

The thousand-years secret of the Pyramid of Cheops is revealed.

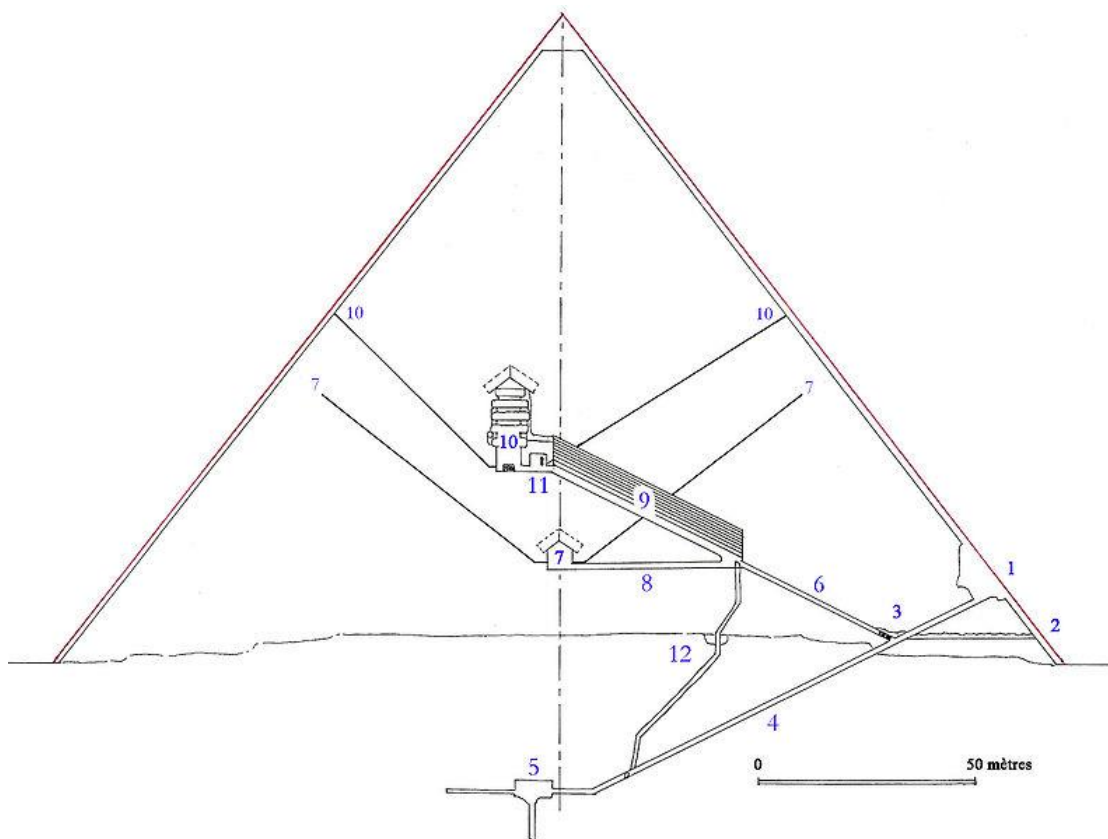
The world famous Pyramid of Cheops, like a "Russian matryoshka", consists of three pyramids belonging to three pharaohs.

The veil of secrecy over one of the "Seven Wonders of the Light" is lifted.

Every creation of man's hands has a sense **that** "... Everything arising must have some reason for its origin, or it is absolutely impossible to arise without a reason." (IV century BC, Plato, "Timaeus").

All secrets are reveals by knowledge. New knowledge can be gained from some source or created. Let's create new using a common sense, logic and researching famous old times quotes.

"What is comprehended through meditation and reasoning is obviously an eternally identical being; but that which is subject to opinion ... arises and perishes, but never really exists." (IV century BC, Plato, "Timaeus").



(Numbers from the pyramid's schematic plan will be used in the text below).

What are the reasons to say that the Pyramid of Cheops - is a "Russian matryoshka," which contains two pyramids inside?

Let's start with the facts and take a look at the pyramid's section plan in order to confirm the conclusion about the three pyramids.

The first idea is that there are three burial chambers in the Pyramid of Cheops. - Three! From this fact it follows that the pyramid had three owners (three pharaohs) at different times. And every pharaoh had his own separate burial chamber. Only few of us come up with the idea to prepare a burial chamber in three "copies." Also (as it can be seen from the size of the pyramids) the construction process is a very hard task even nowadays. Archaeologists found out that pharaohs built pyramid-tombs for wives separately and much smaller size.

