

Unexpected conclusions about the Egyptian pyramids

Ancient Egyptian texts provide surprising evidence of the function of the pyramids. Combinatorics played a key role in the system of these buildings. And the main goal was to assemble the Eye of Horus, divided into six parts.

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Excited debates about the original meaning and purpose of the Pyramids of Giza in Egypt have been going on for centuries. However, a consensus about the function of these fascinating structures located in Cairo area is still not found. According to the Czech Egyptologist Jaromír Kozák, it is probably that the pyramids served different purposes in different periods. "If we talk about them, no theory can be ruled out," he adds. It must be remembered that the pyramids of Giza are constructed in the form of a universal Platonic solid of an octahedron, and therefore they can serve an infinite number of diverse functions. In the past, they were considered tools for long-distance communication, gateways to hyperspace, or, according to Canadian professor Carmen Boulter, something like a power plant [1] – this idea is well-founded, among other things because the word pyramid (derived from the Greek "pyros" – fire) in translation means "inner fire" – i.e. a construction that collects and concentrates energy inside. In the following text, we offer one of the possible interpretations. According to this reasoning, the purpose of the pyramids was primarily the connection and unification of dialectical opposites. Their function can thus be compared to yoga (its name is related to the English "join" – connection), and therefore the goal of the pyramids was to achieve final unification in a gradual process. In schematic form, the three largest pyramids in the Giza location can be represented by the following graphic.

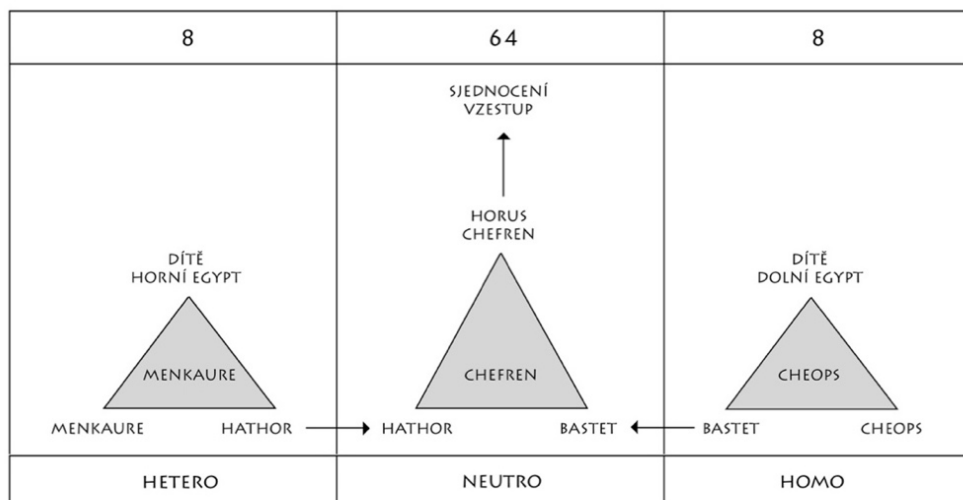
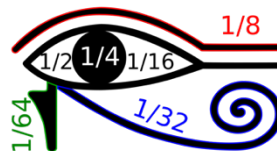


Fig. 1 Diagram of the three main pyramids on the Egyptian Giza plateau. The goddesses Bastet and Hathor from the border octagonal pyramids transfer the two trigrams to the

central Khafre, where the composition of both trigrams into a hexagram takes place, respectively 64 combinations of hexagrams. The goal is to unite the lunar Eye of God Horus (above), cut into six parts in the battle, i.e. the hexagram.

Finding the system

Above all, it is necessary to find a logical system in the pyramids, which apparently has not yet been recognized and described clearly enough.

