

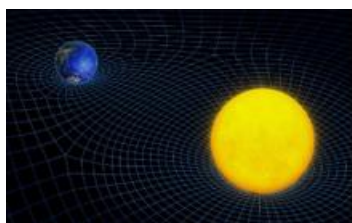
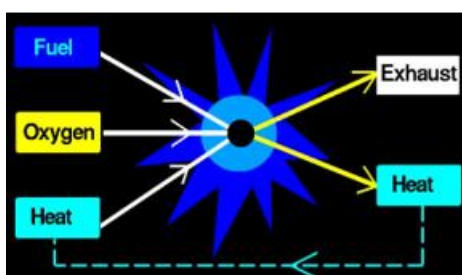
Theoretical Facts: The Concept of Gravity

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Abstract: *This is a theory constructed from a body of facts, using observations of the natural world about combustion, to form an original concept for gravity.*

Keywords: gravity, vortex theory, planetary motion, alternative cosmology, combustion hypothesis

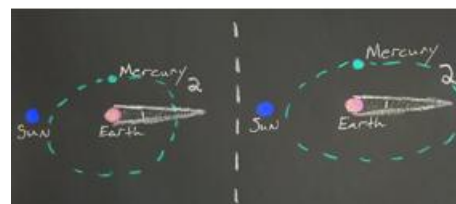
Gravity is a product of combustion. The Sun, and for it to exist, oxygen is needed for the reaction. This creates a vortex, with the Earth at the center, that's also responsible for the rotation and orbit of planets in our solar system. We're stuck in the flow of oxygen needed by the Sun for combustion. The Sun pulls oxygen around the Earth, forming its atmosphere. The heat the Sun produces creates force in the direction opposite of the vortex, keeping the Earth at a distance. Gravity is formed from the same force the vortex applies to the Earth to make it rotate.



Weight is defined as the force exerted on the mass of a body by a gravitational field. Without some kind of force or gravity already being present, mass can't be a factor and has no effect. The mass of an object can't create a curvature in anything, without doing so in every direction around it evenly. Earth and everything in our solar system weighs the same without gravity. You need gravity to calculate mass, unless you know exactly the kind of matter something contains. No matter how massive, an object cannot just create weight, force, or attraction. We NEED the gravity or some force to give mass, weight and direction.



The Sun and Earth are pretty much stationary, Earth doesn't orbit the Sun. The entire world sees the same constellations, all year long from their position equally opposite from the other side of the world, with small changes during certain times of the year from when the Earth tilts, and position of the Moon nightly. For instance, from Arizona, you'd see the North Star, Little Dipper, Big Dipper, and Orion all year. If we did orbit the Sun, we would probably see a different set of constellations all together as we passed the other side of the Sun during orbit.



For the most part, what we call "stars" are planets reflecting light back at us. If they are stars like the Sun, we see every day, they would create a vortex. The reason they all seem to be the same distance is because we're seeing the planets in area 2 in the picture above. Area 1 is our night; light doesn't reach this area from the Sun as the planet rotates. There could be planets in area 1 we can't see, because from our position, light from the Sun doesn't reach them in a way that would reflect light we can see. They would probably resemble something like a black hole or something sitting in our night time sky. When you think about, space is space. Shouldn't the same things that we see that exist, exist whether it's night or day? Like how the Moon can be seen in the daytime sky sometimes, but it's position at night determines how much of it we can see.



The Moon doesn't orbit Earth either, which would theoretically make it our fourth planet, Mars. It orbits its own space opposite of the Sun. When there's a solar eclipse, that's Mercury and Venus passing (ex.1), or all of them (ex.2). Example 1 is based off of us being the 3rd planet from the Sun. As the planets orbit, they pull the center of the vortex, causing the Earth to tilt. This brings the changes in temperature, creating different weather for the seasons throughout the year. (I bet if someone did a little research, they'd find there's actually 360 days in a year, not 365, because of the degrees in a circle.) The amount of mass an object has, changes how the amount of force being applied will affect it. The use of fossil fuels decreases the mass of Earth, changing how the orbiting planets, plus the force from the Sun's heat and the pull of the vortex act on it. This could cause unusual changes in weather conditions. Extreme summers and winters, massive floods and extremely cold temps. Earth had to accumulate mass over time to bring it to an environment that produces stable weather for our survival. I think at one point the Sun was a planet similar to Earth, and one day the Earth will become a star like the Sun. There is already combustion happening at the center of Earth, which also requires oxygen.