

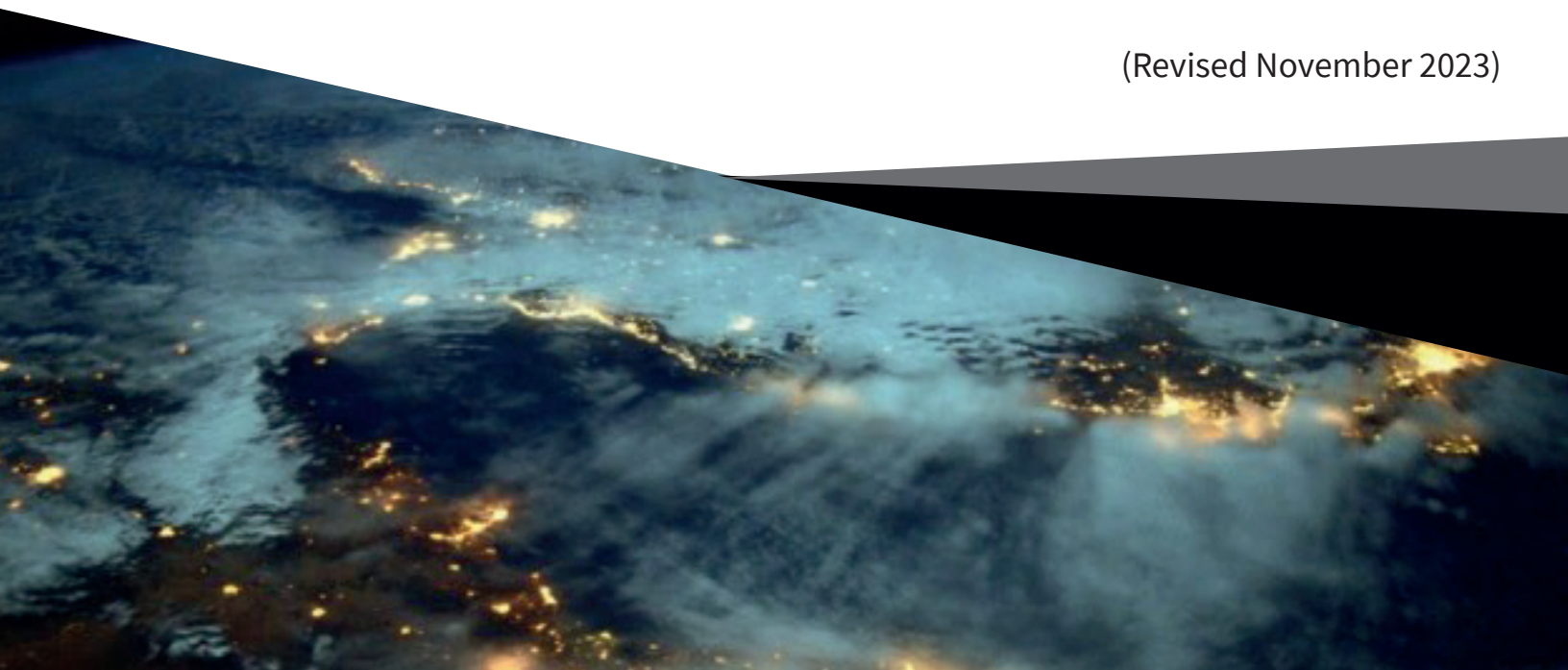


## PLANETARY CHANGES

Times to come

Machiventa Melchizedek  
Via Michel Levasseur  
September 2017

(Revised November 2023)



## **INTRODUCTION**

Here is Machiventa Melchizedek, and we have produced this document, which is intended to be a comprehensive summary of the upcoming times that will affect your planet following the planetary changes and cataclysms that could occur in the times to come.

The forecasts disclosed to you are quite precise, but some predictions may differ somewhat from actual events when they occur because there is a probability factor that could affect these forecasts. Therefore, you should take note of an unknown factor that could unfold in the movement of tectonic plates, volcanic eruptions, and ocean movements, as this unknown factor could impact these predictions.

