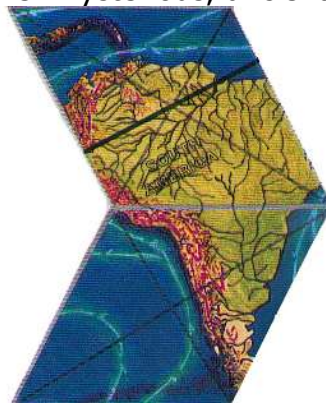


EarthStar Globe: The Natural Geometry of the Earth
The Science Behind Earth Magic



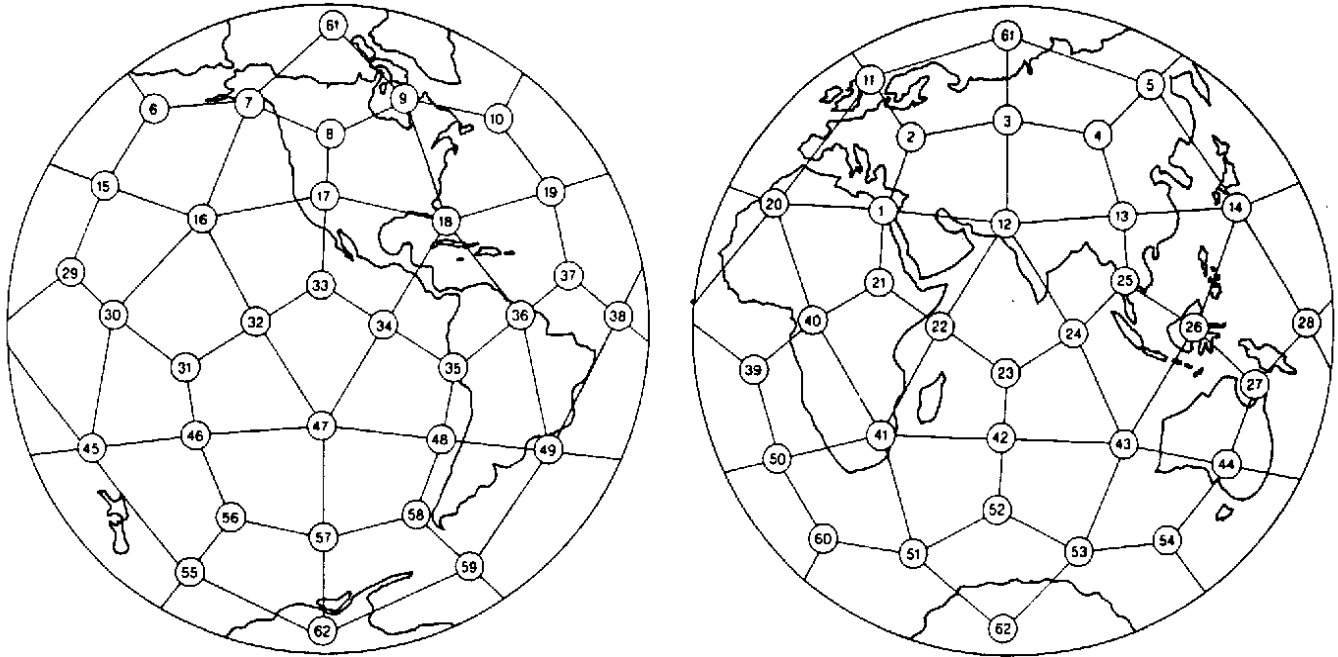
The Becker-Hagens EarthStar shows the natural geometry of the Earth. The coast of South America (shown below) and at many points deep-sea trenches match the geometry. EarthStar also shows the geometric relationship between the Great Pyramid, the Bermuda Triangle, Easter Island, and other mysterious, ancient monuments around the world.



Two of EarthStar's 30 diamonds.

The EarthStar Map easily assembles into a globe, or it can be displayed flat.

Megaliths Around the World: Built to the Same Geometric Plan



Megalith: Large stone monument.

