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➤ What Rules the Calendar

The Bible discusses “lights in the firmament” and how these lights **rule** the day and the night. We are also told that these lights divide the day and the night. Furthermore, in this study guide, we look at the fact that the “lights in the firmament” are also there for signs, days (weekly Sabbaths), seasons (weekly & annual Sabbaths) and years.

Genesis 1 gives us information that has been overlooked by Alohym’s ecclesia in the past. This part of the study contains nuggets of information that continue to give clarification on the subject of Alohym’s calendar. Notice: (*first*) The **King James Version** and then (*secondly*) the **Interlinear Scriptural Analyzer**.

v16; “And God^{H430} made^{H6213} (אֵת^{H853}) two^{H8147} great^{H1419} lights; ^{H3974} (אֵת^{H853}) the greater^{H1419} light^{H3974} to rule^{H4475} the day^{H3117} and the lesser^{H6996} light^{H3974} to rule^{H4475} the night: ^{H3915} he made the stars^{H3556} also”.

Genesis 1:16 WLC WLC_v WLC_t WLC_tm Strong CHES +

AV And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: [he made] the stars also.

ויעש	המארת	שני	את	אלהים	הגדלים	המאור	את	הגדל	לממשלת	היום	ואת
ויעש	המארת	שני	את	אלהים	הגדלים	המאור	את	הגדל	לממשלת	היום	ואת
uioosh	emarth	shni	ath	aleim	egdlim	emaur	ath	egdl	lmmshlth	eium	uath
u·ioosh	e·marth	ath - shni	ath -	aleim	e·gdlim	e·maur	e·gd1	e·gd1	l·mshlth	e·ium	u·ath -
H6213	H3974	H8147	H853	H430	H1419	H853 - H3974	H1419	H1419	H4475	H3117	H853 -
and·he·is·making ^{do}	two·of	the·luminaries	»	Elohim	the·great·ones	»	the·luminary	the·great	to·ruling·of	the·day	and·»

המאור	הקטן	לממשלת	הלילה	ואת	הכוכבים
המאור	הקטן	לממשלת	הלילה	ואת	הכוכבים
emaur	eqtn	lmmshlth	e·lile	uath	ekukbim
e·maur	e·qtn	l·mshlth	e·lile	u·ath	e·kukbim
H3974	H6996	H4475	H3915	H853	H3556
the·luminary	the·small	to·ruling·of	the·night	and·»	the·stars

[He Made] & Also, Are not in the Hebrew text

If we look closely at this verse you will find that it is quite revealing. Notice the words “[he made]” and “also” were added by the translators. Technically speaking this verse should read as follows: (**Revised**)

v16; “And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: the stars”.

Eliminating the words gives a true representation of Alohym’s authentic communication. The greater light that rules the day is obviously the sun the lesser light that rules the night are the stars. Read the verse again and notice that the lesser light to rule the night are the stars....*there is no mention of the moon!*

This might sound illogical at first, but when you think about it deeply you will begin to realize the depth of what Alohym is communicating to us. Scripture tells us that there are two great lights in the firmament and these lights divide time; they also divide seasons. Time can be told by the

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sun's position, and it can also be told by the position of the stars. One can also navigate the seas by using the stars as their guide. On the other hand, one cannot tell what time it is by looking at the moon, and neither can he navigate by it!

Furthermore, when the sun goes down at the end of a day it is the stars that come out. The same cannot always be said for the moon:

- It can sometimes be seen during the light hours of the day
- It doesn't reflect any light for a few nights every month
- It can come in and go out of view on a given night
- It is not a clear ruler of the night

Let's now see what was written in the Book of Jubilee's 2:7-10, as a second witness that parallels the Genesis account, let's read. ([Jubilee's 2:7-10, Ethiopic Bible](#))

v7; And on the fourth day he made the sun and moon and stars and placed them in the firmament of heaven that they should shine over the earth and to rule over day and night and to divide between night and day and between darkness and light. **v8;** And God established the [sun as a great sign over the earth and for days and for sabbaths and for months and for festivals and for years and for jubilees and for all seasons of the years,](#) **v9;** And he shall divide between light and darkness and for prosperity that all things that sprout and grow on earth may prosper. **v10;** These three kinds God made on the fourth day.

