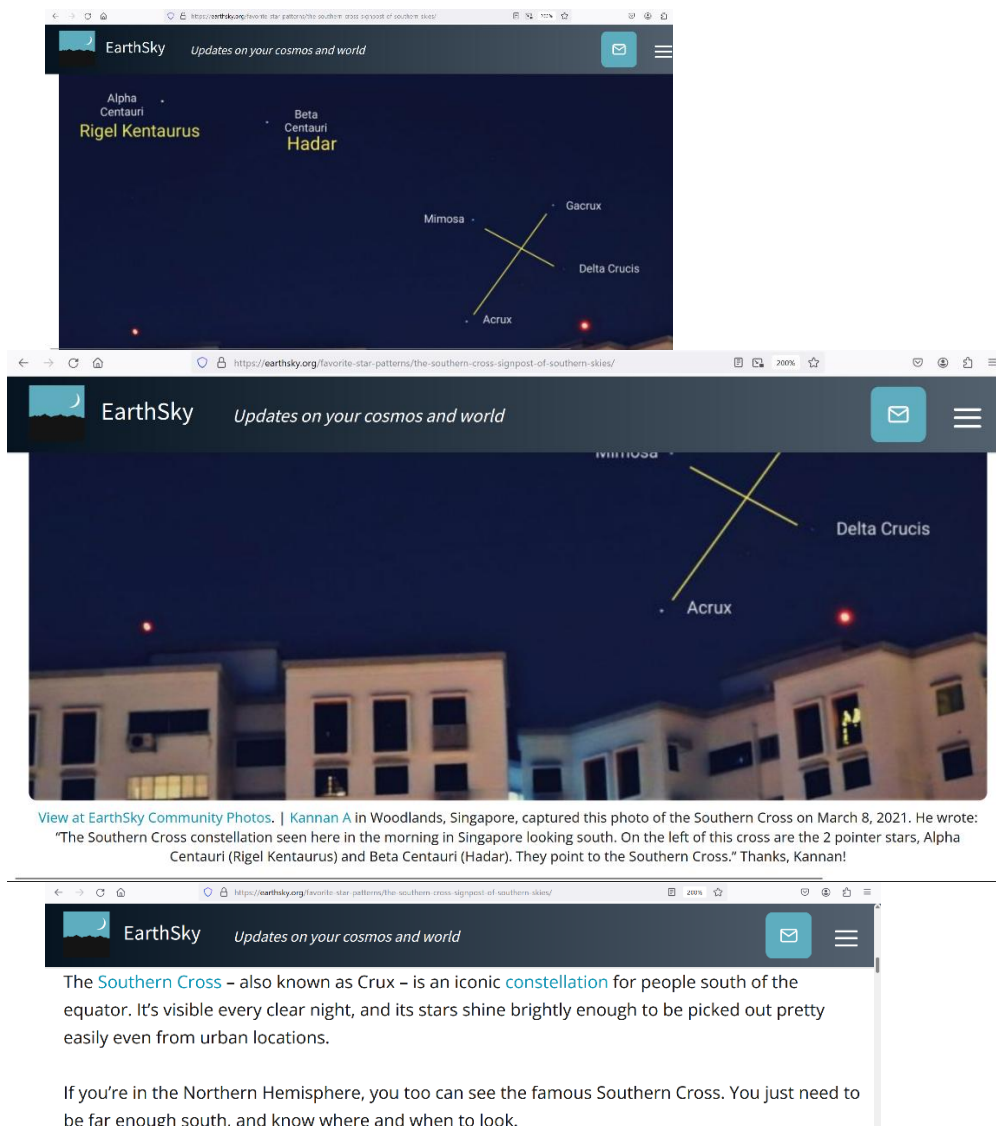


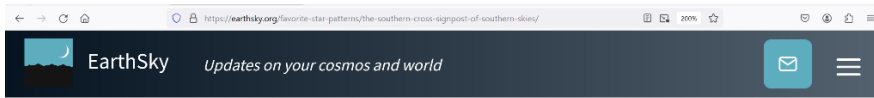
You can see the Southern Cross from Florida and Texas, which proves we do not live on a sphere.

