

THE *FALSE* DOCTRINE OF THE *FLAT* EARTH RESEARCH GUIDE

Here's a link to the Flat Earth Deception website: <https://flatearthdeception.com>

Here's a link to the book description page: <https://flatearthdeception.com/book/>

I didn't include this research guide in the book, because I wanted it to only focus on what Scripture proclaims about the earth, the sun, and the universe. I'll share some insights that I learned during my investigation, which helped me see how people are misrepresenting things to skew the explanations.

People like Eric Dubay and Mark Sargent come across as deceivers, who are being used and paid to promote the flat earth theory. Other flat-earthers have bought into their explanations, and have been misled them, and the many FE YouTube videos. But there are simple things that we can do to prove the shape of the earth, and to disprove some of the explanations that are given on flat-earth videos.

For instance, a common flat earth saying is that *'the horizon always rises to meet our eyes,'* but you can use the [Theodolite app](#) on your phone, to prove it wrong. Here's an image from Lookout Mountain which is at 7,341 feet high, overlooking Denver which is 5,300 feet high.



Without the app, our eyes would be drawn slightly down to the horizon and it would seem that it's rising to meet our eyes. But you can see in the Theodolite image that the horizon is about two degrees down, so the horizon did not rise to meet my eyes. The app is only \$6 and it proves this FE saying wrong!

I pray that this research guide helps you see the truth, and dispel the deceptions.

David

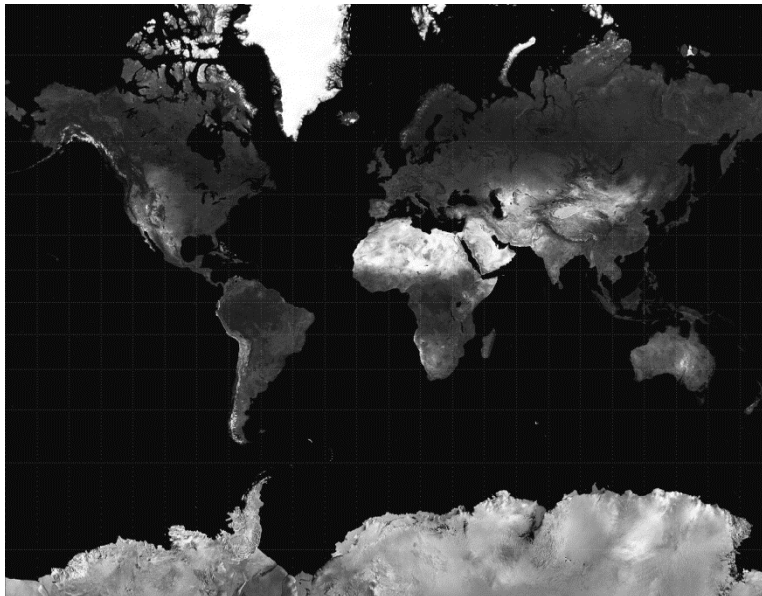
The Supposed Flat Earth Map

Flat-earthers point out that the United Nations and other entities use this logo, which they say is telling us that the earth is flat.

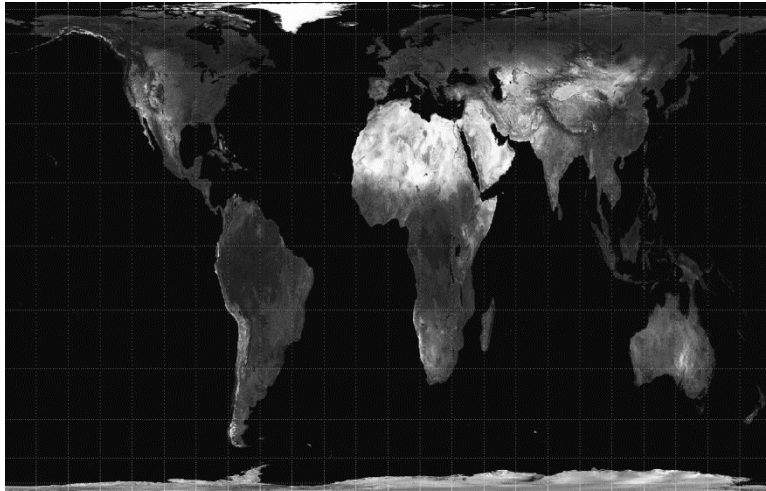


Ask yourself, if the U.N. used an image of the globe earth, would it show all of the nations? No. They're simply using the best 2D projection of the 3D globe earth so that all of the nations are shown (except for Antarctica). It's not a conspiracy, and they're not declaring that the earth is flat.

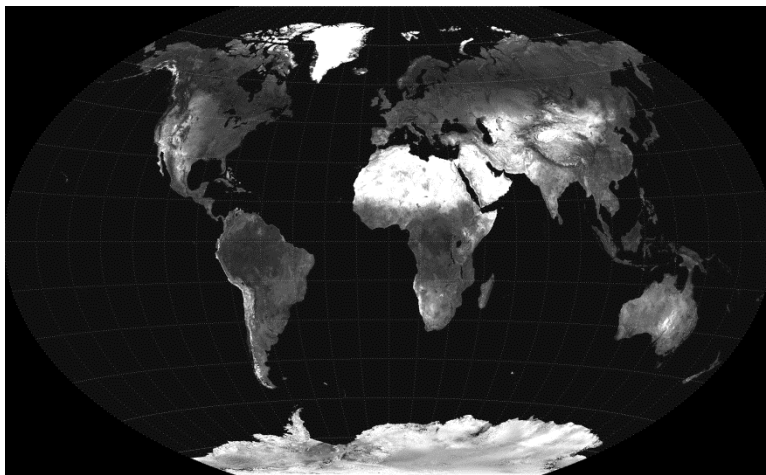
There are over fifty globe map projection types. The Mercator projection renders the size of the continents accurately, except the polar regions which are extremely exaggerated.



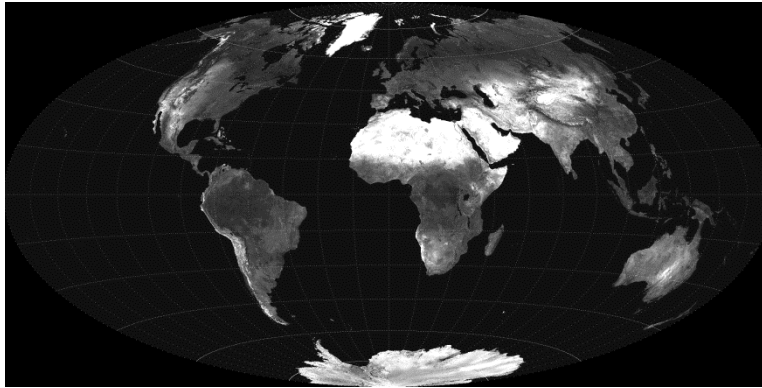
The Gall-Peter Projection reduces the distortion in the polar regions but has gross distortions in other areas.



The Winkel tripel projection still has a distortion in the polar regions, but not as much as other projections.

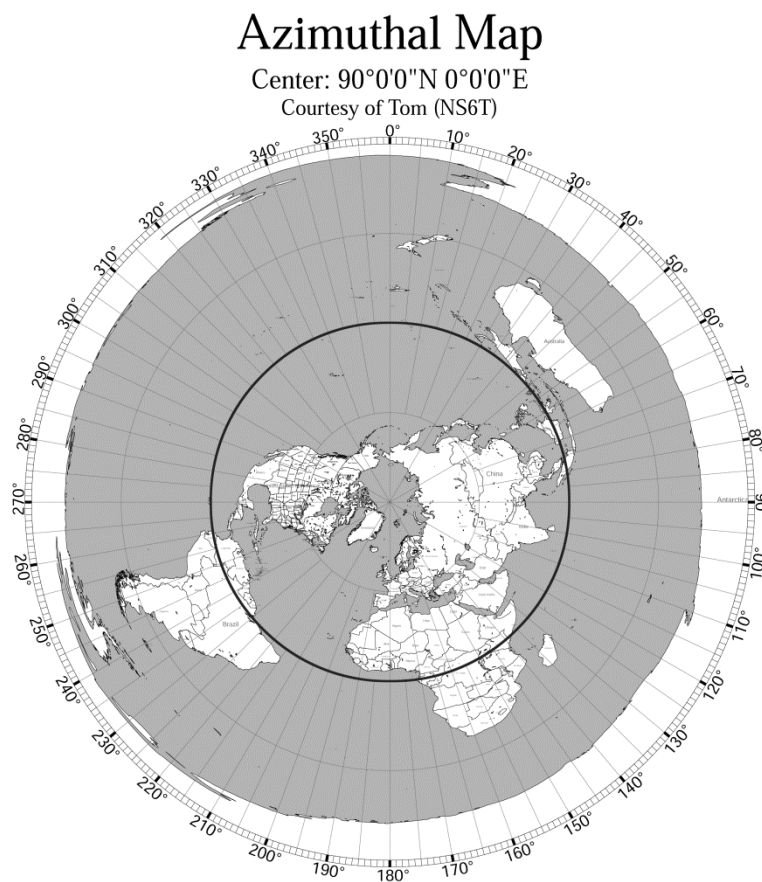


The Hammer projection shows the poles mapped to points but still has a distortion in the large landmasses.



What you notice on all of those map projections is that the continent of Antarctica is distorted, because you can't properly render a continent that's on the bottom of the globe earth.

The north-polar azimuthal equidistant projection is one of the most popular, as it renders the northern hemisphere (where the majority of people live) fairly accurately. This is why people used them for mapping out airplane flights.

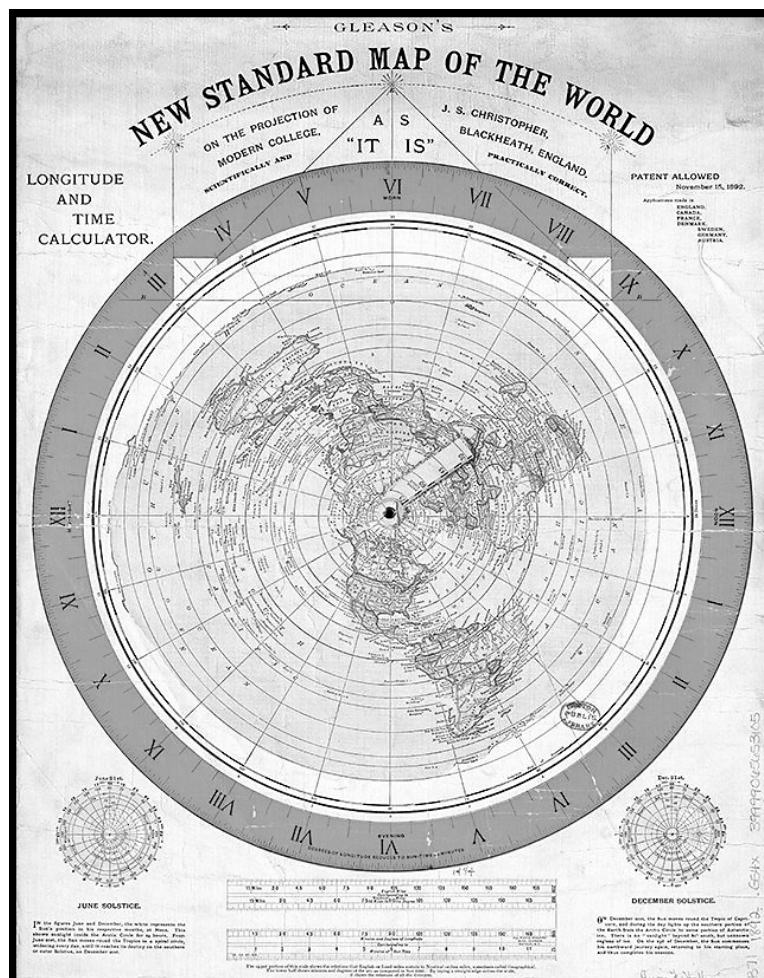


On the azimuthal equidistant projection, the further away you are from the center point, the greater the distortion. The area beyond the equator gets very distorted, which is why Australia and South America look so wide, and why Antarctica is rendered as a white ring around the projection.

Notice how the white ring is not uniform, but it has two major bays on it. The Ross Sea is on top, and the Weddell Sea with the Antarctic Peninsula is on the bottom left below South America.

