

The Great Pyramid: Ancient Wonder Modern Mystery



INTRODUCTION



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Land of the pharaohs, gift of the Nile, ancient Egypt has fascinated people from all walks of life. From the discovery of the Rossetta Stone to the uncovering of the treasures of King Tut-an-akh-amen, some of the richest archaeological finds of our modern era have been provided by ancient Egypt. Through these findings we catch a glimpse of those ancients, the way they lived, their culture, their religion, and even the way they died. They left behind countless monuments, memorializing themselves, their gods and their knowledge. But there stands one monument in Egypt which testifies of a far superior knowledge than any other monument of ancient Egypt. In fact, the knowledge displayed in the design of this edifice surpasses the capability of anyone known in ancient Egypt.

Of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Great Pyramid is the only remaining one. It captures the curiosity and imagination of many scientific and religious disciplines. For over four millennia it has been standing on the Giza Plateau, silently embracing its mysteries.



It stands alone and unique, apart from all other pyramids in the world. It has been named the Great Pyramid because its superior workmanship is above and beyond any other pyramid. When completed, the Great Pyramid was 454 feet tall, 760 feet long at each base, covering an area of more than 13 acres of land. The Great Pyramid contains more masonry than all the cathedrals, churches and chapels built in England since the time of Christ.

The original outer casing stones were white limestone blocks polished and fitted to an angle of 51° 51'. Though most of these are missing today, the matchless workmanship displayed in the few remaining casing stones impresses even a casual observer. These blocks each average a massive sixteen tons. The fine joints are no thicker than a piece of paper; included in each is a fine film of cement. In its original glory the Great Pyramid must have looked like a star on the edge of the desert when reflecting the sun's rays. The ancient Strabo said it was "like a building let down from heaven, untouched by human hands."

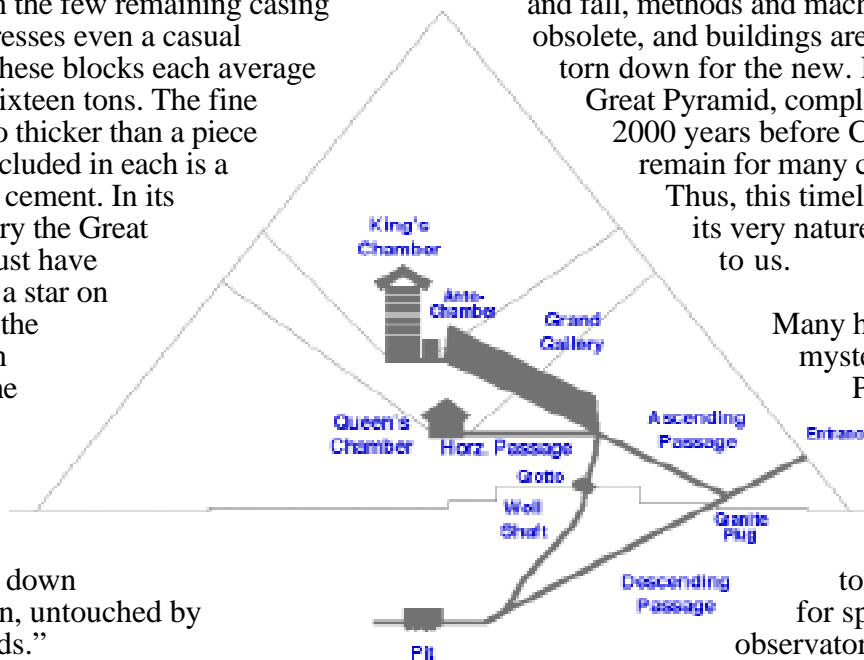
The original entrance to the passage system is on the 17th course of masonry. The Caliph Al Mamoun forced his way in on the 7th course in AD 820.

The passage system of the Great Pyramid is uncommonly diversified. It is the only one of many pyramids on the Giza Plateau that contains ascending passages, chambers above ground, air channels in the upper chambers, a plugged passageway, a pit and a grotto. Trial passages still remain intact in the plateau off the east side of the pyramid, where workers practiced the passage design before building it into the Great Pyramid.

From the top of the Great Pyramid, the view is magnificent. On a clear day one can see northward into the Nile Delta, eastward to Cairo, southward up the Nile to other smaller pyramids and westward over the Sahara Desert.

This ancient wonder has survived for over 4000 years. Over a million and a half sunrises have cast its shadow on the Giza Plateau. It has survived wars, earthquakes, civilizations, conquerors, storms, and even pillagers who stripped it of its outer casing.

In our world of change, governments rise and fall, methods and machinery become obsolete, and buildings are erected only to be torn down for the new. However, the Great Pyramid, completed more than 2000 years before Christ, promises to remain for many centuries to come. Thus, this timeless monument, by its very nature, poses an enigma to us.



Many have studied the mysteries of the Great Pyramid. Many theories have been offered to explain its purpose. They assert its use as a tomb, a landing pad for space ships, an observatory, a temple of initiation, a refuge from a flood, a standard measure of corn, a memorial to the

Martians who supposedly built it, etc. The overwhelming majority of evidence supports the conclusion that the Creator was the architect of the Great Pyramid and in its design. He displayed His ultimate plan for mankind.

This booklet will examine some of the evidence which demands a verdict.

CHAPTER 1 The Great Pyramid and the Universe

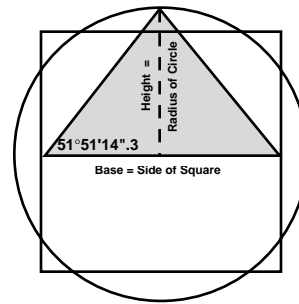
Throughout history, scholars have studied all that was available to them about the Great Pyramid. But not until our modern era has interest become so widespread and information so readily available that now, many thousands, perhaps millions, have studied this ancient wonder in one form or another.

Serious pyramid research may be said to have begun in 1765 with Nathaniel Davison. Napoleon and his team of researchers led by Jomard and Coutelle followed in 1798. Colonel Howard Vyse conducted extensive research in the 1830s, followed by the English amateur astronomer and mathematician John Taylor in the 1850s. Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, Piazzi Smyth took careful measurements in the 1860s. Famed Egyptologist Professor William Flinders Petrie surveyed the area in the 1880s and Professor John Edgar and Morton Edgar, his brother, followed with their findings in the early 1900s along with Adam Rutherford, David Davidson and Herbert Aldersmith.

From the discoveries of these and other investigators, the Great Pyramid's dimensions have been found to teach principles of mathematics, geography and astronomy.

Mathematics

The Pi Proportion



Distance Around...
Square = Circle
(Perimeter = Circumference)

Area of...
Square = Circle

$$\pi = 3.14159$$

$$\frac{\text{Base} \times 2}{\text{Height}} = 3.14159$$

One of man's oldest mathematical quests has been to accurately determine the relationship between the circumference of a circle and its diameter. Mathematicians denote this ratio by the sixteenth letter of the Greek alphabet, π ("pi"). This value, which we know today as 3.141592 +, was first accurately determined by Rudolph Van Ceulin in the sixteenth century. It is a ratio fundamental to the study of physical things, as it gives a mathematical link between straight and circular geometric figures. A proper ascertainment of this ratio is vital to mathematicians, astro-physicists, architects, and many others.

The pi ratio is one of the first mathematical features discovered in the Great Pyramid. In the 1850s John Taylor discovered that the original vertical height of the Great Pyramid was to its base perimeter as the radius of a circle is to its circumference. John Taylor noted that this pi proportion feature could only work with the unique Great Pyramid angle of 51° 51'. Thus no other pyramid contains this relationship.

According to both Smyth's and Petrie's measurements, the Great Pyramid demonstrates the pi proportion accurately to four decimal points. The significance of this demonstration is doubly impressive when one realizes that pi had not been worked out to this accuracy until the sixth century, more than 2700 years after the Great Pyramid's completion.

[The pi portion works with no other pyramid.]

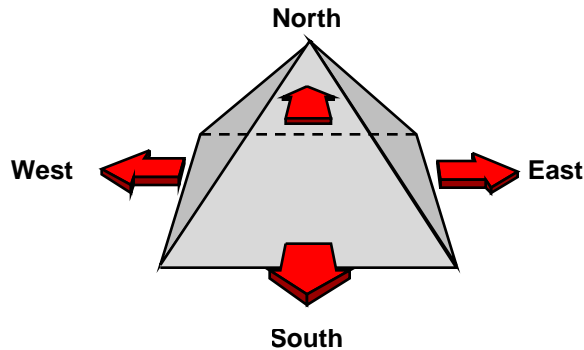
[Twice the height x pi = circuit of base]

[When the radius of a circle equals the height of the Great Pyramid, then the circumference of that circle equals the pyramid's base circumference]

Geography

Orientation

Orientation, when applied to a building, means the direction of its sides with reference to the cardinal points of the compass. Orientation is an important part in the planning of almost every building, whether it be a solar home positioned to maximize sun exposure or an observatory set to get the best possible view of the heavens.



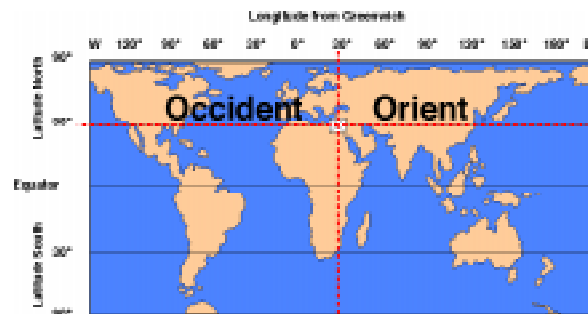
In the late 1800s, Piazzi Smyth took careful observations at the base of the Great Pyramid to test its orientation. He was astonished to find that the central meridian line north and south of the Great Pyramid deviates only 4' of arc from astronomical true north. Later Professor Flinders Petrie's observations confirmed those of Smyth. Petrie added that he felt the Pyramid builders accurately oriented the Great Pyramid to true north. From the data of his measurements, he says there is a strong indication that the north point itself has changed, probably by the moving of the earth's crust.

What Smyth's discovery actually revealed was that the builder of the Great Pyramid had a more accurate surveying mechanism than we thought possible of his ancient day.

Many architects and builders since have tried to orient their structures accurately to true north with little success. Even the casual observer will here notice that the architect's purpose for such a precise orientation in the Great Pyramid was to monumentalize his knowledge of the four cardinal points.

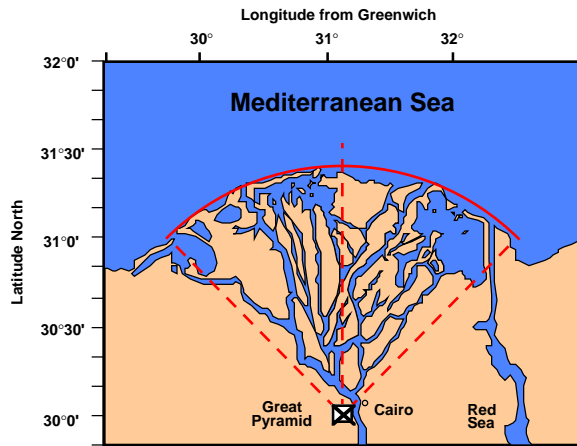
Geographical Position

The Great Pyramid is probably in a more important geographical position than any other building in the world. Piazzi Smyth recorded an important discovery by Mr. William Petrie, father of Flinders Petrie. William Petrie found that there is more earth and less sea in the Great Pyramid's meridian than in any other meridian on the earth. Therefore, the Great Pyramid's meridian is the natural zero meridian of the earth, much more suitable than that of Greenwich or Paris. Also, Smyth claimed that there is more land surface in the Great Pyramid's general parallel of 30° than in any other parallel on the earth. Additionally, the Great Pyramid's nether meridian, (the meridian continuous with it on the other side of the globe) is found to pass almost entirely through water, making it the most suitable international dateline.



Piazzi Smyth also wrote that Egypt is in the geographical center of the dry habitable land mass of the whole earth. He demonstrated this with his chart: "Equal Surface Projection of the Earth's Sphere." Smyth explained that the amount of land surface east of the Great Pyramid is equal to the amount of land surface west of the Great Pyramid. Further, the amount of land surface north of Egypt is equal to the amount of land surface south of Egypt.

Another incredible discovery relative to the Great Pyramid's position was found in its location at the geometric focus of the Nile Delta sector. Acting as a geodetic compass, the Great Pyramid encloses the entire Nile Delta region within its extended northeast and northwest diagonals, forming a perfect quadrant.

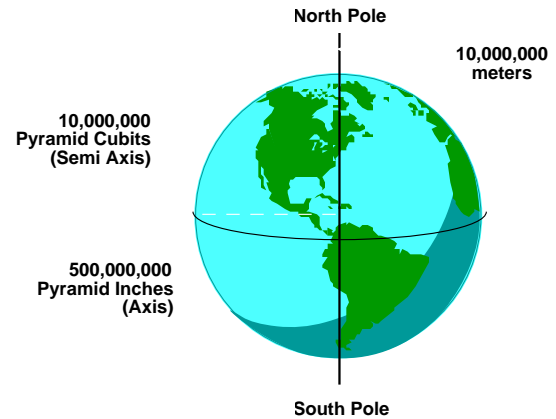


Another incredible discovery relative to the Great Pyramid's position was found in its location at the geometric focus of the Nile Delta sector. Acting as a geodetic compass, the Great Pyramid encloses the entire Nile Delta region within its extended northeast and northwest diagonals, forming a perfect quadrant.

