

Now, since Enoch envisioned human history over ten 700-year periods, it strongly suggests that Enoch saw the Zodiacal Wheel not as 36 divisions of 10 degrees, but as 10 divisions of 36 degrees. It also suggests that archeologists have seriously bungled the interpretation of the Egyptian Calendar, which may depict the 10 Enochian Ages rather than ten 36-degree weeks. However, there is no way to evenly divide 700 years into 36 unless we start thinking outside the box.

With thinking outside the box in mind, let's do a little math. First, let's assume that Enoch divided the Zodiacal Wheel into 360-degrees, which can easily be divided into ten sections of 36. Now, since each year of those 7000 years can be measured by a 360-degree circle, let's multiply 7000 years by 360 degrees. This equals 2,520,000 degrees, which - when divided by 10 - equals 252,000. If we then divide 252,000 by 360, it equals 700 years. This means that each 36-degree piece of a circle divided into 10 equal sections can represent  $36 \times 7,000$  degrees, or 700 years! Using this calculation, then, the Zodiacal Wheel can represent 10 Ages of 700 years - beginning this time with the Autumn Equinox sunrise in the Sign of Virgo (where the Sun was located when Adam was created) and ending it with the last sunrise of the summer quarter in Leo during Christ's Millennial rule. How fitting that the sign representing the Tribe and King of Judah would also spiritually depict the Millennial Kingdom of God on Earth! The Lion of Judah's reign over that final millennium before the New Heaven and Earth is shown in the Zodiacal Wheel on page 96.

### ***Enoch's Knowledge of Heaven and Henges***

As cited in my first book about the Gospel in the Stars, the Book of 1 Enoch explains the science involved in the construction of henges such as Stonehenge. A henge is a circular earthwork in which stone menhirs or wooden posts have been aligned to mark astronomical events on the surrounding horizon. Enoch's description of how to construct a henge is found in 1 Enoch's "Book of the Heavenly Luminaries," where Enoch identifies the source of his information as Uriel, one of seven holy archangels who will always remain faithful to Yahweh. In 1 Enoch, these seven holy angels of Yahweh are identified as those "who watch," meaning that they are Watchers:

*"And these are the names of the holy angels who watch. **Uriel**, one of the holy angels, who is over the world and over Tartarus. **Raphael**, one of the holy angels, who is over the spirits of men. **Raguel**, one of the holy angels who takes vengeance on the world of the luminaries. **Michael**, one*

*of the holy angels, to wit, he that is set over the best part of mankind and over chaos. **Saraqael**, one of the holy angels, who is set over the spirits, who sin in the spirit. **Gabriel**, one of the holy angels, who is over Paradise and the serpents and the Cherubim. **Remiel**, one of the holy angels, whom God set over those who rise.” - 1 Enoch 20:1-8*

This Scripture shows that the seven holy angels that are also Watchers are Uriel, Raphael, Raguel, Michael, Saraqael, Gabriel, and Remiel. Like Michael and Gabriel, the other five likely serve as archangels as well. These seven obey Yahweh and fulfill His Will in the heavens and on Earth. Interestingly, three of these seven angels - Raphael, Michael, and Gabriel - also serve as three of the four angels governing the four corners and four winds of the Earth - with Phanuel being one of the four angels that is not listed among the seven. In addition to governing Earth's four corners, these seven angels appear to oversee divinely decreed events throughout the seven thousand years, or Seven Great Days from the Fall of Adam and Eve until the New Heaven and Earth. They may also be connected to the seven most spiritually significant celestial bodies in our Solar System, which are Mercury, Venus, Earth, the Moon, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

Among these seven Watcher angels was Uriel, who is cited often in Enoch's book as a personal mentor to Enoch. Over a period of time, Uriel instructs Enoch concerning the movements of the celestial bodies in the heavens. For example, Uriel tells Enoch about the movements of the Sun and Moon through twelve windows along Earth's horizon - with six on the eastern horizon, and six in the west. Enoch's instructions from Uriel concerning these windows begin in Chapter 72 of 1 Enoch:

