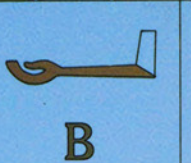
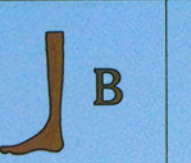
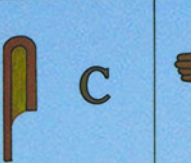


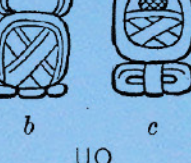
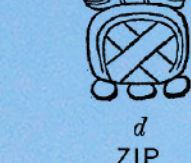
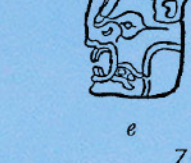
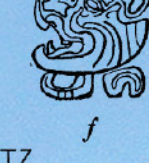

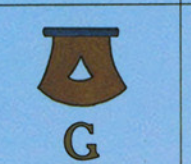





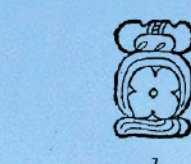
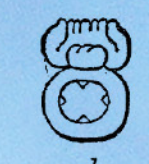






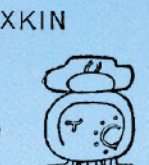


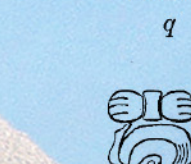
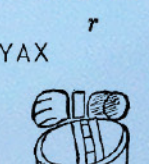

 A	 B	 B	 C	 D		 b	 c	 d	 e	f
 F	 G	 H	 I			 i	 j	 k	 l	
 K	 L	 M					 p	 q	 r	
 P								 w	 x	
										

UO ZIP ZOTZ XUL YAXKIN YAX MAC

PYRAMID SCHEME

I have always had a deep love for ancient culture. I grew up a tried and true fan of Indiana Jones and all iterations that came after. I idolized the idea of explorations and became fascinated by what secrets were unearthed through what ancient civilizations revealed to us about the past and about ourselves.

The two ancient groups that held specific interest to me were the Egyptians and Mayans. I was always curious to understand how these two separate entities, so far apart in age and distance relative to one another, created such similar structural pyramids. The Maya in the Yucatan dated near c. 2000 BC vs. dynastic Egyptians dating c. 3150 BC and both on completely opposite sides of the Atlantic Ocean. This is why these two cultures and their uncanny similarities fascinate me. Further research into the study of these groups shows many more similarities exhibiting this so far unexplainable coincidental phenomenon.

XPLORE 2019



Mexico



Egypt

Both the Maya and the Egyptians built pyramids. what is interesting is that not only did both civilizations build pyramids, they both built similar “step pyramids.” Additionally, both Egypt’s and Mexico’s “step pyramid” builders engaged in a kind of “serpent cult.” It is believed because of the serpents ability to shed its skin, the serpent is a symbol of regeneration and rebirth—here again both concepts shared by the Egyptians and Maya.



Mexico



Egypt

Another fascinating congruence, the corbel arch, which was used in both Mayan and Egyptian architecture. A corbel arch is an arch that uses the so-called corbeling construction method to span a space or void. A corbeled arch is constructed in an upside down step like fashion, by offsetting successive courses of stone or brick in such a way that they project towards the archway's center from each supporting side, until the courses meet at the archway's apex. The gap at the apex is then bridged with a flat stone.



Mexico



Egypt

Egyptian hieroglyphs consist of phonograms, which are placed at the beginning of words to represent sounds. Mayan hieroglyphs consist of pictographs written in neat blocks that include phonograms and ideograms. Ideograms are used to represent objects or ideas. There are many similar hieroglyph scenes and motifs that link the Mayan and Egyptian civilizations. In particular, the smiting scene. I believe that the scene does not depict the actual slaughter of one's enemies. This spiritualism was a central doctrine in the ancient Egyptian religion and indeed in all the world's ancient religions.



