

FLAT EARTH

**REDUX
PT. 3**

12/15/2018



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<https://www.yahuwahsoasis.com/>

He who made for you the earth a bed [flat] and the sky a ceiling and sent down from the sky, rain and brought forth thereby fruits as provision for you. Quran 2:22

**THE
EARTH IS
FLAT!**

**NOPE,
NOT FLAT!**

**NO,
NOT
AT
ALL
FLAT!**

Christian writer regarding the shape of the earth. It is from Athenagoras of Athens (c. AD 133 – c. AD 190):

For if the world, being made spherical, is confined within the circles of heaven, and the Creator of the world is above the things created, managing that by His providential care of these, what place is there for the second god, or for other gods?

**FE RESPONSE ON THE 4 DIRECTIONS – EAST,
WEST, SOUTH, AND NORTH!**

**There are no fixed “East” or “West”
points just as there is no fixed “South.”
The North central Pole is the only
proven fixed point on our flat Earth,
with South being all straight lines
outwards from the pole, East and West
being concentric circles at constant
right angles 90 degrees from the pole. A
westerly circumnavigation of Earth is
thus going around with Polaris
continually on your right, while an
easterly circumnavigation is going
around with Polaris always at your left.**

*They never
explain how a
compass points
to N,S,E,W? A
proven
instrument for
centuries in
navigation?*

**Some people think going around the
World means this kind of Circle.**

12/15/2018

When in Reality it is this kind of Circle



Some people think going around the World means this kind of Circle.



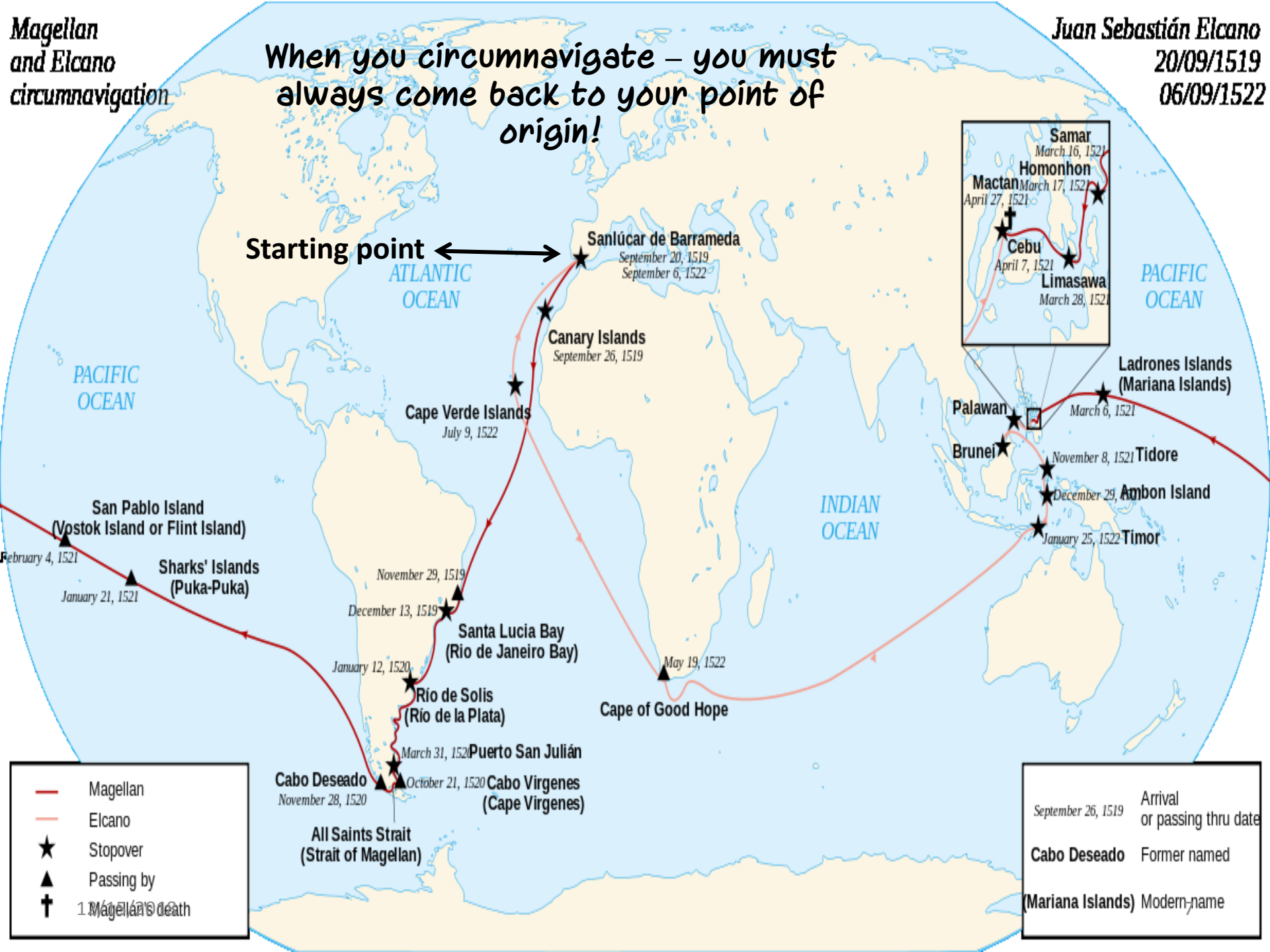
When in Reality it is this kind of Circle

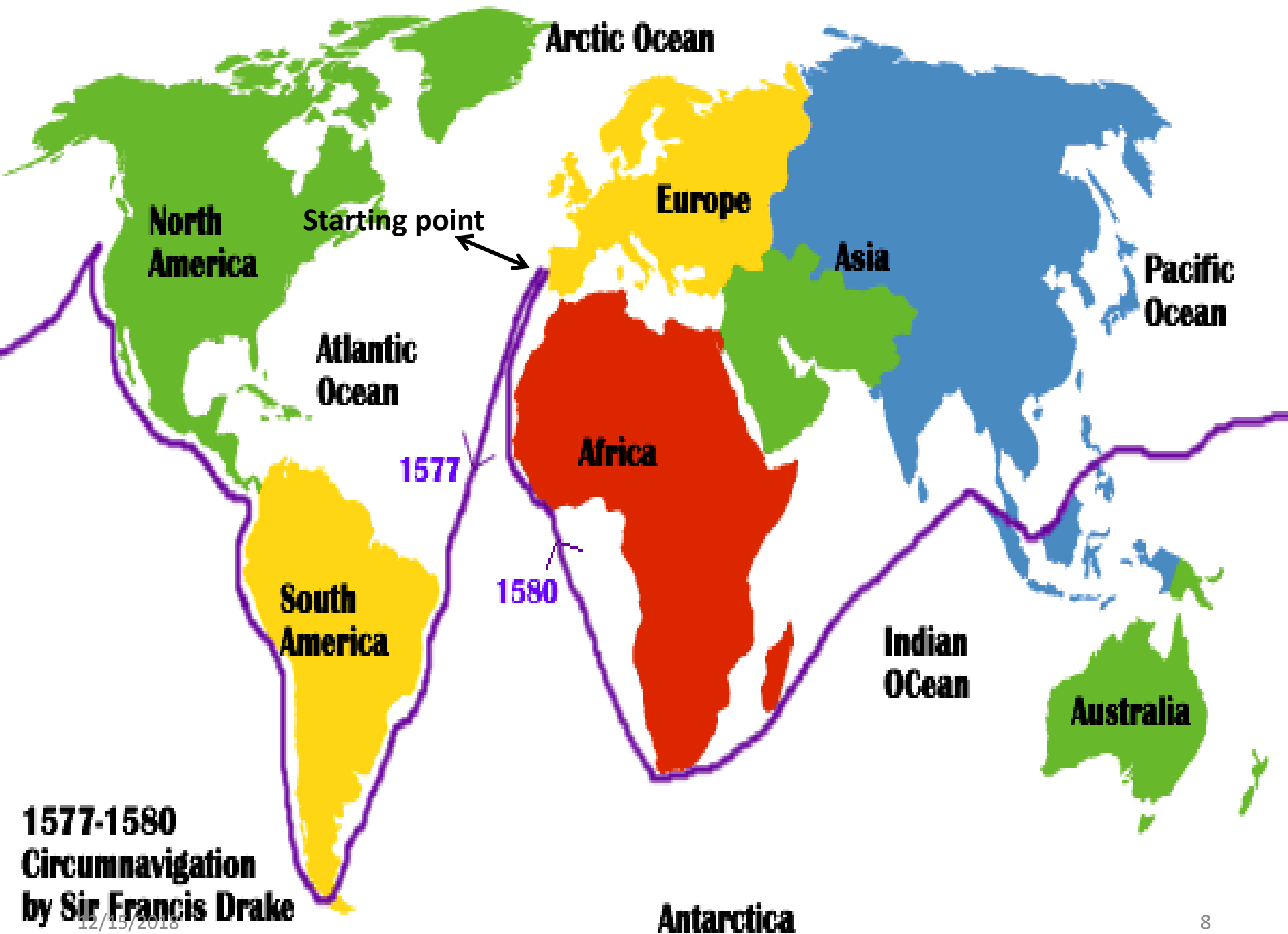
FE response: Since the North Pole and Antarctica are covered in ice and guarded “no-fly” zones, no ships or planes have ever been known to circumnavigate the Earth in North/South directions. The only kind of circumnavigation which could not happen on a flat-Earth is North/Southbound, which is likely the very reason for the heavily-enforced flight restrictions. The fact that there has yet to be a single verified North/South circumnavigation of Earth serves as standing proof the world is not a ball.

Magellan and Elcano circumnavigation

When you circumnavigate – you must always come back to your point of origin!

Juan Sebastián Elcano
 20/09/1519
 06/09/1522





12/15/2018



*FOUR AIRCRAFT,
EIGHT MEN,
175 DAYS,
FIRST TO GO
AROUND THE WORLD!*

*BONUS DVD
INCLUDED!
"First Flight Around
the World"*

THE WORLD FLIGHT OF 1924

ALL 4 WORLD CRUISER KITS INCLUDED!

