



WOULD THE EARTH GO INTO EXTINCTION? A rejoinder from environmental and religions scholar perspectives in South-west Nigeria

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Abstract

This study investigated the possibility of the Earth going into extinction in terms of wiping off man, plant and animal. The systems theory was herein considered relevant. Using oral interview, two sets of questionnaire and observation methods views of 215 scientists and perspectives of 120 Christian, Islamic and Yoruba traditional worshipper were sought and presented in this study. 98(45.58%) of the scientists opined that Earth could go into extinction, 74(34.42%) were not sure, 43(20%) said Earth could not go into extinction. Climate change, Nuclear energy and Pollution were the most important out of the ten possible causes. 55(45.83%) of Christian, Islamic and Yoruba traditional worshippers opined that Earth could go into extinction, 20(16.67%) were not sure and 45(37.5%) were of the opinion that the Earth would not go into extinction. Wars, Followed by hurricanes and famines. The study concluded that Earth could go into extinction but the timing could not be predicted by both the scientists and religious scholars.

Keywords: Earth's Extinction, Scientist, Christianity, Islamic, Yoruba Traditional Worshipper

Background to the Study

In the quest of meeting physiological and psychological needs man is put under serious pressure. In this pursuit man built houses, made clothes, through agriculture and irrigation they increase their food supply. We built institutions such as school, court, hospital and computer, manufactured automobiles, airplane and ship, electricity and other range of products, facilities and equipment. With industrialization, a lot of CFC, GHG and HFC were generated; transportation and automobiles generated poisonous monoxide and with mechanized agriculture substantial amount of chemical such as herbicides and fertilizer were released into the ecosystem. All these are directly related to pollution and climate change which are now serious concerns and put the Earth under intense pressure, apprehension, fear and uncertainty. Interestingly it is easy for multilateral corporations to fix and handle cyber security, energy and sales challenges; but it is often very difficult for politicians to provide structure and develop capacity to mitigate these “disastrous ecological emergencies” such as pollution and climate change as well as disastrous occurrences such as earthquake, tsunami, volcano and hurricane. This is as corroborated by Tharoor (2019) referring to U.N. Secretary General António Guterres, declared “more people now understand that a series of alarming environmental developments are all linked: A spike in carbon emissions, the rapid melting of Arctic ice, the steady rise of global temperatures, the increasingly erratic and extreme storms assailing coastlines. Every day, we are living in a “dramatic climate emergency.” The big questions baffling the minds of environmental conscious individuals are as follow: Could the earth go into extinction? If yes, how would the Earth go into extinction? What would make the Earth go into extinction? When would the Earth go into extinction? What could be done to prevent the earth from going into Extinction?

Perhaps the most mind-boggling controversy in the contemporary philosophy of environmental science is the “doomsday argument,” a claim that a mathematical formula could predict how long the human race will survive. It gives us even odds that our species: man, animal and plant species will meet its end within the next 759 years. If mathematical predictions are correct, we might only have 759 years left. The doomsday’s argument does not tell what is going to kill us; it just gives the date (Poundstone, 2019). In another article by Hordiienko (2019) the scholar wrote “in 1993, knowing that humanity’s time on the planet is limited, astrophysicist J. Richard Gott made a very daring prediction using nothing but statistics. Basically, he calculated that there is a 50% chance that the end of human life will come sometime before the year 2779. That gives us (2020-2779) 759 years to make our final arrangements, and possibly pass the Earth on to a new life form, or even leave the planet to itself altogether.

