

# flat earth origin history

**flat earth origin history** traces back to ancient civilizations that initially conceptualized the Earth as a flat, disc-shaped entity. This perspective dominated many cultures before scientific advancements introduced the spherical Earth model. Understanding the flat earth theory's origin involves exploring early cosmologies, religious texts, and philosophical beliefs that shaped human perception of the world. Over centuries, the flat earth concept evolved, intersecting with mythology, science, and cultural narratives. This article delves into the significant milestones and historical contexts that contributed to the flat earth origin history. By examining ancient civilizations, medieval beliefs, and the resurgence of flat earth ideas in modern times, the discussion provides a comprehensive overview. The exploration of flat earth origin history also illuminates why this concept persisted despite scientific evidence supporting a spherical Earth. The following sections outline key periods and influences that define the flat earth origin history.

- Ancient Civilizations and Early Beliefs
- Philosophical and Religious Influences
- Medieval Perspectives on Earth's Shape
- Scientific Revolution and the Decline of Flat Earth
- Modern Revival of Flat Earth Ideas

## Ancient Civilizations and Early Beliefs

Many early civilizations conceptualized the Earth as flat, reflecting their observational experiences and cosmological interpretations. The flat earth origin history prominently features ancient Mesopotamia, Egypt, and early Greek thought, where flat, circular Earth models were common.

## Mesopotamian Cosmology

In ancient Mesopotamia, the Earth was often depicted as a flat disc floating in a vast cosmic ocean. This view was integral to their mythology and religious beliefs, influencing how they understood natural phenomena and the universe's structure.

## Egyptian Views on Earth

Egyptian cosmology portrayed the Earth as a flat surface with the sky as a dome overhead. This dome was believed to be supported by mountains or pillars, encompassing the flat Earth beneath. Such imagery was central to their religious narratives and temple

architecture.

## **Early Greek Contributions**

Early Greek philosophers initially supported flat earth theories, basing their conclusions on sensory observations. However, Greek thought began evolving with figures like Pythagoras and Parmenides, who proposed spherical Earth concepts that gradually challenged earlier flat earth models.

## **Philosophical and Religious Influences**

The flat earth origin history is also deeply interwoven with religious doctrines and philosophical interpretations that shaped human understanding of the cosmos.

## **Religious Texts and Flat Earth Interpretations**

Several ancient religious texts describe the Earth in terms consistent with flat earth models. Interpretations of these texts often supported the idea of a flat, immovable Earth, surrounded by waters or enclosed under a firmament.

## **Philosophical Debates on Earth's Shape**

Philosophers debated the Earth's shape extensively, with some advocating for a flat Earth based on empirical observations, while others argued for a spherical Earth using logical reasoning and early scientific inquiry.

## **Influence of Cosmology on Worldviews**

Flat earth cosmology influenced broader worldviews, affecting how societies understood their place in the universe. This shaped cultural, religious, and scientific developments throughout history.

## **Medieval Perspectives on Earth's Shape**

During the medieval period, the flat earth origin history is characterized by a complex interplay between tradition, theology, and emerging scientific thought.

## **Early Medieval Beliefs**

In early medieval Europe, many people maintained flat earth beliefs, often due to the influence of religious teachings and limited access to classical scientific works.

# **Scholasticism and the Spherical Earth**

Medieval scholars, particularly within the scholastic tradition, revived and expanded upon ancient Greek ideas supporting a spherical Earth. Figures such as Thomas Aquinas incorporated these views into theological frameworks.

## **Flat Earth Myths in the Middle Ages**

The notion that medieval people universally believed in a flat Earth is largely a myth. Historical evidence shows that educated elites were aware of Earth's sphericity, although flat earth ideas persisted among the general populace.

## **Scientific Revolution and the Decline of Flat Earth**

The scientific revolution marked a decisive turning point in the flat earth origin history, as empirical evidence and technological advances undermined flat earth theories.

## **Advancements in Astronomy**

Observations by astronomers such as Copernicus, Galileo, and Kepler provided compelling evidence for a spherical Earth orbiting the sun, challenging flat earth models.