There is another interesting fact to note: The Great Pyramid sits between the two major regions of our earth. The land east of the Mediterranean is called the Orient, while the land west of that point is called the Occident. This is why the eastern Mediterranean area is called the "Middle East." It lies in the middle, between East and West.

Unit of Measure

Throughout history each nation or region adopted a set of measures to its own needs, producing a great variety of measuring schemes. Scientists had discussed for many years the need for a standard system of measurement to replace the variations that made scientific communication troublesome, but not until after the French Revolution in the 1790s did the discussion solidify into a forthright attempt to establish what is now called the metric system. One of the major distinctions of the metric system is that it uses the earth's measurement as the basis for a definition.

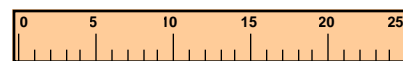


For the new unit of measure, the French Academy of Sciences decided it should be a one ten-millionth part of the length of the earth's quadrant passing through Paris. The French arrived at what is now called the meter, equaling 39.3 British inches.

Later, in the 19th century, Sir John F. W. Herschel noted that the French meter was deficient as a standard because it was determined from a curved meridian of the earth, which changes in length with each meridian around the globe. Herschel suggested that the only dependable basis for a standard unit of measure was the polar axis of the earth.

Herschel calculated that one ten-millionth the polar radius of the earth equaled a little over 25 British inches. He felt this was a more earth-commensurate unit of measure, since the polar radius of the earth never changes. Herschel's figuring was confirmed by orbiting satellites in the International Geophysical Year of 1957-58 and was refined to 25.02614284 British inches.

1 Pyramid Cubit =



25 Pyramid Inches

999 Pyramid Inches = 1000 Inches

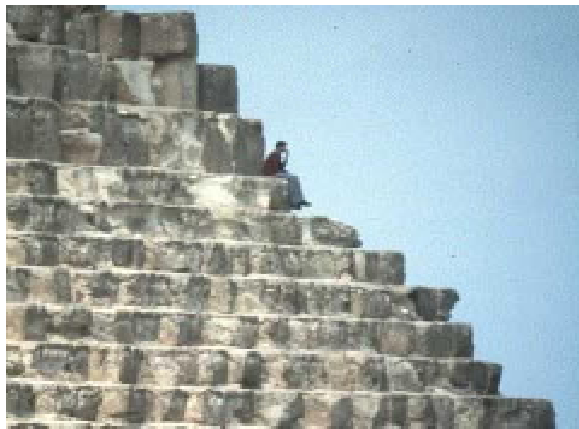
In the mid 1800s John Taylor, a devoted student of the Great Pyramid, studied the measurements of the Great Pyramid and their relationship to one another. During his calculations he concluded that the ancient

builders may have used a cubit of about 25 British inches in addition to the “royal” cubit of 20.63 British inches. He was astonished to find that Sir Isaac Newton had earlier calculated the ancient Hebrew cubit, the sacred cubit, to be about 25 British inches. Piazzzi Smyth suggested that the same cubit of 25.025 British inches was used in the construction of Noah’s Ark, Moses’ Tabernacle, Solomon’s Temple and the Great Pyramid. Smyth then divided the sacred cubit into 25 parts which he called “pyramid inches”; each pyramid inch equals 1.001 British inches.

The measurement of a single sacred cubit is found three places in the Great Pyramid.

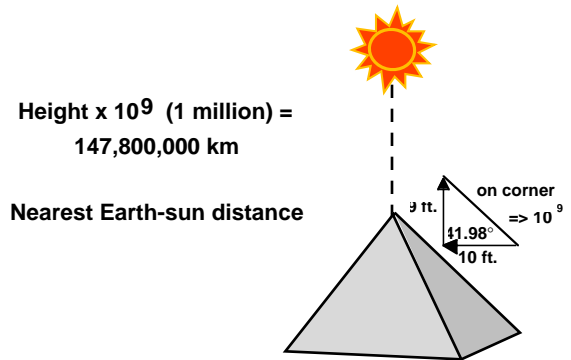
- A) The distance between the center of the boss on the Granite Leaf to the easternmost edge of the Granite Leaf.
- B) The distance between the centermost line of the Queen’s Chamber and the centerline of the niche.
- C) The inclined distance from the beginning of the Grand Gallery to the beginning of the Well Shaft.

The 35th course of masonry on the exterior of the Great Pyramid displays the sacred cubit also. It is exactly two sacred cubits tall.



Astronomy

Distance to the Sun



[Height x 10⁹ = 91,651,673 miles]

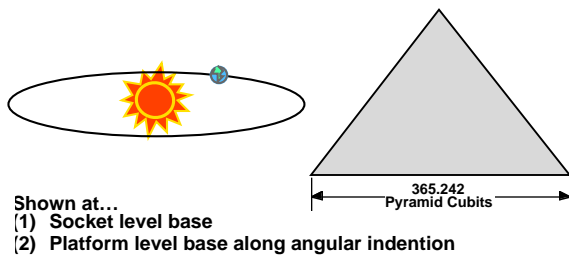
William Petrie, father of Professor Flinders Petrie, was the first to discover how the Great Pyramid reveals the distance to the sun. William Petrie found that by climbing a corner of the Great Pyramid, for every ten feet he traveled toward its center, he rose a vertical nine feet. This suggested to him the factor of ten to the ninth power (10⁹). William Petrie found that the height of the Great Pyramid multiplied by 10⁹ equalled the distance to the sun. Today, from the measurements taken by his son, Flinders Petrie, we can confirm his discovery.

The vertical height of the Great Pyramid from the mean socket level to the apex is 5807.05" +7 British inches, according to Flinders Petrie. This height, multiplied by the 10⁹ factor, renders an earth-to-sun distance of 91,651,673 + 110,480 miles.

This distance, even with its plus or minus factor, falls nicely between the perihelion and aphelion of the earth, the closest and farthest distances of the earth’s oblong orbit around the sun. The perihelion occurs in early January when the earth is 91,341,000 miles from the sun. The aphelion occurs in early July when the earth is 94,448,000 miles from the sun.

Duration of Our Solar Year

365.242 Days = Time required for earth to travel around sun



The solar year is the length of time it takes our Earth to complete one revolution around the sun.

John Taylor was the first to suggest that the base length of the Great Pyramid measured as many sacred cubits as there are days in one solar year. By his persual of this suggestion he unwittingly began what in retrospect was probably the most bitter debate about the Great Pyramid.

John Taylor was hampered in his research by conflicting measurements of the base. The bases were heaped over with sand, so every time an explorer would measure the base, another level of masonry was covered or exposed by the shifting sands of the Giza Plateau.

Before his death, John Taylor was fortunate enough to keep his theories alive in the mind of the respected and earnest astronomer and mathematician, Piazzi Smyth. Taylor's theories were valid enough to convince Smyth to go to Egypt in 1864 and perform the most thorough measurements of the Great Pyramid up to his time.

While in Egypt Smyth confirmed much of what Taylor had theorized, including the base-year length measurement. Smyth claimed that the south side socket base length was 9140.18 British inches equaling 9131.05 pyramid inches or 365.242 sacred cubits, the exact number of days in our solar year. Thus the perimeter of 4 times this base side length is 36,524.2 pyramid inches which equals the number of days in one century.

[Base Side = 365.242 Sacred Cubits
Base Circuit = 36,524.2 Pyramid inches]

Smyth returned to Scotland with his measurements and theories. After presenting his thoughts in his books, he was scoffed at by his fellow mathematicians who could not admit that perhaps the ancients were more learned than they.

The next serious explorer to perform measurements on the Great Pyramid was Sir William Flinders Petrie, son of William Petrie. As a young boy, Flinders Petrie was intrigued by Piazzi Smyth's empirical doctrine. Petrie, a surveyor and archaeologist, decided to go to Egypt himself and see if these things were true. Petrie returned to Scotland and gained much praise for his refutation of Smyth's work.

In particular, Petrie claimed that the south-side base length measured 9069.5 British inches, much less than Smyth's 9140.18 British inches. Many academicians were perfectly content with Petrie's much desired refutation and sought no further explanation on the matter. However, the 70.68" difference between the two measurements was not due to error on the part of either surveyor. Both men were very accurate in their measurements but each had measured the length of a different base level. Smyth measured the socket base length reasoning it to be the foundation level of the Great Pyramid. Petrie measured the length of the casing base on the top of the 20" platform. Petrie found that the core masonry was at least four times more accurate in true square than were the socket corners, therefore he felt the sockets "only show the size of the pyramid, where it was started." Petrie stated that the true base of the Great Pyramid is defined by the lowest level of casing which rests upon the platform. Later on in the same book, Petrie calmly confirmed Smyth's socket base length in a footnote. Petrie's measure showed Smyth accurate to within 0.18" .

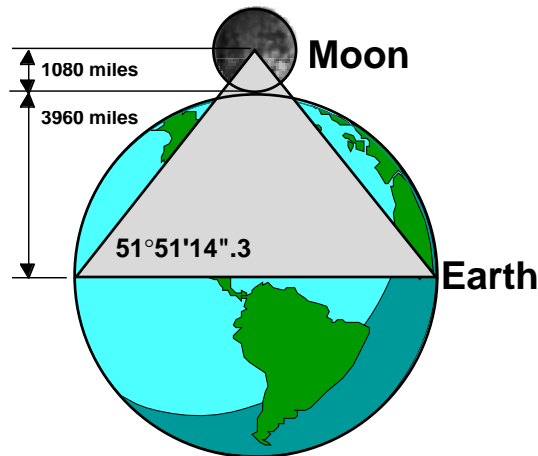
[Petrie measured the platform level. Smyth measured the socket level.]

Much argument filled the corridors of the scientific community following Petrie's assertions. However, the basic facts still

remain: Petrie's base measures were at the platform level, while Smyth's were at the socket level.

The scientific theories about the Great Pyramid were further developed and much of Smyth's doctrine was vindicated by pyramid investigators such as John and Morton Edgar, Adam Rutherford, David Davidson and Herbert Aldersmith. Discoveries made by these and other Great Pyramid explorers have uncovered an enormous amount of scientific data hermetically detailed in the measures and proportions of this ancient wonder. So many facts and figures of our earth and universe are displayed by this modern mystery that it evokes serious doubt that uninspired man could have originated the blueprints for the Great Pyramid.

Another scientific feature concerns the earth, the moon, and the Great Pyramid. If the base of the Pyramid were exactly equal to the diameter of the earth at the equator, the height of the pyramid would extend from the center of the earth to the exact center of the moon if the moon were next to the earth. This remarkable property shows that the dimensions of the Earth and Moon were known by the Pyramid's architect.



CHAPTER 2 Passages and Chambers

The passage system of the Great Pyramid is unique among the pyramids of Egypt. Unlike the others, the Great Pyramid contains

passages and chambers above ground as well as below ground level. These passages include a descending passage, two ascending passages, a horizontal passage, and a vertical shaft. There are four chambers designed for occupancy, plus five construction chambers.

Descending Passage



The Descending Passage is the longest passage in the Great Pyramid. It starts at the north side of the outer surface and plunges at a 26 degree angle for 345 feet before leveling off and opening into the Subterranean Chamber. This dark, narrow passage is four feet high. Without the aid of cleats and handrails, which have been added in modern times, descending it safely would be nearly impossible.

Subterranean Chamber

The Subterranean Chamber, also called the Pit Room, is the oddest chamber in the Great Pyramid. It is about forty-six feet long, twenty-seven feet wide, and the height ranges between extremes of one foot to fourteen feet. The floor gravitates toward the east wall into a large hole called the Pit. Today this square-cut shaft is only about sixteen feet deep, the remainder being filled with debris. No one knows its original depth.

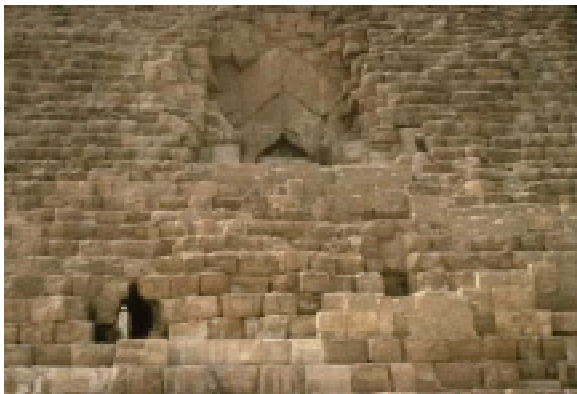
Leaving the south side of the Subterranean Chamber is a low 53-foot tunnel called the Dead End Passage. It appears to be a continuation of the Descending Passage beyond the south side of the Pit Room, but it stops abruptly. As far as we know, the Descending Passage System ends with the Dead End Passage.

Ascending Passages



The Ascending Passage System is one of the most visited tourist attractions in Egypt. Its visual draw captivates the curious and pondering minds. Tourists are lured through the passages and chambers by a reverential awe for the ancient artisans.

The First Ascending Passage rises at an angle of 26 from horizontal running north and south. Its low end intersects the Descending Passage 85 feet from the original north entrance of the Pyramid. The First Ascending Passage is about 130 feet long and four feet high. The original entrance to the First Ascending Passage is at its intersection with the Descending Passage. However, the builders blocked that entrance. Like a cork in a bottle, a fifteen-ton red-granite plug is wedged into the beginning of the First Ascending Passage, preventing anyone from using it.



An alternative entry to the First Ascending Passage is now available through Caliph Al Mamoun's forced passage. Al Mamoun forced his way into the Great Pyramid and around the Granite Plug into the First

Ascending Passage in AD 820 to look for hidden treasure and astronomical data.

