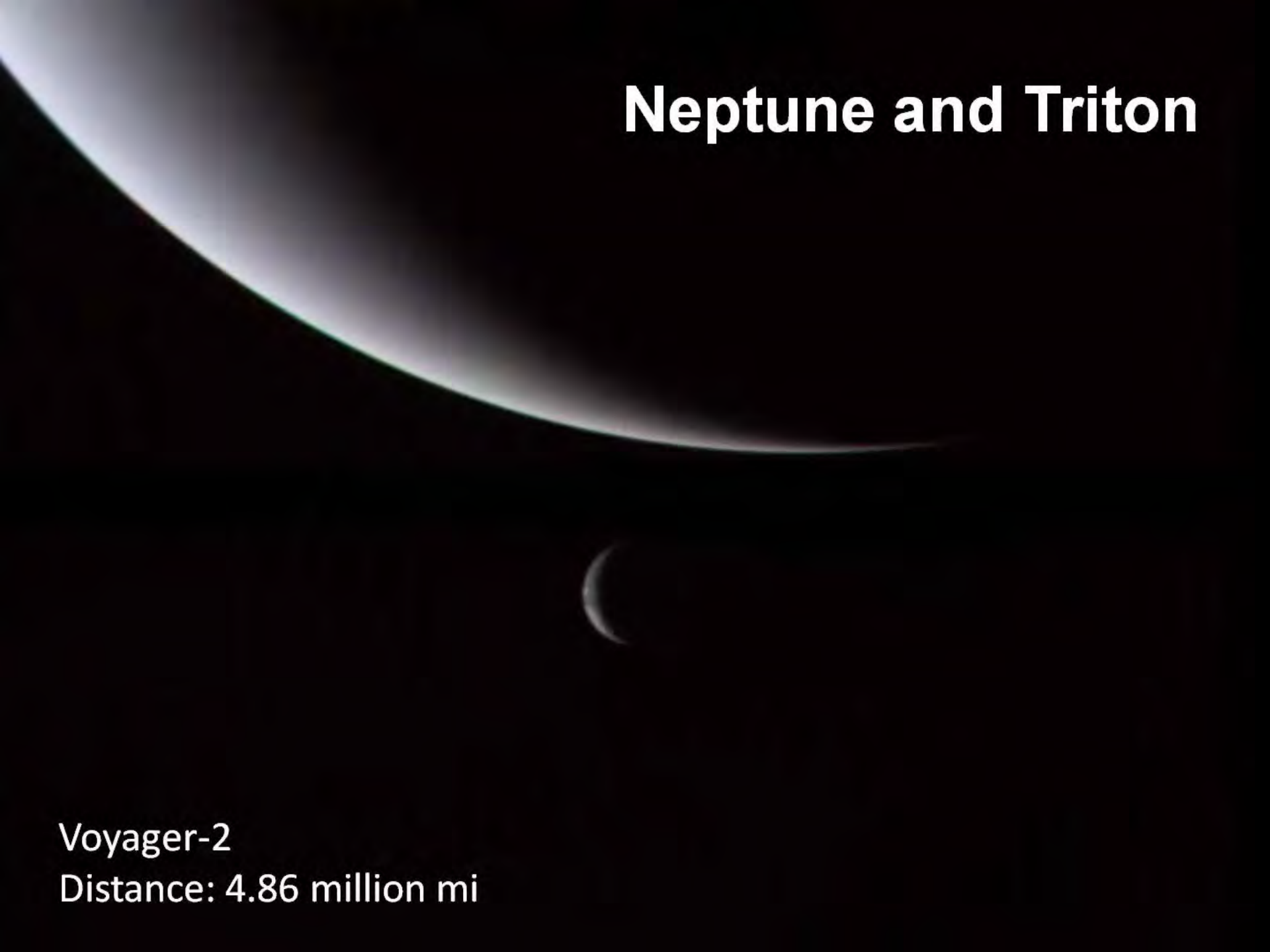
<b>hours</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>diameter (Earth=1)</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>mass (Earth=1)</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>mean distance from Sun (AU)</b>	<b>30</b>





# NEPTUNE

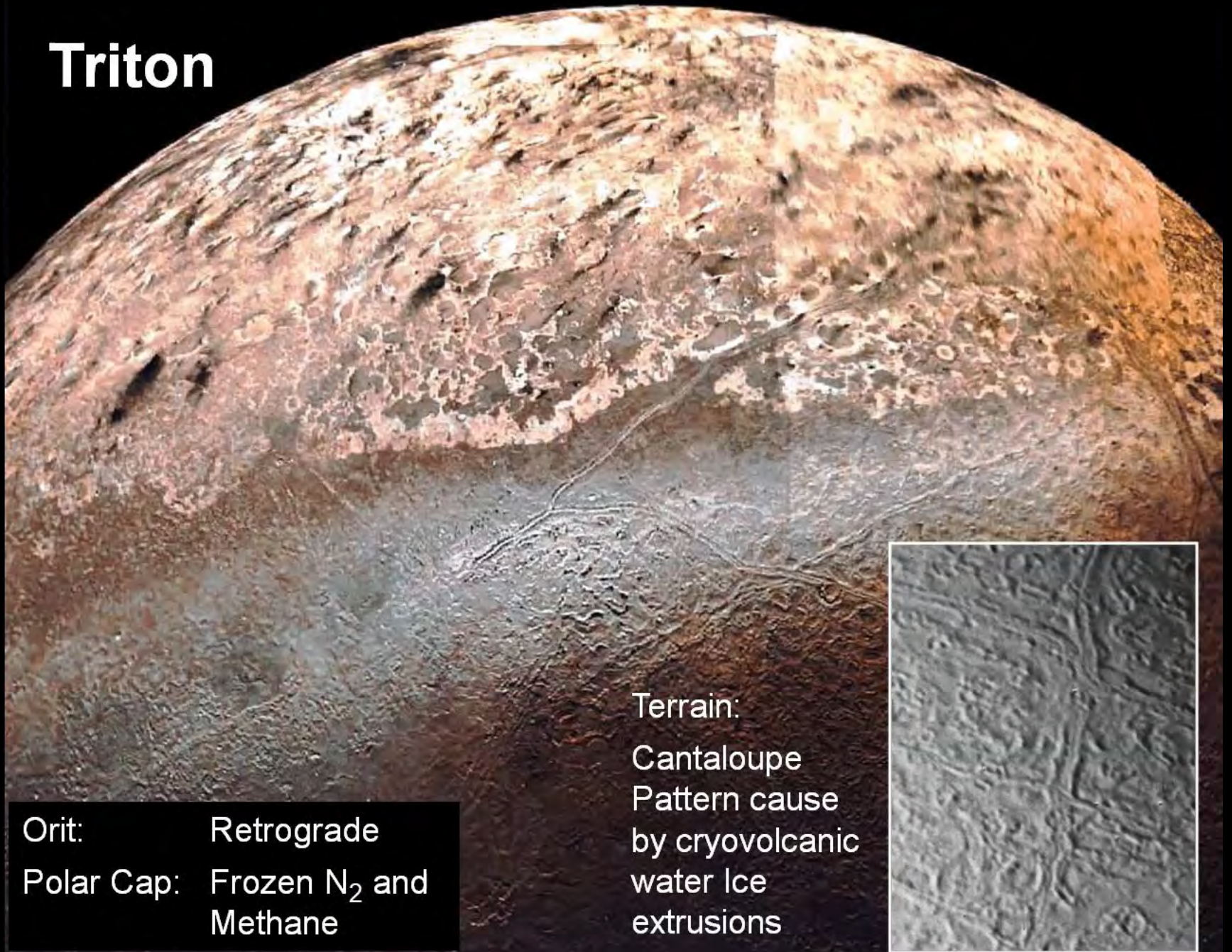
# Neptune and Triton



Voyager-2

Distance: 4.86 million mi

# Triton



Orbit: Retrograde  
Polar Cap: Frozen N<sub>2</sub> and Methane

Terrain:  
Cantaloupe  
Pattern cause  
by cryovolcanic  
water Ice  
extrusions





# Pluto

and moons

Charon, Nix and Hydra

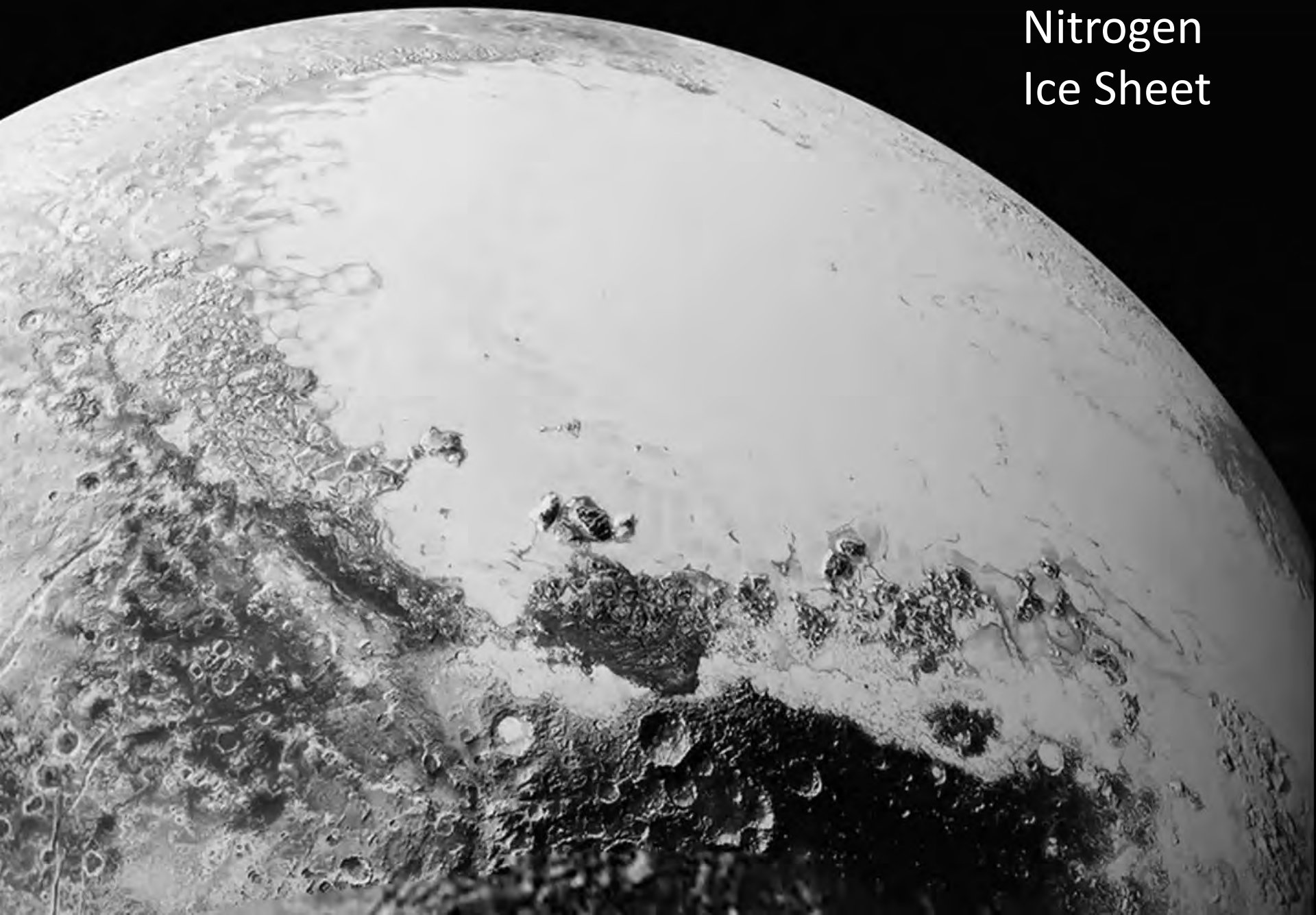
# Pluto

<b>hours</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>diameter (Earth=1)</b>	<b>0.18</b>
<b>mass (Earth=1)</b>	<b>0.002</b>
<b>mean distance from Sun (<a href="#">AU</a>)</b>	<b>39</b>

