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Geography Review paper 6

The relationship between dimensions of Earth structure and bearings of current continents with relation to altitude and the 360° sum around Compass angles.

In this chapter we simply elaborate how arranging all continents according to actual bearing from one another displays what the previous chapters have relayed.

When dimensions of the of the continents are compared or viewed in real life they indicate a different structure from an oblate spheroid planet but rather an enclosed area with irregular plane surface land surrounded by ocean basin. Not on a curved surface of a sphere.

How?

Simply constructing a map of Earth using the known dimensions of each continent, the altitude and bearings on maps in precise compass orientation, will really prove Earth to be stretched out on a plane surface and continents are surrounded by water or oceans.

Using the studio of architects or urban master planners to create an interactable model of Earth using the known continents dimensions and bearings from one another using actual compass readings will result the true structure of Earth, as Earth is layed out horizontally worldwide.

Elaboration of the relation between dimensions of continents and bearings from each other.

To further confirm what the true structure of the Earth is, we assembly the continents according to their bearing from one another and also considering their average altitude.

Altitude being height above sea level, and sea level being the base height of all land structures from a uniform point being the sea/ocean surface level .

We must also acknowledge the fact that the sea level is horizontal and relatively uniform from one coast of a continent to another. As visible from bearings and the cross section of oceans, seas and lakes surface.



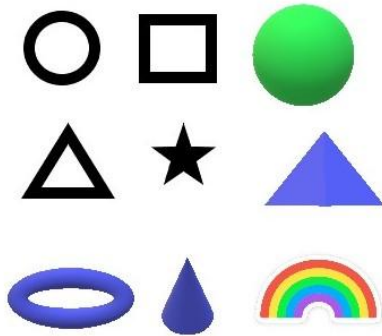
With the known fact that between two continents is an ocean/sea with a horizontal sea level, thereon while placing each continent according to its bearing from each other we observe no curvature to form spheroid, but rather a horizontal circle.

Dimensions and Bearings of continents.

Dimensions are the cross section unit measurements of all sides of any object for example curves,length, width ,height or depth of an object and the summation is the definition of any objects structure or shape.

Why are dimensions important?

The first and most important observable principle that is very reliable in knowing the structure of any object is it's physical dimensions.



The shapes or structure of all known objects differ in appearance due to difference in dimensions. The width of a basin floor and height of it's rim will make it appear significantly different from a ball and similarly the width of all continents and oceans verses their altitude will help us identify their singular structure.

In this case we will be considering the dimensions of each continent on Earth and the ocean dimensions verses the reliable dimensions on a globe or spheroid.

Let us start this survey in Africa being visibly stretched across both northern and southern hemispheres on the globe or spheroid with our home Uganda at the center of this globe along the equator.

MAP OF AFRICA



Africa has a length of 8000km across north and south, while having a width of 7,400km from East to west. Elevation of North Africa coast is between 0- 670m above sea level around the coastline.

The altitude at opposite side of North African coast, being Europe is between 0-450m above sea level.

while side of East or Asia average elevation of the continent is between 0-950m.

Average elevation of America is 763m above sea level.

Greenland 1500m and Iceland is between 198m and 500m.

Canada is between 0-700m above sea level similar to America.

While Australia and south America range between 0-400m above sea level.

Antarctica is 2500m above sea level and the highest average continent elevation on Earth to note.

Antarctica being the highest continent as noted, when all continents are viewed in terms of elevation, has also the widest circumference despite current circumference of 20,000miles allocated to it, Earlier navigators and cartographers like Mercator reported to range from 60,000km similarly did Captain James Cook of which it took him 3 years to map in 1773 after his predecessors like Ferdinand Magellan crew who had first noted 60,000Km or 37,560

miles and it also took them more than 2 years to circumnavigate the area 1520 with royal sponsorship.

Back to dimensions of continental structures, we notice that first and foremost they are all above sea level. Above sea level meaning the continents share an average surface level of the same sea level.

Sea level being uniform all around the Earth oceans, the surface is only disturbed by waves which vary due to latitude, seasons or intensity of the winds.

The sea level is a plane surface and therefore does not account for or display any curvature throughout the Earth structure.

Anyone that says water bends or curves in the sea at eye sight has not observed this level from various heights because the higher you go, the further your horizon of view and hence observing that Earth does not curve or bend like a sphere.

With the known horizontal placement of water bodies and continents (facing upwards). To further construct/draw a clear structure or shape of our Earth we note the bearings of these continents from one another

BEARINGS

What are bearings and how do they relate with dimensions of continents?

Bearings are the angular difference between two points on the same plane.

Examples of bearings on earth will show that first and foremost all places are points on the same plane.

The bearing of Fremantle, Australia from Durban, South Africa is 274.12(W) and a distance of 11,860 miles this shows the linear distance between two points on a map which is spread out in a horizontal plane axis, which is otherwise on a curved spherical oblate spheroid spinning in space without affecting the rivers, lakes and ocean currents or positions.

IMAGE

Bearings of between two points always use a straight line to show and measure their units, this straight line is the same one that pilots, sailors and other navigators follow while going to their destinations.

The shown bearings below are all impossible on globe structure due to the simple orientation indicated above by the compass and their bearings from each other, or how the

are arranged from one another on a plane surface using Cartesian grid system, with a line of shortest distance between the two points.

While the bearing of South Africa from Brazil is 105.8° and compass direction East South East. The geographic midpoint is 2,577mi(4,147km)

The initial bearing on the course from South Africa to Australia is 86.79° and the compass direction is East. The midpoint is 3,264.28mi(5,253.36km)

Bearing of Johannesburg from Moscow is 185.78° and the compass direction is south. The geographic midpoint between the two locations is in 2,845.4mi,(4,579km).

The bearing on the course from London to South Africa is 168.8° and the compass direction is South. The geographic midpoint between the two points is in 2,915mi(4,691.2).

