

THE BIZARRE ORIGIN OF EGYPT'S ANCIENT GODS

In 3 parts:

- 1. The Bizarre Origin of Egypt's Ancient Gods**
- 2. Some Vital Background on Egypt's Ancient Gods**
- 3. Some Surprises From Ancient Egypt**

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Part 1:
THE BIZARRE ORIGIN
OF
EGYPT'S ANCIENT GODS

Ahead of the dust cloud, twenty-two wild riders galloped in through the gates.

“Wiped out heaps more today,” shouted the one behind the leader. “But they’re spreading fast.”

The first rider, a dark man of noble bearing, who looked to be the leader, slid down from his mount. He raised his arms to lift off the headband. Towering from it were two crescent horns. Bull’s horns.

The roar of the villagers swelled to fever pitch. And was that music to his ears! He pushed through them and disappeared inside. Such adoration... how he loved it!

Soon he’d have them eating out of his hand.

The earth had been devastated and the population almost wiped out. Since the disaster, the climate had become unstable, vegetation struggling. Food was hard earned. Men and wild beasts competed for survival. Nimrod’s hour had come.

I am about to share with you some information on the most scandalous and bizarre set of events in history.

You will be amazed at what this special report uncovers.

It contains ingredients that go to make a top-selling Hollywood movie – drama, mystery, violence and sex. No, I shall not thrust all these on you. You don't want that. But the story is true. And you may be shocked.

Few historians ever refer to these events. Yet what happened was so momentous, its results are felt in our society today.

Why don't our history books say much about it? Here's why. Soon after the events, a desperate plan was contrived to black-out the truth of what had occurred. The ingenious cover-up was given a code name: "*The Sacred Mysteries*". And it succeeded in twisting the course of history – to this day!

It was on the plain of Shinar (Cinar) in Mesopotamia that the pivotal events of this report took place. Mesopotamia extends from the plains of south-eastern Turkey all the way to the Persian Gulf. It is watered by two mighty rivers, the Euphrates and Tigris. Here is where civilization first blossomed into flower.

Mesopotamia, the cradle of civilization, imparted its culture to Egypt.

Many scholars have in the past considered Egypt to be the origin of civilization. There is now, however, clear evidence that the Egyptian culture owed its impulses to Mesopotamia.

In antiquity, the Mesopotamian lowland was a well-watered fertile region. The spade of the archaeologist reveals that it was densely populated in the earliest historical times. It possessed a high culture.

1 Building methods adopted from Mesopotamia

Egypt's earliest monumental buildings were constructed of brick, as in the Tigris-Euphrates valley.

In Mesopotamia, brick was used due to the lack of stone in that region. By contrast, in Egypt, stone was readily available. Yet, the earliest Egyptians, instead of using stone, manufactured bricks from clay. They were influenced by the custom of Mesopotamia, to which they were used. As the centuries wear on and Mesopotamia's initial spurt is left behind, we find in Egypt majestic buildings being made of local stone.

We initially find Egypt adopting the same architectural features as Mesopotamia; for example, walls with panelled recesses.

2 Egyptian culture largely from Mesopotamia

In both civilizations, similar artistic designs were used on seals and for the decorations of vessels and other objects.

Among other cultural achievements that Egypt probably received from Mesopotamia were metallurgy, the potter's wheel, and the cylinder seal.

The system of writing used at the beginning of Egypt's first dynasty seems to be without any recognizable antecedents. There is no evidence that Egypt went through stages of development, as did the Sumerians in Mesopotamia. Hence we conclude that the Egyptians adopted fully developed principles of writing through contact with another people. Since there is evidence that the Sumerians were the only people who possessed a script before the Egyptians did, the evidence points toward them.

The first inscriptions of the first and second dynasties in Egypt are short, and in abbreviated form. This is the reason that they are difficult to read. However, the system of writing was already fully developed, and remained essentially the same for many centuries.

The Amarna Letters were found accidentally in 1887 in central Egypt. These were a collection of official documents consisting of hundreds of letters received by Egyptian kings Amenhotep III and IV. They were sent to them by their Palestinian and Assyrian vassals. In addition, there were other letters from the kings of Babylonia, Assyria, Mitanni, Arzawa, Cyprus and the Hittites. An amazed scholarly world learned that the diplomatic language of the second millennium BC was Babylonian (Mesopotamian). This was universally used in diplomatic correspondence between the Egyptian king and Asiatic royalties (even though Egypt had its own national language and each of the other powers also had its own language). This shows the great influence of Mesopotamian culture on the world.

3 High original civilization

The ancient Egyptians had a better knowledge of astronomy than was prevalent even in civilized Europe 3,500 years later.

Works of art, astonishing in their beauty, have been found to be the relics of the *FIRST*, *not latter* ages of Egypt's history.

Works left by the very earliest Egyptians testify that these people possessed a strength of mind and body unequalled at the present time. Surely it required indomitable courage to attempt, and much patient perseverance to carry out, these works. If they were limited to using the rude implements which they could individually manufacture from

the rocks and ores (as is the popular view of their tool methods), I can tell you this, that any modern race of men would quail utterly, and would refuse to attempt, such formidable works.

As Philip H. Groose, in *The Monuments of Ancient Egypt*, points out:

“The information derived from the monuments of Egypt is entirely opposed to the imagined progress of art and science. On the contrary, the more remote the antiquity of the records which have been preserved to us, the greater is the skill, the power, the knowledge, and the taste which they reveal.” (page 291)

Interestingly, this is the historical biblical view – that civilization started on a high note, and subsequently deteriorated.

That eminent authority and archaeologist Dr A.H. Sayce, speaking at a large meeting in the Albert Hall, London, on December 4th, 1923, noted:

“A skeptical attitude toward the records of the Old and New Testaments is today usually a mark of ignorance or semi-knowledge. The leading scientists have returned in great measure to what may be termed the traditional views on the subject, and nowhere is this more strikingly the case than as regards the historical records of Scripture.”

As an archaeologist who has worked in the Middle East for several years, I am not aware of any archaeological discovery in the widespread diggings in Bible lands, that contradicts the Bible history. On the contrary, there have been many corroborations.

Although the Egyptians had a complicated system of mathematics, their mathematical texts show that they were able to compute correctly the volume of a truncated pyramid or of a cylinder.

In the Old Kingdom, their medical science reached a level of efficiency that was little improved for thousands of years. Egyptian medical science became so famous in the ancient world that even the Greeks made an Egyptian physician of hoary antiquity their god of medicine.

Also in art and literature the pattern was set for the succeeding periods of Egyptian history, and very little change in all these fields occurred throughout the ancient history of Egypt.

This high cultural level of the Old Kingdom civilization was recognised by later generations, which labelled that time as Egypt's classical period.

4 Dating of Egyptian history

In many works dealing with Egyptian history, statements are found claiming that the year 4241 BC marked the introduction of the Egyptian calendar and the first fixed date in the history of the world.

This, of course, would upset the biblical claim that Egypt (along with all other civilizations) was founded after the global Flood of 2345 BC. It would mean that the Egyptians go back to a time PRIOR to the Great Flood.

You see, when “king lists” have been found, they have been construed to be a continual list – one after another.

Sir Flinders Petrie in 1894 claimed that the first dynasty of Egypt began in 4777 BC. But new discoveries since then have forced scholars to abandon such an early date.

It has since been found that different kings ruled at the same time in different parts of Egypt. Also, various Pharaohs were known under several different names. As these facts became known, it was found necessary to drastically reduce the span of time for the history of Egypt.

By 1906, the date 3400 BC was commonly accepted. In 1950, this date was reduced to 2850 BC.

I should here mention the *Turin Papyrus*. This was prepared during the late eighteenth dynasty of the Pharaohs. It included lists of all the kings of every dynasty of ancient Egypt through to the eighteenth. This papyrus was found in the nineteenth century during a temple excavation. The King of Sardinia carefully preserved it and entrusted it to some “scholars” at Turin for translation.

It arrived in perfect condition, but the “scholars” destroyed it or hid most of it because they realised that it proved the “long dynastic” history of Egypt to be untrue.

To “explain” the “changed condition” of the papyrus, they accused the King of Sardinia of sending it “unwrapped”.

The *Palermo Stone* contained a similar list, and while many “scholars” quote from “missing parts” of the stone, “unapproved researchers” can have access to only a few fragments. It is obvious that the stone was “broken” recently, since all inner edges of the fragments show recent fracture conditions.

You may wish to read *Archaic Egypt*, by W.B. Emery (Penguin Books Reprint, 1984). This author is one of the rare few who admit how truly limited is our knowledge of ancient Egypt.

“Unfortunately,” says he, “our knowledge of the archaic hieroglyphics is so limited that reliable translation of these invaluable texts is at present beyond our power and we can only pick out odd words and groups which give us only the vaguest interpretations.” (page 59)

Yet, in the majority of books, translations or conclusions are never stated as being theory; they are stated as firm fact.

This dating question is by now means settled, even now. There are other eminent scholars who are suggesting that Egyptian dating needs still to be reduced, even by a further 600 to 800 years!

Perhaps there needs to be both a sideways shuffle in Egyptian chronology, as well as a compression of Egyptian history – these two combined.

The significant fact is the great reduction of dates, that brings them steadily nearer to dates derived from the Hebrew Scriptures.

Indeed, scholars are being forced to admit that no dates given for the early history of Egypt are established. The first reliable date in Egyptian history, fixed by astronomy, is 1991 BC (at the start of the twelfth dynasty).

5 The founding of Egypt

Ancient traditions tell us that a man named Mizraim, a grandson of Noah and uncle of Nimrod, formed a settlement in Egypt. Egypt was at this time not a country, but one great “sea”. The whole of Egypt was an extended marsh, owing to the unrestrained flowing of the Nile, which after the Flood washed the sandy Libyan mountains.

Before Egypt could become fit for human abode (and most fertile did it later become), it was necessary to set bounds to the overflowings of the “sea”. In ancient times, the Nile River was actually called the “Ocean” or “Sea”. When Mizraim led a colony into Lower Egypt, he found it necessary to raise great embankments to enclose or confine its waters.