12/15/2018



<http://www.dommagazine.com/article/earthrounders-first-aerial-circumnavigation-globe>

In April 1924, four Douglas World Cruiser (DWC) aircraft set out to make the first aerial circumnavigation of the globe. Each plane had a two-man crew of pilot and mechanic from the U.S. Army Air Service for the project optimistically called "World Flight."

Every plane flight in the world over a period of 24 hours

12/15/2018

SENORGIF.COM



One aircraft crashed en route (no fatalities), but the remaining three completed the journey after making 74 stops and traveling more than 27,000 miles. No flight around the world has since been achieved in an open-cockpit aircraft.




World Flyers in formation approaching New York, led by Major General Mason M. Patrick, Chief of Air Service, September 8th, 1924. Photo by 14th Photo Section, Air Service, U. S. Army.



While attempting to pilot her Lockheed Electra 10A around the world, Amelia Earhart sent a prophetic message to her husband. “If I am successful, the merits and demerits can be threshed out then. If not, someone else will do what I have attempted and I’ll pass the problem on to him – or her,” said Earhart. She and her navigator, Fred Noonan, disappeared on July 2, 1937. *Thirty years later, her “problem” was taken on by 30-year-old Ann Holtgren Pellegrino of Michigan.*

On June 9, 1967, Pellegrino and her crew set off on what she was later to describe as a “rendezvous with history.” The goal was to replicate Earhart’s flight as closely as possible, allowing for changes in political borders and refueling stops. Pellegrino called it the “Commemorative Flight” with the goal enroute to drop a wreath in memory of Earhart and Noonan on Howland Island.





For Pellegrino, the adventure also included “magical moments” of gracious welcomes in exotic cultures. As planned, she dropped a commemorative wreath over Howland Island, the destination which was not reached by Earhart and Noonan. On July 7, 1967, Pellegrino and crew were back in Oakland. Remarkably, the vintage Electra flew 28,000 miles without a major problem. “I don’t mind telling you,” Pellegrino recently remarked, “I hugged that Electra every night.”

CLAIM: "There are people who have **circumnavigated** the Earth, but never by traversing both **north & south pole** in the process. This must mean the Earth is not round!"

Rockwell Polar Flight



PanAm Flight 50



Sir Ranulph Fiennes



TAG Transpolar08

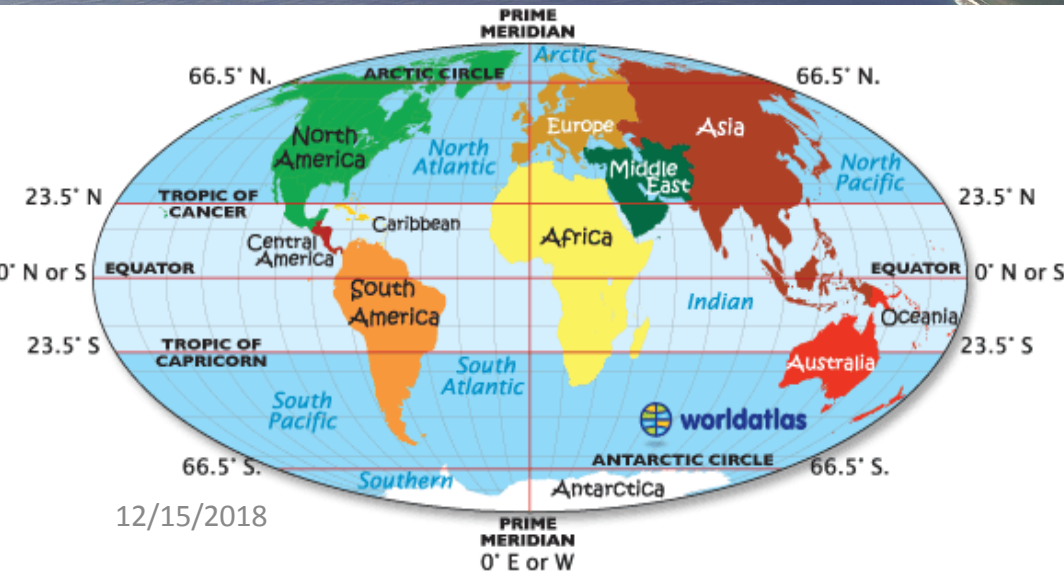


FACT: There are people who have accomplished such feat. And it can only happen if **the Earth is round**.



Aircraft have the ability to fly over land and water which allows for a route closer to a perfect circle than a nautical global circumnavigation does. There is only one organization that sets guidelines for such a route around the earth: the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

For a powered aircraft to officially circumnavigate the world, FAI stipulations include that it must cross all meridians in one direction, travel a distance of at least 36,787.559 km (the length of the Tropic of Cancer), and complete the journey at the point of departure.



Each leg must commence at the exact point where the previous finished off. There is no requirement that it cross the Equator or touch antipodal points.