The initial bearing on the course from New York to South Africa is 128° and the compass direction is South East. Their geographic midpoint is in 3,946.6mi(6,351km)

The bearing from South Africa to Antarctica is 184.5° and the compass direction is South. The geographic midpoint between Cape Town and Antarctica is in 1,688mi(2,716km)

The bearing from Chile to South Africa is 90° and the compass direction is East.

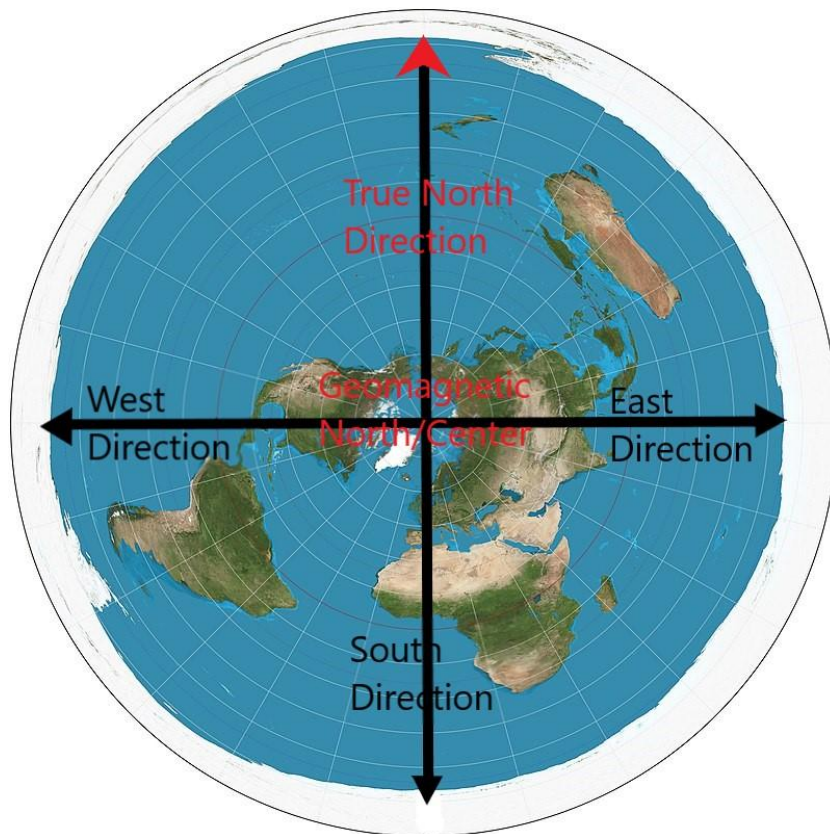
The initial bearing from Chile to Australia is 272° and the compass direction is West. The geographic midpoint between Chile and Australia is in 4,132mi(6,650km)

The initial bearing from Chile to London is 36.3° and the compass direction is South West. Geographic midpoint.

The bearing of continents from one another clearly indicates the plane arrangement of each continent side by side differing by angles relative to the north pole. With all bearings relating to the north pole, it indicates that the north pole is truly the center of the Earth and the reference for initial directions of a place.

The bearing system is impossible on a spherical globe simply due to its uniformity from any point, any direction can lead to the opposite direction, moving Eastwards you will end up in west direction and again moving in circles.

With the stationary model of Earth, All cardinal points have locations or extremities that cannot be exceeded and hence Earth is divided into four regions



To define the whole world in terms of specific compass directions;

The North comprises of Europe,Greenland,Iceland,Canada, and Russia

East consists of Siberia, Asia, and middle East or Arab lands.

West consists of Americas

Central lands are North Africa mediterenean lands ,

while south means all continents far from the North and equator like South America, South Africa and Australia which means Southern in latin or greek.

All this locations are summed up to 360° around one point in angles, The North pole to give each their unique path or direction around the world from a uniform point. The north pole is the reference for bearing between two points on a map.

The important note about bearings is that the total area of bearings is 360 degrees in a circle or closed polygon not sphere.A basin's circular surface can be divided into four cardinal points or quarters but a sphere cannot.

Another important note is that a sphere has no four cardinal points referred to on a map by a compass to find bearings but a plane circle or closed polygon can be divided or aligned with a compass.

If Earth were truly spherical or curved like and rotating in space then the compass directions of East and West would not have any points since the sphere is all round and with no distant or distinct eastern and western points.

The notion that Earth spins from West to East is false since it is evidently the sun horizontally rotating around the 360 circle in a clockwise direction from above. Similarly the moon and stars rotate the Earth from above like canopy turning at a speed of 15degrees per hour.

The bearing considered by navigators is always of a stationary location even over raging sea waves which are all known location or latitudes.

The line of bearing is always a straight line from starting point to end point or from point A to point B and they always lie on a plane axis or surface. Keeping in mind the ocean between any two continents has a horizontal sea level and a horizons view is 360° proportional to the height of the viewing point.

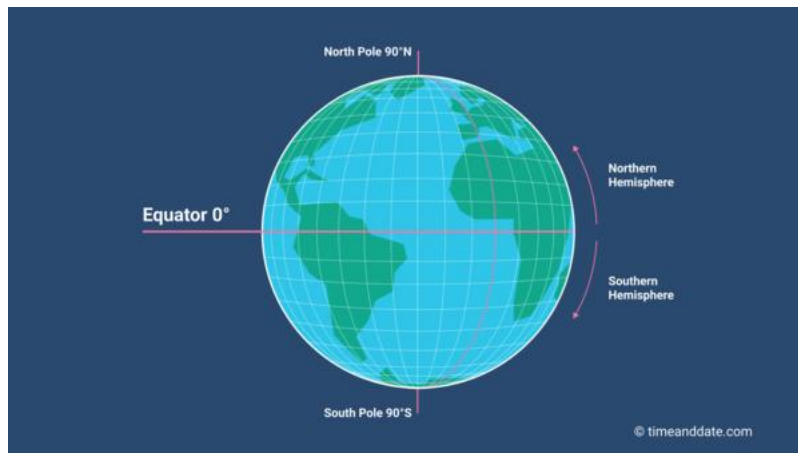
Similarly sailing from different locations of the globe in different hemispheres is a straight line path, for example from Somalia to Australia or from south Africa to India and from India to Australia. What remains prevalent is the bearing of their path on a compass' 360° circular sum of all angles.

