

The Geocentric Model is Correct: Historical Perspectives, Proponents, and Modern Relevance

I, Philip Pouliot, believe there are people out there who strongly argue that Earth is the center of the universe. In modern astronomy, the geocentric model has been widely regarded as a 'debunked theory' with which all astronomers disagree.

Few individuals and groups have argued in favor of the geocentric model idea against the heliocentric model, because of philosophical and the Book of Genesis reasons. Here are some notable proponents. They are **Walter van der Kamp**, **Ahmed Raza Khan Bareilvi**, and **Robert Sungenis**. While some religious groups in certain early creationist organizations and individuals also have argued for geocentrism based on literal interpretations of biblical passages, most contemporary creationist groups reject this view. These proponents often rely on philosophical, theological, or alternative interpretations of scientific principles rather than mainstream scientific consensus.

In astronomy, the geocentric model (also known as geocentrism, often exemplified specifically by the Ptolemaic system) is a superseded description of the Universe with Earth at the center. Under most geocentric models, the Sun, Moon, stars, and planets all orbit Earth. The geocentric model was the predominant description of the cosmos in many European ancient civilizations, such as those of **Aristotle** in Classical Greece and **Ptolemy** in Roman Egypt, as well as during the Islamic Golden Age.

Two observations supported this idea that Earth is the center of the universe. First, from anywhere on Earth, the Sun appears to revolve around Earth once per day. While the Moon and the planets have their motions, they also appear to revolve around Earth about once per day. The stars appeared to be fixed on a celestial sphere rotating once each day about an axis through

the geographic poles of Earth. Second, Earth seems to be unmoving from the perspective of an earthbound observer; it feels solid, stable, and stationary.

Ancient Greek, Roman, and medieval philosophers usually combined the geocentric model with a spherical Earth, in contrast to the older flat-Earth model implied in some mythology. However, the Greek astronomer and mathematician Aristarchus of Samos (c. 310 – c. 230 BC) are responsible for developing the heliocentric model. By placing all of the then-known planets in their correct order around the Sun. Just as the Copernican model which refers to the astronomical model of the solar system developed by Nicolaus Copernicus, which placed the sun at the center of the universe. The model was published in 1543. The ancient Greeks believed that the motions of the planets were circular, a view that was not challenged in Western culture until the 17th century, when **Johannes Kepler** postulated that orbits were heliocentric and elliptical (Kepler's first law of planetary motion). In 1687, Isaac Newton showed that elliptical orbits could be derived from his laws of gravitation.

The astronomical predictions of Ptolemy's geocentric model, developed in the 2nd century CE, served as the basis for preparing astrological and astronomical charts for over 1,500 years. The geocentric theory was primarily articulated by **Claudius Ptolemy** in his work *Almagest*, which synthesized earlier astronomical knowledge and provided a comprehensive framework for understanding planetary motion.

The geocentric model held sway into the early modern age, but from the late 16th century onward, it was gradually superseded by the heliocentric model of Copernicus (1473–1543), Galileo (1564–1642), and Kepler (1571–1630). There was much resistance to the transition between these two theories, since for a long time the geocentric postulate produced more accurate results. Additionally, some felt that a new, unknown theory could not subvert an accepted consensus for geocentrism.

Here are several reasons why the Geocentric model is the most correct, first reason is based on what the Genesis (and some other scripture books) tells us. Proponents of geocentrism who cite the Book of Genesis as evidence often interpret its creation narrative literally, arguing that it supports this fact about Earth being the center of the universe. Here are the main points they use:

1. **Genesis 1:1-19:** The creation account describes Earth being created first, followed by the celestial bodies (the Sun, Moon, and stars). Geocentrists argue that this sequence implies Earth's central importance in the cosmos. They interpret this as the Creator ONE, **إله** created the universe with Earth as its focal point, surrounded by the heavens (universe).
2. **The "Greater Light" and "Lesser Light":** Genesis 1:16 refers to the Sun as the "greater light" to govern the day and the Moon as the "lesser light" to govern the night. Geocentrists claim this language suggests that these celestial bodies were created to serve Earth specifically, reinforcing its central role.
3. **Joshua 10:12-13:** In this passage, Joshua asked **إله** to have the Sun and Moon to stand still during a battle, etc... Geocentrists interpret this as evidence that the Sun and Moon move around a stationary Earth, rather than Earth rotating or orbiting.
4. **Ecclesiastes 1:5:** The verse states, "The sun also rises, and the sun goes down, and hastens to its place where it arose." Geocentrists argue that such descriptions reflect a geocentric worldview where the Sun moves around Earth.
5. **Stationary Earth:** Other biblical passages (e.g., **1st Chronicles 16:30, Job 26:7**) also cited to support the stationary of the Earth, which geocentrists interpret as consistent with a geocentric model.