It does not take too much work on the Internet to find the information that the largest pyramid of Cheops is not a simple tetrahedron, but an octahedron. Several aerial photographs (Fig. 2) show that each of the four walls of this building is broken inwards by a few degrees in its central axis. These are so-called *concavities*, which double the number of sides from four to eight. However, even Egyptologists, who study this field all their lives, usually have no idea that the same applies to the smallest pyramid of Menkaure. This pyramid is broken in the same way as Cheops. Thanks to this, it is possible to recognize a logical system in these buildings, which can be described in the terms of the South Korean scientist J. W. Park: "hetero – neutro – homo " [2] – that is, two analogous opposites at the base of the triangle, and a third neutral element with a different characteristic at the top. The central pyramid of Khafre is also broken, but less significantly than Menkaure and Cheops. [3] With some simplification, the system in the number of sides can be expressed by the numbers 8 – 4 – 8.

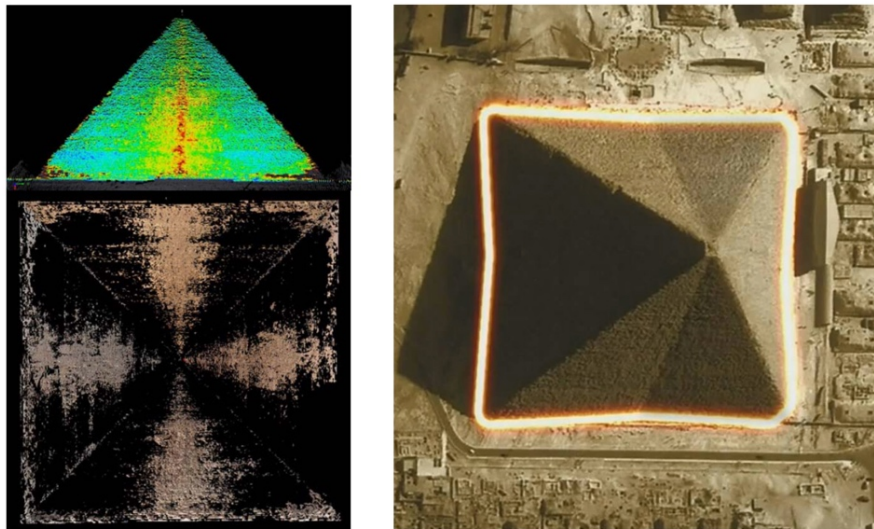


Fig. 2 *The aerial photograph on the right reveals the breaking of Cheops pyramid in the central axes of all four sides, which make this structure an octahedron. These so-called concavities were also revealed thanks to precise photogrammetric measurement (left).*

The two border pyramids symbolize the two original countries of Egypt, i.e. the southern province of Upper Egypt (Menkaure), and the northern province of Lower Egypt (Cheops). This is also expressed in the symbolism of kings: pharaoh Menkaure is depicted with a white crown on his head, which is a symbol of Upper Egypt, while pharaoh Cheops with a red crown, symbolizing Lower Egypt (see Fig. 4). Middle Khafre is then the unifier of both lands, on a symbolic level, the unifier of two trigrams into a hexagram. This fact is expressed by the symbol of *sema-tawy*, depicted on the sides of Pharaoh Khafre's throne.

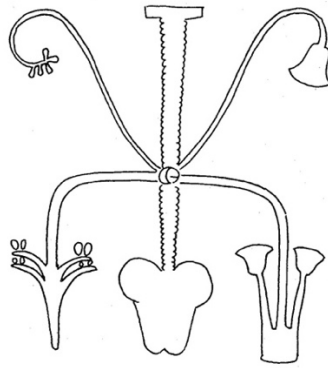


Fig. 3 The symbol *sema-tawy*, depicted on the sides of the throne of Pharaoh Khafre, which is the unifier of two countries (Upper and Lower Egypt), i.e. two trigrams into a hexagram. The central axis symbolizes the trachea - i.e. also breath or energy – and thus a unifying function, the triads of lily and papyrus plants on the sides stand for the designation of Upper and Lower Egypt. (Image: HID, CC BY 3.0 via Wikimedia Commons)

