



AADHA AKASH <the.great.conjunction.2020.12.21@gmail.com>

HALF THE SKY: Shruti said something that will make all Diwalis of the End Times very special for all nations and people.

1 message

Jagbir Singh <s.jagbir@gmail.com>

Thu, Nov 4, 2021 at 2:36 PM

To: AADHA AKASH <the.great.conjunction.2020.12.21@gmail.com>

On this darkest night of Diwali, the Lord of the Universe births. In these darkest days of Kaliyuga, the Light of His Resurrection shines. (November 4, 2021)

Since Diwali symbolizes the spiritual "victory of light over darkness, good over evil, and knowledge over ignorance," it is as flaky as Christmas. So is celebratory conscience. (November 4, 2021)

According to millions, Jews like [Stephanie Hamman](#) included, "He lived, he still lives, and he is returning." According to few with ears that hear, "He lived, he still lives, has 'returned,' and left again." (November 4, 2021)

Shruti said something that will make all Diwalis of the [End Times](#) very special for all nations and people. (November 4, 2021)

November 4, 2021

It is well-established that Jesus was not born on December 25. I know for a fact that Santa Claus was, on that winter solstice of the pagan gods.

It has yet to be established why Hindus, Jains, Sikhs and some Buddhists celebrate Diwali. Each have their own conflicting reasons that, just like Christians, does not disturb their conscience. Though ignorance of celebrating Christmas cannot be bliss for Christians, Diwali qualifies for hundreds of millions because although it was the day Jesus was born for Christians, all the following religious events also happened precisely on the exact, single day in t for Hindus, Jains, Sikhs and some Buddhists:

"Diwali (English: Deepavali (dīpāvāli) or Divali; related to Jain Diwali, Bandi Chhor Divas, Tihar, Swanti, Sohrai and Bandna) is a festival of lights and one of the major festivals celebrated by Hindus, Jains, Sikhs and some Buddhists, notably Newar Buddhists. The festival usually lasts five days and is celebrated during the Hindu lunisolar month Kartika (between mid-October and mid-November). One of the most popular festivals of Hinduism, Diwali symbolizes the spiritual "victory of light over darkness, good over evil, and knowledge over ignorance." ^{11, 12} The festival is widely associated with Lakshmi, goddess of prosperity, with many other regional traditions connecting the holiday to Sita and Rama, Vishnu, Krishna, Yama, Yami, Durga, Kali, Hanuman, Ganesha, Kubera, Dhanvantari, or Vishvakarman. Furthermore, it is, in some regions, a celebration of the day Lord Rama returned to his kingdom Ayodhya with his wife Sita and his brother Lakshmana after defeating Ravana in Lanka and serving 14 years of exile. [emphasis added]

In the lead-up to Diwali, celebrants will prepare by cleaning, renovating, and decorating their homes and workplaces with diyas (oil lamps) and rangolis (colorful art circle patterns). During Diwali, people wear their finest clothes, illuminate the interior and exterior of their homes with diyas and rangoli, perform worship ceremonies of Lakshmi, the goddess of prosperity and wealth, light fireworks, and partake in family feasts, where mithai (sweets) and gifts are shared. Diwali is also a major cultural event for the Hindu, Sikh and Jain diaspora.

The five-day long festival originated in the Indian subcontinent and is mentioned in early Sanskrit texts. Diwali is usually celebrated twenty days after the Vijayadashami (Dussehra, Dasara, Dasain) festival, with Dhanteras, or

the regional equivalent, marking the first day of the festival when celebrants prepare by cleaning their homes and making decorations on the floor, such as rangolis. The second day is Naraka Chaturdashi. The third day is the day of Lakshmi Puja and the darkest night of the traditional month. In some parts of India, the day after Lakshmi Puja is marked with the Govardhan Puja and Balipratipada (Padwa). Some Hindu communities mark the last day as Bhai Dooj or the regional equivalent, which is dedicated to the bond between sister and brother, while other Hindu and Sikh craftsmen communities mark this day as Vishwakarma Puja and observe it by performing maintenance in their work spaces and offering prayers.