These are the most main interpretations reasons that often rely on the geocentrists; to argue that aligns with divine revelation. However, mainstream science and theology generally view these descriptions as phenomenological—describing appearances rather than physical realities—and not intended to provide a scientific cosmology sadly.



The geocentric model emerged from ancient Greek philosophy and astronomy. Philosophers like Aristotle and later astronomers such as Ptolemy developed this view based on observations of celestial bodies moving across the sky. They noted that stars appeared to move in predictable patterns, leading to the conclusion that Earth must be stationary at the center of these movements.

To understand how Jupiter “danced” with the Sun while orbiting around Earth, we need to consider how ancient astronomers observed planetary motion:

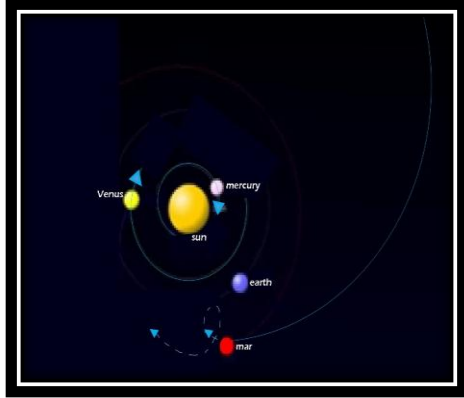
Retrograde Motion: Ancient astronomers made key observations about retrograde motion, in which planets appear to move backward in their orbits relative to the stars. For instance, when Earth passes by Jupiter in its orbit around the Sun, Jupiter appears to slow down, stop, and then reverse direction before resuming its forward path. This phenomenon was crucial for supporting geocentric theories.

Epicycles: To explain retrograde motion within a geocentric framework, Ptolemy introduced a system of epicycles—small circular orbits superimposed on larger circular orbits (deferents). In this model, Jupiter would move along an epicycle while simultaneously moving along a larger circle centered on Earth. This complex system allowed astronomers to predict the positions of planets accurately despite their apparent irregular motions.

Ptolemy's mathematical models were sophisticated for their time. He used geometric principles to calculate positions based on observations:

Angular Measurements: Astronomers measured angles between celestial objects using simple instruments like gnomons (vertical sticks) or armillary spheres. By tracking these angles over time, they could create detailed records of planetary positions.

Tables and Predictions: Ptolemy compiled tables that predicted future positions of planets based on past observations. His work allowed astronomers to make accurate predictions about when Jupiter would be visible in certain parts of the sky.



Although eventually supplanted by heliocentric models proposed by Copernicus and later refined by Kepler and Galileo, Ptolemaic astronomy laid foundational principles for observational techniques:

Empirical Observation: The emphasis on careful observation sets a precedent for future scientific inquiry.

Mathematical Rigor: The use of mathematics to describe celestial motions influenced subsequent developments in astronomy.

So basically, ancient astronomers discovered how Jupiter appeared to move relative to Earth through careful observation of its position against fixed stars and developed complex models involving epicycles to explain these movements within a geocentric framework.

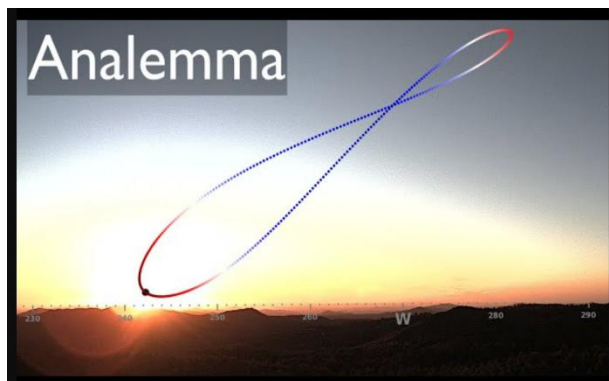
There is one video I saw about Venus, a mystery male voice talking on the video topic "Venus orbiting the Sun" by TheGeocentrist (screen name of YouTube) did not introduce himself. The video focuses on presenting information about Venus and its orbit around the Sun appears to be tracking and recording this planet, Venus. A male speaker with no introduction himself, an unknown person screen named "**TheGeocentrist**" shows us this on the film. He was observing this Venus and noticed how it orbited around the sun etc... He noticed the size of the Venus light reflecting from the sun grew bigger while orbiting the sun. Like why is this Venus appear going away from the sun, while it orbiting the sun? After it passes by the sun, Venus's light reflecting appears to be coming closer to the earth's distance between the sun and Earth. That is why he realizes how this reflects the light size of Venus changes while orbiting around the sun orbiting the earth - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4kyaXZ8ed3s>

It seems to me that no scientists or astronomers had ever carefully noticed how the planet Venus orbits around the sun at a distance from the Earth. Like how this one unknown man, TheGeocentrist on YouTube did. While all astronomers somehow did not notice that.