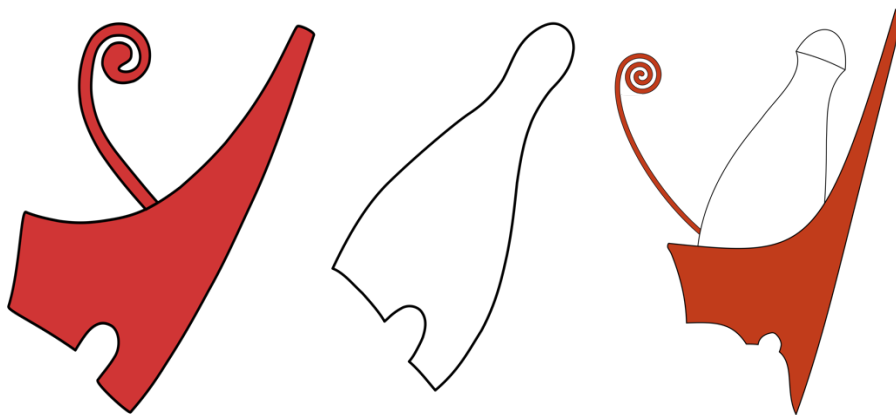


Fig. 4 On the left, the red crown of Lower Egypt (associated with Cheops, yin, homo), next to it the white crown of Upper Egypt (associated with Menkaure, yang, hetero), which must be combined to create a unified Egypt. By combining them (on the right), the double crown of united Egypt is created (it is worn by the God Horus, neutro). This is one of the indications that combinatorics plays a key role in the system. (Image: Wikimedia Commons)

The pyramids are also not arranged in a straight line, but in a triangle – the smallest pyramid of Menkaure is shifted a little further east; it stands slightly different than if all three buildings were to be arranged in a straight line. So, if we look at the floor plan of the buildings and connect their vertices with imaginary lines, we get a triangle (see Fig. 6). The correct classification into the system of three and eight origins (3P and 8P) can therefore be illustrated by the following figure.

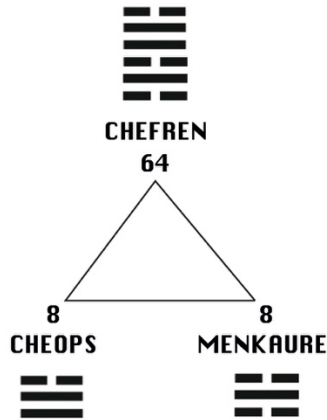


Fig. 5 It is surprising that nowhere in the available literature can we find clear information that the pyramids of Cheops and Menkaure belong to each other and form a dialectical pair. The two octahedrons of Cheops and Menkaure therefore stand at the base of the triangle, and the middle Khafre at its apex.

Eight triadic statues were found in the Valley Temple of Menkaure pyramid, which probably belonged to the eight chambers of the temple at the entrance – four chambers are seen to the left of the entrance, four to the right. These eight statues probably represent the eight triangular sides of the pyramid. At Menkaure, the triadic sculptures are formed by 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 of these statues only the torso was found, and the Valley Temple of the Cheops no longer exists. [4] However, it is evident from this torso that, based on the position of Bastet's right hand, this goddess may have been part of the same group of triadic statues as of Menkaure [5]. The goddess Bastet, associated with Pharaoh Cheops, is also associated with the Nile Delta, specifically with a place named *Tell-Basta* (the Home of Bastet). The Nile River can symbolize life's journey, or the path to the final unification with God. "In these places of the Nile Delta, the visitor at night feels that the river dissolves in the sea and thus in the infinite cosmos, i.e. the Absolute," explains Jaromír Kozák. From this point of view, the final unification should therefore be associated with the Nile Delta, which is located in Lower Egypt, and therefore also with Cheops and the goddess Bastet.

