

The Language of God in History

Curiously, the section of 1 Enoch known as "The Book of Parables," which consists of chapters 37 through 71, has thus far not been found among the Dead Sea Scrolls, and this section contains the most messianic themes found in 1 Enoch. In fact, "The Book of Parables" has been found only in the Ethiopic version of 1 Enoch, which was copied in 1773 from a manuscript that could not have been older than the Renaissance era due to the deterioration of manuscripts and the need to recopy and replace them every 100 to 150 years or so. In my opinion, the absence of these chapters in the Dead Sea Scrolls seems extremely significant since there was only a very small group of scholars and scientists who have been allowed to examine, preserve and translate the scroll fragments, and initially not one of them was a Christian.

In other words, it is possible - even probable - that the existence of Qumran fragments of these chapters in 1 Enoch may have been covered up and destroyed by those who want no evidence that would support Christianity's claims about Yahshua. Of course, it takes many years of painstaking labor to piece together and translate each scroll, and - as a result - not all of the Qumran texts have apparently been translated as of 2008. As a result, fragments of the missing chapters of 1 Enoch could yet turn up in the next few years as new translations of the texts emerge - though I wouldn't count on it at this late hour! Eschatologically-speaking, we are already in the Last Day, and the seven-year Great Tribulation that must occur before Christ's Second Coming is due to begin at any time. This means that the Antichrist of antichrists is probably alive and well at this time, and it is likely that he already has some political, economic and military power to utilize toward achieving his destructive and diabolical aims.

Enoch: the First Magi to Fully Decipher the Heavenly Tablets

Unfortunately, many wonderful records of Yahweh's greatness were almost completely lost due to satanic corruption and destruction before and after the Flood. One of these magnificent records is found in the night sky - in the constellations of the Zodiac. There is ample evidence in the Book of 1 Enoch that the Language of God found in the Mazzaroth or Zodiac was known and

Chapter Two: The Legacy of Enoch, Pre-Flood Prophet of God

understood prior to the Great Flood. Let's examine this book for clues as to the extent of this knowledge.

As mentioned earlier, 1 Enoch contains a section called "The Book of the Heavenly Luminaries." This section of Enoch's book contains a great deal of astronomical observations and facts, and discusses the way he was shown how to track both the movements of the Sun and Moon using an outdoor construction known as a henge. We will discuss various aspects of this celestial section of 1 Enoch in the remainder of this chapter.

In his writings, Enoch mentions a special record that he had access to, and that he called "*the heavenly tablets*." Furthermore, Enoch mentioned a testimony that Yahweh God had placed in Heaven. Could this heavenly testimony and the Heavenly Tablets be the same thing? As explained in Book One, it is fairly certain that Enoch called the band of symbolic stars that we call the Zodiac, as well as the thirty-six decan signs associated with them the Heavenly Tablets. In addition, the Dendera Zodiac may represent the 360 other books Enoch purportedly wrote before being taken up to Heaven. If so, this carved Zodiac would be a pictorial record of everything that Enoch saw in God's Heavenly Tablets, and would be much older than the Greco-Roman era temple it was found in that is dated to around 400 BC.

Could Enoch have carved the Dendera Zodiac prior to the Great Flood? Later, could it have been re-appropriated by the ancient Egyptians, and placed in the Chapel to Osiris that was built on the roof of the Temple to Hathor at Dendera? Though it is an intriguing possibility, there really is no way of proving this for certain. But there are clues, for this carving appears to show advanced weathering, and more messianic symbols for the constellations than the Egyptians used for the same star signs in the Temple to Hathor below it.

