

### ***The Great Pyramid and Orion – Heralds of the Messiah***

In Books Three and Four of this book series, we will carefully explore all the facts and claims surrounding the Great Pyramid. We will examine whether or not there is any truth to the assertion that it is a storehouse of arcane knowledge, as well as a spiritual record, and altar unto Yahweh. For now, however, let's examine one compelling reason why this is plausible. This is found in the Great Pyramid's association with the decan constellation of Orion, under the Zodiac Sign of Taurus. In his book "The Orion



**Osiris**

Mystery," Robert Bauval shows a clear connection between the three Old Kingdom pyramids at Giza, and the belt stars of Orion. The Great Pyramid, in fact, directly corresponds to the brightest star in the belt of Orion called Al Nitak, which means "The Wounded One" in Arabic. Orion was therefore clearly associated with the Great Pyramid by its builders. In fact, the entire Giza complex where the Great Pyramid was built appears to be a giant astronomical marker, as will be shown in Book Four.

The Ancient Egyptians associated the Great Pyramid, and the constellation Orion with their king turned god Osiris. As the god of the dead, Osiris represented the Ancient Egyptian hope in a bodily resurrection from the dead, as well as an afterlife in the eternal realm of the dead among the stars.

Some Egyptian myths state that the god Osiris was a human pharaoh who was murdered, then miraculously resurrected from the dead in a poor imitation of Yahshua, the Son of God and King of kings. The Ancient Egyptians depicted Orion/Osiris as a mummy swathed in linen bandages bound together by crisscrossed cords. Orion was therefore allegorically represented in a way that uncannily depicts the same role Yahshua plays for Christians.

In the Pyramid Texts, Bauval shows that the stars associated with the star shafts, and ground layout of the Great Pyramid were mentioned in magical incantations meant to make the pharaoh appear as Osiris in the afterlife. Whether the pharaoh was worthy

of everlasting life or not, the Pyramid Texts were invoked in a vain attempt to make the pharaoh appear righteous before the Judgment Seat of Osiris. This magic supposedly secured the pharaoh's ascendancy into the celestial domain of the god Osiris, and the other righteous dead among the stars. What Bauval doesn't explain, however, is that these false magical texts promote the erroneous belief that everlasting life can be obtained through Sorcery, rather than through a real love for, and desire to serve the one true God!

Bauval believes that the Pyramid Texts suggest the main reason why the Great Pyramid was built - to serve as an aid in, or platform for magical religious rituals surrounding dead pharaohs. However, this use of the Great Pyramid as a magical implement appears to be a total aberration from its original purpose. There are many opposing historical facts - and much physical evidence within the Great Pyramid's design - that suggest this view of the Great Pyramid was adopted long after it was actually built. In addition, the myths surrounding the god Osiris imply that he was originally not a god at all, but a symbol for the coming Messiah - the God/Man who would save the world from sin and death forever. If this is true, then the Great Pyramid was originally built to tell the world about the coming Messiah.

In fact, many of the gods of ancient times may be fractured images reflecting one aspect of the multi-faceted Triune God Yahweh. However, in time, these images may later have been misunderstood, and seen as separate deities. They also may have become associated with ordinary men who were deified after their deaths, or who claimed to be gods manifested in human form during their lifetimes.

In the upcoming discussion of the constellation Orion in Chapter Six, and in Books Three and Four of this book series, the Great Pyramid's correlation with Orion's brightest belt star "Al Nitak" will be carefully examined to show that this pyramid, and the two large pyramids aligned with it are symbols for the constellation of Orion. Even more importantly, since Orion is a symbol for Yahshua as a resurrected, conquering King, it will show that the Great Pyramid is a symbol for Yahshua!

As already mentioned, the righteous man Job referred to Orion by saying: *"Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion?"* The Hebrew word "mosheka" is translated as "bands" in the Kings James Bible, and means, "to

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draw up or bind." It also means "cord," or "belt." However, could Job have been referring to something other than an ordinary belt? Could he instead have meant the linen bands wrapped around mummies or, alternatively, the flax cords that crisscrossed, and bound up the mummified figure representing Orion/Osiris? If Job intended this when he said: "Canst thou... loose the bands of Orion?" he was asking his listeners if they could raise the dead back to life, and thus free them from the cocoon-like wrappings of a mummy! Job's comment may therefore have been geared to tell his audience that he did not believe any mortal man was capable of this feat.

Uncannily, this depiction of Osiris as bound up in mummy wrappings, and then freed from them could serve as an apt allegorical depiction of Christ when He rose from the dead! This is because it was the custom among the Jews of Christ's time to embalm their dead in much the same way as the Egyptians - though without drying the body out first. This type of embalming is attested to in the Bible: in the story of the raising of Lazarus, and after the death of Christ (John 11:43-44, John 19:40, 20:5).

