

Summary of Flat Earth Arguments

Common Flat Earth arguments

- The sun/moon rotate around each other above the flat disc.
- Airplanes don't adjust down for curvature.
- No curvature for railroads is calculated during construction.
- Objects don't move after being thrown in the air as one would expect if the world were spinning.
- Star twinkling from waters above and below (liquid firmament).

Flat Earth Cognate beliefs (these may vary from person to person)

Gravity does not exist.

- Replaced by: Loss of density. Dense materials stick, and lighter, less dense materials move.
- Gravity somehow has the power to bend the oceans down but not prevent trees from growing up.

Moonlight is cooler.

- Scan the temperature of moonlight on the ground.
- If the moon is getting light from the sun, its light should be hotter than shadowy spaces.

Nothing exists above/beyond the earth's firmament casing besides God.

- The concept of a universe is a construct designed to promulgate a godless big bang and evolution.

Moon-landing denial: Includes NASA achievement denial and sometimes even disbelief in satellites and the International Space Station.

Things that must be wrong for Flat Earth to be correct:

Aerospace Engineers, Anthropology, Astrophysics, Astronomy, Astronauts, Climatology, Cartography, Celestial Navigation, Geodesy, Geologists, Global Circumnavigation, Geographers, GPS, History, Meteorology, Oceanography, Observatories, Physics, Radar, Refraction, Rocketry, Satellites, Seismologists, Telescopes.

A conspiracy of such incredibly grand magnitude as to include professionals in so many of the above fields would have leaked the "truth" with tangible evidence by now if the claims of this conspiracy theory were true.

Flat Earth Defeaters

- [Airplanes adjusting for curvature - Transpolar flights](#)
- Stars twinkle because of atmospheric interference and diffraction; planets do not, and astronomical scintillation is negligible.
- [If NASA was in the business of faking significant accomplishments, they'd have a second one by now.](#)
- [Earth's curvature - Bedford level experiment and Atmospheric refraction.](#)
- The vanishing point of the sun at sunset debunked: <https://youtu.be/5gjXryws2YM>
- Planes fly over Antarctica (Qantas: [map](#), [dates](#)) - The flight path equates to flying off a flat earth disc and should be impossible for a flat earth. [QF14](#)
- Eclipses and Lunar Eclipses.
- Water draining based on the Coriolis effect. What about storm rotation?
- Tides don't match up to a flat disc model.
- How do light photons and heat work if moonlight is colder than darkness?
- Viewing the space station and from the earth through even amateur telescopes.
- Observing the Starlink Satellite chain
- Sunset should not be near-instant when receding over the horizon with a flat earth, and it should gradually get dimmer with distance.
- Why do people underwater or in planes get confused and need instruments to discern up vs. down? Acceleration in one direction makes you feel grounded in another.
- Seeing the sun shine onto the bottom of clouds only works in a spherical model.
- As demonstrated by virtually all flights, the sun is far above all clouds, with no clouds above it.
- Seeing the sun set twice at different altitudes when it should be the same if flat. The use of a drone disproves the vanishing point of perspective claims.
- You can watch the clear arc of the sun rising and setting from a plane flying internationally.

- Different constellations in the Northern/Southern Hemispheres.
- Ships vertically recede on the horizon. Climbing a hill/stairs/etc. vertically brings them back into view.
- Tides correlate with the moon's gravitational pull and fit a spherical model.
- Measure shadows along a meridian several hundred miles apart at the same time. Calculations indicate a curved surface. ([Eratosthenes](#), 250 B.C.)
- All other planets are spheres with observable, spherical rotation. Their moons orbit them rather than flying off. This suggests gravity is credible, contradicting the flat earth density hypothesis.
- Behind the Curve Netflix Documentary – Disprove Flat Earth, and they keep moving the goalposts.

Biblical Evidence Concerning the Firmament

Page references below indicate where content is taken from in: Younker, Randall W. and Davidson, Richard M.. "The Myth of The Solid Heavenly Dome: Another Look at The Hebrew." *Andrews University Seminary Studies (AUSS)* 49.1 (2011): Available at: <https://digitalcommons.andrews.edu/auss/vol49/iss1/7> and <https://www.grisda.org/myth-of-the-solid-heavenly-dome>

The Bible is clear that the firmament *contains* birds and clouds. It is not solid.

- The word *rāqîa'* (expanse/firmament) occurs 17 times in the Hebrew Bible in the nominal form: nine times in Genesis 1 (vv. 6, 7 [3x], 8, 14, 15, 17, 20), five times in the book of Ezekiel (1:22, 23, 25, 26; 10:1), twice in the Psalms (19:2; 150:1), and once in Daniel (12:3). 61 In none of these occurrences does *rāqîa'* appear in association with any metal. The passages from Genesis 1, the Psalms, and Daniel all refer to the same heavenly reality described in the opening chapter of Scripture. 139–140
- In the text: not only are the greater and lesser lights placed [בְּרָקִיעַ ("in the expanse") on the fourth day of creation (vv. 15, 17), but also the birds created on the fifth day were to fly עַל־פְּנֵי רָקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם ("in the open expanse of the heavens," v. 20, NASB). A third clue in the text is that the *rāqîa'* is given a name in v. 8: "God called the expanse 'sky' [*šamayim*]" 142
- If the *rāqîa'* ("expanse") is the sky (*šamayim*) in Gen 1:6–8, then the mention of "the waters which were above the expanse" (v. 7) is very likely a reference to clouds. Old Testament passages depicting clouds producing rain include, e.g., Deut 28:12; Judg 5:4; 1 Kgs 18:44–45; Eccl 11:3; and Isa 5:6. 68 Thus, there is good evidence to conclude that the "waters above" are equated with clouds in ancient Hebrew thinking (as opposed to a celestial ocean of solid water above a vault). 143–144