## **Exploration and Circumnavigation**

Global exploration, including circumnavigation by figures like Magellan, offered practical proof of Earth's roundness, further discrediting flat earth concepts.

## **Impact of Scientific Method**

The adoption of the scientific method emphasized observation, experimentation, and verification, which systematically dismantled flat earth claims in favor of a heliocentric, spherical Earth paradigm.

## **Modern Revival of Flat Earth Ideas**

Despite overwhelming scientific consensus, flat earth ideas have experienced a modern resurgence, influenced by social, psychological, and cultural factors.

# Contemporary Flat Earth Movements

Modern flat earth movements draw on historical flat earth origin history but often reject established science, promoting alternative interpretations of evidence.

## Role of Technology and Social Media

Technology and social media platforms have facilitated the spread of flat earth theories, enabling communities to share and reinforce these beliefs globally.

## Psychological and Sociological Factors

The persistence of flat earth ideas in modern times can be linked to cognitive biases, distrust of authority, and the appeal of contrarian worldviews, reflecting complex social dynamics.

## Summary of Key Elements in Flat Earth Origin History

- Ancient civilizations' depiction of Earth as flat and enclosed.
- Influence of religious texts supporting flat earth cosmology.
- Philosophical debates transitioning from flat to spherical Earth models.
- Medieval scholarly revival of spherical Earth knowledge.
- Scientific revolution's empirical refutation of flat earth theories.
- Modern resurgence fueled by social and psychological factors.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### What is the origin of the flat earth concept?

The flat earth concept dates back to ancient civilizations, where early humans believed the Earth was a flat disc based on their observations of the horizon and lack of visible curvature.

## **Which ancient cultures supported the flat earth theory?**

Ancient Mesopotamian, Egyptian, and early Greek cultures often depicted the Earth as flat, surrounded by water, before the spherical Earth model gained acceptance.

## **When did the idea of a spherical Earth become widely accepted?**

The spherical Earth idea became widely accepted among scholars by the 4th century BCE, notably advocated by Greek philosophers like Pythagoras and Aristotle.

## **How did early flat earth beliefs influence mythology and religion?**

Many early religions and mythologies incorporated flat earth imagery, depicting the world as a flat plane supported by animals, pillars, or surrounded by a cosmic ocean.

## **Why has the flat earth theory persisted into modern times?**

The flat earth theory persists today due to distrust in scientific authorities, misinformation, and the appeal of alternative explanations despite overwhelming scientific evidence for a spherical Earth.

## **What historical evidence disproves the flat earth theory?**

Historical evidence such as Eratosthenes' measurement of Earth's circumference in ancient Greece and observations from circumnavigation voyages have conclusively disproved the flat earth theory.

## **Additional Resources**

### *1. The Flat Earth Chronicles: Tracing the Origins of an Ancient Belief*

This book delves into the historical roots of the flat earth concept, exploring how early civilizations perceived the world's shape. It examines ancient texts, myths, and cultural beliefs that supported a flat earth model. Readers gain insight into how these ideas evolved and influenced various societies throughout history.

### *2. Flat Earth Foundations: Historical Perspectives on a Controversial Theory*

Offering a comprehensive overview, this book traces the flat earth theory from its earliest mentions in antiquity to its resurgence in modern times. It analyzes the philosophical and scientific contexts that shaped flat earth thinking. The author also investigates how these perspectives contrasted with emerging spherical earth models.

### *3. Mapping the Flat Earth: Ancient Cartography and Worldviews*

This work explores ancient maps and how they reflect the flat earth worldview. It highlights how early cartographers depicted the world and how these representations

influenced collective understanding. The book also discusses the transition from flat earth maps to globular depictions in the history of geography.

#### *4. Myths and Realities: The Cultural History of the Flat Earth*

Focusing on cultural narratives, this book studies how myths and religious beliefs contributed to the flat earth concept. It looks at different civilizations and their cosmologies, revealing the symbolic meanings behind flat earth depictions. The book reveals the interplay between myth, religion, and early scientific thought.

