

Errors of Astronomical Proportions

The Resurgence of Geocentrism

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1. Introduction

From our earliest days we have been led to understand that planet Earth is a globe, rotating about its axis once a day and moving annually in an elliptical orbit around the Sun. But are these established facts? Undoubtedly, many will be surprised to learn that such beliefs arise not from empirical⁽¹⁾ evidence but rather from the *opinions* of scientists concerning Earth and its true place in the universe.

From time immemorial all civilised peoples had believed that the heavens rotated daily about a stationary Earth and that their terrestrial home stood at the centre of the universe. It was the Greco-Egyptian Ptolemy – mathematician, astronomer and geographer - who formalised and developed this *geocentric* concept during the second century AD; it was to prevail for some 1400 years.

However, based on his understanding that it was the Sun – not the Earth – which ruled the heavens, the mathematician Copernicus (1473 – 1543) proposed a change of paradigm⁽²⁾. After his death, and following an extended clash between Galileo and the Catholic Church, the *heliocentric* theory was eventually accepted as the preferred explanation for what we observe in the heavens. [But it is important to note that neither Copernicus nor his protagonist Galileo was able to offer an empirical proof of the matter; in other words, the fact that the maths appeared to fit was considered a good enough reason to overturn the earlier belief in a stationary Earth standing at the centre of God’s creation.]

This turned out to be a defining moment in the history of the Christian Church, for it dealt a serious blow to the testimony and authority of the Bible and belief in God!

[The publication of Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species* in 1859 was to add further fuel to these flames].

Remarkably, some 400 years on we still await a practical demonstration of the truth of heliocentrism – all the many experiments attempted to prove the theory having failed⁽³⁾. To its discredit, the scientific establishment has long ignored these failures; consequently, it is highly probable that those who pass through our institutes of higher learning know nothing about them!

The purpose of this paper is, (1) to outline an experiment which offers the prospect of settling the heliocentrist's claim that the Earth is a rotating spheroid orbiting the Sun and, (2) to establish by reasoned argument fundamental truths concerning the 'Solar System' of which we are part. The first of these depends upon a proper understanding of *relative motion* and *reciprocity*, so we begin with a short introduction to these topics.

2. Relative Motion

We will all have experienced an interesting phenomenon at one time or another: two trains stand at rest, on adjacent lines in a railway station; the stationmaster's whistle sounds and sets one of them in motion; but which one? Is it mine, or is it the other? Momentarily we are confused!

The following diagram is intended to help us get to grips with the logistics of this situation. It depicts two travellers: **A** and **B** (journeying RIGHT and LEFT, respectively) who sit or stand in full view of one another, sharing the common line of sight LS.

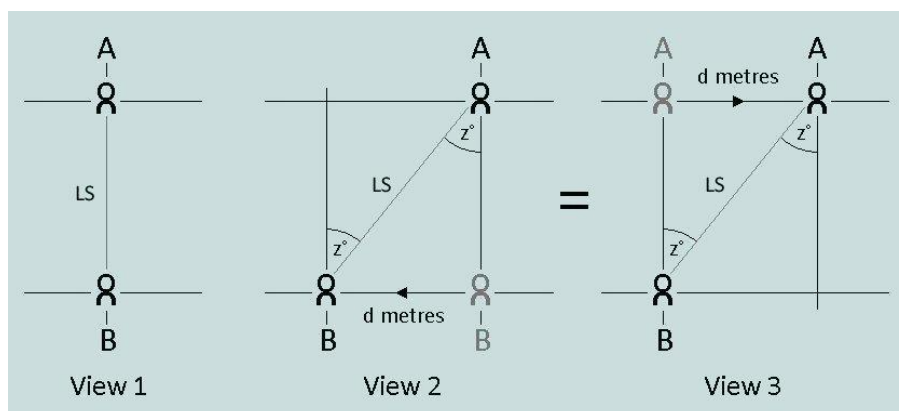


Figure 1

Initially both A and B are at rest (View 1); Views 2 and 3 describe the situation when one or other moves.

B's experience:

His own train moves LEFT by **d** metres; he sees **A** moving RIGHT by **d** metres; LS rotates clockwise by **z** degrees (View 2). An identical outcome follows a second possible scenario in which **A's** train moves RIGHT by **d** metres while **B's** remains at rest (View 3).

A's experience:

So far we have considered things from B's point of view, i.e. we have made him the *observer*. Moving across to the opposite platform, we are able to consider the foregoing manoeuvres from A's point of view. These appear in the next diagram and we observe that nothing has changed! In other words, their experiences as observers are identical. Here is the meaning of reciprocity.

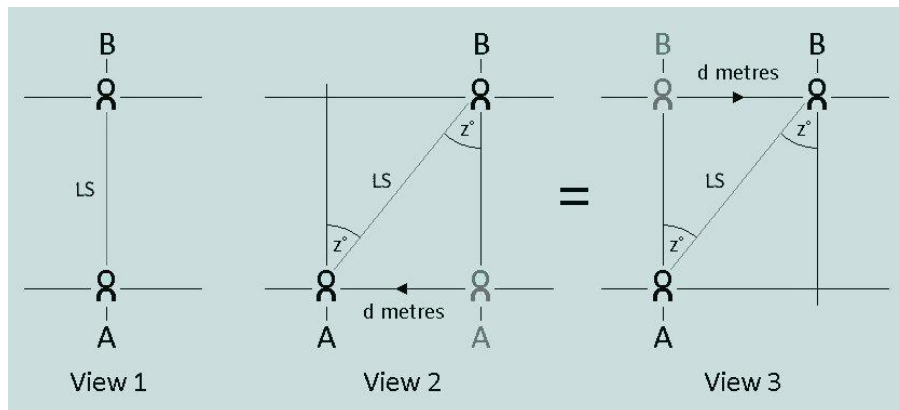


Figure 2

We now consider the features of a situation in which **B** moves in a circle relative to a stationary **A**.