THE ROUTE TAKEN BY PAN AM FLIGHT 50



1 San Francisco - North Pole - London

2 Cape Town - South Pole - Auckland

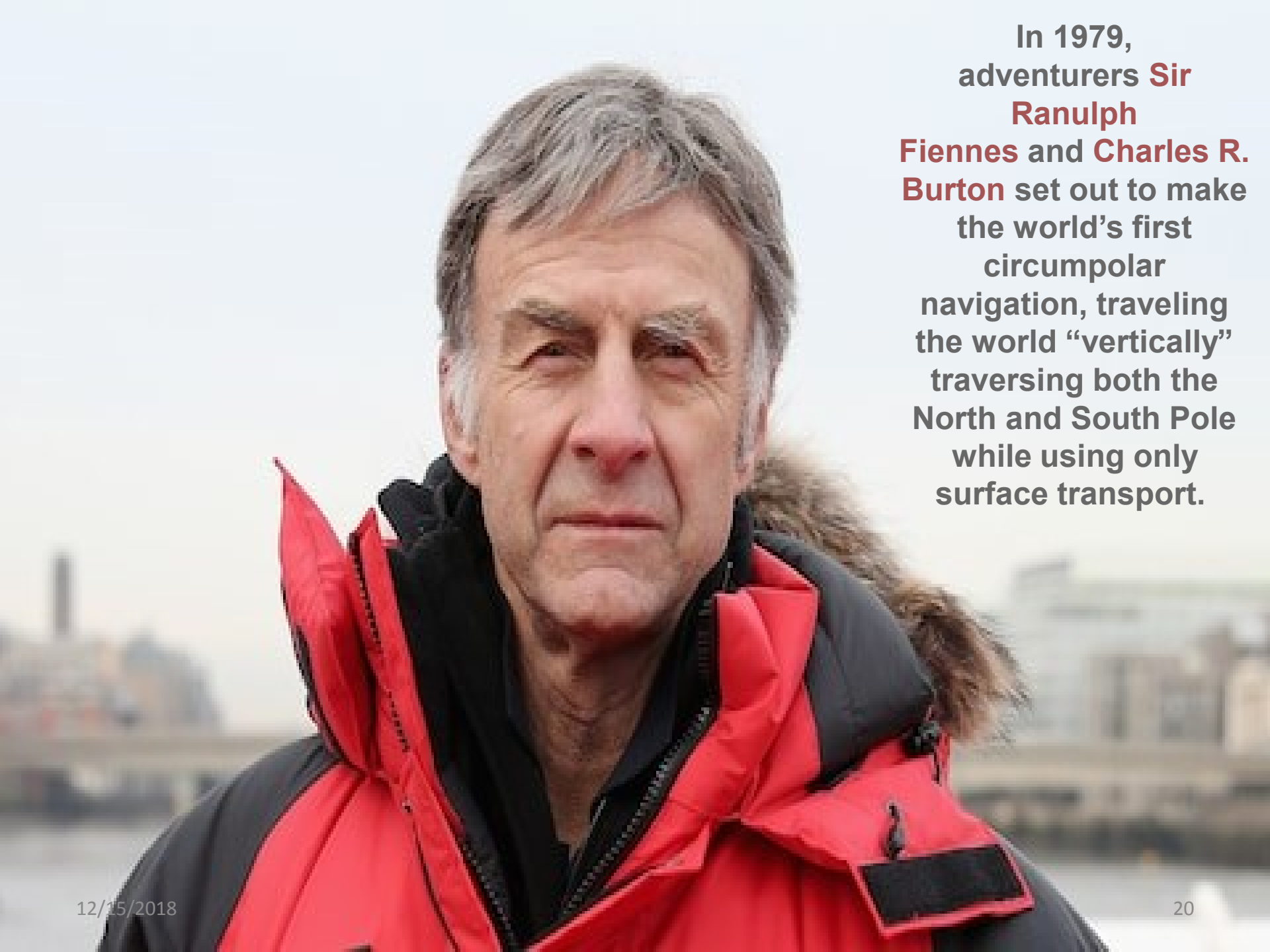
3 London - Cape Town

4 Auckland - San Francisco

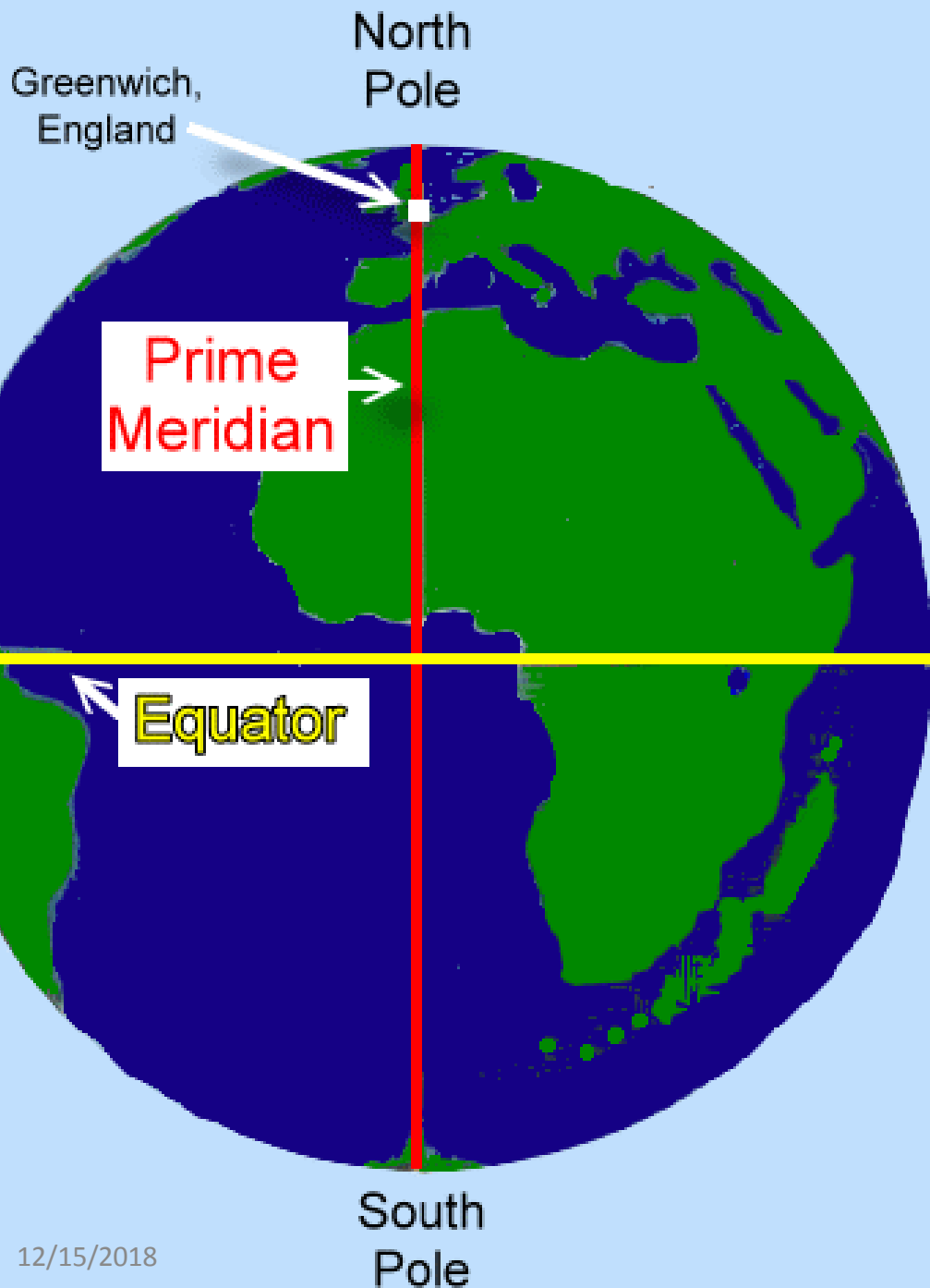
Trans-globe expedition: Ranulph Fiennes 'Vertical' Circumpolar Navigation of the World at the 0° Greenwich Meridian



<https://kickasstrips.com/2014/05/ranulph-fiennes-transglobe-expedition-the-worlds-first-vertical-circumpolar-navigation/>



In 1979,
adventurers **Sir
Ranulph
Fiennes** and **Charles R.
Burton** set out to make
the world's first
circumpolar
navigation, traveling
the world “vertically”
traversing both the
North and South Pole
while using only
surface transport.



Starting from Greenwich in September 1979 in the United Kingdom, they went south, arriving at the South Pole on December 17, 1980. Over the next 14 months, they went north again, reaching the North Pole on April 11, 1982. Travelling south once more, they arrived again in Greenwich on August 29, 1982 almost three years after their departure.

On their expedition Fiennes' team managed to achieve an impressive number of world's firsts among them being:

- Bothie, their dog, was the first dog to visit both poles.
- Ginny Fiennes was the first woman to join the Antarctic Club and to receive the Polar Medal
- And they played the first ever game of cricket on the geographical South Pole



Their route would follow closely the Greenwich Meridian, the 0° line of longitude. Departing from Greenwich, London in a thirty-year-old ice strengthened vessel, Benjamin Bowring, with a colorful crew of volunteers from many countries and backgrounds.



The 100,000-mile route took the Transglobe Expedition team across the Sahara via Tombouctou, through the swamps and jungles of Mali and the Ivory Coast, over huge unexplored crevasse fields in Antarctica, through the inhospitable North West Passage, graveyard of so many famous venturers, and into the unpredictable hazards of the Arctic Ocean.

From England they went to France using the Benjamin Bowring ship. Here they crossed France and Spain in two Land Rovers and a Range Rover to Barcelona where they loaded the vehicles and the their equipment into the Benjamin Bowring (which had sailed around) and sailed for Algiers, where they first began to feel the climate change – it was in the high nineties Fahrenheit (35+°C) with humidity ranging around 90 per cent. The insects bit relentlessly and the daily routine of using repellent cream and anti-malarial tablets began. The desert crossing each day began at five in the morning and breakfast consisted of cereal, coffee and bread – no butter because of the high temperatures.



The Sahara crossing proved a useful “run-in” for the Expedition. The equipment, to use Ran Fiennes’ words, “served extremely well”, and the vehicles “proved entirely trouble free”. The radio, installed in Virginia’s Landrover with a nine-foot whip antenna mounted at the rear, “performed miraculously with clear voice contact daily with the ship and radio station in the United Kingdom”.



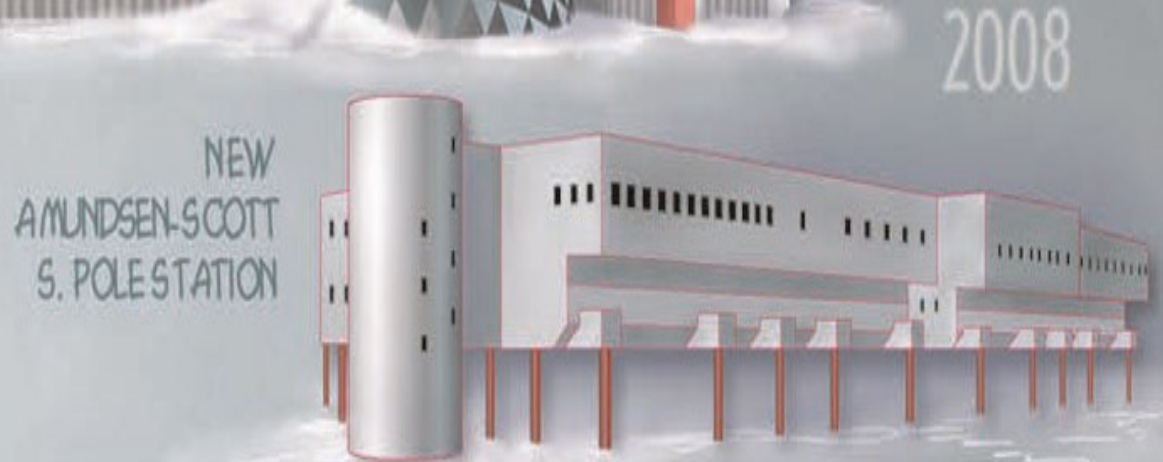
At Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) the Benjamin Bowring (the ship) was awaiting them once again and they re-loaded her and left for Cape Town and subsequently to Antarctica.