Egyptian historians have stated that long before the construction time of Ancient Egypt pyramids, in the IV millennium BC and earlier, the pharaohs were buried in buildings called "**mastaba**". An ancient Egypt tomb has rectangular shape with sloping sides and flat roof with height of 17–20 feet (5–6 m).

It consists of an underground burial chamber and ground level rooms above.



Pharaoh's mummy was located in the underground chamber.

At the ground level ancient Egyptians built trapezoidal truncated pyramid and a prayer room inside with a statue of a pharaoh.

Ancient Egyptian priests believed that the soul of pharaoh had transmigrated into this statue after death. Mastaba's ground level rooms could be connected or isolated.

Under the pyramid of Cheops there is an underground passage (4) with unfinished underground hall at the end (5). From the hall there is an upwards exit

(12), which was made according to the “theory of burial” as the soul's path into the ground-level part of the mastaba.

According to the section plan of the Pyramid of Cheops we can conclude that if there is an underground hall (5) and there is a passage upward (12), then the upper prayer room of the mastaba should be centered and slightly lower than the middle burial chamber (7), **if**, of course, in the beginning of construction by the second pharaoh of his pyramid over the mastaba, these rooms were not filled up, destroyed and saved to the present day.

This conclusion (the presence of internal mastaba's rooms in the center of the Pyramid of Cheops) is confirmed by the observations of French researchers Gilles Dormion and Jean-Yves Verd'hurt. In August 2004 they discovered an impressive size unknown void four meters (13ft) below while explored the floor in the middle burial chamber (7) with high-sensitive gravity equipment. They had no clue about the purpose of the void at that time.

According to the pyramid's section plan a narrow almost vertical shaft (12) goes from the underground burial hall (5) to the top. This passage should be connected to the ground-level prayer room of the mastaba. Near the exit of the shaft at the ground level under the pyramid's base, there is a small grotto (extension up to 5 meters (16ft) in length). It was probably the result of ancient diggers when they **hunted** for a passage into the inner halls of the mastaba.

It has been revealed that grotto's walls were made from a more ancient stonework, didn't belong to the pyramid of Cheops. The upward passage from the underground hall and the ancient stonework belong to the first mastaba. From the expansion in the shaft (12) to the center of the pyramid there should be a passage to the ground mastaba's room (rooms). This passage was most likely immured by the builders of the second inner pyramid.

Judging by the look of it and according to archaeologists, the underground burial chamber (5) remained unfinished. The condition of the prayer rooms in the ground-level of the mastaba (which is the first of the three in the Pyramid of Cheops) is unknown and will be seen after opening a passage to them.

According to the pyramid section plan the first internal truncated pyramid (mastaba) should be no more than 15 meters (50 ft) height.

The presence of an unfinished burial structure (mastaba) located on the most advantageous position (on the top of the stone plateau in the town of Giza) has served as basement for the second (prior to Cheops) unknown pharaoh to use this mastaba for mounting his pyramid over it.

The Giza Plateau was previously “inhabited” by ancient mastabas and the “Sphinx” Statue is the confirmation of this fact. The purpose of the "Sphinx" - is the tomb (mastaba), just done as a sculpture of a lion. The age of the “Sphinx” (the soul of Pharaoh is supposed to move into this deity) is estimated about 5–10 thousand years, much older than the pyramids are.

By the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC, Egyptian priests had a new ideology about the home of the soul. According to the ideas of the priests - after death, the soul flew to life on the stars related to their souls. *"The one who lives the appointed days properly, would return the corresponding name star."* (IV century BC, Plato, *"Timaeus"*).

In this regard, the burials of the pharaohs in the mastabas were replaced by more magnificent structures - stepped pyramids, and later smooth ashlar pyramids.

The burial chamber (7) belonged to the second inner pyramid (see the section plan) is located above the prayer room of the first mastaba. An upward passage (6) is laid along the wall of the mastaba, and a horizontal corridor (8) along mastaba's roof. Thus, these two corridors to the chamber (7) show the approximate dimensions of the first ancient internal truncated pyramid-mastaba.

Let's study further.

The second inner pyramid is 10-12 meters (32-40 feet) each side less than the size of the present third pyramid – the Pyramid of Cheops.

It is apparent from the length of two channels outgoing in opposite directions from the chamber (7), **that they could be** called "ventilation ducts" in modern vision. These channels are directed to North and South and have a cross section 20 cm by 25 cm (8" by 10" inches) and do not reach the border of the outer walls of the third pyramid about 10-12 meters (32-40 feet).

