

The Astronomical Nature of the Cherubim

Besides the Scriptural references already cited, there is additional biblical proof that the Zodiac is a divine creation with a holy purpose. One important proof is found in the bizarre biblical descriptions of the Living Creatures, or Cherubim surrounding Yahweh God's heavenly throne. The prophetic books of Ezekiel in the Old Testament, and Revelation in the New Testament similarly describe these unusual divine beings:

"Also... came the likeness of four living creatures. And... they had the likeness of a man. Each one had four faces, and... four wings. Their legs were straight, and the soles of their feet were like... calves' feet. They sparkled like... burnished bronze. The hands of a man were under their wings... As for... their faces, each had the face of a man, each... had the face of a lion on the right side, each... had the face of an ox on the left side, and each... had the face of an eagle... Their wings were stretched upward; two wings... touched one another, and two covered their bodies." - Ezek 1:5-11 (NKJ)

"The cherubim went in whatever direction the head faced, without turning as they went. Their entire bodies... and their wings, were completely full of eyes, as were their four wheels. I heard the wheels being called "the whirling wheels." Each of the cherubim had four faces: One face was that of a cherub (i.e.: ox or bull, See Ezekiel 1:10), the second the face of a man, the third the face of a lion, and the fourth the face of an eagle." - Ezekiel 10:12-14 (NIV)

"Around the throne were four living creatures full of eyes in front and in back. The first living creature was like a lion, the second living creature like a calf, the third living creature... like a man, and the fourth living creature was like a flying eagle. The four living creatures, each having six wings, were full of eyes." - Rev. 4:6-8 (NKJ)

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Though they appear in two books of the Bible written hundreds of years apart, the Living Creatures, or Cherubim in the preceding visions are clearly related. The beings they describe, however, seem incomprehensible to us today. We have never seen a creature with the appearance of a man, but with the body of a bull, the head of a man, three other faces, four to six great wings, human hands under the wings, and countless eyes covering every part of their bodies! Doubtless we would be amazed and frightened if we did see such creatures in the world today!

Nonetheless, winged guardians like Cherubim were a common feature of Ancient Mesopotamian art for thousands of years. In fact, many scholars believe that the guardian Cherubim on top of the Ark of the Covenant (Exodus 25:18-22) greatly resembled Mesopotamian depictions of winged bulls or lions with human faces. Cherubim were also made as freestanding statues with outspread wings in Solomon's Temple sanctuary, and as smaller figures carved on the walls within it (1 Kings 6:23-28). As far as we know presently, however, Cherubim have never been seen outside of visions or art. Yet they were apparently known to, and venerated by the ancients.

Since the Ancient Mesopotamian religion was based on a perversion of Sacred Astronomy, it is highly probable that the Babylonians and Assyrians knew some of the astronomical connections of the Cherubim that they depicted in their art. They therefore may have known that the Cherubim represented both the wheel of the Mazzaroth or Zodiac, as well as the wheel of the precession of the equinoxes and solstices. They also likely knew that the faces on the Cherubim represented specific Zodiac signs. For example, if a man's face was shown on the Mesopotamian cherub's bull-like body, it might indicate that the cherub represented the Zodiac sign of Aquarius. Alternatively, the king whose face was carved on the bull could have identified himself with the triumphant constellation of Orion in the sign of Taurus, the Bull. In Babylon, Orion and Taurus may also have been allegorically seen as the Giant Gilgamesh slaying the celestial Bull of Heaven. This myth is found in the Babylonian Epic of Gilgamesh, which we will discuss in Book Three.

The Starry Eyes and Wheels of the Cherubim

In an effort to understand the meaning of the Cherubim, the question I was first compelled to ask is: "Since these living creatures do not exist on Earth, were they allegorically signifying something that was crucially important to the descendents of Noah?" The more I thought about it, the more I saw that the Cherubim had clear associations with the Mazzaroth and the religious beliefs of the people who depicted them in their art. In fact, the Cherubim represent not only the twelve-spoke wheel of the Mazzaroth or Zodiac and the cycle of precession but the greater wheel of the Milky Way Galaxy as well! This is alluded to by the presence of the "*wheels within wheels*" that Ezekiel saw beside each cherub:

*"And when I looked, there were **four wheels** by the cherubim, one wheel by one cherub and another wheel by each other cherub... As for their appearance, all four looked alike - ...**a wheel in the middle of a wheel**. When they went, they went toward any of their four directions; they did not turn aside... but followed in the direction the head was facing... **And their whole body, with their back, their hands, their wings, and the wheels that the four had, were full of eyes all around.**" - Ezekiel 10:9-12 (NKJ)*

Like the bodies of Revelation's Living Creatures and Ezekiel's Cherubim, these wheels representing circular movements of time and space were covered with "eyes." ***These eyes are figurative***, and allegorically represent several things. First, they show that God knows all things throughout the Universe, and that nothing is outside of His control. Secondly, they represent the literal stars in the heavens, as well as guardian angels that watch over mankind, and help to order and control the Universe.

