

THE MOON (Origin - Structure): The Moon, just like every material body in our universe, from the atoms to the galaxies, is a small part of the materialized energy of the universe, whose structure has the form of an electromagnetic dipole, with a center/core resembling a ring of small extent and enormous energy, where dense electromagnetic beams of high energy arise and end up, thus creating an orange-like form. (Fig.1) The whole system rotates on an axis with a wide range of shaking. The inner beams are beams of lower energy status and have the following course and evolution:

When a beam of energy is detached from the negative pole of the center of the universe, for a while it becomes unipolar, it has a negative charge and its velocity at a primary stage tends to be infinite.

Pretty soon, part of this beam (crust) is materialized, it obtains a very fast rotation and bipolarity, it dilates primarily exponentially (protogalaxies) and from its periphery, from two diametrically opposite points, chain energy bundles are transmitted, which afterwards evolve to stars and spiral galaxies. Galaxies are initially formed from interstellar matter, and then satellites form on them. These beams, depending on their energy, continue their course towards the periphery, creating in the same way other galaxies, and depending on their energy they are either exhausted in a last galaxy inside the universe, or a part of them penetrates its periphery and they enter neighboring universes. (Fig.1)

During their course, they might penetrate small stars or clouds, without interacting, due to their unipolar state and their practically nonexistent volume. But when they penetrate galaxy cores or stars with great masses, due to the powerful electromagnetic fields, part of or the whole of a beam is trapped and a very violent explosion takes place. The passage of such beams through stars presents a characteristic image. That is, before the star's explosion, a relatively small explosion takes place - a print of the beam on its exit - and almost exactly afterwards, the powerful explosion of the star takes place. In the galaxies created during the first stages, their kinetic energy is exhausted before they go through the space between core and periphery, and they collapse, they get compressed, they accelerate, their volume is almost zeroed as they approach the core, their energy is maximized and colliding on its positive pole, energy of the same amount is detached from the negative pole and the abovementioned process is repeated.

Every active unit inside the universe, that is, galactic cores, stars, atoms, have similar structure to it. This structure can be easily observed in stars, as the grid of electromagnetic dynamic lines, as they pass through the core, carry very high temperatures to the periphery (corona), e.g., 1000000° C to our Sun; a temperature 167 times higher than the one on its underlying surface, which is 6000° C.

The inner electromagnetic lines of the stars, because of the differential interlayer axial rotation of their mass, with a rotation speed greater than the one of the core and gradually decreasing to the smaller one of the surface, create magnetic loops - high energy nodes, which, when approaching the surface, most of them explode immediately and others later on, while being visible like spots. The stars created in this way are in a process of constant explosion-expansion, because of the continuous conversion of their energy into mass. When the mass around the star's core has increased to a point where the regular absorption and expansion of the new mass is hindered, a series of explosions follows. During the first explosions, the star does not break apart; it is just oscillated. But when this process begins, the end of the star is near; explosions become more regular and more powerful, the star vibrates more violently and depending on its energy-mass, it explodes within a few days to a few months. A big part of its mass shoots out and in its place remains just the over-dense spherical core, which rotates rapidly and radiates more intensely than the poles.

Due to radiation and as time goes by, its density and cohesion reduce, the sphere is widened and it turns into a disc, which eventually completely disintegrates, unless it is supplied with matter from the environment, in which case it once again converts into a star or a black hole. According to the above, the main energy structure of the material world is electromagnetic and has the form of Figure 1, whether it is a universe or an atom. Electrons move like galaxies, entering and coming out of the electromagnetic dipole of their core in great speed, and it is possible for them to be observed as particles, only when they are at the top of their curve.

Because the structure of the world is basically electromagnetic, when a ship is isolated, separating from the electromagnetism of the environment, it has the ability to travel in speeds much higher than the speed of light.

The Moon : The Moon was formed on the Earth, when the Earth was in a state of burning heat. When the temperature on the burning Earth's surface dropped, due to radiation and heat transfer, various components began to solidify at the Earth's poles (Crusts). The solidification took place at the Earth's poles, because agitation there was significantly slighter there than it was on the Equator. Due to centrifugal force and the Coriolis Effect, the solid masses headed towards the Equator - those originating from the North Pole followed a south-western course, while those originating from the South Pole followed a north-western course. There, they rotated at a lower speed than the underlying liquid earth mass, because of :

Lower initial linear velocity, solidification and inertia.

