

A PLAIN-LANGUAGE GUIDE

The Idiot's Guide to the Pole Shift

Based on the books of Ben Davidson

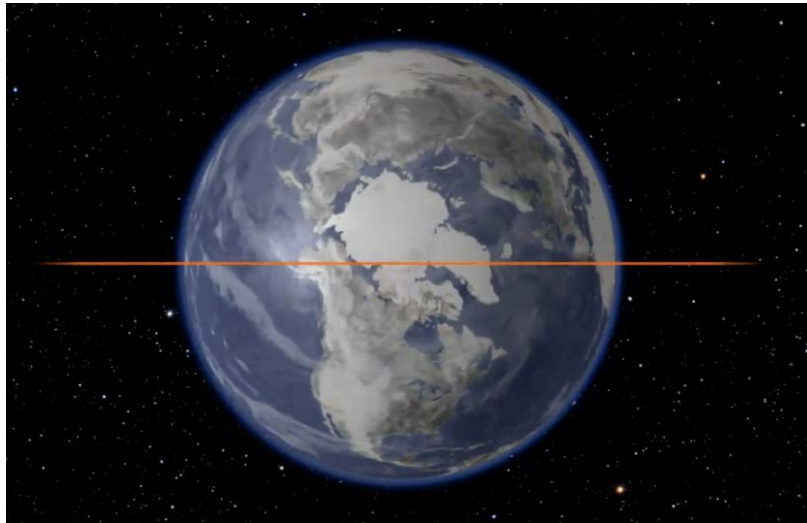
Contents

Section 1: What Is the Pole Shift? The 60-Second Version	3
Section 2: Catastrophism 101: Earth Has Done This Before	5
Section 3: The Disaster Cycle Clock	7
Section 4: The Galactic Current Sheet.....	9
Section 5: The Whole Solar System Is Changing	11
Section 6: The Sun Under Stress: Superflares and Space Weather	13
Section 7: The Solar Micronova.....	15
Section 8: Micronova Day-by-Day: What It Will Look Like	17
Section 9: Geomagnetic Changes: The Shield Is Failing	19
Section 10: Crust Unlocking: How the Earth Turns Over	21
Section 11: The Great Waves.....	23
Section 12: Volcanoes and Earthquakes.....	25
Section 13: The Radiation Environment.....	27
Section 14: Solar Storms and the Technology Collapse.....	29
Section 15: Worse Weather and Climate Swings.....	31
Section 16: Bodies, Minds and Animals.....	33
Section 17: The Four Phases: Your Timeline	35
Section 18: Where to Be: Choosing a Location	37
Section 19: Shelter and Supplies	39
Section 20: Restarting Civilization	41
Section 21: Cheat Sheet: Remember This	43

SECTION 1

What Is the Pole Shift? The 60-Second Version

Earth's history is not one of calm and stability. It moves in cycles. Every so often the sun, Earth's magnetic field, and forces from deeper in space line up and cause a burst of destruction, and then a period of renewal. This guide calls that repeating pattern the **disaster cycle**.



*Earth today compared with the tilted position described in the 8th book, with Greenland moved toward the equator.
(Image: from the 8th book)*

When people say "pole shift" they can mean two different things, and it helps to keep them apart:

- **The magnetic pole shift.** Earth's magnetic field weakens and the magnetic poles wander. This is a geomagnetic excursion, and it is already happening.
- **The crustal pole shift.** At the climax of the cycle, Earth's whole outer shell, the crust, slides and tips about 90 degrees. This brings today's polar ice toward the equator and creates enormous ocean waves.

Here is the chain of events this guide walks through, step by step:

1. A huge electric and magnetic "wave" in our galaxy, the **galactic current sheet**, reaches the solar system.
2. The planets and the sun start changing magnetically.
3. Earth's magnetic shield weakens, and solar storms hit harder.

4. A powerful solar storm may knock out the power grid (a "solar EMP").
5. The sun has a small explosive outburst called a **micronova**.
6. Energy from the micronova unlocks Earth's crust, the crust tilts, and the **great waves** sweep the continents.
7. The magnetic field recovers and a new age of Earth begins.

For people, this unfolds in four phases: "**Clown World**" (now), "**Lights Out**" (grid failure), "**The Event**" (micronova and crust shift), and the "**Next Age of Earth**" (rebuilding).

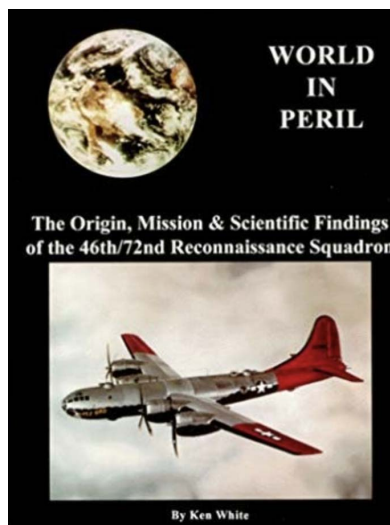
One important honesty note from the books: some parts of this story are more certain than others. Even if the most dramatic parts (the micronova, the tilt, the great waves) never happen, the magnetic event is still happening, and it is still a very big deal.

Bottom line: The magnetic pole shift is underway now. The crust shift is the dramatic finale the cycle points toward.

SECTION 2

Catastrophism 101: Earth Has Done This Before

Catastrophism is the study of the horrendous events that interrupt Earth's normally calm conditions. For a while it was nearly dead as a science. It went taboo in academic writing and got buried under wild claims. Since 2018 it has come roaring back, with new discoveries and many scientific fields finally being pieced together.



Cover of World in Peril, the book built from Project Nanook documents. (Image: from the 8th book)

The idea is not new. Thinkers such as Newton, Cuvier, Leibnitz, DeLuc and Walker (author of Cyclical Deluges) wrote about recurring catastrophes. Later came Immanuel Velikovsky, Charles Hapgood, and Chan Thomas, author of The Adam and Eve Story. Over the last 250 years, dozens of books have described the crust shifting during disasters.

People also remembered these events. Myths and religious stories around the world describe floods, the Earth "turning over" or "swaying like a drunkard," the sun rising in the wrong place or standing still, and fire and thunderbolts from the sky.

A key piece of the modern story comes from the 1940s. The U.S. military's **Project Nanook** went to the Arctic to find the magnetic pole and learn to operate there. They found the pole moving. When they dug down, they found layer after layer of disaster sediment, some with polar fossils and some with tropical fossils. The pole-shift parts were classified. Years later, Ken White, son of

the mission's leader Major Maynard White, published the documents in the book *World in Peril* (1992).

According to the books, the topic was then steered off course. Hapgood promoted a slow, small tilt that was easy to dismiss, and the whole field got labeled pseudoscience. Funding gatekeepers kept it there. Only in recent years has a "hydra" of new research from many fields brought it back.

Bottom line: Earth's history, ancient stories, and buried military research all point to repeating catastrophes. The idea is old, but the science is only now catching up.

SECTION 3

The Disaster Cycle Clock

The disaster cycle runs like a clock. The 8th book lays out a **~6,000-year combined cycle**, in which climate upheaval, volcanic surges, geomagnetic excursions and extreme solar outbursts all strike together. The very worst geomagnetic excursions come about **12,000 years apart**, every other beat of that clock.



The cycle combines volcanic upheaval and geomagnetic disturbance, shown here as volcanism under aurora-filled skies. (Image: from the 8th book)

The sun's "superflare ladder." The bigger the solar flare, the less often it happens:

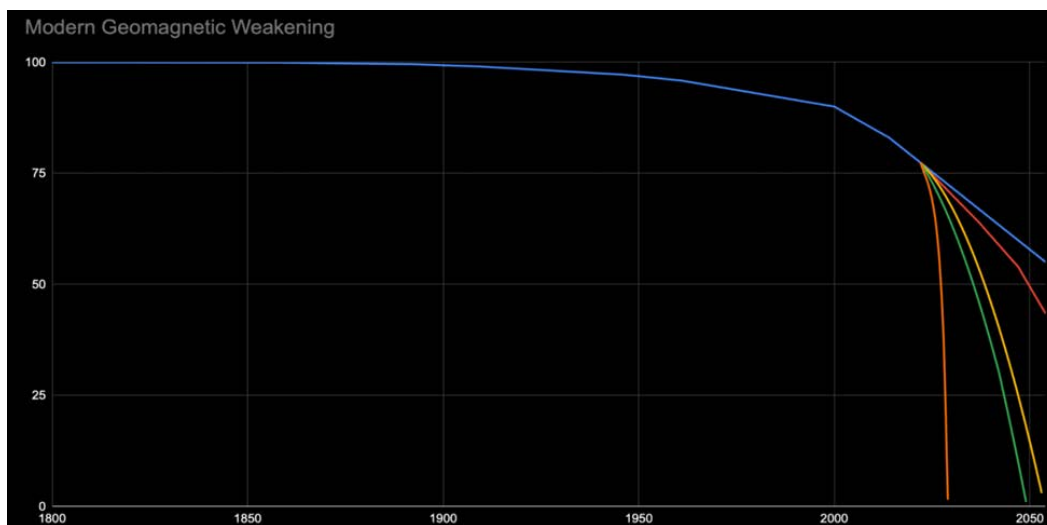
- About every 11 years: X10 flares, dangerous for satellites
- About every 250 years: X50+, dangerous for ground technology
- About every 1,000 years: X200+, dangerous for the ozone layer
- About every 3,000 years: X500+, dangerous for the ice caps
- About every 6,000 years: about X1000, dangerous for everything

The last time: about 6,000 years ago. Earth went through a geomagnetic excursion (the Tianchi excursion). Major volcanoes erupted in China/Korea, Nicaragua and Japan, and rainfall changed dramatically: North Africa's wetlands were at least five times bigger than today, while Asia's monsoon suddenly collapsed.