First and foremost, it is important to mention that the planetary changes outlined in this document are expected to begin in the future, but we do not know exactly when this will start. However, they are expected to continue for a period ranging from 25 to 30 years according to our forecasts. So, when these changes have been completed, a very stable Earth will be established thereafter and will last for approximately the next 1000 years. It is highly unlikely that additional changes will occur at the end of the currently predicted planetary changes.



## **NORTH AMERICA**

The changes that will happen in North America would be caused by the movement of the tectonic plates of North America, the Pacific, the Cocos plate and the Caribbean plate.

### **United States - West**

Much of the West Coast of California could be submerged a great distance inland, and potentially, only a few coastal islands would still be visible. West Coast cities like Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Jose, and San Diego, among others, could potentially become nothing more than a memory, as these cities and many others might be swallowed up by the Pacific Ocean.

There is a strong possibility that on the West Coast of the Pacific, there will be tsunamis of magnitude never seen before. These tsunamis will be caused by the movement of the tectonic plates of North America and the Pacific, and these movements could be potentially devastating for the population living on these coasts, extending over a certain distance inland.

We advise the population residing in these areas that it would be advisable to consider leaving this very high-risk area as soon as possible and settling in the central part of the United States or in the Appalachian mountain regions of the eastern zone or in the lands of the states of New England, as all these areas would be safer during the coming changes.

Concerning the State of Alaska, we advise you that this area is located in the Pacific Ring of Fire as well as on a fault which could become very active soon, and our forecasts indicate that when these changes begin, if they begin, they would continue for several years. Much of Alaska could be submerged under the sea.

As with the population of the West Coast of California, it would be desirable for this population to be able to leave this area as quickly as possible because



there is a potential that the predicted changes in this area will severely impact you with high-intensity earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis.

Now, there are large volcanoes all along the West Coast that are part of the area called the Pacific Ring of Fire, and these volcanoes could possibly erupt in the future. These eruptions could continue for many years. While the vast majority of these volcanoes could be very active, there will still be some others that will have a less intense level of eruptions.

However, the most famous and dangerous volcano of all is the Yellowstone Volcano located in the state of Wyoming. Its caldera measuring 34 miles by 45 miles makes it one of the largest volcanoes on the planet.

This volcano could be very active, and according to our estimates, it could potentially erupt in the near future. We estimate that any population between 100 and 125 miles from the center of the volcano could be in real danger. During a major eruption of this volcano, there would be a strong possibility that a thick cloud of ash would veil the sky over much of North America, and this cloud of ash could persist for a long period of time.

The population currently living in this very high-risk region should consider leaving it to take refuge or settle in the safer areas that we mentioned previously.

### **North America - East and Bahamas**

The East Coast of the United States, from the state of Florida to the state of Virginia, could be greatly affected by large tsunamis. It is likely that part of South Florida, including the Keys, could be completely submerged. The vast majority of the Bahamas islands could also potentially be submerged under the Atlantic Ocean.

It is also possible that the riparian lands of the East Coast are submerged for several miles and permanently, but not beyond fifteen thousand inland. The entire risk zone should remain dry and would be preserved in its current state.



The east-central coastline from Carolina to New York may also be affected by tsunamis and rising waters in the Atlantic Ocean but would be affected by high-water events smaller than the southern states. The earth in this area could potentially move and cause damage not known in the past. New York City and other cities in this region may be greatly affected, and a very large portion of New York City could be submerged for an extended period.

The coastal area of the New England states could also be very affected by huge tsunamis and large earthquakes, although this region is not known for this type of cataclysm. The majority of the coastal zone of these states could be permanently cut by several miles by the rising waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

We estimate that the central inland and Appalachian Mountain regions of these states will be safe zones overall, as there is not expected to be much damage from global change.