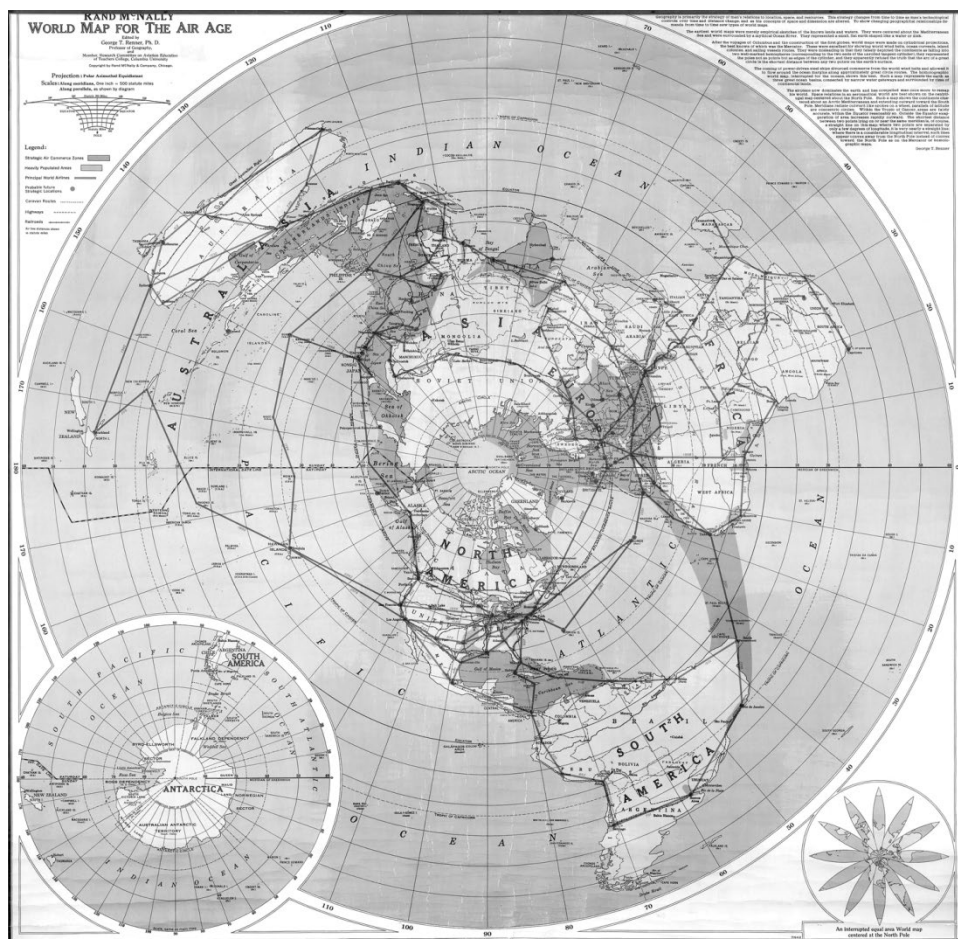
The Gleason's New Standard Map Of The World, which flat-earthers proclaim is a flat earth map; is a north polar azimuthal equidistant projection of the globe earth. It's filed under US Patent No. 497,917; which reads, "*The extorsion of the map from that of a globe consists, mainly in the straightening out of the meridian lines allowing each to retain their original value from Greenwich, the equator to the two poles.*"

From the patent description, we know that Gleason was in full knowledge that the map he created was simply a projection of the globe earth. Notice that it says longitude and time calculator because the longitude on the north-polar azimuthal equidistant projection is accurate; whereas the latitude distances appear distorted.

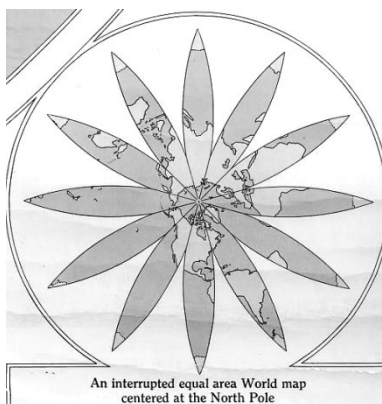


Here's Rand McNally's World Map for the Air Age 1942.

Notice that it doesn't have an odd-shaped white ring around it, as they didn't render the badly distorted continent of Antarctica on it. Instead, in the callout box on the bottom left, they show the continent of Antarctica on the bottom of the globe.

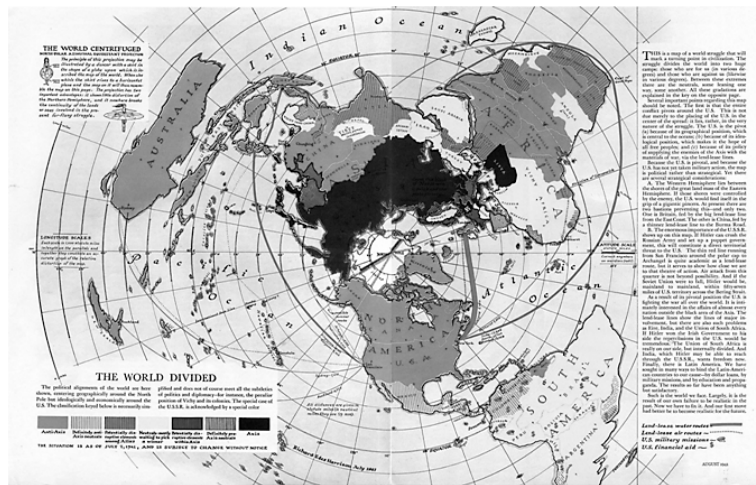


On the bottom right is a graphic of the globe earth that is flared in a way as to keep the widths of the continents accurate. The Northern Hemisphere is mostly intact, but below the Equator, it's very spread apart.

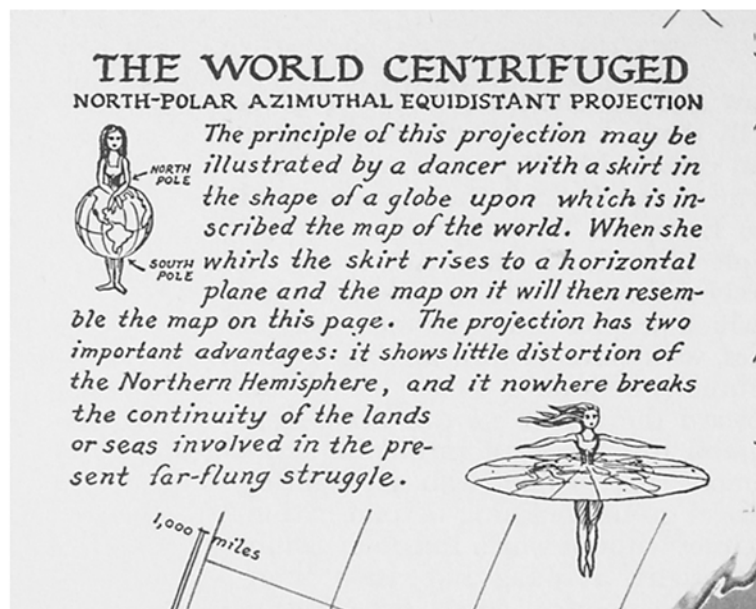


What the north-polar azimuthal equidistant projection does is stretch out the landmasses so that they meet and there are no gaps. This causes the great distortion of South America and Australia. If you take the tips on which you can see the continent of Antarctica, and stretch them so that they meet together, it causes the continent of Antarctica to appear as a white ring. But the white ring is just a massively distorted projection of the continent of Antarctica on the north-polar azimuthal equidistant projection of the globe earth. This proves that it's not an ice wall that surrounds the flat earth.

Here's a 1941 *World Divided* map that was created by Richard Edes Harrison. It was made to show how countries were divided politically and militarily.



In the upper left corner of the map, Harrison used the analogy of centrifugal force lifting the skirt of a spinning dancer to explain the projection. It shows you how the southern hemisphere of the globe earth is projected out to create the 2D map.

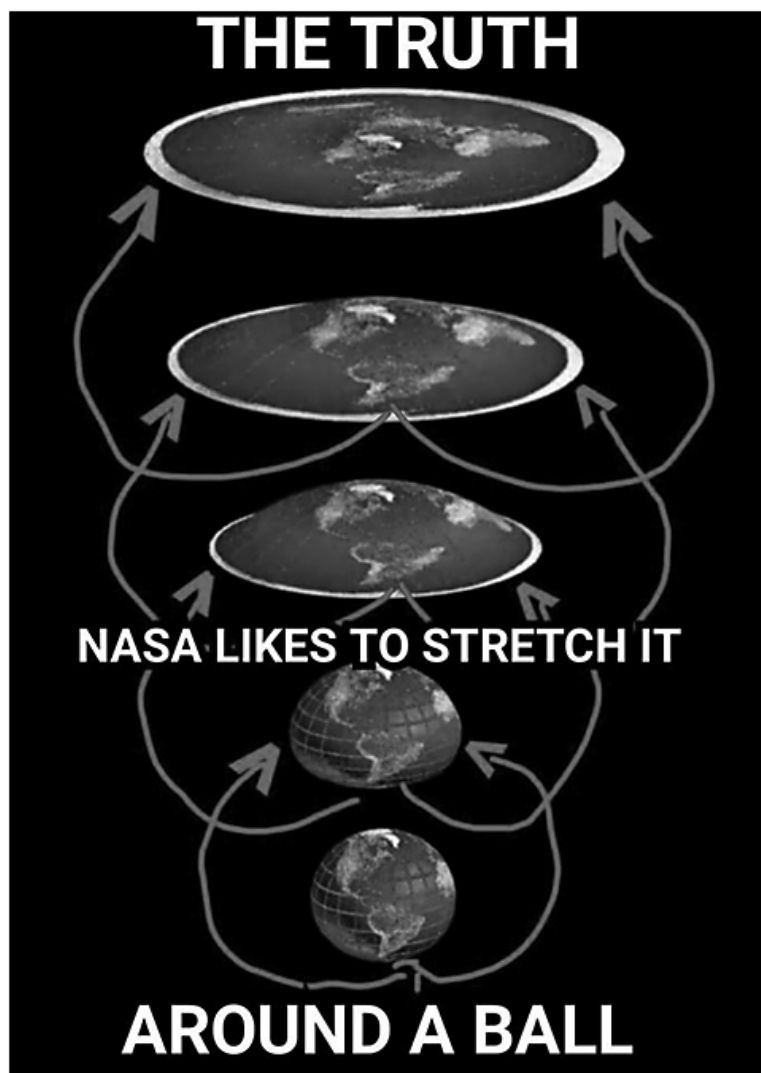


It's declaring that it's a projection of the globe earth and that the South Pole which is on the bottom is projected out so that it's represented by the circle on the outside of the map.

Since the continent of Antarctica is opposite of the North Pole, the algorithm turns it inside out. The outer circle is actually the South Pole, which is spread out.

Is it making sense now? Flat-earthers have not explored the earth and taken geodesic measurements to prove its shape or size, and they have been misled into using this 2D projection of the globe earth. So every time you see it, now you know better.

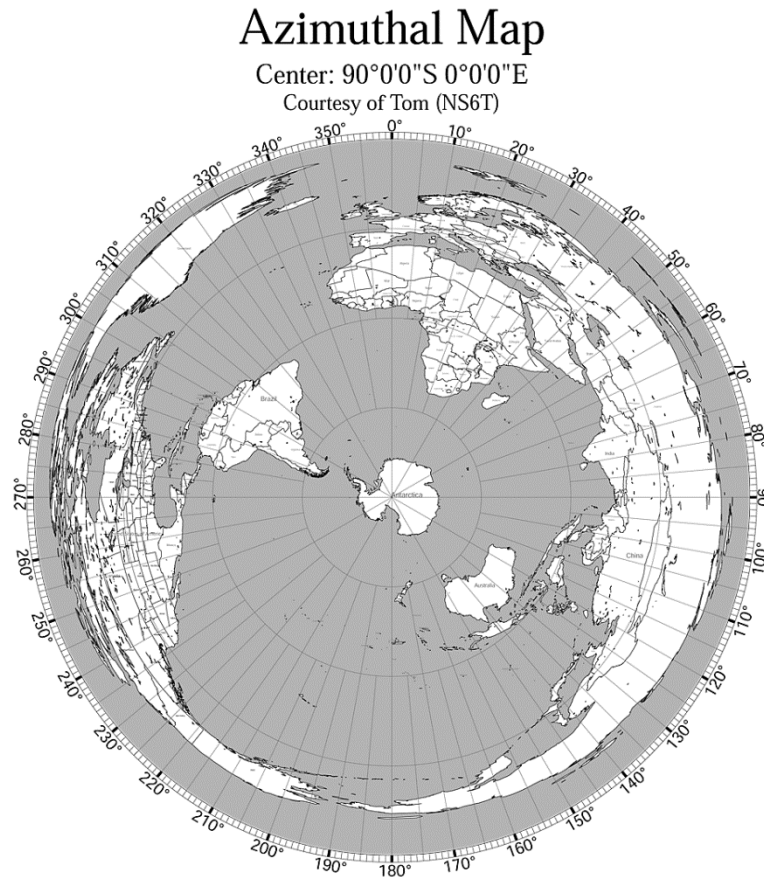
It's ironic that a flat-earth mockingly posted this graphic because this is how the north-polar azimuthal equidistant projection map is created. To show the 3D globe earth on a 2D map, the bottom of the globe is flared out and stretched out.