1. Giza, the Great Pyramid
3. Tyumen oil field, USSR
4. Lake Baikal, USSR, many unique plants and animals
9. Hudson Bay, present location of north magnetic pole
11. Northern British Isles, Maes Howe, Ring of Brodgar, Callanish
12. Mohenjo Daro-Rama Empire culture
13. Pyramids in Xian, China, the largest in the world
14. Southern Japan Dragon's Triangle, great seismic activity
16. Hamakulia, nearby lies Hawaii, scene of high volcanic and earthquake activity
17. The sophisticated canal civilization of Cibola
18. Bimini, the site of huge man-made walls underwater, discovered in 1969, the date that Edgar Cayce had predicted that evidence of Atlantis would be discovered
20. Algerian megalithic ruin
21. Megaliths at Axum, the Coptic Christian center in Ethiopia
25. Bangkok and Angkor Wat
26. Sarawak, Borneo, site of ancient megalithic structures
28. Pohnpei Island, Micronesia, site of the megalithic city of Nan Madol
35. Lima, Peru, boundary of the Nazca Plate, Pisco, the Candlestick of the Andes & the Nazca Lines
40. Gabon, West Africa, natural atomic reactor in operation about 1.7 million years ago
41. Zimbabwe with its ancient mines & structures
44. The Maralinga Atomic Test Site, which also has megalithic ruins
47. Easter Island and its megaliths
62. German underground Antarctic base?

Based on *Ancient Stones Speak: A Journey to the World's Most Mysterious Megalithic Sites*, David D. Zink, Dutton 1979.

