

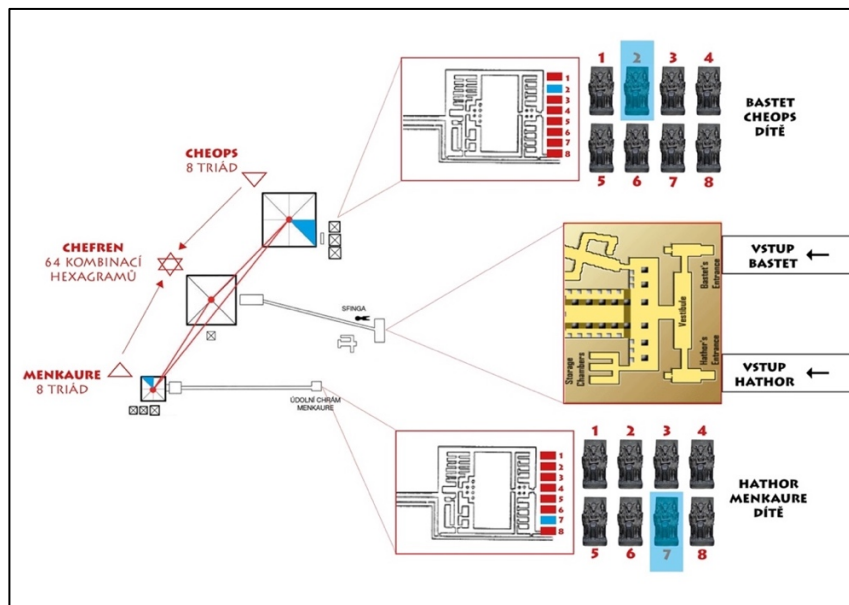
## Surprising discovery about the Pyramids of Giza (Part 2)

In the first part of the series about the pyramids of Giza, we introduced the idea that one of the goals of the civilization of ancient Egypt was to combinatorially assemble the Eye of God Horus. Let us now look at these considerations in more detail.

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First, let's recall the conclusions about the Egyptian pyramids that we reached in the article [Surprising discovery about the pyramids of Giza \(Part 1\)](#). In this text, we used the theory of the structure of three and eight origins (3P and 8P) as described by the South Korean scientist J.W. Park [1] as a key to explain their function.

Based on the recognition of the numerical structure of the pyramids and its similarity to the numerical system of the Book of Changes (I Ching), we established the hypothesis, that combinatorics also played a role in the system of these buildings. The entire location could be shown by the following illustration:

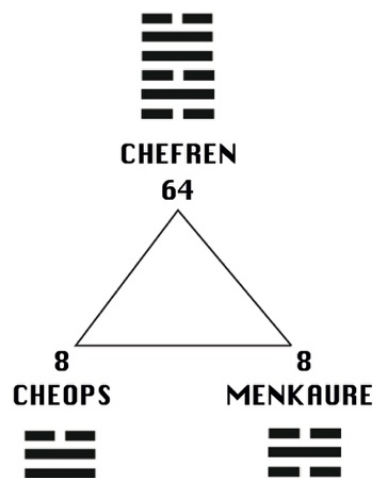


**Fig. 1** The three main pyramids on the Giza plateau. The two octagonal pyramids Menkaure and Cheops are located on the edges of the complex, and in the middle stands the four-sided Chefren. The triad of buildings is not arranged in a straight line, but in a triangle. In 1908, archaeologist George Reisner found eight triadic statues in the valley temple of Menkaure pyramid, consisting of the figures of pharaoh Menkaure, the goddess Hathor and a child as a symbol of the province of Upper Egypt. In the case of Cheops, this trinity should then consist of the pharaoh Cheops, the goddess Bastet and the child as a province of Lower Egypt – but only the torso was found, and the valley temple of Cheops pyramid no longer exists. According to the hypothesis, the eight triads of Cheops were combined with the eight triads of Menkaure (Cheops: 2 and Menkaure: 7 are chosen here as an example), and in the middle Chefren both trigrams were composed into a hexagram (a sign composed of six lines). Eight by eight, i.e. 64 combinations of hexagrams were created in the central pyramid – which corresponds to the numerical structure of the Book of Changes (I Ching).