To unite the two halves of the Eye of Horus

Let us remind you that Cheops and Menkaure are eight-sided, broken identically – so if we break down the construction of both pyramids, we get eight triangular sides at Menkaure, and likewise eight triangular sides at Cheops. The eight triadic statues probably represent these eight sides of the pyramid. According to our hypothesis, there was a combination of one of the eight triads of Cheops with the other of the eight triads of Menkaure, and in the central pyramid of Khafre there was a composition of both triads into a hexagram (a sign composed of six lines, either full yang or broken yin). So, the Egyptians chose one triad of eight at Cheops, and the other triad of eight at Menkaure, and in the central Khafre the two triads were combined into a hexagram. The number of possible combinations in Khafre is thus eight times eight, i.e. 64 hexagrams. This structure corresponds to the numerical

structure of the Book of Changes (I Ching). However, what was combined with what in the pyramid system? We don't know exactly, but for the eight trigrams we can substitute the frequencies of sound or light, for example the eight tones of a musical octave. By combining the two trigrams from the border pyramids in the central pyramid of Khafre, 64 combinations were created, which we can consider as a musical scale with a range of eight octaves, i.e. the sound range of a piano. [6] The combination of tones from both octaves is demonstrated by flash applications GIZA.SWF and GIZA64.SWF, available for download on the website <http://giza64.euweb.cz>. [7]

According to the Egyptian mythology, the Eye of God Horus was cut into six parts (i.e. into a hexagram, or 64 combinations of hexagrams) in the battle with the evil uncle Seth. The goal is to unify the Eye of Horus through 64 frequencies and restore its original integrity. [8] For completeness, let us add that the 64 hexagrams of the Eye of Horus can also be divided into two halves, composed of 32 elements [9] – the first half can be designated as yang hexagrams, while the second as yin hexagrams. [10] The aim of the pyramids is therefore to unify the two halves of yang and yin, in the concrete form of two countries represented by Upper Egypt (hetero, yang) and Lower Egypt (homo, yin). One of the characteristic statements for this country is: "Egypt is a projection of the heavens" – the unification by Pharaoh Khafre represents, on a concrete level, both the unification of Egypt, and on an abstract level the unifying of the two yang and yin halves of the Eye of Horus in the cosmic order. Thus, if we unite the Eye of Horus, which can be considered the mystical "fundamental point of reality", we unite its 64 hexagrams (composed of two yin and yang halves with twice 32 hexagrams), we unite Upper and Lower Egypt, and we achieve a union with the Absolute. [11]