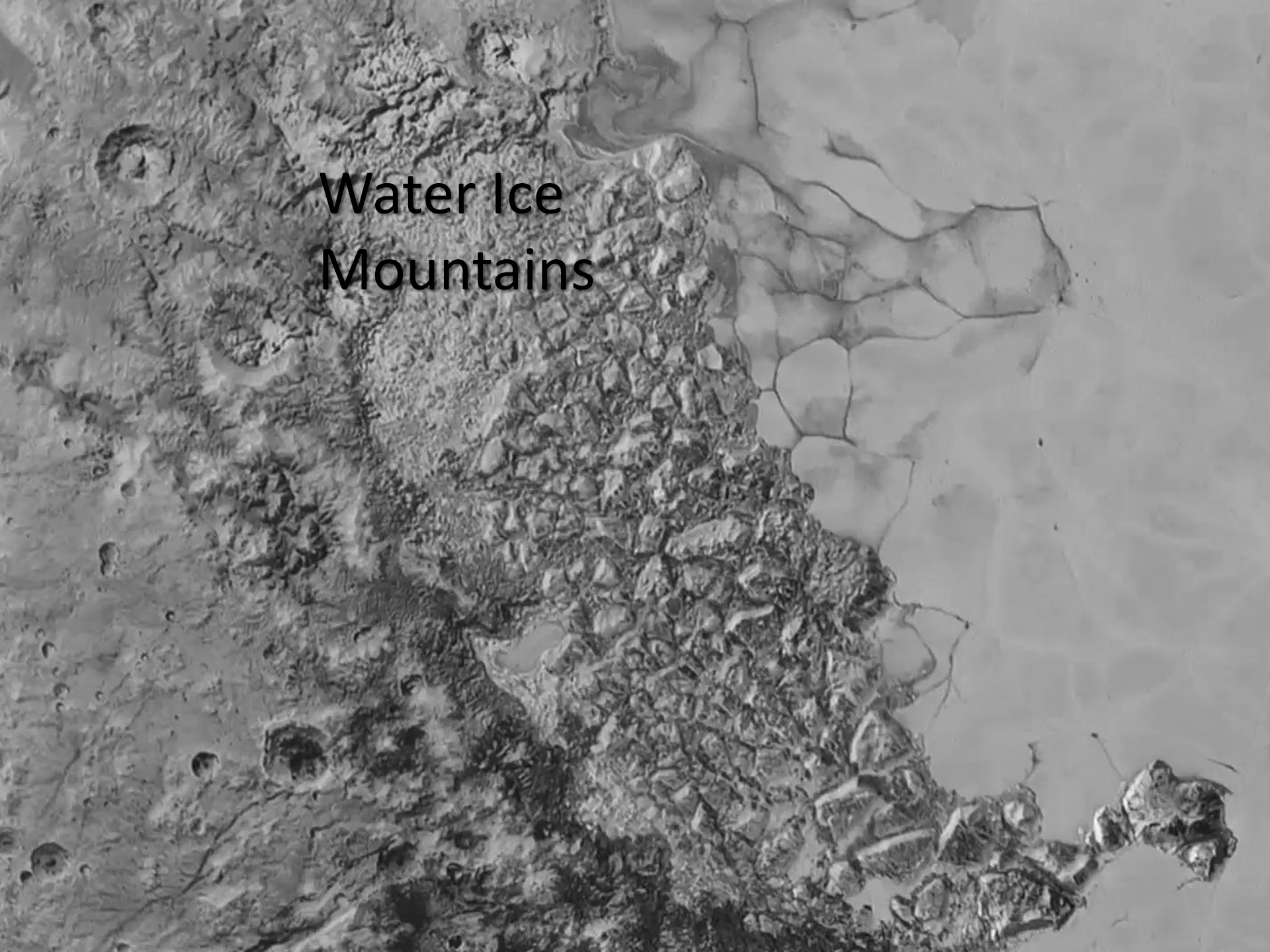


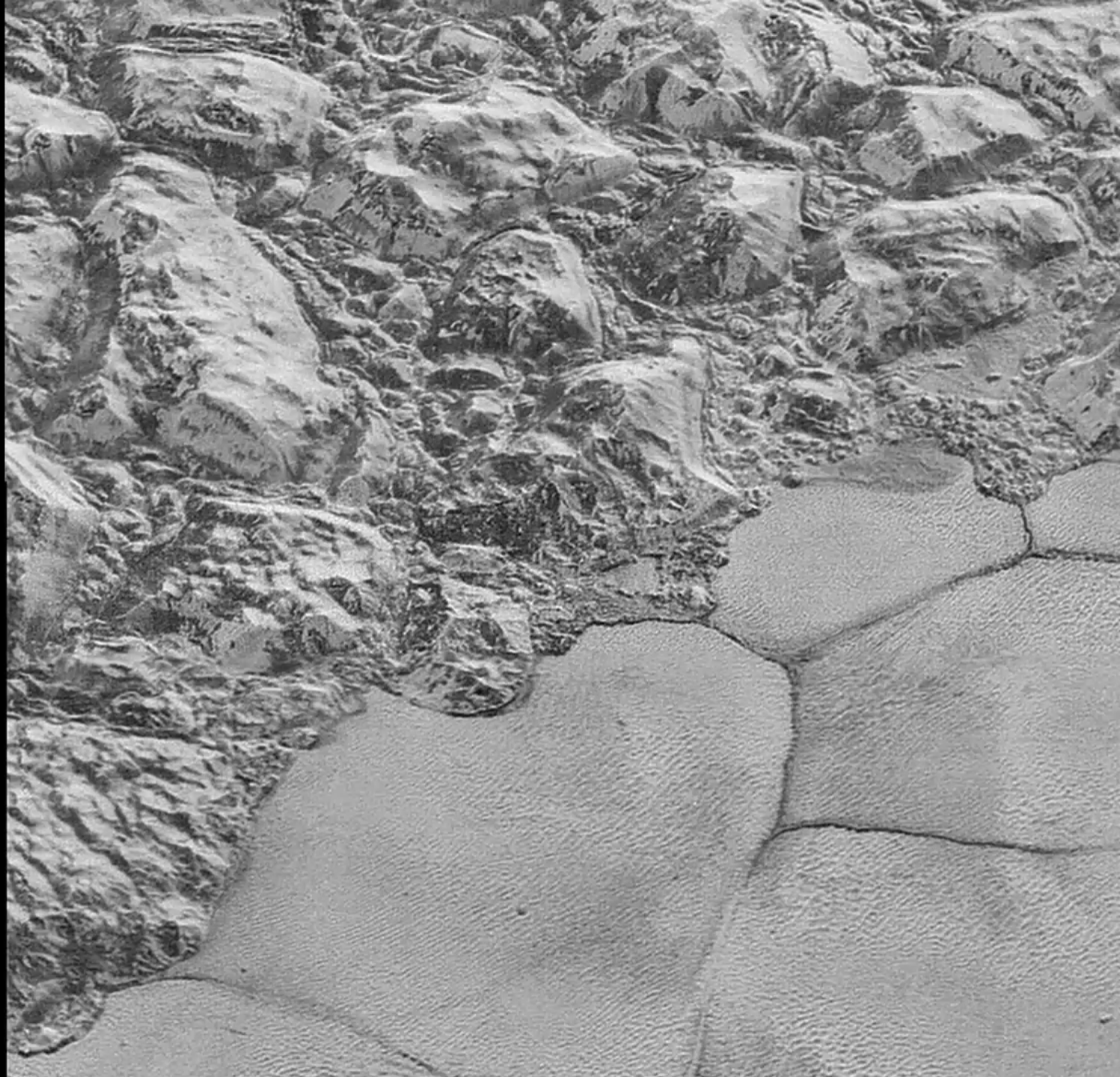


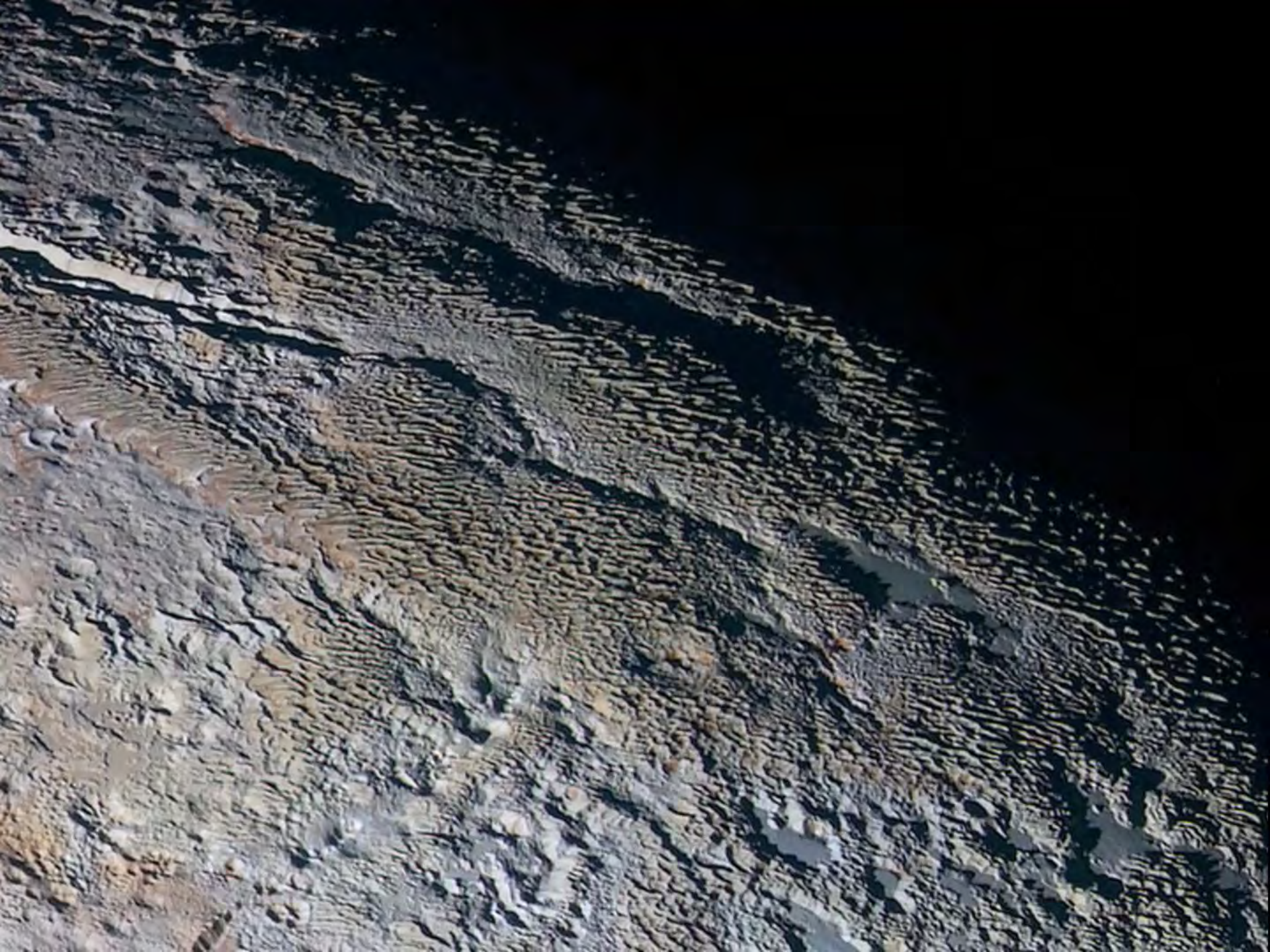
Nitrogen  
Ice Sheet




Water Ice  
Mountains







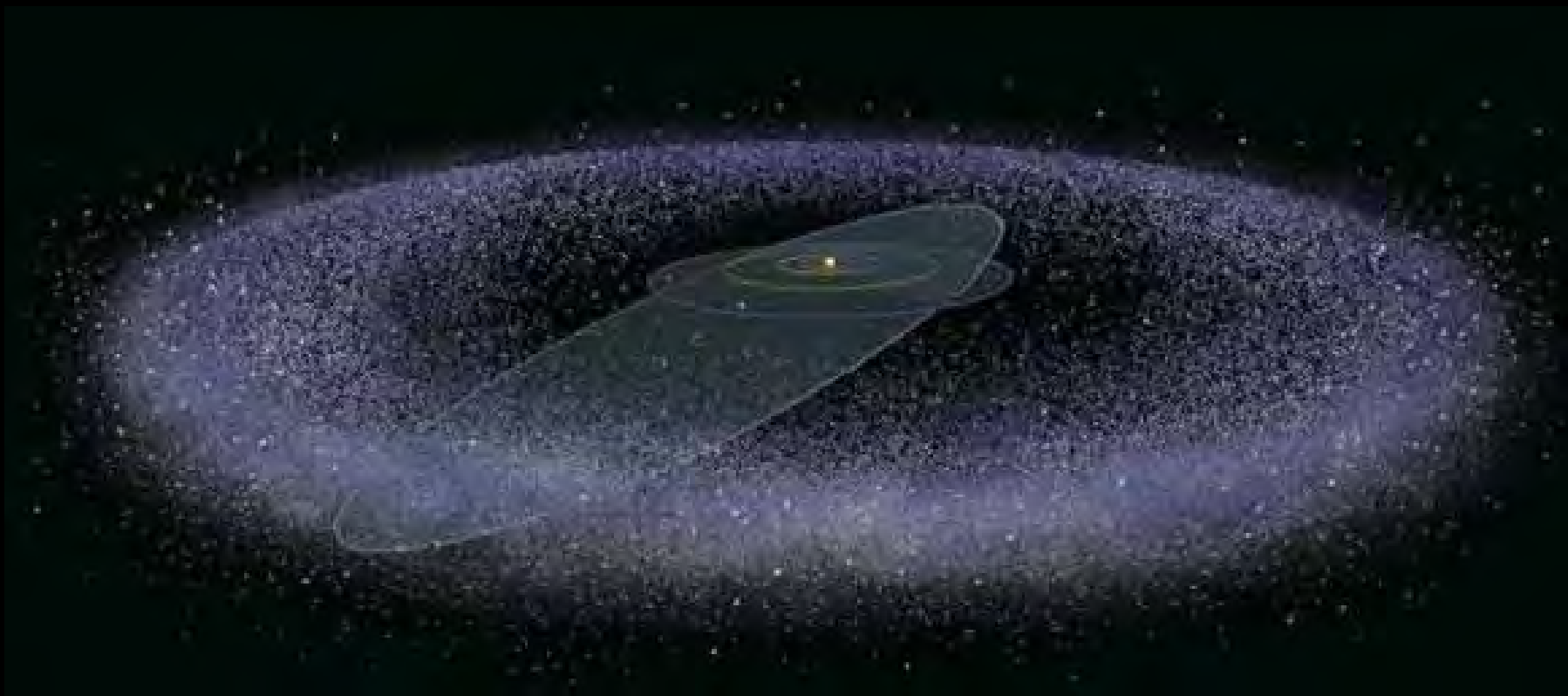


Slight  
Atmosphere of  
Sublimed  
Nitrogen

# Pluto

New Horizons (2015)

# The Kuiper Belt



# Earth

<b>minutes</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>diameter (Earth=1)</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>mass (Earth=1)</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>mean distance from Sun (AU)</b>	<b>1</b>



# Earth is Different— Why?

“Now the earth  
was formless and empty,  
darkness was over the surface  
of the deep, and the Spirit of  
God was hovering over the  
waters.”

