

Earthquakes, Technology and the End Time

by Jeremy James



All who love the LORD are watching for “**the day of Christ**” (Philippians 1:10).

This involves a careful examination of God’s Word as it relates to the End Time.

Jesus referred to a set of events which he called “**the beginning of sorrows.**” The Hebrew word for “sorrows” in this instance is *odin*, meaning the pangs of childbirth. The image therefore is that of a mother giving birth, where the intensity of the pangs increases, along with their frequency, until the child is born:

“For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom: and there shall be famines, and pestilences, and earthquakes, in divers places. All these are the beginning of sorrows.” (Matthew 24:7-8)

These signs are scheduled in God’s prophetic timeline to commence after the nation of Israel has been re-established – the “**fig tree**” of Luke 21:29 – which occurred in the period 1948-1967. We have had a long period of relative peace on the world stage since that time, so when the Lord speaks of nations and kingdoms rising in violent conflict against each other, he is describing a scenario not unlike a World War. We can assume, but we can’t be sure, that the widespread famine and disease to which the Lord refers will result from this traumatic event. Given the way World Wars I and II were conducted by the countries involved, where every opportunity was taken to extend the duration of the war and enlarge the theatre of conflict, the next World War is certain to exact a terrible toll on the civilian population of the earth.

Earthquakes and Bible prophecy

Jesus also referred to “**earthquakes in divers places.**”

Until very recently we have thought of earthquakes as exclusively natural phenomena or ‘acts of God’. It did not seem possible for mankind itself to generate an earthquake, except perhaps by digging deep underground tunnels and filling them with explosives.

Given what the Elite have been doing behind the scenes over the past century or so, via military research and other kinds of scientific innovation, there is reason to believe they now possess the technology to magnify existing faults in the earth’s crust and create earthquakes. While the material in this paper is largely speculative, it is based on fairly standard scientific principles.

Before we examine how this might be possible, we would note that the Word of God appears to suggest that these phenomena, in the End Time, are influenced in some way by man. Given that wars, pestilence and famine are all manmade or result largely from deliberate policies adopted and carried out by world leaders, we can infer that the “**earthquakes in divers places**” to which the Bible refers will also involve significant human involvement.



The ruins of Herculaneum in the shadow of Mount Vesuvius in Italy. The neighborhood of Herculaneum was preserved under thousands of tonnes of volcanic ash when the volcano erupted violently in 79 AD.

Jesus was also speaking about events which, in their scale and severity, would have no precedent in world history, otherwise they could not serve as signs of the End Time. Earthquakes have been occurring for thousands of years, but if they are to count as an End Time sign, they must undergo a sudden increase, both in frequency and in intensity. There is no indication from historical records or through the science of seismology that a marked increase of this kind has ever occurred in the past. Given that geological phenomena unfold over greatly extended periods of time, we are justified in believing that human technology will play a direct role in the sudden increase in frequency and intensity of the seismic activity that will characterize the End Time.

Seismology

The science of seismology is largely an opaque subject to the average person. There may be a good reason why television channels like National Geographic or the BBC do not regard earthquakes as predictable phenomena. The public is meant to believe that “the big one” could strike “at any time” and that there is no way to tell in advance that a devastating event is about to take place. We will shortly show why this perception is wrong.

An earthquake is a sudden displacement in a layer of rock beneath the ground. The bigger the mass of the layer and the greater the displacement, the more force is released by the earthquake. The differences can be so great that the scale used to measure their magnitude is logarithmic, meaning a magnitude 5 earthquake is very much greater than a magnitude 4. Each unit on the scale represents a 10-fold difference in the degree of ground shaking caused by the quake and a 32-fold difference in the total amount of energy released.

The displacement is caused by increasing pressure between neighboring layers of rock. Eventually the pressure reaches a point where one layer gives way, not by gradual subsidence but with explosive suddenness. The pressure itself is normally caused by volcanic activity deep in the earth. This pressure is usually vented through openings like volcanoes and extended underground fault lines, but a local build-up of pressure may occur too quickly to be released in this way, leading to a seismic tremors and possibly an earthquake.

How to create an earthquake

If a team of scientists wanted to make an earthquake, they would have to find an alternative way of creating pressure beneath the ground. This seems like an insoluble problem. They would need both a means of generating the pressure – which seemingly would have to be enormous – and a way of applying it to a selected layer or layers of rock a great distance beneath the ground. This too seems impossible. How could they possibly compress a large amount of rock at a distance?



The solution lies in the fact that rocks are crystalline in structure.

To appreciate the significance of this it will help to see how the careful application of pressure to a rock above the ground can give very surprising results.