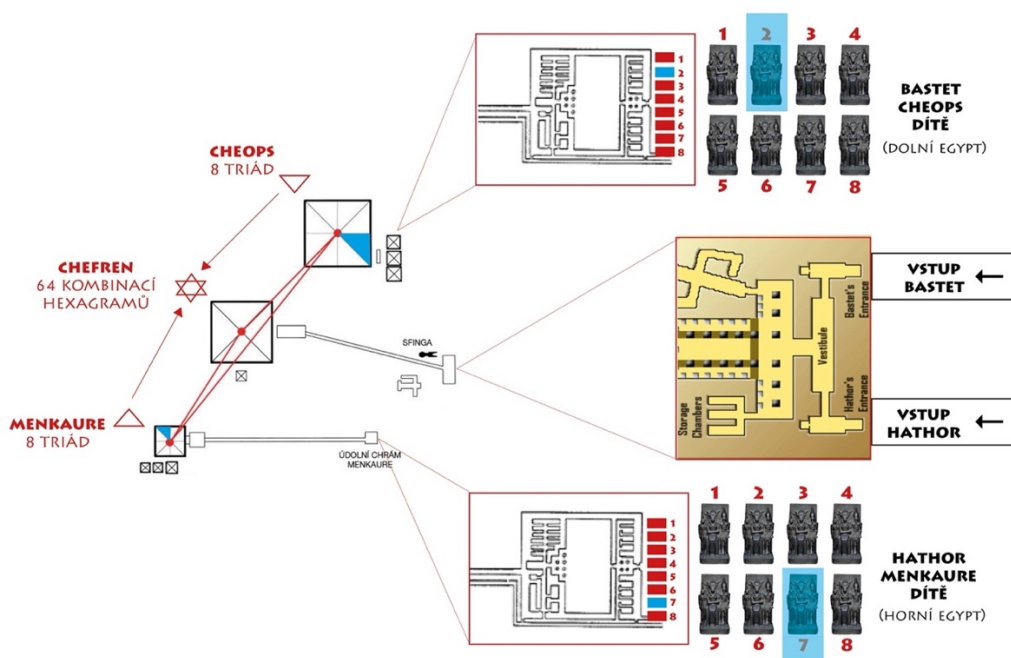


Fig. 6 The Three Pyramids of Giza. The Egyptians chose one of the eight triads of Cheops, and the other of the eight triads of Menkaure. In central Khafre the two triads are composed into a hexagram. The number of possible combinations is eight times eight, i.e. 64. Here, as an example, the combination of Cheops: 2 and Menkaure: 7 is chosen.

Classification in the hetero – neutro – homo system

Individual pyramids can be classified into the system of three and eight origins according to J.W. Park.

- **Menkaure is a yang (hetero) element.** It is associated with typical yang values such as directness, linearity, light, sun (the direct sunlight). It is associated with the Sun God Ra, the Goddess Hathor and Upper Egypt.
- **Khafre is a neutro (tao) element.** It plays the neutral role of connector and combinator in the system.
- **Cheops is the yin (homo) element.** It is associated with the calming and cooling element of water, as well as the feminine yin cyclicity (compare with the directness and linearity of the Menkaure). It is associated with the Goddess Bastet, the Nile Delta and Lower Egypt.

concepts of J. W. Park	hetero (yang)	neutro (tao)	homo (yin)	neutro
neutro		hetero oriented neutro		homo oriented neutro
chemical elements	three hetero elements	carbon	three homo elements	eighth group – rare gas
chakras	muladhara svadhisthana manipura	anahata	visuddhi adzna bindu	sahasrara
pyramids	Menkaure (eight triads)	Khafre (connector)	Cheops (eight triads)	eighth chakra of Cheops
Gods	Hathor	Horus	Sekhmet/Bastet	
Egypt	Upper Egypt	Unifier	Lower Egypt	Nile delta
atom	electron	neutron	proton	neutrino
hinduism	Brahma (Creator)	Vishnu (Ballancer)	Shiva (Destroyer)	
RNA	mRNA	rRNA	tRNA	
Periods of Life	birth	adulthood	death	nirvana
Family	man	child love sex	woman	grandparents

Table No. 1 – inclusion of individual elements in the hetero – neutro – homo system

In accordance with J. W. Park's theory of three and eight origins, the structure of the three pyramids can be compared to the structure of an atom, and at the same time to the structure of a family – the pyramids can be compared to the human body, which is divided into eight parts (chest, abdomen, four limbs, head and tailbone), likewise pyramids have also eight sides, or eight parts on the vertical axis. The Pyramid of Cheops is also sometimes metaphorically described as "a yogi in the position of a lotus flower." This is also why the

pyramids can be compared to the three members of the family: Menkaure as male (yang), Cheops as female (yin), and Khafre as child (neutro).

It is important, that Khafre and Cheops are paired pyramids. Their diagonals overlap in a straight line (see Fig. 6), while Menkaure is shifted slightly eastwards off this axis. This relationship is logical because the neutron (Khafre) is related to the proton (Cheops) in the structure of the atom – the neutron and proton are located in the atomic nucleus, while the electron (Menkaure) is on the orbit. According to J. W. Park, the same organizing principles apply to both the microworld and the macroworld. An analogy is also evident in the structure of the family: the mother (proton) and the child (neutron) inhabit the home (nucleus), while the man (electron) orbits this home, i.e. secures it. The pyramids in Giza can thus be seen as a family – Menkaure (yang, male) and Cheops (yin, female) together take care of the child (neutro, Khafre) and lead it to adulthood with their impulses.