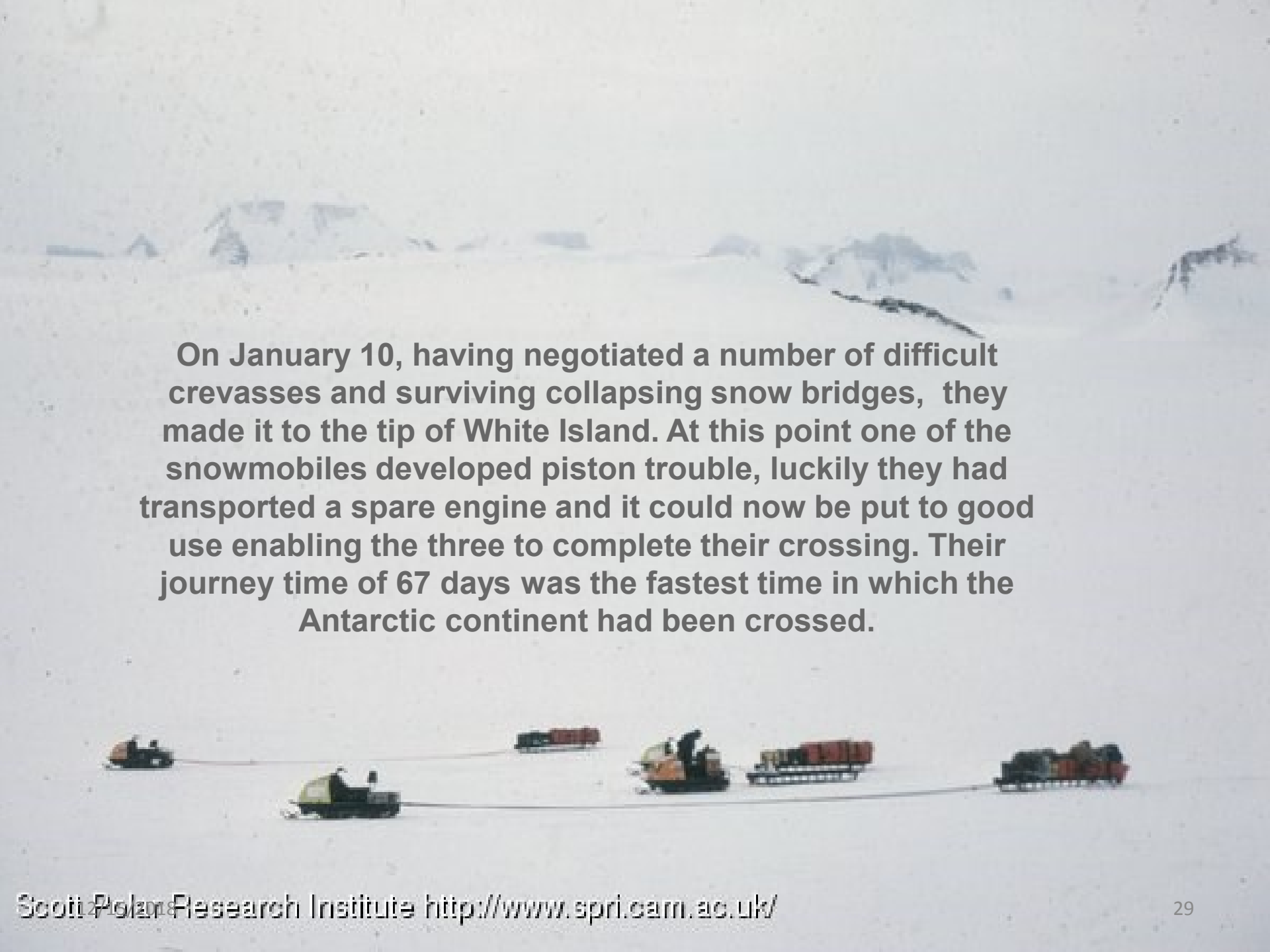


The expedition was in Antarctica between January 1979 and April 1981. Charlie Burton, Ollie Shepard and Ranulph Fiennes departed to cross the Antarctic continent using skidoos on 28 October 1979. During their crossing they were given aerial support, bringing further supplies and surveying possible routes. At every latitude change they stopped to collect ice-cores to analyze average snowfall rates. They made it to the South Pole on 15 December 1980, where the USA now had a research station.



U.S. South Pole Station





On January 10, having negotiated a number of difficult crevasses and surviving collapsing snow bridges, they made it to the tip of White Island. At this point one of the snowmobiles developed piston trouble, luckily they had transported a spare engine and it could now be put to good use enabling the three to complete their crossing. Their journey time of 67 days was the fastest time in which the Antarctic continent had been crossed.



The group then travelled northwards via New Zealand, Australia, the USA, and Canada to begin the Arctic part of their journey. The Benjamin Bowring anchored off the Yukon Delta on 30 June 1981, from here the Dunlop expedition aeroplanes set off to transport the equipment and stores for the journey up the Yukon.

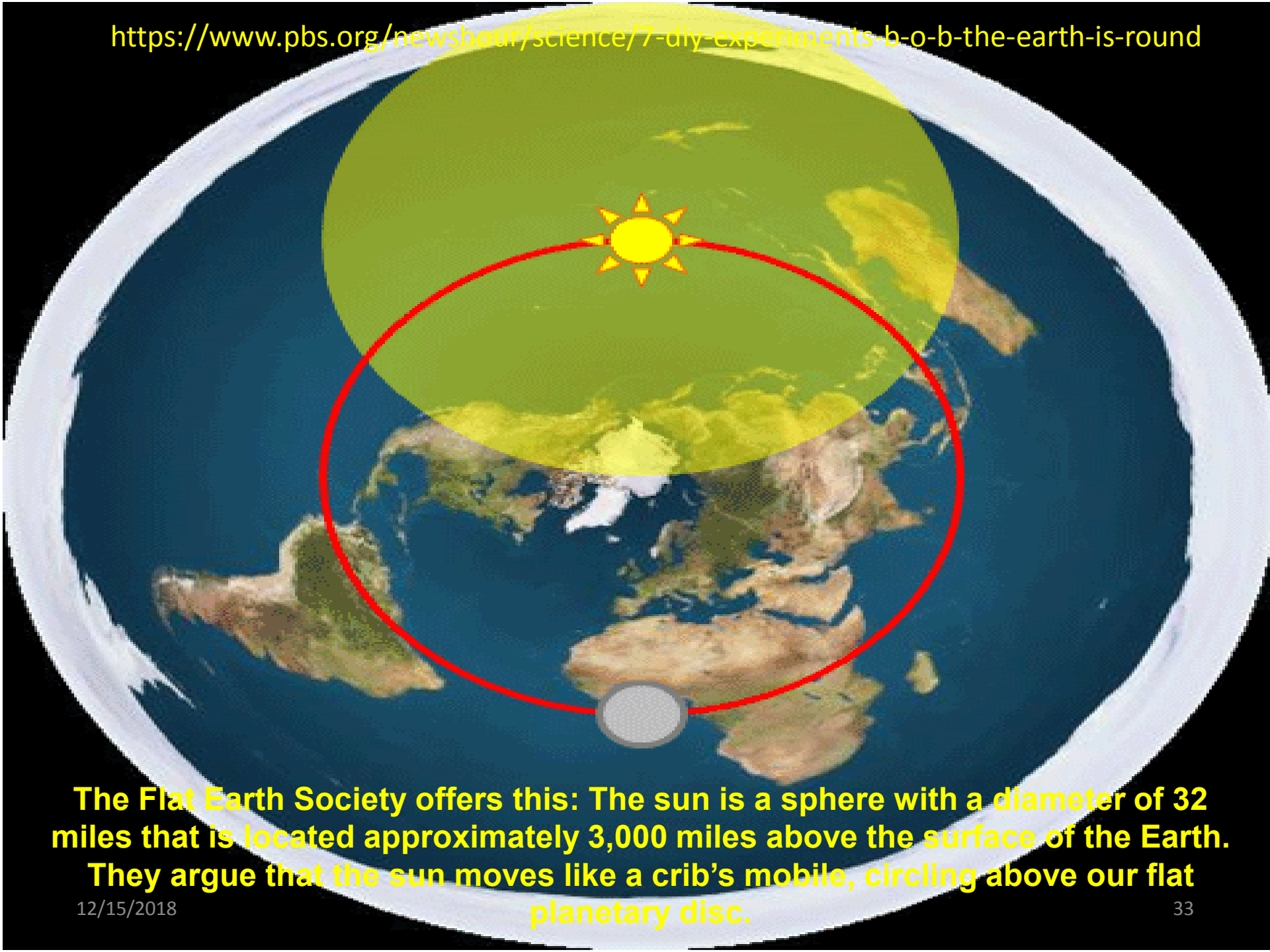


They discovered that the originally planned northward route was solid with ice and so a more easterly route along the coast of Devon Island was followed. They reached the Tanquary Fjord on 31 August, from here they had to cross on foot to reach Alert on 26 September, here they wintered for five months waiting for the summer when it would be light enough to attempt a crossing.



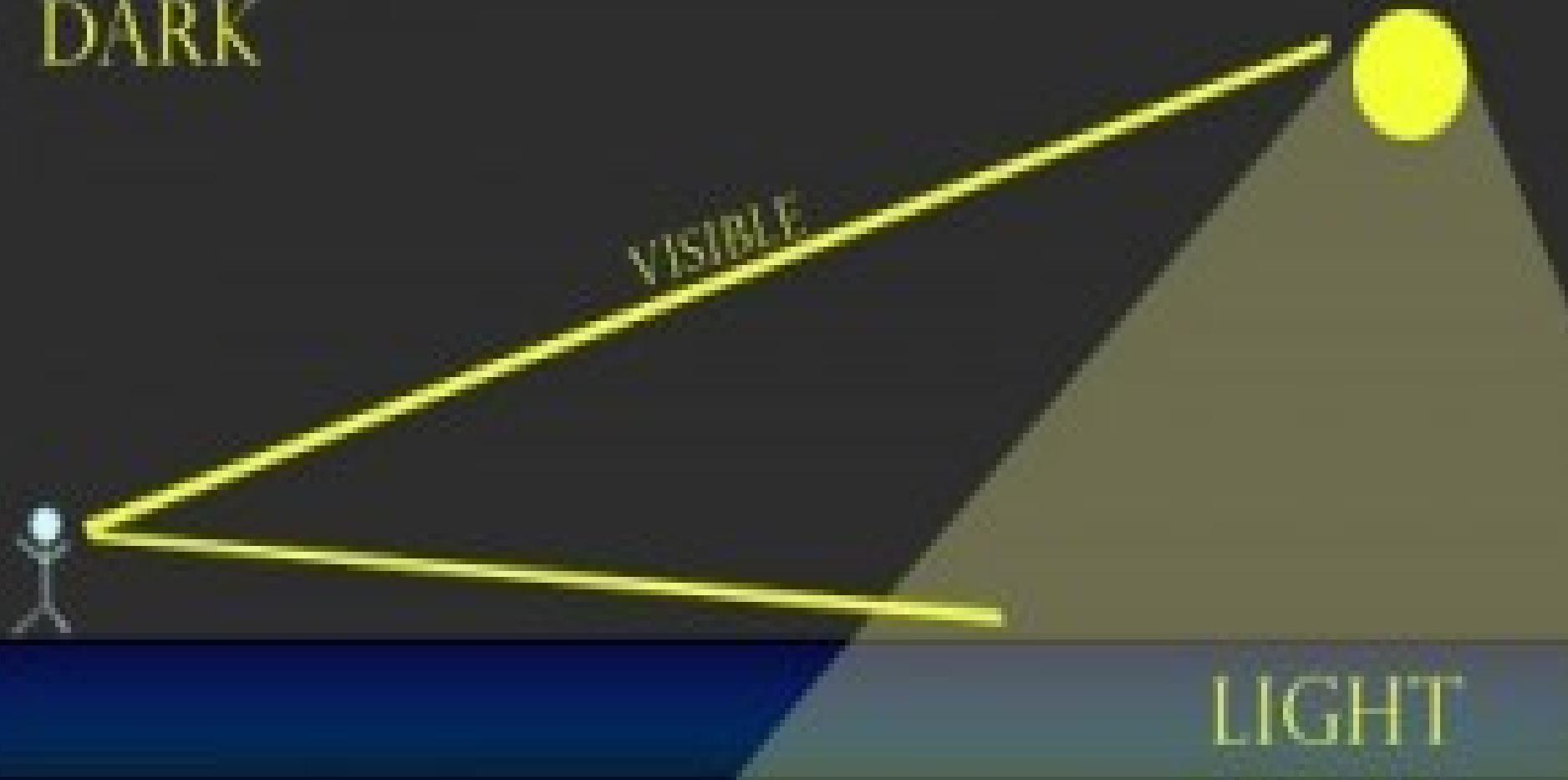
They reached the North Pole in April. The plane flew out bringing with them other members of the expedition, including Bothie who became the first dog to visit both poles. Ranulph and Charlie set off again to complete the rest of their journey. By 23 April the temperature had risen and so further surface travel was not possible, instead they floated southward on an ice floe. The Benjamin Bowring finally picked them up after 99 days on the ice and sailed them back to the UK.