Given the facts, wouldn't you agree that the moon would be considered a weak 'ruler of the night'? Sometimes it is the brightest object at night but sometimes it is not "on duty". Due to these reasons, strictly speaking, the moon cannot be used as a reliable "instrument" to divide the night from the day; neither would it be a clear and reliable instrument on which to base a calendar! We will now see that Alohym does not use the moon to calculate *his* calendar.

Let us take a look at Genesis 1:16 again:

v16; "Alohym made two great lights^{H3974} ([לַיָּמִים](#)^{H853}) the greater light^{H3974} to rule the day, and the ([לַלַּיְלִים](#)^{H853}) lesser light^{H3974} to rule the night the stars"

It is necessary to understand the word "light" and "lights" that are used in this above verse. The word "light" is [H3974](#) in Strong's and means "[a luminous body, luminary, light, bright](#)". A "luminary" is referring to something that shines *by its own light*. It's referring to a body of light, a luminary – a body from which light emanates – and not a reflector. If we consider the sun, moon and stars, we understand that the sun and stars are luminaries. They are a source of light; they give and shine

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light of and by themselves. The stars are not dependent on the sun to give light and vice versa. The moon, on the other hand, is *not* a luminary. The moon does *not* shine light of itself. It is a great *reflector*, but it is not a source of light; it does not supply light. Therefore, the moon is not a luminary in the real meaning of the word. Some might refer to the moon as a luminary, but this is only in its capacity to reflect light. This is key information!

In Genesis 1:16, we are told that Alohym made two great lights. There is little doubt that in this scripture He is referring to luminaries that *give* light, and not to the body that reflects it. It is clear that he is referring to the sun and the stars because of the wording the verse omits the moon. Notice again:

v16; "...the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: the stars". (He did not say... "the lesser light to rule the night: the moon".)

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ויעש	המארת	שני	את	אלהים	הגדלים	המאור	את	הגדל	לממשלת	היום	ואת
ויעש	המארת	שני	את	אלהים	הגדלים	המאור	את	הגדל	לממשלת	היום	ואת
uioosh	emarth	shni	ath	aleim	egdlim	emaur	ath	egdl	lmmshlth	eium	uath
u·ioosh	e·marth	e·shni	e·ath	e·aleim	e·gdlim	e·maur	e·ath	e·gdl	l·mmshlth	e·ium	u·ath
H6213	H3974	H8147	H853	H430	H1419	H3974	H853	H1419	H4475	H3117	H853
and·he·is·making ^{ds}	two·of	the·luminaries	the·great·ones	the·luminary	the·great	to·ruling·of	the·day	and·			

המאור	הקטן	לממשלת	הלילה	ואת	הכוכבים
המאור	הקטן	לממשלת	הלילה	ואת	הכוכבים
emaur	eqtn	lmmshlth	elile	uath	ekukbim
e·maur	e·qtn	l·mmshlth	e·lile	u·ath	e·kukbim
H3974	H6996	H4475	H3915	H853	H3556
the·luminary	the·small	to·ruling·of	the·night	and·	the·stars

Technically speaking, a luminary must be a source of light and not a reflector of light. Notice verses seventeen and eighteen of Genesis 1.

v17; "And Alohym set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth, **v18**; And to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness: and Alohym saw that *it was good*".

There are times when one can see the reflection of light from the moon even during the day! This being the case, could we really say that the moon divides the night from day? Please meditate on this fact! The stars, on the other hand, can certainly be used to divide the night from the day. When the sun goes down, the stars come out!

This information clearly demonstrates that the sun and the stars are the two luminaries that divide the day from the night; these two luminaries are Alohym's foundation for his calendar. Of course, the moon is important in its own right (especially with regard to cycles), but not as a foundational instrument that Alohym uses to determine the weekly Sabbath or annual Feast days.

➤ The Great Luminary

Let us begin this section by taking a look at two verses in the book of Revelation: “And I saw another mighty angel come down from heaven, clothed with a cloud: and a rainbow was upon his head, **and his face was as it were the sun**, and his feet as pillars of fire” (Rev. 10:1)

Yahusha’s face is here described “as it were the sun”. The sun is given prominence! But notice the sun being discussed further in the following scripture: Revelation 12:1

v1; “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”. (Note: Please read “The Rev 12” A New Spiritual Awakening”, for a more in depth study.)