From the coast of one continent, lets say Somalia or Dar es Salaam, A sailor or a marine vessel travelling to India being from one hemisphere to another does not manouvre any inclinations or declinations due to the curvature of the Earth but we witness the linear path of ships that does not include any curvature at any point but rather deviating angles right or left in any direction they target.

The dimensions of the continents in relation to their bearing from one another evidently indicate that earth besides not being a sphere is spread on a horizontal axis in all directions or angles.

According to the structure of a sphere or globe in this case, we have the north pole and south pole as opposite axis of the oblate sphere that is spinning in space. In terms of shapes a sphere is the curved figure like a ball, and with north pole and south pole as opposite ends of a vertically projected ball or sphere.

IMAGE OF A GLOBE



The north pole and south pole are supposedly divided by the equator into 2 hemispheres. That is the northern and southern hemisphere. If the sphere was the true shape or structure of Earth, then orientation of land at the equator would be facing sideways and north pole N90degrees upwards and south pole facing S90degrees downwards.

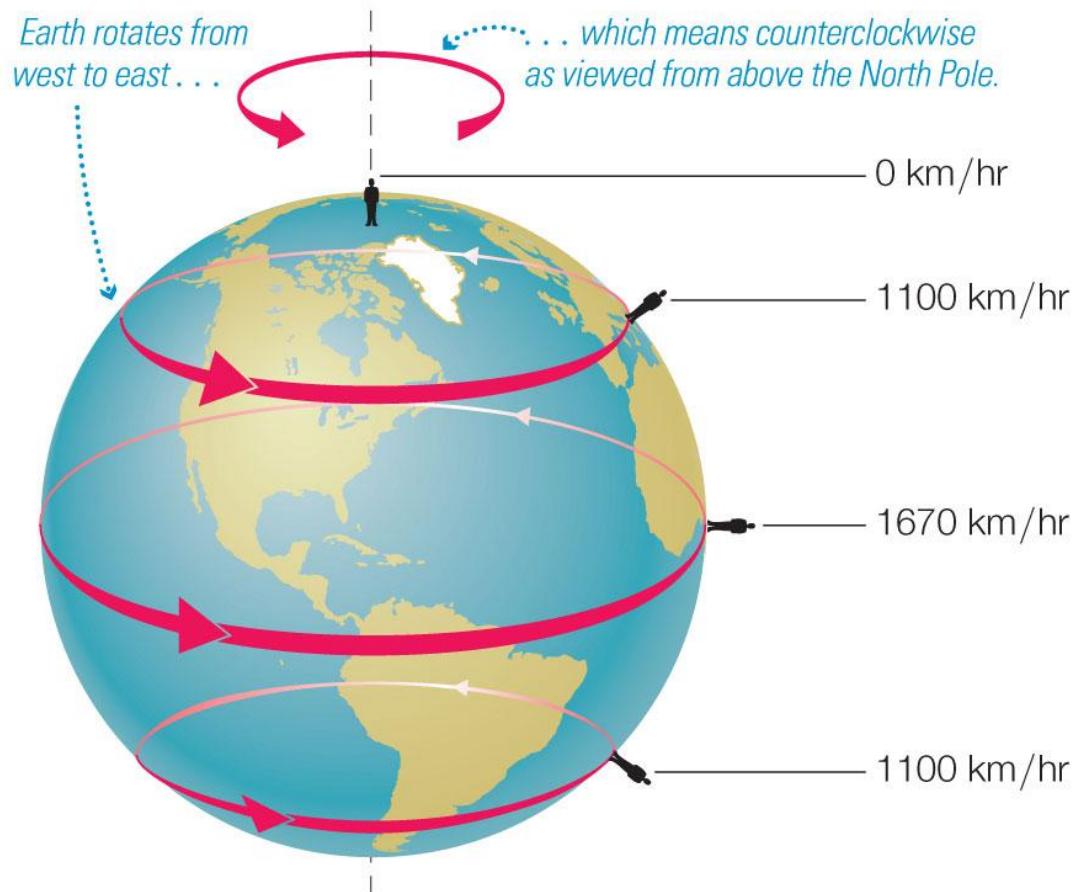
The north and south poles of our globe are also the north and south points of compasses which is why the relationship of both the compass and the structure of the Earth is very important.

The interesting and important history of the North and south pole.

It is stated that the north pole is the northern most on Earth and from the north all directions away are south. The south pole is the opposite axis pole of north pole as the Earth spins, both of which are imaginary.

It should be investigated as to why both opposite poles of our supposedly spinning oblate spheroid Earth or globe are imaginary and do not display the spectacular non stop rotation around either axis of the Earth.

