

Theories behind the construction of the giza pyramid

[Design](#), [Architecture](#)



A spiral ramp constructed internally was twisted inside the outer edge of the core masonry. In stage two, a Grand Gallery design used in controlling the mechanisms helped in moving the heavy blocks of granite blocks (Gary & Talcott, 2006). These blocks were placed into the ceiling. Stage three involved the removal of the blocks on the outside ramp one by one through the internal spiral ramp and using them to construct the top two-thirds of the pyramid. The monument grew skywards while the internal spiral ramp also lengthened to the apex. When it was completed the outer straight ramp dismantled, and the inner one was sealed.

Another theory is the limestone concrete hypothesis by material scientist; Joseph Davidovits that stipulates that the pyramid blocks are not carved stones (Davidovits & Margie, 1988). It proposes that soft limestone of high kaolinite content the in Wadi, south of Giza Plateau was quarried. The Nile fed pools were used to dissolve the limestone till it became watery slurry, then left to evaporate. The resultant wet concrete was taken to the construction site and packed into reusable blocks. New blocks are cast on top of the old blocks and pressed.

From the theories above, I support the limestone hypothesis because it utilizes natural resources like limestone and the Nile River. It was discovered that mineral compounds and air bubbles in samples of the limestone pyramid blocks do not occur in natural limestone. This supports the kaolinite limestone theory.