# Lost History of Flat Earth

**Lost history of flat earth** has captivated curious minds for centuries, sparking debate, intrigue, and controversy in both historical and modern contexts. This article delves deep into the origins and development of flat earth theories, examining ancient civilizations, forgotten texts, and the evolution of scientific thought. We will explore the role of influential figures, analyze the transition from flat earth beliefs to the current understanding of a spherical planet, and highlight the resurgence of flat earth discussions in recent years. By uncovering the lost history of flat earth, readers will gain valuable insights into humanity's quest for knowledge, the impact of cultural shifts, and the enduring fascination with alternative cosmologies. Whether you're a history enthusiast or simply curious about this persistent phenomenon, the following sections offer a comprehensive and SEO-optimized exploration of the topic.



## Origins of Flat Earth Beliefs in Ancient Cultures

The lost history of flat earth begins with the earliest civilizations that attempted to understand the world around them. Many ancient societies, lacking advanced astronomical tools, conceptualized the earth as a flat plane. This view was not only widespread but also foundational in their cosmological models and religious beliefs.

### Mesopotamian and Egyptian Cosmology

Mesopotamian texts and Egyptian mythology frequently depicted the earth as a flat surface covered by a dome-like sky. In Mesopotamia, the Enuma Elish creation epic described the world as a flat disc floating in primordial waters. Ancient Egyptian beliefs portrayed the earth as a flat expanse supported by the god Geb, with the heavens held aloft by Nut.

### Greek and Roman Interpretations

Early Greek philosophers such as Homer and Hesiod referenced a flat earth surrounded by a river or ocean. While later thinkers like Pythagoras and Aristotle proposed a spherical earth, the flat earth concept persisted among many classical scholars and the general populace for centuries.

- Babylonian clay tablets illustrate a flat earth with edges bordered by cosmic waters.
- Ancient Chinese cosmology included models resembling a flat square earth beneath a round sky.

- Nordic and indigenous mythologies also embraced flat earth representations in their creation stories.

# Influential Texts and Lost Records

Historical documentation of flat earth beliefs is scattered across various ancient manuscripts, lost treatises, and religious texts. While many sources have been preserved, others have vanished due to time, conquest, or censorship, contributing to the "lost history" aspect of flat earth theory.

## Religious and Philosophical Writings

Scriptures and commentaries from Judaism, Christianity, and Islam occasionally allude to flat earth interpretations. Medieval theological debates sometimes referenced passages describing the earth's "four corners" or its immovable foundations, supporting non-spherical worldviews.

## Suppressed and Forgotten Manuscripts

Numerous ancient works discussing alternative cosmologies have been lost or deliberately destroyed. During periods of religious and political upheaval, texts contradicting dominant paradigms were often suppressed, leaving gaps in historical records. Some influential flat earth treatises survived only in fragments or secondary accounts.

1. The works of Cosmas Indicopleustes, a Byzantine monk, advocated for a flat, rectangular earth and influenced medieval thought.
2. Arab scholars and early Christian theologians debated earth's shape, with some supporting and others refuting flat earth concepts.
3. Many indigenous oral traditions, lacking written records, contributed to regional flat earth cosmologies.

# Transition to the Spherical Earth Model

The paradigm shift from flat earth to spherical earth occurred gradually, influenced by advancements in navigation, astronomy, and philosophy. This transition marked a pivotal moment in the lost history of flat earth, as empirical evidence began to reshape global understanding.

## Scientific Observations and Experiments

Greek scholars such as Eratosthenes provided early mathematical proofs of earth's curvature through shadow measurements. Navigational challenges during sea exploration further debunked flat earth models, as sailors observed phenomena consistent with a spherical planet.

## Cultural and Religious Adaptation

As scientific knowledge expanded, religious and cultural institutions adapted their cosmologies. Some

theologians reinterpreted ancient texts to align with the spherical model, while others resisted, preserving flat earth beliefs in isolated communities.

- Celestial navigation and circumnavigation provided practical evidence against flat earth models.
- Renaissance thinkers like Copernicus and Galileo championed heliocentric and spherical earth theories.
- The printing press facilitated the spread of new scientific ideas, accelerating the shift in public perception.

# Flat Earth in Medieval and Renaissance Thought

The lost history of flat earth persisted through the medieval period, where debates continued among scholars, theologians, and explorers. While the majority of educated elites accepted a spherical earth, popular belief in a flat world endured in some regions.

