

Could not focus on a star if the Earth “spins on its axis”

Consider a red laser beam coming from the center of the earth out at the equator, where Ecuador meets Colombia. Furthermore, consider a house with an awning on its east side at this place where the red laser beam comes out of the earth at the equator. Where the red laser beam comes out of the earth at the equator, it will shoot past the very edge of the awning out into space. This red laser beam will be one million light-years long with an arrow tip at the end. This red laser beam would be the equivalent of you sitting under an awning and watching the stars go over the edge of the awning down near the equator.

{ } Do you agree that according to the anti-geocentric statements, the stars only pass over the top of the awning because the Earth is spinning *counterclockwise* (west to east) on its axis 360° every 24 hours?

If you want to check for yourself, go to the east side of a building on some night when you can see stars orbiting the earth more or less at the equator. If you need to do so, you could lie down so that you are sure your head is not moving, and even use binoculars if it helps you view the stars better. Next, observe how long it takes a star orbiting the Earth more or less at the equator to travel the distance of its own diameter, going over the edge of the awning or over the eve of the building. In other words, observe how long it takes from the time the leading edge of the star reaches the awning until it disappears out of sight as it orbits the earth east to west. When I timed them while living in Safford, Arizona, some stars took about 10 seconds to travel the distance of their own diameter, while others took more than 30 seconds. You are encouraged to check it yourself, so we will just use the average of approximately one-third of a minute or 20 seconds.

The exercise we will now do together will prove that a star 1 million light-years from the earth would take less than 100 millionths of one second to pass over the awning, instead of 20 seconds!

{ } Do you agree that the anti-geocentric cosmology model wants us to believe some stars are more than one million light-years from the Earth? [The man who works with the telescopes at Mount Graham in Safford, Arizona, told me they have seen stars ten billion (10,000,000,000) light-years away.] = 60,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles.

{ } Do you agree that $1,000,000 \text{ light years} \times 2 = 2,000,000 \text{ light years}$? This equals the diameter of the circumference circle.

{ } Do you agree that $2,000,000 \text{ light years} \times 3.1416 = 6,283,200 \text{ light years}$? This equals the length of the circumference of the circular orbit path of a star 1 million light-years from the Earth.

{ } Do you agree that $6,283,200 \text{ light years} \div 360 = 17453.3333333333333333333333333333$ (and rounded off to 17,453 light years)? This equals one degree of the 360 degrees around the circumference orbit path, one million light-years from the Earth.

{ } Do you agree that according to the anti-geocentric cosmology model, the Earth “spins on its axis” one complete 360-degree turn in 24 hours?

{ } Do you agree that, therefore, the earth must “spin on its axis” one degree every four minutes?

- 1) $360 \text{ degrees} \div 24 \text{ hours} = 15 \text{ degrees each hour.}$
- 2) $60 \text{ minutes} \div 15 \text{ degrees} = 4 \text{ minutes to spin one degree.}$

{ } Do you agree that one light year is equal to 6,000,000,000,000 miles?

{ } Do you agree that 17,453 light-years is just one degree of the circumference orbit path? Therefore, we take $17,453 \text{ light-years} \times 6,000,000,000,000 \text{ miles}$ to know that $104,718,000,000,000 \text{ miles} = \text{just } \underline{\text{one degree}}$ of the circumference orbit path. This $104,718,000,000,000 \text{ miles} \times 360 \text{ degrees} = 37,698,480,000,000,000,000 \text{ miles}$, and would equal the circumference of an orbit path 1,000,000 (one million) light years from the earth.

Remember the red laser beam coming from the center of the earth out at the equator, where Ecuador meets Colombia, that we talked about at the beginning of this section, and the house with an awning on its east side at this place where the red laser beam comes out of the earth at the equator? Where the red laser beam comes out of the earth at the equator, it will shoot past the very edge of the awning out into space. This red laser beam will be one million light-years long with an arrow tip at the end.

