

## Chapter Six: A Detailed Exploration of the Mazzaroth

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In the preceding passage, the phrase Adonai Yahweh is used to refer to God Almighty. In my study of Scripture, ***any time the term Adonai is used, it is a passage referring to God's Son, Yahshua***. Furthermore, Adonai or Christ is wielding Judah and Ephraim as weapons against a nation symbolically called "Greece." Could it be then that Psalm 22:21 should be viewed similarly to Zechariah 9:13-14 and therefore should read:

*"Save me **with** the mouth of the lion (of Judah) and from the horns of the unicorn (of Joseph), hear Me!"*

This understanding of the unicorn, or reem as a servant of God also fits the context of the following Scripture. There, these reems, or aurochs act as instruments in carrying out Yah's wrath against the wicked at the end of the Great Tribulation:

***"The wild oxen (unicorns, KJV) shall come down with them, and the young bulls with the mighty bulls; their land shall be soaked with blood, and their dust saturated with fatness. For it is the day of the LORD'S (Yahweh's) vengeance, the year of recompense for the cause of Zion." - Isaiah 34:7-8 (NKJ)***

We will continue to explore the possibility that several modern nations may be represented by Judah the lion, and the two "horns," unicorns, or reems of the Tribe of Joseph in Books Two, Three and Four of this book series.

### **Decans of Taurus - Orion, Eridanus, & Auriga:**

#### **1st Decan of Taurus: ORION, The Brilliant:**

The name Orion is Greek and literally means "Mountain Man." Orion can also mean "Coming Forth as Light." In Akkadian, Orion was named "Ur-Ana" meaning "Light of Heaven." Similarly, Orion means "Coming Forth as Light" in Hebrew. However, in the Bible, Orion is identified by the word "Kesil" or "Chesil," literally meaning "Fat" but allegorically meaning "Strong," "Burly," or "Giant." To the Ancient Egyptians, this constellation represented "Seir" - the Ancient Egyptian god of the dead called Osiris by the Greeks. As mentioned previously, "Seir" means "Prince." In Greek

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Mythology, Orion was a giant hunter. He was beloved by Eos, goddess of the dawn, but was later destroyed by Artemis, goddess of the Moon and the hunt.

**Description:** In more recent Zodiacs including that of the Ancient Greeks, Orion is depicted as a hunter holding a lion's head or skin in his left hand and a club or sword in his right. Under his feet is the fleeing form of Lepus, the Hare - a decan of Gemini that depicts the prey pursued by Orion's faithful dogs: Canis Major and Canis Minor, the other two decans of Gemini! As the prey of the two celestial dogs that represent Christ and the two "houses" or churches full of His faithful followers, Lepus allegorically depicts Satan and his evil followers who are slated for destruction. Perhaps this is why, in the most ancient Zodiacs, Lepus was depicted as a serpent!

In the Dendera Zodiac, Lepus is shown as an unclean bird under the Orion figure's right heel and as a bird-headed serpent in the decan circle immediately below it. Though there is no clear representation of a hare in the pattern of the stars allotted for Lepus in the sky, its alternate form as an evil serpent was clearly visible to me. Besides the serpentine appearance of Lepus, its stars suggest that the serpent's head is being crushed under Orion's foot in another visual portrayal of the first biblical prophecy about the coming Messiah in Genesis 3:15!

To the Ancient Egyptians, Orion was associated with the god Seir/Osiris - the god of the dead and the underworld, and the bestower of resurrection and everlasting life. As such, Osiris was often depicted as a man clothed in mummy wrappings. This was done to allegorically show that, to the Egyptians, Osiris was the god who was miraculously raised from the dead somewhat like Christ was destined to be.

Depictions of pharaohs from very early in Ancient Egypt's history onward often show pharaohs posed to resemble the star pattern in the constellation of Orion. In fact, mimicking the main star pattern in this constellation may be the reason why Egyptian artists always used such an odd side view position of the human torso in Egyptian temple and tomb art.