Since the eyes of the Cherubim represent the angels that control the Cosmos for Christ, the Cherubim and their wheels are a representation of the entire Universe revolving around our Earth. Our Solar System forms one wheel within the greater wheel of our Milky Way Galaxy, which revolves inside the expanding circle of the Universe. On another level, ***the starry eyes of the Cherubim***

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also symbolize the countless souls of the righteous believers in Yahweh who will exist in eternity.

In his dialogues called the “Timaeus,” the Greek philosopher Plato mentioned that the Ancient Egyptians thought the stars were the actual habitations of people’s souls. They also believed that these human souls returned to the stars when people died. This belief is the underlying premise behind the magical spells preserved in the Pyramid Texts, which are a type of Sorcerer’s spell book. Found in various Old Kingdom pharaohs’ tombs, some of these spells were written to magically ensure that the pharaoh’s soul would ascend to heaven to be with the “neteru” or gods and, like them, become one of the so-called “imperishable” stars.

However, the Bible makes it very clear that stars are not imperishable dwelling places, or “houses” for human souls that have died. Instead, God determines where human souls will go when they die - whether this is to dwell in the Bosom of Abraham (Luke 16:22-23), to be with Yahshua (2 Corinth. 5:8), or to perish in Hell (Matthew 10:28, 18:9; 2 Peter 2:4). In addition, the Bible tells us that the stars will one day be replaced by a New Heaven (Rev. 21:1) and are only meant to symbolize the souls of people. For example, stars represent the sons of Israel in Joseph’s dream (Genesis 37:9). Similarly, Yahweh tells Abraham that his descendents will be like the stars of heaven. They are therefore not to become the stars but will, like the stars, be too numerous to count (Genesis 15:5, 22:17).

Since the Cherubim only travel in the directions they face, this allegorically means that ***Cherubim can only progress forward in time***. However, as the symbolic “eyes” of God, the eyes of the Cherubim retain knowledge of each past time that they leave behind. Therefore, through the allegorical Language of God, Ezekiel was given the knowledge that the great circles of movement that we can perceive through time and space are divinely created and controlled. Furthermore, through these heavenly Cherubim, Ezekiel was being shown that ***the Universe and time itself have a divine purpose – to mark the unfolding of each stage in Yah’s Plan of Redemption***. Ezekiel’s visions of the Cherubim before the throne of Yahweh show that the Mazzaroth, and telling time and seasons through the stars have a holy, as well as practical application.

The Book of Revelation’s Living Creatures exhibit strikingly similar traits, and represent the same things that Ezekiel’s Cherubim do. In addition, ***the faces on the Cherubim and Living***

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Creatures suggest the pictorial symbols drawn for four specific and highly important signs of the Zodiac! In this next quote from the Book of Ezekiel, the Cherub's face is exchanged for the face of an ox, suggesting that a Cherub looked like an ox, or bull:

“As for the likeness of their faces, each had the face of a man, each of the four had the face of a lion on the right side, each of the four had the face of an ox on the left side, and each of the four had the face of an eagle.” - Ezekiel 1:10 (NKJ)

Since Ezekiel used the face of the Cherub in Ezekiel 10:14, and the face of the ox or bull in Ezekiel 1:10 interchangeably, the Cherubim must have appeared to look like oxen or bulls in his visions. In fact, Ezekiel clearly stated that the Cherubim had the appearance of a man, and the feet of calves (Ezek. 1:7). Two Zodiac signs are suggested by these references: Aquarius the Water Bearer, and Taurus the Bull. Furthermore, the Cherubim had wings, suggesting the imagery for the heavenly replacement for the evil sign of Scorpio, which is Aquila the Eagle. This suggests that the tail of the Cherubim depicted Leo the lion's tail, showing Leo as the precessional sign at the dawn of Creation. In addition, the Cherubim's faces depict the same four fixed signs of the Zodiac! These four fixed Zodiac signs serve as positional markers for the remaining eight signs, and the thirty-six ancient decan constellations. These four signs are connected to the four faces of the Cherubim as follows: ***the lion's face symbolizes Leo the Lion; the man's face depicts Aquarius the Water-bearer; the bull or cherub's face depicts Taurus the Bull; and the eagle represents Scorpio the Scorpion.***

