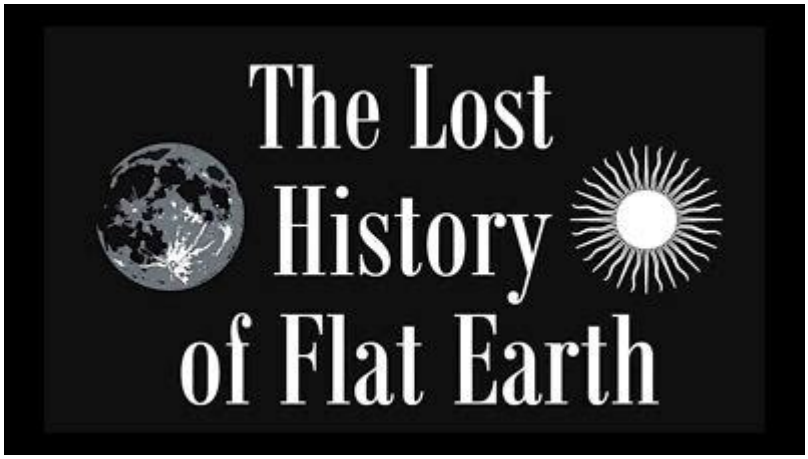
Lost History Of Flat Earth



The Lost History of Flat Earth: Uncovering Forgotten Beliefs and Misconceptions

The idea of a flat Earth might seem like a fringe conspiracy theory today, relegated to online forums and YouTube videos. But the belief in a flat Earth wasn't always so marginalized. This post delves into the surprisingly rich, and often perplexing, “lost history” of flat-Earth belief, exploring its origins, its evolution, and its surprising resurgence in modern times. We’ll uncover forgotten arguments, examine the cultural contexts that nurtured this belief, and reveal why understanding this historical perspective is crucial in navigating our contemporary information landscape.

Ancient Civilizations and the Flat Earth Concept

While the ancient Greeks are often credited with pioneering the spherical Earth model, many ancient cultures held onto a flat-Earth cosmology. Ancient Egyptian, Babylonian, and Mesopotamian civilizations all possessed cosmologies that depicted the world as a flat disc, often surrounded by a celestial ocean or river. These models were deeply intertwined with their religious beliefs and practical understanding of the world. The observable horizon, the sun's apparent journey across the sky, and the lack of readily available tools for advanced astronomical observations all contributed to this perspective. It's crucial to understand that this wasn't a scientific "theory" in the modern sense, but a cosmological model integrated into their worldviews.

Interpreting Celestial Phenomena: A Flat Earth Perspective

Ancient interpretations of celestial phenomena were key to reinforcing flat-Earth beliefs. For example, the apparent movement of the sun, moon, and stars across the sky was often explained through mechanisms consistent with a flat-Earth model, such as celestial bodies orbiting a stationary

Earth. The lack of sophisticated tools and the limitations of observation technologies at the time made it difficult to disprove a flat-Earth cosmology. Instead, these observations were integrated into existing narratives and mythological frameworks.

The Rise and Fall (and Rise Again?) of the Spherical Earth

The shift from a predominantly flat-Earth view to the acceptance of a spherical Earth was a gradual process, spanning centuries. Greek philosophers like Pythagoras and Aristotle, through observation and logical deduction, began arguing for a spherical Earth. Eratosthenes' famous calculation of the Earth's circumference in the 3rd century BC is a prime example of early scientific investigation supporting the spherical model. However, even with this burgeoning scientific evidence, flat-Earth beliefs persisted, particularly within certain religious and philosophical circles.

The Middle Ages and Beyond: Persistence of Flat-Earth Beliefs

Contrary to popular misconception, the belief in a flat Earth was not universally accepted during the Middle Ages. While the spherical Earth model was known and accepted by many scholars, flat-Earth ideas did persist in some communities. These beliefs often blended with religious interpretations, and the complexities of medieval scholarship make it hard to paint a simple picture. The widespread acceptance of the spherical Earth solidified during the Age of Exploration, as circumnavigation became a reality. However, even then, pockets of flat-Earth beliefs remained.

Modern Flat-Earth Beliefs: A Resurgence in the Digital Age

The remarkable aspect of the "lost history" of the flat Earth is its resurgence in the modern era. Unlike earlier periods where flat-Earth beliefs were rooted in limited observation and technology, the modern flat-Earth movement leverages the internet and social media to spread its claims. This modern movement often rejects mainstream science and scientific methods, emphasizing conspiracy theories and selective interpretations of evidence. This underscores the importance of critical thinking and media literacy in a world inundated with information.

Analyzing the Modern Flat-Earth Movement: Information and Misinformation

The modern flat-Earth movement is a complex phenomenon. It's not simply a misunderstanding of science; it’s often interwoven with broader distrust of authority, institutional critique, and a desire for alternative explanations. Understanding the psychological and sociological factors driving this movement is crucial to addressing the spread of misinformation. The easy accessibility of information on the internet, while offering benefits, has also created a fertile ground for the propagation of unsubstantiated claims.

