Ettinger Journals

The Laws of Star System Formation

The Moon Enigma By Douglas B. Ettinger

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II. Introduction

These laws or phases represent the likely trends toward building our solar system and other star systems with single stars, multi-stars, and accompanying planets. This set of laws tries to represent all typical paths for building star systems, but it must be appreciated that there are a myriad of path selections. The types of star systems as we know from NASA's exo-solar planetary studies are all unique and are like the branches of a tree that go in many directions and into other smaller branches. The condition is similar to the number of countless different combinations of moves in a chess game. An experienced chess player knows that certain established opening moves, middle game strategies, and end game tactics mark a winning checkmate. The checkmate in laying out the phases of star system formation is a final system that looks like our own solar system. But it must also be able to branch into

the known varied star sizes including brown dwarfs with planets and multi-star systems which are thought to be the majority of cases.

These following laws apply to any existing second generation or younger star system and to any planetary system in the known spiral galaxies of this universe. These laws, for the moment, exclude the stars of elliptical galaxies that lack the proper motions needed to satisfy these laws. Perhaps adding more knowledge about elliptical galaxies will reveal something other than what is stated.

III. Law #1: Major Elements Are Created by Stars

Creation of major elemental constituents into organized shock fronts occur after a star evolves into the Wolf-Rayet stages and finally into a core collapse supernova.

The obvious first phase is a super massive first generation star with 200 or more solar masses that becomes a supernova. Through fusion and nucleosynthesis the star creates the major constituents or elements of the universe. As the first major constituent, hydrogen, is depleted in the core of the star, the first outer layer of un-synthesized hydrogen is blown away.

After each new constituent is created by fusion and then depleted in the core a subsequent explosion blows off that material along with materials remaining in the outer layer after the previous explosion.

As the shock fronts of plasma materials move outward from the source star they begin to randomly clump and intersect each other. Each successive blow-off of material is less massive giving it higher velocity and a chance to intersect the preceding shock fronts. The first two major expulsions of materials are primarily hydrogen and helium which will become the major constituents of the next generation of stars.

IV. Law #2: Elements Mix and Form Compounds

The various synthesized the elements are mixed within the plasma remnant to form the major universal constituents of compounds.

Mixing of the ionic elements into the major combinations of elements or compounds becomes a major step in the breeding of stars and planets. The major elements that were created in succession after the first explosion expelled hydrogen were helium, carbon, neon, oxygen, silicon and then finally iron. Many of these elements then combine chemically to form the major compounds that are known to exist throughout our solar system today. They are water - H_2O, carbon dioxide – CO_2, ammonia – NH_3, methane – CH_4, and the silicates – such as SiO_3 and SiO_4. These compounds would eventually become the major components of the solar system's rocky, gaseous, and icy bodies. The huge kinetic energies and violent motions leading to atomic collisions created by the explosion perform a thorough mixing and combine small proportion of all the atoms.

V. Law #3: Iron Blobs Form the Major Seeds

The seeding process with iron blobs forms the cores of all different sizes of bodies from the smallest planetisimals to the largest stars.

The final materials found in the iron valley of the periodic table, such as iron, sulfur, and nickel, are expelled in the final explosion known as a core-collapse supernova. Iron is the primary constituent of this last explosion. The iron plasma quickly forms into spinning, highly magnetic blobs of material that eventually will intersect all the preceding shock fronts. These blobs rotate into oblate orbs that become dipole magnets. As the charged materials of the plasma gas become aligned with the magnetic field of these iron core magnets they begin to spiral inward along a disk perpendicular to the magnet's translation velocity. A huge circuitry is set up whereby the positive ions and electrons travel inward toward the center of the iron core. The ions become hotter and eject the free electrons from the polar regions which then follow the magnetic field lines returning to the outer portions of the disk to repeat the same cycle.

When the circuit is completed the disk's rotational velocity now increases as it is driven similar to the way of a device known as Faraday's dynamo. A feedback loop is created that actually controls or slows down the spin-up of the forming star or planet.

VI. Law #4: Magnetic, Spinning Orbs (MSOs) Attract other Plasma

An exponentially growing accretion process develops that attracts and differentiates the lighter elements and compounds onto the surfaces of varying sizes of iron blobs.