The Cherubim mentioned in Ezekiel 1:10 place the lion's face depicting Leo on the right side and the Ox or Bull of Taurus on the left. The lion's face would therefore be to our right, or in the east, and Taurus would be to our left, or in the west. If so, Ezekiel's Cherubim mark the Precessional Age of Leo, when the Spring Equinox occurred in Leo. This arrangement of Leo with Taurus opposite to it on the Zodiacal Wheel mimics the way the Tribe of Joseph was set west of, or directly opposite to, the Tribe of Judah in the east when the Israelites camped around the Desert Tabernacle. We will explore this Israelite connection to the Zodiac in a moment. For now, however, it is important to note that the signs are not arranged that way in the sky, but *only* in the Bible.

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In heaven, Leo is always opposite to Aquarius, while Scorpio is opposite to Taurus. The faces of Revelation's Living Creatures follow this correct heavenly arrangement of the four fixed Zodiac signs, while Ezekiel's Cherubim follow the arrangement of the Tribes of Israel around the Tabernacle. Interestingly, the scorpion symbol for Scorpio is totally absent in these heavenly visions of the Cherubim that depict the Mazzaroth or Zodiac. In every case, the eagle's face replaces the scorpion. The reason for this is because the eagle is the natural enemy of the scorpion and ***the scorpion, representing something evil, cannot exist in the heavenly Holy Place where God dwells.*** The powerful prophetic significance of the eagle replacing the scorpion and its connection to the United States and Israel in End Time prophecy will be partly discussed in Chapter Six. Far deeper explorations of this topic are also found in Books Three and Four.

Cherubim - Allegorical Bulls of Heaven

Though this cannot be proven, the Bull of Heaven found in Mesopotamian art and literature may have been a reference to heavenly Cherubim, as well as the sign of Taurus. Incidentally, the connection of the Cherubim with a bull is partly why the Israelites - when they fell into sin and made idols to worship - always chose to make idols in the form of bulls, or calves (Exodus 32:2-5; 1 Kings 12:28-29). They would have either seen, or heard that there were representations of Cherubim on top of the Ark of the Covenant (Exodus 25:18-22). Furthermore, they would have seen allegorical representations of Cherubim in the form of winged bull-like creatures woven into the walls of the Tabernacle:

“Moreover you shall make the tabernacle with ten curtains of fine woven linen and blue, purple, and scarlet thread; with artistic designs of cherubim you shall weave them.” - Exodus 26:1 (NKJ)

In King Solomon's Temple, there were Cherubim depicted inside (1 Kings 6:23-28). In addition, the Bronze Sea that was made for the ritual washing of the Levite priests in Solomon's Temple had a base consisting of twelve oxen or bulls in groups of three facing each cardinal direction (1 Kings 7:23-26). On an earthly level, these

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twelve bulls represented the Twelve Tribes of Israel as they were camped around the Tabernacle - three to a side (Numbers 2:2-33). The image of a bull therefore allegorically represented the entire nation of Israel! The Israelite desert encampment and its strikingly clear relationship to the Mazzaroth will be discussed a bit later.



On the walls of Solomon's Temple, Cherubs may have depicted the face of Aquarius, body of Taurus, wings of Scorpio, and tail of Leo. (1 Kings 6:28)

In the Book of 1 Enoch, there are prophetic visions where the godly patriarchs who follow Yahweh and Jacob/Israel, the father of the Twelve Tribes of Israel, are depicted as oxen or white bulls (1 Enoch - Chapters 85, 86, and 89). A small portion of this lengthy vision full of allegorical imagery is explored in Book Four, "The Language of God in Prophecy." The Book of 1 Enoch may therefore be where King Solomon got the idea for the base of the Bronze Sea used in the Temple in Jerusalem.

Though bull imagery can be associated with Cherubim, however, it is possible that the ancient Israelites were influenced by the Pagan practices of their Egyptian and Babylonian neighbors as well. Winged bulls with human heads were prominent in Assyria and Babylon - where they were seen as guardian spirits, while many male and female deities in Egypt were said to incarnate into

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the form of a bull or cow on occasion. Ptah, Amun, Hathor, and her nemesis Isis, for example, were all depicted as bovines in Egyptian art. In addition, pharaohs and Mesopotamian kings were associated with the strength of a bull. Many Mesopotamian and Egyptian deities also wore horned headdresses. In Egypt, a solar disk was often found between the horns, suggesting a Cherubic “Bull of Heaven” that may have symbolized the cosmic dwelling places of the planets, Sun, Moon, and stars.