Mizraim (without points in Hebrew) or Metzrim means “the encloser or embancker of the sea”. What better name could have been given him for his achievement? Even today, Egypt is called locally “The land of Mizr (Muzr)”, an abbreviation for “Land of the Embanker”.

This embanking of the sea was the “making” of it as a river, as far as Lower Egypt was concerned. This explains a statement by an ancient prophet, Ezekiel, who denounced a later Pharaoh of Egypt, the representative of Mizraim, for his pride in accomplishment:

“Behold, I am against thee, Pharaoh king of Egypt... which hath said, My river is mine own, and I HAVE MADE IT for myself” (*Ezekiel 29:3*).

Wilkinson writes:

“Having diverted the course of the Nile, which formerly washed the foot of the sandy mountains of the Libyan chain, he obliged it to run in the centre of the valley, nearly at an equal distance between the two parallel ridges of mountains which border it on the east and west; and he built the city of Memphis in the bed of the ancient channel. This change was effected by constructing a dyke about 100 stadia above the site of the projected city, whose lofty mounds and strong embankments turned the water to the eastward, and effectually confined the river to its new bed. The dyke was carefully kept in repair by succeeding kings; and, even as late as the Persian invasion, a guard was always maintained there, to overlook the necessary repairs, and to watch over the state of the embankments.” (*Egyptians, Vol.1, p.89*)

6 Extent of land under water

More than 2000 years ago the historian Herodotus describes the extent of the land originally under water:

“No part of that which is now situate beyond the Lake Moeris was to be seen, the distance between the lake and the sea is a journey of 7 days.” (*lib.ii.cap.4*) Thus all of Lower Egypt was under water!.

This biblical Mizraim who embanked the water of Egypt corresponds to the first king of Egypt, known in history as Menes.

7 The rise of Nimrod

After the Great Flood, wild beasts were multiplying faster than humans. They were also fierce, and terrified the straggling populations.

A man called Nimrod trained bands of men to hunt them down. He gained fame by subduing the horse. He also subdued the leopard, and used it for hunting. Hence Nimrod's name, as “subduer of the leopard”. He and his bands also used dogs for hunting.

Nimrod gathered the inhabitants together in masses and surrounded them with walls for security against wild beasts. The first of such villages was Babel, on the plain of Mesopotamia.

The people subsequently regarded Nimrod as an emancipator and deliverer. They considered themselves indebted to him for freeing them from the fear of wild beasts. His name gained renown.

Not content with delivering them from the fear of beasts, Nimrod next set about to free the people from the “tyranny” (as he called it) of God. It was for this final act that he gained the title of “Emancipator”, “Deliverer”. He publicly blamed God for the Flood and for the resulting danger from ravenous beasts. God was a tyrant, an Evil Being, he claimed. Nimrod thus delivered their minds from the awe of God and from the fear of judgments of heaven that rested on them while the memory of the Great Flood was recent.

The history of a number of cultures speaks of a great tower which was built as a symbol of this new-found “freedom”. The tower was struck and the people were scattered.

After this scattering, when Babel was deserted, Nimrod did some further construction at the site, then began to re-extend his power over the scattered groups. For protection of three of the larger dispersed groups he built walled “cities”. These thereby came under his rule.

8 Nimrod's conquest of Egypt

Then by force of arms (using men already strengthened by fighting beasts), he began conquests. These excursions extended as far as Libya, against people who still followed the way of God and were unskilled in war. This included the colony of his uncle Mizraim, in Egypt.

Nimrod was known as “**The Mighty One**”. From the horned animals that he had subdued, a HORN became a well-known symbol for power and might. Thus, in time, he was known as “**The Horned One**”, he being the first to wear on his head a band in which horns were set, as symbolic of his power over beasts. “Kronos” (“the horned one”) seems to have been the original of present-day royal crowns.

Up to this time, extended families looked to their eldest male as their leader. Nimrod was the first to defy this patriarchal system and appoint himself over communities as ruler and king. In the Chaldean language, the same word that signified a BULL, signified also a RULER or PRINCE. Hence the “HORNED BULL” came to be a symbol for “THE MIGHTY PRINCE”.

This play on words gave rise to the later Assyrian horned man-bull, the Indian counterpart (the sacred cow), and also the later EGYPTIAN SACRED APIS BULLS, whose female counterpart, the cow, came to be worshipped as a goddess called HATHOR.

9 Shem intervenes against Nimrod

In those days of high religious feeling, Nimrod's policy of rebellion against the unseen God led to a worship of the visible sun and other heavenly bodies.

Shem (or "Sem" in Egyptian legend), a son of Noah who was still living, determinedly opposed this "wickedness". Although power and numbers were on Nimrod's side, the Spirit on Shem's side was stronger. He persuasively withstood Nimrod's tide of "rebellion". Many were persuaded by Shem.

He so convinced a tribunal of Egyptian judges of the enormity of Nimrod's offence, that they gave Nimrod up to an awful death without burial. He fled to the Italian peninsula, to the site of present-day Rome, but was caught, beheaded, and his body cut to pieces. A piece was sent to various regions as a warning to all.

10 Idolatry revived

Nimrod's being cut down at the height of his glory was a great shock, and outwardly halted the form of worship which he had established. But his widowed queen was determined to carry it on secretly. Thus she initiated the Mysteries. She realised that the patriarchal faith was still fresh in the minds of men, and that Shem was still alive to rouse and rally the faithful for the cause of God. This made open idolatry hazardous. The ancient book of Job (c. 2000 BC) shows that idolatry was considered a crime to be punished by judges. (*Job 31:26-28*)

So, under hidden symbols, Queen Semiramus revived this idolatry. At the same time she claimed that Nimrod was the Messiah who had long been promised and that he had freely offered himself for the good of mankind (having fallen prey to the malice of men).

In carrying out this scheme she appointed a priesthood to disperse the hidden "knowledge" for mankind's rescue. Thus, wherever the Mysteries spread, including Egypt, the people were bound neck and heel to the priests.

11 Why Nimrod's wife restored the banned idolatry

She was desperate to retain the power she had acquired through being Nimrod's queen.

12 Her shrewd method

She had, like everyone else, a knowledge of the promised Messiah, passed down from her ancestors. The world at large was familiar with the promise regarding the death of a Saviour who would do good deeds before his death. That he would be born of the “seed of a woman”, indicating a virgin birth, and that after his death he would rise from the dead and triumph against his enemies. If we are to believe the writings of the ancient world, the world was waiting for these events.

So, by clever manipulation, she spread the rumour that it was Nimrod who had freely offered himself for the good of mankind.

13 Why she restored the idolatry under symbols

During the life of Nimrod, the corrupt worship which he inaugurated had been open and public. Now, it was evidently felt that publicity was out of the question. The death of the great ringleader of this apostasy was not the death of a warrior slain in battle, but an act of judicial rigour, solemnly inflicted.

If his followers were to continue to worship idolatrously as they desired, they would have to initiate a system whereby the forbidden things were represented by something else.

So started a system termed “Mysteries”. What it meant was this. Those initiated would know that they were in reality worshipping the forbidden things, when they worshipped these new symbols. But the outsider would not know. It would be a MYSTERY to him!

14 How the “Mystery” was activated with double meanings

How was this accomplished?

Let's take a simple example from the Babylonian Mysteries, **which gave birth to the gods of Egypt.**

Shem and his judges had outlawed any worship of the sun. So people who still wanted to practise sun worship did so secretly. To make it “safe”, they conjured up a system of worship called “MYSTERY”. It involved the use of double meanings. For example, they used the word BEL –which, in their tongue, had two meanings. “BEL” could mean “CONFOUNDER” or “HEART”.

Nimrod, who originated SUN worship, had been involved in the “confounding” of earth’s languages at the Babel tower – so BEL (“CONFOUNDER”) was a title given to this king of sun worship – Nimrod. So the word BEL came to be linked with the SUN GOD.

The devotees knew it was not safe to perform sun worship openly. So in the double-talk of the Mysteries, they decided to interpret BEL by its other meaning... HEART.

These devotees knew, of course, that it was not BEL meaning HEART, that they were worshipping, but BEL meaning SUN. So, tongue-in-cheek, they carved flames of the sun to encircle their “sacred heart” images!

The sneaky part was this. When an outsider enquired, he would be told that the use of the HEART symbol in the devotees’ worship was no more than a celebration of the loving heart of the Messiah, who would give his life for mankind. And that, of course, sounded clean.

So, you see, there was one explanation for the initiate... and a totally different explanation for the outsider.

The outsider was not told the truth about what was really going on. It was a “mystery” to him. Hence the term “sacred Mysteries”.

Something else. There was, indeed, the worship of a “Messiah” in the pagan Mysteries. But it was the worship of a COUNTERFEIT Messiah – the rebel Nimrod... and eventually, his wife.

Nimrod’s wife, in setting up her husband as the COUNTERFEIT MESSIAH, also used secret, mysterious symbols to represent him, so that he also could be worshipped through these symbols as a god.

This deceit was considered necessary, at first. But eventually the worship of the sun (as well as Nimrod and his wife) became widespread. When it was powerful enough to take over a nation, it was pursued blatantly without risk. Then images of the sun began to appear openly everywhere.

15 Why Nimrod’s wife succeeded

Four factors helped Queen Semiramus in her plan to succeed:

1. Nimrod’s popularity
2. The desire of the people to keep him in their memory
3. Semiramus’ extraordinary beauty (Her beauty on one occasion quelled a rising rebellion among her subjects on her sudden appearance among them).

4. Many kings were subservient through Nimrod's conquests. She went to one after another, giving herself sexually to them. In return, they furthered her self-conceived counterfeit system of religion, which gradually spread out to the ends of the earth.

This is why every pagan religion in every country on this planet, from South America to Japan, carries identical symbols and festivals to a very marked extent, even to this day.

16 How she gained personal glory from this

When an illegitimate son was born to her on our December 25, the Babylonian widow claimed it to be the return of her husband in resurrected form. It was claimed that the spirit of Nimrod, upon his death, had gone to the sun, but that now a beam from the sun had impregnated her womb. Nimrod was re-incarnated within her.