The man in the photo above is hammering a series of iron wedges into a huge block of rock. The wedge is hammered gently between two “shims” or iron collars. It may take him an hour or more to pass up and down the rock, hammering a little each time. If he has aligned the wedges correctly and driven them in at the right pace, a massive length of rock, weighing twenty or thirty tonnes, can be made to split neatly in two. We would suggest you watch this on the video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B7R-DW9tQSw&t=2s>



Close-up of wedges and shims being hammered into place.





Having made a series of small incisions along the rock by hammering in a set of wedges, each no deeper than six inches, he applies a little leverage with a crow bar and the entire rock splits neatly into two equal halves – in just one second. (Watch the video!)

This shows how the crystalline structure of a rock allows it to split in two if pressure is applied evenly and consistently along its length. The pressure travels deep into the rock along its rigid crystalline ‘joint’ and allows the crack to spread downward. Little force is applied. The man in the video did not exert himself in the least to perform this remarkable feat.

This answers our first question, namely, how to split a massive rock without a great expenditure of energy?

The crystalline structure of rock also provides the answer to our second question, namely, how to apply pressure to a rock buried far beneath the ground?

Piezoelectricity

The record decks that have been used for many decades to play vinyl LPs have a diamond stylus. The diamond is very sensitive to tiny variations in the physical groove in the LP rotating beneath it. These induce an ever-changing set of vibrations in the crystal. The crystal, in turn, creates a tiny electrical pulse which passes down a wire to an amplifier. The amplifier (as its name implies) amplifies the electrical signal, making it strong enough to generate an audible sound in the speaker.

The early type of stylus was fairly primitive, sending vibrations from the stylus into a magnet which converted the vibrations into an electrical impulse. In the 1930s the piezoelectric effect was used instead. This was much more sensitive and precise, giving better sound quality. It worked by exploiting a remarkable feature in the crystalline structure of the diamond, where pressure in the crystal produced a small electrical pulse. This was then amplified to produce audible output.



Piezoelectric ceramic cartridge with a sapphire stylus, still in use today.

The piezoelectric effect can also work in reverse. Instead of responding to variations in pressure in a vinyl groove to create sound, it can respond to sound (via a microphone) and cause a sapphire needle to vibrate in a vinyl groove which is soft enough to take the impression left by the needle. Once the vinyl plate has hardened, it will retain the music recorded in the groove. This is basically how the first vinyl recordings were made.

This is the aspect of the piezoelectric effect that interests us here. By aiming a series of electrical pulses at a layer of rock beneath the earth, it is possible to increase the pressure inside the rock. These pulses can be directed in such a way that they act like a hammer beating on a wedge. If the pulses are applied along a line in rapid succession, always hitting the same points each time, the rock can be made to shear neatly in two, just as it did in the video. The same 'rock splitting' principle is being applied but in a more sophisticated way.

Predicting earthquakes

In order to predict an earthquake it is only necessary to measure the types of piezoelectric energy that the pressurized layers of rock are generating beneath the ground. Each step in the process that leads to an earthquake emits characteristic piezoelectric markers. These can be detected from a high altitude with suitable equipment and regional patterns mapped on a daily basis. This data is collected by government agencies (such as the USGS) and published online.

Earthquake-generating technology

While neither the US military nor the military of other powerful nations have ever confirmed that earthquake-generating technology of some kind has been developed, the then US Secretary for Defense, William Cohen, made the following significant, and possibly inadvertent, disclosure at a conference on terrorism in April, 1997:

“Others are engaging even in an eco-type of terrorism whereby they can alter the climate, set off earthquakes, volcanoes remotely through the use of electromagnetic waves.”

We can also be sure that weapons of this type have been developed – and have been around for decades – from an international treaty designed to limit their use which was signed in Geneva, Switzerland, on 18 May, 1977, and ratified by the US on 13 December, 1979: ***Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques.***

The ‘Understanding’ relating to Article II of the Treaty reads as follows:

It is the understanding of the Committee that the following examples are illustrative of phenomena that could be caused by the use of environmental modification techniques as defined in Article II of the Convention: **earthquakes, tsunamis**; an upset in the ecological balance of a region; changes in weather patterns (clouds, precipitation, cyclones of various types and tornadic storms); changes in climate patterns; changes in ocean currents; changes in the state of the ozone layer; and changes in the state of the ionosphere.

Not only are earthquakes and tsunamis explicitly mentioned but they are at the top of the list!