Hathor as a celestial cow

and lions once represented human leaders, could the error of deifying our ancestors be behind the ancient, and modern deification of bulls, cows, or lions?

Art images in Ancient Egyptian temples and tombs have provided depictions of cows whose bodies are covered with stars - just as Ezekiel envisioned the biblical Cherubim's bodies. These celestial cows have great curved horns and wear solar headdresses identifying them as images of the sky goddesses Nut, Hathor, or Isis. Though there is no doubt that celestial cattle depicted goddesses at some point, there is evidence that the Ancient Egyptians saw them as more than sky goddesses. The name of the goddess Hathor, for example, means “House of Horus,” and Horus was the sunrise and sunset manifestation of the Sun god Ra, a.k.a. Re-Horakhty. This means that Hathor housed the Sun on the horizon, and the Sun marks the time of year - and its position within the Zodiac - at the horizon.

Pharaohs sometimes appeared in Egyptian tomb art sporting bull (or lion) tails as a part of their royal regalia. Many male Egyptian deities were also shown with these curious tails. They are also evident on the male figures in the Dendera Zodiac, suggesting that these figures may be deified human descendents of Adam or Noah. Later, however, the horned sun-disk headdresses, and bull's tails may have come to mark heavenly deities associated with various stars, constellations, the Sun, Moon, or planets. Since bulls

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Another proof that the Egyptians likely saw these star-encrusted cows as “houses” for the Zodiac in the night sky is found on the ceiling of the well-preserved tomb of Ramesses VI (1143-1136 BC) in Egypt’s Valley of the Kings. There, a painting depicts figures representing the constellations of the Zodiac housed under the greatly elongated belly of the celestial sky goddess Nut. Though depicted in human form there, Nut’s animal incarnation was as a star-studded cow. On one side of the ceiling, Nut is shown swallowing the Sun disk at sunset. Then the Sun is shown moving through Nut’s belly to be “reborn” at dawn. Meanwhile, images of people and animals representing constellations are shown watching this drama unfold. On the other side of the ceiling, the same curving form of Nut is repeated with stars in her belly as she watches the re-born Sun progress through the daytime sky.

Unfortunately, though the bull, ox, and cow images that the Egyptians and Israelites chose to idolize had a holy application, they did not represent Yahweh but the Twelve Houses of Israel and, by extension, the Twelve Houses of the Zodiac in the whole starry expanse of the Mazzaroth. As already mentioned, these images of winged bulls called Cherubim also represented the entire visible Universe. The Egyptians and Israelites therefore made the error of worshipping a material symbol for Yah’s Creation instead of Yahweh Elohim, their Creator and Savior. They worshipped the divine imagery of the Language of God in the heavens, as revealed in biblical prophecies and other ancient religious writings, instead of the one triune God that these sources also revealed to them.

Celestial Crosses: Connected to Cherubs and Christ

The four fixed signs of the Mazzaroth are exactly three signs apart and equidistant from each other. They therefore form a cross on the circular Zodiacal Wheel representing the path of the Sun in the night sky. The imaginary circle that the Zodiac and our Sun appear to follow around our Earth is called the ecliptic, and the fixed signs serve as positional markers on it. They help Astronomers to locate the Sun, Moon, stars, and planets as they relate to our planet, and help them mark the changes in the times of the equinoxes, and solstices of any given year. Astronomers map the stars we can see against an imaginary backdrop surrounding the Earth called the Celestial Sphere. The Earth’s poles, equator, and