One of the properties of a neutro element is **multiplicity**. In the family, it manifests itself in the fact that there is only one parent (homo, hetero), while they can have many children (neutro). In the same way, in an atom, a proton is balanced with an electron, but we can add a large number of neutrons, resulting in the formation of a heavy element, an isotope (a heavy element that occupies the same place in the periodic table after the addition of neutrons). An analogy can also be found in the Hinduism, specifically in the form of the trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. It is the middle Vishnu (neutro) that is associated with the principle of balance, and also with the multiplicity of incarnations through which he passes. It is also logical that a large number of different combinations arise in the middle Khafre, i.e. in this case 64 hexagrams. We see the same thing in the example of RNA, composed of the triad of mRNA, rRNA and tRNA, when it is the central ribosomal RNA that produces a large number of proteins. Thus, the elements homo and hetero (parents – Menkaure, Cheops) interact together, and neutro (child – Khafre) is a multiple product created from this interaction.

As a neutral element, Khafre is a connector and combinator, associated in chemistry with the carbon element, which is in the fourth place of the periodic table of elements. To the left of carbon in the table we see three hetero elements, to the right of it three homo elements. Carbon (Khafre) acts as a combinator that connects and combines elements from adjacent triads to create a world of organic compounds. Its fourth position in the periodic table indicates an association with the heart, energy and the principle of love, as the connector of male and female, yang and yin.

Therefore, in the case of the pyramids, the process of spiritual ascent should be associated with Khafre, who creates a multiplicity of 64 hexagrams, 64 musical tones or 64 energy frequencies. Similar to the case of Djoser's pyramid **[12]**, this spiritual practice, associated to Egyptian yoga or tantra, could take place in a pair of a man and a woman – it would be probable considering that it is in Khafre where yin and yang elements are combined and connected.

Incredibly advanced knowledge of the Egyptians

The whole process of spiritual ascent should be associated primarily with Khafre, who creates a multiplicity of 64 degrees on the way to unification. However, the final phase takes place in Cheops, who plays the role of yin (female, homo) in this system. The element homo is associated with death, and Cheops can thus be described as the "yin gate" to the afterlife – what is also logical, because the largest burial grounds (west and east of the pyramid) can

be found just near Cheops. (For a closer look, see the classification of individual elements on Table No. 1).

Concrete evidence that the statement "eight times eight equals sixty-four" applied to the pyramids can be found in the sacred Egyptian book AMDUAT, in the image belonging to the 10th hour, in the upper section of this graphic (the book AMDUAT consists of the twelve hours of the journey of the god Re through the underworld). See the following Fig. 7 for more details.

Let's add that the ancient Egyptians' knowledge of transpersonal topics is unbelievably advanced, several levels exceeding the level of knowledge of contemporary Western civilization. "In the field of transpersonal psychology, we can learn absolutely everything from them," concludes Jaromír Kozák.

