Please note:

I am a physicist, not a geologist. In this document I sometimes make statements thay may be questionable in that regard. But, my dear geologists, I kindly ask you to rethink your thoughts and ponder if you - as a student - may have taken something for granted just because your teacher told you so... Nevertheless, not all my conclusions are as firm as they may seem.

After reading this document, please also read part 2: http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood-02.pdf

Date 2019-09-25, last updated 2022-03-11.

According to geological evidence, the Hiawatha crater appears to be several million years old (https://www.eurekalert.org/news-releases/945636), **so any assumptions thereabout made in this document should be considered false.**

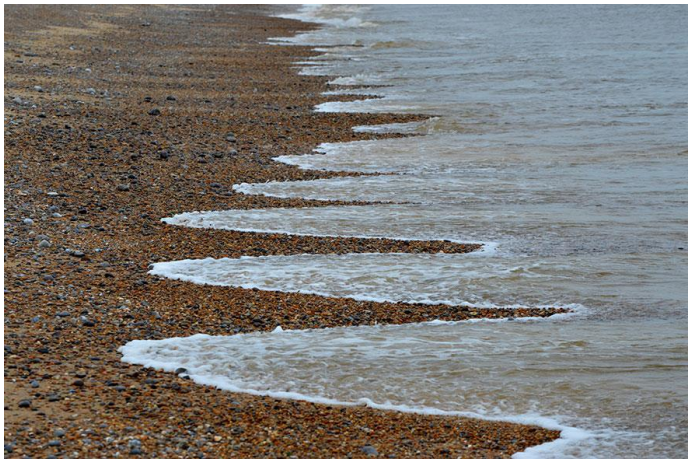
How water overflows a beach:

https://static.boredpanda.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/beach-cusps-sand-patterns-waves-1.jpg
https://static.boredpanda.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/beach-cusps-sand-patterns-waves-4.jpg

Jurassic Coast, Dorset, England

https://static.boredpanda.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/beach-cusps-sand-patterns-waves-2.jpg
https://static.boredpanda.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/beach-cusps-sand-patterns-waves-3.jpg

Palomarin Beach, Point Reyes, USA



https://static.boredpanda.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/beach-cusps-sand-patterns-waves-21.jpg

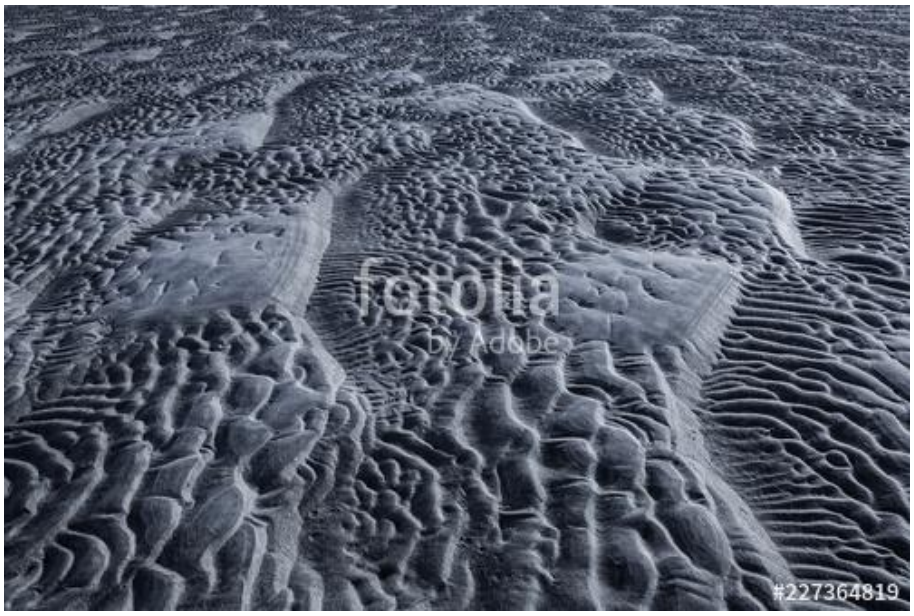
Ringstead Bay, Dorset, England

https://www.google.nl/maps/@35.7073474,-121.3102777,419m/data=!3m1!1e3

Californian coast, south of Arroyo De La Laguna

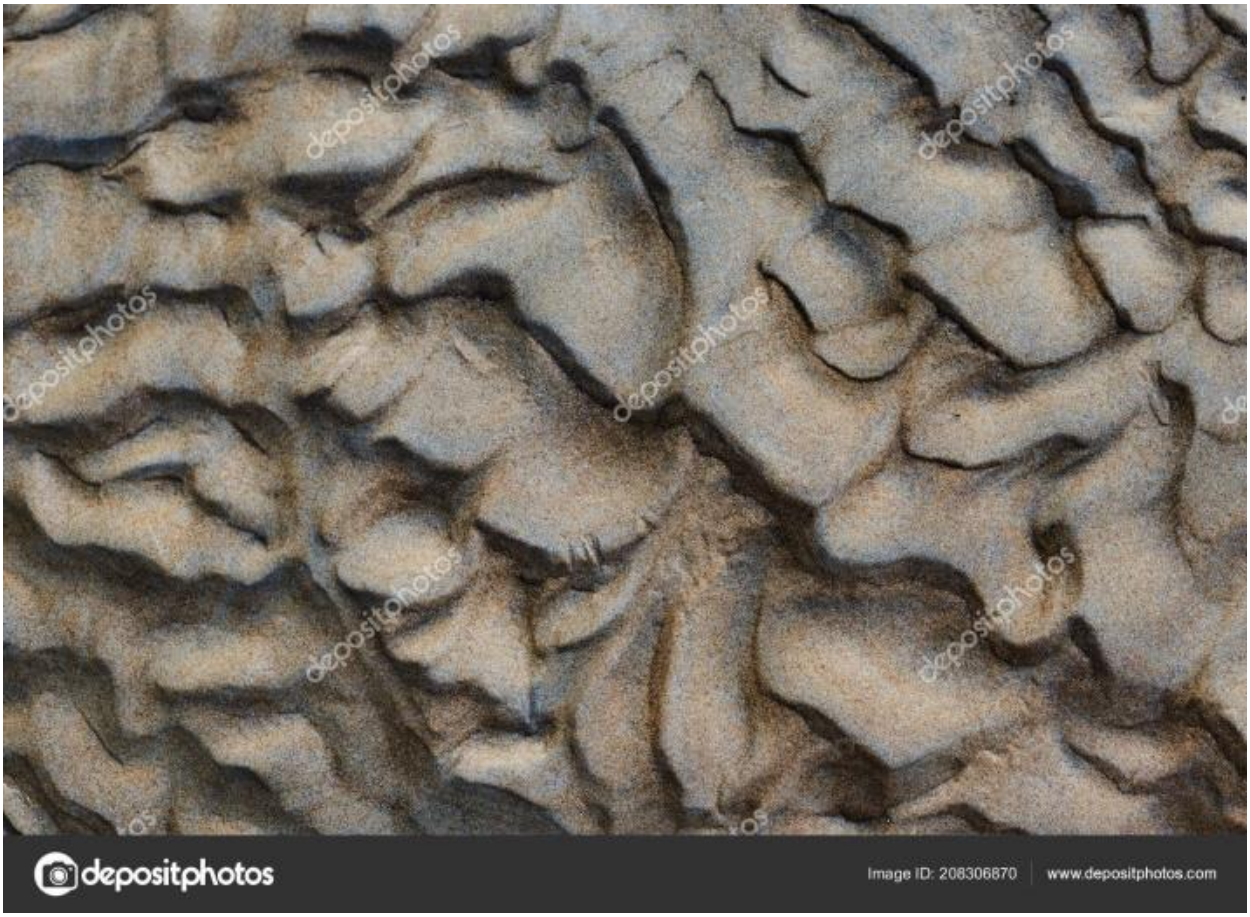
Patterns left after withdrawal of the water:


Left: ridges reveal how far the waves came; right: the remaining seabed.



https://t3.ftcdn.net/jpg/02/27/36/48/500_F_227364819_DYJ0jJBZ2QI3uZeUntuiKH0NM20OdrVh.jpg
https://t3.ftcdn.net/jpg/02/27/36/48/500_F_227364806_299sChxCMI9GUccEEgEm3nXJM5vqpPgi.jpg

Abstract sand patterns at Tybee Island Georgia" Stock photo

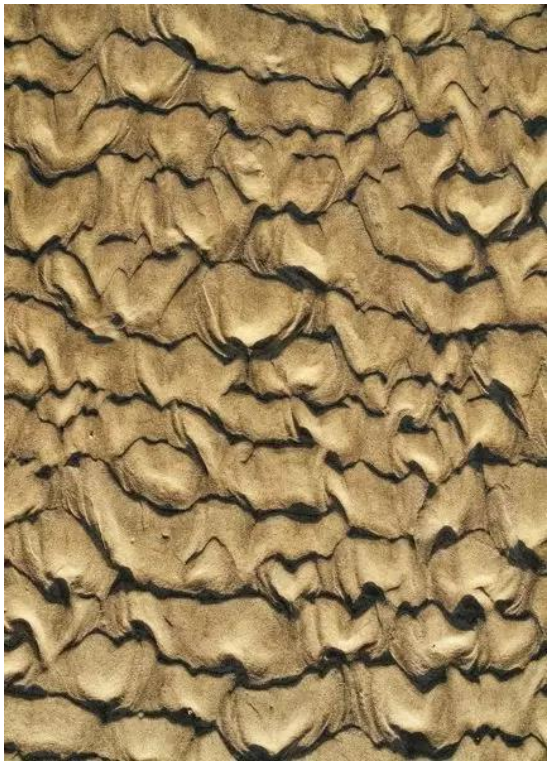


https://st4.depositphotos.com/5604060/20830/i/1600/depositphotos_208306870-stock-photo-wave-lines-sand-texture-sand.jpg

Wave Lines Sand Texture Sand Beach Wave Sand Pattern Surface

http://1.bp.blogspot.com/-kXeI7Db8YcM/T-9BTQWsOcI/AAAAAAAADUU/cEXa_JrvNcc/s1600/D12050-187+Sand+pattern+4,+PVB.jpg
http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-4pnyGffOCDM/T-9A7ECejvI/AAAAAAAADT8/yfIJ8Qm4Lsw/s1600/D12050-173+Sand+pattern,+Jax+Beach.jpg

North Florida Pictures: Sand patterns, PV Beach



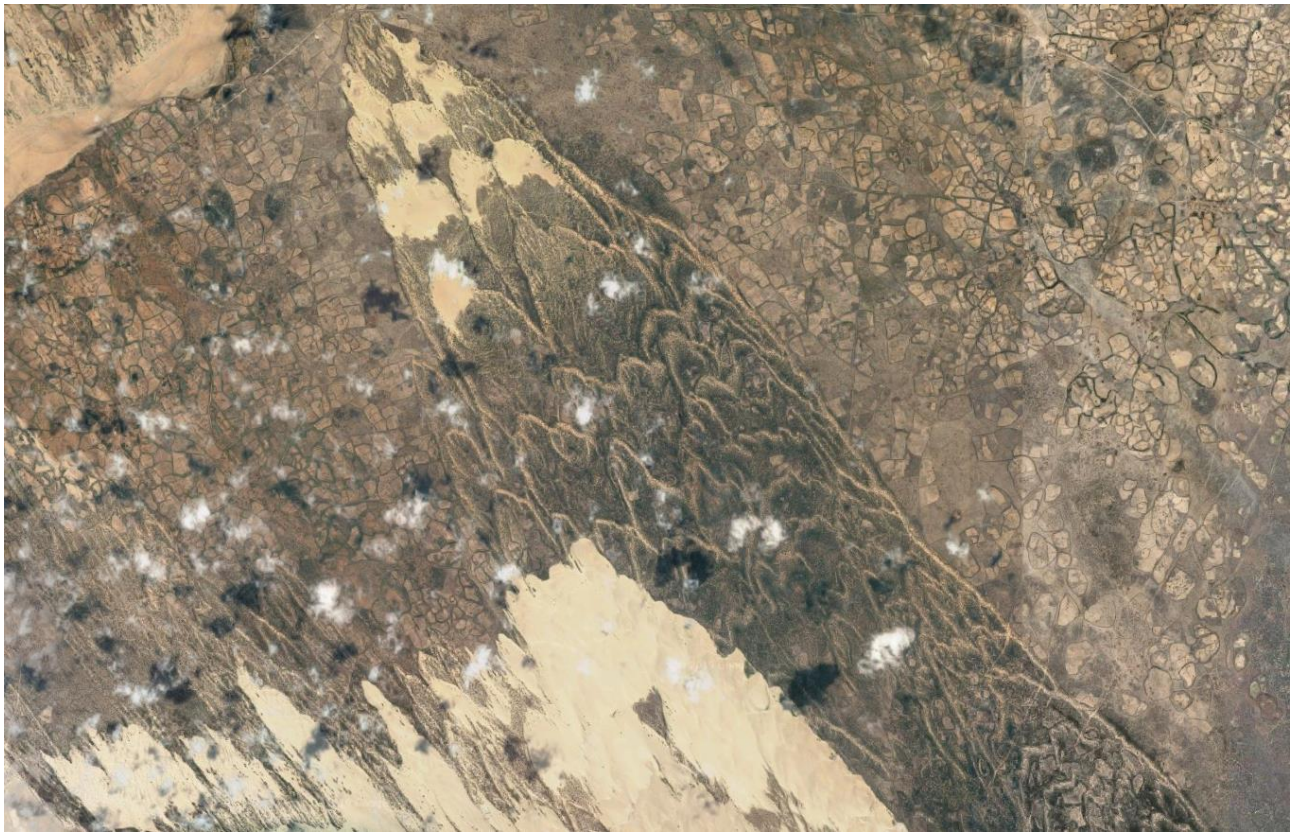
https://www.ardeaprints.com/p/172/patterns-sand-beach-atlantic-ocean-13833057.jpg.webp

Patterns in the sand of a beach at the Atlantic Ocean

https://cdn9.dissolve.com/p/D1024_48_743/D1024_48_743_1200.jpg

Sand patterns at low tide stock photo

On a beach near Beloha on Madagascar



On another beach on Madagascar, near Androka

Well, "beach"is just a word. These last two images weren't made on what you normally call a beach. They are details of Google Maps screen images. Both images below cover an area of 30 × 17 km^2:

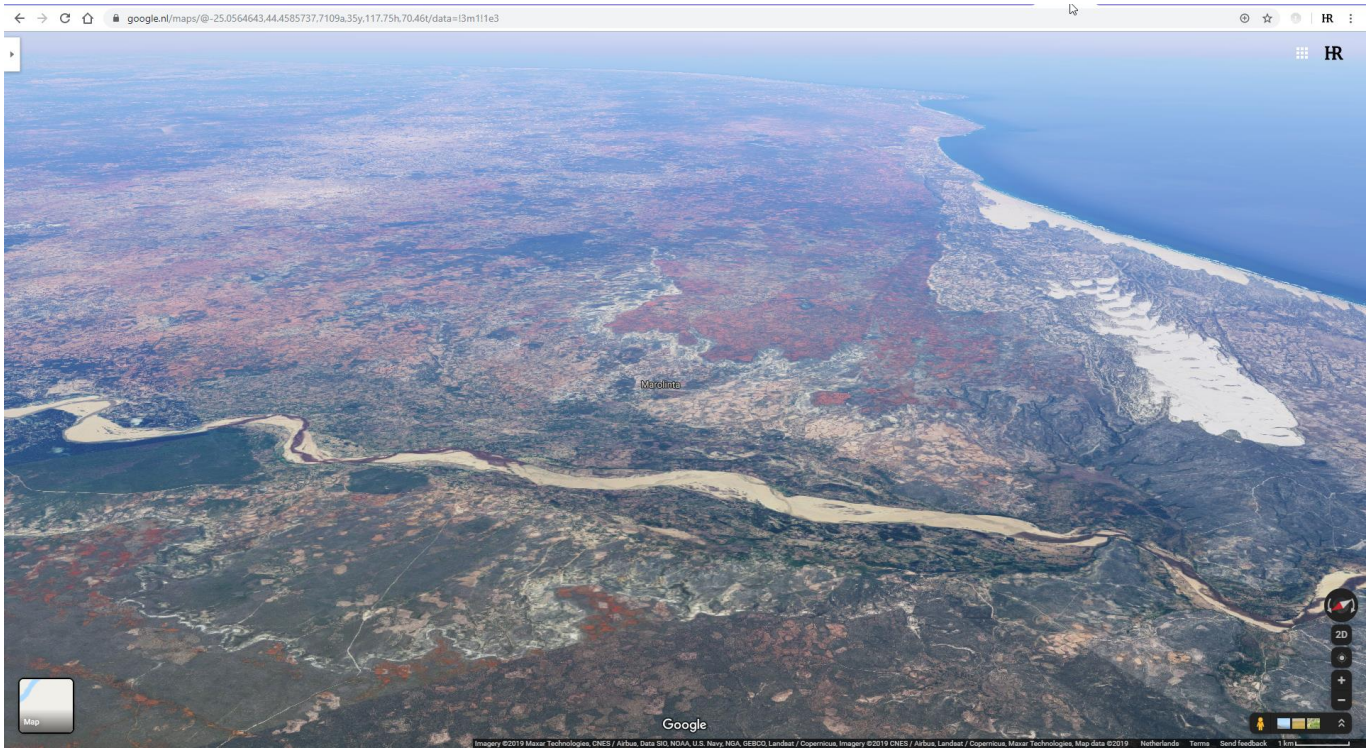
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.2576207,44.6614902,17793m/data=!3m1!1e3

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.0383196,44.1991841,17813m/data=!3m1!1e3

TIP: click the Google Maps links provided here and below (if you are reading this document in your browser, hold down <Ctrl> while clicking in order to open it in a new Tab, or right-click it and use the Context Menu for that purpose). Then play with the Google Maps options such as 3D viewing. It may amaze you.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.1962791,44.5450077,1498a,35y,117.75h,71.79t/data=!3m1!1e3

This is the first of the two just shown, now in 3D. The measured distance is 24 km (15 mi).



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.0564643,44.4585737,7109a,35y,117.75h,70.46t/data=!3m1!1e3

Zoomed out. The same structure is to the right.

See the structure to its left? See the ridge in the lower part of the image?

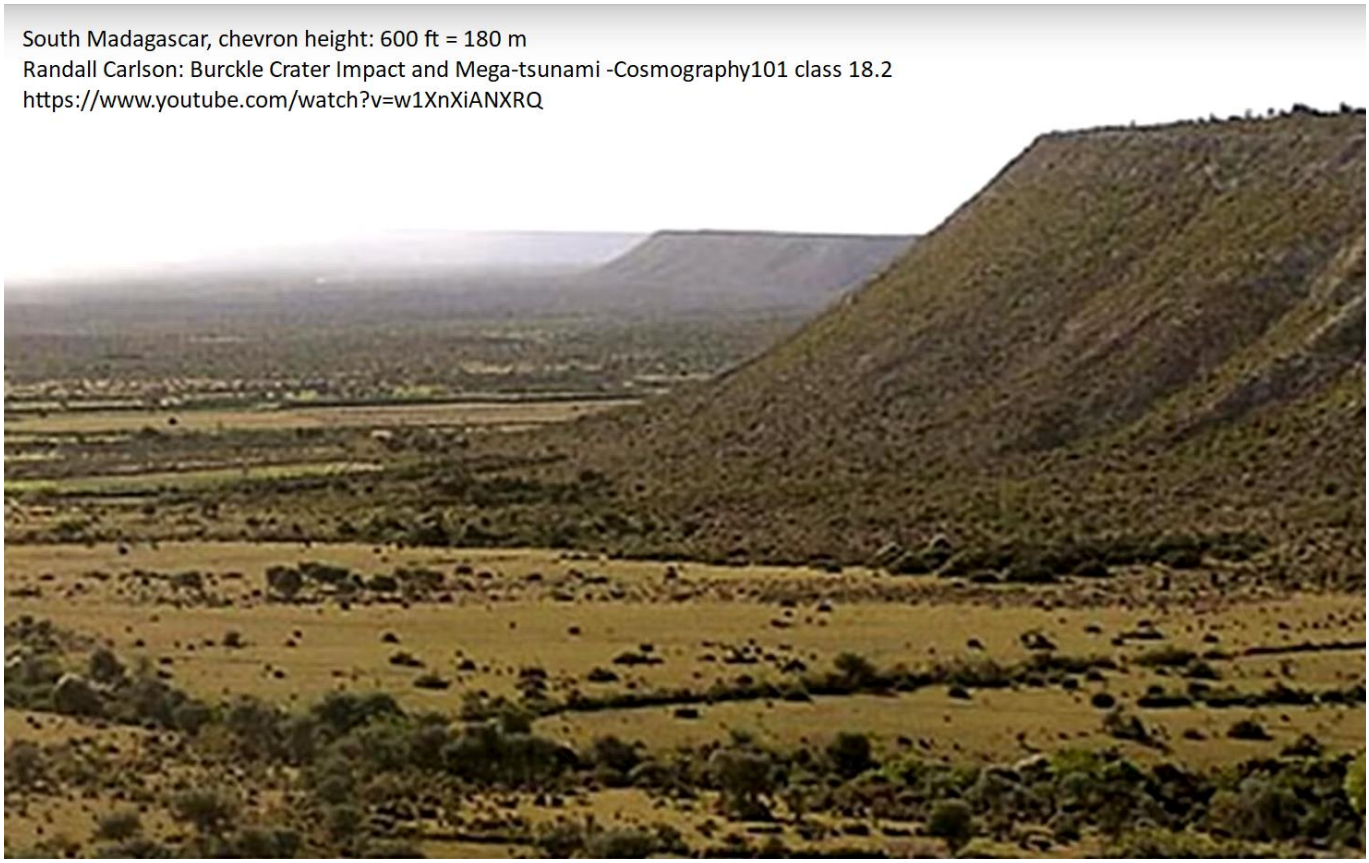
It extends beyond the left edge of the image and it curls practically all the way to the right.

I'll eat my hat if it appears untrue that this ENTIRE area was once engulfed up to the lower left.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-24.9809548,44.1408289,986a,35y,133.5h,73.24t/data=!3m1!1e3

This is the other structure.

From the ground, it looks like below. I think the image was made near the mouse cursor in the lower left of the last image.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w1XnXiANXRQ

Zoomed out a bit further we get next image (the above are now from right to left). This area measures 83 × 47 km^2. Doesn't it look it was flooded some (long) time ago?

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.1372058,44.4509899,47464m/data=!3m1!1e3

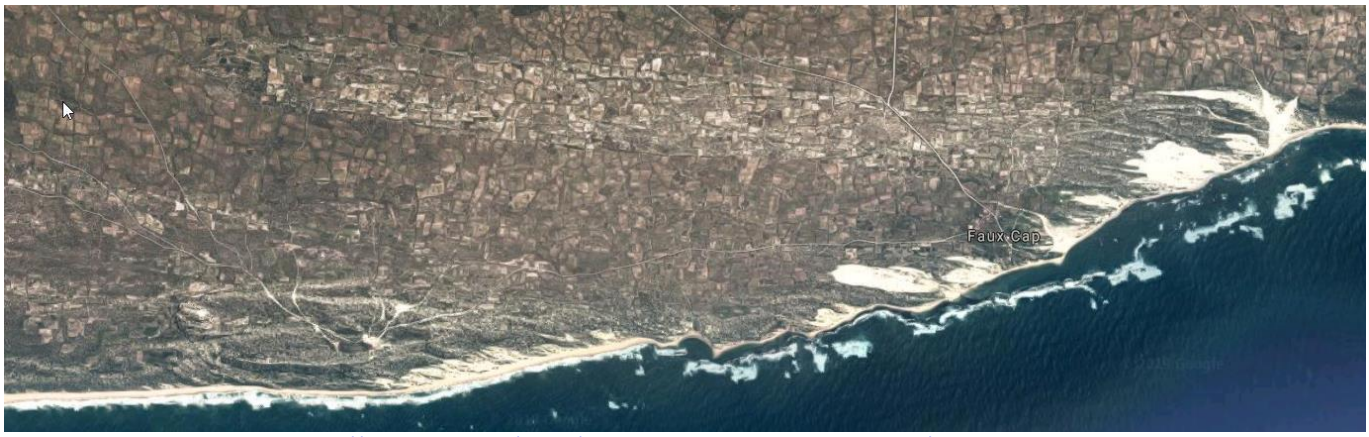
Please look at a larger part of Madagascar's southern coast:

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.2856407,45.3469292,107113m/data=!3m1!1e3

This image width spans ca. 190 km. Consider the long bright structure just left of the image centre, it is the same direction and its left end is shaped like a chevron. Also look at the seemingly overlapping wave patters just to the right of the image centre. Such patters can be seen in miniature on every beach. A bit more to the lower right is a large area that suggests it once was completely flooded.

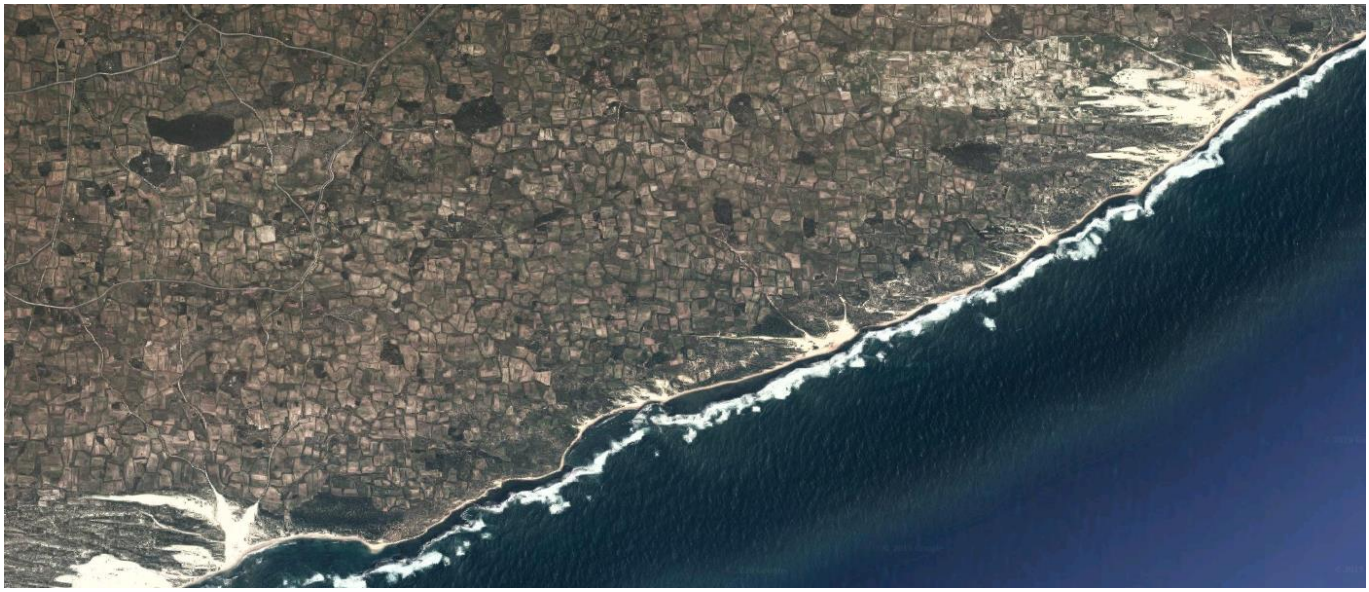
Some details of the above. See how all shapes are in more or less the same direction:

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.5876387,45.2691598,13033m/data=!3m1!1e3



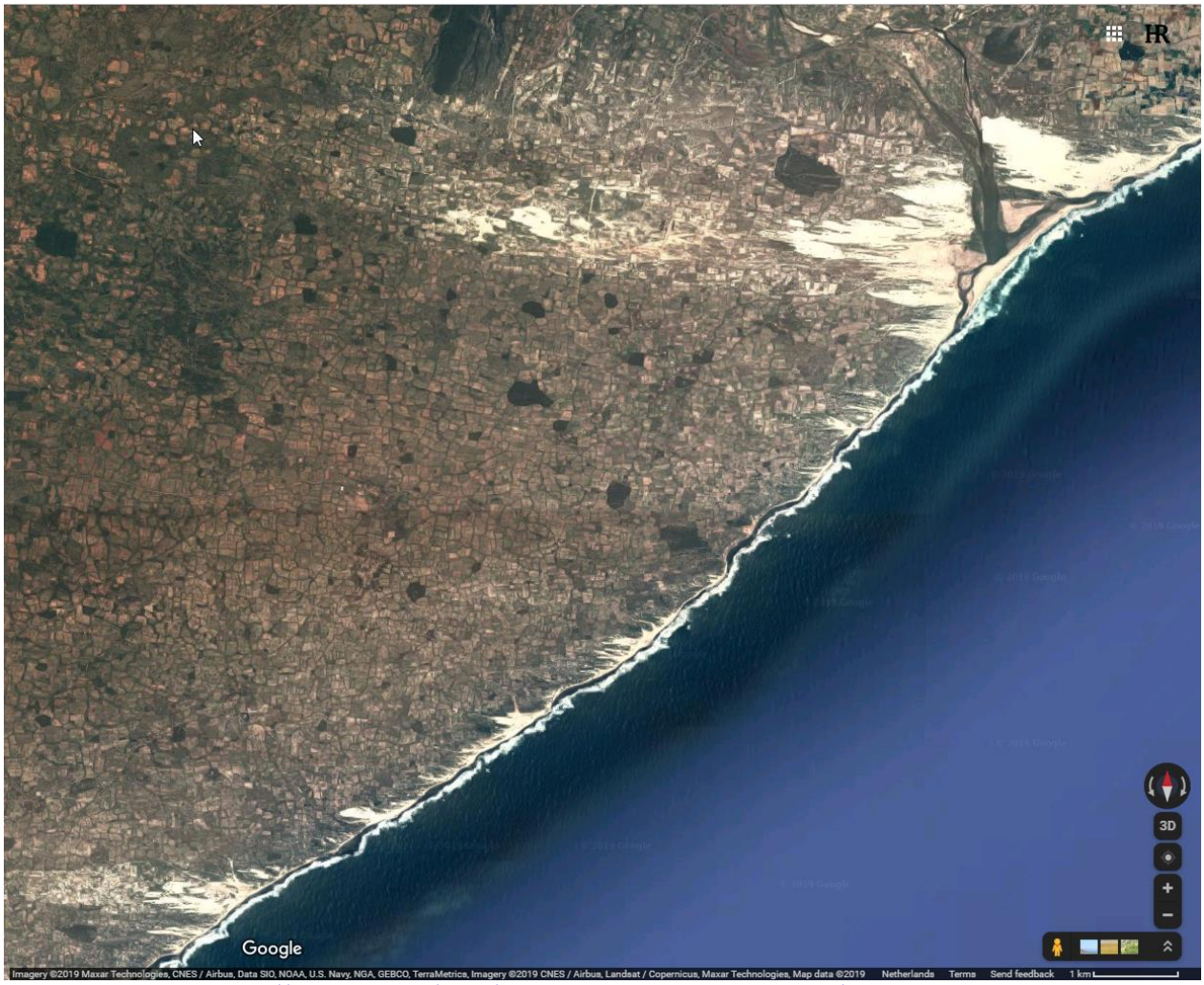
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.5588871,45.5203925,8201m/data=!3m1!1e3

There is a chevron shape near the mouse cursor at the left.
Doesn't it look like an inward flow all the way from the very right?



