



***“The Divine Timing Of The  
Celestial Signs At Christ’s Birth”***

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The following article was written as a supplement to my first book, “The Language of God in the Universe,” and gives more background information surrounding the celestial signs between September of 3 BC and December of 2 BC, which appear to have been divinely tailored to announce Christ’s birth. In addition, it highlights how important it is to view Yahshua (Jesus) as a Jew, in a Jewish context and environment. It also shows how crucial *the timing* of Yahshua’s birth, death, and resurrection were in order for Him to fulfill all the prophecies concerning the Messiah in the Old Testament, and Star Gospel - prophecies that were partly embodied in the Autumn Feast Days of Israel.

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**Introduction**

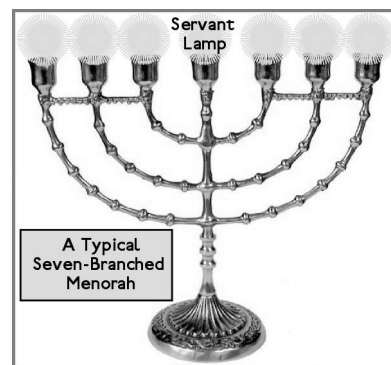
In my book, "The Language of God in the Universe," the celestial signs that appeared in the heavens over Jerusalem on September 11th, 3 BC, and for a year before and after that date were discussed in relation to the Gospel in the Stars, and Sacred Astronomy's clear relationship to the Bible. However, the information in that book regarding Christ's Birth is incomplete, as it does not go deeply enough into the events outside of the night of September 11th, 3 BC, and the night of August 27th, 2 BC to convince some skeptics of the true importance of Sacred Astronomy, and its purpose.

The purpose of Sacred Astronomy, in contrast to Ancient Astrology, was to determine the Will of Yahweh and His Son as revealed in the heavens, and to speed the unfolding of their Will. As such, Sacred Astronomers did all they could to thwart those who wished to hinder the revealing of Yahweh's Will, as Sorcerers using paganized Astrology continually tried to do!

Enoch the Sethite, and great prophet of God who was translated into heaven without experiencing death because of his righteousness, called the heavens "the heavenly tablets." In the Book of 1 Enoch, or Ethiopian Book of Enoch, the heavenly tablets are referred to several times. This book tells us that Enoch was so righteous, and God-fearing that he could converse with God's holy angels. As a result, Enoch understood the Language of God in the starry heavens, and Sacred Astronomy better than anyone else of his era. Enoch said "the heavenly tablets" contained the deeds of men and angels throughout time. This strongly suggests that Enoch was referring to the forty-eight ancient constellations of the Zodiac, which was correctly called by its Hebrew name "Mazzaroth" in the Kings James Version of the Bible (Job 38:32). As was shown in my book, the celestial storybook, or Gospel in the Stars that we call the Zodiac also foretold the coming of the one future King, Priest, and Redeemer who would conquer the fallen angel Azazel (i.e. Satan), sin, and death forever. This was none other than Yahshua the Messiah (a.k.a. Jesus the Christ)!

**Christ's Birth Tied To The Fourth Great Day**

There are many reasons why September of 3 BC was a fitting time for the Messiah of the Jews, and all humanity, to be born. First of all, 3 BC would have been the very last year of the Fourth Millennium since the Creation of Adam and Eve in 4003 BC, based on a strictly biblical chronology some Bible scholars such as myself follow. Now, as will be explained more fully in a moment, the prophetic meaning hidden in the design of a seven-branched menorah shows that the fourth, or middle lamp represents the day the Sun was created, and also represents Yahshua as the Light, or symbolic Sun of the Servant Lamp. It was also meant to indicate the Millennial Day in which Yahshua would be born!



This idea that a millennium, or thousand years is as a day to God is Scriptural:

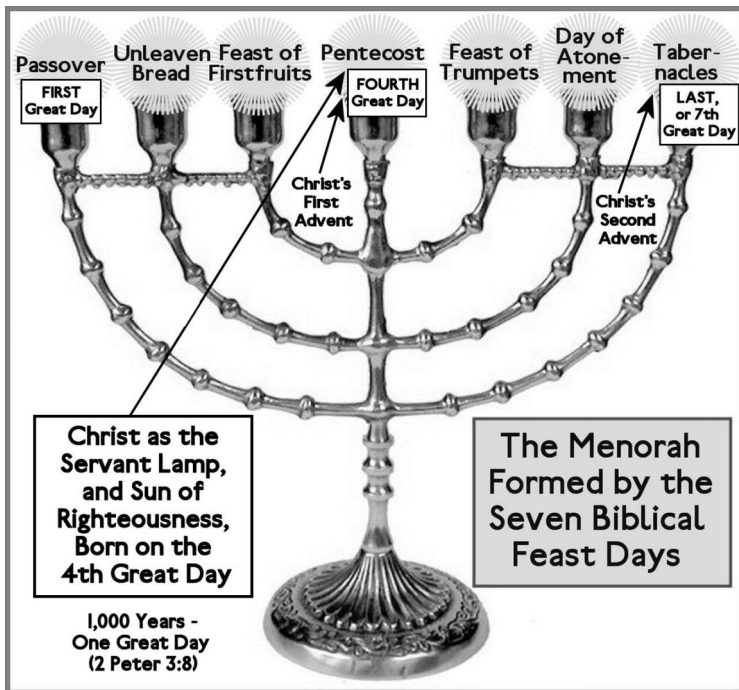
*Psalm 90:4 - "For a thousand years in Your sight are like yesterday when it is past, and like a watch in the night."*

*2 Peter 3:8 - "But, beloved, do not forget this one thing, that with the Lord one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day."*

Interestingly, the Sun, Moon, stars, and planets (including Jupiter) were created on the Fourth Creation Day (Genesis 1:14-19). Therefore, some Jewish scholars thought that the Fourth Millennial Day after Adam and Eve's Creation would be when the Messiah, or "Sun of Righteousness" (who is like the Sun and Jupiter in Glory), was to be born:

*Malachi 4:2 - "But to you who fear My name the Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in His wings."*

Intriguingly, this may be why Malachi put the prophecy of the coming "Sun of Righteousness" into the *fourth chapter* of his book! Also, the Fourth Day was when Yahshua, acting as Creator, wrote His Word into the heavens, and created the awesome Gospel in the Stars. It therefore would have been quite fitting for Him to be born as a man during the corresponding Millennial Day. However, if Yahshua was born anytime *after* 3 BC, this could not have been possible, and would not allow all the prophetic symbols in the Old Testament Tabernacle, such as the seven-branched menorah, to be fulfilled.



Since the most biblically based, traditional biblical chronologies date the creation of Adam to Rosh Hashanah in either 4004 or 4003 BC, the year 3 BC would have marked the last possible year of that Fourth Great Thousand-year Day. So, Yahshua would have had to be born before Rosh Hashanah in 2 BC.