The high end of the First Ascending Passage meets the beginning of the Grand Gallery deep inside the structure.

The Grand Gallery



The Grand Gallery is more spacious than the other passages. At twenty-eight feet high and six feet wide, it is seven times higher and twice as wide as the First Ascending Passage. Characterized by overlapped walls and two ramp-like embankments spanning its length on either side of the floor, the Grand Gallery is the most elaborate passage of them all.

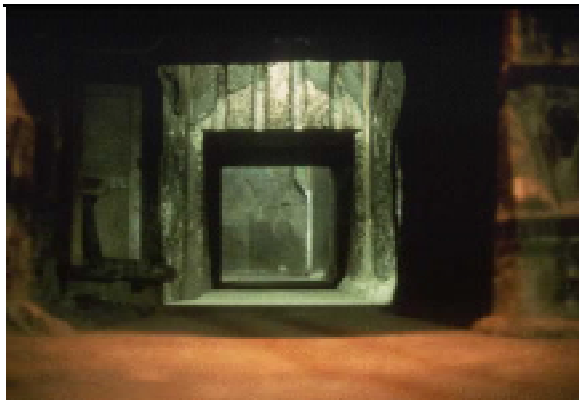
Each wall is made up of seven layers of overlapping slabs. The two-inch thick slabs overlap inward from the floor to the ceiling, gradually reducing the passage width to 3 1/2 feet at the ceiling. The entrance and exit walls overlap in the same fashion. The two ramps on either side of the floor actually constrict the footpath to about 3 1/2 feet. Rectangular holes were carved into the upper surface of

each ramp, evenly spaced from beginning to end.

At the end of the Grand Gallery is a three foot high ledge called the Great Step. It is six feet wide and five feet deep and connects the Grand Gallery's south end to the Ante-Chamber. The most impressive view of this spacious hallway is from atop the Great Step. Looking northward, one can see all the way down to its beginning. From the Great Step, the Grand Gallery drops sharply for 156 feet down to its commencement.

South of the Great Step is a small room called the Ante-Chamber. It leads into the King's Chamber.

The Ante-Chamber



The Ante-Chamber is a small room about 9 1/2 feet long, five feet wide, and 12 1/2 high. It is entered via a 3 1/2 foot square passage about four feet long. A red granite overhang is situated about twenty-one inches into the Ante-Chamber. It is called the Granite Leaf and is about four feet tall and seventeen inches thick. The Granite Leaf straddles the width of the chamber and hangs 3 1/2 feet from the floor. Protruding from the front face of the Granite Leaf is a one-inch thick, five-inch wide outcropping called the "boss". Other peculiarities of the Ante-Chamber include two five-inch-deep gutters, one on either side of the chamber floor, broad grooves in both the east and west walls, and four semi-circular grooves running the height of the south wall. The south wall of the Ante-Chamber hangs 3 1/2 feet off the floor to provide entry through an 8 1/2-foot-long passage leading to the King's Chamber.

The King's Chamber



The King's Chamber is the most famous chamber in the Great Pyramid. It rests on the 50th course of Pyramid masonry about 140 feet above ground. The King's Chamber is a little over seventeen feet long and 34.3 feet wide. It is exactly twice as wide as it is long. The ceiling is nineteen feet high and is constructed of nine enormous seventy-ton red granite monoliths. The size of these blocks averages four feet wide, six feet tall. They are all twenty-seven feet long, extending five feet beyond both the north and south walls. The entrance is at the east end of the north wall. The walls and floor are of polished red granite. Together, the four nineteen-foot-high walls contain exactly 100 blocks, all of varying sizes.

In the western end of the King's Chamber lies the red granite Coffin. It is the only piece of furniture ever found in the Great Pyramid. The Coffin was so named because it is just that, a box. The Coffin does not display any hieroglyphics, which are customary of the sarcophagi in Egypt. The Coffin is a lidless red granite box about five feet long, three feet wide and 3 1/2 feet tall. There is no record of a mummy ever having been discovered in it. The north and south walls of the King's Chamber each have a nine-inch-square hole that leads to air channels. The air channels open the room to the outside and bring fresh air into the room.

Construction Chambers

There are five small chambers directly above the King's Chamber called Construction Chambers. Their lengths (north-south) are

the same as the King's Chamber, about seventeen feet. Their widths are four feet wider than the King's Chamber, thirty-eight feet. The height of each Construction Chamber ranges between about two feet and six feet.

The entrance to the Construction Chambers is through a small passage opening at the south end of the Grand Gallery's eastern wall, near the ceiling. This small opening is twenty-six feet directly above the Great Step. The opening leads to a roughly-hewn, dusty passage which is about twenty-four feet long, thirty-two inches high and 26.5 inches wide. At the end of this passage lies the First Construction Chamber. Access is now available to all the Construction Chambers via Howard Vyse's forced passage.

The Construction Chambers' name reveals their mechanical purpose. They serve to relieve the King's Chamber ceiling of the weight of the Great Pyramid's upper portion. None of the Construction Chambers seem to have been intended for human occupancy. Standing room is only possible in the top chamber, and access to the chambers is extremely difficult.

The ceiling stones of the King's Chamber are the floor stones of the lowest or First Construction Chamber. The ceiling stones of the First Construction Chamber are the floor stones of the Second Construction Chamber. This sequence continues to the top chamber. The ceiling stones of the Fifth Construction Chamber are arched, while the ceilings of the other Construction Chambers are flat. The arched ceiling stones serve to displace the weight of the Great Pyramid's upper portion away from the King's Chamber ceiling. The arched stones are seventy feet above the King's Chamber floor.

The floors of all of the Construction Chambers are rough and uneven because all of the forty-five monoliths that make up the floors are different heights. Their lower surfaces and both sides are smooth but the tops of these stone girders are unfinished.

Very few people venture up into these curious chambers. To do so requires special

permission from the Egyptian Department of Antiquities. The dangers involved in getting to them make a visit to these chambers prohibitive for the average Pyramid-goer.

The Queen's Chamber

The Queen's Chamber is a more traditional pyramid chamber. It features an arched ceiling and sits at the end of a long horizontal passage.

The Queen's Chamber rests on the 25th course of pyramid masonry about sixty feet from the ground. This chamber is 17.1 feet long, the same as the King's Chamber. The width of the Queen's Chamber is only 18.8 feet. The height of this secondary chamber is 15.3 feet at the low end of the arched ceiling and 20.4 feet at its center. The floor is flat and level, but, surprisingly, it was not smoothed down by the builders. The white limestone walls and ceiling of the Queen's Chamber are covered with a heavy incrustation of salt. If cleaned and polished, this chamber would inspire its occupant with a sense of beauty and light.



No furniture has ever been found in the Queen's Chamber, but there is a corbelled niche near the center of its eastern wall, distinguishing this chamber from the others. The Queen's Chamber, like the King's Chamber, is equipped with air holes—one in each of the north and south walls. Originally, these air passages were not completed but stopped short of opening into the Queen's Chamber by about four inches.

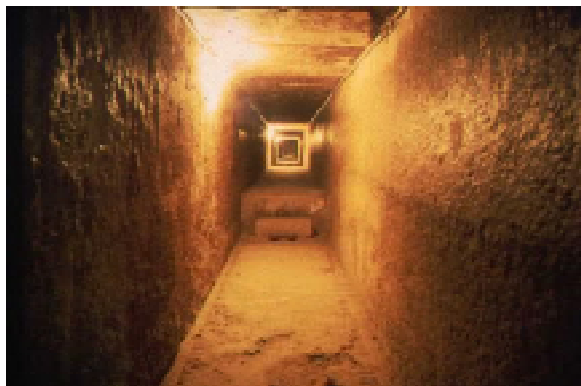
In 1872, Mr. Waynman Dixon was probing for hidden passages with a wire when he

stuck it in an earthquake crack and discovered a void behind the southern wall. He chiseled through the limestone and found the air passage. Pacing out its distance from the east wall and height from the floor, Mr. Dixon then pounded on the northern wall, using the same coordinates, and found the other air passage. These air passages now provide the Queen's Chamber with a steady flow of fresh air.

The entrance to the Queen's Chamber lies at the eastern end of its north wall. Entry is made through the Horizontal Passage.

The Horizontal Passage

The Horizontal Passage connects the Queen's Chamber with the Grand Gallery. Standing at the beginning of the Grand Gallery and looking forward, it becomes apparent that the first seventeen feet of the floor is missing, along with part of the right hand ramp. The missing floor stones provide an entrance to the Horizontal Passage which otherwise would be covered over and hidden. Standing at the beginning of the Horizontal Passage, one can see all the way into the Queen's Chamber. The first 110 feet of this level passage is 46.5 inches high. This forces the average-sized adult to bend over while walking on its horizontal plane to the Queen's Chamber. After the first 110 feet, there is a step down. At the step, the floor level drops 20.68", producing a height of 66.5 inches for the last eighteen feet of the passage.



The Well Shaft



Near the end of the Descending Passage there is a hole in the western wall big enough for a man to enter. This hole is the entrance to the Well Shaft. The Well Shaft is the roughest hewn passage in the Great Pyramid. It is about 185 feet long, extending almost vertically from the lower reaches of the Descending Passage and opening up into the northwestern end of the Grand Gallery. There it meets the intersection of the First Ascending Passage, the Grand Gallery and the Horizontal Passage.

The Well Shaft is very steep. It is vertical at some points. Its angle of ascent varies but never drops below 49. Many explorers have climbed this shaft. To aid their climb, one of them chipped footholds in the passage much of the way up.

There are three large earthquake fissures in the walls of the Well Shaft. One of the fissures is wide enough for a full-grown man to crawl into.

Originally, the Well Shaft was a concealed passage. Flinders Petrie felt the upper end of the Well Shaft was designed to be covered by one of the missing ramp stones in the Grand Gallery, and the lower end was concealed by a stone which blended in with the Descending Passage wall.

There is a theory that at some time after the Pyramid was built one or more of the earthquake fissures may have become active, releasing a high pressure gas into the Well Shaft. The gas may have become bottled-up in the Well Shaft and suddenly burst open the

upper end, spraying debris everywhere in the Grand Gallery.

The condition of the upper end of the Well Shaft looks as if an explosion took place, opening up this shaft into the Grand Gallery. The explosion blew away about eight feet of the Grand Gallery ramp-stone covering it, and about seventeen feet of the Grand Gallery's floor and floor supports. This theory is supported by the record of Al Mamoun's men discovering large amounts of debris when they opened up the First Ascending Passage.

The Well Shaft is divided into two parts. The lower two-thirds of this square-cut shaft is bored through bedrock while the upper third is constructed through the core masonry of the Pyramid. The two sections of the Well Shaft meet in a cave at ground level commonly called the Grotto. The Grotto is a natural cave which existed before the Great Pyramid was built. The walls in the Grotto are made up of conglomerate stone, much the same type as found in the caves near Bethlehem in Israel.

The Grotto is a dusty cave about the size of a large walk-in closet. There is no uniformity to its shape. It is about five feet at its highest point and about seven feet at its widest point, with a maximum length of about fifteen feet.

Entire Passage System

The Great Pyramid's dual passage system is notably unique in all aspects. Both the Ascending and Descending Passages project 26 degrees off the horizontal. It is the only pyramid in Egypt that has an upward passage system with chambers above and below ground.

Why was it built this way? The traditional theory is that the Great Pyramid was built to entomb a king. However, certain characteristics of the Pyramid itself seem to contradict this theory. Air passages in both upper chambers circulate fresh air into this otherwise closed environment; fresh air is destructive to a mummified body.

Hieroglyphics honoring the works of a dead pharaoh are not found anywhere in the Great

Pyramid. No mummy was ever found in the Coffin nor anywhere in the Great Pyramid. None of the artifacts that accompany a pharaonic burial have been found, not even a trace.

The obvious question is: Why was it built and why so elaborately? Why is it so much greater than any other pyramid in the world?

Ancient Egyptian references to the Great Pyramid's passage system have been discovered and are now included in the Egyptian Book of the Dead, a collection of Egyptian inscriptions and papyri found in tombs and mummy wrappings. These ancient Egyptian records of different periods and in different forms were recently given the title, Egyptian Book of the Dead.

W. Marsham Adams explains in his book, *The Book of the Master*, how the Great Pyramid's passage system is recorded in the Book of the Dead. "The papyrus in question was found in the coffin of a priest named Auf Ankh..." It is called Book of the Master of the Secret House. Adams states that in this papyrus the passages and chambers of the Great Pyramid were named according to the religion of the builders. He continues, saying, "The passage system not only gives us a clue of the doctrines which they taught but also to the nature of the creator, his original relation to the creature, and the means by which the creature is admitted to participate in the mysteries of the creator."

The distinguished Egyptologist Professor Gaston Maspero testified, "The pyramids and the Book of the Dead reproduce the same original, the one in words, the other in stone."

The discovery of these names supports our initial conclusion and rejects the tomb theory. These ancient references open up a new passage of understanding in our quest for the purpose of this magnificent edifice. A few points encourage us to try to decipher the meaning of the mysteries of the Great Pyramid.

First, the Great Pyramid is described symbolically in ancient Egyptian records,

which implies that it was meant to be understood symbolically at some future date.

Second, the Great Pyramid's passages and chambers are referred to as life, not death. Therefore the ancients believed its purpose related to life.

Third, the builders permanently enshrined their religion in diagrammatic form in the passage system. Thus the Great Pyramid was built to symbolize this religion.

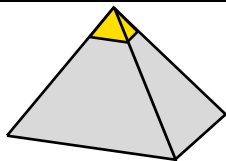
We will now examine the encoded message and religious mystery of the Great Pyramid which is found to be reserved for our day and our understanding.

