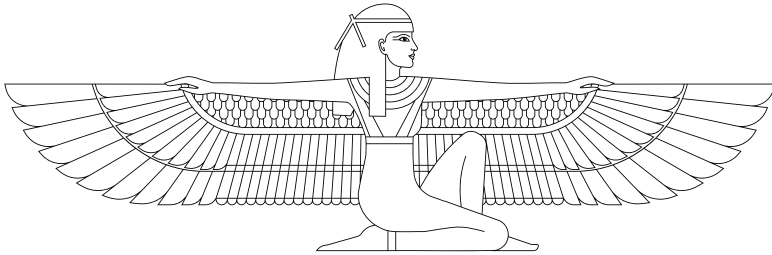


Symbols used on covers in this series



Prequel: Winged Isis

The goddess Isis was immensely popular from very ancient times. The sister and wife of Osiris, their only son was fathered after Osiris was killed and had ascended to heaven. This conception led to their son, Horus, being acclaimed as born of a perpetual virgin – and possibly an inspiration for the conception story in the gospels of Matthew and Luke. Ancient references associate Horus with the Giza pyramids and with Baalbek Terrace which are geometrically aligned to each other. The ‘Winged Isis’ symbolises her ability to fly, albeit with mechanical aids. Worship of Isis endured many millennia – growing to become the most popular god across the Roman Empire at the time of Jesus visit.



Part One: The Ankh

The Ankh symbolises the unity of Osiris and Isis. Osiris was murdered and rose to heaven. As a god in heaven, Osiris miraculously impregnated his wife, Isis, who gave birth to Horus. The manner of Isis conception led to her being described as a perpetual virgin, the Isis Mery. Ancient Egyptians believed that when Osiris returned to rule the Earth, he would resurrect the bodies of the dead and they would be reunited with their souls. Elements of these, already ancient, beliefs may have influenced gospel writers in the 1st Century AD.



Part Two: The Eye of Ra

Not to be confused with the eye of Horus. The Eye of Ra represents the power of the sun and the protection of Egyptian royalty. The symbol is used for this book to represent Egyptian suzerainty over the entire Promise Land for almost the entire 2nd Millennium BC.



Part Three: The Ichthys

The sign of the fish adopted by early Christians referring to the dawning of the new age of Pieces. The symbol served as a secret identification, Christians would scratch it on the ground to identify themselves to fellow believers. XΘΥΣ (IKhThUS) is an acronym or acrostic for the Greek phrase "Ιησοῦς Χριστός Θεοῦ Υἱός Σωτήρ", which translates into English as 'Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour'.



Part Four: Templar symbol of two men riding one horse

Representation of the ancient belief of our binary spiritual nature. The two men represent the Spirit and the Soul riding in unity on a mortal body. Riding in unity parallels the yoked oxen, another parable denoting unity of Soul and Spirit – described by Jesus as the qualification to enter the kingdom of heaven.