Another clue often overlooked by archeologists is the fact that the Dendera Zodiac features a more difficult raised style of relief carving than the inferior incised type of reliefs used on the walls of the New Kingdom era temple it was found above. This raised style of relief carving is associated with the Old Kingdom (i.e. Pre-Flood) dynastic period and early Middle Kingdom period of Ancient Egypt. It is a very difficult technique that requires the background around images to be fully carved away. This makes the

The Language of God in History

images appear to be rising up out of the stone without noticeable borders made around them to create an illusion of depth. This is very different from the inferior reliefs in the Temple to Hathor, which feature deep incisions around the otherwise shallowly carved images. This makes the images appear to have depth, but in actuality they don't rise up higher than the flat stone base they are carved into. This can be seen in the following illustrations, which show both styles of relief carving:



Zodiac Relief in Chapel to Osiris - Relief in Temple to Hathor

In these images, besides noting the entirely different methods of stone carving used, note the extreme weathering of the detail from the Dendera Ceiling Zodiac from the Chapel to Osiris (above left) as opposed to the sharply defined images from the Temple to Hathor below it (above right). The contrast in style and amount of weathering between these two carvings is so marked, it seems impossible that every archeologist who specializes in dating these monuments missed the obvious differences between them, and what they imply. Could it be possible that the experts don't want us to know that the Dendera Ceiling Zodiac is far older than the temple it was found in, and that it conclusively shows that the forty-eight symbolic images associated with the Ancient Zodiac originated long before 1500 BC?

Even more compelling as a clue to its advanced age, the Dendera Zodiac depicts the night sky in a much earlier era. Instead

Chapter Two: The Legacy of Enoch, Pre-Flood Prophet of God

of the sky in 400 BC or even 1500 BC, it shows the sky as it would have appeared in 4000 BC! This fact alone suggests a much earlier date for its creation. Interestingly, that was the era when Adam was created. The Dendera Zodiac may therefore depict the primeval night sky as initially viewed by Adam, the first human being.

Though Enoch is the most likely candidate to have carved the Dendera Zodiac, there are a few others who could have manufactured this Zodiac. One candidate is mentioned in the Book of Jasher, where Job is identified as an advisor to the Pharaoh of the Exodus. Another is found in Josephus' histories, where we are told that Abraham taught the Egyptians the science of Astronomy.

As I explored this vein of thought, it dawned on me that the patriarch Joseph also could have ordered the carving of the circular Dendera Zodiac while he served as the Vizier of all Egypt. After all, in one of his prophetic dreams, Jacob's son Joseph saw the Sun, Moon and eleven stars as his father, mother and brothers, and they were bowing down to his star. This dream strongly suggests that Joseph and his family were already familiar with their allegorical connection to the stars in the heavens (Genesis 37:6-11).

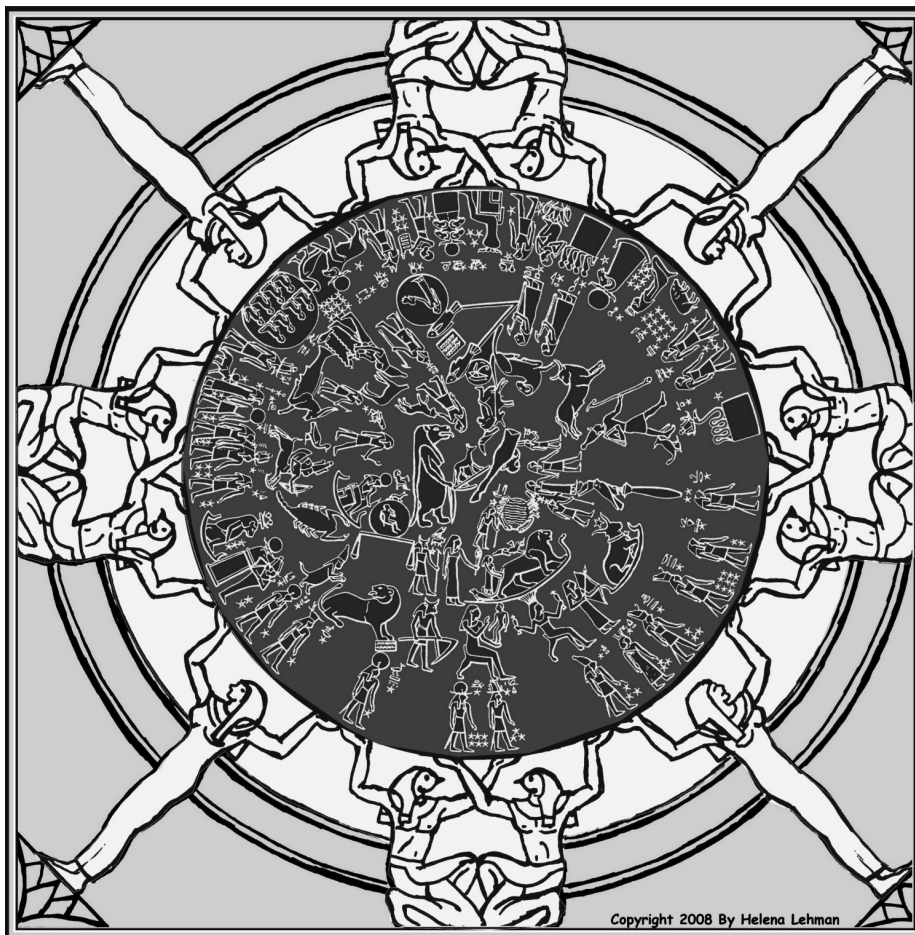
These facts briefly made me wonder: "Could Abraham be the source of the Dendera Zodiac? Or could Job or Joseph have commissioned its manufacture while they served as advisors to the Pharaoh?" Though these questions intrigued me for a while when I contemplated the feasibility of the hypothesis that the Israelites could have built the Great Pyramid under Joseph's direction, the weathering and carving style of the Dendera Zodiac strongly suggest that it had a Pre-Flood origin, which firmly rules out Abraham, Job and Joseph as its creators. Yet, no matter who carved the Dendera Zodiac, the great depth of meaning that is so expertly displayed in it, and the precise way it was carved and polished suggest that someone spent a great deal of time planning and executing it for posterity for an extremely important reason.

