

GLOBAL WATCH WEEKLY

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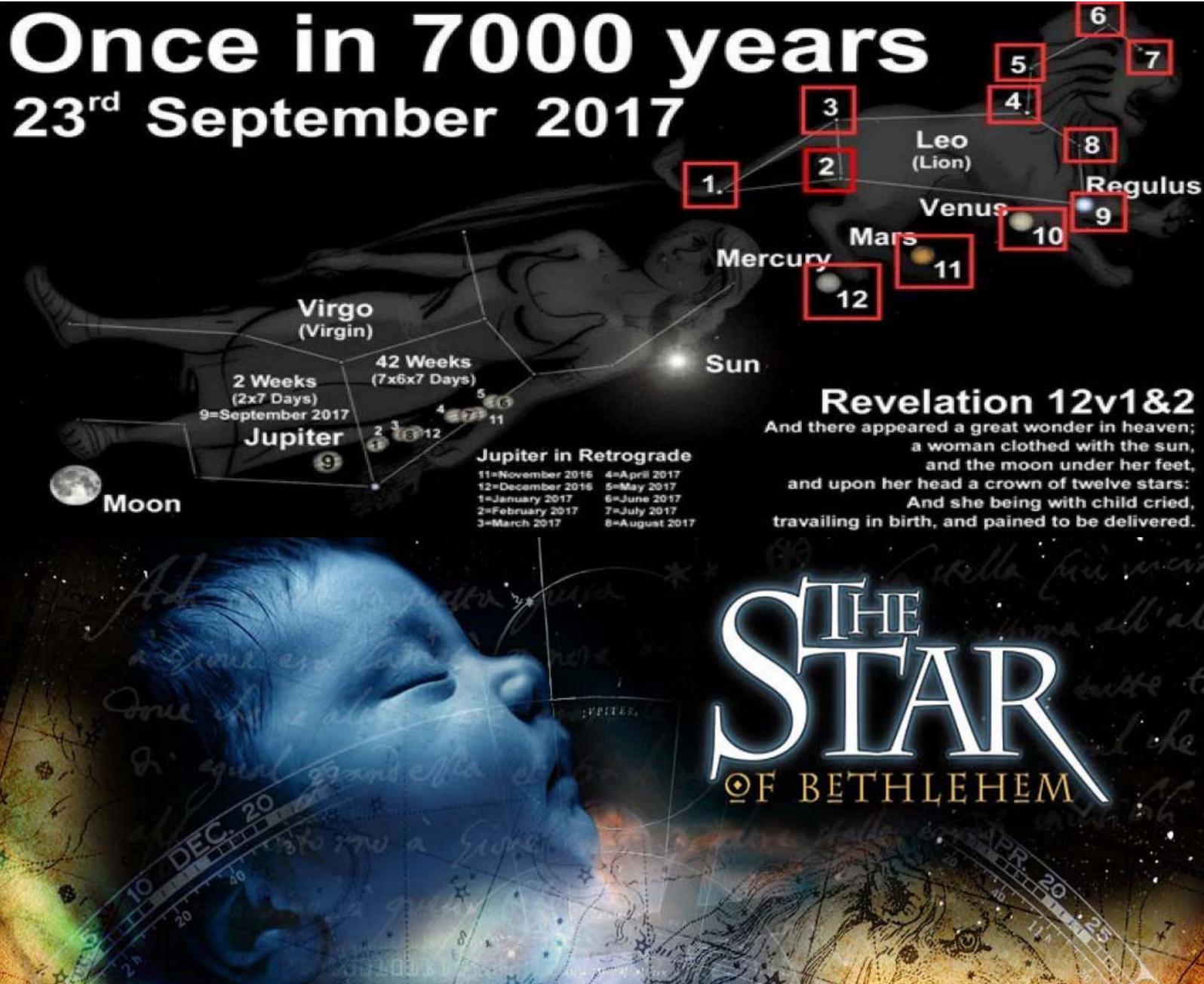
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Bethlehem to Revelation 12

Could The Star of Bethlehem Be The Key To Understanding The Great Sign Of Revelation 12

Once in 7000 years 23rd September 2017



Revelation 12v1&2

And there appeared a great wonder in heaven;
 a woman clothed with the sun,
 and the moon under her feet,
 and upon her head a crown of twelve stars:
 And she being with child cried,
 travailing in birth, and pained to be delivered.