Conclusion

The "lost history" of flat-Earth belief reveals a fascinating narrative of how cosmological models evolve and how belief systems interact with scientific understanding. From ancient civilizations' mythological frameworks to the modern era's digital echo chambers, the story of the flat Earth highlights the enduring human struggle to understand our place in the cosmos. While the scientific consensus firmly establishes the spherical nature of our planet, exploring the historical context of alternative beliefs offers valuable insights into the nature of knowledge, belief, and the ongoing evolution of our understanding of the universe.

FAQs

1. Were all ancient civilizations convinced of a flat Earth? No, evidence suggests a diversity of cosmological models across different ancient cultures. While many embraced a flat-Earth model, some cultures had alternative conceptions.

2. Did the Catholic Church actively promote a flat-Earth belief during the Middle Ages? This is a common misconception. The Church, while not always at the forefront of scientific inquiry, was aware of and generally accepted the spherical Earth model.

3. How do modern flat-Earth proponents explain phenomena like circumnavigation? They typically offer alternative, often unsubstantiated explanations involving conspiracies and misinterpretations of evidence.

4. Is the modern flat-Earth movement primarily driven by scientific ignorance? While a lack of scientific understanding plays a role, the movement is also influenced by broader sociological and psychological factors, including distrust of authority and a desire for alternative explanations.

5. What is the significance of studying the historical beliefs in a flat Earth? It provides crucial insights into the historical relationship between scientific understanding, religious beliefs, and cultural narratives, highlighting the complexities of knowledge creation and dissemination.

lost history of flat earth: *Flat Earth* Christine Garwood, 2008-08-05 Contrary to popular belief fostered in countless school classrooms the world over, Christopher Columbus did not discover that the earth was round. The idea of a spherical world had been widely accepted in educated circles from as early as the fourth century B.C. Yet, bizarrely, it was not until the supposedly more rational nineteenth century that the notion of a flat earth really took hold. Even more bizarrely, it persists to this day, despite Apollo missions and widely publicized pictures of the decidedly spherical Earth from space. Based on a range of original sources, Garwood's history of flat-Earth beliefs---from the Babylonians to the present day---raises issues central to the history and philosophy of science, its relationship to religion and the making of human knowledge about the natural world. Flat Earth is the first definitive study of one of history's most notorious and persistent ideas, and it evokes all the intellectual, philosophical, and spiritual turmoil of the modern age. Ranging from ancient Greece, through Victorian England, to modern-day America, this is a story that encompasses religion,

science, and pseudoscience, as well as a spectacular array of people and places. Where else could eccentric aristocrats, fundamentalist preachers, and conspiracy theorists appear alongside Copernicus, Newton, and NASA, except in an account of such a legendary misconception? Thoroughly enjoyable and illuminating, Flat Earth is social and intellectual history at its best.

lost history of flat earth: *Flat Earth Clues* Mark Sargent, 2023-12-04 The Flat Earth Clues book gives you 14 compelling reasons why you should rethink the globe model that you have been taught. Before you were born, before your parents, your grandparents, before you even had a family line… there was the illusion, the trick, the lie… That you lived on a small spinning rock, flying through space. What if, after centuries of preaching the globe as a religious icon, the powers that be found out that it was actually not a sphere, but instead something much different? Would they risk unravelling 500 years of science doctrine by informing the public? Could a government still retain it's authority if there were actually proof of a higher power? It's about proving the Flat Earth, but more importantly, it's about disproving the globe, and that shouldn't be possible, but there are several big questions which science has a difficult time with. Why was there only one blue marble image used for 43 years? Where are the videos of the earth rotating from space? Astronauts can't turn around in space with the camera running? Not even by accident? Are the Van Allen radiation belts dangerous? Why does the Orion Trial by Fire video exist? Why was the space shuttle program cancelled? Why does the Mars mission keep getting postponed? Why are they closing down the ISS? Why is Psalm 19:1 on Werner Von Braun's headstone? Why is the moon generating a light that is sometimes 12 degrees colder than the moon shade? How is that possible if it's reflecting the suns rays? And if the moon is generating it's own light source, then what was that dark grey thing we landed on? We can beam back crystal clear photos of Pluto, but the Global Positioning System doesn't track planes in the Southern oceans? And why does this topic, compared to ANY other, conspiracy or not, make people excited, angry, or scared? Some of you are getting anxious just listening! Why? Because it's the greatest trick of all, and we all fell for it. You should be excited, because it's going to change the world. You should be angry, because you were fooled your entire life, and you should be a little scared, because this is uncharted territory. This is the Flat Earth theory, that the world is easy to understand, more intimate, and very deliberate. It didn't just happen, it was built, and more importantly built for you. Open your eyes and smile. You have never been alone. Published by Booglez Limited, UK - Flat Earth Clues is digestible nuggets of information broken down in a very reader-friendly way. Author Mark Sargent is located in the USA. He features in the Netflix documentary Behind The Curve (2018). Mark runs a regular radio show on Truth Frequency Radio where you can phone in and discuss the topic.