Windows/Doors of the "Sky" not Expanse/Heaven

- Psalm 78:23 is decisive in understanding the meaning of the terms "windows" and "doors of heaven." In this verse, the term "the doors of heaven" is explicitly associated (by means of poetic synonymous parallelism) with clouds: "Yet He commanded the clouds [*še haqim*] above and opened the doors of heaven." This verse indicates that "doors of heaven" (and the parallel phrase "windows of heaven") is to be understood figuratively as a reference to "clouds." "According to the Old Testament representation, whenever it rains heavily, the doors or windows of heaven are opened." 145
- It is often suggested that the Hebrews believed there were literal windows or doors in the firmament or *rāqîa'*. However, in Gen 7:11, it is the windows of the *šamayim* ("sky"), not the windows of the *rāqîa'* (expanse/firmament), whence the waters above fall. Windows and/or doors never appear with *rāqîa'*, nor with the expression "waters above" (*hammayim mē'al*), which occurs only twice in the Hebrew Bible (Gen 1:7 and Ps 148:4).

The Bible does not take explicit sides on the geocentric/heliocentric argument. Indeed the overwhelming evidence is that the Hebrews believed in a spherical earth, surrounded by celestial spheres (sometimes hard, sometimes soft) that conveyed the sun, moon, stars, and planets in their orbits around the earth (geocentric). Moreover, research of ancient Babylonian astronomical documents shows that they did not have the concept of a heavenly vault. Rather, this was erroneously introduced into the scholarly literature through Jensen's mistranslation of the *Enuma Elish*.

The noun form of *rāqîa'* is never associated with hard substances in any of its usages in biblical Hebrew; only the verbal form *rāqa'*. Even the latter cannot be definitely tied to metals; rather, it is understood as a process in which a substance is thinned—this can include pounding, but also includes stretching. The noun *rāqîa'* is best translated as "expanse" in all of its usages and has reference to the "sky" in Genesis 1.

Biblical Evidence Concerning the Universe

Evidence Indicating God made other worlds

- If God is Love (1 John 4:16) and love is inherently selfless (1 Cor. 13:5), it only follows that God would create others rather than live in an isolated vacuum of solitary existence. Unsurprisingly God is subsequently depicted as actively seeking to be with humanity both in Genesis 3:8–9 and after the fall (i.e., Exodus 25:8). God is often described as close to humanity (Exodus 33:11; Psalm 139; Nehemiah 9:31; John 14:18; James 2:23). The weekly Sabbath is all about this relationship too (Exodus 31:13).
- Hebrews 1:2; 11:3 – Other Worlds and the Universe as spatial concepts are articulated as having been created by Jesus (Cf. John 1:1–3).
- Job 38:4 – "Where were you when I laid the foundation of the earth? Tell me, if you have understanding. 5 Who determined its measurements—surely you know! Or who stretched the line upon it? 6 On what were its bases sunk, or who laid its cornerstone, **7 when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy?**
- It appears that the sons of God celebrate the world's creation along with the morning stars. Thus, they witnessed the creation and existed before the earth.

Who are the *morning stars* in this heavenly setting?

- Isaiah 14:12–14 – Satan tried to ascend above the stars of God but fell from heaven. He is also described here as a morning star, suggestive of prominence.
- Luke 10:18 – Jesus said he saw Satan fall like lightning from heaven.
- Revelation 12:4 – Satan swept down a third of the stars with him when he fell.
- Revelation 12:9 – Clarifies that Satan took angels with him. Thus: Stars = Angels.

Who are the sons of God in this heavenly setting?

- Luke 3:38 – Adam is called "the son of God."
- Humanity was given dominion over the world in Genesis 1:26, 28, and Adam was the federal representative. This is why sin enters the world with a permanent finality when he gives in and sins with Eve, who has already fallen.
- After Adam's fall, Satan takes over rulership from Adam. This is evidenced by Satan's offer to give rulership to Jesus if He would worship Satan (Matt. 4:8–9). Jesus refuses to worship Satan.
- Job 1:6, 2:1 – Now there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the LORD, and Satan also came among them. The following narrative mirrors courtroom proceedings where God asks Satan where he comes from (Obviously God knows), and Satan responds that he comes from walking to and fro on the earth. This is explicit ownership language mirroring God's direction that Joshua and the Israelites would own whatever land their feet trod (Josh 1:3, Deut. 11:24).
- Tangent: Satan accuses those who follow God both here (Job) and elsewhere (Zech. 3:1, Rev. 12:10)
- Jesus legally wins the world back through the plan of salvation, where Satan is finally cast out of his position (John 12:31). This also implies that he is no longer welcome in the heavenly courts (Rev. 12:10).
- Revelation 22:16 – Jesus, the son of God, is also later referred to as a Morning Star in Revelation 22:16.
- [Referring to the Job narrative] Scholars widely agree that the phrase "sons of God" here refers to "celestial beings" in the "council of the heavenly host," some of whom may come as "courtiers to give an accounting of their activities to God." – *Peckham, John C.. Theodicy of Love: Cosmic Conflict and the Problem of Evil (p. 73).*

