

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 _____.

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.