

Concave Earth: The Only Possible Model of Universe

By Travis Peterson



1. Mark Master Mason Freemason Tracing Board, 1819

Introduction

When we're born into the world, we're forced to learn heliocentrism as fact. Billions of dollars per year go into funding NASA and other space agencies. However, observation and experimentation disprove their model of the universe. Throughout the book, we cover heliocentrism, as well as every variation of flat earth, irrevocably obliterating both cosmological models. The only model left unscathed is a concave spherical world, the true model of the universe.

According to heliocentrism, our earth is currently moving through 4 motions. The rotation of earth: 1,000 mph. The orbit of earth around sun: 70,000 mph. The orbit of sun around milky

way galaxy: 514,000 mph. The explosion of all galaxies away from big bang: Faster than the speed of light. No one has ever been recorded to have observed any of these motions. All the information our senses tell us is we live on a stationary earth; The heavens orbit around us.

Every observation imaginable contradicts the heliocentric model. Some brave souls have delved into research and concluded earth is not a globe. The mistake made is some people go a step farther and say not only is earth not a globe, earth is flat. Debunking one model is not the equivalent of proving the other. As you'll note in future chapters, there are several inexplicable holes within flat earth cosmology.

Our world is in desperate need of change. The people deserve to know the true nature of their universe. Knowledge of concavity implicates the existence of god(s). Humanity has purpose rather than insignificant placement in a dead universe. In order to fix the world, we need to assemble enough folk to make the news. As soon as concave earth becomes a hotly disputed topic, revolution will progress. In order to change the world, we need to overthrow those in power. The best thing any of us can do is educate friends and relatives, as well as flat earthers, of the indisputable proof our world curves up.

In a concave earth, our creator(s) have literally surrounded themselves with us. Under the assumption god(s) presence are within the heavens, they'd have full view of the whole earth. Judging from the orientation of our universe, earth's purpose may be entertainment for the heaven dwellers as a sort of reality TV show. This book will not attempt to convince you of any particular religion, and spiritual conclusions won't be mentioned further. The observations detailed in proceeding chapters is dedicated to both the atheist as well as spiritual.





2. Solar eclipse

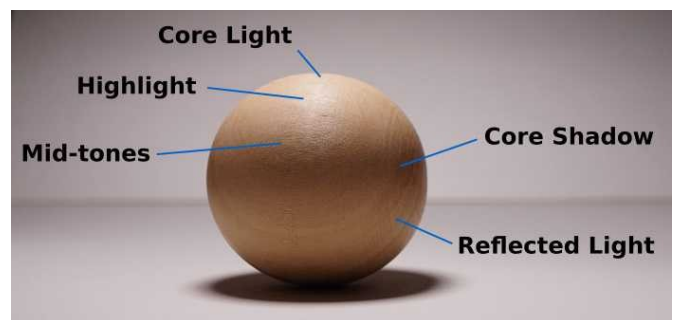
One important observation is the sun and moon eclipse perfectly from our perspective. If we truly live in an atheistic universe created from a singularity, as is suggested from the photos NASA present us, the sun and moon would not be the exact same width relative to our perspective. If all the stars and planets exploded away from a single point, the position of moons, stars, and planets formed through nebulae should have random orientation. According to NASA, the sun is 400x more massive than the moon. Consider the odds in a random universe they're perfectly positioned relative to earth to give us a perfect eclipse. Even if the big bang were true, the odds our 2 largest heavenly bodies situating different distances to appear the same width are astronomical. A more logical conclusion is the sun and moon are congruent for artistic purpose.

In the endorsed curriculum taught in our education, we learn a spherical moon is illuminated from a spherical sun. However, when you look at the moon you'll notice the whole face is always equally lit. Our observable moon remains equally lit throughout all phases. You can also notice the unilluminated portion is completely dark and obstructs stars. The fact the moon can occult stars suggests our moon is closer to earth than stars, and is opaque to some degree.

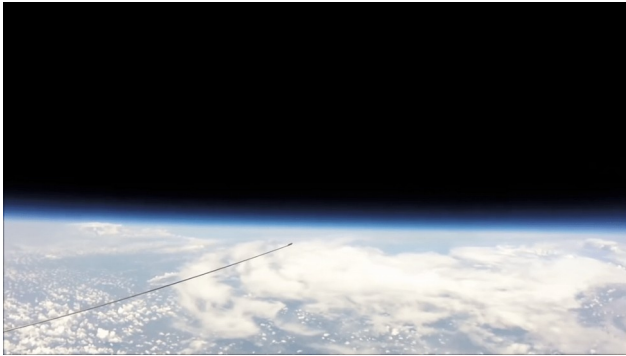


3. Full moon

However, if you construct a dark room with only one source of light, and illuminate a sphere, the portion of sphere closest to the light will be noticeably more lit. You'll notice shadow increases as the sphere curves away from the light source. This observation contradicts the 'fact' taught forcibly through school. If the moon were nothing more than a spherical rock illuminated from a different source, the visible face would vary in illumination. The conclusion to be drawn is either the moons not spherical, or if the moon is spherical the moon also self-generates photons, independent of the sun. Covered in future chapters we show all available empirical evidence suggests our moon is a flat disk.



4. How shadows form on a sphere



5. Little Piggy balloon, 121,000 ft



6. More balloon footage



7. View from Mt. Everest

When you look at the horizon from great altitudes, you'll notice the horizon remains flat and raises to eye level. The only case where you see an illusory curve is through go-pros using a fish eye lens. The lack of visible downward curvature is evidence earth is not a globe. The below photo is taken from Red Bull's high jump, where they sent the man Felix Baumgartner to the stratosphere and recorded his descent. You'll notice a curve. You'll also notice the whole face of earth is New Mexico. What you're seeing is an optical illusion formed via lens shape. On a go-pro, horizontal vectors above the center of focus will appear to curve down.



8. Red Bull High Jump

Similarly, horizontal vectors below the center of focus will appear to curve up. The horizon is above the center of focus in the Red Bull clip, causing earth to appear to curve down.

There's one convex video debunked. One may wonder about all the other photo/video of earth from space. First and foremost, there are only a total of 2 photos NASA claims to be authentic snapshots of earth.



9. Apollo 17, 1972



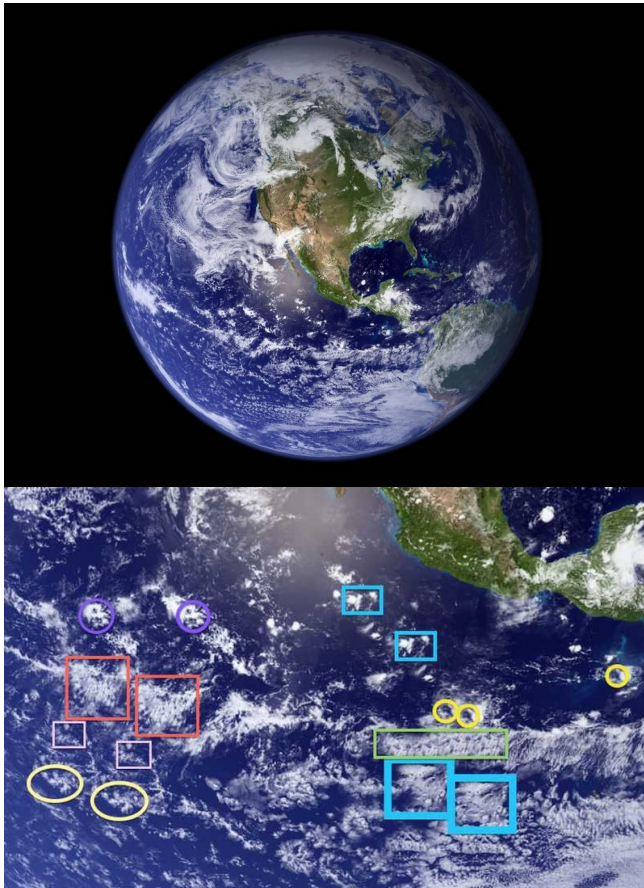
10. DSCOVR, 2015

One simple debunk for these two photos is the sheer amount of clouds shown around the south pole. In reality, there's a lot less water vapor in the air around Antarctica due to cold temperatures. Consequently there's less clouds. In most videos of the south pole there's not a single cloud in the air. How then could clouds be so abundant in their photos? The only explanation is the photos are fake. We're shown the work of Photoshop professionals.



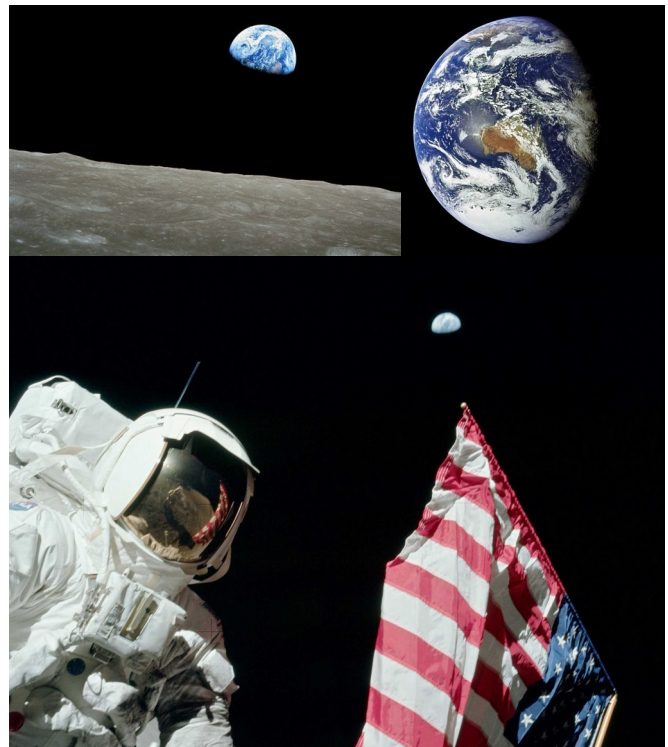
11. Youtube video: McMurdo Station, Antarctica a Typical Day

All other footage is said to be composed of stitched together images taken from satellites. In other words, they're edited. You can even see evidence of Photoshop in their photos, shown in Figure 12. The odds of clouds forming duplicate formations in reality is astronomical.