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.5390867,45.5861403,6900m/data=!3m1!1e3

The previous upper right is now to the lower left. Please note the structure to the upper right. It goes some 3 km onto the land. Just above the image centre is a large chevron shape, partly overlapping another more circular one. Follow the top line of that structure and see nearly the entire area must once have been flooded.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.4880794,45.6256473,11552m/data=!3m1!1e3

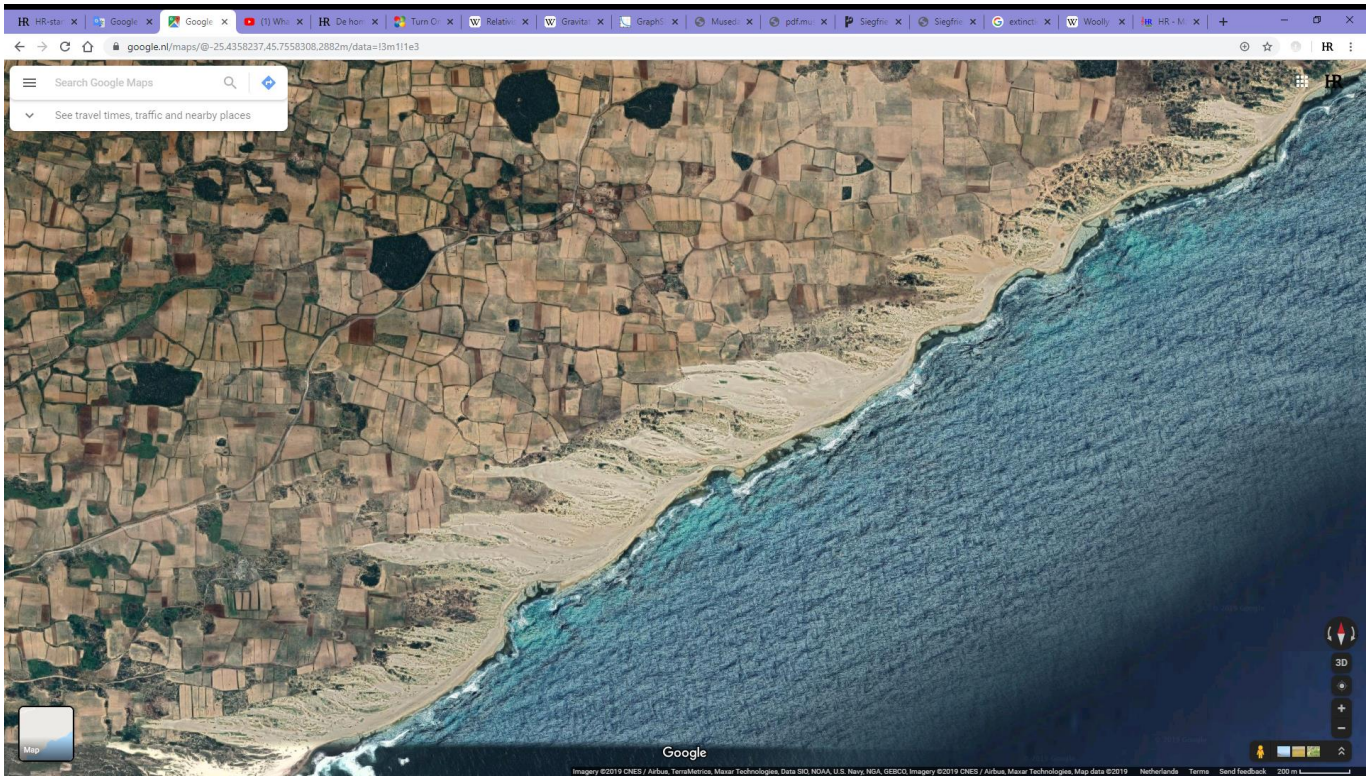
The previous upper right is now to the lower left.

It must have been flooded up to the near the mouse cursor. No, even farther.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.4753556,45.3856746,7880a,35y,114h,58.31t/data=!3m1!1e3

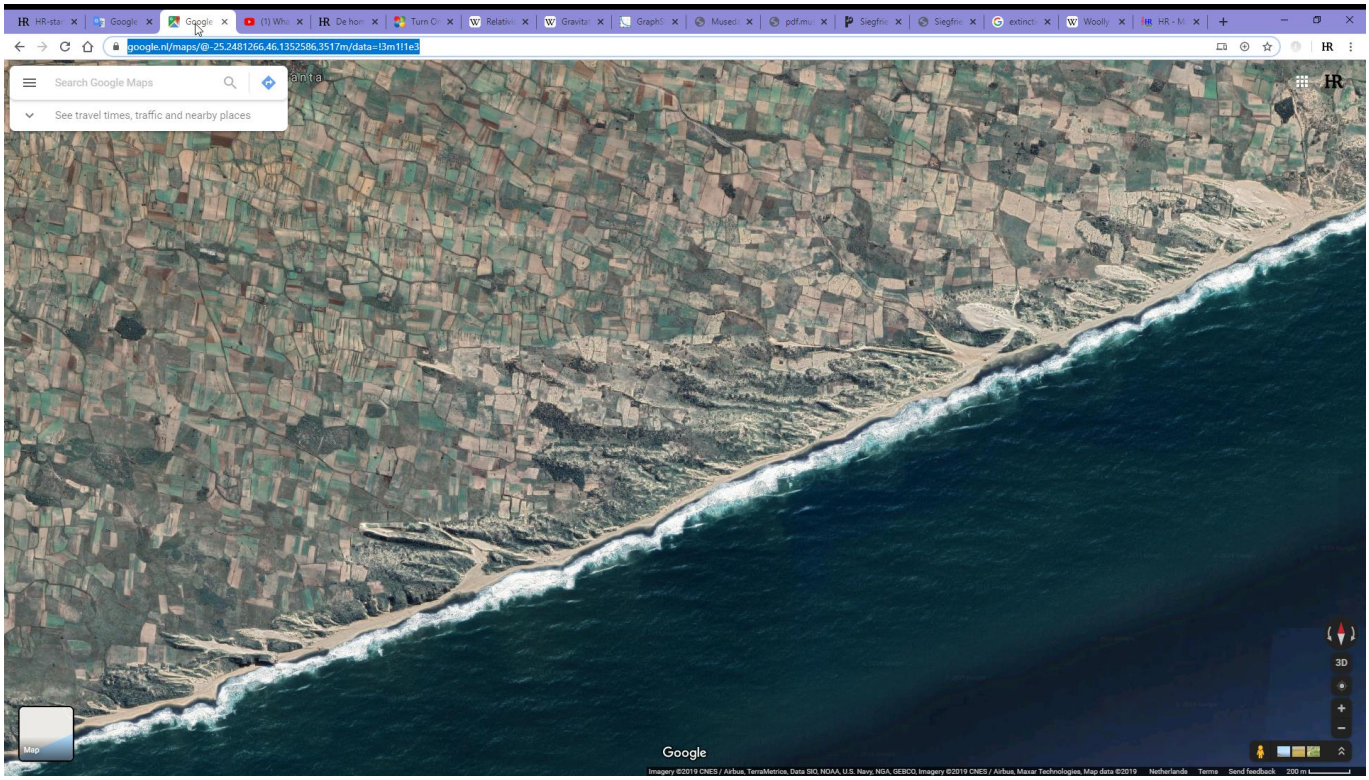
Total area of the last few images.

Look at the structures left and right of the mouse pointer in the left part of the image.

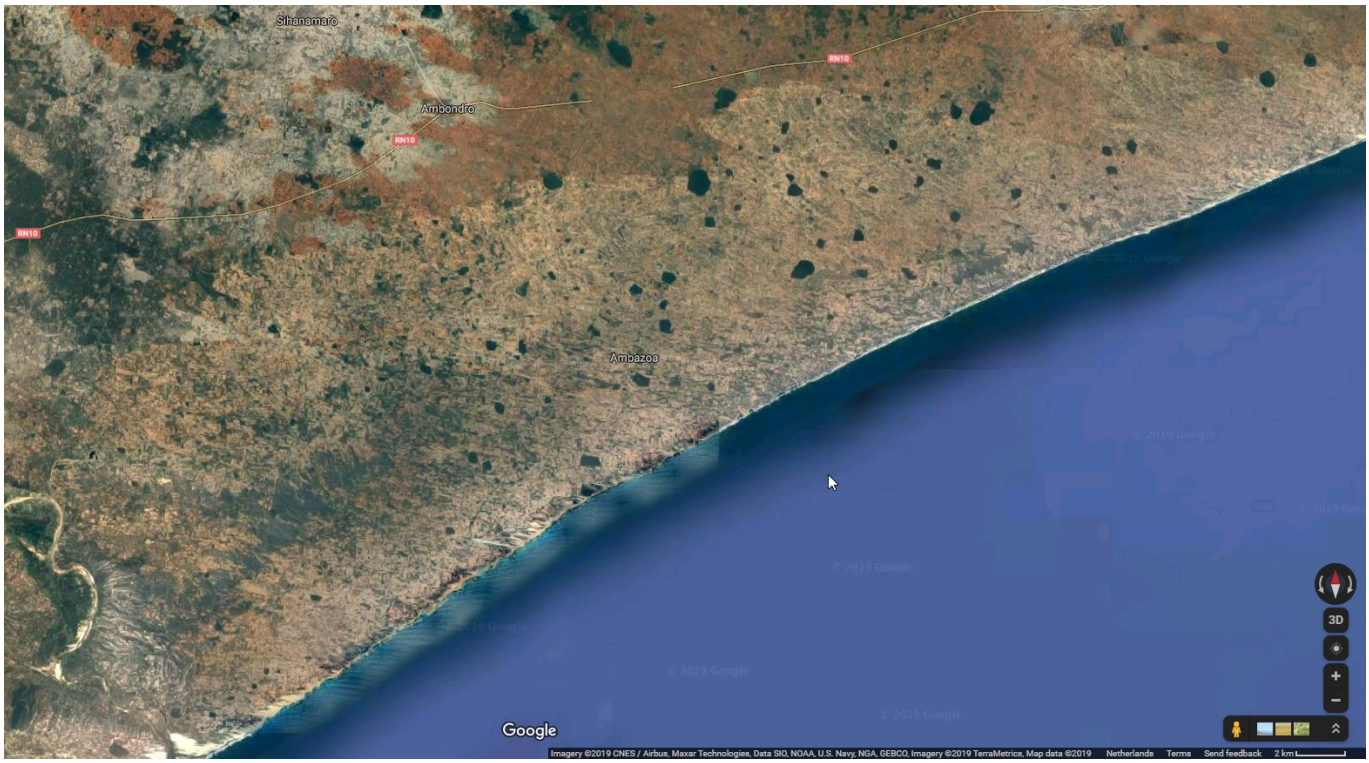


https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.4358237,45.7558308,2882m/data=!3m1!1e3

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.35524,45.843335,6998m/data=!3m1!1e3

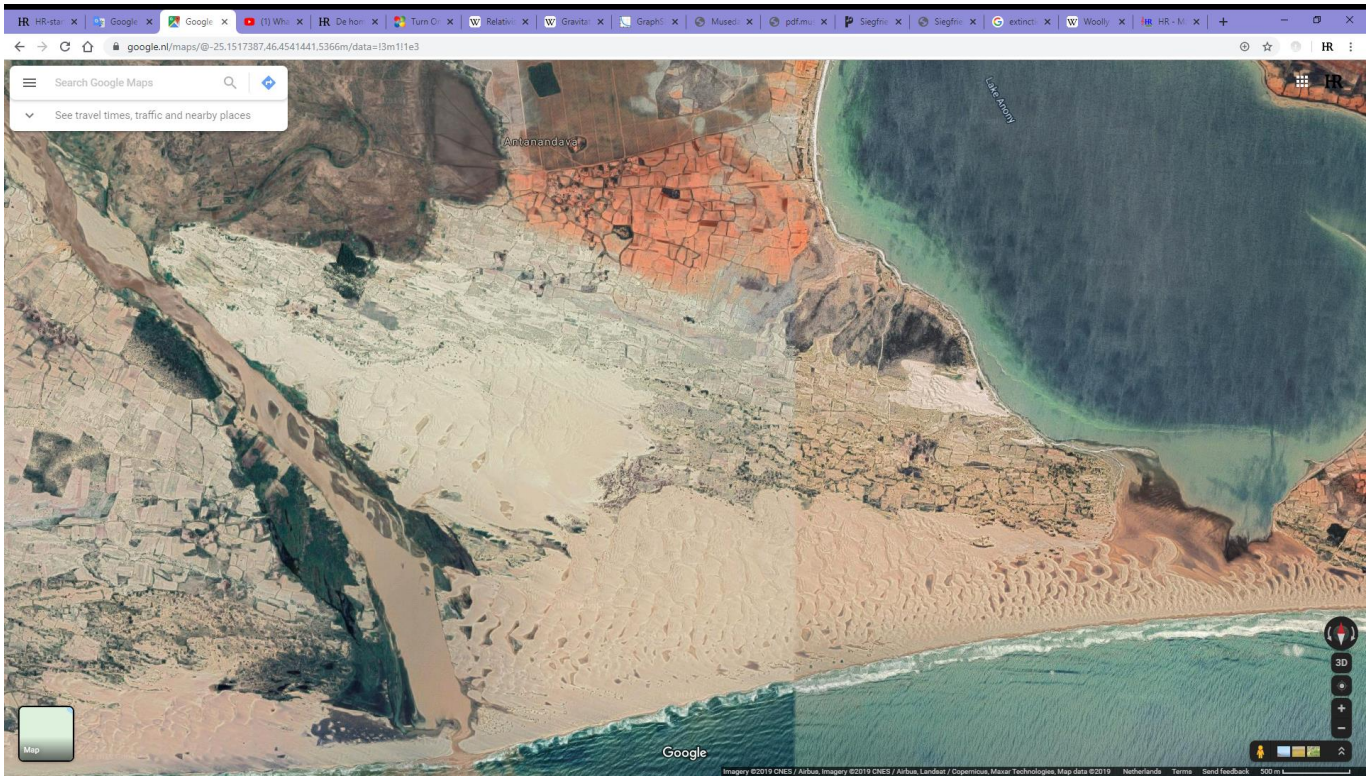


https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.2481266,46.1352586,3517m/data=!3m1!1e3



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.2940894,45.8578866,36252m/data=!3m1!1e3

Whole area once flooded?



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.1517387,46.4541441,5366m/data=!3m1!1e3

Although the above surely suggests flooding, please keep in mind wind too creates dunes.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-18.8106196,40.1604773,2517027a,35y,6.94h,1t/data=!3m1!1e3

And this is Madagascar in its entirety. Could it be true that the ENTIRE island was COMPLETELY flooded by a VERY HUGE wave first, followed by smaller waves and then even smaller and so on, each leaving its trace on top of the previous one, like you can see happening in the surf at any beach? And look at Africa. There is a large structure to the left of the name of Mozambique, from the South to the North. And do you see the smaller structure near the mouse pointer? No, not yours, mine...

Further below, we'll investigate Madagascar once again, but let's first check Africa and other parts of the world.

Other flood deposit locations

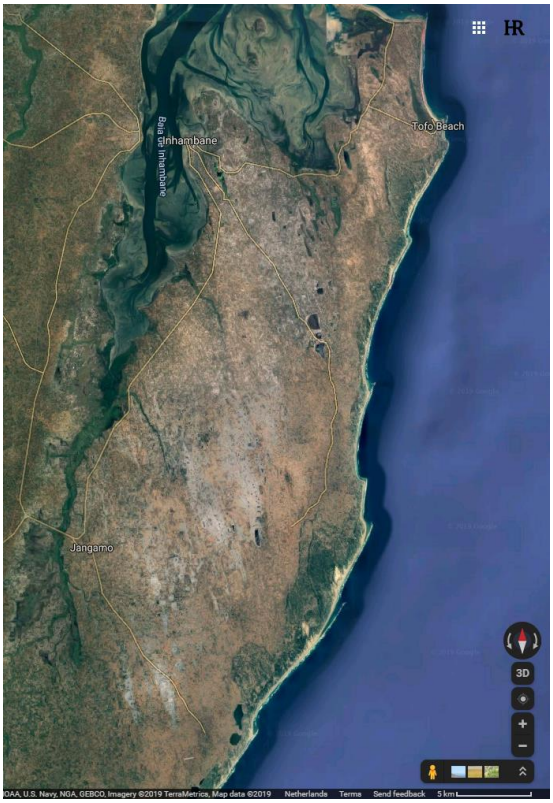
Let's now go straight westward, and check the African coast. Well, it immediately is BINGO!

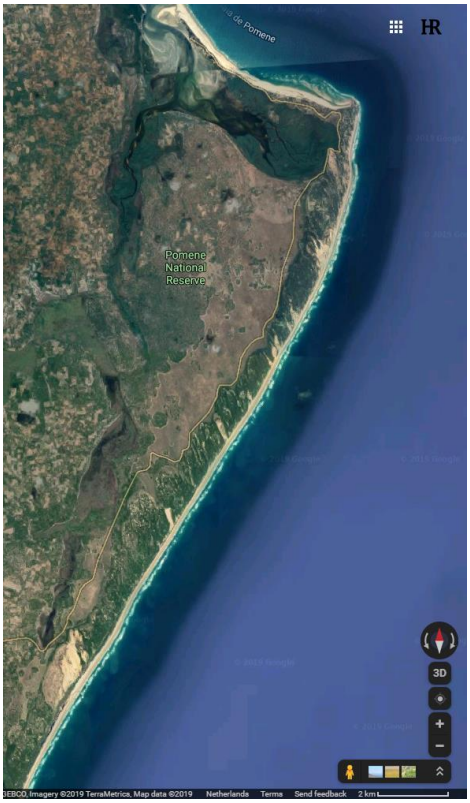
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.4301088,33.4185049,124513m/data=!3m1!1e3

Here the flooding was in a more northern direction. Waves can do what they like, can't they?
Please notice the flooding pattern is far larger than the sand coloured things.
It seems to have been flooded up to the area where the mouse cursor is.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-13.0786453,34.9409897,386185a,35y,118.5h,55.41t/data=!3m1!1e3

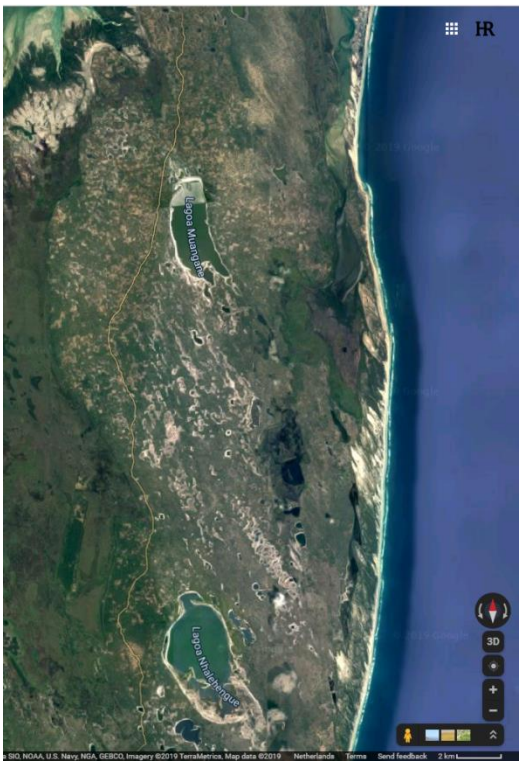
And this is Eastern Africa in 3D view, looking towards Madagascar.
This is what the (my) mouse cursor pointed to in the image of entire Madagascar.

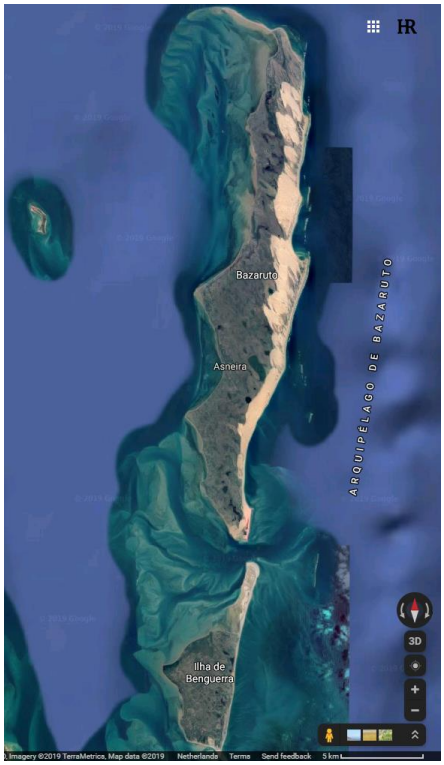




https://www.google.nl/maps/@-24.0252694,35.1184115,53688m/data=!3m1!1e3
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-23.0000037,35.4225225,22581m/data=!3m1!1e3

African coast, west of Madagascar. Same sand colored structures, all in one direction. The entire area in the left image seems to have been flooded in just one direction. Watch the ridges. The right image is more to the North. It shows at least three different flooding structures: the smaller sand colored structures, a larger darker structure with shapes like the waves in the very first images of this treatise, and an even farther inland lighter coloured sort of plain.

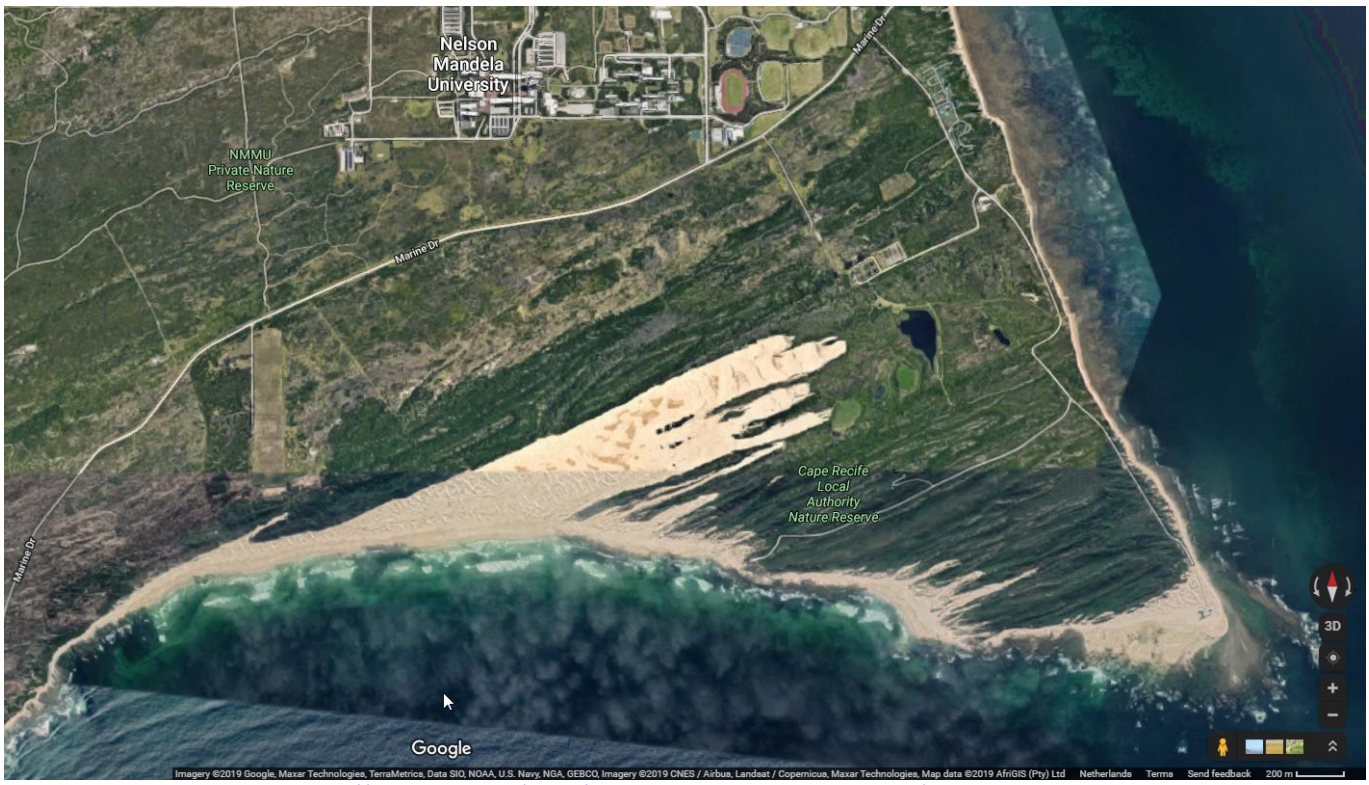




https://www.google.nl/maps/@-22.3456035,35.2855133,33944m/data=!3m1!1e3
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-21.708378,35.1507876,46077m/data=!3m1!1e3

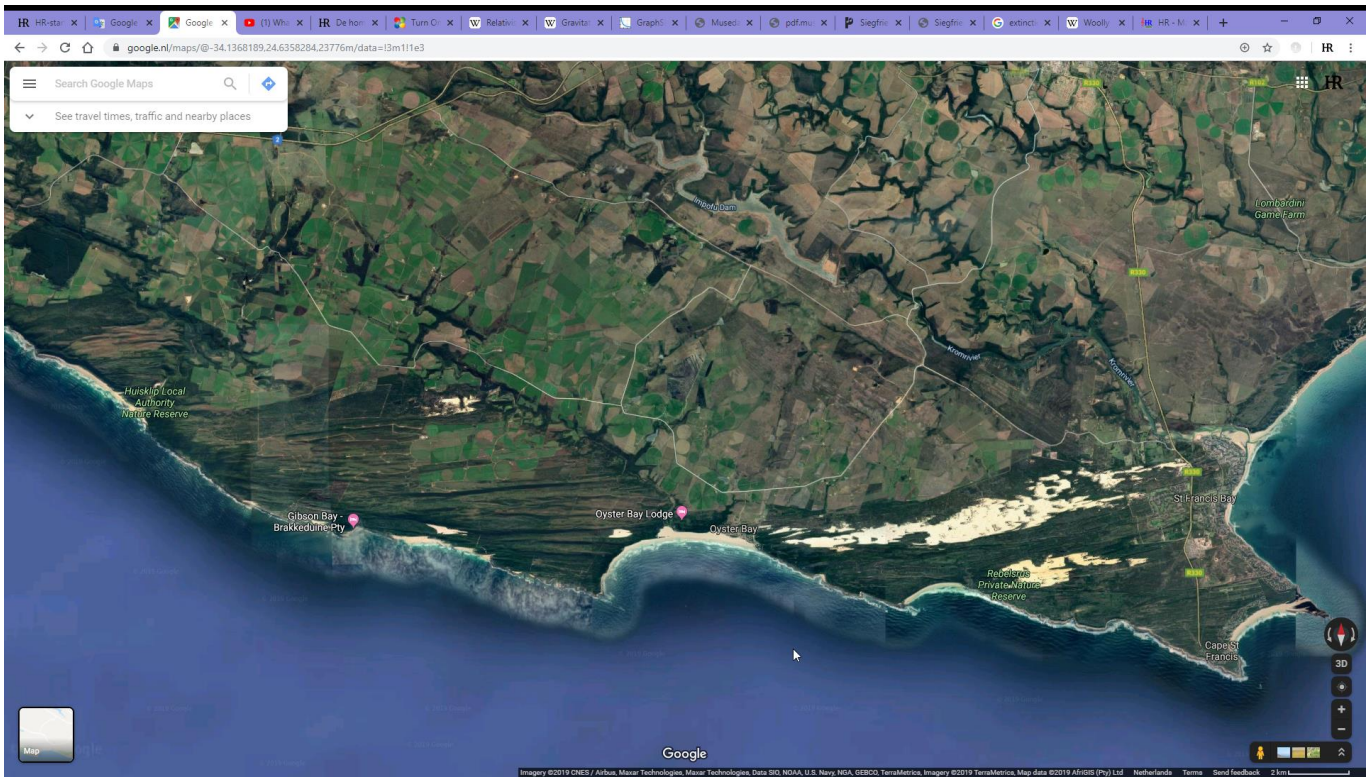
Left: farther to the North. Look at the structures in the same direction in the entire area. Please mind the ruler in the lower right. Right: even farther North.

Now let's go southward. We'll arrive in South Africa:



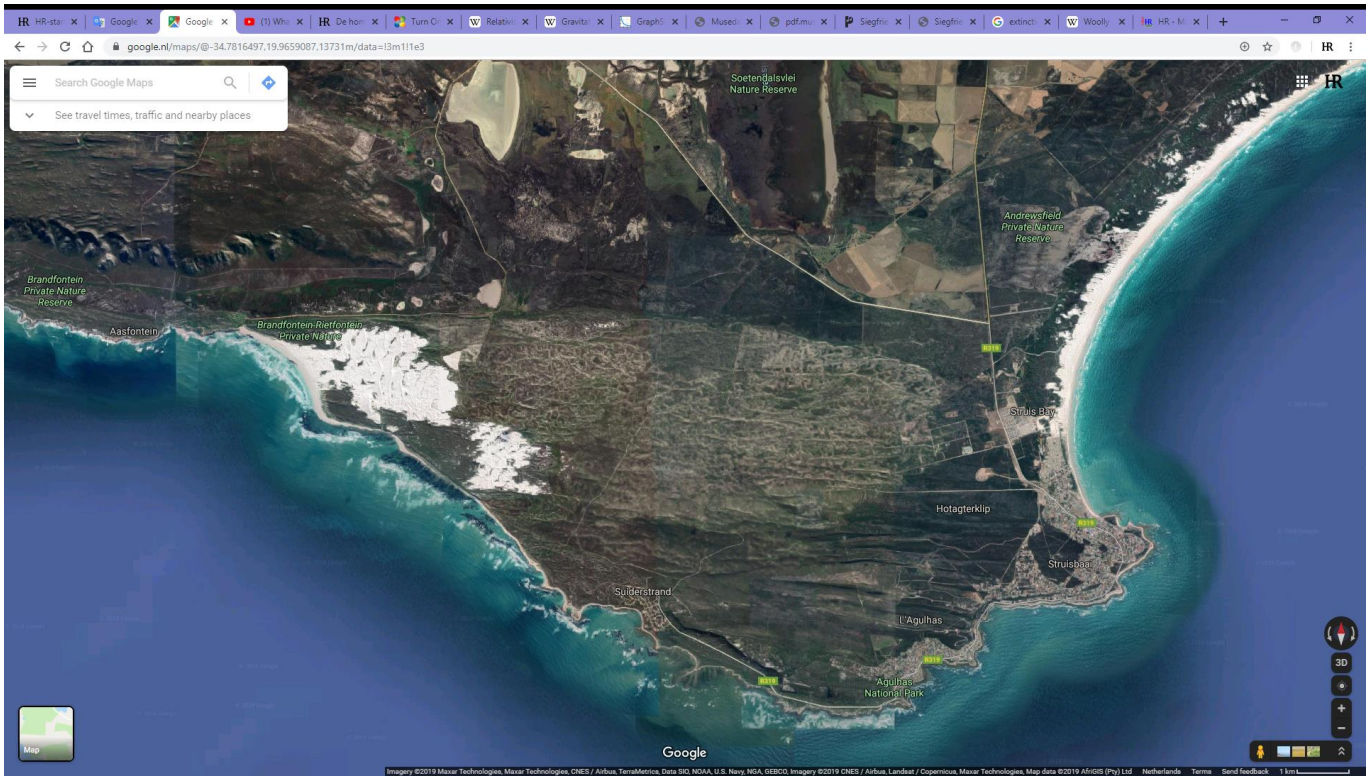
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-34.0168707,25.665645,4090m/data=!3m1!1e3

On to southern coast of South Africa the waves obviously came from a totally different direction.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-34.1368189,24.6358284,23776m/data=!3m1!1e3

