

the lost history of the flat earth

The Lost History of the Flat Earth

the lost history of the flat earth is a fascinating journey that takes us back to ancient civilizations, early philosophies, and the evolving understanding of our world's shape. While modern science overwhelmingly supports the spherical nature of Earth, the concept of a flat Earth once held significant sway across various cultures. Delving into this lost history reveals not only how humans interpreted their surroundings but also how knowledge and beliefs transform over time.

The Origins of the Flat Earth Concept

Long before the advent of telescopes or space exploration, people relied on their observations and cultural stories to explain the world. The idea that Earth was flat was intuitive—when you look around, the ground appears flat, and the horizon seems like a boundary. This natural perspective shaped early cosmologies.

Ancient Civilizations and Their Worldviews

Many ancient societies embraced a flat Earth model. For example:

- **Mesopotamians:** They imagined the world as a flat disc floating in a vast ocean, with a dome-like sky overhead.
- **Egyptians:** Their cosmology included a flat Earth supported by pillars, encircled by a river of chaos.
- **Norse Mythology:** Described Midgard as a flat disc surrounded by a great serpent encircling the ocean.

These cultural narratives often combined geography with spiritual or mythological elements, reflecting their worldview.

Early Philosophers and Flat Earth Theories

Interestingly, some early Greek thinkers supported a flat Earth view. Thales of Miletus, regarded as one of the first philosophers, saw Earth as a flat disc floating on water. However, this perspective gradually shifted as thinkers like Pythagoras and later Aristotle provided evidence for a spherical Earth, citing observations such as the curved shadow during lunar eclipses.

The Transition to a Spherical Earth

The lost history of the flat earth includes a crucial period where the dominant belief in a flat Earth was

challenged and eventually replaced.

Evidence from Astronomy and Navigation

The ancient Greeks made significant strides in understanding Earth's shape. Eratosthenes famously calculated Earth's circumference around 240 BC by measuring shadows in different locations. His work laid the foundation for a spherical Earth model.

As navigation improved, especially during the Age of Exploration, sailors observed phenomena incompatible with a flat Earth:

- Ships disappearing hull-first over the horizon.
- Changing constellations as one traveled north or south.
- The ability to circumnavigate the globe.

These practical experiences contributed to the dismissal of flat Earth notions in educated circles.

Medieval and Renaissance Perspectives

Contrary to popular myth, educated people in the Middle Ages generally accepted Earth's roundness. Medieval scholars built upon ancient Greek knowledge, and the Church's stance was more nuanced than commonly portrayed.

The Renaissance, with its spirit of inquiry, further solidified the spherical Earth understanding. Explorers like Magellan's expedition provided undeniable proof by circumnavigating the globe, sealing the fate of flat Earth theories in mainstream thought.

The Flat Earth Revivals and Modern Misconceptions

Despite overwhelming scientific evidence, the idea of a flat Earth has seen periodic revivals, often fueled by skepticism or conspiracy theories.

The 19th and 20th Century Flat Earth Movement

In the 1800s, figures like Samuel Rowbotham revived flat Earth ideas through works such as "Zetetic Astronomy," proposing experiments to show Earth's flatness. This movement, though fringe, gained some followers and laid the groundwork for modern flat Earth societies.

With the rise of the internet, flat Earth theories found new life, spreading rapidly through social media and online forums. This resurgence highlights how misinformation and distrust in authorities can revive long-discredited ideas.

Understanding the Psychology Behind Flat Earth Beliefs

Exploring why some people today embrace flat Earth theories can be insightful. Factors include:

- Distrust in scientific institutions and governments.
- Desire for alternative explanations in a complex world.
- Appeal of being part of a contrarian community.

Recognizing these motivations helps in addressing misconceptions with empathy rather than ridicule.

Lessons from the Lost History of the Flat Earth

The story of flat Earth beliefs is more than a quirky historical footnote—it's a testament to humanity's evolving quest for knowledge.

How Scientific Understanding Progresses

The transition from flat to spherical Earth understanding exemplifies how scientific ideas develop through observation, evidence, and critical thinking. It reminds us that what seems obvious or intuitive isn't always accurate.