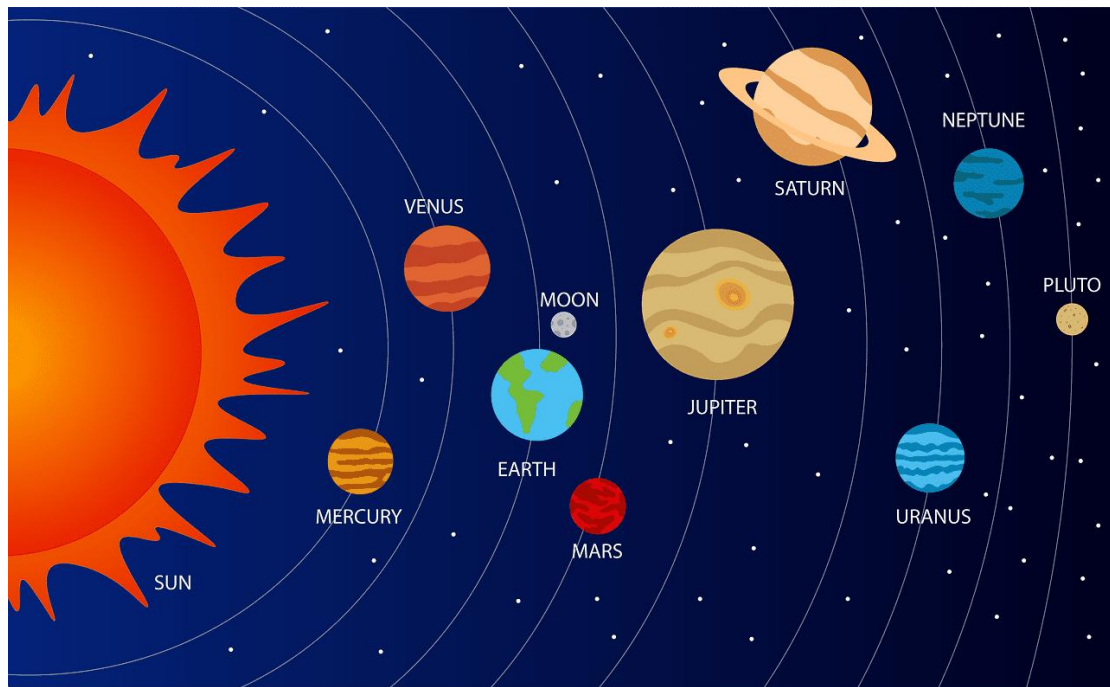
What is the basis for there assumption that Earth or any sphere for example spins at a known axis but this movement is not visible at either poles?



When you stand at the exact north pole, you are supposed to visibly rotate counterclockwise as indicated. Furthermore if from the north pole the Earth is flattened like supposed, then the horizon at the north would be horizontally facing up, while the horizon at the south would be upside down and the equator would have a vertical horizon. None of which is the case

As any sphere rotates, visibly the axis centers appear to rotate faster than the mid region of the sphere but nevertheless the movement is observable at and faster at the axis. Any object or ice or a tree at this axis location visibly be rotating for even a child to notice irresistibly.

When satellites are showing the Earth as it rotates, these satellites first and foremost appear to show a distorted image with the horizon always horizontal with a slight arc, the rotation appears to be a rotating vertically unlike the expected horizontal axis with a 23 degrees tilt horizontal rotation of the Solar system planets along their belts around the sun. depicted by circle to b rotating around the sun in our books.



According to arrangement of planets from the sun in the solar system, Mercury and Venus are the first and second planets around the sun and thus Earth the third furthest from the sun. Observably Mercury and Venus most especially should appear to our eyes and apparatuses like telescopes and cameras massive in size and always not far away from the sun.

On our own so called spheroid planet, If we examine the movement of a spinning/rotating oblate spheroid with a north pole and south pole and compare it to the current physical features and behavior observable on both opposite poles, There is no rotational movement observable around either poles from a stable air balloon, aeroplane or on physical grounds or ice.



If the Earth was a spheroid shape and spinning in the indicated direction, the oceans and lakes and rivers water would be constantly flowing in the opposite direction and washing continents daily, The world would be surrounded by galleys in one direction.

These observations on a spheroid shape with known axis spinning lead to three inevitable questions

Question 1, where is the north pole? And the obvious next question'

2. Can we go to see this spectacle? And the last interesting question,

3. Who discovered these locations before satellites and aeroplanes were even manufactured? Did they witness this spectacle or what led them to claim these discoveries?

Let us dive into a short recent history of events to answer the above important questions

Q .1 Where is the north pole?

The north pole is said to be at the northern most point of the Earth at the 90degree latitude North and all longitudes meet there according to maps and www.education.nationalgeographic.org

This location is said to have been discovered by American Explorers Robert Peary in 1909 and Fredrick cook in April 1908, Other explorers to have reached this north pole are famous Norwegian Roald Amundsen who reached it by Airbaloon in 1911 and was also the first to reach Antarctica.

The previous paragraph skips our second question and begins to answer the third question of who discovered the north pole,however disputes arose about the verity of the discoveries of both American explorers.

A short summarized account of the discovery of the North pole

From accounts of official publications The New york times first reported that Robert Peary had discovered the north pole in april 21 1909, the following morning The new York Herald which had been writing about exploration since the meeting of Dr.Livingston and Henry M Stanley in Africa publshed frontpage headline claiming Fredrick Cook had been to the Nort pole in April 1908 a whole year before Peary and therefore the first one to the pole.

This story became very popular that year being published by many more newspapers even the times and their accounts went up for vote as to whose account was most accurate and true. Investigations were done,diaries and accounts of both explorers, crew members and acquaintances along the journey were examined and the most popular and verified account to this day and to my opinion too was Fredrick Cooks account despite having lost his instruments and diaries but Robert Peary's account gained national recognition and rewards.

Robert peary whose diary and instruments were available was a US navy man and his very costly expeditions 23 in total till he reached his spot, usually employing a large team and expensive equipment and vessels like the Roosevelt ship in 1909,were financed by the private officials related to later to be President Roosevelt ofUSA.

Robert Peary was later retired from his office and his claims refuted after a hearing infront of US judicials dismissed his claim to the north pole stating that; Not proven.

“His diary was too clean for a travelers diary, especially the pages not having any thumb prints having not been with washing while eating greasy food”, noted one North Dakota representative.

It was noted that according to his instrument and readings, he most likely missed the spot after the case hearing .

“His family consented to the examination of the records that led to the 1988 National Geographic article concluding the he likely missed his mark”.