In the Dendera Zodiac, all the human figures have this distinctive triangular form that is especially evident in the figure representing Orion. In the following illustrations, compare the figure of Orion from the Dendera Zodiac with the depiction of

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Pharaoh Sheshonk, who is believed to have ruled Egypt from 945 to 924 BC (and who is assumed by some to be the Pharaoh Shishak mentioned in 1 Kings 14:25-26 and 2 Chronicles 12:2-9):



**Figure of Orion, Dendera**

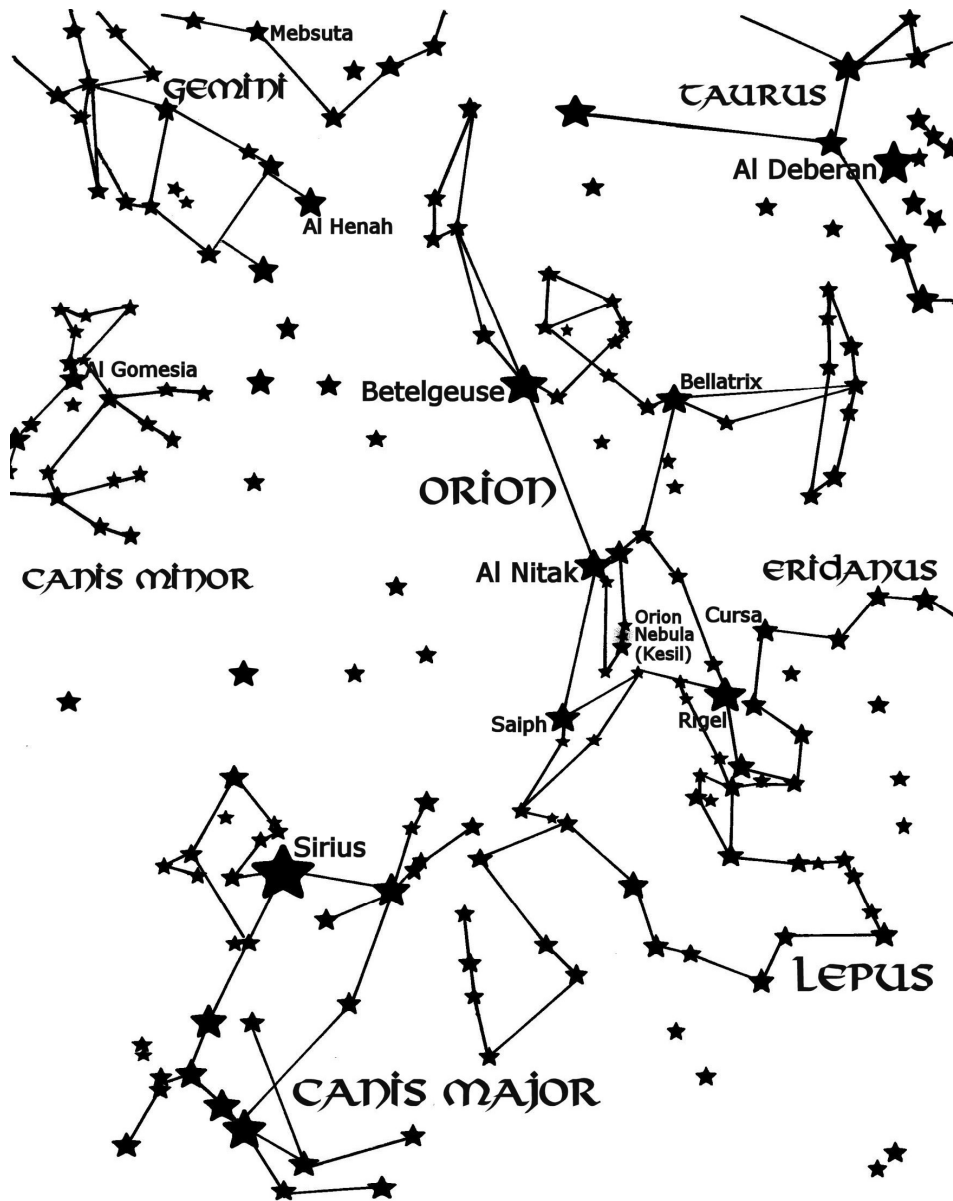


**Pharaoh Sheshonk**

Orion is carved on the circular Dendera Zodiac as a king wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, and holding a “Was” scepter symbolizing power and authority. This king is striding boldly forward as if to overthrow his enemies. Interestingly, we do not see the mummiform “god” Osiris in this early depiction of Orion, but a victorious king in the same stance as Pharaoh Sheshonk.