*Genesis 1:2*

# Earth's Atmosphere and Oceans

“Let there be  
an expanse...  
God called  
the expanse  
sky.”

**Gen. 1:6-8**



# Earth's Land Masses

“Let the water under the sky be gathered to one place, and let the dry ground appear.”

**Gen. 1:9**





# Earth's Plant Life

Then God said, "Let the land produce vegetation..."

**Gen. 1:11**

“...and let birds fly  
above the earth  
across the  
expanse of  
the sky.”

Gen. 1:20b






# Earth's Animal Life

And God said,  
“Let the water  
teem with living  
creatures...”

Gen. 1:20a

A close-up photograph of a chipmunk holding a pine cone in its mouth. The chipmunk has brown fur on its head and back, with a white stripe running down its side. It is sitting on a light-colored rock. The background is a soft-focus field of green plants and yellow flowers.

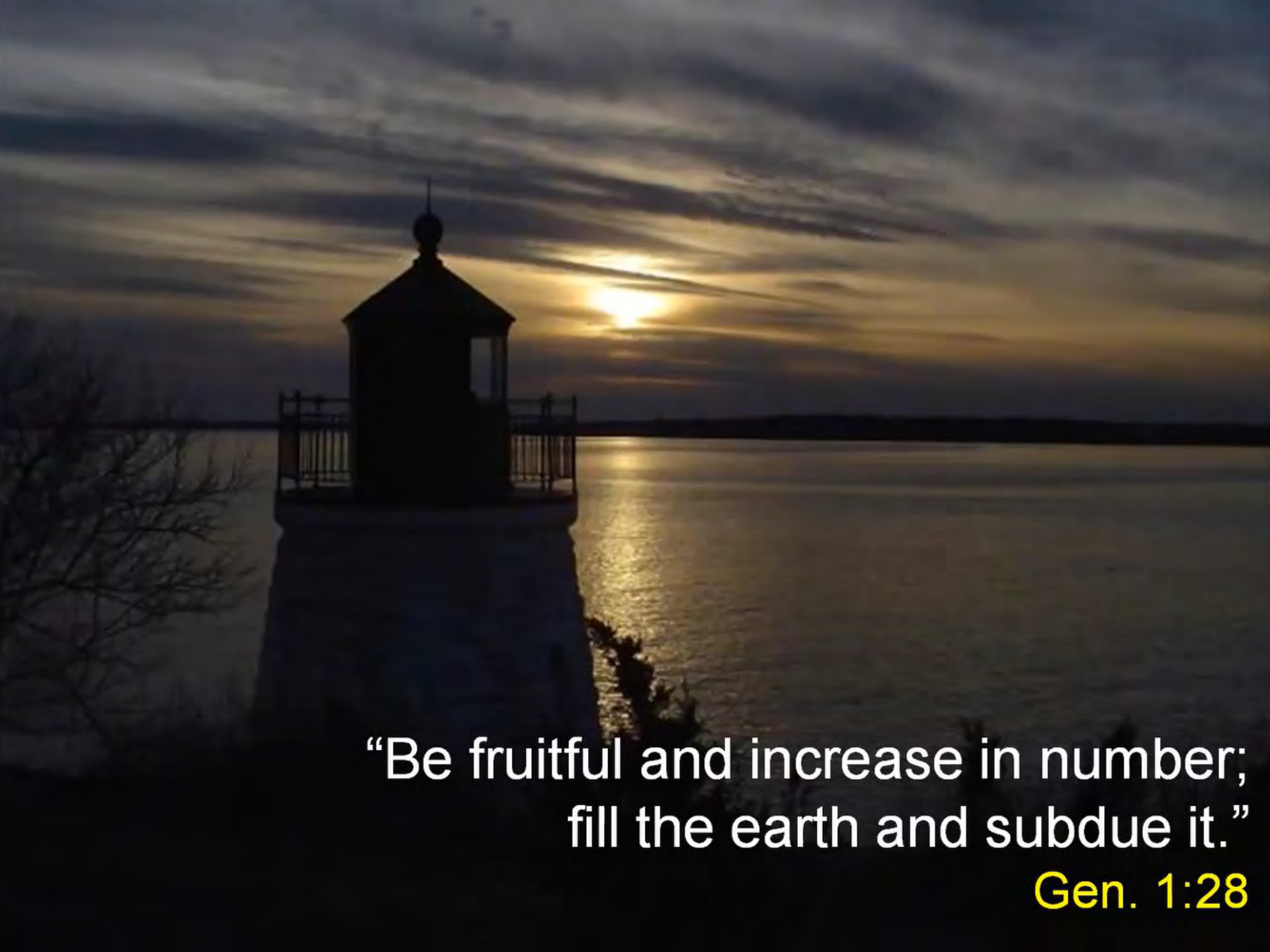
And God said,  
“Let the land  
produce living  
creatures...”

Gen. 1:24

# Mankind

“Then God said,  
“Let us make man  
in our image...”

**Gen. 1:26**



“Be fruitful and increase in number;  
fill the earth and subdue it.”

Gen. 1:28



**World Population: 7,874,966,000  
(July 2021 UN Estimate.)**

**“Be fruitful and increase in number;  
fill the earth and subdue it.”**

**Gen. 1:28**



**The Earth is Very Different**

# How is Earth so different?

A wide-angle landscape photograph showing a coastline. In the foreground, there are dark green evergreen trees. The middle ground features a wide, sandy beach with waves breaking onto it, creating white foam. The ocean extends to the horizon under a blue sky with scattered white clouds. In the background, there are rolling hills and mountains, some covered in green vegetation. The overall scene is bright and clear.

What is required for Earth to be a haven for life? What was the Spirit of God doing—hovering over the waters?

# The Earth

and its special location



# Galactic Position of Our Solar System

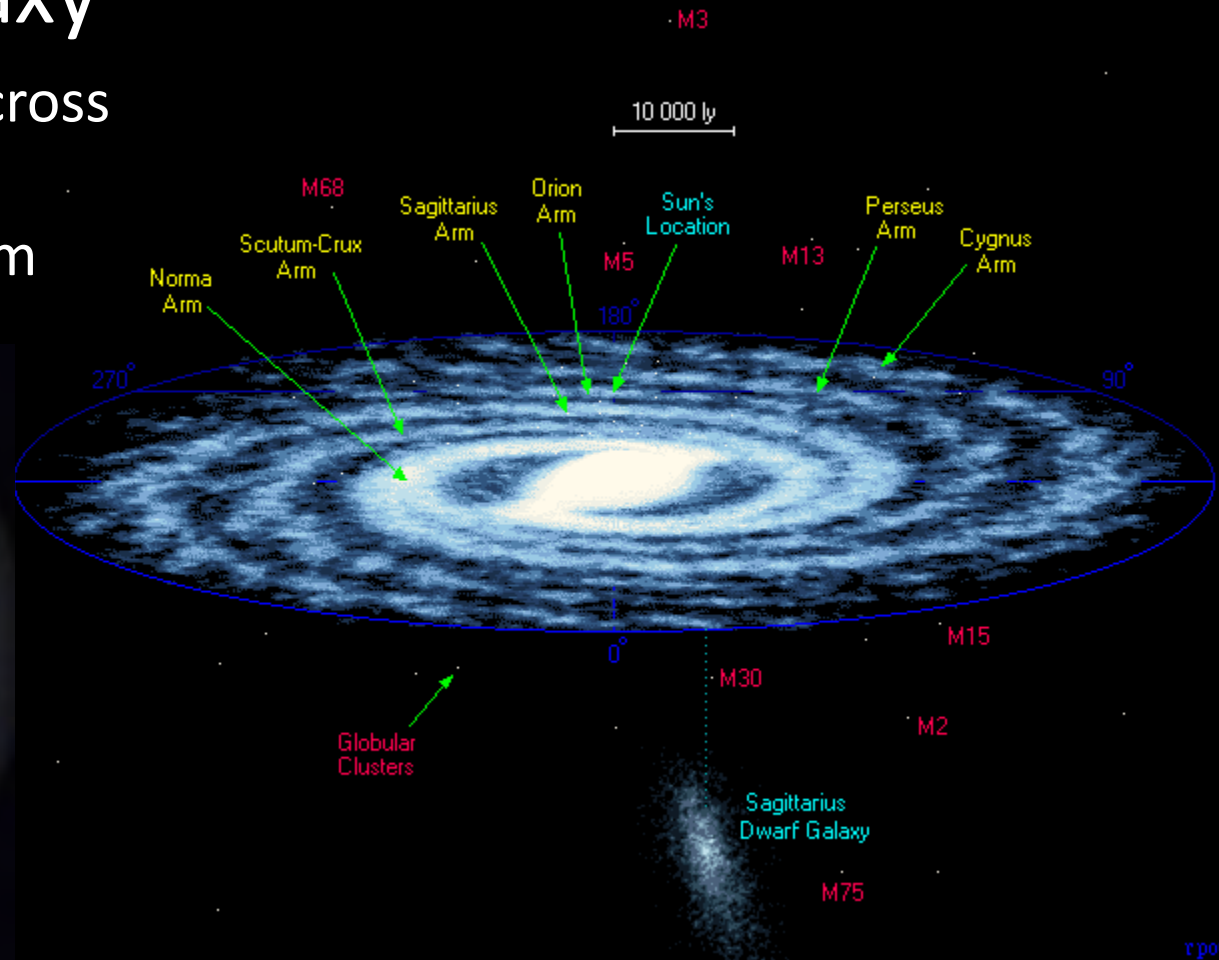


Our Solar System  
Is located far from  
the violent center  
between two arms

NGC 7331  
A twin of the Milky Way galaxy

# Milky Way Galaxy

- 100,000 Light-Years Across
- 400 billion stars
- Earth is 28,000 L-Y from center



# Milky Way Galaxy Center





## **Violence at the Center**

# Effect of Galactic Location on Ability to Observe the Creation



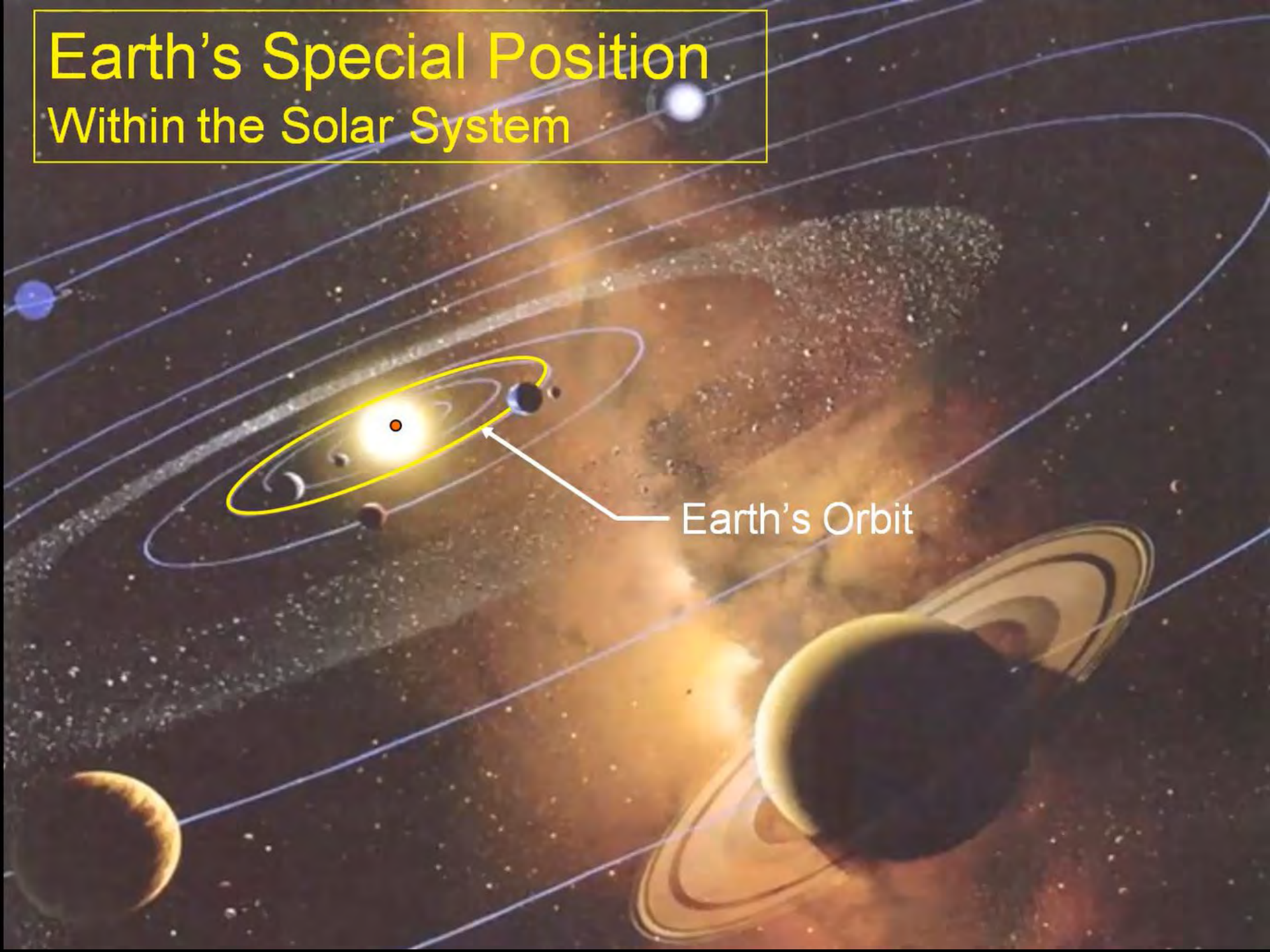
The Milky Way Galaxy  
Looking Toward the Outer Edge

