

bloody with their fists (Matthew 27:27-31; John 19:1-3). In the end, as the movie "The Passion of the Christ" graphically conveyed, Yahshua's tortured body and the ground beneath Him were liberally sprinkled with His blood, just as the horns of the altar in Jerusalem were liberally sprinkled with innocent blood. How awful that our perfect and innocent Savior had to suffer so terribly to secure our salvation!

Bull, Goat and Scapegoat Depicted at Giza and Golgotha

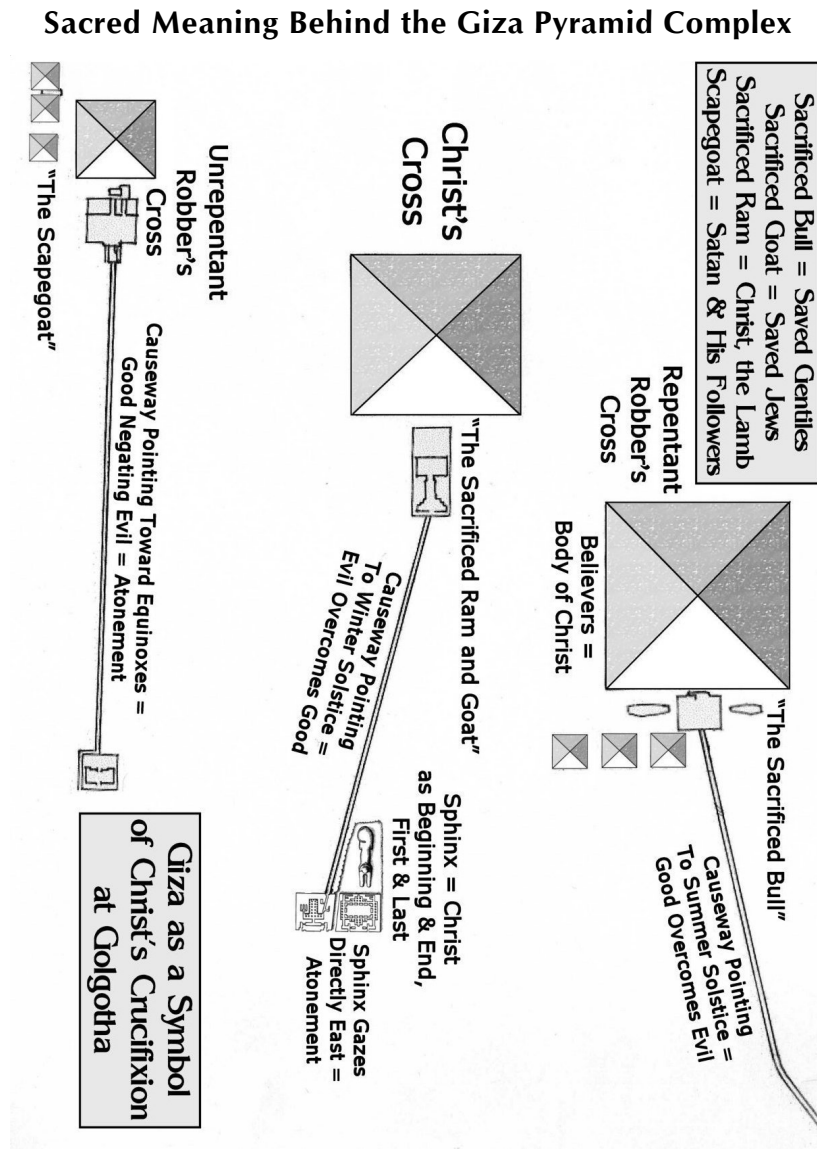
As the Gospels clearly convey, Yahshua was not alone when He was crucified at Golgotha. He shared His agonizing death with two other men - one on His right and the other on His left - just as the spiritual sheep and goats are to be divided on the Last Day (Matthew 25:33). As discussed in Book Two, these robbers may have been two of Yahshua's key disciples: James and John, the Sons of Zebedee. But, regardless of who they were, they were called robbers to teach this important spiritual lesson: ***all sinners are divinely viewed as thieves and robbers that must rely on dead animals and self-directed good works for their potential atonement until they are saved and receive Christ's free gift of Grace!***

To understand this better, let's closely look at the robbers who took part in Christ's crucifixion (Mark 15:27). Now, the Scriptures say that one robber believed that Yahshua was the Messiah, but the other one cruelly mocked and rejected Yahshua:

"Then one of the criminals who were hanged blasphemed Him, saying, 'If You are the Christ, save Yourself and us.' But the other, answering, rebuked him, saying, 'Do you not even fear God, seeing you are under the same condemnation? And... we receive the due reward of our deeds; but this Man has done nothing wrong.' Then he said to Jesus, 'Lord (Adonai), remember me when You come into Your kingdom.' And Jesus said to him, 'Assuredly, I say to you, today you will be with Me in Paradise.'" - Luke 23:39-43 (NKJ)

By studying the nature of the robbers, as well as the nature of the crucifixion utilizing the Language of God, a hidden spiritual message to mankind is revealed. First of all, the robber who believed in Yahshua allegorically signifies all the spiritual sheep that lovingly follow their Messiah, while the robber who rejected Yahshua represents all the spiritual goats that will rebel against and reject His salvation. In addition, these two robbers represent the two goats that were chosen on the Day of Atonement. This can easily be seen by studying the

allegorical meaning of the Giza Pyramids, as shown in the illustration on this page:



When looking at Giza from the air, the Great Pyramid or Pillar of Enoch is to the east or right of the middle pyramid associated with the Great Sphinx, while the smaller pyramid connected to Menkaure is to the left of the middle pyramid. Now, since Yahshua was crucified between

the two robbers, the middle pyramid should represent His Cross. Though this pyramid is not as large as the Great Pyramid, it is very close to it in size, suggesting the greatness of the man it is connected to.

In verification of its connection to the Cross of Yahshua, this pyramid's causeway leads to the Great Sphinx, which symbolizes the message behind the Zodiac signs of Leo, Aquarius, and Virgo. Virgo (Eve and the Garden of Eden) and Leo (Christ as King) are the beginning and ending themes of the Zodiac, which represents the entire history of mankind's salvation. Indeed, Christ is the First and the Last dispenser of salvation, and the Beginning and the End of all Creation. In addition, Leo signifies Christ's role as an Avenger of Blood for all those martyred for their faith, and Aquarius represents the inexhaustible flow of the Holy Spirit on humanity during the Millennial Kingdom.

Other allegorical spiritual messages are hidden in the middle pyramid's causeway, which points to the Winter Solstice sunrise but ends with the Sphinx gazing at the Equinox sunrises. These two solar positions on the horizon convey truths about Yahshua's two-fold purpose. For example, the Winter Solstice - when the darkness signifying evil is at its fullest - represents the punishment for sin, which is death and separation from God. Yahshua suffered this punishment for all mankind when He died on the Cross. In connection to the animals sacrificed on the Day of Atonement, the middle pyramid at Giza is connected to the sacrificial ram offered up on that day along with a bull. These both signify Christ's role as the Lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world - just as depicted in Taurus and Aries. To make atonement for us, Christ became sin for us. This was represented by the goat sacrificed on the altar on the Day of Atonement.

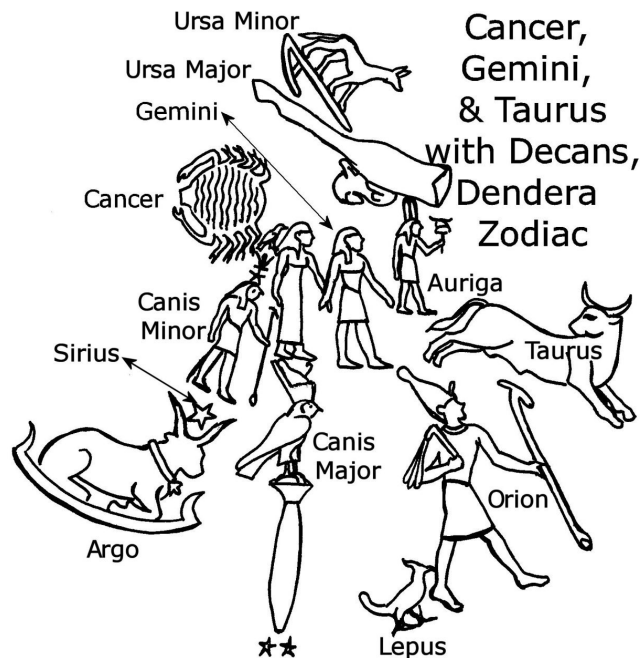
At the moment He died, Yahshua - the Light of the World - was extinguished under the crushing weight and total darkness of humanity's sins. Yet, Yahshua was also first recognized as the King of kings by the Magi - who visited Him near to the Winter Solstice, and during the Feast of Chanukah, or Jewish Festival of Lights. As the Light above all the other lights of the World that follow Him, Yahshua will one day obliterate every dark place in the Universe! Meanwhile, the Equinoxes signify the concept of atonement, which is the negation of evil with good. Negation implies more than destruction. Rather, it calls for the complete removal of all evil.