#### *5. From Flat to Round: The Scientific Revolution and the Earth's Shape*

This book chronicles the pivotal shift from flat earth models to the acceptance of a spherical earth during the Scientific Revolution. It highlights key figures and discoveries that challenged ancient beliefs and advanced modern geography. Readers learn about the resistance and eventual acceptance of new scientific evidence.

#### *6. The Flat Earth Movement: Historical Roots and Modern Revival*

Investigating the resurgence of flat earth beliefs in contemporary times, this book connects modern movements to their historical origins. It explores how social, psychological, and technological factors have contributed to the revival. The author provides a balanced view of the cultural impact and ongoing debates surrounding flat earth theories.

#### *7. Ancient Cosmologies: Flat Earth in Early Scientific Thought*

This book examines how early scientists and philosophers conceptualized the cosmos, often embracing a flat earth model. It discusses various ancient civilizations, including Mesopotamian, Egyptian, and Greek perspectives. The text reveals the diversity and complexity of early cosmological ideas before the dominance of the spherical earth theory.

#### *8. Flat Earth in Religious Texts: Interpretation and Influence*

Here, the author explores references to the earth's shape in major religious scriptures and their interpretations over time. The book investigates how these texts have been understood to support flat earth views. It also considers the role of religion in shaping and preserving these beliefs throughout history.

#### *9. The Persistence of the Flat Earth: History, Psychology, and Belief*

This interdisciplinary study analyzes why flat earth beliefs have persisted despite scientific evidence to the contrary. It combines historical analysis with psychological insights into belief systems and cognitive biases. The book offers a nuanced understanding of the enduring appeal of flat earth theories across different eras.

## **Flat Earth Origin History**

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**flat earth origin history:** *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.

**flat earth origin history:** *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.

**flat earth origin history:** *A History of the World's Religions* David S. Noss, Blake R. Grangaard, 2017-12-22 A History of the World's Religions bridges the interval between the founding of religions and their present state, and gives students an accurate look at the religions of the world by including descriptive and interpretive details from original source materials. Refined by over forty years of dialogue and correspondence with religious experts and practitioners around the world, A History of the World's Religions is widely regarded as the hallmark of scholarship, fairness, and accuracy in its field. It is also the most thorough yet manageable history of world religion available in a single volume. A History of the World's Religions examines the following topics: Some Primal and Bygone Religions The Religions of South Asia The Religions of East Asia The Religions of the Middle East This fourteenth edition is fully updated throughout with new images and inset text boxes to help guide students and instructors. Complete with figures, timelines and maps, this is an ideal resource for anyone wanting an accessible and comprehensive introduction to the world's religions.

**flat earth origin history: Origins** Ariel Adrean Roth, 1998 Are the worlds of science and religion irreconcilable? Has modern science with its theory of evolution disproved the biblical account of the origin of life? If one accepts the biblical account of origins, does one then have to reject science? Scientist and Christian believer Ariel A. Roth argues that taken together, science and religion give us a more complete and sensible understanding of the world around us, our place in it, and our ultimate meaning and fate. Roth examines such topics as the evidence for evolution and creation, the Flood, the strengths and limitations of the scientific method, and the reliability of Scripture. He concludes that the biblical model of a recent creation by God leaves fewer unanswered questions than either science's evolutionary model or any view between the two positions, such as

progressive creation or theistic evolution. - Back cover.

**flat earth origin history: Fringe Rhetorics** Karen Schroeder Sorensen, 2022-01-04 *Fringe Rhetorics: Conspiracy Theories and the Paranormal* identifies the rhetorical similarities of conspiracy theories and paranormal accounts by delving into rhetorical, psychosocial, and political science research. Identifying something as “fringe” indicates its proximal placement within accepted norms of contemporary society. Both conspiracy theories and paranormal accounts dwell on these fringes and use surprisingly similar persuasive techniques. Using elements of the Aristotelian canon as well as Steve Oswald’s strengthening and weakening strategies, this book establishes a pattern for the analysis of fringe rhetorics. It also applies this pattern through rhetorical analyses of several documentaries and provides suggestions for countering fringe arguments.