In the main Temple to Hathor at Dendera, a cartouche names Orion as Ha-Ga-T, “Hagat.” “Ha” means “Chief,” “Ga” means “Triumphs,” and “T” means “The.” “Hagat” therefore means “The Chief Triumphs.” Also, beneath the figure of Orion, the hieroglyphic letters spelling “Oar” are found. “Oar” is the Hebrew word meaning “Light” that echoes the name “Orion.” Past allusions to Orion as a “light” seem fitting since it is the brightest constellation in the night sky. Orion is also one of the easiest star patterns to spot because it is a large constellation with bright stars in the belt, shoulders, and feet that form a distinctive hourglass shape.

Orion, Lepus, & Canis Major and Minor



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Myths surrounding the constellation of Orion abound everywhere, perhaps because it appears in the sky above the Earth's equator, and is therefore visible from every inhabited place in the world. Like Taurus, when Orion rises, Scorpio always sets. As a result, these two constellations are never in the sky at the same time! This is symbolic of the fact that light cannot exist with darkness, and holiness cannot abide the presence of evil.

The Orion constellation was once falsely associated with Nimrod, the king of the first apostate world empire after the Great Flood. This may be when Orion's image was changed from that of a conquering warrior king into the mighty hunter that alluded to "*Nimrod, a mighty hunter before Yahweh*" (Gen. 10:9). As one who falsely saw himself as Orion, Nimrod was just one of a long line of Antichrists who have vied for the power and glory promised to the true Messiah depicted in Orion.

As mentioned under the preceding description of Taurus, Orion is clearly connected to the patriarch Joseph as "*the prince among his brothers*" (Gen. 49:26). In Book Two, the details of Joseph's life and character are shown to prefigure Christ's own in many ways. In addition, as told to me by Gary Hazle via a revelation given to him by God, the hourglass shape of Orion may depict the cup, or chalice that Christ drank from at the Last Supper, which was a Passover meal. In addition, the star forming the horns of Taurus, if extended down to the V-shaped star cluster called the Hyades in Taurus' face, may depict the V-shaped tear that forms when a loaf of unleavened bread is torn apart at Passover! Since Taurus is the sign that shows God's blessings on the Gentiles and the Tribe of Joseph, it is fitting that it should clearly show how the Gentiles, and the Tribe of Joseph are to be blessed by God! ***Orion shows that the strength of the blessings to be poured out on the Gentile nations is dependant on their faithfulness to the New Covenant sealed with Christ's own precious body and blood.*** Orion is therefore a triumphant, powerful sign showing the power of God to save the Gentiles and the whole world, and to offer them salvation from sin, death, and the schemes of the Devil.

Gary Hazle's revelation concerning Orion also suggests that Orion, as a representation of the patriarch Joseph, could depict the cup that Joseph drank from and divined God's Will with (Genesis 44:5,15). Though some people suggest that Joseph sinned when he used this cup by foretelling the future, the cup may have been used

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like the water, or wine-filled glasses or bowls used by the Magi to gaze at the stars, and discern the heavenly signs showing God's unchanging Will. However, though Orion depicts Joseph, it ultimately pictures Yahshua as both our Risen Savior and conquering King coming in power at the end of the Great Tribulation. As such, Orion compliments the meaning of Taurus, which is Grace to the Gentiles, and protection from the pouring out of God's Wrath by His ministering angels during the Great Tribulation. This connection will become even clearer when we study the second decan of Taurus - Eridanus, the River flowing out from under Orion's feet.



**Orion depicted as Yahshua,  
the Victorious Warrior  
and Conquering King**

In the figure of Orion shown on this page, Yahshua is pictured as raising His club or sword to destroy Satan's schemes, and strike down and tread on His enemies. They lay dead at Christ's feet symbolically in the sign of Lepus, the first decan sign of Gemini. In the most ancient Zodiacs, Lepus was pictured as a serpent. In my drawing of the Orion constellation, this Serpent appears to be biting Orion's heel (marked by the star Rigel) even as Orion is crushing the serpent's head under his foot! This recalls the prophecy about the Seed of the Woman that crushes Satan's head, in Genesis 3:15, and shows that Orion was a

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definite allusion to the first prophecy about Yahshua in the Bible. Just as Yahshua is destined to crush Satan's head after being bruised on the heel, the serpent is bruising the figure of Orion on the heel while Orion bruises the serpent's head with his foot.