*“The book of the courses of the luminaries of the heaven, the relations of each, according to their classes, their dominion and their seasons, according to their names and places of origin, and according to their months, which Uriel, the holy angel, who was with me, who is their guide, showed me; and he showed me all their laws exactly as they are, and how it is with regard to all the years of the world and unto eternity, till the new creation is accomplished which endureth till eternity.”*

*“And this is the first law of the luminaries: the luminary the Sun has its rising in the eastern portals of the heaven, and its setting in the western portals of the heaven. And I saw six portals in which the sun rises, and six portals in which the sun sets and the moon rises and sets in these portals, and the leaders of the stars and those whom they*

*lead: six in the east and six in the west, and all following each other in accurately corresponding order: also many windows to the right and left of these portals. - 1 Enoch 72:1-4*

1 Enoch, Chapter 72 goes on to meticulously explain how the Sun rises in six imaginary portals on the eastern horizon, and sets in its corresponding portal on the western horizon. These portals correspond to the perceived northward and southward movements of the Sun on the horizon during the course of one 364-day Enochian year. Enoch's year began at the Fall Equinox, which closely corresponds to the first Lunar month of the Jewish Civil Year, or the seventh Lunar month of their Religious Year.

As shown in the illustration on page 101, Enoch's style of henge had six portals in the east and six in the west that marked the rising and setting Sun. In addition, there were forty-eight smaller divisions called windows in between the six portals on either side that marked the waning and waxing of the year between the Winter and Summer Solstices. Thus, the design of Enoch's solar henge with its 12 overall portals and 48 windows per side mimicked the divine design of the Zodiac, which God divided into 12 houses with 4 constellations each, or 48 constellations that mark the Sun's path.

The windows in the portals were used to accurately measure the changes in position of the Sun, Moon, and stars in the course of one year. For this purpose, there were twelve windows in the fourth or great portal on the northeast side of the post marking the Equinox sunrise, and also twelve windows in portal 4 on the northwest side of the post marking the equinox sunset (1 Enoch 72:7). There were also twelve windows in portal 3 on either side. From there, the amount of windows in the portals decreased as they approached the sunrise and sunset Solstice positions on either side of the henge, with 8 windows in portals 2 and 5 and only four windows each in portals 1 and 6 bordering the Solstice sunrise and sunset posts.

The reason for this marked decrease in the number of windows as the Sun approaches the Solstice points is that the Sun's movements along the horizon speeds up and then slows down like the movement of a giant pendulum. During the course of one year, the Sun moves a set number of degrees north or south of true east at the Winter and Summer Solstices, with the Sun's path swinging like a pendulum between Solstices. The closer the Sun is to the Equinoxes, the faster it moves. Then, as it moves away from the Equinoxes, the Sun gradually slows down, then stops momentarily at the Solstices before it retraces its swing in the opposite direction. Near to the Equator, the Sun's pendulum swing between Solstices is almost nonexistent, while the further the

