Student's Name

Instructor

Course

Date

The Change of Earth's Life over Time

The Earth has experienced dynamic changes over time in different aspects of its composition. Many phenomena such as tectonic movements and volcanic eruptions have taken place, altering the constitution and structure of its features both in living and non-living creation. These gradual changes have resulted in predictable patterns affecting subsistence (Dutt and Gonzalez 1). In an attempt to explain these changes, the inconsistencies experienced in natural occurrences such as soil erosion and earthquakes ought to be studied. As a result of the Earth transformations caused by human activity, some natural disasters have become more frequent. The planet also started experiencing the rapid change of climate that impacts all existing ecosystems. It is essential to note that Earth's further changes can be predicted by interpreting the preceding and present geological happenings.

According to Dutt and Gonzalez (2), the Earth has exhibited a transition from a high carbon concentration and a lower concentration of oxygen. The evolution of life on Earth has therefore been tied to the climatic changes which have been evident on Earth. The quantities of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere has considerably reduced and can be attributed to increased clearance of vegetation on the Earth's surface. The concentration of carbon-dioxide has reduced over time, whereas the concentration of oxygen has increased. The carbon issue has thus remained quite critical on how the atmosphere has been influenced by life. Oxygen atmospheric concentration build-up has been achieved through the carbon burial process. This is

an effective prerequisite in terms of ensuring the development of life forms on the Earth's surface.

The topic of the evolution of the Earth is complex, with diverse models addressing its advancement. Deductively, the research components discussed offer the possibility to develop and adopt more theories to illustrate the change of Earth's life over time. The research focuses on empirical and historical pieces of evidence, such as climatic change throughout history. However, Edwin Hubble's theory argues that the change in Earth's life is based on the condensation and expansion of the universe. This case suggestively deduces that the planet's components were originally infinite, but due to pressure, they detonated. One may wonder how the natural science model of comprehending ordinary facts fails to address the infinite pre-existing state of the universe. It is one of the stages of planet development that should be understood for establishing the change pattern (Peragine). This allows for more debate as the process is progressive and keeps altering the Earth's features such as the clouds and the sun that should be studied for the further prediction of planet transformations.

Humans have been argued to have great impacts on life on Earth. This has therefore played a co-evolutionary role as it also affects the lives of other living things such as vegetation, which has been attributed to the effects of climate change on the Earth's atmosphere. From the above analysis, it is clear that Earth has achieved significant evolution of and life has been affected in a number of ways. Life has therefore been stated as a significant factor in terms of ensuring the atmosphere's climatic stability. The above analysis has therefore presented how the evolution of Earth in the atmosphere has changed with different events in the atmosphere.

Works Cited

Dutt, Varun, and Cleotilde Gonzalez. “Responding Linearly in Nonlinear Problems: Application to Earth’s Climate.” *Kilthub.Cmu.Edu*, 1 Jan. 2013, kilthub.cmu.edu/articles/Responding_Linearly_in_Nonlinear_Problems_Application_to_Earth_s_Climate/6571412, 10.1184/R1/6571412.v1. Accessed 28 Feb. 2020.

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