



Fig. 1 Avenue of the Dead, Teotihuacan Photo by Garth Norman

Teotihuacan—City of the Gods



by Cheryl Norman (*The legacy of V. Garth Norman lives on.*)

The enormous awe-inspiring Teotihuacan Temple Center, near Mexico City, is the crowning architectural achievement of Mesoamerican antiquities. Its three grand pyramids, Pyramid of the Sun, Pyramid of the Moon, and Pyramid of Quetzalcoatl, oriented to mountain peaks around the valley, were designed to keep the eyes of the city's inhabitants on the heavens, as the ancient men learned to become gods. This religious political center was every bit as forceful in its design as the pyramids of Egypt and ziggurats of Mesopotamia.

3 Nephi 19:5 The “multitude [was] so great that they did cause that they should be separated into 12 bodies.”

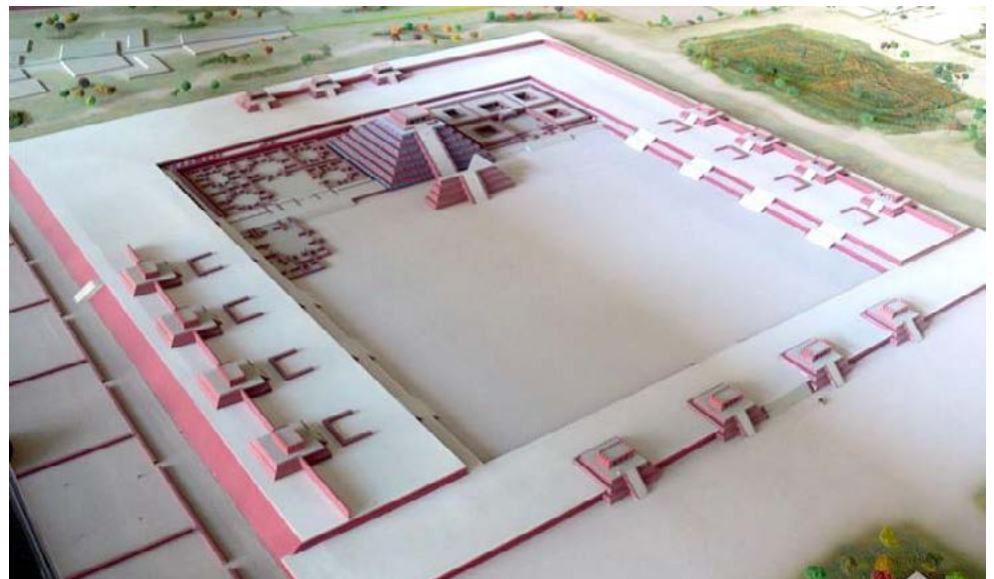


Fig. 2. - (1st Century AD) Citadel of “Quetzalcoatl” (“Feathered Serpent”). Photo by Garth Norman of Teotihuacan

Fig. 2 - 3 SIDES have 4 MOUNDS = 12 MOUNDS.

EAST SIDE (top), has only 3 MOUNDS + pyramid (built 1st Century AD)

This Teotihuacan article is from *The Cubit Connection in Ancient World Migrations* by V. Garth Norman (2018: pp.78-80)



Fig. 3 - map of mesoameric highlighting position of Teotihuacan

Teotihuacan cubits.

Basic measurements that were used most consistently in the Fig. 4 golden mandala were the Royal Egyptian cubits. Other standards were probably used as well, over the time span, for building this magnificent temple center.

Everything about the later Teotihuacan temple center (50 AD) is reflective of the earlier Izapa temple center (500 BC), far to the south, but on a far grander intellectual scale.

Izapa, So. Mexico (500 BC) & Teotihuacan, North Mexico (50 BC)

- August 13, 3114 BC is the base date of the sacred 260-day Maya calendar both places.
- Pyramids are oriented to August 13 sunset at both places
- 3 large pyramids align to mountain peaks on summer solstice, & zenith passage at both places
- Rain symbols are carved on monuments at both places.
- Feathered serpent life god Quetzalcoatl (meaning “raised up feathered serpent” in Nahuatl) is depicted at Izapa and Teotihuacan.
- Carbon dating of chocolate from the area of Izapa has confirmed ancient travel from Izapa to Teotihuacan in the first century BC (Coe, 2015).

The religious cosmology demonstrated at Izapa and Teotihuacan was anchored to the heavens as perfectly and completely as possible. How we cross the river of death into heavenly bliss, recorded at both these temple centers, is worth pondering. These ancient people had it right!

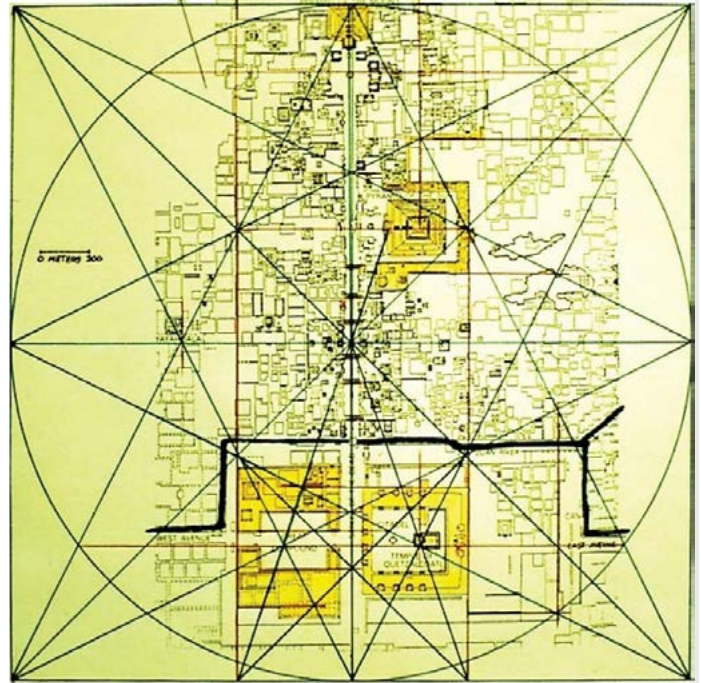


Fig. 4 - Map of Teotihuacan Temple Center. (Norman's study of Millon's 1973 map) Top-Middle = Temple of the Moon, Central top-right = Temple of the Sun Center = Geometric center node mound in the very center of the N-S avenue. Bottom right = Citadel of Quetzalcoatl, Central vertical line = Avenue of the Dead Google Earth Map

Video: Teotihuacan, Mexico, main structures c. 50-250 C.E. Speakers: Dr. Lauren Kilroy-Ewbank and Dr. Beth Harris. Created by Beth Harris and Steven Zucker.

Watch this video
<https://youtu.be/taCxra5ezKg> to learn more.



Fig. 5 - Family: One Eternal Round Photo by Garth Norman

Fig. 6 - Teotihuacan "Tree of Life" Photo by Garth Norman (Teotihuacan Museum)