As shown in the illustrations on pages 98 and 99, the Dendera Zodiac is a carved circular Zodiac showing the 48 constellations of the ancient Zodiac, surrounded by a circle of figures depicting the 36 decan signs of the Zodiac. In Book One, each one of these symbols is meticulously analyzed. Archeologists speculate that the Zodiac was depicted this way to show that the Ancient Egyptians used a 10-day sacred week to keep their years,

The Language of God in History

and each 10-day week was marked by one of the 36 decan signs of the Zodiac, of which there are 3 assigned to each of the twelve Zodiac signs. To keep their year in sync with the Solar Year, the Egyptians then supposedly added five days at the end of every 360-day year cycle.

An Illustration of the Dendera Zodiac Ceiling



In the course of my research, it became apparent to me that this traditional interpretation of the Egyptian calendar may be

Chapter Two: The Legacy of Enoch, Pre-Flood Prophet of God

incorrect. In fact, it seems far more likely that the Egyptians initially measured their year in 36 ten-degree increments that followed the movement of the decan signs. In other words, as discussed in Book One, the creators of the Dendera Zodiac likely marked out each Solar Year in 360 degree circles of the Zodiac along the Ecliptic rather than by the number of days that had passed.

Center Detail of the Dendera Zodiac



If they measured each year by the movements of the Zodiac in degrees rather than in the hourly increments reserved for

The Language of God in History

dividing the day, they wouldn't need to add any days to the end of the year since a celestial circle of 360 degrees measures the full length of the Solar Year. However, perhaps during one of the periods of chaos between ruling dynastic periods in Egypt, the infrastructure needed to carefully observe and record the movements of the heavens was lost. If so, the Egyptians may have switched to a more primitive method of keeping time. In that regard, simply adding 5 days to a 360-day year doesn't require particularly careful astronomical calculations.

Due to the use of the term "Heavenly Tablets" to refer to the Mazzaroth or Zodiac in the Book of 1 Enoch and the Book of Jubilees, it is likely that Enoch and his Sethite descendants collectively called the forty-eight ancient constellations depicted in the Dendera Zodiac by this name. In 1 Enoch, we are told that these tablets instructed men and angels via allegorical image associations with the major star clusters in the night sky:

"And he said unto me: 'This place which thou seest - here are cast the spirits of sinners and blasphemers, and of those who work wickedness, and of those who pervert everything that the Lord hath spoken through the mouth of the prophets- (even) the things that shall be. For some of them are written and inscribed above in the heaven, in order that the angels may read them and know that which shall befall the sinners, and the spirits of the humble, and of those who have afflicted their bodies, and been recompensed.'" - 1 Enoch 108:6-7