12. Evidence of clone tool in computer generated earth image

Another the way you know all the videos of earth from space are fake is the lack of lit up towns visible in regions where the suns down. You can see illuminated cities from the alleged footage taken aboard the International Space Station. The towns should show up in other official footage. The camera aboard the International Space Station is clearly able to adjust exposure when needed for capturing both the sunlit earth as well as the night scene, so you'd expect the rest of their equipment to be state of the art all around considering their budget.



13. Apollo 17

Above are examples of allegedly authentic photos of earth taken during Apollo 17. Lights from homes aren't visible. If the above photos are real, the unlit portion of earth should not be as dark as shown. Notice also how large the significantly more illuminated hot spot near Australia is. The diameter of the photoshopped hotspot is about 1/6 the distance from north pole to south pole. Since we know half earth's circumference is 12,450.5 miles, 1/6 gives us a hot spot of diameter 2,075 miles. Hold the number in your thoughts. Observation from large altitudes disagrees with the width of hot spot drawn in NASA photos.



14. Youtube Video: ORBIT – A Journey Around Earth in Real Time

The sun and moon reflect distinct hot spots on clouds. In the balloon footage shown in Figures 15 and 17, there's a distinct region more illuminated than the rest. In Figure 15, the balloon was said to have reached an altitude of 110,000ft. Using NASA's own math, the distance to horizon from balloon perspective was calculated to 406.9 miles. Judging from how large the hot spot appears in relation to distance from viewer and total distance to horizon, the hot spot couldn't have a larger radius than 40 miles. Remember how much larger the hot spot was in the Apollo photos from Figure 13. According to NASA, our sun is 92.96 million miles away. The globe earth should illuminate the way spheres do in Figure 4. A much larger hot spot, similar to the one shown in their painted Apollo photos should project from the sun. Because the sun is much smaller and closer to earth than NASA claims, the sun's hot spot projects on clouds similarly to how a light bulb projects on tables in a closed dark room. If you hold a small bulb over the table, when the bulb is closer to the table the hot spot will be more distinct and focused. As you raise the bulb away from the table the hot spot spreads and gradients with the outer shadow more and more. Since the bulb needs to be close in order to create a distinct hot spot of similar width to the bulb, we can deduce the sun and moon must be much smaller and closer to earth than we are told.



15. DogCamSport balloon, sun at 110,000ft



16. Light bulb



17. Balloon launched from Chillon, Spain. Moon at 101,000ft



18. Super Moon

The sun and moon also drastically change size. There's a phenomena on earth called the 'super moon', where the moon appears much larger than normal. The moon also appears very small at great altitudes where there's no hills and fewer air particles to obstruct view.



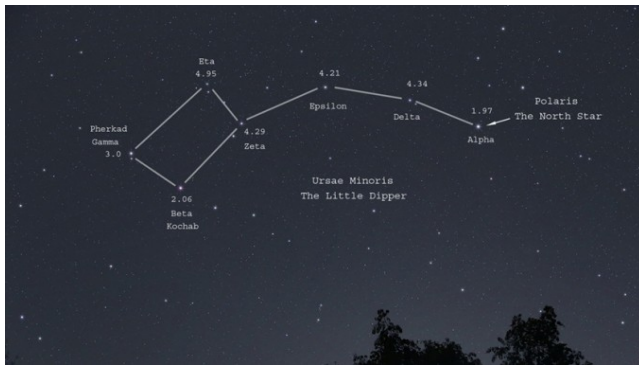
19. GoFast Rocket, 2014

If the moon's distance were how NASA teaches, we shouldn't observe the moon change width so drastically. The maximum distance the moon can travel from earth relative to their respective volumes would not allow such a perceptual difference in appearance. The only way to explain our observation is the moon is local and close to earth. Consequently, the moon must also be much smaller than earth.



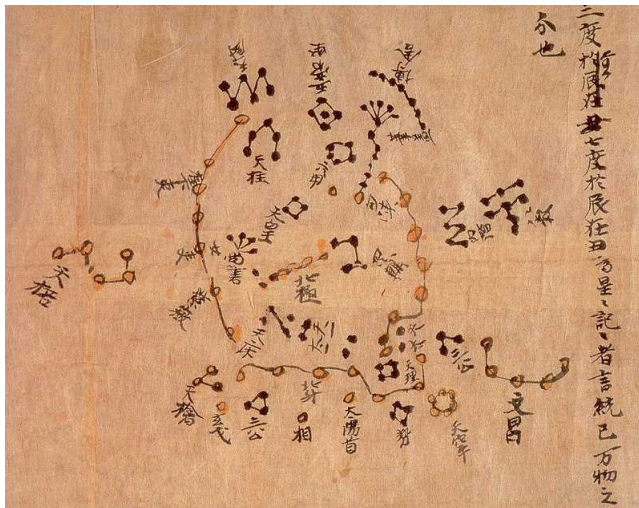
20. Shrinking sun

The sun also changes in perceptual width significantly. In deserts, where the footage shown in Figure 20 was taken, there's not a lot of moisture in the air. One of water's properties is magnification. Because there's no mountains or magnification to tamper with our perception of the sun, we see the sun shrink the way a close object moving away should. The sun and moon visibly shrink over 2000% over the course of a couple hours. The earth's radius is said to be 3,958.8 miles. Since the distance to the sun and moon are said to be so much greater, moving around on earth shouldn't make them shrink as much as observed. Although the earth is said to travel closer to the sun in stages during earth's elliptical orbit, the time it would take to go around the whole orbit is 1 year. If the moons orbiting earth in their heliocentric model, due to the alleged volume of the moon, the distance the moon would have to travel in order to attain a small appearance would not be allowed for within a solar system.



21. Little Dipper constellation

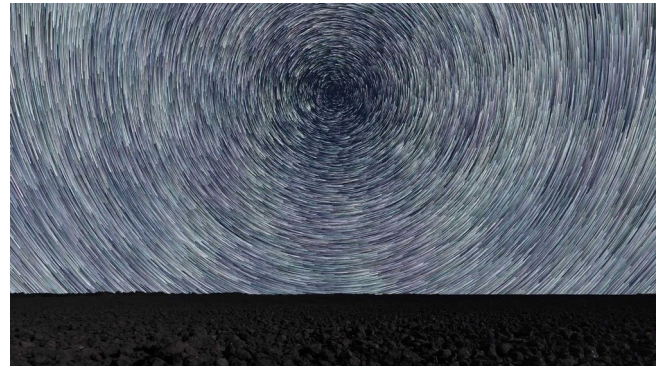
Star constellations never change. If stars were spreading apart from a big bang as NASA claims, a phenomena never observed through earthly telescopes, stars would noticeably move relative to each other. Stars have maintained their relative positions all throughout recorded history. The Dunhuang star chart is an ancient star chart made in 700AD from Chinese.



22. Dunhuang chart, 700AD

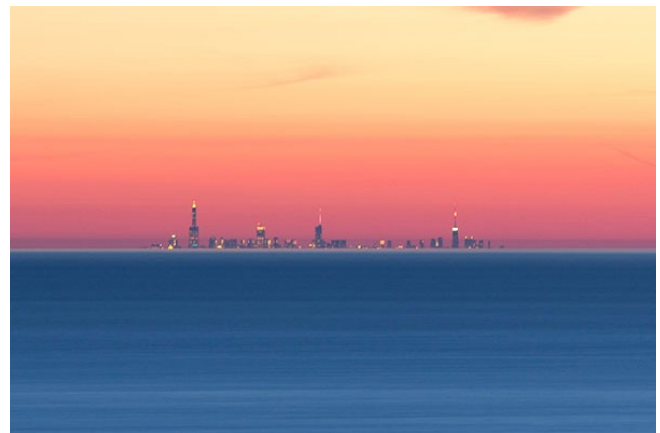
In the excerpt shown in Figure 22, we see the little dipper and other northern star constellations exactly as we see them today. Over the course of 1,300 years, our star constellations have not changed. According to NASA, the time taken for the fastest star to move the moon's width is 180 years. NASA says there's 4 motions earth goes through in the universe. Granted the smallest of the motions; earth's rotation; gives us star trails in time lapse photography, the other

motions should also affect stars path if their model is true. We should observe change in the relative position of stars. Observation contradicts prediction made through their false heliocentric model.



23. Time lapse photography: star trails

You can observe distant objects from much farther than is allowed on a globe. One example is the Chicago skyline, where you see Chicago unobstructed from across lake Michigan over 57 miles.



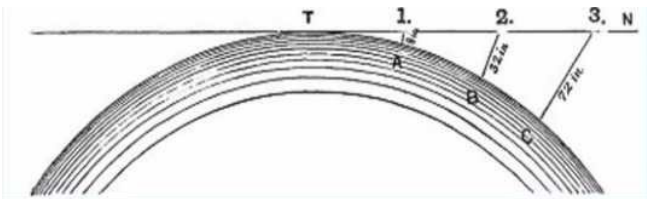
24. Chicago skyline, Joshua Nowicky

According to heliocentric math, using NASA's equation, dictated through spherical trigonometry, the equation for the vertical drop generated from earth's curvature is 8 inches/mile^2 . There should be 2,166 feet of curvature over the distance. The tallest building visible is Willis tower, standing 1,450 feet from ground to roof. According to one heliocentrist on the news, their explanation is we're seeing a superior mirage. However, contrary to the image of Chicago, a

superior mirage is always inverted, as seen in Figure 25.