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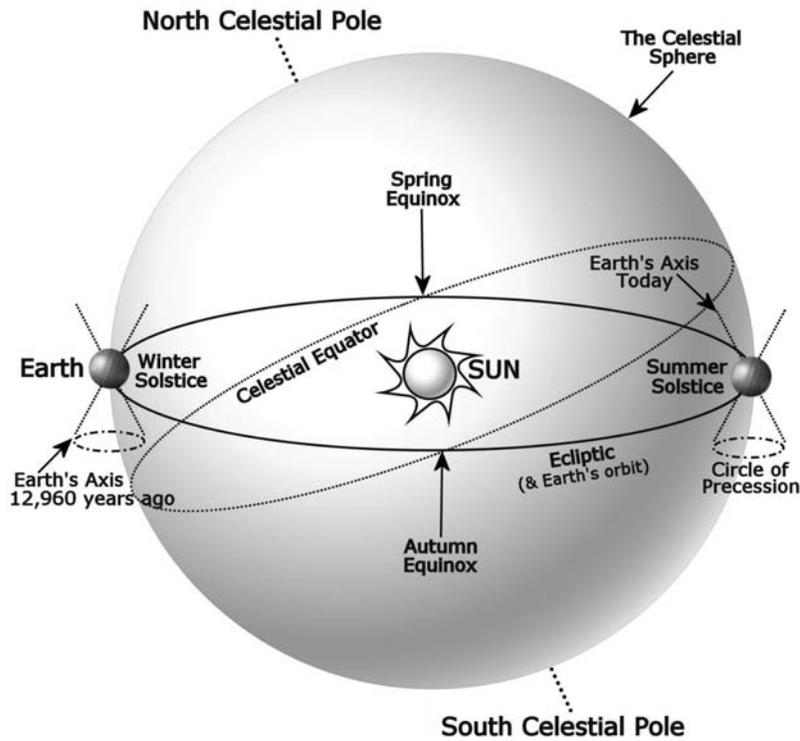
meridians are projected onto this sphere to make locating constellations on star maps much easier.

Incidentally, the symbol of the cross – a cross often drawn in a circle in ancient times so it resembled a four-spoke wheel – was partly used to depict the four equidistant fixed signs in the circle of the Zodiac. The cross therefore came to represent the entire Zodiac, its forty-eight constellations, and the Sun's movement. As a result, this circle enclosed cross came to signify the summer and winter solstices, and the spring and fall equinoxes that mark the cycle of precession. These astronomical principles are illustrated in the diagrams on pages 64 and 65.

The intersecting lines or branches of *a cross within a circle can show the Zodiac moving forward in time. Precession can be visualized similarly as a cross or four-spoke wheel moving backward through the Zodiac* - just as the precessional movement of the Earth does. These imaginary crosses form two overlapping four-spoke wheels that suggest the grinding action of two millstones. Could these crosses form the *"wheel in the middle of a wheel"* of Ezekiel's Cherubim? If they do, *the centers of these crosses can mark the position of the Earth in outer space.* A cross can also be used to mark the beginning of time. If we imagine a cross on the northern horizon and view the top, or head of the cross we are gazing at as being the direction north, then the branch to our right would be pointing east. Furthermore, it would be logical to show the sign marking any given Precessional Age first.

In the Bible, the Cherubim and Living Creatures form two Precessional Crosses. Though they depict the Age of Leo, they also signify the Age when the Spring Equinox occurred in Taurus. This is because the ox's face appears first in Ezekiel 10:12-14. The Precessional Age of Taurus was between 4380 and 2200 BC. Likewise, the lion's face on the first Living Creature mentioned in Revelation marks the Precessional Age of Leo, between 10800 BC and 8650 BC. If God's act of Creation did not begin until 10,500 BC, however, part of the Age of Leo occurred when the Sun did not exist, and the Earth was still formless and void. The Age of Leo therefore would mark the time when Yah first began to hover *"over the face of the waters"* that became our Earth, and the Universe surrounding it (Gen. 1:2).