{ } Do you agree that if the earth was actually spending on its axis 360° every 24 hours; than during the 4 minutes it takes the earth to “spin on its axis”, *just one degree*, the arrow tip at the end of the laser beam would travel 104,718,000,000,000,000 miles following the circumference path one million light years from the earth?

{ } Do you agree that the anti-geocentric cosmology model tells us the stars are both larger and smaller than our own sun? Some websites state that our sun is larger than 86 percent of the stars, and others make a similar statement. This website <http://answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20130704170509AA2zoAI> states that: “Actually, over 88.65% of the Stars in the Milky Way are smaller than the sun.”

{ } Do you agree that the anti-geocentric cosmology model tells us our sun is about 865,000 miles in diameter?

{ } Do you agree that according to the anti-geocentric cosmology model there could be a star 800,000 miles in diameter that is also 1,000,000 light years from the earth?

{ } Do you agree that $104,718,000,000,000,000 \text{ miles} \div 4 \text{ minutes} = 26,179,500,000,000,000 \text{ miles per minute}$? This equals how many miles the end of the red arrow laser beam would travel ***in just ONE minute*** along the circumference path of a star one million light years from the earth.

{ } Do you agree that $26,179,500,000,000,000 \text{ miles} \div 60 \text{ seconds} = 436,325,000,000,000 \text{ miles}$? This equals the distance traveled by the end of the red arrow laser beam in ***one second*** along the orbit of the circumference path one million light years away.

{ } Do you agree that $800,000 \text{ miles} \div 436,325,000,000,000 \text{ miles per second} = 0.000,000,001,833,495,7?$ If you drop the last seven digits after the one, (.000,000,001) this means you divide one second into 100,000,000 (One Hundred Million) equal time periods. Just one of those exceedingly short 100 millionth of a second time periods is all the longer it would take the end of the red arrow laser beam to travel 800,000 miles because it is moving 436,325,000,000,000 miles per ***second!***

{ } Do you agree that if we did the math correctly, then it is proved that according to the anti-geocentric calculations it would only take 100 millionths of one second for a star 800,000 miles in diameter and one million light years from the earth to pass over the awning?

Conclusion: Now do you know why I asked you to time the stars going over the awning? Obviously, no one sees the stars going over in 100 millionths of a second, **because the least amount of time observed is at least 10 seconds** for any star to travel the distance of its own diameter as it goes over the awning.

{ } Do you agree that this proves mathematically that no star could be even one light year from the earth?

Another proof for the above conclusion – putting it into perspective.

Consider the size of the BBs that most American boys have shot out of their BB guns in their youth. Let us just consider that the BBs are 1/8 of an inch in diameter.

1/8 of an inch = 8 BBs per inch; $\times 12 = 96 \text{ BBs per foot}$; 5,280 feet per mile $\times 96 = 506,880 \text{ BBs per mile}$. It is approximately 25,000 miles in circumference around the Earth. $506,880 \text{ BBs} \times 25,000 \text{ miles} = 12,672,000,000 \text{ BBs}$ needed to go around a globe about the size of the Earth one time at its equator if each BB is 1/8 inch in diameter.

Remember that we learned above that the circumference of the circle orbit path one million light-years from the earth is 37,698,480,000,000,000,000 miles. By dividing 37,698,480,000,000,000,000 by 800,000, we also learn that it would take 47,123,100,000,000 stars touching each other as they were lined up going around the circumference circle path; if each one were 800,000 miles in diameter – similar to the way we lined up the 12,672,000,000 BBs going around the equator of a globe 25,000 miles in diameter.

So, let us put it into perspective. How many more times do we need to go around the globe at the equator with the BBs to equal the same amount of BBs that we have stars going around the circumference circle 1 million light years from the earth? I will take the 47,123,100,000,000 stars and divide that by the 12,672,000,000 BBs. $47,123,100,000,000 \div 12,672,000,000 = 3718.6789772727272727$, which I will round off to 3719.