The Importance of Questioning and Evidence

While some flat Earth beliefs today lack scientific backing, the underlying impulse to question and explore is fundamental to progress. Encouraging curiosity combined with rigorous methods leads to better understanding.

Preserving Historical Perspectives

Studying the lost history of the flat earth also preserves cultural heritage. Ancient cosmologies reflect how people made sense of their environment and their place in the universe.

Final Reflections on the Lost History of the Flat Earth

Exploring the lost history of the flat earth takes us on a fascinating journey through time, culture, and human thought. From ancient myths to modern debates, it highlights how our understanding of the world is shaped by evidence, observation, and the human desire to explain the unknown. Although the flat Earth model has long been replaced in scientific consensus, its story remains a valuable chapter in the history of ideas, reminding us to stay curious and open-minded as we continue to explore our universe.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is 'The Lost History of the Flat Earth' about?

'The Lost History of the Flat Earth' explores the historical perspectives and theories that suggest ancient civilizations believed in a flat Earth, challenging the modern understanding of Earth's shape.

Who is the author of 'The Lost History of the Flat Earth'?

The book 'The Lost History of the Flat Earth' is authored by Christine Garwood, a historian who examines the evolution of flat Earth beliefs throughout history.

Why did flat Earth beliefs persist historically despite scientific evidence?

Flat Earth beliefs persisted historically due to limited scientific knowledge, religious interpretations, and the influence of early cosmologies that shaped people's understanding of the world.

How does 'The Lost History of the Flat Earth' change our perception of ancient science?

The book reveals that ancient and medieval societies had diverse and complex cosmologies, showing that the flat Earth model was a significant part of scientific discourse rather than mere ignorance.

Is flat Earth theory still relevant or believed today?

While modern science has conclusively proven the Earth is spherical, flat Earth theory still has a small but vocal group of believers, often discussed in the context of conspiracy theories and pseudoscience.

Additional Resources

The Lost History of the Flat Earth

the lost history of the flat earth is a fascinating and complex narrative that intertwines ancient cosmologies, cultural beliefs, and evolving scientific understanding. While modern discourse often frames the flat earth theory as a fringe or pseudoscientific idea, its historical roots run deep and reveal much about early human attempts to comprehend the cosmos. This article investigates the origins, evolution, and eventual decline of flat earth cosmology, shedding light on how these early worldviews shaped civilizations and why traces of flat earth thinking persist even today.

Tracing the Origins of Flat Earth Cosmology

Flat earth concepts date back to antiquity, embedded in the mythologies and observations of various cultures. Early humans, relying solely on sensory experience, often interpreted the Earth as a flat

plane beneath a dome-like sky. This intuitive perception was reinforced by the seemingly flat horizon and the grounded nature of terrestrial life. The earliest recorded references to a flat earth appear in Mesopotamian, Egyptian, and early Greek texts, each depicting the world as a disk or rectangle surrounded by water or void.

Ancient Near Eastern and Egyptian Views

In the Mesopotamian worldview, the Earth was a flat disk floating in a vast cosmic ocean. The Babylonians described the Earth as surrounded by a “bitter river” or ocean, with a solid dome called the “firmament” arching overhead. Similarly, ancient Egyptian cosmology portrayed the world as a flat expanse, often symbolized by the god Geb lying beneath the sky goddess Nut. These models reflected a geocentric and flat conception of the universe, grounded in religious narratives and observational experience.

Greek Contributions and Philosophical Debates

Early Greek philosophers such as Homer and Hesiod echoed the flat earth motif, describing a circular earth surrounded by the river Oceanus. However, by the 6th century BCE, thinkers like Pythagoras and later Aristotle began advocating for a spherical Earth based on empirical observations—such as the curvature of the Earth’s shadow on the moon during eclipses and the changing visibility of stars with latitude. Even so, flat earth ideas persisted in various philosophical schools, and some texts ambiguously mixed spherical and flat imagery.

The Persistence and Transformation of Flat Earth Beliefs

Despite growing evidence supporting a spherical Earth, flat earth cosmology did not vanish overnight. Various cultures and religious traditions maintained flat earth models well into the medieval period, often adapting them within theological frameworks.

