

Jani Laasonen

The Great Ground Plan

- A Study of the True Pyramids of Egypt

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A STUDY OF THE TRUE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT**

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Kaaos ja Kosmos -kirjasarja:

Osa 1: Kaaos ja Ajan Henki (also known as: Zeitgeist – Ajan henki)

Osa 2: Kosmos ja Totuuden Tie

Egyptin todelliset pyramidit -kirjasarja:

Osa 1: Egyptin Suuren pyramidin tutkimuksen historia

Osa 2: Egyptin todellisten pyramidien geometria

Osa 3: Rajapatsas

Blogs

<https://thegreatgroundplan.blogspot.com/>

(in English)

<http://resurssipohjainentalous.blogspot.com/>

(in Finnish)

<https://rajapatsas.blogspot.com/>

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Introduction

My research on the pyramids started few years ago, as I got interested in the fascinating geometry of the Great Pyramid of Giza. I was lured in by the proportions of the Great Pyramid, which are quite unique, for its shape represents very accurately two timeless mathematical constants: pi ($\pi \approx 3.142$) and phi ($\phi \approx 0.618$ or $\varphi \approx 1.618$). Their occurrence together in such a significant construction in such a sophisticated way seemed to be more than just a coincidence, so I decided to investigate the subject a little more. Quite soon I started making mathematical discoveries that baffled me and captivated my attention for years to come. Eventually my main focus concentrated primarily on these three aspects:

1. The unit of measure upon which the true pyramids were built called “The royal cubit” and its connection to modern meter through the geometry of a circle divided by twelve.
2. The ground plans of true pyramids of Egypt and the clear mathematical plan they represent.
3. Pyramid architecture that follows this same mathematical plan.

But before we go any further, we need to define what is a true pyramid. A true pyramid is a pyramid, that follows these five characteristics:

- It is regarded by modern Egyptologists as 4th dynasty pyramid.
- It has a square base that is aligned very precisely with the four cardinal points of compass.
- It was built to last: Despite being built nearly 5,000 years ago it still represents almost flawless geometry.
- No mummies, funerary scriptures, funerary art or any grave goods have ever been found inside of it.
- It was designed and built in royal cubits (1 royal cubit = 0.5236 meters).

There are only five pyramids in Egypt that meet all these five requirements. Three of them are in Giza and two of them in Dahshur. In this study, I name these five true

pyramids from north to south with numbers from one to five (1-5) so that the northernmost pyramid (The Great Pyramid of Giza) is the 1st true pyramid and the southernmost pyramid (The Bent Pyramid of Dahshur) is the 5th true pyramid.

In this book will be shown how true pyramids form three different ground plans on map: one to Giza, one to Dahshur, and finally the Great Ground Plan comprising all five true pyramids of Egypt. The side lengths and the diagonals of these ground plans follow clear mathematical pattern, which can no longer be mere accident, but a sign of systematic planning.

As this research seeks to follow the procedure of a scientific survey, the aim is to present the results in the most straightforward and unambiguous way possible, so that they are easy to peer review and replicate. The study involves measuring long distances, for which purpose is used a tool called Google Earth. No other tools are needed.

This book is based on previous research written in Finnish. If the content seems interesting, one might also get acquainted with the original study at: <https://rajapatsas.blogspot.com/>. With the help of free translation tools, one can get quite good idea of the content, even if Finnish is not one's mother tongue.

Geometrical Connection Between Modern Meter and Ancient Cubit

The Great Pyramid – like all the other true pyramids - was built by using a standard of measure called royal cubit. Signs of its use can be found throughout the structures of all true pyramids. Sir Flinders Petrie made the first scientifically valid estimate of cubit's exact length in the 1880s while doing a triangulation survey of the whole Giza pyramid area. According to his research he estimated cubit's length to be some 20.63 inches (0.524 meters) long.

Over hundred years later, in 1992-1993, a German engineer Rudolf Gantenbrink explored the narrow “air shafts” of the Great Pyramid with the help of crawler robots. During this process, he made the first accurate 3D modeling of the whole Great Pyramid. Based on his measurements, he determined the exact length of the cubit to be: 0.5236 meters, which means 52 centimeters and 3.6 millimeters. This is extremely accurate measurement for a unit of measure that existed some 5,000 years ago. It tells something about the passion and dedication that scientists around the world have always felt for the true pyramids and the mystery of their construction.