25. Superior Mirage



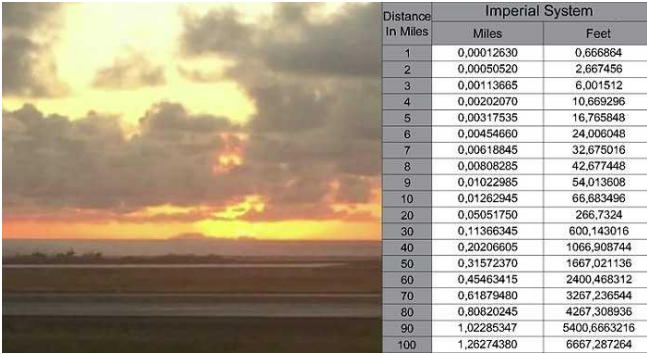
26. Vertical drop formula, 8 inches/mile²

When you look at Chicago from closer angles you'll notice you can see more of the lower portions of buildings. If earth were a downward ball of the radius we're told, the whole city should be completely obstructed. The partial obstruction is due to waves and perspective. In Figure 22 the camel appears as large as pyramids, due to perspective. The same effect is how waves partially occult Chicago.



27. Perspective example

28. Oahu seen from Kauai



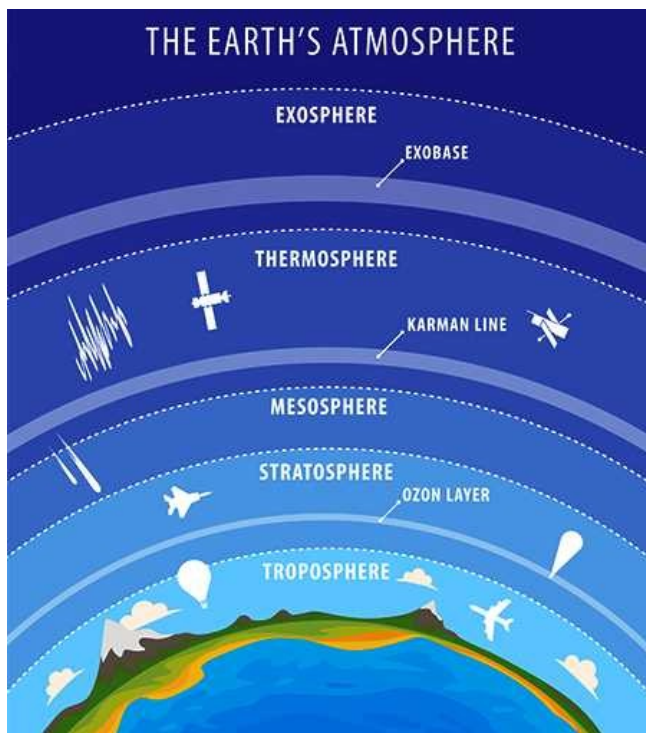
Chicago isn't the only place you can see distant objects from farther than allowed on a globe. Oahu can be seen from Kauai, over 5,400 vertical feet of curved water. The photo shown in Figure 28 was taken from Lihue airport, where the elevation is only 153 feet. The tallest point on Oahu is 4,026 feet at the summit of Mt. Ka'ala. The whole of Oahu should be under over 1,000 feet of downwards curvature on the heliocentric model.



29. 8 sided pyramid

The pyramids of Giza, Egypt are 8 sided, forced inwards due to a concave indentation in the ground. If the ground were flat, the pyramids would have 4 sides. If the ground were convex, the faces of the pyramids would be outward rather than inward.

You can observe planes going to and from destinations east-west and west-east are not affected from the alleged spin of earth. A Coriolis effect due to earth's spin has never been observed. In order to explain air travel, NASA teaches earth's atmosphere is perfectly tethered to ground at all levels. If NASA's claim were true, the outermost levels of earth's atmosphere would have to spin faster due to the greater distance of a larger sphere. NASA says earth's gravity is the force holding the atmosphere to earth. They also teach gravity is weaker the farther from the center of mass you go. So even though the outermost layers of earth's atmosphere are supposedly moving a greater speed, the force compelling them is weaker. There's another hole in their model.



30. Heliocentric atmosphere

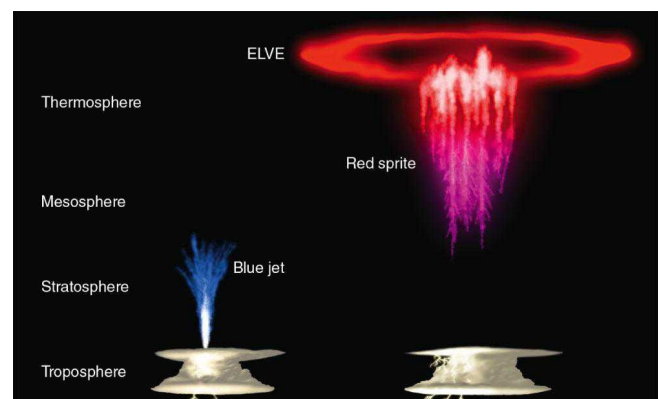
Earth is said to have an open atmosphere in direct contact with the vacuum of outer space. Heliocentrists say gravity is the only force causing air to stick to earth. The force keeping us to earth is gentle, even on ground level where gravitation is stronger. Figure 31 shows an experiment done at sea level, where they made a

vacuum on a brick and found, when the brick was lifted the force of their vacuum overwhelmed gravity, able to lift the object. The farther you go in altitude gravity is supposed to be weaker. Experimentation yet again has disproved their teachings forced in curriculum.



31. Vacuum experiment

There's a phenomena on earth where upwards shooting lightning, called sprites, burst into outward circles called elves at a place known as the Karman line. The effect we're observing is an electrical current's collision with some sort of barrier. The upward electrical current comes in contact with some sort of material causing dispersion. Given elves are always consistent circles, we know the barrier is also consistent.



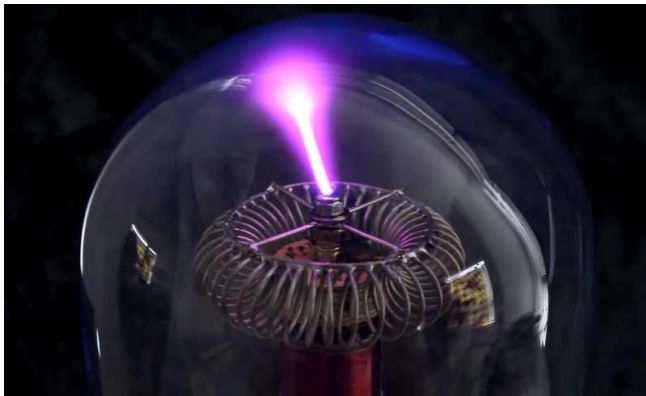
32. Lightning in the upper atmosphere

Glass and crystals are two examples of substances known to repel lightning. They say the only gasses in our atmosphere are nitrogen, CO₂, oxygen, argon, and trace amounts of hydrogen, methane, neon, helium and krypton. None of those molecules are known to repel electricity. Figure 34 proves electrical currents work in

vacuums. Sprites should pass through rather than burst into elves.



33. Sprites and elves



34. Youtube video: Arcs change shape in my vacuum! RIP Tesla Coil

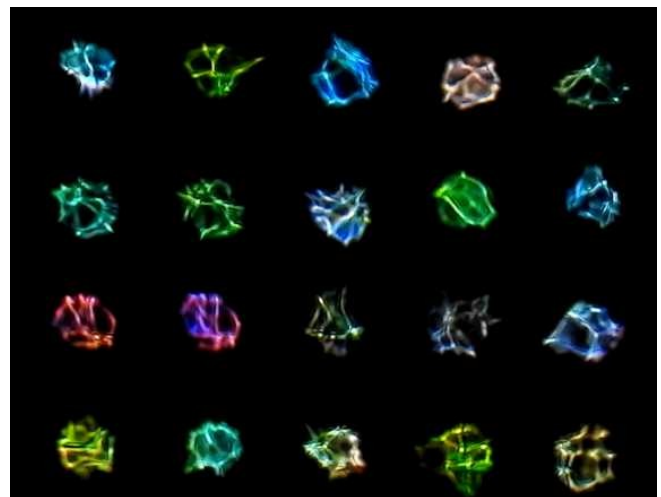
Outdoor rainbows prove there's a spherical reflector in the heavens. According to NASA, rainbows are created when photons pass through raindrops, splitting them into a spectrum, causing your eye to somehow perceive them as a circle. Considering when you can look away from rainbows, they don't follow your vision, the notion your eye forms them into circles is implausible. A more reasonable explanation is rainbows are projected onto water vapor, becoming visible, similar to how holograms are projected onto smoke.



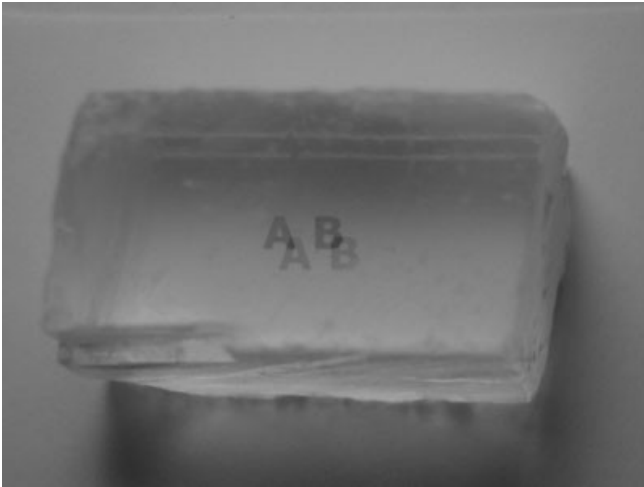
35. Rainbow

Notice how every rainbow no matter where you are on earth is a perfect circle or perfect arc of circle. If rainbows are being projected on water vapor there must be a reflector of the proper shape to cause every rainbow on earth to be upward and downward circles. Only a spherical reflector surrounding earth could explain the consistent circles. Another observation is rainbows outdoors are from definition, holograms made of polarized light. Polarization is the effect of causing photons to travel along a single plane. In order to create polarization you need a smooth consistent surface such as found in polar glasses. Raindrops are not consistent surfaces. Especially not snowflakes. In kindergarten, we learn every snowflake is different. The fact water is so inconsistent raises problems for how rainbows can be made of polarized light.