At the edges of the complex we see two octagonal pyramids – Cheops and Menkaure – which are located at the base of the triangle, analogous to a pair of yin and yang opposites. According to this hypothesis, Menkaure supplied the first of the eight trigrams, Cheops the second of the eight trigrams, and in Chefred – as the middle neutral element – the eight trigrams times the eight trigrams from the two pyramids combined, creating 64 combinations of hexagrams (a sign composed of six lines). For eight trigrams, we can assign frequencies of sound or light, i.e., for example, eight tones of a musical octave, or eight basic colors. This is demonstrated by the flash applications GIZA.SWF and GIZA64.SWF, available for download on the website <http://giza64.euweb.cz> [2]. By combining the eight frequencies from the two pyramids, 64 tones were created, i.e. the range of the piano – eight octaves. According to Egyptian mythology, the Eye of the God Horus was cut into six parts by the evil Seth in a battle (that is, into a hexagram, or 64 combinations of hexagrams). The pyramids thus created 64 combinations on the way to union with God, and their purpose was “assemble the eye of God Horus” and restore the original unity [3].

### Cheops and Menkaure as combined opposites

The texts published on the topic of the Egyptian pyramids usually do not take into account that Cheops and Menkaure belong to each other in this system, they form a dialectical pair at the base of the triangle, while Chefred, as the middle neutral element, is placed on the top of the triangle.



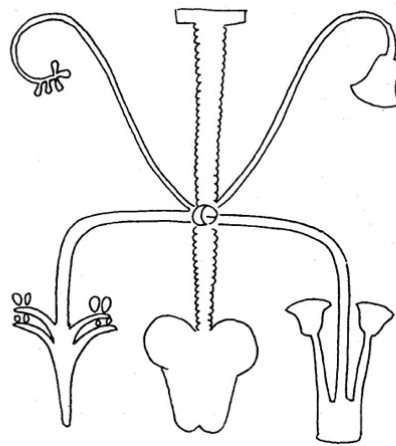
**Fig. 2** Cheops and Menkaure as dialectical opposites (yin-yang) at the base of the triangle, and Chefred as the middle neutral element at the top of the triangle.

Most researchers focus primarily on Cheops (it is undoubtedly the largest and most impressive building), but often neglect the remaining two pyramids – Menkaure and Chefred. However, in our opinion, it is necessary to perceive this trinity as one whole, as three parts of a single complex. The largest and smallest structure in this system belong together, and they form a yin-yang pair, similar to the Sun and the Moon. Analogous to these cosmic bodies, the two pyramids can be considered a dialectical pair, despite the disparity in their physical size. The assumption that Cheops and Menkaure belong together in this system can be deduced from the following properties:

1) The sides of the pyramid of Cheops and Menkaure are broken identical. This break doubles the number of sides, making these structures octagonal. On the other hand, the breaking of the sides of Chefredon pyramid is done less significantly, so that this structure of all three is closest to the shape of a simpler tetrahedron [4].

2) The structure of mortuary and valley temples is similar in Cheops and Menkaure pyramids, while completely different in Chefredon. The mortuary temples of Menkaure and Cheops are oriented in width relative to the eastern face of the pyramid – for logical reasons, since in their case there are eight optional combinations, therefore the structure must be wider. On the other hand, the mortuary temple of Khafre's pyramid is constructed as significantly narrower, which is also logical – its construction indicates that is characterized by the unifying **number two**, and therefore the merging function of the two trigrams from the two pyramids. (In the valley temple of Chefredon we find two entrances for the goddesses Hathor and Bastet.) The structure of the mortuary and valley temple of Chefredon can thus be described with some tolerance as “double” or “binary”.

3) Near Menkaure and Cheops pyramids we find three satellite pyramids, while at Chefredon there is only one. In total, there are seven satellite pyramids: three satellites at Cheops, three at Menkaure, plus one at the central Chefredon. He plays a unifying role in the system (he is the unifier of Cheops and Menkaure), which the Egyptians represented by the so-called *sema-tawy* symbol, which can be found on the sides of Pharaoh Chefredon's throne.