The prophetic statement being made with Lepus beneath Orion's heels makes it fairly clear that Orion depicts Yahshua coming in wrath and judgment – just as He is described in Psalm 110:

**"The LORD (Yahweh) says to my Lord (Adonai): 'Sit at my right hand until I make your enemies a footstool for your feet.' The LORD (Yahweh) will extend your mighty scepter from Zion; you will rule in the midst of your enemies. Your troops will be willing on your day of battle." "...The LORD (Yahweh) has sworn and will not change his mind: 'You are a priest forever, in the order of Melchizedek.' The Lord (Adonai) is at your right hand; he will crush kings on the day of his wrath. He will judge the nations, heaping up the dead and crushing the rulers of the whole earth." - Psalm 110:1-6 (NIV)**

Yahshua is called "Adonai" in Psalm 110, indicating His deity. "Adonai" means "Master" or "Lord" in Hebrew, and is used throughout the Old Testament to refer to Yahweh. This may be why the New Testament writers often called Yahshua by the title "Lord." They were in all likelihood actually using the Aramaic word for "Lord," which is "Adonai." Therefore, just as the Lord Orion has Lepus under his feet, Adonai Yahshua's enemies will be put under His feet.

In Book Four "The Language of God in Prophecy," we will discuss the prophetic nature of many psalms such as Psalm 110, and their tremendous importance in dating End Time events. All of Psalm 110 depicts Yahshua as coming in wrath and judgment against His Father Yahweh's enemies, alluding to this psalm's role as a key to understanding End Time prophecies.

As can be seen in my star chart depicting Orion on page 326, and from the stars shown in the drawing of Orion on page 328, Orion could be holding a curved sword in his right hand, and a shield in his left. It also appears that the sword's curved sheath is

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hanging from Orion's belt. Orion therefore doesn't appear to be an ordinary hunter at all, but a warrior coming to hunt down and conquer his enemies and the dragon/serpent called Satan. I have therefore depicted Orion as striding confidently forward as he raises his sword high above him and holds up a shield to use against his enemies. Orion, then, is a perfect picture of how Yahshua will appear when He comes in wrath, judgment, and triumph at the end of the Great Tribulation.

Canis Major and Canis Minor, the second and third decan signs of Gemini, appear behind Orion - near to his head and feet. As will be shown in the next section about the sign Gemini, the spiritual meanings of these two constellations reinforce and compliment the meaning of Orion. Depicted as the loyal hunting dogs and companions of Orion in most Ancient Zodiacs, their star names hint at their real meaning. These decans don't depict dogs at all, but are representations of Yahshua as the Risen Lord, and Conquering King!

**Brightest Stars:** "Betelgeuse," "The Branch Coming." This brilliant star is located in Orion's right shoulder. It is theorized that Betelgeuse is the most massive star in our galaxy. It is estimated to be at least 700 million miles in diameter, whereas our own sun is only 865,000 miles in diameter. Betelgeuse is a powerful symbol for Christ, the Righteous Branch. "Rigel" (located in Orion's foot), meaning "The Foot that Crushes," is named after the star in Leo once called Rigel, but now called Regulus. Regulus was thought to mark the births of great kings. The Star Rigel marks the pivotal moment in our spiritual history on Calvary, when Yahshua crushed Satan's head in eternity even while Satan bruised Christ's heel in death on the Cross, recalling the very first prophecy in the Bible: Genesis 3:15! But Rigel also directly alludes to Christ coming in judgment to crush Satan's followers at the end of the Great Tribulation. *Orion's star named Rigel therefore ties the message of Orion to the message foretold by Leo through Regulus.*

**Other Bright Stars:** "Bellatrix" (located in Orion's shoulder), "Quickly Coming;" "Kesil," meaning "Burly," or "Fat," implying great strength. Kesil is the Hebrew name for Orion but also refers to M16, the bright Orion Nebula and star cluster located in the sheath of Orion's sword.

In the heavens, there is a starry river running at Orion's feet. This river is called Eridanus, which is nearly the Greco-Roman



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equivalent to the Hebrew name “Jordan” (i.e. “Yardane”). Given the meaning of Orion as a conquering hero, it therefore seems likely that this river represents the Jordan River, the river that the first converts to Christianity were likely baptized in. In addition, it seems that Orion is an allegorical representation of the biblical warrior hero Joshua, or Yahshua, whose name mimicked the Mighty Savior who came after him. Joshua was a fearless warrior for Yahweh who, despite the superior strength of the Philistines and Nephilim-spawned Anakim who inhabited Canaan, led the Israelites on a successful conquest of the Holy Land. At the end of time, our Savior Yahshua will come again to conquer the enemies of Israel, just as Joshua did thousands of years before.