Stars in reality are translucent. When you look at stars through a telescope, you can see through the stars. When you zoom in on a mountain from far away, the mountain will never lose opacity. According to NASA images, stars are supposed to be massive opaque bodies you shouldn't be able to see through. You can also notice stars flicker different colors. If stars are similar to our sun, we should see sun rays flicker colors as well. All available observational evidence suggests our sun and stars are different sorts of luminaries.



. Stars recorded through Nikon p900



37. Birefringence seen in crystal calcite

Birefringence, also known as double refraction, is an optical effect found in certain crystals and glass causing you to see multiple of an image. None of the gas molecules said to lay in our atmosphere are recorded to cause double refraction. Water causes refraction, though never double refraction. In our atmosphere, we see double suns, double rainbows, splitting of comet's tails, among other optical effects. There must be some layer between us and the heavens to cause the illusion. Birefringence has only been recorded in glass and crystals. There must be glass or crystal above.

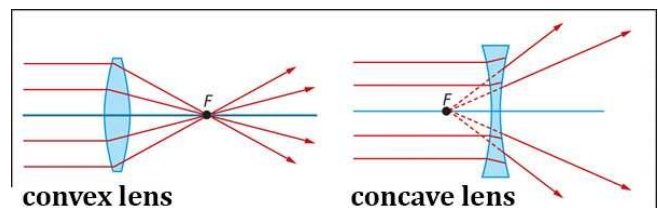


38. Birefringence in atmosphere



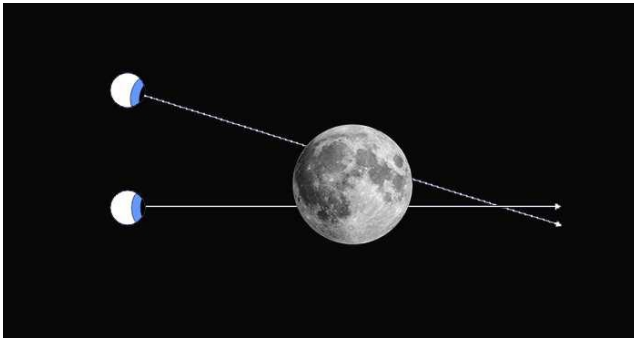
39. Crepuscular rays

When you observe sun rays, also known as crepuscular rays, you'll notice they're angled. The sun's distance from earth is supposed to be 93 million miles. At such a distance, the photons should reach earth having traveled relatively the same angle. NASA has an explanation for the phenomena. They say as photons pass through earth's atmosphere, the spherical atmosphere refracts photons causing them to appear angled. The problem with their explanation is they say earth has a convex atmosphere. A convex lens refracts inwards, not outwards. If NASA's explanation were true, earth would need a concave atmospheric lens in order to refract the photons outwards.



40. Convex and concave lens refraction

The sun doesn't appear to be anywhere close to 93 million miles. Judging from the angled rays and perceptual difference in size, there's no doubt our sun's distance from earth is within 1,000 miles.



41. Parallax

The moon has absolutely no parallax. Parallax is the effect of changing perspective when viewing an object, in result seeing a different something. Folk have observed the moon from all over earth during different stages in the lunar cycle, and found your angle and position on earth has no effect on the moon's visible parallax. If our moon were a sphere the distance we're told, you'd expect at least some parallax. The combination of our moon illuminating equally and lack of parallax suggest the moon is a flat disk.



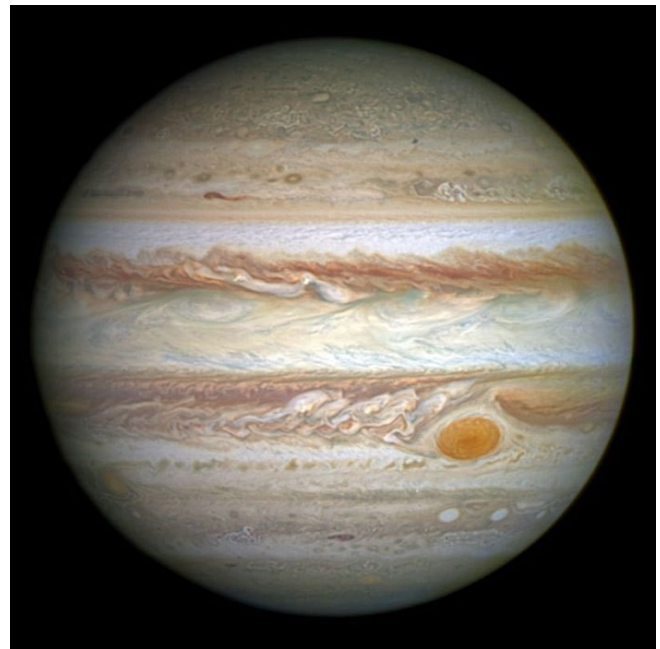
42. Contours

Another notable observation about our moon is only in the darkened regions are the contours rigid. If the moon were a spherical rock with craters all around, you'd expect the non-eclipsed contours around the perimeter of our moon would also be rigid. There should be jagged craters jutting out all around the perimeter of a full moon.

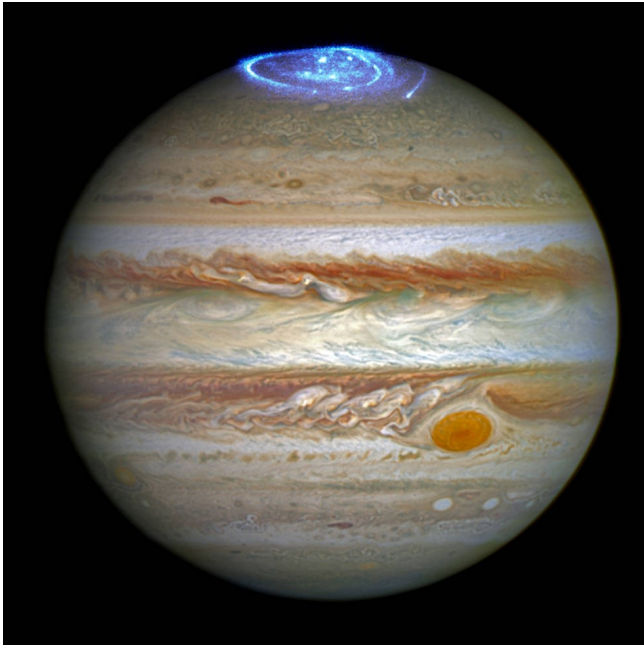
NASA images of planets are even more atrocious than the photos of earth. The photo in Figure 43 was taken in 1967. Figure 44's photo was shot in 2016. Over the course of 50 years

Jupiter's red hurricane has remained in exactly the same position. In fact, every single cloud between the two photos is exactly the same formation. Over the span of a couple hours on earth clouds noticeably morph. Especially hurricanes. There should be significant difference in the placement and shape of clouds. The only difference in the photos other than the clearly photoshopped aurora is their newer picture has more color saturation.

Another observation is the two shots of Jupiter have exactly the same parallax. In order for 2 photos to have the same parallax the camera's orientation and position, as well as Jupiter's rotation would need to be an exact match. Jupiter is said to take 10 hours to complete a full 360 degree rotation. If the camera got to the correct position ahead of schedule, the satellite would have to wait for Jupiter's rotation to be perfect, so as to capture the same parallax as seen in the 2 photos. During the wait, the camera will move relatively fast due to orbit around Jupiter or other heavenly bodies. The odds of managing to capture the same parallax moving through orbit around a celestial body are astronomical.



43. NASA's Jupiter, 1967

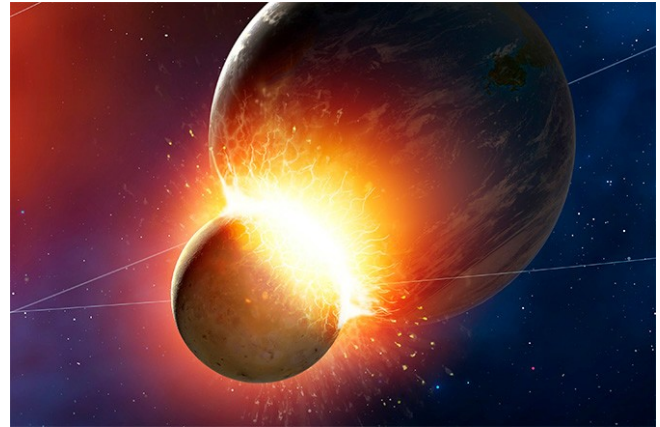


44. NASA's Jupiter, 2016

You can also notice the large red hurricane shown in NASA photos is never visible from telescopes on earth. Figure 45 shows Jupiter as seen from earth. Never before has someone recorded the red spot through any sort of zoomed camera or telescope.



45. Youtube Video: Jupiter's closest approach to Earth Nikon P900



46. Big bang formation of moon

According to NASA, our moon formed when a large asteroid smacked into earth, causing them both to spin in opposite directions. All throughout history, the moon has maintained the same exact visible face. No one has ever seen a different part of the moon than the one we see in our modern era. In a heliocentric universe, NASA's explanation for the reason our spherical spinning moon only has one face, is the moon spins exactly the inverse of earth's rotation, as the moon orbits around earth. One may wonder what force could compel our moon to have exactly the opposite spin.

The most interesting observation, is there are more craters on the section of moon facing earth. If the moon's orientation is such that one face is always towards earth, the section facing towards earth should have protection. In their heliocentric big bang model there are rocks shooting through space every direction. The section facing earth should have few to no craters, depending on how long the moon has been tethered. In official NASA footage of the hidden face of moon, there are hardly any visible craters. You can also notice the moon throughout orbit has no parallax. As a sphere orbits a sphere, there should be parallax visible.