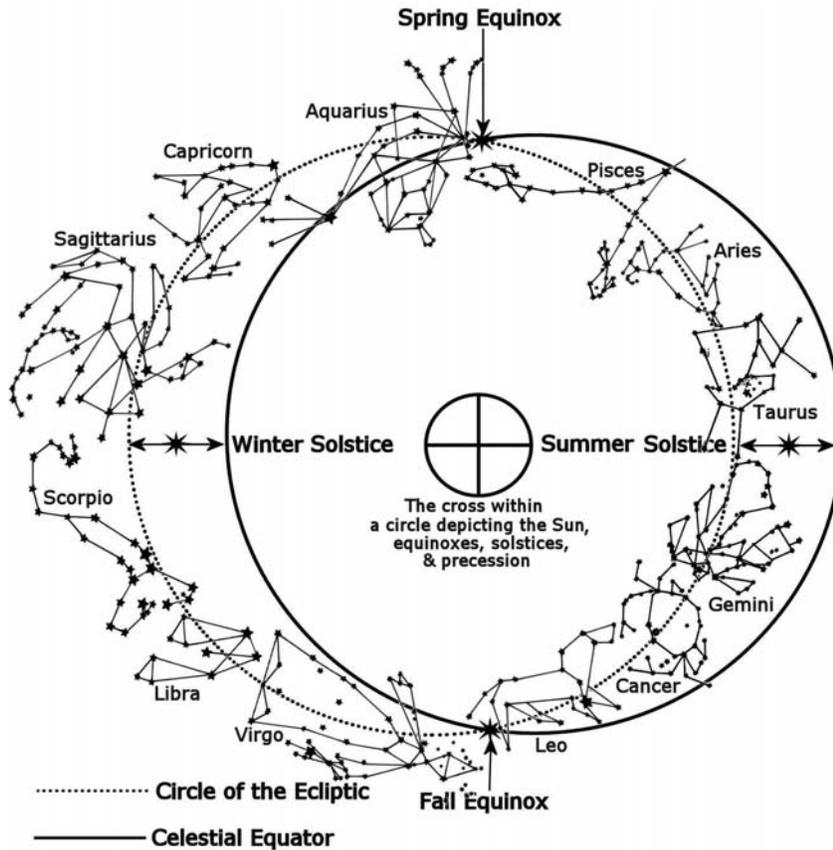
Diagram Depicting the Celestial Sphere



The position of the Earth along its orbit (an orbit that also marks the ecliptic or apparent path of the Sun through our sky) determines the equinoxes and solstices. Constellations are envisioned by plotting star patterns against the imaginary backdrop called the Celestial Sphere.

The circle of precession is the circle formed by the slow backward turning of the Earth's axis through the Zodiac. At the current rate of precession, it would take 25,920 years to complete one precessional cycle. This illustration shows where the axis of the Earth is situated today and where it would hypothetically have been located 12,960 years ago if the Earth had existed at that time.

Diagram of the Zodiac on the Circle of the Ecliptic



This diagram shows the circle of the ecliptic as it appears today, with the Spring Equinox just now entering the sign of Aquarius, the Fall Equinox entering Leo, the Summer Solstice entering Taurus, and the Winter Solstice entering Scorpio. Envisioning the solstices and equinoxes in this way helps show how the cross within the circle came to represent the precession of the equinoxes and the movements of the Cosmos through time.

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The point where the great circle of precession, and the circle of the Zodiac have, or will align again to form a perfect cross in space is datable. Using precise astronomical calculations, we can determine when the cross of precession, and the cross of the "first time," or beginning of time in the Age of Leo, will meet again. In fact, they are already poised to form another perfect cross since Aquarius now appears right on the horizon on the Spring Equinox! We will examine the mixed import of the Age of Aquarius at various points throughout this book, and in Book Four.

That the cross representing the Mazzaroth, or Zodiac became a symbol for Christ is no accident. This is partly because Christ created the Universe, and we use its movements to mark the passage of time. In addition, since Yahshua created all things in the beginning, and will end all things at the appropriate time, ***Yahshua is the master of time***. This is partly what Yahshua meant when He said, "*I am the Alpha and the Omega, the First and the Last*" (Revelation 1:11). By saying this, Yahshua was also telling us that He alone is the author of the Gospel in the Stars, and its message of sin and salvation. Yahshua is the Desired Seed of Virgo, and the triumphant Conquering King of kings depicted by Leo. Instead of Aries and Pisces, these two signs mark the true beginning and end of the Zodiac. We will explore this idea further a bit later. In light of all these facts, it seems entirely fitting that the symbol of the cross depicting the Sun, the movement of time, and the Star Gospel that Yahshua wrote at the moment of Creation is now universally associated with Yahshua Himself.

The precessional and zodiacal crosses can divide the sky into four sectors, just as Yahweh divided the Ages of Men into four distinct periods. These were depicted in Daniel's vision of a man's image - one with a head of gold, chest and arms of silver, belly and thighs of bronze, legs of iron, and feet of iron and clay (Daniel 2:31-33). The four metals making up this image mark four succeeding Ages. Since each succeeding metal's atomic molecular density is greater than the previous one, they also allegorically indicate that each progressive Age of Men will be more dense with material knowledge but less precious due to spiritual ignorance. The feet of iron and clay represent a special fifth division marking the end of the Forth Age and the End Times just before Christ's return to Earth, when the world will be equally filled with strong and weak nations that form a very unstable alliance.

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Interestingly, the four faces of the Cherubim correlate with the cardinal signs on the Dendera Zodiac. Just as the Cherubim in Ezekiel 10:12-14 first identify the ox's face - and therefore the Age of Taurus, the Dendera Zodiac shows the four cardinal signs marking the Precessional Age of Taurus. This Age occurred three Precessional Ages, or 6000 years past the Age of Leo. In the Age of Taurus, the cross that marked the beginning of time in the Age of Leo, and the then-current cross of precession aligned with one another.