Some other faiths in India also celebrate their respective festivals alongside Diwali. The Jains observe their own Diwali which marks the final liberation of Mahavira, the Sikhs celebrate Bandi Chhor Divas to mark the release of Guru Hargobind from a Mughal Empire prison, while Newar Buddhists, unlike other Buddhists, celebrate Diwali by worshipping Lakshmi, while the Hindus of Eastern India and Bangladesh generally celebrate Diwali, by worshipping goddess Kali. The main day of the festival of Diwali (the day of Lakshmi Puja) is an official holiday in Fiji, Guyana, India, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.”

Wikipedia 2021-11-04

11. Vasudha Narayanan; Deborah Heiligman (2008). *Celebrate Diwali*. National Geographic Society. p. 31. All the stories associated with Deepavali, however, speak of the joy connected with the victory of light over darkness, knowledge over ignorance, and good over evil.

12. Tina K Ramnarine (2013). *Musical Performance in the Diaspora*. Routledge. p. 78. ISBN 978-1-317-96956-3. Light, in the form of candles and lamps, is a crucial part of Diwali, representing the triumph of light over darkness, goodness over evil and hope for the future.

I posted this last Diwali 2020, and pledged that topic of late October-early November birth of Jesus will be revisited:

“But I began to celebrate Diwali for those reasons a few years ago. It began to make sense when I heard the Paraclete Shri Mataji claim that Christ was born around late October or early November. That was when the sheep had to be brought down from the hills around Bethlehem due to falling temperatures.

That was the time Jesus was born in a manger, and that is why Diwali is celebrated by all in the Kingdom of God: Shri Radha and Krishna, Shiva and Parvati, Lakshmi and Vishnu, Saraswati and Brahmadeva, Sita and Rama, Ganesha, Hanuman, Prophet Muhammad, Buddha, Guru Nanak, and others. All liberated souls do so too!

“Published October 26, 2006 | By Editor

Many years ago in London, Shri Mataji spoke about star signs. She mentioned that Lord Jesus was born under the sign of Scorpio, which is the sign of death and resurrection. He was actually born at Diwali, which falls at the time of year which is Scorpio in the astrological calendar. Diwali is celebrated in India in October as the Festival of Lights.

The chakra of Lord Jesus is the Agnya, and this is the chakra associated with the light element. So it is only right that Diwali is the festival of lights. Also, for the Christians Lord Jesus came as a light to lighten the darkness; so again there is the connection to light.

The birth of Christ is celebrated on 25 December because for nearly seventeen hundred years this has been traditional in most of the churches. The ancient and politically powerful Romans adopted Christianity in the third century AD, and changed the date of Christmas to 25 December, because of various pagan Roman festivals which fell on and around that date. So now, of course, Christmas is on that date. But, as Shri Mataji explained, He was actually born at Diwali.

LW, India”

(I will give evidence of this specific late October-early November Diwali birth in another post as Jesus in the Age that has Come is a blackhole-dense subject.)”

[November 14, 2020](#)

I have been searching for that Diwali birth since yesterday and struck a rich vein of gold today morning.

Shruti said something for the Age that has Come: “Now you can tell your kids the real reason why we celebrate Diwali.” That is so comforting to mind, body and soul. My Pranayama to You Shruti. I hope it will make this year’s Diwali and all remaining in the [End Times](#) very special for all nations and their people.

Again, a Happy Diwali to all,

jagbir

Biblical Evidence Shows Jesus Christ Wasn't Born on Dec. 25

Posted on Dec 3, 2004 by Good News 105 comments

Estimated reading time: 3 minutes

“Is it even possible that December 25 could be the day of Christ's birth?”

History convincingly shows that December 25 was popularized as the date for Christmas, not because Christ was born on that day but because it was already popular in pagan religious celebrations as the birthday of the sun.

But is it possible that December 25 could be the day of Christ's birth?

"Lacking any scriptural pointers to Jesus's birthday, early Christian teachers suggested dates all over the calendar. Clement . . . picked November 18. Hippolytus . . . figured Christ must have been born on a Wednesday . . . An anonymous document[,] believed to have been written in North Africa around A.D. 243, placed Jesus's birth on March 28" (Jeffery Sheler, *U.S. News & World Report*, "In Search of Christmas," Dec. 23, 1996, p. 58).

