

Pyramid Paper 2 (3.1)

Biblical Justification for Investigating the Great Pyramid

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Does God Expect the Great Pyramid to Witness Him?

Pyramid Paper 1 claims that the Great Pyramid is a witness to God at this time in history. The primary proof of this is in **Isaiah 19:19-20 (KJV)**

¹⁹ In that day shall there be an altar to the LORD in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the LORD.

²⁰ And it shall be for a sign and for a witness unto the LORD of hosts in the land of Egypt: for they shall cry unto the LORD because of the oppressors, and he shall send them a saviour, and a great one, and he shall deliver them.

These verses require a pillar and an altar in the land of Egypt, relevant to a group of oppressed people who will cry to the lord of hosts who will deliver them through His great savior. Verses 1-18 are relevant because they reveal when these events occur. The events after verse 20 have yet to happen.

Isaiah 19 has seven sections, which commence with the phrase "in that day." The first section is verses 1 – 15, the second is verses 16 to 17, the third is verse 18, the fourth is verses 19 to 20, the fifth is verses 21 to 22, the sixth is verse 23, and the seventh is verses 24 to 25.

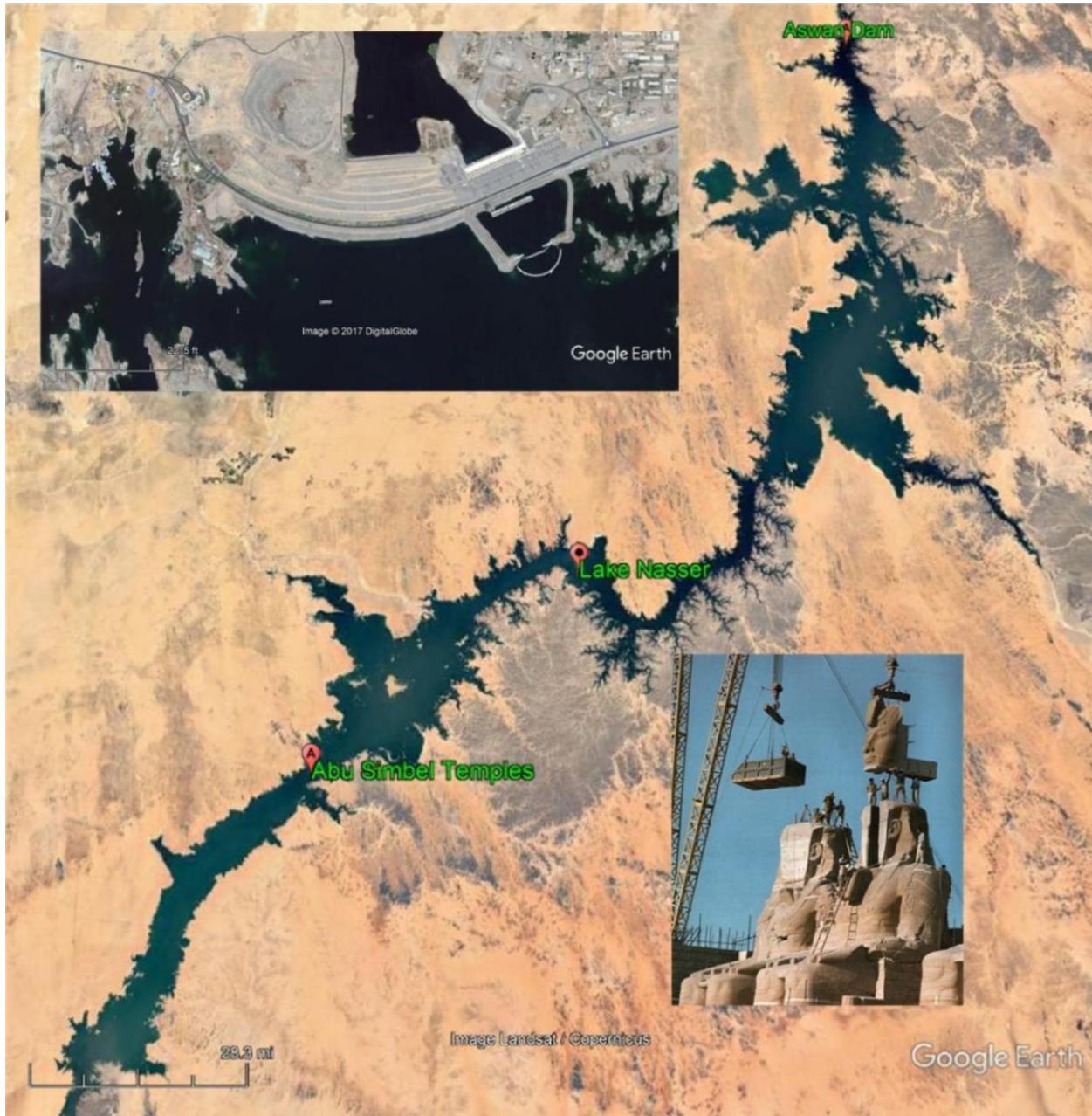
The first section identifies the beginning of the events in chapter 19, 1960, when construction began on the Aswan Dam. The remaining sections identify historical events occurring after that year, **Isaiah 19:1 (KJV)**

