

flat earth society around the globe

Flat Earth Society Around the Globe: Understanding the Movement and Its Reach

flat earth society around the globe is a phrase that might sound curious or even baffling to many. How can a belief that the Earth is flat, in an era of advanced space exploration and satellite imagery, still find followers worldwide? Yet, the flat earth movement persists, with communities and societies that span continents, cultures, and languages. In this article, we will explore the flat earth society around the globe, diving into its origins, the reasons behind its enduring appeal, and how it manifests differently across various regions.

The Origins and Evolution of the Flat Earth Society

The flat earth concept is not new; it dates back thousands of years when humanity's understanding of the cosmos was limited. Early civilizations often depicted the Earth as a flat disk surrounded by water or encased by a dome. However, as science advanced, the spherical model of Earth became widely accepted, especially after the works of ancient Greek philosophers like Pythagoras and Aristotle.

The Modern Flat Earth Society

The contemporary Flat Earth Society was officially founded in the 1950s by Samuel Shenton in the United Kingdom. It gained modest attention and aimed to challenge the mainstream scientific consensus by promoting alternative explanations for phenomena such as gravity, horizon curvature, and satellite images. Over time, this society has evolved, with its own publications, conferences, and a growing online presence. Today, the flat earth society around the globe often connects through social media platforms, forums, and YouTube channels, enabling the movement to expand beyond its initial geographic confines.

Flat Earth Society Around the Globe: Regional Perspectives

The idea of a flat Earth is embraced differently depending on cultural, educational, and social contexts. Let's look at how the flat earth society manifests across various parts of the world.

North America

In North America, particularly the United States, the flat earth movement has experienced a resurgence in recent years. This revival is largely attributed to the internet and social media, where charismatic influencers and conspiracy theorists have found a ready audience. The movement here often intertwines with other conspiracy theories, skepticism of governmental institutions, and distrust of mainstream science.

Many adherents organize meetups, attend conferences, and produce videos that attempt to "prove" the flat earth hypothesis through experiments and reinterpretations of scientific data. The North American flat earth society around the globe is notable for its active engagement with media and its ability to capture public curiosity.

Europe

Europe's flat earth community tends to be smaller but highly intellectualized. The historical roots of flat earth ideas in Europe go back centuries, but modern groups often position themselves as contrarian thinkers challenging scientific orthodoxy. The European flat earth society around the globe frequently publishes literature and participates in debates, emphasizing philosophical arguments alongside physical claims.

Countries like the UK and Germany have particularly vocal groups, with some members involved in broader alternative science communities. Despite this, the movement remains relatively fringe compared to North America.

Asia and the Middle East

In Asia and the Middle East, the flat earth society around the globe is less visible but growing, especially in countries where access to scientific education varies widely. Social media platforms have played a crucial role in spreading flat earth ideas in regions like India, Pakistan, and parts of the Middle East.

For some, embracing flat earth beliefs intersects with religious or cultural narratives about the creation and structure of the universe. This connection can make the movement more resistant to conventional scientific explanations, as it becomes entangled with identity and worldview.

South America and Africa

In South America and Africa, the flat earth movement is often linked with skepticism toward Western science and education systems. Economic disparities and limited access to quality education contribute to the appeal of alternative explanations for natural phenomena.

Communities in these regions sometimes adopt flat earth theories as a form of intellectual rebellion or as a way to question prevailing narratives about the world. The flat earth society around the globe in these continents remains relatively small but is steadily growing, particularly through online platforms.

Why Does the Flat Earth Society Persist?

Understanding why the flat earth society around the globe continues to attract followers requires looking beyond simple disbelief in science. Several psychological, social, and technological factors

contribute to the persistence of this movement.

Psychological Drivers

Many flat earth believers report feeling a sense of empowerment and community through their beliefs. Rejecting mainstream science can foster a feeling of being “in the know” or part of an exclusive group. This cognitive bias, known as the Dunning-Kruger effect, sometimes leads individuals to overestimate their understanding of complex scientific topics.

The Role of Social Media

The internet has revolutionized information sharing, but it has also created echo chambers where misinformation can spread unchecked. Platforms like YouTube, Facebook, and TikTok allow flat earth proponents to share videos, host live discussions, and recruit new members globally.

Algorithms often promote sensational content, which can amplify flat earth videos despite their lack of scientific validity. This digital connectivity is a major reason the flat earth society around the globe has expanded from a niche group to a worldwide phenomenon.