How far below the equator can I see the Big Dipper? How far north of the equator can I see the Southern Cross? If you know when and where to look, you can see the Big Dipper from below the Tropic of Capricorn. If you know when and where to look you can see the Southern Cross from above the Tropic of Cancer. How could such things be possible if we live on a sphere? The globalists have removed thousands of YouTube videos that provided evidence we do not live on a sphere. I took some screenshots of information from a website in case the website is removed in the future.

It is a unique fact that you can see the Southern Cross from above the Tropic of Cancer and the Big Dipper from below the Tropic of Capricorn. This observation proves our traditional understanding of living on a sphere is erroneous!

For the Southern Hemisphere, by the way, it works the same way – but in reverse. The Big Dipper can actually be seen in the Southern Hemisphere at opportune times from about 26° south latitude and all latitudes farther north. But to spot it, the Big Dipper has to be viewed at the right season of the year and the right hour of the night. When the Southern Cross sails highest up in the Southern Hemisphere sky, the “upside-down” Big Dipper is seen just above the northern horizon at latitudes near the tropic of Capricorn (23.5 degrees south latitude).

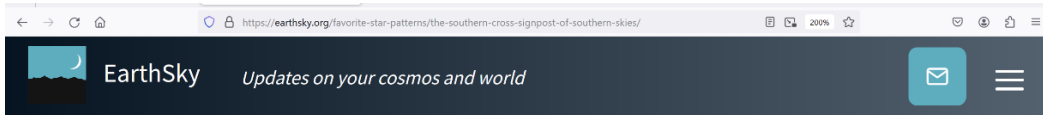




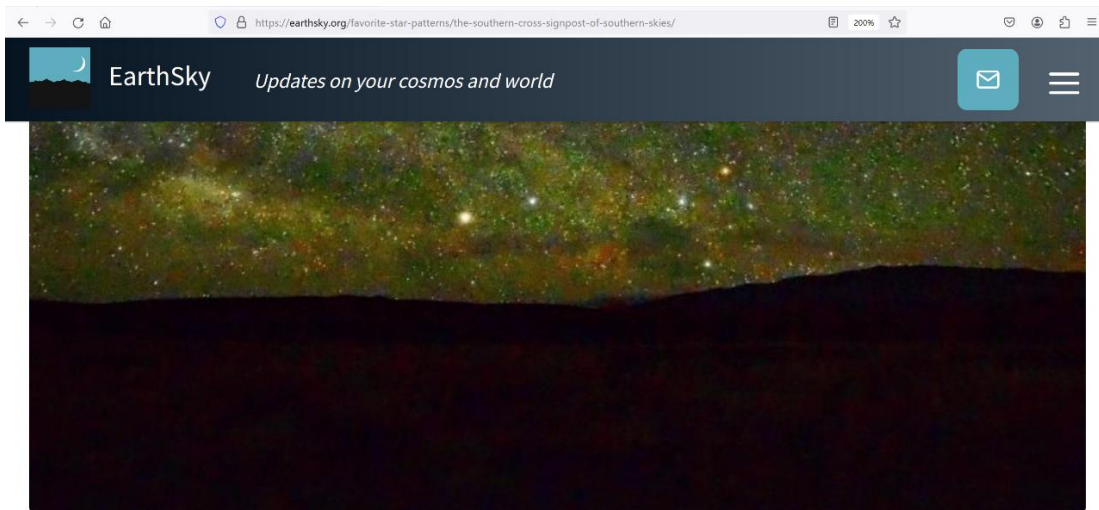
Where can you see the Southern Cross?

At [35 degrees south latitude](#) and all latitudes farther south, you can see the Southern Cross all night, all year round. In that part of the Southern Hemisphere, the Southern Cross is [circumpolar](#): it is always above the horizon, as it circles the sky close to the [celestial pole](#).

However, for much of the Northern Hemisphere – including most of the United States – the Southern Cross can *never* be seen. It never rises above the horizon.