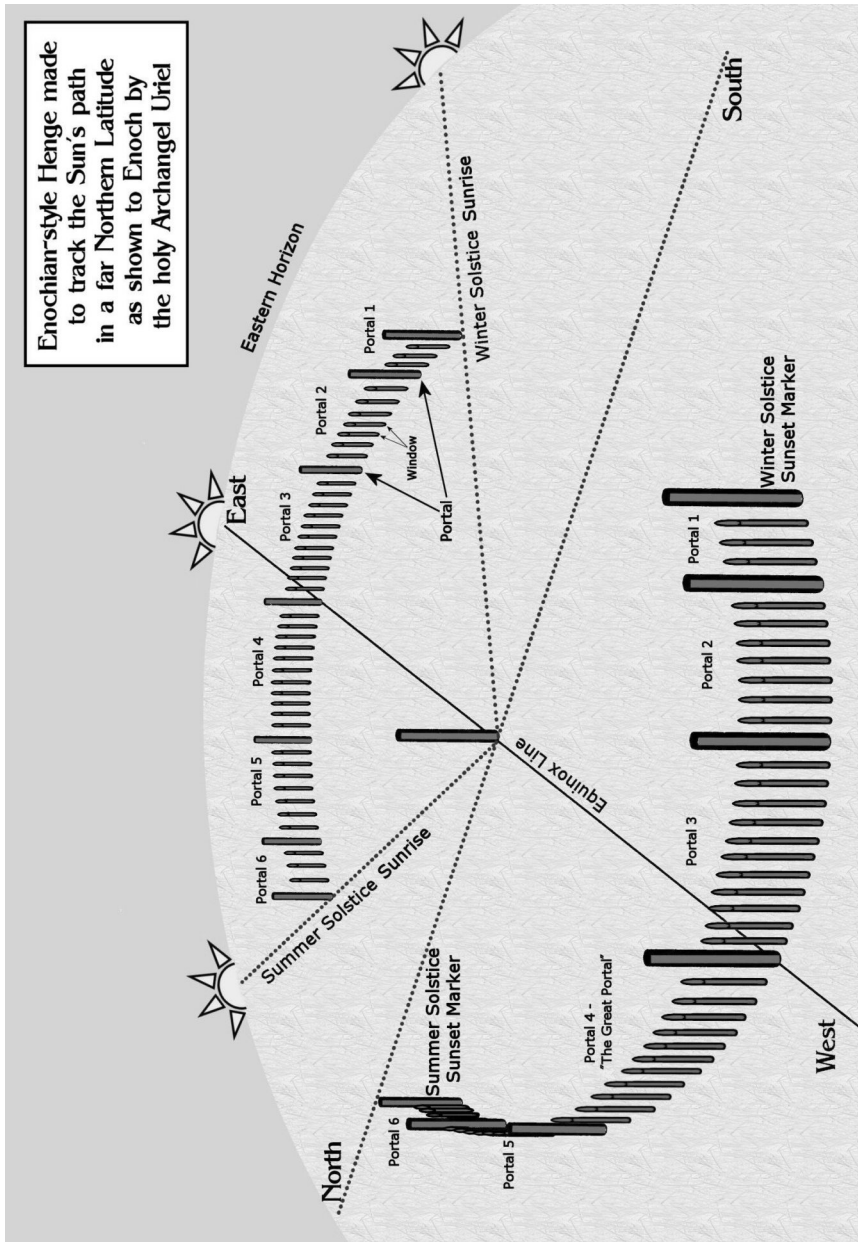
latitude north or south of the Equator in which one lives, the larger it becomes. As the sunrise's position moves along the eastern horizon, sunset occurs in a corresponding portal in the west. Therefore, if the Sun rises in the sixth portal marking either the late spring or early summer of the year, it sets in the corresponding sixth portal in the west.

Judging by the very short number of daylight hours that Enoch observed at the Winter Solstice, when only 6 of the eighteen parts of the Enochian day were during daylight, the henge Enoch described was most likely located between 45 and 55 degrees north or south latitude. Incidentally, the remarkable Stonehenge and Avebury henges in Wiltshire near London, England are just over 51 degrees north latitude, making earlier versions of either one of them prime candidates for the henge described in 1 Enoch.

The illustration shows that the style of henge that Enoch described is very similar to other Neolithic henges that have been found all over the world, especially in Great Britain and Northwestern Europe. In fact, henges with 12 or more posts or stones in a circle or semicircle have been found nearly everywhere that human civilizations have developed. Like Stonehenge, the earliest stages of these henges were likely built prior to the Great Flood, when both good and evil Watchers were influencing the spiritual beliefs and technological advancements of humanity all across the globe. However, though the Watchers may have built a henge or two like Stonehenge to instruct mankind, it is highly likely that many other henges were built by men, and at times only loosely styled after those the angels built. In other words, people innovatively adjusted the design and function of henges to suit their needs as time passed, making many henges according to their own purely human design.

By definition, a true henge has earthwork enclosures surrounding the entire circumference of the site. In addition many of these earthwork enclosure walls appear to have formed areas where rain water or channeled water could be pooled, thereby making the henge appear as if it were rising up out of the water. Though various hypotheses have been proposed for these water-filled earthworks, few seem to touch upon the fact that the water-filled areas around these henges may have served as reflecting pools for comfortably observing the stars on a clear dark night, just as the patriarch Joseph studied the stars and had a divining cup that he very likely used for studying the signs in the stars while he was the Vizier of Egypt (Genesis 44:2-5; Jasher 53:17-21).