Distrust in Institutions

A growing distrust in governmental and scientific institutions fuels flat earth beliefs. Whether due to political polarization, misinformation campaigns, or past institutional failures, some individuals turn to alternative explanations as a way to make sense of the world.

This skepticism is often intertwined with broader conspiracy theories, creating a complex web of beliefs that reinforce each other.

How the Flat Earth Society Around the Globe Communicates and Organizes

The flat earth society around the globe is not a monolithic organization but rather a loosely connected network of groups and individuals. Their communication and organization reflect this decentralized nature.

Online Communities and Forums

Websites dedicated to flat earth discussions, such as forums and Reddit communities, provide a space for believers to share ideas, debate concepts, and plan events. These platforms are essential for maintaining the movement’s momentum and recruiting new members.

Conferences and Meetups

Despite the online focus, many flat earth groups hold physical gatherings. Conferences, often featuring speakers who are flat earth advocates or alternative scientists, attract attendees eager to engage directly and reinforce their beliefs. These events are held worldwide, from the United States to Europe and beyond.

Content Creation and Media

Producing videos, podcasts, and articles is a key strategy. Influential flat earth content creators often have large followings, and their content can go viral, reaching millions. This media presence helps sustain interest and spreads the society's messages to a broader audience.

Insights into Engaging with Flat Earth Beliefs

For those curious or concerned about the flat earth society around the globe, understanding how to engage constructively is important. Simply dismissing or mocking believers rarely leads to productive conversations.

Approach with Empathy and Curiosity

People often hold flat earth beliefs for complex reasons, including social belonging and distrust of authority. Listening and asking questions can open pathways to dialogue rather than resistance.

Promote Critical Thinking

Encouraging critical thinking skills, such as evaluating sources and understanding the scientific method, can help individuals assess the evidence behind claims more effectively.

Support Science Education

Investing in accessible and engaging science education worldwide can reduce the appeal of pseudoscientific ideas. Programs that make learning interactive and relevant often resonate better than didactic approaches.

The flat earth society around the globe remains a fascinating example of how ideas—no matter how scientifically disproven—can endure and evolve within human societies. Its spread highlights broader questions about knowledge, belief, and the ways people seek to understand their world in an increasingly complex age.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Flat Earth Society?

The Flat Earth Society is an organization that promotes the belief that the Earth is flat rather than spherical, challenging widely accepted scientific understanding.

How widespread is the Flat Earth Society around the globe?

The Flat Earth Society has members and followers worldwide, with active communities primarily in the United States, the United Kingdom, and parts of Europe and Asia, although it remains a fringe movement.

What arguments do Flat Earth Society members use to support their beliefs?

Members often argue that evidence such as the horizon's appearance, perceived lack of curvature, and skepticism of space exploration supports a flat Earth, while dismissing scientific data and satellite imagery as fabricated.

How has the internet influenced the growth of the Flat Earth Society globally?

The internet and social media platforms have significantly amplified the reach of the Flat Earth Society, allowing individuals with similar beliefs to connect, share content, and organize events worldwide.

Are there any notable public figures associated with the Flat Earth Society?

While few mainstream public figures openly endorse Flat Earth beliefs, some internet personalities and conspiracy theorists have promoted these ideas, increasing the movement's visibility.

How does the Flat Earth Society respond to scientific evidence supporting a spherical Earth?

The Flat Earth Society often claims that scientific evidence is part of a conspiracy or misinformation campaign, asserting that mainstream science is misleading the public for various alleged motives.

What kind of events or activities does the Flat Earth Society organize internationally?

The society organizes conferences, meetups, online forums, and debates where members discuss flat Earth theories, share research, and promote their viewpoint to wider audiences.

Has the Flat Earth Society's influence increased or decreased in recent years?

The Flat Earth Society has experienced periodic spikes in interest, often fueled by viral videos and social media trends, but it remains a small, controversial group with limited mainstream influence.

What demographic is most attracted to the Flat Earth Society worldwide?

The movement tends to attract younger individuals, particularly those interested in conspiracy theories, alternative science, and skepticism of authority, often between the ages of 18 and 35.

How do educators and scientists around the world address the Flat Earth Society's claims?

Educators and scientists actively engage in public outreach, using evidence-based science education, public lectures, and media appearances to debunk Flat Earth claims and promote scientific literacy.