# Effect of Galactic Location on Ability to Observe the Creation



The Milky Way Galaxy  
Looking Out of the Plane of the Disc

# Earth's Special Position Within the Solar System



Earth's Orbit

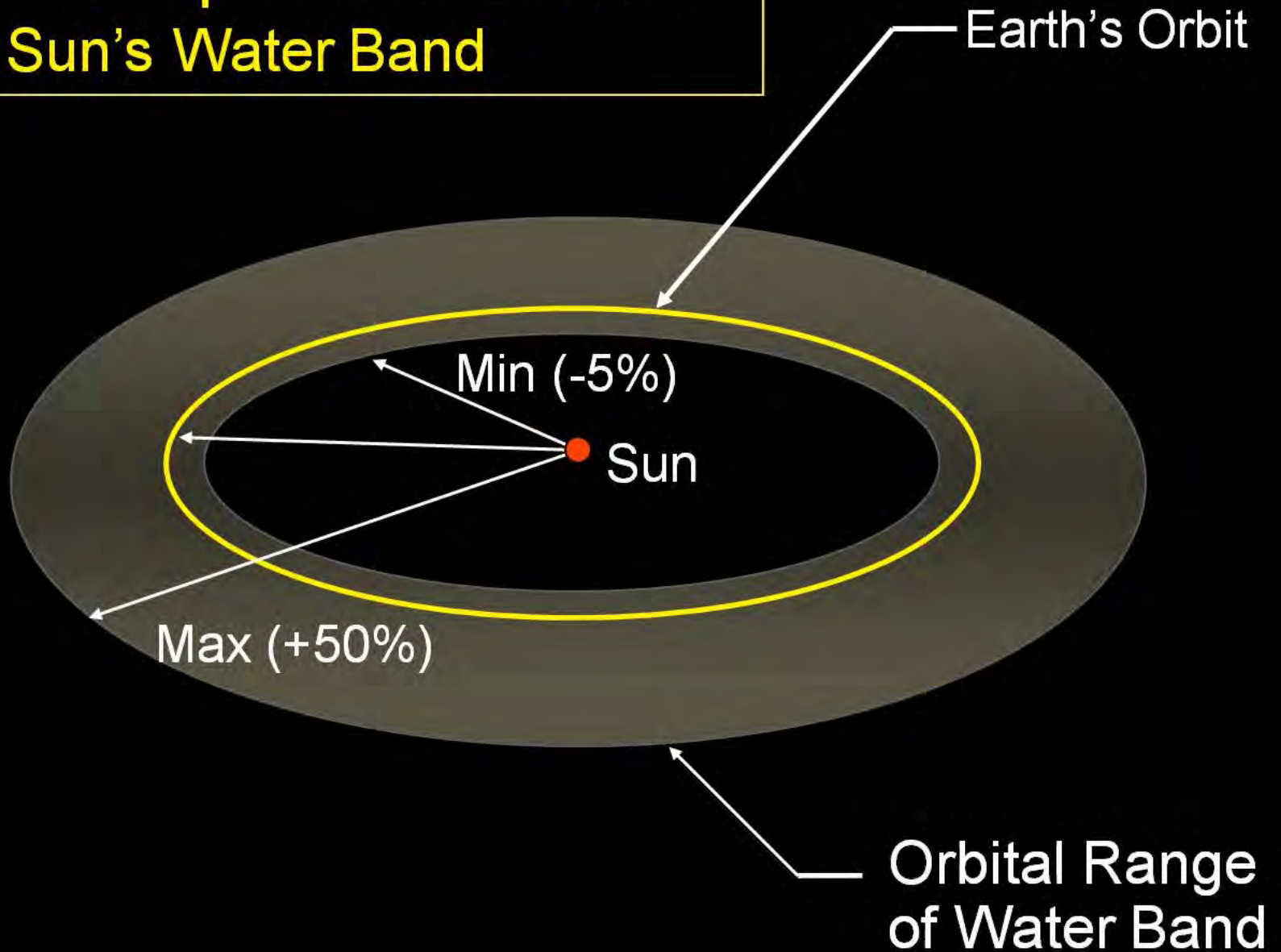
# The Earth

and its special temperature



# Earth's Special Position

## The Sun's Water Band





If the sun brightened just 10%,  
Earth's oceans would evaporate

A photograph of the Moon's surface. In the foreground, an astronaut in a white spacesuit stands next to a large, light-colored, jagged rock. The ground is dark and dusty. In the background, there are rolling hills under a black sky. The text "No Atmosphere" is overlaid in the top left, "No Water" is in the middle, and "The Moon" is in the bottom right.