### **North America - South Central**

The coastline of the states located in the Gulf of Mexico could witness part of its coast disappearing underwater during the movements of the tectonic plates.

The geographical location of the state of Louisiana could be problematic, especially in its lowest part and more precisely in the entire region of the city of New Orleans, as a large part of this region is located below sea level, posing a significant risk of permanent submersion.

The central United States could be affected by earthquakes, cataclysms, and volcanic eruptions from volcanoes that are currently unknown to you, which could emerge and erupt in areas with fewer populations. For the vast majority of states in the central part of the United States, this area remains safe despite the scale of possible cataclysms.



**North and Great Lakes region**

The northern states of the US would mostly be spared from future global changes, and little damage is expected in these regions, with the exception of the Great Lakes region. However, we would like to point out that the majority of the Great Lakes regions could be flooded, turning into a large inland sea of water. The rising waters could potentially invade cities like Chicago and Detroit.

**Canada - West**

Canada could also be impacted by global changes, and in the western zone, the Vancouver region could face some tsunamis of varying magnitude. Victoria Island could be partly submerged, but there remains a high possibility that part of it would stay dry in its higher lands.

The majority of the Canadian West Coast, located near Alaska, could be significantly affected by rising water levels and large earthquakes. The volcanoes in this region also have the potential to become very active again. We believe that potential changes in these areas could be significant but less damaging because this area is sparsely populated.

**Canada -Central**

The central provinces could be shaken by large earthquakes as well, but these changes would only occur over a short period of time. Potential cataclysms in this area could be minor.

The entire region known as the Canadian Shield could be greatly affected by the movement of the North American tectonic plate in this location. This area, situated west of the St. Lawrence River and covering a large part of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories, could see its landscape change in an exceptional way. It may become an area of great beauty and very suitable for quality agriculture in the not too distant future.



**Canada – East**

Now, the eastern area of Canada and its coasts along the Atlantic Ocean have some potential to be affected by rising sea levels and tsunamis caused by the movement of tectonic plates. We believe that the Province of Newfoundland has the possibility of being largely submerged, and the entire lowland part of this island and Prince Edward Island has the potential to disappear forever underwater.

The eastern coasts of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia could see their coastline invaded by the Atlantic Ocean over a distance of a few kilometers inland. These changes have the potential to be permanent, as we do not expect submerged land to become visible again. The coastal areas of these provinces would also be prone to tsunamis, some of which could be large.

This area is also prone to earthquakes, but these would be small compared to certain other places in North America.

The province of Quebec could be greatly affected by the movement of the Canadian Shield west of the St. Lawrence River, as well as by the rising waters of this river. It is also possible that the banks of the St. Lawrence River will be pushed back by rising waters over a distance of approximately 20 to 25 km and even more in certain places in the lowlands. The vast majority of riverside towns and villages would be affected more or less greatly by rising water levels, including the city of Montreal, which could be largely submerged.

The part south of the St. Lawrence River, including the region located in the Appalachian Mountains, should not be very affected, and this area is considered a safe zone during future cataclysms.

The St. Lawrence River would become the main source of water that would supply the region called the Great Lakes. This region has the potential to be greatly modified to become a huge inland lake, thus causing a very large portion of the current land to become submerged.



**Mexico**

Mexico is located in the southern part of North America on the North American Plate. This tectonic plate is currently in motion and in contact with the Cocos, Pacific, and Caribbean Plates. Due to its geographical location at the boundaries of these four tectonic plates, there is a high probability that Mexico could be significantly impacted by global changes

**Mexico -West**

The west coast of Mexico could be particularly affected by numerous volcanoes that might become active in this region. Additionally, there is a possibility of numerous tsunamis hitting the entire western area of Mexico severely. Our forecasts indicate that there is a likelihood that part of the coastline in this area will become submerged by the waters of the Pacific Ocean, engulfing the coast for a distance of up to 8 to 10 miles inland permanently. The area called Baja California has a high potential to be almost entirely submerged by the movement of tectonic plates, with only a few islands remaining visible.