Of course, the modern name of the channels - "air ducts" is incorrect. Air ducting pipelines were not required **for** deceased pharaoh. The channels had a completely different purpose.

The channel - **is directed to the sky path and pointed with a great accuracy (up to a degree) to the stars**, where according to the ideas of the ancient Egyptians, the soul of Pharaoh dwells after death.

The Northern channel was pointed to the star "Kokhab" in the constellation "Ursae Minor". In that time, taking into account the precession (displacement of the axis of the Earth), the Kochab star was like the Polar Star, and the sky rotated around Kochab. It was assumed, that Pharaoh becomes one of the **stars** in the northern sky after his death.

The Southern channel was pointed to the star "Sirius". In Egyptian mythology "Sirius" was associated with the name of the goddess Sopdet (protector and patroness of all the dead).

At the time when the second pyramid was built, both channels from the burial chamber (7) reached the edge of the outer walls and were open to the sky.

The burial chamber of the second internal pyramid of the pharaoh, perhaps, was also not completed (judging by the absence of its internal finish works).

It is possible that the top of the second pyramid was not fully completed. The reason could be a war happened, the pharaoh was killed, he died prematurely from

an illness, an accident, etc. However, the second pyramid was mounted not lower than the height of the channels (“air ducts”) outcoming from the burial chamber (7) to the outer walls.

The second internal pyramid in the result has not only immured channels (7) and own burial chamber, but it also has visible entrance (1).

In the picture we can easily see the entrance to the second pyramid, tightly walled up by huge granite blocks of the third pyramid (Pyramid of Cheops).



During the construction of the third pyramid (of Pharaoh Cheops) – there was no sense in **lengthening** the entrance of the second pyramid. That is why the entrance to the third pyramid seems to be set at deeper plan.

The strange thing here is that the entrance gates of all buildings are always done withdrawn outside, but not recessed into the depth of the structure. The Pyramid of **Khafre** has similar withdrawn outside entrance.

Pharaoh Cheops (Khufu) was the third builder and owner of the pyramid-tomb.

Archeologists and historians decoding hieroglyphs found out that the Pyramid of Cheops was built not by slaves (as previously thought), but by free-lance builders who were paid well for such hard work. Since the construction volume was huge, it was better for Cheops to take an unfinished pyramid rather than to build a new one. Also the important thing was the location of the unfinished second pyramid, which is situated at top of the plateau.

The construction of the third pyramid began with the dismantling of the central part of the second pyramid. In the “crater” at an altitude about 40 meters (130ft) from the ground, a prechamber (11) and the third burial chamber of the pharaoh (10) were built. The passage to the third burial chamber was done by extending the upward passage (6) and turned into a large 8-meter (26ft) height cone-ceiling gallery (9).

The conical shape of the gallery (9) is not similar to the initial part of the upward narrow passage (6). This approves that the whole passage (6,9) was made under different conditions and time period.

The third pyramid of Cheops was built by extending to the sides, adding 10-12 meters (32-40ft) from each side, thus the upward channels (7) of the second pyramid (“air ducts”) turned out to be closed.

While the burial chamber (7) was empty, there was no more sense for the builders to lengthen the old channels. Only in 1872 these sealed channels were discovered in the burial chamber (7) by knocking down the walls.

In September 2010, British and German researchers inspected with robot-track one of the narrow channels of this burial chamber (7). Having reached its end, robot drilled 13cm (5 in) thick stone, inserted a video camera inside the hole and at the distance of 18 cm (7 in) another stone was noticed. Facing a dead end, this search ended with nothing. Stone barrier is nothing like the blocks of the third pyramid.

The builders of the Pyramid of Cheops laid new channels (10) from the third burial chamber for the “flight of the soul” to the star.

Looking carefully **at the** pyramid’s section plan we can notice that this pair of channels (northern and southern) of the two burial chambers **are not parallel!**

This is one of the "keys" to unraveling the mystery of the Pyramid of Cheops.

The difference between channels of third and second construction stage is 5 degrees. The northern pair of channels has tilt angles of 32° and 37° (5° difference).

The southern pair of channels, oriented to the star Sirius, has an inclination angle of 45 ° and 39 ° (6° difference). An increase of 1 degree can be referred to the own motion of "Sirius" on its orbit. The inclination angle difference of the channels by 5 degrees is not accidental!