**Fig. 3** The unifying role of Chefredon is expressed by the symbol of *sema-tawy*, depicted on the sides of the pharaoh's throne. Chefredon was also considered a connector the lands of Upper and Lower Egypt – i.e. two trigrams into a hexagram. (According to mythology, “Egypt is a projection of the heavens”, which expresses that the structure of the lands of Egypt and the cosmic order is identical.) The central axis symbolizes the trachea and the unifying function, the triad of lily and papyrus plants on the sides stand for the depiction of Upper and Lower Egypt. An analogous symbol can be considered the Jewish seven-branched candlestick, and in Egyptian culture we can trace a similarity with the depiction of the famous Aesculapian staff, which are two sinusoids surrounding the central axis. (Image: HID, CC BY 3.0 via Wikimedia Commons)

## How to include in the 3P and 8P system

To understand the function of the entire complex, it is necessary to classify the individual structures into the hetero-neutro-homo system, as described by J. W. Park in the theory of the three and eight origins (3P and 8P).

**1) The Menkaure pyramid is a yang (hetero) element.** The smallest pyramid is associated with typical yang values, which are directness, linearity, light, the Sun (direct sun rays). The name of the pharaoh in the Egyptian transcription is “Men-Kua-Ra”, so it is associated with the Egyptian sun god Ra.

**2) Chefren pyramid is a neutro element** – it is the middle neutral element of the connector and combinator.

**3) Cheops pyramid is the element of yin (homo).** It is associated with the Moon, the calming and cooling element of water, and also with the feminine yin cyclicity (compare with Menkaure, i.e. the masculine, yang directness and linearity).

The classification of individual buildings into the 3P system (hetero-neutro-homo) can be summarized in the following table:

Chinese terms	yang	tao	yin
J. W. Park terms	hetero	neutro	homo
pyramids	Menkaure	Chefren	Cheops
numbers	8	64	8
trigram/hexagram	upper trigram	hexagram	lower trigram
eyes	right eye	third eye	left eye
cosmic bodies	Sun	Earth	Moon
World and Human	Heaven	Human	Earth
geometry	line	spiral	circle
family	man	child	woman
elementary particles	electron	neutron	proton
Egypt	Upper Egypt	connector	Lower Egypt
ideas/matter	the world of ideas	God	the world of matter
sex	man	sex	woman
Ba-Ba character	right leg	phallus	left leg

**Table 1** – inclusion of individual elements in the 3P system – hetero, neutro, homo

## 64 steps to assembling the Eye of God Horus

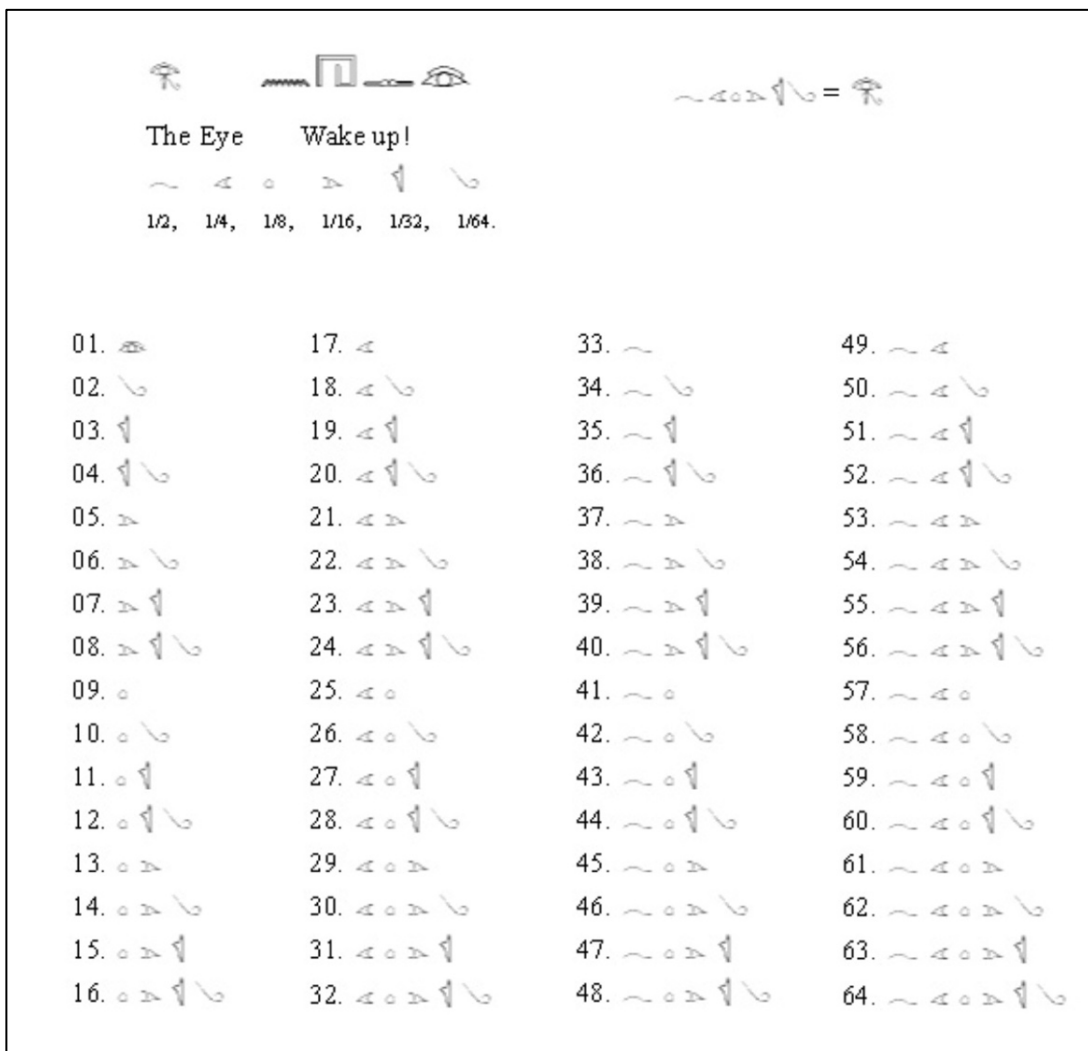
According to our hypothesis, the 64 combinations of hexagrams were created in the central Chefren pyramid [5]. These 64 combinations (that is, 64 characters composed of six lines, either broken yin or full yang) can bear various designations, which are known from contemporary modern science and ancient traditions:

**1) Haremein point.** Named after Swiss physicist Nassim Haremein, who conducts the research of this hypothetical combinatorial basis of reality using physical and mathematical methods.

**2) Mer-Ka-Ba.** An Egyptian expression used by the author Drunvalo Melchizedek [6] in his works. The term Mer-Ka-Ba can be translated as light (Mer), soul (Ka) and body (Ba).

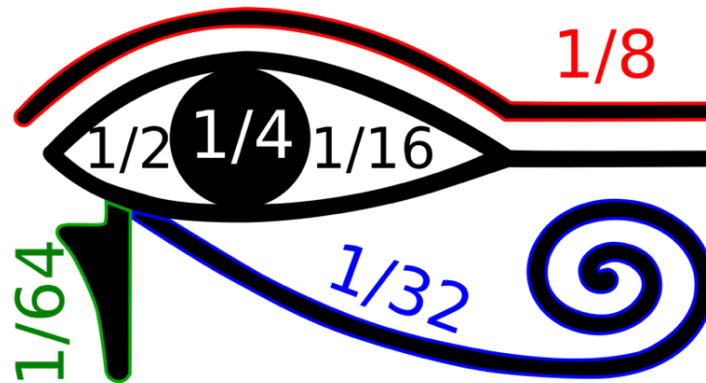
**3) Flower of Life.** A term originating from ancient tantra.

The god Thoth, who is also known in Egyptian history as Hermes Trismegistos – the builder of the pyramids – told the god Horus that he knew a way to put his split eye back together. The contemporary American researcher Douglass A. White in the work “The Holistic Change Maker” published an illustrative table of assembling the Eye of Horus in 64 steps [7]. It could thus be a specific instruction of the Egyptians on how to assemble the Eye of Horus using the combinatorics of the pyramids.



**Fig. 4** Researcher Douglass A. White published a specific table of assembling the Eye of Horus in 64 steps. It was based on the sequence given by the ancient Egyptians, reconstructed from papyrus records.

We also used this table in the flash application GIZA64.SWF, which can be downloaded from the website <http://giza64.euweb.cz>. The player can try to find a simple system in the assembly process and thus succeed in putting the Eye of Horus together. It must be added that the distribution of colors and sounds was chosen arbitrarily in this case, and the specific assignment of individual combinations of colors, sounds and the six parts of the Eye of Horus may actually be quite different.