These spinning blobs or oblated orbs attract by both initially and principally electromagnetic forces and later by gravitational forces the other materials of the previous shock fronts. These blobs are of varying sizes providing seeds for the growth of planetisimals from the size of comets and minor planets to the size of major planets and brown dwarfs. The largest of the blobs predominate and collect the most materials to become the seeds for starting a typical proto-star. But even the largest blobs must intersect the major clumping or densest clouds of other materials, especially the cooling hydrogen and helium clouds. Some of the largest blobs will not travel through enough of the other materials and will only become brown or red dwarfs.

Differentiation of the various materials is initiated as the iron blob seeds are driven through each successive lighter material that resides in its own distinctive shock front. Of course, differentiation will continue after the materials have collected on the surface of the forming body. The density stratification due to gravitational forces already has a big head start with the natural sorting and collection of separate materials from their individual shock fronts. Invariably the center is the heaviest material of the different layers and is generally iron for the larger bodies.

VII. Law #5: Families of a Hierarchy of Orb Sizes Are Gathered

A creation of families of differentiated blobs are attracted to the closest, most predominate, largest blob which becomes the seed for proto-star. A hierarchy system occurs in most cases such as intermediate-sized bodies attracting their own satellites.

Families of blobs with their gathered materials begin to form due to both the electromagnetic and gravitational attractive forces. The blobs are still extremely hot and are in the plasma form as are the clouds of materials spiraling inward toward their centers. The largest blobs that have collected the most materials to become proto-stars collect both individual blobs and families of the blobs.

These individuals and families are forming their own organized orbs and proto-disks of surrounding materials. Coming from the same source star they are in close enough proximity to attract each other, but as they continue to move farther apart groups of families favoring a certain proto-star become increasingly isolated from the other groups. They are becoming their own independent second generation star system thereby forming a cluster of new star birth.

Proximity is not the only factor in causing the attraction of various families of blobs or orbs to each other. These forming bodies must have similar velocity vector components. They share the major vector component of the translating source star and its gravity field. These source stars still have strong gravity and electromagnetic fields created by their remnants which are black holes or neutron stars or are still in one of their nucleosynthesis steps of fusion. These source star force fields create a Coriolis effect that gives the expanding shock fronts a common curvilinear direction that eventually leads to common orbital directions when their materials are captured by dense blobs of iron or other major elements created by nucleosynthesis.

Another velocity vector is the radial expulsion created by the kinetic energy of the explosion about the equatorial latitudes of the exploding star. Another minor but important common vector is that of the dying star's spin that imparts a vector in the tangential direction from the star's surface. All these vectors work together to cause common orbital directions of the blobs and of the gases and dust that are attracted to them as the shock fronts intersect.

VIII. Law #6: A Collocation of Stars and Planets Start Orbits

A final sorting of the individual blobs and families of blobs occurs as these objects are gathered around a new proto-star and its proto-disk. This primordial sorting creates common orbital and spin vectors to each major celestial body. This sorting process also includes typically filling each favored orbit with one planet.

The common velocity vectors of the different sizes of blobs and families of blobs, drag forces of proto-star's disk materials, the growing gravity force, and the growing magnetic forces created by the spinning orb cause a common orbital direction as they fall inward toward the proto-star's core.

Due to the "collocation" process the planetary-size objects find individual orbits, fall into the proto-star or are perturbed and ejected from the system entirely. For those objects that move into one of the favored orbital radii one of the following scenarios occurs:

1. The bodies collide and any debris is swept-up by the dominate body. The smaller body becomes part of the larger body.
2. The bodies may find Lagrangian points or become synchronized like the Earth and Moon; these bodies then can co-exist forever in the same orbit.
3. The larger body perturbs the smaller body and ejects it from the orbit.
4. The bodies collide and are both ejected from the orbit leaving behind only debris.
5. Most generally, only one body or one family of bodies occupies each favored orbital radii after all the orbital radii are filled. These favored orbits as dictated by the Titius Bode Law are explained by the "Collocation of Stars and Planets" (CSP) hypothesis.

The other sorting process that occurs is the alignment of spins into the same alignment as the orbiting velocity vector. This alignment occurs due to the strong magnetic properties of the very hot spinning bodies and the spin of their chosen proto-star. Most of the original spins are similar due to the aforementioned common velocity vectors created by the explosions of the source star. Due to the very chaotic motions created by multiple explosions of the source star and possible interfering shock fronts from other supernovae there will be opposite spins and spins angled differently from the ecliptic plane of the proto-star disk. The uni-directional characteristic of the magnetic properties of the proto-star and its spiraling disk with free electrons and positive ions either ejects the opposing spinning orb due to its opposite dipole or turns it over on its axis to create alignment. Those planets with spins of varying angles will be forced to closely align perpendicularly with the ecliptic and parallel with the magnetic lines of force generated by the proto-star.