Jupiter in Retrograde

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 11=November 2016 | 4=April 2017 |
| 12=December 2016 | 5=May 2017 |
| 1=January 2017 | 6=June 2017 |
| 2=February 2017 | 7=July 2017 |
| 3=March 2017 | 8=August 2017 |

THE
STAR
 OF BETHLEHEM

GLOBAL WATCH WEEKLY

The Global Watch Weekly (GWW) is committed to providing disclosure on political, social, economic and technological events which are leading the world into a biblically prophesied Orwellian nightmare. It is a free online magazine, which goes out to thousands of members world-wide. There have been over 190+ GWW editions issued all justifying the Bible as an inspired authority on mapping out proof of a coming one world government agenda, which will ultimately be overthrown through the establishment of God's messianic kingdom.

The ultimate aim of the Global Watch Weekly is to show that despite some scathing attacks over the last few decades on the authenticity of the Christian faith, that the Bible still stands as a dominant inspired book which makes incredible and pinpoint prophecies about the end times which are being accurately fulfilled in our life time.

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INTRODUCTION

Dear Global Watch Weekly Member

Astrotheology is defined by *Wikipedia* as “the study of the astronomical origins of religion; how gods, goddesses, and demons are personifications of astronomical phenomena such as lunar eclipses, planetary alignments, and apparent interactions of planetary bodies with stars.”

The term Astrotheology appears in the title of a 1714 work by William Derham, *Astro-theology: or, A demonstration of the being and attributes of God*, from a survey of the heavens based on the author's observations. Derham thought that the stars were openings in the firmament through which he thought he saw the Empyrean beyond.

The 1783 issue of *The New Christian's magazine* had an essay entitled *Astro-theology* which argued the "demonstration of sacred truths" from "a survey of heavenly bodies" in the sense of the watchmaker analogy. Edward Higginson (1855) argues a compatibility of "Jewish Astro-theology" of the Hebrew Bible, which places God and his angelic hosts in the heavens, with a "Scientific Astro-theology" based on observation of the cosmos.

When Peter Josephs *Zeitgeist* movie came out in 2007, whilst it provided some significant insights into the corruption of the banking cartels and new world order agenda the movie also made some damning accusations against the history and authenticity of the Christian faith. However what was interesting was that Peter Joseph himself subscribed to Astrotheology a subject largely promoted by Acharya S. and Jordan Maxwell. However in this context Joseph believed that Christianity borrowed from pagan myths and that the Bible was based on astrology.

So the question for today is how are we supposed to react when we see Christians researchers espousing a belief that the heavens paint star patterns that we are supposed to observe? One could argue that there are two responses.

1. The belief that seeking scriptural support for star gazing is an attempt to bridge Christianity with Astrology and is form of deception and infiltration by the occult.
2. Or could it be the fact that we are missing the fact that Satan has corrupted something which was a tool for the Hebrews. In the same way that sex and music has been corrupted by society when these were originally God inspired and God initiated.

We must also not forget that history is not kind to prophetic thinking which has focused on the heavens. Aside from extreme cases such as the *Heavens Gate cult* believing that the Hale Bopp Comet was a sign of a new awakening, we also have much more recent controversies with the theory of the blood moon tetrads where there is still a lingering debate as to whether it was a credible sign.

In this edition of the global watch weekly we are addressing this issue from 2 perspectives. Firstly, the late JR Church who pioneered the launch of “*Prophecy in the News*” published an interesting article about what the Bible says about the stars and the Mazzaroth (A Hebrew term for depicting astronomical constellations).

Secondly, we will also look at the unique star of Bethlehem story and whether this is the context that helps to provide comfort and understanding as to why there is growing coverage of the prophecy of Revelation 12 and a supposed association with astronomical events that are taking place up until late 2017.

You be the judge as there is sure to be split opinion amongst the global watch weekly community.

