

הַיּוֹם בַּאֲשֶׁר קוּמַם יֵשׁוּעַ  
הַמָּשִׁיחַ מִן־הַמָּתִים



**The Resurrection Day  
Of Messiah Yeshua**

*When It Happened*

According To The Original  
Texts

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(laid out in book order)

star first reappears. A heliacal rising is like the birth of a star.

8. After its heliacal rising on 9/1, 2 B.C., the Magi continue to make pre-dawn observations of Jupiter's progress about an hour before sunrise. Jupiter moves further west at each morning observation, in the direction of Judea, as well as moving west in the daily motion. On Nov. 6, 2 B.C. Jupiter has moved under the branch of Virgo, and Venus is in conjunction with Spica.

9. They reach Jerusalem, where they hear the prophecy that Messiah is born in Bethlehem. Then Jupiter reaches a stationary point on Dec. 28, 2 B.C. in the constellation of Virgo, and in conjunction with the decan constellation of Coma.

If one only looks at the data on the surface for Jupiter stopping, it appears that it begins to move very slowly late on Dec. 24, but it does not reverse direction yet. It seems to be stopped for several days, Dec. 24-29, or so. Many teachers pick Dec. 25th out of this range, thinking it must be the date of stopping, no doubt motivated by their feelings for the Christmas tradition. But the truth is that Jupiter does not reach its turn around point until Dec. 28. It is still moving eastward till the 28th, and then it stops and switches to westward retrograde motion. To detect this one has to zoom in real close and record the changes in Jupiter's right ascension in arc seconds. So it is an error to say the star stopped over Bethlehem on the 25th.<sup>205</sup>

Jupiter begins to move westward again at the moment of the new moon for the month of Shebat (12/28 @ 15:32:8.9 UT) at R.A. 10h 48m 34.57s. At the morning observation in Jerusalem, the magi note that Jupiter is at the stationary point over Bethlehem.<sup>206</sup> When it says

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(*astânçâs*) are, for Jupiter, eleven; for Saturn, fifteen; for Mars, moreover, they are seventeen: 7. Of Venus, the setting in the west and the rising in the east take place, by reason of her greatness, at eight degrees; the setting in the east and the rising in the west occur, owing to her inferior size, at ten degrees: 8. So also Mercury makes his setting and rising at a distance from the sun of twelve or fourteen degrees, according as he is retrograding or rapidly advancing." *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Volume 6, pg. 367, *Sûrya-Siddhânta*, ix. 11.

<sup>205</sup> Besides doing my own calculations with Home Planet, I watched one of Rick Larson's videos using Starry Night and noted that his label for Dec. 25 was not at the apex of the curve formed by Jupiter's loop d' loop.

<sup>206</sup> On 12/29, in the morning @ 2:10:39 UT, Jupiter is in transit across the zenith line. This is just after 4 AM local time, and the first morning

of the star, “till it came and stood over where the young child was” (Mat. 2:9), this refers to Jupiter reaching its stationary point (when it changes from proper eastward motion to retrograde westward motion). The precise moment of this event was very close to sunset on 12/28, the start of the new moon day.

They connect this with the prophecy and make haste to Bethlehem, while they rejoice over seeing His star in that direction. They visit the Messiah on the new moon day.

Here is the structure of the phenomenon:

- I. Heliacal rising of Jupiter. Aug. 1, 3 B.C.
  - A. First Jupiter-Venus conjunction. Aug. 12, 3 B.C.
    - 1. First Jupiter-Regulus conjunction. Sept 14, 3 B.C.
    - 2. Second Jupiter-Regulus conjunction. Feb 17. 2, B.C.
    - 3. Third Jupiter-Regulus conjunction. May 8. 2, B.C.
  - B. Second Jupiter-Venus conjunction June 17, 2 B.C..
  - C. Massing of six heavenly bodies. Aug. 26, 2 B.C.
- II. Heliacal rising of Jupiter and Virgin Sign. Sept. 1, 2 B.C.
  - A. Jupiter moves westward each night.
  - B. Jupiter and Venus are found “in the Branch”
  - C. Jupiter reaches a stationary point. Dec. 28, 2 B.C.

The Star of Bethlehem was the *Tsedeq* planet (Jupiter), at it was the main component of all the phenomenon relating to Messiah’s birth, and the star that confirmed the word to the Magi by standing over Bethlehem.

The name of Jupiter in Hebrew is *Tsedeq* (צֶדֶק).<sup>207</sup> *Tsedeq* means *righteousness, justice, the righteous one, or the planet Jupiter*. “Aben Ezra bears testimony, for he says that the Targum expressly retained

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observation after Jupiter has changed to retrograde movement. The Magi were eager to get up that morning, so they rose early, and made a last observation of Jupiter; they would have seen it on the zenith line at the time, which is due south. Bethlehem is SSW (200 deg.) As they were riding animals, a mile would take 15 minutes. So it takes them about an hour and a half to reach the town. In the meantime, Jupiter moves to the SW, from their point of view directly over the town.

<sup>207</sup> pg. 1263, Marcus Jastrow.

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