

both gravitational fields, this effect may be misinterpreted as being due to gravitational waves.

## Inertia

Inertia is a phenomenon commonly said to be a property of matter. To refer to inertia as a property of matter is akin to claiming that gravity is an attraction between objects. Although these two phenomena are different, it is understandable how someone can arrive at these conclusions.

For example, when we observe two objects that are accelerated toward each other due to gravity, it is usually only the two objects that are seen and taken into consideration. This is understandable because it is sometimes difficult for our minds to see what our eyes cannot. However, if one chooses to see the entire picture, he will notice that there are more than just the two objects that must be considered.

Space is not empty. The electromagnetic spectrum is present throughout the universe; this alone is sufficient evidence that space is not empty. Therefore, if we choose to consider only the two objects that are being observed and exclude everything else, we make a conscious effort to ignore the rest of the picture and all other factors that may play a role in our observations.

Likewise, when considering inertia, if we choose to consider only the object that is being observed and exclude everything else, we make a conscious effort to ignore the rest of the picture and all other relevant factors.

When someone describes inertia as a property of matter,

he is defining the realm of influence, of the cause of inertia, as the volume and spatial location that is occupied by any individual object. In his shortsightedness, this man attempts to confine a universal phenomenon within the confines of finite objects.

The inward force is acting upon every object, and force, upon every aspect of the universe from all directions. If an object is at rest and the inward force is acting on it equally from all directions, some energy would be required to cause it to move. Energy would be required because in order to make the object move, the inward force acting in the direction opposite the object's motion must be countered.

The inward force acting in the direction opposite the object's motion is countered in an amount equal to the object's acceleration times its mass, per Sir Isaac Newton's second law of motion. As the inward force in this direction is countered, the inward force acting in the direction of the acceleration accelerates, also, in an amount equal to the object's acceleration.

When an object is accelerated, the balance of the inward forces that are acting upon the object from each direction is changed, but the equilibrium of the system does not change.

Things may be in a state of imbalance relative to other objects and forces; however, everything is always in equilibrium relative to the universe (the primary system). This is to say that everything is always in equilibrium relative to origo.

The inward forces acting upon an object, although not always equal from all directions, are always in equilibrium. Therefore, if an object is at rest, it will tend to remain at rest until it is accelerated by some force. Likewise, if an object is in

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motion, it will tend to remain in motion at the same speed and in the same direction until it is accelerated by some force.

As you can see, inertia is not a property of matter but a property of the universe that we experience through matter.

**DID YOU KNOW?**

**When objects are accelerated in a gravitational field, field propulsion is taking place!**