3. At the Playground

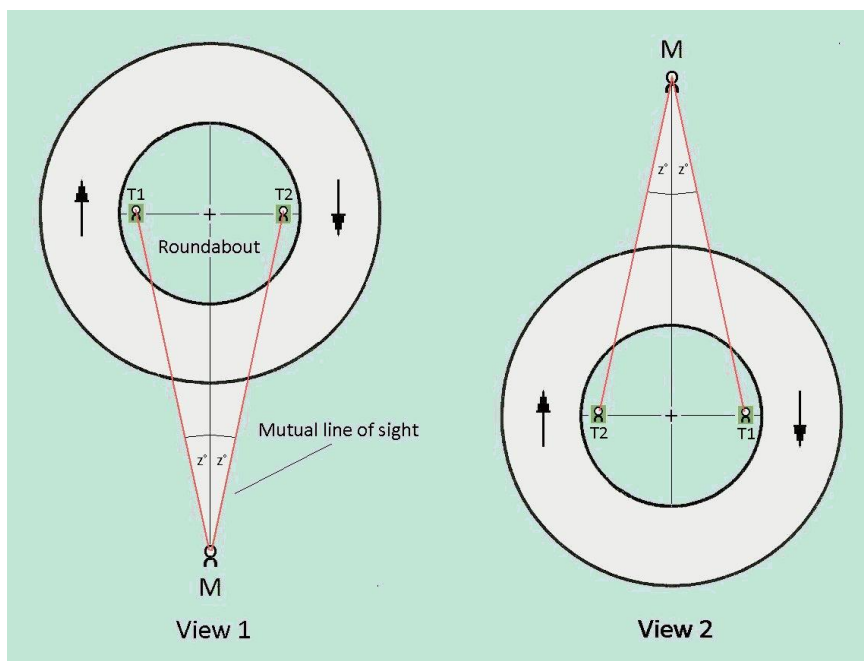


Figure 3

Four-year-old Tom visits a kid's playground with his mum (M). He boards an open roundabout while she sits on a seat nearby. Views 1 and 2 (Figure 3) back up the explanation of what each experiences once the roundabout is set in motion.

M's experience:

M establishes eye contact with Tom, her son, who is seated on the roundabout, initially at position T1 (View 1). Constantly keeping her eye fixed on him, Tom appears to move from side to side as the roundabout rotates – their common line of sight (swinging in the manner of a pendulum), and describing an angle of $2z$ degrees.

Tom's experience:

Stationed at T1, (where he appears to his mum to begin the swing from LEFT to RIGHT, she too will appear to him to begin a swing from LEFT to RIGHT – it being essential that he keeps his eyes fixed on her at all times! (View 2). Thus, here again we encounter the principle of reciprocity; the activities witnessed by both are identical!

[A confirmation of this important principle involves an appeal to our 'railway station' observations, thus: A half-turn of the roundabout takes Tom from T1 to T2, i.e. from his point of view, an actual movement LEFT by one diameter of his circular path. Correspondingly, he will see M move RIGHT by the same distance. In other words, over this period each will witness the other move LEFT-to-RIGHT.]

Both become aware of their general surroundings only when their direct line of sight ceases to exist! In other words, once his gaze begins to wander, Tom ceases to see his mother oscillate; instead, he sees the world spinning around him!

One further point: the further away mum sits, the smaller the angular displacement of this moving line of sight. But observe that the amplitude of the to-and-fro swing at her position will always equal the diameter of Tom's circular path.

The truth of these principles may, of course, be confirmed by practical experiment at any time. But, can anything so simple help us establish the essential nature of the world on which we live? – and of the spatial environment in which it is located? Yes it can!

We begin our analysis by directing attention to the far north at a time when the Sun never sets – proceeding on the hypothesis that the current paradigm is correct, viz. that we live on an 'open roundabout' – and should be able to detect our motion with respect to an allegedly fixed object in the sky - the Sun.

4. At the North Pole

Figure 4 presents plan views (i.e. as seen from above) of the North Pole and Arctic Circle. The Earth is shown to be rotating anticlockwise. It is summertime; the Sun (S) stands at rest in a clear sky; it should be constantly visible over a period of 24 hours.

[Clearly, this diagram is not to scale but, remarkably, the principles established at the playground obtain whatever the true distance is between Earth and Sun].

An observer sits on a swivel chair located somewhere inside the Arctic Circle; from his initial position (A0), he fixes his gaze on the Sun and views what he has been led to believe concerning its progress around the sky. Over a period of 12 hours he is

physically moved around the arc **A0-A1-A2** (View 1); the net result of this motion is to place him at A2, i.e. a diameter distance LEFT of his starting point. It inevitably follows that the Sun will appear to him to move the same distance RIGHT during this period. So far, so good, for that is what he has been led to believe will happen. However, his continuing progress in the next 12 hours tells a different story (View 2). He is now being taken around the arc **A2-A3-A0**, i.e. from A2 back to his starting point A0; thus, he is now moved to the RIGHT, and witnesses the Sun moving to his LEFT!