Before that: about 12,000 years ago came the Younger Dryas cold snap and the Gothenburg excursion. Going further back, sudden climate events line up with a list of excursions: Hilina Pali (~18,000), Lake Mungo (~24,000), Michoacan (~30,000), Mono Lake (~36,000) and Laschamp (~42,000). Scientists have even named the pattern the "Heinrich-Bond Solar Cycle."

Not every event is equally bad. Gothenburg and Laschamp were severe, and Toba (~72,000 years ago) was extreme, when very few humans survived. Others were milder. The bad ones have not tended to come back to back, and the last one was a bad one.

Are we due? The last combined event was about 6,000 years ago, so yes. And the signs expected at the start of an event are showing up now.



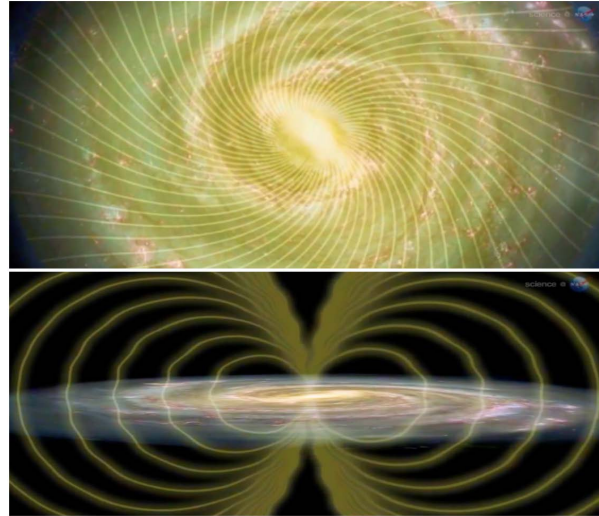
Projection of Earth's magnetic field weakening toward a full excursion. (Image: from the 8th book)

Bottom line: Roughly every 6,000 years the sun, climate and magnetic field go haywire together, and it has been about 6,000 years.

SECTION 4

The Galactic Current Sheet

What could set off a cycle that affects the whole solar system? The books point to our galaxy.



Models of the galaxy's magnetic structure with its rippling current sheet along the galactic plane. (Image: from the 8th book)

Galaxies have a magnetic structure with fields running along their equator and out of their poles. The same pattern shows up in strongly magnetic stars like our sun, and even in a spinning magnet in a lab. Running along the galaxy's equator is an **electric current sheet**, a rippling, wavy layer that carries the galaxy's magnetic "flip point" and extra density.

How big is it? In the Milky Way, astronomers describe it as about **150-300 light years tall** (covering the zone where about 90% of the galaxy's stars, including the sun, are found) and about **30 light years thick**. It moves outward from the galactic center at **700-2,000 km per second**. Because it ripples outward, a star near the galactic plane gets hit by it over and over, on a repeating schedule.

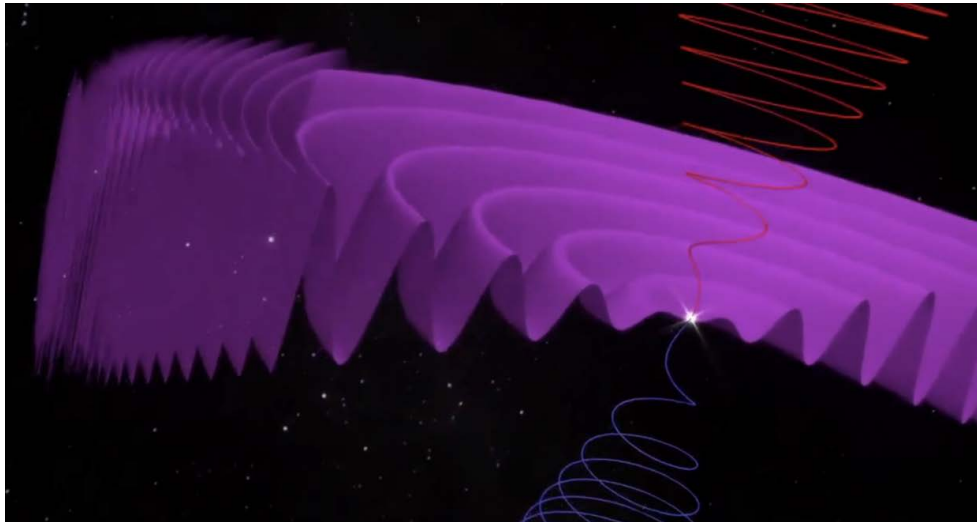
A small-scale example: the sun has its own current sheet in the solar wind, and Earth crosses it every 5-10 days. Each crossing flips the magnetic direction in the solar wind, changes its density, and stirs up Earth's magnetic field. The galactic sheet is the same idea on an enormous scale.

What it brings:

- A galactic-level **magnetic reversal** delivered to the solar system
- Extra **dust and material** poured into the solar system

Is it arriving now? Starting in 2020, astronomers began detecting excess dust in the sun's outer atmosphere, between the planets, and in 2024 even beyond Pluto. The Voyager and New Horizons spacecraft have recorded changes in energetic neutral atoms and interstellar ions, with more high-energy particles and fewer low-energy ones, a bigger change in ten years than expected.

The books' conclusion: the galactic current sheet is the root cause of the disaster cycle, and it is happening again now.



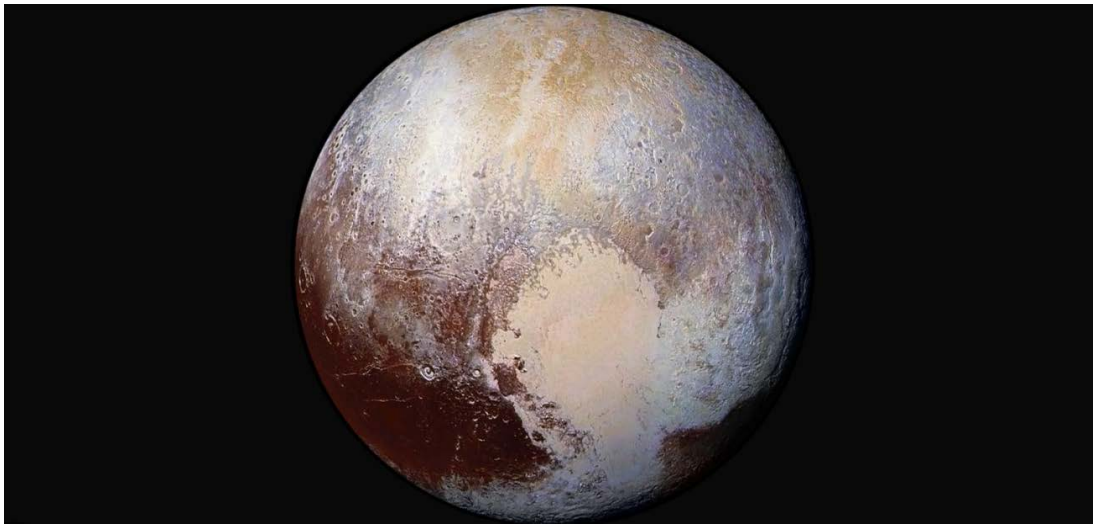
Artist's view of the wavy current sheet rippling outward through the galaxy. (Image: from the 8th book)

Bottom line: A giant magnetic wave in the galaxy sweeps past us on a schedule, bringing a magnetic flip and extra dust.

SECTION 5

The Whole Solar System Is Changing

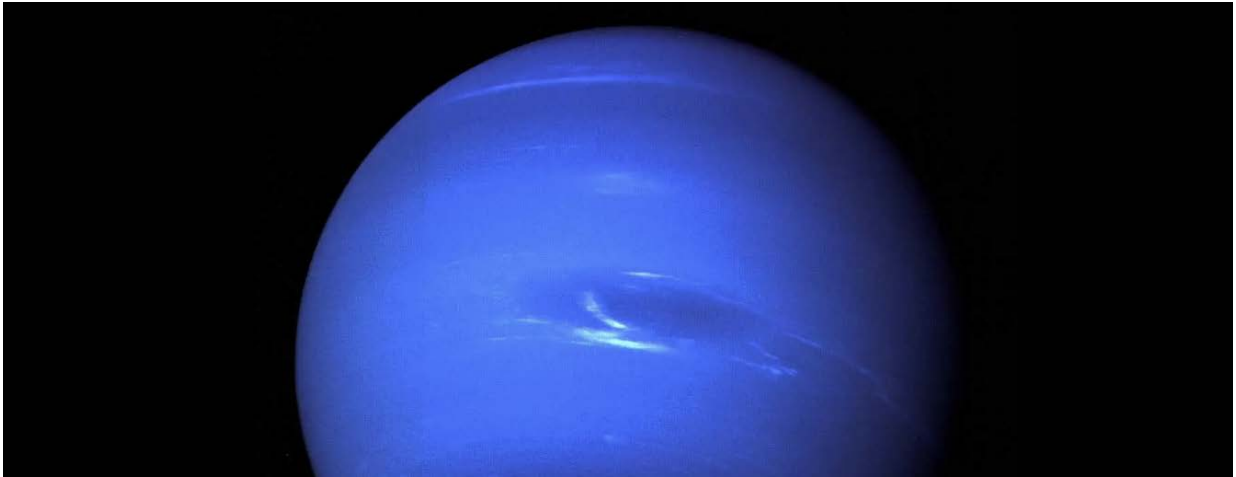
If only Earth were changing, you could blame something inside Earth. But the books show change across the **entire solar system**, including the sun. That points to an outside cause.