IX. Law #7: Multi-star Systems Form Depending on Proximity of Orbs

The formation of the binary star and other multi-star systems is very prevalent along with any planetary formation.

This law has too numerous variations to try to list. Only four basic scenarios are considered in order to recognize and appreciate this law:

1. Two blobs or seeds occur close together and grow in size from the surrounding material. One blob grows faster and pre-dominates the system causing the lesser mass to fall inward. If the smaller star achieves orbital velocity before falling into the larger star, then a close binary is formed. There orbital distances would be within Venus' orbit and, more than likely, well within Mercury's orbit.

   If their close proximity occurred soon enough, then planetary families may collect around the combined gravity and magnetic fields of both stars.

2. If two proto-stars were created at distances similar to Earth or Mars and then moved inward due to their increasing masses and accompanying greater gravitation force, then certain intervening inner proto-planets would meet an untimely end.
3. If two proto-stars were farther apart such as the distance to Saturn or Uranus then there is a possibility of each having families of planets. Large gravitational perturbations would eventually de-stabilized their orbits and either eject them from the system or create highly elongated elliptical orbits. In general, the intervening gravity fields of the two star systems can likely de-stabilize the orbits of some of the outer planets of each system.
4. A fourth scenario is the possibility of two proto-stars still orbiting each other at very large distances; for instance, a distance of 100 AU, over twice at far as Pluto's distance. Then each forming star could have a planetary system that is fairly independent of the other star.

X. Law #8: Profusion of Smaller Systems Occur Due to Power Law

The formation of the lesser celestial body branches such as red dwarfs, brown dwarfs, Jupiter-type planets, and planetisimals of all sizes occur in great profusion due to power law considerations.

As previously mentioned, numerous iron blobs or seeds for star births would not necessarily be large enough or intersect enough lighter materials to form normal stars, but would gather enough material to create a brown or red dwarf with possibly an accompanying planet.

Smaller iron blobs not large enough to attract enough lighter materials for fusion to begin could possibly create a Jupiter-like planet. If enough smaller blobs are close enough to this forming planet then this isolated planet could obtain a family of satellites.

This process does not rule out many kinds of planetisimals like those of comets and icy, rocky minor planets like those of the Kuiper Belt. With or without any sizable iron core, a silicate or rocky core with ices could form. Even this size of body could gravitationally gather a sister satellite as is observed with the Main Belt's asteroids and the Kuiper Belt's minor planets. Any size of body or size of family is possible because both gravitational and electromagnetic forces exist for the first two to four light years of travel since the material is in the condition of plasma and is re-heated each time by the radiation of later explosions. Much of the remnant material of a supernova converts to dust and gases that eventually condense into a molecular form that becomes giant molecular clouds (GMCs). Astrophysicists currently estimate that star-making is 10 % efficient leaving most supernova CSMs to form giant molecular clouds that eventually become mostly cold, condensed molecular hydrogen and helium.

The important point is that these lesser bodies and systems do not require the collapse of a giant molecular cloud (GMC) into smaller cells which further collapse into proto-star disks as is predicted by the nebular hypothesis.

XI. Law #9: A Proto-Star T-Tauri Stage Creates Terrestrial Inner Planets

As the proto-star and its disk evolve the formation of the denser, rockier, terrestrial, inner planets occur during the T-Tauri stage.

The difference between the inner terrestrial planets and the outer gas and ice giants is caused by the evolving, youthful star's heat generation and solar winds. The minimum temperature of the proto-star disk to and including Mars is estimated to be 1000^{o} K. when the proto-star begins its fusion process in the core and emits radiation. These temperatures can certainly boil away any volatiles forming on the surface of planets that are interior to the orbit of Mars. The removal of atmospheres continues as the proto-star becomes a T-Tauri star with fierce solar winds that not only evacuate the remaining disk materials but also any remaining free volatiles on the surface of the inner planets. These volatiles include hydrogen, helium, water, carbon dioxide, and ammonia that are all important components for the make-up of any atmospheres. Hence, the inner solar system planets are more rocky and more dense having much less lighter volatiles. Any atmospheres and water that do exist on these planets either come from later collisions of bodies bringing volatiles from the outer solar system or from the much later and final density stratifications through volcanism.