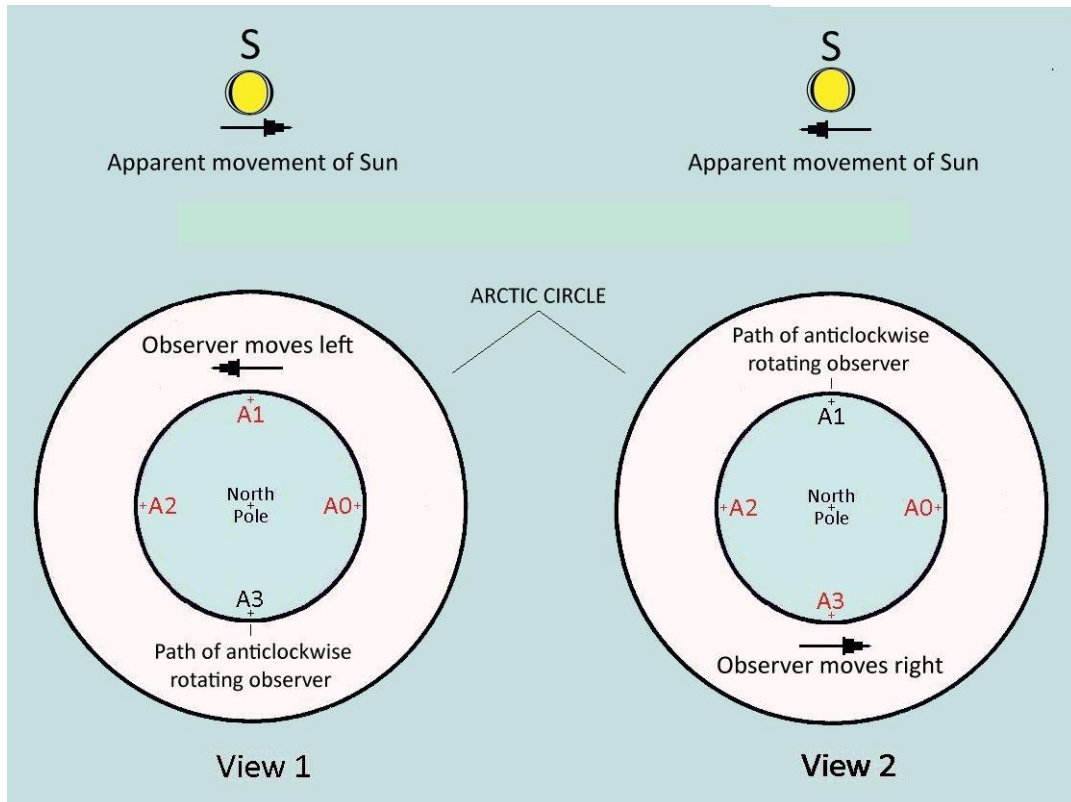


Figure 4

Thus, under the prevailing assumptions (i.e. a stationary Sun and rotating Earth) the Sun will appear to oscillate in the sky with a pendulum-like motion.

But, because the Sun, allegedly, is so far away, these displacements will be small and indiscernible to the naked eye; it must follow that the Sun will appear stationary in the sky and the following experiment would appear to settle the matter.

5. The Experiment

The required equipment consists essentially of a time-lapse camera mounted on a platform that rotates clockwise through 360° in 24 hours. Initially directed at the Sun, the camera (suitably screened) will record its progress over time. If the earth is rotating, the image remains fixed (the motion of the turntable effectively cancelling that of the Earth); if not, the turntable and camera will follow the apparent clockwise motion of the Sun across the sky. Observe that in both cases the photographic record will reveal a stationary Sun! Here, apparently, is stalemate and the end of our

quest for a proof, either way, of this conundrum. However, the matter is kept alive by related evidence from another quarter. We begin by asking the question 'Are we really to believe the Sun is 93 million miles away and approaching a million miles in diameter?'

6. How far away is the Sun?

The following photograph (Figure 5) suggests that we have been seriously misled by the scientific establishment concerning the Sun's distance and size.



Figure 5

This matter captured the interest of a long-deceased amateur scientist. In the late 19th century the following observations were made by the Englishman Samuel Birley Rowbotham and colleagues which strongly confirm a nearby Sun.⁽⁵⁾:

"The distance from London Bridge to the sea-coast at Brighton, in a straight line, is 50 statute miles. On a given day (July 13th, 1870) at 12 o'clock, the altitude of the sun from near the water at London Bridge, was found to be 61 degrees ...; and at the same moment of time its altitude from the sea-coast at Brighton was observed to be 64 degrees..."

Rowbotham used these data to construct the following diagram to scale (Figure 6). This fixes the position of the Sun at S – the point of intersection of the two lines of sight, LS and BS; the length BL (representing 50 miles) then being used as a unit to determine DS – the height of the Sun at that time – and DL – the distance from London of the spot then vertically below the Sun. As may be seen, these are 14 and 8 units – representing respectively, 700 and 400 mles.

He continues, "If any allowance is to be made for refraction – which, no doubt, exists where the sun's rays have to pass through a medium, the atmosphere, which

gradually increases in density as it approaches the earth's surface – it will considerably diminish the above-named distance of the sun; so that it is perfectly safe to affirm that the under edge of the sun is considerably less than 700 statute miles above the earth."

