



**Comparative Analytical
Drawings of
the Pyramids of Teotihuacan,
Mexico and the Pyramids of the
Giza Complex, Egypt**

Charles William Johnson



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**Comparative Analytical Drawings of the Pyramids of the Giza Complex
and
the Pyramids of Teotihuacan, Mexico**

Charles William Johnson

Earth/matriX Editions, *P.O. Box 231126, New Orleans, Louisiana 70183-1126, USA*

Earth/matriX Mexico, *Apartado Postal 70-257, Ciudad Universitaria,
México, D.F., México 04510*

Founder: Charles William Johnson

Director/Mexico: Jorge Luna Martínez

International Associate: Marco Icaza

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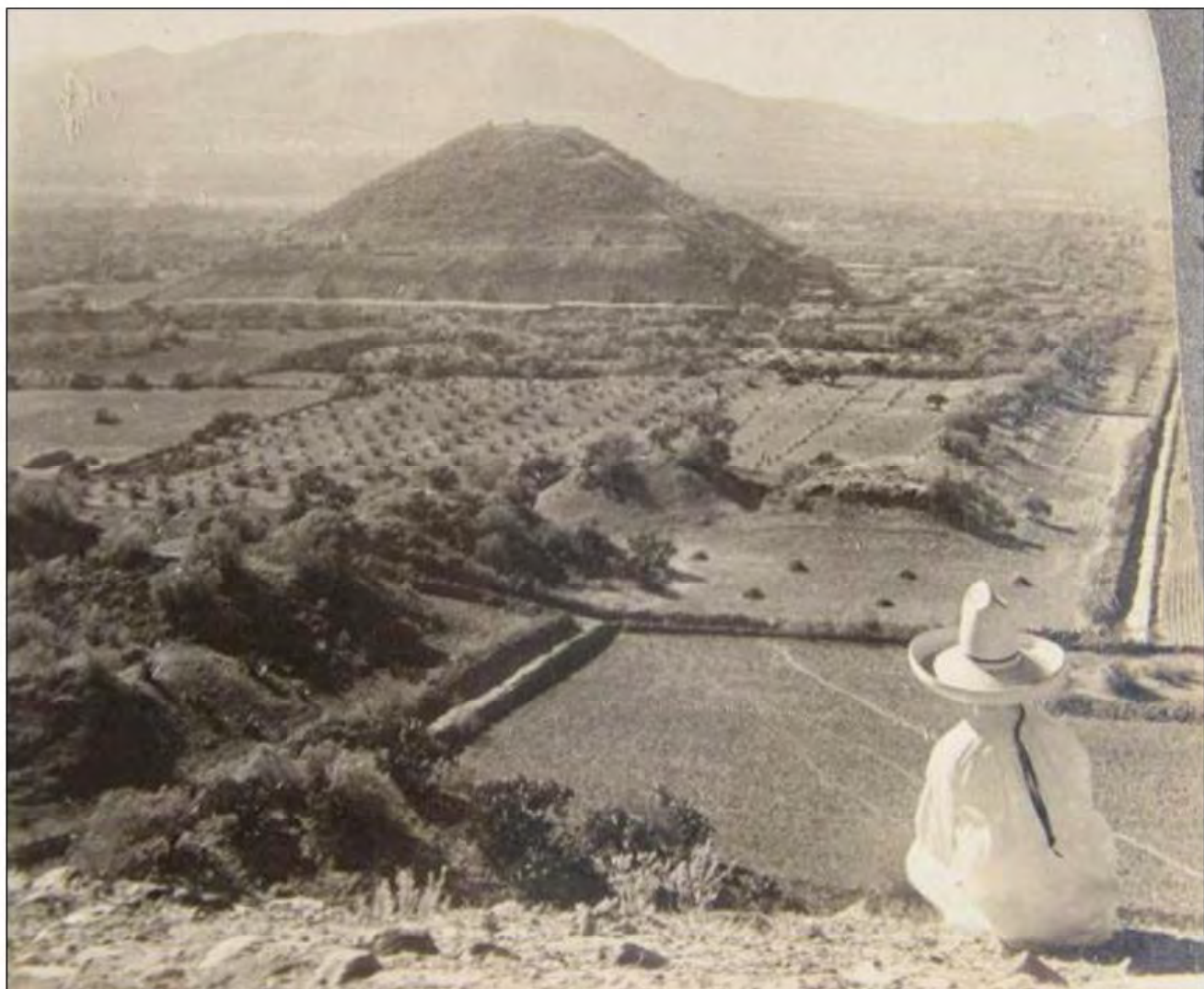
In this brief study, I have offered only a few select analytical comparative drawings and overlays between the Giza Complex of ancient Egypt and the pyramidal site of Teotihuacan, Mexico. In the Earth/matrix collection, there are thousands of similar analytical drawings that shall be posted.

Many of these analytical drawings constitute the theoretical approach that I have followed over the past nineteen years in studying the math and geometry behind ancient artwork from different cultures around the world.