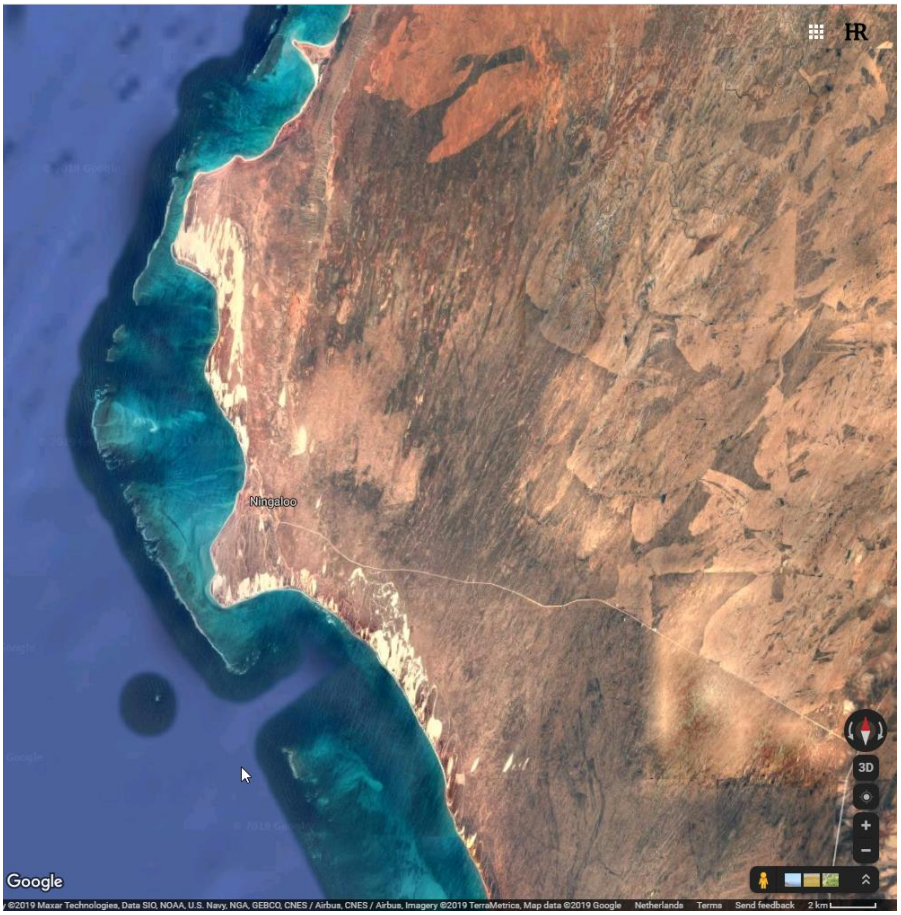
South Africa once again, further to the west.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-34.7816497,19.9659087,13731m/data=!3m1!1e3

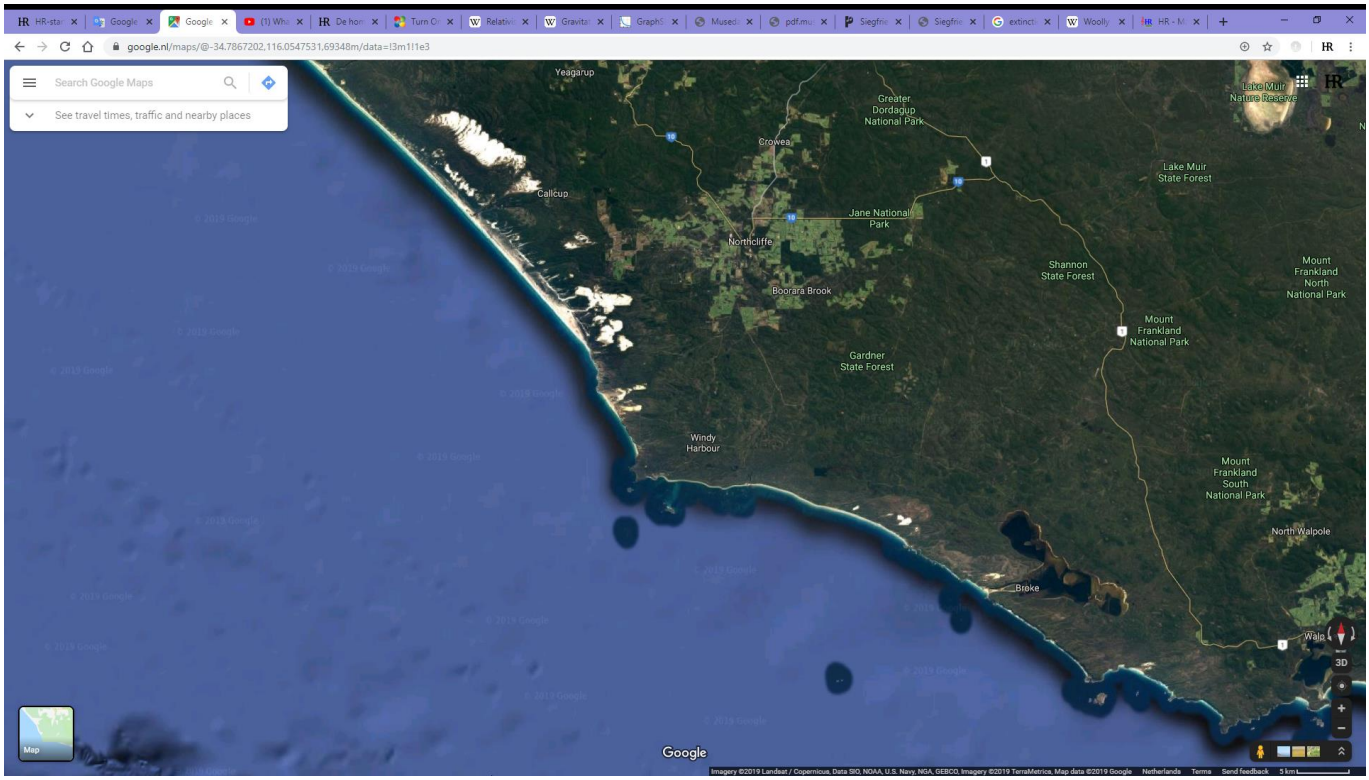
And once again.

Let's now cross the Indian ocean and have a look at Australia.



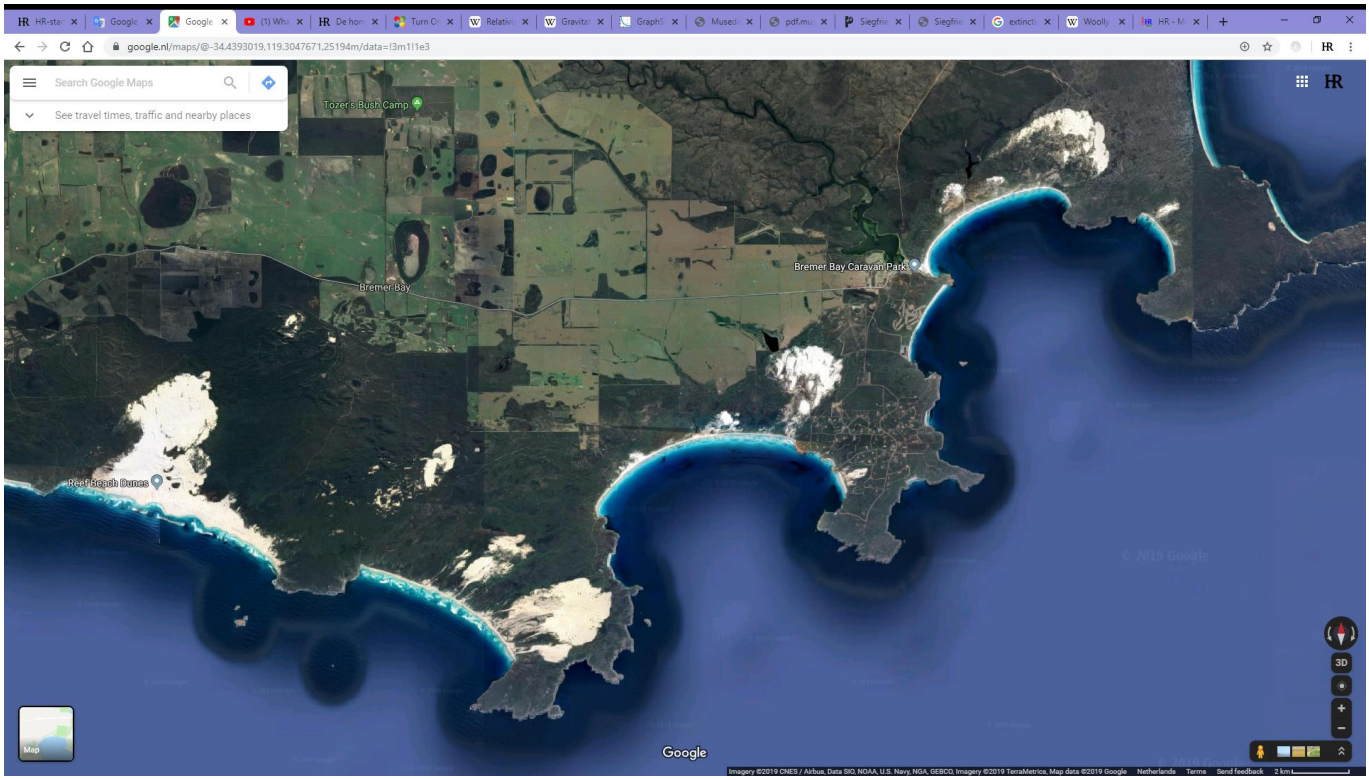
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-22.6624653,113.5946567,40367m/data=!3m1!1e3

The very North West of Australia.



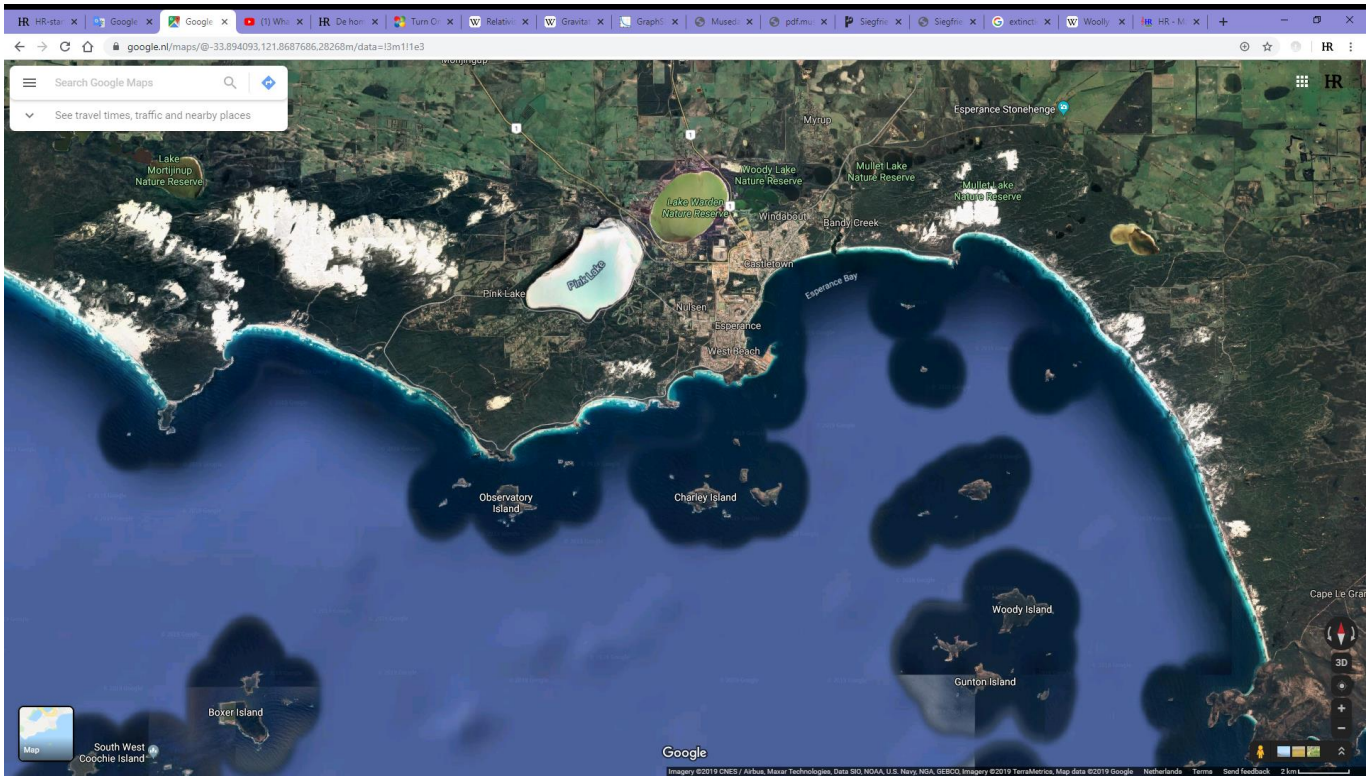
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-34.7867202,116.0547531,69348m/data=!3m1!1e3

And this is the very South West of Australia. Look in the lower right corner as well.



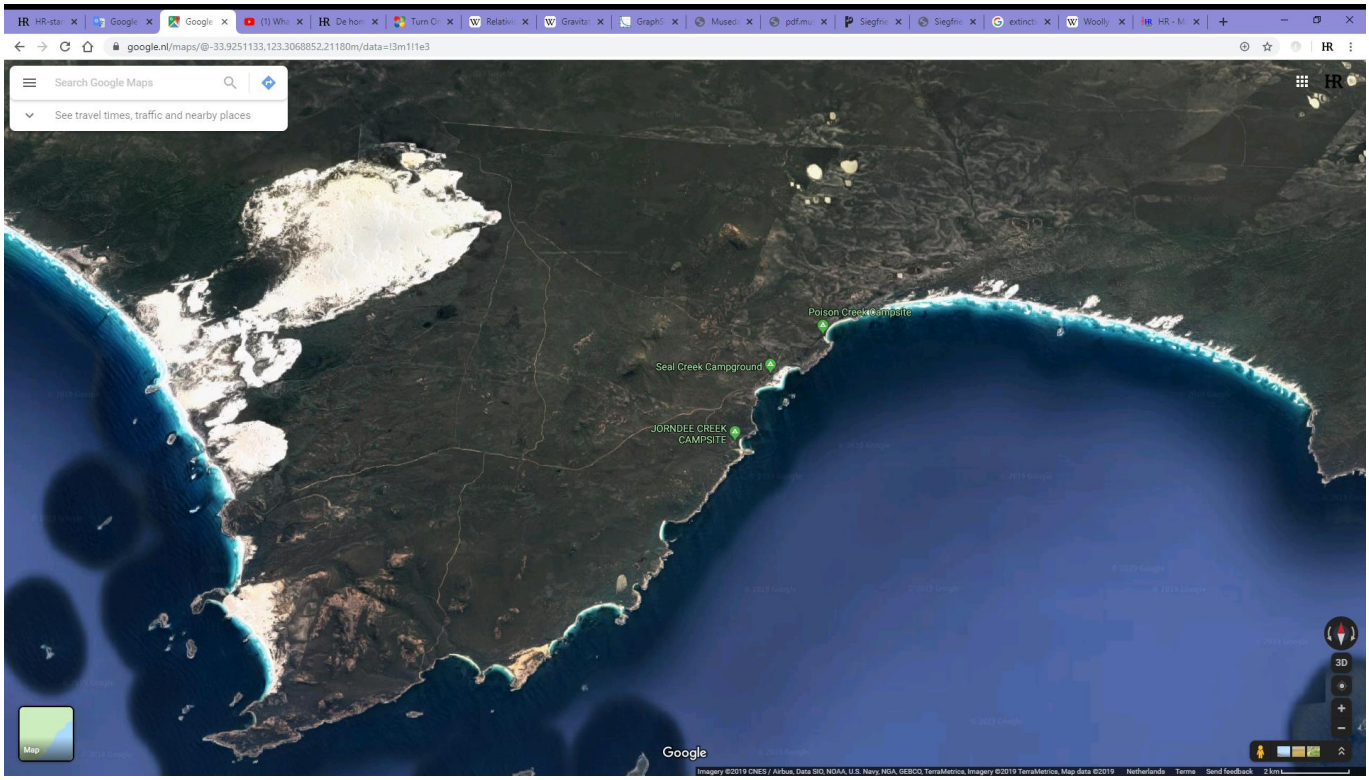
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-34.4393019,119.3047671,25194m/data=!3m1!1e3

South West Australia...



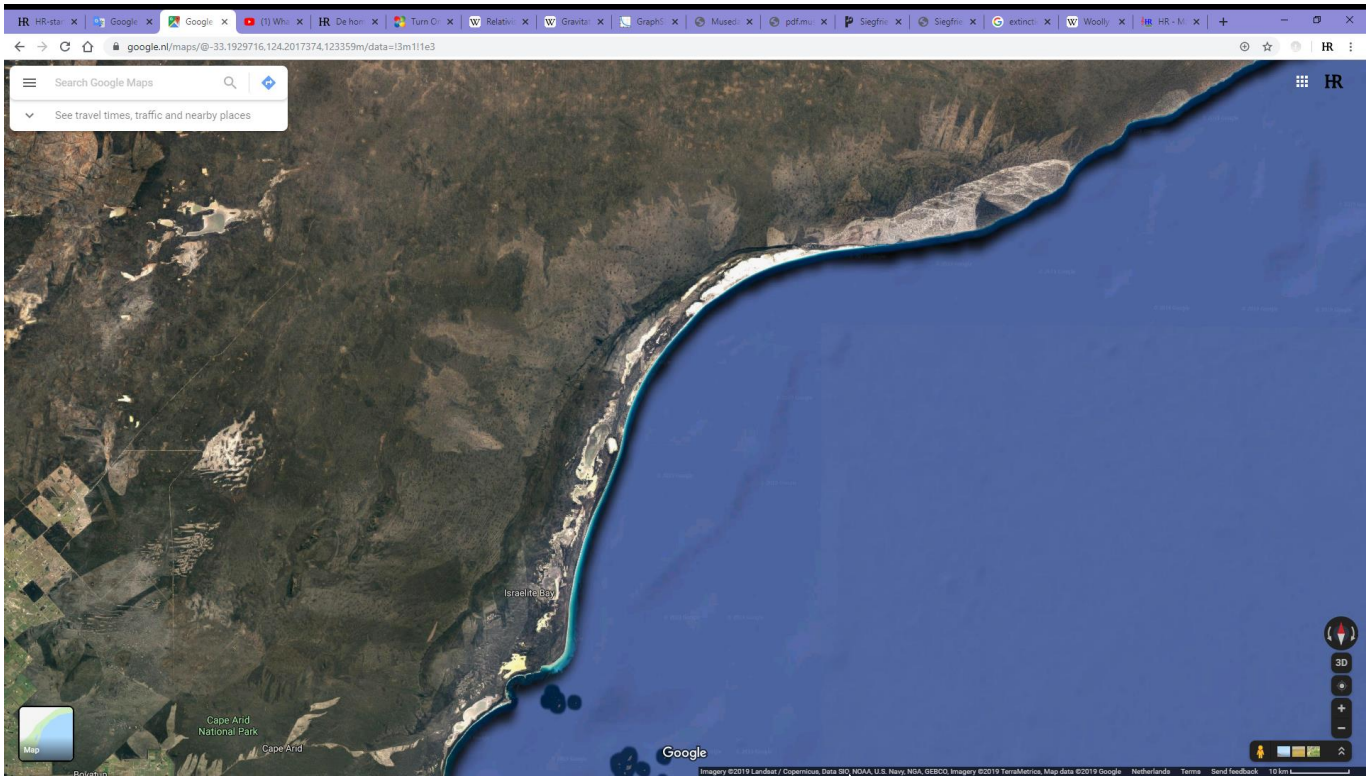
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-33.894093,121.8687686,28268m/data=!3m1!1e3

Western part of South Australia once again.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-33.9251133,123.3068852,21180m/data=!3m1!1e3

Western part of South Australia. All in the same direction.



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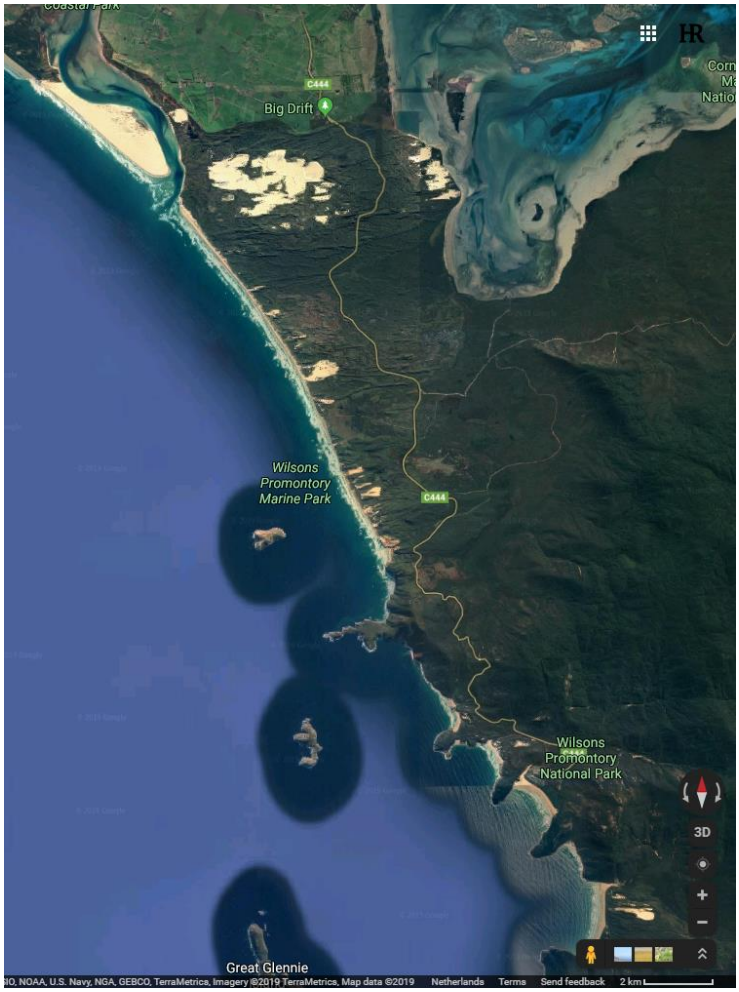
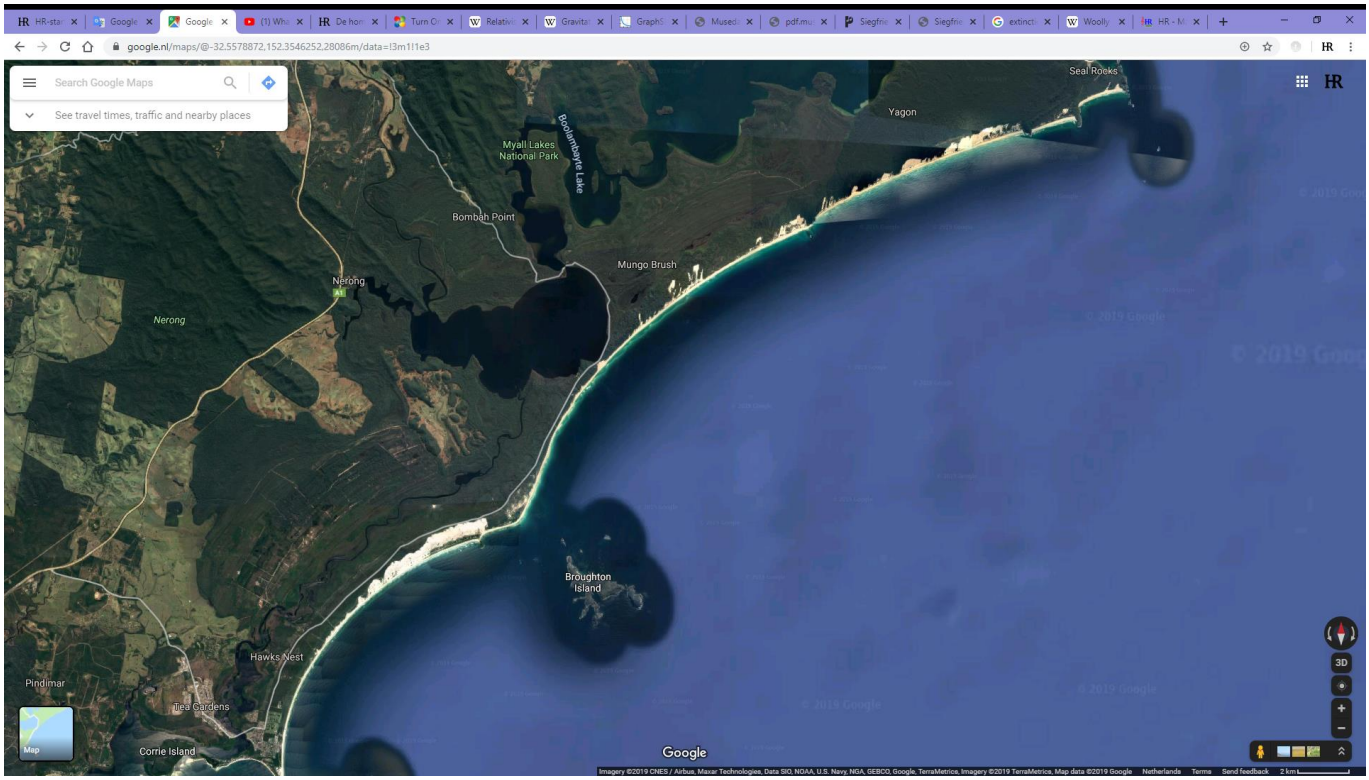
Western part of South Australia.



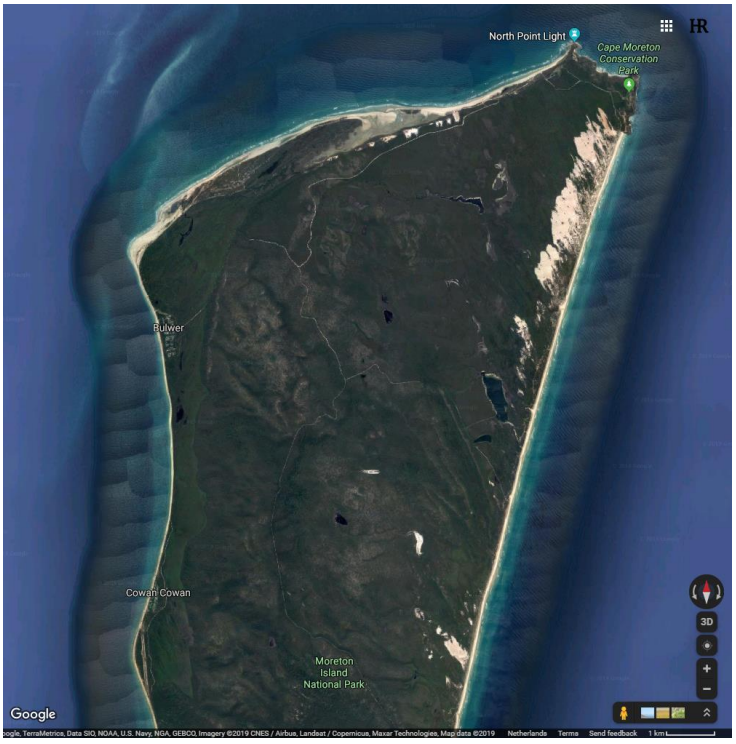
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-38.9858387,146.2882801,38590m/data=!3m1!1e3
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-41.4599253,144.8476852,28867m/data=!3m1!1e3

Left: West coast of the South East point of Australia, the peninsula pointing towards Tasmania.
Right: North West Tasmania itself.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-32.5578872,152.3546252,28086m/data=!3m1!1e3

Eastern coast of Australia.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-27.0833785,153.3408896,15285m/data=!3m1!1e3
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.2855468,152.9246732,40824m/data=!3m1!1e3

Australian East coast. Look at the large darker structures in the right image.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-15.9776287,138.315533,542929m/data=!3m1!1e3

And this is on Australia's northern coast. Yes, North.

Look at the large structure in the left part of the image, above the mouse cursor.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-13.9908051,136.6884813,80950m/data=!3m1!1e3

This is the island in the top of last image.

Close inspection suggests it must have been almost completey flooded.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-14.9410031,128.8696011,48084m/data=!3m1!1e3

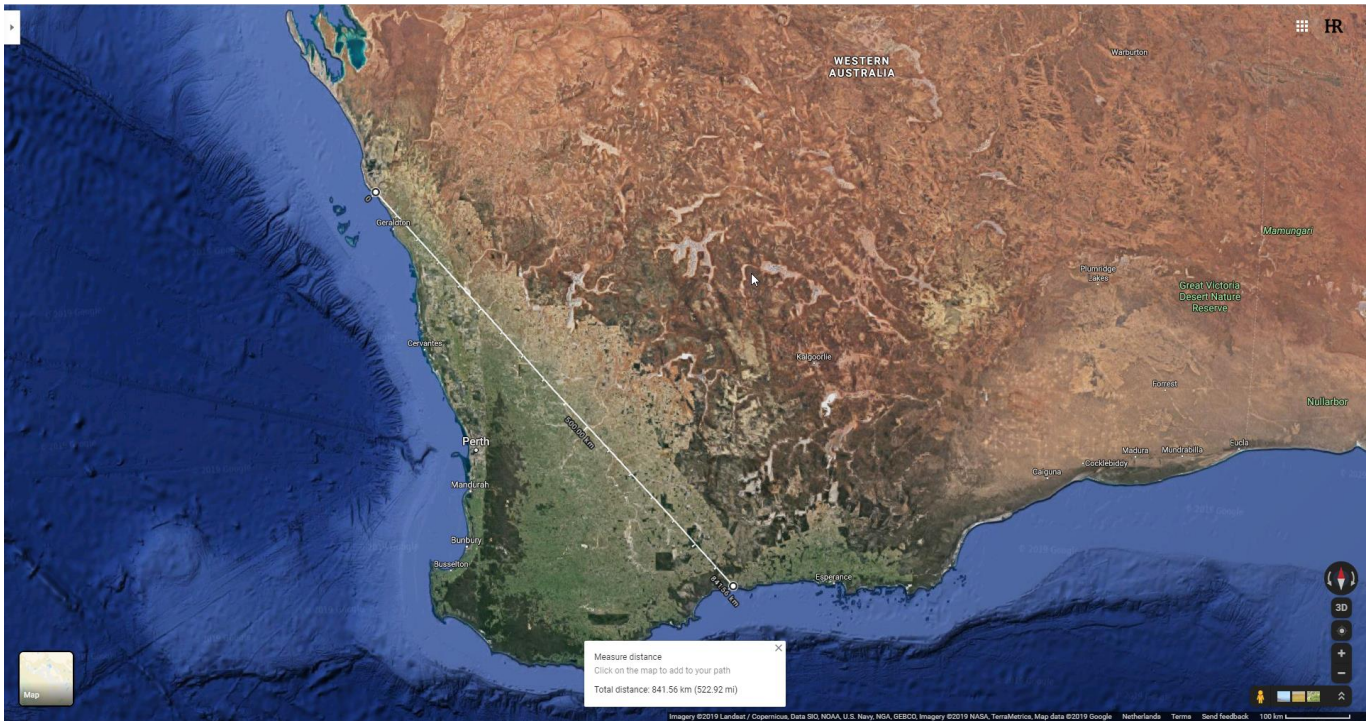
North Australia, more to the West.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-20.2839446,119.5752488,470965m/data=!3m1!1e3

North Australia, even more to the West.

Flood marks to the right and to the left (mouse cursor).