### Illustration of an Enochian Style Henge Layout



Though earthworks mark a true henge, stone and wooden circles that do not have an earthwork enclosure appear to have been used for

astronomical observation, and have been associated with megalithic religious rituals as well. In addition to their ritual uses, all henges appear to have been constructed to serve as accurate astronomical time-keeping mechanisms that follow the movements of the Sun, Moon, various planets, and stars.

Stone or wooden circles were primarily constructed to mark the sunrise and sunset positions of the Sun. These were sighted on the surrounding horizon to plot points on the ground over a period of one year. These points were then marked with an upright wooden rod or stone pillar called a menhir. These resulting clusters of menhirs or standing stones are sometimes referred to as dolmens today. Some clusters of upright stones may have once served as markers for tombs. As in the case of the henge that Enoch described, many extant henges were also constructed with pillars or posts to mark the position of the Sun and Moon. Some also marked the movements of various stars and planets.

Could it be that the ancient cultures that built henges like Stonehenge used reflecting pools around these celestial observatories like giant divining cups? As explained in Book One, Joseph's cup was made of silver, which would make any liquid poured into it highly reflective. It was also likely wide-brimmed like a bowl rather than narrow like a chalice so that it would make a good viewing surface for observing the stars, and may also have opened the way for God to give Joseph visions to help him understand his own dreams, and those of others.

Since this sort of divining is still used today, it is possible - even probable that different types of highly polished cups were once used for divining God's will. However, this ancient method of divination relied on the actual positions of the Sun, Moon, and stars and the gift of Spirit-given discernment to work properly, whereas there are many forms of divination using reflective surfaces such as crystal balls that are purely occult in nature. These methods utilize demonic rather than godly power to work, and therefore have no connection to the Gospel in the Bible or the Gospel in the Stars.

### ***Stonehenge Connected to the Great Pyramid***

Fascinatingly, there is evidence that the large megalithic stone structure in England called Stonehenge is a sophisticated celestial observatory. In fact, it bears a few similarities to the henge where the holy Watcher Uriel taught Enoch the basics of Astronomy, which starts with a working knowledge of the movements of the Sun and Moon over

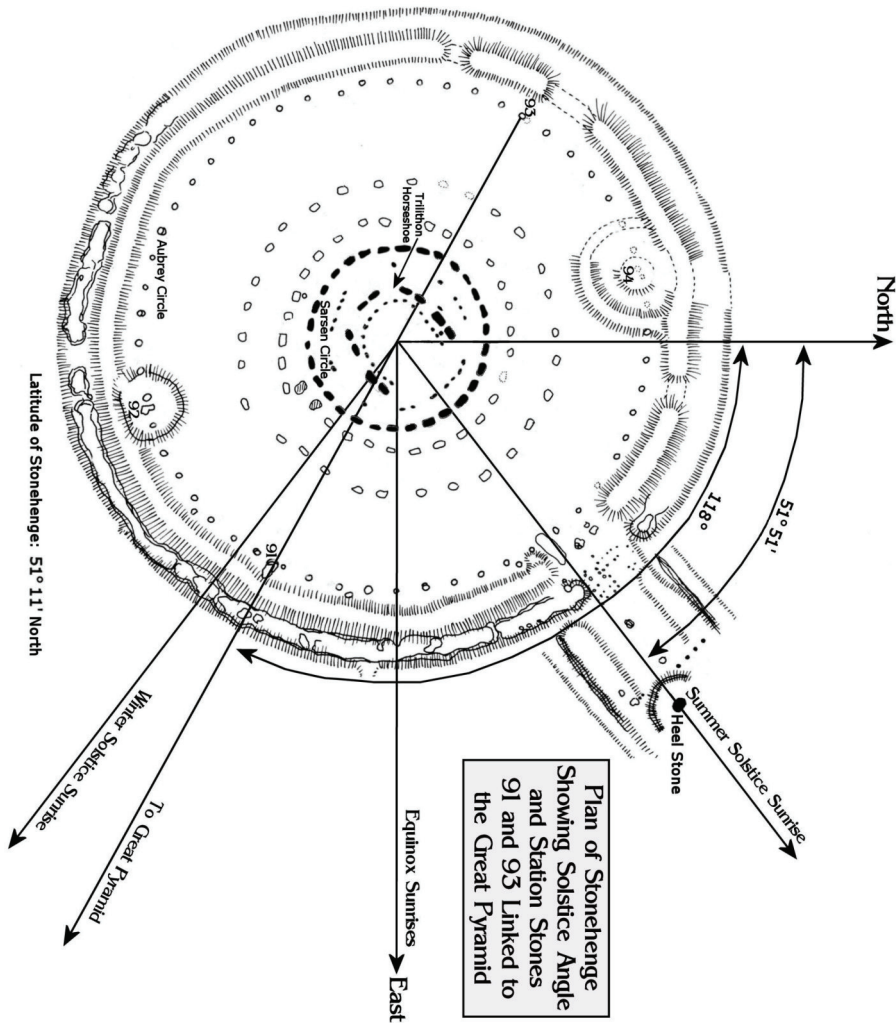
any given year. For a better understanding of Astronomy, however, one also has to know how the “wandering stars” or planets move over their magnificent background of stars, and it is likely that Enoch also learned this at some point or he would not have known how to read the Gospel in the Stars, which he most certainly knew how to do if he was the designer of the Great Pyramid.