Pluto, which lost about a fifth of its atmosphere in just 14 months. (Image: from the 8th book)

- **Pluto:** Around 2018 it lost about 20% of its atmosphere in 14 months, far beyond what its slow slide into winter could explain. A planet that loses magnetic protection loses atmosphere, which is what happened to Mars long ago.
- **Neptune:** Record storms, and its storm patterns reversed direction. Webb telescope images show aurora crossing the equator instead of staying near the poles, which happens when magnetic poles shift.
- **Uranus:** Record storms, first-ever auroras, and NASA casually mentioned that its magnetic poles are shifting over time.
- **Saturn:** Its giant superstorm, normally tied to its closest approach to the sun, showed up 10 years early, in 2010 instead of 2020.
- **Jupiter:** Its steady radio "song" began changing in 2012. Its magnetic field model had to be redone, its winds and clouds changed, and in 2024 its moon Io had a record-breaking volcanic eruption.
- **Mars:** Strong "global warming," rising quakes, signs of an active interior, and in 2024 the first auroras visible to the naked eye.

- **Venus:** Its fastest winds became about 33% faster, compared with about 4% for Earth's.

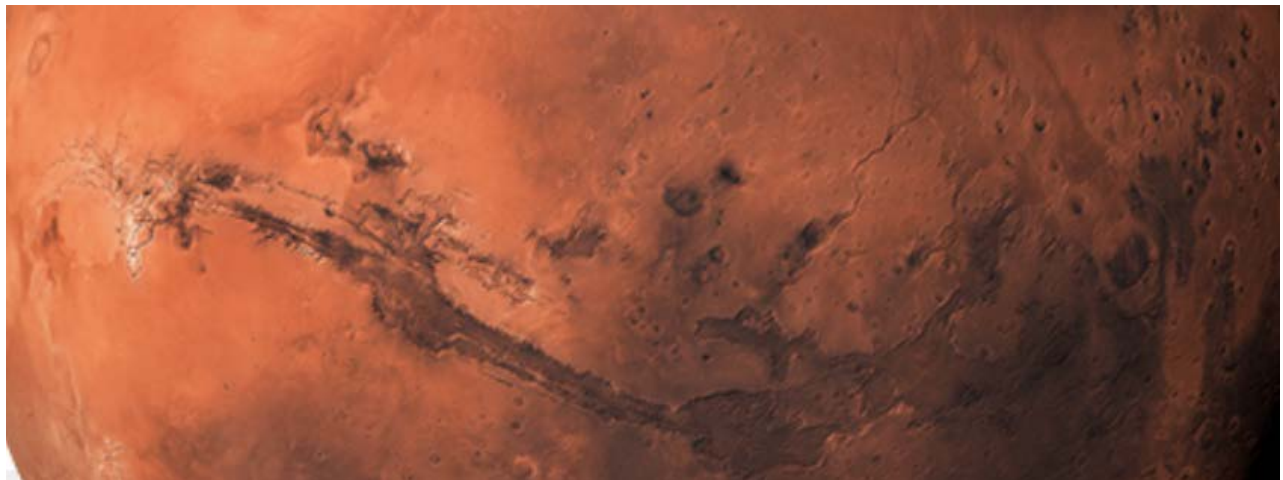


Neptune, where storm patterns reversed and aurora appeared across the equator. (Image: from the 8th book)

- **Mercury:** Not yet confirmed. A new mission should tell us soon.
- **The Sun:** The amount of helium in its corona and solar wind is changing, a sign of magnetic change on the sun itself.

So we have direct evidence of magnetic shifts on the Sun, Earth, Jupiter and Uranus, and strong indirect evidence on Venus, Mars, Saturn, Neptune and Pluto. Nearby stars are showing ominous signs too.

One cause explains all of it: a **solar-system-wide magnetic shift**, delivered by the galactic current sheet.



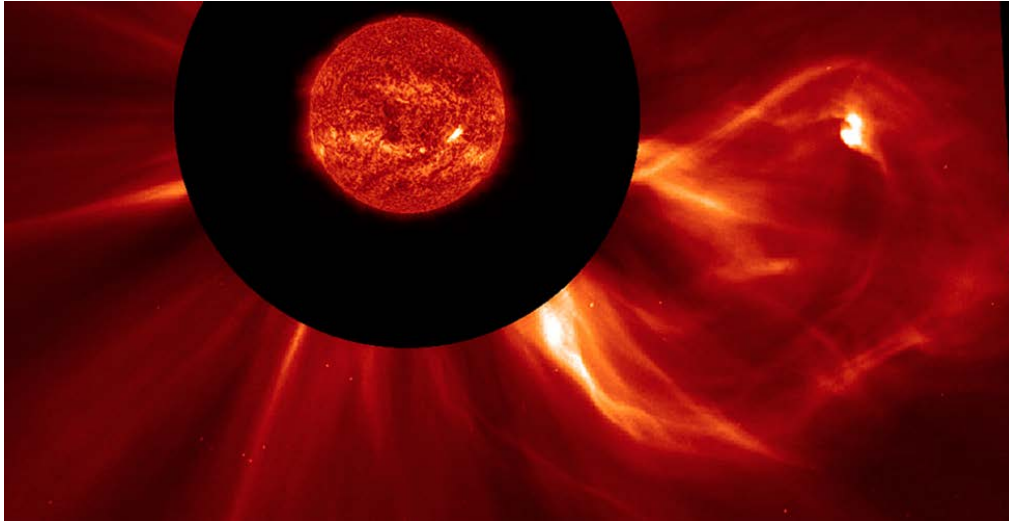
Mars, now showing warming, quakes, and naked-eye auroras. (Image: from the 8th book)

Bottom line: It isn't just Earth. The planets and the sun are all changing at once.

SECTION 6

The Sun Under Stress: Superflares and Space Weather

To understand the danger, you need a little **space weather**. The sun affects Earth in four ways: gravity, light, particles, and magnetic fields.



A coronal mass ejection, a huge cloud of solar plasma, bursting off the sun. (Image: from the 8th book)

- **Solar wind:** a constant stream of charged particles (plasma) flowing out from the sun in all directions.
- **Sunspots:** tangled magnetic regions where flares are born.
- **Solar flares:** blasts of X-ray and UV light, rated A, B, C, M and X from weakest to strongest.
- **Coronal mass ejections (CMEs):** giant clouds of plasma thrown into space.
- **Coronal holes:** openings that release fast solar wind.
- **Solar energetic particles and cosmic rays:** high-speed radiation from the sun and the galaxy.
- **Geomagnetic storms:** what happens when all this slams into Earth's magnetic field.

Earth's protective layers, from the magnetosphere down through the ionosphere and atmosphere to the ground, all react to these events.

Superflares. Telescope data shows that sun-like stars regularly produce superflares far bigger than anything in modern records. The famous 1859

Carrington Event, which set telegraph lines sparking, was only a moderate superflare. Flares of X100 or more are possible.

How much damage? Researchers looked at past solar storms: the October 2003 storms lined up with about a 3°C temperature spike lasting weeks, and the 1859 event with about 7°C lasting months. Now imagine a flare 100 times stronger than 1859, the kind expected every 6,000 years, hitting while Earth's magnetic shield is weak. The temperature spike could be 10–25°C, rapidly melting polar ice and making every kind of weather more extreme.

Instant EMP. A flare that big would wreck technology through currents induced in the ground. Its X-rays could also create an electromagnetic pulse high in the atmosphere. There would be no warning: the moment we see the flare, the lights go out.



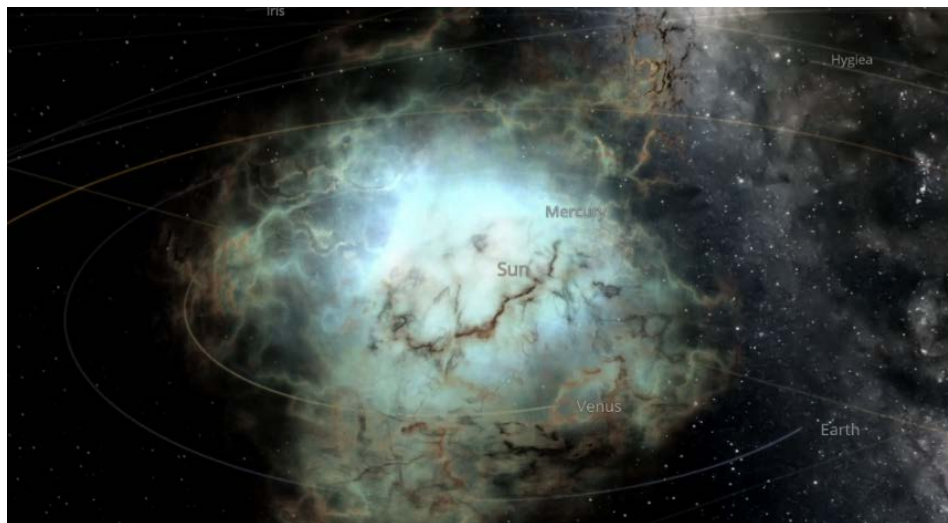
An artist's view of an extreme solar superflare. (Image: from the 8th book)

Bottom line: The sun can produce far bigger storms than we've ever seen, and a weak magnetic shield makes them far more dangerous.

