



The universe according to ancient Egypt was created from the primal waters, the universe according to the Vedas of India was created from the causal ocean. According to the Egyptians a lotus flower emerges from the primal waters and according to the Vedas a lotus emerges from the causal ocean.

Within the lotus of ancient Egypt the god of the Sun Ra is born bringing life to this universe and within the lotus of the Vedas Brahma appears to engineer this universe and within both of these traditions they speak of a universe which undergoes cycles of creation and destruction.

Egypt worshipped deities and gods in relation to that deity, Vedic India worship deities and gods in relation to that deity as each morning within the temples of Egypt the deities were woken, bathed, dressed, worshipped and offered a variety of foodstuffs and within Vedic India the deities are woken, bathed, dressed, worshipped and offered a variety of foodstuffs.



'Amun' is said to be the ultimate god of ancient Egypt where some 4000 years ago he is said to have merged with 'Ra' the god of the Sun hence 'Amun Ra' and although 'Amun' is a word which tends to be vague we find 'Ra' within the language of Sanskrit meaning 'fire' 'gold' 'bright' which are descriptions of the Sun.

'Amun Ra' is described as having blue skin and has feathers within his hair which is quite similar to Krsna who possesses blue skin and wears peacock feathers and as from the feet of Amun Ra flows the river Nile so from the feet of Krsna flows the mighty Ganga.

Now of course nobody is saying that Amun Ra and Krsna are the same person but when we consider that Krsna appeared some 5000 years ago and Amun Ra seems to have been in his ascendancy around 4000 years ago this may reflect the cultural ties and influences between the two countries some 4000 to 5000 years ago.



Once a year within the city of Karnak they would parade publicly the trimurti deities of 'Amun Ra' 'Mut' 'Khonsu' just as once a year within India they publicly parade the trimurti of 'Jagannatha' 'Subhadra' 'Baladeva' and just as within India they bathe, dress and decorate the deities so within Egypt they would ceremoniously bathe the deities before dressing and decorating them with precious jewels.

Within the lands of Egypt the deities are placed upon small boats which are then carried by the priests throughout the streets just as within India the deities are placed upon chariots which are pulled throughout the streets and all the time both of these festivals are accompanied by musicians and singing and dancing.

As the huge crowds gather to celebrate the festival they blow trumpets, sing, dance and offer prayers for some two miles and upon reaching the Luxor temple the deities are rested and a few days later they return and as this festival lasted some 24 to 27 days, within India it would last some 25 to 26 days.



As the primal waters of Egyptian cosmology produces a 'mound' upon which the god 'Ra' appears, it seems this mound is similar to the cosmic axial mountain of the Vedas known as 'Meru' and according to Egyptian cosmology it is this mound which is represented on earth as their pyramids.

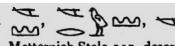
'Pyramid' has nothing to do with Egypt as it comes from 'pyramis' a word from Greece whose meaning is 'fire in the middle' its simply outsiders giving names to other peoples cultures, but if these icons of Egyptian culture were allowed to speak, according to their language and their own civilisation, they would say 'hi, my name is meru'.


According to Egyptian hieroglyphics their name for 'mountain' is 'meru' and their name for the pyramids is 'Mr' apparently they did not do vowels just as the name 'Nefertiti' is the hieroglyphic 'NFR' which the academics speculate as 'Nefertiti' as they fill the blanks with an 'E' and similarly the hieroglyphic name for the pyramids would be 'Mer' and when we consider the hieroglyphic name for 'mountain' is 'meru' a picture begins to emerge.


Hare Krishna Centre - Leicester, UK - Egypt And The Ratha Yatra And Mount Meru

Written by James Cooper

Wednesday, 03 June 2015 15:23 - Last Updated Tuesday, 02 August 2022 18:10

mer, meru 
IV, 656, Metternich Stele 117, desert,
plain, mountain.

Ta merá 
 the Land Merá, i.e., Egypt; Gr.
Μερίμπος.

Ta-meráu 
the
people of the land of the Nile-flood, i.e., the
Egyptians.