Additional Resources

Flat Earth Society Around the Globe: An Investigative Review

flat earth society around the globe represents a curious phenomenon in the 21st century, where despite overwhelming scientific consensus on the Earth's spherical shape, a segment of the population continues to advocate for the flat Earth theory. This movement, though often dismissed as fringe or pseudoscientific, has garnered attention worldwide, prompting scholars, sociologists, and media analysts to explore its origins, growth, and impact across different cultures and regions. This article delves into the contemporary landscape of the flat Earth society, examining its global presence, motivations, modes of dissemination, and the nuanced challenges it presents in an age of information abundance.

The Global Footprint of the Flat Earth Society

The flat Earth society is not confined to a single country or culture; rather, it manifests in various forms across continents, adapting to local contexts and communication mediums. Historically, the modern flat Earth movement was revitalized in the mid-20th century, but its digital resurgence over the past decade has dramatically expanded its reach. Today, online platforms enable flat Earth proponents to organize, debate, and recruit members internationally. Social media channels, video-sharing sites, and dedicated forums serve as hubs for exchanging flat Earth content, ranging from videos and articles to live discussions and conferences.

Countries with significant online activity include the United States, the United Kingdom, Brazil, and Russia, though smaller communities exist in Asia, Africa, and parts of Europe. The appeal varies: in some regions, flat Earth beliefs intersect with broader skepticism towards scientific institutions or governmental authorities, while in others, the theory is embraced as part of alternative spiritual or

philosophical worldviews. Despite regional differences, the common thread remains a challenge to established scientific paradigms and an emphasis on personal observation and interpretation.

Historical Context and Evolution

While ancient civilizations once entertained flat Earth concepts, the notion became obsolete in mainstream science after the classical Greek era. The modern flat Earth society's rebirth can be traced to Samuel Shenton's establishment of the International Flat Earth Society in the 1950s. Although the original society waned by the late 20th century, the internet era rekindled interest, with figures such as Mark Sargent and Eric Dubay becoming prominent advocates.

This modern iteration often blends conspiracy theories, mistrust of space exploration, and reinterpretations of physics. The digital age has allowed these ideas to proliferate rapidly, with algorithms sometimes amplifying controversial content. This evolution underscores how technology influences the spread and persistence of unconventional worldviews.

Demographics and Motivations

Understanding who participates in flat Earth communities reveals insights into the movement's durability. Surveys and studies suggest that flat Earth adherents often range from younger individuals to middle-aged adults, with a notable presence among males. Educational background varies; while some have limited scientific literacy, others possess higher education but remain critical of institutional knowledge.

Motivations include a desire for alternative explanations, skepticism of mainstream narratives, and a search for identity within a community. The flat Earth society around the globe also appeals to those who feel alienated by rapid scientific progress or perceive inconsistencies in official accounts of space missions and geography. Psychologically, the movement provides a sense of empowerment through "uncovering hidden truths," reinforcing group cohesion.

Communication and Community Building

The flat Earth society's global expansion owes much to its adept use of communication technologies. Online platforms are fundamental to community building, enabling enthusiasts to share content, debate evidence, and organize events without geographical constraints.

Digital Platforms and Content Strategies

The society leverages YouTube, Facebook groups, Reddit forums, and dedicated websites to disseminate their views. Videos demonstrating "experiments" designed to prove a flat Earth, such as horizon observations or airplane flight paths, are particularly popular. Podcasts and livestreams offer interactive formats for debate and Q&A sessions, fostering engagement.

Additionally, annual or semi-annual conferences attract members worldwide, facilitating face-to-face interactions. These gatherings often include keynote speeches, workshops, and social activities, reinforcing communal bonds and providing a platform to strategize outreach.

Challenges in Countering Misinformation

The prominence of flat Earth content presents challenges for educators, scientists, and policy makers seeking to promote scientific literacy. The society's narratives often exploit cognitive biases, including distrust in authority and preference for anecdotal evidence. Efforts to debunk flat Earth claims must navigate the delicate balance between respectful dialogue and clear refutation to avoid further entrenching beliefs.

Educational initiatives focusing on critical thinking and media literacy have shown promise but require widespread implementation. The phenomenon also highlights broader societal issues related to information dissemination, digital literacy, and the role of social media algorithms in shaping public understanding.

Comparative Perspectives: Flat Earth Movements in Different Regions

While the core belief in a flat Earth unites members globally, regional variations in the movement's emphasis, rhetoric, and interaction with local culture are evident.

North America and Europe

In the United States and parts of Europe, the flat Earth society often intertwines with other conspiracy theories, such as moon landing denial or chemtrails. The movement here benefits from a relatively high level of internet penetration and free speech protections, facilitating vibrant online debate.

Social media influencers and content creators play significant roles, with some gaining substantial followings. The movement also intersects with political skepticism and sometimes religious fundamentalism, adding complexity to the motivations of adherents.