Egyptian priests and builders very accurately fixed the position of the stars in the sky and clearly set the direction of the channels to the stars (up to minutes and seconds).

Then what is the matter?

The reason is that the axis of the Earth every 72 years shifts by 1 degree, and every 25920 years the axis of the Earth, rotating at an angle of inclination completes a full circle at 360 degrees. This astronomical phenomenon is called precession. The total time of the revolution of an axis of the Earth in 25920 years Plato called - "Great Year".

While the axis of the Earth shifts by 1 degree every 72 years, then the angle of view changes its direction of all stars (including the Sun) by 1 degree. If the angle of each pair of channels differs by 5 degrees, then it can be calculated that the difference between the construction of the second pyramid (unknown pharaoh) and the third named Pyramid of Pharaoh Cheops is $5 \times 72 = 360$ years.

Egyptian historians say that Pharaoh Cheops (another name - Khufu) reigned in 2540-2560 BC. Counting back "degree" years, we found out that the second inner pyramid was built in 2800-2820 BC.

In the Pyramid of Cheops only in one place under the ceiling (on powerful vaulted granite slab above the third burial chamber) there is a nominal hieroglyph left by the builders: "Builders, friends of Pharaoh Khufu". No other mention of the name of Cheops (Khufu) or other pharaohs has been found yet.

Most likely this third Pyramid of Cheops was completed and used for its purpose. Otherwise, the pyramid of Cheops would not been "sealed". It means that several granite cubes clogged the upward passage (6) from inside. These stone cubes tightly closed the pyramid for everybody more than three thousand years (until AD 832).

The ancient Egyptian name of the Pyramid of Cheops is written by hieroglyphs as "Horizon of Khufu". The name has a literal meaning. The angle of the pyramid side surface is $51^{\circ} 50'$. - This is the exact angle of the Sun at noon in spring and autumnal equinox.

The Sun at noon golden-crowned the pyramid. Throughout the year, the Sun (Ancient Egyptian God - Ra) walks around the sky (as well as the Pharaoh around his possessions) and the Sun (Pharaoh) always returns to its "home".

Thus, an inclination angle of the pyramid walls indicates the way to the house of the "God of the Sun", to Pharaoh Khufu (Cheops) - "the son of the God of the Sun".

This is not the only pyramid that has the surface of the walls angled according to the Sun. The slope of the Pyramid of Khafre is slightly more than 53 degrees (it is known that it was built later). The slope of the Pyramid of Menkaure is $51^{\circ}20'25''$. Until now, historians did not know whether it was built before the

Pyramid of Cheops or later. Considering the precession of the Earth, the smaller angle of inclination indicates that the **Pyramid of Menkaure was built earlier than Pyramid of Cheops.**

In accordance with "degree/age scale" the difference in the slope in 30 minutes corresponds to 36 years. So the later Egyptian pyramids, for example, the Pyramid of Pharaoh Khafre, should have a greater slope.



There are many pyramids in Sudan with much higher inclination angle. Sudan is located to the south of Egypt and the Sun in spring and autumnal equinox stays higher above the horizon line. This explains the higher slope angle of the walls of the Sudanese pyramids.

In 832 AD Baghdad Caliph Abu Ja'far al-Ma'mun hunted for Pharaoh's treasures **and** made a horizontal breach (2) in the base of the Pyramid of Cheops, which tourists use to enter the pyramid nowadays. The breach was done **at** the beginning of the upward passage (6), where they met granite cubes, which went from the right and thus got inside the pyramid. Historians say that he found nothing but "dust in half of the palm" inside. If there was something valuable, then it was taken out by the manservants of the Caliph. And the rest was taken out over the next 1200 years.

Judging by the look of the gallery (9), there were 28 pairs of ritual statues installed along the walls in rectangular shape gaps. However, the exact purpose of the gaps is unknown. Two facts say that there were statues. The first - the eight meter height of the gallery allowed to mount the statue. The second is that large

round flaky prints from the mortar that fixed the statues attached to the walls remained on the walls (photo gallery).

I will disappoint those who wanted to find “miracles” in the pyramid construction.

There are more than a hundred pyramids found in Egypt and all of them are different. They have different slope angle (since they were built at different time), there is a pyramid with a double angle slope, there are stone and brick pyramids smooth or stepped, there is a rectangular base pyramide of Pharaoh Djoser.



There is no unity even among the neighboring pyramids in Giza. Pyramid of Menkaure (the smallest of three) has not oriented strictly to the cardinal points base.

