

# Ancient Egypt

## Ancient Egypt According to Myth

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### Bastet - 6,300 BC

In the Nile Delta the earliest civilization is associated with Bastet. She formed a **protectorate** in the Nile Delta.

Boundaries were posted with menacing keep-out displays of totems and skeletons. The protectorate was prosperous, papyrus plants in the marshes of the Delta were processed into paper, and records were kept in scrolls, agriculture was systematized and optimized, communities had fire departments and hospitals.

The villages were illuminated at night by lanterns (notice one is held by the figurine of Bastet at-near-right). Bastet was known for having bred the domesticated cat.

In Ancient Egypt it was common to show leaders and officials with the icons associated to them as their heads.

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Bastet



Sekhmet

### Sekhmet - 6,150 BC

Around **6150 BC**, under population pressure, the protectorate of Bastet expanded to a larger national identity under the name Sekhmet (above-right). The symbol of the new nation became a female human body with the head of a lioness, topped by a Ureus (a “solar-disc and a cobra's head”). The Ureus may have originally been a parabolic dish focused on a receiver that was used by Titans to communicate.

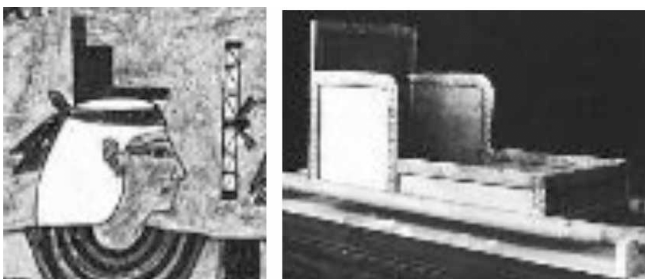
Around 6275 BC in Sumer (Mesopotamia), the Gemini Twins (Gilgamesh and Enkidu), originated the Order of Isis, primarily to maintain records of their progeny, but to finance its organization it was set-up to operate public water facilities (known as Bau Gardens), which offered heated baths, laundry services, massage, and prostitution (provided by the Virgins of the Hearth). The Order employed unmarried women (known as virgins, but not meaning celibate), who also kept a perpetual fire for the population to access (the Hearth).

### The Order of Isis in Egypt

The Order of Isis spread far and wide across Northern Africa and Western Asia, establishing water-temples on the model of the Bau Gardens in Sumer. The genealogical library of the progeny of the Gemini Twins was maintained in duplicates at the major bath-houses, and this duplication required frequent traveling of the High Priestesses of Isis.

In antediluvian (before the great-flood of 5600 BC) ancient Egypt, the descendants of Royalty were certified by the Order of Isis. This continued on into the period of dynastic Pharaohs. The Order of Isis persisted until about 500 BC.

The Priestesses of Isis traveled widely to coordinate the genealogical records between regions, and **evidence** of this is seen in the ideogram of Isis, which represents a carrying chair, their method of travel.

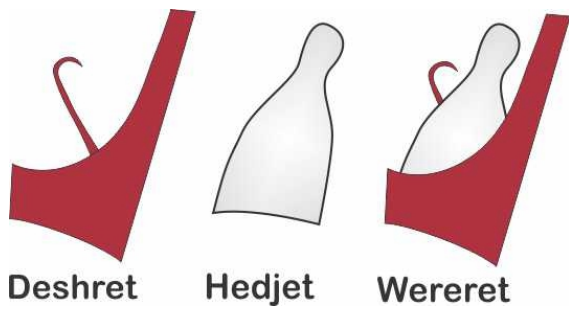


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The ideogram of Isis is depicted atop the head of Isis on the wall painting at far left. Next to her face is shown a scroll, which represents the genealogical records. To the right-at left is the reconstructed carrying chair of Hetepheres I, Great Queen of Snofru's 4<sup>th</sup> Dynasty, mother of Khufu. The similarity to the icon on the head of Isis is evident.