Another observation to make note of is moonlight has been found to be a cooling light, whereas sunlight is known to generate heat. Objects in direct moon glow are cooler than objects in shade, whereas the same object in direct sun exposure will be warmer. There have been experiments done using infrared

thermometers aimed at metal plates, both plates being put in both direct sun and moon exposure.



47. Youtube Video: Dark side of the moon passing over Earth: Captured by NASA's EPIC camera

Whenever the temperature experiment is done, the results are always the same. Moon glow is found to be about 7°F cooler than shade, and sunlight was found to be about 4°F warmer than shade. The sun and moon's illumination have been proven to have different properties. According to NASA, the moon's glow is generated from reflected sunlight. They say the source of the moon's illumination is from the sun. If NASA were true, moon glow should have the exact same properties as sunlight. As we know, the moon and sun are significantly different. The conclusion to be drawn is both the sun and moon project their own photons.



48. Infrared thermometer experiment

Megacryometeors are an unexplained phenomena for heliocentrists. They're these large chunks of frozen water, up to as large as a car, known to fall to earth. They're a puzzle to experts since the maximum altitude clouds can suspend doesn't allow for water to form so large a crystal. They also know the waters not from space, since frozen water would melt in the atmosphere, causing a scene, as well as potentially leaving much larger craters since they're supposedly meteors. In reality, megacryometeors are from icicles on the crystal ceiling. They detach and fall to earth. Mystery solved.



49. Megacryometeors

Operation Fish Bowl is a series of nuclear tests carried out from the US in 1962, detonating them far into earth's atmosphere. Interesting name to say the least.



Tektites are another mystery for heliocentrists. They're these strange glass rocks found falling from the heavens. Upon analysis, they've been found to exhibit a layered structure with abundant vesicles, and contain mineral inclusions, such as zircon, baddeleyite, chromite, rutile, corundum, cristobalite, and coesite. Double refraction is found in many of the listed minerals, such as zircon and corundum. In reality, tektites are chipped pieces of the ceiling melting in descent to earth.

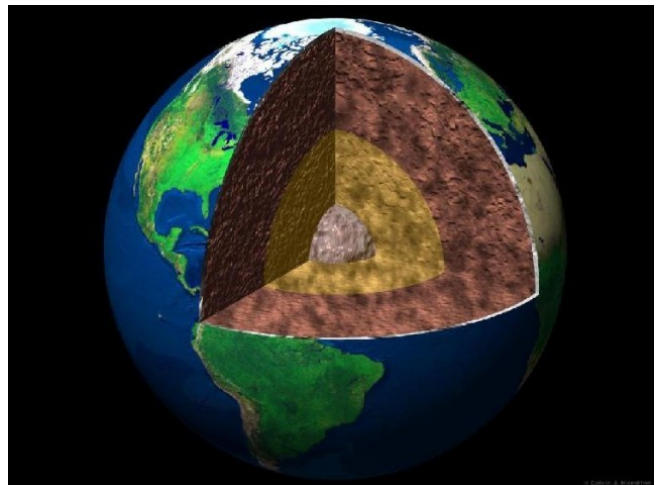


50. Tektites



51. Kola Superdeep Borehole, Russia

The Kola Superdeep Borehole is the deepest hole on earth. The hole's depth is just under 8 miles. The purpose of the hole was to drill as far as possible into earth's surface. Russians, who dug the hole had to stop, due to temperatures greatly exceeding expectations in the lower depths of the hole, to where the project was deemed unfeasible. The expected temperature was 100° Celsius, their recorded temperature was an astonishing 180° Celsius. Interestingly enough, at the bottom of the hole was found hydrogen gas.



52. Heliocentric Iron Core curriculum

They teach earth has an iron core due to density. Hydrogen is the least dense molecule, with the lowest molar mass. If hydrogen is unable to ascend through dirt, how then would iron be able to sink through to the core. Just as you'd

expect, the false standard model is unable to form accurate predictions within our true concave spherical world.



53. Moon

Every crater on the moon as well as earth is a perfect circle. NASA teaches craters on both the moon and earth are formed when meteors from outer space crash into the respective landmass. If NASA's explanation were true, every rock must be hitting the surface at 90 degrees. In a big bang universe, there's so many meteors spread out, they can come from any angle. With randomly oriented meteors, some of them should make oval shaped divots in the ground rather than circles. You can also note there's never a large central rock left in craters. You'd expect at least some sort of debris left over considering the rock's alleged to hit close to 90 degrees. The impact would push the meteor into the moon rather than throwing debris on tangent. A more plausible scenario is craters on the moon and earth are formed from bubbles deep underground raising to the surface.



54. Barringer crater, USA

Wrote in history books are many staged events.

The Apollo moon landings, among them, are nothing short of a joke.

For one, thrust can't be created within a vacuum. In vacuums there's no molecules to thrust against. The lunar module would not have been able to steer. The main debunk for the moon landing is the sheer amount of cargo said to have been crammed into such a small pod. In the photo shown below we can see the lunar module is about 3 and a half astronauts tall, 2 astronauts in width, and 2 astronauts in depth.

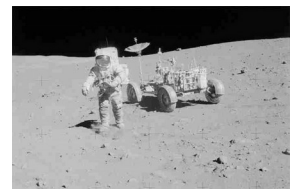


55. Buzz Aldrin in front of Apollo 11

Now consider half the height of the lunar module is rockets. So they crammed 3 people, food, water, oxygen tanks to sustain 3 people, a moon rover, parachutes, cameras, fuel, and all the excrement involved over 1 month in transit. On top of that they'd have to stay in uncomfortable space suits. Sounds as though they'd be rather crowded in there. In the official footage though, the lunar module appears spacious. There should be no extra room in the pod. The sheer load of cargo would not be able to fit into the lunar module.



56. Youtube Video: Apollo 11 Earth Views and Crew Activities (1969)



57. Apollo 15 moon rover

According to Neil DeGrasse Tyson, a NASA astrophysicist who hosts the educational show Cosmos, earth is both an oblate spheroid, as well as pear shaped. Apparently earth is stretched out towards the equator due to axial spin. They also say earth is a little chubbier towards the south pole. If earth were either a convex oblate sphere, or a pear, you would see an oblate-sphere-pear in their photos. In every single photo earth is depicted as a perfect sphere. Also, if earth were oblate there would be no land at the equator. Water moves more readily than rock.

Another problem with the oblate earth theory is the shadow cast on the moon during a lunar eclipse should be pear shaped or oblate. In reality the lunar eclipse is not caused from the shape of earth, as we'll cover in a future chapter.



58. Youtube video: Earth Is Pear Shaped - Neil deGrasse Tyson



59. Pear shaped earth



60. oblate spheroid earth

Creating thrust in a vacuum is impossible. There's been an experiment done where a feather and fan were both placed in a closed vacuum chamber. The fan was oriented facing the feather. All the air was removed from the chamber, and the fan was turned on. The feather did not move an inch. If a fan can't move a feather in a sealed vacuum, there's no way a spaceship could possibly propel through the cosmos.

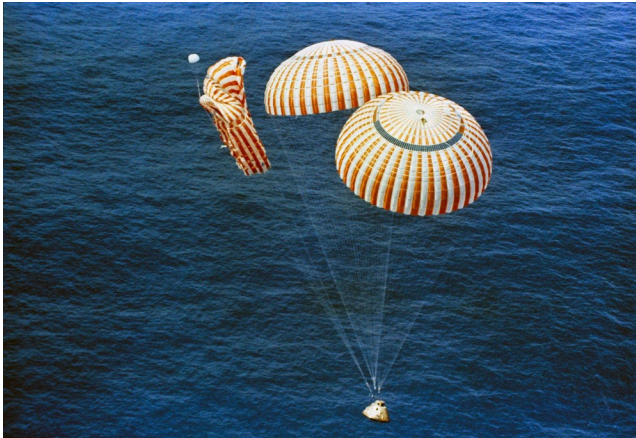


61. Youtube video: PROOF Thrust is Not Possible in a Vacuum

Another question to ask about NASA's operations in a heliocentric universe is how do they receive their photo/video. There's supposedly satellites going out far into space, transmitting image and video back to NASA headquarters. If such magical internet existed from millions of miles, they would have released the technology to public domain. There's no threat to national security if other countries have better internet. The logical conclusion is they don't have said incredible internet, and are fabricating all their photos.



62. NASA training underwater



63. Apollo 15 parachutes

Today, we're told the reason NASA's Orion project can't send folk to Mars is earth's surrounded with radiation known as the Van Allen radiation belt. The Van Allen radiation belt is said to rest between the earth and moon, ranging from 1000-8000 miles above earth's atmosphere. If we truly went to the moon during Apollo, they should be able to use similar technology to go to Mars. Radiation shouldn't be a problem.

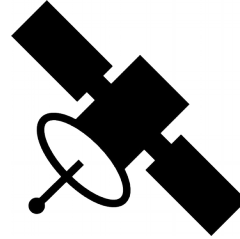
Satellites don't exist. There are no heaps of metal above you in orbit. When you search for real photos of satellites, google images gives you nothing short of fake cartoons such as Figure 64.



64. Cartoon satellite

You'd also expect to see silhouettes of these abundant space objects in front of the moon. Depending on your definition of satellite, some sources include all sorts of space junk orbiting earth. This definition concludes there's *millions* of satellites. If you only count man-made objects currently in orbit, there are 5,000. Never before has one's silhouette been spotted in front of the

moon. When you search for real photos of silhouettes on the moon, all you get are more cartoons such as Figure 65.