The cooler environment and lessened solar winds of the outer solar system allow the planets forming in this region to retain their atmospheres and ices. If the planetary cores were originally large enough, the gravity and magnetic forces are able to hold the lightest volatiles of hydrogen and helium such as is the case with Jupiter and Saturn.

An important logic to state here is that these outer planets need not accrete all their matter at these remote regions of the proto-star disk. As is hypothesized by "supernova seeding" bodies are being created from individual and random clumping of gas and dust before they are captured by the proto-star disk's gravitational and magnetic forces.

XII. Law #10: Smaller Bodies Develop Crusts and Atmospheres

Smaller celestial bodies eventually are cooled sufficiently by convective and radiation processes to form hardened crusts that may or may not underlie atmospheres or liquid seas.

The terrestrial planets and similar size bodies such as minor planets and outer planet satellites continue to cool and form hard crusts. They also continue to differentiate the lighter volatiles inside their mantles through volcanism and create atmospheres and liquids on their surfaces. For the larger inner planets heat is maintained for long periods of time through the means: 1) of insulation and shielding of atmospheres; 2) of ample residual heat of formation; 3) of internal radiation through the decay of ample isotopes; 4) of the added energy and heat build-up of tidal forces; and 5) of the heated mantles from major impacts on their surfaces.

The crusts are periodically disturbed by periods of bombardment either from residual debris of collisions during the collocation of bodies into their respective orbits or from the later capture of bodies from outside the already matured star system. Referring to the "Earth's Metamorphosis"(EMM) hypothesis, if the body is sufficiently large enough that impacts sufficiently penetrate the larger body, then the creation of differentiated surface elevations and plate tectonics occurs.

Solid and cool surfaces on these planets and lesser bodies make it possible for gases and liquids to not only collect, but segregate thereby creating seas. Both the atmosphere and liquids protect the surface from the harmful effects of a star's gamma rays and ultraviolet rays making life as we know it possible. But just as important the solidified crust protects the outer surface from the heat of the molten mantle and from the internal radiation being created by decaying isotopes.

XIII. Law #11: Fine Tuning of Celestial Body Motions Occur

The generation of tidal locking, orbital resonances, rounding orbits, and other fine tuning occurs during the lifetime of any star system with planets.

All prior processes for star system generation described by these laws almost produce a youthful, mature system. But fine tuning is required to accomplish a pristine star system. This is where the forces of gravity have a major play over the declining affect of electromagnetic forces.

The electromagnetic forces have been greatly reduced because 1) the star's polar jets, Herbig-Haro objects, have ceased which provided much of the strength of the stars magnetic field lines, and 2) the polar winds have evacuated the charged plasma from the inner proto-star disk, and 3) the remaining plasma in the star system's perimeters has sufficiently cooled to cancel its strong electromagnetic properties. Essentially, all the features that made the proto-star disk like Faraday's dynamo have almost disappeared.

The forces of gravity will continually work to make planetary and satellite orbits more circular. Any starting orbit is elliptical due to the probability of its initial capture velocity never being exactly its true orbital velocity, but is somewhere between orbital and escape velocity.

Likewise, the forces of gravity will continually work to make all orbits more co-planar or closer to the invariable plane, the mean average of all orbits including the equatorial plane of the parent star. There is a conundrum about why the equatorial plane of our Sun is different from the ecliptic or average plane of the planetary orbits; presently theorists believe they should agree since the material of the Sun and the planets came from the same proto-star disk. These laws do not require just one disk. Separate disks were created and then brought together into the closest, most predominating proto-star disk. Precise alignment of the disks is not needed.

Through tidal forces, the gravitation force acting between two close bodies, such as closer satellites and some inner planets, will have their spin velocities changed to lock one face toward their parent planet or star with accompanying minor orbital radii changes to preserve the conservation of angular momentum.

Some well-known cases in our solar system are Mercury with the Sun, the Moon with Earth, and main Jovian satellites with Jupiter.