Rema Marketing Team

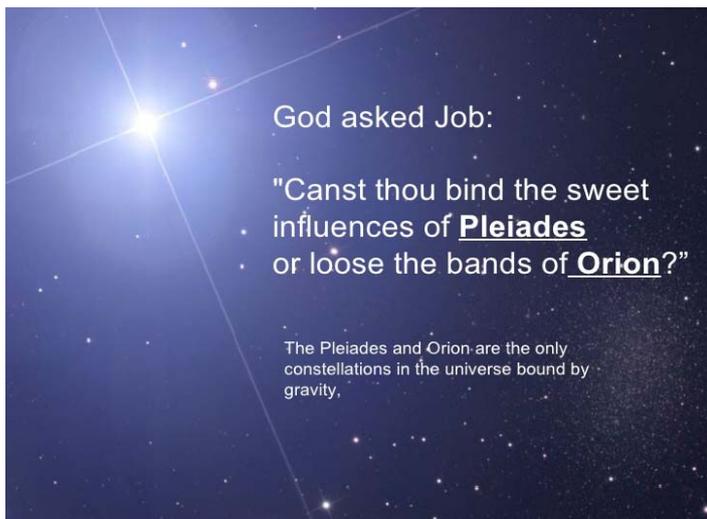
BETHLEHEM TO REVELATION 12

The following (Page 4-7) is an article by JR Church on the biblical relevance of astronomical signs.

THE ORIGINS OF SIGNS IN THE STARS

Long before men perverted the message of the constellations and established ancient idolatry, God named the stars and set them in the heavens for signs:

“And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years” (Genesis 1:14).



The book of Job predates the writing of Genesis. Though it is part of the Bible, it was written about a man who lived before Moses. Job had no written Bible. The Bible this ancient pilgrim read consisted of a series of constellations that appeared in the night skies high above the earth.

There are references to these constellations in the book of Job, along with an explanation of why they appear as they do in the heavens. Job 26 tells us that the “crooked serpent” is one of God’s leading characters in this drama of the ages and that these constellations — these “pillars of heaven” — make up the “parts” of God’s “ways”:

“The pillars of heaven tremble and are astonished at his reproof. “By his spirit he hath garnished the heavens; his hand hath formed the crooked serpent.”Lo, these are parts of his ways ... (Job 26:11,13-14).

These verses explain that the constellations were devised to teach early man about God’s plan for redemption. In the writings of his five famous books, Moses noted that the sun, moon, planets and stars were given for “signs” (Genesis 1:14).

In *The Gospel in the Stars*, Joseph Seiss wrote:

“For ages this whole field has been almost entirely left to a superstitious and idolatrous astrology, which has befouled a noble and divine science and done immeasurable damage to the souls of men. But we here find it claimed to be a sacred domain laid out of God in the original intent of Creation itself.”

Cicero, in translating the account of the constellations by Aratus, says,

“The signs are measured out, that in so many descriptions divine wisdom might appear.”

Dr. Adam Clarke says of the ancient Egyptians,

“They held the stars to be symbols of sacred things.” It is well known that “astronomy was the soul of the Egyptian religious system. The same is equally true of the Chaldeans and Assyrians.”

Albert Barnes once wrote:

“There can be no doubt that Job refers here to the constellations,” and that “the sense in the passage is, that the greatness and glory of God are seen by forming the beautiful and glorious constellations that adorn the sky.”

The constellations were known and studied as far back as the earliest civilizations known to exist. The Sphinx that guards the Great Pyramid of Giza, with its woman’s head and lion’s body, testifies to the ancient existence of the constellations. The Zodiac is part of every ancient culture – the Romans, Greeks, Babylonians and Egyptians. Yet, before them all, Job confirmed that God had garnished the heavens with “pillars” — including the “crooked serpent” — and that they represent the “parts of his ways.”



THE CHARACTERS IN THE DRAMA

The “serpent” mentioned in Job 26:13 is one of the leading characters noted in Job’s Mazzaroth (Zodiac). The various constellations that refer to the serpent are:

Cetus – the Leviathan or sea dragon.

Scorpio – the seed of the serpent.

BETHLEHEM TO REVELATION 12

Hydra – the many-headed dragon, whose tail also covers a third of the ecliptic path of the sun.