After examining their accounts, observation from their findings at the location should help us verify the structure and movement of the Earth,

Cook described the location to have a flat topped ice Island that was different from the surrounding sea ice. This helps us confirm what other previous sailors like Mercator and Chinese had stated, a protruding mountain like rock island in the ice that was magnetic and attracted all metals, If this is true as most likely, then Fredrick Cook lost his instruments at the North pole truly following other accounts of sailors losing all iron and metal items when near the rock like Island mostly known as Rupees Niagra.(This is my conclusion)

Without forgetting why we need to know who discovered the north pole, There is no evidence whatsoever to prove that the location they toured was the ideal North pole point axis of Earth upon which the Earth rotates like the evidence of a footage of the rotation of ice or themselves at this point, or the most important factor they all never explained, What is at the north pole that attracts all magnets of compasses worldwide, but as I summarised in my understanding the findings were suppressed by US officials to keep the Rock/(Magnet /Loadstone) a private affair since it's a very expensive and rare mineral.

How did the academic society accept such claims so as to conclude the structure of the Earth?

It would be absurd to find that the academic society merely accepted those claims by just seeing photos of men standing on ice, or on diary notes of desperate men with unknown motives claiming to have reached the top of the world in a time when new land discoveries were regarded highly and rewarded heavily with even dignitaries. An alluring temptation for explorative minds.

So I searched for other tours to the north pole and indeed more teams visited the location after acquiring modern technology. As soon as 1930 a crew of 14 Russians toured the area and to this date few scientists go there and few reports confirm the magnetic rock island while The US and Russians and EU say there is nothing at the location except frozen biodiversity which they study.....source.

The north pole location is reported to be on drifting ice and frosty most of the year and only accessible by helicopter in June and November when the sun is in the northern hemisphere.

With such conditions noted, we have answered our second question of whether you can visit location of the north pole. With a helicopter a tour around the favourable months is possible.

We now look at our third question deeply.,

Qn.3) Who discovered these locations exist before exploration or before satellites and aeroplanes were even manufactured? And how did they remotely discover and conclude that the Earth is spinning and has an axis at this location? Furthermore after touring the locations did they witness this spectacle or what led them to claim these discoveries?

For us to understand the importance of the structure of the Earth, we are obliged to go back to the beginning of these theories that describe our habitat

Since the beginning of literature on any continent all description of the structure of Earth indicated a sky above and a ground and water below all encompassed under an umbrella or canopy shape, this can be verified anywhere randomly.

Image of cosmos

The cultural descriptions which were mostly enigmatic were still relatable to the shallowest minds. Until the Greeks in an effort to discredit the existing system started to formulate their own theories.

The first greek to describe Earth as a sphere was Crates of Malus in 150 BCE

It is interesting to note that the greek philosophers most especially platonic and pythagorean philosophers around the mediterenian region were the ones who started this debate.

in an effort to understand a world that they had only started to contemplate while other civilizations like Chinese, Hindu, and Egyptians had been flourishing for milleniums with quite similar systems of a dome shaped Earth.

These debate was promoted by greek/Roman philosophers for centuries meanwhile the existant structure of the Earth (Stationary model with no axis) was prevailing in all astronomy schools even in Arab regions to this date since it is infused with their Quran.

Platonism being the art of deceiving that something is another thing, yet the existing true one is different from that displayed (lying) was the doctrine of most greek philoshers.

The structure of the Earth being a sphere further gained strength after Nicholas Corpenicus constructed a solar system that was approved by the Vatican greeks and romans for education purposes to the public in 1403AD with Martin Behaim's globe in 1492 the most popular version of the globe

FIRST GLOBE lacking America by Behaim in Roman empure nuremberg.

Now this is also further suspicious as to how scholars could accept such a hypothesis without sufficient evidence and backing by other scholars world wide. During such a time when no satellite or cameras existed these philosophers observed the sky and luminary movements and concluded the Earth was a sphere? Really? Why not a cube or pyramid? None of this philosophers had seen the north pole or south pole, and none of these philosophers had the time to verify that simply from one coast to another is a straight sea level and that therefore impossible for Earth to be a sphere???

It appears that these philosophers were tunnel visioned with their globe system for ages and paid no heed to the existing literature on geography. Because had they simply followed the existing literature they wouldn't have needed all those years of speculation to produce wrong incompatible theories with the nature of our Earth.

Having acknowledged that the inventors of the globe had the least experience on the matter, we also examine the phenomena around the North pole that makes it significant and important location on Earth.

All known Early expeditions to the north pole have failed mysteriously according to the media but the true reason is because of this magnetic rock island at the center of the Earth. The strong magnetic force at this location causes all metal and iron in its vicinity to be attracted and stuck there, with many vessels reported to have disappeared around the area even notably is with the death of famous Norwegian Explorer Roald Amundsen.

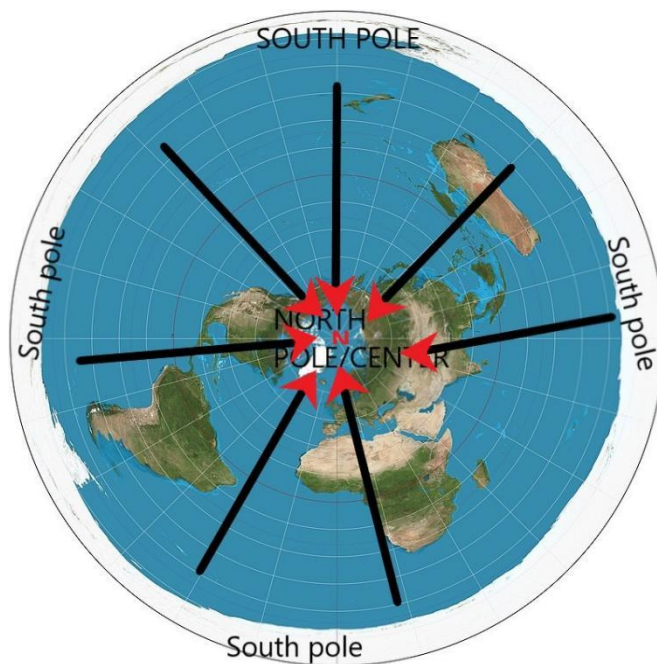
Above this same location we find the famous Polaris star which acts as the celestial pole the stars rotate around daily at a speed of 15 degrees per hour. We fail to notice the rotation of the Earth at its north pole axis but we observe the rotation of the stars around the polaris star or axis star of the sky at one position and hence its name referring to the pole position of the sky and Earth.

