



The early ancient Greeks, Sumerians, Babylonians, Egyptians and Vikings all believed that the Earth was a flat disc or plane surrounded by water. This was based on the evidence of what they saw around them.



Picture shows a Babylonian map of a flat Earth.



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Aristotle (384–322 BC) believed that the Earth was a sphere based on his observations of ships with tall masts moving across the horizon.



If the Earth were flat then the whole ship would get smaller as it moved further away. As it moved further, you would be able to see the whole of the ship getting smaller.

Aristotle observed that when ships sailed over the horizon the bottom part of a ship, the hull, actually disappeared from view. If it moved further the less of the ship you could see – this could only happen if the Earth was spherical.







Ships have circumnavigated (gone all the way around) the world. If the Earth were flat then they would have reached its edge eventually. The picture shows the journey around the world that Magellan and Elcano took between 1519 and 1522.

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