Latin America

In countries like Brazil and Mexico, flat Earth ideas have gained traction among youth and certain religious communities. Here, the movement sometimes overlaps with evangelical Christian beliefs that interpret scriptures literally, influencing cosmological perspectives.

Limited access to reliable scientific education in some areas exacerbates susceptibility to pseudoscientific claims. Nonetheless, local activists and educators strive to counter misinformation through outreach programs and public lectures.

Asia and Africa

In parts of Asia and Africa, flat Earth beliefs remain less visible but are emerging in niche online communities. Language barriers and differing cultural contexts mean these groups often adapt flat Earth narratives to fit local mythologies or spiritual beliefs.

Internet censorship and varying levels of digital access influence the movement's visibility and growth. However, international flat Earth content is increasingly accessible, contributing to gradual awareness and participation.

Implications and Broader Cultural Impact

The persistence of the flat Earth society around the globe raises questions about the nature of knowledge, trust, and community in the digital era. It illustrates how competing epistemologies coexist and how social identity can be constructed around alternative realities.

The movement also spotlights the challenges of scientific communication in an age where misinformation can spread rapidly and where emotional resonance often trumps empirical evidence. For educators and communicators, understanding the flat Earth phenomenon is essential to developing more effective strategies for public engagement.

While the society remains a minority viewpoint, its visibility in popular culture and media ensures it remains a subject of interest and debate. This ongoing dynamic serves as a reminder that science and belief are not merely about facts but also about narratives, trust, and human connection.

Flat Earth Society Around The Globe

flat earth society around the globe: Weird Earth Donald R. Prothero, 2020-07-14 "A breath of intellectual fresh air . . . [an] amusing look at how to dispel endemic pseudoscience and conspiracy theories through rational thinking." —Publishers Weekly Aliens. Ley lines. Water dowsing. Conspiracies and myths captivate imaginations and promise mystery and magic. Whether it's arguing about the moon landing hoax or a Frisbee-like Earth drifting through space, when held up to science and critical thinking, these ideas fall flat. In *Weird Earth: Debunking Strange Ideas About Our Planet*, Donald R. Prothero demystifies these conspiracies and offers answers to some of humanity's most outlandish questions. Applying his extensive scientific knowledge, Prothero corrects misinformation that con artists and quacks use to hoodwink others about geology—hollow earth, expanding earth, and bizarre earthquakes—and mystical and paranormal happenings—healing crystals, alien landings, and the gates of hell. By deconstructing wild claims such as prophecies of imminent natural disasters, Prothero provides a way for everyone to recognize dubious assertions. Prothero answers these claims with facts, offering historical and scientific context in a light-hearted manner that is accessible to everyone, no matter their background. With a careful layering of evidence in geology, archaeology, and biblical and historical records, Prothero's *Weird Earth* examines each conspiracy and myth and leaves no question unanswered. *Weird Earth* is about the facts and the people who don't believe them. Don Prothero describes the process of science—and the process of not accepting it. If you're wondering if humans walked on the Moon, if you've wondered

where the lost City of Atlantis went, or if you're wondering what your cat will do before an earthquake, check out Weird Earth." —Bill Nye

flat earth society around the globe: The Warren Buffett Portfolio Robert G. Hagstrom, 2000-11-20 The Warren Buffett Way provided the first look into the strategies that the master uses to pick stocks. A New York Times bestseller, it is a valuable and practical primer on the principles behind the remarkable investment run of the famed oracle of Omaha. In this much-awaited companion to that book, author Robert Hagstrom takes the next logical step, revealing how to profitably manage stocks once you select them. THE WARREN BUFFETT PORTFOLIO will help you through the process of building a superior portfolio and managing the stocks going forward. Building a concentrated portfolio is critical for investment success. THE WARREN BUFFETT PORTFOLIO introduces the next wave of investment strategy, called focus investing. A comprehensive investment strategy used with spectacular results by Buffett, focus investing directs investors to select a concentrated group of businesses by examining their management and financial positions as compared to their stock prices. A strategy that has historically outperformed the market, focus investing is based on the principle that a shareholder's return from owning a stock is ultimately determined by the economics of the underlying business. Hagstrom explains in easy-to-understand terms exactly what focus investing is, how it works, and how it can be applied by any investor at any level of experience. He demonstrates how Buffett arranges his stocks in a focus portfolio and reveals why this is as responsible for his incredible returns as the individual stocks he picks. Ultimately, Hagstrom shows how to use this technique to build and manage a portfolio to achieve the best possible results.