In Egypt the Water Priestesses of the Order of Isis were called Nebti. There were two charters of Isis in Egypt, dividing the Nile into North (the Delta) and South (from Giza to the cataracts).

Lower Egypt (the Delta) was the realm of the Nebti **Wadjet**. She is symbolized by the **cobra**, and wears the basket crown **Deshret**. The origin of the basket crown relates to the story of Gilgamesh and Enkidu, and how Bastet saved her son Enkidu from infanticide by floating him out of a palace compound in a red-reed basket.



Upper Egypt was the realm of the Nebti **Uadjit**. She is symbolized by the **vulture** and wears the **Hedjet**, called the white war crown of the south.

The two crowns together, is the "Wereret" (double crown), and signified the uniting of Upper and Lower Egypt.

## Hermes Trismegistus

Hermes is the name of a Greek "Olympian god" (a "god" politically adopted in the region of Mount Olympus).

The Greek characters we call their "gods" were often figureheads symbolic of specific attributes they were exemplifying. **Hermes** is often depicted with wings on his feet (symbolizing running fast). *In the Roman pantheon he is Mercury (the Messenger).*

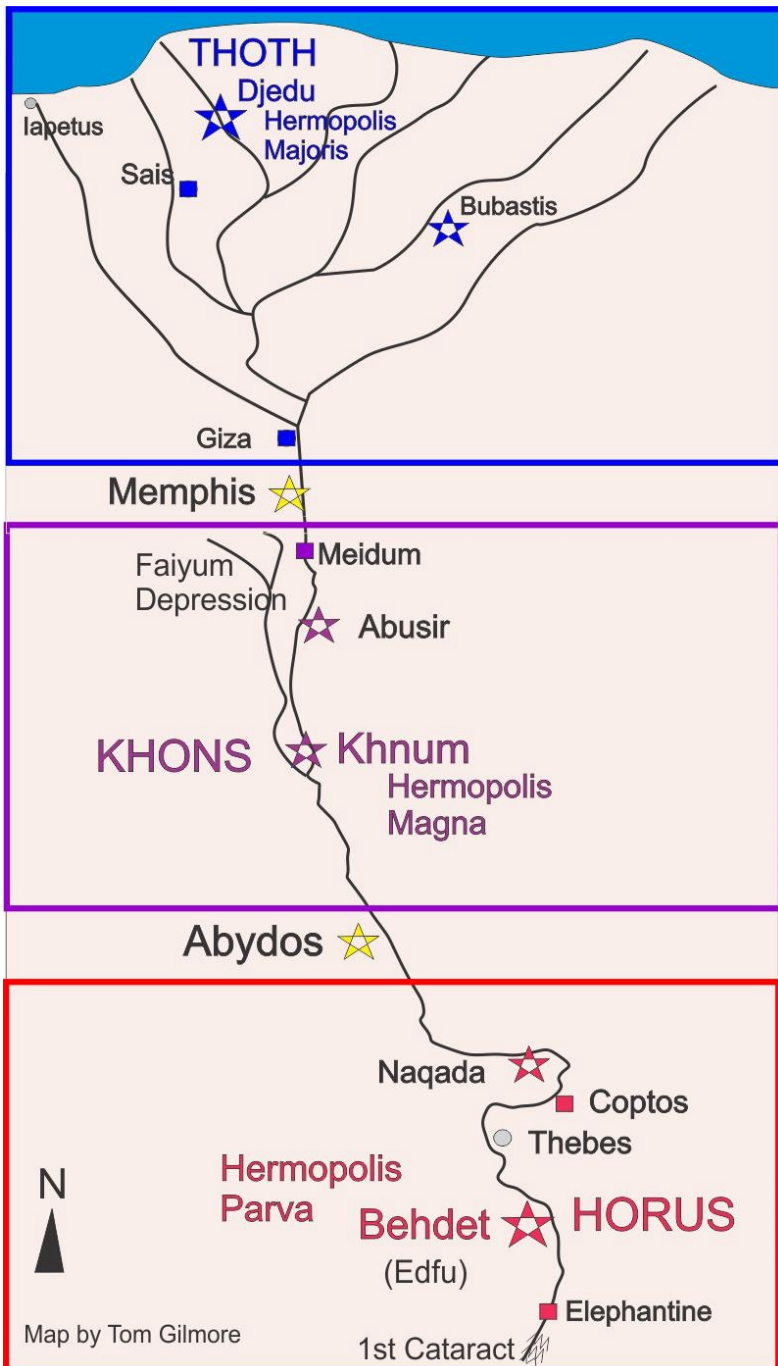
These attributes clearly support the origin of the name as being from the "Hermes" (plural) that were runners carrying messages between districts (a "post office"). The name is derived from the "herma", those being cairns that marked indistinct areas of trails, and which identified junctions in travel paths. These cairns were originally stones stacked in a manner not occurring in nature, but evolved into more formalized markers in Greece. A Greek Herm is a short square column, usually from waist to chest high, sometimes with various frivolous or symbolic adornments.