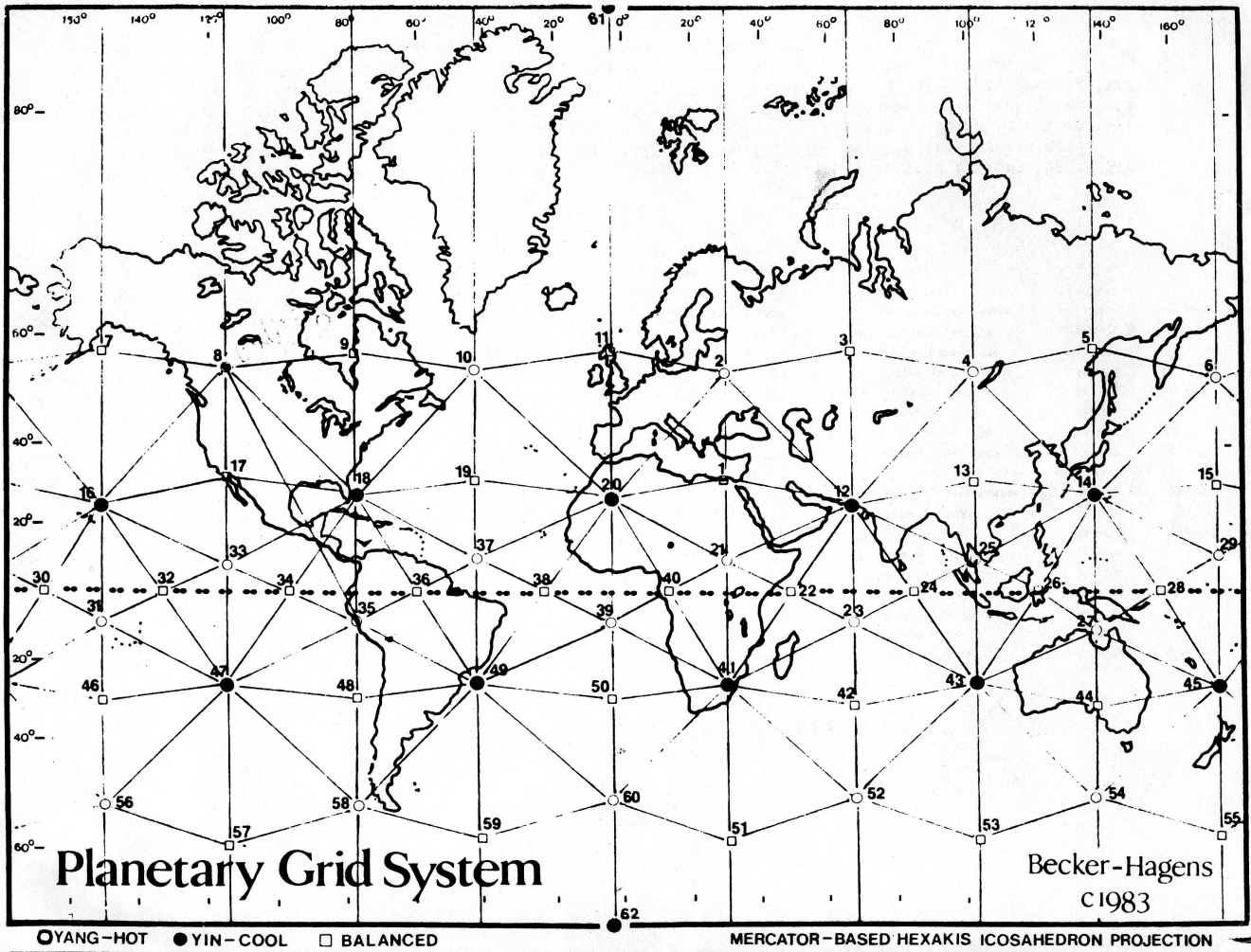
EarthStar Grid Points

Latitudes and Longitudes & Geographic Features

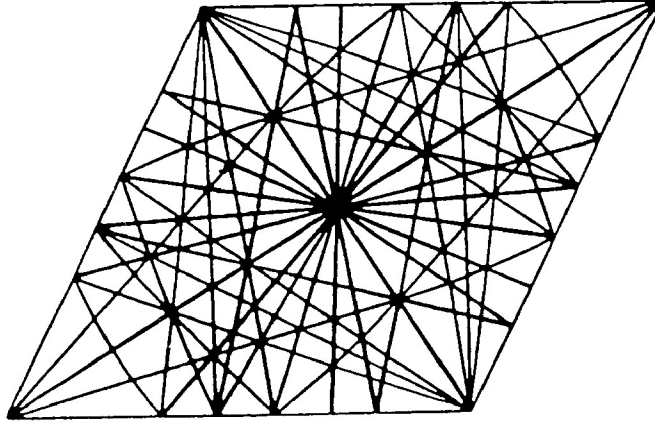
No.	Lat.	Long.	Description
1	31.72°N	31.2°E	On the Egyptian continental shelf, in the Mediterranean Sea, at approximately the midpoint between the two outlets of the Nile at Masabb Rashid and Masabb Dumyat
2	52.62°N	31.2°E	On the Sozh River east of Gomel, at the boundary junction of three Soviet republics - Ukraine, Byelorussia, and Russia
3	58.28°N	67.2°E	In the marshy lowlands just west of Tobolsk
4	52.62°N	103.2°E	In the lowlands north of the southern tip of lake Baykal, at the edge of highlands
5	58.28°N	139.2°E	In the highlands along the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk
6	52.62°N	175.2°E	Slightly east of Attu at the western tip of the Aleutian Islands
7	58.28°N	148.8°W	Edge of continental shelf in the Gulf of Alaska
8	52.62°N	112.8°W	Buffalo, Alberta, at the edge of highlands in lowlands
9	58.28°N	76.8°W	Just east of Port Harrison on Hudson's Bay
10	52.62°N	40.8°W	Gibbs Fracture Zone
11	58.28°N	4.8°W	Loch More on the west coast of Scotland
12	26.57°N	67.2°E	On the edge of the Kirthar Range bordering the Indus River Valley, directly north of Karachi
13	31.72°N	103.2°E	At the east edge of the Himalayas in Szechuan Province, just West of the Jiuding Shan summit
14	26.57°N	139.2°E	At the intersection of Kydshu Palau Ridge, the West Mariana Ridge, and the Iwo Jima Ridge
15	31.72°N	175.2°E	At the intersection of Hess Plateau, the Hawaiian Ridge, and the Emperor Seamounts
16	26.57°N	148.8°W	Northeast of Hawaii, midway between the Murau Fracture Zone and the Molokai Fracture Zone
17	31.72°N	112.8°W	Cerro Cubabi, a highpoint just south of the US/ Mexico border near Sonoita and lava fields
18	26.57°N	76.8°W	Edge of continental shelf near Great Abaco Island in the Bahamas
19	31.72°N	40.8°W	Atlantis Fracture Zone
20	26.57°N	4.8°W	In El Eglab, a highland peninsula at the edge of the Sahara Desert sand dunes
21	10.81°N	31.2°E	Sudan Highlands, at the edge of White Nile marsh fields
22	0°	49.2°E	Somali Abyssal Plain
23	10.81°S	67.2°E	Vema Trench (in the Indian Ocean) at the intersection of the Mascarene Ridge, the Carlsberg Ridge and Maldive Ridge into the Mid-Indian Ridge
24	0°	85.2°E	Ceylon Abyssal Plain
25	10.81°N	103.2°E	Kompong Som, a natural bay on the southern coast of Cambodia southwest of Phnom Penh
26	0°	121.2°E	At the midpoint of Teluk, Tomini, a bay in the northern area of Sulawesi
27	10.81°S	139.2°E	Midpoint of the mouth of the Gulf of Carpentaria
28	0°	157.2°E	Center of Solomon Plateau
29	10.81°N	175.2°E	Midpoint of abyssal plain between Marshall Islands, Mid Pacific Mountains and the Magellan Plateau