A careful analysis of Scripture, however, clearly indicates that December 25 is an unlikely date for Christ's birth. Here are two primary reasons:

1. We know that shepherds were in the fields watching their flocks at the time of Jesus' birth (Luke 2:7-8).

Shepherds were not in the fields during December. According to *Celebrations: The Complete Book of American Holidays*, Luke's account "suggests that Jesus may have been born in summer or early fall. Since December is cold and rainy in Judea, it is likely the shepherds would have sought shelter for their flocks at night" (p. 309).

Similarly, *The Interpreter's One-Volume Commentary* says this passage argues "against the birth [of Christ] occurring on Dec. 25 since the weather would not have permitted" shepherds watching over their flocks in the fields at night.

2. Jesus' parents came to Bethlehem to register in a Roman census (Luke 2:1-4).

Such censuses were not taken in winter, when temperatures often dropped below freezing and roads were in poor condition. Taking a census under such conditions would have been self-defeating.

Given the difficulties and the desire to bring pagans into Christianity, "the important fact then . . . to get clearly into your head is that the fixing of the date as December 25th was a compromise with paganism" (William Walsh, *The Story of Santa Klaus*, 1970, p. 62).

If Jesus Christ wasn't born on December 25, does the Bible indicate when He was born?

The biblical accounts point to the fall of the year as the most likely time of Jesus' birth, based on the conception and birth of John the Baptist.

Since Elizabeth (John's mother) was in her sixth month of pregnancy when Jesus was conceived (Luke 1:24-36), we can determine the approximate time of year Jesus was born if we know when John was born. John's father, Zacharias, was a priest serving in the Jerusalem temple during the course of Abijah (Luke 1:5). Historical calculations indicate this course of service corresponded to June 13-19 in that year (*The Companion Bible*, 1974, Appendix 179, p. 200).

It was during this time of temple service that Zacharias learned that he and his wife Elizabeth would have a child (Luke 1:8-13). After he completed his service and traveled home, Elizabeth conceived (Luke 1:23-24). Assuming John's conception took place near the end of June, adding nine months brings us to the end of March as the most likely time for John's birth. Adding another six months (the difference in ages between John and Jesus) brings us to the end of September as the likely time of Jesus' birth."

[Beyond Today](#), December 3, 2004

Jesus was an autumn baby

"The Gospel of Matthew and the Gospel of Luke are the only two accounts of Jesus' birth in the New Testament, and both gospels show different angles of the story. Luke begins in Nazareth and Matthew focuses solely on events in Bethlehem. Both aren't particularly detailed in terms of a calendar date, which makes determining Jesus' birthday quite tough. The writers of the gospels rarely tell you when things happened and the time of year. ...

The time of year that Jesus was born continues to be a huge subject of debate, particularly the month of Jesus' birth. Many biblical scholars believe Scripture points to the fall of the year as the most likely time of Jesus' birth. In 2008, astronomer Dave Reneke argued that Jesus was born in the summer. Reneke told *New Scientist* the Star of Bethlehem may have been Venus and Jupiter coming together to form a bright light in the sky. Using computer models, Reneke determined that this rare event occurred on June 17, in the year 2 B.C. Other researchers have claimed that a similar conjunction, one between Saturn and Jupiter occurred in October of 7 B.C., making Jesus an autumn baby."

Beliefnet.com, When was Jesus really born?

"When Jesus Was Really Born?"

by Stephanie Hamman | December 03 2019

Christmas can make me grumpy. And not in a "Bah! Humbug!" way. Why? Because the most anticipated event in Jewish history – the coming of the Messiah – has been hijacked and distorted beyond recognition.

...

Jewish References to the Messiah's Star

As it turns out, the "Christmas Star" is the most Jewish thing ever. For millennia, the coming Messiah has been associated with the appearance of a star:

I see him, but not now; I behold him, but not near: a star shall come out of Jacob, and a scepter shall rise out of Israel. (Numbers 24:17)

These are the words prophesied over Israel by the pagan sorcerer, Balaam, while we were encamped in the wilderness. It was after this event that our sages began anticipating that the Messiah's coming would be heralded by a star.⁴ In fact, Rabbi Akiva gave the name "Bar Kochba" to a rebel military leader named Shimon ben Kosiba, and then proclaimed him to be the Messiah. "It was Rabbi Akiva who ascribed to Shimon bar Kochba the famous messianic verse: 'A star will shoot forth from Jacob.' ... That is how he got the name 'Kochba,' which means 'star.'"⁵

The star is the Interpreter of the Law.

