



















Add question

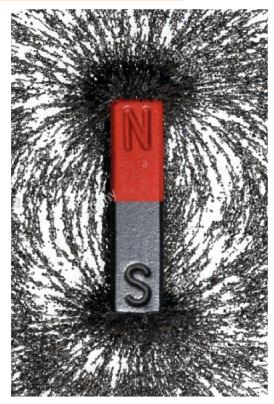
Do flat-Earthers have an answer for why a compass always points north?

Michael Brenner

Studied Mechanical Engineering & Comparative Linguistics at Vienna University of Technology · Updated 4y

A compass needle may be "oriented" towards the north, but that doesn't mean it "points" north, because pointing means pointing at something, indicating that there is something, which the needle does not necessarily do. You would have to independently show that there is in fact something the needle is pointing at, in case of magnetism that would need to be something "attractive".

Attractive poles of a bar magnet - which is what the earth is compared to - would have collected every ferromagnetic particle in the atmosphere for 5 billion years, and therefore the poles would need to show gigantic ferromagnetic mountains, like a bar magnet shows an accumulation of ferromagnetic materials at its poles:



Mainstream claims a spherical earth to be and behave like a bar magnet:











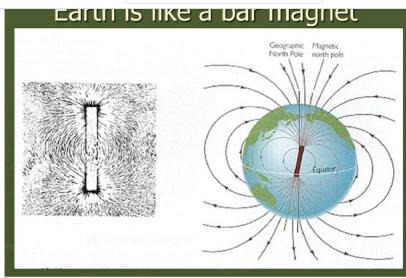












But it doesn't, if these pictures are any indication:





The problem is that mainstream cosmology does NOT take into consideration Electricity, would they, they would know that a compass needle orients itself orthogonally to an electrical current:









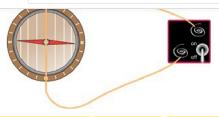




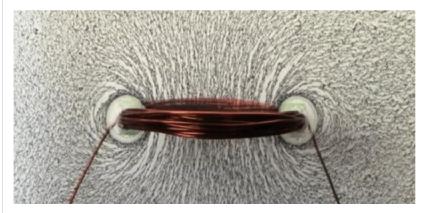








The **Earth** is NOT a ferromagnet, she is an **electromagnet**, more like a **solenoid** where N-S oriented needles actually point out an E-W electrical current: if you insert a compass needle below, it would orient itself N-S, but NOT point at anything N-S, because there is nothing.



The ferromagnetic earth is a fantasy, which is easily shown with readily available strong neodymium magnets: 1.8kg of such a ferromagnetic piece has a clamping power of 300kg, but its influence doesn't reach very far. That means for a piece of magnet in the category of **6x10^24kg** reaching out into space **40,000mi** the flux density and thus the clamping as well as repulsive power at the poles would be something ridiculous, as is illustrated here:

The ridiculous part of a spherical earth model doesn't stop there though, because thinking about an orange with an interior of thousands of degrees covered with ice caps is another of these wild and unsubstantiated speculations around the globe: when looking at the image below, keep in mind that the thin crust is made up of silicates, a miserable thermal insulator, but an excellent thermal conductor, so much so that earth would actually be better insulated with orange peel (0.6 W/mK) than basalt (1.6W/mK) or Granite (2.2W/mK) or sandstone (3.5 W/mK)









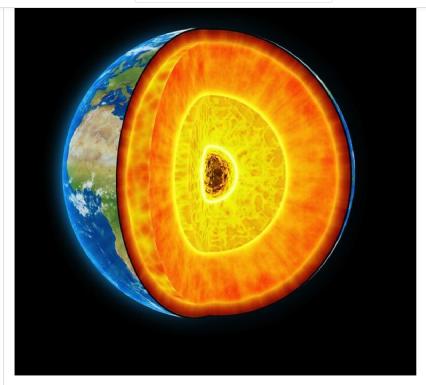






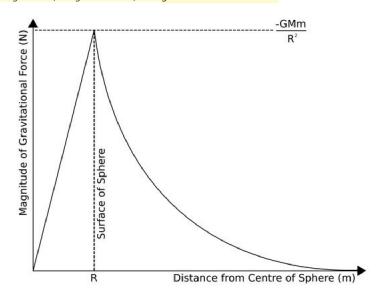






Next nonsensicality is that ferromagnetic materials lose their magnetic power at the Curie temperature, for Iron that is 1043K - way below the speculated temperature at the core of a speculated globe of over 6000K

Next nonsensicality is the notion of iron sinking to the center of the globe, where "gravity" is least? The notion of material "sinking" to the center of a sphere is ridiculous, as the "magnitude of the gravitational force" goes to zero at the center.



Nothing about mainstream globe earth makes any kind of sense including the poles - which are conspicuously as well as inexplicably absent from Google earth:







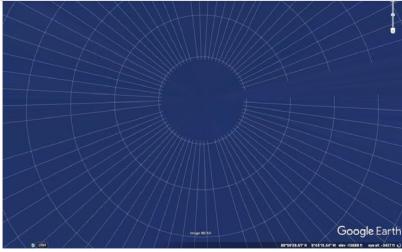


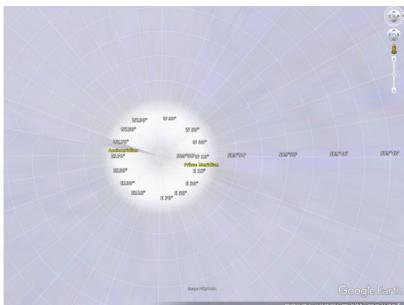












Here's how ridiculous Google Earth's Pole images look compared to what they can show about other places on earth, like NYC:



Featured In