CHAPTER 3 A Memorial Stone

Few who have studied the Great Pyramid realize it is mentioned in the Bible. Yes, both the pyramidal shape and the structure itself are mentioned in man's oldest book, the Holy Bible.

The Bible speaks of the pyramidal shape using the topstone of a pyramid as a picture or analogy of Jesus Christ.

Scriptures on the Subject



Psalm 118:22: "The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the comer." Here, the psalmist prophesies the rejection of the Messiah by the Jews and his subsequent leadership in the Kingdom of God.

Isaiah 28:16: "...Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation..." Isaiah refers to the Messiah as a precious corner stone.

Ephesians 2:20: "...Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone..." The apostle

Paul calls Jesus Christ the "chief corner stone." A chief corner stone is peculiar to a pyramidal shape which has five corners. Only the chief corner stone, the top stone, determines the shape of the whole building, just as Jesus Christ set the pattern for His disciples to follow.

1 Peter 2:5-6 also speaks of Jesus Christ as the "chief corner stone," while Jeremiah 32:20 and Zechariah 4:7 suggest the Great Pyramid itself.

Isaiah 19:19-20 is of prime significance because it speaks of the Great Pyramid specifically.

Isaiah 19:19-20: "In that day there shall be an altar to the LORD in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the LORD. And it shall be for a sign and for a witness unto the LORD of hosts in the land of Egypt..." Isaiah's curious prophecy has been a source of confusion to those who have studied the Bible in ages past. Not until the last 150 years has this prophecy been properly understood. Upon examining these two verses of scripture the reader finds that the Great Pyramid fulfills the prophecy in every detail.

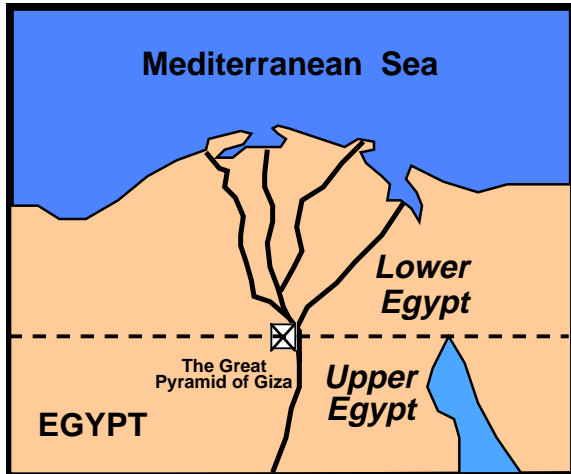
The Three Prophetic Conditions

There are three requirements of prophecy set forth in Isaiah 19:19-20, all of which are fulfilled by the Great Pyramid. They are:

- 1) It must be in the midst (middle) of the land of Egypt.
- 2) It must be at the border of the land of Egypt.
- 3) It must be a sign and a witness unto the LORD in the day of the LORD.

The first and second requirements are geographically proven. The Great Pyramid is in the middle of Egypt. It is also located at the border of Egypt. In any other country these two requirements would be self-contradictory, but not so in Egypt. From early history, Egypt has been divided into two sections, Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt. Upper Egypt is the southern portion of that

nation which stretches from the Sudanese border northward to the Giza Plateau. At the Giza Plateau the land elevation abruptly drops. Lower Egypt begins here and covers the rest of Egypt northward to the Mediterranean Sea including the entire Nile Delta region.



The Egyptian word "Giza" means "border".

The Great Pyramid stands on the Giza Plateau in the middle of Egypt, between upper and lower Egypt. Thus, it also stands at the border of Egypt, at the natural boundary separating Upper and Lower Egypt. The word Giza in the Arabic language means "border." The semantics of the title, The Great Pyramid of Giza, acknowledges its location at the border of Egypt.

The third requirement of Isaiah's prophecy states that it must be a sign and a witness unto the LORD in the day of the LORD. It is generally accepted by students of the Bible that we are now living in THAT day. The time that will witness the ushering in of God's Kingdom as well as see the destruction of Satan's contrary devices. Therefore, now is the time for the pillar of Isaiah's prophecy to be a sign and a witness unto the LORD.

The word sign in the original Hebrew is the word oth, (oth) and it simply means a signal. The word witness in the original Hebrew is the word ed, (ayd) which means a testimony or a recorder. Simply stated, the pillar of Isaiah 19:19-20 is prophesied to be a signal bearing testimony, or bearing record of

the LORD, the God of the Bible, the Creator of the universe.

The word pillar in Isaiah's prophecy in the original Hebrew is the word matstsebah, which means a memorial stone, a stone commemorating something specific, whether it be a person as in Genesis 35:20 or a covenant as in Genesis 31:44-48. The pillar of Isaiah's prophecy is a memorial stone unto God.

Careful study finds that the Great Pyramid is found to be that memorial stone. It monumentalizes two aspects of God's knowledge.

- 1) It bears testimony of God's knowledge of the universe.
- 2) It bears record of God's plan for the salvation of man as He has explained it to us in the Holy Bible.



CHAPTER 4 Passages and Chambers Deciphered

If the Great Pyramid is indeed the sign and witness unto the God of the Bible, how does it present a witness of Him? The definition of the word witness is "anything that serves as evidence, a sign." Therefore, the Great Pyramid should be able to give evidence of the God of the Bible:

- 1) that He exists, is real, and
- 2) that what He says is true. The Great Pyramid must corroborate the teachings of the Bible.

How does the Great Pyramid give evidence of God? Chapter 1 explains how the Great Pyramid gives evidence of supernatural intelligence. Uninspired man could not have known the tremendous amount of scientific data hidden within the measures and proportions of the Great Pyramid. Even if uninspired man did know these things, the chances that he could have consolidated them into the single expression of the Great Pyramid are beyond human imagination. Thus, the Great Pyramid, as a scientific harbinger, declares the Creator of the universe, which the God of the Bible claims to be.

How does the Great Pyramid corroborate the teachings of the Bible? As already noted, there were never any hieroglyphics on the walls of the passages and chambers to explain this relationship. In the past century, however, Pyramid students have discovered a far more sublime expression of Biblical teachings in the passages and chambers of this magnificent structure. The entire passage system has been found to corroborate, symbolically, the teachings of the Bible! The Great Pyramid was discovered truly to be that sign, that symbolic witness, unto God.

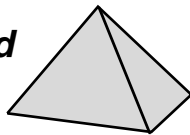
The Bible in Stone

God's Plan for all revealed in the Bible ...



and confirmed in the Great Pyramid

(Eph. 3:11)



The Bible speaks of three ultimate destinies of men. The Great Pyramid has three chambers, three ultimate destinations. Each of the chambers is reached through a passage. Each of the destinations of the Bible is reached through a way. The three ways of the Bible are:

- (1) the broad road that leads to destruction, Matthew 7:13,

- (2) the narrow way that leads to life, Matthew 7:14, and
- (3) the highway that leads to holiness, Isaiah 35:8. The Great Pyramid's whole passage and chamber system symbolizes God's plan for mankind as presented in the Bible.

Three Ways of the Bible

- (1) The *broad way* that leads to destruction

Matthew 7:13

- (2) The *narrow way* that leads to life

Matthew 7:14

- (3) The *highway* that leads to holiness

Isaiah 35:8



Three Destinations of the Bible

- (1) Death, oblivion

Ecclesiastes 9:10



- (2) Heavenly salvation

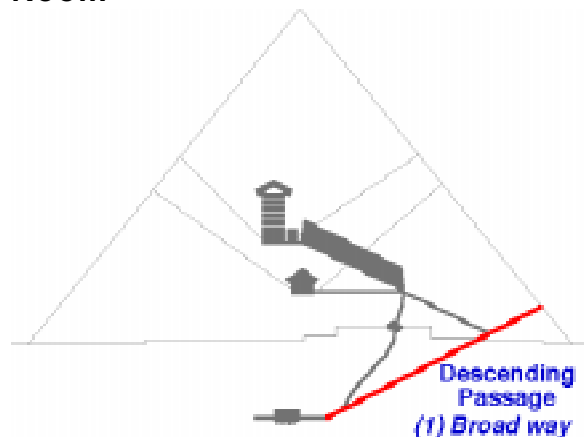
1 Peter 1:3-4

- (3) Earthly salvation

Isaiah 35:10

'For behold, I create *new heavens and a new earth*
— Isaiah 65:17

Descending Passage and Pit Room

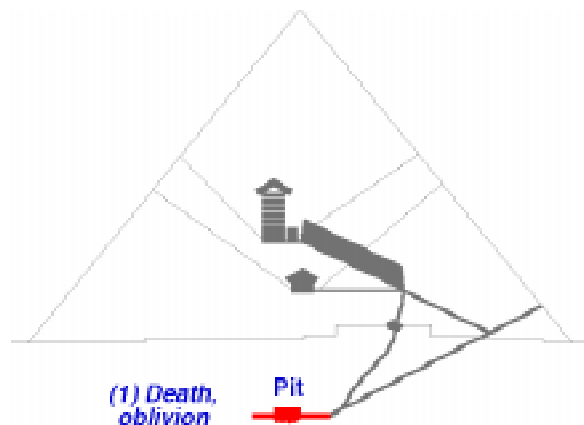


The Bible speaks of man's general passage and common destiny as an hereditary descent to destruction. It says that all mankind were plunged into a downward course of suffering

because of father Adam's disobedience. (Romans 5:12) Jesus calls it a broad road to destruction--broad because everybody must walk it; all of Adam's children must die. (Matthew 7:13; Ecclesiastes 3:19-20; Genesis 3:17-20).

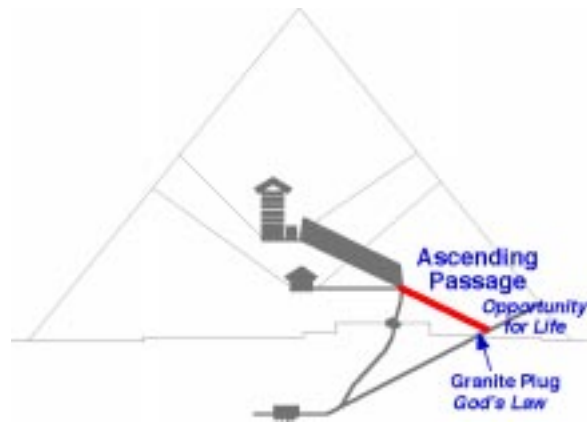
downward course--death, destruction. "The wages of sin is death." (Romans 6:23)

The Bible describes man's life-descent. The Great Pyramid depicts this in the Descending Passage system. The Descending Passage is the long, low and steep passage that leads from the entrance straight to the Pit Room. In the picture, the Descending Passage represents the broad road that men descend on their way to the grave. The Descending Passage is a fitting picture of the struggles and difficulties of man's life because it is low and cramped. Man cannot stand upright before God. He is condemned before God because of Adamic sin. The Descending Passage is steep and long. Man has no sure footing in this passage just as he lacks stability in his life without God. He cannot change his course by himself. If he were to slip in the passage, he would tumble all the way down to its end, entering the Pit Room that much sooner than normal. Man often accelerates his own natural descent into the grave by his lack of wisdom in his life.



The Pit Room represents the death state, oblivion, described in Ecclesiastes 9:10. The Bible calls death the pit of destruction. (Psalms 55:23; Isaiah 38:18) The Pit Room is an appropriate picture of the death state. It is large, there is no way around it, and in its original condition the entire floor gravitated toward the Pit Shaft. The Pit Room symbolizes the natural end of man's

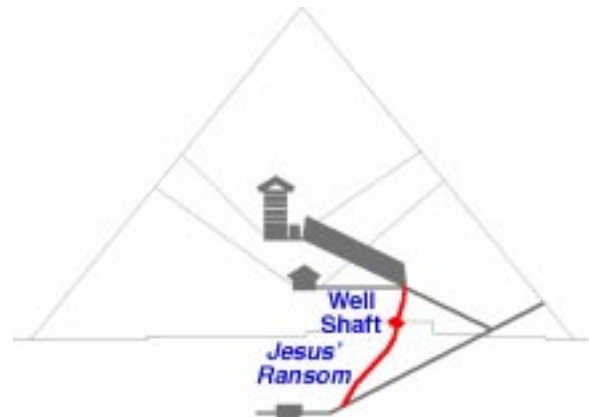
Ascending Passage and Granite Plug



In the Bible, the first opportunity man had to escape death was through the Law God gave to the nation of Israel. God told Israel that if they kept the Law they could live, but if they disobeyed it they would die. They soon discovered the Law was God's perfect standard, and they as imperfect people were unable to keep it.

The First Ascending Passage branches upward from the Descending Passage. It represents the opportunity God gave to Israel to escape from their downward course into death and have full access to Him and His gift of life. This passage is low and very uncomfortable to ascend. One must stoop over to walk it, picturing Israel's bondage under the perfect Law of God. However, the passage is completely blocked at its entrance by a large piece of red granite. Red granite is only used in two places in the construction of the Great Pyramid. Being a superior type of stone, it symbolizes in each location a superior form of life or principal—that of heavenly or divine compared to the human life or principal shown by limestone. Here, in the First Ascending Passage, the red granite plug pictures the divine standard of God, the Law. Thus, the plug, denying entrance to the First Ascending Passage, represents the Law's power to deny imperfect men full access and reconciliation to God. The Apostle Paul states that the Law which he thought to be unto life, he found to be unto death. (Romans 7:10) Israel could not keep God's perfect standard.