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## Early Greek maps of Ancient Egypt show 3 Hermopolis sites

|                           | City   | Location  | Icon          | Magistrate |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| <b>Hermopolis Majoris</b> | Djedu  | Far North | <b>Ibis</b>   | Thoth      |
| <b>Hermopolis Magna</b>   | Khnum  | Mid-Nile  | <b>Baboon</b> | Khons      |
| <b>Hermopolis Parva</b>   | Behdet | Far South | <b>Falcon</b> | Horus      |



The Nile was divided into 3 Districts, each the realm of one of the three Magistrates. They designated 8 Capital Cities relatively evenly spaced along the river. Each district had 2 Capitals, and between them was an independent Capital (Memphis and Abydos).

**THOTH**  
Djedu  
Bubastis

**Memphis**

**KHONS**  
Abusir  
Khnum

**Abydos**

**HORUS**  
Naqada  
Behdet

### Khmun (The 8 capital cities)

The Hermetic communication system was a governmental function that was necessary for national coordination.

Thousands of years before the advent of the Pharaohs, in order to administer Sekhmet's United Nile, the Order of Isis set up a tri-part government.

The Greeks labeled it "**Hermes Trismegistus**", meaning

**"3 Magistrates of the Hermetic System"**



## Relevant Geological Event: **The Ice Age**

Around 118,000 BC, the Earth had a global climate and sea level comparable to that in 2,000 AD, but the planet began a gradual cooling. Glaciers in the north began expanding, and the sea level began dropping. Around 100,000 BC a new and clever primate began to migrate from Africa, using flint tools and fire, crafting pottery and baskets. As the northern glaciers advanced south, the African primate migrated north in Europe and Asia, to the edge of the ice fields by 35,000 BC. The ocean level had dropped hundreds of vertical feet, with massive amounts of water tied up in glaciers.

Around 18,000 BC the Earth began warming and the melting ice left a dense scattering of ponds and lakes. The Africans settled around these fresh water bodies and with abundant food they rapidly grew in population, establishing villages of extended clan relatives. As the warming ended and the lakes evaporated, the growing African population was forced to merge around sustained lakes and rivers. What is now the Black Sea was a large fresh-water lake fed by 4 major rivers, the Don, Danube, Dniester, and Dnieper. The Africans of this region had largely migrated to the shores of this lake, which became heavily populated.

Around 10,550 BC the reduced melt-water triggered a freeze lasting to 9,400 BC. After 9,400 BC the melt resumed and the sea level kept rising, but the "Black Sea" Lake remained at its reduced level due to evaporation over its large area. Between 9,400 BC when the melt resumed and 5,600 BC the ocean levels slowly rose, culminating in a major geologic event that altered the course of pre-history.