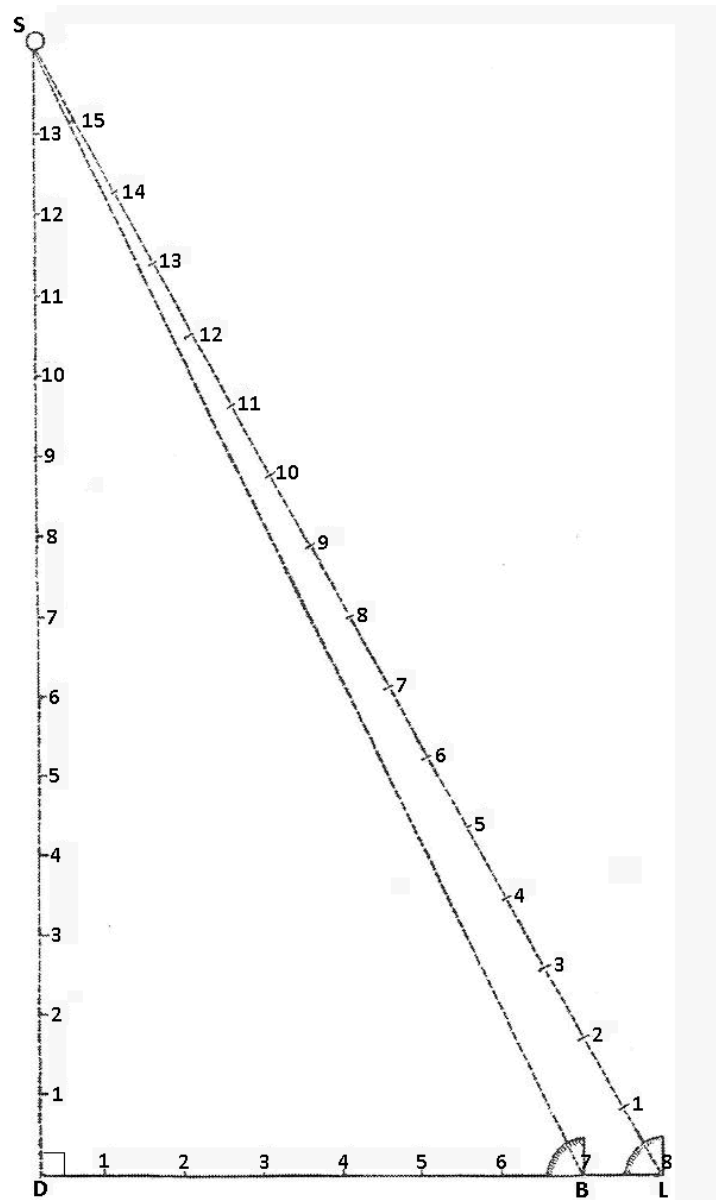


Figure 6

Clearly, with the more sophisticated equipment and facilities available today, we should be able to confirm Rowbotham's remarkable conclusion that the Sun is relatively near, and therefore of much smaller size than we have been led to believe. Our method employs the same principles – but now played out on a broader canvas.

7. At the Suez Canal

Here is an artificial waterway some 100 miles long connecting the Mediterranean and Red Seas; since it has no locks its waters may, on the average, be considered level at all times.

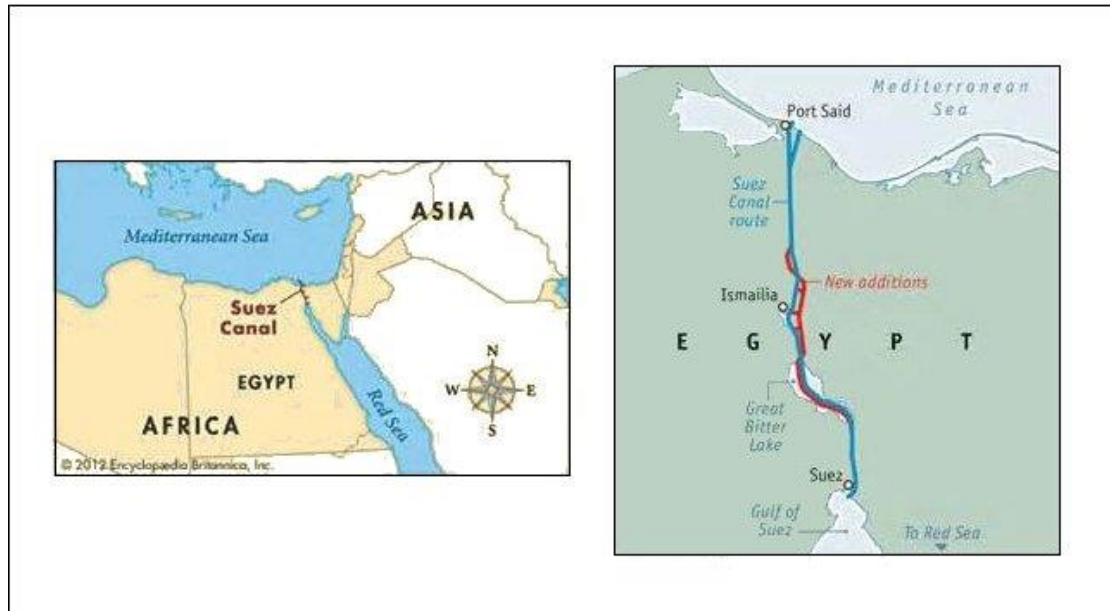


Figure 7

It follows that the cities at the ends of the canal, viz. Port Said (P) and Suez (Z), at which measurements of the Sun's altitude are known at the winter solstice, constitute points on a horizontal baseline of known length having, roughly, a N-S orientation.

Referring to the accompanying diagram (Figure 8), the line PZ (representing the canal) may be extended over the waters of the Indian Ocean to the tropic of Capricorn (C). [Observe that there exists a direct link between the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, so there can be no 'humps' of water along the way to the point of intersection with this tropic! – one of life's realities being that water finds its own level – and that is a significant problem for those who believe we live on a globe!] Our analysis begins with the construction of plane triangles on this extended horizontal baseline (Figure 8).

The data provided by the internet facility **SunCalc.org** for 21 Dec.2016 at 09:47 UTC/GMT may be found listed in Appendix 1. Observe that the difference in the heights from which the angular measurements are taken (14m and 13 m, respectively) over a stretch of some 100 miles is unlikely to affect the essential outcome of this analysis; thus, we are justified in assuming PZC horizontal.