**flat earth origin history: Science, Origins, & Ancient Civilizations** ,

**flat earth origin history: Flat Earths and Fake Footnotes** Derrick Peterson, 2021-02-17 We are all haunted by histories. They shape our presuppositions and ballast our judgments. In terms of science and religion this means most of us walk about haunted by rumors of a long war. However, there is no such thing as the “history of the conflict of science and Christianity,” and this is a book about it. In the last half of the twentieth century a sea change in the history of science and religion occurred, revealing not only that the perception of protracted warfare between religion and science was a curious set of mythologies that had been combined together into a sort of supermyth in need of debunking. It was also seen that this collective mythology arose in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries by historians involved in many sides of the debates over Darwin’s discoveries, and from there latched onto the public imagination at large. *Flat Earths and Fake Footnotes* takes the reader on a journey showing how these myths were constructed, collected together, and eventually debunked. Join us for a story of flat earths and fake footnotes, to uncover the strange tale of how the conflict of science and Christianity was written into history.

**flat earth origin history: The Story Paradox** Jonathan Gottschall, 2021-11-23 *Storytelling*, a tradition that built human civilization, may soon destroy it Humans are storytelling animals. Stories are what make our societies possible. Countless books celebrate their virtues. But Jonathan Gottschall, an expert on the science of stories, argues that there is a dark side to storytelling we can no longer ignore. Storytelling, the very tradition that built human civilization, may be the thing that destroys it. In *The Story Paradox*, Gottschall explores how a broad consortium of psychologists, communications specialists, neuroscientists, and literary quants are using the scientific method to study how stories affect our brains. The results challenge the idea that storytelling is an obvious force for good in human life. Yes, storytelling can bind groups together, but it is also the main force dragging people apart. And it’s the best method we’ve ever devised for manipulating each other by circumventing rational thought. Behind all civilization’s greatest ills—environmental destruction, runaway demagogues, warfare—you will always find the same master factor: a mind-disordering story. Gottschall argues that societies succeed or fail depending on how they manage these tensions. And it has only become harder, as new technologies that amplify the effects of disinformation campaigns, conspiracy theories, and fake news make separating fact from fiction nearly impossible. With clarity and conviction, Gottschall reveals why our biggest asset has become our greatest threat, and what, if anything, can be done. It is a call to stop asking, “How we can change the world through stories?” and start asking, “How can we save the world from stories?”

**flat earth origin history: The Origin of Humanity and Evolution** Andrew Ter Ern Loke, 2022-06-16 Addressing the intense debate in science and religion in light of evolutionary population genetics, Andrew Ter Ern Loke argues that the theory of evolution as understood by mainstream scientists is compatible with Scripture. Loke asserts that resolving this area of perceived conflict would greatly benefit both scientific and religious communities, and contribute to the spiritual quest of humankind. Whilst affirming that the Bible should be interpreted according to proper hermeneutical principles such as considering the literary genre, literary context, meaning of words, grammatical relationship, and the background and concerns of the ancient authors, this book also assesses the scientific data according to proper mainstream scientific methodology. Having



accomplished these tasks, it proposes a model which argues that all humans today have Adam as common ancestor even though this ancestor is not our sole ancestor.

**flat earth origin history:** *Species of Origins* Karl Giberson, Donald A. Yerxa, 2002 In *Species of Origins*, Karl W. Giberson and Donald A. Yerxa examine America's controversial conversation about creation and evolution. While noting that part of the discord stems from the growing cultural and religious diversity of the United States, they argue powerfully that the real issue is the headlong confrontation between two seemingly incompatible worldviews upon which millions of Americans rely: modern naturalistic science and traditional Judeo-Christian religions. Visit our website for sample chapters!