Also have a look at the large structure from the coast to the bottom of the image.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-30.7657284,119.3511596,1119863m/data=!3m1!1e3

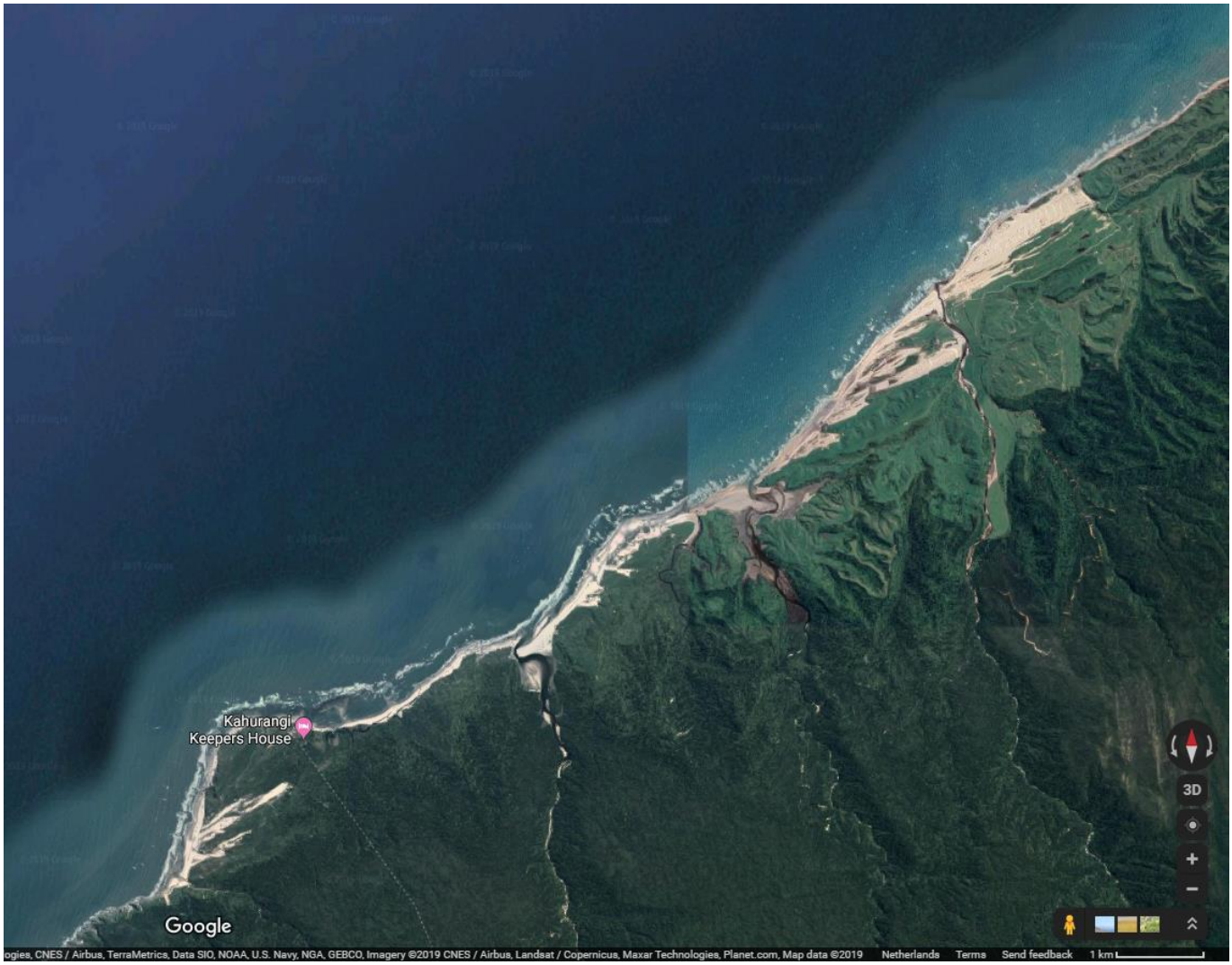
This is the entire South West of Australia. Do you see it must have been flooded from the South West, up to far beyond the distance measuring line (which measures 842 km = 523 mi)? And do you recognise the chevron shaped structures to its right, around the mouse pointer? The latter apparently came from the South East.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-31.5710377,131.6598602,942364m/data=!3m1!1e3

Greater view of southern Australia, to the East of the previous image. Do you see (sea?) the large structure in the left part? And look at the upper left of the lower right, left of the mouse cursor. Doesn't it seem the entire peninsula was once flooded?

Conclusion as far as Australia is concerned: it once was flooded all around. Presuming these events were contemporary, all its surrounding oceans and seas must have been sloshing very very wildly.

Can you imagine the general image of these images makes me imagine the unimaginable waves?



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-40.74206,172.2138466,12421m/data=!3m1!1e3

The North West of the southern island of New Zealand.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-34.489911,172.8597925,26197m/data=!3m1!1e3

The most northern point of New Zealand's northern island was hit from all three directions.

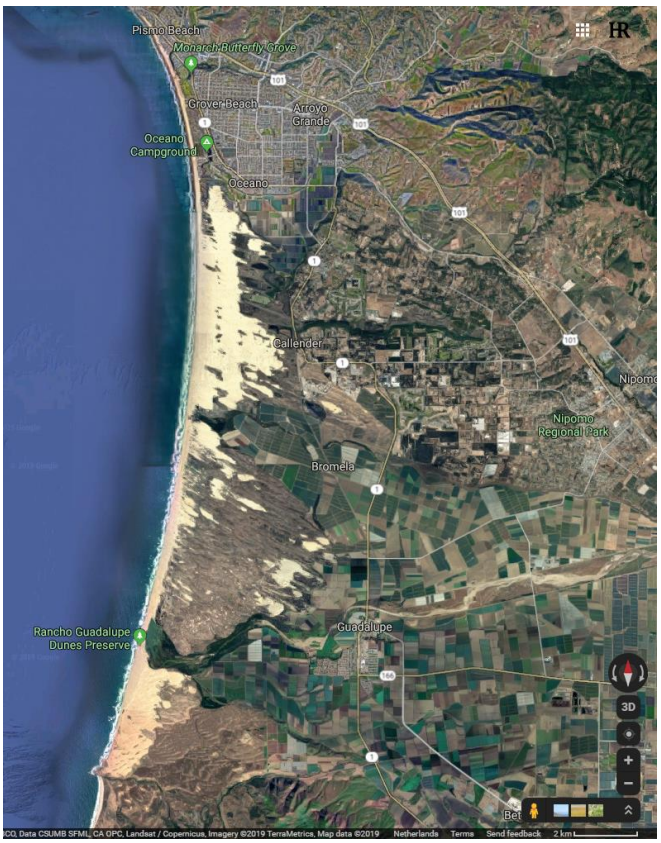
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-34.7414488,173.0401263,13819m/data=!3m1!1e3

Northern tip of New Zealand, hit from both sides, deep penetration from the left.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-35.1933577,173.1184862,91621m/data=!3m1!1e3

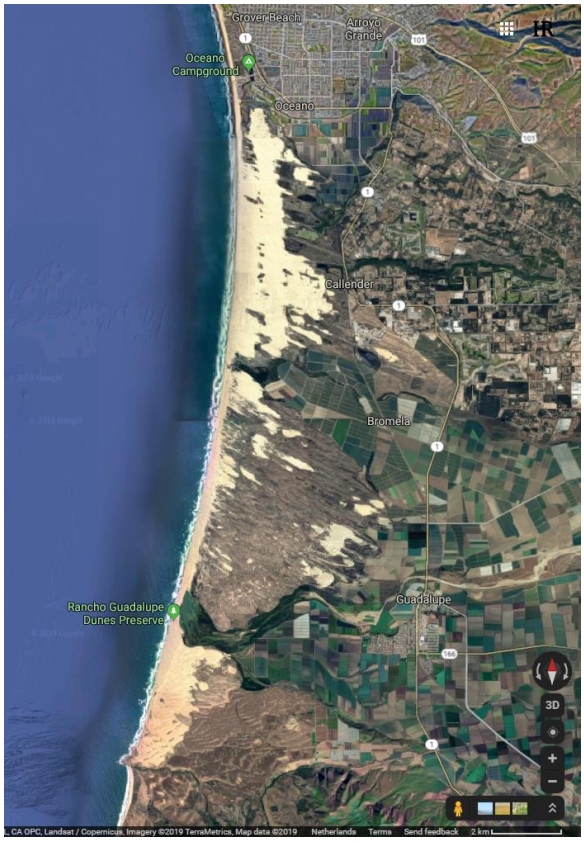
New Zealand, Northern Island, a bit South of last image.

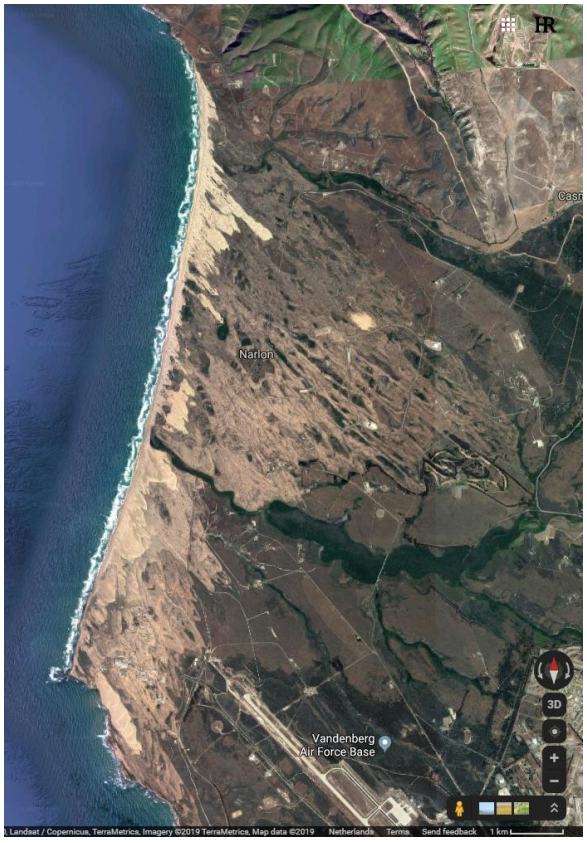
Now we will cross the Pacific Ocean.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@35.3325562,-120.9261317,9457m/data=!3m1!1e3
https://www.google.nl/maps/@35.0303599,-120.747311,26654m/data=!3m1!1e3

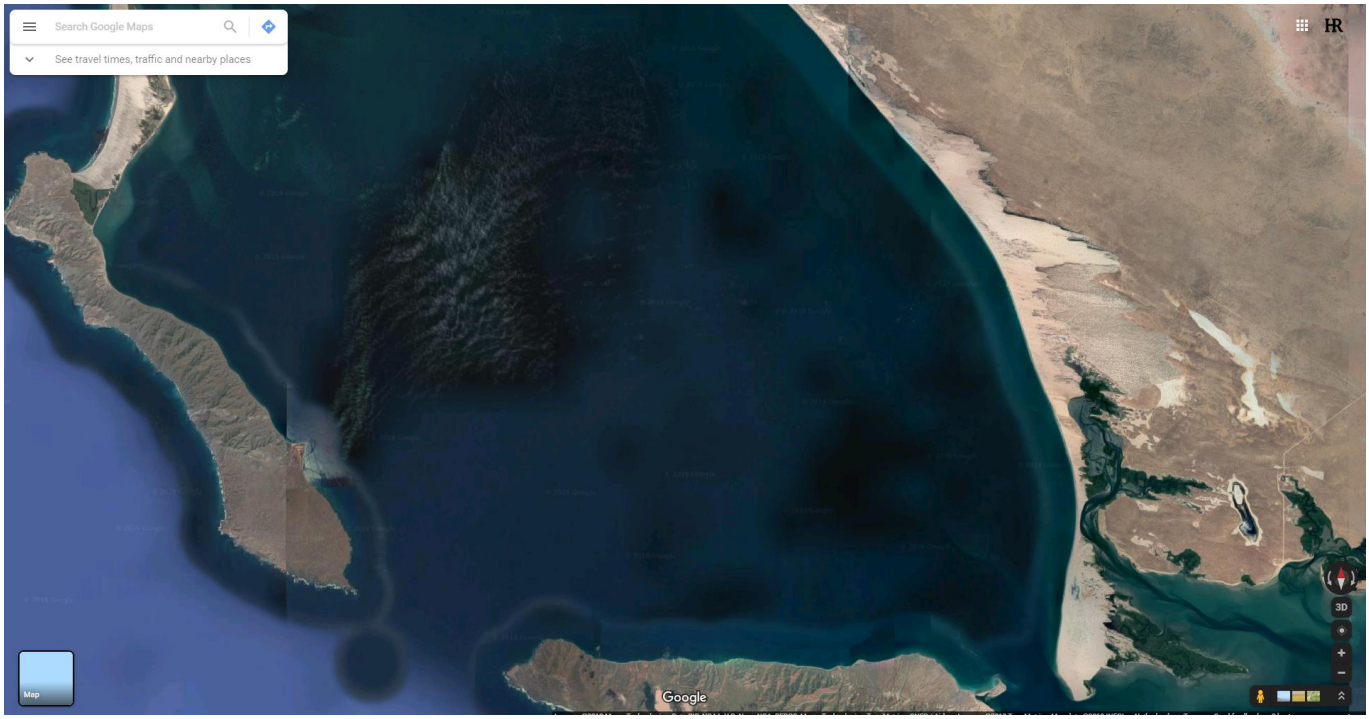
This is on the Californian coast. Yes, you yelling young youthful yachting yanks, your coast.





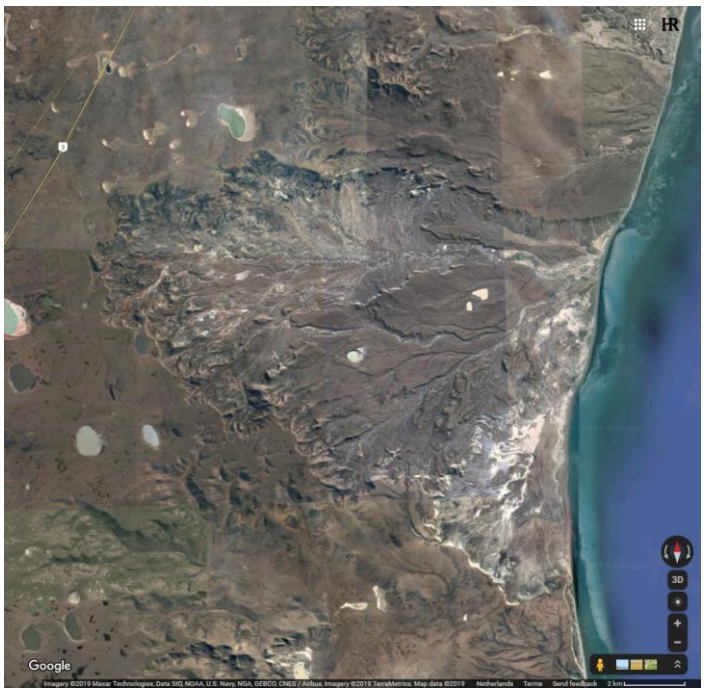
https://www.google.nl/maps/@35.0177757,-120.7715615,23923m/data=!3m1!1e3
https://www.google.nl/maps/@34.7995775,-120.6965218,15948m/data=!3m1!1e3

This too is California.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@24.6091794,-111.9463476,24140m/data=!3m1!1e3
Baja California (Mexico).

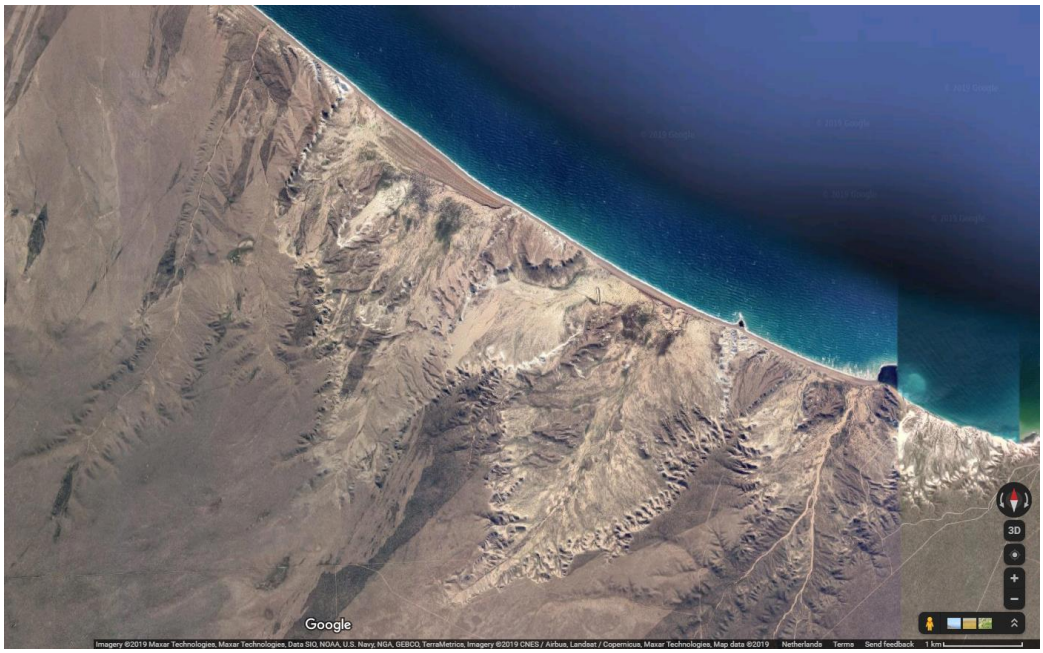
We will now go around South America and have a look at its Atlantic coast.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-50.7006274,-69.3853703,22579m/data=!3m1!1e3
The Atlantic coast of Argentina.
This looks as if the (w)hole area has quickly been flushed.

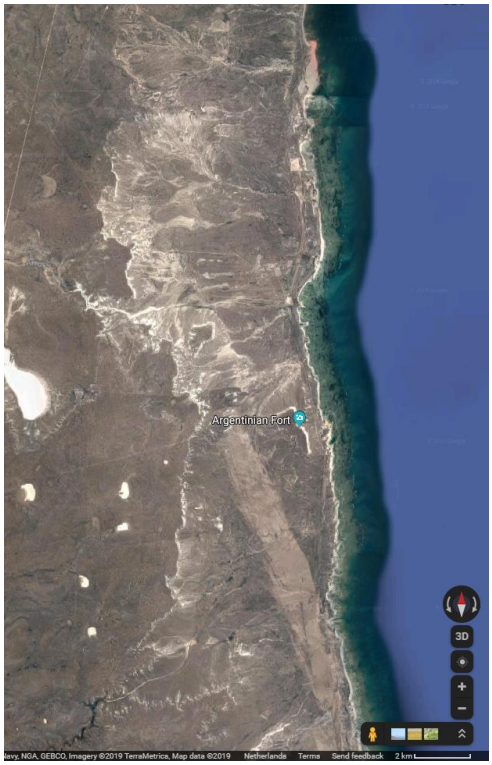
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-46.9696532,-66.3983332,42837m/data=!3m1!1e3

Argentina. Also look at the structures in the right half of the image that are not sand colored.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-42.1795192,-64.9288587,9547m/data=!3m1!1e3

Argentina. Flushed.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-41.0881992,-65.4113261,28601m/data=!3m1!1e3

Argentina. Flooded.

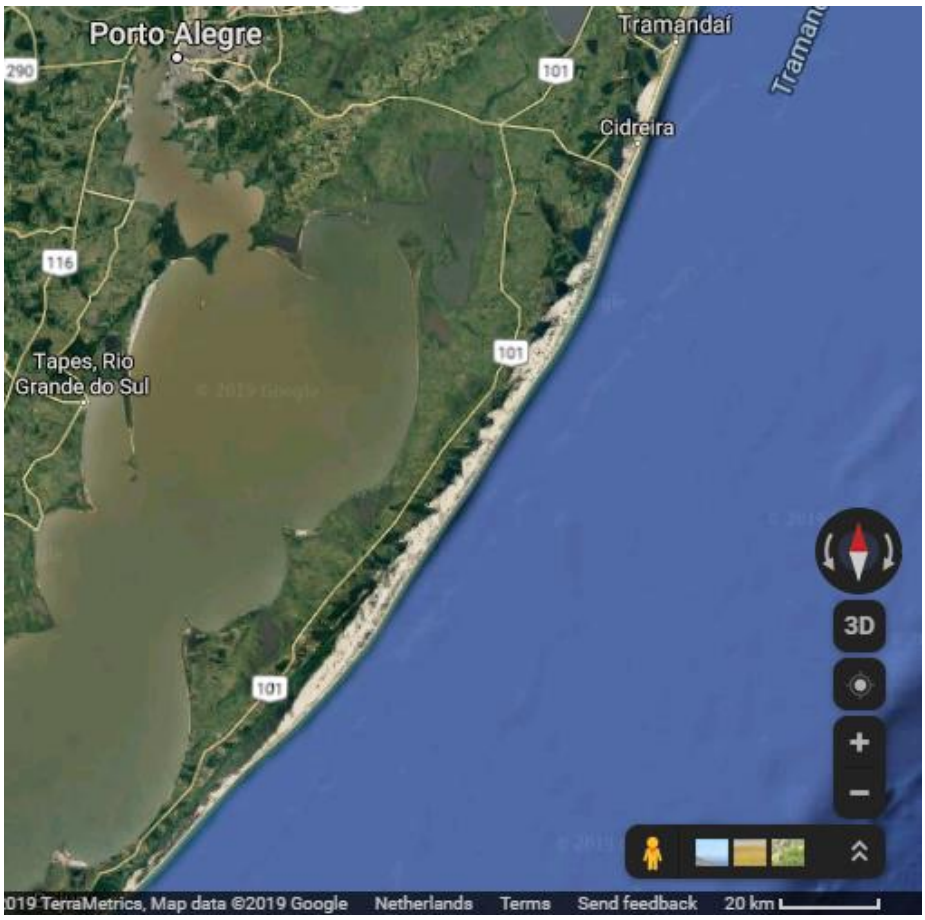
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-40.9507388,-64.0355765,35025m/data=!3m1!1e3

Argentina. Ripples on the dunes probably by wind, but the large structure seems a flood deposit.

Argentina. https://www.google.nl/maps/@-40.9304203,-62.6490193,30269m/data=!3m1!1e3

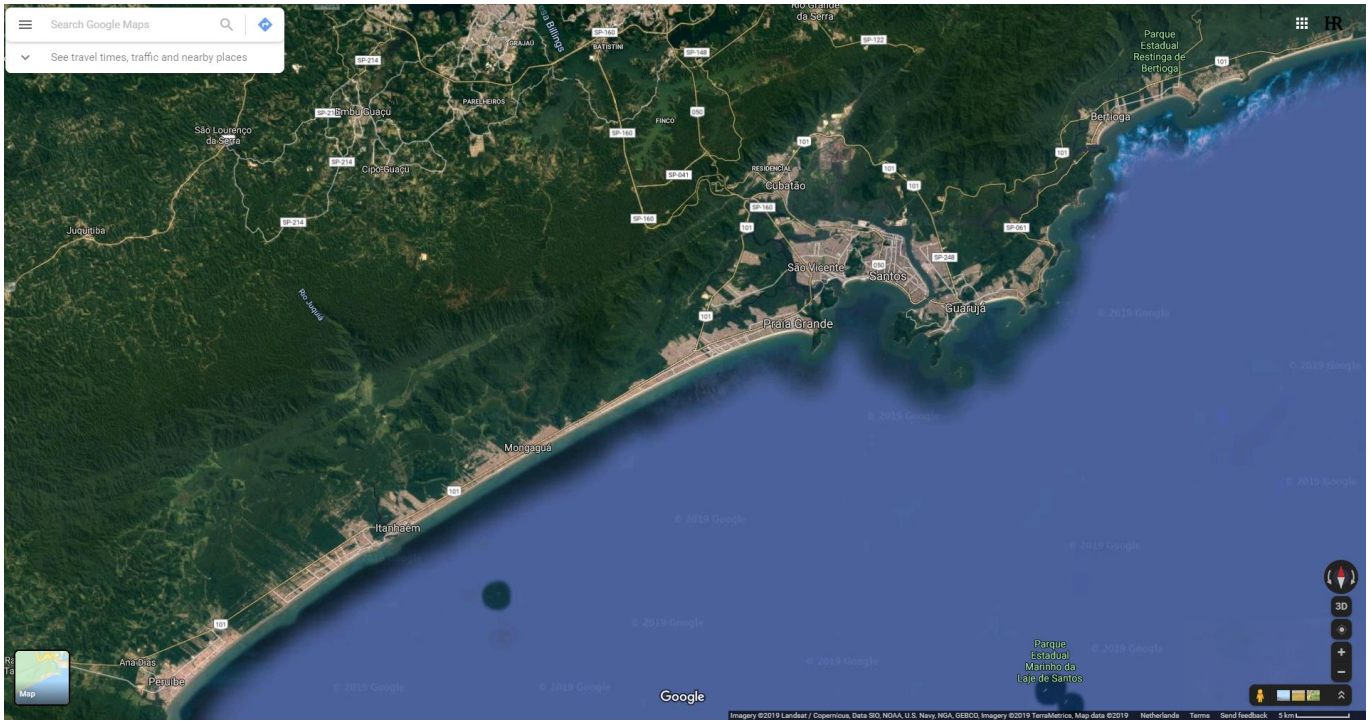
Argentina. https://www.google.nl/maps/@-38.6231835,-59.6487961,57057m/data=!3m1!1e3

We'll now have a look at Brazil.



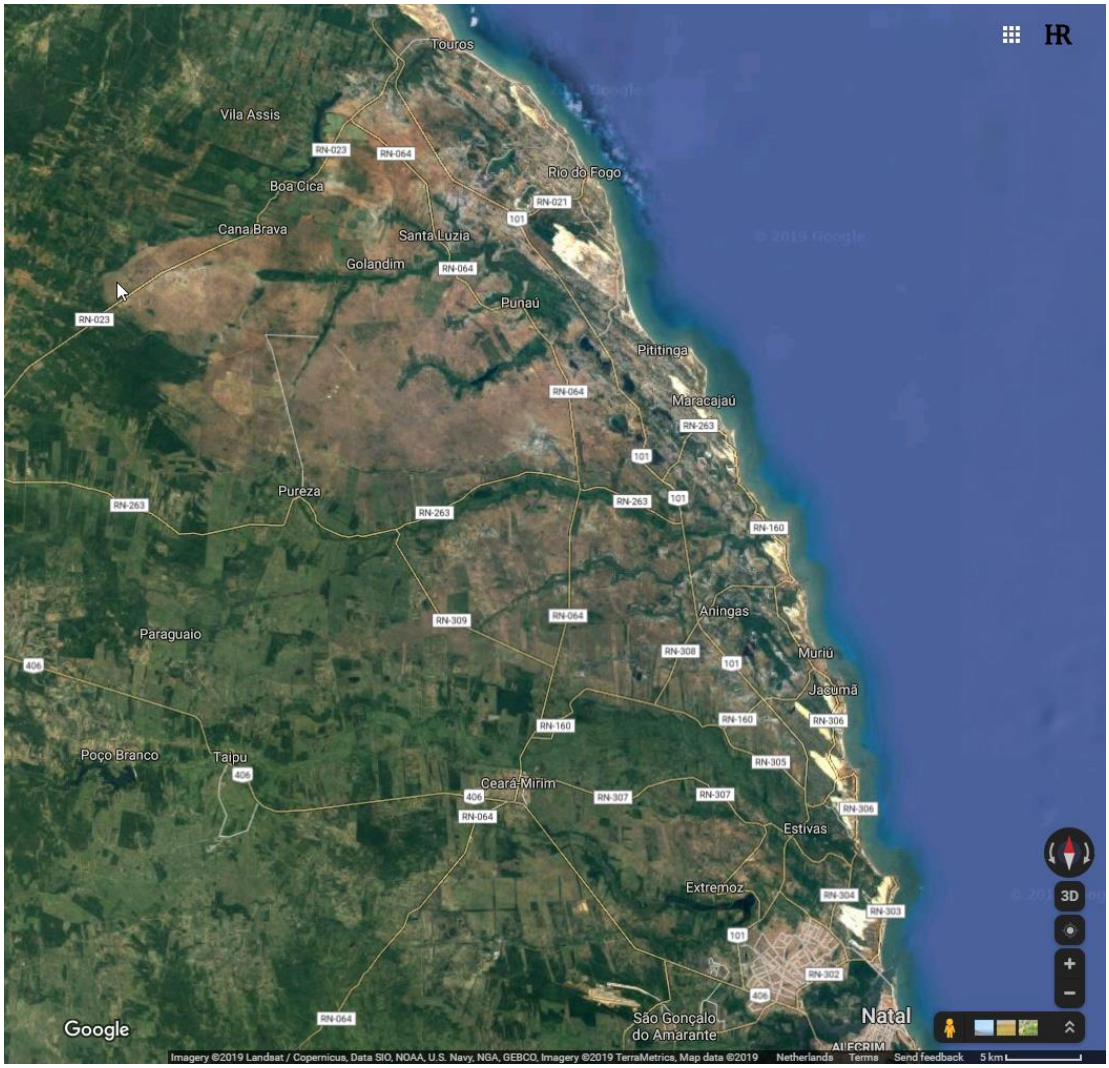
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-29.9493307,-53.3329862,372531m/data=!3m1!1e3

Brazilian east coast.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-24.0400556,-46.5197331,67727m/data=!3m1!1e3

Brazilian east coast.



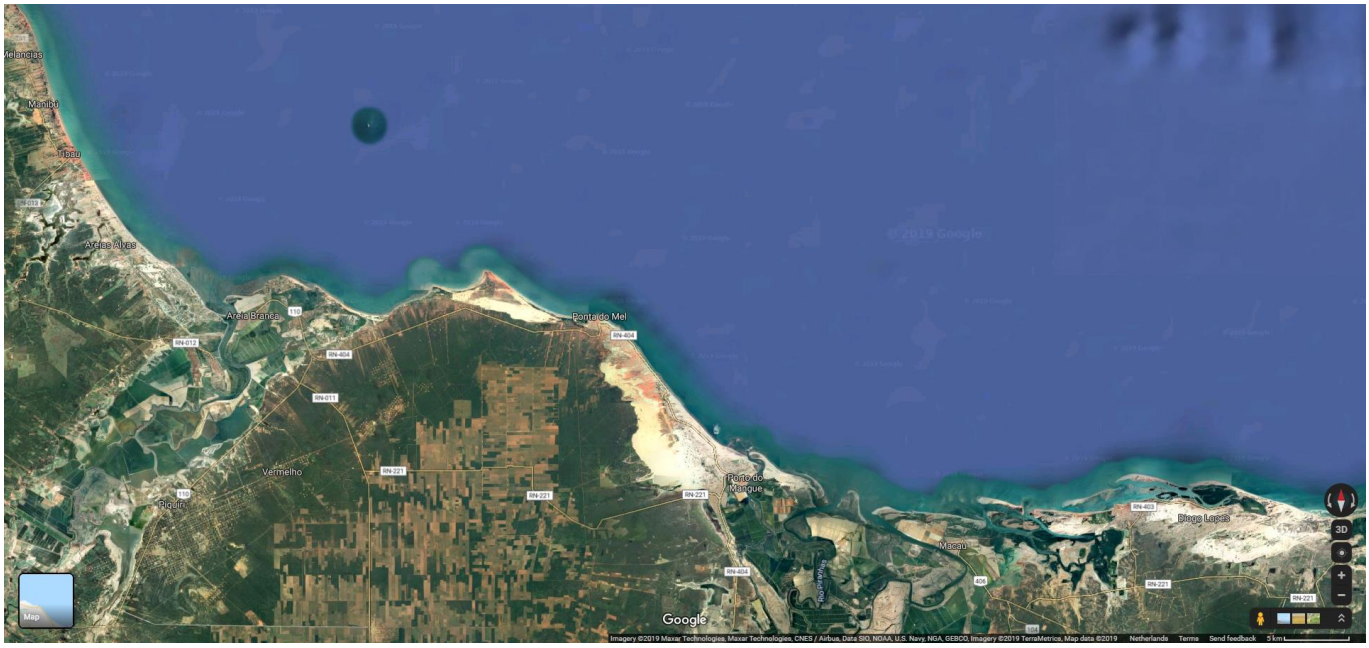
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-5.4895426,-35.6775576,70655m/data=!3m1!1e3

Natal, North East Brazil. Watch the structure near the mouse cursor. The entire area seems to have been flooded, not only the sand coloured smaller structures on the shore. Please also notice the structure in the image's centre. This image suggests an initial large wave up to the mouse pointer, Paraguaio, and Poco Branco, possibly an intermediate wave up to for example Ceara Mirim and north of it, and finally the sand coloured things near the shore.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-5.1448157,-36.0794772,55688m/data=!3m1!1e3

Eastern part of Brazil's north coast. Mouse cursor points to same as in previous image. Ruler (lower right) shows 5 km.

Next images follow the Brazilian northern coast, starting in the East and then going westward.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-4.9293526,-36.8224211,55696m/data=!3m1!1e3

Left structure in last image is now to the right. Similar structures all the way to the upper left.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-4.2963781,-38.057574,66179m/data=!3m1!1e3

Farther to the North West, still on the northern Brazilian Atlantic coast.

Do you see the large curve in the left part of the image?

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-3.7449684,-38.6423186,46793m/data=!3m1!1e3

Continuing story...

Larger dark structure to the North West of the mouse pointer,
ridge touching the left edge of the image indicates the entire area was once flooded.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-3.3769895,-39.1743855,46792m/data=!3m1!1e3

Also look at the large pattern that seemingly came from the North (mouse pointer).