You can create an azimuthal equidistant projection of the globe earth that's centered on any point. Here's a link to the azimuthal projection map generator, so that you can prove it out. www.FlatEarthDeception.com/azimuth

Here's an azimuthal equidistant projection that's centered on the South Pole.

You can see the continent of Antarctica, which is not spread out, and you see the two major bays, which had been radically distorted on the north-polar projection.

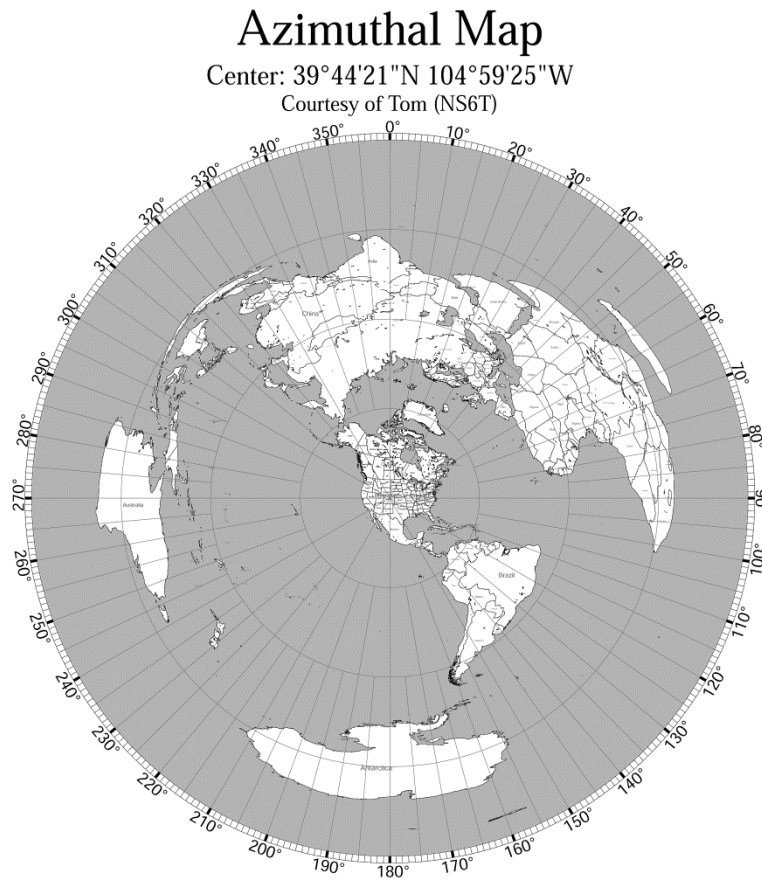


On this projection, Australia is close to the center, so it's not distorted.

Since the continents in the northern hemisphere are far away from the center, they're radically distorted. And because there's no land opposite of the South Pole, you see water on the outer edges of the projection map.

Here's an azimuthal equidistant projection that's centered on Denver, CO.

You see the same pattern. The land masses that are close to the center look normal, and the land masses which are far away from the center are distorted. And you see that there's no white ring around this projection map, as opposite of Denver on the globe is vast ocean.

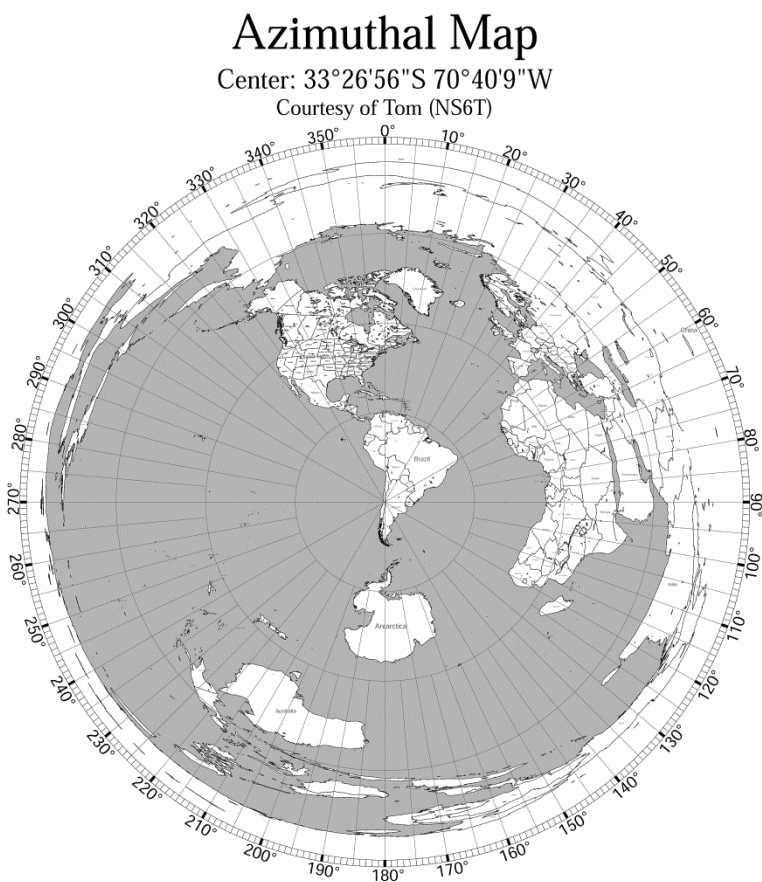


Here's an azimuthal equidistant projection that's centered on the Santiago, Chile.

You see that Antarctica is normal size, but that Australia is distorted again.

But the major thing I want to point out is that the large landmass of Europe / Russia, which is opposite of Santiago, has been greatly distorted, and rendered as a large white ring around the projection map.

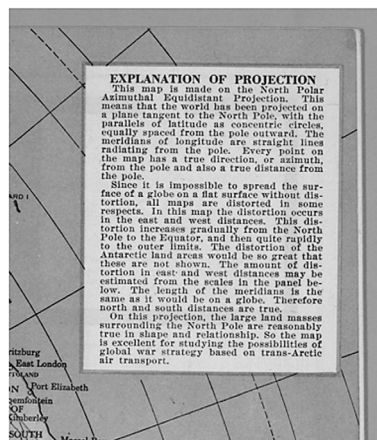
That is what happened to the continent of Antarctica on the azimuthal equidistant projection that is centered on the North Pole.



Flat-earthers proclaim that the *Air Map Of The World 1945* is a flat earth map.



What they ignore is that it doesn't have an outside white ring, and the callout box tells you why. It says, *"Since it is impossible to spread the surface of a globe on a flat surface without distortion, all maps are distorted in some respects. In this map, the distortion occurs in the east and west distances. This distortion increases gradually from the North Pole to the Equator, and then quite rapidly to the outer limits. The distortion of the Antarctic areas would be so great that these are not shown. The amount of distortion in east and west distances may be estimated from the scales in the panel below. The length of the meridians is the same as it would be on a globe. Therefore north and south distances are true."*

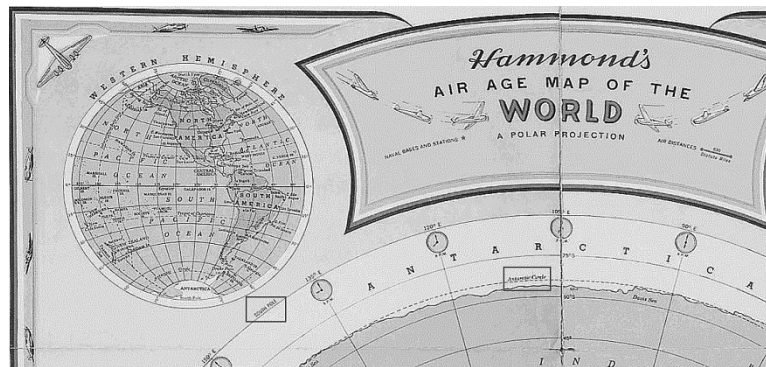


They didn't include the continent of Antarctica because it's so greatly distorted by the algorithm that is used to make the projection map.

The Hammonds projection declares that the outside line is the South Pole.

On this 1946 *Hammond's Air Age Map Of The World – A Polar Projection*, there's the same north-polar azimuthal equidistant projection.

You can see on the top left that the Antarctic Circle, the continent of Antarctica and the South Pole are marked on the globe earth.



In the boxes on the white ring of the projection map, you see that the outside line of the north-polar azimuthal equidistant projection is labeled as the South Pole; you see that the Antarctica Circle is labeled; and you see that the white ring is labeled as Antarctica.

Once again, this proves that the white ring around the north-polar azimuthal projection of the globe earth is the distorted continent of Antarctica.

[Click here to link to a high-resolution image of the Hammond's Map.](#)

You can see that the supposed flat earth map is nothing of the sort. It's a 2D projection of the globe earth and another globe proof.

Now every time you see this type of map, you know that it's a 2D north-polar azimuthal projection of the 3D globe earth.

KISS – Keep It Simple Silly

When I did my research, I looked at the evidence and asked if the explanation required excuses to justify it? Or did it seem like a natural fit?

What I found is that flat-earthers have to dismiss many things to make their model seem to work; such as scientific principles that explain how the universe works (including gravity), the moon being illuminated by the sun, satellites, planets, etc.

The challenge is that the majority of explanations are not provable by the average person, so there's room for speculation and manipulation. For me, simple observable proofs have more validity than other explanations which I can't prove out myself.

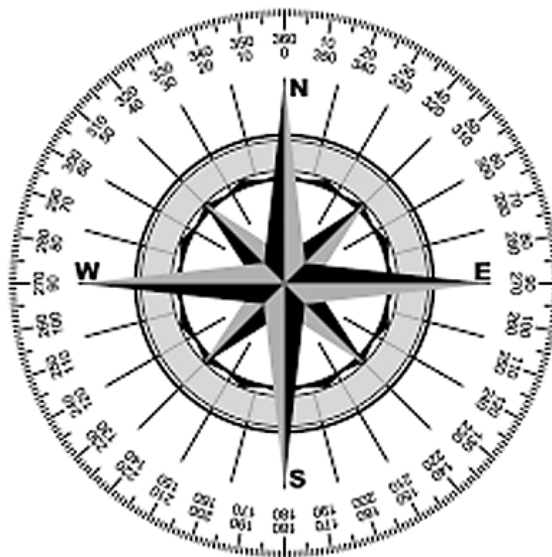
The rest of this book is designed to help you conduct some simple experiments so that you can see the results. We can apply basic logic to eliminate explanations that don't make sense.

For this to work, we have to stop making excuses for how it could work on our preferred model. A biased mindset can ignore evidence which is contrary to one's beliefs.

Read through the explanations, conduct some experiments, and ask yourself what makes the most sense and seems natural? Seek the truth, not to defend a belief.

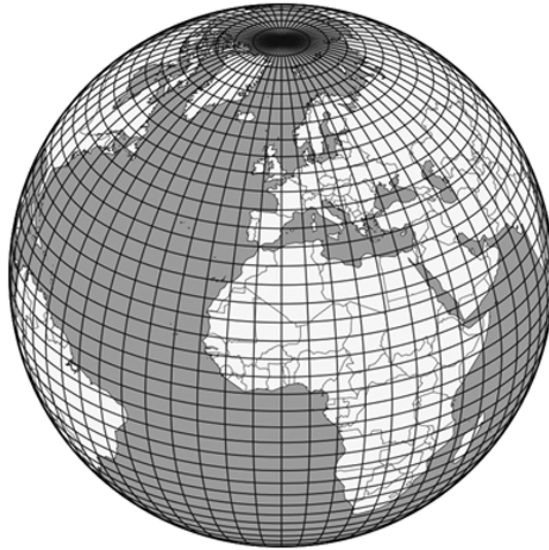
What do the four cardinal directions tell us?