30	0°	166.8°W	Nova Canton Trough
31	10.81°S	148.8°W	Society Islands
32	0°	130.8°W	Galapagos Fracture Zone
33	10.81°N	112.8°W	East end of the Clipperton Fracture Zone
34	0°	94.8°W	Junction of the Cocos Ridge and the Carnegie Ridge, just west of the Galapagos Islands
35	10.81°S	76.8°W	Lake Punrrun in Peruvian coastal highlands
36	0°	58.8°W	State of Amazonas, at tip of minor watershed highlands
37	10.81°N	40.8°W	Vema Fracture Zone
38	0°	22.8°W	Romanche Fracture Zone
39	10.81°S	4.8°W	Edge of Mid-Atlantic Ridge in Angola Basin just southeast of Ascension Fracture Zone
40	0°	13.2°E	Gabon highlands, at the intersection of three borders
41	26.57°S	31.2°E	L'uyengo on the Usutu River in Swaziland
42	31.72°S	67.2°E	Intersection of the Mid-Indian Ridge with the Southwest Indian Ridge
43	26.57°S	103.2°E	Tip of the Wallabi Plateau
44	31.72°S	139.2°E	In a lowland area just east of St. Mary Peak (highest point in the area) and north east of Rio de Janeiro
45	26.57°S	175.2°E	At the edge of the Hebrides Trench, just southwest of the Fiji Islands
46	31.72°S	148.8°W	Undifferentiated South Pacific Ocean
47	26.57°S	112.8°W	Easter Island Fracture Zone
48	31.72°S	76.8°W	Nazca Plate
49	26.57°S	40.8°W	In deep ocean, at edge of continental shelf, southeast of Rio de Janeiro
50	31.72°S	4.8°W	Walvis Ridge
51	58.28°S	31.2°E	Enderby Abyssal Plain
52	52.62°S	67.2°E	Kerguelen Plateau
53	58.28°S	103.2°E	Ocean floor, midway between Kerguelen Abyssal Plain and Wilkes Abyssal Plain
54	52.62°S	139.2°E	Kangaroo Fracture Zone
55	58.28°S	175.2°E	Edge of Scott Fracture Zone
56	52.62°S	148.8°W	Udintsev Fracture Zone
57	58.28°S	112.8°W	Eltanin Fracture Zone
58	52.62°S	76.8°W	South American tip, at the edge of the Haeckel Deep
59	58.28°S	40.8°W	South Sandwich Fracture Zone
60	52.62°S	4.8°W	Boivet Fracture Zone
61			North Pole
62			South Pole