**Mexico - Center**

There is a great potential that the central area of Mexico could be significantly affected by numerous earthquakes of large magnitudes. These earthquakes have the potential to cause very significant damage to structures and buildings that may not withstand the large movements of the terrestrial crust in these locations. The densely populated Mexico City region is likely to be highly affected by these earthquakes, as cataclysms could be numerous in the center of this country.





**Mexico - East**

We anticipate that the area of the Eastern Coast of Mexico will be the least affected in this region by cataclysms. Despite some tsunamis and a rise in water that could engulf the shores of the coast for a distance of approximately two miles inland, we estimate that this area would be the safest in Mexico for years to come.

**Mexico -South**

Southern Mexico has the potential to be significantly affected by the movements of the two tectonic plates that converge there, namely the Cocos and Caribbean Plates. The rapid movement of these two plates could lead to the complete disappearance or at least a large part of the southernmost regions, extending from Oaxaca up to the Yucatan. These changes would also have implications in Central America, which will be covered later in this document.

**Caribbean**

The Caribbean is located in the South Atlantic area of the United States on the tectonic plate called the Caribbean Plate. This region is primarily composed of small, medium, and large islands. The Caribbean Plate is currently moving eastwards, and during this movement, which is expected to accelerate and last for several decades, the largest islands should not undergo major changes. Although numerous tsunamis could affect this area, islands like Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico should remain intact, or at least undergo only minor changes, except on their coastlines, which could either increase or decrease depending on the location.

Other small and medium-sized islands have the potential to suffer greater damage, particularly islands whose land is located near sea level, as they could be partially or entirely submerged under the sea. This region also has the potential to see new islands appear.



There is a high probability in this area of experiencing smaller earthquakes, as well as the arrival of large hurricanes. These hurricanes would become more frequent and have very devastating winds.

### **CENTRAL AMERICA**

Central America is located in the same area as southern Mexico and the Caribbean, and it will be primarily affected by the movements of the Cocos and Caribbean tectonic plates. As mentioned before, the Caribbean plate will move east, and the Cocos plate will move southwest, causing major changes in this area of Central America.

Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and El Salvador are at risk of large earthquakes, and part of this region could move east with the movement of the Caribbean plate. There is a real risk that these countries could be significantly impacted because the movement of the two tectonic plates seems problematic.

In the same plate movement mentioned for the southern region of Mexico, it seems predictable that the northern part of this area could be partly submerged under the sea, greatly affecting Guatemala and Belize. The center of this region, including Nicaragua, would also be affected by the movement of tectonic plates, but most of this country would remain intact.

Costa Rica and southern Panama would suffer heavy damage, as these two countries are located at the junction of two tectonic plates. Costa Rica would be separated into two regions, with one part moving west towards the Cocos plate and the other part moving east onto the Caribbean plate. This country could also undergo significant changes in coastal regions.

Panama could largely disappear under the sea, and only a part would remain attached to Colombia and the continent of South America. These changes could begin soon and continue over several decades.



## **SOUTH AMERICA**

The continent of South America sits on the South American Plate, which converges with the Nazca and Scotia Plates. Major changes are possible in this region, potentially causing large-scale damage to the western part of the continent.

### **North**

Countries located in northern South America, including Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, and Ecuador, would be greatly affected by the movement of the Caribbean and Nazca plates. A large part of the coastline of these countries would be flooded, and the islands of Trinidad and Tobago would be partly submerged in the lowest parts, although the damage seems less significant. This region would suffer from large-scale tsunamis and earthquakes that can cause significant damage to coastal cities and the majority of buildings, as most of them would not be able to withstand the high-intensity tremors.

### **West**

The countries on the west coast, particularly Peru and Chile, would be significantly affected by large earthquakes and the eruption of volcanoes that will be very active for the coming decades. The Nazca and South American plates have the potential to be very active in these locations, leading to high-intensity earthquakes that could devastate the region. Our forecasts indicate that gradually, the coasts of Peru would sink under the sea for a considerable distance, and Chile would be almost entirely submerged.