The Apostle Peter knew of God's thousand-year days. Furthermore, other ancient Judeo-Christian documents attest to the knowledge that there would be six thousand-year days of human history before God was to set up His righteous Kingdom on the Seventh

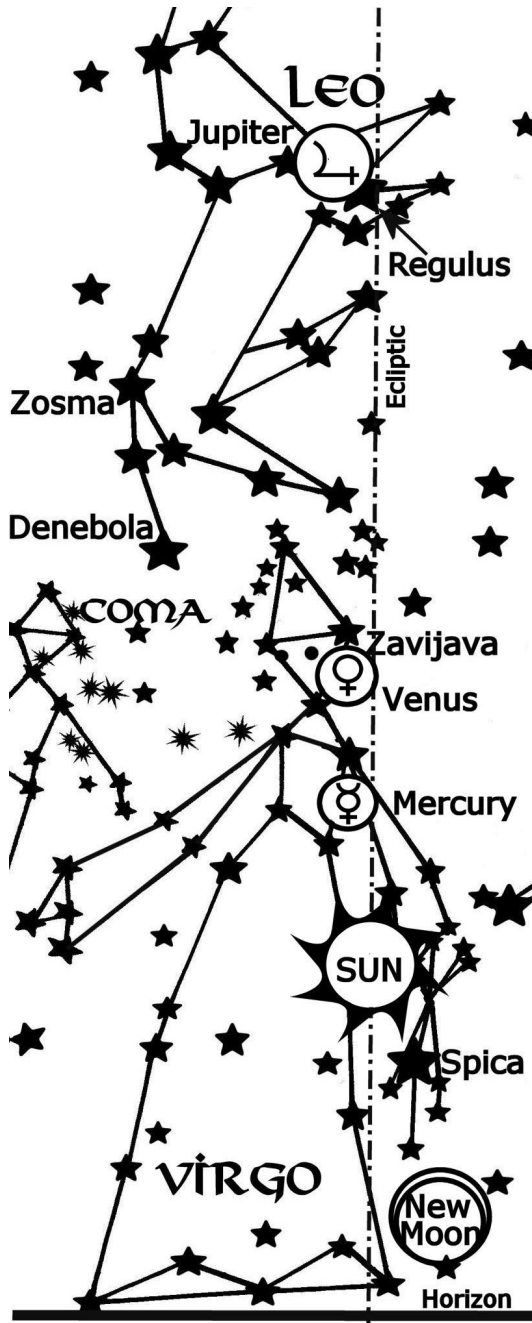
Great Day. One of these was the Epistle of Barnabus, which many Bible scholars such as myself view as canonical. In this document, it says:

*"And God made in six days the works of his hands; and he finished them on the seventh day, and he rested the seventh day, and sanctified it. Consider, my children, what that signifies, he finished them in six days. The meaning of it is this; that in six thousand years the Lord God will bring all things to an end. For with him one day is a thousand years; as himself testifieth, saying, Behold this day shall be as a thousand years. Therefore, children, in six days, that is, in six thousands years, shall all things be accomplished. And what is that he saith, And he rested the seventh day; he meaneth this; that when his Son shall come, and abolish the season of the Wicked One, and judge the ungodly; and shall change the sun and the moon, and the stars; then he shall gloriously rest in the seventh day." - Epistle of Barnabus, 13:4-6*

The Epistle of Barnabus is attributed to the companion of Saint Paul named Barnabus, and it is dated to around the time that Paul wrote his New Testament letters. Now, since this idea of thousand-year ages was well-known among preachers like Barnabus and Paul, and fishermen like Peter (who guided himself at sea by the stars), God's 6,000-year time line for human events most likely would also have been known to the Wise Men.

It would therefore be unlikely that they would ignore the extreme significance of *all the celestial events* between Rosh Hashanah, or the Feast of Trumpets in 3 BC, and Rosh Hashanah in 2 BC.

**Christ's Birth Tied To The Feast of Trumpets**



Significantly, the signs in the heavens on September 11th, 3 BC have much meaning when viewed in a Jewish context. First of all, that date saw the dawning of a New Moon, or first day of a new month on the Jewish calendar. Furthermore, it was also Rosh Hashanah, or the Feast of Trumpets. This was seen not only as the beginning of a New Year, but as a special biblical Holy Day dedicated to Yahweh that was accompanied with the blowing of the Shofar, a Ram's horn that Jews fashion into a trumpet for religious purposes.

The signs in the heavens on September 11th, 3 BC also appear to have been literally described in the Book of Revelation, which has many connections to the Star Gospel, as was extensively shown in my book. This biblical description of a great and wondrous sign in heaven appears in Revelation 12:1-2. As shown in the adjacent illustration, Miriam (Mary), the mother of Yahshua (Jesus) was depicted in the sign of Virgo exactly as it appeared at dawn on September 11th, 3 BC:

*Rev. 12:1-2 - "Now a great sign appeared in heaven: a woman clothed with the sun, with the moon under her feet, and on her head a garland of twelve stars. Then being with child, she cried out in labor and in pain to give birth."*

Now, if you give careful attention to the preceding Scripture, you will note that *Virgo must be clothed with the Sun*. To clothe her with light, the Sun should be in Virgo's torso area, as it is in the adjacent drawing. *The Moon must also be under her feet*, which it is. Furthermore, there always has been a garland, or crown of twelve distinct stars around the star Zavijava, which is considered to be the star marking Virgo's head. However, the stars around Zavijava may actually be too faint to be considered the remarkable crown of twelve stars crowning the Woman clothed with the Sun.

Instead, it may be that the sign of Leo as it appeared with Jupiter on Regulus in September of 3 BC could be the garland, or crown of twelve literal stars that was envisioned upon the woman's head in Revelation 12:1, especially because Jupiter represents the Messiah King of Israel, and the star Regular is often said to be prominent in the heavens on the days great kings are born. In fact, there are eleven fairly prominent stars marking the sign of Leo, and Jupiter on Regulus can be seen as the twelfth star. But what makes this

Day of Trumpets in 3 BC even more significant than any other in history is what occurred on Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement on Sept. 21, 3 BC, and on the first day of the weeklong Feast of Sukkot, or Tabernacles, on Sept. 26, 3 BC - while Jupiter was still very near to Regulus.

Let me stress the crucial importance of the star Regulus, also known as Rigel, in conjunction with the Messiah planet Jupiter at the time of Christ's birth. Rigel marks one of Leo the Lion's front paws. It therefore seems highly likely that it is allegorically tied to the star named Rigel, or "the Foot that Crushes" in the constellation Orion's foot. Adding to this hypothesis, Orion and Leo both represent Christ in His role as a Conquering King, and Orion is tied to the entire Giza Pyramid complex, where the Great Pyramid and Great Sphinx serve as symbols for Christ! See my book: "The Language of God in Prophecy" for more about the fascinating correlation of the Giza archeological site with Orion, and Christ.

Though most translations of Revelation 12:1 say that the garland, or crown of the Woman was *upon* her head, the Greek for that word is "epi," meaning "over, above, or upon!" Since it can, and probably does mean "over" or "above" in this case, then my interpretation of seeing Leo the kingly lion with Jupiter as the crown of twelve stars over Virgo's head is not only totally possible, but likely true!

In addition to these obvious matches between Revelation 12:1-2 and the heavenly sign of Virgo on September 11th, 3 BC, there are other heavenly signs that seem to verify this date as a good choice for the birthday, or imminent birth of Christ. For example the planet Venus (the reflected light of Yahweh, or Christ as the Light of the World, or Morning Star) was on Virgo's face, suggesting that Miriam (Mary) was shining from within with the true light of the Light of the World, which is the Son of God in her womb. In addition, Mercury, God's Scribe planet that records His Word and Will was in Virgo's breast, showing that Miriam was filled with the true Word of God, who is the Son of God in her womb, as depicted by the Sun in her torso area.