The four cardinal directions are North = 0° ; East = 90° ; South = 180° ; and West = 270°

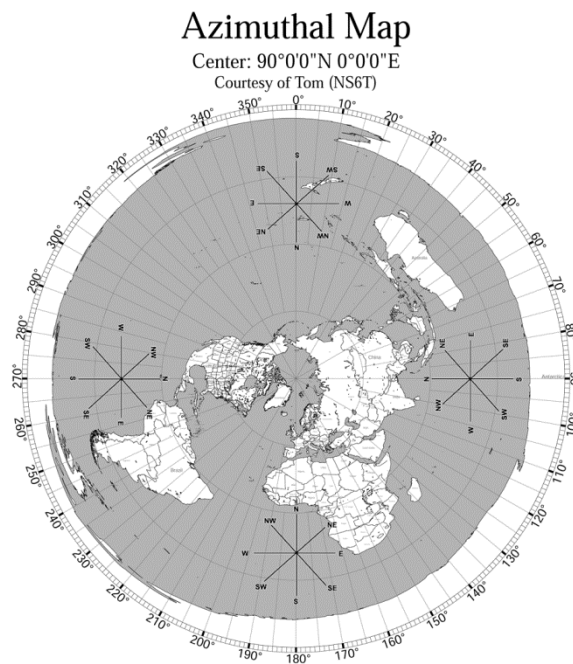


It's a basic understanding that if you head out due east, 90 degrees perpendicular to the north-south axis, and you walk in a straight line, then you'll continue heading due east. On the globe, the east-west lines are straight, so we see how this is possible, and we can prove this out.

Image credit: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Hellerick>



But that's not possible on the flat earth model, as west and east continually *curve* north. Look at the equator line, for example, and you can see how east and west are always curving.



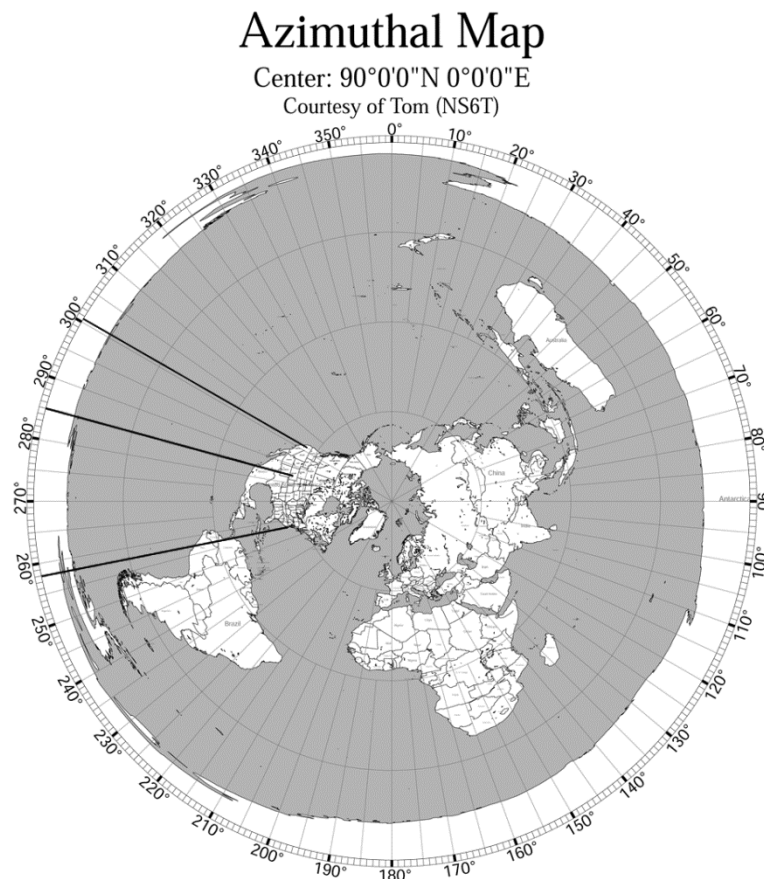
On the flat earth model, if you took a compass reading to find east and walked straight for 10 miles; and then took another reading, the direction of east would have changed, it would have moved further north.

How would you ever find places if all of the directions, except for north, are changing as you move?

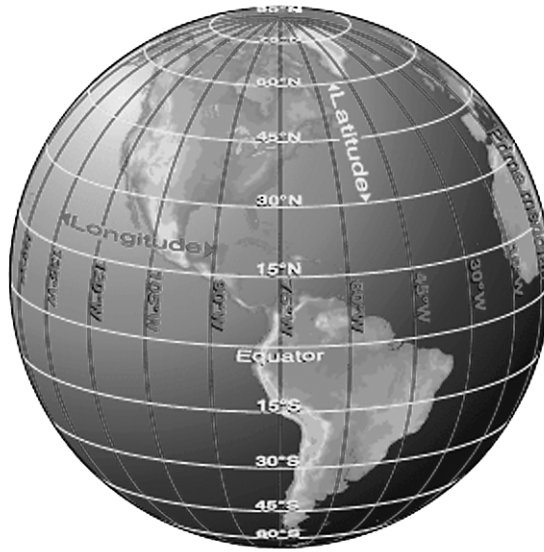
What makes more sense? An earth model where east and west are straight lines? Or an earth model where east and west continually curve north, so they're always changing direction?

Do you believe that the South Pole is one location or 360 different locations?

That seems like an odd question, but on the flat earth model, compasses around the earth would point south to 360 different locations, the 360 degrees around the outside circle of the flat earth. As you can see on this image, in San Francisco, south points to 301 degrees. In Denver, south points to 285 degrees. In Richmond, VA, south points to 257 degrees.



On the globe earth, there's one point that compasses all over the world point to, the magnetic South Pole.



What makes more sense? Believing that south ends up at 360 different points? Or believing that south ends up at one point? Without making excuses, what seems natural?

How do people look south and see the same south celestial pole with stars circling it?

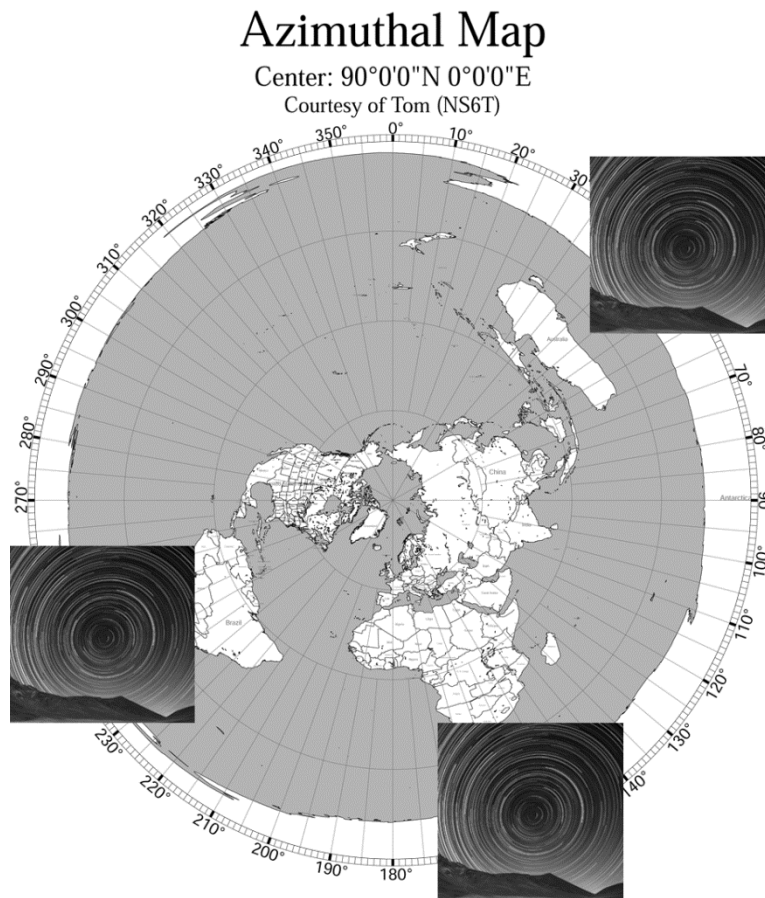
Recall that the celestial sphere surrounds the globe earth, so that people in the northern hemisphere can look to the celestial North Pole and see the stars circling it, and people in the southern hemisphere can look to the celestial South Pole and see the stars circling it.

Adhemar M. Duro Jr. took this picture from Chile's Atacama Desert, by pointing his camera at the celestial South Pole. People in other continents in the southern hemisphere can look south and see the same celestial South Pole with the stars circling it.



<https://www.eso.org/public/images/potw1631a/>

On the flat earth map, there's no single celestial South Pole location, as the whole outer circle is effectively the South Pole.



Does it make sense that on the flat earth, people in different southern hemisphere continents can look south, which is a different direction for each continent, and all of them can see the same celestial South Pole, around which the same stars revolve?

Or does it make sense that the earth is a globe, and people in different southern hemisphere continents are all looking to the same point in the sky, the celestial South Pole?

Without making excuses, what seems natural?

Are there thousands of satellites or balloons in the sky?

We can track satellites with apps like Satellites and SkyView on a phone so that we know where they're located and we can see them in the night sky.

What makes more sense? That there are thousands of satellites for weather, internet access, GPS, scientific research, etc.; which are either geostationary (positioned over one spot of the earth) or geosynchronous (which rotate around the earth)?

Or does it make sense that there are thousands of balloons in the sky providing those services, which are either staying in one place or able to move around the earth in precise patterns? If that is true, where is the photographic evidence of these thousands of balloons?

What about photographic evidence?

There are many thousands of photos of the globe, which have reportedly been taken from the International Space Station, from the space exploration programs of different countries, and from weather satellites.

NASA, by their admission, uses CGI to enhance some images. Does that mean every photo that NASA has given us is CGI? If that's true, professionals can detect CGI in photos, so where is the evidence from flat-earthers to prove their accusation?

Does it seem realistic that every photo of the globe earth from all of the world's space agencies and weather satellites is fake? Or does it seem unrealistic that we don't have any photos from high above the earth, which point straight down to prove that it's flat; or any photos of the ends of the flat earth or the dome? Without making excuses, what seems realistic?

What about actual measurements of the Earth?

Geodesy is the science of measuring and understanding the fundamental properties of the Earth using theodolites. Surveyors have taken measurements from point to point, and using geometry and triangulation, have determined the size of continents, oceans, and the shape of the earth.

Geodetic surveying reveals that the angles of the measured triangle exceed 180 degrees, which is called '*spherical excess*,' proving that the Earth is curved. Flat-earthers have not measured the earth with geodesic tools. Does it make sense to believe in the documented geodesic data of the globe earth, which is confirmed by flight times and by photographic evidence? Or does it make sense to believe flat earthers, who haven't done any geodesic measurements of the earth? What seems more plausible?

What do flights in the Southern Hemisphere prove?

Flights from Perth, Australia to Johannesburg, South Africa; Auckland, New Zealand to Santiago, Chile; and San Paulo, Brazil to Johannesburg, South Africa; show the distances traveled and the departure and arrival times, which prove that the earth is a globe.

Flat earthers have to dismiss that these flights in the Southern Hemisphere take place because it disproves the flat earth theory, but that lacks credibility as there is plenty of proof.

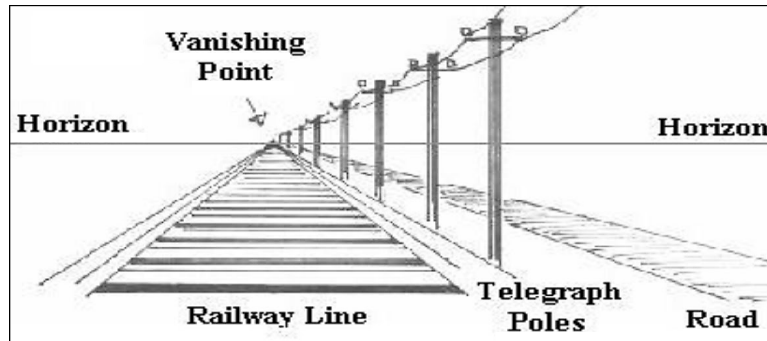
You can use a flight tracker like Flight Aware, to see the travel time and miles of flights in the southern hemisphere; to see that it's impossible to fly that distance on a flat earth. <https://flightaware.com>

You can use an airplane route simulator on this website, to see the path on a Mercator projection, a globe, and a flat earth map; to compare them. <https://www.metabunk.org/flat/>

Does it make more sense to believe recorded distances and times of flights in the southern hemisphere? Or to believe flat-earthers who say that they're not possible? Without making excuses, what seems more plausible?