The Flat Earth Society offers this: The sun is a sphere with a diameter of 32 miles that is located approximately 3,000 miles above the surface of the Earth. They argue that the sun moves like a crib's mobile, circling above our flat planetary disc.

DARK



LIGHT

The problem with this spotlight hypothesis is the sun doesn't behave like a spotlight. Imagine you're at a Broadway show, and you see a spotlight shining on a lead actor. You can see the light beams hitting their face, yet you're sitting in darkness. But on Earth, you can't stand in an open area and then look off in the distance and see the neighboring land basked in light. That's because the Earth's curvature creates distinct places where light can land, which forms the basis of time zones.

Luke 17:34

I tell you in that night there will be (occupying the same space) two in one bed; one will be taken (received, redeemed) and the other will be left (abandoned, left behind).



This makes it perfectly clear that it is night and people are sleeping.

Luke 17:35

There will be two women grinding grain at the same place (occupying the same space); one will be taken (received, redeemed) and the other will be left (abandoned, left behind).



Since there were no lights to plug in back then, grinding grain, can only happen during the day – so from this, we know that no matter what day, it will be day for some and night for others, when Yahusha has returned! Thus proving it has to be a round earth!

**It's always daytime
somewhere and
nighttime
somewhere else.
Five centuries of
calculations argue
that's because the
Earth is a spinning
globe upon which
the sun's rays
strike from a single
direction.**

<http://blog.drwile.com/debunking-the-flat-earth-myth/>

Only 500 years ago, sailors aboard the Santa Maria begged Columbus to turn back lest they sail off the Earth's "edge."

There is a big problem with such pronouncements: no historical evidence exists to back up the idea that most people (even uneducated people) in Columbus's day believed the earth was flat. In addition, there is a wealth of evidence that indicates no one took such an idea seriously.



We know, for example, that philosophers understood the spherical shape of the earth long before Yahuṣṣā was born. It was discussed by philosophers like Pythagoras in the fifth century BC and became widely accepted when it was championed by Aristotle (384–322 BC). He saw that the stars were different in one part of the world than the other. This indicated to him that the earth must be a sphere.⁴



But wait a minute. Didn't the early church teach that the earth is flat? Absolutely not. The earliest voice in Christendom who mentions the shape of the earth is Clement of Alexandria (AD 150-215), and he wrote:⁶

And how the Earth and sea their place should keep; And when the seasons, in their circling course, winter and summer, spring and autumn, each should come, according to well ordered plan; out of a confused heap who didst create this ordered *sphere*, and from the shapeless mass.

The myth that a flat earth was part of Christian doctrine in the Middle Ages appears to have originated with *Sir Francis Bacon* (1561–1626), who wrongly claimed that geographers had been put on trial for impiety after asserting the contrary.

Name YHUH To Claim Yahuah

Helping Others To Learn, Love and Use the Name of
The Creator Of The Universe

Part 5K

KABBALA-FREEMASONS
AND THE KJV

Sir Francis Bacon (1561 –1626) was a man of many talents, He mastered every subject he undertook. He was a man of many aims and purposes. His life and works are extensively documented, and his intellectual accomplishments widely recognized, particularly in academic circles.

He personally recorded that, while in Paris, he created a secret cipher system that could be inserted into a document without arousing suspicion. Is this someone you want involved with translating scripture?



12/17/2018

He also encoded secret information into both the Old and New Testament. An ancient document recorded that the true history of early Christianity was known to the initiates of the Order of the Knights Templar, having originally been imparted to Hugh de Payens by the Grand-Pontiff of the Order of the Temple (of the Nazarene sect), one named Theocletes, after which it was learned by some Knights in Palestine.

So the church never taught a flat earth, and educated people since the third century BC knew the spherical shape of the earth. Even uneducated sailors understood that the earth must be a sphere, because they knew that the higher you got above sea level, the farther away you could see the ships that were at sail.

Why, then, did Columbus have trouble getting support for his ambitious idea to sail around the world to reach India? Because thanks to Eratosthenes in the second century BC, educated people knew how far he would have to sail to complete the trip, and they didn't believe such a voyage could be made!

But who originated the idea that people thought Columbus would sail off the edge of the earth?

It seems to have come from Washington Irving, the fiction author who wrote “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.” In 1828, he wrote a novel of historical fiction entitled, *A History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus*. Apparently, he read an account of the meeting between Columbus and Queen Isabella.

He embellished it, and ended up producing a scene in which a “university council” argued that the earth was flat and Columbus would sail off its edge. Samuel Eliot Morison (a historian and distinguished naval officer) evaluates Irving’s work as follows:



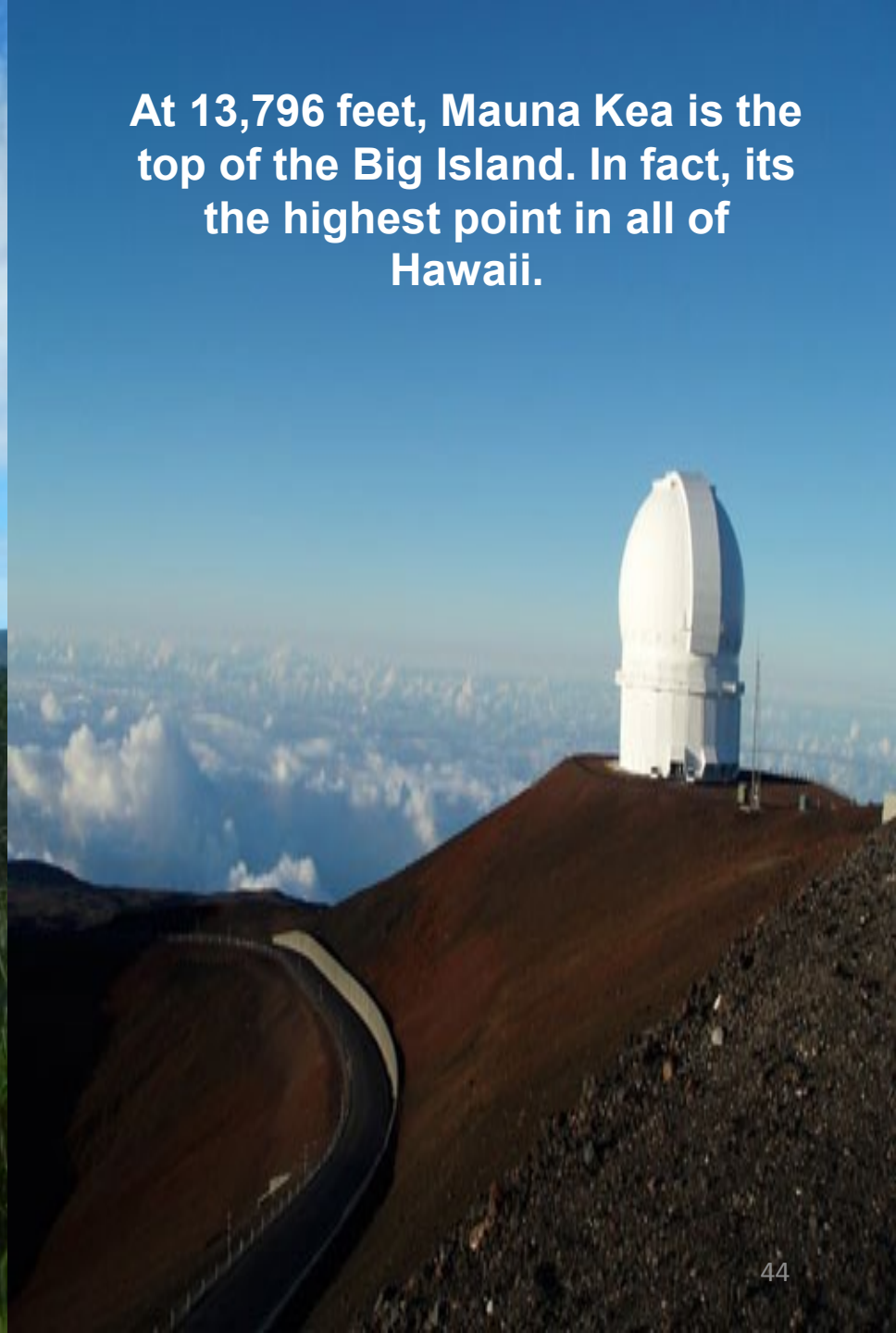
The whole story is misleading and mischievous nonsense...The sphericity of the globe was not in question. The issue was the width of the ocean; and therein, the opposition was right.



**The highest Mountain in Kauai.
Kawaikini Peak - 5226 FT**

12/15/2018

At 13,796 feet, Mauna Kea is the top of the Big Island. In fact, its the highest point in all of Hawaii.