The Well Shaft



After some sixteen and a half centuries from the giving of the Law, there was a man who was able to obey it. In fact, it was by his obedience to the Law that he proved to be both the Messiah of Israel and the Savior of the entire human race. The Bible teaches that the only real hope of salvation from death is through Jesus Christ. Jesus Christ, by his death and resurrection, is said to have abolished death and opened up a new and living way. That whosoever believes on him should not die but have everlasting life. (II Timothy 1:10; Hebrews 10:19-20; John 3:16-17, 36; 6:47)

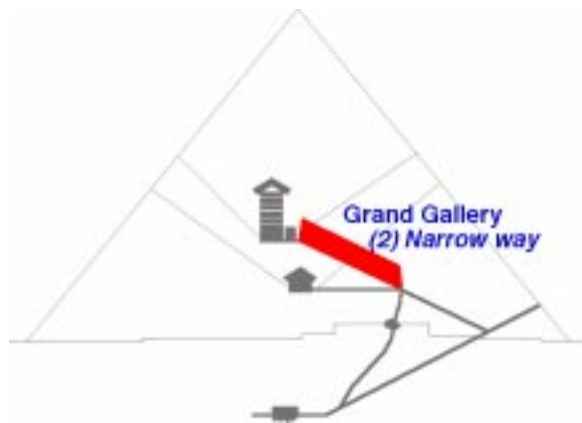
Jesus Christ has provided the only real hope of rescue. It is this hope of rescue that is pictured in the Well Shaft. The Well Shaft is the only original means by which one may leave the Descending Passage and gain access to the upper chambers of life. Jesus Christ is the only means by which man may have access to and obtain life. (Acts 4:12)

Jesus has provided this hope to two groups, 1) His followers, disciples, and 2) the remainder of mankind. To the first group Jesus invites them to share his life, death and the glory of his resurrection. (Matthew 5:10; 11 Timothy 2:12; Romans 6:3-5) His invitation was to a very privileged life of sacrifice and a special salvation. (Romans 12:1; 11 Peter 1:4) The second group includes all other members of the human family. God's promise to them is to be a full restoration to life that they would have enjoyed if they were perfect and could obey

God's commandments. (Acts 3:20-21; Isaiah 65:17-25) The Apostle Paul explains: "For since by man (Adam) came death, by man (Christ Jesus) came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." (1 Corinthians 15:21-22) By the single act of Jesus' sacrificial love, his death, he has opened up the way of salvation to all men. The two upper chambers picture the Bible's two salvations provided ultimately for all men.

The King's Chamber, made all of red granite, pictures the divine nature that is promised to those faithful to the teachings of Jesus in this present life. But before one may obtain the divine nature, there are steps that must be taken to prove their faithfulness. These are pictured by the Grand Gallery and Ante-Chamber.

The Grand Gallery



Having emerged from the cramped and stooped position in the First Ascending Passage into an upright position in the Grand Gallery, one experiences a feeling of freedom. The Grand Gallery is seven times higher and twice as wide as the First Ascending Passage. The feeling of freedom contrasts Israel's bondage under the Law, to the liberty feature of the law of Christ. Israel under the Law of God was judged worthy or unworthy by their actual deeds. Under this arrangement none was found worthy because none could keep God's perfect standard. But under the law of Christ, the Christian is judged by his heart intention—by his faith and not by his works. (Romans 3:20,28; Galatians 5:1,13) It is the "liberty wherewith

Christ has made us free" that is pictured in the expanse of the Grand Gallery.

The Grand Gallery and the Ante-Chamber picture respectively the calling and the life of a Christian. The decision to become a Christian is not mandatory at this time. It is a voluntary decision that each Christian has made some time in his life. Basically, the decision to become a Christian involves three steps. Firstly, it involves a calling. The prospective Christian is called of God and must exhibit a desire to follow Jesus' example. Secondly, the Christian must make a commitment of sacrifice to God. (Romans 12:1) This commitment must include a giving up of self will to take on the will of God. Thirdly, the new Christian must live out his life of self-sacrifice faithfully. The Grand Gallery pictures the first step, the calling.

The Christian is called to a life of self-sacrifice, following in the footsteps of Jesus Christ. He is called to be transformed by the renewing of his mind and character, to take on the mind of Christ. He is called to suffer with Christ now and reign with Christ later. He is called to experience the joys of God's promises, of knowing something of God's great love and His plan to bless all the families of the earth through Jesus. (Acts 3:19-21; Romans 12:1-2; 8:17; 1 Corinthians 2:16; Philippians 2:5; 2 Timothy 2:11-12) The prospective Christian is lifted out of the downward course toward death, through the Well of Life, to the beginning of the Grand Gallery by means of Jesus' sacrificial death.

Even though the Grand Gallery is large, it is not easy to travel. It is just as steep as the First Ascending Passage. In its original condition it did not have the handrails provided today for tourists. It is slippery and the only things to hold on to for the ascent were holes on either side of the passage. The holes, embedded in the ramps on either side, span the entire length of the passage. These holes are a beautiful picture of the helps or assistances given to the prospective Christian to grasp the significance of God's promises of life and understand His calling. Since the prospective Christian is called by faith and not by sight God gives the prospective Christian just enough knowledge and

experience to lead him to the next step. His progress will depend on how much he appropriates these assistances to himself by faith. The prospective Christian must grasp each assistance of God's leadings and then by faith go on to the next promise. When the Christian reaches a full appreciation of God's invitation to become Jesus' disciple, he may make the full commitment as Jesus asked. This step of full dedication is represented at the top end of the Grand Gallery.

At the end of the Grand Gallery sits the perch-type platform called the Great Step. From the top of the Great Step one can look all the way down through the First Ascending Passage to the Granite Plug. In the picture, the prospective Christian can stand on the Great Step and look back at his calling. He can recall how God had helped him to this decision. He can see the Well Shaft opening and remember how Jesus Christ opened up this opportunity for him to have access to the highest chamber, of heavenly life. He can look all the way down the First Ascending Passage to the Granite Plug and remember that he has a far greater opportunity than the nation of Israel under the Law. And finally, he can think of what lies beyond the Granite Plug, the descent into death, and he will be reminded that he is but dust, that his human frame is frail and his life span is short when compared to eternity. (Psalms 39:4; 90:12; 103:14) The awe of realizing that God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, for him personally, and for the whole world, (John 3:16) will urge him to dedicate himself unto God's will. (Romans 12:1-2)

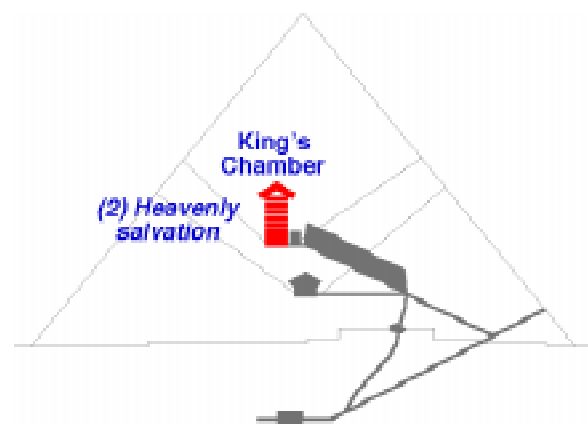
The Ante-Chamber

Total dedication to do the will of God is basically a three step process. Jesus states that if any one will follow Him in doing the will of God, he must first deny himself, put off self will, secondly take up his cross, take on the will of God, and thirdly, follow Him, Jesus, in doing the will of God. (Matthew 16:24)

Walking the 3.5 foot high passage leading to the King's Chamber, one has to stoop three times and is able to stand up only twice. The first stooping represents the first of the three

steps—self-denial. All earthly hopes and ambitions must be voluntarily put aside before one can take on the will of God. After the first stoop one may stand up in a short space of 21 inches in the Ante-Chamber between the south wall of the Grand Gallery and the Granite Leaf. Stooping under the Granite Leaf represents the second step, the taking up of one's cross, the taking of the will of God, the presenting of one's body as a living sacrifice. (Romans 12:1) The red Granite Leaf pictures the divine will of God to which one must abjectly yield and bend and subsequently take as his own if he is to be a follower of Jesus. After stooping under the Granite Leaf, one can stand straight in the larger portion of the Ante-Chamber. This area represents the life of a Christian—who is totally devoted to the will of God. Here the Christian is instructed by God, that he may obey the third step, follow Jesus. He is to follow Jesus' example, to follow His teachings, and eventually to follow Him faithfully into His death. This transition of physical death is represented by the third stooping in the path leading to the King's Chamber. Continuing on into the King's Chamber one stands up straight to see the red granite glory of the King's Chamber, picturing heaven itself.

The King's Chamber



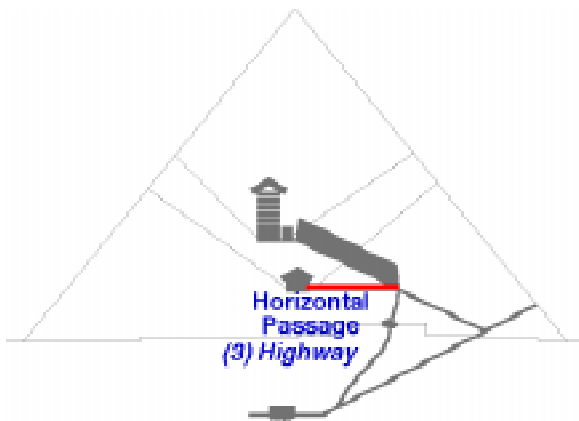
The King's Chamber is the highest of the three chambers, or destinations. It represents the highest level of existence offered to man by God. Made entirely of red granite, the King's Chamber fitly represents the heavenly salvation, the divine nature promised to all those who are faithful in following the

footsteps of Jesus. (Revelation 2:10; II Peter 1:4) Immortality, a death proof condition, will be given to those who receive the divine nature. (Romans 2:7; I Corinthians 15:53-54; John 5:26)



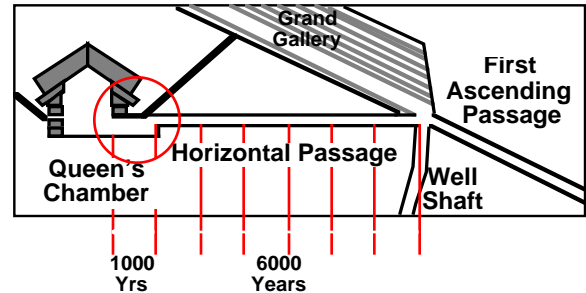
The King's Chamber contains the only article of furniture in the Great Pyramid, the Coffin. The lidless Coffin gives the King's Chamber the ancient name, The Open Tomb of Resurrection. The Coffin, as the ancient name implies, never had a lid. This unique fact pictures Christ's victory over death itself, opening up the prison house of death, just as the Garden Tomb stone was removed at Jesus' resurrection in Jerusalem.

The Horizontal Passage



Returning to the beginning of the Grand Gallery, the traveler meets the entrance to the Horizontal Passage. The Horizontal Passage leads from the bottom of the Grand Gallery to the Queen's Chamber. The Horizontal

Passage is separated into two parts by a 20 inch drop, or step, in the floor near the Queen's Chamber. Sir Flinders Petrie recorded the length of this passage and found the last part of it measured exactly one-seventh the length of the entire passage. This peculiar design proves to be very meaningful in the symbolic picture.



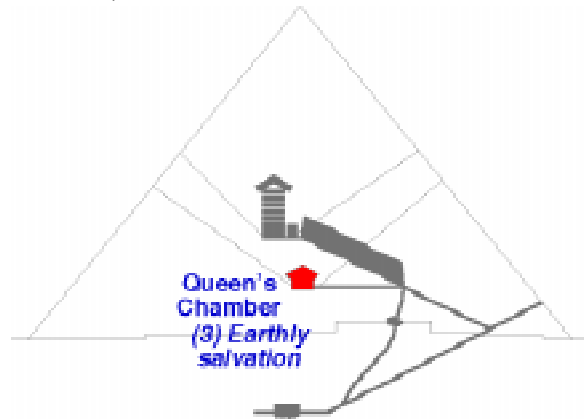
The Horizontal Passage represents the length of the entire plan of God, from the fall of Adam, to the end of the millennial age. The Bible tells us this period is seven thousand years long. The seven thousand years is divided into two parts. The first six thousand years from the fall of Adam to the second advent of Jesus Christ is a period of mankind's educational turmoil under the reign of sin. During this period, all people learn the oppression of sickness, suffering and finally death incurred as a result of Adam's sin. This oppression is represented by the 46.5 inch height of the first six-sevenths of the Horizontal Passage. The feeling of walking here is very similar to that experienced when walking in the Descending Passage.

The last thousand years is called the "Kingdom of Christ." (Ephesians 5:5) During this period, Jesus Christ and his church will restore all things on earth back to the perfection that existed in the Garden of Eden. (Acts 3:19-21) In that last thousand years, all peoples will learn by experience the joy of obeying God's law. All will have the opportunity of knowing, understanding and loving their Creator, God. As a result, they will be able to walk uprightly before God.