Around 5,600 BC the fresh-water Black Sea Lake was 300 to 400 feet below sea level, and the Mediterranean Sea had finally risen to the height of the land bridge connecting Europe and Asia. Water invaded the cracks at the Bosphorus Fault, and salt water poured into the Black Sea, displacing the immense population around it.

## **The Great Flood of 5,600 BC**

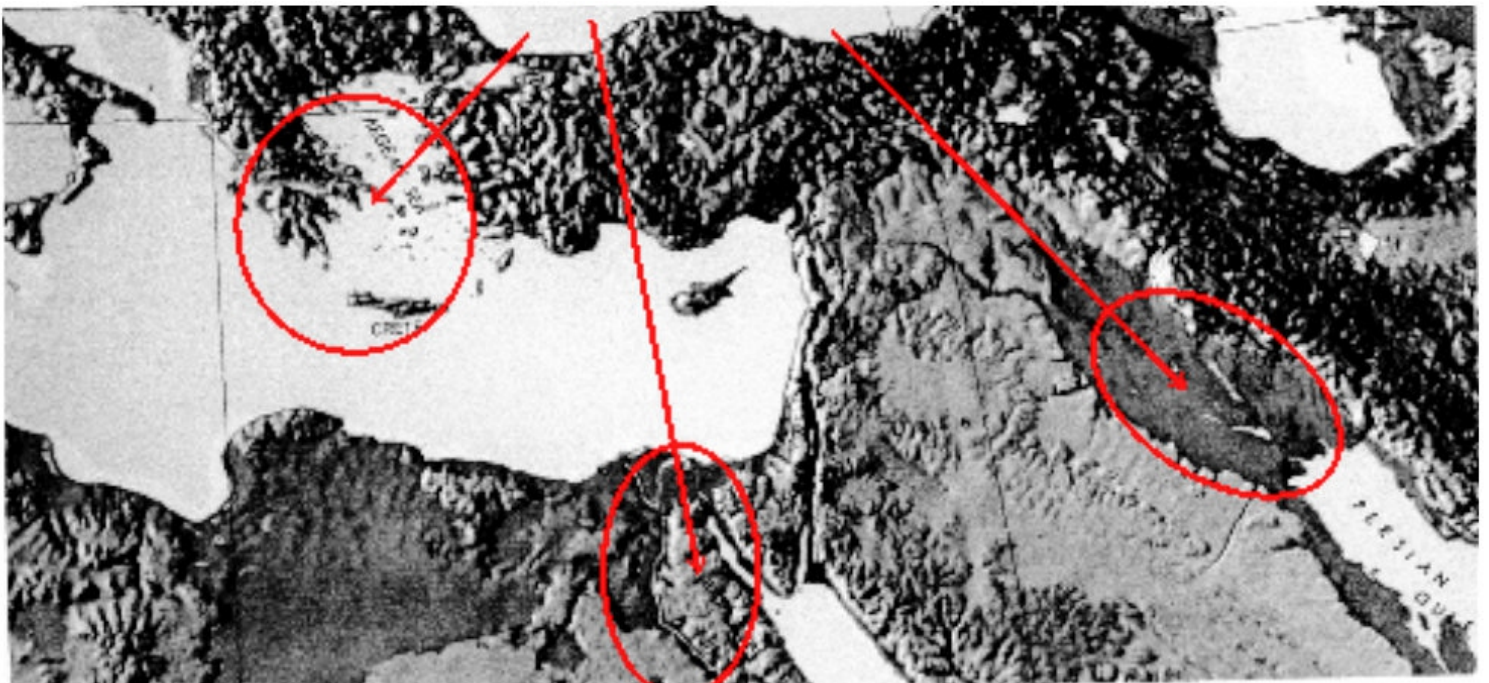
In their book "Noah's Flood", William Ryan and Walter Pitman demonstrate that the Great Flood was a later event unrelated to the Deluge. Research showed that water invaded the cracks at the Bosphorus Fault, and a torrent of salt water poured over an ever deepening cleft, resulting in a massive waterfall lasting over 2 years that shook the ground for many miles around, and raised the level of the Black Sea Lake by 6 inches every 24 hours.