¹ The burden of Egypt. Behold, the LORD rideth upon a swift cloud, and shall come into Egypt: and the idols of Egypt shall be moved at his presence, and the heart of Egypt shall melt in the midst of it.

In 1611, the translators of the King James Version (KJV) had no idea of the power of the technology that people take for granted today. They thought this verse should have a human and emotional meaning. However, looking at the Hebrew words in the context of today's technology, the above translation would be much different.

The word "idols" is Strong's Hebrew Number 457 and can mean idol, image, no value, things of naught. The term "melt" is Strong's Hebrew Number 4549, which comes from a primitive root to liquefy. Therefore, an alternate translation of verse 1 is "The burden of Egypt. Behold the Lord rideth upon a swift cloud, and shall come into Egypt: and the images of Egypt "shall be moved" at his presence, and the heart of Egypt "shall become liquid" points to the construction of the Aswan Dam between 1960 and 1970. The dam created Lake Nasser, which "liquefied the heart of Egypt." To avoid the lake submerging them, it became desirable to "move" ancient statues at Abu Simbel, Philae, and elsewhere. Verses 5-10, which deal with the dam's environmental impacts, substantiate this interpretation.

Shown below is a Google Earth image of the extent of Lake Nasser, from the Aswan Dam to its southern end. Overlaid on this image are photos of the dam and the moving of the statues.



Aswan Dam, Lake Nasser, and Abu Simbel

The remaining verses in section 1 of Isaiah, chapter 19, describe the politics of the period and the impacts of the dam. They support the conclusion that the present age is the correct time in history to fulfill this prophecy.

Isaiah 19:2-4 (KJV)

² And I will set the Egyptians against the Egyptians: and they shall fight every one against his brother, and every one against his neighbour; city against city, *and* kingdom against kingdom.

³ And the spirit of Egypt shall fail in the midst thereof; and I will destroy the counsel thereof: and they shall seek to the idols, and to the charmers, and to them that have familiar spirits, and to the wizards.

⁴ And the Egyptians will I give over into the hand of a cruel lord; and a fierce king shall rule over them, saith the Lord, the LORD of hosts.

Verses 2 to 4 define the end of the period indicated by the first section of Isaiah 19, which foretells the [Egyptian Revolution of 2011 \(Wikipedia Article\)](#)

"The Egyptian protesters' grievances focused on legal and political issues, including police brutality, state-of-emergency laws, lack of free elections and freedom of speech, corruption, and economic issues including high unemployment, food-price inflation, and low wages. The protesters primary demands were the end of the Mubarak regime, emergency law, freedom, justice, a responsive non-military government and a voice in managing Egypt's resources. Strikes by labour unions added to the pressure on government officials."

During the uprising, Cairo was described as "a war zone," and the port city of Suez saw "frequent violent clashes."

Egyptians were against Egyptians, they fought against each other, as in verse two, and the reason is, from verse 3, because the spirit of Egypt failed when God destroyed the council of the people. They had to resort to the charmers, spirits, and wizards of the street, and possibly, these were clerics, press, and television crews. The conditions, which caused this civil war, have not ended, and it continues. Egyptian ex-president Hosni Mubarak is the cruel lord of verse four.