Perspective Proves That The Earth Is A Globe

Flat-earthers tell people to believe what they see for themselves, to trust their perspective. The challenge is that our perspective is extremely limited, as we live on a large planet. And some of the associations that flat-earthers make about the law of perspective are false. You've probably seen images like this to demonstrate the law of perspective.

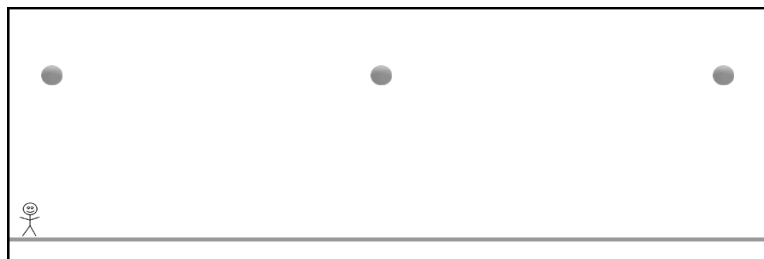


People have been led to believe that the sun, moon, boats, etc., can appear to go below the horizon line; but that is geometrically impossible. What would those things go below if the earth were flat? The fact that we can see the sun, moon, and boats, go below the horizon line, bottom first, proves that the earth is curved.

The law of perspective applied to a flat earth means that nothing can go below the horizon line, for there is nothing to hide behind.

The railroad tracks seem to narrow at the vanishing point, as does the road; and the telephone poles seem to shrink in size. If the earth were flat, would the telephone poles ever appear to go below the earth? No, the bottom of the poles always stays above the earth, as there's nothing for them to go below.

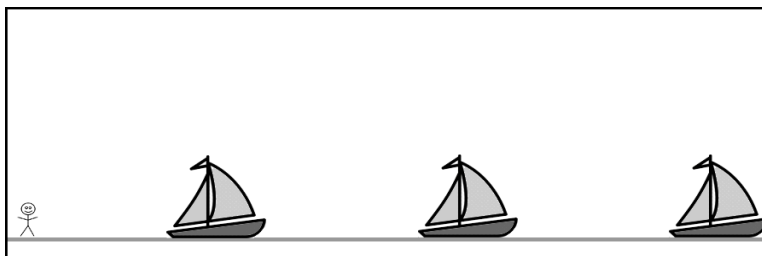
Now apply that to the sun and moon. If the earth were flat, they would appear to shrink in size until they are so small, that they seem to disappear. But since the sun on the flat earth model always stays 3,000 miles above the earth, it's not possible for it to appear to go below the horizon. What would it go behind?



The sun would shrink in size and appear to converge with the horizon, due to the law of perspective; but since the flat earth projects straight out, it cannot go below the horizon line.

But we see the very opposite; we see the sun and moon rise at full size from under the horizon line, and go down at full size below it. We see the sun and moon disappear bottom first when they're setting, but that's not possible if the earth were flat, as the bottom would always appear above the flat earth.

The same is true for boats; when they move away from us, they disappear bottom first. If the earth were flat, there is nothing to hide the bottom part of the boat. As the boat moves away, it would appear to grow smaller until it disappears from our view, but it would always appear above the flat earth.



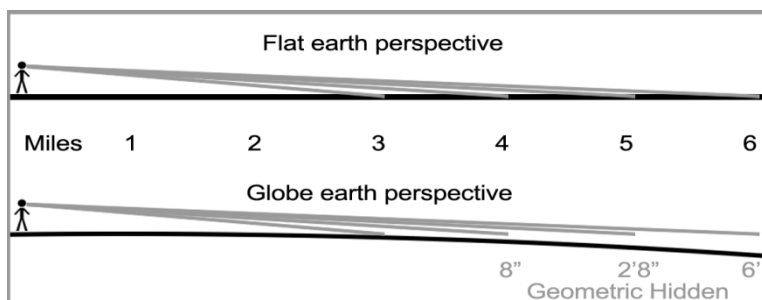
Once you understand that if the earth were flat, then nothing could ever appear to go below the horizon line; then you have a proper view of the law of perspective, which will help you see the truth.

We live on a large earth, so our perspective is misleading. The circumference of the globe earth is 24,900 miles. We can see for three miles looking straight out, and three miles to the left and right. 6 miles / 24,900 miles is .00024% of the earth's circumference, so that's why we can't see the curvature from our perspective.

Why can we only see for about three miles? Because the distance that we can see corresponds to our viewer height. We can see to the point that the elevation drop matches our viewer height. Go to this curve formula website to enter the numbers. <https://www.metabunk.org/curve/>

If we look out from a six-foot viewer height, the geometric horizon is at 3 miles. The elevation drop is six feet, which matches our viewer height. The reason that you can't see the fourth mile from you is that it's dropping below the water in front of it. It's only 8 inches lower, but because of your angle of perspective, it's effectively hidden behind the water in front of it.

This image shows the angles of looking out over the flat earth to the 3-mile, 4-mile, 5-mile and 6-mile marks. There's no reason that we shouldn't be able to see six miles if the earth were flat.



Applying those same angles to the curved earth shows why we can only see for three miles, as the fourth mile drops 8" below, the fifth mile 2'8" below and the six mile 6' feet below.

You can see to the point that the geometric drop is the same as your viewer height. Beyond that, things start to be hidden by the curve of the earth.

If we look out from a one-foot viewer height, the geometric horizon is at 1.22 miles. Adjust the Distance in Miles to 1.22 miles, and you see that the geometric drop over those 1.22 miles is 1 foot and nothing is hidden.

If we look out from a one hundred foot viewer height, the geometric horizon is at 12.25 miles. Adjust the Distance in Miles to 12.25 miles, and you see that the geometric drop over those 12.25 miles is 100 feet and nothing is hidden.

If we look out from a five hundred foot viewer height, the geometric horizon is at 27.55 miles. Adjust the Distance in Miles to 27.55 miles, and you see that the geometric drop over those 27.55 miles is 500 feet and nothing is hidden. The horizon line is located at the point where the geometric drop matches your viewer height.

If you're in a plane at 35,000 feet, the earth curvature formula says that you'll be able to see for 229 miles. And that's what we see when flying. Adjust the Distance in Miles to 229 miles, and you see that the geometric drop is 35000 feet. You can see to the point that the geometric drop is the same as your viewer height.

If the earth were flat, then we would be able to see much further. This is very simple to prove, as you can use the earth curvature formula to mimic a flat earth. Go to www.metabunk.org/curve/ and click on the Advanced option, and it allows you to adjust the planet radius. Add six zeroes to the earth radius to mimic a planet that's so huge that it's effectively flat on top. From a 6-foot viewer height, you would be able to see 3,000 miles to the horizon with a telescope if the earth was effectively flat. There would be no drop and nothing hidden.

The fact that we can only see three miles when standing in front of the ocean or a flat area proves that what we see lines up with the earth curvature formula.

Our eyes can see further than three miles because when we're on an airplane, we can see for hundreds of miles. Go to places with higher elevations, determine the height of the object/land you're viewing, determine how far you can see with Google Earth, plug the numbers into the curvature formula, and you'll see that they match.

Conduct some experiments in areas that are relatively flat, so that altitude changes don't affect your view. Look out from a high elevation by the ocean, from a mountain top, from an airplane, etc.; and estimate how far you can see. You can zoom in with binoculars or a telescope to identify places near the horizon line so that you can determine the distance. Now use the earth curvature formula with your observation height and distance. Is it close to what you see?

I'm not talking about seeing the tops of buildings from across the lake, or things like that, I'm simply talking about looking from an elevated viewpoint to the horizon line. In my experiments, the numbers match every time, which confirms that the earth is curved.

Flat-earththers wrongly proclaim that the horizon rises to meet our eyes.

The horizon *seems* to rise to meet our eyes because when we look out our eyes are naturally drawn to site lines and we look down slightly to the horizon line. It's only a few degrees, so it's not noticeable, but it makes a difference.

If you're on the shore, there's lots of water before you and lots of sky above you, so your eyes are drawn to the horizon line. When you're in an airplane, there's lots of earth below you and lots of sky above you, so your eyes are drawn slightly down to the horizon line. The angle is only a few degrees, but that makes a big difference.

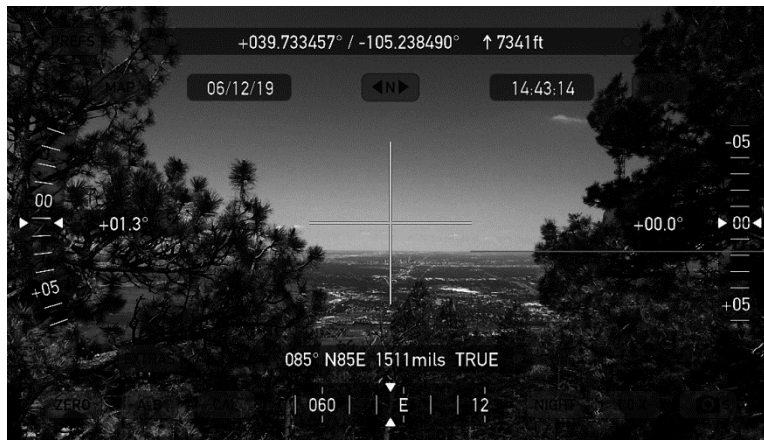
Flat-earththers proclaim that they're not looking down, but there's a precise way to determine if the horizon line is straight out from our eyes. Geodesic engineers use a precise instrument called a theodolite to survey land. It shows the *horizontal line*, which is straight out at ninety degrees perpendicular to the earth, and it measures the degrees down to the *horizon line*.

You can use an iPhone app called *Theodolite* to perform the same type of function. Go to the top of a mountain and look at the *horizon line*. It seems to rise to your eyes. Now use the Theodolite app, and you'll see that the *horizontal line* is a few degrees above the *horizon line*.

Here's an image that I took with my Nikon from Lookout Mountain which is at 7,341 feet, overlooking the Denver metro area, which ranges from 5,130 - 5,690 feet. It seems like the horizon rises to meet your eyes.



But the Theodolite app on my iPhone shows that the horizontal line is pointing out to the sky and that the horizon line is at 1.8 degrees down.



Here's an image from an airplane using the Theodolite app, which shows that it's pointing 3.7 degrees down to the horizon. The earth curvature formula is based on the horizontal line in the sky, not the horizon line.



Here's another image from a Gulfstream jet showing that the horizontal line across the heads-up screen is 3 degrees above the horizon line, where the sun is setting.



To prove whether the horizon rises to meet your eyes, all you have to do is buy the [Theodolite app](#), which is \$6; and go prove it out. It's as simple as that!

The Sun Proves That The Earth Is A Globe

Flat-earthers and globe-earthers debate about a lot of things, but for me, it's the simple, observable things that prove that we live on a globe. The sun is the easiest of all. I provide many more explanations about the sun on my website, but in this book, I'm only going to focus on things which you can prove out for yourself.

Flat-earthers talk a lot about perspective, pointing to why things grow smaller in size and disappear at the horizon; but then they fail to apply that properly to the sun.

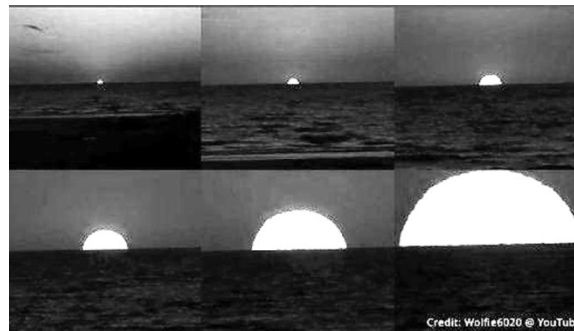
If the earth were flat, then the sun would appear as a small dot *above* the eastern horizon; and it would grow dramatically in size until its overhead, and then it would shrink back down to a small dot *above* the western horizon.

If the earth were flat, then the bottom of the sun would never go *below* the horizon line, because there's nothing for it to go below. It would always stay *above* the horizon line, and grow smaller as it moves away from us, until it seems to disappear as a small dot at the vanishing point.

But that's not what we see. On a clear sky day, watch the sun rise from *under* the horizon and note how big it is. You can use solar eclipse glasses to be able to look directly at the sun, to see the size.