The Hebrew term used for “crooked” actually refers to a “fleeing” serpent. Among the various serpent figures in the Zodiac, Hydra is the only one seen trying to get away from the lion, who pounces on his head; the bird, who eats his flesh; and the bowl of wrath being poured out upon him. Therefore, Hydra appears to be the “fleeing serpent” referred to in this most ancient of Old Testament books.

Job knew about the story God had placed in the stars. It is the story of the conflict between the Seed of the woman (Virgo) and Scorpio, the seed of the serpent. The son of Virgo is none other than the Son of God, while Scorpio points to the Antichrist.

Christ is depicted in the constellations in various ways. The first and last constellations tell the story of the Savior. They are Virgo – who bears the Son of God and Leo – the Conquering Lion who comes to destroy Hydra, the many-headed Dragon. The story begins in Bethlehem and ends with the King of kings returning to conquer the old serpent who brought such ruin to the human race.

Job does not give a detailed account of the Zodiac, but refers briefly to those constellations that deal with the final judgment. He is asked about certain objects in the constellation of Taurus.

It is quite remarkable that the conversation lands on this particular series of stars and sidereal sidepieces in Taurus because this is the constellation that deals with the “Day of the Lord.” Note that God refers to a group of stars called the Pleiades and the constellation of Orion, both found in and around Taurus. Then Job refers to Arcturus (KJV), whose name in Hebrew is Ash ahg “bear,” a clear reference to Ursa Major; and finally to the “chambers of the south”:

“Which alone spreadeth out the heavens, and treadeth upon the waves of the sea. ...Which maketh Arcturus, Orion, and Pleiades, and the chambers of the south....Which doeth great things past finding out; yea, and wonders without number” (Job 9:8-10).

Before we look at these, let us note one other passage that deals with these same constellations. Note that the ancient star chart is called by its Hebrew term, “Mazzaroth,” rather than the modern term, Zodiac:

“Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons? Knowest thou the ordinances of heaven? canst thou set the dominion thereof in the earth? (Job 38:31-33)



This is a powerful statement that connects the last four constellations with a future designated time in which the mighty Orion returns to judge the world — as seen in the four concluding constellations of Taurus, Gemini, Cancer and Leo. These are the “ordinances of heaven” that, evidently, Job did not understand.

The seven stars of Pleiades may be a reference to the seven churches of Asia. In ancient Greek mythology, Pleiades were seven sisters loved by Orion. Their astronomical positions in relation to each other are similar to the various locations of the seven cities of ancient Asia. The “sweet influences” may be a reference to the impact Christianity has had upon the world over the past two millennia.

The “bands of Orion” refers to the mighty belt of which he is invincibly girded, whose bands no one can loose. In the corrupted mythology of the Greeks, Orion walked on water; was stung in the heel by Scorpio; prepared a lake of fire for the god of fire; and out of love for the Pleiadic maiden, ridded the earth of all noxious beasts. Though corrupted, the original message is obvious.

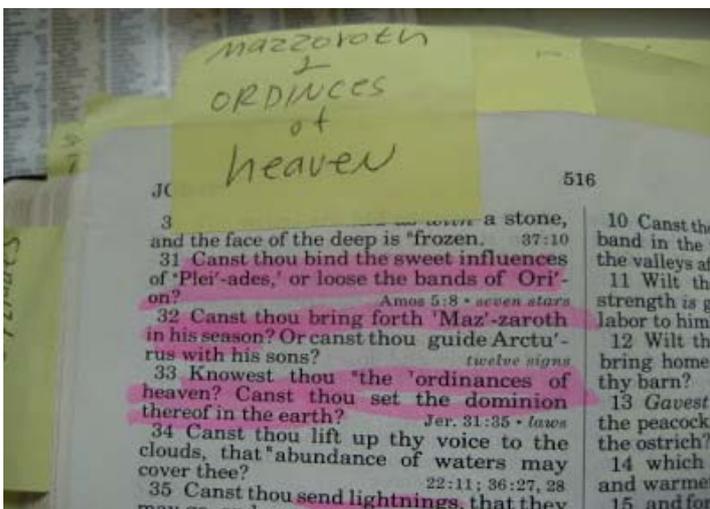
BETHLEHEM TO REVELATION 12

Christ displayed all of the attributes of Orion.