$3719 \div 8 = 464.875$ (rounded off = 465 inches). $465 \text{ inches} \div 12 = 38.75 = 38 \text{ feet } 9 \text{ inches wide strip of BBs going around the earth.}$

Let me explain it this way. Go around a globe that is 25,000 miles in circumference at its equator with 3719 rows of BBs touching each other. Remember that each row has 12,672,000,000 BBs, which are 1/8 of an inch in diameter. If you went around the earth 3719 times in just **20 seconds**, how long would it take you to go from the east side to the west side of just **one** BB – or in other words how long would it take you to go 1/8 of an inch if you traveled 92,975,000 miles ($3719 \times 25,000$ miles) **in 20 seconds**?

Do you now understand why you could never see a star go over the edge of an awning if it were 1 million light-years from the Earth?

The anti-geocentric cosmology model tells us that the closest star is approximately 2 ½ light-years from Earth. If that were true, then surely we could see stars just ten light-years away. (Remember that the man who works with the telescopes at Mount Graham in Safford, Arizona, told me they have seen stars not only 10 light-years, but ten billion (10,000,000,000) **light-years** away, = 60,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles). This website <http://www.livescience.com/33895-human-eye.html> states that our eyes can see a galaxy 2.6 million light-years away without the use of a telescope. However, let us do the math again, as some might object that we could not see a star one million light-years away. Patrick Henry doubts that you could see any star ten light-years away with just your eyes, and maybe not even with a telescope. Nevertheless, let us do the math for 10 light-years because the anti-geocentric people claim you could see stars at least that close. It will be proved later that the stars are not that far away.

- 1) 10 light years $\times 2 = 20$ light years.
- 2) 20 light years $\times 3.1416 = 62.832$ light-years (Equals the circumference)
- 3) $62.832 \times 6,000,000,000,000$ miles = 376,992,000,000,000 miles around the circumference circle.
- 4) $376,992,000,000,000$ miles $\div 360$ degrees = 1,047,200,000,000 miles in one degree
- 5) $1,047,200,000,000$ miles $\div 4$ minutes = 261,800,000,000 miles. (It takes the Earth 4 minutes to “spin on its axis” one degree)
- 6) If you traveled 261,800,000,000 miles in one minute, you would travel 4,363,333,333 in one second.
- 7) If you traveled 4,363,333,333 miles in **JUST ONE SECOND**, how long does it take to go 800,000 miles?
- 8) $800,000 \div 4,363,333,333$ miles = 0.000,000,183,346,065,7.
- 9) Again, drop the nine digits after the one and you will have .000,000,1. Do you read that as one millionth of one second? Not much time to focus on a star just 10 light-years away from the earth as it travels the distance of its own diameter while it passes over the edge of the awning!

Consequently, how do you logically conclude that those who promote the anti-geocentric cosmology speak the truth when they tell you that you can see stars 2.2 million light-years away with just the naked eye, without a telescope? How do they explain away a TRUE FACT that it takes some stars more than half a minute to travel the distance of their own diameter as they pass over the awning, remembering that the math shows it would not take even one millionth of one second, let alone more than 30 seconds in many cases?



Andromeda (astronomy), in astronomy, large constellation of the northern hemisphere situated just south of the constellation Cassiopeia and west of the constellation Perseus. Andromeda contains no stars of the first magnitude but is noted as the area of sky containing the Andromeda Galaxy, a member of the local group to which our own **Milky Way** belongs. At a distance of 2.2 million light-years, the Andromeda Galaxy is both the nearest spiral galaxy and the most distant object that can be seen with the naked eye. Before its nature was determined by means of powerful telescopes, it was erroneously believed to be a nebula, or cloud of interstellar matter. Through telescopes it is seen to have two small companion galaxies of elliptical form.¹

¹"Andromeda (astronomy)," *Microsoft® Encarta® 98 Encyclopedia*. © 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.