However we need not to be panic as both Poundstone (2019) and Hordiienko (2019) as well as other scholars such as Clark (ND) and Ingraham (2017) heavily criticized and disagreed with Gott. At least citizens of the Earth could have a sigh of relieve; our generation may not witness the doomsday. According to Poundstone, (2019) criticisms of the doomsday argument are legion. Steven Goodman felt that Gott was misusing the “principle of indifference.” This says that, when you know nothing about which possible outcome will arise; you should assign them equal probabilities. Another objection centers on the “self-indication assumption.” As proposed by physicist Dennis Dieks and others, this says that we should favor hypotheses that have more intelligent beings over those that have fewer. Should you accept the self-indication assumption, it cancels out the doomsday argument. According to Hordiienko (2019), “but how would knowing

all this change the way we live our lives? If we knew the date of our extinction with 100% accuracy, we could stop caring about our environment and our bodies. We might focus on all the bad habits that only bring us short-term happiness. Our society could become more violent, more self-harming, more inclined to start wars. Or, we could team up and try to get off this rock. We could start looking for other places to move to, beyond what our own Solar System has to offer. We could establish colonies with stable human populations. Then, even in the event of Earth getting wiped out by some cosmic power, humans would continue to exist. Regardless, why should we humans care if the planet may soon see another mass extinction like the one at the end of the Permian Period? After all, we have beaten acid rain before. And even if it gets hot outside, we have air conditioners (referring to technology as capable of mitigating or checkmating mass extinction). We (and our gardens and pets) should be okay, even if a mass extinction occurs. According to Ingraham (2017), “the great thing about Gott’s prediction is that it relied solely on statistics. He did not make assumptions about human behavior, which is wildly unpredictable. He just ran the numbers; of course, there was an element of sheer luck that his prediction turned out to be correct. He was only aiming for an accuracy of 50 percent, after all. In scientific research the usual standard for accuracy is 95 percent or greater”.

The palpable fear continues as population ecologists and scientists found out that mass extinction in the fossil record took place 251 million years ago. This finding was aptly reported by Clark (ND) in his words, population ecologists and scientists from the Universities of York and Leeds in Great Britain studied the relationship between species and the environment. They found out that historically speaking we are living in a climate that traditionally has seen the extinction of large numbers of species. The worst mass extinction found in the fossil record took place 251 million years ago, during the Permian Period at the end of the Paleozoic Era. At that time, 95 percent of all of the species on Earth met their demise [source: University of York]. No one can say exactly why this mass extinction took place. Some scientists believe that a series of comets hit the planet and caused the oceans to become acidic (also creating acid rain inland). Others believe that poisonous gas from erupting volcanoes caused the same acidic cataclysm. Either way, it's clear that during this same period the global temperature also rose.

In another article scientists sensitised, warned and informed that Earth had witnessed and survived five different mass extinctions right from the prebiotic Earth to Permian-Triassic (that is from 4 billion till 251 million years ago). Lamb (ND) went down memory lane and declared that there was a time when our planet was devoid of life. This was the prebiotic Earth. Then the first primitive life forms evolved in the planet's oceans. They were simple, unicellular creatures, capable of tremendous adaptation. The organisms grew and spread, developing into countless varieties of life and altering the chemistry of the planet in the process. Yet life's 4 billion year rule on this planet has not come uncontested. Evolution cannot keep pace with rapid environmental change or protect us from certain extraordinary events. At least five separate extinction episodes have threatened life on Earth, destruction brought on by both cosmic bombardments and the planet's own internal turmoil. As recently as 251 million years ago, the Permian-Triassic extinction event annihilated 90 percent of all marine species and 70 percent of all land vertebrates [source: Science Daily]. Fortunately for us, life endured and has since survived two additional major extinction events.

Most bible scholars consulted went spiritual and philosophical about the end of world. The scholars also showed great interest, concern and listed a number of causes capable of making the Earth to go into extinction. Some of these causes include nuclear warfare, environmental disaster, planetary pollution, overpopulation and collision with comet or asteroid. The scholars agreed that “doomsday predictions and date-setting were all wrong as they quoted copiously from the bible to support their claims. As explicitly expressed by some bible scholars Matthew 24 clearly illustrated the time when the world would end. Jesus said no one knows the time the world would end except God, but he gave wars and rumors of wars, nation rising against nation, and kingdom against kingdom, famines and earthquakes as relevant signs of end of world. They asserted that the end times basically hinge on the return of Jesus Christ and His judgment of humanity and the world.