### ***Christ's Birth Tied To The Day of Atonement***

September 11th, 3 BC was fifteen days before the Feast of Tabernacles, a holy festival week that began with the *Full Moon* on September 26th, 3 BC, and depicts Yahshua's Millennial Rule on Earth. Now September 11th in 3 BC was a *New Moon* day marking Rosh Hashanah - also called Yom Teruah, or the Feast of Trumpets. This Feast is tied directly to the First Trumpet announcing the crowning of Yahshua as the King of kings in Heaven, as well as the Last Trumpet announcing the return of our Messiah King to conquer the wicked, and reign on Earth. Ten days after the Feast of Trumpets, the holiest day of the Jewish religious year occurs. It is called Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, and represents the future Rapture of the Saints into Heaven, as well as God's full forgiveness of their sins.

Yom Kippur was the day that two goats, one called the Scapegoat, or Azazel goat, and the other representing Christ as a sin offering, were sacrificed to God to atone for all the sins of the Israelites. The Scapegoat represents the fate of Azazel, or Satan, and all evil people who follow him. Together, they are to be cast into the Lake of Fire to be separated from God for all eternity. The goat used as a sin offering, however, represented the coming of Yahshua as an atonement sacrifice to redeem His people Israel from sin and evil, and to give them eternal life and fellowship with God. This goat's blood was saved, and sprinkled on the Israelite people gathered in front of the Tabernacle to show that the goat's blood covered their sins, and gave them renewed fellowship with God.

The Day of Atonement first served as a symbol for Christ's atoning sacrifice on the Cross of Calvary. At the very beginning of the Great Tribulation, however, the Day of Atonement represents the deliverance from evil called the Rapture, when Gentile saints grafted into Israel, and Messianic Jews who love Christ will be translated directly into Heaven to join the dead in Christ, who will already be with Yahshua, and ready to attend

the Wedding Supper of the Lamb, or the wedding of Christ to His Church in His Father's House (i.e. Heaven!). These saints will be with Yahshua in Heaven until the Great Tribulation is drawing to a close, when they will return with Yahshua from Heaven as his army of saints, and will vanquish the Antichrist and his armies that have invaded Israel, and surrounded Jerusalem.

At sunset on September 20th, the most solemn day of the Jewish liturgical year began. That night, the Moon (signifying spiritual renewal) was prominent in Aquarius, the symbol representing Yahshua's giving of the Torah, and the Holy Spirit to mankind. The Moon was a symbol of spiritual renewal through repentance, and doing good works before the First Advent of Christ. After His Resurrection, the Moon also came to represent the renewing presence of the Holy Spirit in born-again disciples. This is highly complimentary to Aquarius, which represents Yahweh's giving of the Law, as well as Christ's enormous outpouring of the Holy Spirit after His Resurrection!

Meanwhile, on that same night of September 20th, 3 BC, Mars - the planet of blood sacrifice - was in Capricorn, the sign representing both Noah, and fallen mankind's need for salvation from sin. This perfectly reflects what Christ did for us on the Cross - as also represented by Passover. When Christ died, He served as an atonement sacrifice for the sins of all mankind. Furthermore, Christ's Resurrection opened the way for Christ to give mankind the Holy Spirit on Pentecost.

Just like Passover, Yom Kippur has a past, as well as future application. In all cases, the Day of Atonement signifies our need for everlasting redemption from sin. Now, I believe Scripture teaches that there will be a Pre-Tribulation Rapture of the Church, and the Rapture is an event tied to the First Resurrection, which marks our everlasting redemption from sin. None of this would have been possible, however, if Christ had not been born!

Looking at Virgo an hour after sunrise on Sept. 21, 3 BC, Mercury (the Word of God) and the Sun (the Son of Righteousness) appear in near conjunction with Spica, the star signifying Yahshua as the Righteous Branch of Jesse! Incidentally, this conjunction appears right where Virgo's birth canal is allegorically located, signifying that the coming of the Messiah who would offer the ultimate redemption of the world was near at hand! It also allegorically marked the breaking of the water, or beginning sign of this woman's labor to give birth! Meanwhile, Jupiter (the Messiah planet) was in Leo (the Lion of Judah) in near conjunction to Regulus (the King star), and Venus (signifying Yahshua as the Light of the World, and Morning Star) was at Virgo's heart, which likely signified the virgin Miriam's happiness that she was about to give birth. Finally, Saturn (signifying mankind's Sabbath rest from evil works) was in Taurus, the sign representing Yahweh's salvation given to the Gentile nations through the Last Supper symbolism of Communion, and our New Blood Covenant with Yahshua, our King (as seen in Orion, and at Giza).

### ***Christ's Birth Tied To The Feast of Tabernacles***

Now, five days after the Day of Atonement, or fifteen days from Yom Teruah, or the Feast of Trumpets, the weeklong Feast of Tabernacles (*also called Booths or Sukkot*) begins. Though the Feast of Tabernacles signifies the fellowship believers automatically receive when they truly repent, and accept Christ as their Savior, this week also represents two future events. First, it represents the Wedding Supper of the Lamb in Heaven. According to Jewish wedding customs at the time of Christ, most wedding feasts lasted 7 days, which symbolizes the seven years of the Wedding Supper of the Lamb in Heaven. Secondly, it depicts the Great Tribulation "week" of years - with a focus on the sixth year of that time as a time of great trouble for the Tribulation Saints, and the Jews. Thankfully, the seventh year of the Great Tribulation will be cut short by the return of Christ with His Bride. At that time, the Tribulation Saints, and newly converted Messianic Jews will join Yahshua and His

Bride at another Supper on Earth celebrating their Marriage of the Lamb with all those who are sanctified by their worship of Yahshua, and are thereby invited to the feast.

On the first day of the Feast of Tabernacles, or Sukkot on September 26th, 3 BC, the signs in the heavens added more to this already remarkable story in the stars announcing the Messiah's birth. The most important of these signs was that the Sun (the Son of Righteousness) and Mercury (the Word of God) were near Virgo's kneecaps, just where any newborn baby that had just fully cleared a woman's birth canal would be! This is a clear sign that Yahshua was likely born on that day, or very shortly thereafter! Thus, the Son of God would truly have come to Tabernacle, or dwell with mankind, just as the Feast of Tabernacles allegorically alludes to. Meanwhile, Jupiter (the Messiah planet) was still in Leo (the Lion of Judah) in near conjunction to Regulus (the King star), and Venus (signifying Yahshua as the Light of the World, and Morning Star) was in Virgo's belly, which likely signified Miriam's overwhelming joy upon beholding her newborn son for the very first time.

Now, remember that the Scripture says Yahshua was supposedly laid in a manger. However, as discussed in my books, Middle-Eastern cave-style barns can be disgustingly dirty, and smelly places. No one but a shepherd who often sleeps near his herd can usually tolerate the stench. It stands to reason, then, that God the Father would not allow the blessed virgin Miriam to give birth in a dirty, smelly place like a cave used as a barn! Furthermore, it is *highly unlikely* that God would allow His one and only Son to be born in a smelly, manure-filled, fly-infested, dirty place! This would not only be a humbling experience, but a totally humiliating, and nightmarish event for Joseph, Miriam, and her newborn son! It seems, rather, that God would place His Son in a Sukkah, or booth that served as a symbol of Yahweh's ingathering of all His children to Himself through His Son!