Taurus, depicted in the heavens as a raging bull, means “the Coming Judge.” Over a century ago, Joseph Seiss titled his chapter on Taurus as “*The Day of the Lord.*”

The twelve major constellations, beginning with Virgo and ending with Leo, are divided into three groups of four constellations each. The first four, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, present the First Advent of Christ. The next four, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces, and Aries, tell the story of the Church Age. The final four, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, and Leo, tell of the Second Advent of Christ.

Like Job, however, we must admit ignorance when it comes to the question that God put to the ancient pilgrim: “*Knowest thou the ordinances of heaven? canst thou set the dominion thereof in the earth?*” (Job 38:33). We can only speculate. We know very little about these “ordinances of heaven.”



BIBLICAL VIEW OF THE CONSTELLATIONS

David wrote, “*The heavens declare the glory of God ... Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge.*” Obviously, there is a message in the heavens that we need to understand.

For centuries, astrologers have been prognosticating the future, using the zodiac and its series of planets, stars and constellations. Where did they get the idea for such a thing? What is Astrology? And, what possible connection does it have with the Bible?

We are reminded that astrology is a wicked and perverted religion.



It was the idolatry of the Old Testament, and should rightly be regarded as satanic.

Long before astrology was developed, however, there was an ancient astronomy that dealt with an altogether different message. Students of Eschatology need to understand that message. It is the original prophecy of the First and Second Advents of the Messiah.

If Christians could only understand the original prophetic message given in the ancient names of the stars and constellations, no one would become ignorantly involved with astrology. The truth would indeed set men free from that ancient idolatry.

According to Flavius Josephus, a Jewish historian of the first century, Seth, the son of Adam, invented “*that peculiar sort of wisdom which is concerned with the heavenly bodies and their order*” (“*Antiquities,*” Book 1, Chapter 2, Paragraph 3).

Long before the development of astrology, God placed His intriguing message in the constellations. Every pagan religion throughout history is nothing more than a perversion of that original story. During the days of the Tower of Babel, wicked men perverted God’s original message and made the constellations to mean something quite different from that which God intended.

According to Genesis 1:14, God created the sun, moon, planets, and stars for four basic reasons — three of which, were to give the human race a method by which to measure time.

BETHLEHEM TO REVELATION 12

For example, the days of our week are named after the sun, moon, and five planets.

Though the stars were basically stationary, these seven ancient wanderers were not. They moved through the heavens with precision. Sunday was named for the sun; Monday was named for the moon; Tuesday derived its name from an ancient Anglo-Saxon word for Mars; Wednesday, or Woden's day, was named for the planet Mercury; Thursday, or Thor's day, was named for Jupiter; Friday derived its name from an Anglo-Saxon word for Venus; And Saturday was named for Saturn.

There are twelve major constellations from which are derived the months in a year. The sun enters a different constellation each month. The moon was made to revolve for the counting of those months. In fact, the word "month" is a derivative from the term "moon."

The stars were originally divided into 48 constellations — 12 major constellations, with 36 decans or sidereal sidepieces.

Furthermore, the stars were given certain names, many of which have survived throughout the course of history. In Psalm 147:4, we are told that God named the stars: *"He telleth the number of the stars; He calleth them all by their names."*

And again in Isaiah 40:26, the prophet wrote: *"Lift up your eyes on high and behold who hath created these things, that bringeth out their host by number; He calleth them all by names by the greatness of His might, for that He is strong in power; not one faileth."*

When David wrote, *"night unto night sheweth knowledge"* (Psalm 19:2), he must have been referring to meanings of the names of the stars. Though most people in our generation are not aware of those ancient names, David and his contemporaries were. In his native language of Hebrew, the names of the stars were commonly used in messianic prophecies.

Kenneth C. Flemming, in his book *"God's Voice in the Stars,"* wrote,

"God Himself is responsible for the names of the stars. He did not entrust this task to Adam, as He did in the giving of names to animals.

During the first 2,500 years of human history, before writing became widespread, these signs in the night sky were of particular importance. They declared the glory of God as seen in the coming of the Savior" (page 23).

WHERE TO BEGIN?