Megaliths Around the World: Built to the Same Geometric Plan

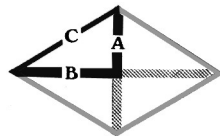


Universal Proportions in the Earth & EarthStar Globe



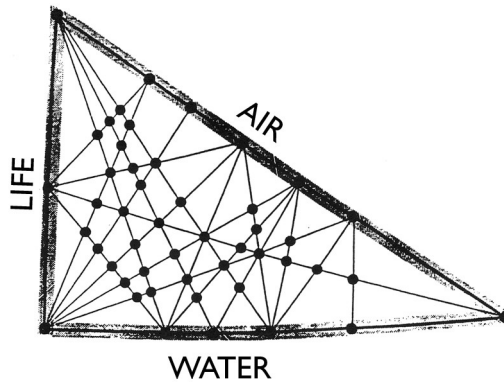
How can I map the EarthStar lines in my area?

Copy this diamond on to clear plastic to overlay the EarthStar globe.



octahedron dodecahedron icosahedron

Every line of the planetary grid is a great circle (equator), and each of the UVG Basic Triangles is the same—with side lengths measuring 1440, 2160, and 2592 miles. The meanings assigned to the line segments are taken from the nested geometric figures which make them – and so symbolized by Pythagorean geometers.



- **Dodecahedron** edges form **LIFE** lines.
- **Icosahedron** edges form **WATER** lines.
- **Octahedron** edges form **AIR** lines and overlap all WATER and LIFE lines. Five octahedra will fit within the 62 major intersections of the grid.

WATER LINE

2160 miles - Length determined by planar geometry.

- 666 (Number of the Beast) $6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216$
- 2160 years in a cosmic (zodiacal) month
- $2160 = 5 \times 8 \times 3 \times 9 \times 2 \times 1$ (the exact synodic period of Venus is 583.921 days)
- 60° of arc = 216000 seconds. Each triangular face angle of the icosahedron is 60° .

2176 miles - Average length determined by planar and spherical geometry.

217600 is the Biblical "flood date"

AIR LINE

2592 miles - Length using spherical geometry.

- 25,920 years in the total cycle of precession

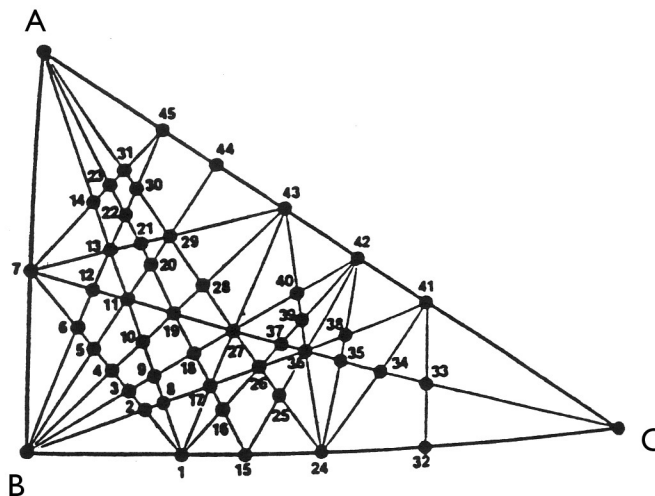
LIFE LINE

1440 miles - Average length using planar and spherical geometry.

- 1440 minutes in a day Bible refers to the 144,000 who will be saved to re-establish the kingdom of heaven on earth after a great catastrophe
- LIFE lines make 30 intersections with WATER lines, 20 with AIR lines, and are opposite 12 AIR/WATER line intersections.
- 12 x 120 (triangles on the EarthStar globe) = 1440
- 20 x 72 years (1° of precession, and also 1/30 of a cosmic month) = 1440
- 144 is a harmonic of the speed of light

The Great Pyramid at Gizeh falls at a UVG diamond center.

Distances within the Triangle reveal a number of "cosmic counts", canonical numbers that occur throughout creation, from the galactic spiral to molecular orbits. The synodic period is the time that it takes for the planet to reappear at the same point in the sky, relative to the Sun, as observed from Earth.