The cities of Lima and Santiago are in great danger, and our forecasts indicate that they will be submerged in the future. The majority of buildings in Peru and Chile will not be able to withstand high-intensity seismic movements, causing unprecedented damage to the populations living there.



**Central**

The central part of the continent, including Brazil, would be less affected, but still, suffer earthquakes causing significant damage in different regions of the country. The entire east coast would experience tsunamis, but these would be less damaging than in many other coastal regions on this continent.

Bolivia and Paraguay seem to be less affected by future global changes but are still expected to suffer devastating earthquakes. The central zone is considered the safest area on this continent.

**South**

Like the northern region, southern South America could undergo significant transformations following the movements of the Scotia and Nazca plates. The Scotia Plate would move towards the Antarctic Plate, causing the plate there to collapse, and the southernmost area of Argentina would be submerged under the sea.

The East and West coasts have the potential to experience major flooding, and the city of Buenos Aires could be submerged under several meters of water at the height of tectonic plate movements.

In summary, South America has the potential to be greatly transformed in its southern, western, and northern zones, while the center and all the countries located in this central region would be preserved, despite the numerous earthquakes that could affect this continent. The volcanoes in the western area could become very active and affect a large part of the South American population.



## **EUROPE**

The European continent is likely to undergo significant changes as it is located on the Eurasian plate. This plate is in convergence with the North American plate to the west, the Pacific plate to the east, and the African plate to the south.

### **Europe - West**

Western Europe could be greatly affected by the movement of the African and Eurasian plates, leading to significant disturbances in this region. It is likely that part of this region could collapse under the sea.

Spain and Portugal may have much of their land submerged over a great distance, and it is estimated that only a few areas of Spain could remain above sea level, mostly in areas further east in the Pyrenees near France and in the highest peaks of the country, which would become islands. Portugal has the potential to be swallowed up forever. The Strait of Gibraltar could disappear, and the city of Madrid has the potential to be spared, as it is located in the higher reaches of this area.

### **Europe - Central and North-Central**

The center of Europe could be affected by very large earthquakes, and many buildings would not be able to withstand earth tremors. The north of France could see its current coastline disappear and then become a coastline located closer inland towards the city of Paris.

The United Kingdom and Ireland could see a large part of their coastlines disappear under the ocean, risking losing around 60% of their current surface area. London would be flooded, and there are possibilities that this city could be completely submerged, just like Dublin.



Iceland would experience major eruptions from its volcanoes, and they could remain very active until the country is permanently submerged.

Switzerland, as well as all European countries, have the potential to be affected by earthquakes but should not experience any major changes because this area is considered safe.

It is possible that the countries of the Czech Republic, Poland, Austria, and Slovakia will also experience similar earthquakes; Poland could be flooded on its coast located in the Baltic Sea. Most of the area inland is considered a safe zone despite the potential for many future earthquakes.

Belgium and the Netherlands could be in great danger, as these two countries are located in the northern coastal part of Europe. A large part of these countries could be flooded by the movement of the Eurasian plate, which could collapse in this region. The city of Amsterdam could be completely submerged while the city of Brussels has the potential to experience only minor flooding.

The area in northern Germany would be affected by the collapse of its coastline, which could be submerged a vast distance inland. However, central Germany is unlikely to be affected beyond the earthquakes that would affect the whole of Europe. We do not expect to see Berlin suffer significant damage. This country is considered a safe zone in its interior part.

Denmark is a peninsula located in a region that could undergo significant change, and this country has the potential to be swallowed up entirely.

### **Europe - North**

The northern European countries, including Norway, Sweden, and Finland, are located in an area that has a high potential to undergo significant changes, and the tectonic plate there could collapse, swallowing up almost all of this area. Helsinki, Stockholm, and Oslo could disappear forever.