lost history of flat earth: Off the Edge Kelly Weill, 2022-02-22 “A deep dive into the world of Flat Earth conspiracy theorists . . . that brilliantly reveals how people fall into illogical beliefs, reject reason, destroy relationships, and connect with a broad range of conspiracy theories in the social media age. Beautiful, probing, and often empathetic . . . An insightful, human look at what fuels conspiracy theories.” —Science Since 2015, there has been a spectacular boom in a centuries-old delusion: that the earth is flat. More and more people believe that we all live on a pancake-shaped planet, capped by a solid dome and ringed by an impossible wall of ice. How? Why? In Off the Edge, journalist Kelly Weill draws a direct line from today’s conspiratorial moment, brimming not just with Flat Earthers but also anti-vaxxers and QAnon followers, back to the early days of Flat Earth theory in the 1830s. We learn the natural impulses behind these beliefs: when faced with a complicated world out of our control, humans have always sought patterns to explain the inexplicable. This psychology doesn’t change. But with the dawn of the twenty-first century, something else has shifted. Powered by Facebook and YouTube algorithms, the Flat Earth movement is growing. At once a definitive history of the movement and an essential look at its unbelievable present, Off the Edge introduces us to a cast of larger-than-life characters. We meet historical figures like the nineteenth-century grifter who first popularized the theory, as well as the many modern-day Flat Earthers Weill herself gets to know, from moms on vacation to determined creationists to neo-Nazi rappers. We discover what, and who, converts people to Flat Earth belief, and what happens inside

the rabbit hole. And we even meet a man determined to fly into space in a homemade rocket-powered balloon—whose tragic death is as senseless and absurd as the theory he sets out to prove. In this incisive and powerful story about belief, Kelly Weill explores how we arrived at this moment of polarized realities and explains what needs to happen so that we might all return to the same spinning globe.

lost history of flat earth: *The World Is Flat [Further Updated and Expanded; Release 3.0]* Thomas L. Friedman, 2007-08-07 Explores globalization, its opportunities for individual empowerment, its achievements at lifting millions out of poverty, and its drawbacks--environmental, social, and political.

lost history of flat earth: Inventing the Flat Earth Jeffrey B. Russell, 1997-01-30 Reveals the facts behind the deceiving myths that have been professed about Columbus and his time.

lost history of flat earth: *Losing Earth* Nathaniel Rich, 2020-03-05 By 1979, we knew all that we know now about the science of climate change - what was happening, why it was happening, and how to stop it. Over the next ten years, we had the very real opportunity to stop it. Obviously, we failed.Nathaniel Rich's groundbreaking account of that failure - and how tantalizingly close we came to signing binding treaties that would have saved us all before the fossil fuels industry and politicians committed to anti-scientific denialism - is already a journalistic blockbuster, a full issue of the New York Times Magazine that has earned favorable comparisons to Rachel Carson's Silent Spring and John Hersey's Hiroshima. Rich has become an instant, in-demand expert and speaker. A major movie deal is already in place. It is the story, perhaps, that can shift the conversation.In the book Losing Earth, Rich is able to provide more of the context for what did - and didn't - happen in the 1980s and, more important, is able to carry the story fully into the present day and wrestle with what those past failures mean for us in 2019. It is not just an agonizing revelation of historical missed opportunities, but a clear-eyed and eloquent assessment of how we got to now, and what we can and must do before it's truly too late.

lost history of flat earth: *One Hundred Proofs That the Earth Is Not a Globe* William Carpenter , 2015-06-28 Much may be gathered, indirectly, from the arguments in these pages, as to the real nature of the Earth on which we live and of the heavenly bodies which were created for us. The reader is requested to be patient in this matter and not expect a whole flood of light to burst in upon him at once, through the dense clouds of opposition and prejudice which hang all around. Old ideas have to be gotten rid of, by some people, before they can entertain the new; and this will especially be the case in the matter of the Sun, about which we are taught, by Mr. Proctor, as follows: “The globe of the Sun is so much larger than that of the Earth that no less than 1,250,000 globes as large as the Earth would be wanted to make up together a globe as large as the Sun.” Whereas, we know that, as it is demonstrated that the Sun moves round over the Earth, its size is proportionately less. We can then easily understand that Day and Night, and the Seasons are brought about by his daily circuits round in a course concentric with the North, diminishing in their extent to the end of June, and increasing until the end of December, the equatorial region being the area covered by the Sun’s mean motion. If, then, these pages serve but to arouse the spirit of enquiry, the author will be satisfied.

lost history of flat earth: The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus Washington Irving, 1893

lost history of flat earth: *Flat Earth News* Nick Davies, 2011-11-30 Does ‘fake news’ really exist? Find out from the ultimate insider. After years of working as a respected journalist, Nick Davies, in this shocking exposé, reveals what really goes on behind the scenes of this contentious industry. From a prestigious newspaper that allowed intelligence agencies to plant fiction in its columns, to the newsroom that routinely rejected stories due to racial bias, to the number of papers that accepted cash bribes. Gripping, thought-provoking and revelatory, this is an insider’s look at one of the most tainted professions. ‘Meticulous, fair-minded and utterly gripping’ Telegraph ‘Powerful and timely...his analysis is fair, meticulously researched and fascinating’ Observer

lost history of flat earth: *Zetetic Cosmogony; Or, Conclusive Evidence that the World is Not a*