## **The End of Early Civilization**

As the lake changed to salt water and rose to the level of the Mediterranean Sea, the inhabitants around the lake were flooded out of their homes and fields. The immense population around the lake was forced to migrate into **Mesopotamia, Egypt, or the Aegean.**

*In the Biblical flood, Noah, who was a descendant of Seth (son of Adam) had 3 sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth. After the flood, Shem went to Mesopotamia, Ham went to Egypt, and Japheth went to the Aegean. This is symbolic of the 3 migratory destinations shown below.*

Exodus from the Dead Sea Lake flood



This migration overwhelmed the civilizations flourishing in these 3 regions. The result was the destruction of civilization, followed by 2,400 years of primitive sustenance living, lasting until around 3,200 BC when civilization re-emerged in all 3 regions.

For 2400 years a fragmented patchwork of warring clans plagued the Aegean and Sumeria, but in Egypt, Thoth still operated, and the region was relatively stable, the people living in pole-huts built on the ruins of the prior civilization (resulting in the perplexing shuffling of archeological layers in these regions. Clans gradually formed and grew into large competing groups.

The Tehuti triumvirate (Hermes Trismegistus) was still in operation in 2920 BC when Menes declared himself Pharaoh. The clan structure made it inevitable that the reunification of the Upper and Lower Nile would be under a single dominant leader.

## Uta-Napishtim – Sumerian myth version of survivor of the great flood

Uta-Napishtim lived on an island in the Black Sea Lake. When the Bosphorus waterfall broke, the island began to flood, but the people living there were accustomed to seasonal floods that raised the lake level and then receded.

Uta was a carpenter who had built a transport-boat and would sail to the lake-shores to trade for goods. On one trip, Uta meets a traveler who informs him of the great waterfall, and that the flood was going to engulf the entire lake basin. The traveler said:

"Man of Shuruppak, son of Ubar-Tutu, destroy thy house, build a vessel  
Leave thy riches, seek thy life, store in thy vessel the seeds of all life"

Uta tore down his house and used the lumber to build a large boat that could hold his family, his livestock, and barrels of grain, for starting life over on the mainland. His boat was barely afloat when the island was about to be submerged, and Uta had to hardheartedly fight off the desperate villagers as he finally departed.

*This is the proto-Noah of the biblical flood.* As his island was in threat of submerging, Uta loaded grain and livestock in his boat and disembarked, eventually arriving at the side of a mountain adjacent to the expanding lake.

## The Thoth Vizier

*When Menes became the first Pharaoh (King) he combined Thoth (icon Ibis) and Khons (icon Baboon) into the position of Vizier (wise advisor), and this is how Thoth (who was senior to Khons) became confused with both the Ibis and the Baboon.*



## Chronological Confirmation from the Records of the Nile Scholars

*According to the Nile Scholar's records, written shortly after the reign of the first Pharaoh A'ha (Menes), Thoth had ruled as the final authority for 3,226 years before Horus-Menes became Pharaoh. Taking the historical estimate of 2,920 BC as the date of the ascent of Menes, marking the end of the triumvirate, the date of the formation of the Triumvirate Tehuti would be:*

**(2,920 BC - 3,226 = 6,146 BC) circa 6150 BC**

**As developed earlier, Sekhmet formed the triumvirate around 6150 BC**

## Dynastic Succession

Royalty was accorded individuals with an ancestral connection to the Gemini Twins of Sumer. This authenticated lineage was what the Nile scribes referred to as their Pharaohs being "gods".

A Dynastic line persisted so long as a male heir was produced from a Pharaoh in the succession. When there were no male heirs, a new dynasty was started, and it was the powerful function of the "Great Queen" to pick a successor from among the sons of the Pharaoh with one of his Royal mistresses, or in the rare case that no such males were produced, to choose an unrelated male in the Royalty certified by Isis (starting a new Dynasty).