From my studies, it would appear that there exists a **sacred proportion** employed in the ancient design of the pyramidal sites around the world. In this case, the sites of the Giza Complex and that of the pyramidal site at Teotihuacan, Mexico, both appear to share a common, basic geometric design. **The basic design appears to be based on fractal proportions utilizing the side measurements of perfect right triangles.**

For questions and comments, please, contact me at the following address:
johnson@earthmatrix.com

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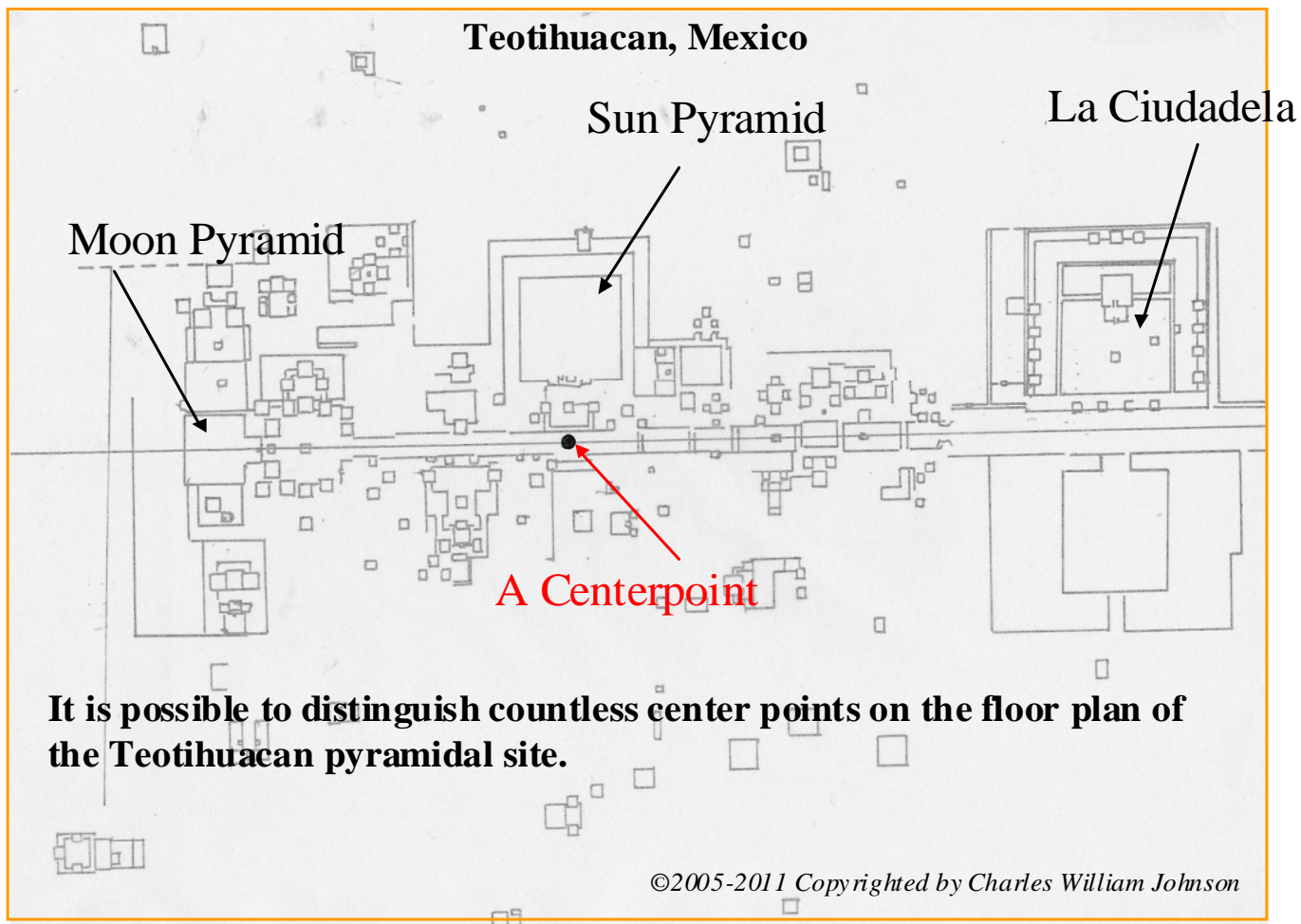
The Teotihuacan pyramidal site is one of the most organized archaeological sites in my view, based on an apparent pattern of squares and rectangles. From the old stereoview presented earlier of the Sun Pyramid, it is obvious that the exactness of the measurements of the Teotihuacan site has been lost long ago. Yet, the reconstruction of the pyramids and the secondary pyramidal structures establishes a reflection of the site's original layout. Authors, such as Hugh Harleston have studied the site in detail and projected it precise measurements through a standard Teotihuacan unit. This study simple examines a geometric pattern that appears to reflect the design layout of the various primary and secondary pyramids on the site.

There are numerous ways to conceptualize the geometry of the Teotihuacan site, even though it may be apparently based on squares and rectangles.

The Giza complex shares similarly suggested layout based upon squares and rectangles. For this reason, it would seem appropriate to consider both of these pyramidal sites as basic concepts of geometry. And such has been the case over many decades of scholars studying, and even triangulating the layout of the pyramidal complexes at Teotihuacan, Mexico and Giza, Egypt.

A few slides are presented that show imaginary geometric concepts for the Teotihuacan site and how one may derive certain patterns based upon basic geometric considerations. Then a distinctive pattern based on the side measurements of perfect right triangles is offered in the form of a shape that simulates ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, and even Maya glyphs.

Throughout my studies, it has become clear that the ancient people around the globe, and especially those of ancient Egypt and Mexico, share similar aspects such as calendar reckoning and language systems. The fact that both of these distant cultures share possibly the same or similar design behind their pyramidal structures should not be surprising in my mind.



A centerpoint in front of the Pyramid of the Sun at Teotihuacan, Mexico

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