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-3.1044419,-39.5786395,46793m/data=!3m1!1e3

Larger structure near the centre, as well as far larger one in entire left half of image.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-2.745124,-40.8379149,55685m/data=!3m1!1e3

These are not the Alps with their glaciers and eternal snow, it's the northern coast of Brazil.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-2.7497064,-41.8871893,55636m/data=!3m1!1e3

Still Brazil. *This fill failed its sill. This chill will thrill Bill McGill 'til he's ill. With nil gills this will kill his skills.*

Do you recognise it was first heavily flooded from the North, far onto the land, and then from the East, leaving its deposits on top of it, and ternary from the East once again, creating the relatively small sand coloured structures on top of the latter?

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-2.5151688,-42.819345,66213m/data=!3m1!1e3

Please notice the larger darker structures on the left as well. They are more from the North. The sand coloured material seems to have been deposited on top of it from the North East. Must have been two different waves.

Below, the mouse cursor points to this same structure.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-7.641545,-50.5922043,4348511m/data=!3m1!1e3

Watch the structures to the right of "State of Tocantins". And look at the entire eastern half of Brasil. Would all of it...? Can't be true, can it? Why not? Coz the brain you obtained can't contain such a bane? Or explain the stain of such remains in the plain terrain of the whole domain? Are you saying I campaign for a claim to obtain cocaine in my veins? Or drain champagne in the train from Espagne to Lorraine, with complaints that it rains? Ascertain that a plane burns propane? Too mundane, Jane, it's in vain. To maintain I'm insane is inhumane. I'll feign to complain since it don't entertain. It's a shame and a pain, a disdain in grain, if you're playing that refrain once again, Elaine Coltrane. Laying cold rain?

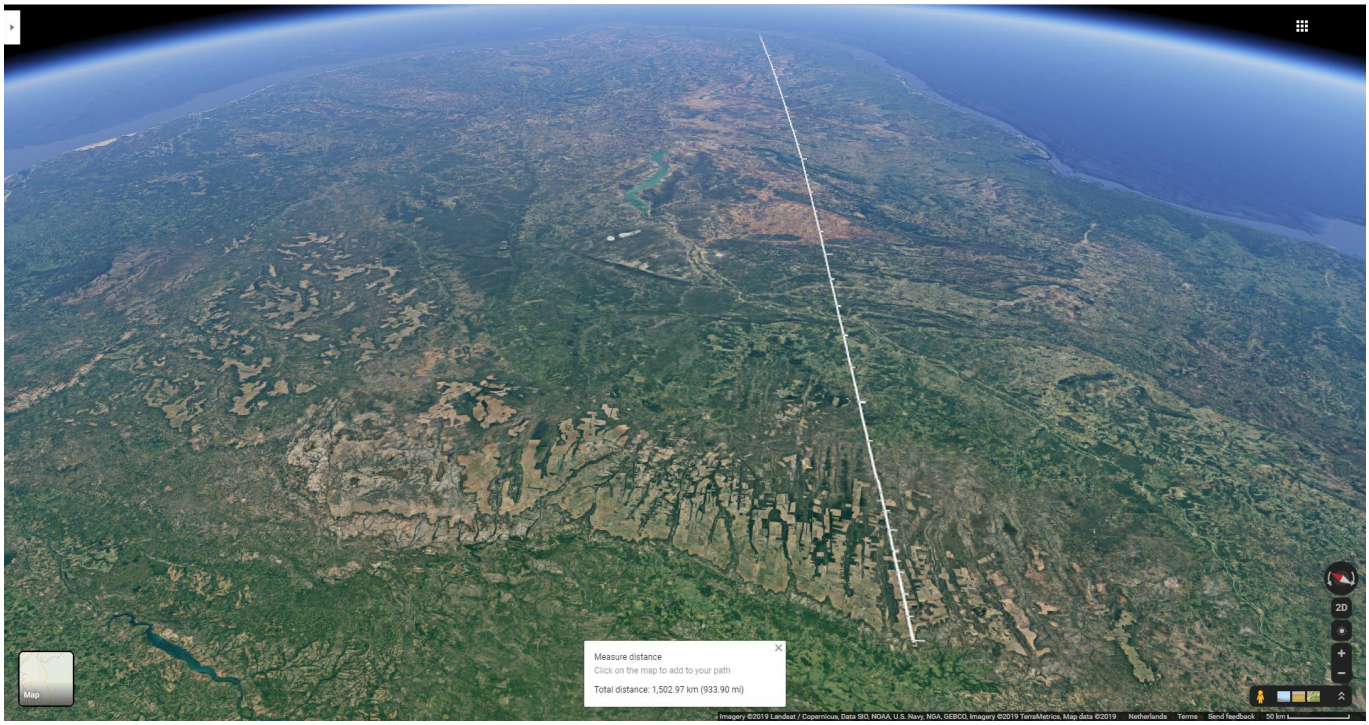
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-7.0382066,-44.2637823,428538a,35y,48.56h,46.31t/data=!3m1!1e3

3D view including the same structure once again, which now is on the left.

But look at the structure in the right half of this image!

It obviously came from the North. The measured distance is 400 km (250 mi).
Please also notice the smaller but definitely not small structure
to the right of and parallel to the large sand coloured thing on the left,
almost perpendicular to this very large one.

AND LOOK AT THIS:

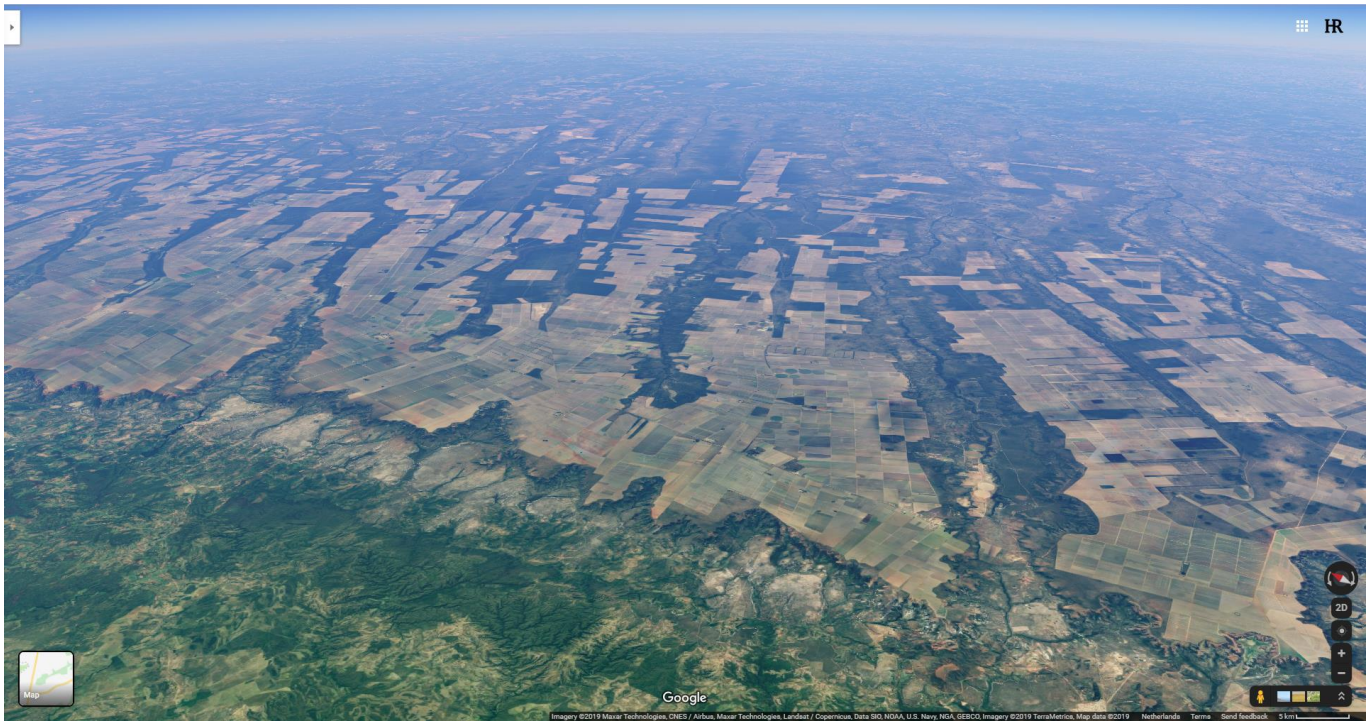


https://www.google.nl/maps/@-14.8246035,-50.4474254,619476a,35y,62.25h,47.99t/data=!3m1!1e3s

This is the entire North East of Brazil.

The foreground structure is the aforementioned "State of Tocantins" thing.

The measured distance is 1503 km (934 mi).



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-14.1043817,-46.8489273,42071a,35y,62.25h,67.11t/data=!3m1!1e3

Detail of the landscape in the last image. The previous measuring point is now in the far lower right. Obviously there are fertile fields on the plains on top of the structures that are all parallel, pointing straight towards the ocean, and the ridge is similar to what you can see in miniature on any beach. The ocean is 1500 km away from here, but it apparently had no problem with it.

Let's go back to Madagascar.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-21.8629444,42.9602029,83251m/data=!3m1!1e3

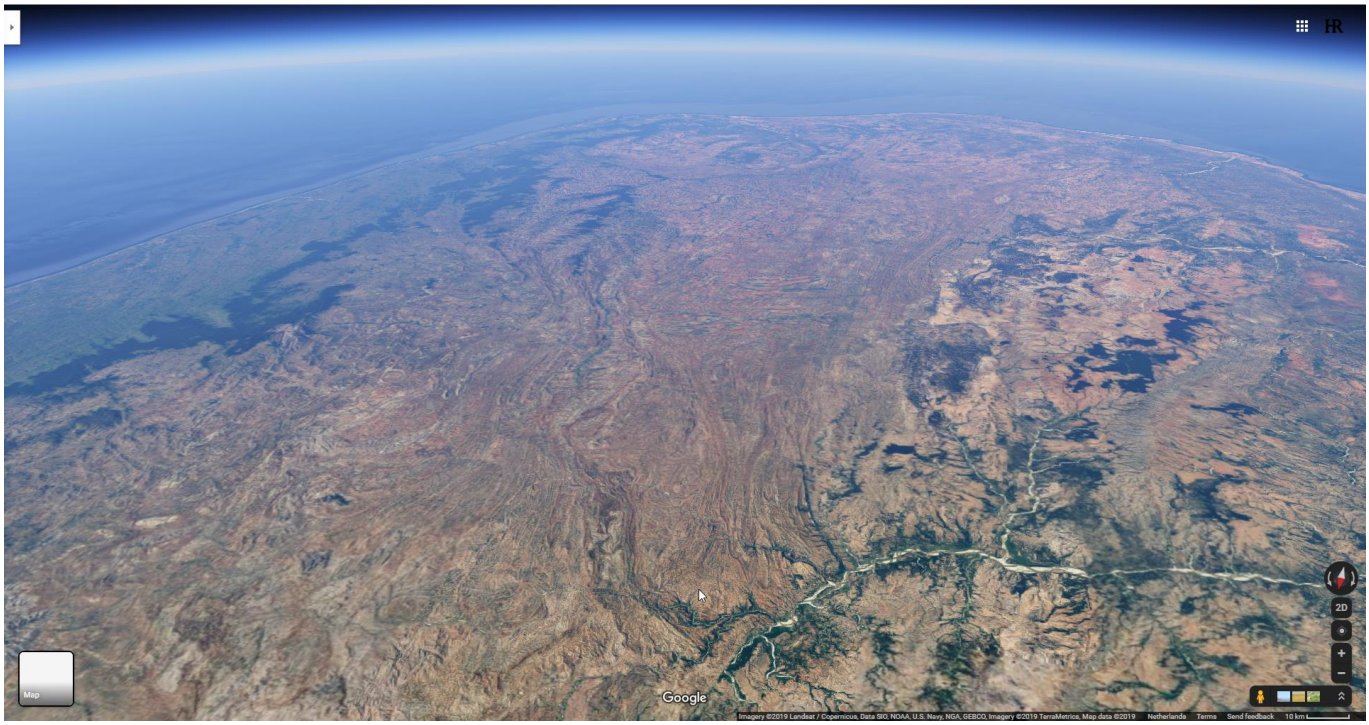
This is on Madagascar's western coast.

Apparently, Madagascar was flooded from the South West too.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-23.4570839,43.1905984,475000m/data=!3m1!1e3

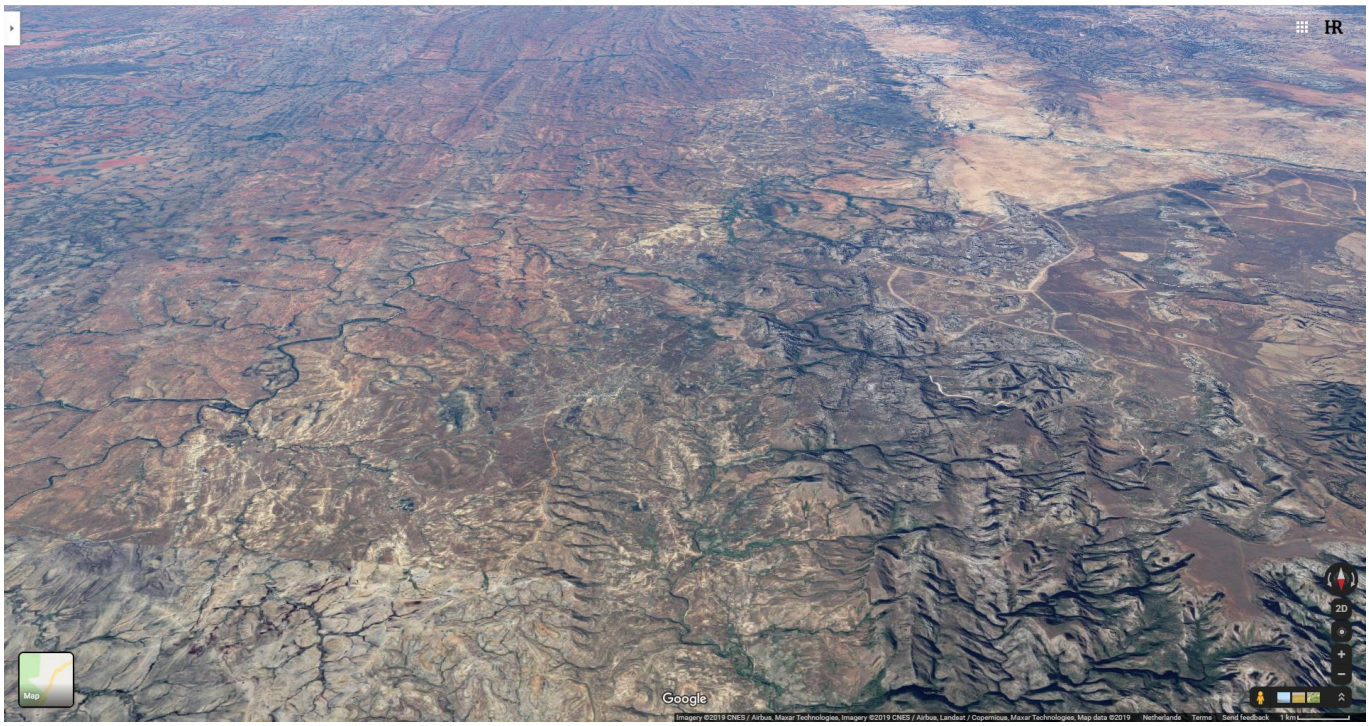
Or was it heavily flooded straight from the South up to where the mouse pointer is (top of image)?

And you thought in disbelief that I had started fantasising too much on page 15,
where I showed Madagascar in its entirety, thought'n you?



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-20.103099,45.2736143,120545a,35y,165.56h,63.39t/data=!3m1!1e3

The same structure, seen from the North. The mouse pointer is at nearly the same location.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-22.3917055,45.4028901,9801a,35y,180.56h,63.88t/data=!3m1!1e3

Southern Madagascar, seen from the North.

Do you remember the very first two patterns shown on page 3 of this very document?

Didn't you say to yourself: "*Yes, I have often seen that on the beach.*"?

Well, you haven't. They both are over 6 km (3.8 mi) wide...

They are a bit left of the centre of the above image, as well as its lower right.

Here they are once again:

Left: ridges reveal how far the waves came; right: the remaining seabed.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-8.0630335,47.7913771,1458904a,35y,183.38h,31.7t/data=!3m1!1e3

Entire Madagascar, seen from the North.

Antananarivo, its capital, has an elevation of 1280 metres above sea level.

No disbelief, please, just keep reading this document.

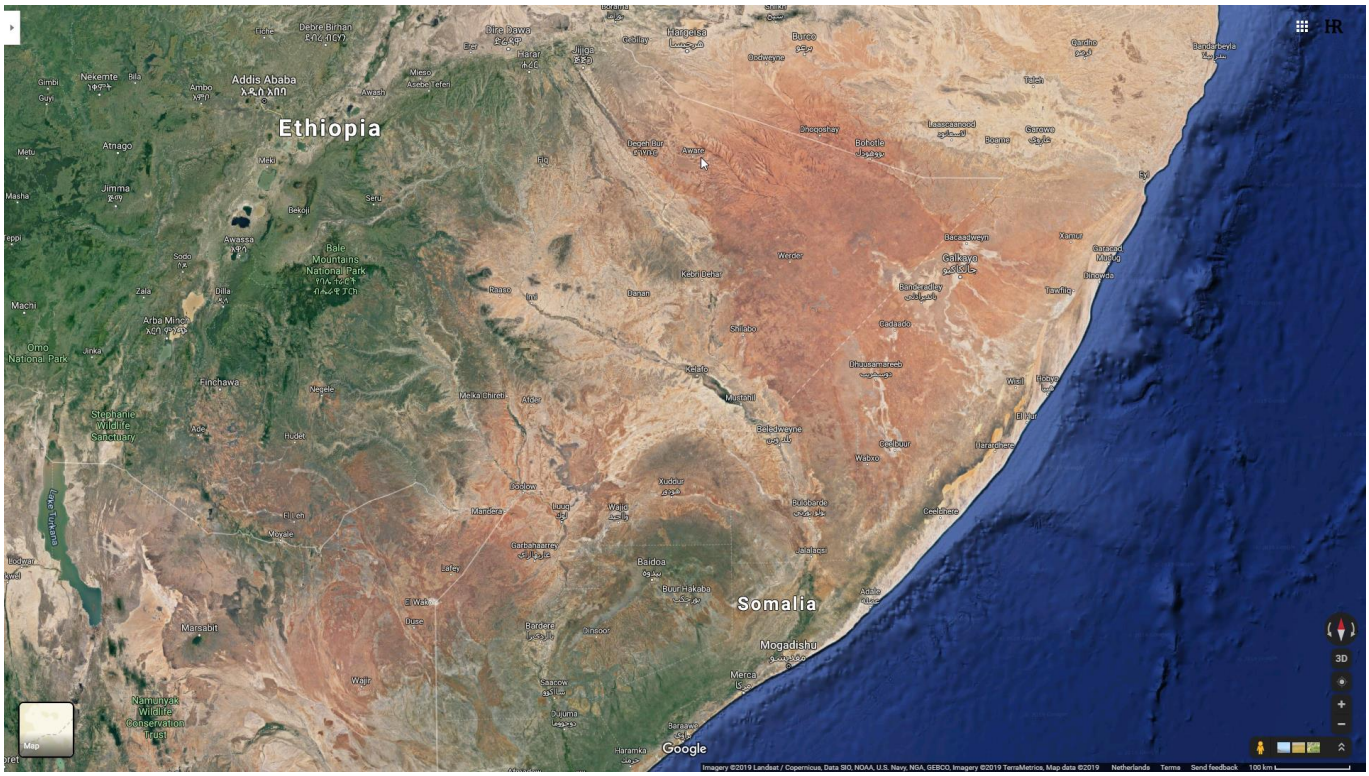
By the way, do you recognise the already shown structure within and around the {Angoche Island, Nacula, Nampula} triangle in Africa, to the right of the image?

Altogether it seems Madagascar was first completely engulfed from the South, and later it was flooded from the East. On Madagascar's souther coast, the wave from the East erased the markings of the wave from the South, which must have come earlier. Madagascar measures 1570 kilometres from its very South to its ultimate North.

Please don't say it is impossible. Remember Brasil? It seems to have first been flooded 400 km onto the land from the North and later from the East, up to 1500 km on land.

Just imagine both Brasil and Madagascar initially had only lowlands until the cataclysm happened.

Back to Africa, more to the North, the Somalian coast:



https://www.google.nl/maps/@5.4363052,44.0539808,1031031m/data=!3m1!1e3

The mouse cursor points to a town named Aware. Nice name, isn't it? But you just made a terrible mistake by (in your mind) pronouncing it the English way... The large structure goes far beyond it. It is part of an even larger one from the bottom of the image up to the name of Ethiopia. The smaller sand coloured things at the very coast are superimposed on it, and they do not come from the same direction.

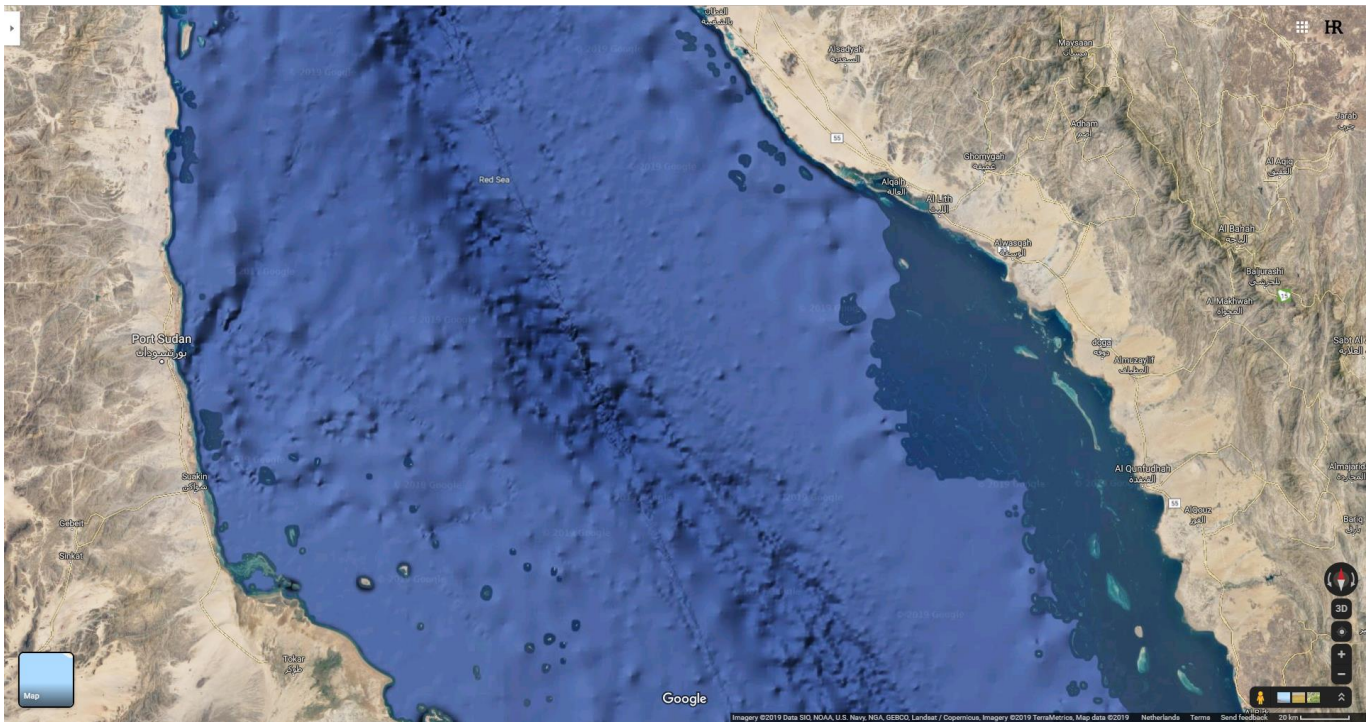
https://www.google.nl/maps/@15.3736678,51.1349878,128553m/data=!3m1!1e3

And this is Yemen. I also suspect the dark things to the lower left.

(The mouse cursor points to: Taaah daaah daaah daaah, Taah daah daah daah, Tah dah dah dah, Tadadadah...)

Gulf of Aden. Sloshing back and forth from South to North?

https://www.google.nl/maps/@12.07562,46.5061827,609100m/data=!3m1!1e3



https://www.google.nl/maps/@19.5948796,39.2692721,295797m/data=!3m1!1e3

Part of the Red Sea. Did it slosh from West to East back and forth?

https://www.google.nl/maps/@20.5229794,43.8288812,204118a,35y,244.5h,56.27t/data=!3m1!1e3

The Red Sea, from above Saudi Arabia, looking west.

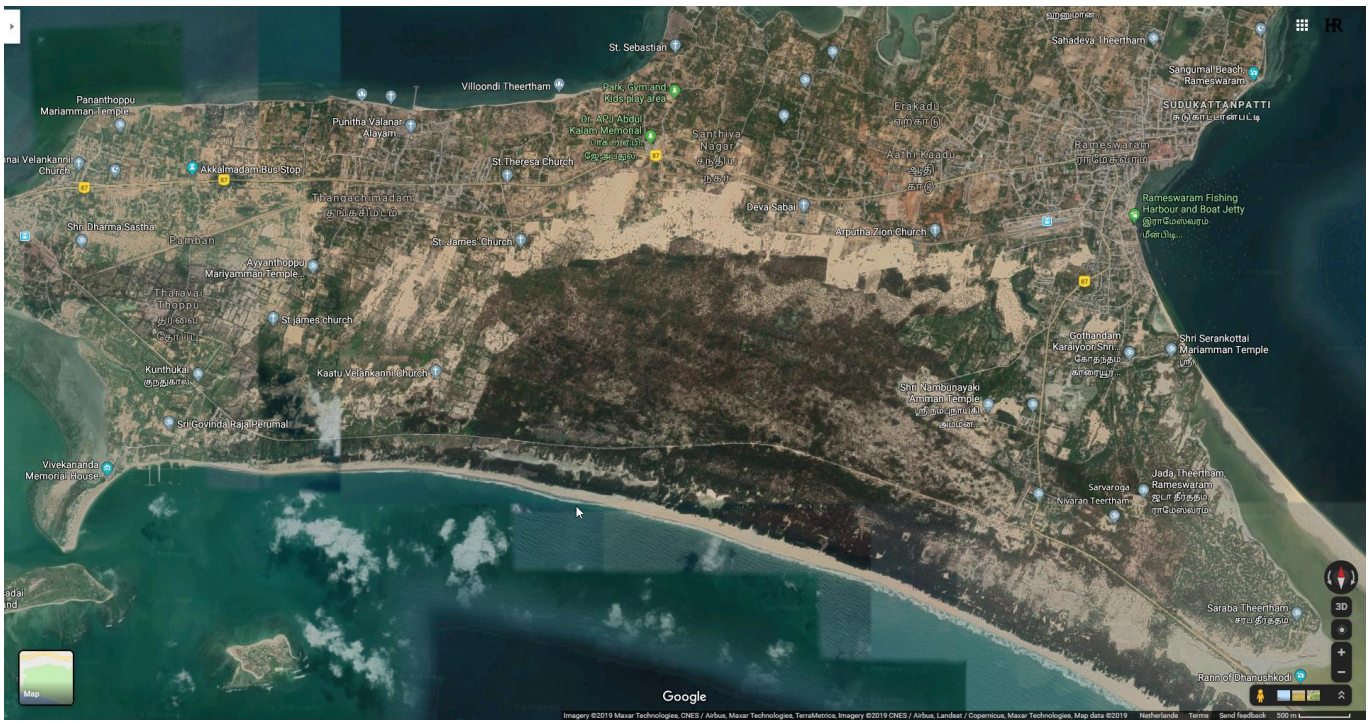
https://www.google.nl/maps/@29.7791925,29.5516802,481767m/data=!3m1!1e3

And what is this? No, I do not mean the Nile delta. Was Egypt flooded by the Mediterranean?

Let's go East. I also suspect India to contain large flood deposits, but I find the images not convincing enough to copy them into this document. I suggest you check India yourself in Google Earth or Google Maps in 3D mode, watching it from all sides, zooming in and out, etcetera, and draw your own conclusions.

And I suspect the Pacif North West. New Guinea, Taiwan, and China to be specific, although the possible traces seem heavily eroded or overgrown.

More to the East we arrive between India and Sri Lanka:



https://www.google.nl/maps/@9.2688825,79.2740134,7155m/data=!3m1!1e3

Between India and Sri Lanka.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@9.0539453,79.7979208,12627m/data=!3m1!1e3

Between India and Sri Lanka once again.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@20.4475397,92.1658084,1233237m/data=!3m1!1e3

And what about Myanmar? It has similar structures on its west coast,
but doesn't it seem to have been flooded all over? Mind the ruler in the lower right.

Let's now go to France, Europe:

https://www.google.nl/maps/@39.4844924,-0.2960303,720255a,35y,6.94h,41.83t/data=!3m1!1e3

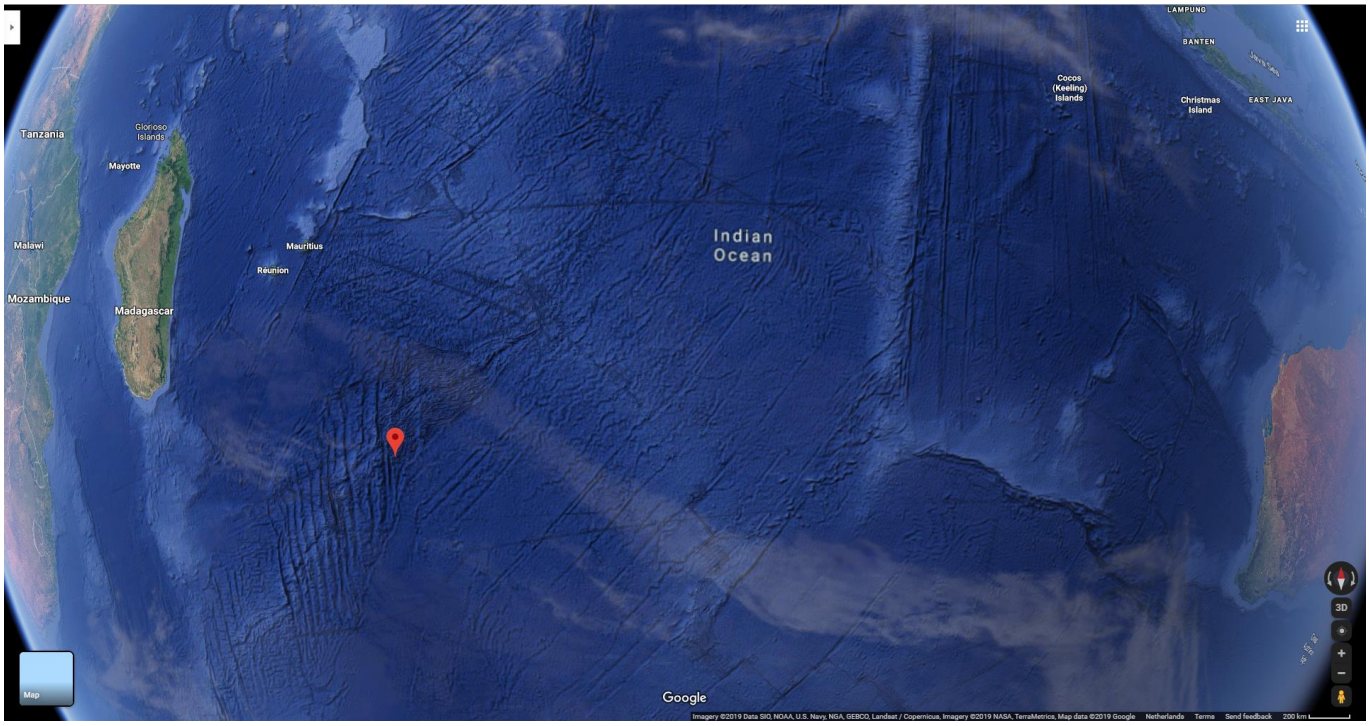
Please have a look at the shape of Les Landes in France (around the mouse cursor).
I can tell you it's all sand overthere, kept in place by pine trees, the only things growing there.

Remember the 2011 tsunami near Fukushima, Japan? And the 2004 tsunami in Phuket, Thailand, as well as on Sumatra and Sri Lanka? They were very large tsunamis, weren't they? Well, I cannot find any traces thereof in Google Maps.

