The universe began a long time ago with the Big Bang

After the Big Bang, stars were born from clouds of gas.

Our solar system formed in the Milky Way galaxy.

Gravity helped shape stars, planets, and galaxies.

The Earth formed from space rocks and dust.

Earth's rocks are always changing in a cycle.

Earth's surface moves and changes because of plates.

Water came to Earth and moves through the water cycle.

Life is made of cells and uses energy to grow.

Tiny life called microbes were the first living things.

Tiny life made oxygen and changed Earth's air.

Some cells got bigger and more complex over time.

Many cells started working together to make bigger life.

A big burst of new life happened in the ocean.

Long ago, the oceans were full of different sea animals.

Around 13.8 billion years ago, the universe began with the Big Bang—a rapid expansion of space, energy, and matter.

Gravity pulled gas and dust together to form the first stars, lighting up the early universe.

About 4.6 billion years ago, our solar system formed within a spiral arm of the Milky Way galaxy.

Gravity is the force that pulled matter together, forming stars, planets, and galaxies across time.

Earth formed about 4.5 billion years ago from leftover material after the Sun was born.

The rock cycle began early in Earth's history and continues to reshape the planet's surface over time.

Plate tectonics began shaping Earth's surface early in its history, forming mountains, oceans, and continents.

After Earth cooled, water arrived and began cycling through oceans, air, and land—shaping Earth's climate and life.

Life is defined by traits like using energy, growing, reproducing, and responding to the environment—appearing early in Earth's timeline.

The first life on Earth was microscopic—simple single-celled organisms that appeared in ancient oceans over 3.5 billion years ago

Photosynthetic microbes began producing oxygen, transforming Earth's atmosphere and paving the way for new forms of life.

Eukaryotes—cells with nuclei—evolved after simple cells, allowing more complex life to emerge on Earth.

Multicellular life evolved when cells began working together, leading to more complex plants and animals.

About 540 million years ago, the Cambrian Explosion filled the oceans with many new kinds of animals, including early ancestors of modern species.

During the Ordovician and Silurian periods, oceans were home to coral reefs, trilobites, and the first jawless fish, shaping early marine ecosystems.

Tracing

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