

Sacred Geometry

By Liz Gibbons

The belief that the universe was created according to geometric plans had its origins in ancient times. The circle helped inspire the development of geometry and astronomy, and early scholars attributed it to the divine. The circle is a two dimensional representation of the sphere. To them a circle or sphere represented oneness, unity, wholeness, and completeness. Circles in nature are observed with the sun and moon and some fruit.

Early mathematicians, such as Plato, Euclid, Pythagoras, Archimedes, and Fibonacci put forth various principles to represent the patterns that they saw over and over in nature. These principles and theories are all grouped under the title of Sacred Geometry. They are called the blueprint of the universe. Sacred Geometry can also be observed in architecture and art and in the megalithic structures of ancient Egypt and Samaria.

Plato taught that there are five forms, each of which has unique characteristics. They are referred to as Platonic Solids and are the triangle, cube, octahedron, dodecahedron and the icosahedron. Each face within each form is exactly alike having the same angles, and their straight lines are of equal length. The Greeks concluded that these solids were the core patterns behind the elements of the physical world: earth, air, fire, water, and ether. Each form has a special teaching and vibrational frequency.

The tetrahedron has four triangular sides and to the Greeks it represented fire. Its power can be used for change but be careful with it.

The cube has six square sides and represents the earth element and stability. It suggests a need for consistency and patience and to allow things to develop in their own time.

The octahedron has eight triangular sides and represents air. It indicates a need for learning to balance multiple forces by using diplomacy, grace and being willing to learn.

The dodecahedron has twelve pentagon-shaped sides. It represents the ethers (or spirit) and is a symbol for the universes. It is the framework for letting the subtle spiritual energies descend and lead the way.

The icosahedron has 20 triangular sides and symbolizes water. It is telling us to go with the flow and trust the universe.

Two tetrahedron interlaced create the star tetrahedron. It represents the power of the tetrahedron, the octahedron and the cube.

Each of these platonic solids can be encased within a sphere with each of their points touching the edges of the sphere. These solids can be found particularly in the mineral kingdom, viruses, and some varieties of sea plankton.

Another interesting geometric pattern is the Fibonacci sequence of numbers discovered by the mathematician Leonardo Pisano Fibonacci. The sequence of numbers is 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, and so on. The sequence is obtained by adding the last two numbers in the sequence

together to determine the next number. This ratio creates a spiral and can be found in nature in sea shell shapes, pine cones, pineapples, flowers, and the patterns of leaves as they spiral around a branch.

The platonic solids and the Fibonacci sequences are just two aspects of sacred geometry constants that express themselves in synchronistic patterns and cycles in nature and that point to the divine connection in all things.