Medieval Cosmology and Religious Contexts

During the Middle Ages, European and Islamic scholars largely accepted the Earth’s sphericity, drawing on Aristotelian cosmology and Ptolemaic astronomy. However, some religious interpretations envisioned the Earth as a flat disk enclosed by a dome, aligning with scriptural descriptions. For example, certain medieval Christian texts referenced “the four corners of the Earth,” a phrase that some interpreted literally. Nevertheless, the dominant intellectual tradition within universities and scholarly circles embraced a spherical Earth, supported by navigational advances and astronomical observations.

Non-Western Perspectives

In parallel, other cultures held onto or developed their own flat earth models. Traditional Chinese cosmology, for instance, often depicted the Earth as a flat square beneath a hemispherical sky, a concept known as the “Gaitian” model. Indigenous cosmologies across the Americas, Africa, and Australia also featured flat earth motifs, deeply intertwined with spiritual and cultural narratives rather than scientific inquiry.

Modern Rediscovery and the Flat Earth Revival

The lost history of the flat earth took a curious turn in the 19th and 20th centuries when flat earth theories experienced a resurgence as part of fringe and conspiratorial movements. This revival often framed the flat earth as suppressed “truth,” challenging mainstream science and authority.

19th Century Flat Earth Societies

One notable figure in the modern flat earth movement was Samuel Rowbotham, who published “Zetetic Astronomy” in the 1860s. Rowbotham proposed a model where the Earth was a flat disk with the North Pole at the center, surrounded by an ice wall (the Antarctic). His ideas sparked the formation of the Universal Zetetic Society, which promoted flat earth beliefs and challenged conventional scientific consensus.

Conspiracy Theories and Contemporary Flat Earth Movements

Today, the internet has facilitated the spread of flat earth theories beyond niche groups, often linked to broader conspiracy theories involving global governments and scientific institutions. Despite overwhelming empirical evidence supporting Earth’s sphericity—from satellite imagery to space exploration—flat earth adherents continue to question mainstream narratives, highlighting the sociocultural and psychological dimensions of belief in the lost history of the flat earth.

Analyzing the Impact and Legacy of Flat Earth Cosmology

Understanding the lost history of the flat earth provides valuable insights into human cognition, cultural transmission, and the development of scientific thought.

Educational and Scientific Implications

The progression from flat earth models to spherical earth understanding exemplifies the transition

from mythos to logos—the move from mythological explanations to rational, evidence-based science. This shift underscores the importance of observation, critical thinking, and open inquiry in scientific advancement. Educationally, addressing flat earth history helps contextualize scientific literacy challenges and the persistence of pseudoscientific beliefs.

Cultural and Psychological Dimensions

Flat earth beliefs reflect more than mere ignorance; they often signify a distrust of authority, a desire for alternative explanations, and a search for identity within communities. The lost history of the flat earth thus intersects with broader discussions about how knowledge is constructed, disseminated, and contested in society.

Comparing Flat Earth and Spherical Earth Models

Feature	Flat Earth Model	Spherical Earth Model
Shape	Flat disk or plane	Sphere or oblate spheroid
Horizon Appearance	Flat, extending infinitely	Curved, with ships disappearing hull-first
Astronomical Observations	Explained by dome and celestial spheres	Explained by Earth's rotation and orbit
Navigation and Travel	Difficult to reconcile long-distance travel	Consistent with circumnavigation and flight
Scientific Evidence	Lacks empirical support	Supported by satellite imagery, physics

Rediscovering the Lost History

The lost history of the flat earth is not merely an archaic curiosity but a window into the evolution of human understanding. It reveals how early civilizations conceptualized their place in the universe and how these ideas transformed over millennia. While science has long established the Earth's roundness, the persistence of flat earth beliefs challenges us to consider how knowledge, belief, and culture interact in shaping our worldview. Exploring this history encourages a nuanced appreciation of both ancient wisdom and modern scientific progress, reminding us that the quest for truth is an enduring human endeavor.

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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 have 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 3 1/2 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.

the lost history of the 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.

the lost history of the flat earth: The Lost History of the Lady Aeronauts

Sharon Wright, 2021-08-31 “A simply brilliant history that rescues from undeserved obscurity a roster of pioneering women in the very beginning of the age of aviation.” —Midwest Book Review From have-a-go Georgians to emancipated Edwardians, the lady aeronauts were actresses, writers, heiresses, scientists, engineers, explorers, showgirls and suffragettes. These unsung trailblazers for female freedom enjoyed lives shot through with sheer courage and joie de vivre. Yet they were all but forgotten. Hold on tight for a white-knuckle balloon ride through their remarkable real-life stories . .