The planet Mercury also does what Venus does orbit around the sun because this guy, TheGeocentrist mentioned and shared another video about that. The

Sun, Venus, and Mercury all appear to be orbiting around the Earth. Mercury is the smallest planet in our solar system and is the closest planet to the Sun and Earth. And what is more interesting, Mercury appears to be orbiting around the sun faster than any other planet in the solar system. This is why the Sun, Moon, and Stars are all orbiting around the Earth.

The other thing to know about is that some planets appear to be moving like dancing planets. Planets that appear to move apart from each other. For example, Saturn and Mars appeared to have the same brightness in the night sky, and Jupiter joined them to form a line in the pre-dawn sky. Some of those planets are twirling around their parent stars. Like a **Bal-Musette dance** or a **Classical Ballet dance**.



The other thing people don't know about is how the Sun orbiting in the universe is the Sun's pattern. If we record and track the daylight Sun for three years, we will notice how the Sun orbits in a figure-eight shape pattern "analemma". This figure-eight-shaped orbiting pattern of the Sun is the second main reason that evidence shows the Sun orbits around the Earth. If the Earth orbited around the sun, we wouldn't be able to see this analemma exact orbiting pattern of the sun.

This analemma's exact orbiting pattern of the sun explains the reason why Earth does not move according to **1st Chronicles 16:30** and **Job 26:7**. Yet, astronomers believe this figure-eight shape pattern is the Earth rotates pattern on its axis every 24 hours while orbiting the sun every 365.25 days, which is incorrect. The Earth cannot spin and rotate on its axis while orbiting around the Sun. Life on Earth would simply fly off the planet like a merry-go-round.

Remember there was a story in Joshua's day when the sun and moon stood still during the battle? When Joshua and the Yisraelites entered the Promised Land, they waged battle against the five armies that laid siege to the Gibeonites. Joshua had



promised to protect the Gibeonites, so he led an army and defeated the five kings. Joshua prayed ٱد for help. Asked to have the sun stop moving until the battle ended, etc. ٱد accepted his request and did control the sun and moon to stand still (STOP) somehow. I believe what ٱد did was to stop the North Celestial Pole area that holds everything in the universe. The whole universe of the sun, moon (and even the stars) has stopped orbiting. This is why the Earth is the center of the universe in our solar system.

When the sun and moon did stop during Joshua's day... shouldn't these people in those days also fly off the ground slowly? Because of no gravitational force apart from the Sun or Moon? Well, guess what, we were also taught wrong about our gravitational force on Earth. Since the Earth's moon once also stood still, **while our moon also does not rotate itself**. This helps us see why the moon does not give us this gravity force to keep us on Earth as well. This is another point of reason why Earth does not move at all, other than the earthquake movement.

Several witnesses claimed about the odd day and night. There is one book that mentions Joshua's day in the book of Joshua 10:13. This is about the Book of Jasher, which is an English translation of the Hebrew title **Sefer ha-Yashar**, which means the Book of the Upright or the Book of the Just Man. In that book of **Jasher**, it claimed that a witness of the event is found in **chapter 88, verses 63-65**. The Book of Jasher isn't the only historical witness about the daylight lasting two days in one; there is more than one.

There is a man named **Totten** who has discovered and learned about the Greek historian whose name is **Herodotus** who wrote about his visit to Egypt; the priests there showed him an ancient manuscript that told the story about the day, which lasted about twice as long as a normal day.

The second secular source that Totten also discovered and discussed was the lost ancient Chinese manuscript. In 1810, a man named **John Gill** presented his account:

“In Chinese history, it is reported, that in the time of their seventh emperor, Yao, the sun did not set for ten days, and that men were afraid the world would be burnt, and there were great fires at that time; and though the time of the sun’s standing still was enlarged beyond the bounds of truth, yet it seems to refer to this fact, and was manifestly about the same time; for this miracle was wrought in the year of the world 2554, which fell in the 75th, or, as some say, the 67th year of that emperor’s reign, who reigned 90 years.”

More historical witnesses that differ from the longest daylight: five different tales in North American history:

1. The Ojibways tell of a long night without any light.
2. The Wyandot Indians told missionary Paul Le Jeune of a long night.
3. The Dogrib Indians of the North-West tell of a day when the sun was caught at noon, and it instantly became dark.
4. The Omahas say that once the sun was caught in a trap by a rabbit who checked his traps at the break of dawn, presumably before sunrise.
5. And finally, the Bungee Indians from the Lake Winnipeg area of Canada also tell of a long night.

That is not all, the Central and South Americas also witness the longest night as well. In the Annals of Chauhtitlan, the Mexican Indians also tell tales of a long night. The Aztecs wrote of an extended period in which the sun didn’t rise.