SECTION 7

The Solar Micronova

A **nova** is a star's explosive outburst. Most people picture a supernova, which ends a star's life, but only about 1 in 1,000 to 10,000 nova events is a supernova. Most are smaller, repeating outbursts. The books propose that our sun has a small one, a **micronova**, at the climax of each disaster cycle.



A nova shell, the cloud of material blasted off a star in a nova outburst. (Image: from the 8th book)

The evidence. Researcher Doug Vogt combed old scientific papers and found that "nova-level isotopes" (special atoms only a nova can make) are concentrated in the same sediment layers and fossils as the rest of the disaster evidence. The ones in those disaster layers break down quickly over astronomical time, which means they must be young.

Why it must be our sun. Isotopes from another star would take millions of years to reach us and would have decayed long before arriving. They would also have to arrive exactly on time, cycle after cycle. Studies that include magnetic fields also suggest exploded-star material stays trapped near the star. That leaves the sun.

When this idea was first proposed, the word "micronova" didn't exist and the idea was mocked. In 2022, astronomers officially discovered micronovae, though they still insist the sun can't have one.

How do stars go nova? Astronomers know two triggers:

1. **Accretion:** material dumped onto a star, for example from a dusty cloud.
2. **Magnetic kick:** a powerful outside magnetic encounter.

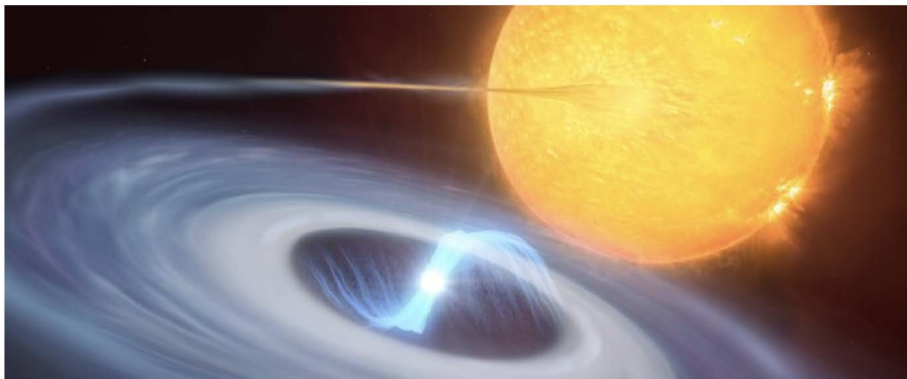
The galactic current sheet delivers **both at once**: dust pouring into the solar system and a galactic magnetic reversal. As a bonus, novae injected into the current sheet would help explain how the sheet keeps going across the whole galaxy, a long-standing puzzle.

It explains everything. A micronova can produce impactors (material that clumps up in space), nova isotopes, dust that blocks sunlight and causes rapid cooling, and a regular cycle. Impacts alone can't explain magnetic excursions or the isotopes. Dr. LaViolette's "superwave" idea also fits much of the evidence, but superwaves aren't seen in other galaxies and would strike with no build-up.

Clues even reach the Moon: glass found by Apollo astronauts resembles glass on Earth where the micronova evidence was found.

Astronomers discover micronovae, a new kind of stellar explosion

20 April 2022



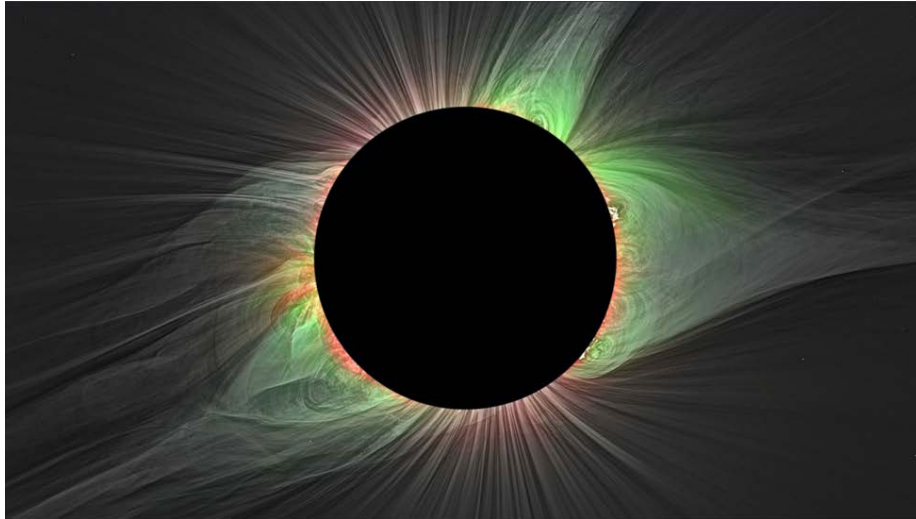
News coverage of the 2022 discovery of micronovae as a new kind of stellar explosion. (Image: from the 8th book)

Bottom line: The sun likely has a small explosive outburst each cycle, and the galaxy's current sheet is what sets it off.

SECTION 8

Micronova Day-by-Day: What It Will Look Like

What would we actually see? The books lay out a sequence that matches the colors of the **Four Horsemen** of the Apocalypse.



The "black sun" stage: the dimmed sun ringed by its glowing torus. (Image: from the 8th book)

- **White:** The sun today looks white rather than yellow, so bright it wears a "crown" of rays. The first horse is white and wears a crown.
- **Red:** When the galactic magnetic reversal hits the sun, its brightness and solar wind drop and dust builds up, turning the sun red. The red horse "takes peace from the earth."
- **Black:** As the dust peaks and brightness falls further, the sun goes dark. The main glow comes from the ring of plasma around it, which looks like balancing scales on either side. The black horse carries scales.
- **Pale:** The micronova erupts. Through the dust we see a pale yellow sun, and "hell follows with him."

The eruption timeline:

- **Seconds to a minute:** A blinding flash of extreme UV light and X-rays, strong enough to scorch rock, but brief.
- **Within minutes:** High-energy protons pour in, destroying ozone, driving wild winds and lightning, and pushing electric currents into the ground.

- **About 18 hours later:** The main shockwave of plasma arrives with small impactors. Larger impactors follow over the next days.
- **The next week or two:** Extremely severe weather, with occasional larger impacts.

The "thunderbolt of the gods." Ancient stories describe a giant bolt from the top of the sky. The books suggest the micronova could cause a huge electrical discharge to the ground, able to blast rock, carve canyons, and lift ocean water hundreds to thousands of feet before dropping it back as a giant wave.

Why it turns cold. Nova dust blocks sunlight like a volcanic winter. And with Earth's shield at its weakest, parts of the atmosphere may be partially blown away, letting super-cold upper air rush down. That could explain mammoths found frozen almost instantly.

The good news. The micronova drives energy all the way to Earth's core, recharging it. The magnetic field bounces back, the weather calms, and cosmic radiation is blocked again. The ancient stories describe exactly this: a week of cosmic hell, then a new golden age.



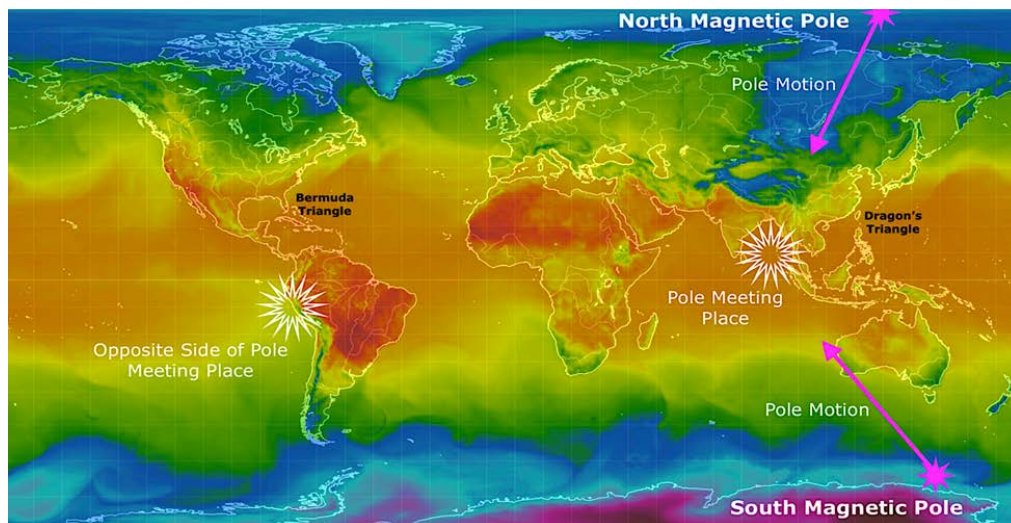
*The Apollo 13 mission badge, with its horses and strange-looking sun, which the 8th book links to the micronova story.
(Image: from the 8th book)*

Bottom line: White, red, black, then pale: the sun's color changes warn of the micronova, which brings a short, violent storm and then recovery.

SECTION 9

Geomagnetic Changes: The Shield Is Failing

Earth's magnetic field is our planetary shield. It deflects the solar wind and much of the radiation from space. It is getting weaker, faster and faster.