During the Age of Taurus (between 4380 BC and 2200 BC), the signs of Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, and Aquarius were aligned correctly for the solstices and equinoxes to occur in them. In relation to the directional orientation of the Temple of Hathor, the positions of these cardinal signs in the Dendera Zodiac reflect the early date of 4000 BC, right around the time that Adam and Eve were created. Though the Dendera Zodiac was carved to mark a fixed time in the Age of Taurus, however, the Cherubim are ever-changing. They therefore can mark any of four Precessional Ages, including the Age of Leo, or beginning point for Creation, and the Age of Taurus - when Adam was most likely created. At the end of the six thousand-year Days of Creation, Adam's creation marked a temporary end to God's creative acts on the Seventh Great Day. The concept of the Great Day will be further discussed in a moment.

Ezekiel's Cherubim were envisioned as moving forward in time, or into the future. This is so because they marked the Age when Christ was to come in His First Advent, and our present Age, which is the 2,160 year long Precessional Age of Aquarius. According to many prophetic signs, this tumultuous Age will see the unfolding of the Great Tribulation, the Millennial Rule of Christ, and the creation of the New Heaven and Earth (Rev. 21:1). During the entire Age of Aquarius (until the New Creation), the Spring Equinox will occur in Aquarius. Likewise, the Summer Solstice will be in Taurus, the Autumn Equinox will be in Leo, and the Winter Solstice will be in Scorpio.

As already mentioned, the Bible suggests that Yahweh created the Mazzaroth to prophetically indicate what will occur in the future. This is not, however, a future that can be changed as Pagan Astrology suggests, for ***God's will is to be accomplished despite Satan's best efforts to thwart it.*** Furthermore, the antediluvian patriarch Enoch recorded that Yahweh created the

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Heavenly Tablets to show men and angels that His Will did, does, and always will exist for all Creation, and for all time.

The Bible reveals the divine origin of the Mazzaroth or Zodiac in several intriguing ways. The first proof of this has already been shown through the allegorical decipherment of the imagery of the Cherubim. There are, however, several more biblically based proofs showing that the Zodiac is divine in origin. As already mentioned, another one of these was Joseph's dream vision.

Chart: The Camp of Israel, Christ, and the Mazzaroth

Placement & Meaning of Four Fixed Signs	Tribe, Season, & Element	Faces of Cherubim, & Kingship	Mazzaroth Connection With The Four Gospels
<p>North: Scorpio Hell/Sin/Rebellion (Eagle signifying the Holy Spirit to replace Scorpion)</p>	<p>Dan/ Ephraim Air Autumn</p>	<p>Eagle, 2nd horn of Bull, King of Birds</p>	<p>Mark with Scorpio/Eagle: Christ's Suffering & Victory over Satan, Sin and Death on the Cross</p>
<p>East: Leo Kingship/Holiness/Creation/ Destruction/ Renewal</p>	<p>Judah Fire Summer</p>	<p>Male Lion: King of Beasts</p>	<p>John with Leo: Christ as Creator God, Son of God, Redeemer & King of the Universe</p>
<p>West: Taurus Heaven/Blessing/Redemption/ Judgment/Israel's reward</p>	<p>Joseph - Manasseh Earth Spring</p>	<p>Cherub/Bull, 1st horn of Bull: King of Domestic</p>	<p>Matthew with Taurus: Christ's Power; Victory; His Dual Roles as Priest/Suffering Servant & King/Conquering Hero</p>
<p>South: Aquarius Gifts of Holy Spirit/Death/ Resurrection/ Spiritual Rebirth/ Everlasting Life</p>	<p>Reuben Water Winter</p>	<p>Man's face: King of the Earth; All 4 faces, Rule of Christ over Creation</p>	<p>Luke with Aquarius: Christ's humanity, compassion, and His promise to give us the Holy Spirit through the symbolic death of baptism</p>