This is in tandem with The Bible’s Viewpoint (ND) “The one who does the will of God remains forever” as stated in Psalm 37:29: “the righteous will possess the earth and they will live forever on it. The article added the end would come in two main stages. i) God would destroy organized false religion, portrayed as a prostitute named “Babylon the Great” (Revelation 17:1-5; 18:8). ii) God would turn his attention to the political rulers themselves; “the kings of the entire inhabited earth.” Along with wicked people in general, these will be destroyed in “the war of the great day of God the Almighty,” also called “Armageddon” (Revelation 16:14, 16). Another Christian scholar, Hornor (2003) declared that nearly two millennia ago the Jesus disciples asked him “what shall be the sign of thy coming and of the end of the world?” (Matthew 24:3). Religious people.... politicians, educators and scientists foresee the potential destruction of our world from a number of causes including nuclear warfare, environmental disaster, planetary pollution, overpopulation, killer diseases and collision with a comet or asteroid....of all possible means of destroying humanity, nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat and the outbreak of a deadly pandemic or a collapse of the environment. The Bible scholar continued “Doomsday predictions have abounded for centuries; date-setting have been wrong many times. He also said there would be many wars and other conflicts between nations and ethnic groups. He also spoke of famine, massive disease epidemic and earthquake. Our awesome scientific and technological advancements have bequeathed to this and future generations a heritage over which hangs the ultimate sword of Damocles. Indeed, without miraculous intervention from God the human race has no assurance of survival.

Graham and Graham (2017) were rather philosophical and spiritual when they said this about the end times. “Bible makes it clear that no human being knows when the world will end, but added that there will be signs that Jesus’ return is approaching. Take a careful look at some of the things Jesus said about His return. From recent hurricanes and earthquakes to the rise of ISIS and year 2017 total solar eclipse, many people are asking whether specific events are signs of the end times. The short answer is we do not know”. While Milton (2018) added that “the end-time period surrounding Jesus’ second coming is variously called the last times, last hour, last days, day of the Lord, day of judgment, day of God’s wrath, time of punishment, end of the ages, end of all things. The temporal finality of these expressions highlights the firm New Testament belief that the present course of history will come to an end when Jesus returns. The certainty of the first advent guarantees the certainty of the second (Acts 1:7). In Mark 13 Jesus speaking of the last days referred to it as the destruction of Jerusalem (AD 70, sacked by Rome) and His Second

Coming. “Do you see these huge buildings?” Jesus asked. “Not one stone here will be left on top of another. Every stone will be thrown down” (Mark 13:2 ESV). “You will hear about wars. You will also hear people talking about future wars. Do not be alarmed. Those things must happen. But the end still is not here. Nation will fight against nation. Kingdom will fight against kingdom. There will be earthquakes in many places. People will go hungry; these things are the beginning of birth pains” (Mark 13:7, 8 ESV). Bibleinfo (2019) concluded that Matthew 24:36 says, “But of that day and hour no one knows, not even the angels of heaven, but My Father only.” Also in Matthew 24:42 the Bible says, “Watch therefore, for you do not know what hour your Lord is coming.” It was believed that Jesus will come i) visibly: Revelation 1:7, ii) audibly: 1 Thessalonians 4:16-17 and iii) literally: Acts 1:10-11.

Islamic Declaration on Global Climate Change (2016) affirmed that God also known as Allah selected our species (Human beings) to be a caretaker or steward (*khalifah*) on the earth, has been the cause of corruption and devastation on it that we are in danger ending life on our planet. Excessive pollution from fossil fuels threatens to destroy healthy air to breathe, regular seasons, and living oceans. Climate change caused by heat waves, extreme precipitation and coastal flooding are on the rise; these risks are unevenly distributed and are generally greater for the poor and disadvantaged communities of every country, at all levels of development; Foreseeable impacts will affect adversely the earth’s biodiversity. “Human activity is putting such a strain on the natural functions of the earth that the ability of the planet’s ecosystems to sustain future generations can no longer be taken for granted.” ...and the earth’s fine equilibrium (*mīzān*) may soon be lost. Qur’an 55: 7-10.