**flat earth origin history:** *The Story of Philosophy* James Garvey, Jeremy Stangroom, 2013-11-05 *The Story of Philosophy* sees philosophy for what it is: a passionate, exhilarating quest for human understanding that cannot be reduced to dry categories or simple definitions. Accessible writing, brilliant scholarship and over 150 colour illustrations combine to form a richly informative and highly entertaining work of narrative history. Packed with intriguing anecdotes and fascinating detail, James Garvey and Jeremy Stangroom bring us face to face with the most important philosophers in western history. The story begins with the Ancient Greeks, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, great thinkers who set the philosophical agenda to this day. It continues with Greek and Roman philosophers--slaves and emperors who found consolation in deep thoughts about life and death--and moves on to the religious thinkers of the Middle Ages. The origins of modern science, politics, and morality are examined, alongside theories of knowledge, logic, mind and matter. Along the way, you'll discover Descartes' evil demon, Locke on the limits of knowledge, Rousseau and Hobbes on human nature, Hume's scepticism, Kant on duty, Nietzsche's Superman, Marx on class struggle, Russell's logic, Wittgenstein on meaning, Sartre on bad faith, Foucault's take on power, and much more. Rigorous, refreshingly free of academic jargon, and highly accessible, this is the ideal introduction for anyone who wants to gain a new perspective on philosophy's deepest mysteries and most intriguing discoveries.

**flat earth origin history:** *Science and Omniscience in Nineteenth Century Literature* Jonathan Taylor, 2014-07-01 Investigates some of the ways in which Laplacian and, indeed, Newtonian models of observation and the universe are at once assimilated and complicated by Romantic and Victorian writers such as Carlyle, Burke, Abbott, Poe and Wordsworth. This book explains how some of these literary reimaginings look forward to more modern conceptions of science.

**flat earth origin history:** *Technic and Magic* Federico Campagna, 2018-05-31 We take for granted that only certain kind of things exist - electrons but not angels, passports but not nymphs. This is what we understand as 'reality'. But in fact, 'reality' varies with each era of the world, in turn shaping the field of what is possible to do, think and imagine. Our contemporary age has embraced a troubling and painful form of reality: Technic. Under Technic, the foundations of reality begin to crumble, shrinking the field of the possible and freezing our lives in an anguished state of paralysis. *Technic and Magic* shows that the way out of the present deadlock lies much deeper than debates on politics or economics. By drawing from an array of Northern and Southern sources - spanning from Heidegger, Junger and Stirner's philosophies, through Pessoa's poetry, to Advaita Vedanta, Bhartrhari, Ibn Arabi, Suhrawardi and Mulla Sadra's theosophies - Magic is presented as an alternative system of reality to Technic. While Technic attempts to capture the world through an 'absolute language', Magic centres its reconstruction of the world around the notion of the 'ineffable' that lies at the heart of existence. *Technic and Magic* is an original philosophical work, and a timely cultural intervention. It disturbs our understanding of the structure of reality, while restoring it in a new form. This is possibly the most radical act: if we wish to change our world, first we have to change the idea of 'reality' that defines it.

**flat earth origin history:** *New Directions in the Study of Ancient Geography* Duane W. Roller, 2020-07-28 This volume brings together five essays that represent the latest directions in the study of geography in classical antiquity. Arranged chronologically, these contributions cover several centuries and cultures, ranging from ancient Mesopotamia to the Roman Empire and deal with

topics such as ancient cosmology, literary interpretations of geography, ancient navigation, and geography in the Roman Imperial world. Beginning in the ancient Near East, Paul T. Keyser's essay considers how Greek scholars—whose views on the cosmos are still relevant today—were influenced by early Near Eastern beliefs about the universe. Moving to the Hellenistic period, Duane W. Roller presents and provides commentary on a navigational guide for Ptolemaic seamen written by Ptolemy II's chief of naval staff, Timosthenes of Rhodes. Georgia L. Irby provides an analysis of a literary map—the Shield of Aeneas from Vergil's *Aeneid*—as well as a detailed study of Pomponius Mela and his *Chorographia*, the earliest surviving Greco-Roman geographical treatise and the only extant independent geographical work in Latin. An essay by Molly Ayn Jones-Lewis completes the volume by describing how Tacitus's *Germania*, of the early second century AD, is a work heavily reliant on environmental determinism, an issue that is still relevant today. Together, these essays demonstrate the great diversity of both ancient geographical writing and modern scholarship on ancient geography. This volume will be greeted with enthusiasm by ancient historians and classical studies scholars, particularly those interested in the cultural and political facets of geography.