At midday, look at the sun and note how big it is. Then watch the sun go down under the horizon and note how big it is. It's the same size all the way across the sky.

You can zoom in on the setting sun, but it's still below the horizon line.



The only way to see all of the sun again is to go to a higher elevation.

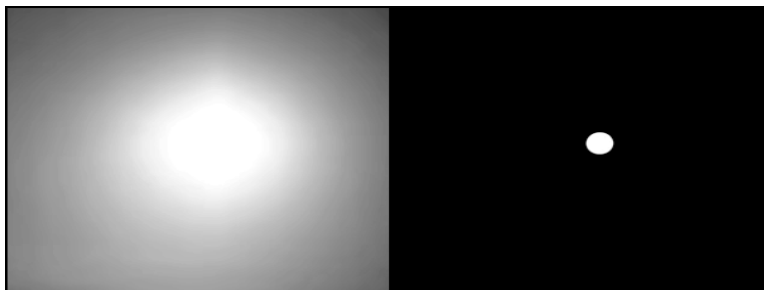
It's as simple as that to prove that the earth is not flat. Every time you see the sun rise from under the horizon and set at full size under the horizon, you see proof that the earth is not flat.

Flat-earther videos misrepresent the size of the sun.

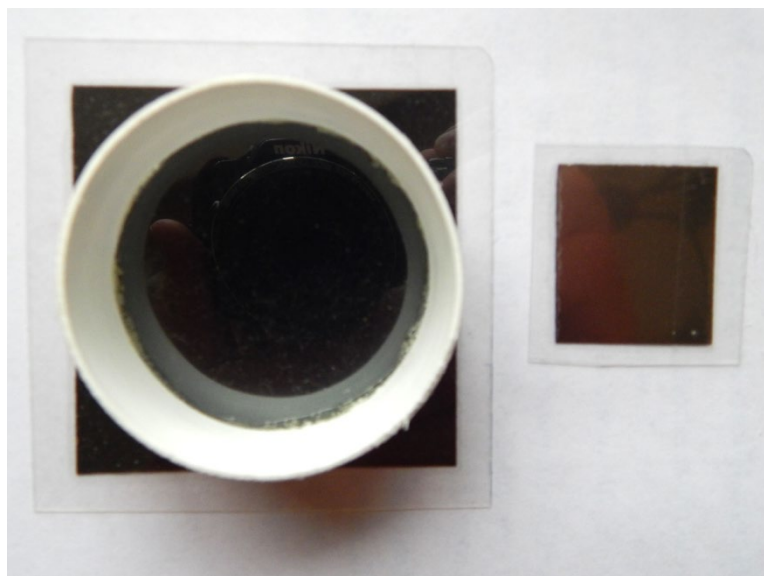
Flat-earthers post videos of the sun in the western sky which appears to be very large, and then it shrinks down in size in a short period of time. The quick decrease in size is the first clue that there's a problem because if the earth were flat, the sun would gradually decrease in size as it moves away.

The reason that the sun can appear to be very large is because of solar flare in the haze of the sky. If they had used a proper solar filter on their camera, they would have seen the sun stay the same size all the way across the sky. The people who make those type of videos are either ignorant or deceivers. Every time you see a flat earth video of the sun appearing to shrink rapidly in a hazy western sky, now you know better.

This photo was taken at the same time with two cameras. The photo on the left is the sun as it appears in the hazy sky, which exaggerates its size. The photo on the right was taken with a solar filter which blocks out everything but the sun so that you can see its actual size. The size difference is dramatic.



You can purchase a [4"x4" Solar Filter Sheet for Telescopes, Binoculars and Cameras](#) to filter out the sun glare. You can cut the sheet to put in front of your phone camera. I cut out squares of the film and sealed it in laminate. The one on the left has a cylinder from a plastic bottle glued to it, as it fits onto my camera lens. And the one on the right fits in my phone case in front of the camera.

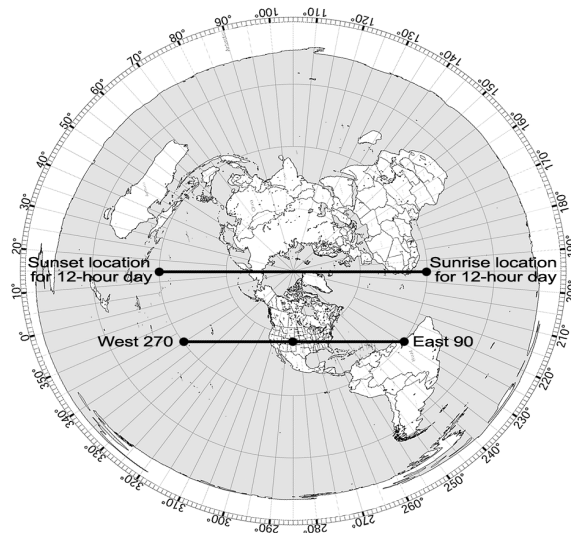


You can also purchase solar eclipse glasses to see only the sun, and not the glare. There are easy ways to dispel the false teaching that the sun changes size.

The sun can't rise and set at the correct angles on the flat earth model.

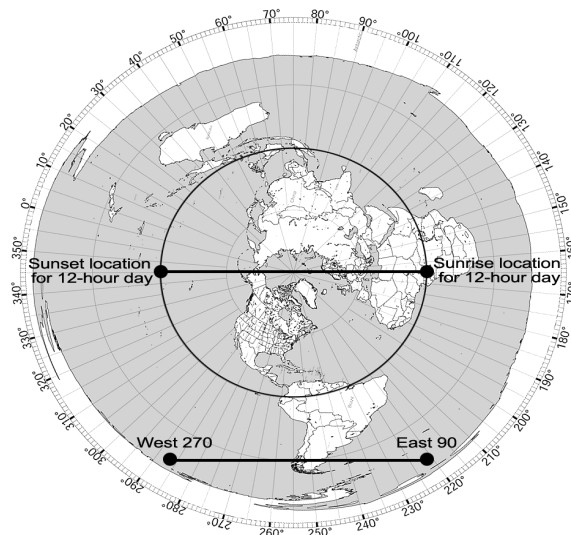
On the spring and fall equinox days, the sun rises at 90 degrees due east and sets at 270 degrees due west; and it does this at locations from the top of North America to the bottom of South America. That's not possible on the flat earth, as the sun would be too far north at sunrise and sunset.

From Denver, Colorado; on the flat earth model, we can see that the sun would have to rise at 63 degrees NE, and set at 297 degrees NW, which is 27 degrees north of where it actually appears.



Here's how it would look from Santiago, Chile.

On the flat earth model, the sun would have to rise at 36 degrees NE, and set at 324 degrees NW, which is 54 degrees north of where it actually appears.



So though flat earth CGI graphic videos may look cool, they don't work in the real world. And please don't say that east and west curve north on the flat earth map, because they don't curve in real life.

The fact that east and west curve north on the flat earth model should tell you that it's wrong. Due east is 90 degrees; due west is 270 degrees, they do not change.

You can print out this page, so that you can draw the lines based on where you live, to prove it out.

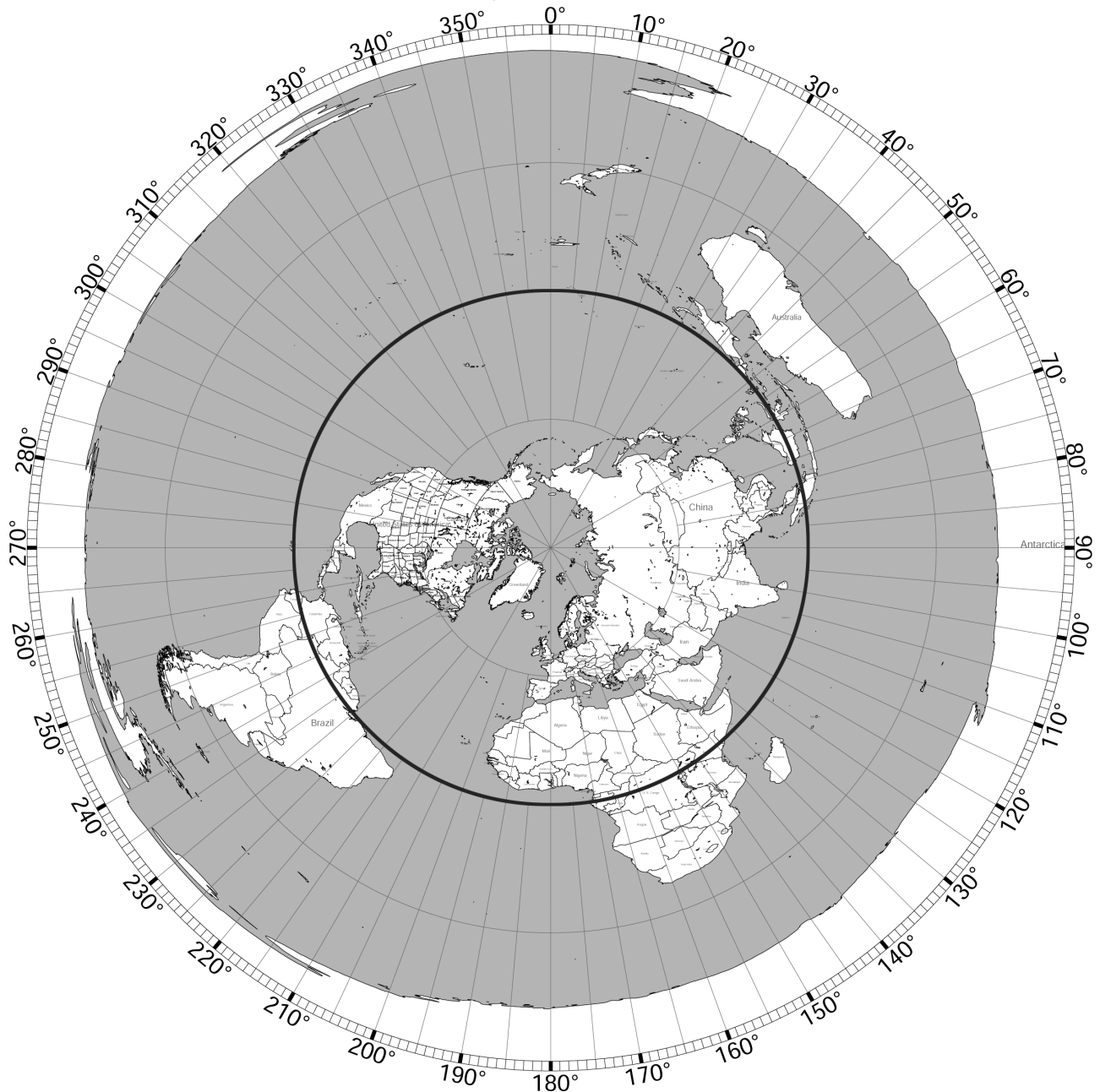
You can use Theodolite and compass apps on your phone to point to the sun to confirm the 90-degree angle of the rising sun and 270-degree angle of the setting sun on the equinox days.

The only way for the sun to rise and set at those angles in both northern and southern continents on the equinox days is on a globe earth with a distant sun.

Azimuthal Map

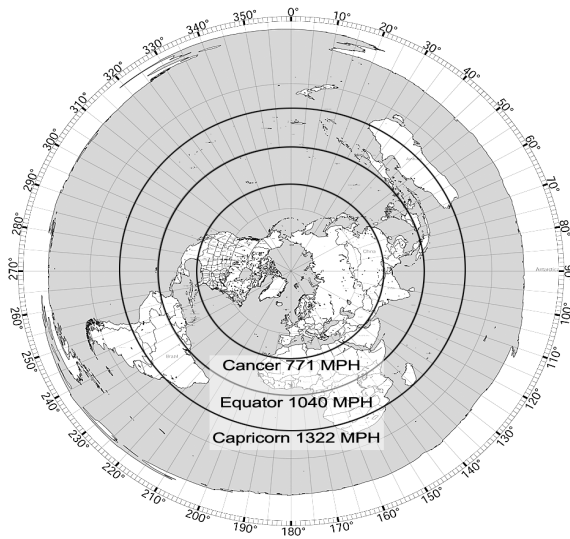
Center: 90°0'0"N 0°0'0"E

Courtesy of Tom (NS6T)



Flat-earthers don't account for the sun moving at faster than the speed of sound.

The speed of sound is 767 MPH, which is referred to as Mach 1 speed for aircraft. Mach 2 is twice the speed, so 1,534 MPH. When it's on the smaller Tropic of Cancer, it would have to travel at 771 MPH, which is faster than the speed of sound, Mach 1. When it's at the equator, it would have to travel at 1040 MPH. And when it's on the much larger Tropic of Capricorn, it would have to travel at 1,322 MPH.