flat earth society around the globe: Conspiracy Tom Phillips, Jonn Elledge, 2022-07-07 'Uproarious . . . [Phillips and Elledge] pair the abundant good humour of this book with a warning about the corrosive effects of conspiracy theories' The Times From the Satanic Panic to the anti-vaxx movement, the moon landing to Pizzagate, it's always been human nature to believe we're being lied to by the powers that be (and sometimes, to be fair, we absolutely are). But while it can be fun to indulge in a bit of Deep State banter on the group chat, recent times have shown us that some of these theories have taken on a life of their own - and in our dogged quest for the truth, it appears we might actually be doing it some damage. In Conspiracy, Tom Phillips and Jonn Elledge take us on a fascinating, insightful and often hilarious journey through conspiracy theories old and new, to try and answer a vital question for our times: how can we learn to log off the QAnon message boards, and start trusting hard evidence again? Praise for the Brief History series: 'Witty, entertaining and slightly distressing... You should probably read it' Sarah Knight, author of The Life-Changing Magic of Not Giving a F*ck 'Brilliant. Utterly, utterly brilliant' Jeremy Clarkson 'Very funny' Mark Watson 'Both readable and entertaining' Telegraph

flat earth society around the globe: The Conspiracy Tourist Dom Joly, 2023-11-02 Dom Joly sets off on his travels again, immersing himself in the strange world of conspiracies. On his journeys he meets conspiracy theorists galore in destinations all over the world, some famous, some rather less so. Conspiracy theories used to be fun, a bit of laugh. Did we really land on the moon? Was Paul McCartney cloned? Nowadays, however, in the aftermath of Donald Trump, a global pandemic and the ever-increasing influence of social media algorithms, they are part of the body politic and a massive cause of division and mistrust. In The Conspiracy Tourist Dom Joly sets out on a global journey to find out what's going on. His travels see him meeting followers of QAnon, hunting for UFOs in Roswell, chasing Alex Jones of Info Wars around Austin, trying to prove that Finland exists and taking a flat-earther to the edge of the world. On the way Dom inevitably finds the funny and the quirky, but he also tries to understand what makes people so drawn to conspiracy theories. What if those he has long dismissed as crazed loonies actually have a point? What if we are the sheeple and they've been right all along? Join a wide-eyed, slightly jaded, adventurous tourist on a very different kind of sight-seeing trip.

flat earth society around the globe: 88% of Americans are Abnormal Dave Oatley, 2015-02-25 A young, experienced investor gives other young adults a working knowledge of savings

and investments.

flat earth society around the globe: McDonaldization Society Now Ian Tinny, Dead Writers Club, Micky Barnetti, Dr. Rex Curry, McDonald's started in 1940 in the USA. At that time much of the planet was being terrorized by Stalinization and Hitlerization. German socialism and Soviet socialism had partnered in a pact to divide up Europe, launching World War II, invading Poland together and going onward, leading to the socialist Wholecaust (of which the Holocaust was a part). It was a globalization conspiracy to make everyone in the world as equal as a cog in a collectivist wheel. After the Allies defeated German socialism, Soviet socialism continued the sordid plot on its own. Stalin's anti-consumption dogma had already starved millions to death under his collectivization of food. His get-poor-quick scheme continued to impoverish multitudes for decades. In contrast, in the USA, McDonald's began posting the number of hamburgers sold in 1955. The signs over the golden arches said, "over a million served." Soviet socialists colluded with Chinese socialists (despite Stalin's earlier experience cooperating with German socialists). The Chinese mimicked Stalin's one-size-fits-all food bureaucracy. Soon, Mao's death toll by starvation rivaled Stalin's. Their bogus "right to free socialized medicine" could not cure stage-4 hunger (not even pain pills nor palliative care was provided). Soviet socialism and Chinese socialism both independently caused cannibalism (think of it as "slow food"; not "fast food"). While McD's asked "Do you want fries with that?" socialists asked, "Do you want flies with that?" (Due to the lack of reliable electricity and refrigeration). Similar unhappy meals followed the same irrational socialization chaos in other countries. Socialism is a high-mortality dogma. In 1991 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ceased to exist because its socialization economy collapsed. In 1993 "The McDonaldization of Society" (by George Ritzer) was published. In the book, Ritzer writes as if he is ignorant that members of Hitler's group did not call themselves "Nazis," but called themselves "socialists" and touted "socialism" by the very word in voluminous writings and speeches. In that regard, Ritzer perpetuates widespread ignorance among college students. Ritzer seems ignorant of the death tolls under Stalin and Mao, who also glorified "socialism" voluminously by the very word. It says more about Ritzer than it does about McDonald's. In 1994 McDonald's stopped counting hamburgers served because the quantity surpassed 99 billion. Today McDonald's is so loved that it can boast that "billions and billions have been served." During that same time, socialists can boast that millions and millions have been starved. To death. The USA has avoided many monotonous horrors of collectivization and socialism's trademark mass starvations. McDonaldization (and other all capitalism) saved us from McStalinization, McHitlerization, McMaoism, and defeated other McSocialization in America. Even so, "The McDonaldization of Society" is used as a textbook in American college classes that bad-mouth capitalism and glorify socialism. Young people are being brainwashed in schools and universities. In how many other ways is the USA being victimized by anti-capitalist propaganda? The USA was the origin of Nazi salutes and Fascist behavior through the propaganda of an American Socialist: Francis Bellamy, author of the USA's Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. America's Nazi salute was often performed by public officials in the USA from 1892 through 1942 (near McDonald's start). What happened to old photographs and films of the American Nazi salute performed by federal, state, county, and local officials? Those photos and films are rare because people don't want to know the truth about the government's past. American youth groups (Scouting) adopted Bellamy's American Nazi salute (with Bellamy's encouragement) AND saluted swastika badges (卐) worn by fellow scouts. Many Americans were accustomed to "Nazi salutes for swastikas" long before German socialism (and Hitler Youth) adopted similar behavior under Hitler. That helps to explain another shocking revelation: swastikas were promoted in the US military and worn as a patch on the upper left arm of American soldiers in a fashion that would become uniform under German socialism. There are photos in this book!