**Fig. 5** When the image of the Eye of Horus is superimposed on a sagittal image of the human brain, each part represents a region of the center of the brain, and also corresponds to the neuroanatomical localization of the senses. Part 1/2: the sense of smell. Part 1/4: sight. Part 1/8: thinking. Part 1/16 hearing. Part 1/32: taste. Part 1/64: tactile. (Image: Kompak; Derivative work: Benoît Stella; Vectorization: Ignacio Icke, CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons)

### Practical implications: the path to ascension

However, what concrete consequences can the findings have in practice? We know that the eye of Horus was cut into six parts by Seth, and it is the job of the Egyptians to put it back together. The corresponding parts in the center of the human brain can also be assigned to these six parts [8]. According to the Egyptians, the brain is what separates a person from the perception and experience of a higher reality, analogous to the divided Eye of Horus. The table of assembling the Eye of Horus in 64 steps could then serve as a concrete combinatorial guide for the path to harmonization, and thus to higher and unifying levels of reality.

The author welcomes responses to the topic by email: [michalcerny.media@seznam.cz](mailto:michalcerny.media@seznam.cz)

### Literature:

[1] Chapter *Filosofické a přírodovědné základy čínské medicíny* (str. 13-110) In: Růžička, Radomír: *Mikrosystémy akupunktury z hlediska současného poznání*. Nakl. Poznání, Olomouc 2002

[2] see <http://giza64.euweb.cz>

**Note:** The GIZA.SWF and GIZA64.SWF applications are stored in flash SWF format on this site. Adobe has stopped supporting Flash player, so programs can be played in a free software named RUFFLE: <https://ruffle.rs/#downloads> (Please use the desktop version of the player. The file must be named GIZA64.SWF, resp. GIZA.SWF).

**[3]** Let's note the similarity of the name Seth or Sutech with Satan, that is, God's adversary. While the combinatorial composition of the eye of God Horus represents the spiritual path upwards towards unification, the figure of Seth, Sutech or Satan resists this spiritual ascent.

**[4]** Kato, Akio: *The concavity of the Great Pyramid Can Be Derived from Inward Sloping Courses Needed for the Stability*. In: Archeological Discovery, Vol. 11 No. 2, April 2023

Available on-line: [https://www.scirp.org/pdf/ad\\_2023022716051094.pdf](https://www.scirp.org/pdf/ad_2023022716051094.pdf)

**[5]** Melchizedek, Drunvalo: *Prastaré tajemství Květu života, svazek 2* (str. 407); PRAGMA, Praha 2009.

**Note:** In the pyramid system, it is the merging of eight trigrams (Heaven, yang) with eight trigrams (Earth, yin), so the entire complex of buildings corresponds with the practice of mystical sexuality, similar to yoga or tantra. ("yoga" is translated as "connection", related words in English are "join" or the Slavic "jho".) In his work, Drunvalo Melchizedek describes the personality system of the ancient Egyptians, based precisely on Egyptian tantra. According to him, the Egyptians did not distinguish only two sexual orientations, but eight basic sexual types. Specifically, there were eight combinations: male heterosexual, male homosexual, female heterosexual, female homosexual, male bisexual, female bisexual, female asexual, and male asexual. They then combined these eight sexual types with eight personality types, creating a matrix of 64 possible personality configurations. Drunvalo Melchizedek then describes the specific ways in which the soul (Ka) chooses between 64 configurations of personalities when going through reincarnations – analogously to the molecule of DNA, which in the evolutionary process goes through 64 combinations of triplets.

**[6]** Melchizedek, Drunvalo: *Prastaré tajemství Květu života, svazek 1* (str. 23), *svazek 2* (str. 454); PRAGMA, Praha 2009.

**Note:** Drunvalo Melchizedek talks about the fact that the Egyptians distinguished eight ways of Mer-Ka-Ba programming, analogous to the eight basic sexual types – male (heterosexual and homosexual), female (heterosexual and homosexual), bisexual (bisexual male, bisexual female) programming), and none (asexual male, asexual female).

**[7]** White, Douglass A.: *The Holistic Change Maker (Book of Changes)* (str. 18); Sacred Scarab Institute, 2022

Available on-line: <https://www.dpedtech.com.tw/media/9-The-Holistic-Change-Maker-Book-of-Changes-古埃及與易經.pdf>

**[8]** ReFaey, Karim: *The Eye of Horus: The Connection Between Art, Medicine, and Mythology in Ancient Egypt*

Available on-line:

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/333325577\\_The\\_Eye\\_of\\_Horus\\_The\\_Connection\\_Between\\_Art\\_Medicine\\_and\\_Mythology\\_in\\_Ancient\\_Egypt](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/333325577_The_Eye_of_Horus_The_Connection_Between_Art_Medicine_and_Mythology_in_Ancient_Egypt)