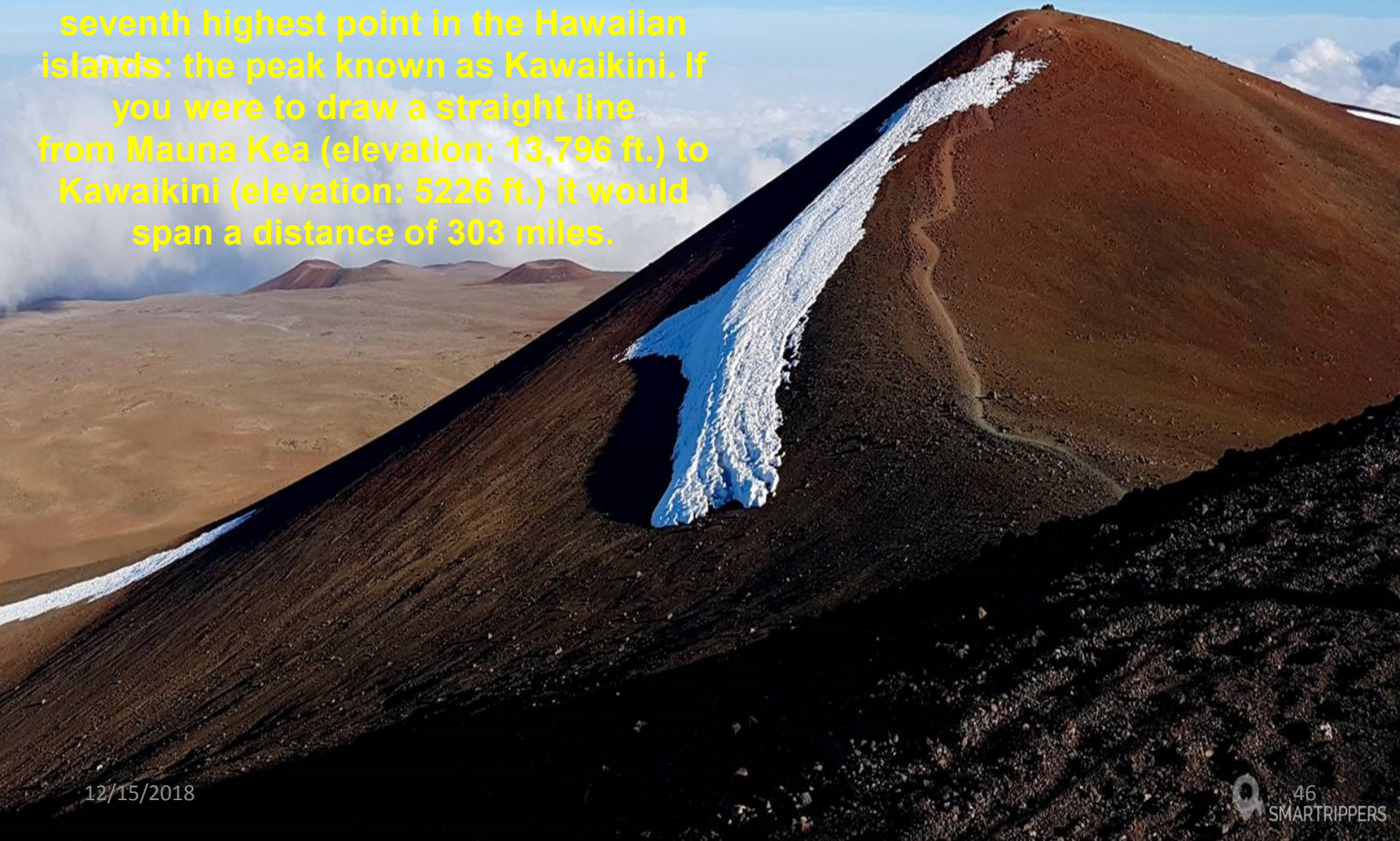
Summit of Mauna Kea

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/startswit-habang/2017/11/24/five-impossible-facts-that-would-have-to-be-true-if-the-earth-were-flat/#41b7e44c7c4f>



You cannot see Kawaikini from the peak of Mauna Kea. Mauna Kea, the highest peak in Hawaii (the summit of the Big Island), offers incredible views.

With nothing but the ocean around it, and a few other nearby islands, you should be able to see extremely far away. The island of Kauai has the seventh highest point in the Hawaiian islands: the peak known as Kawaikini. If you were to draw a straight line from Mauna Kea (elevation: 13,796 ft.) to Kawaikini (elevation: 5226 ft.) it would span a distance of 303 miles.



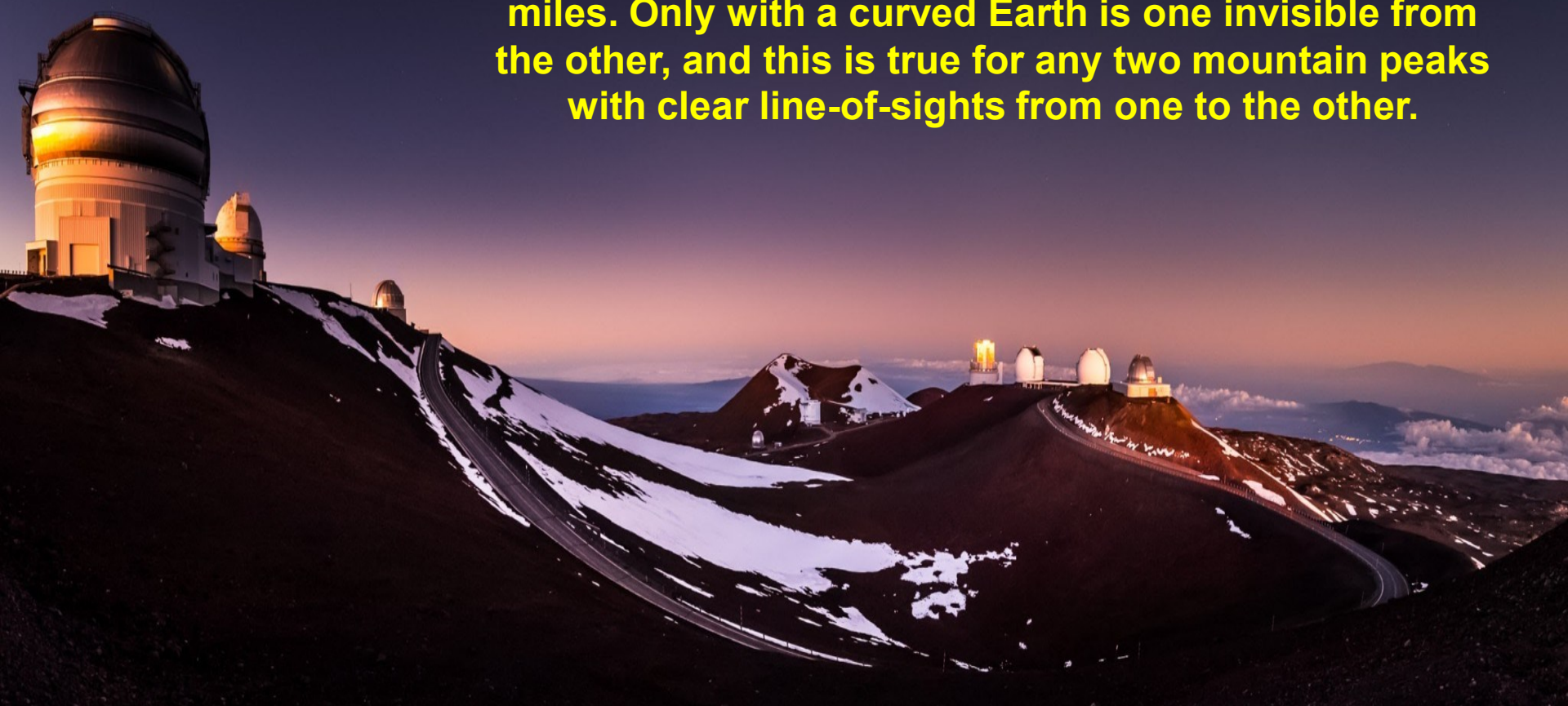
Mauna Kea At Sunset



12/15/2018

Hanalei Bay Sunset

However, you cannot see one from the other, which you would absolutely be able to do if the Earth were flat. With a curved Earth of its measured radius, the line-of-sight limit for those two elevations caps out at 233 miles. Only with a curved Earth is one invisible from the other, and this is true for any two mountain peaks with clear line-of-sights from one to the other.



Pacific Ocean



FE's use the 90 mi distance from Oahu to Kauai to prove the FLAT EARTH! Now remember we were looking at the elevations from the previous mountain, one much higher than the other and learned that the miles capped out at 233 mi from each other, and since they were 303 miles apart – you couldn't see the smaller peak from the higher one.

The highest elevation which is Mt. Kawaikini is 5243' – distance is only 90 mi and doesn't appear to be any obstructions in the way!

4003' is the elevation at Oahu



<https://embrace.theball.blogspot.com/2017/05/seeing-oahu-from-kaui-meme-deconstructed.html>



The photo purports to be from Kauai Airport, which doesn't exist, but that's just semantics, because the airport that does exist on the Island of Kauai is Lihue, on the southeast coast of the island.

OAHU VISIBLE FROM KAUAI AIRPORT 90 MILES AWAY

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY OF SPHERE
24,901 MILES CIRCUMFERENCE AT 90 MILES
IS 5,402 FOOT DROP OF CURVATURE



SUN BEHIND ISLAND CONFIRMS
NO ILLUSION
NO MIRAGE
NO REFRACTION
THE EARTH IS FLAT CASE CLOSED

Area: 167 mi²
Elevation: 4,003'
Population: 163,287 (2018)
Island group: Hawaiian Islands

Measure distance
Total distance: 144.00 km (89.48 mi)
[View at full screen](#)

OAHU VISIBLE FROM KAUAI AIRPORT 90 MILES AWAY

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY OF SPHERE
24,901 MILES CIRCUMFERENCE AT 90 MILES
IS 5,402 FOOT DROP OF CURVATURE



SUN BEHIND ISLAND CONFIRMS
NO ILLUSION
NO MIRAGE
NO REFRACTION
THE EARTH IS FLAT CASE CLOSED

According to the FE's they are saying that with their spherical trigonometry that the earth should be too curved to be able to see the island, thus seeing the sun behind it. Problem is that according to FE's the sun would never be setting, it would be orbiting above the island. 90 mi is too close to see any effect of the curvature.