In the Yoruba customary worship modes, there are few oral traditions that dealt with Earth’s extinction. None dealt directly with the lives of plants and animals. The prominent oral tradition herein relevant is the Odù Ìròsù méjì. In Odù Ìròsù méjì, Ifa promises that Earth would not go into extinction but human beings would be facing series of challenges on their daily activities. As aptly put down the Odù Ìròsù méjì said and in Yoruba Language:

*Ìgbà awoilósi, Òdri awo Ìgbèyin-Ìlárò, A dífá fún Òmìmì;
Ó lú owókàn fún Ayé; Èbọ wón ni kí wón se;
Òmìmì nìkan ní fowó Sarùfún èbọ;
Òmìmì ní mi Ayé; Ayé kò le è parun. (Ìròsùn méjì).*

Translation: Ìgbá is a priest of Ìlósí town;

Òdri is another priest of Ìgbèyin-Ìlárò town;

Out of inquisitive about natural disasters;

Both of them consulted Ifa Oracle for natural disasters on Earth;

Ifa Oracle advised them to make sacrifice;

Only Disaster did;

Disaster would continue to affect the earth;

Earth will never go into extinction.

Another oral verse in Odu Irosun mejii also buttressed this assertion. The verse conveys that Ninety percent (90%) of people on Earth would behave irrationally. Omoluabi traits would not be fashionable any longer. People would continue to kill, main and destroy one another based on

mere sentiments. The elements of Omoluabi would hardly manifest in the daily activities of both the young and old.

*Èsè Kejì: Iná jo, iná lọ lèé wòkun;
Òrùn ràn, Ó rẹ̀yìn ọsa lọ lè é wò;
A dífá fún Ìsekúse;
Èyí tí ẹ̀ àbúrò Ayé;
Ọjọ tí wón n ọ̀ jìjà àgbà;
L'ótùufẹ̀ ilé;
Ìsekúse ní í fowó sàrúfìn ẹ̀bọ;
Ìsekúse dáyé, Ayé ko gbádùn mọ;
Ayé n fọ́jú kan sunmi;
Ojú kan n sẹ̀jẹ̀.*

Second translation: The fire is set ablazed into deep sea;
The sun rises beyond ocean to set;
Ifa oracle is cast for imorality on Earth;
When they were fighting for supremacy in Otuufẹ̀ town;
Imorality has done his own part of sacrifice
Immorality overuled the Earth.
The Earth became unrest

Finally, another submission that foretold that the Earth would not go extinct is the Irete meji. In this verse Ifa foretold its adherents that the Earth would not go into extinction unless four categories of people would be removed away from Earth. In no particular order the following four categories of people should be removed if the desire is to have the Earth goes into extinction.

- i. If earth would go into extinction there would be no farmers. (Àgbè kò ní sí mọ).*
- ii. There would be no Ifa priest. (Agbani kò ní sí mọ).*
- iii. There would be no new born babies. (Omọ titun kò ní sí mọ).*
- iv. There would be no aged people. (Arúgbó ilé kò ní sí mọ).*

Theoretical Framework on Earth going into extinction

The systems theory would be considered relevant and it is herein presented in this study. Invariably all inventions in the Earth were made to function like an incredibly complex machine and there do not appear to be any unnecessary parts. In this sense, each part is related. Each species from the lowliest microbe to humans plays a part in keeping the planet running smoothly. If a lot of those parts suddenly vanish, then the machine that is Earth cannot function properly. All these sub-systems are interconnected and if one of these sub-systems malfunctions it would surely affect others. Within the process of time, this may lead to unbalanced competition, shortage and conflicts. This partly explains the partitioning of the Earth into regions and regional competition ensued; where and when each region exploits each other for survival through mechanisation, mass production, weaponisation, chemical, bioengineering amongst others that were remote causes of disastrous ecological emergencies.