The region has a vortex or strong wind with electro magnetic effects causing even the known Aurora borealis around the areas.

The region also receives minimum sunlight throughout the year and that's the root or etymology for the name north meaning "to the left/ away from the sun". As north is to the left when facing the rising sun.

According to etymology, South simply means "towards the sun regions", or "to the right" as you face the rising sun from North. However, the singular south pole location which does not exist is named so in an effort to cover for the opposite side of the supposed oblate spheroid.

Map showing orientation when heading North



Since all directions from the north point are south and according to past and present navigators who ventured into the southern seas and current sailors of this age confirm that all directions away from the center north pole are considered south direction as being directly away from the north pole or center of Earth.

Reason being various sailors confirmed the circumnavigation of Antarctica to be well over 6 months journey and about 60,000 miles in circumference while circumnavigating the North pole was less than 2 months and about 12,000 miles in circumference.

This means that the circumference around the 60°N circle North pole at 12,450 miles is smaller than the circumference of the 60°S or the antarctic circle which is today said to be 15,000 miles, although previous maps like Mercator, James Cook and Magellan all say it is much wider. this directly contradicts the structure of the Earth to be spheroid.

Vendee Globe

A well known race of Yachts called Vendee globe commences from France every year and circumnavigates the world, which would be impossible if the world was an oblate sphere spinning in space.

The exact reported distance they cover around the world is 21,600 nautical miles

“Le WSSRC (World Sailing Speed Record Council, organisme international qui ratifie les records à la voile dans le monde) définit, pour un Tour du Monde, une distance minimum de 21 600 milles nautiques”.

<https://www.ouest-france.fr/vendee-globe/vendee-globe-au-fait-comment-calcule-t-on-les-distances-sur-un-globe-7065761>

This Nautical miles is not similar to land miles, so we convert from Nautical miles to kilometers which is,

$$21,600 * 1,852\text{km} = 40,000\text{km}$$

Therefore if the distance around 60°S is more than 40,000km then it means Antarctica itself cannot also have a perimeter of 53,610km 33,312miles(www.earthobservatory.nasa.gov)

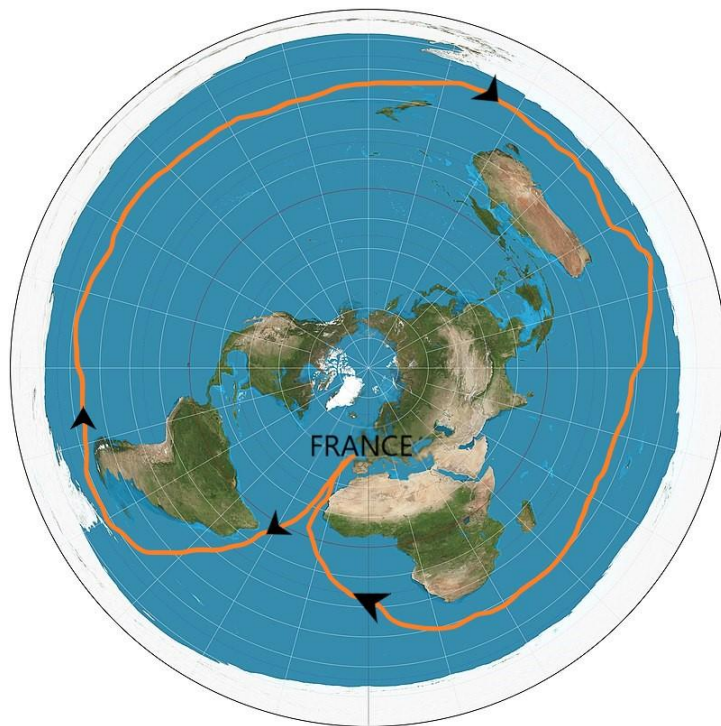
With the distance circumference of Earth at equator also 40,000km (www.education.nationalgeographic.org) then there is a very big discrepancy with the stated structure of the Earth, if the equator at 0° is 40,000km and the 60°S is also 40,000km then someone is clearly lying about the structure of the Earth with this mathematical disparity.

If the equator or midpoint and extreme points have the same circumference that is no longer a spheroid or any sphere in that matter but maybe a cylinder, which is clearly not the structure of Earth.

Despite the fact that a ship wouldn't be able to sail in the sea if the Earth was rotating as they say at 66,000km per hour, these yatches manage to circumnavigate around the world without being upside down at 60°S in southern hemisphere as viewed from France which is in Northern hemisphere and yet they go down to the southern hemisphere past the equator to the 60°S latitude or parrallel around south America. In the extremes of the southern hemisphere boats still remain as horizontally projected across the sea as they began from the northern hemisphere.

MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF THE VENDEE GLOBE





Above is the actual route of the Vendee globe on an azimuthal equidistant map (True distances) opposed to the hideous maps they present.

MAPS AND COMPASS ORIENTATION

A map is a object drawn and seen from above or an illustration of a location from above. This is usually an illustration of locations, terrain and water bodies of an area.

In Earlier generations, Maps were laid out on tables or floors in order to orient them to the accurate compass direction. The method of using a globe or a ball was invented by a greek philosopher Crates of Mallus

A map is not considered complete without a compass to show direction or orientation for the reader.

Compasses

A compass is an instrument used to show directions on maps and areas. All maps are obliged to have a compass in order to direct proper orientation.

The most important instrument and component of any navigator, navigation tracking system and Global positioning system (GPS) is a compass.

On a map, a compass is illustrated with four cardinal points.

