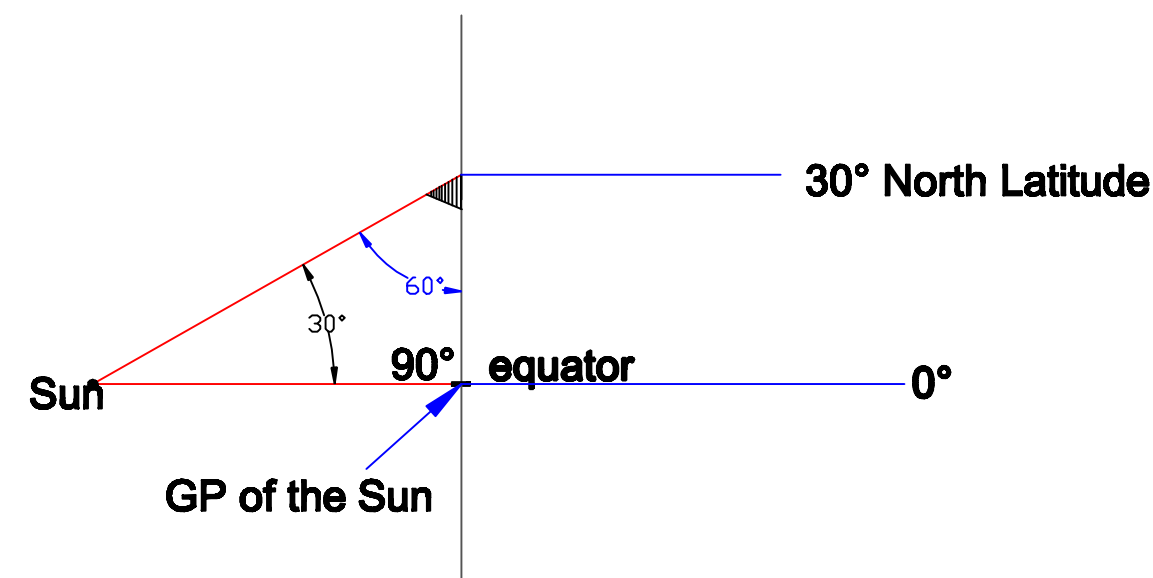


"Theoretical Equinox Phenomenon discussion"



In a perfect world an "Equinox Phenomenon" in which a pyramid "Marks the Equinox" and casts no shadow at noon on the equinox would have to fulfill the following.

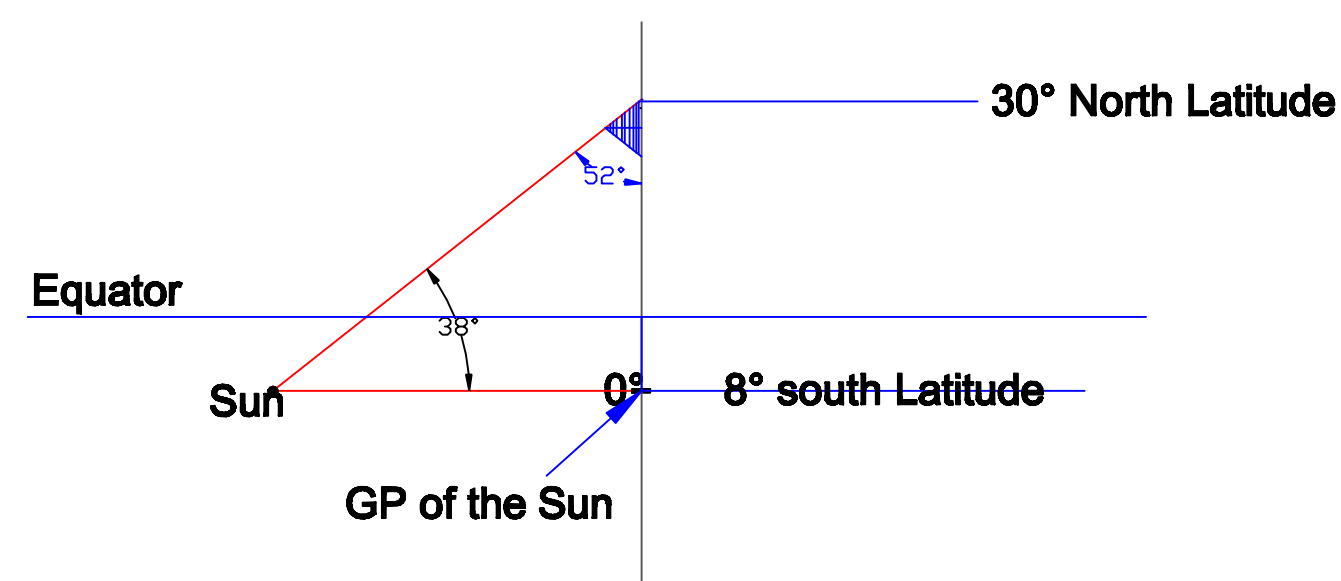
- 1) On the "equinox" the sun has a geographic position (GP) on the equator.
- 2) Since the pyramids of the Giza Plateau are very near the 30 degree north latitude parallel, the angular relationship of the GP of the sun, the sun itself and the pyramid's geographic location forms a 30-60-90 triangle.
- 3) For a pyramid at Giza to "mark the equinox" it therefore MUST have an angle of inclination of the sides of 60 degrees.

Note 1: Early construction techniques and material limitations prevented the pyramid pharaohs from ever building a pyramid with side inclinations of 60 degrees.

Note 2: Only one attempt is known of an attempt to build a 60 degree pyramid. It was attempted 5 miles north of Giza by Khufu's son. The pyramid collapsed due to material and technology limitations.

Note 3: The "Marking of the Equinox" using Egyptian pyramids is a hoax. They never achieved this "marking" using pyramids.

"Actual Great Pyramid Equinox Analysis"



Since the "Shadow Phenomenon" of the Great Pyramid actually involves a pyramid of 52 degree side inclination at the 30 degree north latitude parallel, then the pyramid would in theory not cast a shadow when the sun is at the 8 degree south latitude parallel, NOT during the equinox.

- 1) We can calculate the latitude of the sun's geographic position (GP) when the "shadow effect" occurs, by using 90 degrees as the GP angle of the sun, and 52 degrees for the side angle of the pyramid. (52 degrees is the known angle of the side construction of the great pyramid.)
- 2) Since the three angles of a triangle must equal 180 degrees, we see:
 $180 \text{ degrees} - 52 \text{ degrees} - 90 \text{ degrees} = 38 \text{ degrees}.$
- 3) Since the pyramid is very near the 30 degree north parallel we see:
 $38 \text{ degrees} - 30 \text{ degrees} = 8 \text{ degrees},$ therefore in theory the great pyramid does not cast a shadow when the sun crosses the 8 degree south latitude parallel. This occurs one month BEFORE the spring equinox, and one month after the autumnal equinox.

What we see by accurate review is the "shadow effect" appears to be more of a hoax than a reality. The Great Pyramid in theory would not cast a shadow at noon (local apparent noon) on each day for about 8 months of the year. The pyramids do not "mark the equinox" or seasons. Since we have more than 90 pyramids in Egypt, and none of them approach the 60 inclination, then we see the ancient Egyptians never attempted to mark the seasons with these structures. Furthermore, since many of the pyramid attempts are south of Giza, the angle would have to be greater than 60 degrees to achieve the effect, and as we can see they never achieved the minimum standard (60 degrees) due to material limitations.

NOTE: The marking of seasons and "equinox phenomenon" appears to be a hoax.

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