

ORIGIN OF THE EARTH

NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS

Gas cloud contracts due to gravitational pull

Disc shape formed due to conservation of angular momentum

Rotation of disc

Formation of central mass (Proto - Sun)

Gravitational force balanced by centrifugal force, ring formed
Ring morphs into planet

THEORIES ON ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSE

Nebular Hypothesis: (Initial arguments were given by German philosopher Immanuel Kant Mathematician Laplace revised it in 1796). The hypothesis considered that the planets were formed out of a cloud of material associated with a youthful sun, which was slowly rotating.

Planetesimal Hypothesis: In 1900, Chamberlain and Moulton considered that a wandering star approached the sun. Sir James Jeans and later Sir Harold Jefirey supported the argument.

At a later date, the arguments considered of a companion to the sun to have been coexisting. These arguments are called binary theories.

In 1950, Otto Schmidt in Russia and Carl Weizascar in Germany somewhat revised the 'nebular hypothesis'.

Big Bang Theory/ Expanding Universe Hypothesis: It was given by Edwin Hubble. According to "Big Bang Theory" everything in the universe emerged from a point known as 'Singularity' 15 billion years ago. Later on, this point expanded and inside it galaxies move apart due to which empty space between them expanded. All matter in the universe was created at one instant in fixed moment of time. A single fire ball existed along with wispy clouds of matter. When it exploded, it formed cluster of galaxies which exploded to form stars and then stars exploded to form planets.