Christ's perfect righteousness provided our everlasting atonement, and His blood perfectly covers over and washes away our sins. In other words, Christ's perfect blood sacrifice promises believers that the evil within them will be fully negated in the First Resurrection, and we will be made fully perfect in Him.

Now, the robber who believed in Yahshua's ministry (Luke 23:40-43), accepted His sacrifice, and was promised a place in paradise with Him immediately after death is signified by the Great Pyramid, which stands to the right of the middle pyramid, and signifies the sheep who follow the Good Shepherd Yahshua. In addition, the Great Pyramid represents the goat sacrificed on the altar on the Day of Atonement. Remember that this goat was offered up not just for one redeemed sinner, but for millions upon millions of forgiven, glorified saints that make up the pyramidal Body of Christ as depicted by Taurus the Bull, which signifies Gentile believers, and Aries the Ram, which signifies Jewish believers. Furthermore, Christ's coming kingship over His Body, the Church is signified by the missing capstone of the Great Pyramid (Psalm 118:22; Mark 12:10), and the causeway of the Pillar of Enoch points directly to the Summer Solstice - when darkness is allegorically overcome with light. This signifies that Christ's followers will completely triumph over evil one day soon.

Intriguingly, there are several boat pits at the foot of the Pillar of Enoch that may all contain large, dismantled high-prowed wooden seafaring vessels in the Egyptian style. One certainly did when it was excavated and re-assembled in recent years, and it is now housed in a special building near to the pyramid that is open to tourists. In light of the enormous hidden meaning behind this pyramid, there is no doubt that these boat pits have allegorical meaning as well. Let's explore that meaning.

In the Dendera Zodiac, the star Sirius of Canis Major is depicted between the horns of a great bull that is reclining in exactly the same type of high-prowed boat that was buried at Giza. The bull signifies the sign of Taurus and the boat represents the constellation Argo the Ship, which in recent years was renamed and divided into four different



constellations that signify different parts of a ship. Since Argo is far in the southern sky below Canis Major, Sirius, the belts stars of Orion, and the bright stars in Taurus could be seen as allegorical passengers on board, which is likely why the ancient Mage who carved the Dendera Zodiac created this particular symbol that combines these three different constellations.

Fascinatingly, Argo the ship can be viewed as sailing along the heavenly river named Eridanus, which is the celestial counterpart of the Jordan River. Therefore, it can represent a heavenly ship of salvation that is sailing toward the New Jerusalem! In ancient times, ships often had the connotation of being like water going serpents and were often depicted with a serpent-like form. As such, ships represent the transforming of something evil (the serpent) into something good (an ark or safe haven in inhospitable territory). It therefore signifies the overcoming of evil with good! Could this be why some legends state that the benevolent "god" Quetzalcoatl came to the New World on a ship covered with serpent skins? We will discuss Quetzalcoatl's connection to both Noah and Shem in the last chapter.

Returning to analyzing the meaning of the Giza Complex, the smaller pyramid to the left of the middle pyramid signifying Christ's Cross stands for the crucified robber that was angry at Christ and mocked Him (Mat. 27:44; Luke 23:39). This unrepentant robber was spiritually stubborn like a goat, and he and those who are like him may potentially perish for rejecting Christ's atonement sacrifice. Satan - who was represented by the scapegoat on the Day of Atonement - certainly will perish, along with many of his followers. When Yahshua died, however, He took the place of unruly (i.e. sinful) goats and paid their death penalty - whether they accept it or not. Indeed, because this small pyramid's causeway points toward the Equinoxes, which represent Christ's perfect atonement, it suggests that unrepentant sinners are covered by Yahshua's sacrifice until the very end, and will be spared at the Last Judgment if they are finally willing to repent and seek God's mercy and forgiveness. As verification, this is clearly implied in the Parable of the Workers (See Matthew 20:1-16). Though some believers may balk at this, it nonetheless underlines the suggestion that God takes no pleasure in seeing anyone perish, and His mercy truly is great - but only if even the worst of sinners can sincerely repent and humbly ask for forgiveness (2 Peter 3:9).