## Cosmas Indicopleustes and Medieval Cosmology

Cosmas Indicopleustes, a 6th-century Byzantine writer, authored influential works advocating for a flat, rectangular earth. His cosmological diagrams and biblical interpretations shaped medieval thought, especially in Eastern Christian traditions.

## Renaissance Reassessment

During the Renaissance, renewed interest in classical science and exploration led to a gradual decline in flat earth theories. However, resistance remained in certain intellectual circles and among lay populations.

1. Medieval maps occasionally depicted a flat world, reflecting lingering traditional beliefs.
2. Explorers' accounts and new astronomical observations challenged longstanding flat earth assumptions.
3. Philosophical debates over scriptural interpretation influenced the persistence or decline of flat earth cosmologies.

# Suppression and Marginalization of Flat Earth Theories

With the rise of modern science and global exploration, flat earth theories were increasingly marginalized. The lost history of flat earth became associated with outdated or fringe beliefs, as academic institutions and governments promoted spherical earth models.

## Educational Reform and Scientific Consensus

Curricula in schools and universities emphasized empirical evidence and scientific reasoning, relegating flat earth concepts to the realm of pseudoscience. Textbook revisions and scholarly publications reinforced the spherical earth paradigm.

### Societal and Cultural Shifts

Flat earth proponents faced growing skepticism and ridicule, further suppressing their views. Cultural narratives shifted towards progress and technological advancement, distancing mainstream society from ancient cosmologies.

- Scientific societies and government agencies endorsed spherical earth models.
- Media and literature portrayed flat earth theories as obsolete or mystical.
- Academic debate on flat earth nearly vanished by the late 19th century.

## Modern Revival and Contemporary Flat Earth Movement

Despite centuries of marginalization, the lost history of flat earth has experienced a modern revival, fueled by social media, internet forums, and alternative science communities. Contemporary proponents often reference historical sources and challenge mainstream scientific narratives.

### Flat Earth Societies and Online Communities

Organizations dedicated to flat earth research have emerged, fostering debate and distributing literature. Online platforms allow for the dissemination of flat earth theories, reaching global audiences and reigniting interest in historical cosmologies.

### Influence on Popular Culture

Documentaries, podcasts, and viral content have brought the lost history of flat earth into public discourse. While the mainstream scientific consensus remains firm, the movement highlights the enduring appeal of alternative perspectives and skepticism.

- Modern flat earth societies cite ancient texts and forgotten manuscripts in their arguments.
- Public events and conferences promote discussion and community-building among supporters.
- Popular culture references flat earth history in satire, entertainment, and educational media.

## Summary of Key Points

The lost history of flat earth reveals a complex tapestry of belief, debate, and adaptation across centuries. From ancient cosmologies and influential texts to modern revival, flat earth theories have left an indelible mark on human thought. Understanding this history provides valuable context for ongoing discussions about science, culture, and the nature of belief.

## Q: What ancient civilizations believed in a flat earth?

A: Many ancient civilizations, including the Mesopotamians, Egyptians, and early Greeks, conceptualized the earth as flat based on their cosmological models and religious beliefs.

## Q: Are there any lost texts about flat earth theories?

A: Yes, several influential manuscripts and treatises discussing flat earth cosmology have been lost or destroyed due to historical censorship, conquest, or neglect.

## Q: Who was Cosmas Indicopleustes and what was his role in flat earth history?

A: Cosmas Indicopleustes was a 6th-century Byzantine monk whose writings advocated for a flat, rectangular earth and significantly influenced medieval cosmological thought.

## Q: How did the transition from flat earth to spherical earth occur?

A: The transition happened gradually as scientific advancements, such as Eratosthenes' measurements and navigational discoveries, provided empirical evidence for a spherical planet.

## Q: Why did flat earth theories become marginalized?

A: Flat earth theories were marginalized due to the rise of scientific consensus, educational reforms, and societal shifts favoring empirical evidence and technological progress.

## Q: Is there a modern flat earth movement?

A: Yes, contemporary flat earth movements have gained attention through social media, online forums, and dedicated societies, often referencing historical sources.

## Q: Did religious texts ever endorse flat earth beliefs?

A: Some religious texts and interpretations allude to flat earth concepts, but official religious doctrine generally adapted to support spherical earth models over time.

## Q: How did exploration and navigation challenge flat earth ideas?

A: Observations from global exploration, such as circumnavigation and celestial navigation, provided practical evidence that contradicted flat earth models.