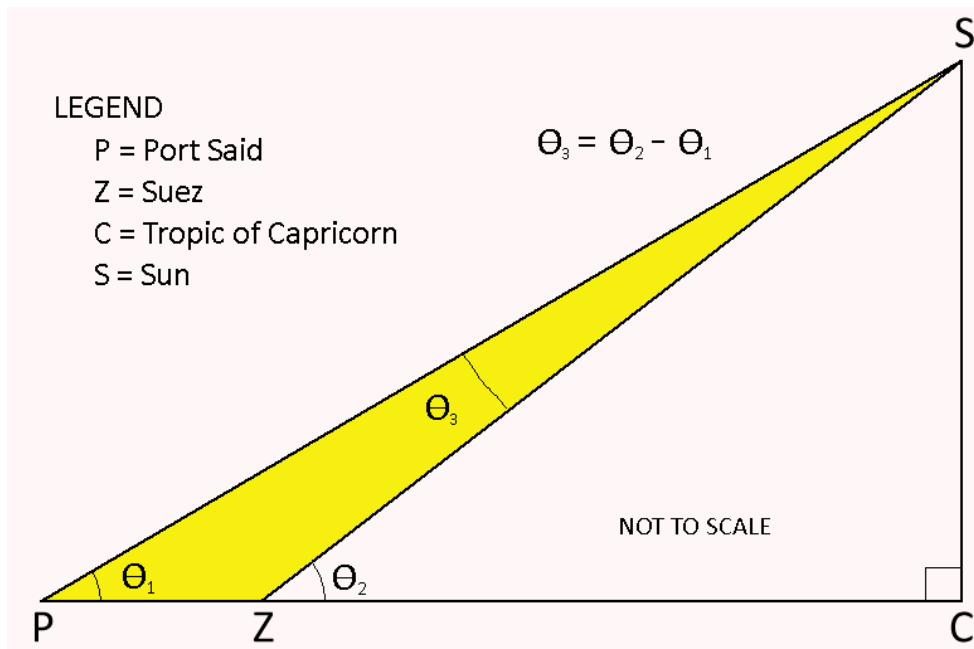


Figure 8

The calculation of PZ – the direct horizontal distance between the cities associated with the Suez Canal, Port Said (P) and Suez (Z), is determined in Appendix 2 and found to be 91.436 miles. At these locations, the altitude of the Sun (S) at the stated date and time is given as follows: $\theta_1 = 35.28^\circ$ and $\theta_2 = 36.58^\circ$. Their difference, $\theta_3 = 1.30^\circ$.

Hence, applying the Sine Rule (Appendix 3),

d (the diameter of the circumcircle passing through the points P, S and Z)

$$= PZ / \sin \theta_3 = 91.436 / \sin 1.30 = 4030.266$$

$$ZS / \sin \theta_1 = SP / \sin (180 - \theta_2) = SP / \sin \theta_2 = d = 4030.266$$

whence,

$$ZS = 4030.266 \times \sin \theta_1 = 2327.772$$

$$SP = 4030.266 \times \sin \theta_2 = 2401.815$$

thus,

$$\text{The height of the Sun above Capricorn} = SC = ZS \times \sin \theta_2$$

$$= 2327.772 \times \sin 36.58 = 1387.223, \text{ or } \underline{1387 \text{ miles}}$$

$$\text{The horizontal distance from Suez to Capricorn} = ZC = ZS \times \cos \theta_2$$

$$= 2327.772 \times \cos 36.58 = 1869.260, \text{ or } \underline{1869 \text{ miles}}$$

Clearly, these results are in accord with Rowbotham's calculation, discussed earlier.

8. The Experiment reconsidered

Realising that the Sun's distance is comparable with the size of Earth (radius \approx 4000 miles) it is clear that a detectable 'wobble' should be picked up by our time-lapse camera **if our home is indeed a spinning globe.** The following invitation is therefore extended to all heliocentrists: accept the clear evidence of a local Sun and perform the experiment, as described. You now have an opportunity to fulfil your desire to demonstrate to the world the truth of your assertions.

[Observe that the retrograde motion of the Sun should now be discernible to the naked eye – but, as it stands, there is no record of this phenomenon being witnessed on Earth (except by King Hezekiah and his contemporaries – as recorded in Isaiah 38:6-8!) It follows that the Earth can't be spinning and neither can the Sun be stationary! There has to be another explanation for our experience of day and night! It must be that

The Sun and stars rotate about (or with respect to ⁽⁴⁾) a stationary Earth!

Figure 9 expresses the correct interpretation. The observer again sits at some point within the Arctic circle on a clear summer's day. S is now depicted rotating clockwise around a stationary Earth. Four positions of the Sun are represented: beginning at S0, and proceeding clockwise in steps of 6 hours to S1, S2, S3 and back to S0.

Clearly, this is the correct explanation of the so-called 'midnight Sun' phenomenon experienced by those living in far northern latitudes. During the summer months, countless observers from time immemorial will have witnessed the Sun skirting the horizon in a continuous, complete and undulating arc.

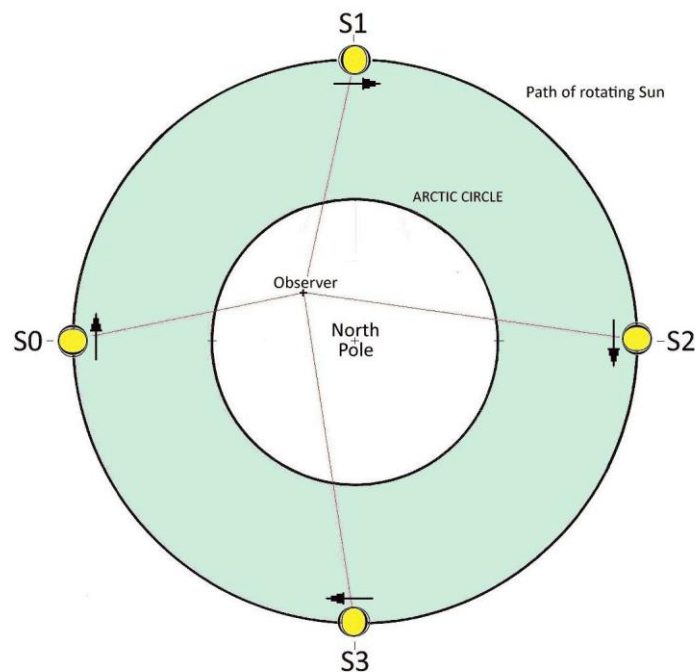


Figure 9

9. The Biblical Testimony

It is appropriate that we here draw attention to what the Bible (KJV) has to say about these matters:

1. The early verses of Genesis inform us that Earth (and light) came into being *before* the Sun and Moon – the function of these bodies being to serve and sustain the planet and its inhabitants – essentially, performing a subsidiary role. There can be no doubt that it was Earth that was central to the Creator’s interest and affection! Yet the heliocentrists would have us believe that a spin was imparted to Earth on Day 3, together with a divine ‘push’ to send it careering around the Sun. It is now clear that our Creator had grander ideas!
2. As already referred to, Joshua the son of Nun commanded the Sun to stand still for one whole day in order to defeat his enemies. (Jos.10:12)
3. ...the world also shall be stable, that it be not moved. (1Chr.16:30)
4. ...the world also is stablished, that it cannot be moved. (Ps.93:1)
5. ...the world also shall be established that it shall not be moved... (Ps.96:10)
6. (The Lord) laid the foundations of the earth, that it should not be removed forever. (Ps.104:5)
7. The sun also ariseth, and the sun goeth down, and hasteth to its place where he arose. (Ec.1:5)
8. ...the stars shall fall from heaven... (Mt.24:29)
9. ... And the stars of heaven fell unto the earth... (Rev.6:13)

Our findings support these clear biblical statements; they refute what is currently believed by the majority of scientists to be a fundamental truth. Without doubt, the Sun (together with all other heavenly bodies) rotate about a stationary Earth – and the true nature of all these is questionable!

10. Conclusions

It is strange that this simple refutation of heliocentrism appears not to have been reported over the course of some 400 years of its rule. Our current scientific establishment can hardly be unaware of it! Again, one assumes the Sun’s reputed distance of 93,000,000 miles to be a vital plank in the heliocentric paradigm. How, then, does the presumably accurate data available at SunCalc.org so readily refute it?

For ‘lovers of truth’ this is a deplorable situation for clearly, the validity of the ‘facts’ offered by generations of astronomers, astrophysicists and cosmologists since the 16th century (including such great names as Galileo, Kepler, Newton, Einstein and Hawking) depend heavily on a centrally-placed and distant Sun! It would appear that mankind has been presented with a tale of make-believe concerning the structure of the universe and of Earth’s position within it!

Many questions should now be asked. For example: Is the Earth really a sphere? Was there really a ‘big bang’? Are the stars we see massive suns, billions of light years away? And what of ‘black holes’, ‘dark energy’ and ‘dark matter’? – do such things really exist - or are they the figments of some clever men’s imagination invented to

bolster the current paradigm? Again, what of the (a)ether – which, reputedly, Einstein *abolished* in order to save heliocentric belief?

These questions, and more, will now need to be addressed; clearly, a bottom-up assessment of all we have been led to believe concerning astronomy and cosmology is urgently needed – as too must be a restoration of the public's confidence in science as currently practised. In this connection the reader is urged to access the following documentary, 'Scientism Exposed'. There certainly appears to be an agenda to keep people from the Truth of God!

<https://www.worldslastchance.com/view-video/2403/scientism-exposed.html>

Here begins the restoration of the supreme authority of the Judeo-Christian Scriptures and the fulfilment of God's promise to '...destroy the wisdom of the wise' (Isaiah 29:13,14).

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2016-11-21

www.whatabeginning.com

- (1) 'empirical' – based on, concerned with, or verifiable by observation or experience rather than theory or pure logic (OED).
- (2) 'paradigm' – a world view underlying the theories and methodology of a particular scientific subject (OED).
- (3) A brief history and description of these experiments may be found in Malcolm Bowden's most helpful video "Geocentricity: The Earth is not Spinning or Moving At All" <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bpJyfusm1xw>
- (4) In the event that Earth turns out to be a flat plain rather than a globe.
- (5) Forgotten Books – Samuel Birley Robotham, 'Zetetic Astronomy: Earth Not a Globe', pp.79-81

11. Appendices

1 – Data from SunCalc.org 21 Dec.2016, 09:47 UTC

Port Said (P):

Latitude: N 31.26529°
Longitude: E 32.30187°
Height: 14m

Altitude: 35.28°
Azimuth: 179.27°

Suez (Z):

Latitude: N 29.96683°
Longitude: E 32.54981°
Height: 13m

Altitude: 36.58°
Azimuth: 179.54°

Tropic of Capricorn (C): Winter solstice: 21 Dec.2016

Latitude: S 23.43708°

[Observe that in accordance with the current paradigm, these data are ‘globe-based’, i.e. the angles of elevation (the ‘altitudes’) are given with respect to the ‘level’ tangents of the great circle passing through the locations in question! So we shall find that the Sun’s rays (reckoned to be parallel, because of its alleged great distance away), not surprisingly, conform with this assumption. Thus, the difference in the altitudes at P and Z corresponds with the difference in their latitudes: $36.58 - 35.28 (= 1.3) = 31.26529 - 29.96683 (= 1.29846)$. Clearly, the algorithm used to obtain these elevations requires a distant Sun!

However, if these elevations are taken to relate to a fixed level, i.e. independent of latitude – such as the surface of the waters of the Suez Canal – the true position of the Sun (discounting any atmospheric refraction) is determined. Our analysis follows this understanding.]

2 – The direct distance from Port Said to Suez

We require the length of the hypotenuse of the following right-angled triangle:

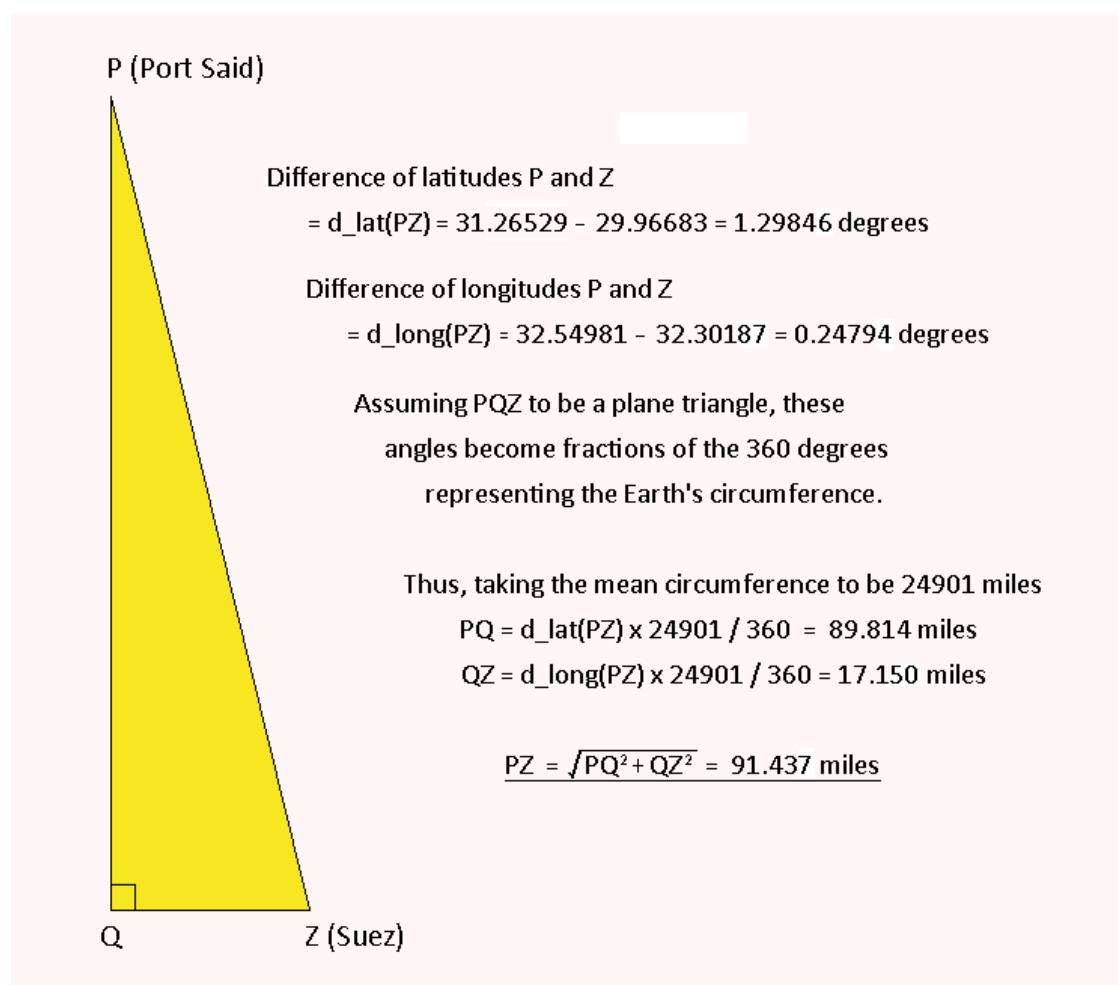


Figure 9

3 – The trigonometrical ‘Sine Rule’

The following diagram of a plane triangle captures the essence of the Sine Rule:

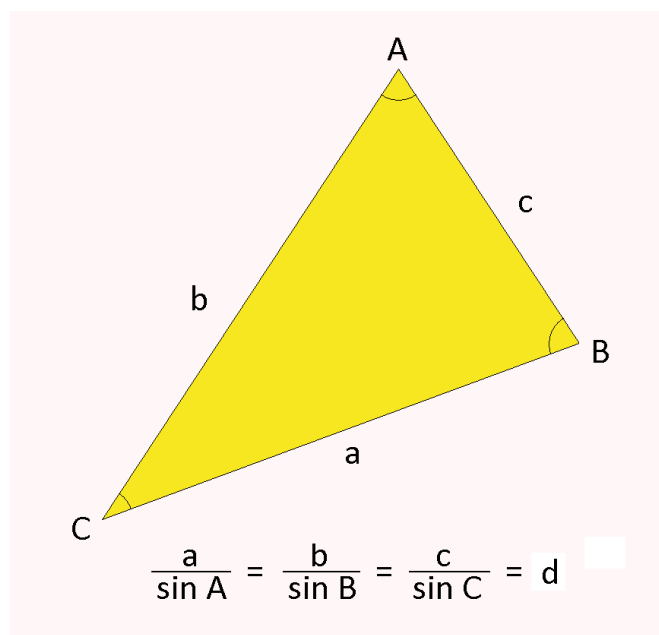


Figure 10

Here, d represents the diameter of the circumcircle (i.e. the circle passing through the points A, B and C)