. "You couldn't want for a better antidote to pinkness than these tales of girls and women unleashing their pluck and inventiveness in the unregulated age of balloomania . . . This is history at its most satisfying." —Damesnet "Sharon Wright tells a fabulous tale, and has uncovered some terrific stories of long forgotten heroines of the air. Some stories are comic, many are tragic, many are a bit of both, and she tells it brilliantly." —Bristol Post "History has never been so much fun!"
—What'sHerName Podcast

the lost history of the flat earth: The Lost History of Ancient America Frank Joseph, 2016-10-24 The Lost History of Ancient America presents new evidence of transoceanic visitors to America, hundreds, even thousands, of years before Christopher Columbus was born. Its 20 eminent contributors are experts in a variety of fields, from botany, biology, and prehistoric engineering to underwater archaeology, archaeo-astronomy, and Bronze Age warfare. In ancient times, the sea was not an impassable barrier separating our ancestors from the outside world, but a highway taking them to every corner of it. Never before and nowhere else has so much evidence proving the impact made on America by overseas visitors been assembled. You will learn about: A chain of stone walls across southern Illinois that has stood for the last two millennia. A profusion of plants flourishing throughout the United States and Canada that originated more than 20 centuries ago. Underwater ruins recently found off the coast of Oregon. Bronze Age oil wells in Pennsylvania. And much, much more. The Lost History of Ancient America ends the debate between cultural diffusionists—who have always known that our ancient ancestors did not consider the sea an impassable barrier—and cultural isolationists, who have been equally certain that humans lacked the know-how and courage for global navigation until a little more than 500 years ago.

the lost history of the flat earth: The Flat Earth Trilogy Book of Secrets II Gregory Lessing Garrett, 2019-04-18 Evidently, NASA can see through millions of layers of stars and galaxies to get thousands of crystal-clear shots of galaxies millions of light years away, but they cannot take even ONE simple photo of Earth from the Moon's distance that is not CGI fakery? NASA is merely a film production company with a huge budget and huge real rocket props. We have ALL been indoctrinated by occult high masters at NASA to the tune of 53 million dollars a day coming out of OUR Pay Checks to pay for their fake CGI rubbish. When we stop and slow down and really, really let it sink in, the most accurate map of the Earth used by the United Nations is The Flat Earth Map? They even outline the map with wheat stalks to symbolize Antarctica. This is the groundbreaking story of The Flat Earth cover-up: The Who, How, and Why they did it story.

the lost history of the 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 its 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 sun's rays? And if the moon is generating its 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.

the lost history of the flat earth: *LOST HISTORY OF FLAT EARTH* DEBBIE. HAM, FRANCIS. D. MAGALLON, SHADRECK. MASAWI, 2025

the lost history of the flat earth: Our Ancient Ancestors' Lost History Reconstructed William Lucas, 2018-12-17 Most of the researchers, archaeologists, anthropologists, and many more who have appeared on the History Channel's *Ancient Aliens* have admitted their belief that extraterrestrials created humanity. And those creators were none other than the Anunnaki (those who came from heaven) of the Sumerians. Why has no one realized the Anunnaki needed someone to create bodies for them? It is obvious they couldn't use the bodies they used on higher worlds on our earth. People don't realize the Sumerians were just as much in the dark as people of today are. The Anunnaki came to our planet over two hundred thousand years before the Sumerians' time, and those Anunnaki are the same beings that the Western world's Bible calls sons of God, in Genesis 6:4, where it's stated that the sons of God gave children to the daughters of men. The *Urantia Book* claims that surgeons from a higher universe came to our planet and took genes from the most advanced humans and, with bioengineering, created bodies for those sons of God in Genesis 6:4. This is where all the confusion originates. Instead of the Anunnaki creating the humans, humans' bodies were created for the Anunnaki. They came to help civilize humanity. There were one hundred of these sons of God that came—fifty men and fifty women. The Bible often calls both men and women sons of God; there's no distinction, Hebrew 12:6-7. This happened during the time of Lucifer's rebellion. Sixty of the sons of God rebelled along with Lucifer; they are the ones that had children by humans with bodies made of human genes. In the book of *Enoch*, they are referred to as Watchers and fallen angels, emphasizing that they were from higher worlds or heaven.