The scheme, thus skilfully formed, took effect. This harlot queen now claimed to be the virgin mother. She gained glory from her dead and deified husband. And in the course of time both of them, as Mother and Son (goddess and god) came to be worshipped with an enthusiasm that was incredible. And their images were everywhere set up and adored.

While the mother derived her glory in the first instance from the divine character attributed to the child in her arms, the mother in the long term practically eclipsed the son. Human nature, appealing to the senses, saw to that.

So the mother, first used as a pedestal for the upholding of the son for adoration, herself became the favourite object of worship. To justify this worship, she was raised to divinity as well as her son.

In every nation there developed this worship, in which were Nimrod the hero Father, and then the Mother, and the divine Son.

The major part of our planet's mythology is anchored to this amazing event. Wherever the Mysteries went, the hero worship of Nimrod and his queen went with them... whether to Greece, Egypt, Rome, India, or Mexico. Under different names they were deified and worshipped.

In all nations Nimrod the hunter came to be celebrated; in some places as Orion the hunter, or Khons the huntsman, god of the chase, or Cupid with his arrow, or as Osiris, Bacchus, Mithra, Ninus, Tammuz, Baal, Horus, Jupiter, or what have you. Likewise, his wife was remembered as Diana the huntress, Aphrodite, Isis, Venus, Ceres, Ishtar, and so on. Whatever the language or name change, the background event was essentially the

same. It is the same historical persons in the traditions, the same original, memorable events.

Thus began the worship of gods in Egypt.

17 Features of Egyptian idolatry

The fundamental principle of the Mysteries was this:

At the bottom, they recognised only ADAD, “The One God”. This god was three in one. This left room, when the Babylonian mystery took shape, for three different FORMS of divinity – the father, the mother, and the son.

The many images and “gods” they supposedly worshipped were not really “many gods”.

Each different image and name they worshipped was looked upon as simply an EMANATION, or divine characteristic of the same one person, to whom were attributed different qualities, according to whatever duty he was performing. Thus, they did not worship these images as different persons, but simply as aspects of the same person.

18 Titles given to the Egyptian trinity

Many titles were accorded each. A few of these were:

The Husband

- RA (“the sun”)
- AMON (“the hidden god”; “concealer of secrets”; “god of the Mysteries”)
- SEB (“father of the gods” – that is, the first of deified mortals)
- HERMES (“son of Ham” – Nimrod being descended from Noah’s son Ham)
- OSIRIS (“the Seed”; also called “The Strong Chief of the Buildings”; “the great revealer”)
- APIS (“to cover”; “conceal”), HEPI, HAPI – a young bull being the form under which Osiris was majestically represented)

The Mother

- ISIS (“Woman”)
- MINERVA (“goddess mother”; “mother of the gods”)
- JUNO (“The Lady”)
- MAUT, MU (“mother” with a vulture’s head - “The Gazing Woman”)

- HATHOR (a cow, the female counterpart of Apis the bull, since she was the wife of Osiris)

The Child

- MITHRAS (“Mediator”)
- KHONS (“the huntsman”; “god of the chase”)
- HERMES, HER, HORUS (“son of Ham”; “the burnt one”; “the hot or burning one”; “the sun”)

Frequently the titles accorded the son and father were interchangeable, one being a reincarnation of the other. There was a correspondence of character between father and son.

THOTH (the Husband's secretary) recorded human actions.

ANUBIS (an assistant also) was “the god of the scales”, which weighed when a person died.

19 Why sun worship varied from place to place

Sun worship was endlessly diverse and logically contradictory. This resulted from:

- Differing theologies constructed by different priestly schools (at Memphis, at Heliopolis, and at Thebes)
- Wide differences between the outlook of the priests and that of the common people
- The influence of ancient and local gods who kept something of their identity up and down the long land of Egypt
- Seeking to illuminate the “truth” from many different directions at once, getting the most from all aspects of the sun and from the symbolism of its rising and setting, and its seasonal rhythm. So they worshipped the different aspects of the one thing.

20 The sun god's different names and forms

The sun god was called:

- RE (creator of the universe and original king of Egypt)
- ATUM (the divinity of the temple of Heliopolis)
- KHEPRI (the beetle, the self-creating One – because the scarab beetle was believed to create itself out of the ball of dung in which it rolled its egg)
- ATEN (the sun's disk, or orb – the physical power and being of the star itself)
- HARAKHTE (the falcon – the ancient sky god Horus, as revealed in the sun)
- HORUS himself had many forms: the Great God; Lord of heaven; son of Hathor (mother goddess); and at the same time son of Isis and Osiris, who avenged his father's murder by Seth [Shem?].

Finally, the sun god was PHARAOH. Every Pharaoh who in life had been Horus, in death became Osiris, his son rising from him again as Horus in endless cycle.

21 Sun god symbols

The pyramid, obelisk, falcon and disk were all symbols of the sun god.

It was believed that the sun god made his great journey by boat, but also as flying with the wings of a bird (the divine falcon), wearing the sun disk on his head as a splendid crest. The sun was swallowed by NUT as it sank in the west, to pass through her and be reborn from her thighs with the sunrise. (The sun god passing through a woman's body and emerging again embodied the idea of DEATH and RESURRECTION.)

To sum up the symbolism, the sun was pushed by a beetle, and it sailed in a boat, flew upon wings, and passed through the body of Nut ...quite varied imagery!

In all this there parallel symbolisms:

- The self-creating sun god rising on the first patch of dry ground among the waters
- The newly fertilised soil still gleaming wet in the sun as the Nile flood waters began to recede, but soon, through the power of Osiris, to receive lifeless seed and give it resurrection
- The return of the sun with the solar year
- The daily victory of sunrise when RE defeated APOPOPHIS the serpent of darkness
- The reflection of these images in the Pharaoh. His accession was a greater sunrise, a re-enactment of the first creation of light; the many ceremonies when he confronted his celestial counterpart; his enthronement on the PRIMEVAL HILL; his death into Osiris; the placing of his body within the pyramid-hill whence he could go to join RE in his barque and to find eternal life in the unchanging cycles of the sun. The same word was used for SUNRISE, as for the king's ACCESSION to the throne, and for his FIRST APPEARANCE on any occasion –and this was written with a hieroglyphic that depicts the sun rising over the Primeval Hill. The throne echoed the same symbol, being set on the top of a small stepped pyramid.

Every man throughout Egypt who saluted the sunrise with prayer was also saluting his divine king, who at that moment, having been purified and revived by his priests in the House of Morning, was climbing the stairs of the great window to salute his other self, the sun.

22 The husband had a dark complexion

HERMES (meaning “son of Ham”), who was the biblical Cush (father of Nimrod) was recognised as the author of their religious rites. Later, because Ham means “the burnt one” or “the hot and burning one” (Ham being of a dark skin), they began to identify him with the sun, and deified him under the synonym “HER” or “HORUS”.

The ‘X’ (a cross) was his symbol. It was shown on the breast of his image.

As we have already seen, OSIRIS was another name used. Osiris was worshipped as the posthumous son (and husband) of his mother. He was originally worshipped with every physical characteristic of Nimrod. Osiris was black, with unmistakable features of a genuine Cushite or Negro.

His dress directly connects him with Nimrod. He was worshipped clothed from head to foot in a spotted dress, largely of leopard skin. (Remember that “Nimrod” means “the subduer of the leopard”.)

On all occasions when the Egyptian high priest was called to officiate, it was indispensable that he wear as his robe of office the leopard's skin. (Since it is a universal principle in all idolatries that the high priest wears the insignia of the god he serves, this indicates the importance of the spotted skin as a symbol of the god himself.)

When we find that Osiris, the grand god of Egypt, under different forms, was thus arrayed in a leopard's skin or spotted dress, and that the leopard skin dress was so indispensable a part of the sacred robes of his high priest, we may be sure that there was a deep meaning in such a costume. And what could that meaning be, but just to identify Osiris with the Babylonian god, who was celebrated as the “leopard tamer” – and who was worshipped even as Osiris was, as NINUS, the CHILD in his mother's arms?

23 Osiris as the “Hidden One”

Osiris was mystically concealed by being represented under the form of a young bull, or calf, APIS. It was this same idol that the Israelites (slaves who came out of Egypt) fashioned in the desert at Mount Sinai.

The reason the APIS bulls were not generally spotted was that they represented “THE HIDDEN ONE”. APIS means “to cover”, “conceal”. It is noteworthy, however, that HATHOR, the cow divinity corresponding to APIS, is a “spotted cow”.

Just in case you are wondering, “THE HIDDEN ONE” refers to Nimrod's true identity as the one being worshipped under the cover or concealment of a bull symbol.

The worship of the outlawed Nimrod was “hidden”. Only the initiated understood that they were worshipping *not* a bull, but Nimrod as the [counterfeit] Messiah.

24 How the slain Osiris re-appeared alive in a dark room to his worshippers

As we have already noted, Nimrod's worship became secret, or hidden, for safety's sake. This is the origin of the secret “Mysteries”.

The Mysteries had to do with worship of the dead Nimrod. There were ceremonies in these Mysteries that were designed to scare the worshippers – then Nimrod was introduced, to soothe them... so that they would come to revere, or love him.

In these Mysteries, under the seal of secrecy and the sanction of an oath, and by means of all the fertile resources of magic, men were gradually led back to all the idolatry that had been publicly suppressed. And new features were added to that idolatry that made it still more brazenly daring than before. Magic and idolatry were twin sisters, and came into the world together.

Everything was so contrived as to wind up the minds of the novices to the highest pitch of excitement, so that after they had surrendered themselves implicitly to the priests, they would be prepared to receive anything.

After the candidates for initiation had passed through the confessional, and sworn the required oaths, strange and amazing objects presented themselves. Sometimes the place they were in seemed to shake around them. Sometimes it appeared bright and resplendent with light and radiant fire, and then again covered with black darkness. Sometimes there was thunder and lightning; sometimes frightful noises and bellowings; and sometimes terrible apparitions astonished the trembling spectators.