**flat earth origin history: 7 Sexes & the Origin of Man** Sri Sunkara Sankacharya, 2012-08-29  
 Sri Sanyassian Sunkara Sankacharya Amazing, shocking, overwhelming, fascinating, intriguing. Concepts which have eluded clear expression for thousands of years. Where did the race originate? Why are we here? Does Human personality survive the Death of the Body? Where will we be after Death? What is the purpose of the life experience? What to believe? Who has the Truth? Where is the evidence? What is the Correct Philosophy? 7 Sexes is not for the timid, or the easily offended. It is not the intent to give offence, however the contents are outside of ones Educational experience, beyond Orthodox, Institutional Teachings. The Biblical Saviour taught, Seek the Truth, Mahatma Ghandi taught, Hang on to Truth, Sri Sunkara, Spiritual Philosopher of the age delivers, Herein the Truth to set you Free. The controversial author of VEDANTA Bhagavad- Gita 2000 and ASK Were you there? asked The Tree of Knowledge, How did It start? The Spirit in the Tree responded: Out of Africa they say. Nay! Nay, Nay, Tree does sway. Long afore, before any Country, world or Galaxy were; Far Beyond the Physical you will find Humanity's Self-starter. Science, State & Religion, Restrict belief, leading to Disaster; Empowering, Feeding Confusions Charter. Today's Belief Systems offer several choices, none of which withstand the scrutiny of time. The youth are offered a God a Supreme Male Being, Darwins theory of Evolution from an Ape, a Science of Big Bang from a Black Hole or an end to physical Life leading to Nothingness. Madame Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, internationally acclaimed Medium/Theosopher wrote 1,550 pages in a Doctrine, representing over 632,000 words. The dreaded word, SEX, appears three times. If mankind is not a race immersed in sexuality, then what is it? Knowledge of the complexities of the Spiritual Rounds, Rings, Chains and Sub races will not make the AIDS virus go away, nor solve the personal problems of the potential Suicide, nor bring you who read these words enlightenment or happiness. Sri Sunkara provides indisputable Evidence to support the Spiritual Reality of Existence; an intelligent fact based cosmic sense alternative to the Status Quo. Now Revealed to the outer world; the Hidden history of the ancient race of human Species. Be Free; armed with Perennial Wisdom, loaded with Truth, an exciting path for mans exploration & discovery. Sunkara has no side agenda, no mortal ally, holds no specific group in awe, not affiliated with anyone, no vested interests to please; Spirit speaks directly to issues which affect us all; truthfully, candidly, where none have dared to tread. Please visit the Movement for Peaceful Social Change, Higher Spiritualism. <http://www.hispirit.org.au>. Mission & Purpose Spiritual Mission, Freedom From Religion to share the knowledge hidden from humanity.

**flat earth origin history: Creating Scientific Controversies** David Harker, 2015-10-01 For decades, cigarette companies helped to promote the impression that there was no scientific consensus concerning the safety of their product. The appearance of controversy, however, was misleading, designed to confuse the public and to protect industry interests. Created scientific controversies emerge when expert communities are in broad agreement but the public perception is one of profound scientific uncertainty and doubt. In the first book-length analysis of the concept of a created scientific controversy, David Harker explores issues including climate change, Creation

science, the anti-vaccine movement and genetically modified crops. Drawing on work in cognitive psychology, social epistemology, critical thinking and philosophy of science, he shows readers how to better understand, evaluate, and respond to the appearance of scientific controversy. His book will be a valuable resource for students of philosophy of science, environmental and health sciences, and social and natural sciences.