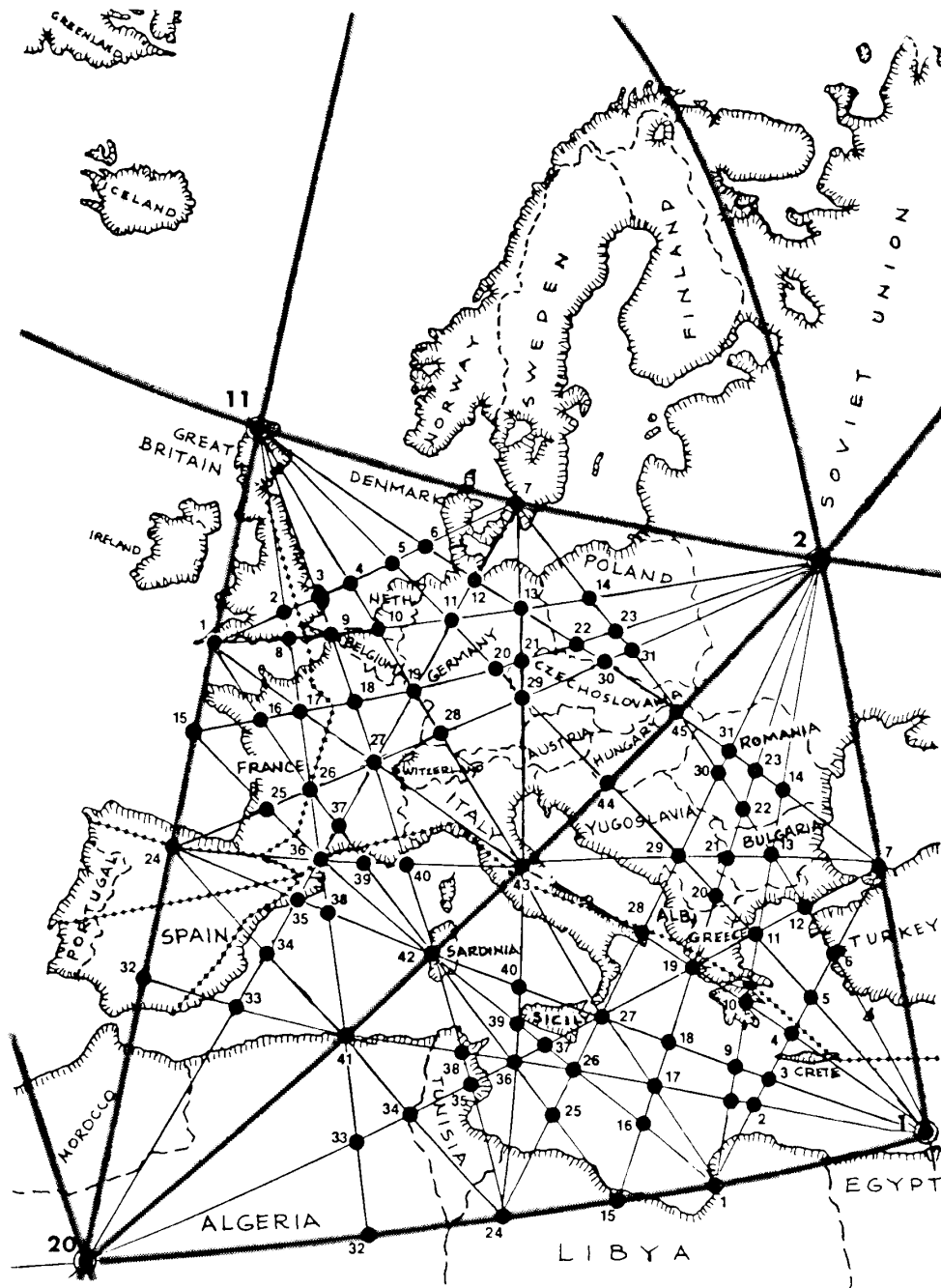
Proportional Distances:

- B - 7 = 780 Mars synodic period
- 7 - 1 = 280 human gestation
- B - 1 = 584 Venus synodic period
- B - 24 = 399 Jupiter synodic period
- B - 35 = 378 Saturn synodic period
- 24 - 35 = 116 Mercury synodic period

The geometry for our Unified Vector Geometry (UVG) sphere of the world grid is taken from R. Buckminster Fuller's *Synergetics 2*.