Rotating-revolving-globe, But a Stationary Plane Circle "Rectangle" (pseudonym of T. Winship.), 1899

lost history of flat earth: Terra Firma David Wardlaw Scott, 1901-01-01 Includes bibliographical references and index

lost history of flat earth: Weird Earth Donald R. Prothero, 2020-07-14 “A breath of intellectual fresh air . . . [an] amusing look at how to dispel endemic pseudoscience and conspiracy theories through rational thinking.” —Publishers Weekly Aliens. Ley lines. Water dowsing. Conspiracies and myths captivate imaginations and promise mystery and magic. Whether it’s arguing about the moon landing hoax or a Frisbee-like Earth drifting through space, when held up to science and critical thinking, these ideas fall flat. In Weird Earth: Debunking Strange Ideas About Our Planet, Donald R. Prothero demystifies these conspiracies and offers answers to some of humanity’s most outlandish questions. Applying his extensive scientific knowledge, Prothero corrects misinformation that con artists and quacks use to hoodwink others about geology—hollow earth, expanding earth, and bizarre earthquakes—and mystical and paranormal happenings—healing crystals, alien landings, and the gates of hell. By deconstructing wild claims such as prophesies of imminent natural disasters, Prothero provides a way for everyone to recognize dubious assertions. Prothero answers these claims with facts, offering historical and scientific context in a light-hearted manner that is accessible to everyone, no matter their background. With a careful layering of evidence in geology, archaeology, and biblical and historical records, Prothero’s Weird Earth examines each conspiracy and myth and leaves no question unanswered. Weird Earth is about the facts and the people who don’t believe them. Don Prothero describes the process of science—and the process of not accepting it. If you’re wondering if humans walked on the Moon, if you’ve wondered where the lost City of Atlantis went, or if you’re wondering what your cat will do before an earthquake, check out Weird Earth.” —Bill Nye

lost history of flat earth: *How to Talk to a Science Denier* Lee McIntyre, 2021-08-17 Can we change the minds of science deniers? Encounters with flat earthers, anti-vaxxers, coronavirus truthers, and others. Climate change is a hoax--and so is coronavirus. Vaccines are bad for you. These days, many of our fellow citizens reject scientific expertise and prefer ideology to facts. They are not merely uninformed--they are misinformed. They cite cherry-picked evidence, rely on fake experts, and believe conspiracy theories. How can we convince such people otherwise? How can we get them to change their minds and accept the facts when they don't believe in facts? In this book, Lee McIntyre shows that anyone can fight back against science deniers, and argues that it's important to do so. Science denial can kill. Drawing on his own experience--including a visit to a Flat Earth convention--as well as academic research, McIntyre outlines the common themes of science denialism, present in misinformation campaigns ranging from tobacco companies' denial in the 1950s that smoking causes lung cancer to today's anti-vaxxers. He describes attempts to use his persuasive powers as a philosopher to convert Flat Earthers; surprising discussions with coal miners; and conversations with a scientist friend about genetically modified organisms in food. McIntyre offers tools and techniques for communicating the truth and values of science, emphasizing that the most important way to reach science deniers is to talk to them calmly and respectfully--to put ourselves out there, and meet them face to face.

lost history of flat earth: *Zetetic Astronomy* Parallax, 2011-06-27 Samuel Birley Rowbotham, under the pseudonym 'Parallax', lectured for two decades up and down Britain promoting his unique flat earth theory. This book, in which he lays out his world system, went through three editions, starting with a 16 page pamphlet published in 1849 and a second edition of 221 pages published in 1865. The third edition of 1881 (which had inflated to 430 pages) was used as the basis of this etext. Rowbotham was an accomplished debater who reputedly steamrollered all opponents, and his followers, who included many well-educated people, were equally tenacious. One of them, John Hampden, got involved in a bet with the famous naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace about the flat earth. An experiment which Hampden proposed didn't resolve the issue, and the two ended up in court in 1876. The judge ruled against Hampton, who started a long campaign of legal harassment of