*Luke 2:12 - "And this will be the sign to you: You will find a Babe wrapped in swaddling cloths, lying in a manger (i.e. booth)."*

Note that the above verse declares that this babe in a booth is a sign, just as the heavenly signs of the Zodiac were. Note also that the word used to describe Christ is "babe," from the Greek word "brephos," which can only mean infant, and cannot mean "young child," as Christ is described in Matthew 2:11. Also, the evidence of the textual criticism being carried on by Messianic Jews and Christian scholars today indicates that Luke's Gospel may have first been written in Hebrew or Aramaic. This would have been in keeping with Christ and Paul's mandate to deliver the Good News of the Kingdom of God to the Jews first, and to the Gentiles afterward (Matthew 15:22-28; Acts 3:26, 13:46). Furthermore, based on similar textual criticism, the Greek translators may have mistranslated the Hebrew/Aramaic word "sukkah" or "booth" into the incorrect word "manger," though they translated the word for "infant" correctly.

Besides the possibility that the New Testament was first written in Aramaic and Hebrew, there are many good reasons to believe that Christ was *not* laid in a manger, but a Sukkot booth, or Sukkah. First of all, a Sukkah is a gaily decorated, temporary shelter with no roof, so that the men sleeping in it outside at night *could see the stars*. This is how the Feast of Sukkot or Tabernacles was celebrated at the time of Christ. The men stayed outdoors at night in the booths, while the women slept inside with the children.

Since there was no room for Miriam, or Mary in the Inn with the other women who had gathered to celebrate Sukkot with their husbands and families, Miriam had to sleep outside in the Sukkah with the men. This is where she likely went into labor, and had her special baby son in a sweet-smelling booth that was decorated with flowers and fruits, and in *full view* of the Gospel in the Stars that announced Christ's birth! Secondly, the Romans, who knew that the Jews would all be gathered *in their home towns* to celebrate Sukkot at that time, would likely have chosen that time to hold their Census of the Jews. This agrees with the Scriptural account very well:

*Luke 2:1-7 - "And it came to pass in those days that a decree went out from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be registered. This census took place while Quirinius was governing Syria. So all went to be registered, everyone to his own city. Joseph also went up from Galilee... to the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, because he was of the house and lineage of David, to be registered with Mary, his betrothed wife, who was with child. So it was, that while they were there, the days were completed for her to be delivered. And she brought forth her firstborn Son, and wrapped Him in swaddling cloths, and laid Him in a manger (i.e. booth), because there was no room for them in the inn."*

The Feast of Sukkot began 15 days after September 11th, 3 BC, or on September 26th, at the *Full Moon* (which can be a symbol for a pregnant woman who is at *full term*, or has just given birth), so it is a good guess that Yahshua was born very near to that time, when temporary Sukkot booths had already been set up in the yards of Jewish homes in preparation for Sukkot, or Tabernacles. This time of year was early autumn in Jerusalem, making Sukkot a Harvest Festival. This is partly why Yahshua alluded to Himself as "*the Lord of the Harvest*" (Mat. 9:38; Luke 10:2)! Since it was dry and mild in Israel this time of year, it was a good time to give birth. It also would have been a time when the shepherds would be camping outdoors watching their sheep at night:

*Luke 2:8-11 - "Now there were in the same country shepherds living out in the fields, keeping watch over their flock by night. And behold, an angel of the Lord stood before them, and the glory of the Lord shone around them, and they were greatly afraid. Then the angel said to them, "Do not be afraid, for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which will be to all people. For there is born to you this day in the city of David a Savior, who is Christ the Lord."*

This scene of the shepherds outside with their sheep could not have occurred in the wet, rainy Decembers of Israel, since the shepherds would have gone to live in town, and gathered their sheep to weather the winter in nearby caves, only taking them out to pasture during the day, and when it was dry. If we tie all the above factors with the vision described in the Book of Revelation 12:1-2 showing Virgo as it looked on September 11th, 3 BC as a symbol of a pregnant Miriam ready to give birth, there is more than ample Scriptural support to show that Yahshua was born in September of 3 BC. However, though it is commonly believed that the Magi found Yahshua when He was an infant, it is far more likely that they found the Messiah a little over *a year after* He was born! The first clue to this is Matthew's Gospel, where it tells us that Yahshua was a *young child, or toddler* when the Magi found Him:

*Matthew 2:11 - "And when they had come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary His mother, and fell down and worshiped Him. And when they had opened their treasures, they presented gifts to Him: gold, frankincense, and myrrh."*

Now, the Greek word translated as "young child" in the preceding passage is "paidion," and usually describes a young child, or, in our vernacular, *a toddler - not an infant!* If Yahshua had been born in September of 3 BC, He would most certainly have been a toddler by December of 2 BC, when the Magi may have actually found Yahshua in Bethlehem. We will explore this possibility in the final two sections of this article.

### **Christ's Birth Tied To The Mazzaroth**

After writing my book on the Star Gospel, it became apparent that the celestial signs between September 11th, and September 26th, 3 BC were directly tied to the events between