the lost history of the flat earth: Flattening the Medieval Earth Pablo de Felipe, 2025-08-08 *Flattening the Medieval Earth* explores the origin of the 'flat error', i.e. the false accusation that ancient and medieval Christians believed in a flat Earth, and what this implies in terms of a conflict between science and Christianity. Engaging with scientific and religious debates, this book includes a reception study of two key figures of the 4th century AD, Lactantius and Augustine. This study demonstrates that the mistaken 'dark' image of medieval scholars as flat-earthers started very early, c. 1600, as an internal Christian debate in the context of new geographical and astronomical views. The author draws on extensive research including many primary and secondary sources from different countries and languages not previously put into conversation. Combining history of science, church history, science and religion, history of navigation, and historiography, this book gives the most updated explanation of the origin of the flat error, finding paradoxes and unexpected answers along the way to understand the past and to reflect on some current approaches in science and religion.

the lost history of the flat earth: Unjust Transition Emily Eaton, 2024-03-21T00:00:00Z In 2019, Regina's Co-op Refinery Complex (CRC), a subsidiary of Federated Co-operative, locked out Unifor Local 594 after collective bargaining negotiations failed. CRC used the transition to a "low carbon" future as the justification for concessions on working conditions and reducing the workers' pension plan. The lockout demonstrates what a "just transition" means to fossil fuel corporations: rollbacks of collective bargaining, worker rights, cooperative spirit and environmental justice. In the name of a new future, Federated Co-operative and the Saskatchewan government trampled all over important worker rights — the right to strike and picket, occupational health and safety, pensions

and collective bargaining. It also highlights the sorry state of co-operative values in Canada. As corporations and governments are poised to make a transition that will be detrimental to workers and communities, this book argues that solidarity between unions and community movements is absolutely necessary to make the transition away from fossil fuels a just one.

the lost history of the flat earth: J.R.R. Tolkien Encyclopedia Michael D. C. Drout, 2007 A detailed work of reference and scholarship, this one volume Encyclopedia includes discussions of all the fundamental issues in Tolkien scholarship written by the leading scholars in the field. Coverage not only presents the most recent scholarship on J.R.R. Tolkien, but also introduces and explores the author and scholar's life and work within their historical and cultural contexts. Tolkien's fiction and his sources of influence are examined along with his artistic and academic achievements - including his translations of medieval texts - teaching posts, linguistic works, and the languages he created. The 550 alphabetically arranged entries fall within the following categories of topics: adaptations art and illustrations characters in Tolkien's work critical history and scholarship influence of Tolkien languages biography literary sources literature creatures and peoples of Middle-earth objects in Tolkien's work places in Tolkien's work reception of Tolkien medieval scholars scholarship by Tolkien medieval literature stylistic elements themes in Tolkien's works theological/ philosophical concepts and philosophers Tolkien's contemporary history and culture works of literature

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the lost history of the flat earth: *Old Testament and Ancient Egypt Teacher's Manual* Laurie Detweiler, 2004

the lost history of the flat earth: *Consider Christianity* Elgin L. Hushbeck, Jr., 2005-06 In its first edition, *Consider Christianity* by Elgin L. Hushbeck, Jr. presented a basic defense of the Christian faith suitable for use by the thoughtful layman or the clergyman in need of answers to key questions about the reasons for faith. In this new edition from Energion Publications, he has reorganized and expanded the material, and divided it into two volumes. This volume is the first and deals with the Bible, its inspiration and authority. Hushbeck presents the evidence clearly, leading the reader to a clear understanding of how the Bible was produced, and why it can be taken as a reliable foundation for Christian faith.

the lost history of the flat earth: *Evidence for the Bible* Elgin L. Hushbeck Jr., 2007-01-31

The first volume in the Consider Christianity series discusses the evidence for the inspiration and reliability of the Bible, and deals with objections. Hushbeck invites dialogue on this key issue of the Christian faith. (Christian)

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