65. Cartoon silhouette



The only thing resembling a 'satellite', visible in orbit is the International Space Station. The ISS is said to orbit in the thermosphere, at 254 miles. According to scholastic charts, this is in the upper range of the thermosphere, where temperatures go up to 2000° Celsius. A honey baked ham cooks at 200° Celsius; The temperature astronauts are in is multiple 100x of the temperature you cook pork. You see astronauts out of their space suits aboard the International Space Station. The ISS is mostly made of metal, very conductive of heat. So how do they regulate temperature, do they have a magic heat shield? They should know the temperature considering you could just stick out a thermometer aboard the International Space Station. They should also know the altitude. In reality, International Space Station footage is shot aboard a zero g plane. There's no hunk of metal up there as large as a football field. Odds are the figure we see through telescopes is a hologram.



66. International space station seen through telescope

You'll notice satellite receivers on houses are faced upwards. In reality, geostationary, ground based, satellites send signals of a certain frequency upwards at an angle to bounce off the ceiling, receivable from a remote location. Glass is well known to repel the wavelengths transmitted from satellites.

There's no need for orbiting transmitters, given NASA agrees 99% of transoceanic data is sent via underwater cables; Cords deep underwater stretching across the ocean from continent to continent. Satellites are, and always will remain the fictional creation of science fiction author Arthur C. Clarke, and no more. Geostationary satellites were proposed in a fiction book before NASA claimed to have invented one. In reality their signals bounce around within our inverted world.



67. Goonhilly Earth Station



68. Transoceanic Cable

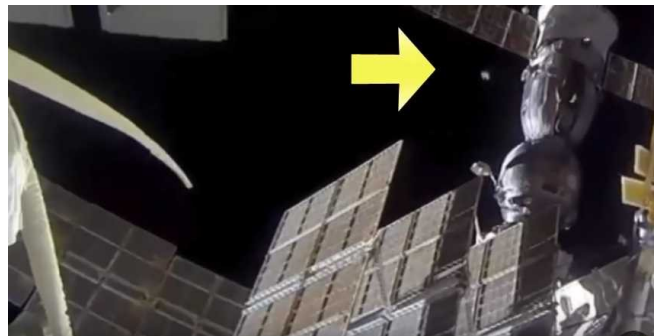


69. International space station interior



70. Zero G plane interior

Notice how in every video of astronauts floating, doing acrobatic stunts, how close the walls are. The close walls suggest they're really within a zero g plane. In some of NASA's videos, you can see what appears to be bubbles in space (shown in Figure 71). The bubbles move just as you'd expect air bubbles underwater to behave. Given hollow air bubbles couldn't exist in a vacuum, they must be underwater. If you're thinking those are water droplets, there's no source of water up there gushing out drops conveniently the circumference of air bubbles.



71. Air bubble caught on space walk

Another observation is none of the rooms aboard the International Space Station are air locked. In Hollywood movies, as soon as the space door opens, the whole room is exposed. The place becomes very hazardous through extreme pressures and temperatures, or lack thereof. If there were a single rock to hit the International Space Station and poke a hole, the whole place would be exposed to the dangerous vacuum. Considering how often you see people aboard without space suits, they'd all be dead if such an event were to occur. There's said to be millions of space debris in orbit with earth. If there were rocks up there you'd hear news stories about losing dish signal from collision with a meteor. Or you'd hear how the fragile International Space Station was punctured and all crew aboard killed. No such stories exist.

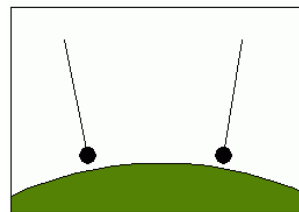


72. Cartoon space junk orbiting earth

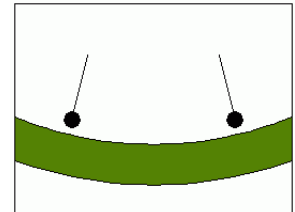


73. Model showing number of satellites orbiting

The Tamarack Mine Experiment proves earth's concavity. This 1901 experiment suspended 4,250ft plumb lines down mine shaft holes in the Tamarack copper mine. Contrary to expectations, they found the plumb bobs were farther apart at the bottom of the hole than at the top. Figure 74 shows the expected result, result found is shown in Figure 75.



74. Expected result



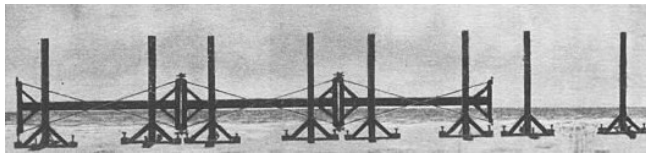
75. Result

The experiment was repeated multiple times, swapping different materials for the plum bob and cord, to rule out magnetism. Each test gave the same results: The plum bobs were farther apart when underground in holes dug at 90 degrees. Evidence of an upward curve.

The rectilineator experiment is the second experiment proving concavity. In 1897, on a beach in Naples, Florida, a series of 12-foot long, 8-inch wide, 12-year seasoned mahogany supports held from 2 vertical posts were positioned in a straight line over the course of 4 miles. They used three leveling contraptions to make sure the beams were flat: a plumb line, a standard spirit level, and a geodetic level.



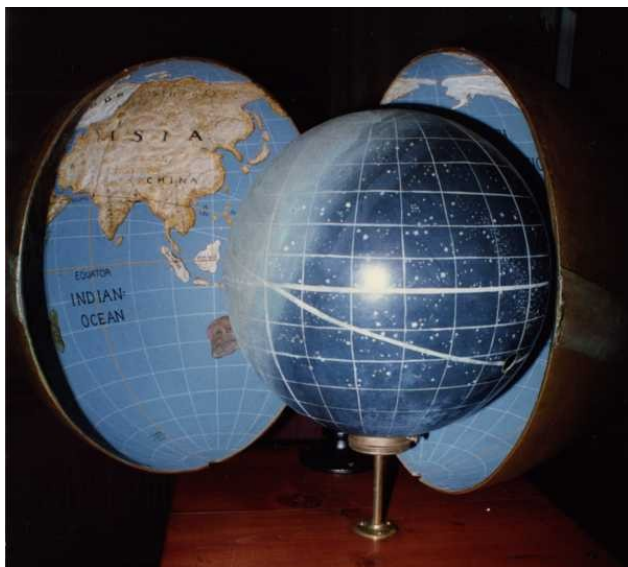
76. Rectilineator



77. Rectilineator

The leveling was careful, painstaking, and successful work, witnessed from every member of the staff. They leveled each segment as they were added til there were no more 12-foot sections to add. They then took the first 12-foot section and added the beam to the end of the last one, flipping over the horizontal support with each alternate addition to ensure there could be no errors in a “sagging” beam. They repeated the process down the four and one eighth mile stretch, adjusting the horizontal beam up or down to keep level with the last. At every eighth of a mile, the elevation of the horizontal support was measured against the water level beneath, as the water plane is always level to the Earth. The distance between the waterline and horizontal support was found to decrease, indicating the land is concave.

Interestingly enough, the results project an earth with a circumference of 25,000 miles, in agreement with NASA’s claimed circumference. The difference is earth curves up, rather than down.



78. concave sphere earth



79. North pole azimuthal equidistant

The vast majority of people who research our universe and know NASA fakes space come to the conclusion earth is flat. The most popular flat earth model is the north pole azimuthal equidistant projection also known as the Gleason’s map (shown in Figure 79), where earth is a circle with the north pole in center. The north pole azimuthal model has a few fatal flaws we’ll cover, severely contradicting our observable world. The first problem with Gleason’s map is southern planes. There are real, bookable, nonstop flights, from Sydney, Australia to Johannesburg, South Africa. There are Youtube videos of people taking these trips and filming Antarctica. On the Gleason’s map, the path the plane would take would be too great a distance without stopping to refuel. There are also nonstop trips the other direction from Sydney to Santiago, Chile. Southern planes solidly debunk the north pole azimuth.



80. South pole azimuthal equidistant

Some flat earthers take the southern plane realization and then say the worlds actually a south pole azimuth. The south pole-centered flat world would solve southern planes, but now the north pole star Polaris, which according to observation does not move and holds position in the heavens, would do circles around the exterior of this hypothetical world. In reality you can look out whenever in the north pole and see Polaris. In the south pole azimuth there would be occasions when Polaris isn't visible. The other major problem with a south pole azimuth is people would know if the northern continents were as large as they'd be. Asia and North America would be much larger than on the globe. Every model other than concave sphere has some major debunk to completely disprove the model.

Another total debunk for both variations of the azimuthal equidistant is the recorded observance of a non-setting sun. The 'arctic midnight sun' is a phenomena in the north pole where the sun does not set. Similarly, in the south pole the sun can also be observed to not set during certain days of the year. On the north pole azimuth, if the south pole were a perimeter of frozen ice, there would never be an instance over a span of 24 hours where the sun doesn't set. Going around the perimeter would eventually set the sun from view. Similarly, in the south pole azimuth the north pole arctic midnight sun would be impossible if north pole were the perimeter. If earth were a circle and either of the poles were earth's perimeter, a non-setting sun would be impossible at all parts of the year on the pole.