The north and south magnetic poles are both moving faster, on courses that converge near India. (Image: from the 8th book)

The weakening. The field lost about 10% of its strength from the mid-1800s to 2000. By 2010–2011 the European Space Agency said the loss had jumped to 15% in just one more decade. The director of their Swarm mission said Earth had gone from losing 5% per century to 5% per decade, ten times faster, and that the poles were preparing to flip. Since then it has sped up to roughly 5% every 8 years. In total, Earth has likely lost 20–35% of the field strength it had for the last thousand years.

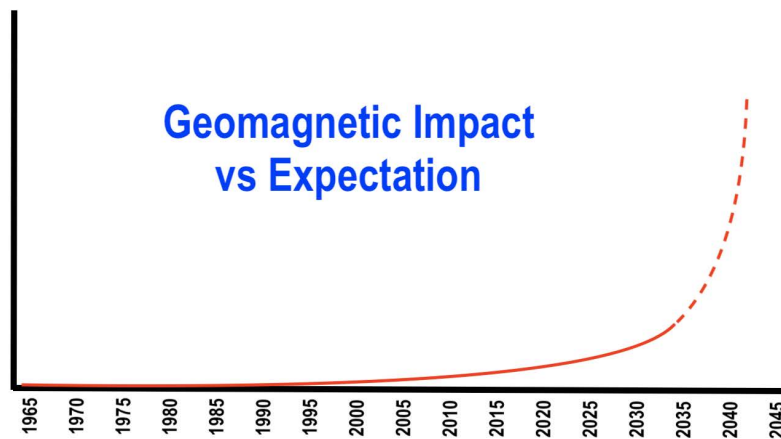
The wandering poles. The magnetic north pole is racing toward Siberia, and the south pole is heading toward the Indian Ocean. Both are speeding up, and they are on a collision course near India.

Where it's headed. The speed-ups seem to happen during "geomagnetic jerks" in Earth's core, which occur two or three times a decade. At the peak, the pole shift could be moving 100 times faster than now: losing 5% of the field every two months, with the poles moving more than 2,000 km a year. The best estimate for the worst point is **the 2040s**.

The March 2023 tipping point. Starting in 2023, solar storms began hitting Earth far harder than their size should allow. Low-latitude auroras, once seen once or twice a decade, have appeared about 20 times since March 2023. The

May 2024 storm produced auroras near the tropics, matching the 1859 superflare even though it was 40–100 times weaker. That only makes sense if our shield is failing.

Radiation reaching deeper. Space radiation is reaching lower into the atmosphere. The ionosphere acts as if the sun were far more active than it is, and new ionosphere layers (F3 and F4) have been detected.



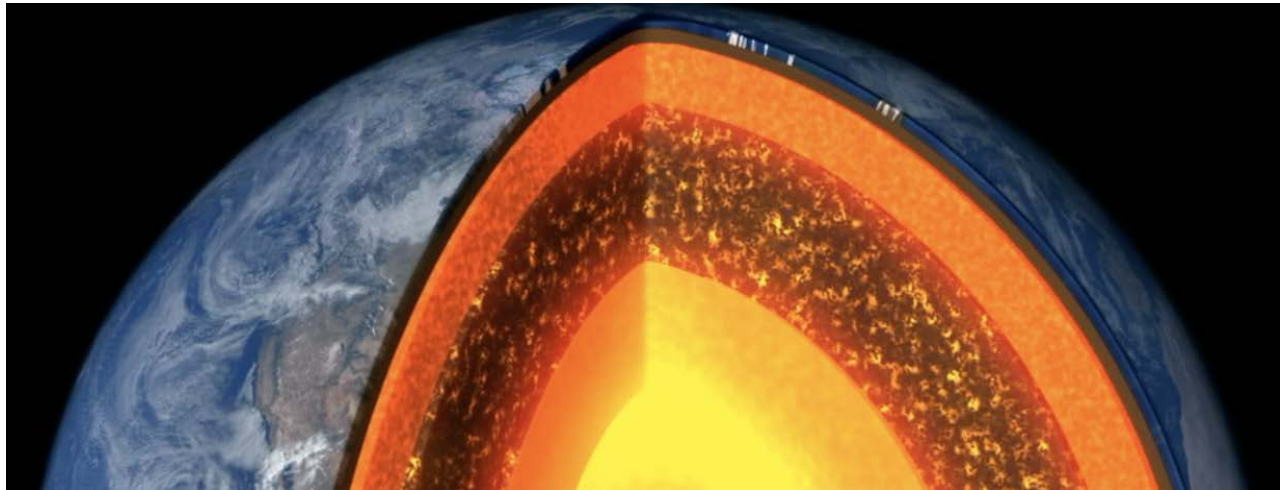
Geomagnetic impacts compared with what the size of the solar storms would predict: the gap is growing fast. (Image: from the 8th book)

Bottom line: The shield is weakening and the poles are racing, both faster every year, with the worst expected in the 2040s.

SECTION 10

Crust Unlocking: How the Earth Turns Over

Now for the most dramatic idea: the whole crust of the Earth tipping about **90 degrees**.



Earth's layers. The thin crust is held to the mantle by the partly melted Low Velocity Zone. (Image: from the 8th book)

Why would it want to tip? A spinning object wants its heaviest parts at its widest point, the equator. Earth is almost a perfect ball; even mountains and ocean trenches barely matter, smaller in proportion than the bumps on a cue ball. But the giant **ice caps** sitting on top of the crust, especially Greenland and East Antarctica, are a big imbalance. They "want" to move to the equator. They can't, because the crust is locked to the layers beneath it.

The glue. The crust doesn't float freely on the mantle. Between them is the **Low Velocity Zone (LVZ)**, a layer of partly melted rock that acts like molasses holding the two together. It is also the most electrically conductive layer in the Earth.

How it unlocks. Solar storms are known to drive electric currents into the crust, the LVZ, and the upper mantle. A micronova, or a huge solar storm while Earth's shield is very weak, would push enormous currents into the LVZ. Like the wire in a toaster, that current heats it and melts it, freeing the crust. The heavy ice then drags the crust toward the equator.

The result. Greenland and Antarctica move toward the equator, and the new poles land near India and South America. Government analysis tied to Project Nanook concluded the tilt takes about **one day**. Afterward the crust settles, ice builds at the new poles for thousands of years, and the next cycle repeats the tilt.

Einstein exchanged letters with Velikovsky about this and did math on the tilt, but he could never figure out how the crust unlocks. He never considered the sun.

Evidence. Mammoths have been dug out of polar ice at ground level, frozen with food still undigested. Nothing grows there even now, so they must have lived somewhere warmer before being suddenly moved. Tropical fossils turn up in polar layers, and dinosaur eggs have been found in the Arctic.

Honest note: leading researchers disagree on the exact tilt, and a competing model exists. This guide follows the 8th book's version.



Electric current from a huge solar event surging into the crust could melt the "glue" layer. (Image: from the 8th book)

Bottom line: Melt the glue layer with solar electricity, and the heavy ice caps roll the crust toward the equator in a single day.

SECTION 11

The Great Waves

Huge piles of jumbled mud, trees, bones and debris called **surge deposits** are found in Alaska, Africa, Australia, China and Russia. They show almost no sign of burning, so they weren't from meteor impacts. They are dated to the disaster cycle and contain micronova isotopes. The books say they were left by water: **the great waves**.



The great waves: the oceans keep moving while the land beneath them tilts. (Image: from the 8th book)

Why the waves happen. When the crust tilts, the oceans don't tilt with it. Water has inertia, so it stays put while the land moves into it. There are two phases:

- **Phase 1, the inertial wave.** As the land tilts, water pushes up and over it. It acts less like a breaking wave and more like a **fast-rising tide**, climbing about a foot a minute for the whole 12-24 hours of the tilt, so it can travel very far inland. In the Western Hemisphere, the Gulf would flood into the central U.S., the Pacific into Central America and Mexico, and the Atlantic into the U.S. East Coast, Western Europe, eastern South America and West Africa.
- **Phase 2, the slosh-back.** When the tilt stops, the water rushes back. This one is more like a classic tidal wave: more violent, but shorter and not as far inland. The Atlantic hits northern South America, the Arctic Ocean hits Europe, and the Pacific hits the U.S. West Coast.

Lakes do the same thing, so the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay regions need flood plans too.

Height isn't everything. Because the ocean has so much momentum, water can run up and over mountain passes. What matters is how high you are compared with the land around you, not just above sea level.

A simple safety score: take your **elevation in feet + your distance to the ocean in miles**.

- Over 5,000: good
- Under 3,000: danger
- Under 1,500: big problem

By this score alone, the best places are the Rocky Mountains, the northern Himalayas, the Karakoram, the Andes of Argentina, the Ethiopian Highlands, and the Antarctic Plateau. Some of those aren't practical for other reasons, as Section 18 explains.



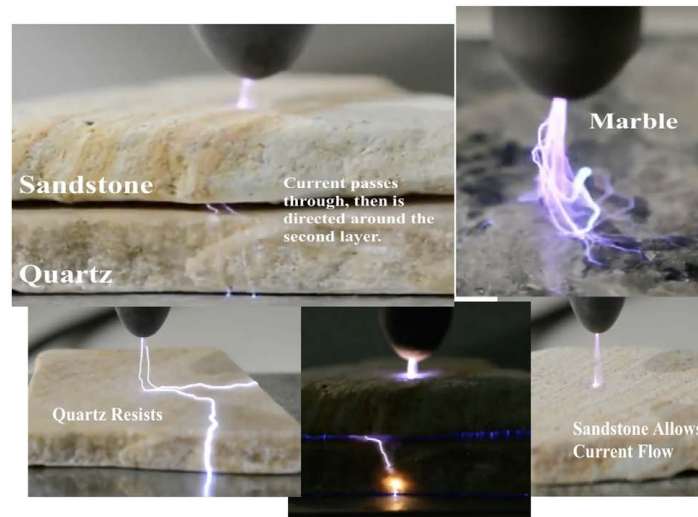
A great wave pouring through mountain country. (Image: from the 8th book)

Bottom line: The waves are a rising flood of ocean momentum lasting hours. Height plus distance from the sea is your friend.