What we know so far

1. The initial morning stars and sons of God referred to in Job 38:4 precede the creation of the earth.
2. These beings show up in a courtroom scene where they give an account of their rulership, as Satan does in Job.
3. Adam's original identity was that of a son of God. Christ took that title over throughout the New Testament as the second Adam (Rom 5:14), the son of God, and is referred to subsequently as the morning star (Rev. 22:16). In every way; the Bible seems to demonstrate that Jesus has re-gained all that Adam lost to Satan.

Related Tangent: In a more general sense indicated by the literary context, Galatians 3:26 tells us that by faith in Jesus, the son of God, we may be called sons of God too (cf. Romans 8:14)! Similarly, those of the lineage of Seth who followed God are also referred to as sons of God in a more contextually general sense as well (Gen 6:2, 4).

The proximate demonstrative "This" in reference to the world inherently implies that others exist.

- 2 Corinthians 4:4 – Satan is called the God of **this** world.
- 1 Corinthians 3:19 – The wisdom of **this** world is foolishness with God.
- John 12:31 – **This** world is being judged, and its ruler will be cast out.

Biblical Data Concerning the Earth

- Ecclesiastes 1:5 – Solomon, the king God gave wisdom to, speaks of the sun rising and setting, not approaching and receding as on a flat earth.
- Job 26:7 – The earth hangs on nothing,
- Job 26:10 – This text describes a circular boundary between light and darkness. A spherical globe has a circular boundary between light and darkness.
- Isaiah 40:22 – The circle of the earth here referenced can refer either to the perceivable horizon or generically to a sphere. The figurative context does not suggest that it intends to define geography, though it could be considered indirect evidence for both a disc and a globe.
- The earth is often said to have four corners (Isaiah 11:12; Revelation 7:1; 20:8), but it is commonly recognized as symbolic rather than geographical.
- Romans 10:18 refers to the ends of the world as having been reached by the gospel. Yet we know this only refers figuratively to the habited world, not geography.
- "Footstool" – The language of a footstool used in scripture is contextually designed to depict ultimate ownership. It is not used to describe physical geography. In Hebrews 1:13 and 10:13, Christ is depicted as waiting until His enemies are made a footstool (possibly because those who do not follow Him do not submit themselves to Him, including Satan). Isaiah 66:1, Lamentations 2:1, Matthew 5:35, Acts 2:35, and 7:49 all contextually refer explicitly to ownership. God's direction corroborates this idea that Joshua and the Israelites would own whatever land their feet trod (Joshua 1:3, Deuteronomy 11:24). To use such obviously figurative passages to make a geographical, scientific statement opposes sound exegetical (bible study) principles where using context to discern authorial intent should help drive interpretation.

Theological data

- Psalm 103:12 – This is a finite cleansing if the flat earth theory is true. The text doesn't say North/South because the distance to those is limited on a globe, whereas East/West is not. – Kevin Paulson

EGW Data

“The hand of God is continually guiding the globe in its continuous march around the sun. The same hand which holds the mountains, and balances them in position, guides and keeps in order the respective planets.” – Ellen White in [Christian Educator 4-1-1899, par. 5](#)

There is to be an avoidance of controversy. We are to speak the truth in love. False doctrines of every kind will be brought in to divert the mind from a plain “Thus saith the Lord.” Wherever we go, we shall find men ready with some side issue. While I was at Melrose, a man came with a message that the world is flat. I was instructed to present the commission that Christ gave His disciples just before His ascension, as recorded in Matthew 28:16–20

We are not to allow our minds to be occupied by subjects such as that presented by this man. In regard to such subjects, God says to every soul, “What is that to thee? Follow thou Me.” [John 21:22.] I have given you your commission. Dwell upon the great testing truths for this time, not upon matters that have no bearing upon our work.

Again and again these nonessential subjects have been agitated, but their discussion has never done a particle of good. We are not to allow our attention to be diverted from the proclamation of the message given us. For years I have been instructed that we are not to give our attention to nonessential questions. There are questions of the highest importance to be considered. “What shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?” the lawyer asked Christ. The Saviour answered, “What is written in the law? how readest thou?” “Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself.” [Luke 10:25–27.] The questions that Christ considered essential are the questions that we are to urge home today. We are not bidden to enter into discussion regarding unimportant subjects. Our work is to lead minds to the great principles of the law of God. – Ellen White in [Letters and Manuscripts Vol. 20, Manuscript 10, 1905, par. 3–5](#)