Ποσειδων

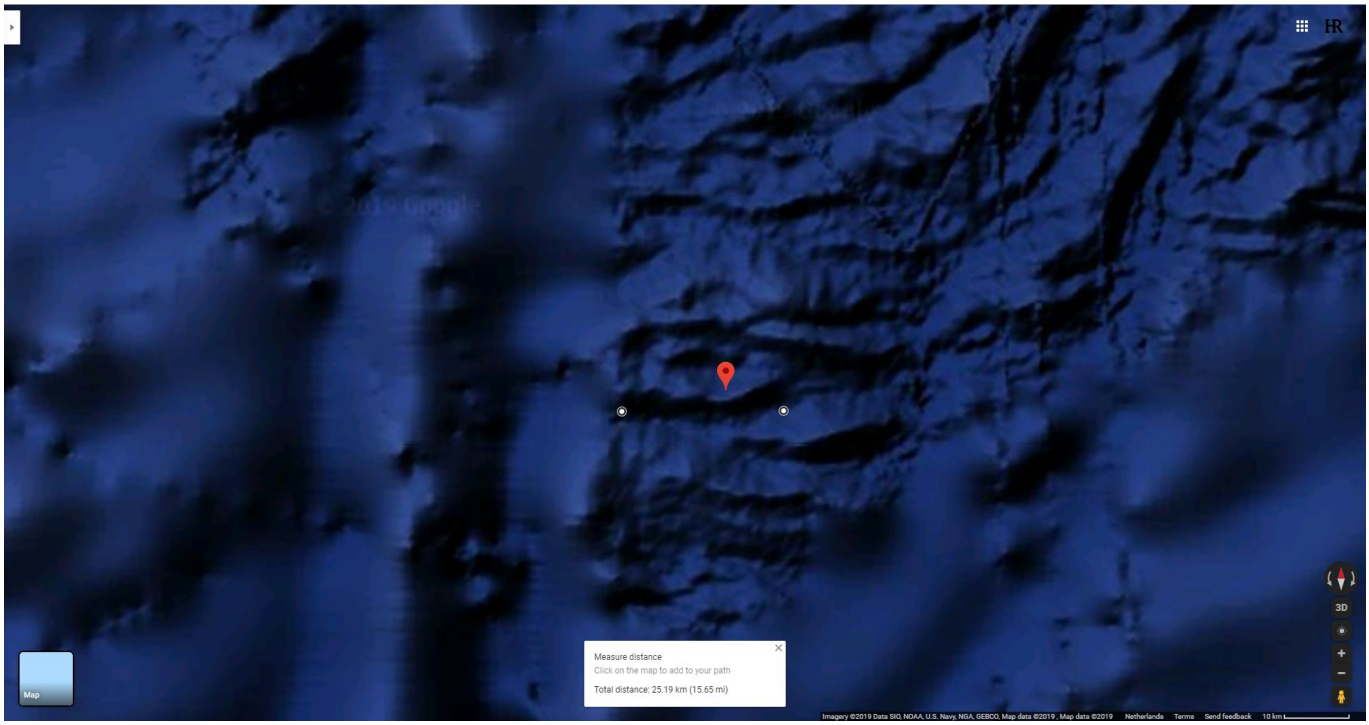
Burckle crater

Randall Carlson suggests (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w1XnXiANXRQ) the first structures I showed on Madagascar and in South West Australia might be caused by the presumed Burckle crater impact (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burckle_Crater), which would have occurred some 5000 years ago to the South East of Madagascar.



https://www.google.nl/maps/place/30°51'54.0"S+61°21'54.0"E/@-27.2850507,77.1754464,3558334m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x0!8m2!3d-30.865!4d61.365

Location of the Burckle crater (30.865°S, 61.365°E).



https://www.google.nl/maps/place/30%C2%B051'54.0%22S+61%C2%B021'54.0%22E/@-30.8243761,61.3000025,110682m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x0!8m2!3d-30.865!4d61.365

This is how Google Maps displays it in detail. The white dots are 25 km apart.

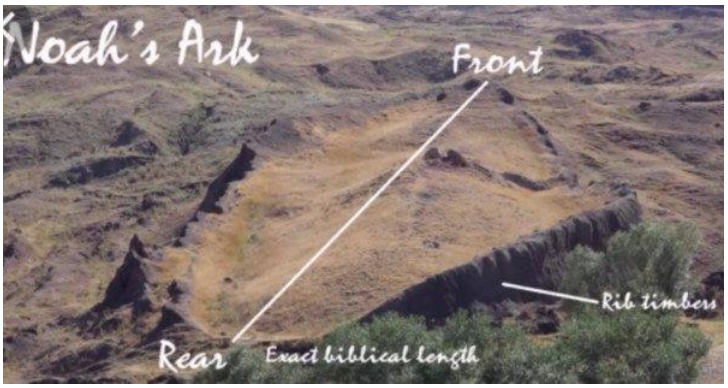
I am a physicist and not a geologist, but I do not recognise it as an impact crater. What happens at an impact? Well, it causes a very heavy earthquake (or moonquake or so) which just is a whole bunch of heavy oscillations in the ground. This spreads P-waves and S-waves (primary and secondary). P-waves are longitudinal and they go quite fast, so they come first. They shake the ground horizontally. S-waves however are transverse waves. They go slower and cause the ground to oscillate vertically, which in case of very very heavy quaking throws the material far upwards. That is the actual blast.
Ever thrown a stone in the water? It produces a circular pattern of S-waves and any splashes that are thrown up go more or less uniformly in every direction. Now throw a stone at an oblique angle and it still produces a circular wave pattern. That is because of the Huygens-Fresnel Principle (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huygens%E2%80%93Fresnel_principle), which says every oscillation on itself is a new source of a circular wave. That's why impact craters are always round.
Burckle looks very "unround", so I seriously doubt this Burckle impact. And the shown flood traces are far too large and global to be caused by an itsy bitsy teeny weeny yellow polka dot meteorite.

Could it be that all of the above floodings happened at practically the same moment by some really global catastrophic bunch of tsunamis? Very obviously the floodings came from all sides. Both in Brasil and on Madagascar they apparently came from nearly perpendicular directions. That cannot be caused by a single meteorite impact.

Don't all images shown above seem to indicate the entire world ocean has been sloshing in a terrible way? I mean TERRIBLE. Please keep in mind that long ago (we're talking of many thousands of years) sea levels were far lower than nowadays. During the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) it was some 130 metres below the current level. That's twice what we can still expect if all ice in Greenland and Antarctica would melt. It would mean the coast line was much farther away than what the images reveal, so the actual flooding was way larger than what your simple mind was able to imagine before you read this very sentence for the first time.

Don't practically all religions in the world mention a great flood? Fact is that sea levels rose some 130 metres since the LGM. Is that a flood or not? And why don't we find any remnants of possible old civilisations? Because they're either 100 metres under water, or buried under all these very large presumed flood deposits.

What type of worldwide event could have caused the flooding of coast lines all over the world?

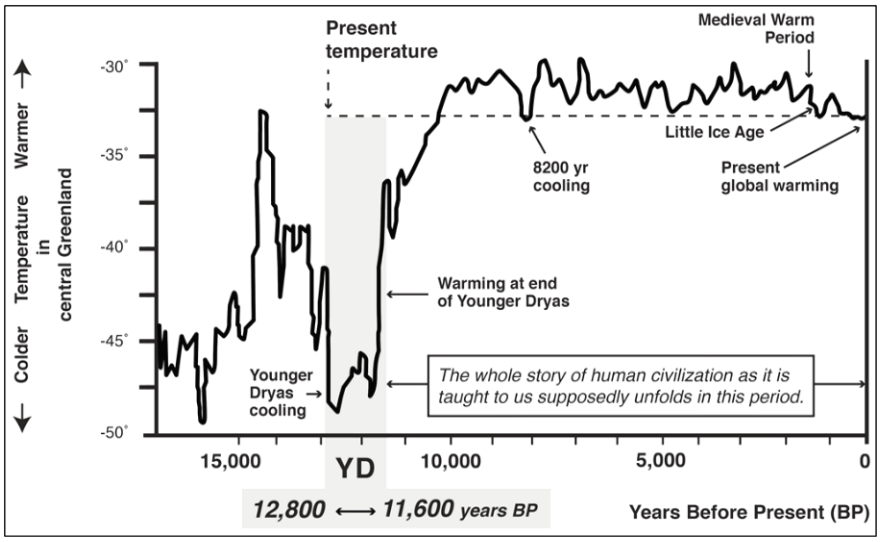


https://www.godupdates.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/noah.jpg

Gobbledygook: fanatics claim to have found Noa's Ark at the Durupınar site on Mount Tendürek in eastern Turkey (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Durup%C4%B1nar_site). It has a length of 164 metres and it resides at an elevation of 1966 to 2004 metres above sea level. A seaworthy ship of that size, stranded at an altitude of 2 kilometres. Please explain. If all currently existing land ice would melt, sea levels would rise about 70 metres.

Last Glacial Maximum

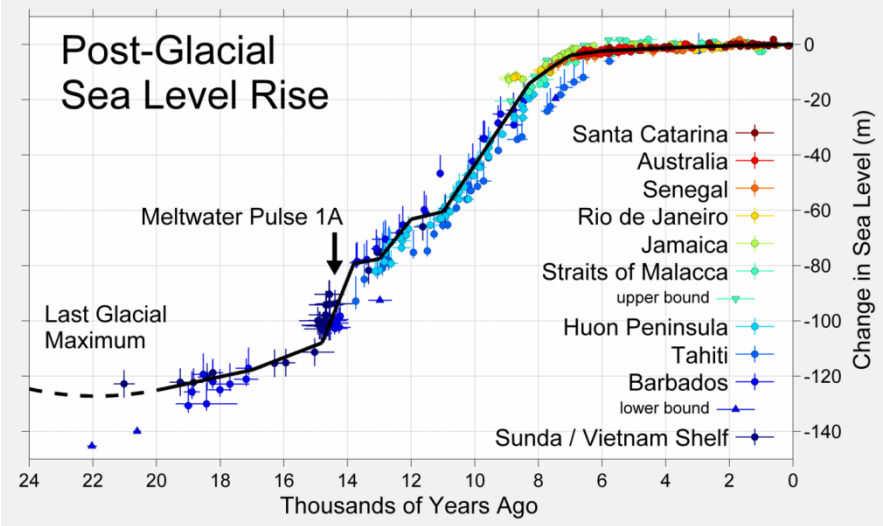
The glacial maxima (ice ages) and minima are normal phenomena that are correlated to the Milankovitsch cycles (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milankovitch_cycles). Simply said, the shape of Earth's orbit around the sun is not constant, nor is the obliquity of Earth's rotational axis. And the latter precedes, making a full circle about every 26000 years. Around 12800 years ago the last ice age was ending according to these cycles and suddenly the temperature on earth dropped back to fully glacial. 1200 years later (i.e. 11600 before present) it rose very quickly. That period is called the *Younger Dryas* (named after some plant):



http://sacredgeometryinternational.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/The-Younger-Dryas.jpg

In this image, the Medieval Warm Period and the Little Ice Age are marked over 1000 years ago, but the MWP was from 950 - 1250 CE and the LIA from the 16th to the 19th century.

Until the end of the *Younger Dryas*, sea levels rose to some 60 metres below the current height:



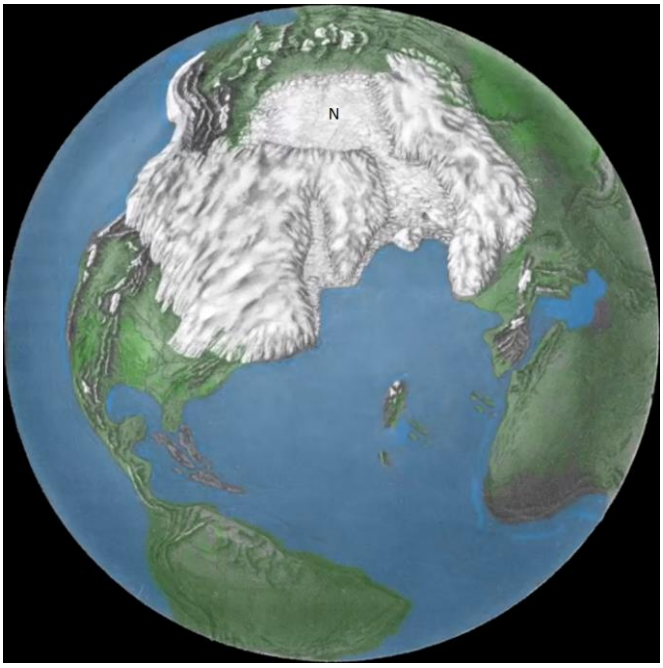
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1d/Post-Glacial_Sea_Level.png
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Early_Holocene_sea_level_rise

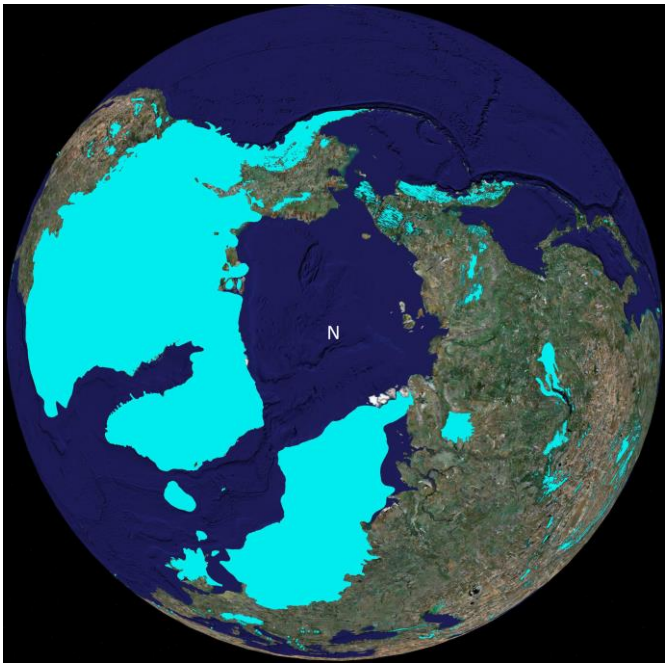
After the *Younger Dryas*, many animals like the mammoth and the sabre tooth tiger had gone extinct. A seemingly flash frozen woolly mammoth has been found in Siberia, with its food still in its mouth. And, also in Siberia, fossils of temperate climate organisms have been found. Flash frozen?

The sudden start of the Younger Dryas may well have been caused by some meteorite impact, maybe the Hiawatha crater on Greenland (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hiawatha_Glacier).

Plato wrote about Atlantis being flooded 9000 years ago, and he wrote it around 360 BCE, so that would be 9000 + 360 + 2019 = 11379 years before present. The *Younger Dryas* ended some 11600 years ago.

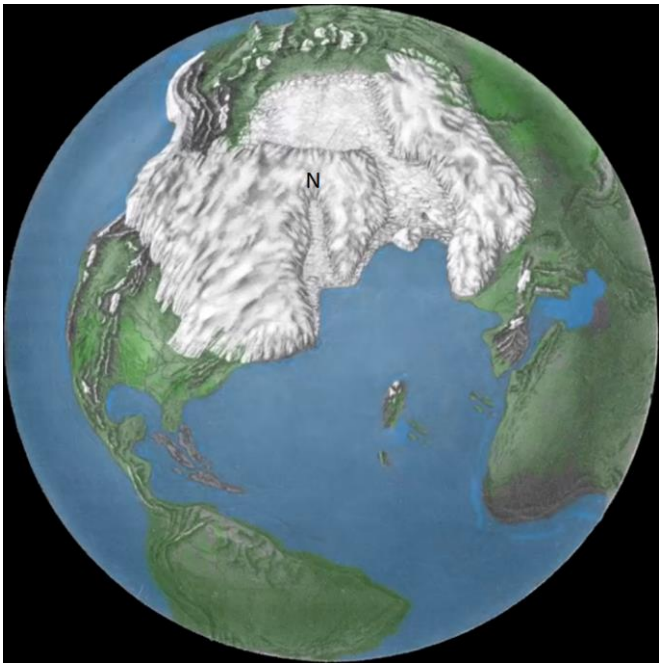
The images below show the northern ice cap during the LGM. The right one apparently shows the land ice only:

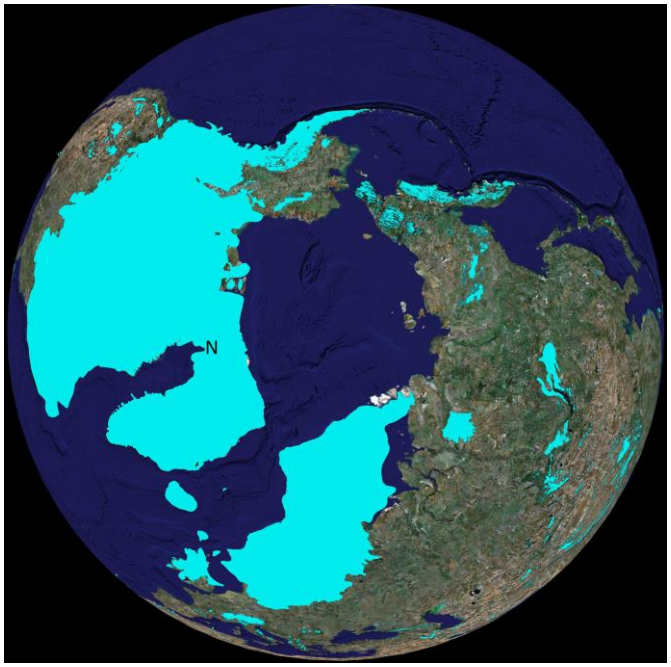




The "N" marks the geometric North Pole, where Earth's rotational axis "sticks out".

But doesn't it look quite excentric? Wouldn't it be far more plausible if it were near the geometric centre of the ice cap, i.e. if the ice cap were more or less concentric around the North Pole? Like below? Shouldn't the earth have rotated around that axis instead?





Suppose it did. As if the axis was pulled out, sticked back in another direction and then re-aligned to its original orientation. Same axial orientation in space, same rotation, but different North Pole. As far as Earth's surface is concerned, it would be another world. North would be in another direction.

And Siberia would have been far more to the south, i.e. farther away from that North Pole than it is now from the current one. The Sahara would have been closer to this iceage North Pole. It seems to have been lush green and fertile less then 10000 years ago. The Hiawatha impact would have been right in the bull's eye, and Canada including the Laurentide ice sheet would in its entirety be far more to the north (i.e. closer to the old North Pole).

Let's arbitrarily choose 78°00'N, 78°00'W (Ellesmere Island, Baffin, Canada) as the location of the prior North Pole. This approximates the above "N" location near Hiawatha and it differs 12° from the current alignment.

Update 2020-03-28:

Mario Buildreps (https://mariobuildreps.com/) very cleverly places the former North Pole at 76.0 N, 47.1 W, based on the cardinality (orientation) of old (megalithic) monuments.

Physics: rotation

Any object has three so called principal axes of rotation, around which it can rotate in a stable way. These axes are mutually perpendicular and they meet at the object's centre of mass. They depend on how the object's mass is distributed throughout its volume. They are properties of the object itself, independent of any other phenomenon outside it. If an object rotates around any other axis, centrifugal forces will awake and take it and make it shake and quake and break it causing an ache unless you brake it, Jake. Due to these forces, each point of an object tries to get away from the rotational axis as far as it can, thus reducing the spinning velocity. Therefore, one of these principal axes provides the most stable rotation. ALL rotating objects strive for it. Since spinning objects are hardly ever perfectly balanced, their wobble is there, and beware, this causes wear and tear every where and there, and if spares are rare it gets into disrepair without aftercare, and then they're in their worst nightmare, I swear, so take care and prepare, and share a pair of prayers. Don't dare to declare this an unfair affair, Pierre Sinclair.

If for example the wheels of a car are not very vell balanced, the steering vheel vill vibrate very violently via various vays, vhich vill vorm vast volatile vrantic variations vhich vill very vell vorbid to drive the car at all. A small weight at the right spot then changes the wheel's mass distribution, thereby realigning its principal axis to the actual rotational axis. They usually attach a piece of lead, that's a piece of cake, which they bake in The Hague, and unless it's fake or vague it'll unmake the shake and quake, no mistake, for God's sake. Yes, I have the smake to pake, and that's Dunglish[1].

Earth too is not perfectly balanced. It is not a perfectly homegeneous perfect sphere. This causes it to wobble as well, which is called nutation. This is not to be confused with precession of the equinoxes, which is caused by the gravitation of mainly the moon and the sun. Tidal effects result in a torque that tries to put the oblique earth axis upright by pulling Earth's bulges that arise from the centripetal force due to its rotation (so called flattening of the earth), but the gyroscopic effect then makes the axis itself slowly rotate instead, whilst staying oblique. Nutation is a very small wobbling of the rotational axis caused by the unbalanced mass distribution of the earth itself.

Now what if this mass distribution changes? Well, it could make the rotation unstable and enlarge this nutation. Earth might go looking for a new stable rotation. Unstable things usually have a great acceleration once they get over a tipping point, and they can quickly come to an end in a new equilibrium. Its situation became unstable, possibly very gradually, and then very suddenly it jumps to a new equilibrum. Like a ball on top of a mountain. It may be lying there for ages, but once it starts rolling it will avalanche faster and faster down into the valley, where it will find new and far better stability.

Earth crust displacement

Now suppose you don't like oranges, but you're fond of mandarins. They're easy to peel, since their peel's not from steel. Its Achilles' heel is it's not immobile, but it turns like a wheel, which may sound like a reel. It's debile, I reveal, and you don't have to kneel for a meal, so you feel no misdeal, Neil. If you were able to stabilise the fruit's inside, wouldn't it then be easy to displace its skin around it? Now

[1] The Dutch phrase: *ik heb de smaak te pakken* (litterally: *I've got grip on the taste*) means I really like it and keep doing it. *Dunglish* (*Dutch English*) is hilariously misformed English by ignorant Dutchmen, of which many don't even recognise the smelly pun in the word *dunglish*.

consider Earth's crust. Isn't its inside more or less liquid? Doesn't this crust have quite a loose connection to its inside? Isn't Earth like a mandarin? Why would Earth's crust not be able to get displaced, without really affecting the inner body of the earth, which would keep rotating as ever?

I am not fantasising some new excogitation. Charles Hapgood already described the possibility of an earth crust displacement in 1958 (https://archive.org/details/eathsshiftingcru033562mbp/page/n5). It has a foreword by Albert Einstein (who died in 1955, hmm...).

Please note that the just mentioned flattening of the earth means its rotation already IS nearly around its preferred principal axis, so it would be a relatively small effect for the earth as a whole. But for its surface inhabitants it would be a fatal tragic calamitous disastrous cataclysmic ruinous catastrophe.

At the start of the *Younger Dryas* the existing ice sheets were gradually melting according to the Milankovitch cycles. And then there may have been some very large meteorite impact, presumably Hiawatha. This meteorite would first have gone through say 2 km of ice, evaporating it, and still have energy to create a 30 km crater. A sudden drop in global temperature would be the result, and then we are in the *Younger Dryas*. Of course there would be regrowth of the ice. It could be asymmetrical with respect to Earth's rotational axis. Maybe the mass of Earth's crust already was not very evenly distributed with respect to its principal axis, and in 1200 years this ice regrowth could have built up to the tipping point for triggering the entire crust of the earth to suddenly displace itself towards a new equilibrium. It could have happened very quickly and it could easily have been by the aforementioned 12°. The earth may also have made a quick extra rotation around its axis by some angle. Earth's crust probably did something like what a dog does when it just came out of the water. And it found a new stable equilibrium. Far more stable than before.

Canada then suddenly shifted 12° southward and Siberia would instantly have gone north by that amount, flash freezing the still eating mammoth. The Sahara moved south, causing desertification.

In Africa for example, the North-South direction must have changed drastically. Ancient civilisations apparently found it important to record Earth's alignment to the stars, like in the Egyptian pyramids.

Canada moving 12° southward would have caused rapid melting of the Laurentide ice sheet, apparently without severely affecting the principal axes. Once a new equilibrium has been established, it usually is quite firm. There is no nearby deeper valley for the ball to roll into.

The melting of ice has positive feedback. The less ice there is, the less reflection of sunlight, so the more absorption and thus warming, which increases the melting, which increases the absorption, etcetera. Exactly that is also happening with our current global warming, which merely is a small fraction of what happened at the end of the *Younger Drias*. The latter was an increase by at least 15 °C, possibly within a few decades.

The just mentioned trigger may well have originated from the South. Antarctica did and does not rotate around its own centre of gravity (Charles Hapgood: "Earth's Shifting Crust", page 18), which is about halfway between the red plus sign and the South Pole in the map below. Then it cannot ever be a balanced rotation around a principal axis.

In case of a crust displacement causing a pole shift the Antarctic ice cap would of course have moved by 12° too. The South Pole then shifted from 78°00'S, 102°00'E (which at that moment would of course have been 00°00'S, 00°00'E) to the current 00°00'S, 00°00'E. Since this ice cap already existed, such a crust shift does not contradict the ice being 400000 years old or so.

Plato wrote Atlantis disappeared in one day. If an Earth crust shift would have occurred in one day, which I consider entirely possible, it would definitely have caused worldwide tsunamis. Not megatsunamis, not gigatsunamis, but teratsunamis. In fact not even waves. The entire ocean must have been flowing and sloshing. The Phuket (2004) and Fukushima (2011) events were merely some minor ripples.

The red plus sign marks the presumed old South Pole

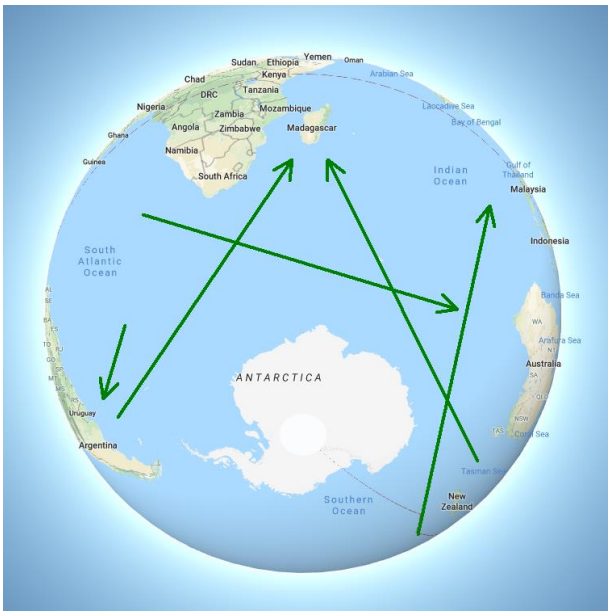
Water movement

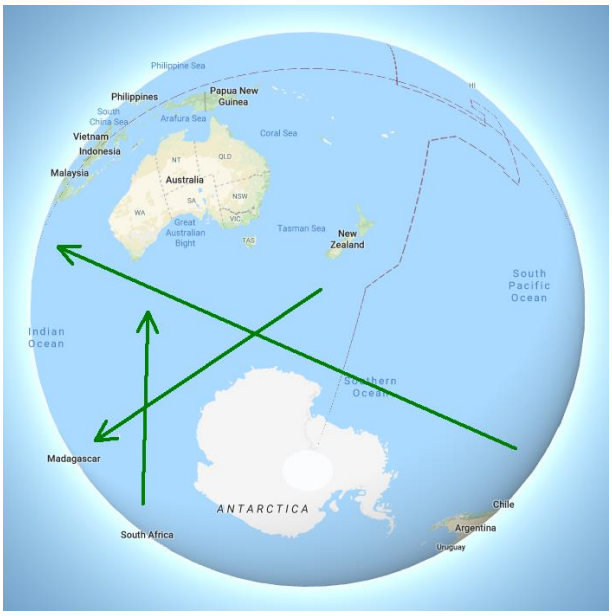
It was the crust that must have moved, whilst the water stayed in place due to its inertia (Newton's 1st law). So the crust moved underneath the ocean. But effectively, the water then moved with respect to the crust. Below, the word *wave* should also be read as *flow*.

The northern Atlantic ocean would first have sloshed northward, flooding the ice sheet which later melted, so no traces are left, and then it would have gone southbound, flooding Brasil's northern coast.

From then it was heave away, haul away, bound for South Australia, where it arrived later than the wave(s) from the Pacific, which presumably already flooded it.

Argentina's and eastern Brazil's flood marks indicate the southern Atlantic flowed westward, so that part of the crust probably shifted suddenly eastward. The flow then came back from Argentina and went straight on to Madagascar.





For the Pacific ocean as a whole, the crust shift would more or less but maybe more less than more have been a clockwise rotation, so the ocean itself effectively rotated anticlockwise. The western Pacific would immediately have flowed southward, hitting the northern tip of New Zealand.

The North East Pacific would first have flooded the ice sheet and then reflected and hit California. Then it went southward.

If South America suddenly shifted eastward, the south eastern Pacific would have gone west, leaving a void (oops, the ocean's bare bottom), which of course was refilled by a backflow that must have heavily flooded East North West South America (got it?). We will see those possible (although doubtful) deposits further below.

Large parts of the Pacific would have passed between Australia and Antarctica, which it both flooded, in two waves. One went straight on to Madagascar, where it arrived after the island had already been completely flooded from the South by the Atlantic wave, and the other one more northbound, straight towards India and Myanmar, as well as to the Arabian peninsula.

Australia would have shifted northward and its North had to drink the Timor and Arafura Seas.

Between the southern tip of South-America and Antarctica, the Atlantic and Pacific waves would have flowed more or less parallel and each one would flood its "own" Antarctic coast and of course also pass it on its own side. Maybe the Antarctic ice all along its coast hides flood deposits under the ice that grew on top of it?

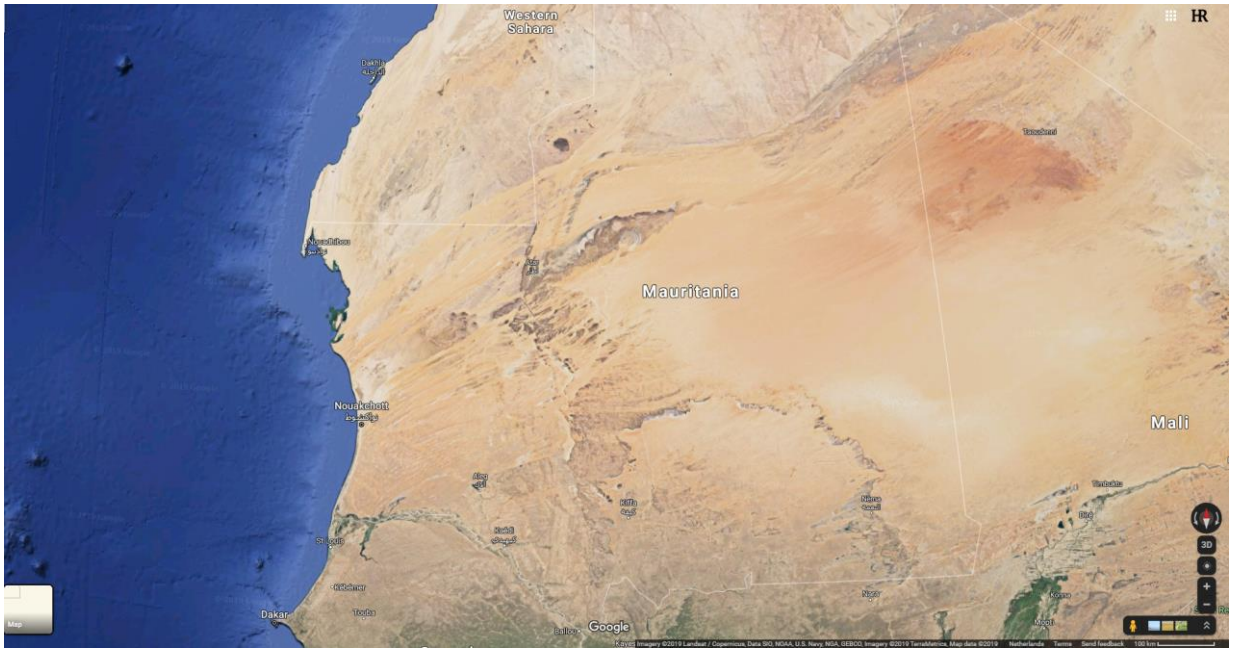
Under the Indian ocean, the earth crust shift would have been northbound, so the water immediately sloshed southward and flooded the Antarctic coast. Then it partially went back north, and also spread eastward and westward to encounter the oncoming Pacific and Atlantic waves, respectively.