Isaiah 19:5-10 (KJV)

⁵ And the waters shall fail from the sea, and the river shall be wasted and dried up.

⁶ And they shall turn the rivers far away; *and* the brooks of defence shall be emptied and dried up: the reeds and flags shall wither.

⁷ The paper reeds by the brooks, by the mouth of the brooks, and every thing sown by the brooks, shall wither, be driven away, and be no *more*.

⁸ The fishers also shall mourn, and all they that cast angle into the brooks shall lament, and they that spread nets upon the waters shall languish.

⁹ Moreover they that work in fine flax, and they that weave networks, shall be confounded.

¹⁰ And they shall be broken in the purposes thereof, all that make sluices *and* ponds for fish.

The Aswan Dam reduces the flow of the Nile during the annual floods, which in turn reduces the amount of silt that flows downstream. The Nile, therefore, no longer inundates the land as in

ancient times. With less force behind it, the floodwater does not reach into the Mediterranean Sea as it used to, which is the meaning of "the waters shall fail from the sea" in verse five.

Verse 6 says, "[And they shall turn the rivers far away; and the brooks of defence shall be emptied and dried up: the reeds and flags shall wither.](#)"

Verse 6 refers to building water control systems on the Nile, such as the Lower Aswan dam and various barrages downstream. Dams have been constructed upstream, such as at Senmar Rosieres and Jebel Aulia, which turned the rivers far away. See [Flooding_of_the_Nile](#). The [Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam](#), higher up the Blue Nile, is nearing completion. Egypt is very concerned that when its reservoir starts filling up, the reduction in water flowing into Lake Nasser will severely affect its economy.

The Aswan Dam has diminished or eliminated the growth of reeds and flags. The fishing industry in the Mediterranean Sea at the mouth of the Delta has reduced. When Lake Nasser was filling up, the fishing industry in the lake itself started to grow but has now withered to almost nothing due to a lack of local markets. Isaiah 19 refers, therefore, to this point in history.

[Aswan Dam Construction](#),

[The Nile River - Where Does the Water Go?](#) ,

[The Return of Papyrus](#)

Isaiah 19:11-15 (KJV)

¹¹ Surely the princes of Zoan *are* fools, the counsel of the wise counsellors of Pharaoh is become brutish: how say ye unto Pharaoh, *I am* the son of the wise, the son of ancient kings?

¹² Where *are* they? where *are* thy wise *men*? and let them tell thee now, and let them know what the LORD of hosts hath purposed upon Egypt.

¹³ The princes of Zoan are become fools, the princes of Noph are deceived; they have also seduced Egypt, *even they that are* the stay of the tribes thereof.

¹⁴ The LORD hath mingled a perverse spirit in the midst thereof: and they have caused Egypt to err in every work thereof, as a drunken *man* staggereth in his vomit.

¹⁵ Neither shall there be *any* work for Egypt, which the head or tail, branch or rush, may do.

Through Isaiah, God rebukes the Egyptian ruling class during our times through the perverse spirit He has sent among them. They have little idea of the problems they created in changing the nature of the Nile floods and stagger from one crisis to the next.

The need for water increased, and Egypt and Sudan attempted to bring other water sources, from Sudd and Bahr al Jabal, into the Nile by constructing the Jonglei Canal. The canal's construction ceased in 1983 due to the civil war in Sudan, and it has not restarted. Undoubtedly, the princes of Zoan "are become" fools.



"Lucy" Was Used to Dig the Unfinished Jonglei Canal and Has Remained Here Since 1983

(As a work of the US federal government, the image is in the public domain in the US.)
(Google Earth 7.013055 N 31.508055 E)

The following two verses are the second section of **Isaiah 19:16-17 (KJV)**

¹⁶ In that day shall Egypt be like unto women: and it shall be afraid and fear because of the shaking of the hand of the LORD of hosts, which he shaketh over it.