This last one-thousand years is represented by the 66.5 inch height of the last one-seventh of the Horizontal Passage. The

traveler is able to stand upright and walk into the Queen's Chamber. Thus, the two heights of the Horizontal Passage symbolically contrast mankind's oppression under the reign of sin in the first 6,000 years, to their liberation from this bondage by Christ and His Church in the following 1,000 years. The reign of Christ and His Church will fulfill God's promise to Abraham to bless all the families of the earth. (Genesis 22:15-18) At the end of the thousand year reign, the Horizontal Passage ends and mankind enters into the condition of perfect human life for all eternity. This is the time in the scriptures when Christ will have put all things under his feet, when He will have accomplished his redemptive work on the behalf of all mankind and will deliver up His rulership unto God. (I Corinthians 15:24-28)

The Queen's Chamber



At the end of the Horizontal Passage the traveler enters the Queen's Chamber, the third of the passage system's destinations. Whereas the Pit Room represents Adamic death inherited as a result of Adam's disobedience and the King's Chamber represents the Christian's hope for a heavenly resurrection, the Queen's Chamber represents perfect human life on earth. It will be the life which Christ will restore to the human race by His reign.

This earthly salvation is commonly referred to in the Bible as the Kingdom of God and is variously described as a paradise on earth. (Isaiah 2:4; 35:1-10; 65:17-25; Micah 4:3-5; II Peter 3:13; Revelation 21:4)

The fact that the Queen's Chamber is made entirely of white limestone pictures the unique standing mankind will have before God. By virtue of Jesus' sacrificial death and a successful probationary trial in Christ's Kingdom, each faithful of mankind will stand unblemished before God. (Isaiah 1:8) No longer will man die a hereditary death. Man will be judged by his own actions only. (Jeremiah 31:29-30) He will now possess perfect human life with the opportunity to live forever.

Summary

The parallel between the Bible's description of God's plan for man and the Great Pyramid's passages and chambers is both profound and sublime. The harmony between God's justice and love revealed in the Bible and confirmed in the Pyramid is deep-reaching. God created mankind to live happily on earth according to the laws of His creation. If he had obeyed, mankind would have lived in harmony with his Creator. But sin began man's descent into death, (Descending Passage and Pit Room). However, God provided two opportunities of escape from man's descent. The first opportunity was by perfect obedience to God's perfect Law (The First Ascending Passage and the Granite Plug), but no one could keep that Law. Thus far the upper chambers of life were unattainable.

The second opportunity of escape is found through Jesus' ransom sacrifice and one's faith in Him to provide rescue, (Well Shaft and Grotto). Through His ransom sacrifice we see two possible destinations of salvation: a heavenly and an earthly resurrection. The heavenly resurrection is open to those who now see and appreciate the grandeur and magnificence of the Divine promises, (Grand Gallery), and who go on to become Jesus' disciples, (The Great Step and the Ante-Chamber). As these are faithful to God's will in their life, they will be rewarded by God with a heavenly resurrection of immortal life, (the King's Chamber and its lidless Coffin).

The second destination of salvation is the earthly resurrection. This salvation, also secured for Adam's family by Jesus' ransom sacrifice, will be attained by two phases of a

person's life, (Horizontal Passage). The first phase occurs between his birth and death, during the 6000 years of sin, sickness, suffering and death since Adam's disobedience, (the first six-sevenths of the Horizontal Passage). The second phase occurs between the awakening from the dead of all peoples during Christ's Kingdom of training and blessing, and the end of His Kingdom, (the last one-seventh of the Horizontal Passage). By learning the lessons of the Kingdom, mankind will know how to obey God perfectly and may enter into perfect eternal life on earth, (the Queen's Chamber).

The gracious simplicity of God's plan, explained in the Bible and embodied in the Great Pyramid, is both brilliant and inspiring. Such a message is beautiful in itself. Its confirmation in the Great Pyramid strikes awe into the heart and mind of the thoughtful observer. It stimulates a reverence for such a mighty Creator, Savior and Architect, which strains the powers of the human soul.

CHAPTER 5 Past, Present and Future



Sir Robert Menzies was the first to discover that the passage system of the Great Pyramid is a diagram of Biblical history. He first theorized what has now been very well established, i.e., Biblical history was charted out in the Great Pyramid's passage system before most of the events ever occurred. From the development of Menzie's theory we also find that the beginnings, intersections and endings of the passages distinguish the order of the dispensations and ages of Bible history. Thus, the passage system not only

symbolizes important events of Biblical history, it likewise organizes them in sequence as they occurred.

The sequence of Bible events displayed by the Great Pyramid is truly remarkable, for it agrees with the Bible's historical record. This agreement is perfectly logical because the Bible claims that the Great Pyramid is its stone-witness. However, before one can see and appreciate the sequence of Bible history shown forth in the Great Pyramid, Bible history must first be understood from the source, the Bible. The next part of this chapter will condense and outline the sequence of Bible history.

The Bible's Historical Record

The past, present and future of Biblical history is divided into three major epochs, or dispensations.

The first dispensation lasted from the fall of Adam to the flood. (II Peter 3:6)

The second dispensation started with the flood and ends with the world-wide replacement of human society by the Kingdom of Christ at the time of Christ's second advent. (Matthew 13:30, 36-40; II Peter 3:7; Galatians 1:4)

The third dispensation begins with Christ's Kingdom. The scriptures indicate that the third dispensation continues forever. (II Peter 3:13)

The second of these dispensations is divided into minor time periods called ages which characterize the method with which God dealt with man during that particular time period.

The Patriarchal Age

The first age is the Patriarchal Age. During this age, God dealt with the patriarchs of the Old Testament as individuals. God covenanted with Noah, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob based on their trust in Him. (Genesis 9:9-17; 22:16-18; 26:24; 35:9-15) He gave them the status of "Friend of God" based upon their works of faith. (James 2:21-26; Hebrews 11:8-9) This age started at the flood and ended at the death of Jacob when the

nation of Israel was born. (Deuteronomy 26:5)

The Jewish Age

The second age is the Jewish Age. This age began with the birth of the nation of Israel at the death of Jacob. During this age God dealt with the Jewish people as a group and called them the nation of Israel. The nation of Israel was God's chosen people, chosen because of the faith of their fathers: Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. (I Chronicles 16:13; Isaiah 44:1) God told Israel that if they kept the Law they would receive eternal life, but if they disobeyed they would die. (Romans 10:5, Leviticus 18:5; Nehemiah 9:29) The nation of Israel soon found that they could not receive life because they were unable to keep the Law. The Apostle Paul recognized this and wrote, "...by the deeds of the Law there shall no flesh be justified..." (Romans 3:20) None of the children of Israel was able to obtain life through the Law because it represented God's perfect standard.

After some eighteen centuries, there was a perfect man, (God's son) who was able to obey God's perfect standard. Jesus Christ was born a Jew, under the Law. He obeyed every requirement of that Law. Therefore, He was entitled to the eternal life promised for such obedience. Rather than keep the eternal life to which He was entitled, He sacrificed it. By His sacrificial death, He brought an end to the Law and opened up a new and living way. (Colossians 2:14-15; Hebrews 10:19-20) By Jesus' fulfillment of the Law, He brought an end to its requirements. (Matthew 5:17-18) The Jewish Age ended shortly after Jesus' death when God ended dealing exclusively with Israel.

The Gospel Age

The third age is the Gospel Age. This age began when God started dealing with all mankind based on their faith in Jesus as God's means of salvation from sin, rather than on obedience to the Jewish Law. The special privilege of this age of the Good News, the Gospel, is the invitation offered to each believer to be one of Jesus' disciples, to follow in the footsteps of Jesus Christ. (Matthew 16:24) Each disciple, if faithful to the commitment of discipleship, will receive a

heavenly reward of eternal life and will reign with Christ as part of His Church in Christ's Kingdom. (Romans 8:17; Revelation 20:4; 11 Timothy 2:12; John 10:27-28; Romans 2:7)

The Gospel Age with its special privilege of discipleship, and its reward of heavenly life with Christ, is the last age of the second dispensation. Both the Gospel Age and the second dispensation end with the violent termination of man's centuries-old social structure. Brought about and ruled over by Satan, man's corrupt social system must fall apart when Satan is bound during the 1,000 years of Christ's righteous government. (John 14:30; 12:31; Ephesians 2:2) This termination is required in order for the world to receive the blessings God has promised for the next dispensation and its ages.

The Third Dispensation

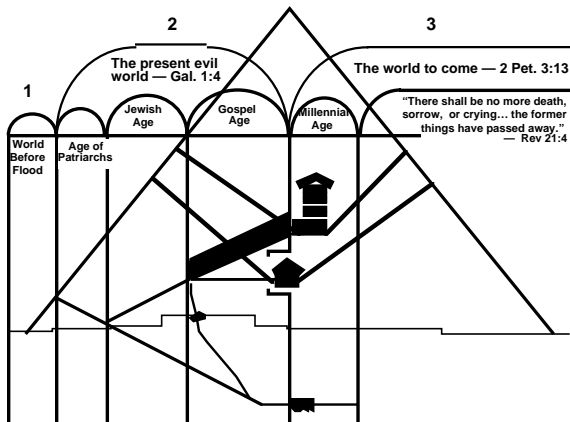
The third dispensation begins with Christ's second advent. The Bible does not suggest an end to this dispensation. (Isaiah 45:17; Luke 1:33) We can infer that it is the dispensation of eternal life and therefore has no end.

The Millennial Age

The first age of the third dispensation is the last age described in the Bible. It is the Millennial Age. (Revelation 20:6) The Millennial Age begins with the second advent of Christ. The work of the Millennial Age is the restoration of the human family to the life, privileges and responsibilities once enjoyed by Adam and Eve before they sinned. (Acts 3:21) Jesus and His faithful disciples will do this work. They will restore all people who wish to obey God's commands to perfect human life and reconciliation to God.

The Millennial Age ends 1000 years after it begins. At its end, Christ and His Church will return the perfected human family to God. (1 Corinthians 15:25,28) Following the end of the Millennial Age the scriptures tell of a little season during which all people will be tested by God one last time before He awards each person everlasting perfect human life. (Revelation 20:3, 7-9) After the little season the scriptures indicate mankind will live in a utopia-type condition for eternity. (Isaiah 11:6-9; 65:25)

Corroboration in the Great Pyramid



The corroboration of Bible history is seen in an overview of the entire passage system. The passage system symbology begins with the fall of Adam and ends in any one of the three destinations: death, life or immortality. The passage system, when segmented into its different parts, neatly arranges the dispensations and ages of Bible history.

First Dispensation

The first dispensation lasts from the fall of Adam to the flood. Symbolically, this dispensation begins at the foot of the Great Pyramid's outer casing and ends at the original entrance.

Second Dispensation

The second dispensation begins at the flood and ends at the second advent of Jesus Christ. Symbolically, this dispensation begins at the entrance of the passage system and ends at both the Great Step and the entrance to the Subterranean Chamber.

Patriarchal Age

The Patriarchal Age lasted from the flood to the death of Jacob. At the death of Jacob, God began dealing with the nation of Israel rather than with the individual patriarchs. Symbolically it is fitting that the beginning of this age be marked by the entrance of the passage system, (the Noachian flood), and its end by the Granite Plug, (God's Law with Israel).

Jewish Age

The Jewish Age is when God dealt exclusively with the nation of Israel. Symbolically, this age began with their Law Covenant with God, (the Granite Plug), and ended at the death of Jesus Christ, (Grand Gallery).

Gospel Age

The Gospel Age begins with the death of Christ and ends at His Second Advent. This age is exclusively represented by the Grand Gallery. The Grand Gallery represents Jesus' call for discipleship which is held open only in the Gospel Age.

Third Dispensation

The Third Dispensation is shown in each one of the chambers. The Third Dispensation is everlasting, the three chambers picture everlasting conditions:

King's Chamber immortality,
Queen's Chamber eternal human life,
Subterranean Chamber eternal death.

The Millennial Age

The Millennial Age is the first age of the Third Dispensation. This 1000 year period will witness the restitution of mankind. Symbolically, the Millennial Age is represented as part of the Horizontal Passage. The Horizontal Passage is found to be a separate picture; apart from the passage system as a whole. This does not take away from the Bible-Pyramid corroboration. In fact, the Horizontal Passage sums-up the entire plan of God.

The Horizontal Passage, divided into its two parts, pictures the two parts of God's plan of the ages. The last part of the passage pictures the 1000 year recovery program of the Millennial Age. The length of the last part agrees proportionately with the length of the first part which pictures the six thousand years from the fall of Adam to the Second Advent of Jesus Christ.

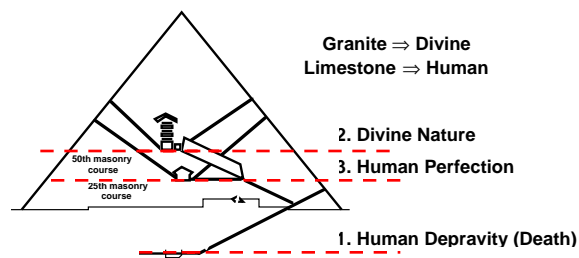
In the last part of this passage the average man can stand up straight, while the same man must stoop over for the first part of the passage. This feature contrasts man's freedom in the Millennial Age under Christ's righteous government with man's bondage in

the first six thousand years under the curse of death.

Thus we see the past, present and future, as detailed in the Holy Bible, is symbolically outlined in the passages and chambers of this colossal edifice. If one were to stop here in his study of the passage system's witness of Bible history, he would surely have drawn closer to its full intended meaning. However, just as a well written play comes alive when we see ourselves portrayed in one of the actors, God's plan of the ages takes on greater significance when we consider our individual standing before our Creator.

[A man must bend over in the first 6/7ths of the Horizontal Passage. The same man may stand up in the last 7th.]

Man's Standing Before God



Mankind's standing before God as a group and as individuals has played an important role in the shaping of Biblical events and is integral in the Bible-Pyramid relationship. Our understanding of this feature of Bible history will help us see where we stand before God as individuals, and what opportunities He has provided for us.