Since the great constellations tell the Gospel story, we must determine where our study should begin. In the idolatrous religion of astrology, the first constellation is considered to be Aries. Idolatry, however, is diametrically opposite to God's great message of salvation. Therefore, the beginning constellation should be 180 degrees opposite from Aries. The Gospel in the stars begins with Virgo, the virgin and ends with Leo, the Lion of the tribe of Judah.

The ancient Egyptians designated the beginning of the heavenly series with Virgo when they constructed the sphinx, which stands to the east of the great pyramid of Giza. It shows a woman's head on the body of a lion — indicating that the ancient star chart began with the virgin and ended with the lion. Prophetically, Virgo represents the First Coming of Christ, and Leo points to the Second Coming. The message begins at Bethlehem, and concludes with the return of Christ!

ACT ONE OF THREE ACTS

The story is divided into a three-act play. The first four major constellations and their sidepieces constitute Act One, and ends with Draco losing his lofty position in the northern polar region. Act Two covers the story found in Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces and Aries, and ends with Cetus (the sea monster) rising out of the sea. Act Three tells the story of Taurus, Gemini, Cancer and Leo, and concludes with Hydra (the many headed serpent) being destroyed.

The ancient star chart revolves around the story of the dispensation of Grace. There is nothing in the Zodiac about the Creation, Flood, Law, tabernacle, or temple. There is nothing in the stars to represent the great dispensations that preceded Bethlehem. The whole message woven throughout the ancient constellations gives us the dispensation of Grace. Act One tells about the Savior's First Advent; Act Two covers the Church Age; and Act Three gives us His Second Coming.

BETHLEHEM TO REVELATION 12

THE GREAT SIGN OF REVELATION 12

The reason the previous insight from JR Church is of interest is because of the significant attention that is being given to the prophecy of Revelation 12.



The following is taken from an article written by Steve Coerper from *the Roger Sherman Society* who expounds on the theology and astronomy behind the Revelation 12 prophecy.

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. 2 Then being with child, she cried out in labor and in pain to give birth.

The woman is Virgo, one of the signs of the Mazzaroth. She is "clothed with the sun" which is not unusual. The sun is in Virgo every year at about the time of the autumnal equinox. We also read that the moon is under her feet. Again, not at all strange; the moon usually appears under or near the feet of Virgo about ten days before the moon is full.

Next, we see a garland of twelve stars on her head. This is where it gets interesting. To explain, I refer you to research by my friend Daniel Matson, whose work I quote:

On September 23, 2017 there are four planets in the vicinity that complete the sign and its ultimate uniqueness. Mercury, Venus, Mars, and Jupiter play their parts. Above the head of Virgo is the constellation Leo. In Leo at this time there will be Mars, Venus, and Mercury. With Leo being a constellation of nine principle stars, the three wandering stars make it twelve at this time. Thus the garland of twelve stars is upon the woman.

For three planets to be in Leo at this time with all of the other preconditions makes this rare. Combined with the final piece of the picture below is what makes this sign difficult if not nearly impossible to replicate anywhere close to the time in which we live. How rare? A search 150 years before and 150 years after September 23, 2017 produced no results.

The final piece of the sign is Jupiter. Jupiter was known by the Jews as the planet of the Messiah. Jupiter enters the sign of Virgo on August 27, 2016, which coincides with a

close conjunction of Venus. The next such close conjunction with these two brightest planets is 49 years later. Jupiter itself enters Virgo about every 12 years. The August 27, 2016 conjunction comes exactly 400 days before Yom Kippur 2017. Yom Kippur always ends Teshuvah, which is a 40 day season of repentance. Does Jupiter and Venus mark a ten-fold application needed at that time?

Jupiter then spends those 400 days in Virgo. As the sign of Revelation 12 forms on September 23, 2017, Jupiter is in the womb of Virgo and is about to be born. Remember, the meaning of Tribulation refers to the period of labor pains before birth. The world is going to go through a period of delivery to result in the Messianic Kingdom. It is the presence and location of Jupiter that converts the "sign of the woman" to the "sign of the Son," and it is the presence of three "wandering stars" in Leo that completes the sign that John saw and described.