flat earth society around the globe: Deviant Landscapes Fivos Papadimitriou, Olaf Kühne, 2025-04-11 Deviant landscapes can be physical, or digital or outright fictitious. Whatever their nature or context, they do not conform to normality. Deviant landscapes can be encountered on the face of the earth, on computer screens, in people's minds. This anthology presents varying

perspectives on deviant landscapes, widening the theoretical framework of spatial-and-landscape research by delving into the hitherto almost uncharted realm of deviant landscapes in a way that is missing in the academic literature. It exposes a variety of perspectives on deviant landscapes, from disparate scientific domains (i.e. geography, literary studies, sociology, game studies, cultural studies) and delivers useful insights into the diverse theoretical approaches that can be adopted to examine such landscapes (neopragmatist, social constructivist, scientometric, art theoretical etc.).

flat earth society around the globe: Communicating with Memes Grant Kien, 2019-06-03
Communicating with Memes: Consequences in Post-truth Civilization investigates the consequences of memetic communication, the causes of these consequences, and what action—if any—should be taken in response. Communicating with memes across social media networks has become a commonplace activity in today's world, despite the fact that just years earlier, this mode of communication was a rarity. The rapid adoption of this new mode of communication through ubiquitous social media and device use is resulting in a major transformation of the ways in which we think and behave in our digital world. From the election of Donald Trump, to online harassment and identity theft, to the resurgence of once-eradicated diseases due to the anti-vaxxer movement, Grant Kien analyzes fourteen major consequences of this shift and confronts the question of how to approach these consequences.

flat earth society around the globe: Plotting the Globe Avraham Ariel, Nora Ariel Berger, 2005-12-30 People use concepts such as time and date to structure their lives on a daily basis. They often measure their travel by marking points arranged along great circles on the globe. Yet most do not understand the origin and history of these terms and the stories of the intrepid adventurers, scientists, and seafarers who shaped our picture of the world today. Ariel transports readers to faraway lands and ancient cultures that span more than 3500 years of exploration. Phoenicians, Spaniards, Portuguese, British, French, and many others star in an epic that stretches from Lapland to Cape Horn, via Greenwich, Paris, the Andes and the Fortunate Islands. This book is a collection of stories and myths about geography, navigation, and geodesy—the science that deals with the Earth's figure and the interrelationship of selected points on its surface—that reaches far beyond dry scientific texts to concentrate on the people behind the discoveries. The knowledge and understanding of abstract notions such as the Prime Meridian, the Equator, and the International Date Line is conveyed through emphasis on the human spirit that motivated the pioneer scientists and sailors. It is a tale littered with heroes and villains, battles, tragedies and international intrigue. Readers will learn of a time when nothing was certain—even the shape and size of the earth were the subjects of fierce competition, conflict, and politics.