Through resonances, the gravitational forces acting between bodies in close proximity but in different orbits around a parent body, will change orbital distances to create gaps such as the asteroids of the Main Belt. Another type of resonance is the alignment of orbital speeds such that the periods of revolution become multiples of each other. This phenomenon occurs with the main Jovian satellites.

XIV. Law #12: Interstellar Rogue Planets Are Continually Captured

The capture of interstellar rogue bodies continually occurs over the entire lifetime of a pristine star system after it has entered the Main Sequence.

A pristine star system after the young solar winds have evacuated the remaining dust and gases between the planets will later almost certainly capture rogue planets, icy minor planets, comets, and very possibly a brown dwarf that were created in the proximity of its birth location per Law #8. These "later celestial bodies" will either be captured in an elongated elliptical orbit, or be ejected into interstellar space, or collide with a planet or the star.

The capturing of "later celestial bodies" will more likely occur before complete scatter of supernova remnant materials occur which is during the first several million years of existence. In the case of out own solar system, a Late Heavy Bombardment (LHB) period peaking at about 3.9 billion years ago was recorded by studying impact craters. This bombardment then subsided about 600 million years after the birth of the solar system. Since it is assumed that active star births are created in spiral galaxies that have arms of young star clusters, more capturing of "later celestial bodies" can occur throughout the lifetime of the star system but not as frequently because of the low probability of matching velocity vectors.

This law is definitely outside the box of current thinking. Astrophysicists treat the motions of passing star systems as a "two body" problem that shows with calculus that these stars cannot possibly capture each other. This is very true. Popular thinking has recently changed in accepting that a close passing star can perturb the solar system's comets lurking on the edges.

However, the supernovae explosions have created and expelled a extremely large population of undetectable bodies into interstellar space that are closely matching the velocity vectors to the stars rotating around a spiral galaxy. After several orbits around a spiral galaxy, the probability is rather high that rogue bodies with or without illuminated stars will intersect the path of an oncoming star and be captured. The population of rogue, dark bodies is expected to be immense, but largely undetectable.

The capture is not simply a "two body" problem, but is a "multi-body" problem that also entails solar winds, IMCs, and the effects of helio-magnetosphere boundaries. The "multi-body" problem must also include both the outer solar system minor planets and clouds of comets, if they really exist; the outer gas giant gravity fields and a possible family of satellite bodies included with any rogue planet or incoming brown dwarf.

Hopefully, future intruders into our solar system will be captured or ejected by our retinue of outer planets.

XV. Law #13: Early Ejected Planetoids Form a Non-Planar Outer Belt

Early ejected planetoids during the "collocation process of orbital selection" form a non-planar outer belt or reservoir of bodies well beyond the orbits of any outer planets.

During the end of any proto-star formation the combination of electromagnetic and gravitational forces attract other small proto-bodies with their individual hierarchical families into the proto-star disk region. The largest of these bodies become the masters of each favored orbital region by either sweeping up these smaller bodies, rarely capturing them to become satellites, rarely sharing a synchronized orbit like our own Moon and Earth, or mostly ejecting them via a sling-shot process or a combination of perturbations.

These ejected smaller planetoids are mostly orbs of ices and silicates and have either no or a very small iron core. They had little capability to attract more gases and dust such as the larger planets due to their much smaller mass and lessened electromagnetic properties. Other ejected bodies are the ejecta of collisions that generally have irregular shapes that never reform into spherical bodies. These collisional bodies may have more rock than ices since the debris of collisions come from the crusts and mantles of the larger planets.

These ejected objects that were recently discovered in 1992 are known in our solar system as Kuiper belt objects (KBOs) and are indeed composed mostly of frozen volatiles or ices whereas the asteroid belt consists mostly of smaller, irregular rocky bodies. The Kuiper belt is estimated to be 20 to 200 times as massive as the asteroid belt. As is known from the EMM and CSP hypotheses, the origins of these two belts are different. The asteroid belt was primarily formed by the ejecta of the collision of Gaia (Earth) with its major impactor. These collisional ejecta were corralled or stabilized by the gravitational field of Jupiter with few perturbations occurring over the life of the solar system. No other larger planet-size body would ever again possess this orbit because the outer orbits were already occupied. A subsequent new planet trying to find this orbit would always be perturbed away by the gravity fields of the large outer planets.

