Death Reloaded: The Isis Thesis unveils the Sublime Secret

When the unthinkable becomes real, we consider the mystery of the Sublime. What is it? Evidence for the existence of God? A design for an antigravity machine? An elixir for eternal youth?

A mystery is something that baffles everybody, but a secret is a mystery discovered and purposely silenced. Five thousand years ago, the Egyptian Pharaohs discovered then silenced the most explosive mystery of Time. They encrypted the amazing secret within their hieroglyphs and artwork, veiling it in a sublime religious literature. This knowledge was then inscribed in the Pharaohs’ majestic pyramids and carved in the bottoms of the nobility’s coffins. Their encrypted secret was safe from foreign invaders and their own common people who they referred to as the plebs. It was so safe that Time passed and centuries later, no one understood the meaning encoded in the Pharaohs’ signs. The misunderstood and effaced signs soon swamped History masked as myth and religion.

When Jean-Francois Champollion discovered the hieroglyphic code on the Rosetta Stone in 1822, scholars and Egyptologists used his alphabet to translate the hieroglyphs inscribed in the pyramids and coffins. Unable to find logic in the so-called Pyramid and Coffin Texts, scholars soon gave up, and Egyptologists decided to spend their time on more productive pursuits such as excavations and preservation of artifacts. The general consensus was that the funerary texts were confusing, unintelligible and primitive.

Fortunately, not all people believe a general consensus. One day a university English instructor who studied science on the side, took a look at the English translations of the Egyptian hieroglyphs. Could it be that Egyptian deities and other signs represented fundamental biological units such as proteins and molecules? Was the Egyptian afterlife the tiny world of quantum particles? The year was 2001, a time when science had made great advances in microbiology, quantum physics, cosmology and related disciplines. After three grueling years of fulltime investigation backed up by scientific research, the exhausted researcher finally unveiled the secret, explaining the discovery in The Isis Thesis. Encoded within the signs was a biology, defining the birth of the Universe, the origin of life, and a natural design for human survival after death. The simple mystery of the sublime was the unthinkable—in the afterlife the Pharaohs engaged in viral sex, that is, horizontal gene transfer.

Viral Vibrations

In their book Microcosmos, biologist Lynn Margulis and Dorion Sagan explain sex as the “union of genetic material from more than one source to produce a new individual.” We can easily relate this to the activity of parents producing children by passing their DNA into the new cell of human life. This is called vertical gene transfer, the DNA transfers from father and mother to the child and so on. However, DNA can also be passed into a cell from a virus, a bacterium, or other source. This type of sex is called horizontal gene transfer, an exchange of DNA between two different species.

More and more modern scientific evidence is supporting evolutionary gene shuffling through horizontal gene transfer mediated by bacteriophage, which are bacterial viruses that infect and often kill bacterial cells. Bacteriophage are everywhere on earth, being the most abundant group of biological viruses. So it is that the Pharaohs identify bacteriophage Lambda as the carrier molecule or ferryboat for the dead human genetic essence that is ferried through a bacterial cell for transformation.

Is life from death really possible? Just recently in 1944, our scientists discovered that genetic material can be transferred from dead cells to live cells, but currently, they are unaware that horizontal gene transfer can occur for dead human cells. The Isis Thesis decodes over 870 Egyptian signs explaining this exact process and other surprising discoveries.

Put simply, Egyptian deities and other signs represent proteins and other molecules defining a pathway for horizontal gene transfer at human death. Researcher Judy K. King devised a unique methodology with a biosemiotics approach (biology interpreted as sign systems) to decode eight major Egyptian texts, including the Pyramid and Coffin Texts. The study, which King presented at the Third International Humanities Conference at the University of Cambridge, UK, on August 3, 2005, reveals that the Pharaohs were aware of bacterial genetics, space physics, quantum physics and microbiology, including recent research on cosmology related to String Theory and Black Hole theory. The sublime secret is that the Pharaohs knew there was a natural design for species survival that results from horizontal gene transfer mediated by bacteriophage Lambda.
Now, the godlike Lambda (or Osiris) is a savior because it is a ferryboat for our genes, and it also can die and rise from the dead. Lambda has two lifestyles: when it chooses lysogeny, it injects its DNA into the host cell, where it falls asleep or goes dormant on the host cell's DNA next to the lactose gene (or Isis). When Lambda chooses lysis, it wakes up from the dead, activates the nutrient lactose right next door to produce millions of clones that escape from the cell in a great flood. What's interesting is that Lambda's lifestyles and chemical reactions mirror religious themes such as the dying/rising god, the cross, the brother rivalry over the throne, virgin birth and the great flood. For example, about 2500 BCE the Egyptian deity Osiris became the first dying/rising god or biological sign representing the dying/rising Lambda. History, unaware of the sign's meaning, then dribbled the idea of Osiris down through Time as other dying/rising gods such as Dumuzi (Sumer), Mithra (Persia), Attis (Phrygia), Adonis (Greece) and finally Jesus Christ. As the French poet and dramatist Antonin Artaud said, "laugh if you like, what has been called microbes is god."

Here's looking at you, Lambda

Although we consider microbes as lower life-forms, they are DNA molecular machines with higher order than our human genome. The recent analysis of our genome showed that viruses made us what we are today, along with genes from bacteria encoding about 223 proteins. Similarly, The Isis Thesis reveals the Pharaohs' sublime secret, explaining how viruses and bacteria can recreate us by reloading energy into our genes to defy gravity, Time and death itself. This forces the doctrine of a personal God out of the closet and into the light. As Albert Einstein said:

For a doctrine which is able to maintain itself not in clear light but only in the dark, will, of necessity, lose its effect on mankind, with incalculable harm to human progress. In their struggle for the ethical good, teachers of religion must have the stature to give up the doctrine of the personal God, that is, give up that source of fear and hope which in the past placed such vast power in the hands of the priests. In their labors, they will have to avail themselves of those forces which are capable of cultivating the Good, the True, and the Beautiful in humanity itself . . . They will surely recognize with joy that true religion has been ennobled and made more profound by scientific knowledge.

Now, in the year 2005, let us take Einstein's advice to come out of the dark and use the Pharaohs' knowledge to bridge the gap between science and religion by developing a global understanding of life, death and our Universe.

References

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About the Author

Researcher and former college instructor Judy K. King, M.A. English, is the leading literary theorist and scientist decoding ancient Egyptian signs as biosemiotics, that is, biology interpreted as sign systems. As a college instructor for ten years, she has designed and facilitated more than 16 college
courses, including Mythology, Creative Writing, Seminars on West Africa and literature courses. She is author of The Isis Thesis and a paper entitled "Biosemiotics in Ancient Egyptian Texts: the Key to Long-Lost Signs Found in Myth, Religion, Psychology, Art and Literature." On August 3, 2005, she presented this paper at the Third International Humanities Conference at the University of Cambridge, UK. The refereed and accepted paper will soon be available in the 2005 International Humanities Journal at http://ijh.cgpublisher.com For an online interview with the author, see http://www.thothweb.com/content-288.html See http://www.isisthesis.com for more information on the study.

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