The Baltic countries of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia also have the potential to undergo a major transformation. In this region, the North Sea and the Baltic Sea would form a single sea following the possible collapse of part of the



tectonic plate at this location. Much of this coastline would disappear, and only the southernmost areas would remain above sea level.

Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine would also be affected by earthquakes and cataclysms that would impact all of Europe. Russia could see its entire eastern part disappear into the Bering Sea, similar to the western Alaska region. The northern coast of Russia would also be greatly affected by very large floods.

### **Europe - South**

The southern area of Europe has the potential to undergo very large changes as well, as it is located on the borders of three tectonic plates, which could become very active in the coming years and continue for several years.

Italy could be swallowed up almost entirely, and only the northern part of this country would remain visible. The movement of the plates there would cause the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily to be submerged under the Mediterranean Sea.

Greece and Turkey could also be greatly affected by the movement of tectonic plates. Turkey could be swallowed up in its center and divided into two distinct regions, as its more western part would become an island separated from the mainland. The island of Cyprus could disappear permanently.

All countries in southern Europe have the potential to undergo great transformation, and the vast majority of the current southern coastline could be swallowed up by the Mediterranean Sea. The countries of Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, and Moldova have the potential to be seriously affected by these changes, as only the central part of this area could remain above sea level. This entire region would also be at high risk of tsunamis.



## **MIDDLE EAST**

This region is located directly on the Arabian plate, which is found in the center of the Eurasian, African, and Indian plates. The possible movement of these plates would significantly transform this region.

Countries located on the shores of the Red Sea could be flooded by a significant rise in water levels, and their coastline could be substantially affected. The Suez Canal would then become a continuation of the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea, while the Dead Sea would now be part of the Red Sea to the Golan Heights in Syria, partly isolating this Israeli-Palestinian region.

Yemen and Oman could be partly flooded on their Indian Ocean coastlines. Saudi Arabia would also see its two coastlines flooded.

There is a strong potential for numerous and powerful earthquakes in Iran, and very few of the current structures could withstand the earth movements in this region. Iran's coastline could be flooded, and the area east of the United Arab Emirates and Oman submerged. The Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman could merge to become a single sea.

All countries located to the north of this region could be affected by violent earthquakes that would destroy the majority of buildings and structures.

## **ASIA**

Asia is indeed the continent with the greatest concentration of population on the planet, and potential planetary changes in the future could have significant impacts on the region, potentially affecting a large part of the population.





**China**

China has the potential to be affected in different ways, as much of the eastern region could be impacted by the subsidence of the Eurasian plate. The cities of Hong Kong and Beijing might become a memory.

The earthquakes and cataclysms that could occur in this region could be of a magnitude never seen before, causing significant material damage and loss of human lives due to the large concentration of the population in the cities of this country.

The northern area of China, including Mongolia, would be less affected, and this area is considered safer in Asia.

**India**

There is a high probability that India will not be spared from the potential planetary changes, as this country is situated directly on the Indian plate, and the northern part of the Australian plate. If these plates were to start moving, there could be a separation of India from its continent in the southernmost part, causing significant damage in terms of human losses.

The eastern area of India could also witness part of its coastline disappearing, and Sri Lanka might be submerged under the sea due to the subsidence of the plate in this region.

All inland regions, including India, Nepal, and Pakistan, could be severely impacted by large earthquakes, causing extensive damage and loss of life. New volcanoes might emerge in this area, as there is a fault in this part of the planet that is not known to scientists.



**Asia - East**

The East Asian region, including Japan, North and South Korea, and Taiwan, has the potential to be virtually submerged under the Pacific Ocean. Except for a few places, it could transform into islands, with very little remaining land visible in this area of Asia.

**Asia - South-East**

This region of Asia, mainly composed of islands with a population exceeding 600 million people, has the potential to undergo significant transformation due to global changes. Large movements of the Eurasian and Philippine plates could occur in this area.