Orion is one of the most remarkable constellations for the importance that was placed upon it by the ancients. The Ancients revered this sign so much that they tried to depict it on Earth in stone at Giza! There is little doubt today that the three biggest pyramids at Giza in Egypt depict the belt stars of this constellation. “Al Nitak,” meaning “The Wounded One,” or “The Slain One” in Arabic, corresponds with the Great Pyramid and is the brightest star in Orion’s Belt. It is currently called Zeta Orionis. “Al Rai” is the Arabic name of the middle star in Orion’s Belt that corresponds to Khafre’s Pyramid and means “Bruised.” Al Rai is called “Al Nilam” today. Associated with the pyramid of Pharaoh Menkaure, “Mintaka” is the smallest of the three stars in Orion’s Belt. Its Arabic name means “Divided,” *or “Cut in Half,” as in a Covenant sacrifice.*

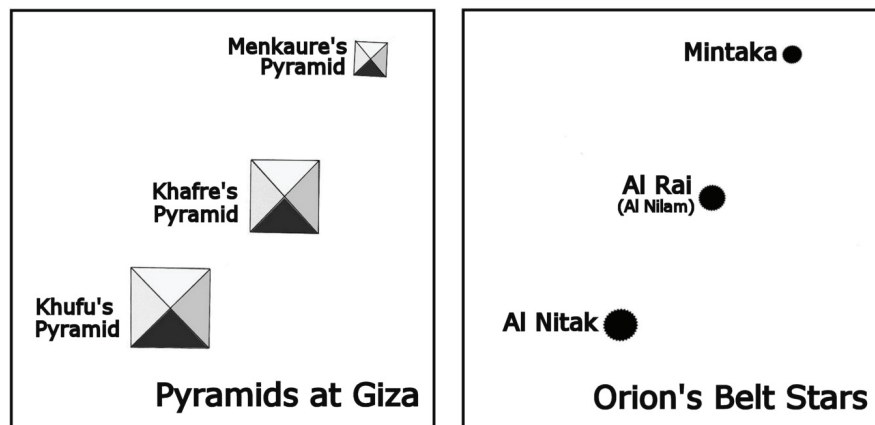
As shown in Books Three and Four of this book series, the Great Pyramid may not have been built as a tomb for Pharaoh Khufu. Furthermore, the idolatrous Ancient Egyptians very likely did not build the biggest pyramids at Giza. Instead, there are prominent clues that the Great Pyramid was built to convey great spiritual truth, and technological knowledge *long before* the Hamite named Mizraim controlled Egypt after the Flood. The First Century Jewish Historian Josephus suggests that these monuments were built by the antediluvian descendents of Seth to preserve their knowledge. They may also have served as altars to Yahweh, and symbols for the coming Messiah.

Because of its geographical orientation and great size in relation to the other two neighboring pyramids at Giza, the Great Pyramid was clearly meant to signify the largest and brightest star

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in Orion's Belt: Zeta Orionis, or Al Nitak. Further establishing the Great Pyramid's connection to the belt of Orion - and Al Nitak in particular - is the fact that the southern star shaft in the King's Chamber of the Great Pyramid targeted the star Al Nitak in 2500 BC. In 10,500 BC, when Orion was at its lowest culmination, the three satellite pyramids on the south side of the Pyramid of Menkaure lined up with the three stars in Orion's Belt on the horizon. These year-dates have a prophetic significance that will be fully explored in Book Four.



The illustration above compares the alignment of the stars in Orion's Belt with the site layout of the three big pyramids at Giza. This diagram clearly shows that these three big pyramids were designed to represent Orion's three belt stars. As will be revealed further in Books Two and Three, ***these three pyramids also signify the three crosses that appeared on Calvary at Christ's crucifixion!*** This correlation reinforces the idea that these pyramids represent God's Son Yahshua in the triumphant figure of Orion, the resurrected warrior king. The meaning of the star names also point to Yahshua, who is "Al Nitak," or the One who was wounded to pay for our transgressions. Yahshua was also "Mintaka," or "Divided," and "Al Rai," or "Bruised" when He sealed His Blood Covenant with us through His torture and sacrificial death on the Cross. The three pyramids that correlate with Orion's Belt therefore may collectively form a holy temple to Yahweh that foretold the coming of His Son Yahshua as a redeeming sacrifice of atonement! The many reasons why the Great Pyramid can be likened to a temple are revealed in Books Three and Four.