Now, go back and take a look at the illustrations of Stonehenge on pages 104 and 105, and compare them with the illustration of the Giza Pyramid Complex on page 174. As you do, remember that Stonehenge's main axis points to the Summer Solstice - just as the Great Pyramid's

causeway does. Could this be another indicator that the center circle of monoliths called the Sarsen Circle is indeed meant to represent the Most Holy Place? Could it also be that Stonehenge is a visual metaphor for the very Throne room of Almighty God as described in the Book of Revelation? In addition, could the Aubrey Circle represent the Holy Place where the redeemed saints will gather to worship and glorify God after the Rapture, and where they will partake in the Wedding of the Lamb?

Could Stonehenge have been built by the righteous human followers of Yahweh with the aid of holy Watchers like Uriel, and was it made to instruct mankind about their ultimate purpose? This is certainly possible and would explain why it exhibits knowledge that the common people of that time era were generally ignorant of. If so, it is just as likely that the Pillar of Enoch in Egypt was built by the Sethites with the aid of the Watchers to preserve their knowledge of the coming Messiah for future generations. In addition, this mighty pyramid may stand as a symbol for the ultimate place of the righteous in Christ's everlasting Kingdom. Indeed, the truth that the Great Pyramid represents the Kingdom of God seems to be encoded in Scripture since Mount Zion appears to refer to the Great Pyramid and its heavenly counterpart:

"Then I looked, and behold, a Lamb standing on Mount Zion, and with Him one hundred and forty-four thousand, having His Father's name written on their foreheads." - Revelation 14:1 (NKJ)

Could it be that - on one fateful day during the Great Tribulation - Christ will literally stand atop the Great Pyramid with His 144,000 Witnesses just as Revelation 14:1 intimates? If so, will Christ cap and complete that unfinished pyramid at that time? It certainly is possible that Christ and His Witnesses will repair and finish this artificial mountain that was built in Christ's honor by our righteous ancestors. At that time, they may also reconsecrate that magnificent ancient altar to God. After that, Christ may send His Witnesses to preach in the four corners of the Earth - corners that are appropriately signified by the Great Pyramid's four corners.

In direct contrast to this, the small Pyramid at Giza attributed to Pharaoh Menkaure signifies the robber that rejected Christ on Calvary and the scapegoat on the Day of Atonement. This goat was also known as the Azazel goat signifying the fallen Watcher Azazel (i.e. Satan):

When Aaron has finished making atonement for the Most Holy Place, the Tent of Meeting and the altar, he shall bring forward the live goat. He is to lay both hands on the

head of the live goat and confess over it all the wickedness and rebellion of the Israelites... and put them on the goat's head. He shall send the goat away into the desert... The goat will carry on itself all their sins to a solitary place; and the man shall release it in the desert." - Leviticus 16:20-22

The ritual of total abandonment described in the preceding Scripture graphically portrays what Hell will be like for Satan and all those who follow him in rebellion against God. Like the scapegoat, all unrepentant sinners will be abandoned forever in a barren, lifeless place of unending heat, thirst and everlasting torment. And like the scapegoat, they will forever remain spirits whose mortal resurrected bodies will perish in the heat of the Lake of Fire, and whose spirits will never be able to escape from it. This is the horrible fate that awaits all the angels and people who rebel against God without remorse. Indeed, there will be no escape for anyone who refuses to worship the Lamb or humbly accept His sacrifice for their sins. How tragic that so many currently seem destined to dwell in Hell forever. May Yahweh help them all!

Another fact of the crucifixion represented at Giza is that the whole grisly event occurred just outside the walls of the old city of Jerusalem. Likewise, Giza is just outside of the much greater area that the New Jerusalem will one day encompass, which will include all of the Sinai Wilderness to Egypt's eastern desert border, and all of the land north of modern Israel up to the borders of the Euphrates River as per Revelation 21:16: *"The city is laid out as a square; its length is as great as its breadth. And he measured the city with the reed: twelve thousand furlongs (or stadia). Its length, breadth, and height are equal."*