Seismic Waves

“Seismic waves are waves of energy that travel through Earth's layers, and are a result of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, magma movement, large landslides and large man-made explosions that give out low-frequency acoustic energy.” – Wikipedia

Independent analysts

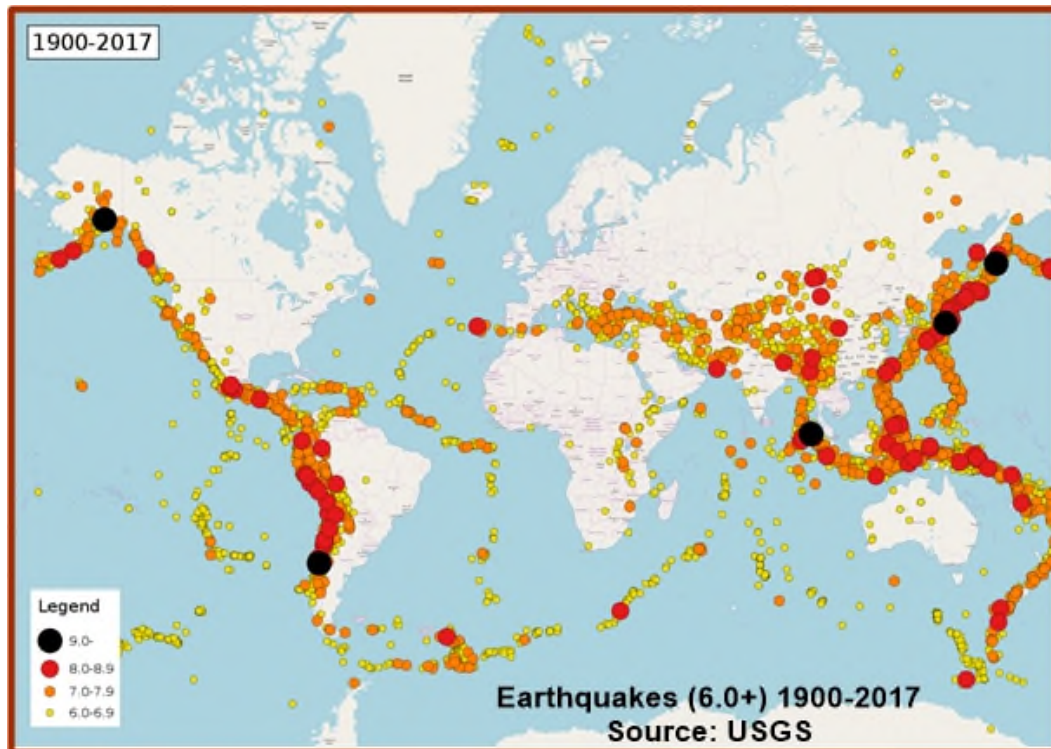
There has been much debate as to whether the number and intensity of earthquakes of magnitude 5+ have been increasing or not. Since virtually all data relating to the incidence of earthquakes across the world are collected and published by just a few institutions, such as the USGS, we cannot be certain that the records are free of bias.

One analyst issues regular earthquake forecasts to everyone who subscribes to his mailing list. (If you are interested in receiving his reports [no charge] he can be contacted at watchman@earthquakeforecasting.net).

"Despite considerable research efforts by seismologists, scientifically reproducible predictions cannot yet be made to a specific day or month." – Wikipedia