Then, at last, the great god, the central object of their worship, Osiris (Nimrod) was revealed to them in the way most fitted to soothe their feelings and engage their blind affections.

25 Amazing ancient technology

There was seen on the wall of the temple a mass of light, which appeared at first at a very great distance.

In the words of one who described what was seen:

“It [the light] is transformed, while unfolding itself, into a visage evidently divine and supernatural, of an aspect severe, but with a touch of sweetness. Following the teachings of a mysterious religion, the Alexandrians honour it as Osiris.”

The method the priests employed is known as “phantasmagoria” and was produced by a type of projector. The projector was arranged to be moved toward and from the screen (as is done with television cameras today), while at the same time it was kept in focus. The optical effect was that the figures on a screen appeared to dwindle into the distance, or to rush toward the observer with enormous increase of size!

In the hands of crafty, scheming men, this was a powerful means of imposing upon those who were willing to be imposed upon, and who still hankered for the forbidden religious system that had been put down.

Those who controlled the Mysteries had access to technological secrets that were then unknown to the mass of mankind. It was in their interests to carefully preserve these to their own exclusive keeping. By such means it was then easy to give the worshippers a visible demonstration that Osiris (Nimrod) who had been slain, and for whom they had mourned, was **STILL ALIVE**, and bathed in divine and heavenly glory!

The lips of some unseen priest, speaking in his name from behind the scenes, gave the impression that Nimrod was speaking. From the lips of such a powerful god, what teachings could the people not be led to believe, incredible though some of them were!

Thus the whole system of the sacred mysteries was intended to glorify a dead man. And once the worship of one dead man was established, the worship of many more was sure to follow.

26 Horus (the son) comes to be worshipped in the arms of the goddess Isis

Wherever the Negro aspect of Nimrod was found an obstacle to his worship, this was easily overcome. All that was needful was to teach that Osiris (Nimrod) had reappeared in the person of a posthumous son who was fair complexioned – supernaturally borne by Nimrod's widowed wife after the father had gone to glory.

So, in Egypt, the **FAIR** Horus, the son of the **BLACK** Osiris, was the favourite object of worship, in the arms of the goddess Isis. He was said to have been miraculously born as a result of a connection on the part of the goddess, with Osiris after his death. In point of fact, the son was declared to be a new incarnation of the dead Osiris, coming to avenge his death on his murderers.

There exist statuettes and figurines of Isis nursing Horus, which are marked by a striking similarity to familiar representations of the Madonna and Child.

It is interesting to find that in widely separated countries, and among millions of people who never saw a Negro, a Negro god is worshipped.

In Egypt, as among other civilized nations of old, Nimrod almost everywhere fell into disrepute, and was deposed from his original pre-eminence, on account of his ugliness. The child (as identified with his father) and inheriting all his father's glory, yet possessing more of his mother's complexion, came to be the favourite.

This son, thus worshipped in his mother's arms, was looked upon as invested with all the attributes, and called by almost all the names of the expected Messiah.

Under the name of MITHRAS, he was worshipped as Mediator.

To identify the sun god with the great Revealer of the Godhead, while under the name of MITHRA, he was exhibited in sculpture as a lion. That lion had a BEE represented between his lips. The BEE between the lips of the sun god was intended to point him out as "THE WORD". ("DABAR", the expression which signifies in Chaldee a "BEE", signifies also a "WORD".)

Thus MITHRA, the Mediator, was worshipped also as the Word, the Enlightener.

27 The Mother was fair complexioned

Under the name MINERVA, in Egypt, the mother was always represented with yellow, golden hair, and blue eyes – a Babylonian feature. Under the name HATHOR, she was represented as a cow, but to identify her with Nimrod's fair complexioned wife, the cow's HEAD and NECK were GOLDEN.

HATHOR was called "the habitation of God". That is the meaning of HATHOR. It signified her as the incarnation of the Holy Spirit, as well as a virgin mother. To point her out as both the Infinite, Almighty One, and also the Virgin Mother, the following inscription was engraven upon one of her temples in Egypt:

"I AM ALL THAT HAS BEEN, OR THAT IS, OR THAT SHALL BE. NO MORTAL HAS REMOVED MY VEIL. THE FRUIT WHICH I HAVE BROUGHT FORTH IS THE SUN."

MINERVA was (in the city of Latopolis, now Esneh) worshipped alongside the fish god LATUS – who was called "the fish of sorrow" = "the lamented one", having been plunged into water at his death, but who later returned from the water. (It was a

favourite practice to identify Nimrod with the attributes of earlier heroes such as, in this case, Noah, hence the survival through water, and its symbol, a fish.)

Under the name MAUT (or MU), meaning “MOTHER”, the mother’s distinguishing decoration was the vulture head-dress. (Likewise in Babylon she was called RHEA, which in one of its meanings signifies a vulture.)

Thus, the Egyptian MAUT (or MUT, or MU) was symbolised either by a VULTURE or an EYE surrounded by vulture’s wings. The vulture was noted for its sharp sight. Hence the eye surrounded by a vulture’s wings showed that the great Mother in Egypt was known as “THE GAZER”. This was clearly borrowed from Babylon, where RHEA signifies both “A GAZING WOMAN” and “VULTURE”.

So we see MAUT wearing a vulture on her head. (Interestingly, in Greece, under the names of ATHENA, MINERVA and OPHTHALMITIS, she was called “goddess of the eye”, and wore a helmet with two eyes or eye-holes, in front of the helmet. This GAZING MOTHER has been traced all over the earth, even as far as China.)

How did she get this name “Gazing Woman”?

The Phoenicians explained that RHEA (“gazing woman”) through contact with KRONOS (“Satan”) brought forth a son who was called “DEATH” – thus linking this “mother of gods and men” with our Mother Eve. It was as “THE GAZER” upon the forbidden fruit that the mother of mankind conceived by Satan and brought forth that deadly birth, death. It was through her EYES that the fatal connection was first formed between her and Satan, under the form of a SERPENT. (The serpent’s name “NAHASH” or “NACHASH” as it stands in the Hebrew of the Old Testament means “to view attentively”, or “to gaze”.)

The book of Genesis states that “when the woman SAW that the tree was good for food, and pleasant to the EYES...she took...” (*Genesis 3:6*). Here, then, is the pedigree of rebellion and death: “Lust, when it had conceived, brought forth sin; and sin, when it was finished, brought forth death.” (*James 1:15*). Thus, among the Phoenicians, the son of RHEA came to be called the “god of death”.

28 How Semiramus came to be identified with Eve

To make out the full majesty of her character, and to glorify her, Nimrod’s wife Semiramus, in the Mysteries, was looked upon as the mother of mankind in a previous life, and thus identified with Eve.

Therefore, although the son she bore in her arms was represented as he who was born to destroy death, yet this mother was often represented with the very symbols of Eve who brought death into the world.

The name "EVE" (meaning "the mother of all living ones") was explained to mean "the mother of all the regenerate", and Eve was glorified as the authoress of spiritual life.

As the mother of "mankind" it became easy to identify Eve with Nimrod's wife, who was the actual "mother of the gods", that is, "mother of all the deified mortals".

RHEA in the active tense means "THE GAZING WOMAN". But RHEA in the passive means "THE WOMAN GAZED AT", that is "THE BEAUTY". Remember that Nimrod's wife was famous for her beauty.

So Eve, the Gazing Woman, was linked with Semiramus, the Woman Gazed At. Thus the two were amalgamated.

This explains how the "virgin mother", Nimrod's wife, came to be worshipped under the symbol of the vulture.

29 Celebrating the death of Nimrod

Nimrod's violent death was the CENTRAL THEME of the whole system of Egyptian idolatry.

The women of Egypt WEPT FOR OSIRIS, whose death they pathetically deplored.

When this mighty hero, in the midst of his career of glory, was suddenly cut off by a violent death, great seems to have been the shock of that catastrophe. When the news spread abroad, the devotees of pleasure felt as if the best benefactor of mankind were gone, and that the gaiety of nations had died. Loud was the wail that everywhere ascended to heaven among the apostates for so tragic a catastrophe.

Then began those weepings for Tammuz, Osiris, or whatever his name came to be in different languages. This practice can be traced not merely in the annals of classical antiquity, but in the literature of the world from Ultima Thule to Japan.

Osiris (Nimrod) had been cut in pieces, therefore, to imitate his fate, they were required to cut and wound their bodies by knife or whip. Every person who died in the faith was believed to be identified with Osiris, and called by his name.

A lent of 40 days was held in commemoration of Osiris, as a preliminary to the great annual festival in commemoration of his death and resurrection, which was celebrated by alternate weeping and rejoicing.

30 What Relic worship commemorated

The body of Nimrod, after his death, was divided into 14 pieces, which were sent in warning to different regions affected by his apostasy. When the apostates regained power, the very first thing they did was to seek for these dismembered relics of their great ringleader, and entomb them with every mark of devotion, at each spot where they found them.

In time, Egypt was covered with “sepulchres” of its martyred “god”. And many a leg and arm and skull, all vouched to be genuine, were exhibited in the rival burying places for the adoration of the Egyptian faithful.

Not only were the relics themselves considered to be sacred. They consecrated, it was believed, the very ground in which they lay. This gave rise to PILGRIMAGES to “holy ground”.

In the time of Herodotus, 700,000 people made annual pilgrimage to Bubastis. More wine was drunk on this occasion than through the whole year. Another pilgrimage destination was the tomb of Osiris at Philae.

31 Idol processions

Some time later, we find the statues of Jupiter and Juno being carried once a year into the land of Ethiopia, then, after a certain time being brought back to Egypt again. It was the Ethiopians who performed this festival, fetching the images of Zeus and other gods from the great temple of Zeus at Thebes. With these images, they also went about at a certain period in Libya, and celebrated a grand festival for twelve gods.

As the festival was called an Ethiopian festival, and since it was Ethiopians who both carried away the idols and brought them back again, this suggests that the idols must have been Ethiopian idols. We have seen that Egypt was under the power of Nimrod, and consequently under the power of the Cushites (Ethiopians) at the time when Nimrod's idolatry was for a time put down in Egypt.