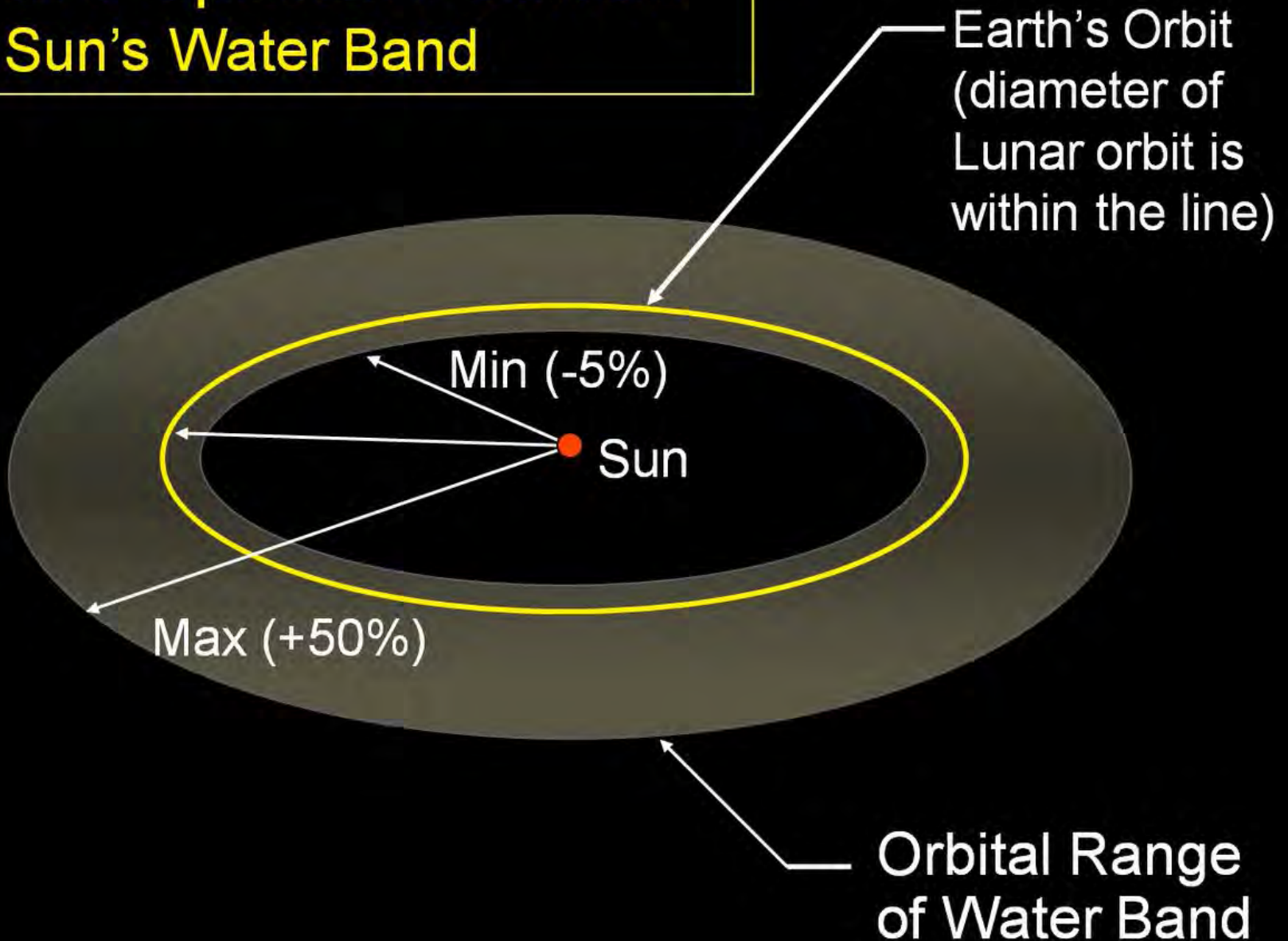
**No  
Atmosphere**

**No Water**

**The Moon**

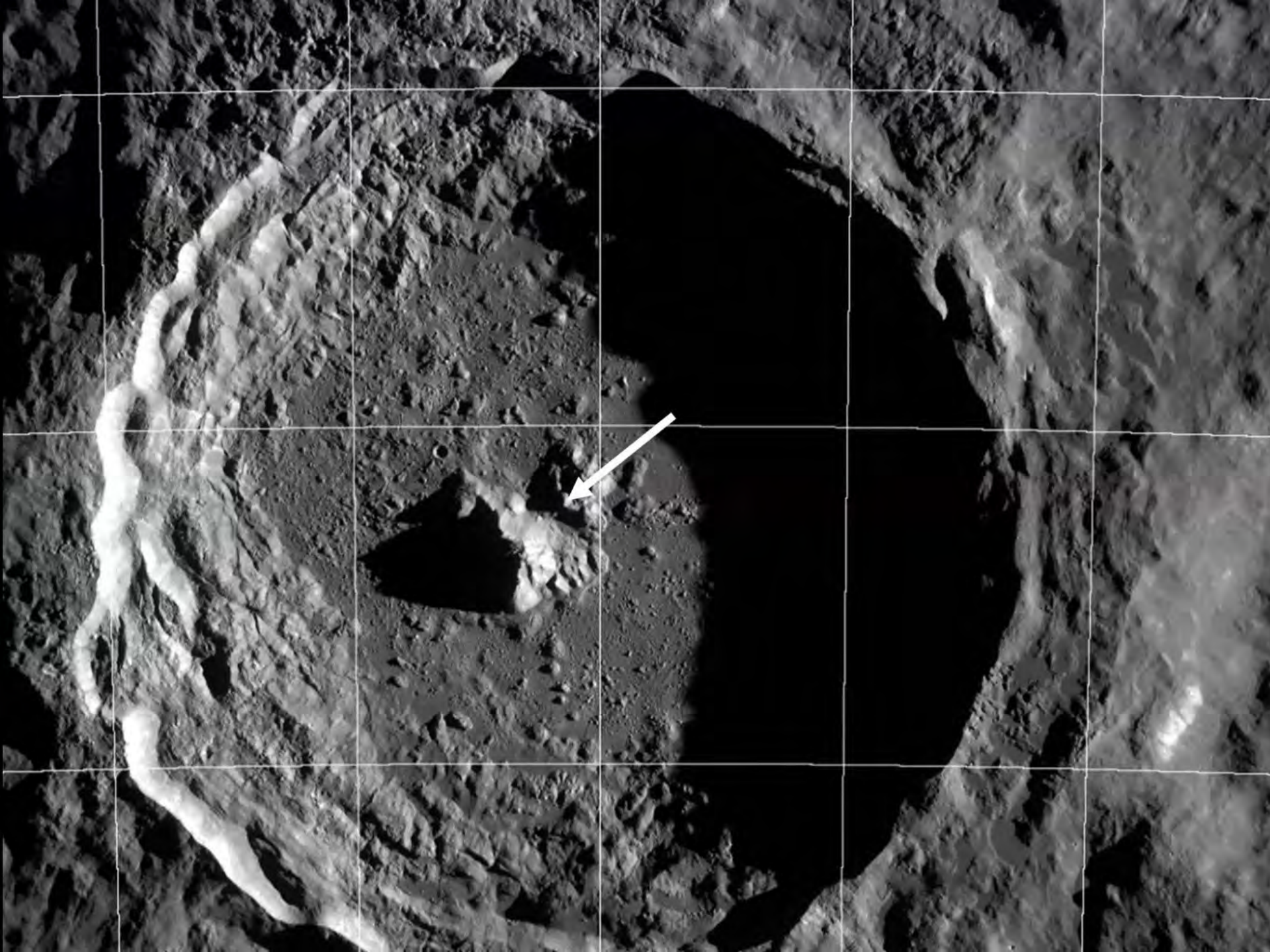
# Earth's Special Position

## The Sun's Water Band



# The Effect





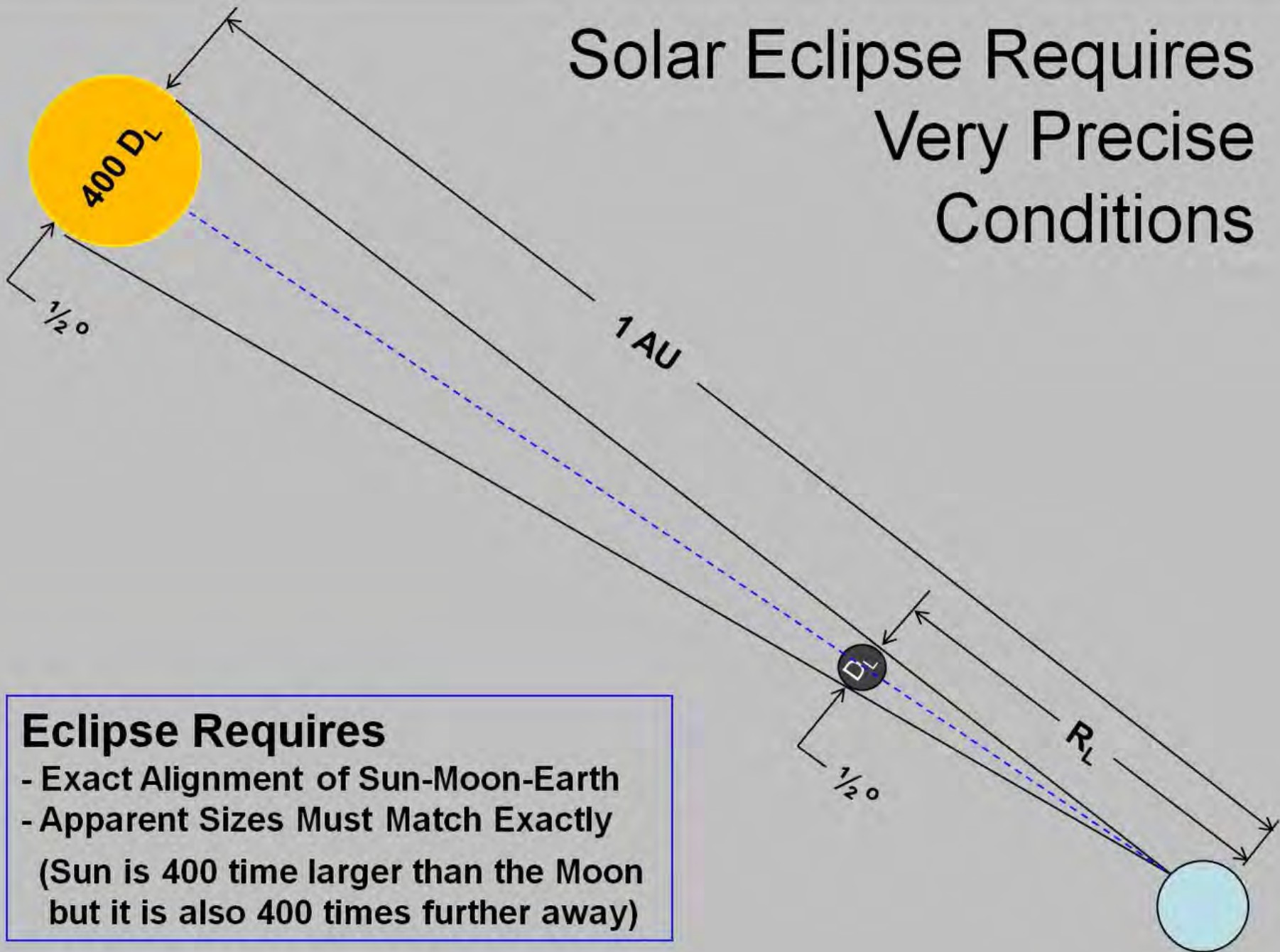




# The Importance of Size



# Solar Eclipse Requires Very Precise Conditions



## Eclipse Requires

- Exact Alignment of Sun-Moon-Earth
- Apparent Sizes Must Match Exactly  
(Sun is 400 times larger than the Moon but it is also 400 times further away)

# Earth's Unique Perspective: Allows Views of the Creation



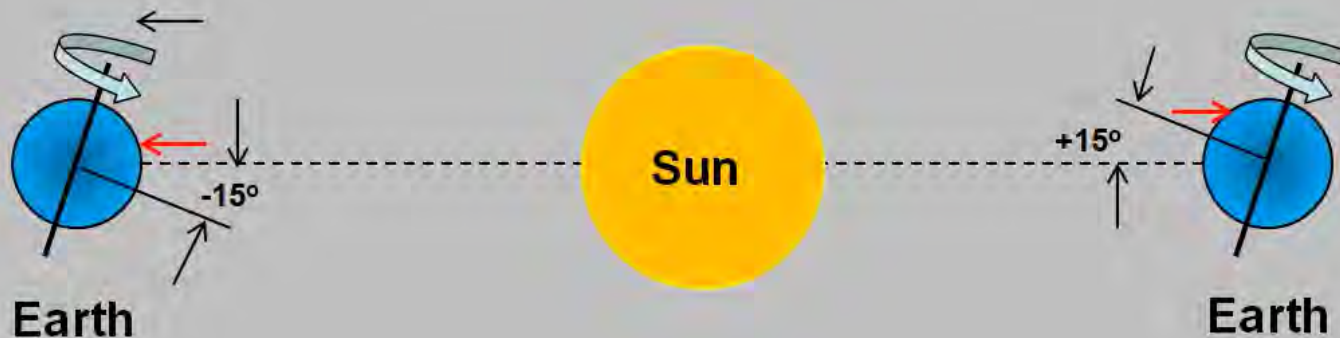
Solar Eclipse





# The Importance of Tilt

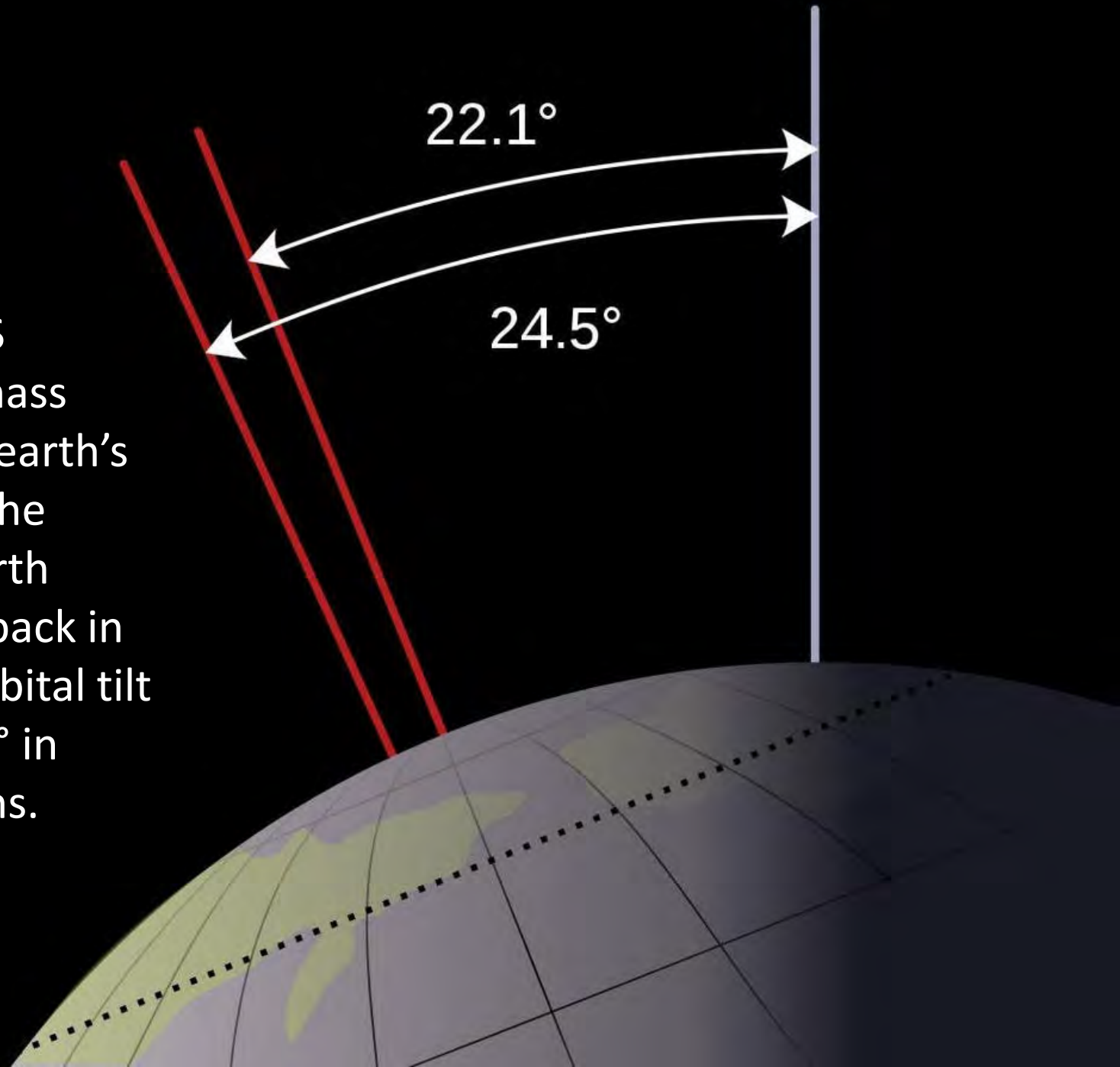
The Earth's tilt causes the seasons and helps circulate warm and cold water in the Oceans



The Earth's tilt is stabilize by the Moon—the right mass at precisely the required distance

## SIZE MATTERS

The moon's mass stabilizes the earth's tilt. Without the moon, the earth would swing back in forth on its orbital tilt more than  $45^\circ$  in both directions.



# Earth's Atmosphere: The Meteor Shield



- Lim: ~ 60 miles
- Density: 15 lb/in<sup>2</sup>
- Impact Velocity: 25,000 mph
- 10,000 Metric Tons/Day

# The Sun and its life-supporting characteristics

Radius: 433,000 mi (109  $R_E$ )

Mass: 431,000  $M_E$  (743x mass of planets)

Radiation: -Majority of emissions in visible part of spectrum  
- Intensity of Visible Light is 500,000 times that of X-Rays