#### Stonehenge as it appears today:



Fascinatingly, there also appears to be a real design connection between Stonehenge in Wiltshire, England and the Great Pyramid at Giza near Cairo, Egypt. For one thing, both structures were constructed of giant megalithic stone blocks that took much energy to carve out, transport and maneuver into position. As shown in the illustrations on the next two pages, both structures feature the peculiar design angle of 51 degrees, 51 minutes, and also share marked connections to the Summer Solstice sunrise. For example, the main avenue at Stonehenge is aligned with the Summer Solstice sunrise at 51 degrees, 51 minutes south of north - just as the long causeway leading to the base of the Great Pyramid points directly at the Summer Solstice sunrise as it appears at that latitude. Incidentally, the Great Pyramid also has a side slope of 51 degrees, 51 minutes, which exactly mimics the angle formed between true north and the direction of the Summer Solstice at Stonehenge.

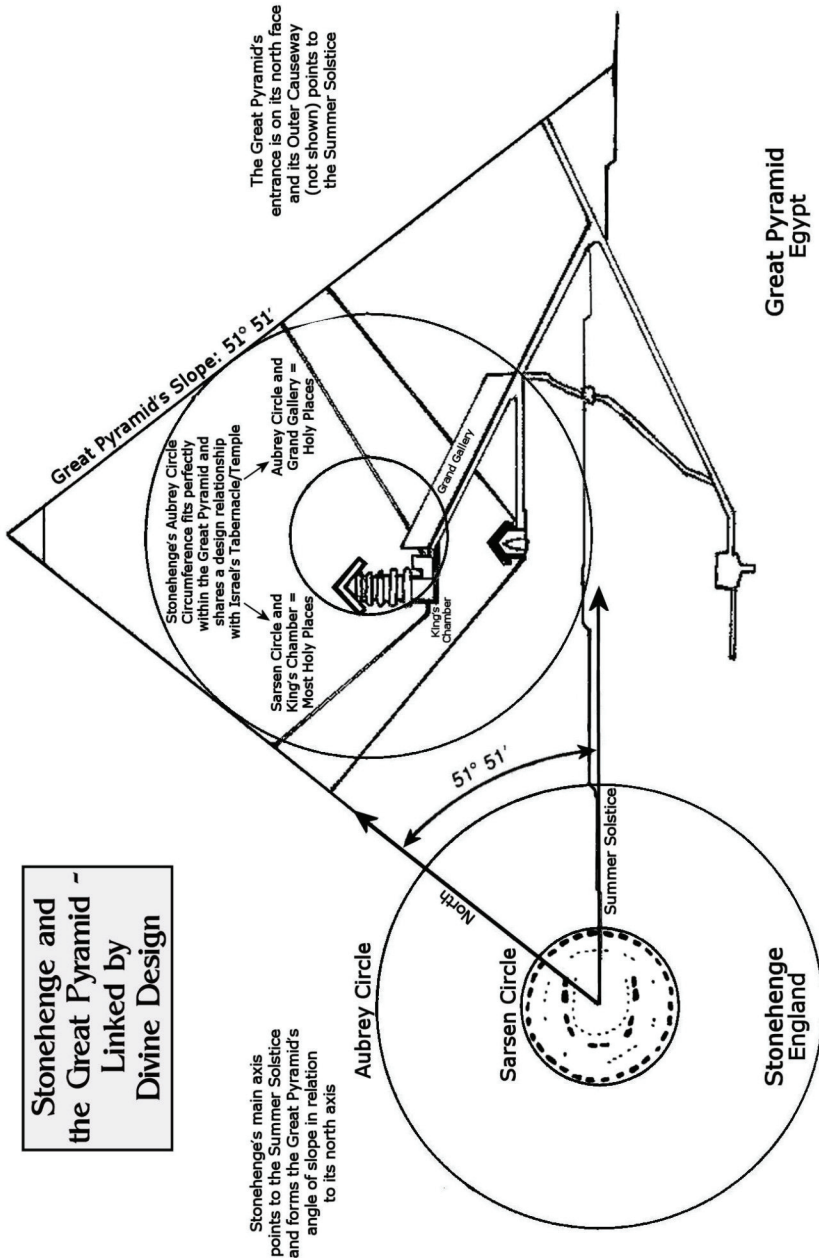
## Stonehenge Site Plan Angles Pointing to Great Pyramid