The Earth could be seen as comprising many sub-systems such as agriculture, industrialization, manufacturing, medicine, trade and commerce. These sub-systems knitted the world into global village. The Earth is now highly interconnected with improvement in transportation, information and communication technologies as well as globalization. Invariably, what happens in one continent affect other continents. Similarly issues affecting humanity are no longer considered domestic affair of a single sovereign state but that of the whole world. This explains the reason why issues bordering on pollution, climate change, terrorism and nuclear weapon among others that were capable of making the Earth to go into extinction were considered global issues. The Earth could also be seen as systems where and when what is given to it is exactly what you get back.

The Conceptual Framework on Earth going into extinction

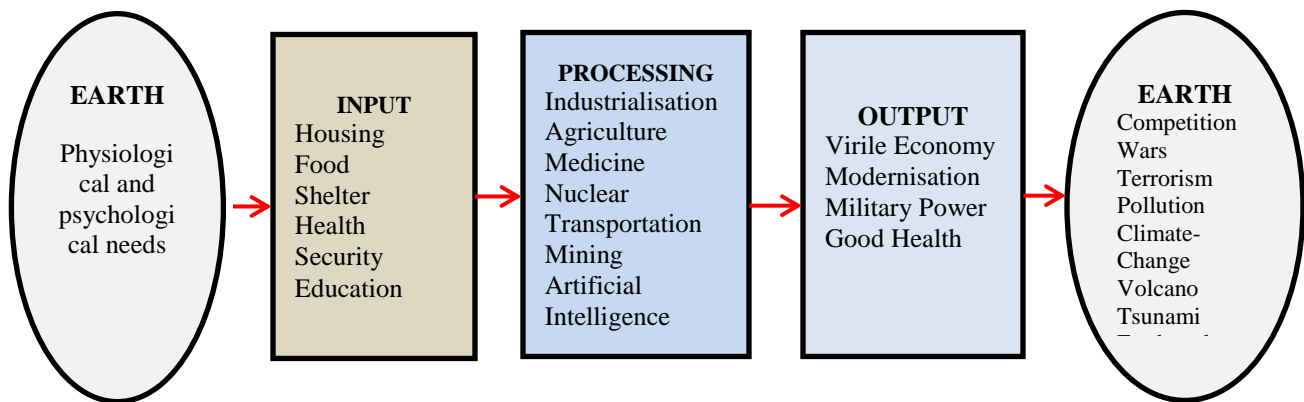


Figure 1: Application of Systems Theory on possibility of the Earth going into Extinction

Source: Authors, 2020.

Figure 1 shows that man's physiological and psychological needs were the driving forces, making man to search for housing, food, shelter, health, security, safety, defense and education among others. Necessity made man to invent and develop science and technology in these sectors such as industrialisation, agriculture, nuclear power, transportation, mining as well as information and communication technology. Countries of the world developed significantly and made tremendous progress which include but not limited to virile economy, modernization, strong military power, improved health. In the process of time unhealthy competition ensued, conflicts, strife, terrorism, rumour of wars and real wars broke out. Pollution, climate change, volcano, tsunami and earthquake also occurred because of man activities which are careless about the environment and are capable of wiping man, plant and animal species from face of the Earth.

Methodology

The main aim of this study to find out the possibility of the Earth going into extinction: extinction in terms of wiping off man, plant and animal species. In doing this, the anecdotal method is herein considered relevant. With anecdotal method relevant literature on the subject matter were consulted. The study was however presented in two sections. The first section presented scientists' views. Accordingly, books and scholarly works on related scientific

disciplines including but not limited to Geography, Environmental Sciences, Biology and Ecology were consulted. In the second section the Christian, Islamic and Yoruba traditional worshipper scholars views were consulted. Herein the views and perspectives of experts about possibility of the earth going into extinction were sought and found useful to this study using oral interview, two sets of questionnaire and observation methods were also employed in this study. Views of 215 scientists were separately sought and presented in the first section. While perspectives of 120 Christian, Islamic and Yoruba traditional worshipper were sought and presented in the second section. In all, views of a total of 335 participants were found useful and consequently analysed. The results were presented using tabulation, frequency and percentage.