A "Great Queen" of Egyptian royalty is initially the wife of the first Pharaoh of a Dynasty. Even after her husband dies and a succession occurs, she retains her Great Queen status until she dies and the status is transferred by succession to the current Queen.

The succession of Pharaohs was validated by the genealogical records of the Order of Isis. This critical factor led to rampant incest, as typified by the 4<sup>th</sup> Dynasty.

When the succession of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Dynasty was broken, because the deceased Pharaoh Huni had no sons with his Great Queen, the Great Queen selected Snofru (around 2575 BC), the son of Huni (with his Royal mistress Meresankh), to marry the Great Queen's daughter Hetepheres and assume the first throne of the 4<sup>th</sup> Dynasty.

The diagram below shows the complicated inbreeding of the 4<sup>th</sup> Dynasty that began with **Snofru**. There are contradictory and incomplete historical records concerning the genetic tree of the 4<sup>th</sup> Dynasty, but it is clear that Snofru had a daughter (Henutsen) with his own mother (Meresankh), and then children with his incestuously conceived daughter (right side of tree below).

Ra'djedef was probably a half-brother of Khufu as shown in the diagram, and Snofru sired Ra'djedef with his own daughter who he sired with the Great Queen (of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Dynasty). Kaweb was in line to be Pharaoh because he had been married as infants with his sister Hetepheres II (who was in line to be Great Queen),

It is likely that Ra'djedef murdered Kaweb and married Kaweb's sister/widow Hetepheres II in order to take the throne, and that Ra'djedef had struggled against Khufu and subsequently attempted to eradicate all effigies of him.

Ra'djedef appears to have been a brutal despot for 8 years before being deposed, and **Khephren**, of the line from Snofru/Henutsen, was installed as Pharaoh.

It is thought Khephren had multiple children with various Royal mistresses, and while Menkaure may not have been the actual offspring of Khephren's wife/sister Khamernebti, she raised him. Menkaure's son Shepseskaf was considered illegitimate (because Khamernebti was infertile) and had a troubled 5 year reign, followed by a brief interim administration before the widow of Ra'djedef, Hetepheres II, who was officially the living Great Queen, decreed Userkaf, her grandson, as the 1<sup>st</sup> Pharaoh of the 5<sup>th</sup> Dynasty.





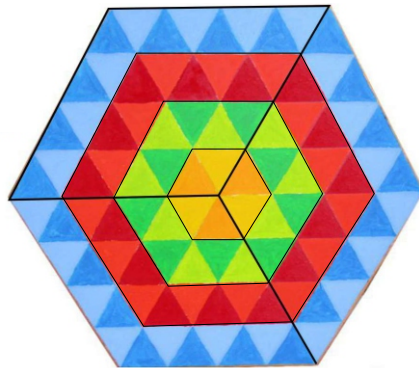
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## Queen Nefertiti

Tutankhamon's step-mother Nefertiti had been the Nebti **Uadji**, or chief priestess of the Order of Isis for the Lower Nile (north). After the death of her husband Akhenaten, Nefertiti is thought to have served as a Queen Pharaoh and took the name Nefer-Neferu-Aten. She continued as Queen Pharaoh but was termed as co-regent when the child Tut-Ankh-Aten was 8 and became Pharaoh.

The image above is a public domain photo of a small gilded wooden figurine found by Carter in Tutankhamon's tomb. The lower part of the icon is evidently a cobra. The cobra symbolizes the Nebti of the north, **Uadji**, commonly depicted as a cobra with extended wings, and a woman's head. The figurine probably represents Tutankhamon's step-mother Nefertiti in her role as Nebti.

*Akhen-Aten attempted to decree the adoption of the "one god", but after his death, power gradually reverted to Thebes where the old pantheon with the primary god Amon was restored, so when Tut-ankh-aten became Pharaoh he was renamed Tut-ankh-amon.*



Cubes, Hexagons, Diamonds and Triangles