This brings me to ask this question. What would this carrying of the idols OUT OF EGYPT mean? – this carrying of them into Ethiopia (the land of the Cushites), that was solemnly commemorated every year. Could it be that this was a commemoration of what was the natural result of the temporary suppression of Nimrod's idol worship in Egypt?

32 Clothing and crowning of images

The clothing of images in Egypt, as for example in a temple at Memphis, is referred to in an inscription on the Rosetta Stone. It was in memory of Nimrod's alleged "voluntary" humiliation when he was stripped to be cut in pieces. Now they clothed him. Also, holy garments were worn by the initiated who went through an imitation of this.

Images were also crowned, in celebration of the "falling of the crown from the head of Osiris". This commemorated the time when Osiris (Nimrod), the first man to ever wear a crown, fell into the hands of his enemies, was stripped of all his glory and power, and of his crown. The crowning of images symbolised the RE-ESTABLISHMENT of his religion.

33 Crowning altar and tomb with flowers

Osiris' altar and tomb were crowned with flowers. This was symbolic of rejoicing in the re-establishment of paganism in opposition to the worship of the unseen living Creator God.

34 Celebration of Osiris' re-birth as Horus

Horus was celebrated as being born about the time of the winter solstice – December 25.

In Alexandria, in a festival called Kikellia (Greek: Crona) which occurred by night on December 25, an image of a baby was taken from the temple sanctuary and greeted with loud applause by the worshippers, saying, "The Virgin has begotten."

Nine months earlier was celebrated his conception. In Egypt, this festival was held in commemoration of "the entrance of Osiris (the sun) into the moon. (The moon was represented by the goddess Isis, the queen of heaven.) The entrance of Osiris into the moon was the sun's being conceived by Isis, the queen of heaven, so that he might in 9 months' time be born as the grand deliverer.

Hence, in Egypt, Osiris was looked upon as both the HUSBAND, and then the SON, of his mother – just as was Nimrod.

35 Isis, the "Queen of heaven"

ISIS, the mother goddess, was called "universal woman" and "queen of heaven".

She was the greatest and most worshipped of all the divinities. Wherever introduced, this goddess exerted fascinating power. Even the Jews in Egypt, after the desolation of Jerusalem in 586 BC, were drunk with it in emulating the Egyptians (*Jeremiah 44:15-17*).

As ISIS is a Greek form of H'ISHA, "the Woman", so Osiris (as read at this day on the Egyptian monuments) is HE-SIRI, "the Seed". He was also the sun god in flesh, according to the sacred oracle of the Egyptian goddess: "No mortal hath lifted my veil. The fruit which I have brought forth is the sun."

The stately ritual of the goddess involved the following:

- shaven and tonsured priests
- matins and vespers
- tinkling music
- holy water
- solemn processions, and
- jewelled images of the "mother of God".

ISIS was the "mother of sorrows" of Egyptian paganism. In his prayer, Lucius (Apuleius) says:

"[Thou] by thy bounty and grace nourishest all the world, and bearest a great affection to the adversities of the miserable as a loving mother.... Thou art she that putteth away all storms and dangers from men's life by stretching forth thy right hand... and appeasest the great tempests of fortune."

The motif of mother and child appears in many statuettes which have been found in her ruined shrines on the Seine, Rhine, and Danube in Europe.

36 The round wafer

ISIS was worshipped as "The Mother of Corn". Her son was symbolised as "Corn", the sun god incarnate. The initiated adored ISIS not for material corn to nourish their bodies, but for spiritual food to nourish their souls.

"The fruit which I have brought forth is the sun." No wonder that this "god in the flesh", the "Bread of God", should be represented as a ROUND wafer, to identify him with the sun!

The thin, round wafer cake was on all Egyptian altars. According to their belief, when Osiris, the sun divinity, became incarnate and was born, it was not merely to give his life as a sacrifice, but for the nourishment of the souls of men.

On the wafer was the Egyptian "I.H.S." – Isis, Horus, Seb – the Egyptian "Mother, Child, and Father of the gods".

37 Sun disks and crosses

The round disk of the sun was displayed in the temples. The Egyptians wore a cross suspended from their necklaces or dress collars. The sign of the cross was also borne by Osiris and all the Egyptian gods, and called "the sign of life".

38 Egyptian "pergatory"

In the Egyptian ritual, the deceased was judged by OSIRIS and his 42 assessors, his heart being placed on one side of the scale held by HORUS and ANUBIS (the jackal-headed god of death), while the scribe THOTH registered the result of the weighing. Upon this being accomplished, judgment was given in the Hall of "the Two Truths", and the fate of the deceased was decided.

In the 124th chapter of the *Book of the Dead*, called the *Chapter of the Going to the Hall of the Two Truths, and of the Separating of a Person From His Sins, When He Had Been Made to See the Faces of the Gods*, the whole ceremonial is set forth.

The worst form of punishment was that of annihilation and destruction by the hippopotamus-shaped devourer.

After passing through various trials and troubles, the soul, according to Egyptian teaching, entered the abode of beatified spirits, and remained in bliss until it rejoined the body in the tomb.

As the doctrine of pergatory developed, prayers came to be offered for the dead, through money paid to the priests.

The priest who officiated at the burial service wore a leopard skin (identifying him as a priest of Nimrod the "leopard tamer"). But various other rites were performed by a minor priest to the mummies, prior to their being lowered into the pit of the tomb. These rites continued to be ministered at intervals, as long as the family paid for their performance.

39 The confessional

In the confessional, the priests from time to time kept the people in fear by mimic rehearsals of the dread scales weighing at death, and generally took care that the scales showed that the people owed plenty of money and good works.

40 Priests and monks

Priests of Osiris at their ordination always shaved their heads, in memory of the mutilation Osiris suffered at his death.

Celibacy was attempted for the priesthood, but later abolished.

Egypt teemed with anchoritic monks of Serapis.

41 Eggs (in memory of the Mother Goddess)

Eggs were used in the religious rites of the Egyptians. These were hung up for mystic purposes in their temples. This custom came from Babylon. An egg of wondrous size was said to have fallen from heaven into the River Euphrates. The fishes rolled it onto the bank, where the doves having settled on it, and hatched it, out came Astarte ("Easter").

42 Trees (in memory of Nimrod's revival)

AIL, or IL, a synonym for GHEBER ("the mighty one"), signifies also a wide-spreading tree, or a stag with branching horns.

The great god, cut off in the midst of his power and glory, was symbolised as a huge tree, stripped of all its branches, and cut down almost to the ground.

But the great serpent, restoring life, twists itself around the dead stump – and lo! At its side sprouts a young tree, a tree of an entirely different kind – even a palm tree, the well-known symbol of victory! This palm tree denoting the pagan Messiah was called BAAL-TAMAR ("Lord of the Palm Tree"), that is, "Lord of Victory".

The same symbolism was celebrated in Rome on December 25, at the "Natalis Invicti Solis" ("the birthday of the unconquered sun"), the day when the victorious god reappeared on earth. Instead of a palm tree, a fir tree, called BAAL-BERITH, was used.

This custom still survives today in the West, in the putting of the Yule Log into the fire on Christmas eve, and the appearance of the Christmas tree the next morning. Why does he enter the fire under the symbol of a log? The Yule Log is the dead stock of Nimrod deified as the sun god, but cut down by his enemies. Then follows the Christmas tree, representing the same slain god (Nimrod) come to life again.

43 Origin of “Christmas goose”

In Egypt (as in Babylon, India, Asia Minor and Rome), the favourite offering of OSIRIS, to pacify him, was a goose. It was, in fact, the symbol of the god SEB. The goose could not be eaten except in the depth of winter.

The symbolic meaning of the offering of the goose is worthy of notice. The goose signified in hieroglyphics a “child” or “son”. The goose was observed to love its young, being always ready to give itself to the chaser, in order that its young might be preserved. For this reason the Egyptians revered this bird. It was chosen, therefore to denote a son who voluntarily gives himself up as a sacrifice for those whom he loves – viz., the Messiah.

44 Origin of boar's head as a Christmas dinner dish

In Egypt (as in many countries) the boar was sacrificed to the god, for the injury that a boar was fabled to have done to him.

According to one version of the story of the death of Nimrod, it was in consequence of a wound from the tusk of a boar that he died.

The TUSK OF A WILD BOAR was a symbol. In the symbolism of various nations, as well as in biblical passages, a tusk is called a “horn”. The BULL'S HORNS that Nimrod wore were a symbol of PHYSICAL POWER. The BOAR'S TUSKS were the symbol of SPIRITUAL POWER. Just as a “horn” means power, so a “tusk” (that is a HORN IN THE MOUTH), means “POWER IN THE MOUTH” – in other words, the POWER OF PERSUASION.

History tells us that Shem, on whom (according to Scripture) the blessing of God did specially rest (*Genesis 9:26*) was called “the lamenter”. No name could be more appropriate, none more descriptive of the history of Shem, than this. Except for our first parent, Adam, there was, perhaps, never a mere man that saw so much grief as he. Not only did he witness the awful catastrophe of the Flood, but then with his honest principles to see a vast rebellion against that way of life, must have grieved him. But more than that, he lived to bury seven generations of his descendants. How appropriate a name, “the Lamenter” or “Mourner”, for one who had such a history!

In ancient traditions, he is represented as putting down wrongs not by physical force, but by the power of persuasion. In drawings, multitudes were represented as following him, drawn by fine chains of gold and amber inserted into their ears, the chains PROCEEDING FROM HIS MOUTH. History calls him KHON (“priest” or “to lament”). Apparently, there was an eloquence in his tears that was very impressive.

There is a great difference between the two symbols – the tusks of a boar and the golden chains issuing from the mouth to draw willing crowds by the ears. Both symbols very beautifully illustrate the same idea – the might of that persuasive power that enabled Shem for a time to withstand the tide of corruption that came rapidly rushing in upon the world.

Shem so powerfully wrought upon the minds of men as to induce them to make a terrible example of the great Rebel, Nimrod.