SECTION 12

Volcanoes and Earthquakes

The sun doesn't just affect the sky. Its energy reaches into the ground.



Lab demonstration of electrical discharge interacting with ground material. (Image: from the 8th book)

The sun and earthquakes. When solar storms hit, they drive electric currents through the crust. These currents can change stress along faults and help trigger quakes. Studies have linked strong solar flares, especially those followed by geomagnetic storms, with more large earthquakes. Before earthquakes, scientists often see warning signs that line up with solar activity:

- Changes in the ionosphere's electric charge
- Low-frequency radio signals coming from the ground
- Bursts of radon gas
- Heat anomalies seen by satellites

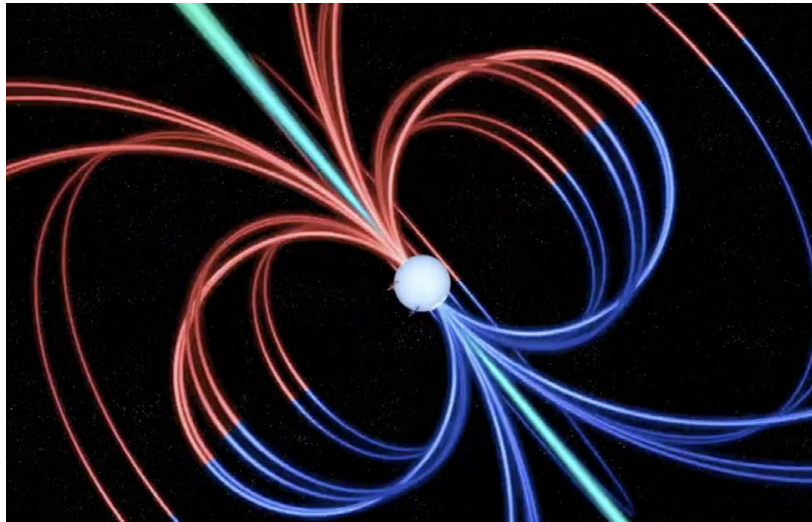
A weaker magnetic field lets more of this space energy reach the ground, so the effect should grow.

The sun and volcanoes. High-energy cosmic rays may act on gas-rich magma like the particle tracks in a lab "bubble chamber," setting off bubbles that destabilize the magma and lead to eruptions. Periods of strong solar wind line up with more eruptions worldwide, and electric currents from solar storms may change pressure inside magma chambers.

Volcanoes in the cycle. Volcanic surges follow the same rhythm as the disaster cycle. About 6,000 years ago, major eruptions in China/Korea, Nicaragua and

Japan happened at the same time as a geomagnetic excursion and big climate shifts.

During the Event. When the micronova unlocks the crust, the books expect a "great earthquake" that shakes the entire world, centered at the base of the crust. Most volcanoes are expected to show some activity, with heaving and moving magma. The books' own lab-style experiments show how strong electrical discharges can blast and rearrange ground material.



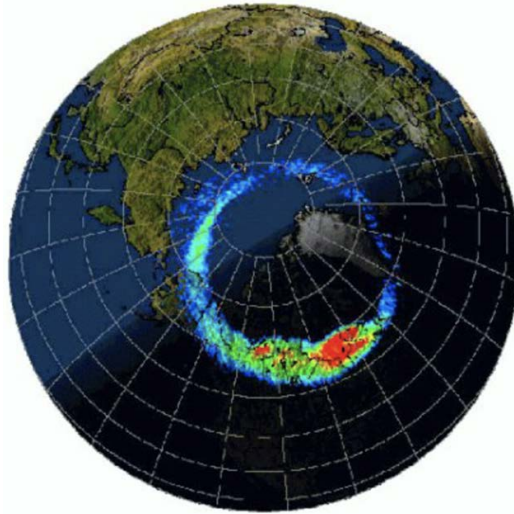
Earth's magnetic field lines, the link between solar storms and the planet's interior. (Image: from the 8th book)

Bottom line: Solar energy helps trigger quakes and eruptions, and the cycle's climax brings a worldwide great earthquake.

SECTION 13

The Radiation Environment

A weaker magnetic field doesn't let in much more sunlight, but it lets in a lot more **particles**: solar protons, fast electrons, and cosmic rays. During an excursion, particle rain from space can rise **60% to 200%**.



Earth's radiation belts, held in place by the magnetic field. (Image: from the 8th book)

Ozone takes the hit. The ozone layer is constantly being destroyed and rebuilt. Sunlight builds it up and particles tear it down. More particles means less ozone, and less ozone means more **UV radiation** reaches the ground.

What that does to life:

- Damages DNA in skin
- Harms plant leaves and flowers
- Affects insect eyesight, which matters for pollination
- Hits microbes, plankton and soil life especially hard. These sit at the very bottom of the food chain, so everything above them suffers too.

A double challenge. The extra particles disturb the weather and climate (Section 15) and affect the body (Section 16) on their own. Then the lost ozone adds a second round of climate and biological stress on top.

Going deeper. Scientists are already watching radiation-belt particles reach lower into the atmosphere, especially over the South Atlantic Anomaly. Some suggest that at some point lethal radiation could reach the ground.

Nuclear plants. Many people worry about nuclear plants melting down after the grid goes down. The author's view is that the danger is less than feared. Many plants near coasts would be buried by the great waves and mud, and dust, ash and snow in the air would help trap radioactive particles. People have returned to live near Fukushima.

Simple protection. UV light doesn't go through much. Even a few inches of soil, or any solid roof, blocks it, which is why simple, shallow shelters matter (Section 19).



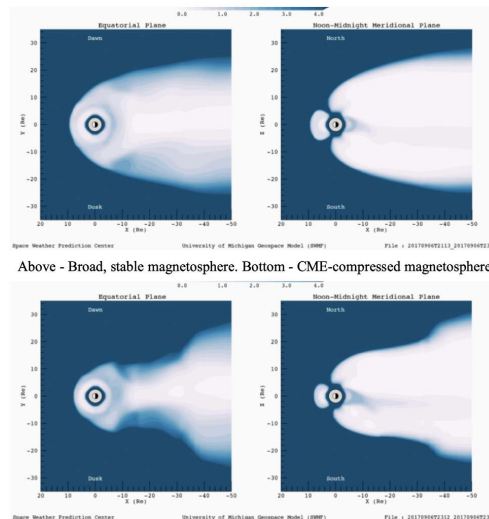
Auroras over a tropical beach. Low-latitude auroras signal a weakening shield. (Image: from the 8th book)

Bottom line: A weak shield means more radiation, less ozone and more UV, hitting the food chain from the bottom up.

SECTION 14

Solar Storms and the Technology Collapse

Of all the dangers in this guide, one is unique to **modern humans**: we depend on electricity for everything.



Model views of Earth's magnetosphere being squeezed by solar storms. A weaker field lets more storm energy reach the ground. (Image: from the 8th book)

Solar EMP. Big solar storms drive powerful currents through long power lines, transformers, and anything metal. A strong enough storm burns out the grid. As the magnetic field weakens, it takes a smaller and smaller storm to do this. A superflare's X-rays could also cause an instant electromagnetic pulse, with no warning at all.

What "lights out" means:

- No electricity or internet
- No phones
- No refrigeration or heating
- No water treatment or sanitation
- No transportation or fuel deliveries
- Within a few days: no stores and no help coming

Civilization drops back to pre-industrial times: just us, back in nature among the beasts.

How bad? A U.S. government estimate cited in the 8th book says losing the grid would kill about **90% of people within six months**. The number-one killer is depending on infrastructure that's gone.

It could come early. The magnetic flip is expected to peak in the 2040s, but the grid probably won't last that long. With the shield weakening and storms already hitting harder than expected, a solar storm is highly likely to send us back to the stone age **years before** the main event. It could happen tomorrow, or not until the micronova. Nobody can predict it.

Metal is a hazard. During huge solar events, metal can carry dangerous induced currents. A bunker full of rebar and wiring could spark or heat up inside. Deep underground bases, full of pipes and power lines and closer to the great earthquake's source, are called "death traps." A rural spot with a shallow, low-metal shelter is better.

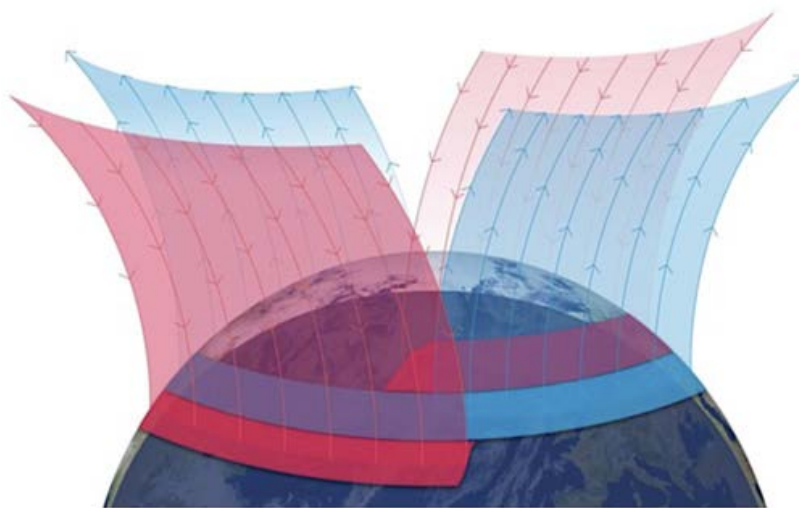


Diagram of the electric current sheets that carry solar storm energy around the Earth. (Image: from the 8th book)

Bottom line: Plan for the power to go out for good, possibly long before the big event, and with no warning.