The four cardinal points of a compass



The north is the head of all compasses while south is the tail of North.

The map compass is not similar to the magnetic compass.

The map compasses indicate north as heading upwards, while magnetic compass is aligned to the true north or Geomagnetic north. It also indicates the angle of deviation from the prime meridian or 0°N referenced to the north.

This is such that the needle always points to north, and as it deviates left of the North then you are heading East as it deviates right then you are heading West, forward is north and back wards is south from any direction in relation to the north position.

Compasses are compulsorily used to give accurate bearings in relation to the north position.

With noting that the North is the point of reference for all bearings on a map, it is also the point at which is the center of all longitudes each longitudes is separate from another by degrees that sum to 360° .

This configuration of the compass and sum of the angles around the north pole is only possible if Earth was a single hemisphere or a enclosed in an area all round like a basin or a pan.

The current spheroid globe only has an accurate north pole but a projected south pole since it is stated that the longitude convergence in the south pole is not accurate. The matter is not clear but according to the Circular enclosed stationary model, the southern hemisphere is equidistant as in the north pole a fact well known of the Azimundal equidistant map.

The compass at the center or North of the world equally divides the world into four equal parts but when placed at the south pole is not possible because south is unlimited.

The southern hemisphere on the globe is not accurate and it is acknowledged areas are shrinked as southwards. To the southpole to make a fake sphere or globe.

Reference from popular maps of all ages.

The world has always been known and the limits have been mapped out by various geographers from different regions that is china, Europe, Africa. To know the dimension of the kingdoms or continents and Earth was of most importance to all rulers current and ancient times. Therefore various maps of the Earth existed in various kingdoms in different illustrations but similar details.

To measure the dimensions of our Earth, one would need to know where to start from and where to stop. It is to our advantage in the year 2023, various navigation and tours across the face of the earth have left detailed records that can still be compared and verified with up to date technological equipment. These records have been used to map and explore the extents of earth from time and time again.

Such important and famous maps include;

- The Magellan map.

Ferdinand Magellan was a well known prominent explorer and missionary who was highly esteemed among the elite of his generation in the 15th and 16th century. He was commissioned to duties of exploration by both the Spanish and Portuguese kings.

Being the first European to cross the Pacific ocean and also circumnavigate the world, a feat impossible on the globe structure of Earth, He constructed maps that were used successfully by his contemporaries in discovering resources around the world for centuries.

The World map of Magellan



Detailed in the year 1519 by magellan, Showing clearly the center(North pole) and the equator and tropics and this was before we acquired the great technology. The map shows continents encircled by water or oceans which are also in the antarctica Ice basin or enclosure.

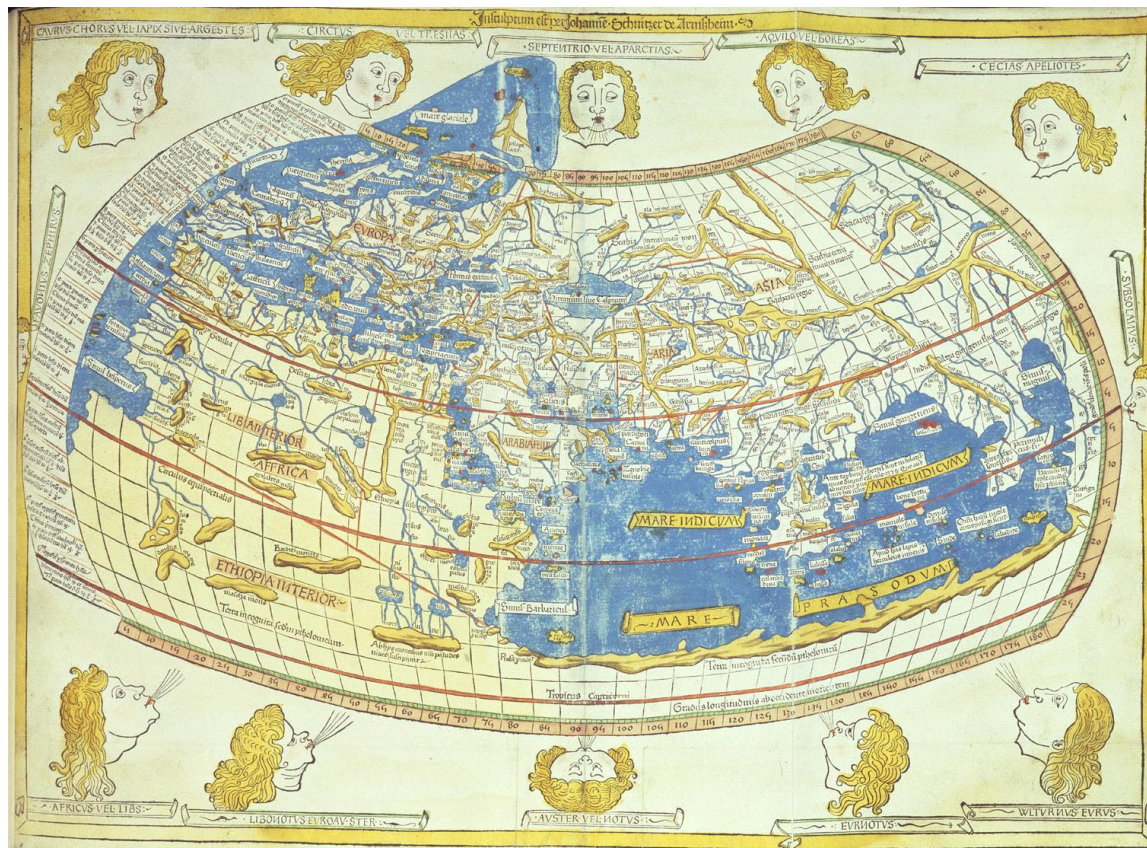
-Mercator 1569 word map.