Both the Atlantic and the Pacific wave finally went straight into the Indian Ocean, which has no other outlet and therefore had to consume the whole lot. Would it have been able to do so?

Atlantis

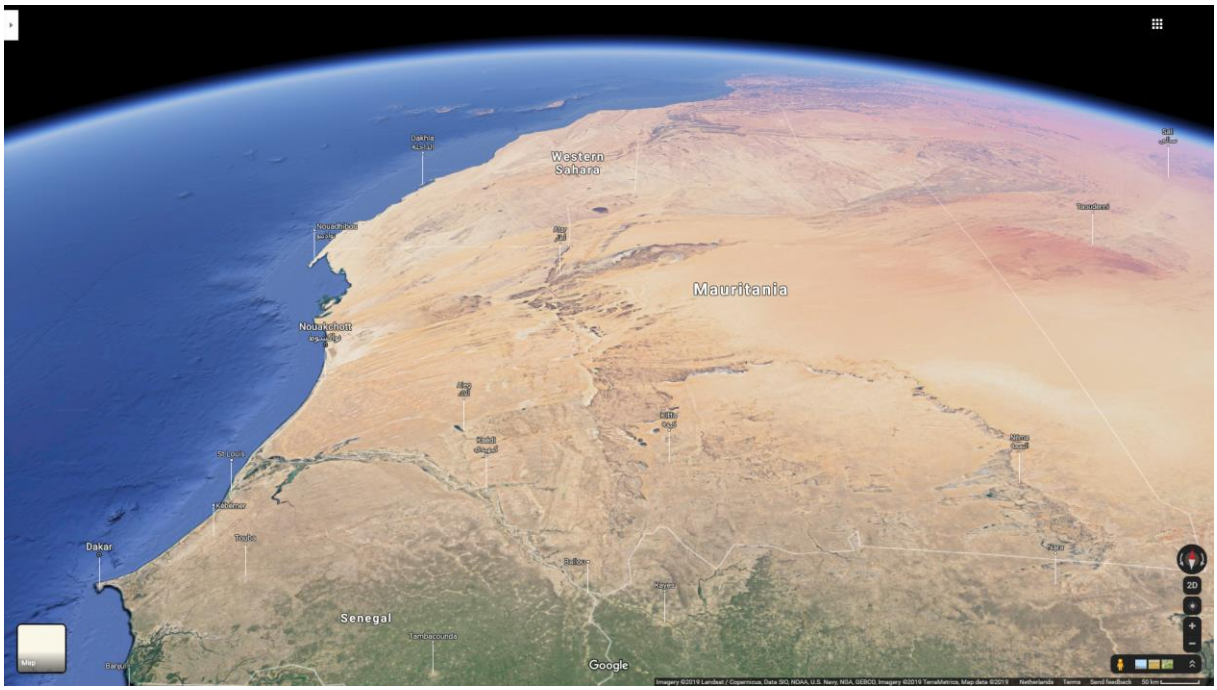
Plato described Atlantis as a very large island, greater than Lybia (practically the entire Mediterranean coast of Africa) and Asia Minor (Turkish penisula) together, beyond the Pillars of Heracles (Strait of Gibraltar). And it was flooded 9000 years before, which is at the end of the *Younger Dryas*. And he mentioned heavy earthquakes. His description makes me think Atlantis simply was the North West coastal area of Africa.

Let's have a look. Next image is Mauritania.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@19.7819344,-11.7282932,1162535m/data=!3m1!1e3

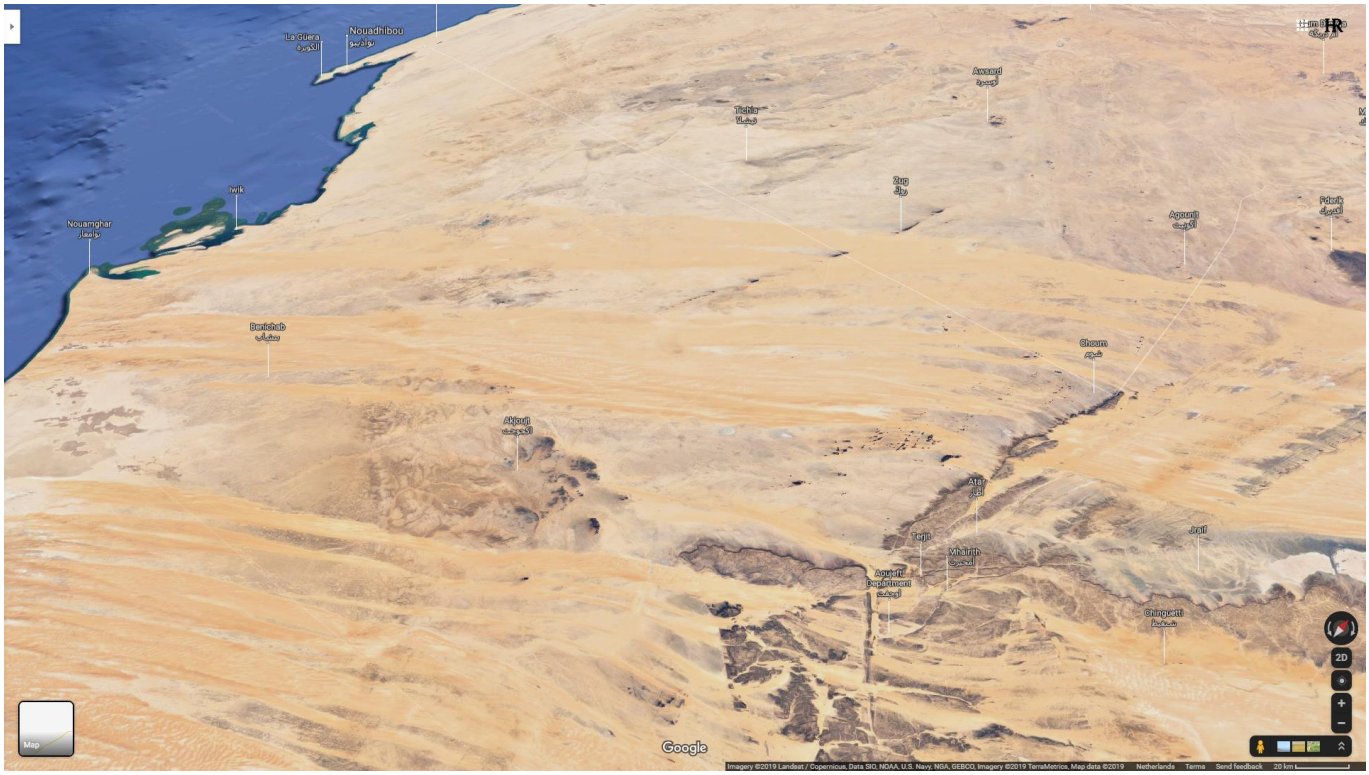
What does it look like? Could it be that a giant flood went over it? Sea levels were far lower than nowadays and the small gorges in the continental shelf are in the same direction.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@8.9765878,-11.7493586,1013761a,35y,357.38h,44.46t/data=!3m1!1e3

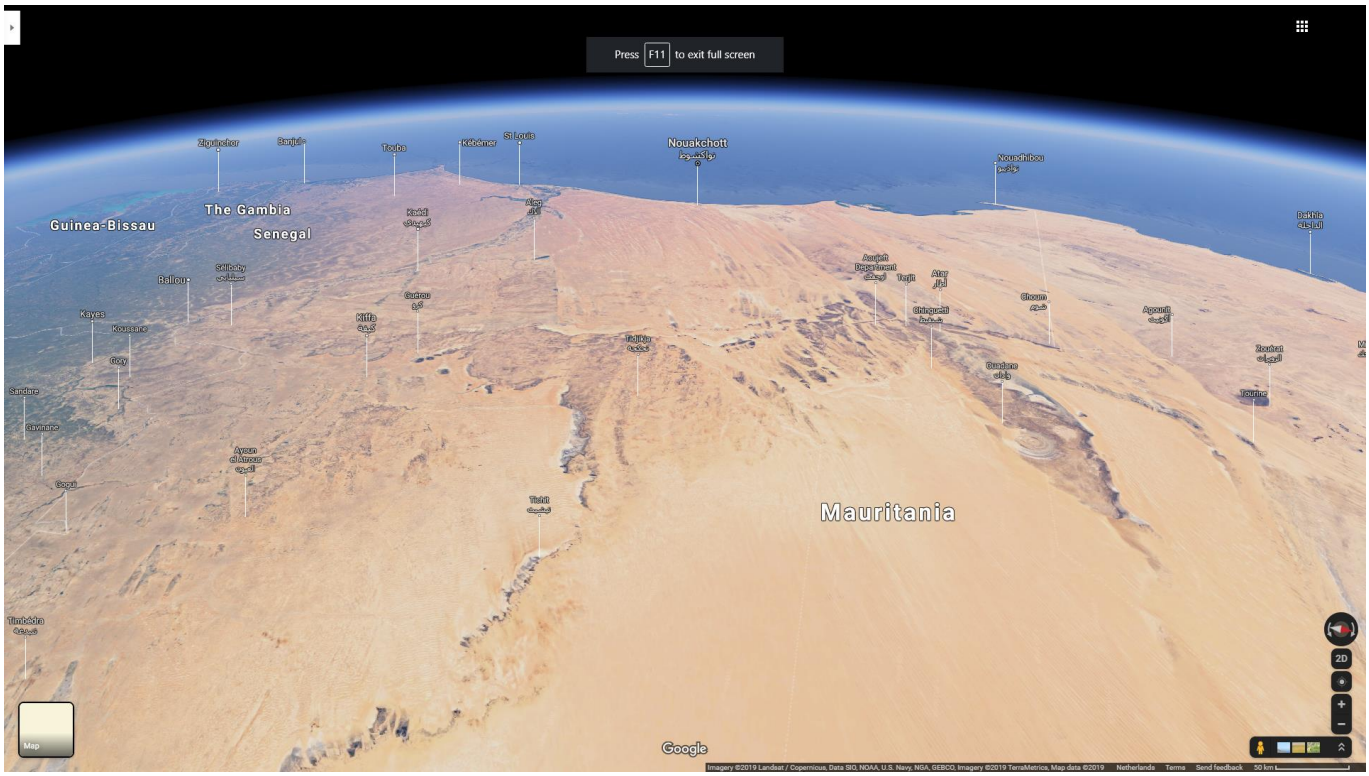
Do you recognise a giant flood may have come from the North, up to the lower center of the image?
Please realise the ocean contains plenty of water, it's only your own narrow mind that's restrictive.
And do you see this presumed flood deposit is superimposed by something from the West?

Or maybe from the East?
And now you're probably thinking: "Of course not! It's the Sahara!",
but please don't think I'm a moron.
I'm an airplane...



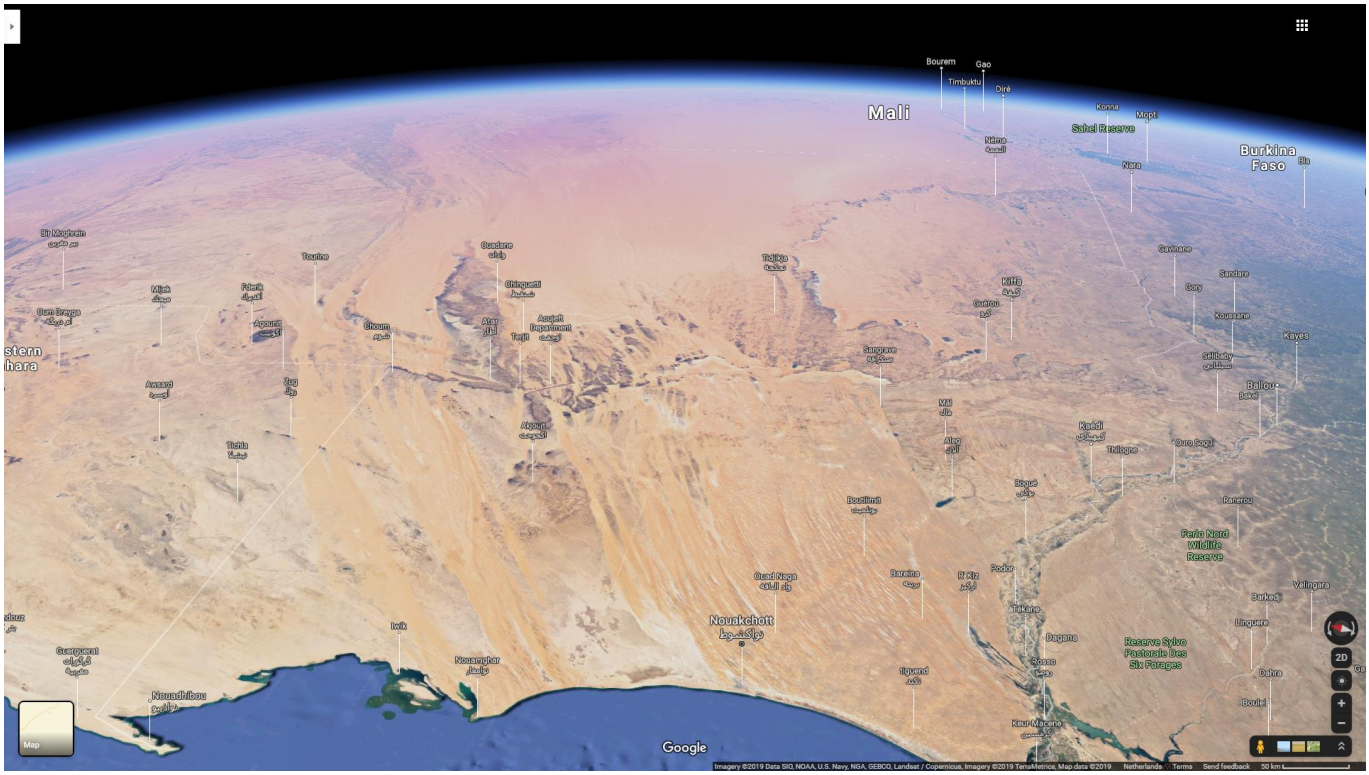
https://www.google.nl/maps/@18.272159,-12.2830175,339341a,35y,319.5h,41.74t/data=!3m1!1e3

And once you know I'm an airplane, you should be able to understand how I created this image.
It's a Google Maps screen shot. And what do you see on it?
I see an East-West aligned sand deposit on top of a large flood deposit from the North.



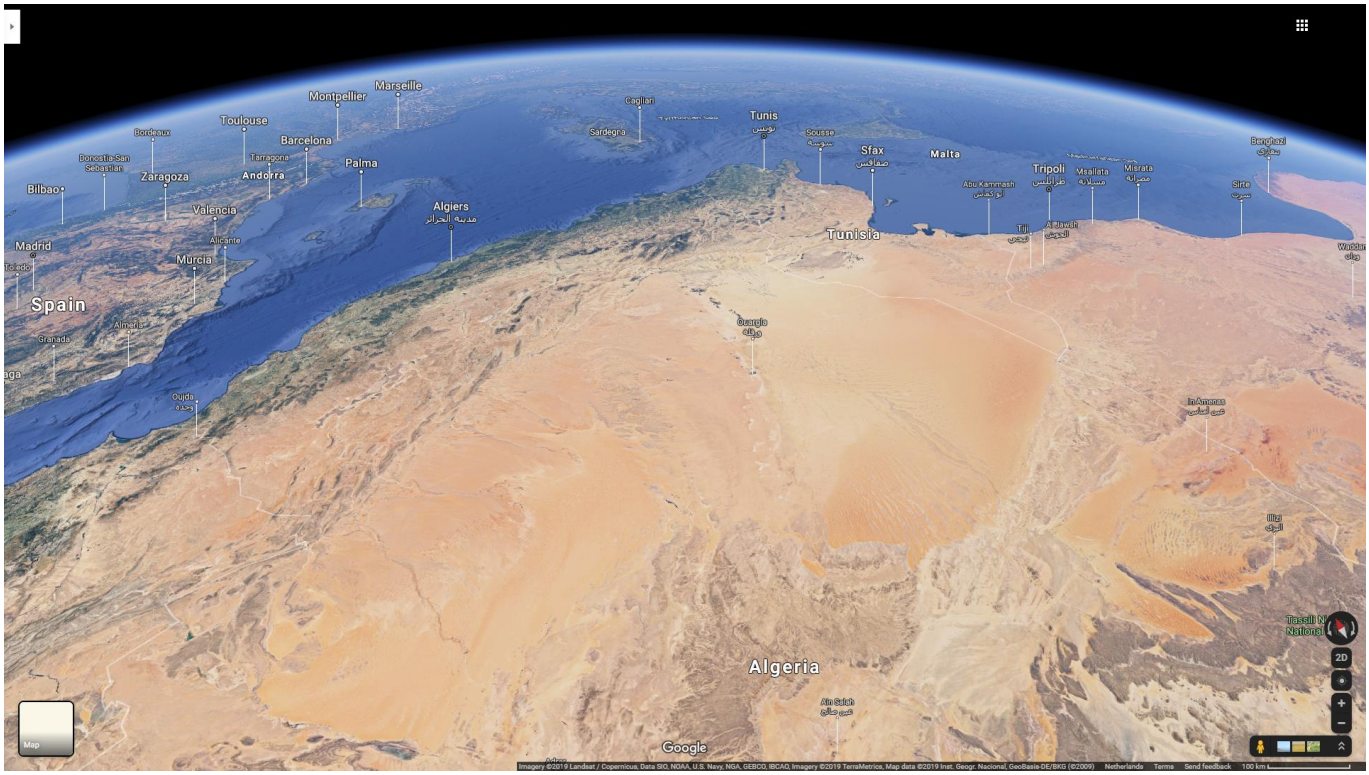
https://www.google.nl/maps/@20.0615115,-4.5454345,469136a,35y,260.81h,55.61t/data=!3m1!1e3

Looking West. Might it have come from both sides?



https://www.google.nl/maps/@17.3647865,-20.3256724,550621a,35y,75.56h,53.2t/data=!3m1!1e3

Looking East. Where does the pattern seem to have come from?



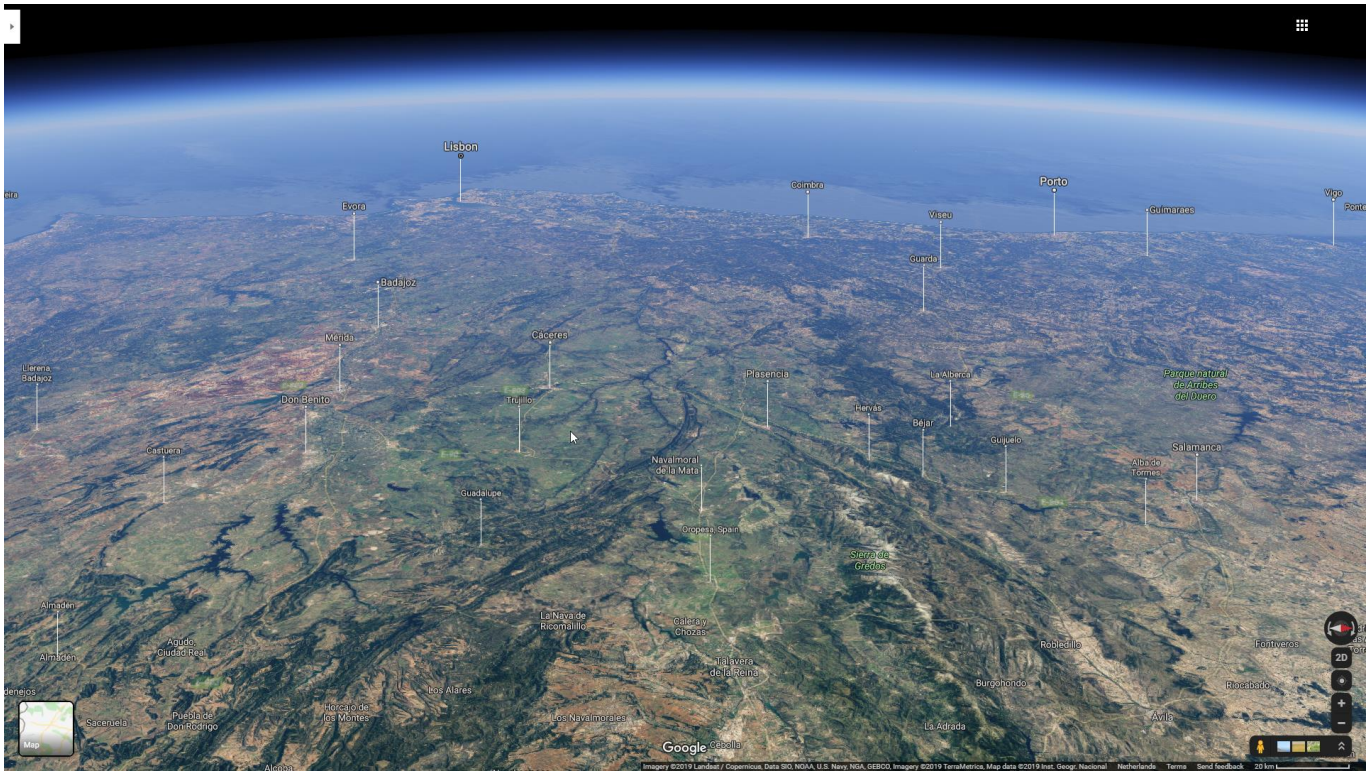
https://www.google.nl/maps/@23.6000558,-1.6598082,1078455a,35y,30.37h,43.44t/data=!3m1!1e3

It's from here. The sea at the top is the Mediterranean.
Do you see the shape of the sand deposits?
And look at Spain, where the rain stays mainly in the plain.
Plainly drained after a flood?
Did it receive the western Mediterranean?

So we go on to Spain and inspect it.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@32.2380549,-0.7152537,1719150a,35y,357.94h,28.01t/data=!3m1!1e3

This is Spain. Did the western Meditarranean go over it? Mind the straight line in the South.
And look at southern France once again.



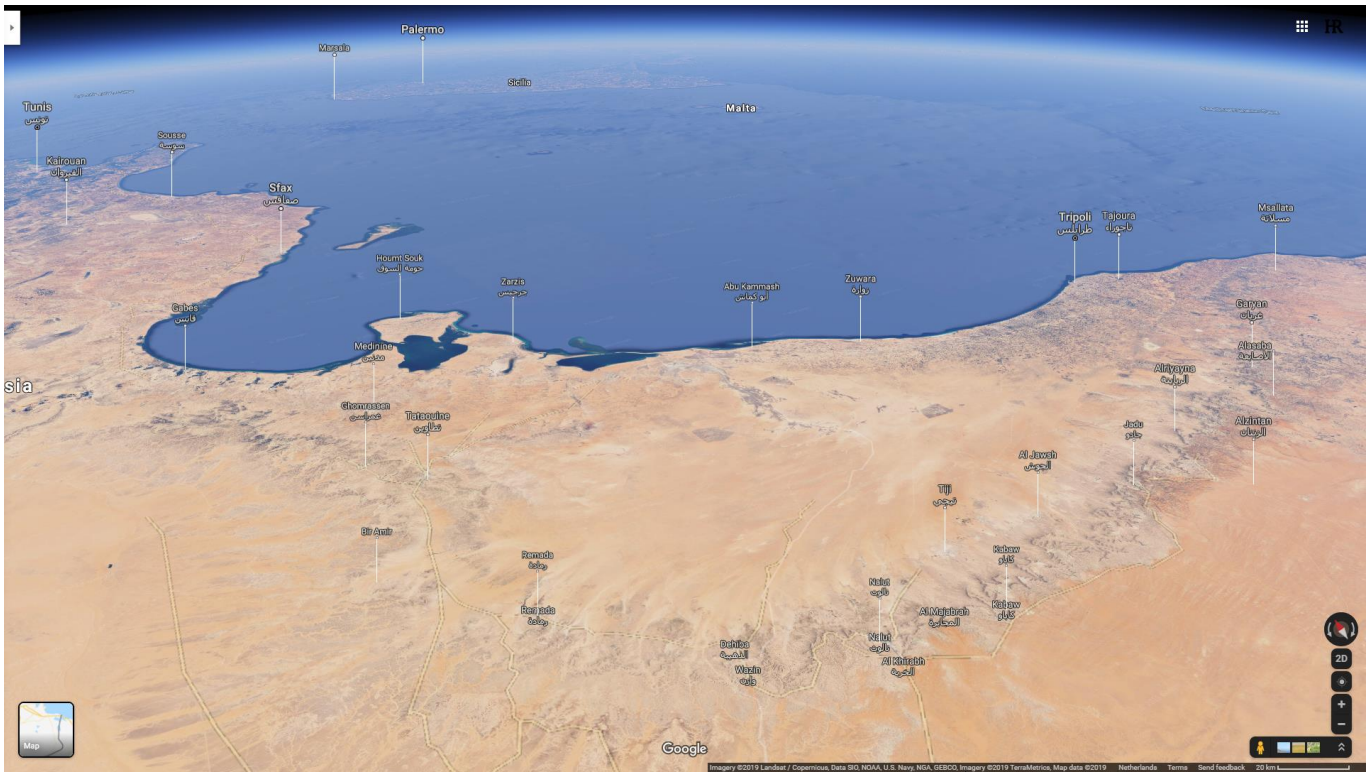
https://www.google.nl/maps/@39.9088457,-2.6398714,146757a,35y,269.63h,64.2t/data=!3m1!1e3

Looking west from above Spain, towards Portugal and the Atlantic.
Do you see the pattern around the mouse pointer near the center?
And could the structure at the centre of the right half be a flood deposit
that came from the Atlantic ocean?

https://www.google.nl/maps/@40.8139663,-17.6535146,1482522a,35y,79.31h,37.68t/data=!3m1!1e3

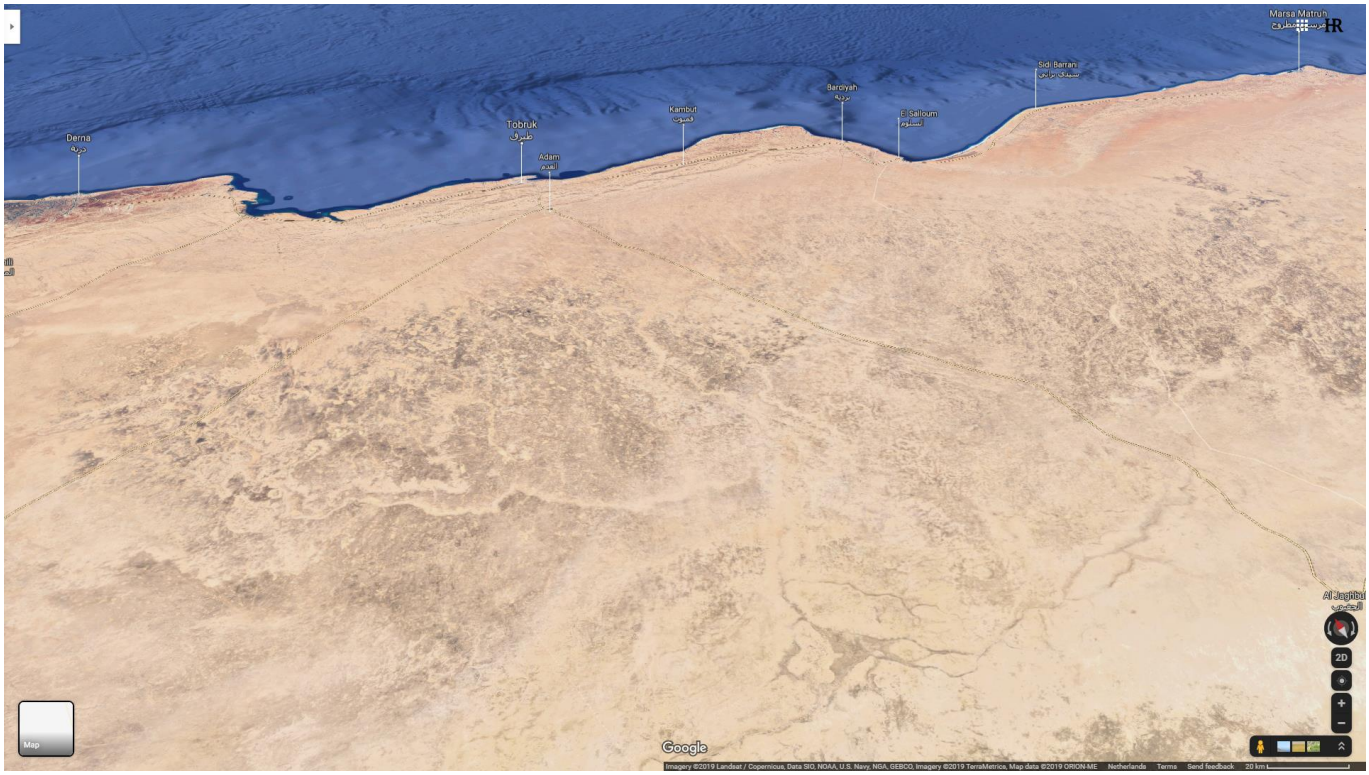
Spain, seen from the West.

Back to Africa:



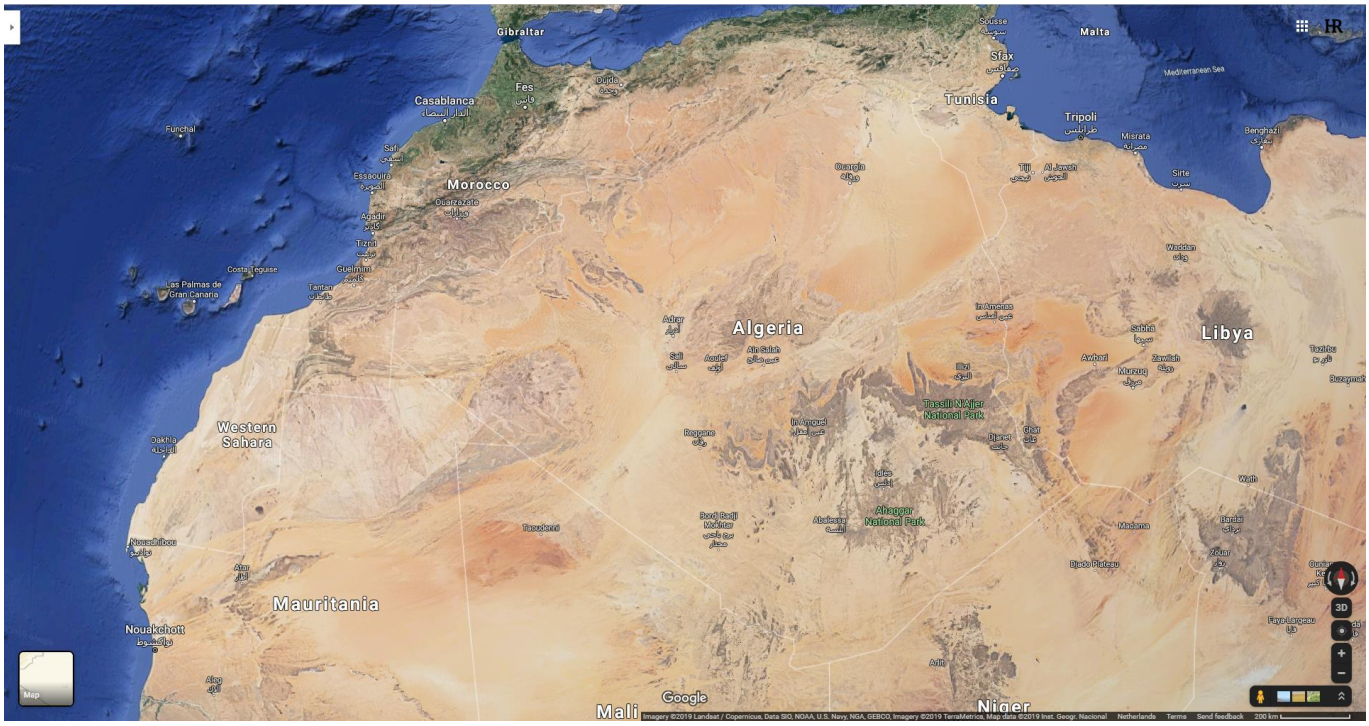
https://www.google.nl/maps/@30.6267621,9.4341472,165178a,35y,34.5h,61.31t/data=!3m1!1e3

And what do you think of this structure in Tunisia & Lybia?



https://www.google.nl/maps/@29.1671937,22.3883348,187850a,35y,33h,51.03t/data=!3m1!1e3

This is Lybia. What do you see? Think of a beach, but a LARGE one.