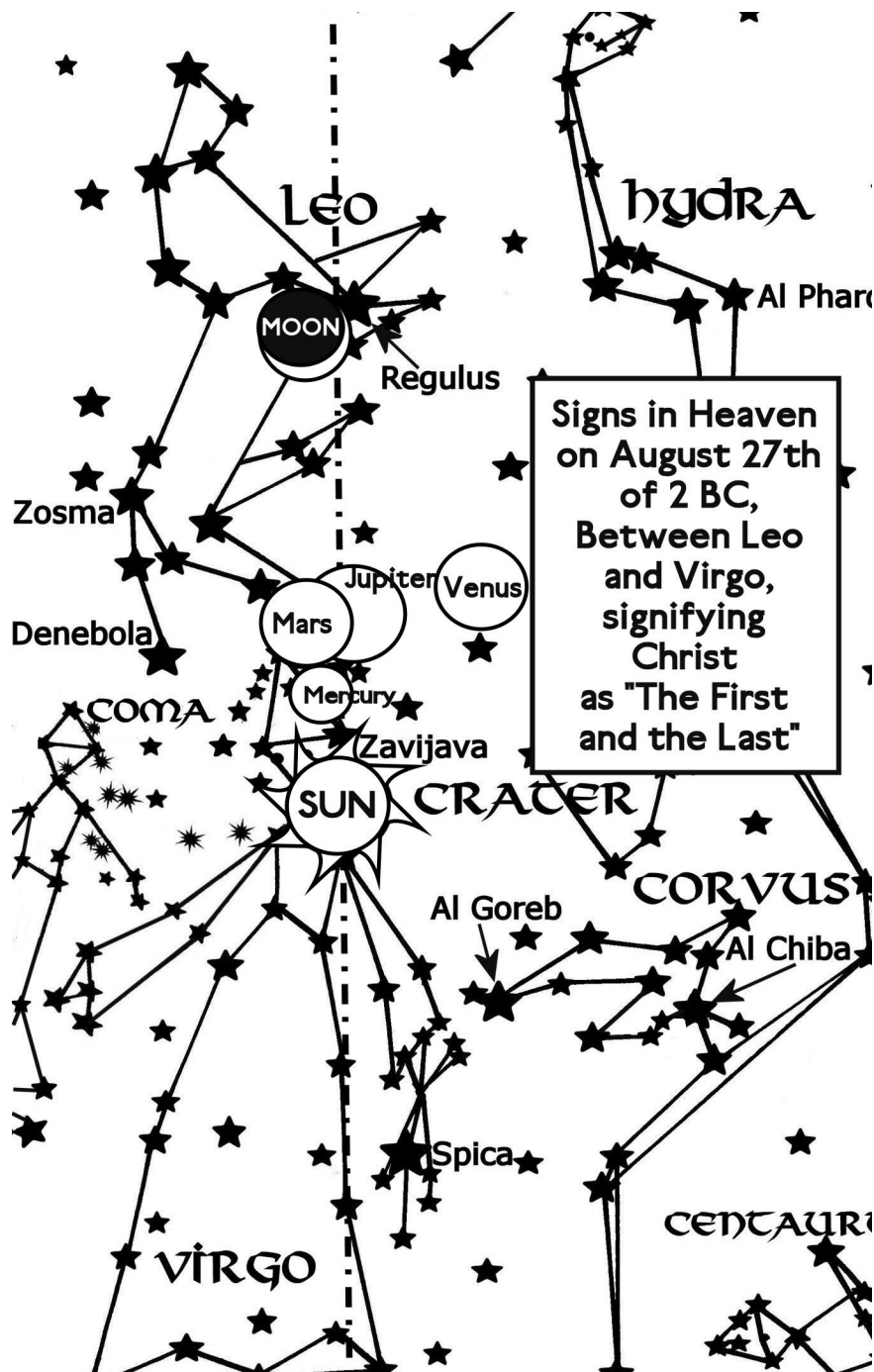


August 27th and December 25th, 2 BC. In fact, it appears that the celestial signs between September 11th and 26th, 3 BC shows the *beginning* of the story that marked the actual fulfillment of the first two verses of Revelation 12:1-6, while the events between August 27th and December 25th, 2 BC marked the *end* of the fulfillment of the last three verses of Revelation 12:1-6, which say:

*Rev. 12:3-6: "And another sign appeared in heaven: behold, a great, fiery red dragon having seven heads and ten horns, and seven diadems on his heads. His tail drew a third of the stars of heaven and threw them to the earth. And the dragon stood before the woman who was ready to give birth, to devour her Child as soon as it was born. She bore a male Child who was to rule all nations with a rod of iron. And her Child was caught up to God and His throne. Then the woman fled into the wilderness, where she has a place prepared by God, that they should feed her there one thousand two hundred and sixty days."*

*prepared by God, that they should feed her there one thousand two hundred and sixty days."*

In this Scripture, the Red Dragon represents Herod the Great, and the oppression of Rome in the past, while in the future it represents all the antichrists and kingdoms/nations throughout history that have hated God's people. In the Gospel in the Stars, this Red Dragon is depicted in several ancient constellations, namely Hydra the Sea Serpent, Cepheus the Sea Monster, and Draco the Dragon. On September 11th, 3 BC, and on August 27th, 2 BC, the Gospel message in the Stars that announced Christ's birth incorporated the long, twisting form of Hydra, the Sea Serpent to depict the Antichrist, and all the little antichrists like him. Uncannily, this malevolent sign runs along the entire length of Virgo and Leo, though Hydra's head is beneath the front paws of Leo. This suggests that the conquering Lion of Judah is poised to crush the serpent that is Satan forever, just as the very first prophecy in the Bible announced that

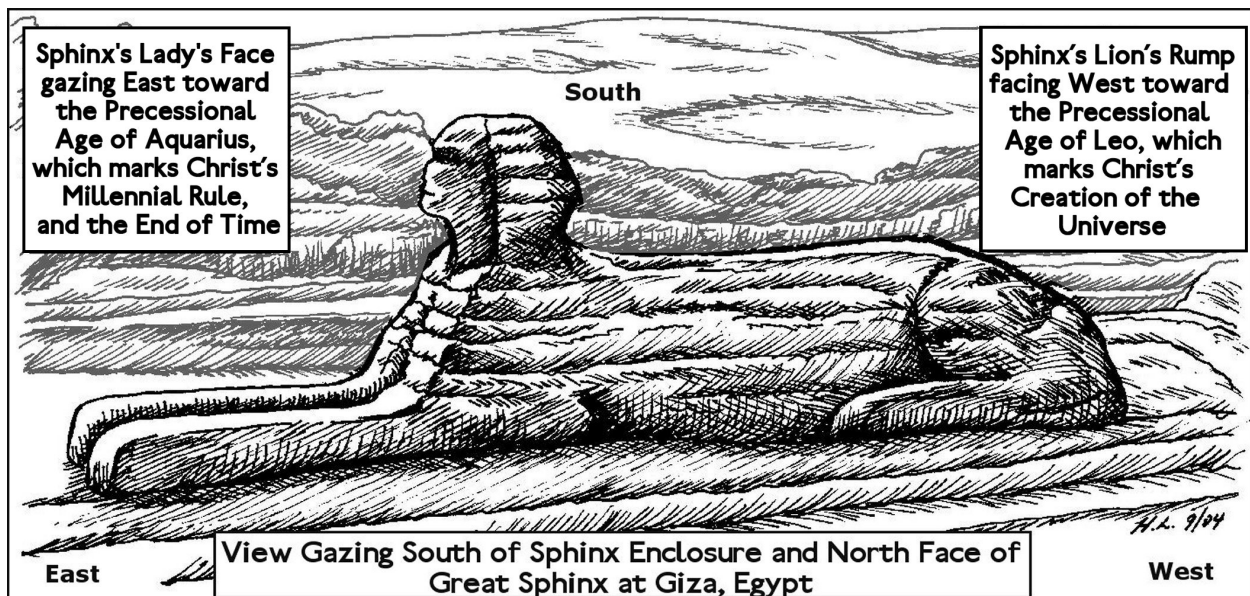


Christ would do (Gen. 3:15).

Matthew's Gospel tells us that the visit of the Magi to Jerusalem prompted the little antichrist known as Herod the Great to slaughter countless newborn through toddler age boys in a mad attempt to kill the true Messiah and King of Israel! This was truly the fulfillment of Revelation 12:3-4 in the past, while in later times it signified the slaughter of countless Jews and Christians by dictatorial madmen throughout history, though thankfully many Jews and Christians survived in exile. This exiled state of true believers in Yahweh alludes to their wilderness sanctuary mentioned in Revelation 12:6. As an interesting side note, America has acted as a true sanctuary for Jews and Christians, and it was once a *wilderness!* America's place in Bible prophecy is further elaborated upon on in my book: "The Language of God in Prophecy."