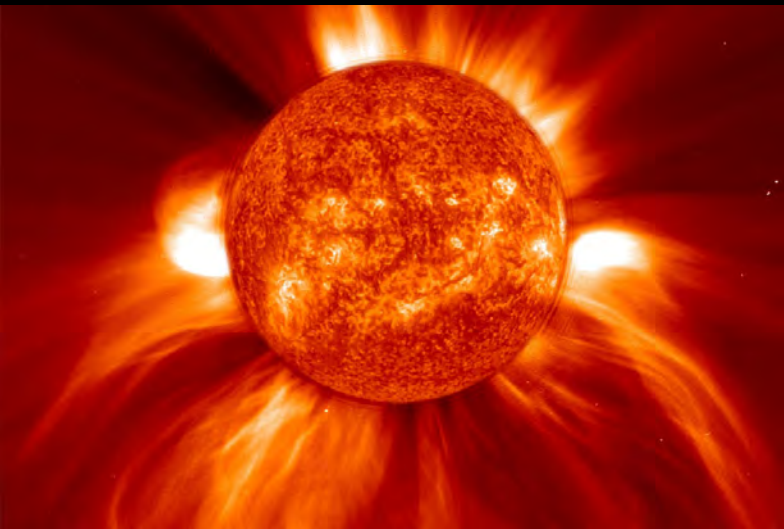
Stability: No extreme variation



# Our Sun

**diameter (Earth=1)      109**

**mass (Earth=1)        330,000**



# Solar Radiation



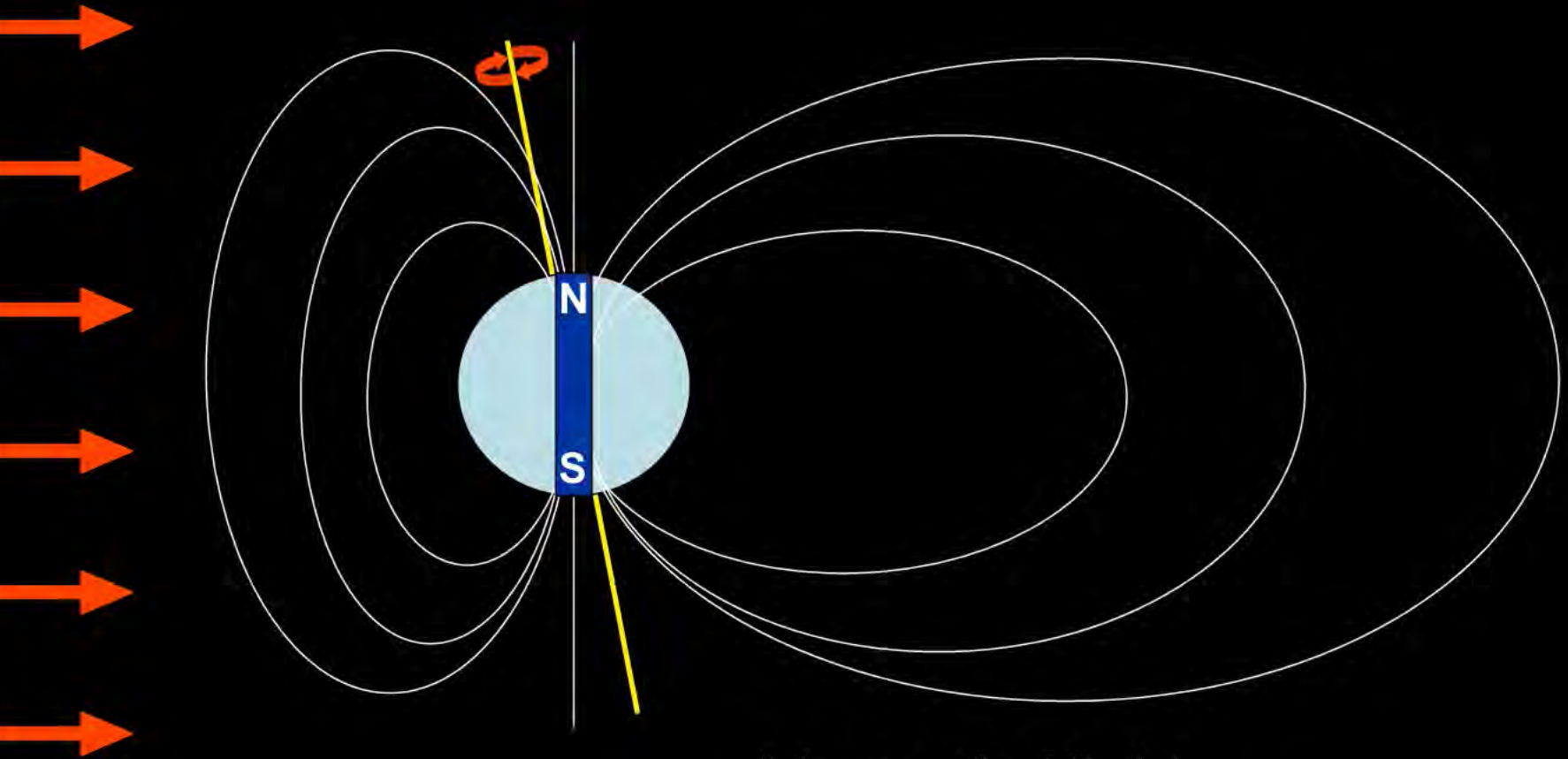
The solar wind is a stream of charged particles released from the upper atmosphere of the Sun, called the corona. This plasma mostly consists of electrons, protons and alpha particles with kinetic energy between 0.5 and 10 keV

The Sun emits Cosmic Rays (MeV-BeV particles) and IR, UV, X-ray and Gamma-ray Electromagnetic Radiation



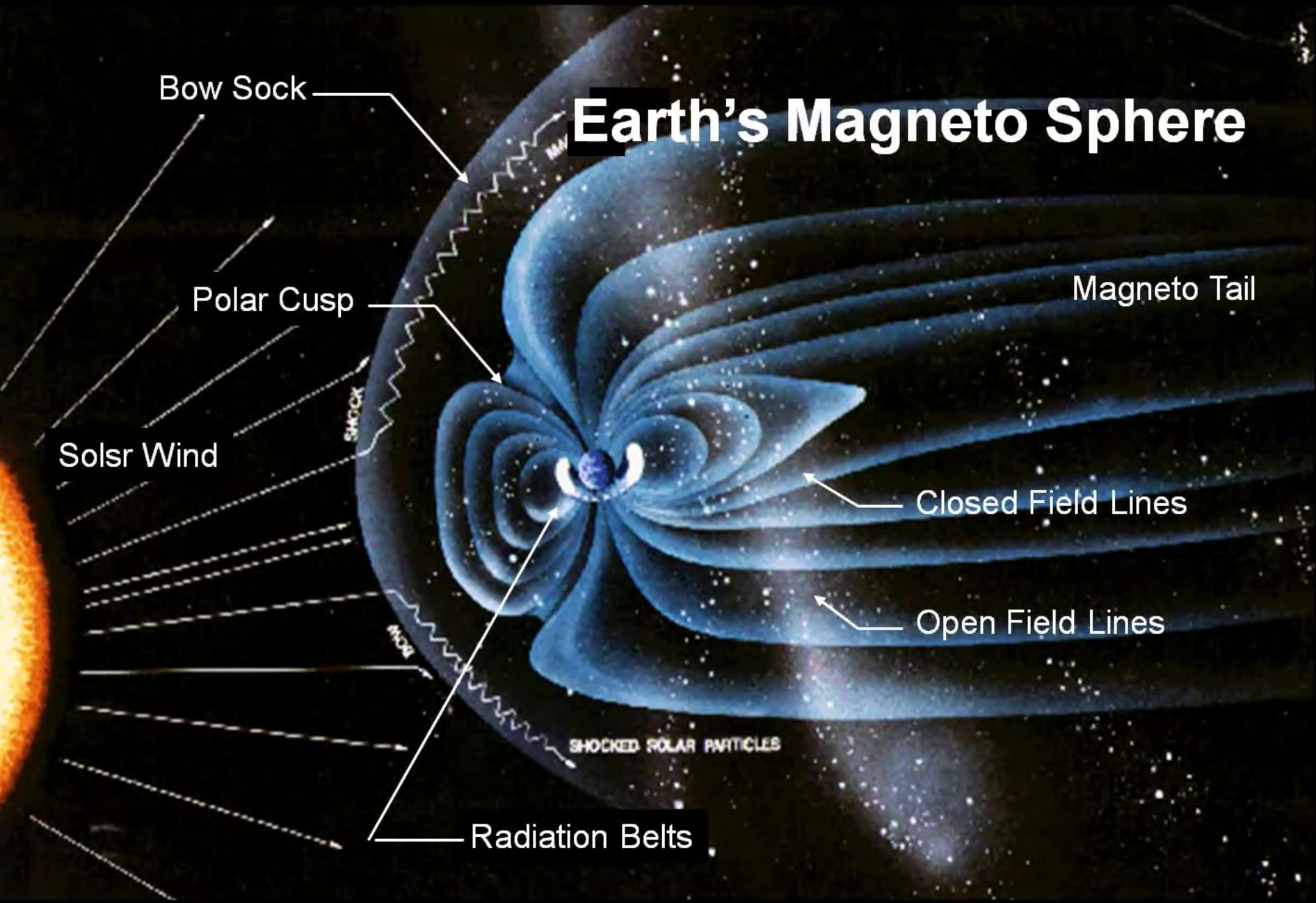
# Earth's Magnetic Field: Energetic Particle Shield

Solar Wind  
& Cosmic Rays



Magnetic Field—  
Solar Wind Interaction

# Earth's Magneto Sphere



Bow Sock

Polar Cusp

Solar Wind

SHOCK

SHOCK

SHOCKED SOLAR PARTICLES

Radiation Belts

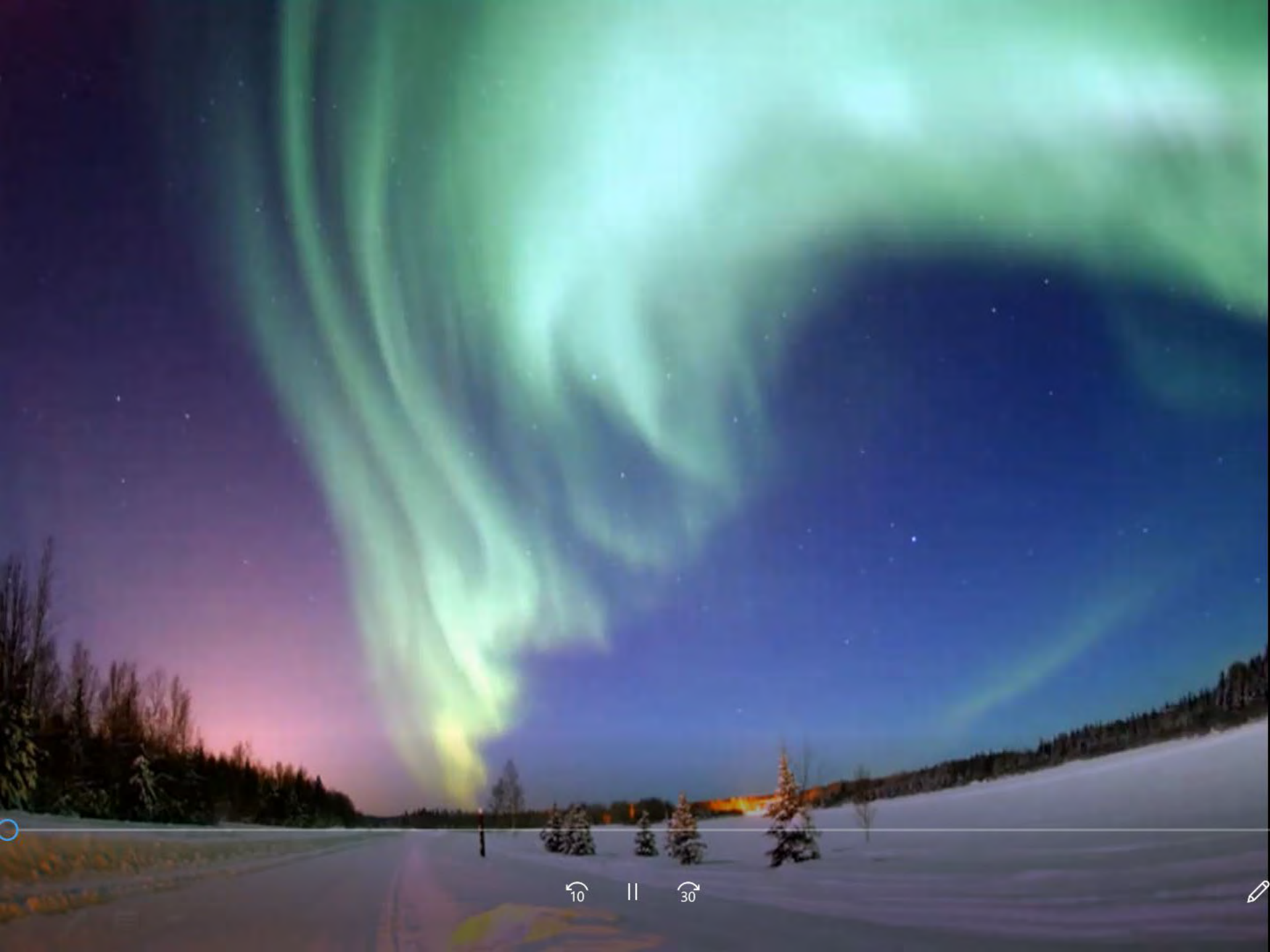
Closed Field Lines

Open Field Lines

Magneto Tail



Red and green colors predominate in this view of the Aurora Australis photographed from the Space Shuttle in May 1991 at the peak of the last geomagnetic maximum. The payload bay and tail of the Shuttle can be seen on the right hand side of the picture.