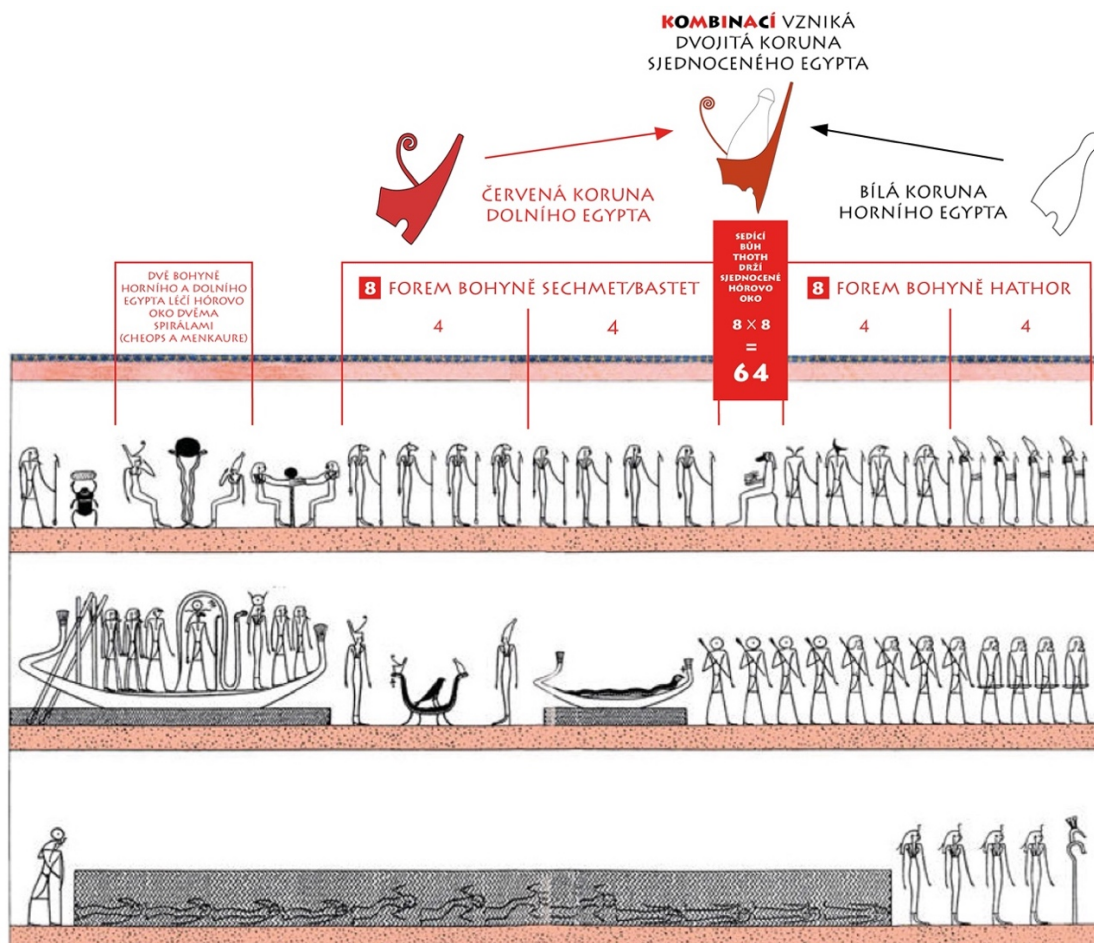


Fig. 7 A scene from the Egyptian book AMDUAT, which describes the journey of the sun god Re through the twelve night hours of the underworld. The sun god overcomes numerous obstacles on his journey in order to maintain the principle of justice and balance (the Egyptian concept of "maat") after twelve hours, and ensure the return of morning and a new day. The painting depicts the tenth hour out of twelve. From above we see three sections, the upper one is the left bank of the holy river, the middle one is the river itself, and the lower one is the right bank. The Pyramids of Giza stand on the left bank of the Nile, so the upper section should belong to them. In this section on the left we see a scarab beetle which symbolizes the eternal cycle of rebirth. To the right of him stand two goddesses wearing the crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt, who use spirals or snakes to heal the lunar eye (the pyramids of Cheops and Menkaure can be considered as two sinusoids, circling Khafre's

pyramid as a central axis). Then there are eight forms of the goddess Sekhmet/Bastet, which are associated with Lower Egypt and Cheops. This is logical, because the torso of the triadic statue found at Cheops belongs precisely to the goddesses Sekhmet/Bastet, which can be considered as two sides of the same coin. These eight forms are divided into two quartets (analogous to the valley temple of Menkaure, where we see four chambers to the right at the entrance and four to the left), one quartet of figures with a lion's head, the other with a human head. On the right, eight forms of the goddess Hathor, associated with Menkaure and Upper Egypt. In the middle between the two goddesses Sekhmet/Bastet and Hathor (eight plus eight figures), then by combining the two eights, the double crown of united Egypt is created, linked to the God Horus, and also the restored and unified Eye of Horus (originally composed of 64 hexagrams) – held in the hands of the god of wisdom Thoth, here in a form of baboon. The depiction of the tenth hour of the AMDUAT book thus suggests that yin-yang combinatorics, expressed by the sentence "eight times eight is 64", played a key role in the pyramid system. [13]