That the heavens serve as a divine record of mankind's deeds over time makes sense spiritually. This is because the stars themselves are said to allegorically represent God's holy angels (1 Enoch 86:1-4), and the natural and spiritual offspring of Abraham (Genesis 15:5; Deut. 1:10, 10:22). The natural descendants of Abraham include the people descended from Ishmael's twelve sons, the Twelve Tribes of Israel, and the children Abraham fathered with his second wife Keturah, whom Abraham married after Sarah died. In addition, the redeemed are adopted into both Abraham's and Yahweh's Family through the rites of Blood Covenanting, Adoption, and Marriage (See Book Two for more on these important subjects). In this way, all those who love Yahshua are seen as His intimate

Chapter Two: The Legacy of Enoch, Pre-Flood Prophet of God

blood relations, and can share in all of God's promises to Abraham, Israel and Joseph.

In the Book of 1 Enoch, Enoch deems it important enough to remind his audience several times that he was given the ability to read these Heavenly Tablets, and that - once he understood them - he realized that they tell a story like books:

"And he said unto me: 'Observe, Enoch, these heavenly tablets, And read what is written hereon, And mark every individual fact.' And I observed the heavenly tablets, and read everything which was written (thereon) and understood everything, and read the book of all the deeds of mankind, and of all the children of flesh." - 1 Enoch 81:1-2

"Yea, I Enoch will declare (them) unto you, my sons: According to that which appeared to me in the heavenly vision, and which I have known through the word of the holy angels, and have learnt from the heavenly tablets." - 1 Enoch 93:1-2

"I know a mystery and have read the heavenly tablets, and have seen the holy books..." - 1 Enoch 103:1

"And after that there shall be still more unrighteousness than that which was first consummated on the Earth; for I know the mysteries of the holy ones; for He, the Lord, has showed me and informed me, and I have read (them) in the heavenly tablets." "And I saw written on them that generation upon generation shall transgress, till a generation of righteousness arises, and transgression is destroyed and sin passes away from the Earth..." - 1 Enoch 106:18 thru 107:1

Though we do not ordinarily think in metaphorical terms, Enoch's generation did. That is why Enoch's references to reading Heavenly Tablets that he described as holy books seems strange to us. We find it hard to picture a material artifact such as a written record or book in a spiritual place such as Heaven. But, since it is

The Language of God in History

written in the heavens, this record cannot be an ordinary book, which is composed using a specific language and alphabet. In fact, any mental picture of a heavenly book seems nonsensical until we regard it as using allegorical pictures to convey spiritual truth instead of words.

When the Heavenly Tablets are thought of as an allegorical record, it makes sense to suppose that Enoch was talking about a series of symbols that were somehow transcribed onto the vault of the physical heavens. It also seems reasonable to assume that this record is easily observable both to angels in their heavenly realms, and by people residing on Earth. These assumptions make sense because Enoch clearly indicated that these Heavenly Tablets tell a story "*of all the deeds of mankind,*" and that they were initially created for the angels by God. They are therefore not just technical explanations of how the heavens are structured, or lists of universal facts. Instead, these Heavenly Tablets tell a story about the deeds of men, and they can be read like a book.

As he read the Heavenly Tablets, Enoch tells us that: "*I saw written on them that generation upon generation shall transgress, till a generation of righteousness arises.*" This means that Enoch saw the entire future of mankind - from the Creation and Fall of Adam and Eve to the New Heaven and Earth - written in the Heavenly Tablets. As discussed in my book: "*The Language of God in the Universe,*" it is my contention that the forty-eight constellations of the Ancient Zodiac may represent the Heavenly Tablets that Enoch discovered.

In the next chapter, the review of all forty-eight constellations shows what Enoch and his Sethite kin may have understood concerning the Gospel in the Stars. In fact, it clearly shows that the ancient Zodiac was always meant to be an eternal record of Yahweh's unchanging Will, mankind's disastrous choices, and the amazing forgiveness, salvation, Grace and Spirit that Christ offers to all who love Him.