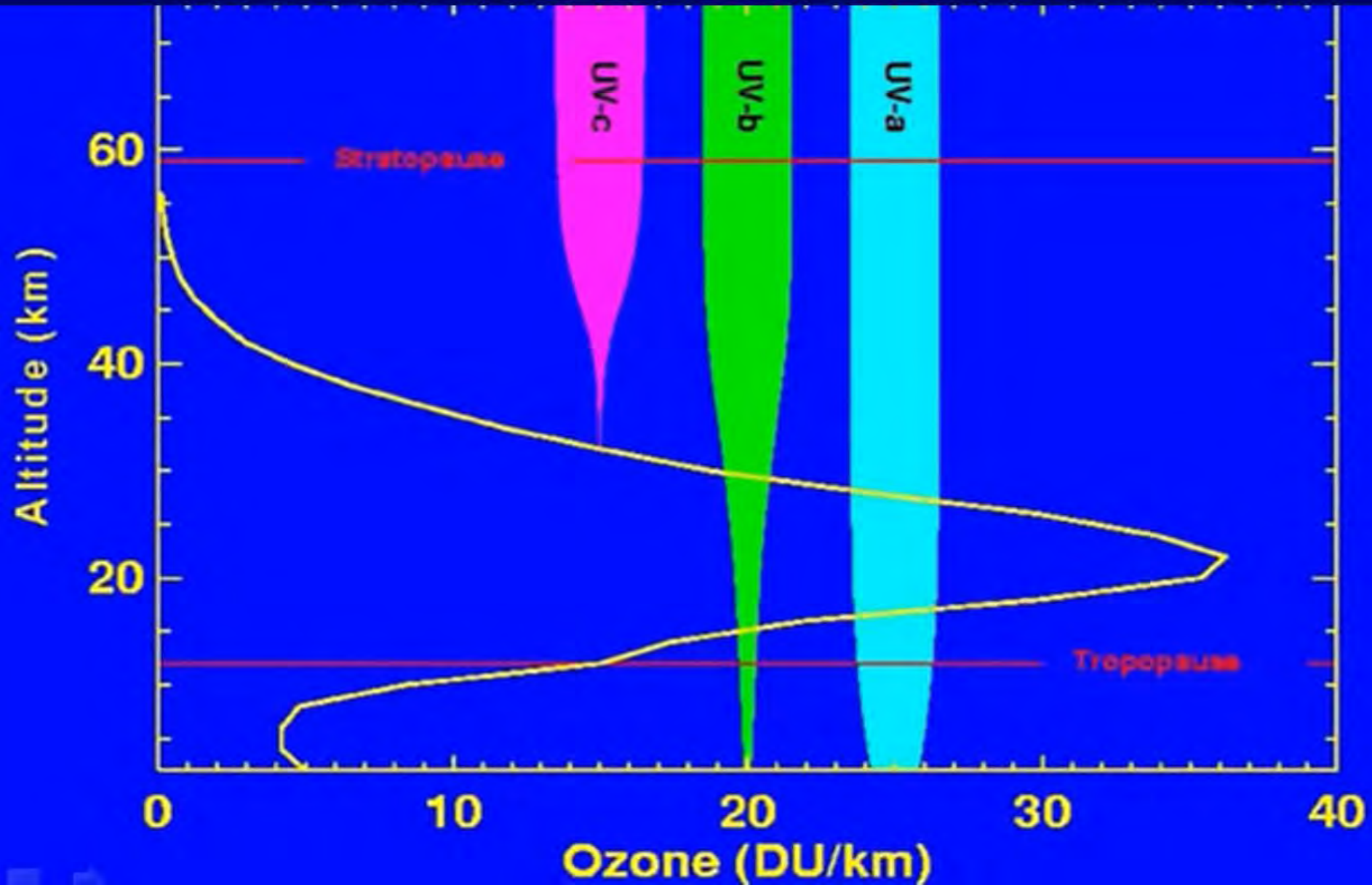


# Earth's Ozone Layer: UV Radiation Shield

Height: ~ 20-50 miles

- Composition:  $O_3$
- Characteristic: UV Absorber

# UV Screening by The Ozone Layer



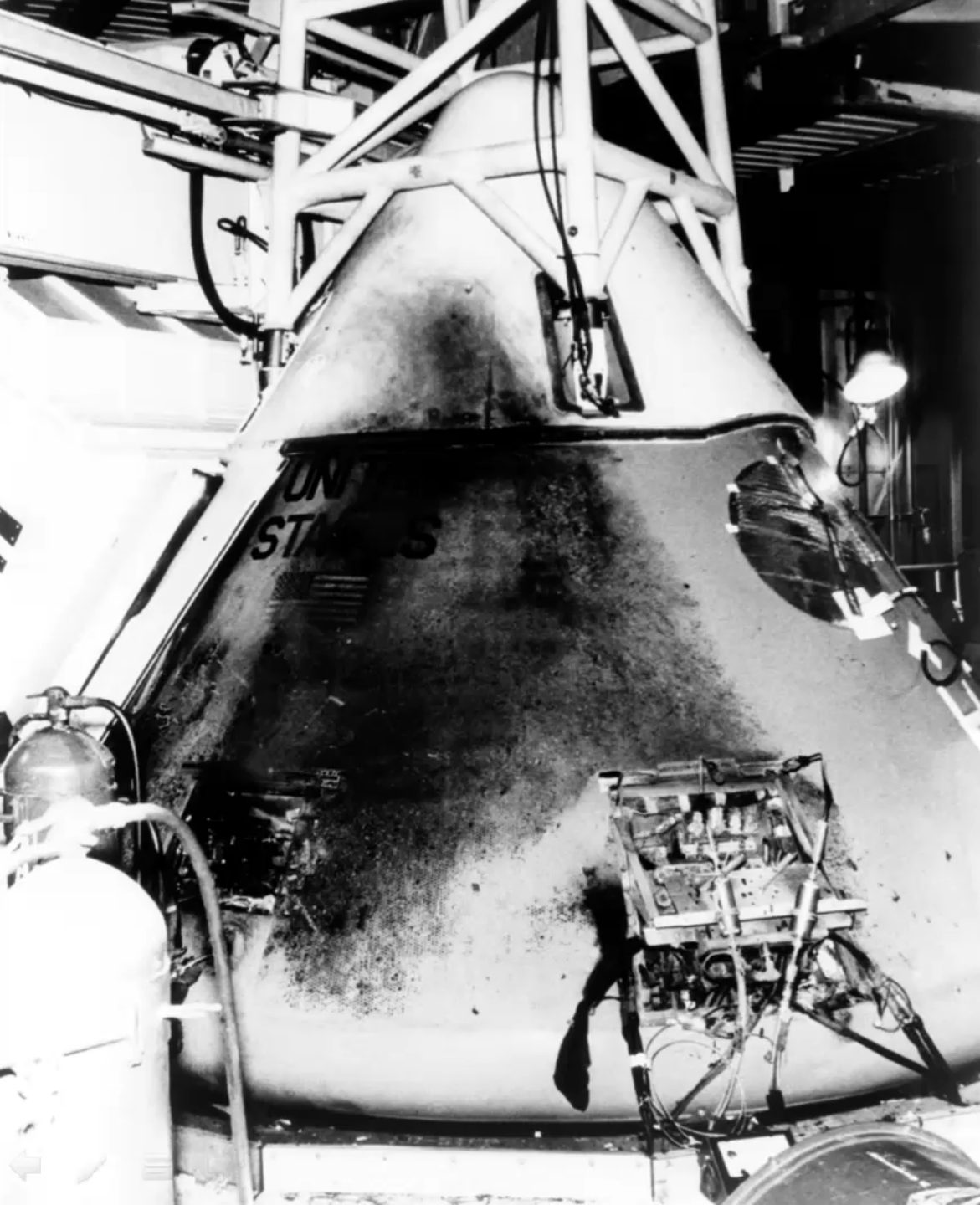
# Planetary Factors that Control The Earth's Temperature

The factors required to maintain Earth's special temperature and its ability to sustain water permanently on its surface, in addition to its preferred distance from the Sun and solar radiance; also depends on planetary characteristics and include at least:

1. Cloud Cover
2. Atmospheric Composition
3. Atmospheric Circulation
4. Ocean Circulation
5. Tilt of Earth's Axis
6. Radioactive Decay in Earth's Core

# Earth's Unique Atmosphere: Chemical Characteristics

- Oxygen O<sub>2</sub> (21%)
- Nitrogen N<sub>2</sub> (78%)
- Carbon Dioxide CO<sub>2</sub> (0.03%)
- Water Vapor and Cloud Cover



October 18, 1966

# The Apollo-1 Accident

**Cause:**

**100% Oxygen cabin atmosphere at 2 psi above normal atmospheric pressure (>5X partial pressure of oxygen in the atmosphere at sea level)**

**Redesign:**

**60% oxygen and 40% nitrogen 14.7 psi.**

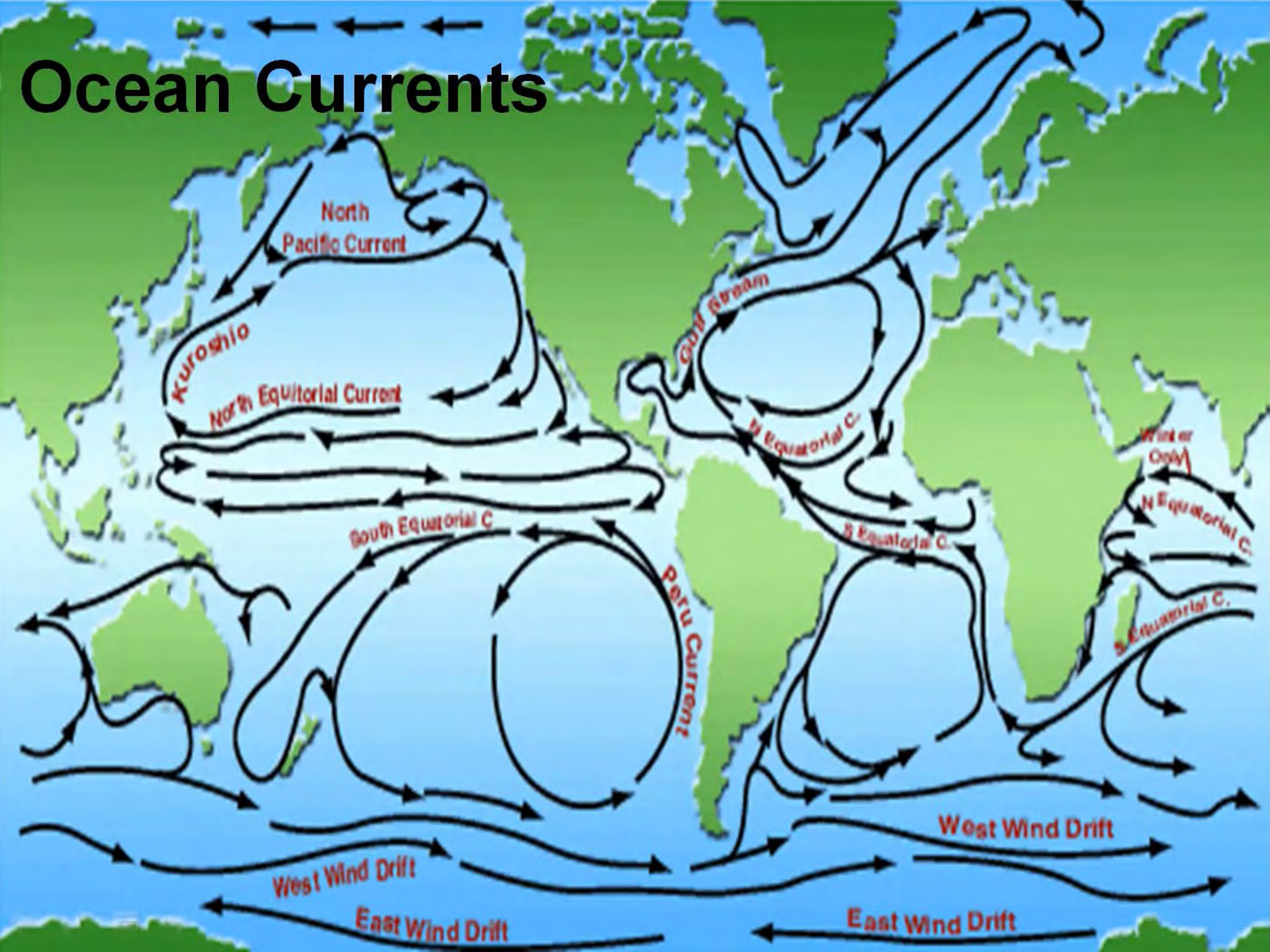


Although our atmosphere has sufficient oxygen to enable the metabolism required for life, and normal combustion, because it is 78% nitrogen, oxidation is controllable.

# Earth's Oceans: The Uniqueness of Water



# Ocean Currents





**Ice Floats!**

**Because Ice floats, it breaks up  
and melts in the summer.**





**If ice did not float...**

The most striking result  
of some fifty years of  
space exploration is  
the unavoidable  
realization that the

*Earth is very special*

...as would be expected  
from Genesis 1





“One cannot be exposed to the law and order of the universe without concluding that there must be a Divine Intent behind it all.”