When Lazarus and Yahshua's bodies were embalmed, the bodies would have been washed, and then bound up in many strips of fine linen soaked with oil, pungent antibacterial spices, and herbs like sandalwood, myrrh and spikenard. When Yahshua raised Lazarus up, the man had to be freed from the wrappings that bound him by the people who witnessed his resurrection. When Yahshua rose from the dead, however, He would have been freed from these wrappings supernaturally - perhaps by the angels who were seen by Yahshua's disciples after He rose from the dead (Matthew 28:1-6; Mark 16:1-6; Luke 24:1-7; John 20:11-13).

Unfortunately, the Ancient Egyptians mangled their depictions of the truth by associating them with magic and Sorcery, eventually corrupting the clear symbolism found in Osiris that pointed forward to Christ. Indeed, the name of Osiris figures prominently in many of the magical incantations found in the Books of the Dead from the Middle and New Kingdoms of Egyptian history. The Egyptians believed that, through uttering these magical spells carved in tombs, and inside mummy cases after death, the spirits of deceased people could ensure their bodily resurrection, and passage into the starry realms of the blessed. In other words, they felt that they could cheat death, and the Devil, with magic!

Instead of leading truly righteous lives, the foolhardy Egyptians thought that their magic could “fool” the gods into thinking they were holy and good.

Sadly, this led to the belief that no one really needed to be truly righteous. All they thought they needed to do to receive a place of everlasting bliss among the stars was to recite the right magical incantations after they died. By believing that they could alter their fates, or the memory of their past through magic, the Ancient Egyptians could deny their need to repent of their sins. They could reject the need to follow moral values and codes that, when followed rigorously, lead people to live truly righteous lives. The Egyptians knew of this moral code, and called it Ma’at.

Depicted as a woman with outstretched wings, and with a feathered plume on her head, the goddess Ma’at resembles



Ma’at

medieval and modern depictions of angels. To the Ancient Egyptians, Ma’at represented truth, integrity, honesty, compassion, kindness, moral virtue, and righteous conduct. Ma’at was therefore an early depiction of what Christians call the gifts of the Holy Spirit! Just as a feather and a winged woman represented Ma’at, the Holy Spirit is feminine in nature, and has been associated with the winged and feathered bird called a dove.

When Ancient Egyptians died, they believed that their “hearts” (as the place where their spirits and intellects were supposedly housed)

were weighed against the feather of Ma’at, or righteousness. If their hearts failed to weigh the same as Ma’at, their hearts were thrown into the mouth of a devouring monster - where their souls and spirits would forever perish. However, the Egyptians later believed that they could avoid this fate even if they had lived sinful lives if they had the appropriate magical incantations carved in their tombs or on their sarcophagi. The Egyptians therefore failed to recognize their need to repent, and to live righteously in order to be seen as holy, and worthy of everlasting life. In Book Three, many other

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ways that the Ancient Egyptians corrupted the Gospel of Truth found in the Mazzaroth will be explored.

There is a star in Orion's right shoulder named Betelgeuse, and it is one of the most massive stars in our galaxy. It is considered to be 700 times larger than our own Sun! Its name, "Betelgeuse," means "The Branch Coming." Many proponents of the Gospel in the Stars believe that the star named Betelgeuse represents the Righteous Branch that would come through the line of Seth: Yahshua. It is therefore fitting that Betelgeuse appears in Orion - the constellation that represents our Savior as our resurrected Redeemer.

The name "Orion" means "He who comes forth as light." This appellation can apply to Christ in His role as Messiah. A star in Orion's foot also marks this constellation as a representation of the Messiah to Come, the Desired of All Nations (Haggai 2:7). This star is "Rigel," meaning "The Foot That Crushes." In the heavens, the constellation of Orion is seen as a warrior with one foot over the head of the serpent represented by the constellation erroneously called Lepus, the Hare. As the "Seed of the Woman" designated by Virgo, Yahshua finally and fatally crushed the head of the Serpent called Satan when He died for our sins, and then rose from the dead. When He comes as a conquering King, Yahshua will crush the Serpent that is Satan forever!

This idea that Orion represents Yahshua as a conquering King dressed in the trappings of a mummy is further exemplified by Orion's place in the Mazzaroth as the first decan of Taurus. This is because the Zodiac sign of Taurus the Bull represents the time of the Tribulation - the time when the pouring out of God's Wrath is depicted as a raging bull charging forward to crush the wicked. The Rapture, or Part Two of the First Resurrection, however, will precede this time of terrible trouble on Earth. Part Three of the First Resurrection will occur at the end of the Tribulation - when Yahshua comes in Glory. Orion is therefore a fitting representation of Yahshua as the conquering King of kings, and Lord of lords spoken of in Revelation (Revelation 17:14 and 19:16). See Book Four of this series for a closer look at why the First Resurrection will likely come in three stages.