Interestingly, the huntress DIANA of Greek legend, likewise mother of the gods, has frequently the BOAR'S HEAD as her accompaniment. This is in token not of any mere hunting success, but of her triumph over the grand enemy of her worship system, Shem.

These facts of history may even impact on you or your family at this moment!

For haven't most of us bought Easter eggs or decorated Christmas trees? Don't many of us celebrate SUN-day? ...use holy water, or adopt one symbol or another of the ancient pagan Mysteries?

45 Egyptian religion did not evolve upward; it degraded

A study of the Serapeum (the bull tombs) in Egypt disproves the evolutionary idea

1. that religion started out as a “crude” animal cult,
2. later to develop into “transitional forms”,
3. eventually to evolve into the anthropomorphic gods of a more enlightened age.

On the contrary, the *earliest* divine statues that have been preserved show the gods in *human* shape. For example, in the earliest surviving depiction of the goddess Hathor, she is represented with a human face, cow's horns and cow's ears. (*H. Frankfort, Ancient Egyptian Religion, p.11*)

But later, the gods came to be manifested in animals. So the goddess Hathor began to be shown off as a cow. Thus, instead of evolving into higher realms, the Egyptian religion grew more and more debased with the passing of time.

This fact is becoming increasingly evident to historians.

As H. Frankfort has stated:

“It is wrong to say that the worship of animals is a survival from a primitive stratum of Egyptian religion.” (*Ibid.*)

In Egypt, originally certain animals were sacrificed to direct minds to the great Sacrifice of the coming Messiah. Even as late as the time of King Khufu (Cheops) of the fourth dynasty, animals were being slaughtered freely. (*Adolf Erman, Life in Ancient Egypt, p.287*)

These animals were not in themselves considered to be gods.

But some 700 years later, in the eighteenth dynasty, those very animals that were once used for sacrificial purposes were now considered to be too sacred to harm. The animals themselves had come to be regarded as gods.

Thus, when the pharaoh of the Exodus offered the Israelite slaves permission to sacrifice in Egypt, they refused to accept such conditions. Said Moses (the Israelite leader):

“It is not meet....: lo, shall we sacrifice the abomination of the Egyptians before their eyes, and will they not stone us?” (*Exodus 8:26*)

The animals which the Israelites would sacrifice were among those regarded as sacred by the Egyptians. Such was the reverence in which these creatures were held, that to kill one, even accidentally, was a crime punishable with death. It would be impossible for the Israelites to sacrifice animals in Egypt without giving offence to their masters.

Whereas at first the devotees of the Mysteries knew they were worshipping by means of animal symbols a god who really had human form, they eventually forgot this – and came to worship the animal forms themselves as gods.

The history of Egypt shows that their “God” was originally identified by an image, but later by a beast or reptile. This opened the way for further depravity. They went to such extremes as to embalm each of the sacred animals at death and to bury them ceremoniously. (*George Steindorff and Keith C. Steels, When Egypt Ruled the East, pp.139,140*)

The Egyptian divinities came to be most frequently conceived in a variety of animal forms: the god MENDES as a ram, SOBEK as a crocodile, THOTH of Heliopolis as an

ibis, HORUS as a falcon or sparrow hawk, while his enemy SETH (SHEM?) was given the form of some kind of fabled beast. (*Ibid.*, p.137)

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Part 2:

SOME VITAL
BACKGROUND
ON
EGYPT'S ANCIENT GODS

SOME VITAL BACKGROUND ON EGYPT'S ANCIENT GODS

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SOME VITAL BACKGROUND ON EGYPT'S ANCIENT GODS

Wouldn't it be nice if you never needed to lock your house— or your car?

But suppose I told you our world WAS once like this? According to archaeology, nearly all writings of the ancient world – including Ancient Egypt - tell the same story – of an original paradise world of peace, love and happiness.

Just imagine it! Animals neither wild nor harmful, No rivalry or enmity among men, just harmony, security, and right living on earth.

1 So what went wrong?

In those ancient writings, one senses a cry of regret at some calamity that had brought an end to this.

Mankind's entrapment by an "evil serpent" was remembered from EGYPT to CHINA to the AMERICAS. (*W.H. Prescott, Conquest of Mexico, Vol. 1, p.380*)

2 Rescue on the way!

But it was believed a rescue plan was under way.

A mightier One was coming to assume human nature and die for mankind. This Rescuer would ultimately triumph, restore all that was lost, and vanquish the “serpent”.

3 Who was this hero?

Do you know that a vast number of traditions among all nations (for example, the Babylonians, Persians, Chinese, Hindus, Germans and Druids) spoke of this expected person?

In fact, in the EARLIEST EGYPTIAN TEXTS were prophecies announcing the coming of this Messiah or Rescuer of the human race.

4 A dramatic teaching device

To explain the expected rescue plan, a teaching device was set up – a system of animal sacrifices.

This was seen as a symbolic transfer of a person's guilt to an innocent victim. It was an act of faith in future deliverance.

According to archaeology, this sacrificial system was known to all nations.

But decay set in.

5 Origin of the “many gods” idea

And so emerge the ancient gods.

You may have been told that early man worshipped many gods, then the ‘one God’ idea evolved later. But archaeology has now found the opposite to be true.

MONOtheism (one ‘high God’) lay at the root of all religions. Only after about 2000 BCE did POLYtheism (the idea of many gods) arise.

It may surprise you to discover that the earliest Sumerians, Iranians, Phoenicians, Egyptians and Indians were monotheists.

Ancient textual evidence shows that the trend was to increase the number of gods (POLYtheism) as time passed, rather than decrease them. (*Siegfried H. Horn, Records of the Past Illuminate, p.12*)

6 How this turned into sun and snake worship

The expected Messiah, in the earliest times, was associated with the bringing of spiritual LIGHT. This symbolic meaning was later displaced by physical LIGHT, represented by the SUN.

From this desire for physical images, it was a simple matter to begin worshipping the sun.

This is why all over Planet Earth, sun-plates and sun-pillars were erected. The sun god became the highest god. At dawn services, from Asia to Europe to South America, royal families, nobles and common people stood silent and still, their eyes turned toward the east, waiting for the great moment when the first brilliant red rays should shine forth above the horizon.

And along with the *sun* developed the worship of its earthly symbol, the *snake*, who, it was held, had 'enlightened' mankind.

Snake cults spread worldwide. Thus, Egyptian Pharaohs who were called "sons of the sun god" displayed the serpent on their headdress.

7 Egypt's Ancient Gods: How they changed

Did you know that in the earliest Egyptian texts we find prophecies of a Messiah who was yet to come ("the teacher who has been awaited since the creation of the world"). His future coming was expected to end in his sacrifice and bring about the renewal of mankind.

This belief had a dramatic effect on the perceived role of the gods of Egypt. It led to a transformation in the Egyptian gods as the centuries passed.

Let me use Osiris, as an example. Originally, the position of Osiris was not *messianic* (*I. Davidson & H. Aldersmith, The Great Pyramid: Its Divine Message, p.526*). Osiris was no more than an allegorical patron of corn, a personification of the agricultural seasons (*Stewart, The Witness of the Great Pyramid, pp.64,65*).

But, in later Egyptian literature (18th to 19th Dynasties) Osiris and other gods took over (in the minds of the people) the functions and attributes of the Promised One (*Davidson & Aldersmith, p.526*). Osiris became "a god who had risen from the dead." (*Sir E.A. Wallis Budge, Book of the Dead, a British Museum publication*)

Professor Budge points out:

The beliefs which were conceived by the Egyptians in their lowest states of civilization were mingled with those which reveal the existence of [earlier] high spiritual conceptions (*The Gods of the Egyptians, Vol.1, p.32*).

8 Egypt's Ancient Gods: "Eating the gods"

Now here's something interesting. In the original sacrificial symbol (which foretold a promised Rescuer), the participant ate of the flesh of the animal. This implied acceptance of the promised rescue, as well as digesting the "Word" of that coming Rescuer.

In this connection, the Pharaoh Unas (5th Dynasty) is quoted as "eating the gods". Budge comments that "in eating them he also ate their words of power and their spirits." (*Ibid., p.38*)

9 Egypt's Ancient Gods attacked by plagues

Perhaps you're familiar with the Israelite exodus from Egypt? Hollywood made an excellent movie of it.

The Israelites, foreigners in Egypt, were forced into slavery and also suffered the murder of their male infants.

April, 1446 BCE. And suddenly it happened. A series of calamities upon Egypt... and the Israelites were free.

Archaeology now confirms much of this story.

Every one of the ten plagues that fell on Egypt at that time seems to have been aimed at some aspect of the now decadent Egyptian religion.

Each of their gods (those of the frog, the fly, cattle, medicine, the elements, the sun, the fertility of fields, and the goddess of birth) suffered tremendous loss of prestige in the minds of the Egyptians.

The Egyptians also worshipped the snake, the Nile, beetles, and so on. They had idols depicting each god.

10 Egypt's Ancient Gods: Apis the Bull God

Apis, the bull-god of Memphis, was believed to be incarnate in a succession of sacred bulls, which were kept in great luxury at Memphis for worship and divination.

The priests would go around and find a calf that was born on a certain day and which had a certain mark on its forehead or on its hoof. And that calf, they believed, was the incarnation of Apis.

It was taken to a temple, was treated and fed in a special way, and all the priests would pray to it. When it grew to become a gigantic bull, they would march it around to the different cities for the people to pray and offer incense to it. They believed it was a living god.

11 Amazing death cave beneath the desert

They treated it in just the same way as they would a Pharaoh – at great expense they made it into a mummy. Can you imagine how much it would cost to mummify a big, full-sized bull, all wrapped with jewels and gold? And just think of the size of the coffin to put it in!

At Sakkara, on the western desert banks of the Nile, was a royal cemetery. Here these bulls were buried with great pomp and ceremony.

The Serapeum (bull tomb complex) is today hardly discernable above the desert waste under which it lies.

Its inclined passage entrance is too modest to prepare one adequately for the vast vaults that lie in still darkness beneath.