After reading the above scriptures you clearly understand that Alohym is communicating something very important. Interestingly, the sun, stars and moon are all addressed in Revelation 12:1, which is interesting because these are the lights that are found in the firmament. The question to ask is when and where are these events going to happen? As a believer would you not think that this all important event would fall on Alohym’s true calendar? Alohym makes it clear that he wants a bride that is following him, “**if you love me keep my commandments**”, a bride that is on his true calendar? ([More on this later](#)) Let us discuss the sun, first of all. The sun is given prominence in both these scriptures, but Revelation 12:1 interestingly states that the woman, or the Church, is *clothed* with the sun! What does this tell us? Whenever Alohym talks about clothing in this way, He always refers to government and authority. Following are two examples of this:

1. Joshua was clothed with clean clothing symbolizing the fact that He would now “keep” His “charge” (Zech. 3:4-7)
2. Eliakim was clothed with clothes symbolizing government being committed into his hands (Is. 22:20-22)

The fact that the woman is clothed with the sun indicates that the sun dominates. It is in control and is a symbol of authority and ruler-ship. She (the ecclesia) is ruled by Him whose face is as the sun – Christ.

Now, let us take a brief look at the stars that are prominently featured in Revelation 12:1. We are told that the crown that is placed on the head of the woman is a crown of twelve stars. What does this tell us? Of course, a crown (placed on a head) is also a symbol of ruler-ship and authority. It would be safe to say that here Alohym is also communicating the fact that the stars are in a position of authority. It is interesting that there are 12 stars on the crown.

Finally, we come to the moon as discussed in Revelation 12:1. We are here told that the moon is under the feet of the woman. A woman rests her feet on a footstool, and the moon is here

described as a footstool. The fact that the moon is “under the feet” clearly indicates that it is in a position of subjection.

It should be evident that Alohym is trying to get our attention in these verses, especially with reference to his calendar: The sun, moon and stars are the lights in the firmament. We know that the lights in the firmament determine Alohym’s calendar. The sun is in a dominant, leadership position and role. The stars are also in a position of ruler-ship, while the moon is placed in a position of submission. The moon does not give light, but it reflects the sun’s light. Very much like the role of a wife towards her husband, and just like a wife should reflect her husband, the moon also reflects the sun. As we think about the sun and moon in these terms, we quickly begin to realize the obvious fact that the moon takes a secondary position to that of the sun. In terms of Alohym’s calendar, it is evident that it is the sun that determines the calendar and not the moon! Satan has used vanity and deceit to maneuver and twist people’s reasoning to focus on a body that is predominantly seen at night to base their calculations for a calendar. Physical and spiritual Israel (the nations of Israel, including the Jews) have fallen into this trap. They erroneously use the moon to determine their calendar, while Alohym uses the sun to determine *His* calendar.

Alohym is a Alohym of the day and of light:

Gen. 1:3-4; Ex. 13:21; Matt. 5:14; Matt. 5:16; Lk. 11:34a; Lk. 11:36; Jn. 1:4; Jn. 3:19a; Jn. 3:21; Jn. 5:35; Jn. 8:12; Jn. 9:5; Jn. 12:46; Acts 26:18; Rom. 13:12; 2 Cor. 4:4; 2 Cor. 4:6; 2, Cor. 6:14; Eph. 5:8; Eph. 5:14; Col. 1:13; 1 Thess. 5:5; 1 Pet. 2:9; 1 Jn. 1:5; 1 Jn. 1:7

Satan is depicted as representing darkness:

Gen. 1:2; Job 12:22; Job. 30:26; Ps. 143:3; Prov. 2:13; Prov. 4:19; Prov. 20:20; Matt. 6:23; Matt. 8:12; Matt. 22:13; Matt. 25:30; Lk. 11:34b-35; Jn. 3:19b-20; Acts 26:18; Rom. 13:12; 2 Cor.4:4; 2 Cor. 6:14; 2 Cor. 11:14; Eph. 5:8; Eph. 6:12; Col. 1:13; 1 Thess. 5:4-5; 1 Pet. 2:9; 1 Jn. 1:6