Result

Section One: Scientists' views about Earth going into Extinction

Table 1: Demographics characteristics of respondents

Sex	Male		Female		Total							
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%						
	140	65.12	75	34.88	215	100						
Age:	16-30		31-50		51+		Total					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
	54	25.12	95	44.18	66	30.7	215	100				
Occupation (Area of Specialisation)	Geography		Biology		Physics		Integrated Science		Others		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	51	23.72	53	24.65	32	14.88	43	20.00	36	16.75	215	100

*Source: Author's Analysis, 2020.

The male participants formed the majority with a total of 140 representing 65.12% of the total respondents in this section. There were only 75 female participants representing 34.88%. Majority of the participants had their age ranged between 31 and 50 years; representing 95(44.18%) of the participants in this age bracket. 66(30.7%) were over 51 years of age, while only 54(25.12%) participants had their ages ranged between 16 and 30. 53(24.65%) of the scientists were biologists another 51(23.67%) participants of the scientists were geographers, 43(20%) were Integrated Scientists and only 32(14.88%) were physicists.

Table 2: Possibility of the Earth going into extinction

Possibility of the Earth going into extinction	Response Modes					
	Yes		Not sure		No	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Could the Earth go into Extinction?	98	45.58	74	34.42	43	20.00
Any history or warning about the Earth going into extinction?	120	55.82	57	26.51	38	17.67

*Source: Author's Analysis, 2020.

When asked whether the Earth could go into extinction, 98(45.58%) of the respondents opined that it could into extinction. Another 74(34.42%) respondents were not sure whether the Earth

could go into extinction. Only 43(20%) were of the opinion that the Earth would not go into extinction. 120(55.82%) respondents were aware of history and warning about the possibility of the earth going into extinction. Another 57(26.51%) respondents were not sure if they were aware of any history or warning about the earth going into extinction. 38(17.67%) respondents were utterly not aware about the earth going into extinction. It could be concluded that majority of the scientists were of the opinion that the earth could go into extinction, aware of certain large extinction of mass species as well as been aware of warning of possibility of its extinction. of course they did not know and could not predict the timing. This finding was in tandem with Clark (ND) who reported extinction of large numbers of species. Also with Lamb (ND) another scientist who sensitised, warned and informed that Earth had witnessed and survived five different mass extinctions right from the prebiotic Earth to Permian-Triassic.

Table3: Ranking of possible causes of Earth's extinction

Ranking of possible causes of Earth's extinction	Response Modes		Rank
	No	%	
i. Pollution	85	12.13	3rd
ii. Climate Change	150	21.40	1st
iii. Volcano	45	6.42	8th
iv. Tsunami	38	5.42	9th
v. Earthquake	48	6.85	7th
vi. Killer Virus	56	7.99	6th
vii. Killer Robots and Artificial Intelligence	75	10.70	4th
viii. Chemical	60	8.55	5th
ix. Nuclear Energy	110	15.69	2nd
x. Weaponized bioengineered super viruses	34	4.85	10th

*Source: Author's Analysis, 2020.

* Total more than 215 owing to multiple responses.

As regards the possible causes of the Earth's extinction, out of the ten possible causes; climate change ranked first from 150 respondents representing (21.40%) of the total no of responses. Followed by Nuclear energy 110(15.69%), Pollution came 3rd, killer robots and Artificial Intelligent 4th. Deadly Chemicals 5th, killer viruses such as Ebola, Corona and Yara 6th, then natural disasters: earthquake 7th, volcanic eruption 8th and tsunami 9th. Weaponized bioengineered super viruses was 10th the least possible cause of Earth's extinction as expressed by scientist respondents.