Now, though Yahshua was likely born in September of 3 BC because of how it fulfilled the Autumn Feasts of Israel, it is fairly certain that the heavenly signs on August 27th, 2 BC may have actually been the signs that prompted the Magi to determine that the King of the Jews they sought had already been born. The heavenly show that morning was very spectacular, and very symbolic of the nature and purpose of the Messiah, as can be seen in the illustration on page 9 showing the Zodiac constellations of Leo and Virgo on August 27th, 2 BC. Knowing the meaning of the Gospel in the Stars, the Magi would have seen these signs in the following way:

A major conjunction of planets had formed between Virgo and Leo, the first and last signs of the Zodiac. As shown in my book: "the Language of God in Prophecy," the Great Sphinx, with its lion's body, may signify the Zodiac sign of Leo, while its woman's face likely signifies the sign of Virgo the Virgin, as well as the sign of Aquarius, which is associated with the Millennial Rule of Christ! As such, the Sphinx at Giza may represent the beginning and ending signs of the Zodiac, or Mazzaroth story joined together as one book with twelve related Zodiac sign chapters.



The Great Sphinx may also dualistically signify the beginning and end of time as we know it, since Creation may have begun during the 2,160 year precessional Age of Leo, while the New Heaven and New Earth may become a reality at the end of the precessional Age of Aquarius (See Books One and Four of the Language of God Book Series for more about this). This enormous sphinx therefore was likely meant to represent Yahshua as "the Word of God," "The First and the Last," "The Beginning and the End," and "The Alpha and

*the Omega*,” just as Yahshua is designated by Isaiah, the Apostle called John, and the Book of Revelation (Isaiah 44:6, 48:12; John 1:1; 1 John 5:7; Rev. 1:11, 2:13, 22:13). The meaning of the Great Sphinx has been captured in the preceding illustration.

The significance of this sign was immense! It was announcing what God's prophet Isaiah had testified about, and what the writer of Revelation proclaimed: that the Alpha and Omega, and the First and the Last had come in human form at last. This was further confirmed by the allegorical meaning of the celestial bodies assembled at the junction between the first and last signs of the Zodiac. For example, the “star” called Jupiter that the Magi followed to Bethlehem was in conjunction with Mars, signifying Christ's blood redemption. It was also very close to the Sun in Virgo, signifying Christ as the divine Son of God, and human son of Miriam (Mary).

Adding to this messianic theme was Venus, signifying Christ as the Morning Star, or Light of the World; and Mercury, signifying Christ as the faithful Scribe, or Word of God! Finally, the Moon (symbolizing the spiritual renewal found in the Holy Spirit of God, and Christ) was in conjunction with the king star Regulus in Leo, symbolizing the Lion of Judah. This would have been a clear sign to the Magi that the long-awaited Messiah and King of the Jews had been born! Since they also knew that Jupiter was the Messiah's planet, the Wise Men were likely filled with excitement as they hurriedly packed and left Parthia, and followed Jupiter's movements to determine where to travel.

### ***The Star of Bethlehem - Temporary, or Everlasting?***

As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the Magi likely followed the movements of the planet Jupiter in order to find Christ's whereabouts. The reasons for this are numerous, and are founded on the idea that Jupiter is the planet that mystically-minded Jews associated with their Messiah. As the most massive planet in our Solar System, and with the most satellites, Jupiter seems fitting as the celestial representative of the only man who ever lived who never sinned, and who was also fully God incarnate! It also seems more in keeping with Yahweh's nature that the sign, or star announcing the birth of His one and only Son would be an everlasting sign, not just one that shined temporarily. Now, in order to prove the possibility that Jupiter is, was, and always will be the Star of Bethlehem, and the star of the Messiah, let's take a close look at Jupiter's behavior around the dates associated with His birth in this article.

In my book, I mention the phrase “*in the East*” in Matthew 2:2 as possibly meaning that the Wise Men were in the East when they beheld the star, or stars of the King of the Jews:

*Matt 2:2: “Where is He who has been born King of the Jews? For we have seen His star in the East and have come to worship Him.”*

However, a recent word study revealed that the Greek phrase translated as “*we have seen His star in the East*” can be alternatively rendered as “*we beheld as together his star after its rising*” or, in more common English: “*we beheld in conjunction his star as it rose.*”

Here is the Greek, the accepted translation, and my translation in three rows:

Eidomen	gar	autou	ton	astara	en	tee	anatolee
We have seen	***	his	***	star	in	the	East
We beheld	as	together	his	star	after	its	rising

Based on context, the Greek word “*anatolee*” can mean several things, including “*east,*” “*rising,*” and “*sunlight.*” The context changes the meaning of words within each sentence. In one context the word “*anatolee*” can mean east. In another, it can mean rising, which *always occurs in the east*, just as the Sun also always rises in the east. Analogies

were in common use back then, just as they are today. By analogy, something rising always rises in the east, and can set in the west, just like the Sun. Therefore, my translation of the Greek - though a bit rough - is viable. This means that the preceding Scripture could very well be saying that, after the Magi had seen the unprecedented number of conjunctions of Jupiter with Venus, Regulus, and the Sun in the past year, they knew that the King of the Jews they were seeking had to have been born. The remarkable conjunctions that the Magi likely witnessed were:

- August 12, 3 BC: Jupiter and Venus in conjunction in Leo
- Sept. 11-14, 3 BC: Jupiter in Conjunction with Regulus in Leo
- Feb 17th, 2 BC: Jupiter in Conjunction with Regulus in Leo
- May 8-9, 2 BC: Jupiter in Conjunction with Regulus in Leo
- June 17th, 2 BC: Jupiter and Venus in conjunction in Leo
- August 27th, 2 BC: Jupiter, Venus, Mars, and Mercury in conjunction with the Sun in Leo, and the Moon in Virgo
- Oct. 1st - Oct. 20th, 2 BC: Jupiter and Venus very close together near Virgo's head star Zavijava, appearing southeast of east over the horizon just before sunrise.

As shown in the preceding list, the messiah planet Jupiter could be seen in conjunction with many other allegorically meaningful celestial bodies around the proposed time of the Christ's birth.

Now, to further determine the nature of the Star of Bethlehem, let's look at another mention of it in Matthew 2:9:

*Matt 2:9: "When they heard the king, they departed; and behold, the star which they had seen in the East went before them, till it came and stood over where the young Child was."*

Looking at my concordance, the Greek for *"the star which they had seen in the East went before them, till it came and stood over where the young Child was"* can be rendered as follows:

Ho aster hon eidon en tee anatolee proegen autous  
 the star which they had seen in the East went before them  
 the star which they beheld at its rising went ahead of them

heeos eithoon esthatee epanou hou een to paidion.  
 till it came stood over where was the young child  
 until it appeared standing over where was the young child

So, Matthew 2:9 could be rendered as saying: *"the star which they beheld as it rose went ahead of them until it appeared standing over where the young child was."*

This suggests that the Wise Men were looking for the Messiah's star Jupiter as it rose *before sunrise*, so they could follow its position in the sky. Now, it is important here to note that Bethlehem is *southwest* of Jerusalem, and that is the direction over the horizon that Jupiter and Virgo appeared to move from August 27, 2 BC to February 25th, 1 BC! At the same time each morning, and *before sunrise*, Jupiter could be seen near midpoint in Virgo as it moved steadily further to the southwest over the horizon during that time. This was true until shortly after February 28th, 1 BC, when Jupiter was no longer visible just before sunrise, but it was still near the midpoint of Virgo. Interestingly, the location of Jupiter in Virgo during this entire time suggests the Messiah as He is nursing at His mother's breast!