flat earth society around the globe: People Are No Damn Good Jimmy R. Watson, 2022-04-21 Over thirty-five years in the classroom and pulpit will give a person some perspective about homo ethicus--the ethical human being. In this intentionally non-academic contribution to the moral pursuit, Jimmy Watson offers personal anecdotes and reflections, sardonic wit, sarcastic humor, and most importantly, a wide array of information and laser-beam insights into his chosen field of study. He invites the reader to think deeply about the complexities and ambiguities of human nature and the discernment of good and evil from both secular and religious perspectives and encourages all of us to become the best damn people we can possibly be.

flat earth society around the globe: Top Secret Crispin Boyer, 2021-04-06 Pssst. Want to know a secret? How about a few hundred of them? Here's a collection of the world's most classified cases, top secret truths, and cryptic curiosities you could ever hope to get your fingerprints on! Oh, didn't realize you were leaving behind a trail of evidence? You will after you read this book! In fact, you'll know all the tricks of the spy trade, get the scoop behind sleuthing, and discover all kinds of skills, like how ninjas walked on water. You'll read about cold cases and hidden places, cool disguises and wicked surprises, menacing mysteries, undiscovered histories, and so much more! From the world's most elite spy agencies to the coolest spy gadgets of today and the most spine-tingling conspiracies and covert cover-ups ever, this book is jam-packed with everything that's allowed to be revealed. You'll get to take a crack at codes that leave even the world's most elite code

breakers totally stumped, get behind-the-scenes access to how movie magic really happens, take a sneak peek at the world's most covert recipes, unravel the tricks magicians use to astonish their audiences, and get up close with the world's most mysterious places. With tongue-in-cheek How to Be a Spy activities, you and your friends will get to put your budding spy skills to the test. And when you're all done ... don't forget to wipe this book for prints and store it safely with your secret stash. After all, you don't want it falling into the wrong hands!

flat earth society around the globe: The Globe James Hannam, 2023-08-12 A New Scientist Best Book of 2023 From Babylon to Columbus and beyond, a journey across millennia and—yes—the globe exploring how we came to understand our spherical planet. The Globe tells the story of humanity's quest to discover the form of the world: that the Earth is round and not flat. Philosophers in ancient Greece deduced the true shape of the Earth in the fourth century BCE; the Romans passed the knowledge to India, from where it spread to Baghdad and Central Asia. In early medieval Europe, Christians debated the matter, but long before the time of Columbus, the Catholic Church had accepted that Earth is a ball. However, it wasn't until the seventeenth century that Jesuit missionaries finally convinced the Chinese that their traditional square-earth cosmology was mistaken. An accessible challenge to long-established beliefs about the history of ideas, The Globe shows how the realization that our planet is a sphere deserves to be considered the first great scientific achievement.

flat earth society around the globe: The Atheist Who Didn't Exist (Fully Revised 10th Anniversary Edition) Andy Bannister, 2025-07-17 Does atheism really explain everything? Can reasonable people take Christianity seriously? During the early twenty-first century, New Atheism was busy producing best-selling books and plastering adverts on the sides of buses. Its loud scepticism is not as popular these days, but many of its arguments live on. Yet, what if some of its common claims like, science has buried God and religion is the cause of most wars are not just incorrect, but demonstrably wrong? What if Richard Dawkins and the other New Atheists were not merely barking up the wrong tree, but were in the wrong forest entirely? Andy Bannister brings you this fully updated and revised book, with new chapters, new resources and new comedy. The Atheist Who Didn't Exist is designed for curious people to tug at the loose threads of atheism and see if it unravels.

flat earth society around the globe: Flat Earth Society, Members Around the Globe-Notebook 120 Pages: 6"x 9" Checkerd Graph Paper Frank H. Publishing, 2021-08-03 Product Details - Size is 6"x9" - Matte Finish Paperback - 120 Pages Perfect present for fellow Students, Coworkers or Friends Conspiracy theory fans are always seeking for truth about the controversial issue and believe that the real shape of the earth is flat. Earthers can use this at going out.