Mexico



Egypt

Another interesting Maya / Egyptian parallel is visible in scenes that depict what look like initiation or baptism or spiritual rituals. It is difficult to state with certainty what this parallel scene meant to the Egyptians and Maya. Did it have the same meaning for both cultures? The both scenes look to be some sort of purification ritual. Water serves to cleanse, and it therefore appears possible that this parallel scene may depict a kind of initiation through cleansing, an idea that was apparently shared by both the Egyptians and Maya.



Mexico



Egypt



Mexico



Egypt

Mayan and Egyptian parallels also exist in the Twin Serpent motif. So-called “serpent bars,” depicting a serpent with twin heads and no tail, adorn the lintels of some Mayan temples, such as the Nunnery at Uxmal. Mayan statues and reliefs depict serpent bars in the hands of kings and priests.

The Egyptians and Maya both created art and architecture depicting human beings transforming into, or having transformed into, felines. For the Egyptians, the feline was the lion; for the Maya, the feline was the jaguar.



Mexico

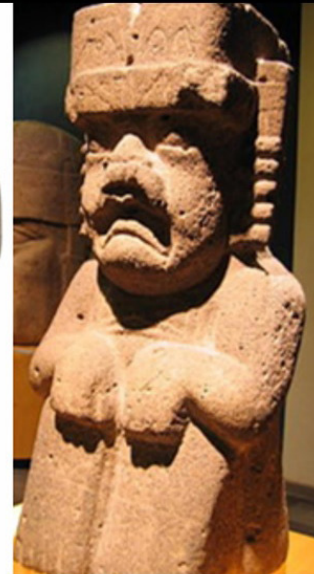


Egypt

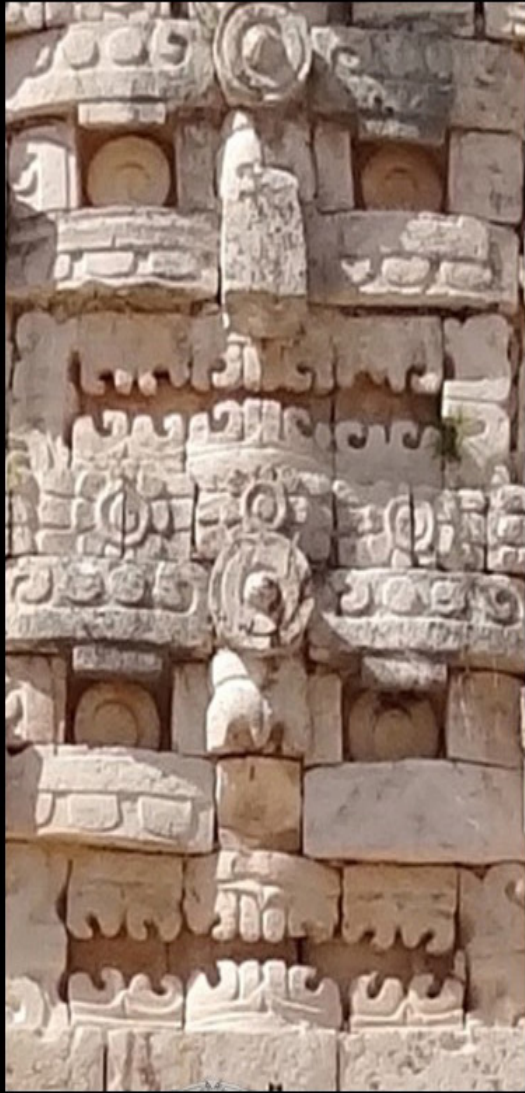
When asked to explain the symbolic meaning of the sphinx, mainstream Egyptologists associate the sphinx with general concepts like “royalty” and the “monarchy” and with qualities of “majesty” and “nobility”. Given the fact that Egypt’s pharaohs depicted themselves as sphinxes (i.e., half man half feline creatures), what are the chances that ancient Mayan kings and rulers also depicted themselves as half man and half feline creatures? Can this be mere coincidence? Or does this parallel iconography on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean reveal some type of unexplained link between the Maya and Egyptians? How did “human-into-feline-transformation” become a cherished motif among both Maya and Egyptian kings?