Enoch's Four Corners and Eighteen Part Day

The Book of 1 Enoch has thus far been shown to be a storehouse of knowledge about the triune nature of God, as well as a prophetic powerhouse announcing the coming of the Son of Man or Messiah - just as the Gospel in the Stars found in the Heavenly Tablets does. But it is so much more than that! In fact, because the Sethite Enoch no doubt wrote 1 Enoch, it can serve as a proof text showing that the Sethites were indeed the inventors of Astronomy, just as the 1st century historian Josephus recorded.

For example, 1 Enoch can help us to understand some terms used often in the Bible that relate to Astronomy, time and direction. These are *"the four winds of heaven"* or *"the four winds,"* and *"the four corners of the earth"* or *"the (four) ends of the earth."* Four is the number of Creation - it being the one thing as a whole that was created by the Three Persons of the Trinity working together, and $3 + 1 = 4$. As such, the number four figures prominently in most calendrical systems used for telling time. In the Bible, the number four is used to identify God's physical creation in time and space. This is shown in these key Scriptures:

"He will set up a banner for the nations, and will assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth." - Isaiah 11:12 (NKJ)

"Then He said to me, 'Prophesy to the breath, prophesy, son of man, and say to the breath, 'Thus says the Lord GOD: 'Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe on these slain, that they may live.'" - Ezekiel 37:9 (NKJ)

"And He will send His angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and they will gather together His elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other." - Matthew 24:31(NKJ)

"I saw four angels standing at the four corners of the earth, holding the four winds of the earth, that

The Language of God in History

the wind should not blow on the earth, on the sea, or on any tree." - Rev. 7:1 (NKJ)

The four corners or ends of the Earth are mentioned in the Bible to indicate that the whole Earth is being referred to, and that God has control over every part of it. The four corners of the Earth are connected to the directions north, south, east and west, as well as the fixed signs of the Zodiac associated with these directions, which are Scorpio, Taurus, Leo and Aquarius. There are also four Cherubim before God's Throne that are tied to the four fixed Zodiac signs and represent all of God's heavenly Creation. These four corners are also tied to the four elements: earth (Taurus), air (Aquarius), water (Scorpio) and fire (Leo); the four seasons (circa 4000 BC): spring (Taurus), summer (Leo), autumn (Scorpio), and winter (Aquarius); the four phases of the moon (full, waxing, waning, and new), the four divisions of the day (dusk, midnight, dawn, and noon), and the four major phases of the Sun found at the two equinoxes and solstices every year.

The four corners may have had physical locations along the Earth's equator that were known and utilized as spiritual and geographical markers before the Great Flood. It is also likely that Noah and his sons utilized an already established border found with Sacred Astronomy to divide the world into four quarters after the Flood. We will discuss these ideas further in Chapter Six.

In the following passage, Enoch tells us that the four archangels assigned to these four corners or directions are Michael, Raphael, Gabriel and Phanuel:

"And on the four sides of the Lord of Spirits I saw four presences... and I learnt their names: for the angel that went with me made known to me their names, and showed me all the hidden things. And I heard the voices of those four presences as they uttered praises before the Lord of glory..." *"After that I asked the angel of peace who went with me, who showed me everything that is hidden: 'Who are these four presences which I have seen and whose words I have heard and written down?' And he said to me: 'This first is Michael, the merciful and long-suffering; and the second, who is set over all the*

Chapter Two: The Legacy of Enoch, Pre-Flood Prophet of God

diseases and all the wounds of the children of men, is Raphael: and the third, who is set over all the powers, is Gabriel: and the fourth, who is set over the repentance unto hope of those who inherit eternal life is named Phanuel (NOTE: Phanuel encourages people to repent to gain eternal life, but does not offer salvation. Only Christ can do that). *And these are the four angels of the Lord of Spirits and the four voices I heard in those days.*" - 1 Enoch 40:2-3, 8-11

The four angels are on the four sides of the Lord of Spirits, who corresponds in function to the Holy Spirit. The sides around the Lord of Spirits are analogous with the sides of the outer court of the Tabernacle and Temple, which housed the Ark of the Covenant. Now the earthly Tabernacle and Temple served as a literal, but temporary dwelling place of the Holy Spirit through the Ark. The four angels are therefore tied to the sides and the corners formed by the sides of that Ark, as well as the heavenly Ark in the heavenly Temple. These are most likely the four angels in Revelation that control the four corners and four winds (Rev. 7:1). The connection of the four angels with the four sides and corners of the heavenly Tabernacle or Temple can be seen in 1 Enoch 71:5, 8-9, which speaks of the Heavenly Temple as a structure built of crystals:

"And he translated my spirit into the heaven of heavens, and I saw there as it were a structure built of crystals, and between those crystals tongues of living fire." "And Michael, and Raphael, and Gabriel, and Phanuel, and the holy angels who are above the heavens, go in and out of that house. And they came forth from that house, and Michael and Gabriel, Raphael and Phanuel, and many holy angels without number." - 1 Enoch 71:5, 8-9

These same four angels going in and out of that heavenly Temple may govern *"the four winds"* mentioned in the Bible. These winds are intimately connected to Astronomy, because they describe the entire expanse of heaven, which is the realm of the atmosphere, as well as Outer Space. It is also used in Scripture to describe the Spirit of God moving through specific time periods, and specific places in heaven. This is because three dimensions in

Chapter Two: The Legacy of Enoch, Pre-Flood Prophet of God

interpreting the Torah. These are by finding the plain meaning, the allegorical meaning, the interpretive meaning, and the mystical meaning. All Bible prophecies and all of Yahshua's Parables should be interpreted in all four ways in order to not lose any of their allegorical and literal meaning.

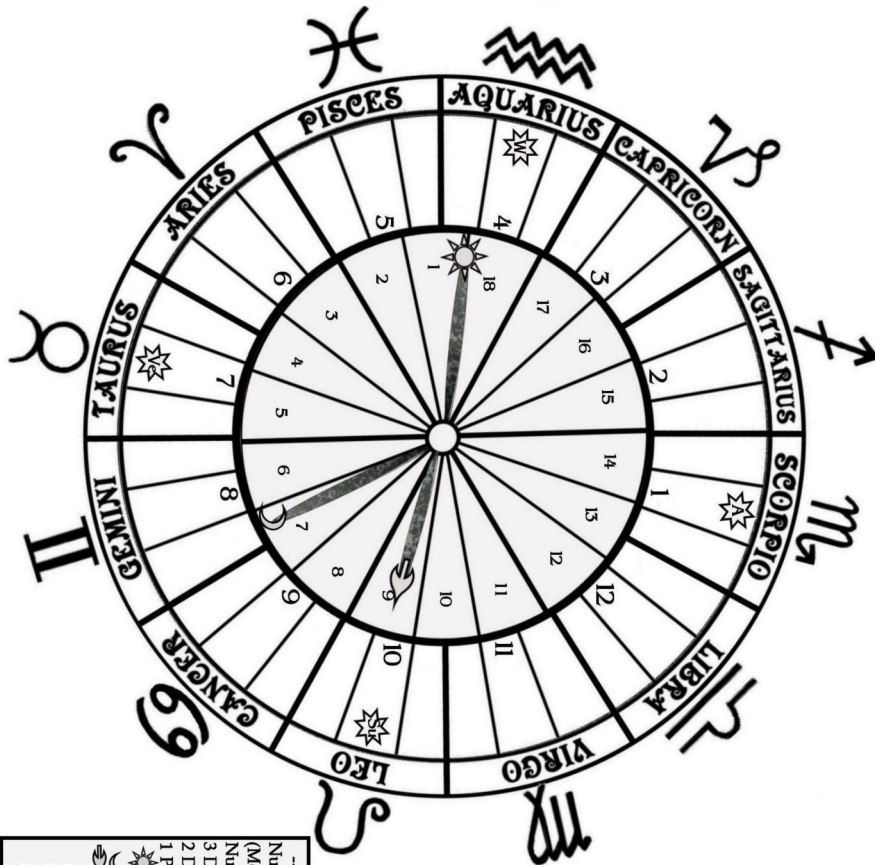
In the section called "The Book of the Heavenly Luminaries" in chapters 72 through 76 of the Book of 1 Enoch, Enoch speaks at length about his astronomical observations made with the help of an angel named Uriel, who was a Watcher who never sinned, and therefore still had access to the Third Heaven beyond our Universe where God dwells. To see what truths 1 Enoch reveals about Enoch's Pre-Flood calendar, we must systematically examine these four chapters in which Uriel unselfishly shares much special celestial and spiritual knowledge with Enoch.