SECTION 15

Worse Weather and Climate Swings

The sun shapes our weather far more than most forecasters admit. Climate models count only the sun's steady brightness, which changes just 0.1% over a solar cycle. They leave out its particles, magnetic fields, and electrical effects. The books call this the biggest blunder in climate science.



Solar energy and charged particles feed lightning and storms. (Image: from the 8th book)

How the sun drives weather:

- **Temperature:** an active sun warms the planet, and a quiet sun cools it and causes more "stuck" jet stream patterns.
- **Rain and clouds:** solar activity and cosmic rays change cloud formation and rainfall.
- **Lightning and storms:** charged particles feed the **global electric circuit**, the electricity flowing between the ground and the upper atmosphere, which powers lightning and helps organize storms.
- **Big patterns:** the sun influences the jet streams, El Niño, and other large ocean and air cycles.

Climate change, reconsidered. The books argue that the warming of the last 200 years is most likely driven by the magnetic excursion letting more solar energy in, not mainly by carbon dioxide.

Warming can trigger cooling. Too much warmth melts ice, which floods the North Atlantic with fresh, cold water. That can shut down the ocean current that

carries heat north (the AMOC) and send the climate into a sudden cold snap. This happened in past cycle events like the Younger Dryas, about 12,000 years ago.

Getting more extreme. As the shield weakens, every solar effect on weather gets stronger. Expect more extreme individual events, especially lightning and flooding. Earth has already been setting records for both. A superflare during a weak-field period could bring a 2-3 day stretch of hundreds of catastrophic floods, lightning storms, earthquakes and eruptions, followed by two weeks of slightly lesser disasters.

Then the cold. At the climax, micronova dust and atmospheric effects could bring a rapid ice-age-style chill.



A hurricane. Solar activity helps steer storm tracks and strength. (Image: from the 8th book)

Bottom line: A weaker shield means wilder weather: more heat swings, floods and lightning, with a sudden cold snap at the climax.

SECTION 16

Bodies, Minds and Animals

Living things are electrical too, and they feel space weather.



The heart responds to solar and geomagnetic activity. (Image: from the 8th book)

The heart. Geomagnetic storms affect blood pressure, heart rhythm, and the nervous system that controls circulation. Solar storms are linked to more heart attacks, strokes and seizures. As the field weakens, smaller storms will trigger these effects on a wider scale.

The mind. The books describe two main mental effects of solar activity that are expected to grow:

- **Lower thinking ability** (cognitive decline)
- **Emotional instability**

In an older experiment, mice cut off from magnetic fields became violent and turned on each other.

Animals that navigate. Birds aren't the only creatures that use Earth's magnetic field as a compass. Insects, reptiles, sea creatures, and mammals use it to migrate, find food, escape predators, and find mates. When the field weakens and wanders, they get lost. Plants are also affected, from seedling growth to flowering.

Death by a thousand cuts. Picture any creature on Earth facing all of this at once:

- Climate swings

- Radiation surges and lost ozone
- Navigation failure
- Extreme storms
- Heart stress, anxiety, and emotional extremes

For humans, add the loss of electricity on top.

The toll. Scientists have tied surges in extinction to past geomagnetic events. The books estimate the current event could cost **50-95% of the human population**, with a likely population afterward of 100 million to 1 billion. The wider biosphere could shrink by 20-80%, with several species, mostly large animals, going extinct.



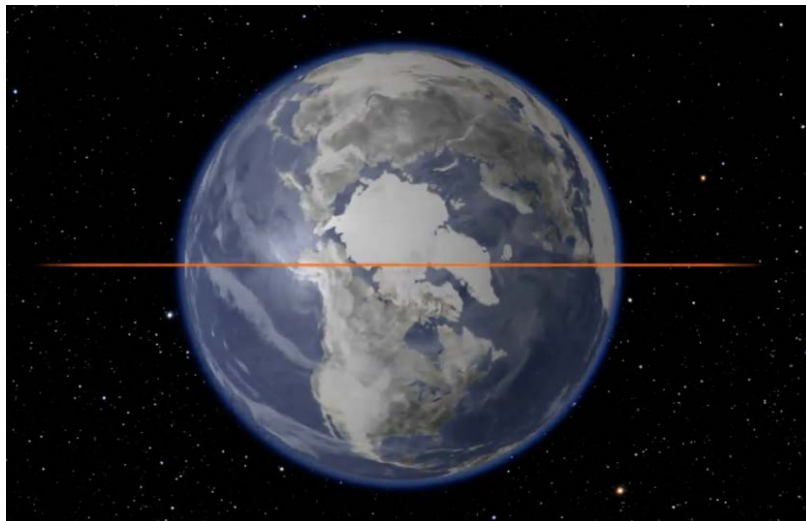
Animals that navigate by the magnetic field are in trouble when it fails. (Image: from the 8th book)

Bottom line: A weakening field stresses hearts, minds, and every animal that navigates, all at the same time.

SECTION 17

The Four Phases: Your Timeline

Here is how the event is likely to unfold, from today forward.



Earth during the tilt. Phase 3 brings the micronova, the crust shift, and the great waves. (Image: from the 8th book)

Phase 1: Now, "The Clown World"

- Lasts until the sun takes out the power grid.
- The biggest risks are war, economic trouble, and political and cultural chaos.
- Your top priority is preparation.
- **Don't go off-grid too early.** Keep life going, keep supplies fresh, keep kids learning, and keep improving. Don't get distracted by the circus on TV.

The author argues that the craziness of today's world is partly a distraction that keeps people from noticing the approaching catastrophe, and that solar effects on mood and thinking make it worse.

Phase 2: Solar EMP, "Lights Out"

- Unpredictable. It could happen tomorrow, or not until the micronova.
- A superflare or the weak magnetic field lets space weather destroy the grid.
- Within days there's no help and no stores, just you, your network, and your plan.
- Strangers are the second-biggest hazard. Be cautious for the first month or two.

Phase 3: Micronova and Pole Shift, "The Event"

- The sun turns red, then black, and the micronova erupts about 3 days later.
- When the sun turns red, get to **shelter** to avoid the radiation.
- When the ground starts shaking, the nova has hit. Come out and assess.
- The crust unlocks within 24 hours and the tilt takes about a day, while the oceans slosh.
- About 7 days of hail, wind and lightning. The whole event lasts about 10-20 days.
- Expected in the 2040s.

Phase 4: The Aftermath, "Next Age of Earth"

- The tilting stops, the magnetic field is renewed, and the weather improves.
- Plants grow and animals roam.
- Wherever you are becomes your new home, and you begin to rebuild.

Bottom line: Prepare now, survive the blackout, shelter through the Event, then rebuild.

SECTION 18

Where to Be: Choosing a Location

Where you are when this unfolds may matter more than anything else you own.



The world after the tilt: new equator and new poles reshape every region's climate. (Image: from the 8th book)

Avoid the big pitfalls:

- **Big cities**, where resources will vanish and violence will be high. Getting out in a crisis may be impossible.
- Places that are **too cold now**, or where the **new poles** will be (near India and South America).
- **Major fault lines, volcanoes, and coastlines.**

The Big 5 Land Checklist:

1. Rural location
2. Mountainous terrain
3. Caves or mines nearby
4. A reliable water source
5. No nearby dangers (volcanoes, faults)

Use the wave score (elevation in feet + miles from the ocean, aim for over 5,000). Considering everything, the books' best options are the **Rocky Mountains**, the northern **Himalaya and Karakoram**, and southern Mongolian ranges. In Europe, the northern **Carpathian Mountains** near the Romania-Ukraine border. Australia is hard: its best high ground is inhospitable today.

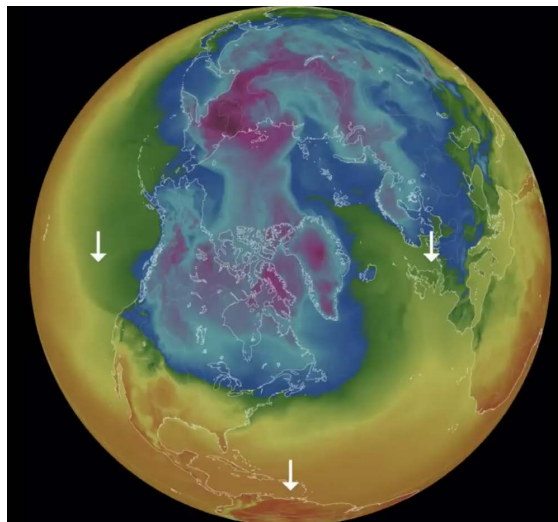
Think about your future climate. After the tilt, North America sits in a similar orientation but in the southern hemisphere:

- Canada and Mexico swap climates, as do Maine and Florida.
- Montana becomes more like Texas, and Arizona more like Michigan.
- Florida citrus won't do well. Think berries and apples.
- Gulf states trade hurricanes for blizzards.
- Canadians might be growing pineapples and coconuts afterward.