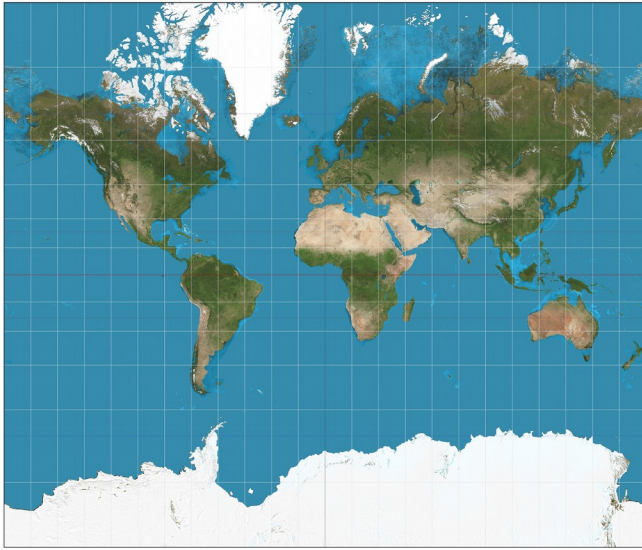


81. Youtube video: What does the Sun do at the South Pole? A 5 day time-lapse - 8th to 13th March 2017



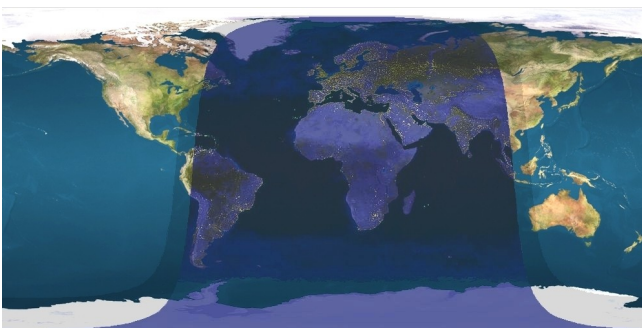
82. Arctic Midnight Sun

In reality, the sun doesn't set at our poles due to earth's sphere shape. To explain how the sun doesn't set, our sun orbits around the celestial orb within earth and has a smaller orbit toward the poles.



83. Square flat earth (Mercator projection)

Some people say earth is a flat square. There are 2 main problems with the square flat earth. Going to and from east to west as well as north to south, would call for magic teleportation. The sun and moon as well as explorers circumnavigating earth would be magically teleporting between the ends of a square on their model. The other problem is data for sun and moonlight, well known in our modern era, would translate to sine waves on a square flat earth. A more logical assumption is the sun and moon illuminate the same as any other circular light source, rather than illuminating in illogical paths. The north and south would also magically change from cold to significantly warmer on their model if north-south circumnavigation were possible, against all logic.



84. Sun data on square flat earth

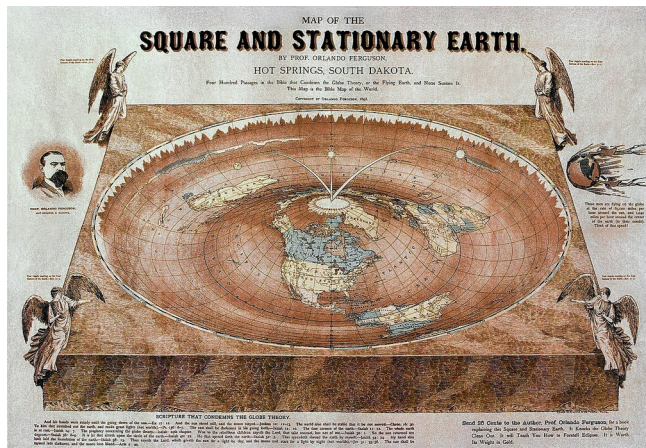


85. Equatorial startrails

The other major debunk for all models of flat earth is equatorial star trails. At the equator, you can observe 2 distinct celestial poles. There are 2 focal points stars orbit. There are also 2 sets of completely different star constellations in the celestial poles. On a circular flat earth, if stars move around a dome there's only allowance for 1 celestial pole. The only way you could explain 2 celestial poles on a Gleason earth is if stars were projected onto a flat ceiling. The notion stars are projections is unrealistic given there's no visible projector. In reality there's a large celestial orb hovering within earth, with northern constellations in the northern hemisphere and southern constellations in the southern hemisphere. The spinning celestial orb explains the recorded observation of our 2 poles spinning opposite directions. Stars in the northern hemisphere spin opposite rotation of stars in the south. Just as you'd expect on a spherical star orb.



86. Equatorial startrails



87. Concave circle earth

The only other hypothetical model of earth is shown in Figure 87. Similar to the Gleason map, the concave circle earth does not solve southern planes. Neither does the concave circle explain the fact we see 2 celestial poles.

We've now debunked all false models of the universe leaving only the true concave sphere. The inverted spherical earth has no inexplicable observations. Planes work just the same as on the globe. Observation of 2 celestial poles is explained through the spin of the celestial orb. We'll go through the mechanics of the true concave spherical earth in greater detail in future chapters.



88. Antarctica

Antarctica is one of the most intriguing places on earth. Our south pole happens to be the one place you're not allowed to go. There are trips available to bring you, but they're very

expensive and don't allow independent exploration. You can only go on guided tours. Immediately following Germany's 4 year secret expedition through Antarctica in the midst of World War 2, countries at war with each other all got together agreed on one thing: No one's allowed to mess with the south pole. These countries at war signed what's known as the Antarctic Treaty. They let us destroy rain forests, dump garbage in the ocean, pollute our air with industrial smoke, but explicitly prohibit sailing a ship with food and fuel below 60 degrees south latitude. The Antarctic Treaty is the longest lasting treaty in history and still stands to present day.

Many flat earthers believe there's a glass dome in Antarctica, the south pole. In fact, almost every single flat earther thinks there's a glass wall(dome), more worlds, or some sort of bottomless cliff. Mainstream flat earth belief coupled with Antarctica holding some sort of flat earth proof is very dangerous to the universe truth movement. We've already demonstrated earth can't be any variation of the flat model. At the rate growth of flat earth continues, soon the worlds governments will be forced to respond. At the time of making this book, the year is 2019. Circumnavigation going east-west has already been thoroughly proven through plane routes. However, currently there's not yet sufficient proof the south pole may be circumnavigated. Due to the lack of photo/video of south pole circumnavigation, belief in a glass wall is feasible for the uninformed. If the flat earth movement grows to where the government is forced to act, their most simple debunk of the flat earth would be to fund an expedition to Antarctica, recording the whole process. When they go shore to shore over the ice plateau, not running into a glass wall or cliff, NASA could then go out and say they've debunked flat earth and thus proved the globe. For the benefit of the future humanity, for a future where children are taught a true model of the universe, all flat earthers need to awaken and know the holes of their model.

Flat earth having been thoroughly debunked, You'll notice when you look up the true concave model the first thing you'll see, as of 2019, is a man named Steven Christopher who claims to be a deity. There's no doubt he's controlled opposition. The true concave sphere model predates him, with the book Cellular Cosmogony wrote in 1898. The concave earth predates even Cellular Cosmogony, with ancient depictions predating the renaissance. The thought has been around forever. This Steven character claims the concave earth model is his own idea. Many flat earthers and heliocentrists who look up concave earth take one glimpse and figure you need to accept Steven as lord and savior in order to believe earth curves up. He's just an ordinary man, no different than the rest. The problem remains, the largest Youtube channel featuring concave earth claims to be god. Steven is a dangerous problem in desperate need of solution. Steven Christopher is not god, and his presence discredits the true information of our universe.

There are several false claims many flat earthers make, claiming to 'disprove a spherical earth', and additionally prove the already debunked flat earth. Gyroscopes, according to many flat earthers prove earth is flat. Gyroscopes are used in planes for tilts and maneuvers. The way they work, is whenever a plane's orientation tilts any which direction, the gyroscope will counter-tilt to compensate, and remain level to the ground. Flat earthers claim if planes were traveling up a sphere (applicable to both concave and convex models), gyroscopes would tilt due to the curve of earth. These flat earthers are failing to understand physics. Gyroscopes don't re-orientate due to curves, but instead orientate in relation to the force we call gravity. On both a concave earth as well as a globe, gravitation is spherical. Gyroscopes are able to go around the curve of our inverted world without tilting due to gravity curving at the same rate as earth's concavity.

Gyroscopes happen to be one of the few actual proofs listed in official flat earth documentaries such as 'behind the curve', which is bad. The few supposed 'anti-NASA' proofs'

they show are not actual proofs. Flat earth is anti-truth propaganda made to mislead folk digging their way through the world deception.

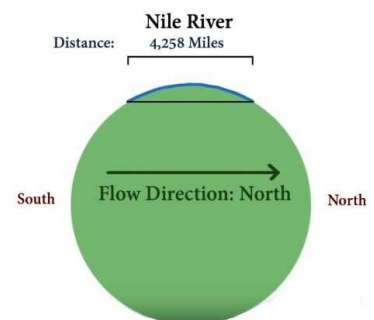


90. Plane tilted, gyroscope compensates



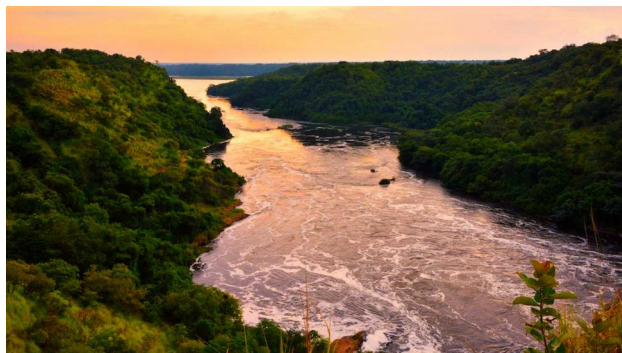
91. Plane level with ground

Another claim flat earthers make is rivers don't work on a sphere earth. Their claim is water would have to travel uphill on a ball. According to math, using equations such as the sagitta formula and law of cosines, the vertical distance the Nile travels over the sphere NASA purports is 493.97 miles. The mistake flat earthers make is forgetting gravitation is spherical on a ball.



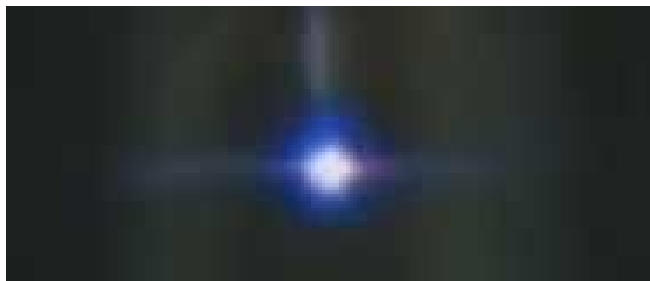
92. Nile river modeled on sphere earth

Though rivers curve around the concave earth, the curve of earth plays no role in determining the direction a river flows. Earth's spherical gravity matches with the curve of earth so the ground is always on a large scale perpendicular to gravity. The only determining factor for a river's flow is elevation relative to the center of earth (the celestial orb).