It is therefore likely that Jupiter served as the Star of Bethlehem. As such, the Magi would have noted Jupiter's position every morning to see where it was over the horizon. Then they would have traveled in the direction it pointed to on the horizon. In this way, they used Jupiter as their compass until they arrived in Bethlehem - which was very likely on December 25th, 2 BC, during Chanukah that year. Incidentally, since Yahweh is a God of miracles, it is possible that God supernaturally caused Jupiter's luminosity at this time to outshine Venus in brilliance, making Jupiter the most brilliant object in the sky at that time outside of the Sun and Moon. After all, Jupiter is the planet of the Messiah, and the Messiah had just recently been born!

### ***The Visit of the Magi Tied to Chanukah***

It is likely that the Magi, or Wise Men were from the kingdom of Parthia, whose borders contained all of ancient Babylonia (a.k.a. Persia). In 3 BC, it was a powerful and prosperous kingdom of the East that rivaled Rome. As members of the Parthian elite, the Wise Men probably traveled with their own military guard, and a large entourage of servants. Herod would therefore have accorded them the warm hospitality given to elite members of a friendly rival power. Wise Men were highly educated scholars who had gained knowledge in many types of wisdom. They were therefore likely well acquainted with Astrology, and Sacred Astronomy. As such, they were often called upon to crown kings, give advice to them, and to interpret signs and omens for them, and their court officials. The Prophet Daniel was a Wise Man like the Magi, and like them, he was probably very familiar with Sacred Astronomy, especially since he was put in charge of all the Wise Men and Astrologers in the Persian King's court where he worked (Daniel 1:17-20, 2:48, 5:11).

Followers of the Zoroastrian faith, as well as a significant population of Diaspora Jews primarily inhabited Parthia. Though it is commonly believed that the Magi were Gentiles who followed the Zoroastrian religion, it seems more likely that these Parthian sages were either Jews, or Zoroastrians who had converted to Judaism. After all, if they were devout Zoroastrians, why would they be interested in the coming of a king of a rival culture and religion? Furthermore, why would they wish to worship this foreign King like a god unless they actually knew who He was, and why He had come?

Now, if the Magi left Parthia at the end of August, they would have arrived in Judea in late December after traveling for four months via caravan routes between Parthia and Jerusalem. Therefore, when the Magi arrived, a year had already passed since Yahshua was born! Furthermore, the Scriptures tell us that Yahshua was no longer lying in a "manger" or "sukkah." Instead, he was in a house with his mother Miriam. Being in a house would make especially good sense if it was a rainy, wet December, or winter in Jerusalem.

As many Christians know, December 25th, the date most Christians celebrate Christ's birth on is often touted as a Pagan holiday associated with the Winter Solstice, or shortest day of the year, which was also thought to be the birthday of the Sun god in many ancient Pagan cultures. However, though December 25th may have been picked as Christ's birthday to help convert Pagans to Christianity more easily - as some scholars assert, it appears that the Magi may actually have presented Yahshua with their gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh on that very date! Furthermore, December 25th, 2 BC fell during the week long Feast of Dedication, or Chanukah that year!

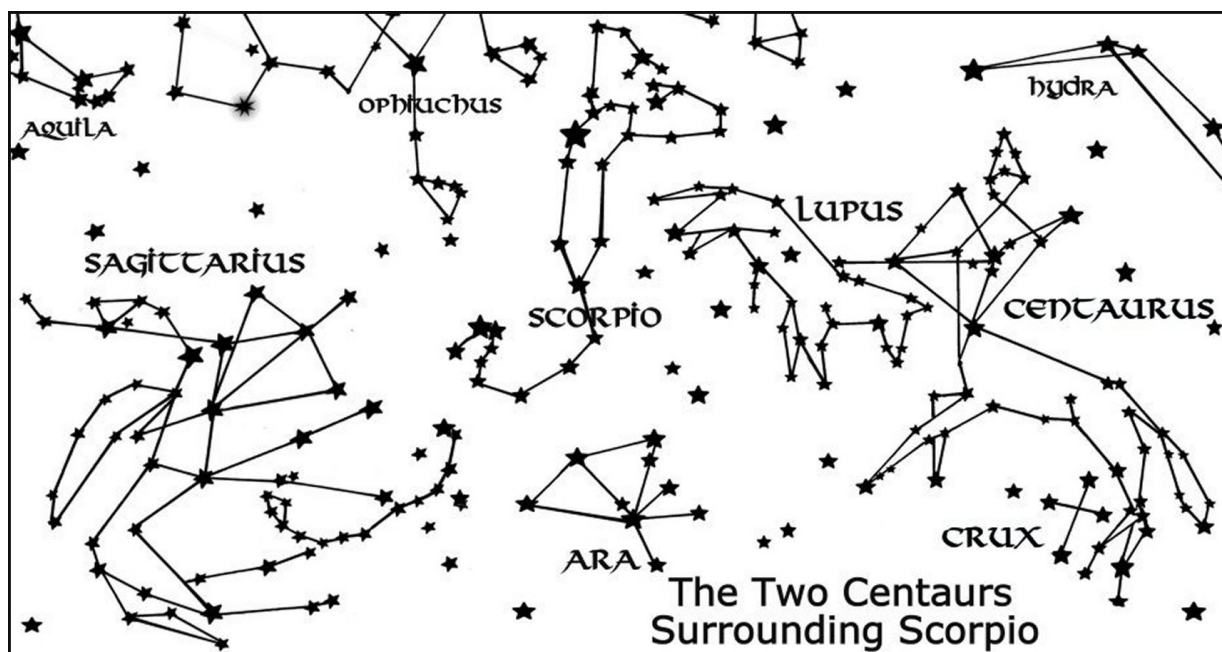
If the Magi discovered Christ's whereabouts, and worshipped Him that day, then it partly explains why this date was wrongly associated with Christ's actual birthday. However, due to this wrong dating for Christ's birth, many Christians have missed the prophetic importance of the Jewish harvest festival known as the Feast of Tabernacles, and how it was fulfilled, and will be fulfilled again through Christ's birth, death, resurrection, ascension, and return. They also have missed the fact that the events surrounding

Yahshua's infancy and toddlerhood are all directly tied to the biblical feast days that Jews have celebrated for thousands of years! This even applies to Chanukah, or the Jewish Festival of Lights that was instituted long after the other Jewish feast days were described in the Torah. Chanukah was partly instituted to commemorate the miraculous burning of the Temple's menorah lamp for eight days on one day's worth of oil. This happened in the time of the Maccabean rule of Israel. Chanukah therefore does not appear in the Bible except in reference to Yahshua's presence in the Temple courts on Chanukah, which was also known as the Feast of Dedication:

*John 10:22: "Now it was the Feast of Dedication in Jerusalem, and it was winter. And Jesus (Yahshua) walked in the temple, in Solomon's porch."*

Due to the heavenly signs at sunrise on December 25th, 2 BC, it appears that the heavens were also declaring the coming of the Wise Men who found Yahshua! For instance, at dawn on December 25th, 2 BC, Jupiter (which represents Christ as a human being who is filled with God's wisdom, or the Son of Man) was in its stationary midpoint position in Virgo in the south over Bethlehem, while three planets - Mars, Neptune, and Venus - were aligned in Ophiuchus/Scorpio, which is a symbol for evil and sin (Scorpio) being vanquished by Christ (Ophiuchus). Now, could this alignment of planets be the source of the legend that there were three Wise Men who, incidentally, represented repentant sinners who had come to worship their Savior and King?