Note that the New Jerusalem is described as having an enormous square base, with each side of the city being 12,000 furlongs or stadia in length. Now, one stadium is 600 feet long, meaning that the New Jerusalem will have an incredible side length of 7,200,000 feet! Since there are 5,280 feet in a statute mile, the New Jerusalem will measure 1,363.63 miles per side, and its height will equal that length! So, though this could be envisioned as a giant cube-shaped city, it is more likely that the New Jerusalem will mimic the aesthetically beautiful shape of the Great Pyramid - only on a much grander scale! If so, the Great Pyramid may be a small representation of the New Jerusalem. Also known as the City of God, the New Jerusalem will be the everlasting home of Christ's Bride, the True Church. It will cover all the territory once belonging to the ancient Kingdom of Israel, stretching all the way to Egypt in the south and Turkey in the north. Like old Jerusalem, the Great Pyramid, Great Sphinx and the Sphinx Temple may also receive a makeover in

eternity so that they can forever commemorate Christ's death and resurrection outside of the New Jerusalem's sacred walls.

Uncannily, there are other secrets hidden in this region that will one day serve as the foundation of the New Jerusalem. One of them is found in the shape of the Kingdom of Ancient Israel, which covered about the same amount of land as the New Jerusalem will one day. As shown in the first illustration on page 181, this land area is roughly in the shape of a Shofar, or trumpet made from a Ram's Horn, as shown in the illustration inset. Why hasn't anyone seemed to notice this, or comment on the fact that this Shofar appears to follow the same path as the great highway that will reach from Egypt to Assyria during the Millennial Rule of Christ? In addition, it may trace the path that the 144,000 Witnesses will take after meeting Yahshua on Mount Zion during the Great Tribulation, and the path that Yahshua will take when He comes to save Israel in the Battle of Armageddon.

Intriguingly, several Scriptures connected to the Day of the Lord mention the sounding of a great trumpet, a highway stretching from Egypt to Assyria, the city of Jerusalem, and the Lord (Yahweh) coming out of Zion to rescue Jacob or Israel:

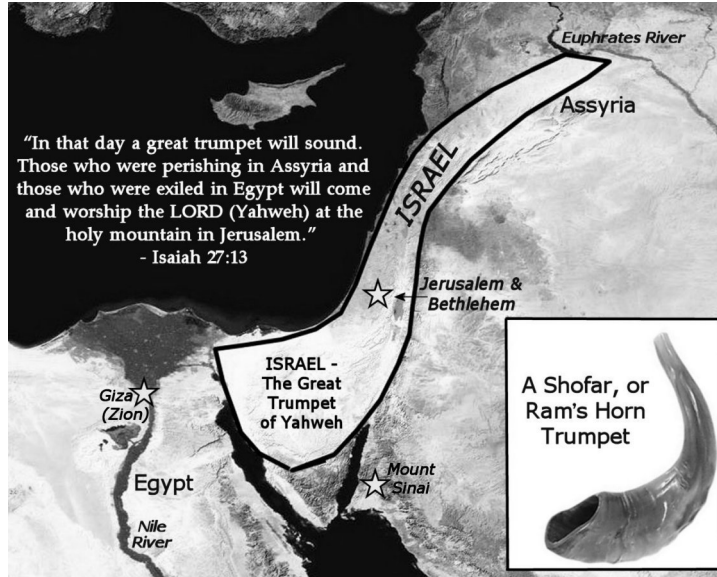
***"In that day there will be a highway from Egypt to Assyria, and the Assyrian will come into Egypt and the Egyptian into Assyria, and the Egyptians will serve with the Assyrians."** - Isaiah 19:23 (NKJ)*

*"In that day the LORD (Yahweh) will thresh from the flowing Euphrates to... Egypt, and you, O Israelites, will be gathered up... And **in that day a great trumpet will sound.** Those who were perishing in Assyria and those who were exiled in Egypt will come and worship the LORD (Yahweh) on the holy mountain in Jerusalem." - Isaiah 27:12-13 (NIV)*

***"Oh, that the salvation of Israel would come out of Zion! When the LORD (Yahweh) brings back the captivity of His people, let Jacob rejoice and Israel be glad."** - Psalm 14:7 (NKJ)*

***"Blow the trumpet in Zion, and sound an alarm in My holy mountain! Let all the inhabitants of the land tremble; for the day of the LORD (Yahweh) is coming, for it is at hand: A day of darkness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness..."** - Joel 2:1-2 (NKJ)*

Israel, Yahshua's Shofar or Ram's Horn



Sacred Places Tied to Christ, the One-Horned Ram