Section 2: Religion Scholars' views about Earth going into Extinction

Table 4: Demographical characteristics of Respondents

Sex	Male		Female		Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
	75	62.5	45	27.5	120	100		
Age:	16-30		31-50		51+		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	32	26.67	66	55	22	18.33	120	100
Religion Clerics	Christianity		Islam		Yoruba Traditional		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	50	41.66	50	41.66	20	16.67	120	100

*Source: Author's Analysis, 2020.

The male participants formed the majority with a total of 75 representing 62.5% of the total respondents in this section. There were only 45 female participants representing 27.5%. Majority of the participants had their age ranged between 31 and 50 years; representing 66(55%) of the participants in this age bracket. 66(30.7%) 32 (26.67%) had their ranged between 16 and 31 were while only 22(18.33%) were over 51 years of age. 50 representing 41.66% each were Christians and Muslims respectively 20(16.67%) were nether Yoruba traditional worshippers.

Table 5: Possibility of the Earth going into extinction

Possibility of the Earth going into extinction	Response Modes					
	Yes		Not sure		No	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Could the Earth go into Extinction?	55	45.83	20	16.67	45	37.5
Any history or warning about the Earth going into extinction?	35	29.16	60	50	25	20.84

*Source: Author's Analysis, 2020.

When asked whether the Earth could go into extinction, 55(45.83%) of the respondents opined that it could into extinction. Another 20(16.67%) respondents were not sure whether the Earth could go into extinction. Only 45(37.5%) were of the opinion that the Earth would not go into extinction. 35(29.16%) respondents were aware of history and warning about the possibility of the earth going into extinction. Another 60(50%) respondents were not sure if they were aware of any history or warning about the earth going into extinction. 24(20.84%) respondents were utterly not aware about the earth going into extinction. It could be concluded that majority of the religion scholars were of the opinion that the earth could go into extinction. in the interview many referred to the great flood as recorded in Genesis Chapters 6, 7 and 8.

Table 6: Possible causes of Earth's extinction

Ranking of possible causes of Earth's extinction	Response Modes		
	No.	%	Rank
i. Wars-Rise of ISIS, ISWAP and Boko Haram	75	26.59	1st
ii. Nation rising against nation	35	12.42	4th
iii. Kingdom against kingdom	30	10.64	5th
iv. Famines	40	14.18	3rd
v. Earthquakes	25	8.86	7th
vi. Hurricanes	50	17.74	2nd
vii. Total solar eclipse	27	9.57	6th

*Source: Author's Analysis, 2020.

*Total greater than 120 owing to multiple responses.

As regards the possible causes of the Earth's extinction, out of the seven possible causes; Wars especially the rise of ISIS, ISWAP and Boko Haram was ranked first from 75 respondents representing (26.59%) of the total no of responses. Followed by hurricanes 50(17.74%), famines came 3rd, nations rising against nations then kingdom against kingdom. eclipse and earthquakes came 6th and 7th respectively.

Conclusion

If we are sure that earth could go extinct, the timing could not be predicted by both the scientists and religious scholars. However, Climate Change, Pollution and Wars especially the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), Islamic State in West Africa Province (ISWAP) and Boko Haram were serious concerns about Earth's extinction. Then there would be great panic; world citizens would care less about the environment; again people may pursue bad habit that only brings short-time happiness, the society could be more harmful, violent, self-harming and inclined to start wars; then survival would be of the fittest. We might scamper for extraterrestrial living. Even if the Earth would be wiped out by cosmic power, humans would continue to exist. After all, we have beaten much large extinction of mass species and many pandemics before.

Recommendations

Arising from all this, the study recommended that we should be mindful of the environment. The environment should be used in a sustainable manner. In doing this we must all be wary of climate change, extra careful about nuclear energy, pollution and killer viruses such as Ebola, Corona and Yara. Again we must stop these wars ISIS, ISWAP and Boko Haram. Guide against hurricanes, famines and earthquakes.

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