

The Pyramids of Giza: Legacy of an Unknown Civilization – [English version]

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Conventional theory maintains that the pyramids of the Giza Plateau, attributed to Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure, represent the pinnacle of Egyptian engineering, preceded by less complex structures such as the Pyramid of Djoser. However, this article proposes a reversal of this narrative: the pyramids of Giza already existed on the plateau, having been constructed by an earlier civilization, while the other pyramids of the Old Kingdom (2600–2300 BCE) were failed attempts to replicate them. The absence of royal mummies in the three main pyramids, their unparalleled architectural precision, and the evidence of water erosion on the Sphinx support this hypothesis. It is argued that traditional Egyptology lacks conclusive evidence for the established chronology, thereby opening the door to radical reinterpretations.

Introduction

Traditional Egyptology defends a linear evolution of pyramid construction, from mastabas to the Pyramid of Djoser and finally to the “perfect” pyramids of Giza. However, this perspective overlooks significant anomalies.

The absence of royal mummies in the three main pyramids is an undeniable fact. None of them contained the mortal remains of the pharaohs to whom they are attributed. Furthermore, the architectural precision of the Giza pyramids—with astronomical and mathematical alignments that later pyramids failed to replicate—raises serious questions regarding their origin. Finally, the water erosion observed on the Sphinx, which suggests a much greater antiquity than traditionally assumed, challenges the conventional chronology.

This article argues that the pyramids of Giza were not built by the pharaohs of the Fourth Dynasty, but rather appropriated by them. Subsequent pyramids (and earlier ones, according to the conventional timeline) would represent imperfect attempts to imitate pre-existing structures.

Evidence Supporting the Theory

The Fourth Dynasty Anomaly

The pyramids of Giza stand out not only for their size but also for their precision. Their alignment with the Orion Belt reveals advanced astronomical knowledge. Moreover, construction techniques such as the millimetric cuts in granite blocks, visible in the King’s Chamber, have no parallel in later pyramids. If Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure were indeed the true builders, why are subsequent pyramids structurally inferior?

The Sphinx and Water Erosion

Geological studies, such as those conducted by Dr. Robert Schoch, suggest that the Sphinx exhibits erosion caused by prolonged rainfall—a phenomenon that has not occurred in Egypt since the end of the Saharan humid period (c. 5000–3000 BCE). If the Sphinx is contemporary with the pyramids, this implies a much older chronology.

The Lack of Royal Remains

No mummy has ever been found in the pyramids of Giza. The discovery of a supposed sarcophagus of Khufu, found empty, does not prove that he built the pyramid—only that he claimed it.

Flaws in the Traditional Narrative

Lack of Contemporary Records

There are no contemporary inscriptions that unequivocally link Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure to the pyramids. The only direct reference, the so-called “Khufu cartouche” in the relieving chambers, has been contested as a possible nineteenth-century forgery.

Experimental Pyramids?

Egyptology claims that pyramids such as Djoser’s or Meidum were “tests” leading up to Giza. However, there is no clear progression. The Bent Pyramid of Sneferu demonstrates technical regression rather than evolution.

Expansion of the Theory

Evidence of Irreproducible Engineering

The pyramids of Giza display technical characteristics that were never reproduced by the Egyptians nor by later civilizations. The leveling precision of the base of the Great Pyramid of Khufu, with variations of less than 2 centimeters across 230 meters, is an achievement unattainable with the tools supposedly available during the Old Kingdom. Furthermore, cuts in granite blocks, such as those found in the King’s Chamber, exhibit marks similar to those left by modern mechanical saws, suggesting the use of technology that does not fit within the traditional historical context.

An Alternative Interpretation of Egyptian Cosmology

The alignment of the pyramids with the constellation of Orion, proposed by Robert Bauval, gains new significance if we consider that an earlier civilization possessed advanced astronomical knowledge. The theory of *Zep Tepi* (“the first time”), mentioned in the Pyramid Texts, refers to a primordial past in which gods walked upon the Earth. While many Egyptologists interpret these texts as religious allegories, others suggest that they may contain fragmented historical memories of a lost civilization—the true builders of the pyramids.

The Problem of Technological Regression

If we accept that the pyramids were built during the Fourth Dynasty, we are faced with a paradox: after a supposed technical apex, Egyptian architecture declined. The pyramids of the Fifth and Sixth Dynasties not only decrease in scale but also exhibit structural failures and reduced precision. No historically documented civilization experienced such an abrupt decline following a monumental achievement, which strengthens the hypothesis that the structures were inherited rather than created.

Parallels with Other Ancient Civilizations

Megalithic structures found across the globe, such as Sacsayhuamán in Peru or Baalbek in Lebanon, share characteristics with Giza: colossal blocks, millimetric precision, and the absence of convincing explanations for their construction. These similarities suggest the possibility of a global megalithic culture predating known classical civilizations. The pyramids of Giza may therefore represent the Egyptian testament to a shared technical knowledge belonging to a pre-diluvian global civilization.

Conclusion

Historical science must remain open to the reinterpretation of data when confronted with consistent anomalies. The absence of inscriptions within the internal chambers of the pyramids, the controversy surrounding the “Khufu cartouche,” the water erosion of the Sphinx, and the lack of royal mummies are indicators that, when analyzed collectively, weaken the traditional model and support the need for a new interdisciplinary approach.

The pyramids of Giza may be the legacy of an unknown earlier civilization—an advanced culture that mastered lost technologies. The Fourth Dynasty would have reutilized these structures, while subsequent dynasties attempted, unsuccessfully, to replicate them.

Bibliography

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