93. Nile river

Many concave earthers think stars are bubbles within water in the celestial orb, illuminated through sonoluminescence. Sonoluminescence is an effect observed in labs where ultrasonic sound waves of great intensity are shot through air bubbles suspended in beakers of water, causing the bubbles to illuminate. Stars in the heavens flicker different colors, contrary to sonoluminescence. Sonoluminescent bubbles are only ever a blueish purple. Stars in the heavens also aggressively change shape, jutting and contracting. Sonoluminescent bubbles in contrast maintain their form, keeping a smooth consistent bubble.



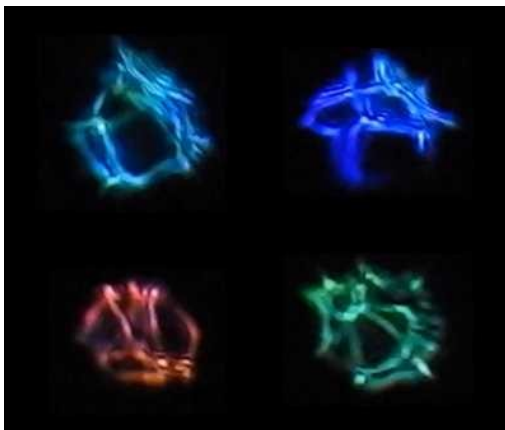
94. Sonoluminescence

You can also notice sonoluminescent bubbles are not transparent in the middle. Stars in the heavens on the other hand are translucent and transparent, often with low opacity in the core. Whether there's water in the celestial orb is anyone's guess, evidence suggests however stars are not formed through sonoluminescence.

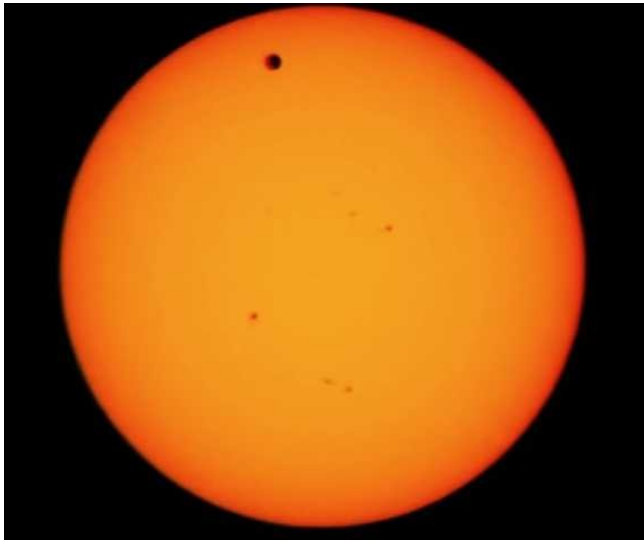
Planets, apart from Neptune, don't flicker an assortment of colors, in contrast to stars. Planets also retain their shape, never so drastically morphing the way stars do. If earth's atmosphere were the cause of stars' drastic shape change, the same effect should be seen in planets. Planets also appear a lot less transparent when viewed through a telescope. Venus at the very least must be somewhat opaque, considering Venus has transited the sun, and in doing so cast a silhouette.



95. Planets through Nikon P900



96. Same star, different frames



97. Youtube video: Venus Transit 2012 Sun Crossing Timelapse Compilation V11633

Gravity has never been proven to be a property of matter. In the model NASA propagates, heliocentrism needs gravitation to be a property of matter or the whole model falls apart. No one throughout their daily routine observes smaller objects orbiting larger objects. When you set a bowling ball next to marbles they sit there and don't orbit. According to NASA the reason marbles don't orbit bowling balls is due to earth's gravitation greatly overwhelming the bowling ball. Makes sense. What doesn't make sense however is planetary orbits. In their model, the largest object doesn't always force direct orbits from smaller bodies. For instance, our moon orbits the earth, even though the sun is said to be larger. Jupiter is said to almost have been made into a star within heliocentrism. They say Jupiter's mass is about half of the sun. Significantly larger than earth. Some of the other planets should orbit Jupiter, or at the very least have their orbits impacted from the sheer mass of Jupiter, such as Mars. On the true concave sphere model, gravity is emanated outwards from the center onto the interior surface of earth. Gravity pushes, not pull.

Pluto doesn't exist. No ones ever recorded to have seen Pluto through an earthly telescope. Pluto is a fabricated planet seen only through NASA telescopes similar to the 100 billion extra stars they purport to exist.



98. Heliocentric solar system

Electromagnetism is the only known observable property to cause orbits. In atoms, the force compelling electrons to orbit a protons is electromagnetism. Electromagnetism has been proven to produce orbits in larger objects as well, as shown in Figure 99. As shown in video, the path of an electromagnetic orbit may be controlled. The electromagnetic force is an observable phenomena capable of explaining celestial orbits. No magic involved.



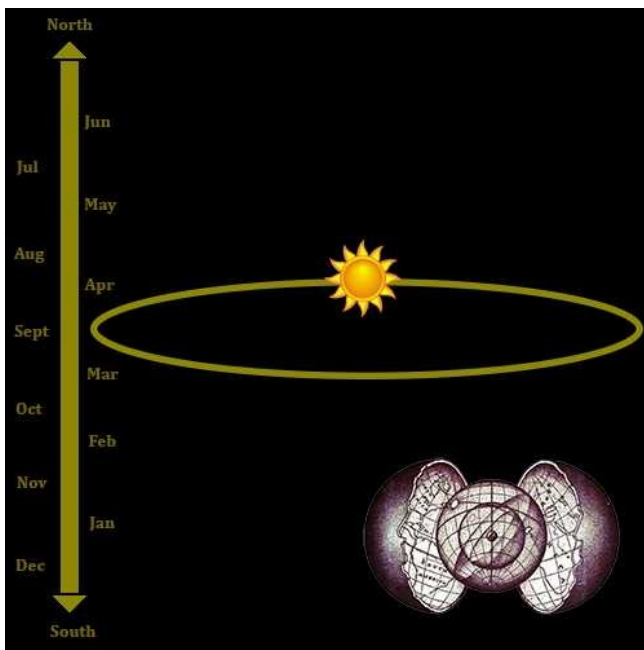
99. Youtube video: QuantumLevitation

Lunar eclipses are impossible on the heliocentric model. NASA acknowledges there's a phenomena known as the selenelion, where the lunar eclipse is visible with both the moon and sun visible. Figure 100 shows a selenelion. In heliocentrism, a lunar eclipse during day should be impossible since they say the sun casting earth's shadow on the moon is what causes a lunar eclipse. If both the sun and moon are visible from the same perspective on earth, there's no chance earth is between the two. There are a number of possibilities for the lunar eclipse, though certainly not the shadow of earth.



100. Youtube video: Lunar Eclipse at Sunrise: Selenelion viewed from Cahokia Mounds

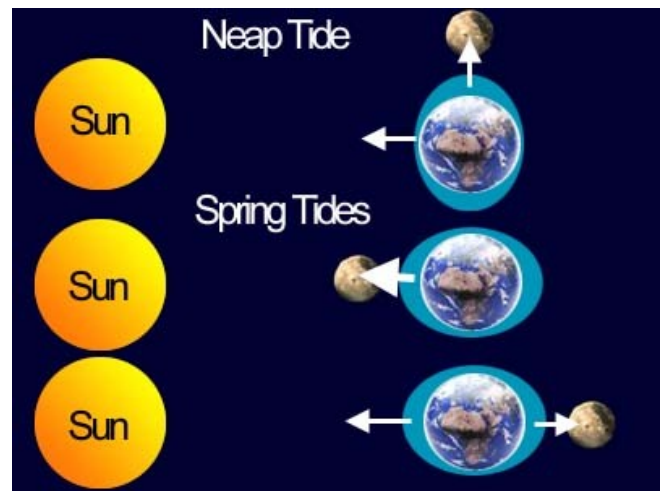
Seasons on the concave earth are caused due to the sun's drift between the north pole and south pole. Summer at the equator occurs when the sun is closest to the equator, summer at the poles occurs when the sun is closest to the poles. The sun moves in 3 dimensions along every axis. Because the equator is passed through the most often over the course of a year, consequently the equator is the hottest region of earth. Earth's temperatures work just as you'd expect on a geostationary concave spherical earth.



101. Seasons in the concave earth

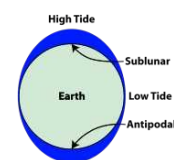
Another inexplicable problem in heliocentrism is our observation of tides. Throughout earth we can observe larger and lower water levels, called tides. The heliocentric explanation NASA gives is tidal water level is

affected from the sun and moon, whose gravitational pull gathers water towards them, causing tides. When you look at the neap tide, you'll notice the sun's pull is suddenly negligible. Considering they say the duration of a lunar orbit is 27 days, the distance from the sun shouldn't be dramatically affected through orbital path, Consequently causing the sun's gravitational pull to remain about equal. The other noteworthy observation of the neap tide, is the water on the opposite face of earth relative to the moon, also known as the antipodal tide, is pulled away from the moon.



102. Heliocentric tides

According to NASA, their explanation for the cause of antipodal tides, is they say earth is gradually accelerating toward the moon on the opposite side, pulling the mass of the Earth away from water on the far end. If the only force changing water level is gravity, the pulling force should affect the whole earth, and pull the whole earth, not just earth's water. A pulling force is not capable of pushing, unless pulleys and other contraptions are involved. Raising tide opposite the moon is inexplicable in the heliocentric universe. Earth curves up.



103. Tidal names in heliocentrism