## Q: What are the main reasons people still discuss flat earth history?

A: People discuss flat earth history to explore the evolution of scientific thought, question mainstream narratives, and understand cultural and philosophical influences on cosmology.

## Q: Are there indigenous cultures with flat earth cosmologies?

A: Yes, some indigenous cultures maintain oral traditions and cosmologies that depict the earth as flat,

## 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.

**lost history of flat earth:** The Pillars of the Earth Ken Follett, 2010-06-29 #1 New York Times Bestseller Oprah's Book Club Selection The "extraordinary . . . monumental masterpiece" (Booklist) that changed the course of Ken Follett's already phenomenal career—and begins where its prequel, The Evening and the Morning, ended. "Follett risks all and comes out a clear winner," extolled Publishers Weekly on the release of The Pillars of the Earth. A departure for the bestselling thriller writer, the historical epic stunned readers and critics alike with its ambitious scope and gripping humanity. Today, it stands as a testament to Follett's unassailable command of the written word and to his universal appeal. The Pillars of the Earth tells the story of Philip, prior of Kingsbridge, a devout and resourceful monk driven to build the greatest Gothic cathedral the world has known . . . of Tom, the mason who becomes his architect—a man divided in his soul . . . of the beautiful, elusive Lady Aliena, haunted by a secret shame . . . and of a struggle between good and evil that will turn church against state and brother against brother. A spellbinding epic tale of ambition, anarchy, and absolute power set against the sprawling medieval canvas of twelfth-century England, this is Ken Follett's historical masterpiece.

**lost history of flat earth:** America Before Graham Hancock, 2019-04-23 The Instant New York Times Bestseller! Was an advanced civilization lost to history in the global cataclysm that ended the last Ice Age? Graham Hancock, the internationally bestselling author, has made it his life's work to find out--and in America Before, he draws on the latest archaeological and DNA evidence to bring his quest to a stunning conclusion. We've been taught that North and South America were empty of humans until around 13,000 years ago – amongst the last great landmasses on earth to have been settled by our ancestors. But new discoveries have radically reshaped this long-established picture and we know now that the Americas were first peopled more than 130,000 years ago – many tens of thousands of years before human settlements became established elsewhere. Hancock's research takes us on a series of journeys and encounters with the scientists responsible for the recent extraordinary breakthroughs. In the process, from the Mississippi Valley to the Amazon rainforest, he reveals that ancient New World cultures share a legacy of advanced scientific knowledge and sophisticated spiritual beliefs with supposedly unconnected Old World cultures. Have archaeologists focused for too long only on the Old World in their search for the origins of civilization while failing to consider the revolutionary possibility that those origins might in fact be found in the New World? America Before: The Key to Earth's Lost Civilization is the culmination of everything that millions of readers have loved in Hancock's body of work over the past decades, namely a mind-dilating 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.

**lost history of flat earth: The Book of Lost and Found** Lucy Foley, 2015-08-25 From London to Corsica to Paris — as a young woman pursues the truth about her late mother, two captivating love stories unfurl in this captivating novel from the author of the New York Times bestsellers The Paris Apartment and The Guest List. Kate Darling's enigmatic mother — a once-famous ballerina — has passed away, leaving Kate bereft. When her grandmother falls ill and bequeaths to Kate a small portrait of a woman who bears a striking resemblance to Kate's mother, Kate uncovers a mystery that may upend everything she thought she knew. Kate's journey to find the true identity of the woman in the portrait takes her to some of the world's most iconic and indulgent locales, revealing a love story that began in the wild 1920s and was disrupted by war and could now spark new love for Kate. Alternating between Kate's present-day hunt and voices from the past, The Book of Lost and Found casts light on family secrets and love — both lost and found.

**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.

**lost history of flat earth:** The Librarian Who Measured the Earth Kathryn Lasky, 2008-11-16 A colorfully illustrated biography of the Greek philosopher and scientist Eratosthenes, who compiled the first geography book and accurately measured the globe's circumference.

**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

**lost history of flat earth:** The Discovery of Middle Earth Graham Robb, 2014-11-04 Intriguing and stimulating. —Jane Smiley, Harper's In this real-life historical treasure hunt, bestselling author Graham Robb—one of the more unusual and appealing historians currently striding the planet (New York Times)—reveals the mapping of ancient Gaul as a reflection of the heavens, demonstrates the lasting influence of Druid science and recharts the exploration of the world and the spread of Christianity. This fascinating (Los Angeles Times) history offers nothing less than an entirely new understanding of the birth of modern Europe.