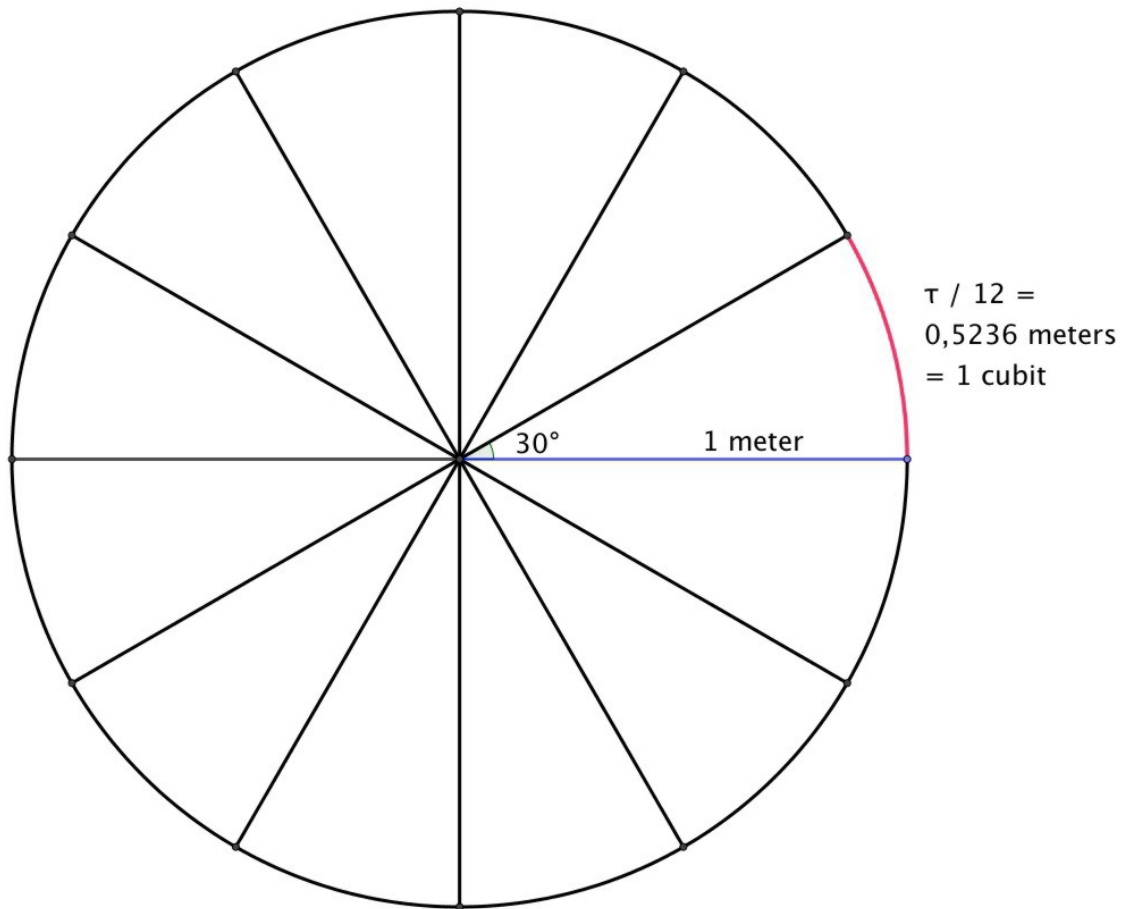
The thing that caught my eye with the ancient cubit was the fact that its exact length could be derived directly from the modern meter by drawing a circle with a radius of exactly one meter and then dividing the circumference by twelve. The length of one royal cubit is $1/12^{\text{th}}$ of the length of the circumference of a circle with a radius of one meter.

Circle divided by twelve is very old symbol of divine perfection. We all know this division, because it bears a very special meaning in our culture. For example: zodiac and 12 constellations, clock face and 12 hours, musical scale and 12 notes, year and 12 months, flag and 12 stars, atom and 12 elementary particles, teacher and 12 students, people and 12 tribes, hero and 12 feats, and so on. All of these symbols follow the same pattern: there is one whole, that is divided by twelve. Now we can add one more thing to the list: unit circle with a radius of one meter divided by 12 cubits.

Radius of the circle = 1 meter

Circumference of the circle = $\tau = 2\pi = 6,283...$ meters = 12 cubits

1/12 of the circumference of the circle: $\tau/12 = 0,5236$ meters = 1 cubit



When drawing a circle with a radius of exactly one meter, the result is a perimeter of 2π or tau (τ) = 6.283 meters, which equals exactly with twelve royal cubits ($6.2832 \text{ m} / 12 = 0.5236 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ cubit}$). This means that there is a fixed mathematical connection between modern meter and ancient Egyptian cubit through the geometry of a circle divided by twelve.

In 1982 a German archeologist Rainer Stadelmann found broken pieces of a very old pyramidion from Dahshur near the 4th true pyramid (also known as Red pyramid of Snefru). In a book called: Egypt: The World of the Pharaohs there is a picture of this pyramidion with a caption:

“The pyramidion from the Red Pyramid of Snefru

North Dahshur; Fourth Dynasty, ca. 2605 BC; limestone; H. 100cm W. 157cm.

True pyramids are the oldest, the largest, and yet mathematically and geometrically the most advanced structures ever built on Earth. They have stood the test of time throughout the whole written history of humankind remaining their original shape and thus conveying the timeless information of their advanced architecture over the millennia. But what exactly is a true pyramid?

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