On the other hand, the KBOs were slung into highly eccentric orbits which were continually perturbed by the outer planets until they either were swept up by these planets or found a reasonable stable orbit much exterior to the most outer planet. In our solar system these bodies are mostly found from Neptune's orbit at 30 AU to about 50 AU where they can eventually become dynamically stable. The KBOs are not only slung outward from early close encounters of the inner planets but are displaced away from the plane of the proto-star disk. These objects are inclined to the ecliptic by as much a 40 degrees and wander as far as 100 AU. These particular objects are termed as the Scattered Disk Objects (SDOs). Their origin is the same as the KBOs with the only difference that they reside away from the ecliptic plane and have larger eccentricities than regular KBOs.

The other likely origin for KBOs is that they are captured from interstellar space well after the pristine solar (star) system is formed. These KBOs are likely to have more inclination to the ecliptic plane and more eccentricity. These KBOs may also be either swept up by the outer planets, be perturbed into a more stable outer orbits, or find their way into the inner solar system to become long period comets if they are shedding volatiles. These objects can also become dangerous interlopers for the inner planets.

Whether interstellar object or an initial proto-star disk object, one certain KBO struck Gaia (Earth) in its orbit between Jupiter and Mars to create the very unique Earth-Moon system. And, a lurking KBO, whether it is called a comet or an asteroid can strike Earth again at any time. The probability of this event is greatly lessened due to the outer planets herding these objects in the outer reaches of our solar system for the last 4 billion years. Any KBO that is seriously perturbed inward is mostly challenged by the Sun's gravity field and either slung again into the outer reaches of the solar system or swept up by the Sun. The SoHo Satellite situated over the Sun's polar region has confirmed and captured videos of comets colliding with the Sun. The Earth is nestled within a safe region of the solar system, but there will always be risks and revelations.

XVI. Law #14: As Star Systems Age Anomalous Conditions Increase

Pristine star systems present definite trends, but show more and more anomalous conditions as they age.

Because of the gravity field, youthful magnetic affects, the ejected surrounding dust and gases, the proximity of newly formed planetoids or other "later bodies" may be captured to cause anomalous conditions for any pristine star system, especially those with planets. The effects of capturing the larger bodies, such as rogue planets, are more likely during the first several million years after the star's birth.

A listing follows of the better known anomalies for our solar system or any star system and the more obvious conditions that keep renewing themselves through the ages because of the continued sweeping of a star system through its galaxy:

1. Spin axes are tilted and/or rotations slowed due to major collisions.
2. Satellites are perturbed from their existing orbital location including the ecliptic plane.
3. Periods of bombardment create the following: impacted surfaces, spots on gas planets, collisional debris such as asteroids and comets, captured irregular satellites, rings of fine debris around planets. The rings of debris around the outer planets may also be the result of dusts swept from interstellar space as the star system orbits the galaxy.
4. Collections of debris in belts and at Lagrangian points such as the Trojan asteroids in Jupiter's orbit develop over time.
5. Both long and short period comets occur; long period comets may not have come from the Oort Cloud of current thinking, but from the sweeping of objects from interstellar space by our star system; short period comets can come either from interstellar space or from recently perturbed Kuiper Belt objects.

6. Non-coplanar comets and asteroids occur due to collisions or due to capture from interstellar space within a certain range of degrees with the invariable plane.
7. The formation of a belt of minor planets and comets that are either captured from interstellar space or are residual objects ejected from the early inner solar system during the collocation process.
8. Earth's fossil record of collisions resulting in major extinctions of life further supports the collaboration of this law.
9. The event described in "Earth's Metamorphosis Hypothesis" also supports the reasoning for this law.

XVII. Conclusion

These laws effectively describe not only the genesis for mankind but also for any other life forms residing in our known universe. From the great black void, a Big Bang occurred that created energy and matter to begin Creation. If this event occurred once, then most likely it could have occurred any number of times in the past; and/or has occurred any number of times in parallel with our own universe's time; and/or will continue occurring into the endless future. Whether the universe is expanding or contracting makes very little difference. More Big Bangs are or will be occurring. Creation's consciousness is merely mankind's mindset.

These laws describe genesis almost as briefly as the genesis in the Bible and can be as easily understood. Creation's present consciousness was achieved via a very circuitous route from virtually nothing. The Jungian collective consciousness of man is indeed Creation's consciousness. Or, Creation was made in 7 days by God, Jehovah, Allah or some other being watching over us. You have the privilege to choose. Whatever you choose, you can still pray for all of the very best in this life.