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Future Timeline

1. Noun _____
2. Adjective _____
3. Noun _____
4. Continent _____
5. Continent _____
6. Verb - Base Form _____
7. Cardinal Direction _____
8. Cardinal Direction _____
9. Noun _____
10. Funny Name _____
11. Verb - Present Ends In S _____
12. Noun _____
13. Verb - Base Form _____
14. Noun _____
15. Verb - Present Ends In S _____
16. Number Below One Hundred _____
17. Planet _____
18. Verb - Present Ends In S _____
19. Noun _____
20. Noun _____
21. Noun _____
22. Verb - Past Tense _____
23. Noun _____

24. Noun - Plural _____
25. Noun - Plural _____
26. Noun _____
27. Element _____
28. Color _____
29. Noun _____
30. Number _____
31. Verb - Present Ends In Ing _____
32. Noun - Plural _____
33. Adjective _____
34. Year _____
35. Noun - Plural _____
36. Color _____
37. Verb - Base Form _____
38. Verb - Base Form _____
39. Verb - Present Ends In S _____
40. Adjective - Ends In Est _____
41. Noun - Plural _____
42. Adjective _____
43. Color _____
44. Adjective _____
45. Verb - Base Form _____
46. Color _____
47. Verb - Base Form _____
48. Adjective _____

49. Verb - Base Form _____

50. Verb - Base Form _____

51. Verb - Present Ends In S _____

52. Noun - Plural _____

53. Noun _____

Future Timeline

50 thousand years from now - possible end of the Anthropocene _____Noun_____, the period of _____Adjective_____ climates caused by the rapid burning of _____Noun_____ fuels.

50 million years from now - _____Continent_____ collides with _____Continent_____, eliminating Mediterranean sea.

150 million years from now - Atlantic ocean begins to _____Verb - Base Form_____.

250 million years from now - _____Cardinal Direction_____ and _____Cardinal Direction_____ America collide with Africa, forming a new _____Noun_____.

750 million years from now - The _____Funny Name_____ dwarf galaxy makes its next pass through the Milky Way, and perhaps _____Verb - Present ends in S_____.

1.1 billion years from now - The Sun becomes 10% brighter than today. Runaway _____Noun_____ effect may _____Verb - Base Form_____ the Earth's oceans. If so, the water in upper atmosphere will photodissociate and the _____Noun_____ will sail off into outer space.

2 billion years from now - The Andromeda Galaxy _____Verb - Present ends in S_____ our galaxy, the Milky Way:

3.5 billion years from now - The Sun becomes _____Number Below One Hundred_____% brighter than today. Conditions on Earth resemble those on _____Planet_____ today.

3.75 billion years from now - The Andromeda Galaxy _____Verb - Present ends in S_____ the Milky Way:

3.85 billion years from now - The Andromeda Galaxy makes its first _____Noun_____ by the Milky Way, leading to a burst of _____Noun_____ formation:

3.9 billion years from now - Star formation reaches its _____Noun_____ as Andromeda Galaxy makes its first pass by the Milky Way:

4 billion years from now - the Andromeda Galaxy becomes tidally _____Verb - Past Tense_____ and the Milky Way is warped after their first _____Noun_____:

5.1 billion years from now - the _____Noun - Plural_____ of the Andromeda Galaxy and Milky Way will be visible as bright _____Noun - Plural_____ in the sky during their second pass. There will be less star formation, because much of the interstellar gas and dust was used up by in previous _____Noun_____ of star formation.

.4 billion years from now - The Sun's core runs out of _____Element_____, and it enters its first _____Color_____ giant phase, becoming 1.6 times bigger and 2.2 times brighter than today.

6.5 billion years from now - The Sun becomes a full-fledged red _____Noun_____, 170 times bigger and _____Number_____ times brighter than today.

6.7 billion years from now - The Sun starts _____Verb - Present ends in ING_____ helium and shrinks back down to 10 _____Noun - Plural_____ bigger and 40 times brighter than today.

6.8 billion years from now - The Sun runs out of helium and, too _____Adjective_____ to start fusing carbon and oxygen, enters a second red phase. It is 180 times bigger and 3000 times brighter than _____Year_____.

6.9 billion years from now - The Sun begins to pulsate every 100,000 _____Noun - Plural_____, ejecting more and more mass in each pulse, and finally throwing off all but the hot inner core, becoming a _____Color_____ dwarf.

7 billion years from now - the cores of the Andromeda Galaxy and Milky Way _____Verb - Base Form_____ to form a large elliptical galaxy. The aging population of stars is no longer concentrated along a plane, but instead _____Verb - Base Form_____ out in an ellipsoid. Star formation _____Verb - Present ends in S_____.

10e13

years from now - The _____Adjective - Ends in EST_____ and longest-lived stars capable of supporting fusion today, red dwarf _____Noun - Plural_____ with a mass about 0.08 times that of the Sun, run out of hydrogen.

10e14 years from now - All _____Adjective_____ star formation processes cease. The universe settles down with a population of stars consisting of about 55% white dwarfs, 45% _____Color_____ dwarfs and a small number of neutron stars and black holes. Star formation continues at a very _____Adjective_____ rate due to collisions between brown and/or white dwarfs.

10e17 years from now - All currently existing white dwarf stars _____Verb - Base Form_____ to _____Color_____ dwarfs with a temperature of at most 5 Kelvin.

10e19 years from now - All galaxies "_____Verb - Base Form_____ off", gradually losing their _____Adjective_____ stars to intergalactic space.

3 10e22 years from now - All binary brown stars _____Verb - Base Form_____ in and _____Verb - Base Form_____ due to gravitational radiation.

10e23 years from now - All galactic clusters boil off.

Temperature: 10-13 Kelvin.

From then on: the Universe _____Verb - Present ends in S_____ exponentially and cools down to a temperature of 10-30 Kelvin. All black _____Noun - Plural_____ eventually evaporate, and all other forms of _____Noun_____ eventually disperse into individual elementary particles.

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