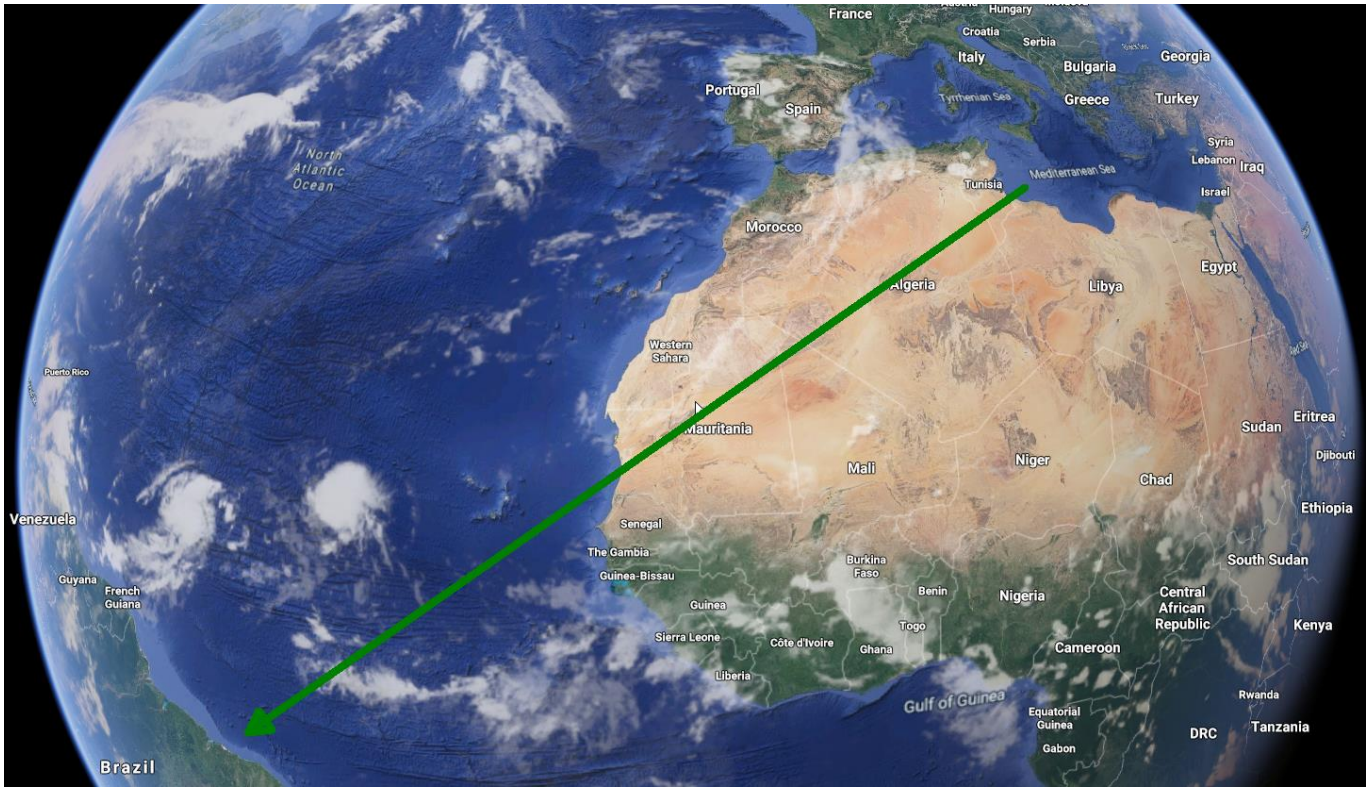
https://www.google.nl/maps/@28.5820377,0.258865,2046741m/data=!3m1!1e3

Doesn't the entire North West of Africa seem to have been flooded by a REALLY GIANT torrent?

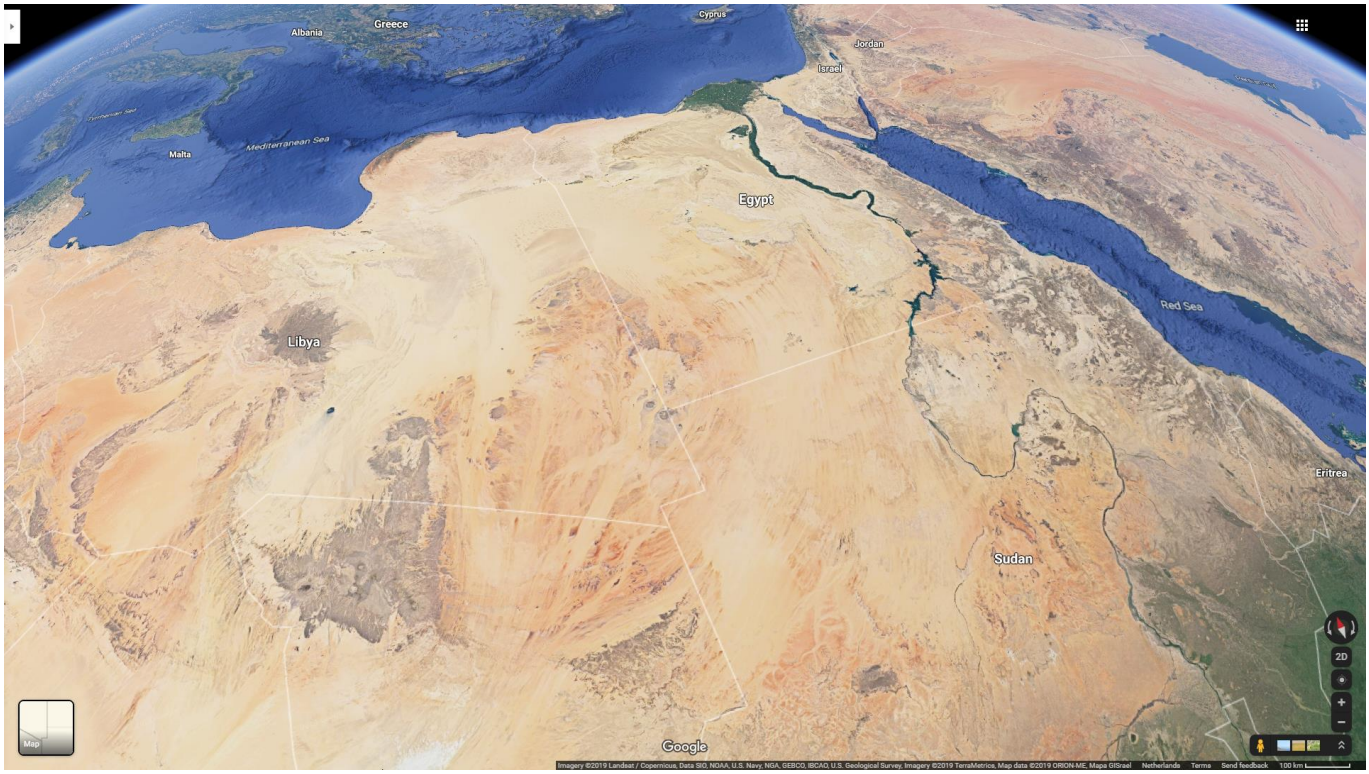
I presume Atlantis was the Atlantic coastal region of the northern part of Africa.

Plato wrote that the brave Greeks defeated Atlantis. Consider this an allegory as if it were analogous to a similar metaphor saying the same, cut from the same cloth like peas in a pod.

Doesn't all this suggest that the entire eastern Mediterr...?



To me it seems Mauritania was first overwhelmed by an Atlantic flood from the North, followed by the entire content of the eastern Mediterranean from the East. And then maybe a reflection wave came back from the West. The presumed earth crust shift probably included a short and rapid eastward shift, causing the entire Mediterranean to instantly flow over Africa. Would the Sahara's lush vegetation have survived such an event? There also was a drastic climate change due to the presumed earth crust displacement. At the same time the southern half of the Atlantic would start to flow over South America. Could it be that practically ALL sand in the Sahara originates from the old Mediterranean seabed? As a gift from the Greeks to Atlantis?



https://www.google.nl/maps/@12.8944889,21.5630624,2517211a,35y,21.56h,23.42t/data=!3m1!1e3

Eastern Sahara. With the presumed earth crust shift, Africa would have made a vast anticlockwise turn. An initial southward flow would have turned South West. Also keep Buys Ballot's law in mind.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@15.2132495,40.4121874,1966432a,35y,33h,25.42t/data=!3m1!1e3

Saudi Arabia. Does wind create such large structures? Do you see the structure extends all the way to Lebanon at the far left? Could this huge sand deposit have come from the Indian Ocean, which, as said, had to consume the whole lot? Which it was unable to?
Look at how it enters the Persian Gulf, which has a depth of 50 metres (164 ft) on average, with a maximum of 90 m (295 ft). It used to be the Tigris valley, probably very fertile. Maybe paradise was right there. It may have been completely flooded at once. Could it hide remnents of an ancient civilisation?

Wave magnitude

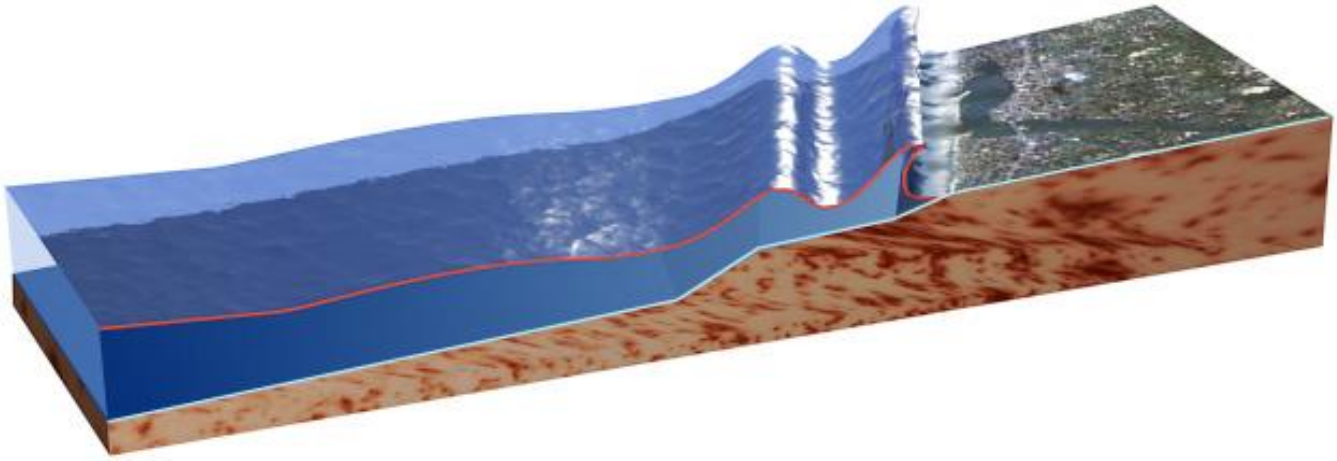
Suppose we want to make a scale model of the Atlantic Ocean, where 1000 km will be scaled down to 1 metre. The model will pretend Earth is flat. At its narrowest point, from Brazil to Sierra Leone, the Atlantic has a width of 2880 km, so that would become say 3 metres. Its average width is roughly 5500 km and its length from North to South approximates 15000 km. This means the scale model would be 15 metres long and 5.5 metres wide, the size of a swimming pool. Now it needs to be filled with water. How much would YOU poor in? Stop reading, think first!

Most people would probably poor in a volume that on this scale easily exceeds the total amount of water available on the entire earth. The average depth of the Atlantic is 3.6 km, so this 15×5.5 m^2 model would have a depth of not even 4 millimetres. That's all. On this scale, ALL water on Earth would just suffice to fill the basin up to a mere 1¼ cm, half an inch. Swimming pool?
The flanking land masses would in general have a minor slope up to an elevation of just a fraction of a millimeter above the mean water level, rather far away from the shore. That's no real threshold.
(My dear fellow physicists, of course the Reynolds number $Re = vL/\eta$ and the Froude number $Fr = v/\sqrt{gh}$ should be kept equal to reality).

The presumed earth crust displacement by 12° corresponds to a distance of 1333 km, which in this model would become say one meter and a half. What would happen if this model's basin would suddenly be displaced by that distance? Might there temporarily be "dry" spots in the model after this shift of the basin? You bet. It is entirely possible that Earth's atmosphere has made contact with the bare ocean floor at many locations all over the world. The ocean is NOT deep (compared to its horizontal size). For short times, there must have been several empty spots in the oceans.

What wave height would you expect in this model after such a sudden shift? Would it easily reach half its depth, say 2 millimetres? I think so. In reality that would be 2 kilometres and I'm still talking about wave height. Two kilometres. Or, given the minor slope of the banks, would it be possible that the entire water mass floods them? Thousand kilometres of land could suddenly be pushed underneath the ocean. That would be a wave of well over three kilometres, instantly attacking the shore. Its height would almost immediately be way above the clouds in the sky. Yes, my dear layman, this absolutely IS possible.

Wave speed depends on the depth of the water. The shallower it is, the slower the waves go, so when approaching a beach, waves are slowed down. This has two effects. 1: When they come in at an angle, they slow down at the side nearest to the shore, which deflects them towards the beach. This is why waves usually arrive perpendicular to the beach everywhere. 2: The water arrives from the sea at a greater speed forward than what flows beachward (did you read backward? then you read drawhcaeb and you should read it once again...), causing it to superimpose on the prior wave. Waves get higher and higher when approaching the beach, and in the surf they'll turn over. I guess you are aware of how far a turned over wave can flow onto the beach, compared to its initial height as it was far from the beach. See the image further below.



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c6/Tsunami-kueste.01.vm.jpg

No, not this one, further below...

And then there exist tsunamis. I presume you have seen them on TV, the one in Thailand (2004) as well as the one in Japan (2011). Tsunamis are NOT high waves, they are very long waves that contain a huge amount of water. But when approaching land the water accumulates, so on arrival they ARE high. And still very long, so all this water keeps coming. Seemingly endlessly.

Have a look at the image above and imagine both the sea floor and the dry land suddenly shift left, twice or thrice the image width. The water would stay in place, and the land simply shifts underneath it. The land would of course be flooded, practically up to that same distance, but would it be a tsunami? No. A tsunami is a wave, but this would cause the full amount of water to instantly flood the land. That is not a wave, but a flow, although people will call it a wave. Since I like to give the layman a chance to ask irrelevant quasi intelligent questions, and in order to approximately avoid no confusion by making it sort of clearish, I will now vaguely intermix the words *flow* and *wave* and maybe use one of them meaning the other or something. Perhaps.

Now imagine a water depth of 3½ km (over 2 miles) at the very left of the above image, and scale the entire image accordingly. Then what would be the result of a shift of two or three times the width? A wall, no, a flow, urh, a wave, of water having a height of over 3 km would flood the land. Yes, three kilometers. That's what we're talking about. And it would come at a great velocity. And I'm still an airplane, but definitely not a moron...

https://www.holland.com/upload_mm/8/a/d/69592_fullimage_julianadorp_shutterstock.jpg

Accumulated waves in Julianadorp aan Zee in The Netherlands.
What pattern could they leave on the beach?
Imagine the slightly darker band in the atmosphere touching the horizon is oncoming water...
And, my dear flat-earthers, have a close look, there's an English nudist beach across the sea...

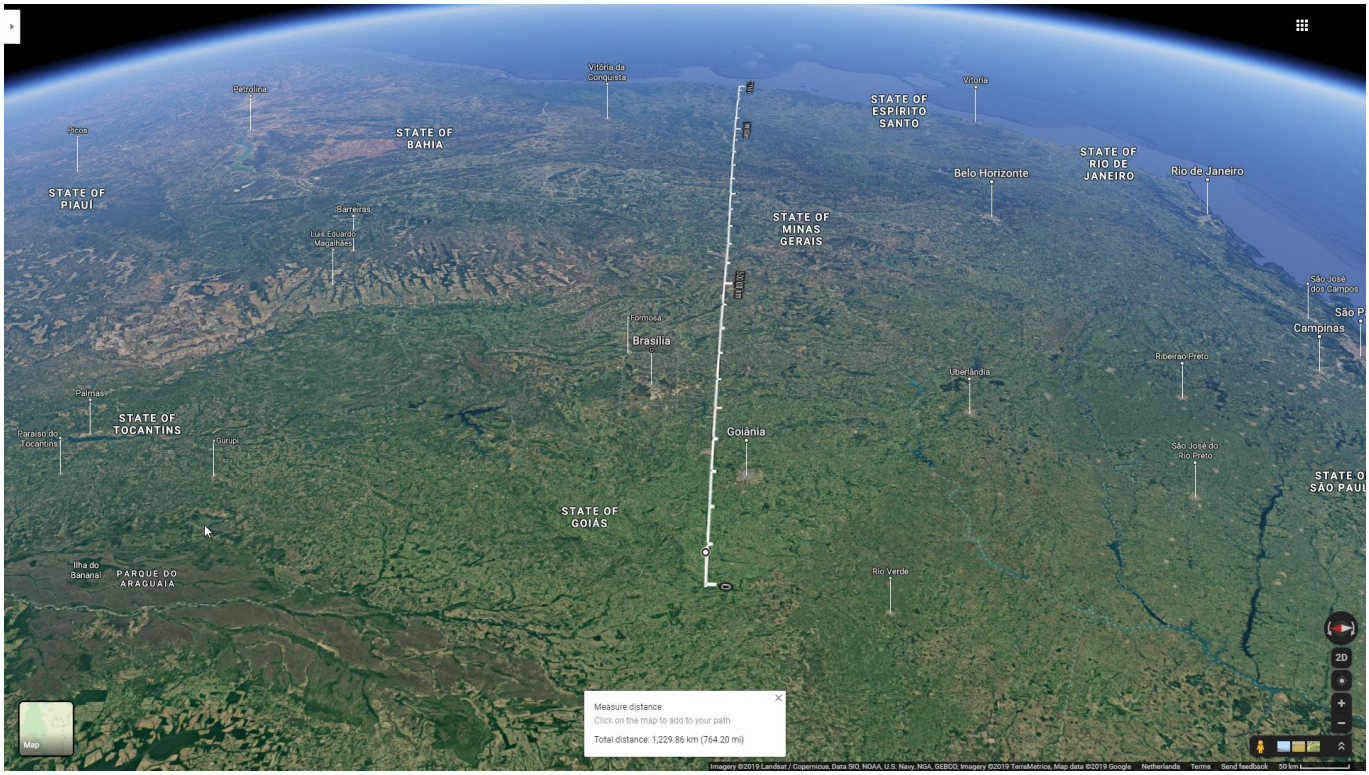
It seems there has been an imagequake. It suddenly is above... Leave out the people that would become real giants and, as said, scale it up to an inital wave height of over three kilometres (two miles).

That is what presumably happened to Brazil. As well as to the other locations mentioned above, like Madagascar. Practically the entire ocean flowed over it. After the initial floodings the ocean began sloshing back and forth all over the world, gradually coming to a rest. All sand coloured patterns you saw sofar are just minor structures. They are superimposed on the earlier larger flood deposits. Leftovers of the last waves that were inferior by far, but still huge.

https://www.sporttechie.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/AV_Kai_Lenny-01.png
https://www.sporttechie.com/kai-lenny-world-surf-league-carbon-neutral/

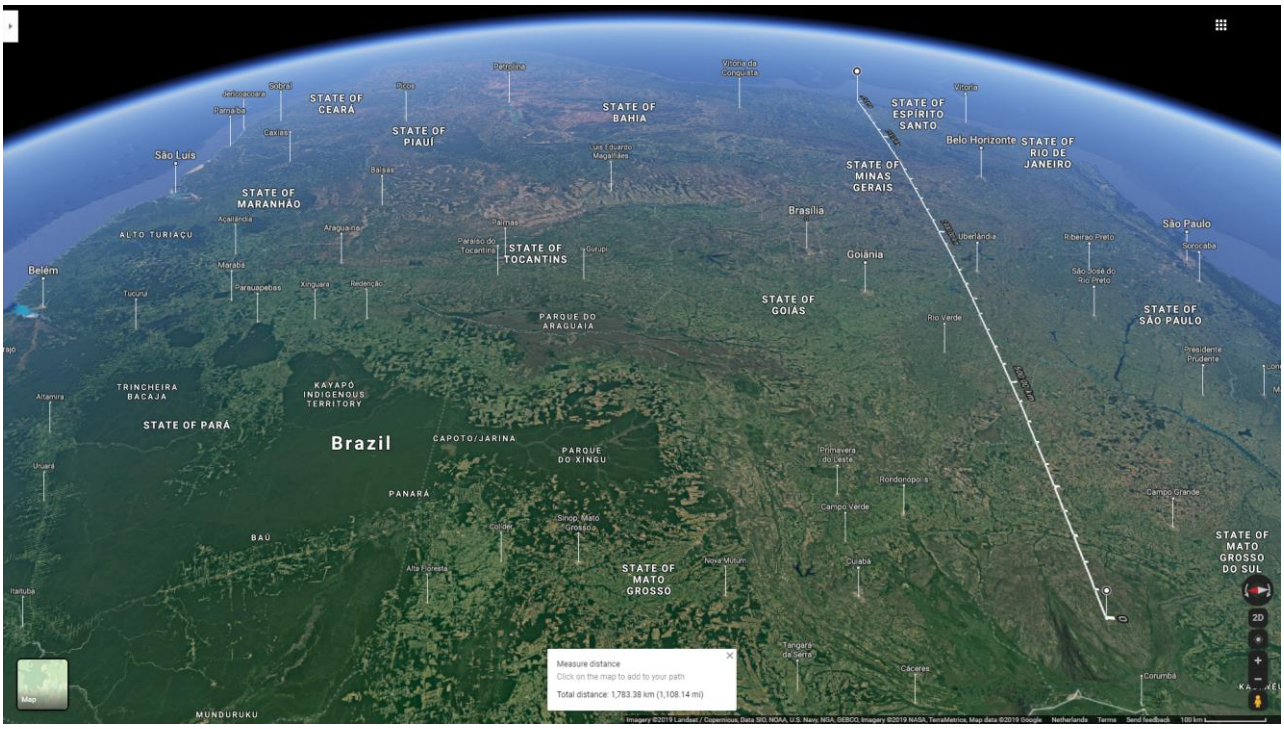
Kai Lenny Wants to Protect the Monster Waves He Rides.

I no longer call these things monster waves, but microscopic ripples.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-15.9747173,-56.5964006,909915a,35y,92.25h,43.33t/data=!3m1!1e3

Brazil once again, looking from West to East. Brasilia, its capital, seems to be built on a flood deposit near the end point of a chevron (centre of the image). Its elevation is 1172 metres above sea level. Remember Antananarivo, Madagascar? It is 1280 metres above sea level. In the model that is 1¼ mm. Presumably the prior elevation was negligible. The measured distance is 1230 km, approximating the crust shift. The foreground distance measurement point is at the end of a chevron too, which itself is on top of another deposit. Please also notice the ridge in the lower left, from above the Parque do Araguaia to the "Measure distance" popup.



https://www.google.nl/maps/place/Brasilia+-+Federal+District,+Brazil/@-12.4944729,-63.0299135,1495181a,35y,92.63h,37.56t/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x935a3d18e45b91a3:0x24e8d3620bd85d7f!8m2!3d-15.826691!4d-47.9218204

Brazil, zoomed out further, still looking East. This is the earlier mentioned eastern half of Brasil. Find the "State of Tocantins". And then see the shapes in the lower right.

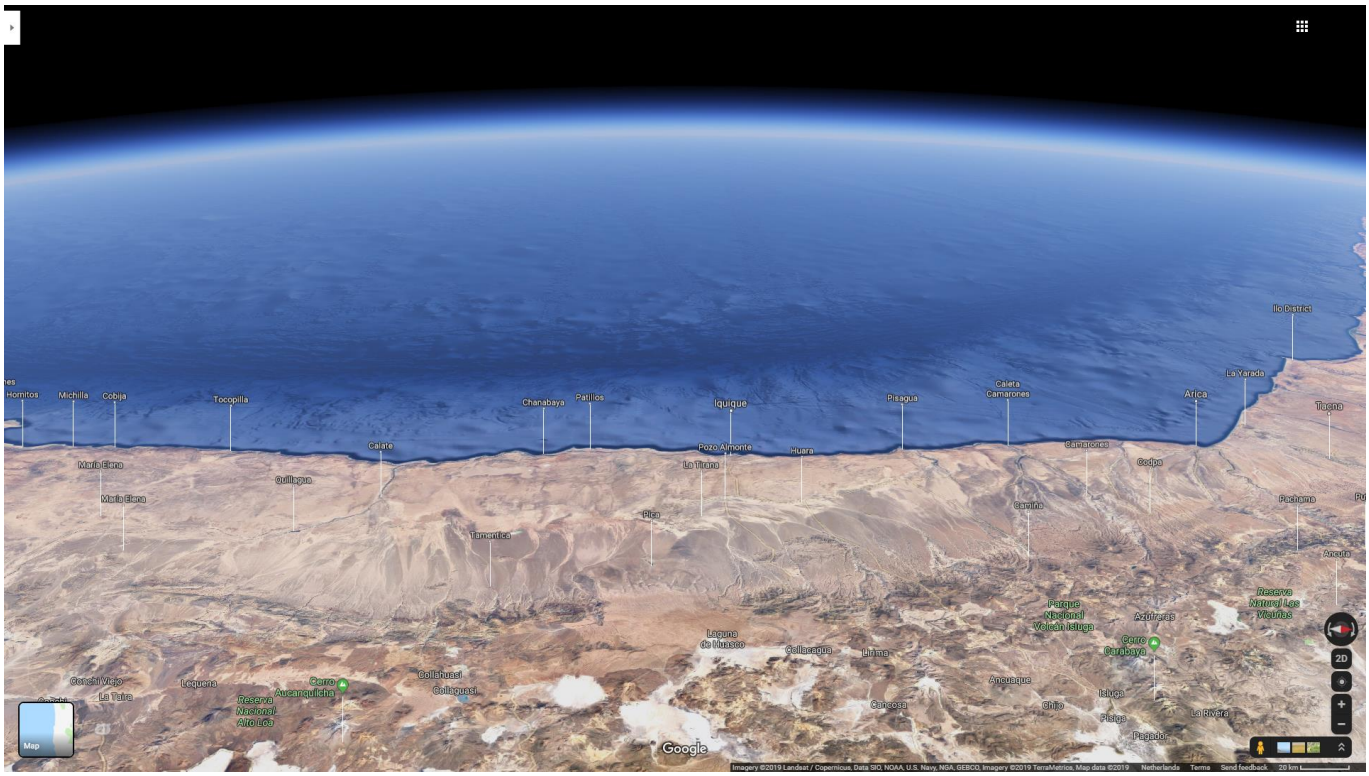
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-39.4101506,-72.0815802,1403351a,35y,59.06h,37.54t/data=!3m1!1e3

The Argentinean border with Uruguay and southern Brazil is formed by the Uruguay River, which seems to follow a ridge that was created by a wave. To its west flows the Paraná River, for a part forming the border with Paraguay. It seems to follow a ridge. And what is that large structure at and below the image centre?

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-50.1624212,-78.974524,939060a,35y,59.06h,44.31t/data=!3m1!1e3

Doesn't it seem Argentina was flooded in its entirety, all the way up to the Andes? Measured distance is 100π miles (just over 500 km). Due to its inertia the ocean did not suddenly move westward (Newton's 1st law), but South America was suddenly pushed eastward over a large distance, underneath the ocean. And what is visible in the upper left? Was Pacific East North West South America flooded, as mentioned above?

It seems so:



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-20.2959709,-66.0497793,231171a,35y,267.75h,62.82t/data=!3m1!1e3

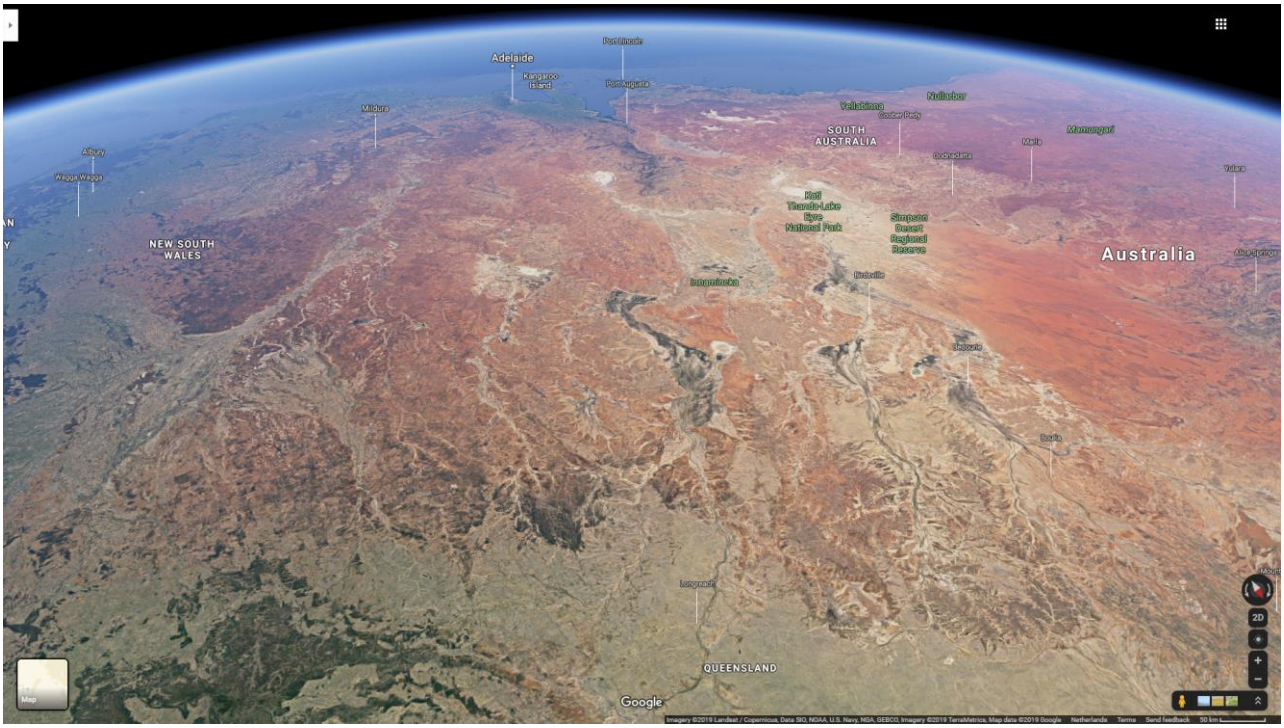
Northern Chile, looking west over the Pacific, which possibly deposited all of it.

Geologists will say: No, no, these are the Andes!

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-30.1502098,-59.5234467,818316a,35y,294.19h,43t/data=!3m1!1e3

Larger view of the above. You can use Iquique (upper right) as a reference point.

Yes, these are the Andes. With possible flood deposits all over them.



https://www.google.nl/maps/@-19.34409,147.8004098,907477a,35y,213.19h,44.69t/data=!3m1!1e3

Australia once again. Looking over eastern Australia from the North, straight towards Antarctica.
Maybe a reflection (by Antarctica) of a giant wave that originated from the Indian or Pacific ocean?

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-33.8929639,141.1391292,1303316a,35y,313.5h,40.08t/data=!3m1!1e3

This too is Australia, looking to the North West, where the Indian Ocean is. What does it look like?

Entire continents were flooded by entire oceans.
That's what must have happened to our planet, 11½ thousand years ago.

I went looking for butterflowers and stumbled upon a shrub.
I went looking for shrubs and bumped against a tree.
I went looking for trees and found a forest.

Sic.

Please also read part 2: http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood-02.pdf