The meaning of this sign emerges quickly when other scriptures that discuss these phenomena are reviewed. That review follows, but the conclusion is this: the day of the Lord's judgment is about to begin. Not "maybe" or "someday" or "nobody knows." Not "it probably won't be so bad" or "I have a safe haven and lots of food and water stored up." God hates sin with a holy hatred, and He is about to display His wrath. Planet Earth is about to experience sudden destruction. (1 Thess. 5:3)

As frightening and cataclysmic as this appears, it is actually a small part of a much larger conflict. We need to remember that the rebellion against God and His created order predates Adam. Popular theology sees Heaven as a serene place where our loved ones who have died are enjoying peace and rest as they look down on us. But the truth is that there is conflict in Heaven, and when the rapture happens, Satan and his followers will be at war:

"And war broke out in heaven: Michael and his angels fought with the dragon; and the dragon and his angels fought, 8 but they did not prevail, nor was a place found for them in heaven any longer. 9 So the great dragon was cast out, that serpent of old, called the Devil and Satan, who deceives the whole world; he was cast to the earth, and his angels were cast out with him." Revelation 12:7-9

BETHLEHEM TO REVELATION 12

CONTEXT: THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM

If we take all the individual meanings of each star and planet included in this stellar alignment we have a clear prophetic meaning. For those that find this difficult to believe ask yourself if you believe the same God who created all that we see was capable of having His sovereign hand over etymology and mythology of each of these stars throughout all cultures in history. Remember, He created the heavens for “signs” and for “seasons”, which refers to “appointed times” not winter, spring, summer and fall. Then He tells us in His word devoting an entire chapter in Revelation to this “great sign.”

Again it is important to establish some sense of context. We take it as an established and undeniable part of our faith that, 2,000 years ago, God used an astronomical event to communicate with man, the Star of Bethlehem. Many people, when picturing the Star of Bethlehem, if they picture it at all, think of this massive bright star over Bethlehem that was so obvious to everyone that it sent the Magi on a long trek to find the promised king.



We know that version of events is in error, for when the Magi arrived in Jerusalem, just 8 kilometres from Bethlehem, they had to explain what it was they saw and why they interpreted it the way they did. King Herod, his court, and the rest of Jerusalem were largely ignorant of the events of the Star of Bethlehem. The people of Jerusalem, like us today, were busy providing for their families and going about their daily duties. Even though this great sign announcing the birth of the Savior, the very Son of God, was going on above their heads, they neither noticed it, nor cared about it.

In order to understand the proper context of the potential Revelation 12 sign, it is helpful to further examine the Star of Bethlehem. What was the Star of Bethlehem and how did the Magi see it when everybody else missed it? Short answer, they were paying attention.

There is a compelling case that the Star of Bethlehem was a series of regular astronomical events involving rare conjunctions that symbolically indicated the birth of a king. It is important to note that this is emphatically not astrology. The *Encyclopedia Britannica* defines astrology as:

“...type of divination that involves the forecasting of earthly and human events through the observation and interpretation of the fixed stars, the Sun, the Moon, and the planets. Devotees believe that an understanding of the influence of the planets and stars on earthly affairs allows them to both predict and affect the destinies of individuals, groups, and nations.”

The Bible explicitly condemns astrology, as it does all forms of divination. But signs like the Star of Bethlehem are not divination of fates ordered by the stars, but regular astronomy and symbology with the idea that the God of the universe sometimes uses His creation to communicate with man. The bible is replete with instances that make this case. Psalm 19 states:

“The heavens declare the glory of God; the skies proclaim the work of his hands. 2 Day after day they pour forth speech; night after night they display knowledge. 3 There is no speech or language where their voice is not heard. 4 Their voice goes out into all the earth, their words to the ends of the world” Psalms 19:1-4

Paul directly quotes this Psalm in Romans when making the case that the Jews had knowledge that the Messiah had come.