The author welcomes reactions to the topic by e-mail: [michalcerny.media\(at\)seznam.cz](mailto:michalcerny.media(at)seznam.cz)

Literature

[1] Boulter, Carmen: *The Pyramid Code: High level technology*. 2009 (TV documentary series)

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

[3] 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

Cit.: „Biondi & Malanga (2022) revealed the concavity of all three pyramids, and it seems their result shows that the degree of the concavity of the Menkaure is almost the same as that of the Khufu, but the concavity of the Khafre is a bit shallower than the two neighboring pyramids.“

[4] Note: Harvard University conducted research in this field, summarized in 2011 in the Digital Giza project, see <http://giza.fas.harvard.edu/3dmodels/71017/full/> From here you can download 3D visualizations of approximate estimates of the possible form of the Valley Temple of Cheops, reconstructed from archaeological findings in the locality. These visualizations also show eight chambers at the entrance to this temple – four to the right of the entrance, four to the left. So the same eight-element structure as Menkaure is evident here. In further research, it would be beneficial to find out of which specific findings in the locality this temple was reconstructed in 3D graphics.

[5] Matthias Seidel: *Die königlichen Statuengruppen, volume 1: Die Denkmäler vom Alten Reich bis zum Ende der 18. Dynastie (= Hildesheimer ägyptologische Beiträge, vol. 42.)*. Gerstenberg, Hildesheim 1996, Pages 9–14.

Cit.: „The position of her right arm suggests that the bust once belonged to a statue group similar to the well known triad of Mycerinus.“

Note: While the triadic statues of Menkaure are made of black material (specifically, it is "greywacke", i.e. a dark variation of sandstone), the statues at Cheops are made of alabaster, i.e. a white material. In this one can see a similarity to the black and white pieces in chess, analogous to the dialectical opposites of yang (white) and yin (black).

[6] Note: The information about the range of the piano in the scale of eight octaves is a simplification – the eighth octave of the piano is incomplete. For completeness, let us state that each octave on the piano contains five semitones.

[7] 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 it is possible to play the program in a free substitution, named RUFFLE: <https://ruffle.rs/#downloads> (Please use the desktop version of the player. The file must be named GIZA.SWF resp. GIZA64.SWF)

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

Note: The American researcher Douglass A. White published here a table for assembling the Eye of Horus in 64 steps. It is based on the sequence shown on the Egyptian papyrus records.

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

[9] Note: An individual has 32 teeth, so he is half of an existence, and for that reason he looks for his other half in adulthood – that is a second person of the opposite sex, in order to reach the number of 64 and thus wholeness.

[10] Note: Looking for Khafre's association to the number 64, we find information about the Khafre cipher, which was developed in 1989 by computer scientist Ralph Merkle at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center. Notably, this cipher is 64-bit, composed of two 32-bit halves, which corresponds to Khafre's concept of a unifier of two parts. According to the author of the cipher, Ralph Merkle, its architecture was originally intended to remain secret because its disclosure would mean a threat to US national security, according to the NSA (National Security Agency).

[11] Note: The Swiss physicist Nassim Hamein uses mathematical and physical methods to research the fundamental point of reality, the so-called Hamein point, which, according to him, manifests itself in 64 combinations.

[12] Okem Boha Hóra (El Ojo de Horus), TV documentary series, 2000

Available on-line: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GYwvfAVSowU>

[13] The Book of the Hidden Chamber. Section 3. The Summary of the Amduat. The Twelve Hours: A Commentary

Available on-line: http://www.maat.sofiatopia.org/hidden_chamber03.htm#1.10

Note: In parallel with the book of Amduat, the sacred ancient Egyptian *Book of Gates* also describes the twelve-hour journey of the god Re through the underworld. It is noteworthy that it is precisely in the tenth hour of the *Book of Gates* where the evil Seth is reconciled with the god Horus. In the tenth hour also occurs the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt, that we believe is taking place precisely in the pyramids of Giza.