In contrast to the meaning of Jupiter, the Sun serves as a symbol for Christ as the fully divine Son of God, and Mercury serves as a symbol for Christ as the Word of God, or Scribe who wrote the Gospel in the Stars. Significantly, the Sun and Mercury were in Sagittarius the Centaur on December 25th, 2BC. Sagittarius is a dual symbol showing Christ as an archer, or warrior, and Christ as an animal sacrifice *combined*. Therefore, the skies were foretelling that - even as a toddler - Yahshua had figuratively put an arrow into his bow, in preparation for shooting it through the heart of Scorpio, or Satan on Calvary, and forever redeeming the Wise Men (and women) who worship Him! The heavenly signs around December 25th, 2 BC were therefore clearly indicating that the Wise Men would find redemption from evil and sin because they were wise enough to worship Yahshua! Similarly, all of us saints who follow in their footsteps have been redeemed, and will continue to be redeemed until Christ returns in Glory, and we are resurrected to conquer, reign, and rule with Him forever!



The preceding illustration shows the two centaurs in the Zodiac that represent Christ as a conquering King and atonement sacrifice combined. These are the Zodiac sign Sagittarius, and the decan constellation Centaurus, and they appear on either side of Scorpio, the Zodiac sign associated with Satan, the Antichrist, and the Tribe of Dan. In my book: "The Language of God in the Universe," these star signs are explained within a biblical context, especially as they relate to prophecies concerning Yahshua, the Messiah.

### ***More Confirmation of the Timing of Yahshua's Birth***

There are a few more facts that seem to confirm the dating of Yahshua's birth to 3 BC. The first is found in an event that dates Yahshua's birth to sometime before January of 1 BC. This is Josephus' record of a total lunar eclipse over Jerusalem that occurred immediately after Herod the Great had two Rabbis killed for supposed sedition. Within two weeks after this event, Herod died from a physical illness. In the book "Signs in the Heavens" by Messianic Jew Avi Ben Mordecai, it is explained that this total lunar eclipse was likely not the one that occurred on March 13th, 4 BC, but on January 10th, 1 BC.

The second fact is found in the knowledge that, if Herod's court astrologers calculated the date for Christ's birth based on what the Magi had told them, this is likely why King Herod ordered the cold-blooded murder of all the baby boys of Bethlehem that were *two years of age and under* (Matthew 2:16). The age range of the murdered boys suggest that Yahshua was no more than two years of age prior to January 1 BC, making a September 3 BC birthday more plausible.

The third fact that appears to confirm Yahshua's birthday around Sukkot in 3 BC surrounds the timing of John the Baptist's birth. Luke's Gospel tells us much about the interesting chain of events leading up to John's birth:

*Luke 1:5-14: "There was in the days of Herod, the king of Judea, a certain priest named Zacharias, of the division of Abijah. His wife was of the daughters of Aaron, and her name was Elizabeth. And they were both righteous before God... So it was, that while he was serving as priest before God in the order of his division, according to the custom of the priesthood, his lot fell to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord... Then an angel of the Lord appeared to him... and fear fell upon him... But the angel said to him, 'Do not be afraid, Zacharias, for your prayer is heard; and your wife Elizabeth will bear you a son, and you shall call his name John.'"*

First of all, we are told that John the Baptist's father was the Levite priest named Zacharias, and John's mother Elizabeth was descended from Aaron, the first High Priest of Israel, and Elizabeth was Yahshua's mother Miriam's cousin. This also shows that John the Baptist was a Levite from the priestly line of Aaron, and he was therefore fully qualified to call people to repent, and turn away from sin. Furthermore, John was also authorized to baptize people as symbolic living sacrifices that had chosen to "die" to sin, and live within God's Law.

Now, John's priestly father Zacharias served in the Temple during the division of Abijah, which fell in the tenth week of the Jewish religious year. That year began in March during this time in history, and the division of Abijah fell ten weeks from then - in June. Since Elizabeth likely conceived that June, she would have been at full term nine months later. This would date John the Baptist's birth to sometime in March of the following year, which was around the time of Passover Week.

Luke's Gospel also says that Miriam was overshadowed by the Holy Spirit, and became pregnant with Yahshua when her cousin Elizabeth was in her sixth month of

pregnancy (Luke 1:24-31). This means that Miriam conceived in December of that year, probably during the Feast of Chanukah, or Dedication! ***So, the Wise Men may not only have visited Yahshua during Chanukah in 2 BC, but our Savior was likely conceived during Chanukah in 4 BC!*** If Yahshua were conceived in December of 4 BC, Miriam would have given birth to Yahshua nine months later - around the time of Sukkot in 3 BC. Therefore, September 11th, 3 BC may indeed have been the day Yahweh announced the imminent birth of His only begotten Son, Yahshua our Messiah. Interestingly, if Yahshua was born in September 3 BC, He would have been about 13 months old when the Magi located him with Miriam in a house in Bethlehem during Chanukah.

Chanukah commemorates the miracle of the menorah that occurred with the re-dedication of the Temple to Yahweh in Jerusalem after the Maccabees led a successful war to liberate Judea from foreign control. The Temple was cleansed and re-dedicated because it had been desecrated by Antiochus Epiphanes, the ruler of the defeated Seleucid Empire, which was Hellenistic. As a Pagan and a Hellenist, Antiochus served as an ancient counterpart of the coming Antichrist. Since Chanukah recalls the victory of the Jews over Pagan foreigners, it honors Jewish culture, and serves as a celebration of their unique religious heritage. Therefore, if the Magi discovered Yahshua, and He was conceived at Chanukah, it suggests that Yahshua desires all those who believe in Him as Lord and Savior to seek to preserve their unique New Covenant religious heritage, and *to remain separate* from all worldly, secular, and paganistic cultures, just as good Jews and Christians have strived to do throughout history. Scriptures like John 15:19; John 17:14-16; Ephesians 1:4-5; Colossians 2:20-22; and 1 Peter 2:9-12 support this view.

All of the preceding information in this article points to the fact that Yahshua did indeed come to fulfill all of the prophecies concerning Him, including those prophecies that are inherent in the seven biblical Feast Days, and the eighth Feast of Chanukah added later on. Since each of the Feast Days associated with Yahshua's birth (Tabernacles), life (Chanukah), death (Passover), and resurrection (Pentecost) have messianic themes, and a past and future prophetic purpose, Yahshua proved that He came to fulfill the whole Old Testament Law, and to save us all with His perfect, redeeming Grace (John 1:16-17; Matthew 5:17-18).

"Baruch Ha Shem Yahshua Ha Mashiach!" or, "Blessed be the Name of Yahshua, the Anointed One!" May you be more fully blessed every fall and winter Holiday Season whenever you recall how Yahshua has already fulfilled so many biblical and celestial prophecies, and how He will fulfill many more when He returns to reign in Glory forever!

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