Wallace. Rowbotham hints at the incident in this book. Rowbotham believed that the earth is flat. The contients float on an infinite ocean which somehow has a layer of fire underneath it. The lands we know are surrounded by an infinite wilderness of ice and snow, beyond the Antarctic ocean, bordered by an immense circular ice-cliff. What we call the North Pole is in the center of the earth. The polar projection of the flat earth creates obvious discrepancies with known geography, particularly the farther south you go. Figure 54 inadvertantly illustrates this problem. The Zetetic map has a severly squashed South America and Africa, and Australia and New Zealand in the middle of the Pacific. I think that by the 19th century people would have noticed if Australia and Africa were thousands of miles further apart than expected, let alone if Africa was wider than it was long! The Zetetic Sun, moon, planets and stars are all only a few hundred miles above the surface of the earth. The sun orbits the north pole once a day at a constant altitude. The moon is both self-illuminated and semi-transparent. Eclipses can be explained by some unknown object occulting the sun or moon. Zetetic cosmology is 'faith-based', based, that is, on a literal interpretation of selected Biblical quotes. Hell is exactly as advertised, directly below us. Heaven is not a state of mind, it is a real place, somewhere above us. He uses Ussherian Biblical chronology to mock the concept that stars could be millions of light years away. He attacks the concept of a plurality of worlds because no other world than this one is mentioned in the Bible. Rowbotham never adequately explains his alternative astronomy. If the Copernican theory so adequately explains planetary motions, why discard it, and what would he use in its place? What is the sun orbiting around once a day and how does it work like a spotlight, not a 'point source'? If the moon is self-luminous, what creates its phases? If gravity appears to work here on earth, why doesn't it apply to the celestial objects just a few hundred miles up? To make his system work he had to throw out a great deal of science, including the scientific method itself, using instead what he calls a 'Zetetic' method. As far as I can see this is simply a license to employ circular reasoning (e.g., the earth is flat, hence we can see distant lighthouses, hence the earth is flat). Zetetic Astronomy is a key work of flat-earth thought, just as Donnelly's Atlantis, the Antediluvian World is still considered required reading on the subject of Atlantis. If you ever have to debate the flat earth pro or con, this book is a complete agenda of each point that you'll have to argue.

lost history of flat earth: The Flat Earth as Key to Decrypt the Book of Enoch Zen Garcia, 2015-09-26 Shortly after accepting the flat earth as a model for the world, I decided to revisit the Book of the Courses of the Heavenly Luminaries to see if my new understanding would somehow mirror what Enoch was sharing as the motion of the sun and moon. As I began to read chapters 71-82, I found to my utter amazement that I was able to grasp those passages. I knew then that the vision that the angel Uriel had shown to Enoch could only be deciphered if one were to imagine Enoch's description of the revolution of the sun and the moon. As seen from above the flat circular plane of the earth as described by Isaiah; and that Enoch must have been taken up to perhaps where Polaris is, centered directly above the North Pole, and while looking down at the backdrop of the earth, was instructed on the motions of both the sun and moon. Without such conception, it is in my opinion impossible to apply these descriptions to the model of the earth as a spherical planet.

lost history of flat earth: The Lost History of the New Madrid Earthquakes Conevery Bolton Valencius, 2013-09-25 From December 1811 to February 1812, massive earthquakes shook the middle Mississippi Valley, collapsing homes, snapping large trees midtrunk, and briefly but dramatically reversing the flow of the continent’s mightiest river. For decades, people puzzled over the causes of the quakes, but by the time the nation began to recover from the Civil War, the New Madrid earthquakes had been essentially forgotten. In The Lost History of the New Madrid Earthquakes, Conevery Bolton Valencius remembers this major environmental disaster, demonstrating how events that have been long forgotten, even denied and ridiculed as tall tales, were in fact enormously important at the time of their occurrence, and continue to affect us today. Valencius weaves together scientific and historical evidence to demonstrate the vast role the New Madrid earthquakes played in the United States in the early nineteenth century, shaping the settlement patterns of early western Cherokees and other Indians, heightening the credibility of

Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa for their Indian League in the War of 1812, giving force to frontier religious revival, and spreading scientific inquiry. Moving into the present, Valencius explores the intertwined reasons—environmental, scientific, social, and economic—why something as consequential as major earthquakes can be lost from public knowledge, offering a cautionary tale in a world struggling to respond to global climate change amid widespread willful denial. Engagingly written and ambitiously researched—both in the scientific literature and the writings of the time—The Lost History of the New Madrid Earthquakes will be an important resource in environmental history, geology, and seismology, as well as history of science and medicine and early American and Native American history.

lost history of flat earth: The Lost Continent Bill Bryson, 1989 I come from Des Moines. Somebody had to. And, as soon as Bill Bryson was old enough, he left. Des Moines couldn't hold him, but it did lure him back. After ten years in England he returned to the land of his youth, and drove almost 14,000 miles in search of a mythical small town called Amalgam, the kind of smiling village where the movies from his youth were set. Instead he drove through a series of horrific burgs, which he renamed Smellville, Fartville, Coleslaw, Coma, and Doldrum. At best his search led him to Anywhere, USA, a lookalike strip of gas stations, motels and hamburger outlets populated by obese and slow-witted hicks with a partiality for synthetic fibres. He discovered a continent that was doubly lost: lost to itself because he found it blighted by greed, pollution, mobile homes and television; lost to him because he had become a foreigner in his own country.