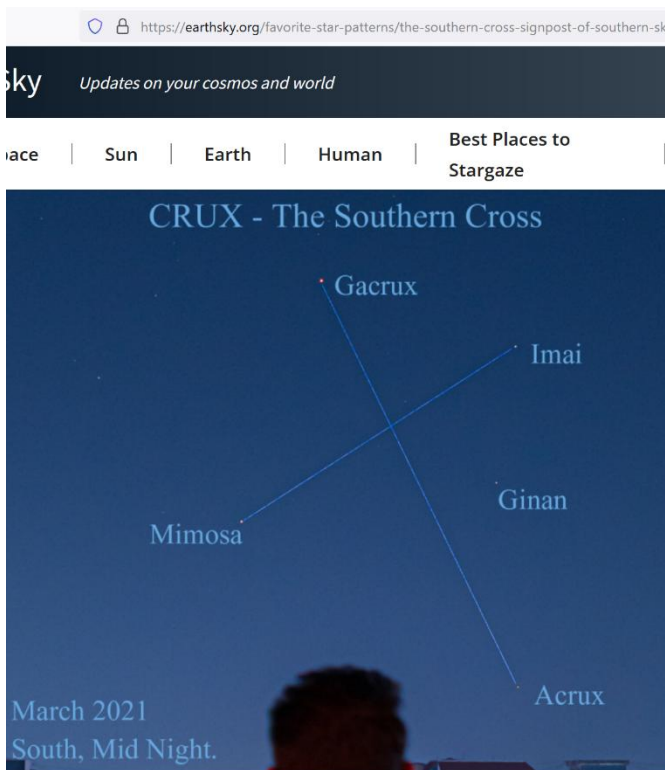
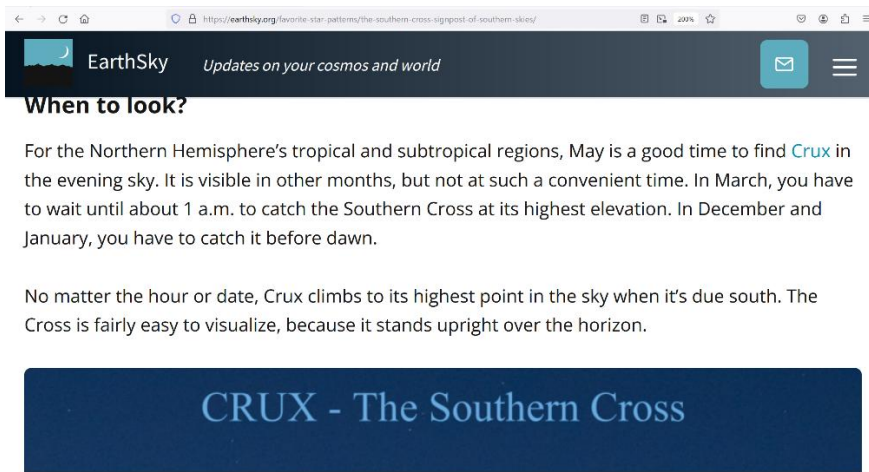


You can see all of Crux from the U.S. state of Hawaii. In the contiguous U.S., you need to be in southern Florida or Texas (about [26 degrees north latitude](#) or farther south). Even from the far-southern contiguous U.S., you have a limited viewing window for catching the Southern Cross. It has to be the right season of the year. It has to be the right time of night. And you have to look in the right direction: south!



[View at EarthSky Community Photos.](#) | Bright stars Alpha and Beta Centauri pointing to Crux, or the Southern Cross, from [Stephen Green](#) in Waikoloa, Hawaii, on April 26, 2019. Stephen is at about [20 degrees north latitude](#). Thank you, Stephen!

<https://earthsky.org/upl/2019/04/crux-southern-cross-4-26-2019-Waikoloa-Hawaii-Stephen-Green-e1556701935373.jpg>



Bhopal, India, is located right at the Tropic of Cancer. From Bhopal, India, Taiwan, Hawaii, Mexico, Bahamas, Egypt, the Philippines, and many other places at and even north of the Tropic of Cancer, you can see the Southern Cross, which is way below the Tropic of Capricorn. That would be impossible if the earth were a sphere in shape.

Use the Big Dipper as a guide.

Although the [Big Dipper](#) is a fixture of Northern Hemisphere skies, it has a close kinship with the [Southern Cross](#). The Big Dipper and the Southern Cross are highest in the sky at the same time of year.