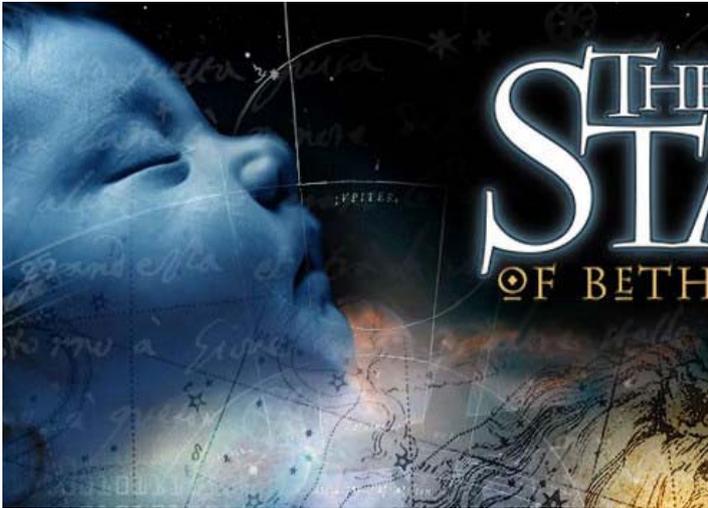
Consequently, faith comes from hearing the message, and the message is heard through the word of Christ. 18 But I ask: Did they [the Jews] not hear? Of course they did: “Their voice has gone out into all the earth, their words to the ends of the world.” Romans 10:17-18

Paul is clearly making the case that the Jews had knowledge of the Messiah because the heavens told them so. Obviously Paul is not endorsing astrology, but indicating that God can and does sometimes use the heavens to announce His plans.

BETHLEHEM TO REVELATION 12

There is much more that can be said on the differences between astrology and understanding heavenly signs, but suffice it for now to say that looking to the heavens for confirmation and announcement of God's plans is legitimate within the proper context and application.

THE SCIENCE OF THE BETHLEHEM STAR



In 3/2 B.C., there occurred a rare triple conjunction of Jupiter (the king planet, through its retrograde motion) and Regulus (the king star). The Magi likely interpreted this rare triple conjunction as a giant neon sign in the heavens blinking KING-KING-KING. This all began at the Jewish New year and all within the constellation of Leo (the lion, a symbol of the tribe of Judah). So it heavily symbolized Jewish King from the tribe of Judah, a clear indication for those familiar with the Messiah. Further, rising right behind Leo was the constellation Virgo, with the sun and the moon at her feet.

After this incredible triple conjunction, Jupiter began moving westward in the sky, eventually coming into conjunction with Venus, a planet long symbolically associated with motherhood. The conjunction of the king planet and the motherhood planet was so close, that no man alive had ever seen anything like it and together it formed the brightest object in the sky.

All this symbolism of a Jewish king from Judah and a Virgin was enough to get the well-versed Magi moving to Jerusalem, but you can understand why the average citizen of Jerusalem missed it.

Jupiter continued its western movement in the

sky until it finally stopped. When it stopped (as seen from Jerusalem), it stopped directly south, directly over the small village of Bethlehem, on December 25 of 2 B.C.

This may be easily seen with modern star programs that can show you the night sky on any date in history from any perspective. It is the advent of such computer programs that now allows us to not only look at the past, but to look at the skies of the future.

Given the context of all I just described, it is when we turn our gaze to the heavens of the future that once again we are treated to heavenly signs of great symbolism.

Revisiting the opening verses of Revelation 12.

"And a great sign appeared in heaven: A woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and on her head a crown of twelve stars: And being with child, she cried travailing in birth, and was in pain to be delivered."

The author of Revelation clearly indicates that this vision is one of a sign in heaven or in the sky. What do we see in the sky of the near future?

On November 20, 2016, an astronomical event began that will last nine and a half months, culminating in startling concurrence with the vision of Revelation 12.

On November 20, 2016, Jupiter (the King planet) entered into the body (womb) of the constellation Virgo (the virgin). Jupiter, due its retrograde motion, will spend the next 9 ½ months within the womb of Virgo. This length of time corresponds with gestation period of a normal late-term baby.

After 9 ½ months, Jupiter exits out of the womb of Virgo. Upon Jupiter's exit (birth), on September 23, 2017, we see the constellation Virgo with the sun rise directly behind it (the woman clothed with the sun). At the feet of Virgo, we find the moon. And upon her head we find a crown of twelve stars, formed by the usual nine stars of the constellation Leo with the addition of the planets Mercury, Venus, and Mars.

That is a truly remarkable and unique series of events with a startling degree of concurrence with the vision of Revelation 12. Time will reveal whether this will herald something incredible.