lost history of flat earth: How People Learn National Research Council, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Board on Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences, Committee on Developments in the Science of Learning with additional material from the Committee on Learning Research and Educational Practice, 2000-08-11 First released in the Spring of 1999, How People Learn has been expanded to show how the theories and insights from the original book can translate into actions and practice, now making a real connection between classroom activities and learning behavior. This edition includes far-reaching suggestions for research that could increase the impact that classroom teaching has on actual learning. Like the original edition, this book offers exciting new research about the mind and the brain that provides answers to a number of compelling questions. When do infants begin to learn? How do experts learn and how is this different from non-experts? What can teachers and schools do-with curricula, classroom settings, and teaching methodsâ€to help children learn most effectively? New evidence from many branches of science has significantly added to our understanding of what it means to know, from the neural processes that occur during learning to the influence of culture on what people see and absorb. How People Learn examines these findings and their implications for what we teach, how we teach it, and how we assess what our children learn. The book uses exemplary teaching to illustrate how approaches based on what we now know result in in-depth learning. This new knowledge calls into question concepts and practices firmly entrenched in our current education system. Topics include: How learning actually changes the physical structure of the brain. How existing knowledge affects what people notice and how they learn. What the thought processes of experts tell us about how to teach. The amazing learning potential of infants. The relationship of classroom learning and everyday settings of community and workplace. Learning needs and opportunities for teachers. A realistic look at the role of technology in education.

lost history of flat earth: The Lost History of the Little People Susan B. Martinez, 2013-03-25 Reveals an ancient race of Little People, the catalyst for the emergence of the first known civilizations • Traces the common roots of key words and holy symbols, including the scarlet biretta of Catholic cardinals, back to the Little People • Explains how the mounds of North America and Ireland were not burial sites but the homes of the Little People • Includes the Tuatha De Danaan, the Hindu Sri Vede, the dwarf gods of Mexico and Peru, the Menehune of Hawaii, the Nunnehi of the Cherokee as well as African Pygmies and the Semang of Malaysia All cultures haves stories of the First People, the “Old Ones,” our prehistoric forebears who survived the Great Flood and initiated the first sacred traditions. From the squat “gods” of Mexico and Peru to the fairy

kingdom of Europe to the blond pygmies of Madagascar, on every continent of the world they are remembered as masters of stone carving, agriculture, navigation, writing, and shamanic healing--and as a “hobbit” people, no taller than 31/2 feet in height yet perfectly proportioned. Linking the high civilizations of the Pleistocene to the Golden Age of the Great Little People, Susan Martinez reveals how this lost race was forced from their original home on the continent of Pan (known in myth as Mu or Lemuria) during the Great Flood of global legend. Following the mother language of Pan, Martinez uncovers the original unity of humankind in the common roots of key words and holy symbols, including the scarlet biretta of Catholic cardinals, and shows how the Small Sacred Workers influenced the primitive tribes that they encountered in the post-flood diaspora, leading to the rise of civilization. Examining the North American mound-culture sites, including the diminutive adult remains found there, she explains that these stately mounds were not burial sites but the sanctuaries and homes of the Little People. Drawing on the intriguing worldwide evidence of pygmy tunnels, dwarf villages, elf arrows, and tiny coffins, Martinez reveals the Little People as the real missing link of prehistory, later sanctified and remembered as gods rather than the mortals they were.

lost history of flat earth: *Kings Dethroned* Gerrard Hickson, 1922 Gerrard Hickson proposes here a series of alternative theories of astronomy, the place of the Earth and Sun in the universe, and the mathematics of the cosmos. After a revelatory experience, Gerrard Hickson began to dispute the distances involved between the Earth and the Sun. This book broadens and expands its scope, questioning the validity of underlying assumptions in astronomical science. Using the work of the ancient Greek and Roman scientists as a starting point, Hickson takes us forward through millennia of developments, asserting throughout that the basis of established science is unsound and thus in need of substantial overhaul. The later chapters of this book are occupied with refuting the theories propagated by the physicist Albert Einstein. Conceding that the notion of relativity is clever, Hickson nevertheless posits that it is based on unsound assumptions and is thus invalid. For the author, relativity is - alongside Newtonian physics and earlier theories of antiquity - a further step toward the wrongness that defines conventional astronomy. Although his ideas gained some notice for their novelty, the alternative hypotheses of astronomy posited by Hickson have been discredited. Successful use of conventional astronomic calculations in fields such as avionics, rocketry, space exploration, and communication satellites have affirmed that established mathematics and distances agreed on by science are sound. However, Hickson's theories remain a curiosity - it is to sate this that this book is reprinted, complete with the author's own illustrated diagrams.