Though some may see the design connections between these two structures that are separated by thousands of miles and widely disparate cultures as coincidental, the reality of Sacred Astronomy and the knowledge of the Language of God found in the design of both monuments suggests otherwise. For example, if we look to the allegorical implications of the Language of God for answers, we find that the Summer Solstice marks the longest day of the year - when night and darkness are at their shortest. This implies that Stonehenge and the Great Pyramid were intended to reveal the sovereign will of the only

Being of Light who can conquer the darkness of sin and the coldness of death forever: Yahweh Elohim - in partnership with His Son Yahshua.

### Stonehenge and the Great Pyramid's Design Connection



In addition to their connection to the Summer Solstice, the Great Pyramid and Stonehenge share a common design in overall proportion (as shown in the illustration on page 105), with the outer circular border of Stonehenge fitting neatly into the triangle outlining one side of the Great Pyramid. When this is done, it can be seen that Stonehenge's inner and outer circular areas may originally have been intended to serve as two circular sanctuaries that mimic the Great Pyramid's shared design elements with the Desert Tabernacle built by Moses (as shown in Book Four). In fact, Stonehenge's inner circle of large standing stones called the Sarsen Circle bears a close relationship to the King's Chamber in the Great Pyramid and the Most Holy Place in the Desert Tabernacle, and Stonehenge's Aubrey Circle appears to be connected to the Grand Gallery in the Great Pyramid and the Holy Place in the Tabernacle.

Finally, just as Stonehenge is designed as a series of circles within circles, the Great Pyramid represents one hemisphere of the Earth. Furthermore, the Great Pyramid's inner chambers and shafts signify the relationship of the spherical Sun, Moon and stars with the circular sphere of the Earth. In particular, this common design element between Stonehenge and the Great Pyramid may explain why a line drawn between Station Stone 91 to Station Stone 93 at Stonehenge appears to point to the Great Pyramid. In fact, if an imaginary line connecting Station Stones 91 and 93 together is extended outward on a globe of the Earth, it would eventually slice directly through the Great Pyramid at Giza.

### ***Enoch's Solar System: Geocentric or Heliocentric?***

Currently, some Christians are proposing a geocentric model of the Universe that supposes the Earth is at the center of the Universe, and the planets and the Sun revolve around it. In this strict geocentric model, the Earth is seen as stationary, and not as rotating, or orbiting anything. This means that the Sun and planets would have to be orbiting around the Earth. In addition, with this geocentric view, the Earth would have to rock back and forth like an old lady in a rocking chair to explain the celestial phenomena we see in the heavens through astronomical observations. However, the only time Scripture sees the Earth as rocking is as a result of punishment! Note the following passage:

*“And it shall be that he who flees from the noise of the fear shall fall into the pit, and he who comes up from the midst of the pit shall be caught in the snare; for the windows from on high are open, and the foundations of the earth are shaken. The earth is violently broken, the earth is split open,*