Egypt



Mexico



Mexico



Egypt

Third Eye symbolism across the ancient world was a kind of universal religion that flourished in Antiquity.

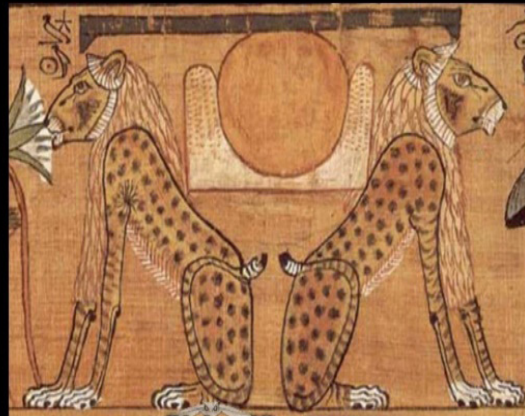
Left picture, we see two so-called "Chac" masks encoded in Mayan architecture. They are stacked on top of each other, and each mask wears a giant circular stone on the forehead.

Right picture, in Egypt, the solar "aten" symbol crowns the forehead. In my opinion, the aten is a symbol of the soul / source. Shown here in the position of the Third Eye, the message is clear. The Third Eye means awakening the eye of the soul and seeing the soul or source within.

The Maya and Egyptians both used the same “back-to-back” jaguars (Maya) and lions (Egyptians) motif. On the left, we see a statue in front of the Governor’s Palace at Uxmal, Mexico, depicting twin Mayan jaguars back-to-back. On the right, in the comparative image above, is a famous Egyptian “hieroglyph” or “god” or “motif” called Aker, depicting back-to-back twin lions. There is a symbol in Mayan art and iconography that is similar to the Egyptian Aker Lions hieroglyph. This Mesoamerican counterpart depicts the image of twin jaguars and twin jaguar-like humans. Like the Aker lions in Egypt, the Mesoamerican jaguars are facing opposite directions, which, in my opinion, indicates that they symbolize duality. In some cases, not only are the jaguars lying back-to-back (close together and facing opposite directions) just like in Egypt, but they are also lying in such a way that their physical bodies are enmeshed.



Mexico



Egypt



Mexico



Egypt

In some cases, not only are the jaguars lying back-to-back (close together and facing opposite directions) just like in Egypt, but they are also lying in such a way that their physical bodies are enmeshed. This gives the impression that their duality has been united, and they have combined into a single being—a double-headed jaguar. It is believed that Egypt's Aker Lions symbol signifies the unification of opposites into the centre principle, the Aten or sundisk, which I believe symbolizes the soul. In Mexico, the twin jaguar motif symbolizes the unification of opposites into a kind of center principle, where the two jaguars become a single and more powerful entity. This reflects a deep, metaphysical wisdom teaching that explains the concept of nonduality.



Mexico



Egypt

The pyramid-cultures all built "Triptych" three-door temples, with a wider and taller middle door than the two flanking it. The abundant occurrence of the Triptych across the ancient world is not a random coincidence. The Triptych represents more than merely an architectural element; the Triptych is the chief symbol of an advanced universal religion that was once shared globally in antiquity, mainly by the pyramid cultures.



Mexico



Egypt

In conclusion, there is evidence to suggest, based on the striking similarity in their iconography and cultural phenomena presented, that both civilizations were birthed from a similar, more ancient parent culture or source—a shared cultural understanding of mankind from an undocumented, forgotten time, a time so old that it has now been lost through the ages. Both cultures seem to have somehow shared the same religious traditions—as if they started off with the same body of metaphysical wisdom, albeit expressing this wisdom in slightly different ways, using their own civilization to create a unique flair.



Sources:

1. Bibliography: Cassaro, Richard, *'The Ancient Egyptians and Mayans: Ten Unexplained Parallels'* (14 April 2019 Hancock, Graham)
2. Bibliography: Cassaro, Richard, *'Written in Stone'* (Deeper Truth Books, 2011)