¹⁷ And the land of Judah shall be a terror unto Egypt, every one that maketh mention thereof shall be afraid in himself, because of the counsel of the LORD of hosts, which he hath determined against it.

These verses refer to the [Six-Day War](#) between Israel and Egypt in 1967. Jordan and Syria were also involved in the [Yom Kippur War](#) in 1973 between Egypt, Syria, and other Arab nations, plus 4000 or so troops from Cuba. In both conflicts, Egypt was defeated by Israel, the "land of Judah" in verse 17. The Israelis ended up in Egypt, capturing all of the Sinai Peninsula and crossing the Suez Canal. Judah was, therefore, a terror unto Egypt. After the 1967 war, the Israelis occupied the Sinai Peninsula and built settlements there until they left in 1982.

During this time, the UN, USA, Russia, and Egypt negotiated a return to pre-war borders. The 1978 Camp David Accords agreed to an Egypt–Israel Peace Treaty. Part of the Treaty was that Israel was to return the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt along with all settlements and facilities, which leads to the third section, **Isaiah 19:18 (KJV)**

¹⁸ [In that day shall five cities in the land of Egypt speak the language of Canaan, and swear to the LORD of hosts; one shall be called, The city of destruction.](#)

Under the Camp David Accords, Israel dismantled eighteen settlements, two air force bases, a naval base, and other installations by 1982. These settlements and facilities spoke Hebrew, which is the language of Canaan. Being Jewish, the people in these settlements believed in or swore to the Lord of Hosts. Some Bible commentaries, such as Ellicott's, suggest that "the five cities" uses the specific number, five, for an uncertain number 20+, such as in Isaiah 30:17; Isaiah 17:6; Leviticus 26:8; 1 Corinthians 14:19. These settlements are the "five cities in the land of Egypt, which speak the language of Canaan, and swear to the LORD of hosts." See

[Israeli Occupied Territories in the Sinai Peninsula.](#)

[Ellicott's Commentary for English Readers,](#)

[Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges,](#)

[Benson Commentary,](#)

[Barnes' Notes on the Bible,](#)

[Matthew Poole's Commentary](#)

[Isaiah 30:17;](#)

[Genesis 43:34;](#)

[Leviticus 26:8;](#)

[1 Samuel 17:40;](#)

[1 Samuel 21:3;](#)

[2 Kings 7:13](#)

The evacuation of the Israeli civilian population in Sinai took place in 1982, forcibly in some instances, such as at Yamit. Except for the coastal city of Sharm el-Sheikh (Hebrew Ofira), the Israelis demolished the settlements to prevent settlers from returning to their homes after the evacuation. "Demolition" is the root meaning of the Strong's Hebrew word H2041, "destruction" in verse 18. See the article [1979 Peace Treaty with Israel](#).

Therefore, Isaiah 19, up to verse 18, contains prophecies that have come about in the period 1960 to 2017. Thus, the events of Isaiah 19:19 – 20 will occur during or after the year 2017.

Is the Pyramid An Altar or a Pillar?

Isaiah 19:19-20 (KJV)

¹⁹ In that day shall there be an altar to the LORD in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the LORD.

²⁰ And it shall be for a sign and for a witness unto the LORD of hosts in the land of Egypt: for they shall cry unto the LORD because of the oppressors, and he shall send them a saviour, and a great one, and he shall deliver them.

Please note that the altar and the pillar are a single entity since verse 20 says, "And it...", the entity, shall be a sign and a witness unto the LORD of hosts.

The Pyramid and the Great Step inside have flat tops to make offerings; therefore, they can be altars.

There is criticism, based on **Exodus 20:25 (KJV)**, that identifying the Pyramid as an altar is inadmissible because it uses "hewn" stone,

²⁵ And if thou wilt make me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stone: for if thou lift up thy tool upon it, thou hast polluted it.

However, God designed the Pyramid and directed its construction. Therefore, this rule, given to the Israelites, who did not exist at the building of the Pyramid, is not applicable.

The Hebrew word used for "pillar" (H4676) means "feminine (causative) participle of [H5324](#) (natsab); something *stationed*, i.e., a *column* or (memorial *stone*); by analogy an *idol*: - garrison, (standing) image, pillar.