**flat earth origin history: Is He Out There?** Paul Laffan, 2022-12-01 *Is He Out There?* is an interdisciplinary examination of the Christian reaction to Dawkins' *The God Delusion*. That reaction has offered a wide range of counter-arguments, among them: that Dawkins' demonstration of how God almost certainly doesn't exist addresses an out-dated conception of God; that science and religion are not conflictual as Dawkins contends and indeed may well be converging upon an understanding of how God acts in the universe; that Dawkins' denigration of the Bible depends on an overly literal reading; and that Dawkins assumes a narrative of progress in which human beings take the place of God in controlling the course of history. *Is He Out There?* responds to these arguments in the context of current scientific understanding, biblical criticism and philosophy. Paul Laffan demonstrates how the desire to meet the challenge posed by Dawkins' viewpoint has led to the perversion of scientific theories and accepted positions in other important fields of inquiry. It suggests that Christianity is wedded to a God who is the cause of the universe a classical conception of cause that is anachronistic; that denying the Bible was read for most of the Christian era as offering a literal account of divine creation is a significant misrepresentation of doctrinal history; and that a complete dismissal of progress requires the dismissal of scientific achievement. The author considers the extent to which attractive, secular values like tolerance and freedom of opinion are Christian in source and whether moral systems require God to underwrite them. The wide-ranging nature of *Is He Out There?* not only provides a review of the state of contemporary Christian apologetics but is a measured address of the arguments put forward in *The God Delusion* and indeed of the substantive commentary on Dawkins' thesis.

**flat earth origin history: Great Turning Point** Dr. Terry Mortenson, 2004-08-01 Many people in the Church today have the idea that "young-earth" creationism is a fairly recent invention, popularized by fundamentalist Christians in the mid-20th century. Is this view correct? In fact, scholar Terry Mortenson has done fascinating original research on this subject in England, and documents that several leading, pre-Darwin scholars and scientists, known as "scriptural geologists" did not believe in long ages for the earth. Mortenson sheds light on the following: Before Darwin, what did the Church believe about the age of the earth? Why did it believe this way? What was the controversy that rocked the Church in 19th-century England? Who were the "scriptural geologists"? What influences did the Church contend with even before Darwin's book? What is the stance of the Church today? This book is a thoroughly researched work of reference for every library - certainly every creationist library. Terry Mortenson spent much time and work on this project in both the United States and Great Britain. The history of the Church and evolution is fascinating, and it is interesting to see not only the tremendous influence that evolution has had on the Church, but on society as well.

**flat earth origin history: Anthropology** Raymond Scupin, Christopher R. DeCorse, 2019-12-20 Integrating historical, biological, archaeological, and applied approaches with ethnographic data from around the world, *Anthropology: A Global Perspective* is founded on four essential themes: the diversity of human societies; the similarities that tie all humans together; the interconnections between the sciences and humanities; and a new theme addressing psychological essentialism.

**flat earth origin history: The Voyage of Captain John Narbrough to the Strait of Magellan and the South Sea in his Majesty's Ship Sweepstakes, 1669-1671** Richard J. Campbell, Peter T. Bradley, Joyce Lorimer, 2018-05-11 In 2009, after a public appeal, the British Library purchased a manuscript 'Booke', which Captain Narbrough bought in 1666 and into which he subsequently entered his journals of his voyages and correspondence relating to them. The 'Booke' contains his own fair copy of the journal of his voyage through the Strait of Magellan and north to Valdivia in the Sweepstakes, 1669-1671. This is published here for the first time, together

with an incomplete and somewhat different copy of the journal, held in the Bodleian Library, which was made for him by a clerk after he returned to England, and which was partially published in 1694. Both versions of the journal together with previously unpublished records made by members of his company, as well as reproductions of the charts which Narbrough relied on and those he produced, are printed here. Narbrough's mission was to carry out a passenger who referred to himself as Don Carlos Enriques and who claimed to have expert knowledge of Peru and Chile, and contacts with disaffected colonists and indigenous peoples. Don Carlos's written proposals to King Charles II and his ministers, only recently discovered, are here translated from Spanish, and give a clear sense of the character, if not the real identity, of an adventurer, who gave the authorities in England, Chile and Peru totally different and changing stories about his status and the purpose of the voyage. Narbrough's conduct of the voyage has been criticized by later authors who have focussed on his inability recover four of his ship's company from detention in Valdivia and the lack of tangible results, in the form of trade or contacts with indigenous groups. The more complete story provided here shows that Narbrough carried out his ambiguous orders to the letter. His chart of the Strait of Magellan remained the principal chart of the area for the next century. King Charles II and James, Duke of York, both recognized his abilities. He was rapidly re-employed in naval service, subsequently knighted, and rose to become a Commissioner of the Navy and Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean.

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