This map was famous in the 15th and 16th century as it was used widely and was accurate till it was further improved but it was not misleading to any who used it. It also indicated the north pole divided into four lands by four ice lands and seas or streams and the Rupes Niagra or Black rock island in the middle, this sounds similar to the accounts of many previous and current explorers like Fredrick Cook in 1908.



-Ptolemy's Geographia

Among the earliest maps in Europe, made by Claudis Ptolemy in 150AD was the first to map celestial longitudes and latitudes with locations. It was used and studied for centuries and revived in 16th century renaissance period. It indicates faces blowing wind from the extremes of the world as today known that is the region of the fieriest winds and ocean waves



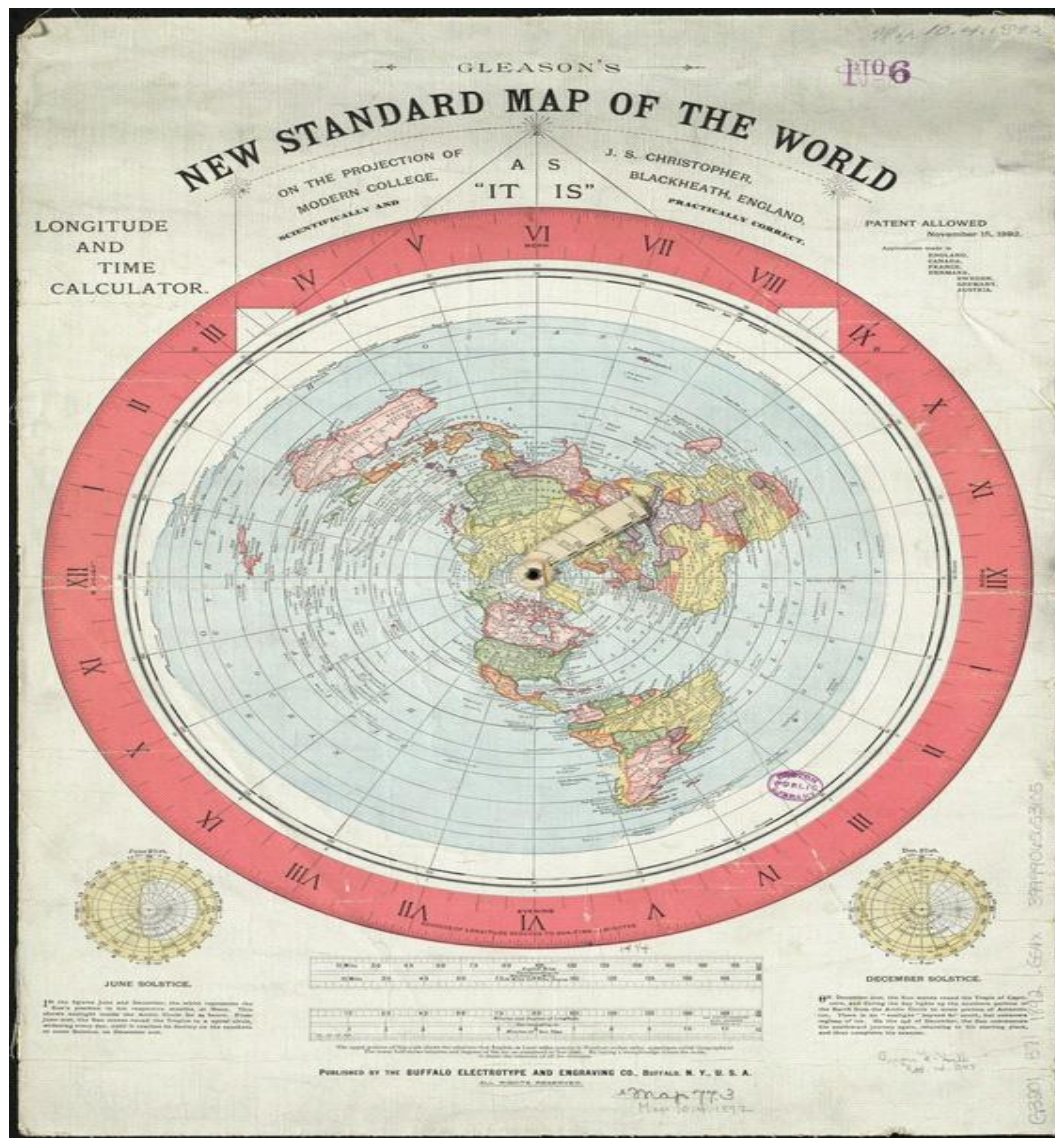
-Waldseemüller world map

Published in 1507 by cartographer Martin Waldseemüller and is drafted on a modification of Ptolemy's second projection(www.wikipedia.com)



-Gleasons map

Created in 1892 by American Alexander Gleason, it is a circular plane structure or azimuthal equidistant from the north pole. This map uses the azimuthal properties of celestial moving objects like the sun, moon or stars to measure time, distance and altitude. It is the most accurate to date and the most expensive map online simply due to its authenticity rather than the globe spheroid projection.



The evolution of maps is so interesting as we will further see mainly due to the new discoveries of unknown lands, myths, minerals and flora, more cultures and creatures by the explorers.

The most interesting find was always new lands and their resources and they were properly recorded in order for simple navigation back, but our interest as geographers will lie solely on new lands and seas.

The lands that were recorded included continents(Large) and Islands (small), the main purpose for highlighting land is because it is a major component of our earth along with water. records of distance and bearings from ports and sky luminaries(Sun,moon and Polaris star for the compass are all methods for navigating, recording and mapping our earth.

After comparing maps and recording the dimensions and bearings of continents and water bodies discovered it is evident, that it is an enclosed area such that the waters remain within perimeters.

All old maps show north pole as the extreme of Europe and center of the world with south pole not acknowledged the old maps show a perimeter, wall or icewall referred to as Antarctica.

All evidence shows the Earth not to be a spheroid but rather on a plane surface with a canopy shaped sky as the structure of Earth.