Therefore, the Pyramid is both an altar and a pillar.

Identifying the Border

Does the Pyramid meet the criteria of being at the border of Egypt? First, look at the Google Earth map below, which shows the geopolitical boundaries of Egypt today (2019).



Current Borders of Egypt and the Ancient Border between Upper and Lower Egypt

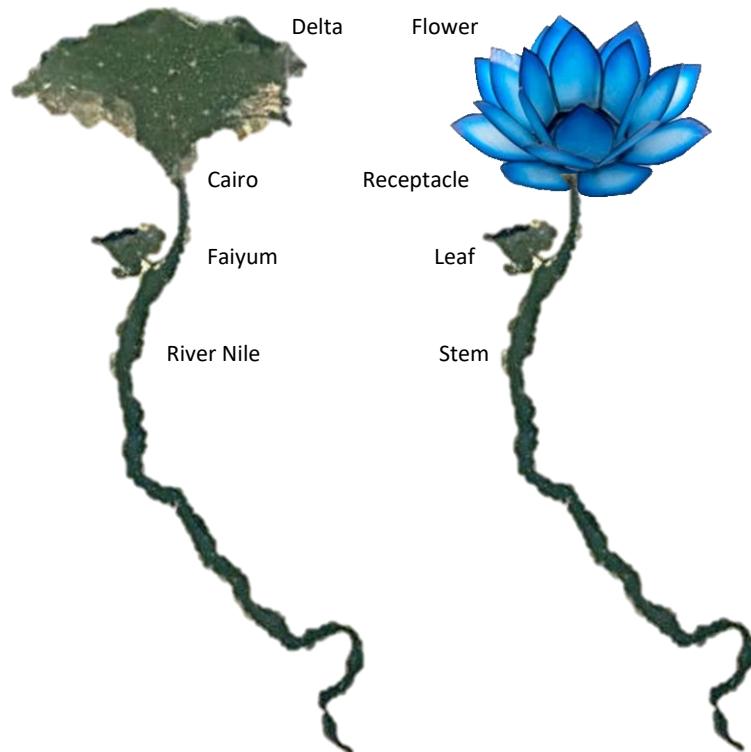
The current geopolitical borders, shown as yellow or red lines, but excluding the Tropic of Cancer, start at the top left, which is the NW. The border meanders a little and then runs down the 25th Meridian until it comes to the 22nd parallel, where it runs east until it reaches the Red

Sea. The red lines at the eastern end of the southern border reveal a disagreement between Egypt and Sudan over who controls the areas. Egypt occupies and has de facto control over the larger area, the Hala'ib Triangle. Neither Egypt nor Sudan wants or controls the smaller area known as Bir Tawil. The border then turns north along the west coast of the Red Sea, crosses over the Red Sea, and runs along the Gulf of Aqaba. It cuts across the Sinai Peninsula to Gaza, and from there, it works its way back to the North West via the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. The border is virtually featureless, and the only places of potential interest are the Nile Delta at the northern border or where the Nile River intersects the southern border. There is not much help here in finding the pillar and altar.

The Figure above shows the ancient border between Upper and Lower Egypt as a red line, as best as it can be currently defined. Even though the Nile crosses this border, there does not appear to be anything of interest. The nearest major Pyramid is over 30 miles to the north or 45 miles to the south.

Egypt is like the blue lotus, otherwise known as the Lily of the Nile. Ancient illustrations show Egyptian Pharaohs holding the lotus plant, and they considered it to represent the origin of life.

The Figure below shows that the lotus is like the Nile, and the plant represents the natural borders of Egypt. Life lies within the lotus' boundaries but ceases to exist outside it in the desert.



The River Nile and the Lotus

Most of the pyramids and mastabas in Egypt lie along the West bank of the Nile, between Faiyum and Cairo. There are a few exceptions. The northernmost Egyptian Pyramid is at Athribis in the Nile delta. The southernmost is on Elephantine Island in the middle of the Nile. On the east bank is the Pyramid of Zawiyet el-Meyitin.