flat earth society around the globe: Theory of Knowledge for the IB Diploma Fourth Edition Carolyn P. Henly, John Sprague, 2020-04-27 Developed in cooperation with the International Baccalaureate® Confidently navigate the Theory of Knowledge Guide with a set of rich and engaging resources, grounded in conceptual considerations and illustrated with real-world examples. - Guide students by helping them examine the nature of knowledge and their own status as a knower. - Develop diverse and balanced arguments with a variety of activities, case studies and Deeper Thinking features. - Aid understanding with in-depth discussions of the twelve course concepts and detailed definitions of all key terms. - Provide assessment support with guidance relating to the TOK Exhibition and Essay. Free online material available at hoddereducation.com/ib-extras Also available: Theory of Knowledge Student eTextbook 9781510475458 Theory of Knowledge Whiteboard eTextbook 9781510475441 Theory of Knowledge: Teaching for Success 9781510474659 Theory of Knowledge: Skills for Success 9781510474956 Theory of Knowledge: Skills for Success Student eTextbook 9781510475472

flat earth society around the globe: Daddy, How Do You Know? Step Jones, 2009 I just want you to know that your book is so precious. There have been moments I'm laughing, and then the next I'm crying. -Tanisha L. Roebuck, Attorney, Treasure Enterprises, Orlando Written in a style that is part personal journal and part life manual to be discovered later by his young son, Step Jones

demystifies the process of our development into thoughtful human beings, explores his discoveries about what success is, and reveals for us all his strategies for achieving dreams in a diverse world of ever-quickenning change. -Doug Lytle, Attorney at Duckor, Sprading, Metzger, and Wynne, San Diego
Take a trip with Step Jones as he explains life to his son, including topics such as: Why we're here on this planet
How to combat panic and fear
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flat earth society around the globe: *Wacky and Wonderful Misconceptions About Our Universe* Geoffrey Kirby, 2018-05-25 From unicorns on the Moon to UFOs piloted by Martian bees, this book chronicles some of the strangest ideas that have been put forward – and have actually been believed in -- about our universe. Drawn from tales dating from the Middle Ages to the present, this collection of stories takes readers on an imaginative and wild ride through the ages and minds of some of the wackiest, tackiest, most outlandish concepts in astronomy, cosmology and physics. Follow along as Geoff Kirby recounts each quirky idea in detail and explains how these theories fare against modern astronomical research and technologies.

flat earth society around the globe: *The Limitations of the Open Mind* Jeremy Fantl, 2018
When should you engage with difficult arguments against your cherished controversial beliefs? The primary conclusion of this book is that your obligations to engage with counterarguments are more limited than is often thought. In some standard situations, you shouldn't engage with difficult counterarguments and, if you do, you shouldn't engage with them open-mindedly. This conclusion runs counter to aspects of the Millian political tradition and political liberalism, as well as what people working in informal logic tend to say about argumentation. Not all misleading arguments wear their flaws on their sleeve. Each step of a misleading argument might seem compelling and you might not be able to figure out what's wrong with it. Still, even if you can't figure out what's wrong with an argument, you can know that it's misleading. One way to know that an argument is misleading is, counterintuitively, to lack expertise in the methods and evidence-types employed by the argument. When you know that a counterargument is misleading, you shouldn't engage with it open-mindedly and sometimes shouldn't engage with it at all. You shouldn't engage open-mindedly because you shouldn't be willing to reduce your confidence in response to arguments you know are misleading. And you sometimes shouldn't engage closed-mindedly, because to do so can be manipulative or ineffective. In making this case, Jeremy Fantl discusses echo chambers and group polarization, the importance in academic writing of a sympathetic case for the opposition, the epistemology of disagreement, the account of open-mindedness, and invitations to problematic academic speakers.

flat earth society around the globe: *Is There Such a Thing as Populism?* Benjamin Ardit, 2024-10-08
Is There Such a Thing as Populism? calls into question our common understanding of populism. Taken on their own, commonplace references to the people, leaders, or elites are more like dog whistles or false positives of populism than part of a serious attempt to address the phenomenon. Scholars asked themselves, "What is populism?" without realizing that this assumed there was such a thing and that we just needed to figure out what it meant. That was a mistake. Benjamin Ardit proposes that we put this certainty on hold and start from a different premise, asking, "Is there such a thing as populism?" This doesn't rule out its existence or take it for granted. Structured as a set of polemical interventions and theoretical proposals, Ardit addresses key theoretical, methodological, and comparative questions in the study of populism. These include the limitations of formal definitions of populism, the importance of context and the conjuncture, polemics, the situated gaze, and issues concerning strategic relations and governing from below. Five subject experts, Nadia Urbinati, José Luis Villacañas, Carlos de la Torre, Anthoula Malkopoulou, and Anthony Spanakos, react to Ardit's theses in captivating conversations on how to study populism and the way in which populism has been used in contemporary comparative analysis. Refreshingly different and thought-provoking, *Is There Such a Thing as Populism?* is the ideal departure for the exploration of this diverse and fascinating political movement.

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