There are three basic planes (levels) of being described in the scriptures. These three planes are as follows:

- Plane of Human Depravity
- Plane of Human Perfection
- Plane of Spirit Birth

Plane of Human Depravity

Adam, created perfect, was banished from the perfect conditions of the Garden of Eden and assigned to this plane because of his disobedience (Genesis 3:17-19; 2:17) The entire human race is born onto this plane through their inheritance of the curse put on father Adam. (Romans 5:12) However, all was not lost for the human race. God promised Adam He would send a savior.

(Genesis 4:15) That Savior was revealed to be Jesus Christ. (Luke 2:10-11)

Plane of Human Perfection

Adam and Jesus are the only two men who were perfect human beings. Adam was created perfect, Jesus was born perfect. (Genesis 1:26; Hebrews 3:7,9,10; 5:9)

Jesus enjoyed the same close relationship with God that Adam had and lost in the Garden of Eden. (Matthew 3:17) Through Jesus' perfect capacities, He was capable of perfect obedience to God under the Jewish Law. Jesus did keep the Law and proved to be worthy of everlasting life, but He willingly gave His life at His crucifixion.

Adam lost perfect human life for himself and the entire human race by his disobedience to God. Jesus earned perfect human life for himself and the entire human race by His obedience to God. By Jesus' ransom sacrifice, mankind's standing with God will be changed from Human Depravity to Human Perfection. This is how Jesus is the Savior of the world.

Jesus had the ability to redeem all humanity from the depraved plane after His resurrection. However, He is waiting (the length of the Gospel Age) so He can develop a special class and award them a special reward.

During the Gospel Age, Jesus has extended a special invitation to all who appreciate Him as the Savior. This invitation is given to His followers to do much the same with their lives that He did with His, to lay down their lives just as He did, (including their justified human lives purchased for them by Jesus). Jesus promises immortality to those who are "...faithful unto death." (Revelation 2:10; I Corinthians 15:53-54)

Plane of Spirit Birth

This Plane is reserved for Jesus and His followers. (II Peter 1:4) Spirit birth is given to those who look to Jesus and follow Him in the "narrow way" of sacrifice. (Matthew 7:14; Romans 12:1) Christians are given this reward because of their obedience to Jesus' call during the Gospel Age. This level of

being is not bound by restrictions of the human environment. The plane of spirit birth is a spiritual existence much higher than eternal human life. (I Corinthians 15:40,43,44,49,5°)

Corroboration in the Great Pyramid

The Great Pyramid pictures the three basic planes of being described in the Bible. It portrays these planes in the same symbolic manner as it portrays the dispensations and ages of Bible history. While the beginnings, intersections and endings of the passages distinguish the order of the dispensations and ages of Bible history, the three levels of the passage system picture the three planes of being described in the Bible.

The Plane of Human Depravity is the level of the low end of the Descending Passage where it meets the Subterranean Chamber. All mankind has arrived here after their long descent in sin, sickness, pain and death, brought upon them by father Adam's disobedience.

The Plane of Human Perfection is the level of the Horizontal Passage where it meets the Queen's Chamber. All mankind will be raised up from the Plane of Human Depravity to the Plane of Human Perfection by virtue of Jesus' ransom sacrifice, the Well Shaft.

The Plane of Spirit Birth is portrayed by the level of the King's Chamber floor. The Plane of Spirit Birth has been offered throughout the Gospel Age. This level-of being is awarded to those who see Jesus as their Savior and follow Him during the Gospel Age. These followers, Christians, are delivered through the way of escape (Well Shaft) early, through their faith in Jesus as their Savior. Through faith, Christians recognize the opportunity to follow Jesus up the Grand Gallery to the Great Step and into the King's Chamber to a spirit birth.

Summary

The wisdom, justice and love of God's plan of the ages is powerful enough to inspire the

most depraved among us. We see that the dispensations and ages of history were far from just a random ordering of events. We see there was a designed purpose behind every event, each contributing to the meaning of God's final purpose for man.

We see His wisdom in letting naive man get a taste of the results of disobedience to Divine Law—while at the same time providing for ultimate salvation. We see God's justice in providing Jesus as the Savior—a perfect human life given for a perfect human life. We see God's love by opening the Plane of Spirit Birth to those willing to put off their depraved tendencies and follow Jesus. We see His love not limited to a fortunate few but extended to all humanity, all of whom have been blinded by the Great Deceiver. Finally, the Bible-Great Pyramid correlation enlightens us to our own standing before God. Whether we are now alienated from God, or drawn to Him through Jesus the Savior, we see the opportunity to follow Jesus' footsteps and draw closer to our Creator.

We take comfort in knowing that God is in control of our turbulent society; He does have a plan which will ultimately display His wisdom, justice and love for all peoples.

Conclusion

Once an ancient wonder, the Great Pyramid has become a modern mystery to most of our progressive society. Most, believing it to be a tomb of a venerated pharaoh, cannot explain the absence of all traditional evidence of such.

When preconceived notions are laid aside, the expression employed by the architect reveals the secrets of the Great Pyramid. The pi proportion, the length of the base, the distance to the sun, the incredible accuracy and workmanship in the passage system, the fulfillment of Bible prophecy, the chronological record of Biblical history, the corroboration of the glorious Biblical promises for the world of mankind, all of these, and many more combine to form the most significant building placed upon this earth.

The significance of the Great Pyramid unfolds as one moves about and studies its separate parts. However, like many art forms, its full meaning is perceived only after the configuration of the total expression is understood. The shape of the Great Pyramid's exterior is simple yet sublime in its proportions—ordinary, yet singularly scientific in its measurement. The interior passages and chambers symbolically diagram God's divine plan of the ages. The passage goes is made to feel, in moving through the spaces, not only that each passage is related to the one before and after it but that each passage and chamber advances the concept of the whole: a form that is greater than the sum of its parts.

Consistent with His style employed in the Bible, God has revealed His message to us in a form we can see and understand. Once the purpose of the Great Pyramid is deciphered, the message becomes exciting, for it touches the lives of every one of us!

The message of the Great Pyramid is the same as that of the Bible. Specifically to make known unto the world the "good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people."

Poets, philosophers, and prophets have long expressed the profound desire of the human soul for peace, brotherhood, harmony with God and an end to death. The Great Pyramid, which to the casual observer symbolizes the shape of the ancient past, becomes, in the light of the Bible, the shape of things to come.

How the Great Pyramid Pictures God's Plan

THE PRESENT EVIL WORLD

This is the "night of weeping" from which all men groan to be released. (Romans 8:22,19) There is some righteousness in the world, but evil predominates. See The Divine Plan of the Ages, chapter 4.

AIR PASSAGES

Symbolizing that life will be provided for all men on earth (Queen's Chamber), and faithful followers of Christ in heaven (King's Chamber). See The Divine Plan of the Ages, chapter 10.

GRAND GALLERY

28 feet high, 155 feet long, but only 6 feet wide. Its steep, narrow, but vaulted climb aptly symbolize the privileges and difficulties of the "narrow way to life" which Christ's faithful followers walk at the present time and throughout the Christian Age. It leads to the King's Chamber, which represents heaven. See The Divine Plan of the Ages, chapters 5, 10.

FIRST ASCENDING PASSAGE

The first upward corridor in the Pyramid, it represents the promise of life that was given to all Jews who would keep the law. It is blocked at its lower end by an immovable 50-ton granite plug. Granite in the Great Pyramid symbolizes that which is divine. Thus the granite plug demonstrates that none could gain life during the Jewish age because none could keep the perfect requirements of the divine law. See The Divine Plan of the Ages, chapter 12.

DESCENDING PASSAGE

A slippery, downhill passage. Jesus called it the "Broad Way" to destruction. (Matt. 7:13) All men have traveled this path toward death, but all men will gain a complete opportunity for life through Christ in the resurrection. See The Divine Plan of the Ages, chapter 11.

THE "WELL"

Not really a well, but a way of escape for those in the lower reaches of the Pyramid. It symbolizes Christ whose death as a ransom

sacrifice will provide a way of escape for all—even those in the “pit” of death. See The Divine Plan of the Ages, chapter 9.

THE PIT

Its sides and ceiling are finished, but its floor is extremely uneven. Thus it is “bottomless.” This symbolizes the condition of death. All men will be raised from the dead by Christ. (Read Job 33:24 and Acts 24:15) See The Divine Plan of the Ages, chapter 9.

THE WORLD TO COME

(wherein dwelleth righteousness) — This is the “morning of joy” which all men pray for when they utter the words, “Thy Kingdom come, thy will be done on earth....” The first 1,000 years of this endless age is set aside in God’s plan for the restoring of man and the conquering of sin and death. (Acts 3:19-21, 1 Corinthians 15:25) See The Divine Plan of the Ages, chapters 4, 14.

KING’S CHAMBER

The largest room in the Pyramid is also the most beautiful. With its granite walls and life-sustaining air passages, the King’s Chamber is symbolic of divine life—immortality. This is the condition of Christ’s faithful followers in heaven. They will rule and bless mankind. (Revelation 20:6) See The Divine Plan of the Ages, chapter 5.

QUEEN’S CHAMBER

This large chamber symbolizes the everlasting home for all men—planet earth. After they reach perfection in Christ’s Kingdom, “there will be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, nor any more pain.” (Revelation 21:4) See The Divine Plan of the Ages, chapter 6.

HORIZONTAL PASSAGE

6/7 of its length is cramped and low. The last 1/7 has room for a man to walk upright. This symbolizes the 1,000-year rest, or Sabbath which God has in store for his human family, following the 6,000 years of the “night of weeping.” See The Divine Plan of the Ages, chapter 11.

The Great Pyramid

The Great Pyramid is the most unusual building in the world. The scientific knowledge of its builders is startling—and as an engineering feat it is unmatched. The solutions to many scientific and mathematical problems were monumentalized in the Great Pyramid forty-one centuries ago. Could the Pyramid builders have been four thousand years ahead of their time? Or did God himself instruct them in the secrets of the Universe.

Size

In sheer mass, the Great Pyramid dwarfs all other buildings in the world. Its ninety million cubic feet of solid rock weigh 6,840,000 tons. That is enough stone to build a sidewalk 3 inches thick, and 2 feet wide, <around the world>. The number and weight of the Great Pyramid's stones would be comparable to a pile of 3 million automobiles. The Great Pyramid is as tall as a 40-story building, and the circuit of its base is over 1/2 mile. Clearly, whoever built the Great Pyramid, wanted it to remain!

Description

The main body of the pyramid was constructed of 2-ton blocks of yellow limestone. This structure was then covered by a white limestone casing, which gave the Pyramid a smooth, polished exterior. For over 3,000 years, the Great Pyramid glistened, snow white and flawless under the desert sun. During the last 1,000 years, however, vandals have destroyed the beauty of the Great Pyramid by removing most of the casing stones. Today the pyramid has a stair-stepped exterior. Its summit, once a sharp pinnacle, is now a large flat area, about 50 feet square.

Inside, the Pyramid has a peculiar system of passages and chambers. These chambers are carefully constructed of polished white limestone and red granite. Though the passages are carefully planned and wisely engineered, their curious arrangement has baffled many investigators. The common idea that the Pyramid was intended to be a tomb does not explain the function of the passages. For example, the "King's Chamber" <seems> like a burial chamber—but the fact

that it contains no inscriptions, that no mummy was ever found there, and that the "coffer" is so large that it could only have been built in, caused many investigators to conclude that for whatever purpose the Great Pyramid was built, it was not to be a tomb.

Workmanship

Architects and builders in every age have been amazed at the precision work of the ancient artisans. The interior and casing stones, some of them weighing 50 tons, were cut to an accuracy within 1/50th of an inch. The joints between stones can scarcely be detected with the naked eye. The mortar between stones was so strong that after thousands of years, the stones shattered before the cement would yield.

Fergusson, in his <History of Architecture>, declared, "No one can possibly examine the interior of the Great Pyramid without being struck with the astonishment at the wonderful mechanical skill displayed in its construction. ...Nothing more perfect mechanically has ever been erected since that time."

The Great Pyramid—Its Scientific Features

Squaring the Circle

"The squaring of the circle" has been one of man's most difficult mathematical challenges. Yet the Great Pyramid by its proportions is a physical solution to that problem. (See diagram). Twice the height of the Pyramid, divided by the distance around the base equals π . (The Greek letter "pi", represents the number 4.14159). Also, the area of the Great Pyramid's base equals π times the height of the Pyramid squared. The Pyramid is accurate in these proportions to within one part in 10,000. Such accuracy in computing the π proportion was not rediscovered until the 6th century A.D.—more than 2,500 years after the Pyramid's construction. No other pyramid in Egypt has this unique property.

The π proportion is a built-in feature of the granite "coffer" in the King's Chamber. The height of the coffer is related to the sum of its two sides in the same way that the radius of a circle is related to its circumference.

Astronomy

Not only does the Great Pyramid face north, but the entrance passage is a polar star pointer. The long, narrow tunnel of the descending passage is like an observatory which points straight to the North Star. The walls of that tunnel are aligned to within 1/50 of an inch over a distance of 150 feet.

Distance to the Sun

At noonday the pinnacle of the Pyramid points to the sun. Does the height of the Pyramid give us a clue to the distance to the sun?

A person climbing the Pyramid would find for every 10 feet of progress toward the middle of the Pyramid, he would have climbed 9 feet toward the top. This suggests a number: 10^9 . Multiplying the total height of the Pyramid by 10^9 , the answer is found to be 91,840,000 miles. That is, exactly 1,000 million Pyramids would reach the sun.