2018 © **Bethe A. Hagens and Bil Becker.**

VortexMaps.com
EarthStar Grid Points Over Europe



The diamond-pattern lines of the EarthStar Globe show a transcontinental system of energy ("ley") lines, including the "Michael Line" in England.

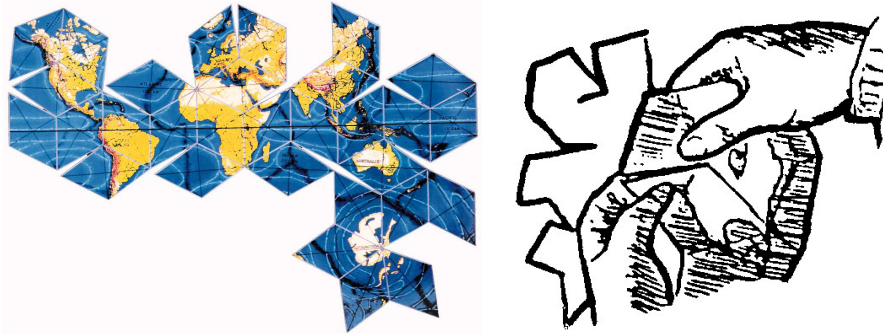
In triangle 11-20-2, we find Oxford (2); North Sea oil deposits (4-5-6); Rotterdam (9); Hamelin, village of the Pied Piper (17); Berlin (13); Chartres (17); Alta Mira (24); Frankfurt (19); Barcelona (35); Cordoba (32); Hamburg (12); and Lourdes (line 24-36). In triangle 20-2-1, we find Athens (10); Delphi (19); and Assisi, home of St. Francis (43).

2018 © Bethe A. Hagens and Bil Becker.

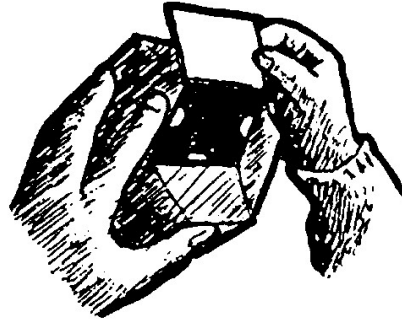
Assembling the EarthStar Globe is Fun

You will need transparent (“Scotch”) tape.

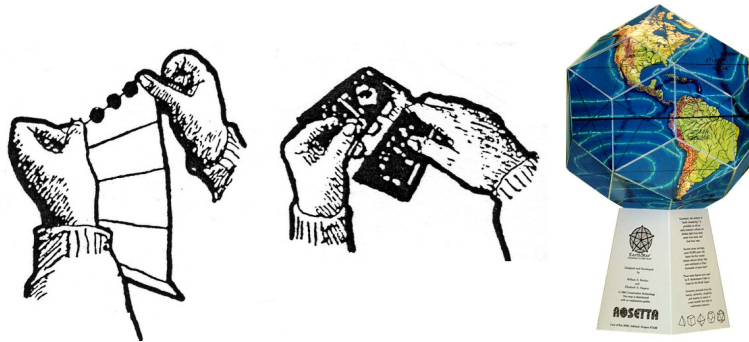
1. Crease the folds embossed into the paper.
2. Place the globe face down on a flat surface such as a table top.



3. Begin taping together the edges of the EarthStar Globe. Apply the tape on the inside, so it doesn't show.



4. The last diamond of the globe is attached on one side. Place three pieces of tape on the inside of each of the last three edges and gently press the diamond down to make a secure, invisible closure.



5. Assemble the stand.