Once you are inside, however, halls of startling magnitude branch out, giving the appearance of tremendous caverns.

The Serapeum consists of two subterranean galleries, about 1,200 feet long. One gallery alone measures as long as 640 feet. The galleries are lined with tomb chambers that contained the mummified bodies of more than 60 bulls, ranging in date from the fourteenth to the second century BC.

As one walks within these halls, large side chambers appear, their depths reaching down from six to eight feet below the central corridor floors. And within the side chambers are found the astoundingly immense granite coffins of superb workmanship, which were provided for the last resting place of the Apis.

Twenty-four of these were found in the third gallery. They average 13 feet in length, 11 feet in height, and 7 feet 8 inches in breadth, and weigh not less than 65 tons apiece! These are "magnificent specimens of the engineering skill of the ancient workers who transported these vast blocks from Aswan to Memphis, a distance of almost 600 miles." (*James Baikie, A Century of Excavation in the Land of the Pharaohs, p.22*)

The tomb vaults date back to the time of the Pharaoh Amenhotep III (c. 1412-1375 BCE) or perhaps earlier, down to the Roman period. The earlier tombs are square chambers, hewn here and there in the rock. But in the time of Rameses II (1299-1232 BC) a new gallery was excavated upon a much more extensive scale, and additions were made to it from time to time by the Saitic and Ptolemaic monarchs.

In later times of Christianity and Arab conquests, the Serapeum lay forgotten. It was ravaged by robbers and the changes of circumstances over the centuries.

Eventually, great waves of sand swept in from the Sahara Desert and completely covered the cemetery.

It was known for a long time that these bulls were buried somewhere. But finally, in 1851, a French archaeologist by the name of Mariette discovered the burial place of these sacred bulls. The wind had been blowing the shifting sand, and had exposed a small opening.

Can you imagine his excitement when he discovered a great shaft going straight down 100 feet in the solid rock! At the bottom was a long underground corridor, and off that were 27 rooms, all cut out of the solid rock. In each room was a giant coffin, and in each coffin was a mummy of a holy bull.

These coffins are so high, you could barely reach up to the lid. Each is made of one piece of solid granite polished as smooth as glass. Their average weight: 150 tons!

12 How did they ever move these giant coffins?

You may be wondering, how ever did the Egyptians get them down that shaft?

One theory is that they filled up the shaft with sand from the sand dunes and rolled the great coffin with its mummy on to it. Then men went down below with baskets and started taking the sand away from the bottom of the shaft and storing it in those rooms.

Hundreds of men would be working down there.

As the sand gradually lowered in the shaft, it brought the coffin down with it. This may have taken weeks.

When the coffin reached the bottom of the shaft, they would roll it to the room in which they wanted to place it, and start the process of carrying the sand back up to the surface in baskets on human heads.

13 How Cambyses destroyed the bull gods

Let me tell you how the gods of Ancient Egypt led to the DEFEAT of Egypt!

Cambyses of Persia hated these Egyptian Ancient Gods. In fact, knowing that the Egyptians worshipped CATS as well as cows and bulls, he had his soldiers take with them a few hundred cats in sacks, and when they got into battle they opened the sacks and let the cats out. The Egyptians, rather than hurt the cats, surrendered.

Cambyses ordered his men to go right down into that great cave of death. They couldn't lift the lids off those enormous coffins, but they pushed them off with some kind of screwjacks or something. They got in there and took the jewels and gold, chopped up those Ancient Egyptian Mummies, and then threw out the bones to show the Egyptians that those bulls weren't gods at all.

However, one of them was so big they couldn't move it. Many years later the French discovered it and took it to Paris, where it can be seen today in the Louvre.

14 The God That Never Grew Up!

By the way, one of the coffins was a little one for a calf. You see, he never grew up.

When Cambyses came to the Egyptian temple, he rode his horse right into it and killed that holy calf with his own sword.

The priests made that calf into a mummy and put it down there with the holy bull mummies. That little coffin is still there today.

15 Egypt's Ancient Gods Discovered in Saudi Desert

And this is where we again pick up the story of the Hebrews – the Israelite slaves.

After their escape from Egypt, the Israelites arrived at Mount Sinai.

A dramatic event occurred while Moses, their leader, was up the mountain receiving the tablets of The Ten Commandments.

The people built an altar for the worship of Apis the bull god.

As Moses descended the mountain with the stone tablets of The Ten Commandments in his hand, he and his assistant Joshua heard the noise of the people shouting.

Moses saw the golden calf high upon the altar. He was furious. Within sight of the people, he threw down the stone tablets of The Ten Commandments and broke them.

He kept walking straight ahead, directly to the altar. Taking the golden calf, he had it hurled into the fire. Ultimately it was melted down into a formless blob.

Now he climbed onto the altar and ground the gold blob into dust. He then took the large pile of gold dust down to the stream which flowed from the mountain and strewed it in the water.

So says the biblical book of Exodus.

The location has now been found. Remains of the altar have survived, with 12 Egypt Ancient Gods carved into it. Strong readings of the mineral gold have been registered at the site.

Unfortunately, it is off limits at present.

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Part 3:

**SOME SURPRISES
FROM
ANCIENT EGYPT**

SOME SURPRISES FROM ANCIENT EGYPT

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SOME SURPRISES FROM ANCIENT EGYPT

1 Ancient Suez Canal

There are 15 ancient maps of the world which have fascinated me greatly. These maps are from the Medieval and Renaissance period, and they are infinitely superior to the regular maps made at that time. Now I'll share with you a secret. Many of the Medieval and Renaissance map makers admitted they were copying from sources whose origins were unknown.

These maps are a scientific achievement far surpassing the abilities of the map makers of the Renaissance, Middle Ages, the Arab world, or any ancient geographers. They are a product of an unknown people antedating recognised history. I shall tell you more about these maps a little later. But I shall mention one of them now. It is the *Hamy King* chart (1502).

Among the ancient Egypt maps, this one actually shows an ancient Suez Canal! Contrary to common belief, the first construction of a Suez Canal was not by the French in 1869! In the days of the early Egyptian pharaohs, ocean vessels were using the Suez Canal to reach the Indian Ocean, south-western Asia and Australia. Later, it became choked with desert sand. This canal is now known to have existed anciently, by satellite photos and infra-red photos, which still show its path.

2 Mummification Process of Ancient Egypt

Chemical analysis of some ancient Egyptian mummies has revealed the presence of eucalyptus Oil – indicating contact with Australia in the days of the pharaohs.

Death beliefs and rites of ancient Egypt (including mummification) are held by Arnhem Land (Australia) and Torres Strait natives; the incisions and method of embalming are identical to the practice of 2,900 years ago in Egypt.

Embalming in Egypt was practised from the first dynasty until the eighth century AD.

The intestines were removed, but not the heart and kidneys, and the brain was drawn through the nose by means of a metal hook. These organs were then put in a natron

solution in four Canopic jars, each of which stood under the patronage of one of the four sons of the god Horus.

The body was placed in a salt solution for some time. After that, the cavities created by the removal of the internal organs were filled with myrrh, cassia, cinnamon and other spices.

The whole body was then rolled in linen bandages from 700 to 1,000 meters long.

The mummy was placed in a cartonnage shaped in the form of the deceased, imitating as much as possible his features. This cartonnage coffin was then placed into a wooden coffin. Or into a stone sarcophagus – if the deceased was wealthy enough to pay for one of these.

The Egyptian texts frequently mention 70 days as the time of embalming, after which the burial took place. However, shorter or longer periods are also mentioned.

In the biblical book of Genesis, Jacob's embalming in Egypt is said to have lasted 40 days, after which a 70 day period of mourning took place (*Genesis 50:2,3*). His son Joseph was likewise embalmed "and he was put in a coffin in Egypt" (*verse 26*).

3 Most Ancient History of Egypt Lost

From discoveries elsewhere in the world, it seems to me that we shall soon need to rewrite much of the ancient history of Egypt. Evidence is just multiplying that ships from ancient Egypt explored as far as South America, Australia and the Pacific. In these distant regions, not only do we now find the mummification process of ancient Egypt, but other Egyptian customs. We also come across ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics and symbols from Egyptian ancient art. In the South West Pacific, distinctly Egyptian artifacts have been unearthed and pyramid structures discovered which are almost identical to the ancient Egyptian pyramids.

4 Egyptian Ancient Gods in Australia

A statue of the Egyptian god Thoth in the ape form of pre-2000 BC with the papyrus flower, was found at Gympie, Queensland, Australia, in 1966. Over the past century, this location has yielded a Middle Eastern spoon, an Egyptian scarab beetle pendant, as well as numerous Phoenician and Egyptian pottery fragments and drawings.

A few years ago, two mysterious figures (totally unlike any known Aboriginal art style of the region) were discovered in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales, Australia. The figures were more reminiscent of the Egyptian gods associated with sun worship.

One of them resembles the moon goddess Isis. Another resembles the sun god Osiris, with his surrounding sun disk. Here we have, I am convinced, Egyptian art pictures in far away Australia! These are believed to be 3,000 years old.

In 1910, at the base of Pyramid Mountain near Gordonvale, Queensland, beneath 6 feet of soil, a scarab was found. It bore detailed Egyptian hieroglyphics. Such scarabs were often inserted into the heart cavities of Egyptian mummies.

Five structures identical to 3,000 year old step pyramids of the ancient Middle East civilizations, exist in the eastern Sepik district of Papua New Guinea.

An American "Rosetta Stone", called the Davenport Stele (found in 1874 in the lower levels of an Indian burial mound) contains inscriptions in three languages: ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, Iberian Punic and Libyan. Harvard professor Barry Fell states that this stele is genuine because neither the Iberian nor the Libyan scripts had been deciphered at the time it was discovered.

Many more examples of ancient Egyptian presence in the Americas and the Pacific could be cited. But you get the picture.

Indications are that explorers from the ancient Middle East civilizations knew Australia and the Americas and left behind traces of their visits. How wonderful it would be to read the lost records of those ancient voyages!