Use this to choose clothing, shelter and seeds for your new zone.

If you're low, plan to float. A float plan isn't a death sentence if done right:

- The water will be full of cars, trees and debris, so you need a sturdy craft that can take a beating, not an inflatable.
- Expect to drift one way for about 12 hours, then reverse. Get to land fast or you'll be dragged out to sea.
- Make it big enough for your whole group and all your supplies. Plan to float with everything.



Planning direction: which coasts the initial wave and the sash-back hit. (Image: from the 8th book)

Bottom line: Rural, high, inland mountains with water, and plan for the climate you'll have after the tilt.

SECTION 19

Shelter and Supplies

Shelter: simple beats deep. You don't need a deep bunker. You need protection from UV light, wind, temperature swings and hail during the Event. UV barely penetrates anything, so **a few inches to a foot of soil** overhead is enough.



Planning together: shelter and supplies work best as a group effort. (Image: from the 8th book)

- **Minimize metal.** Solar and micronova currents can turn rebar and wiring into sparks or heaters. Stone, the ancients' material, is ideal where practical.
- **Strengthen the side walls**, not just the roof. Sideways soil pressure is the bigger danger. Angle the walls slightly **outward** so the pressure pushes partly upward.
- **Size:** big enough for your group and supplies. You will mostly use it for hours, and at most a few days.
- **Location first:** a bunker in a bad spot (low, near a beach) can flood or be buried, and become a death trap.
- Natural **caves and mines** work well. Ancient people used them to survive.
- Avoid deep, electrified underground bases.

Supplies:

- **Food:** a year or more, chosen for calories, nutrition and shelf life.
- **Water:** storage, purification, and ideally a spring, stream or well with a **manual** pump.

- **Key spices and liquids:** iodized salt (preserves meat, and its iodine helps with some radiation), apple cider vinegar, vinegar, and garlic.
- **Tools:** a fire-starter (a Fresnel lens is recommended), compass, binoculars, hammer, saw, clamps, ropes and heavy wire, nets or traps, and first aid kits (including for pets).
- **Defense:** a gun, crossbow or bow, useful for both protection and hunting.
- **Seeds and pre-industrial farming tools,** clothes, blankets, nails, disinfectants and medicine.

Score yourself. The 8th book includes a self-scorecard (out of 150) covering:

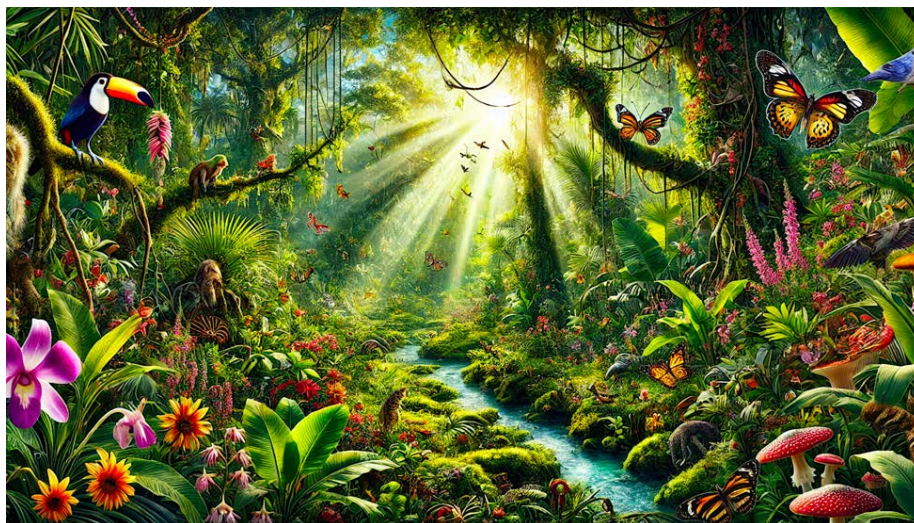
- **Yourself:** fitness, senses, health, habits, faith, mindset, sleep
- **Preparations:** food, water, defense, seeds, tools, medicine
- **Knowledge:** navigation, tactics, farming, building, crafts, fire, first aid
- **Location:** wave score, population, water, nearby hazards

Bottom line: A shallow, low-metal shelter in a good location, plus a year of supplies and the tools to make more.

SECTION 20

Restarting Civilization

Surviving the Event is only the start. After that, humanity likely has to **start over**, with fewer people and much of our knowledge lost.



The promise of the next age: calm weather and an abundance of plant and animal life. (Image: from the 8th book)

Beyond the first weeks. The first days are like any disaster: water, food, shelter, safety. But as weeks pass, stored supplies run low, and you need to:

- Grow food, hunt, and trap
- Mend or replace clothes, shoes and tools
- Maintain shelter
- Treat sickness and injury
- Store and preserve food through the seasons
- Deliver babies, keep them alive, and **teach them** how to survive

Books are survival gear. Most of us can't learn a lifetime of skills quickly, so collect how-to books on building traps, sewing, roofing, farming, medicine and more.

You can't do it alone. Everyone gets sick, twists an ankle, or has a weakness. To survive long-term you'd need to be a farmer, hunter, seamstress, engineer, architect, handyman, doctor, midwife, cook, carpenter and teacher all at once. A **community united by one purpose** solves this, and it is the hardest and most important part of preparing. Everyone in the group needs to understand what is coming and why each preparation matters.

Learn from those who made it. Civilizations that seem to have survived the last disaster built underground living spaces, like the cliff dwellings of Colorado and the underground cities of Turkey. Much evidence of great past civilizations may simply be buried. One example the books highlight is the "Texas Rock Wall," a vast buried structure that mainstream scientists call natural.

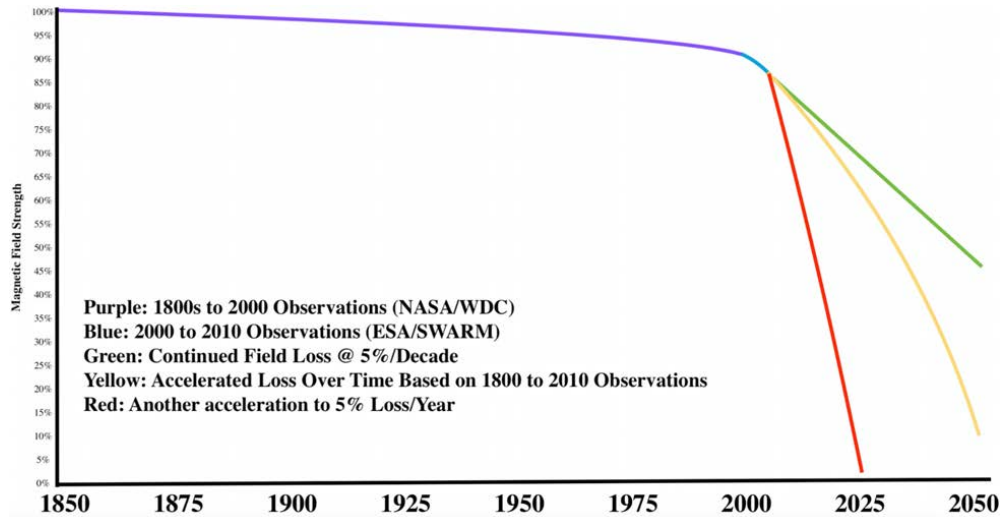
The golden age. The surviving myths agree: after a few weeks to a month of cosmic disaster comes a **new golden age**, with favorable temperatures, calm weather, and abundant plants and animals. The renewed magnetic field shields the planet again. If you survive the first three phases and have planned to restart life, the Earth will be a welcoming place to do it.

Bottom line: Skills, books and a committed community are what turn survival into a new civilization.

SECTION 21

Cheat Sheet: Remember This

The four big takeaways:



The ongoing weakening of Earth's magnetic field, the core trend behind everything in this guide. (Image: from the 8th book)

1. **The disaster cycle is robust.** Roughly every 6,000 years, the sun, climate and magnetic field go haywire together, with the worst geomagnetic excursions about 12,000 years apart.
2. **We are due.** The last combined event was about 6,000 years ago.
3. **It has already begun and it's speeding up.** The field is weakening faster and faster, the poles are racing, and small solar storms are hitting like big ones.
4. **These can be extinction-level events.**

The chain in one line: the galactic current sheet arrives → the solar system shifts magnetically → Earth's shield fails → solar storms and EMP → the solar micronova → the crust unlocks and tilts → the great waves → the field recovers and a new age begins.

Key numbers:

- Field loss: from 5% per century to about 5% every 8 years
- Peak of the magnetic event: **the 2040s**
- Crust tilt: about 90 degrees, in about one day
- Great waves: rising for 12-24 hours, then the slosh-back

- The Event: about 10-20 days, with about a week of extreme weather
- Wave safety score: feet of elevation + miles from the ocean, aim for over 5,000
- Human population afterward: about 100 million to 1 billion

Your to-do list:

- Pick a rural, high, inland location with water, away from faults, volcanoes, and the future poles.
- Build a shallow, low-metal shelter.
- Store a year of food, water, seeds and tools.
- Collect skill books and practice the skills.
- Build your network and community.
- Be ready for the grid to go down early, possibly years before the peak.

Keep watching. Society may break down well before the 2040s. Follow regular updates from the author: **YouTube: SpaceWeatherNews** and **X: @sunweatherman**.

Even if the most dramatic parts never happen, the magnetic event is real, it is underway, and preparing makes sense.

Bottom line: Robust cycle, we're due, it's accelerating. Prepare now.