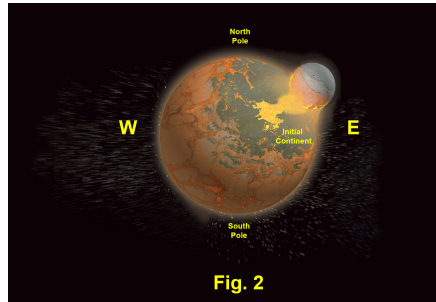
Because inertia is proportional to mass, the larger solid body swept all new ones, incorporating them to its western side. The density of the new solid masses was increasingly larger, because the components on the surface would freeze and solidify first, while the thicker underlying components followed. As a result, the western side of the initial islet of solid rocks submerged, while the east side elevated. As a result of the above, this initial islet began to roll in reverse, and took the shape of a sphere. This sphere formed the "heart" of the Moon. The Moon-sphere, rolling in reverse on the Equator, mounted on top of the younger rocks and submerged them, while they melted partially, because of higher temperatures and pressures, and part of these rocks clung to the Moon. The rocks also served as heat-insulating material, preventing the descended side from melting. New sphere-shaped metallic shells of increased density and very strong structural cohesion were formed with each full rotation. (Fig. A)

During the aforementioned process, the thick clouds that enshrouded the Earth and the Moon were causing powerful storms on the outer surface of the rolling Moon, forming temporary large rivers that corroded the Moon's surface, creating large II-shaped canyons. The waters trapped in the cavities, which were then sealed by sediments, created many water tanks on each of the Moon's layers.

With the continuous building and development of the Moon, the Earth-Moon system was displaying a double-planet image. The Moon's reverse rolling velocity was increasing according to the increase of its mass and volume. As the temperature on the surface of the Earth continued to fall, the number, size and density of the solid masses-crusts descending from the poles was increasing, and the Moon could no longer aggregate them. The interference of these solid rocks between Earth and Moon acted as the catapult on which the Moon bounced off the Earth, detaching from it.

During its detachment, an umbilical cord of liquid matter formed between the Earth and the Moon, which quickly was separated into three parts, one of which fell and spread across the Earth, the second fell and spread across the Moon's visible side, forming its seas. From the third, middle piece of the liquid matter, small satellites were formed and put into orbit around the Earth, at the point between the Earth and the Moon (LAGRANGE point). The Moon retained its structure during its detachment, because its successive metallic spherical shells-layers had strong cohesion, as they were formed by natural casting, under conditions of extreme temperature and pressure.

The Moon's density is smaller at its centre and larger at its outer layer. The densest material of the Moon, even denser than the continental surface of the Earth, is its seas, because it originates from the depth of the Earth's envelope it reached while it was forming on the Earth. This is why the craters from satellite, meteorite and asteroid collisions have small depth and huge width. (Fig. 1).



Because of its seas, the Moon has a gravitational connection with the Earth on its visible side. Furthermore, the Moon has no spin effect and regardless of how much time it takes to rotate around the Earth, it will always show its one side to it. (Fig. A)

No new satellite was created on the Earth from the Moon's solid masses, because their quantity and width were huge and they began to form the initial continent, which constantly increasing in amplitude and mass altered the shape of the Earth to oval, and became its tip. At the same time, a ring of solid rocks was formed, its maximum width being on the western side of the initial continent and its minimum on the eastern side; this ring, continuously increasing in width, covered the Earth with solid oceanic crust

The oceanic crust is younger than the initial continent, and therefore it is also denser. When the oceanic crust became significantly thick and the temperature on its surface dropped, the thick vapours at the Earth's atmosphere liquefied and fell on the planet. They remained there, thus creating the ocean which covered the entire planet, except for the initial continent (Fig. 2).

Due to favourable conditions (temperature, humidity and especially low gravity) plant and animal life on Earth exploded. Then, one of the small satellites (of those that were created from the umbilical cord during the Moon's detachment) fell on the initial continent. As a result of this collision, the initial continent was split and the new pieces that formed (continents) were now thinner and wider; the western part (American continent) rose, because the oceanic crust was swept out and gravity increased proportionally.

The split-up of the initial continent and the oceanic crust was followed by:

- 1) Large tidal waves.
- 2) Vaporization of great quantities of water, due to its contact with the pyrosphere in areas where the pyrosphere was temporarily uncovered.

3) Cataclysmic precipitations that swept plants and animals from the surface of the continents, burying them at the shores along with plankton, in areas where continental parts converged. This is how oil deposits were formed. When the waters ran off, plants and animals that were buried in valleys and mountain plateaus formed coal. The quantity of oil and coal corresponds to the size of the converged areas.

Tranquillity was restored on the Earth's surface and life developed and evolved for a long period of time. At relatively recent times, the last of the satellites which were created during the Moon's detachment was approaching dangerously close to the Earth, because of its decaying orbit. At that time, humans could calculate the time, place (Mediterranean) and direction of impact, and many of them took steps to deal with this challenge. They migrated to the eastern shore, where they built closed vessels (arks) and just before impact they moved away from the shore, sailing into the open ocean, in order to deal with the powerful tremors and the large tidal wave that followed. Those who survived, later returned to the west (Indo-Europeans).

The most significant geological effect of this impact was the displacement of the American continent to the west, where it remained. The shape of the Earth became spherical. The quantity of water that vaporized was smaller this time, as the pyrosphere that was temporarily uncovered was mainly in the area of the Atlantic Ocean, and it cooled and solidified very quickly. This is why the oceanic crust of the Atlantic Ocean is younger and denser than that of the Pacific Ocean. Furthermore, with the new distribution of the continents, gravity on Earth increased a little more.