Note: the numbers for the tropics are based on the supposed flat earth map, not on the globe. The supposed flat earth map is distorted, as it's a north-polar azimuthal equidistant projection of the globe earth. So though the Tropics on the globe earth have a circumference of 22,847 miles, on the flat earth map they are distorted.

Using the equator as a baseline at 24,901 miles in circumference; the numbers of the Tropic of Cancer (18,504 miles) and the Tropic of Capricorn (32,729 miles) are based on the geometry of the azimuthal projection; not the actual globe.

Does it seem like the sun is traveling that fast as you watch it overhead? Using the spring and fall equinox days as a reference, if you note its location at noon, does it seem like its traveled 1,040 miles by 1 pm?

The width of the United States is 2,680 miles, so that means that the flat earth sun would travel from the eastern border to the western border in 2 hours and 35 minutes. Does that seem realistic to you?

It is as simple as watching the sun, to know the shape of the earth. Don't ignore the clear evidence that you see every day.

The Moon Proves That The Earth Is A Globe

The moon is another simple, observable object which proves that the earth is not flat. I provide many more explanations about the moon on my website, but in this book, I'm only going to focus on things which you can prove out for yourself.

If the earth were flat, the moon would appear as a small dot *above* the eastern horizon; and it would grow dramatically in size until its overhead, and then it would shrink back down to a small dot *above* the western horizon.

If the earth were flat, then the bottom of the moon would never go *below* the horizon line, because there's nothing for it to go below. It would stay *above* the horizon line, and grow smaller as it moves away from us, until it seems to disappear as a small dot at the vanishing point.

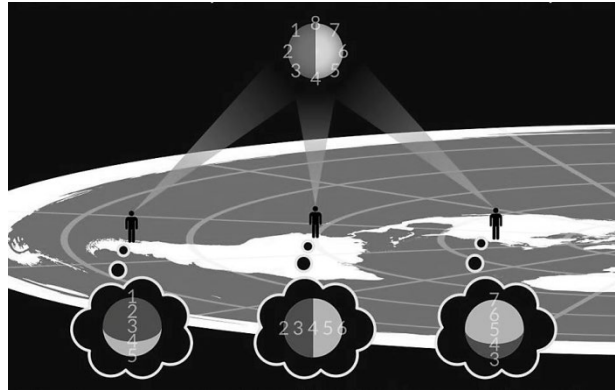
But that's not what we see. On a clear sky day, watch the moon rise from *under* the horizon and note how big it is. In the middle of the night, look at the moon and note its size. Then watch the moon go down under the horizon and note its size. It's the same size all the way across the sky.

It's as simple as that to prove that the earth is not flat. Every time you see the moon rise from under the horizon and set at full size under the horizon, you see proof that the earth is not flat.



Why does everyone see the same side of the moon?

The geometry of the flat earth and moon do not work properly. People in North America would see one side of the moon, people on the equator would see the bottom of the moon, and people in South America would see a different side of the moon.



In reality, people in North America and South America see the same side of the moon, which proves the globe earth and a distant moon.



Does the moon illuminate itself?

Flat-earthers have to proclaim that the moon illuminates itself because the sun illuminating the moon causes huge challenges on the flat earth model. For example, how would the sun illuminate the moon, which is on the opposite side of the flat earth, but not illuminate the sky around the moon?

But flat earthers have no valid explanation from how the moon illuminates itself and how it creates the different curved phases. And they have no explanation for why the crescent moon appears on the right side, the left side and the bottom side; during different times of the month and year.

We can see the shadows in the craters of the moon, which proves that an external light source is illuminating it. It's as simple as that. Attend local events with amateur astronomers to see the partially illuminated moon, and you will see the shadows in the craters for yourself.



All you have to do is watch the moon change from a waxing crescent moon to a full moon, and you know that it's illuminated by the sun. Use www.timeanddate.com to find out when the new moon occurs, then during the next few days after the sun goes down, look for the crescent moon in the western sky.

Then every evening at sundown, look at where the moon is located in the sky when the sun sets. You'll see that it's 1/14th further east and that it's 1/14th more illuminated. Seven days after the crescent moon, you'll see the moon is overhead, and half of it is illuminated.

Fourteen days after the crescent moon, you'll see the full moon rising in the east at sunset. The direct relationship is obvious.

Is the moon is a flat disc?

Some flat-earthers proclaim that the moon is not a globe, but it's flat.

We can see that the moon is curved because the round craters on the edge look oval-shaped.

I printed out an image of the moon, taped it to the ceiling, and then took pictures below it and at regular intervals as I stepped away from it.

The results prove that the moon isn't flat.

You can easily duplicate this experiment.

Or simply look at recessed ceiling lights in your home or office.

It's a circle when you're underneath it, but move away, and the round shape appears to be an oval.

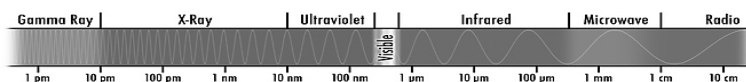
This proves that the moon is not flat.

Is moonlight cooler?

The moon reflects about 12% of the sun's light, which is not much; but in a dark sky, it's the perfect illumination level.

Flat-earthers use a temperature gun to measure places that are in the moonlight and places next to it that are out of the moonlight. They say that places in the moonlight are slightly cooler than the places which are out of the moonlight. By this, they proclaim that the sun is not illuminating the moon, because if it were then moonlight would cause warmer temperatures.

But that's based on a false association, that light always means heat. When you're in the sunlight, the infrared spectrum is what causes the heat. But who is to say that the moon reflects the infrared spectrum of the sun's light? It may only reflect the visible spectrum, not the infrared spectrum.



The reason for the warmer temperatures in places that are out of the moonlight is radiative cooling. The area that's not in the moonlight is being blocked by a barrier, which may prevent a breeze from blowing into the area, and the barrier itself can prevent heat from radiating out, so the temperature is slightly warmer.

You can prove this out with a digital infrared temperature gun. I bought the Etekcity 1022D for \$24, which has two beams to help you measure at the correct distance.

Make your measurements on a full moon night, and mark the places that you measured. Calm nights are preferred so that the wind doesn't play a factor in cooling either spot. Note the temperature differential. Then two weeks later, when the moon is a mere crescent, or there's no illuminated moon in the sky, take measurements in the same places. You'll see that there's still a temperature difference between the two places because it's not based on moonlight, but rather to radiative cooling.

You can perform another experiment on an illuminated night. In an open area, mark two spots which are several feet apart from each other, which are both in direct moonlight. Measure both spots to confirm that they're the same temperature. Then place a 1-2 foot wide board above one of the spots, covering as much as possible without blocking the moonlight. Wait for 30 minutes to let the temperature adjust, and then take measurements of the two spots. You should see that even though both spots are in direct moonlight, that the spot that has a barrier above it has a higher temperature reading due to radiative cooling.

But for argument's sake, let's say that the moon provides its own light. How does that light cause temperatures to be lower in places where its rays are striking? What's an example of a light that causes cooler temperatures? And where's the scientific explanation how that happens?

There's plenty of proof that the moon is a globe which is illuminated by the sun. Do your own investigation, and you'll prove it out.

Flat Earth Research Tips

I won't attempt to address the many explanations of flat earthers, as everyone does that, and nobody seems to change their mind. But I've watched a lot of videos and read a lot of articles, and I've seen how flat earthers are either ignorantly or deceptively, misleading people. In this chapter, I'll prove some helpful tips and list some tools that will help you conduct your investigation. I'll put links to the tools on the Flat Earth book resource page. www.FlatEarthDeception.com/resources

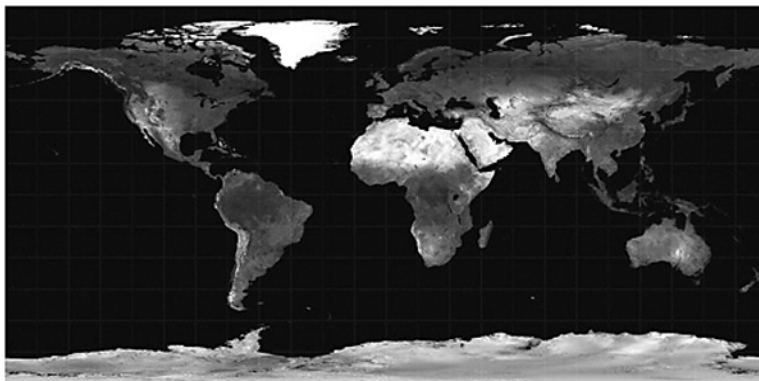
Flat-earththers misrepresent studies that point to a geocentric earth.

I've addressed this before, but it bears repeating. Anytime a flat earther cites a study that proves that the earth is motionless and at the center of the universe, they're either ignorant or a deceiver; because those studies prove the geocentric globe earth model, not the flat earth model. None of those tests were based on the flat earth model, and they can't be applied to the flat earth design.

The flat-earth is not geocentric, for it does not fit the description of the geocentric model; as the sun, moon, and vast universe are not orbiting around the flat earth, but only above it in a relatively small dome.

Flat-earththers misrepresent the globe when proving flight paths.

Flat-earththers use a Mercator projection map to supposedly show flights on the globe earth, but it doesn't represent flights well as all of the countries are side-by-side.



When someone is proclaiming that flights work better on a supposed flat earth map, keep in mind that one of the best uses of the north-polar azimuthal equidistant projection of the globe earth, which they proclaim is a flat earth map, is to map out flights in the northern hemisphere.

It's easier to visualize flight routes on the azimuthal projection than on a globe, where the destination may span to another side of the globe. Flights make sense on an azimuthal projection because it's a 2D globe map that is fairly accurate in the northern hemisphere.

When flat-earththers are making points about flight paths, saying that they don't work on the globe earth, you can use an online e-Chalk 3D Interactive Globe. Choose the Terrain option. Click on the Earth

Rotation button to stop it from spinning. Then use your mouse to position the earth so that you can see where the flight departs and where it lands. Then you will see that the flight path makes sense on a globe earth. I provided a link on the Resource Page.

Flat-earthers use misleading videos and photos about boats.

I've seen flat-earthers zoom in on boats that are 1-3 miles out, and proclaim that it proves that the earth is flat. But since we can see to the horizon line, which is three miles away, we can see the boats that are in front of the horizon line. Try zooming in on boats that are twenty miles away, and you can't see them because they're hidden by the curvature of the earth.

Here's an example of what they post, which makes it seem like all we have to do is zoom in, and we can still see them. But based on the bottom right image, we can see that the boat is only a few miles away, so of course, we can still see it.



There are websites which let you track commercial boats so that you know exactly where they're located. If flat-earthers want to prove that the earth is flat, then they need to prove the location of the boat, to show that it's beyond the earth curvature formula horizon line distance.

The other important thing to notice is that boats disappear *bottom first*. If the earth were flat, as the boat moves away, it would shrink in size until it disappears as a small dot; but it would always stay *above* the horizon line, as on a flat earth there's nothing to go below.

This image clearly shows the distant ship disappearing bottom first, which means that it's being hidden by the curvature of the earth.



Flat earth videos are misrepresenting the truth by only zooming in on boats that are less than three miles away. Go to the ocean or the Great Lakes. Track commercial ships to know their current location and destination. Take a video of them moving away. Prove that you can still see them when they're 5 miles away, 10 miles away and 20 miles away.

Flat-earthers misrepresent videos that supposedly prove that the earth is flat.

Nathan Roberts posted a video called *Nikon P1000 PROVES FLAT EARTH at Mobile Bay, Alabama*, in which he claims to prove that the earth is flat and that the GLOBE is DEAD.

Nathan and Pastor Dean Odle took photos from Fairhope to Mobile Alabama, which are 13.61 miles apart. They zoomed in on the Mobile Government Plaza building, which is documented as being 325 feet tall. Nathan says that 83 feet should be hidden according to the earth curvature formula. In his video, the shaded part of the building on the bottom was not visible, so his video proved that the earth is curved. Note that the bottom part of the building that's hidden by the trees in this photo is two stories high, so four stories are missing.



We can see that the recessed part in the middle of the building ends at the bottom of the glass windows that are on the sixth floor. Now compare the two images of the buildings, and you see that the lower four floors are missing from Nathan's video.