Area: 167 mi²

Elevation: 4,000'

Population: 963,267 (2018)

Island group: Hawaiian Islands

Measure distance

Total distance: 144.00 km (89.48 mi)

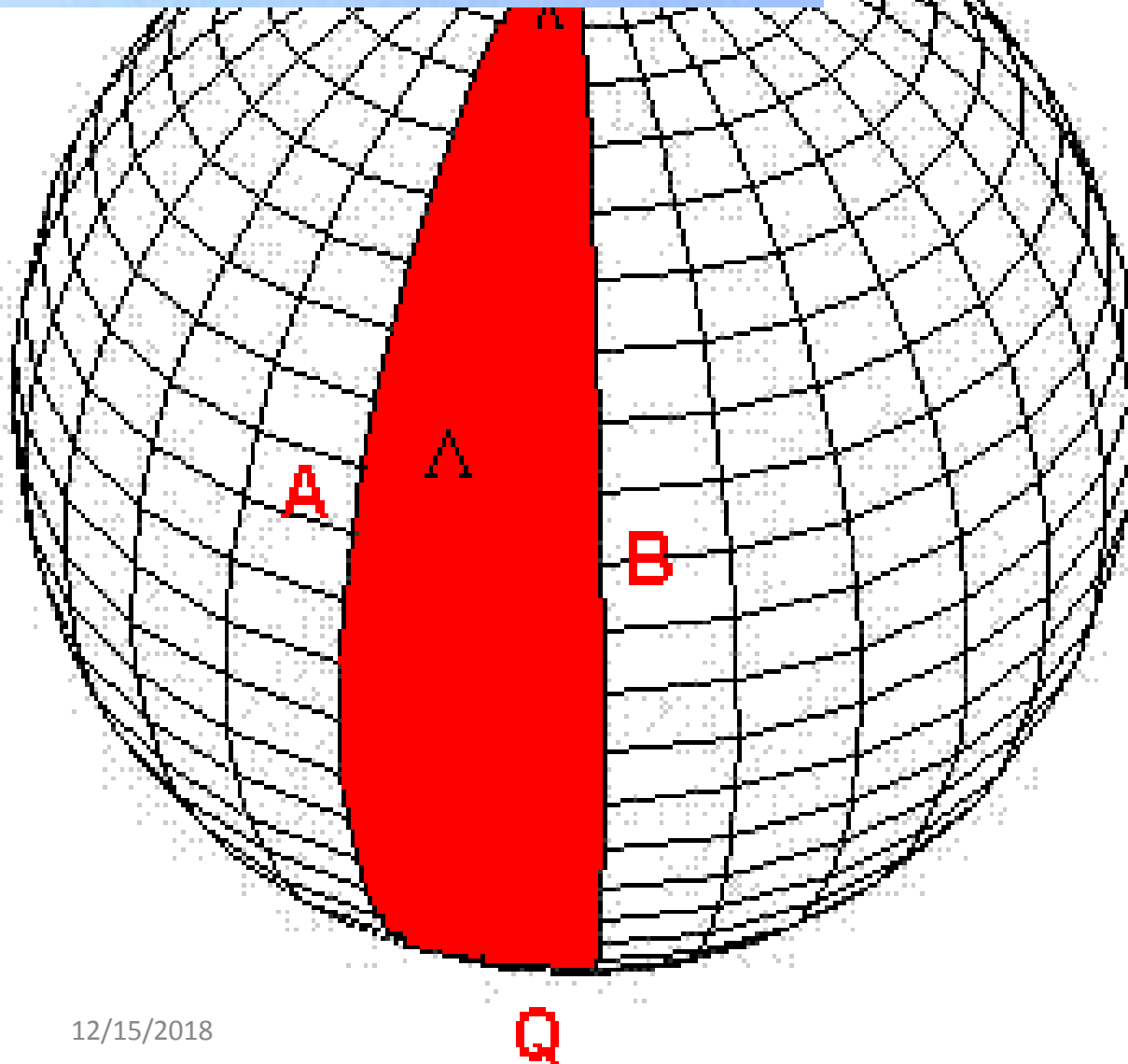
© 2017 Mapbox, Inc. All rights reserved.

Now Oahu is southeast of Kauai, bearing about 112 degrees. Could the sun be behind the island? Yes, it could, although not on a flat Earth (had to get that in), and the picture would have to have been taken in late November or early January. But this is plausible, so we'll stipulate here that this is, most likely, an actual picture of Oahu, taken from Lihue Airport.



Terry Robinson's "Oahu seen from Kauai"

**SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY OF SPHERE
24,901 MILES CIRCUMFERENCE AT 90 MILES
IS 5,402 FOOT DROP OF CURVATURE**



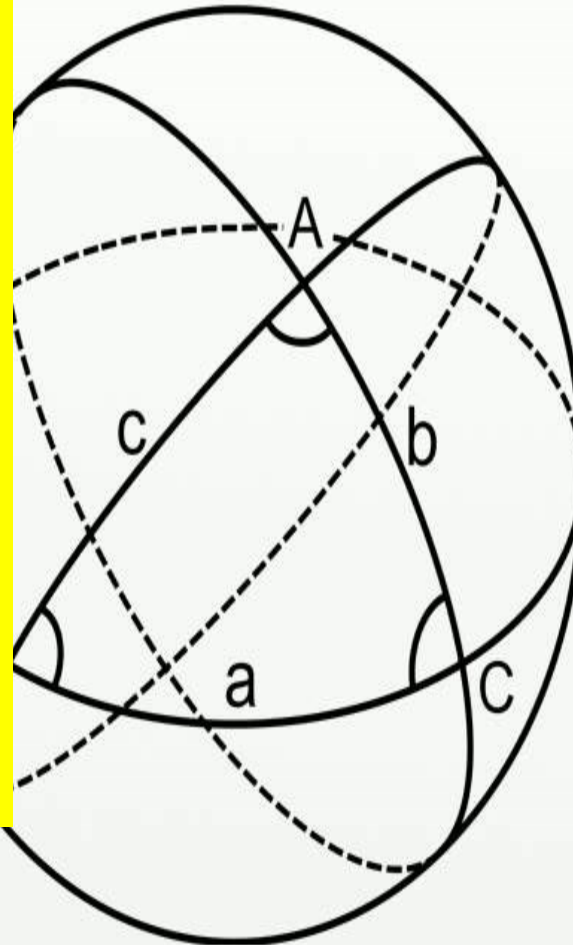
So now let's go to the top and look at the claim. First we'll start with the line: "Spherical Trigonometry of Sphere...." Can we stop there for a moment? Can we just savor that?

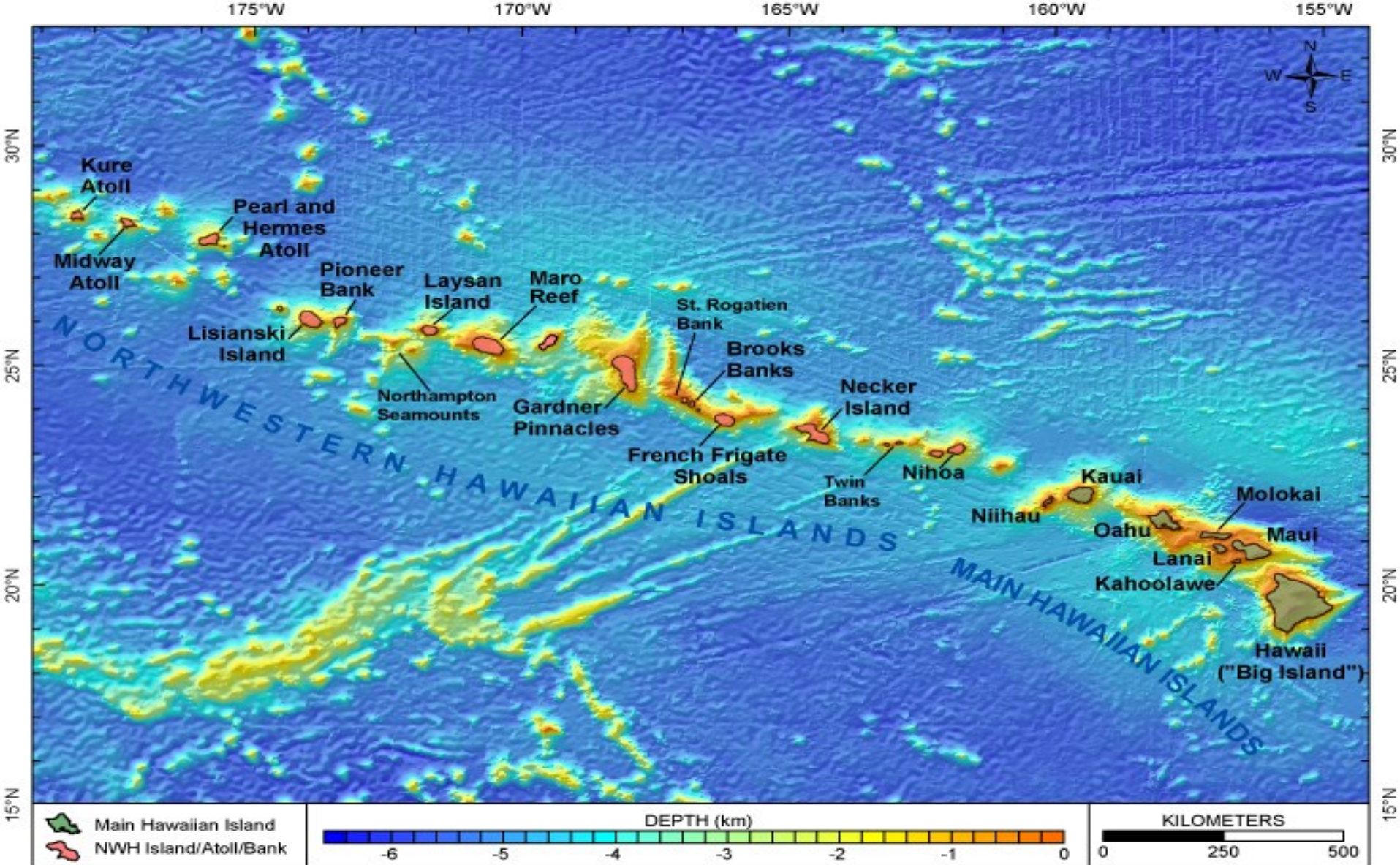
Question, why would FE's use Spherical Trigonometry?