4 – Implications of the Earth's Alleged Curvature

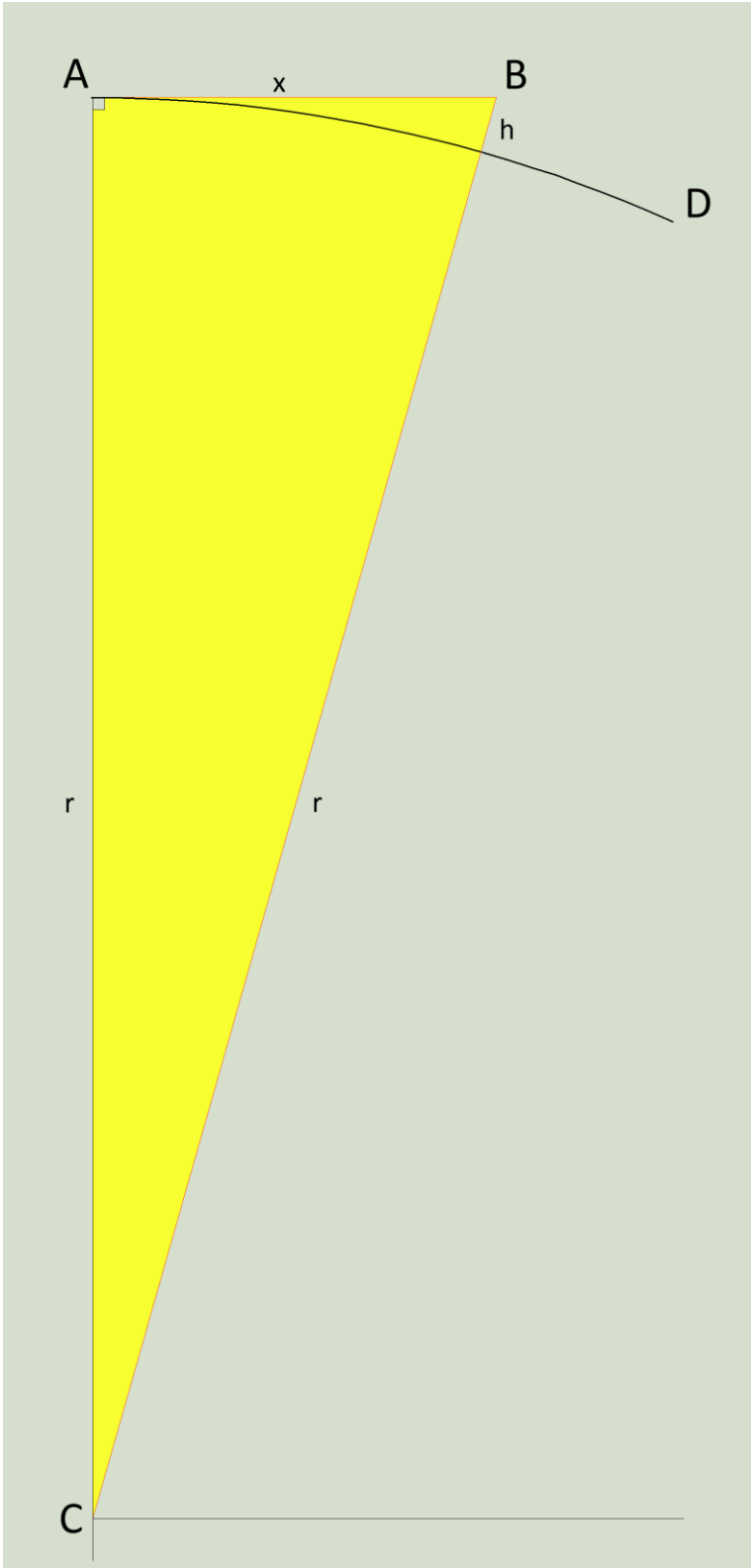


Figure 11

The diagram depicts part of a section passing through the centre (C) of a sphere of radius r , and AD, an arc of this circular section. A tangent AB is drawn at point A – this representing the line of sight of an observer stationed at A.

Let x represents the length of AB, and h , the elevation of B with respect to the arc AD – both expressed in miles.

Consider the right-angled triangle ABC. Applying the Pythagorean theorem, we have

$$AB^2 + AC^2 = BC^2$$

$$x^2 + r^2 = (r + h)^2 = r^2 + 2rh + h^2$$

$$x^2 = h(2r + h)$$

$$h = x^2 / (2r + h)$$

Clearly, compared with $2r$, h is relatively small, and may be omitted from the right-hand side of this equation; thus, we may write, as a good approximation

$$h \approx x^2 / 2r \approx x^2 / d$$

where d is the sphere's diameter in miles

Hence, in respect of the assumed globe earth, for $x = 1$ mile and $r = 4000$ miles,

$$h = 1^2 / 8000 \text{ miles} = 0.000125 \text{ miles}$$

$$h = 0.000125 \times 5280 = 0.66 \text{ feet} = 7.92 \text{ inches} \approx 8 \text{ inches}$$

Observe that the length of the line of sight (x) must be squared to determine the correct fall. Thus, for $x = 10$ miles, $h = 10^2 / 8000 = 0.0125$ miles

$$h = 0.0125 \cdot 5280 = 66 \text{ feet}$$

Thus, the rule which closely approximates the 'falling away' of the surface of the earth below the horizontal line of sight of the observer is simply:

“Square the distance in miles and multiply by 8 to determine the answer in inches.”

For example, the length of the Suez Canal is about 100 miles. Thus, as viewed from the Mediterranean, its entry into the Red Sea must occur some $(100)^2 \times 8$ inches closer to the Earth's centre, i.e. 80,000 inches $\approx 1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. So, one implication of a spherical Earth must be that there exists 'a hump' of water at the centre of the Suez canal standing more than 1600 feet above the two seas!

Clearly, this is nonsense, for the water in the canal is level and corresponds with the averages for both seas! [This unassailable argument becomes a secure plank in the geocentrist's belief in a flat Earth!]

12. Addendum – Earth: Hub of the Universe

- An introduction to the recently published science documentary
Journey to the Center of the Universe

<http://www.theprinciplemovie.com/>

The content of this most revealing and excellent DVD is given as follows:

“The scientific establishment is about to collapse like a house of cards! In this DVD, you hold the key to unlocking how this paradigm shift will occur... In addition to amazing new discoveries that lead to shocking conclusions, you will realise that everything you were taught in science class is nothing more than philosophical assumption.”

We are first reminded of the heliocentrist’s view of things – here expressed by the late Carl Sagan:

“We find that we live on an insignificant planet of a humdrum star lost between two spiral arms in the outskirts of a galaxy, tucked away in some forgotten corner of the universe in which there are far more galaxies than people.”

Then, Did you know?

The newest cosmological evidence puts the Earth at or near the centre of the universe

1. Experimental evidence from over 100 years ago to the present day shows the Earth is motionless in space
2. Einstein’s *Special Theory of Relativity* was invented to counter the many experiments in the 1800s and 1900s which showed that the Earth was standing still in space
3. Einstein’s *General Theory of Relativity* was invented to cover the weaknesses of the Special Theory – but in doing so it allowed the Earth to be motionless in space at the centre of the universe
4. A universe rotating about a fixed Earth is as scientifically valid as a rotating Earth in a fixed universe
5. Most recent data from satellite probes shows that the known universe is aligned with both the Sun/Earth ecliptic and the Earth’s equator – revealing that our universe is geocentrically oriented
6. Most recent data from telescopes reveal that galaxies, quasars and other celestial objects are oriented around the Earth in concentric circles

Thus, in contrast to Carl Sagan’s perspective that the Earth is lost in space, the scientific evidence shows that we are placed at the very hub of the universe, watched and cared for by Someone who did not leave things to time and chance!!