In the Pyramid of Cheops, the third (uppermost) burial chamber is located not in the geometric center of the pyramid and not even on the axis of the pyramid. In the pyramids of Khafre and Menkaure the burial chambers are also not centered.

If the pyramids had some kind of secret, knowledge, the "golden section" and so on, then all the pyramids would be uniformed. - But there is nothing like that in the pyramids.



Ex-Minister of Archeology of Egypt and the current chief specialist of the ancient Egyptian pyramids Zahi Hawass says: *“Like any practitioner, I decided to check the statement that the products in the pyramid do not spoil. I split kilogram of meat evenly. One part I left in the office, and the other in the pyramid of Cheops. That part in the pyramid is gone off even faster than in the office”*.

What else can we look for in the Pyramid of Cheops?

- Perhaps, to find the ground-level prayer room of the first pyramid-mastaba. It would be possible to drill down a few holes in the floor of the second (7) burial chamber to the inner void, which was found below.

Then find a walled-up passage from the grotto (12) into the rooms. This will make no damage to the pyramid, since there already was the connecting original entrance from the burial underground chamber to the ground room of the mastaba. It only needs to be found. After the discovery of the interior of the mastaba, it will probably become known about pharaoh - the owner of the first truncated pyramid-mastaba.

The mastaba – Sphinx on the Giza Plateau is of interest to current researchers.

The stone body of the ancient Sphinx is located from West to East. Funeral burials were also made from West to East. Supposedly, the Sphinx is a part of the ground mastaba - the tomb of the unknown Pharaoh.



The research in this direction would definitely expand the knowledge of ancient Egypt history or even earlier civilization, e.g. the Atlanteans, whom the Egyptians worshiped and treated as ancient ancestors.

An American identification study by forensic experts has concluded that the face of the Sphinx does not look like the faces of statues of the Egyptian pharaohs, but has distinctly pronounced Negroid face features.

Probably, the ancient ancestors of the Egyptians - including the legendary Atlanteans, had Negroid facial features **and African origin**.

Probably, the burial chamber and the mummy of an ancient pharaoh of Negroid origin are under the front paws of the Sphinx.

In this case, there must be a passage from the underground hall for the pharaoh "soul transfer" and the further life in the body of the statue of the Sphinx (according to the ancient Egyptians beliefs).

Sphinx - a lion (symbol of royal power) with a human head and the face of pharaoh.

It is possible that the face of the pharaoh will turn out to be as two peas in a pod to the face of the Sphinx.

Studying similar construction approach (new pyramids over the old ones), one can say that many other Egyptian pyramids had more than one owner.

In this regard, the confusion with the pharaohs period of life and pyramid construction period is revealed.

For example, Pharaoh Menkaure reigned after the Pharaoh Cheops, but the construction of his pyramid was started about 36 years earlier than the Pyramid of Cheops judging by the slope angle and "years of precession" calculations.

How it could be? The answer is - the pyramid construction was begun earlier (before Menkaure one), but it was finished later, when the angle of inclination of the started lower walls could not be changed.

Here is illustrated the Pyramid of Menkaure with a large vertical gap on one side. Robbers dismantled part of the wall from top to the bottom while reaching to the Pharaoh's treasures in the burial chamber inside the pyramid.

Studying the pyramid's inner blocks of "vertical gap" it is visible that starting from the certain level the upper blocks were mounted not tight and not so accurate as lower ones.



This **proves** that the pyramid was **under construction several times** and that late period builders did not control the quality of the inner blocks mounting as early period builders did.

At the same time, according to existence of two underground chambers in the Pyramid of Menkaure (which are related to the pharaohs burials of mastaba construction times), the burial structure was started to mount many centuries before.

Two underground chambers in the Pyramid of Menkaure are related to the “mastaba” pharaoh burials time). Thus the burial structure was built many centuries before.

Such a mixture of ages indicates that in the Pyramid of Menkaure, as well as in the Pyramid of Cheops, there should be ground-floor **prayer** rooms of the original mastaba, **belonging** to the earlier burial of a pharaoh. So inner body of the pyramid should have a chamber with more recent burial tomb of pharaoh Menkaure.

The veil of centuries-long secrecy over the Pyramid of Cheops is lifted.

All that remains is to enter the «open door».

This requires the assistance of the Egyptian authorities, who are very reluctant to give permission to scientists.

The mystery loses its **attraction** when it is revealed.

Nevertheless, there is still a high interest in such majestic structures of the ancient world that have been preserved up to the present day.

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