Let's start with Chapter 72 of the Book of 1 Enoch, where a mysterious 18-part day is used to mark the varying length of the ratio between day and night. Some scholars have speculated that this means Enoch's day was only 18 hours long compared to our 24-hour day, and they assume that there was some cataclysmic change since Enoch's day that caused our day to be longer than his.

However, since Enoch lived in a far different Age than our own, it makes no sense to suppose that the divisions of the day Enoch used were even remotely similar to ours! There is, rather, a far better explanation for this 18-part day that fits right in with the Sacred Astronomy Enoch knew. Since Enoch likely viewed the circle of a year as a division of twelve Zodiac signs with three decan subdivisions each, he probably also viewed the length of a day on a circle with divisions based on the numbers 12, and 36 ($3 \times 12 = 36$). If so, each part of Enoch's 18-part day would consist of the space allotted to 2 decans on the Zodiac circle, and would form the basis for dividing up the sections of the circular Enochian Time Clock.

To imagine Enoch's clock, picture a Zodiac diagram with 12 main divisions in the topmost circle depicting 12 Solar months, and below it an inner circle of 36 divisions each measuring 10 degrees of the 360 degree Zodiac circle. Now, below the inner circle, envision a still smaller circle of 18 divisions reflecting an Enochian hour, with each space covering 20 degrees of a circle. Fascinatingly, when added up, the three parts of this clock - 12, 36, and 18 - equal 66, which is the number of books in the Protestant Bible!

Illustration Depicting an Enochian Solar Clock



Enochian Solar
Zodiac-Based Clock

Showing the 9th part
of the 8th day
of the 4th month
in 3000 BC
(1st Day of 4th Month
on Winter Solstice
at midpoint in Aquarius)

----- ENOCHIAN CLOCK KEY: -----	
Numbers 1 thru 12=	Beginning of Month
(Months aligned by Sun's Position in Zodiac)	
Numbers 1 thru 18=	Parts (i.e. Hours) of Day
3 Decans per Zodiac Sign: 10 degrees per Decan	
2 Decans per Part=20 degrees of Celestial Time	
1 Part or Hour=20 degrees or "minutes"	
Sun Symbol Hand=Dawn (changes daily)	
Moon Symbol Hand=Dusk (changes daily)	
Arrow Hand=Part or Hour of Day	
☼ = Autumn Equinox	<---(positioned in Zodiac
☽ = Winter Solstice	in relation to
☀ = Vernal Equinox	Precession)
☾ = Summer Solstice	

The Eighteen Parts of the Enochian Year

Month Number	Portal Number	Days in Month	Length of Night	Length of Day
1	4	30	10 parts	8 parts
2	5	30	11 parts	7 parts
3	6	31	12 parts	6 parts
Winter	Solstice	in third	month	of year
4	6	30	11 parts	7 parts
5	5	30	10 parts	8 parts
6	4	31	9 parts	9 parts
Spring	Equinox	in sixth	month	of year
7	1	30	8 parts	10 parts
8	2	30	7 parts	11 parts
9	3	31	6 parts	12 parts
Summer	Solstice	in ninth	month	of year
10	3	30	7 parts	11 parts
11	2	30	8 parts	10 parts
12	1	31	9 parts	9 parts
Autumn	Equinox	in twelfth	month	of year

The table above reflects each month of the 364-day Pre-Flood year exactly as given in 1 Enoch, Chapter 72. Enoch divided one day from dusk to dusk into eighteen parts or “hours,” and then indicated how many parts occurred in daylight and how many in darkness as the year progressed. The 4 Quarters or Seasons were determined by the Equinoxes and Solstices. Each month was 30 days with an extra day at each Equinox and Solstice, giving the last month per Quarter 31 days. On the Enochian Clock, the Sun and Moon hands would **not** advance for 2 full days in order to “count” the 30th & 31st day. Each part or “hour” covered 2 decans of 10 degrees or 20 degrees (i.e. “minutes”) on the Zodiacal Wheel.