Okay, done, except to say that what follows has nothing to do with spherical trigonometry. Not every calculation involved in measuring on a sphere involves spherical trigonometry. If you don't believe me, then go find out what spherical trigonometry is an get back to me.

Spherical trigonometry

So, here's the next part:
"24,901 of Circumference at 90
Miles Is 5,402 Drop of
Curvature." Including the
circumference is probably
meant to convince a viewer of
this meme that the maker of
this meme has done some hard
math. As is the exact figure
5,402. I don't know where the
maker of the meme actually
gets this figure; it's close to,
but not exactly, 8 inches per miles
squared.

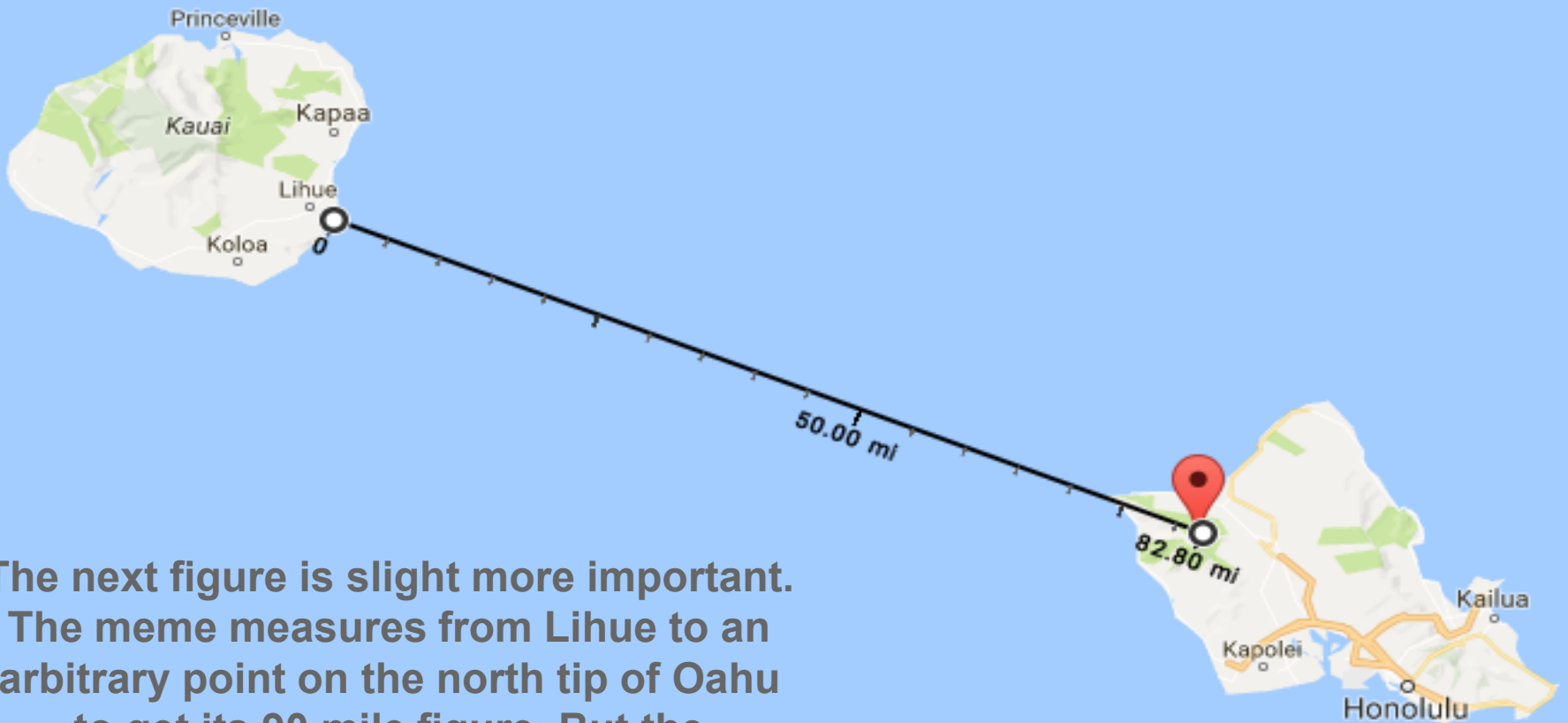




But of course, how much drop there is actually tells us nothing about how much of a distant object you should see over a given span of ocean, unless you're standing in the ocean with your eyes at the level of the water. Sounds uncomfortable, although less so in the Pacific surrounding the Hawaiian Islands, where the water is usually quite warm.



But since it's plain that this photo was not taken in the water, it's time to move on to base facts. It seems to me that this photo was taken out of an airplane window as the plane was taxiing on a runway close to the shore. As I mentioned in my other blog post, calculating what you can see in the distance requires knowing how high above the water you are. You can't tell exactly from a photo, but Lihue Airport is 153 feet above mean sea level. I'm going to add ten feet for the distance from the tarmac to the window.



The next figure is slight more important. The meme measures from Lihue to an arbitrary point on the north tip of Oahu to get its 90 mile figure. But the distance from Lihue to the peak of Ka'ala is only about 83 miles, as show by my screen capture below.

Measure distance ✕
Click on the map to add to your path
Total distance: 82.80 mi (133.26 km)

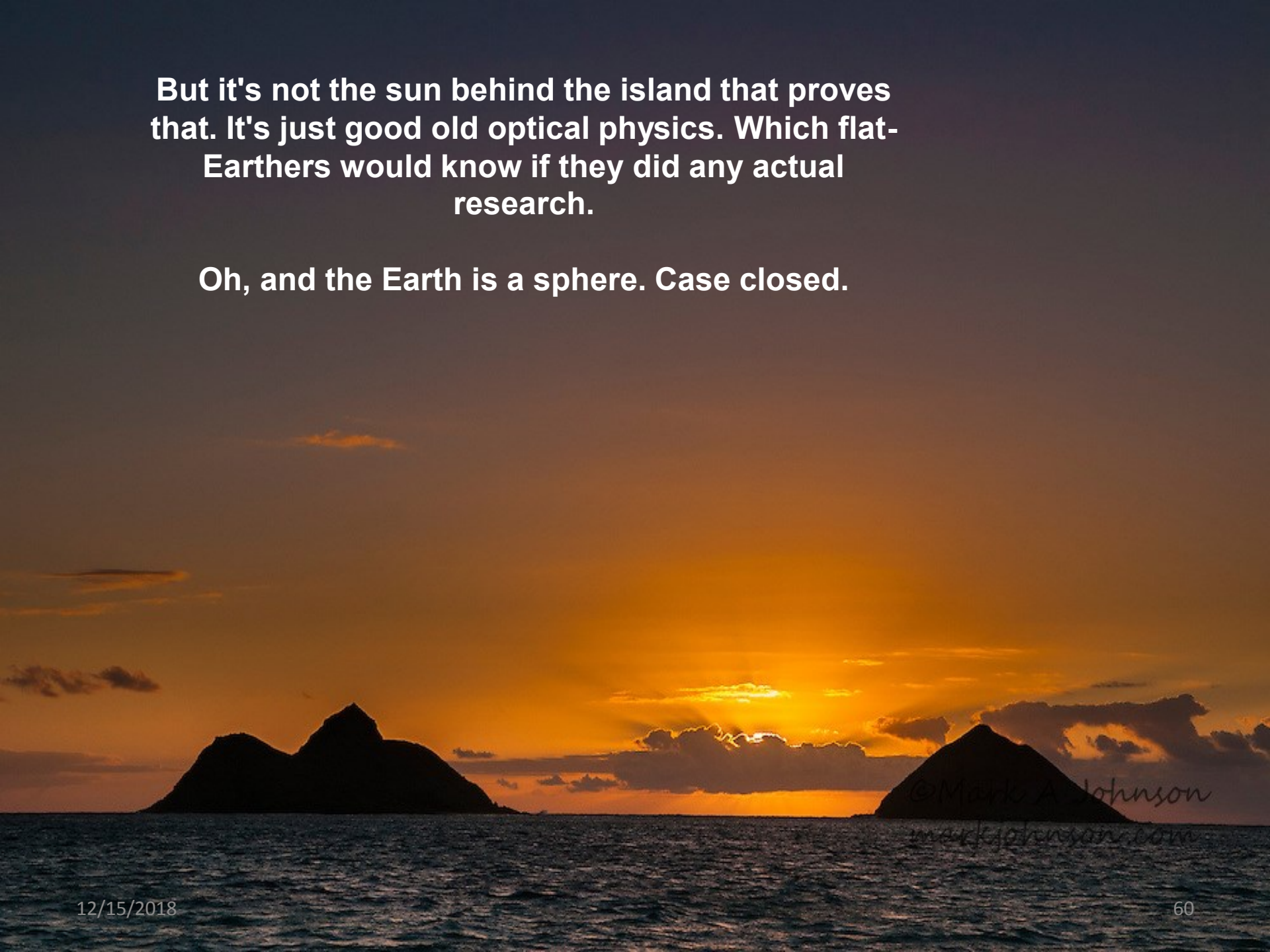
So, we plug the figures into this calculator, and find that from Lihue, we should indeed be able to see the top 1000 feet of the tallest features of Oahu. Looks about right, even without taking refraction into account.



Could there be refraction? Well, despite the wording of this meme, there can always be refraction over water. What kind of mirage this might produce depends on the temperatures of the air and the water. In Hawaii, these effects are probably quite small, because the difference between the air and water temperature is negligible.

But it's not the sun behind the island that proves that. It's just good old optical physics. Which flat-Earthers would know if they did any actual research.

Oh, and the Earth is a sphere. Case closed.



*©Mark A. Johnson
markjohnson.com*

Luke 21:36

It is imperative to be alert and watchful at all times, praying that you may have the strength to escape, avoid or flee all these things that are going to happen, occur, and to stand and be in place before the Son of man.



Stay tune for Part 4 of Flat Earth –
Redux, and we promise this one will be
Yahuah talking!!!

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