lost history of flat earth: *200 Proofs Earth Is Not a Spinning Ball* Eric DuBay, 2018-10-10 The most popular flat Earth book ever written, translated into over 20 languages, 200 Proofs Earth is Not a Spinning Ball inspired by John Carpenter's 19th century opus 100 Proofs Earth is Not a Globe, doubles the number of natural scientific evidences proving Earth is not a tilting, wobbling, spinning space-ball.Wolves in sheep

lost history of flat earth: How Students Learn National Research Council, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Committee on How People Learn, A Targeted Report for Teachers, 2005-01-23 How do you get a fourth-grader excited about history? How do you even begin to persuade high school students that mathematical functions are relevant to their everyday lives? In this volume, practical questions that confront every classroom teacher are addressed using the latest exciting research on cognition, teaching, and learning. How Students Learn: History, Mathematics, and Science in the Classroom builds on the discoveries detailed in the bestselling How People Learn. Now, these findings are presented in a way that teachers can use immediately, to revitalize their work in the classroom for even greater effectiveness. Organized for utility, the book explores how the principles of learning can be applied in teaching history, science, and math topics at three levels: elementary, middle, and high school. Leading educators explain in detail how they developed successful curricula and teaching approaches, presenting strategies that serve as models for curriculum development and classroom instruction. Their recounting of personal teaching experiences lends strength and warmth to this volume. The book explores the importance of

balancing students' knowledge of historical fact against their understanding of concepts, such as change and cause, and their skills in assessing historical accounts. It discusses how to build straightforward science experiments into true understanding of scientific principles. And it shows how to overcome the difficulties in teaching math to generate real insight and reasoning in math students. It also features illustrated suggestions for classroom activities. How Students Learn offers a highly useful blend of principle and practice. It will be important not only to teachers, administrators, curriculum designers, and teacher educators, but also to parents and the larger community concerned about children's education.

lost history of flat earth: The Elusive Curve Billy Zig, 2019-09-23 Considered an expert by his peers – after successfully selling his cutting-edge patented technology – Max was suddenly free from the daily grind. But his lifestyle and reality were about to be rocked by a single notion that would go against modern-day science; and a concept that he had never even in his wildest dreams considered. Max still recalls the day he heard the two words – 'flat' and 'earth' – combined; which unbeknown to him at the time, would change his life forever. And although the concept initially triggered wild emotions beyond his control, Max soon came to the realization that the world around him was not exactly what he thought. The epiphany changed his entire outlook on life. Join Max on his journey as he attempts to convince his friends that the shape of the Earth is not what they know, while he plans for a mission to discover more land on Earth with his ambitious and somewhat crazy plan to acquire a High Altitude Pseudo-Satellite (HAPS) to prove the shape of the earth – one way or another.

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exploration of the mysteries of the past, amazing archaeological discoveries and profound implications for how we lead our lives today.

lost history of flat earth: Lost Discoveries Dick Teresi, 2010-05-11 *A New York Times Notable Book* Boldly challenging conventional wisdom, acclaimed science writer and Omni magazine cofounder Dick Teresi traces the origins of contemporary science back to their ancient roots in this eye-opening and landmark work. This innovative history proves once and for all that the roots of modern science were established centuries, and in some instances millennia, before the births of Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton. In this enlightening, entertaining, and important book, Teresi describes many discoveries from all over the non-Western world—Sumeria, Babylon, Egypt, India, China, Africa, Arab nations, the Americas, and the Pacific islands—that equaled and often surpassed Greek and European learning in the fields of mathematics, astronomy, cosmology, physics, geology, chemistry, and technology. The first extensive and authoritative multicultural history of science written for a popular audience, Lost Discoveries fills a critical void in our scientific, cultural, and intellectual history and is destined to become a classic in its field.

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lost history of flat earth: StarTalk Neil deGrasse Tyson, Jeffrey Simons, Charles Liu, 2019-02-19 This illustrated companion to the popular podcast and National Geographic Channel show is an eye-opening journey for anyone curious about our universe, space, astronomy and the complexities of the cosmos. For decades, beloved astrophysicist Neil deGrasse Tyson has interpreted science with a combination of brainpower and charm that resonates with fans everywhere. This pioneering, provocative book brings together the best of StarTalk, his beloved podcast and television show devoted to solving the most confounding mysteries of Earth, space, and what it means to be human. Filled with brilliant sidebars, vivid photography, and unforgettable quotes from Tyson and his brilliant cohort of science and entertainment luminaries, StarTalk will help answer all of your most pressing questions about our world—from how the brain works to the physics of comic book superheroes. Fun, smart, and laugh-out-loud funny, this book is the perfect guide to everything you ever wanted to know about the universe—and beyond.

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lost history of flat earth: *The Storm Before the Calm* George Friedman, 2020-02-25 *One of Bloomberg's Best Books of the Year* The master geopolitical forecaster and New York Times bestselling author of The Next 100 Years focuses on the United States, predicting how the 2020s will bring dramatic upheaval and reshaping of American government, foreign policy, economics, and culture. In his riveting new book, noted forecaster and bestselling author George Friedman turns to the future of the United States. Examining the clear cycles through which the United States has developed, upheaved, matured, and solidified, Friedman breaks down the coming years and decades in thrilling detail. American history must be viewed in cycles—particularly, an eighty-year institutional cycle that has defined us (there are three such examples—the Revolutionary War/founding, the Civil War, and World War II), and a fifty-year socio-economic cycle that has seen the formation of the industrial classes, baby boomers, and the middle classes. These two major

cycles are both converging on the late 2020s—a time in which many of these foundations will change. The United States will have to endure upheaval and possible conflict, but also, ultimately, increased strength, stability, and power in the world. Friedman's analysis is detailed and fascinating, and covers issues such as the size and scope of the federal government, the future of marriage and the social contract, shifts in corporate structures, and new cultural trends that will react to longer life expectancies. This new book is both provocative and entertaining.