Diagrams of the Camp of Israel Around the Tabernacle

Diagram 1 - Scriptural Arrangement of Tribes

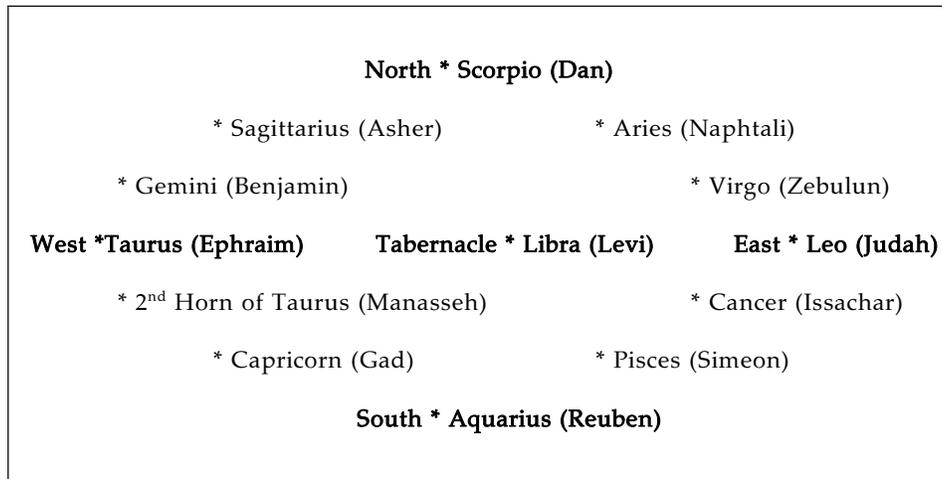
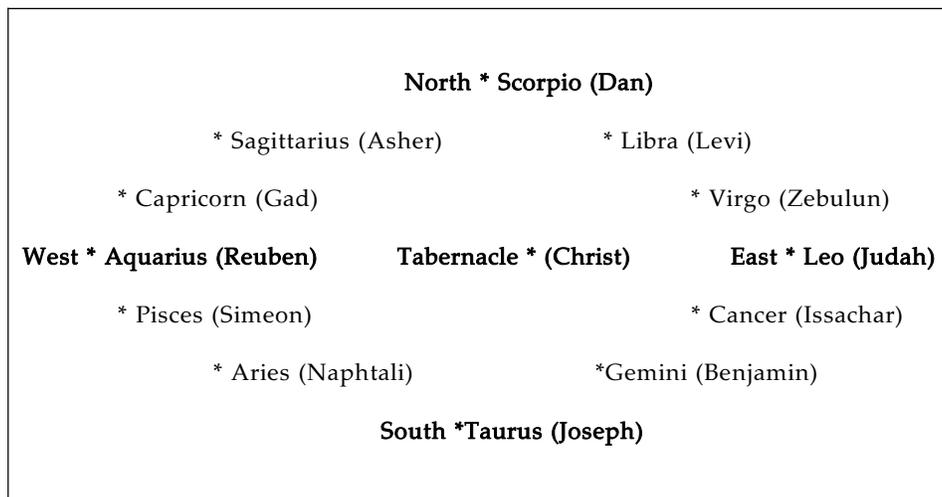


Diagram 2 - Tribes Arranged in Zodiac Order



Joseph's Dream Tying the Mazzaroth to Israel

Jewish literature such as the Old Testament and Talmud indicates that ***the ancient symbols assigned to the twelve major signs of the Mazzaroth or Zodiac were later assigned as the military standards for each of the Twelve Tribes of Israel*** (Numbers 2:2). This fact in itself is startling, but its source is an even more remarkable one that proves the validity of the Mazzaroth as a prophetic timepiece. I believe the origin of this connection of the twelve Tribes with the Zodiac was the Patriarch Joseph and his father Jacob/Israel during their long sojourn in Egypt. The correlation of the Twelve Tribes with the heavens and, by extension, the Zodiac was clearly shown to Joseph in one of his dream visions. In this dream, Joseph sees his father and mother as the Sun and Moon, and his eleven remaining brothers as stars:

“Then he had another dream, and he told it to his brothers. ‘Listen,’ he said, ‘I had another dream, and this time the sun and moon and eleven stars were bowing down to me.’ When he told his father as well as his brothers, his father rebuked him and said, ‘What is this dream you had? Will your mother and I and your brothers actually come and bow down to the ground before you?’ His brothers were jealous of him, but his father kept the matter in mind.” - Genesis 37:9-11 (NIV)

This dream is one of the most significant in the Bible because it proves the connection of the Gospel in the Stars with the Tribes of Israel, and their future Messiah, Yahshua. ***In his dream, Joseph was shown that the Sun, Moon and stars that bowed to him were allegorical representations of his parents and eleven brothers.*** As they did in his dream, Joseph's family did bow to him in his role as Vizier of all Egypt. In this way, this prophetic dream vision was fulfilled for the first time. However, since divinely inspired prophecies often have a dual or triple fulfillment in history, this dream vision may apply to events in the End Times as well. To see how this vision applies to more past and future events, see “The Language of God in History,” and “The Language of God in Prophecy.”