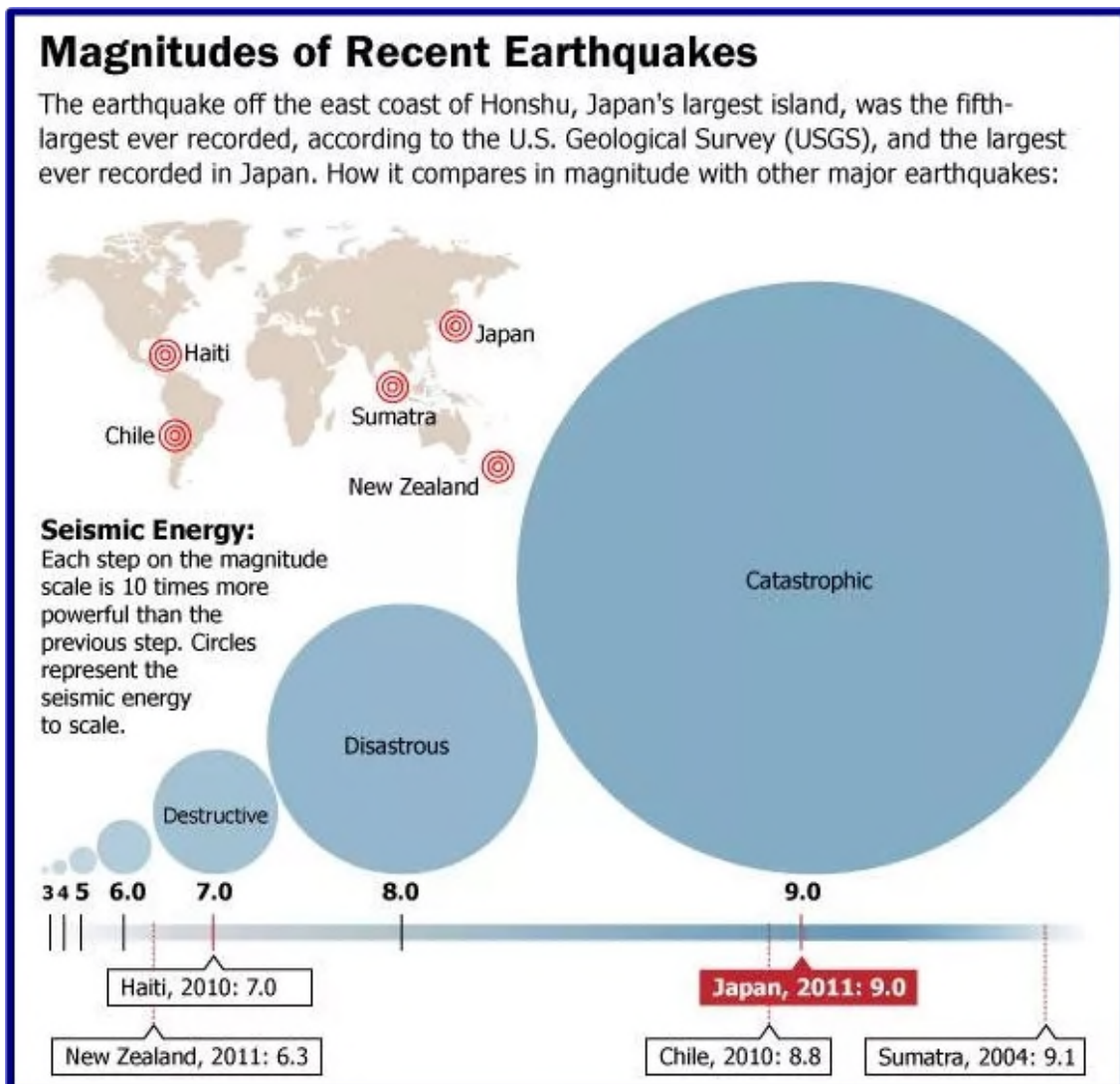
The statement above is probably false!

Independent earthquake analysts take data already in the public domain and examine it in accordance with the principles which, in their experience, regulate the behavior of seismic waves in the earth's crust. From this they are able to predict, often with a high degree of accuracy, the probability that an earthquake of a given magnitude will strike in a certain location on a given day. The USGS claims that this is impossible, but the results achieved by independent analysts would seem to show otherwise.



Earthquakes are not random events, though professional seismologists may sometimes pretend that they are. They actually occur in fairly predictable patterns and generally in the same geographical areas. While ‘isolated’ earthquakes are occurring more often today than they did in the past – such as the one in Guyana on 30 January of this year (magnitude 5.7) – they are still only a tiny percentage of the total number occurring across the world every year. It is fair to say that the vast majority of notable earthquakes will continue to occur in regions where notable earthquakes occurred in the past.

Government seismologists are reluctant to predict where an earthquake is likely to strike. However, given the amount of information they collect and continuously update, they should be able to do so. Part of the reason, seemingly, is that most seismologists underestimate the distances over which seismic energy can travel. They would appear to ignore the “downstream” effect, where seismic energy released in one location passes gradually through the earth’s crust and adds to the energy accumulating at another location, possibly two or three thousand miles away.



Earthquakes occurring in recent years would also appear to have far more aftershocks. What is more, the aftershocks themselves are frequently a good deal stronger than they used to be – often in the magnitude range 5+.

The official records refer to an earthquake and its many aftershocks as a single seismic event, but it may be more appropriate to think of these as a series of connected events around a common location. If we do, then the number of earthquakes worldwide has increased significantly in recent years.

CONCLUSION

As Christians we have been abundantly blessed by our Heavenly Father. Through Christ we are heirs to eternal life and enjoy daily the fellowship of the Holy Spirit. It is incumbent upon us, as servants of Christ, to bring as much light into the world as we can. As we approach the End Time we are dependant more than ever on the revitalizing and edifying power of God’s Word. Every “jot and tittle” has a purpose. Even though Jesus referred only briefly to the significance of earthquakes in the End Time, it is clearly a topic that deserves our careful attention.

Few of us are scientists but we have all been given a sound mind. If Jesus mentioned the role of earthquakes in the End Time, then it behoves us to improve our understanding of what they are and how they work. We hope this paper will provide some useful guidance in that regard.

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