Most Pyramids in Egypt are on the West Bank of the Nile

The image below shows a well-defined border between the Lotus (Egypt) and the desert. There are fields or gardens, and right next to them is the sand of the desert. There is a minimal

transition between one and the other. So "at the border" identifies the closeness of the pyramids or "pillars" to the natural borders of Egypt.



Pyramids at the Well-Defined Egyptian Border

Identifying the "Midst"

Does the Pyramid meet the criteria of being in the "midst" of Egypt? Which of the 130 or more pyramids in Egypt is the one spoken of in Isaiah 19:19? Early pioneers of Pyramidology point to the fact that the Great Pyramid is at the center of a quadrant that defines the borders of the Nile Delta. They show that the center of the quadrant is the "midst" of Egypt.



The Center of the Nile Delta Defines the "Midst" of Egypt

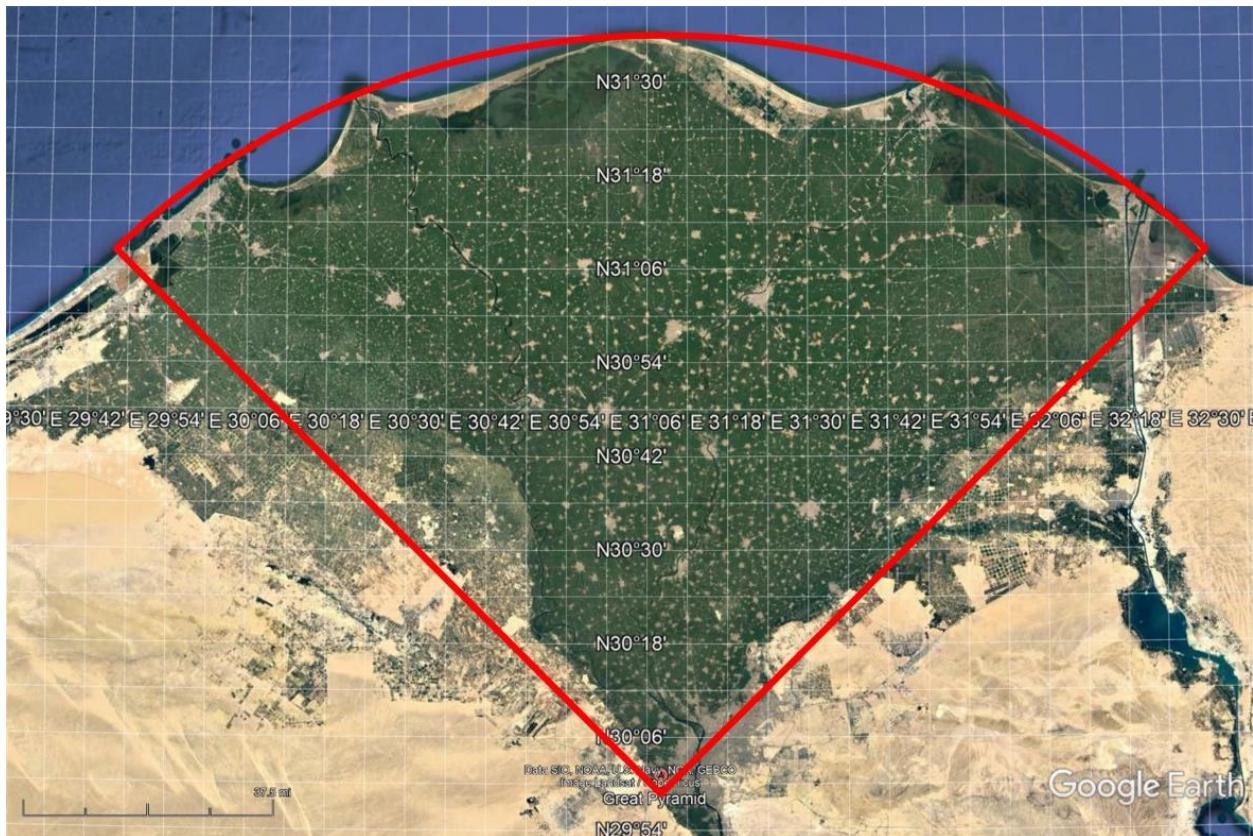
In "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid," Piazzi Smyth published the above image, drawn by Mr. Henry Mitchell, Chief Hydrographer to the United States Coast Survey. Smyth says:

"With the curvature of the northern coast on a good map before him (see Fig. 1, Plate Y,), Mr. Mitchell sought, with variations of direction and radius, until he had got all the prominent coast points to be evenly swept by his arc; and then, looking to see where his centre was, found it upon

the Great Pyramid: immediately deciding in his mind, "that that monument stands in a more important physical situation than any other building yet erected by man."