The Great Pyramid's Measurements

The world's standard of measure is the meter—supposedly one 10-millionth of the curved line along the earth's surface from the North pole to the equator. Sir John Herschel, a leading British astronomer in the early 1800's, suggested that a better standard would be one 10-millionth of the earth's half axis—the straight line from the pole to the center of the earth. Unknown to Herschel, this distance had been the measuring rod of the Great Pyramid 4,000 years before!

The Queen's Chamber contains a peculiar niche that indicates Herchel's measure—precisely 25.205 inches. Student of the Great Pyramid call that distance the <pyramid cubit>.

A solid granite "ruler" in the antechamber of the Great Pyramid marks another standard of measure—the <pyramid inch>. The <pyramid inch> is 1/1000 of an inch longer than our inch and is exactly 1/25 of the <pyramid cubit>. Modern measurements by satellite have confirmed that 500,000,000 pyramid inches would equal the axis of the earth.

Time Features

The length to the Pyramid's base side is 761 feet. What is it in the Pyramid measure? It is 365.242 pyramid cubits—precisely the number of days in a year.

If we were to stretch a line around the base of the Pyramid, and then measure it, what would its length tell us? The number of pyramid inches in that line would be <exactly> the number of days in one century.

The Cardinal Points

What is true north? That is not as easy a question as it might seem. A modern magnetic compass is usually off 3 to 4 degrees. But the builders of the Great Pyramid found true North within less than $0^{\circ}5'$ of arc. This accuracy has never been equalled in any building to the present day.

Key to its own Location

The Great Pyramid's peculiar passage angle ($26^{\circ}18'9.7''$) tells its location more accurately than can a surveyor's sextant. An imaginary line extending from the Pyramid's entrance passage, out into space, would cross the earth's axis of rotation at a distance precisely 6 earth diameters away from the center of the earth. If the Pyramid were built even 100 feet away from its site, or if the passage angle were minutely different, or if the earth were a fraction large or smaller—this remarkable property would be lost.

The Origin of the Great Pyramid

If the Great Pyramid was not built by Egyptians as a tomb, who built it? Egyptians history speaks of a tribe of nomadic "shepherd kings" who invaded Egypt, closed the pagan temples, and initiated a different religion. Herodotus, the father of History, tells that the building of the Pyramid was supervised by a shepherd king named "Philitis." Many Pyramid students believe that the God of the Bible spoke to Philitis as he spoke to other men in ancient times. God sent Philitis and his nation to Egypt. There God instructed him how to build the Pyramid. God was the architect, Philitis was the general contractor, and the Egyptians were the laborers. Khufu (also called Cheops), the king of Egypt, cooperated with Philitis in the supervision of the work.

It is commonly thought that droves of slaves were whipped into service in the construction of the Great Pyramid. This is not true. Actually the construction of the Pyramid solved a massive unemployment problem. Every year the Nile flooded for three months, covering the farmland and idling 100,000 farmers. Philitis mobilized the idle work force, transforming the Egyptians into a nation of skilled artisans. Sir Flinders Petrie, the well-known Egyptologist, wrote: "Much nonsense has been written about the oppression of the people, their tears and groans. With the splendid organization evident in the work, the people must have been well managed, and there was no hardship whatever in carrying out the work....The immense gain to the people was the education in combined work and technical training."

When the Pyramid was finished, Philitis and his tribe left for Palestine. The Egyptians returned to their original religion, and built nearly 100 pyramids and tombs and temples.

Great Pyramid Statistics

Height	486 feet
Length of base	761 feet
Area	13 acres
Volume	90,000,000 cubic feet
Angle of Side	51°51'14.3"
Angle of Passages	26°18'9.7"
Number of Core Stones	approximately 3 million
Largest Stones	70-ton granite blocks in King's Chamber Ceiling
Average Core Stones	2 tons
Average Casing Stones	3-5 tons
Building Date (Based of Astronomical Evidence)	2170 B.C. beginning; 2140 B.C. completion
Orientation of Sides with respect to Cardinal Points	within 3/4 inch (0°5' of arc)
Pole Star at date of building	.Alpha Draconis
Star on Apex Meridian at midnight, Spring Equinox, 2170 B.C.	.Alcyone Pleiades
Temperature of King's Chamber	68° (20° C) year-round
Accuracy of Casing Stone Joints	1/50th inch
Accuracy of Descending Passage Bore	1/50th inch in 150 feet

How Was it Built?

Though many theories have been offered about the methods of the ancient builders, one thing is clear. The Great Pyramid could not be the mere product of unlimited supplies of brute labor. As the eminent Egyptologist, Sir Flinders Petrie, expressed it: "Much nonsense has been written about the oppression of the people; their tears and groans. From the splendid organization evident in their work, the people must have been well manages, and there was no hardship whatever in carrying our the work...The immense gain to the people was the education in combines work and technical training."

Apparently the technical methods introduced by the Great Pyramid builders (which surpassed everything before and after it) were passed down from generation to generation. As Prof. Petrie indicated, the construction of the Great Pyramid became an education that gave 1,500 years of Egyptian civilization the ability to leave the world its most renowned architectural feats.

What Were the Construction Methods?

Everyone has seen book illustrations depicting teams of slaves pulling stones up gigantic ramps of rock and sand. Is this realistic?

The weight of evidence would indicate that the "ramp theory" is inadequate.

1. While a ramp might have worked in a small pyramid or for the lower courses of the Great Pyramid, increasing the height of the ramp greatly multiplies its volume: to double the height of the ramp, it take 8 times as much fill material. This a straight ramp would equal or surpass the pyramid in mass and would require as much labor.
2. The "spiral" ramp is not much better. It would require extremely long pulling distances as it rose, and would be susceptible to cave-ins.
3. The ancient Greek historian, Herodotus, writing almost 2,000 years after the Pyramid was built, reported that wooden mechanisms were used for raising stones.

4. Olaf Tellefsen, a Swedish engineer, suggested that simple weight arms would have been quite adequate to give the needed leverage.
5. Flinders Petrie found ancient sheet iron embedded within the Second Pyramid, and concluded that the largest monoliths could have been inched along on sheets of iron with crowbars and levers.

The ancient sites had barracks that would house 4,000 workers. Herodotus reported that 100,000 workers labored during the 3 months each year that the Nile flooded their farmland. According to Herodotus, it took 10 years to prepare the site and build the mile-long causeway from the Nile to the site, and 20 years to erect the Pyramid. These numbers would indicate a yearly schedule as follows: returning each spring, the huge labor force delivered 125,000 rough stones to the site. The finished stones, which the 4,000 masons had been preparing since the previous year, were moved into place. Each gang of 8 men brought 10 stones across the Nile during the 3-month stint. Each group of 4 masons finished an average of one casing stone per month plus one core stone every 3 days all year round. With the aid of some well-conceived tools and expert management, it would seem the manpower of Egypt was sufficient to handle the task.

As Peter Tompkins expressed it, "...It must have required the organizing capacity of a genius to plan all the work, to lay it out, to provide for emergencies and accidents, to see that the men in the quarries, on the boats and sleds, and all the masons' and smithies' shops were all continuously and usefully employed,...that the water supply was ample, and that the sick reliefs were on hand....If one takes into account the problems of quarrying, roughing out, transporting over two million core stones, and finishing come 115,000 enormous casing stones to a precision of 1/100 inch, then raising...them into their correct place in a unified polished structure,...the mind boggles at the enormity of the effort."

Scientific Discoveries Shed Light on the Purpose of the Great Pyramid

The purpose of the Great Pyramid remained hidden during the long years of the intellectual slumber of civilization. As the spirit of discovery and investigation revived after the Renaissance, explorers with a scientific perspective began to examine the Great Pyramid. They were too late to prevent the Arabs from despoiling its casing stones (13th century). But the magnetic intrigue of the Great Pyramid's passages motivated generations of explorers, beginning in the 17th century, to remove the rubble and begin the work of deciphering the Great Pyramid's message.

Summary of Scientific Discoveries About the Great Pyramid

1638 — John Greaves measures the "King's Chamber" and explores the passage system.

c. 1700 — Isaac Newton, working with Greaves' measurements, computes the "profane" cubit of 20.63 inches and the "sacred" cubit of about 25 inches.

1798 — French "savants" explore the interior and estimate the base length. They discover an ancient Nilometer near Syene calibrated in 20.63 inch cubits.

1836 — Colonel Howard-Vyse clears rubble from the base, uncovering a few casing stones. From their optical precision he measures the angle of the faces to be 51°51'. His men unblock the ancient air passages to the "King's Chamber," which provide ventilation and keep the chamber at a constant 68° (20°C.)

He blasts his way into the upper chambers above the "King's Chamber," and theorizes that they were engineered to prevent the immense weight above from collapsing the "King's Chamber."

1860 — John Taylor discovers that the 51°51' angle of the faces endows the Pyramid with the exceptional property of "squaring the circle." The Pyramid's height is to its base perimeter as the radius of a circle is to its circumference. That is, the height of the

pyramid, divided into the distance around the base, equals “pi” (π): 3.1416.

Taylor computes the cubit to be about 1/366th of the base (the base length was as yet uncertain) and predicts it to be about 25 British inches—the “sacred” cubit proposed by Newton for the Pyramid, Tabernacle, and Temple.

c. 1850 — John Herschel proposes that a more scientific alternative for the French meter would be 1/10,000,000 of the earth’s half-axis. This value, 25.025 British inches, is almost precisely the cubit discovered by Newton and Taylor.

1864 — Piazzi Smyth, Royal Astronomer for Scotland, explores the inside and outside with more accurate tools. He verifies Taylor’s findings and discovers that:

(1) The Great Pyramid reveals π to the nearest 1/10,000. (The academic world was shocked by the revelation that the Great Pyramid’s mathematics was at least 1,000 years ahead of its time.)

(2) The “Pyramid Cubit” (25.025 British inches) divides into the base length 365.242 times—exactly the number of days in a year.

Other discoveries by Smyth:

The number of inches in the base diagonals equals the number of years in the precessional cycle of the equinoxes: 25,694.

The height of the Pyramid $\times 10^9 =$ a very close approximation of the distance from the earth to the sun (Ascent ratio = 10:9).

1881 — Flinders Petrie surveys the Pyramid and finds the orientation to be within 3/4 inch of true North (an error of less than 5 minutes of arc)—making it the most accurately oriented building ever constructed.

Petrie’s measurements of the base length disagreed with Smyth’s and for a time discredited the 365.242 cubit base length.

Unfortunately, many in the academic community took the opportunity to lampoon Smyth.

1910 — David Davidson and Morton Edgar demonstrate that the base length did indeed indicate the number of days in a year in two ways:

(1) by measuring the <socket level base> (Petrie had measured the platform base) <or>
(2) by measuring the platform base along the angular indentation (hollowing) of the core masonry.

1959 — Satellite observations in the International Geophysical Year verify Herschel, Smyth, and Taylor in computing the “Pyramid Cubit” to be exactly 1/10,000,000 of the earth’s half axis.

Other Recent Discoveries

The ratio of the Great Pyramid’s height to apothem is 1.618—the famous Golden Section.

If the base of the Pyramid were exactly equal to the equatorial diameter of the earth, the height of the pyramid would extend from the center of the earth to the exact center of the moon if the moon were tangent to the earth.

The Great Pyramid and the Bible

The scientific discoveries of the Great Pyramid led to the question: “Where did the builders get their knowledge?” Some researchers felt divine inspiration would be a reasonable explanation if prophetic or Biblical evidence were found. Gradually the evidence has accumulated, to the point that many investigators see a definite link between the Bible and the Great Pyramid.

1. History record a clear-cut difference in religious belief between the builders of the Great Pyramid and the ancient religious leaders of Egypt.

2. The supposed builder of the Pyramid, Philitis, is described as a nomadic shepherd king. The Bible records a tribe of nomadic shepherds called Philistines who left Egypt for Gaza not long after the building of the Pyramid.

3. The absence of any hieroglyphic inscriptions, the historical evidence that no one was ever buried anywhere in the Great Pyramid, the lack of any lid for the “coffer,” the fact that the coffer was too large to have been carried in, the presence of open air passages to the so-called burial chamber—all argue against the tomb theory, and therefore invite another explanation for the purpose of the Pyramid.

Evidence of Biblical Connections

Isaiah (19:19,20) predicted that a certain monument in Egypt would one day offer testimony in support of the Bible. This monument was to be “in the midst of the land,” and “at the border.” The Great Pyramid is certainly “in the midst of Egypt.” It is also at the border of “upper” and “lower” Egypt in a village called “Gizeh” whose Arabic name means “border.”

The unique passage system has baffled investigators for centuries. One reason is the striking contrast between the Great Pyramid’s passages and those of all the other pyramids of Egypt, which are known as tombs. The simple fact is that no naturalistic theory of passages has yet offered a complete explanation for their peculiar arrangement. Many investigators, however, have connected on the striking similarity of the passages to the message of the Bible, when the passages are viewed in a symbolic or allegorical sense.

The thoughtful mind will naturally hesitate to attribute elaborate symbolic meanings to the rooms in an ancient and mysterious building. However, in view of the absence of any clues other than the passages themselves, and in view of Isaiah’s reference to the Great Pyramid as a corroboration of the Bible, it would seem justified to analyze the passages for symbolic meaning. Numerous investigators did so, and agreed that the passages and chambers correspond nicely to the historic and prophetic periods of the Bible. When a remarkable 1 Pyramid-inch-to-the-year chronology was discovered which verified the time periods with precise accuracy, the answer became obvious: the Architect of the Great Pyramid was not burying a dead Pharaoh; he was enshrining an immortal idea in the simple language of analogy and mathematical proportion.