Remember, *spring up and fall down*: the Big Dipper soars highest in the sky during the Northern Hemisphere's spring. When the Big Dipper is seen above [Polaris](#), the North Star, the Southern Cross can be seen standing over the southern horizon in Texas and southern Florida.

In the Southern Hemisphere it works the same way, just in reverse. The Big Dipper can be seen in the Southern Hemisphere from about [26 degrees south latitude](#) and all latitudes farther north. But to spot it, it has to be the right season and the right time of night. When the Southern Cross sails highest in the Southern Hemisphere sky, the "upside-down" Big Dipper is seen just above the northern horizon at latitudes near the [tropic of Capricorn](#) (23.5 degrees south latitude).



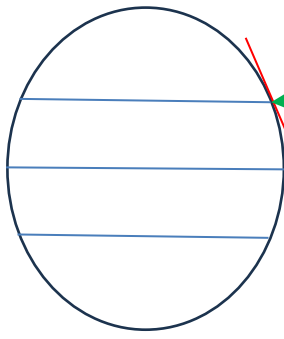
[View at EarthSky Community Photos.](#) | [Dr Ski](#) in Valencia, Philippines, captured the Southern Cross, along with its pointer stars – Alpha Centauri (far left) and Beta Centauri. He wrote: "When you see the Southern Cross for the first time, you understand now why you came this way. – CS&N." Thanks, Dr Ski!

The Southern Cross in navigation.

When European sailors journeyed south of the equator, they found that the [North Star](#) had disappeared below the horizon. As they sailed even farther south, the [Big Dipper](#) dropped out of sight as well. Unlike the Northern Hemisphere, the Southern Hemisphere has no bright pole star to highlight the celestial pole. Fortunately, the Southern Cross acts as a navigational aid.

There are various ways to find the direction due south using the Southern Cross as a guide. For example, a line drawn from the star Gacrux through the star [Acrux](#) points in the general direction of the [south celestial pole](#) (the point in the sky directly above Earth's south pole). [Discover more ways to locate south using the Southern Cross.](#)

Bottom line: The Southern Cross *can* be seen from the Northern Hemisphere, as long as you're below 26 degrees north and know when and where to look!



The Southern Cross can be seen from above the Tropic of Cancer by looking in a straight line. How is it possible for anyone located at the Tropic of Cancer to ever see the Southern Cross around the curvature of a sphere? (The Southern Cross is located in the area of the south celestial pole star, more or less below the South Pole – if we live on a sphere.)



{1} Do you agree that standing at the Tropic of Cancer (indicated by the tip of the green arrow) your line of sight (shown by the red arrow) can never see the cross below a sphere?

St. Thomas wrote the truth in Pt. II-II, Q. 168 Art. 4: “*I answer that*, in human affairs whatever is against reason is a sin.”

In the *Summa*, Q. 14 Art. 2 Pt. II-II, St. Thomas Aquinas lists and distinguishes the six kinds of **sins against the Holy Ghost**, viz., despair, presumption, impenitence, obstinacy, **resisting the known truth**, envy of our brother’s spiritual good.

Pope Leo XIII teaches in *Divinum Illud Munus*:

He who resists the truth through malice and **turns away from it**, sins most **grievously** against the Holy Ghost.

Remember that Jesus Christ and the Holy Ghost warned us in Saint Matthew 12:32:

“He that shall speak against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, nor in the world to come.”

{2} Do you agree that it would be impossible to see the Southern Cross from above the Tropic of Cancer and see the Big Dipper from below the Tropic of Capricorn if we live on a sphere?

{3} Because it is possible to see the Southern Cross from Texas and Florida, do you agree that it is **against reason** and **resisting of the known** truth to teach and/or believe the earth is shaped like a sphere since mankind does not have the capability of looking in half circles around obstacles, such as looking over the bulge of a sphere over the Tropic of Cancer and over the equator and back down over the Tropic of Capricorn, and on down below the South Pole?

Find an abundance of other information at www.JMJsite.com

In Jesus, Mary, and Saint Joseph
Patrick Henry