On coming to refinements, Mr. Mitchell did indeed allow that his radii were not able to distinguish between the Great Pyramid and any of its near companions on the same hill-top."

Today this concept is somewhat harder to draw because the reduced flow of the Nile has caused the "waters to fail from the sea." The Mediterranean has eroded the coast of the Delta, as seen in the Google Earth Figure below. It has also caused the Delta to sink to the extent that it is now only 1 meter above sea level in places. Any rise in the Earth's sea level could spell trouble for the Nile Delta and Egypt.



Erosion of the Nile Delta has Altered its Coastline Dramatically

Technology has taken away from the coastline by reducing the flow of the Nile. Notwithstanding the erosion, the concept is still helpful in demonstrating the favorable position of the Great Pyramid and understanding how it is centrally located or "in the midst." Still, technology makes up for this by providing another proof, as shown below. This image makes the "midst" of Egypt quite obvious.



By ISS Expedition 25 crew - NASA Earth Observatory, Public Domain,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=11994449>

Cairo is the "midst" of Egypt, where the Great Pyramid exists.

NASA says of this photograph:

"In this view of Egypt, we see a population almost completely concentrated along the Nile Valley, just a small percentage of the country's land area. The Nile River and its Delta look like a brilliant, long-stemmed flower in this astronaut photograph of the south-eastern Mediterranean Sea, as seen from the International Space Station. The Cairo metropolitan area forms a particularly bright base of the flower. The smaller cities and towns within the Nile Delta tend to be hard to see amidst the dense agricultural vegetation during the day. However, these settled areas and the connecting roads between them become clearly visible at night. Likewise, urbanized regions and infrastructure along the Nile River becomes apparent."

Which Pyramid is Near the "Midst" as Defined by Isaiah 19:19-20?

To the west of Cairo are the Pyramids of Djedefre and Lepsius #1 at Abu Rowash. They cannot provide any witness to God since their upper structure barely exists. Only their subterranean burial chambers remain, as shown by the Google Earth images below.



The Google Earth Figure below shows the plateau of Giza, to the southwest of Cairo, with Khufu's pyramid complex, Khafre's pyramid complex, Menkaure's pyramid complex, and the Sphinx. The city of Cairo is crowding out this necropolis.



Google Earth Shows Cairo Crowding Out the Pyramids of Giza,



Pyramids at The Giza Plateau - The Great Pyramid is the Largest in Egypt

Credit [Robster1983](#)

There are many pyramids south of the Giza Plateau, but they are further away from the "midst," which is Cairo. None of them have the upper passages that the Great Pyramid contains, and therefore, they are not witnesses to God.

Giza is the location of the Great Pyramid. It is on the borders of Egypt and in its midst, as shown by the image above. It is the only Pyramid that can be a witness to the LORD because it is set apart by the presence of its upper passages. It is, therefore, the altar and pillar of Isaiah 19:19, and this conclusion sanctions the intent of these papers.

Will the Real Great Pyramid Stand Up?

In the photo above, can you identify the Great Pyramid? In many photos, the Pyramid, with the cap, seems to be the largest, as in the first photo below. Why is this? If you have seen many pictures of the pyramids and Sphinx, you may notice that they tend to diminish the Great Pyramid. Either it is put toward the back or is not even in the picture like the second one below.



The Great Pyramid is the One at the Back on The Right Next to the Camels

Credit: [National Geographic](#)



Khafre's Pyramid, Behind the Sphinx, IS NOT THE GREAT PYRAMID

[By Infouad - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,](#)



The Great Pyramid from the North East. IT HAS NO CAP.

[By Nina - Own work, CC BY 2.5](#)