The Philippines may face complete submersion, with only a few islands remaining visible. Indonesia and Malaysia could also experience substantial changes, with the eastern and western coastlines largely ending up underwater. However, the northern areas might see coastline extension with new land.

Thailand might face flooding in its southernmost area, and Singapore could potentially be completely flooded. Other countries in this region would also be significantly impacted, with coastal sectors undergoing substantial changes, including permanent submersion of several kilometers of coastlines.

The entire region of Asia would be severely affected by the activity of numerous volcanoes, which could become very active in the years to come.



## **AUSTRALIA**

Australia is situated in the center of the Australian Plate, and this region would be less affected by the movement of this tectonic plate. However, New Zealand and all surrounding islands could be susceptible to large tsunamis, causing substantial damage to populations residing on the coasts of these islands.

Australia has the potential to experience earthquakes, as does the entire planet, given the likely movement of tectonic plates in the future. Additionally, Australia could face flooding and be impacted by tsunamis, but it is estimated that the damage would not be very significant. This area is considered relatively safe.

## **AFRICA**

Like Australia, Africa is expected to be a continent that will be less affected by future global changes, as the African plate is anticipated to undergo little movement.

The most problematic area of Africa is situated in the east, as this region lies on the Great African Fault, which has the potential to become very active. There is the formation of a new plate in this location, and there could be significant activity on these plates, potentially altering the structure of the plates in this region.

The entire area known as the Great Rift Valley could suddenly separate from the African continent, leading to substantial earthquakes. Part of this area could be submerged, while new land appears. The rest of the continent might experience minor earthquakes, with the areas located to the north, center, and east considered safe.



## **CONCLUSION**

The planetary changes outlined in this document have been predicted for a significant period, with detailed studies conducted on the expected movements of tectonic plates and the potential outcomes of these changes. A thorough examination of the earth's core structure and its recent behavior informed each forecast, making these predictions the most precise available at this time.

It is important to note that while the document provides informed forecasts, the effects and repercussions of these changes on tectonic plates may generate unforeseen cataclysms beyond those anticipated. Each anticipated change has the potential to come true, either fully or partially, depending on various factors.

In the worst-case scenario, these potentials could be fully realized, while in a more optimistic scenario, changes may only be partially realized. Large-scale cataclysms are a real possibility in the near future, affecting different regions of the planet. However, it cannot be definitively stated whether these changes will fully or partially materialize, as global changes affecting humanity are inevitable.

It is crucial to understand that this document is informational and, like any such document, carries a probability factor mostly beyond our control. This factor may impact the anticipated outcomes listed here, highlighting the dynamic nature of the scenarios presented. Keep in mind that these scenarios may evolve, modifying anticipated results along the way.

As for the timing of these cataclysms, only God knows.

This information has been delivered to you by Machiventa Melchizedek, providing the most recent insights into the tribulations and planetary changes that will impact your planet in the times to come.



**PRAYER**

I pray you'll be our eyes,  
Guiding where we go.  
Help us embrace the wise,  
In moments when we don't know.

Let this be our prayer,  
When paths are lost in disarray,  
Lead us to a sheltering place,  
Guide us with your grace,  
To a haven where we'll stay safe.

May we find your radiant light,  
Cradled in our hearts so tight.  
When stars fade in the nightly art,  
Let this be our prayer, a comforting chart.

When shadows fill our day,  
Lead us to serenity, we pray.  
Guide us with your grace,  
Instill in us the faith,  
To find safety in life's race.

We ask for life's gentle hand,  
Watching from the celestial land.  
May every soul discover and share,



**Planetary Changes**

Times to come

Machiventa Melchizedek – via Michel Levasseur

Love for another in the cosmic air.

Let this be our prayer,  
A universal plea,  
Just like every child,  
Yearning to find a sanctuary.

Guide us with your grace,  
Bestow upon us the faith,  
So we'll be safe in the embrace of the cosmic sea.

**END**