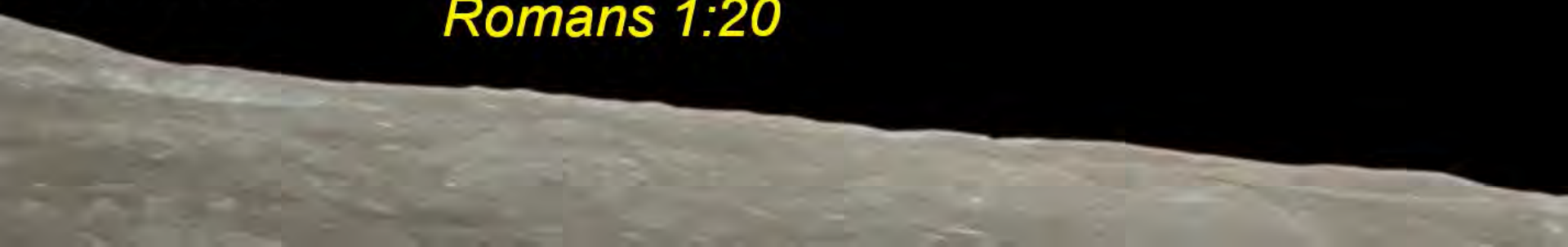
**Werner von Braun**  
**October 1976**



## The Admonition of Scripture

“For since the creation of the world, God’s invisible qualities—his eternal power and divine nature—have been clearly seen, being understood from what has been made...”

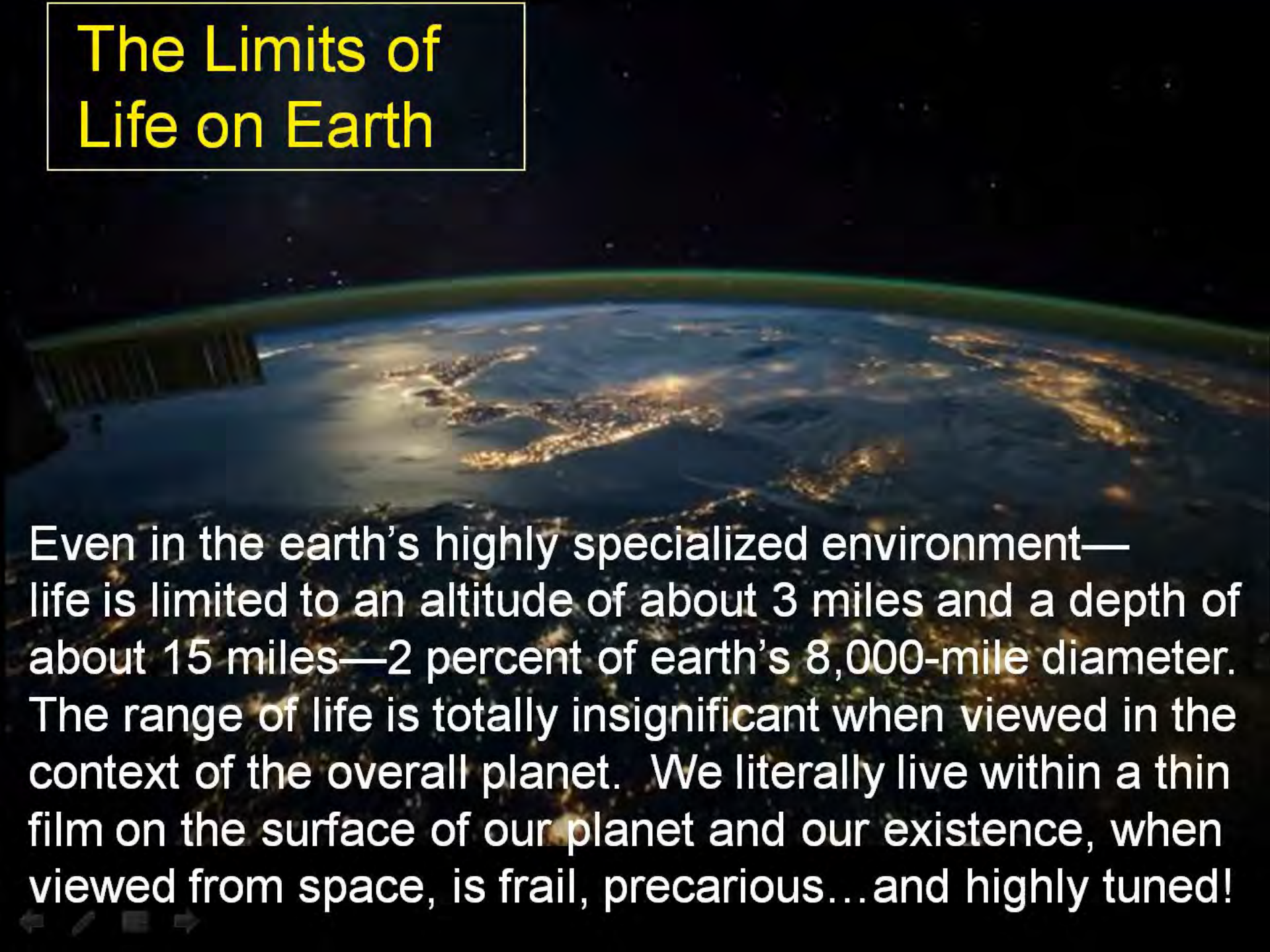
*Romans 1:20*



In a real sense,  
Earth is an oasis—  
a garden in which  
God has planted life

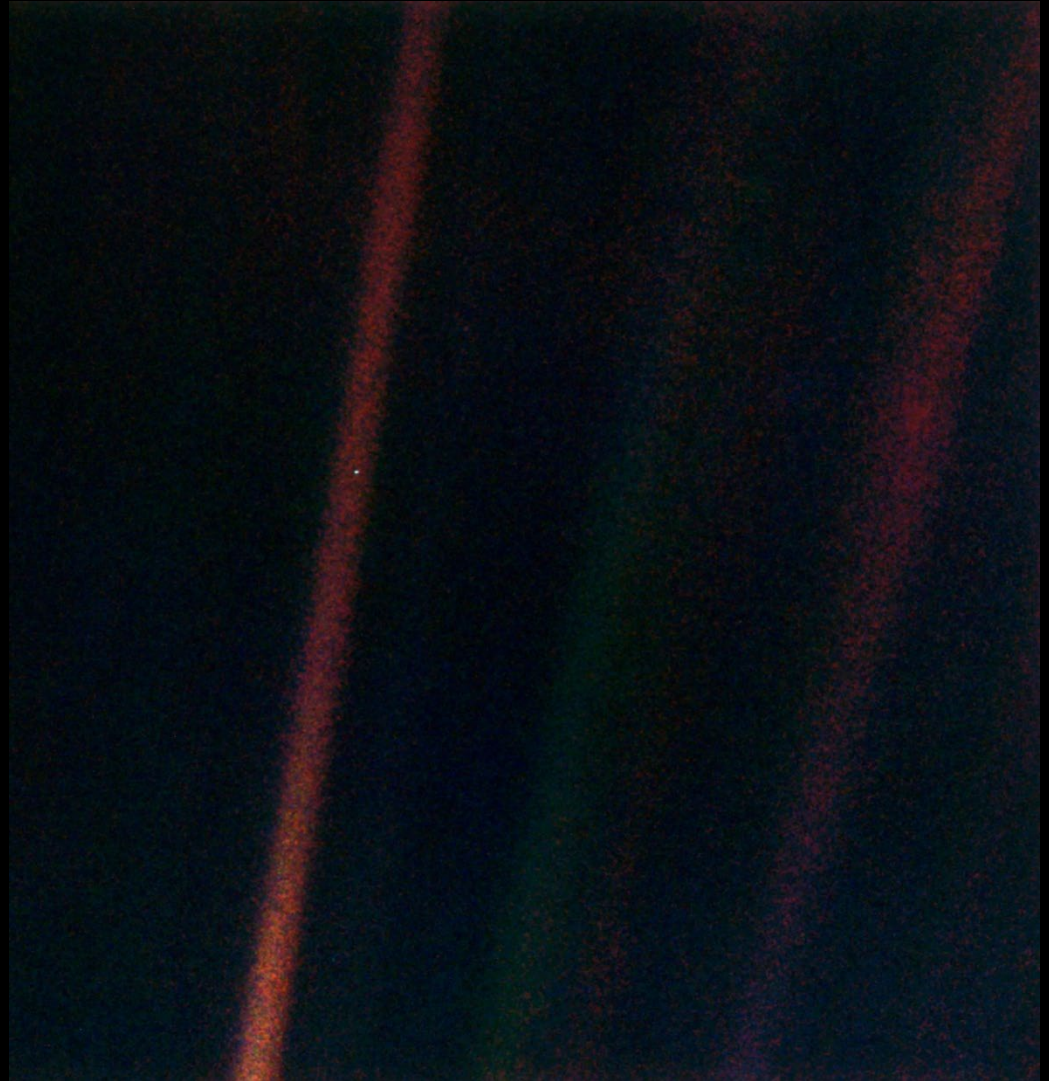


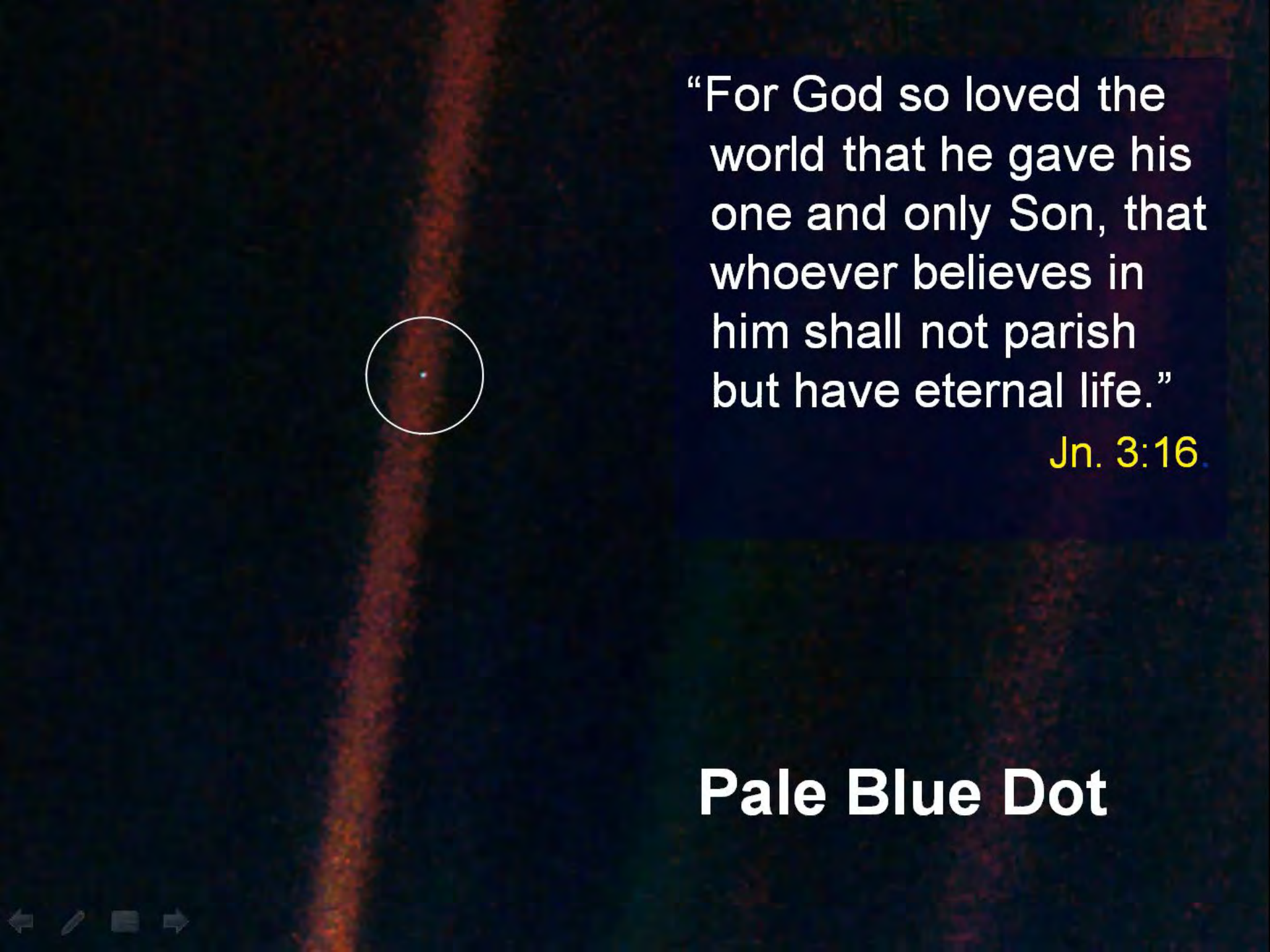
# The Limits of Life on Earth

A photograph of Earth from space, showing the planet's curvature and city lights at night. The Earth is illuminated from the left, with the sun's rays creating a bright glow over the landmasses. The city lights are visible as a dense network of yellow and orange dots, primarily concentrated in the eastern United States and parts of Europe. The ocean is a deep blue, and the atmosphere is a thin, hazy layer of white and light blue. The background is the dark, starry void of space.

Even in the earth's highly specialized environment—life is limited to an altitude of about 3 miles and a depth of about 15 miles—2 percent of earth's 8,000-mile diameter. The range of life is totally insignificant when viewed in the context of the overall planet. We literally live within a thin film on the surface of our planet and our existence, when viewed from space, is frail, precarious...and highly tuned!

# The Pale Blue Dot





“For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life.”

Jn. 3:16

**Pale Blue Dot**