5 Have Egyptian Artifacts been found in the Grand Canyon?

On April 5, 1909, a lengthy front page story of the *Phoenix Gazette* gave a highly detailed report of the discovery and excavation of a rock-cut vault by an expedition led by a Professor S.A. Jordan of the Smithsonian Institution.

Reportedly, G.A. Kinkaid, an explorer working with Jordan, discovered a network of caverns, artificially hewn into the side of the Grand Canyon. Hundreds of rooms radiated from a central point like spokes in a wheel. Everywhere he looked, Egyptian hieroglyphics were to be seen. And Egyptian artifacts.

In December, 2001, a report surfaced that artifacts from ancient Middle East civilizations had been discovered in the Burrows Cave in southern Illinois, USA.

There was talk of a golden statue, ceremonial armor, mummies and earthen jars containing ancient manuscripts covered in wax, being in the cave system. Two men, Glenn Kimball and Wayne May (the latter from *Ancient American* magazine) were reported to be attempting a follow-up entry into the cave.

6 Strange Pictures in Tutankhamen's Tomb

A breastplate found in the tomb of Tutankhamen bore a diagram which upon analysis was found to depict parts of a flying vehicle. (Like other unexplained Egyptian ancient art, it had long been considered just a pretty drawing.) In 1982, researcher William Deiches built from the diagram a working model – and it flew!

Deiches' theory that aircraft were in regular use 4,000 years ago so impressed the British Royal Aeronautical Society that in August, 1984 they endorsed his plan to obtain a financial sponsor so that he could build a replica of this ancient aircraft.

7 Ancient Egyptian Pyramids

Speaking of surprises, did you know that pyramids are found not only in Egypt, but virtually across the world?

In addition to the scores of pyramids from ancient Egypt, there are at least four in France (one radioactive - which could be quite another story!); hundreds along coastal Peru; and thousands in Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras (these latter being remnants of the ancient Mayan culture and the Aztec culture). At least 21 survive in China. Other pyramids can be found in Tibet, Southern Russia, the Sudan, Brazil, Hawaii, Tahiti, the Marianas, Caroline Islands, Marquesas Islands and Bermuda (submerged); as well as stone step-pyramids in Florida. As well, there are pyramid-like temples surviving from the ancient Indian civilizations.

Of course, the best known are the Egyptian pyramids.

The most famous of these is the Cheops pyramid at Giza. But don't believe all you're told about it!

- For starters, however, let's deal with what is common knowledge. The Cheops pyramid is 476 feet high, with a base 764 feet, and covers thirteen acres (an area almost equal to seven city blocks). The polished limestone facings (now removed) covered 22 acres.
- This pyramid is still larger than any modern building. New York's Empire State Building is one of the highest erected by modern man, yet it is only about 2/5 the volume of the Cheops pyramid.

8 Weight

- The building comprises 2,300,000 blocks, totalling 6,250,000 tons in weight (each stone 2-1/2 tons). This amounts to more stone than has been used in all of England's churches, cathedrals and chapels built since the time of Christ.

- Covering the "King's Chamber" are granite slabs of 60 to 70 tons each, brought from a quarry 600 miles away.
- The casing stones (which are still in place on the north face near the base) each weigh 15 tons.

9 Accuracy of Construction

- The pyramid is perfectly square to within 3/10,000 percent.

Although it is constructed of 2,300,000 great blocks put together without any cement, you still can't get the thinnest blade of a knife between them. The joints of the original limestone casings are "barely perceptible, not wider than the thickness of silver paper." (this was stated by archaeologist Howard-Vyse, who uncovered part of the original limestone casing near the base of the pyramid. Ken Johnson, *The Ancient Magic of the Pyramids*)

- One of today's biggest U.S. contractors has stated that we do not possess any machine capable of making equally smooth surfaces as those connecting the stones of the pyramids. They were fitted to an accuracy of 1/100 inch.
- Of all ancient Egyptian pyramids, this is the largest. And the pyramid is *level* over an area of 13 acres to within half an inch.
- This is also the world's most accurately aligned building, true north.

10 Original Beauty of The Great Pyramid

- Originally the Cheops pyramid had a beautiful covering of glistening white marble (polished to a mirror like finish) and could be seen for 50 miles, reflecting the light. It was capped by a golden point that shot shafts of light back at the sun.

11 Measurements Show Advanced Science

- The Great Pyramid incorporates higher mathematics in its very design, and advanced scientific knowledge in its measurements. The relationship of the pyramid's height to the perimeter of its base is the same as that between the radius and circumference of a circle. It thus incorporates the mathematical value known as pi (the constant by which the diameter of a circle may be multiplied to calculate its circumference)—and it does so accurately to several decimal places.
- Its main chamber made use of several Pythagorean functions not "discovered" supposedly until thousands of years later. The dimensions of the Great Pyramid "king's chamber" incorporate the 3 by 4 by 5 and 2 by 5 by 3 triangles commonly ascribed to the Greek mathematician Pythagoras, who lived 2,000 years later.

- The Cheops pyramid served also as a calendar by which the length of the year can be measured to the exact minute. And it was as an observatory from which maps of the stellar hemisphere could be accurately drawn.
- It is so finely aligned to the North Pole that modern compasses can be adjusted to it.

"The measurements of its sides and angles accurately reflect the geographic measurements of the northern hemisphere, such as the degree of latitude and longitude, the circumference and radius of the earth—even accounting for polar flattening. All this data was not 'discovered' until the seventeenth century."

(Jeffrey Goodman, Psychic Archaeology, p.97)

- (In the International Geophysical Year in 1958, the exact dimensions of the earth were determined by satellite, and the French meter—which is our own standard system of measurement, supposedly based on the dimensions of the earth—was found to be incorrect. But more amazingly, the Egyptian cubit—the unit of measurement used in the **pyramid**—was found to be exact. In other words, the cubit fits into the dimensions of the earth within five decimal places—a rather startling coincidence.)

12 Pyramid Energy Fields

- *Cosmic radiation inside the pyramid contradicts every known law of science and electronics—it implies an advanced knowledge of electromagnetic forces.*

An energy field radiates from the apex, which prompts us to wonder why it was built. The mass of evidence suggests that the major pyramids were not intended to be tombs. Richard Wingate ventures the opinion that where tombs have been found in some pyramids, "the situation may be similar to that in Westminster Abbey, where many historical figures were buried, but whose main function is not that of a burial vault." (Richard Wingate, *Lost Outpost of Atlantis*, p.116)

13 Pyramid Speed of Construction

There is now evidence to suggest that the Great Pyramid was *erected at an Incredible Speed*. Recent evidence suggests that the enormous structure may have been built in a fraction of the time generally assumed. It may have been built not over 20 years, but in a mere 4 years by just 4,000 workers, laboring only 3 months a year!

14 Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphics Agree

An inscription in the Pyramid of Snofru (Sneferu), which is two-thirds the volume of the Great Pyramid, shows it took only two years to construct. By similar methods, the Great Pyramid would have been completed in as little as four years. Furthermore, excavations at the Great Pyramid have uncovered only 4,000 laborers' huts, which in no

way could have housed 100,000 workmen. The problem that emerges for conventional historians is how only 4,000 men could build the Great Pyramid with 2,300,000 blocks in just four years, during just three months each year, if wooden sledges and barges were used.

This is a technological feat beyond comparison in the modern world. The supposition that enormous manpower, inclined planes and rollers were used, must be discarded.

If we are to believe in the use of wooden sledges and barges, mathematicians tell us that 26 million trees would be required just to fashion the necessary number of sledges and rafts - more than Lebanon or the ancient world could have supplied in the twenty years we are told the job took.

To handle or move one of the blocks might require a thousand hands (500 men), for whom there would not have been room around the stone. (Assuming the use of primitive methods, the block must still be handled, even if only to pass ropes under it, or to load it onto a barge.) Furthermore, engineers have estimated that a ramp to service the Cheops pyramid would finally have had to be a mile long, with a volume of masonry four times greater than the pyramid itself.

15 Egyptian Ancient Art Tells of Decline

Two tomb paintings of the twelfth dynasty which show sledges and barges being employed to transport a few statues were concerned with methods used, not in the fourth dynasty (when the Great Pyramid was built), but a thousand years later in the twelfth dynasty.

Hieroglyphics from the different dynasties indicate a decided decline in the technology and life-style of Egypt after the time of the Great Pyramid. This is supported also by the funerary texts in the Book of the Dead. The ancient Egypt of the history books, with which we are familiar, was but a vague shadow of the super-great early Egypt.

16 Almost Indestructible

We gasp in wonder at ancient Egyptian architecture.

In a search for hidden powers and riches, Melik al Aziz, in 1196, employed thousands of workers to pull down the three Giza pyramids stone by stone. They went at the smallest pyramid for 8 exhausting months, after which he gave the order to suspend all work when he saw that the building had scarcely been touched. (*Jonathan Gray, Dead Men's Secrets, pp.160-161*)

The pyramids of ancient Egypt are as strong today as when they were built. Scientists have conceded that modern man cannot build a great pyramid that would retain its shape for thousands of years without sagging under its own weight.

17 Another Egypt Pyramid Reveals its Secrets?

Here is one final report. It is claimed that during the early period of Egypt's overtures with Israel, permission was accorded to Israeli archaeologists to dig near the Snofru Pyramid at Dahshur.

Late in February 1979, at a depth of 50 feet, they broke into a cave, which to their astonishment contained a 40-foot disk-shaped craft. Photographs of the craft, which was equipped with ultra-sophisticated devices, were delivered to Israel's Defense Ministry.

On March 2, in a lightning raid, Golani Brigade commandos took charge of the object. It was brought to Tel Aviv.

Initial tests with weaponry as well as with rejuvenating chemicals found on board allegedly left officials half-stunned.

Egyptian archaeologists shortly after unearthed a second craft under the Bent Pyramid and were under pressure to release it to the United States. (*D. W. Hauck, "Israeli Commandoes... A Crack, Well-Planned Attack", Ancient Astronauts, May 1979, p.8*)

I suspect that this report may not be verifiable due to policies of secrecy on the part of the three governments.

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