**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.

**lost history of flat earth: The Earth Shall Weep** James Wilson, 1998 Provides a Native American perspective on the history of North America.

**lost history of flat earth: Ask a Manager** Alison Green, 2018-05-01 From the creator of the popular website Ask a Manager and New York’s work-advice columnist comes a witty, practical guide to 200 difficult professional conversations—featuring all-new advice! There’s a reason Alison Green has been called “the Dear Abby of the work world.” Ten years as a workplace-advice columnist have taught her that people avoid awkward conversations in the office because they simply don’t know what to say. Thankfully, Green does—and in this incredibly helpful book, she tackles the tough discussions you may need to have during your career. You’ll learn what to say when • coworkers push their work on you—then take credit for it • you accidentally trash-talk someone in an email then hit “reply all” • you’re being micromanaged—or not being managed at all • you catch a colleague in a lie • your boss seems unhappy with your work • your cubemate’s loud speakerphone is making you homicidal • you got drunk at the holiday party Praise for Ask a Manager “A must-read for anyone who works . . . [Alison Green’s] advice boils down to the idea that 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

**lost history of flat earth:** *Gods Behaving Badly* Marie Phillips, 2009-02-24 A highly entertaining novel set in North London, where the Greek gods have been living in obscurity since the seventeenth century. Being immortal isn’t all it’s cracked up to be. Life’s hard for a Greek god in the twenty-first century: nobody believes in you any more, even your own family doesn’t respect you, and you’re stuck in a dilapidated hovel in North London with too many siblings and not enough hot water. But for Artemis (goddess of hunting, professional dog walker), Aphrodite (goddess of beauty, telephone sex operator) and Apollo (god of the sun, TV psychic) there’s no way out... until a meek cleaner and her would-be boyfriend come into their lives and turn the world upside down. Gods Behaving Badly is that rare thing, a charming, funny, utterly original novel that satisfies the head and the heart.

**lost history of flat earth: The Secret Wisdom of the Earth** Christopher Scotton, 2015-01-06 A marvelous debut...has everything a big, thick novel should have, and I hated to put it down. -- John Grisham A page-turner. -- New York Times Book Review For readers of The Story of Edgar Sawtelle, this is a dramatic and deeply moving novel about an act of violence in a small Appalachian town and the repercussions that will forever change a young man's view of human cruelty and compassion. After seeing the death of his younger brother in a terrible home accident, fourteen-year-old Kevin and his grieving mother are sent for the summer to live with Kevin's grandfather. In this town of Medgar, Kentucky, a peeled-paint coal town deep in Appalachia, Kevin quickly falls in with a half-wild hollow kid named Buzzy Fink who schools him in the mysteries and magnificence of the woods. The town is beset by a massive mountaintop removal operation that is blowing up the hills and back filling the hollows. Kevin's grandfather and others in town attempt to rally the citizens against the company and its powerful owner to stop the plunder of their mountain heritage. But when Buzzy witnesses a brutal hate crime, a sequence is set in play that will test Buzzy and Kevin to their absolute limits in an epic struggle for survival in the Kentucky mountains.

**lost history of flat earth: Lost History** Michael Hamilton Morgan, 2008 Essential reading for anyone seeking to understand the major role played by the early Muslim world in influencing modern society, Lost History fills an important void. Written by an award-winning author and former diplomat with extensive experience in the Muslim world, it provides new insight not only into Islam's historic achievements but also the ancient resentments that fuel today's bitter conflicts. Michael Hamilton Morgan reveals how early Muslim advancements in science and culture lay the cornerstones of the European Renaissance, the Enlightenment, and modern Western society. As he chronicles the Golden Ages of Islam, beginning in 570 a.d. with the birth of Muhammad, and resonating today, he introduces scholars like Ibn Al-Haytham, Ibn Sina, Al-Tusi, Al-Khwarizmi, and Omar Khayyam, towering figures who revolutionized the mathematics, astronomy, and medicine of their time and paved the way for Newton, Copernicus, and many others. And he reminds us that inspired leaders from Muhammad to Suleiman the Magnificent and beyond championed religious tolerance, encouraged intellectual inquiry, and sponsored artistic, architectural, and literary works that still dazzle us with their brilliance. Lost History finally affords pioneering leaders with the proper credit and respect they so richly deserve.

**lost history of flat earth:** The Earth Is Flat: Be Afraid, Be Very Afraid Casper Stith, 2017-03-06 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