Here's an image from Nathan's video, where he was pointing out the vehicles which are on the elevated road that's in the foreground of the building. The line marks the bottom of the sixth-floor windows. Below the line, we can see the fifth floor, but we can't see the bottom four floors.



We can see the white top of a bus in the box, which was crossing in the foreground. Here's the double-stacked roadway that the bus was on, but you can't see the road in his video. That's because it and the first four floors of the building are hidden by the curve of the earth.



Nathan neglected to note that the building sits at 10 feet above sea level. If it sat at 0 feet, then we would have seen 10 fewer feet of the lower portion of the building. You need to confirm the height that the photo was taken from, the distances, the elevation of the targeted object, etc., before blindly trusting these types of explanations.

Add in that Nathan used an earth curvature formula that doesn't factor in refraction. Refraction causes some of the building which is hidden by the drop, to refract up and appear to be seen. We can see that happening in the image with the bus, as the bottom parts of the building are distorted. The windows of the building are the same size, but in his photo, they appear to be different sizes.

If you factor in refraction, the drop that we would expect to see if the earth were curved is 69 feet, not 83 feet. With 14-15 feet per floor, that's 56-60 feet for the first four floors. Add in the 10-foot elevation of the building, and we're right at 66-70 feet, which is what is to be expected. Did Nathan purposely use an earth curvature formula that doesn't factor in refraction, to make it seem like there's less of a drop? Who knows? All I know is that there's some intellectual dishonesty in this video.

Somehow Nathan proclaims that this is a proof that the earth is flat. And flat-earthers liked the video and commented with their approval. I can't comprehend this, as the video proves the curvature of the earth. We expected to see 69 feet missing, and that's what we saw.

Nathan's video clearly shows that the earth is curved, but when he didn't get the result that he wanted, he made excuses. Nathan admitted that something was wrong when he asked in the video, *"why can't you see the entire bottom of the building?"* He answered and said that it's due to the *"law of perspective"* and *"haze in the air."*

That lacks credibility, as the law of perspective would not cause the bottom of the building to be hidden, as there's nothing to block our view on the flat earth model. If the earth were flat, and there's a straight line from where Nathan filmed the video to the bottom of the building, then there's nothing to block our view of the lower four floors and the elevated roadway.

We can see the top of the water and where it matches up to the building, so though haze made the building a bit blurry, it didn't hide any of the building. That's just another lame excuse!

Nathan then made a follow-up video to skew the height of the building, so that it didn't seem like as many feet were missing. He used the Google Earth elevation tool to make it seem like the building wasn't as tall as he had thought. But the description of the building declares that it's 325 feet high, so we don't need to estimate anything. It reveals either ignorance or intellectual dishonesty from Nathan.

Nathan's mindset is such that he can't see and admit that the evidence points to a curved earth because it would crash his world. His whole life is based on the earth being flat. After I made two posts on my website that debunk his explanation and after YouTuber SciManDan made a video exposing it, Nathan disabled comments on both of his videos, and he turned off the like/dislike counter; which tells you something!

The point I'm making is to not blindly trust people, globe earthers or flat-earthers when it comes to their supposed proofs. Look at the information objectively and search for truth. Nathan's goal was not to find

the truth, it was to prove that the earth is flat, and he failed! And then he either couldn't see the evidence or admit it, which means that he has cognitive dissonance.

People like Nathan Roberts, Rob Skiba, and Mark Sargent; are so entrenched in their belief that the earth is flat, that they can't see clear evidence which proves it wrong.

Why are we not seeing video after video from Nathan Roberts, Rob Skiba, and other flat-earthers; proving that the earth is flat? I can tell you why, because they can't do it. I've seen flat-earthers try, but there are always problems with their explanations, such as the observer height, distance, not accounting for refraction, etc.

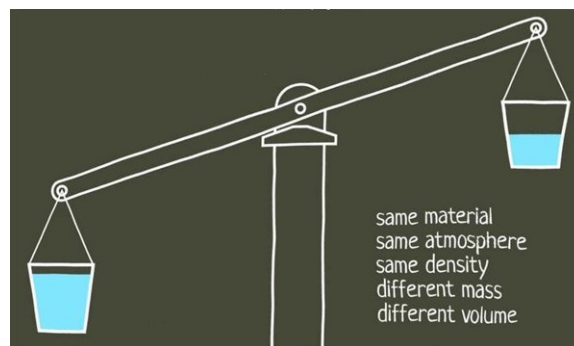
Flat-earthers have a bizarre view of how gravity works.

Flat-earthers have to dismiss gravity and proclaim that it's never been proven and doesn't exist, because it's based on a globe earth. It's amazing how much science they have to dismiss to proclaim that the earth is not a globe.

They say that things stay on the earth because of density, buoyancy, and electromagnetism; but they have no real scientific proof, no published research papers. Buoyancy and density are not forces, so they can't make things move.

Electromagnetism would not cause air, a feather, water, wood, concrete, etc.; to be attracted to it, so it can't be the force that causes objects to be drawn to the earth. And besides that, flat-earthers have no way to explain how electromagnetism would work on the flat-earth model. No matter what you call it, some force is causing objects to move towards the earth.

If you put a bucket with two gallons of water on one side of a balance and a bucket with one gallon of water on the other side, what will happen? If you think that the two-gallon bucket will cause the balance to be down on that side, why does that happen, what is accounting for the difference? If you say that it's the increased mass/volume of the extra gallon of water, what principle accounts for that? Density? No, because both buckets contain water with the same density! Buoyancy? No! Electromagnetism? No! So what is it?



Flat-earthers post pictures of planes, cars, and people; in Australia that are upside down; as if the southern hemisphere is *upside down* in the universe. People that live in Australia are not upside down, as there's no 'up' in space; it's all relative.



Sure, if you declare that gravity doesn't exist, then things on the globe earth don't make sense, but that doesn't prove anything.

Flat earthers pour water over a ball, and because the water doesn't stick to the ball, they proclaim that gravity isn't real and that the earth is not a globe. A small ball doesn't have enough mass to create a gravitational force, so it doesn't prove anything. The irony, of course, is that the water falls to the ball that does have gravitational pull and it sticks to it.

The gravitation pull of the earth is not very strong, which is why we can jump in the air. But it's enough to cause things to be pulled down to the earth and stay there unless other forces are acting on those things.

Flat-earthers act as if gravity has to be strong enough to hold the weight of trillions of gallons of water from falling off of the bottom of the earth, but the reality is that gravity only has to be strong enough to hold one ounce of water down, which it does many trillions of times in the vast oceans.

Flat-earthers show images that make it seem like all of Antarctica looks like this, a continuous ice wall that surrounds the flat earth.



But that's a deception as they're only showing you images of places like the Ross Ice Shelf, which has a massive front of ice in the bay of the Ross Sea. Search for pictures of Davis Station, Casey Station, Zucchelli Station, and McMurdo Station; and you'll see that there's no ice wall where they're located. Why don't flat-earthers take an Antarctic cruise, to investigate for themselves?

People have circumnavigated the continent many times, and their times and speeds prove that it could not have been around the enormous ice wall of a flat earth. Yachting legend Jon Sanders was the first man to circumnavigate Antarctica, circling the continent twice in 1981 – 1982.

He has circumnavigated it ten times now, each time documenting the time and distance of his trip. Jon is not part of some conspiracy; he's not trying to prove that the earth is a globe, he just loves sailing!
<http://www.jonsanders.com.au/>

Flat-earthers proclaim that nobody is allowed to explore the supposed ice wall that surrounds the globe earth.

There's a treaty to protect Antarctica, and there might be some really interesting things below the ice, but people live there and visit there all of the time. Search for Antarctica tours on YouTube for proof.

For a military to protect the ice wall, they would have to enforce a 65,000 perimeter, with thousands of aircraft and boats, 24x7; which is absurd!

Flat-earthers misrepresent how an airplane operates.

Flat-earthers proclaim that airplane pilots would have to continuously point their plane *down* to account for the curvature of the earth. That's based on a misunderstanding of how airplane instruments work. Flying level doesn't mean that the airplane is traveling in a straight line. Flying level means that you're flying at a constant elevation over the earth.

The attitude indicator informs the pilot of the orientation of the aircraft relative to the earth's horizon. Keeping the attitude of the plane level causes the plane to maintain the same altitude; so the curve of the earth is accounted for automatically.

If you take a little model plane and cause it to go around a basketball at one inch above the surface, are you having to focus on accounting for the curvature of the basketball? No, you maintained an altitude of one inch above the surface and the plane curved around the earth.

A submarine works the same way. When a sub is maintaining a level course of 200 feet below the surface, it doesn't mean that it's traveling in a straight line. As they maintain the level course of 200 feet below the surface, the curvature of the earth is automatically factored in.

Flat-earthers misapply the earth curvature formula.

Flat-earthers point to track tracks running 100 miles across Kansas and say that the tracks would have to drop down 1.08 miles to account for the curvature. Can they see 100 miles down the track? No! If you look down train tracks in Kansas, you can only see the tracks for about 3 miles, when using binoculars or a telescope; because the earth is curving.

Flat-earthers act as if the tracks on the first mile have to curve 8", the second mile has to curve 2' 8", the third mile has to curve 6', etc., but that's wrong. The first mile only has to accommodate for 8" of curvature. The second mile only has to accommodate for 8" of curvature. The third mile only has to accommodate for 8" of curvature. They don't have to curve at an exponential rate; they just have to adapt to 8" of curvature every mile.

Train track segments in the U.S. are 39 or 78 feet long. Gaps in between segments allow for expansion and contraction. Without the gaps, they would expand on hot days and buckle, which would move them sideways or upwards. The gaps also collectively allow the straight tracks to curve over the earth. You're not going to notice an 8" per mile drop.

Flat-earthers misrepresent how canals are built.

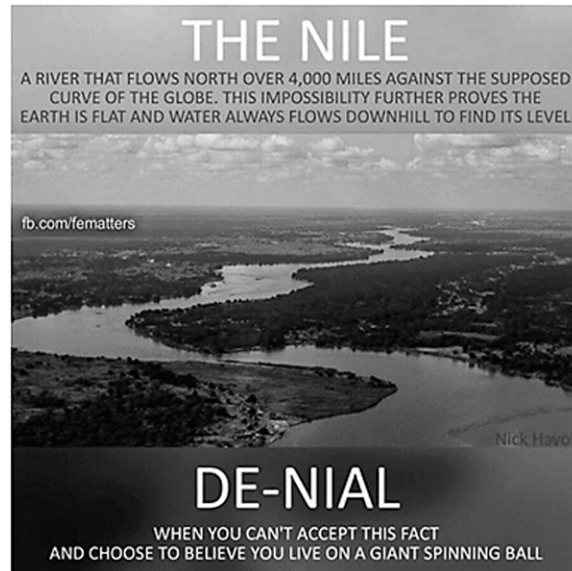
The same concept is true for canals, as they're only curving 8" per mile, every mile, the length of the canal. Flat-earthers proclaim that canal engineers don't have to account for curvature on the earth, and that's true because all they have to do is dig a 200-foot deep trench the whole length of the canal. If you use a router to create a groove around a bowling ball, would you have to account for curvature? No!

Flat-earthers proclaim that there's zero curvature at the Suez Canal, but that's a false association which is based on the assumption that water can't fill the 100-mile long canal, and curve with the land, without the need for locks. Locks are built in places where the level of the water in the river or canal suddenly changes. This may be because of a waterfall, or because a dam or a weir has been built, or because some other thing is in the way. The lock is like a big chamber with gates at each end.

The Suez Canal is a *sea-level* waterway in Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea through the Isthmus of Suez; so it doesn't require locks.

Flat-earththers misrepresent how rivers flow.

Flat-earththers proclaim that the Nile River has to travel *north, uphill*, against the curvature of the globe earth, which is not possible; proving that the earth is flat. That's ignorant, as the Nile River is simply traveling from a higher elevation to a lower elevation. North is not '*uphill*' on the globe earth, as flat-earththers imply.



Water seeks its level, is a common phrase in the flat-earth community, but it's misleading. Water doesn't seek its level, just to be level, it seeks to move lower in elevation, because a force is drawing it there.

I hope that this research guide has helped you see some of the things that flat-earththers are doing, which distorts the data. When you seek to prove that the earth is flat, your perspective is biased, so you gravitate (pun intended) towards finding that proof, and you ignore red flags that prove otherwise.

Keep learning and growing!

David Nikao

Here's a link to the Flat Earth Deception website: <https://flatearthdeception.com>

Here's a link to the book description page: <https://flatearthdeception.com/book/>