lost history of flat earth: Limbo of the Lost John Wallace Spencer, 1973

lost history of flat earth: The Expanse of Heaven Danny Faulkner, 2017-09-01 Intended as a companion book to The Created Cosmos: What the Bible Reveals About Astronomy, the new book, The Expanse of Heaven: Where Creation and Astronomy Intersect, is a comprehensive treatment of astronomy, interpreted within the biblical model of creation. It begins with a chapter on ancient cosmologies, and concludes with a chapter on modern cosmology. In between are chapters on the appearance of astronomical bodies in the sky, discussions of the moon, the earth and other planets in the solar system, the sun, the stars, our Milky Way Galaxy and other galaxies. Evolutionary theories are described and critiqued, while creationary theories are explained. Evidence for design and recent origin is presented. This unique book is intended for general reading by lay audiences, but it can be adapted as a textbook on astronomy. You will learn how unique the earth is in the universe You will see incredible design in the moon, the sun, and other astronomical bodies You will better understand the role of evolutionary and creationary theories in astronomy today

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lost history of flat earth: Lost in Math Sabine Hossenfelder, 2018-06-12 In this provocative book (New York Times), a contrarian physicist argues that her field's modern obsession with beauty has given us wonderful math but bad science. Whether pondering black holes or predicting discoveries at CERN, physicists believe the best theories are beautiful, natural, and elegant, and this standard separates popular theories from disposable ones. This is why, Sabine Hossenfelder argues, we have not seen a major breakthrough in the foundations of physics for more than four decades. The belief in beauty has become so dogmatic that it now conflicts with scientific objectivity: observation has been unable to confirm mindboggling theories, like supersymmetry or grand unification, invented by physicists based on aesthetic criteria. Worse, these too good to not be true theories are actually untestable and they have left the field in a cul-de-sac. To escape, physicists must rethink their methods. Only by embracing reality as it is can science discover the truth.

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you should be professional (even when others are not) and that communicating in a straightforward manner with candor and kindness will get you far, no matter where you work."—Booklist (starred review) "The author's friendly, warm, no-nonsense writing is a pleasure to read, and her advice can be widely applied to relationships in all areas of readers' lives. Ideal for anyone new to the job market or new to management, or anyone hoping to improve their work experience."—Library Journal (starred review) "I am a huge fan of Alison Green's Ask a Manager column. This book is even better. It teaches us how to deal with many of the most vexing big and little problems in our workplaces—and to do so with grace, confidence, and a sense of humor."—Robert Sutton, Stanford professor and author of The No Asshole Rule and The Asshole Survival Guide "Ask a Manager is the ultimate playbook for navigating the traditional workforce in a diplomatic but firm way."—Erin Lowry, author of Broke Millennial: Stop Scraping By and Get Your Financial Life Together

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History is a set of lies that people have agreed upon. - Napoleon Bonaparte The Earth Really is Flat The earth is flat and stationary, but you won't hear that on the nightly news.Proving that the earth is a ball spinning through space should be simple, but there is no real-world evidence to support the claim.Instead, all experiments and observations demonstrate that the earth is completely flat and motionless.The greatest deception in modern history has gone on far too long, and it's time for people to know the truth.In this book be prepared to learn: How scientific evidence proves that the earth is flatter than a pancake How our ancestors knew that the earth was flat and motionless How fake 'science', brainwashing, and bold-faced lies have shaped our civilization and caused us to accept a false reality From fake moon landings, to fake 'space' images and footage, to fake scientific theories, those behind the scenes understand the importance of 'the big lie', and have used it to 'bamboozle' the unsuspecting and distracted masses for generations.The lies have been exposed and the future is ours to reclaim.Will we remain in the 'dark ages' or WAKE UP in time to change history?tags: flat-earth theory, the earth is flat, the flat earth society, illuminati secrets, new world order, conspiracy of flat earth, nasa, satellites, space, hoax, evolution, big-bang, gravity, einstein, tesla, flat-earth experiments, railroads, bridges, illuminati conspiracy, black budget, international space station, flat earth proof, apollo moon landings, mars rover, manned trip to mars, disinformation, misinformation, straw man, hoax, darwin, piltdown man hoax, nikola tesla, ancient egypt, secret societies, skull and bones, rituals, oath, albert pike, manley hall, atlantis, piri reis map, the lost continent antarctica, circumnavigation of antarctica, illuminati secrets, isaac newton, pythagorean geometry, nikola tesla, gleason flat earth map, albert einstein, charles darwin, thomas huxley, aldous huxley, brave new world, pharmacological revolution, space deception, flat earth facts, flatter than a pancake, brave new world, 1984, piri reis, antarctica pyramid, antarctic treaty, circumnavigation, freemasonry, secret societies, secret oaths, anti-mason, john quincy adams, anti-masonic party, south pole, north pole

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