These expectations were even etched into the Dead Sea Scrolls: "The star is the Interpreter of the Law ... as it is written, 'A star has left Jacob, a staff has risen from Israel.'"⁶ Similar sentiments are also recorded by Philo,⁷ the *Peshitta*, *Targums Neofiti*, *Onkelos*, *Pseudo-Jonathan*, and the *Fragmentary Targum*, as well as the testimonies of both Judah and Levi in *The Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs*.⁸

Perhaps the most fascinating reference to this phenomenon is in the post-rabbinic midrash *Aggadat HaMashiach*:

It is taught in the name of our Sages [that]... a star will emerge in the east. This is the star of the Messiah....

This source also contains one of the most compelling descriptions regarding this coming Star:

A star shall appear from the east and on top of it a rod of fire like a spear. The Gentile nations will claim "this star is ours," but it is not so; rather, it pertains to Israel, as Scripture forecasts: "a star shall step forth from Jacob..."^{9 10}

Modern Theories

Okay, so the prophesied star was well known, referenced by Jewish sources throughout history, and connected to the Jewish Messiah. But was there any scientific data to prove such a star actually appeared within the timeframe Yeshua was born? That's what I needed to know.

I returned to my digging and stumbled upon a video of Dr. Colin Nicholl introducing his research at Oxford University. I thought I was doing a lot of research, but Dr. Nicholl is a theologian who dedicated a decade of

his life to studying astronomy so he could find out the truth behind the star. After reading his book, I came to find that he believes that the star which led the magi to Bethlehem was a comet (based on the biblical description of the "star"). I felt that his idea seemed to be in keeping with the rabbis' descriptions of the messianic star having a "rod like a spear." He claims that the comet appeared within the historically documented event of the constellation of Virgo aligning with the sun and moon on September 15, 6 BC (1 Tishrei 3756). He calculates that Jesus was born as this comet was being "birthed" from Virgo on October 20, 6 BC (5/6 Heshvan 3756).¹¹ Nicholl was also kind enough to respond to a lengthy email I wrote him after finishing his book. I had plenty of questions, especially after reading other theories on the subject.

All biblical scholars agree that Herod was alive and the reigning monarch at the time of Jesus' birth.

In the midst of my research, I also read *Reversing Hermon* by Dr. Michael Heiser. In chapter 4, Heiser puts forth his theory about the Bethlehem star. He believes that the star was the conjunction of the planet Jupiter and the star Regulus, a series of conjunctions which occurred in 3 BC, one of them being on September 11, 3 BC (1 Tishrei 3759). Heiser believes that this is Yeshua's true birthdate.¹² This view is based on his use of astronomical software and his calculation dating the death of King Herod to 1 BCE as opposed to 4 BCE, thereby opposing the predominant stance of modern scholarship. Although they don't agree on the date of his death, all biblical scholars agree that Herod was alive and the reigning monarch at the time of Jesus' birth.

While both of these scholars present intriguing research, their theories are unpersuasive unless you know another piece of the puzzle: the sign of Virgo.

The Sign of Virgo

In Revelation 12, what the author John describes is considered by a number of Bible theologians to be a description of the heavens when Messiah was born:

And a great sign appeared in heaven: a woman clothed with the sun, with the moon under her feet, and on her head a crown of twelve stars. She was pregnant and was crying out in birth pains and the agony of giving birth. (Revelation 12:1-2)

This is not just obscure symbolism, but an arrangement in the constellations that actually occurred – twice, in fact, within the years 7-1 BC – the timeframe in which the historical person Yeshua was born. The "woman" John is referring to is the constellation Virgo. As meteorologist and Bible researcher Ernest Martin writes, "The word 'sign' used by the author of the Book of Revelation to describe this celestial display was the same one used by the ancients to denote the zodiacal constellations."¹³

Martin dated the phenomenon to September 11, 3 BC (1 Tishrei 3759) based on his astronomical software calculations. The program indeed proved that on that date, the sun appeared in Virgo's center, clothing her, with the moon under her feet. "In the year 3 B.C.E., these two factors came to precise agreement for about an hour and a half... in the twilight period of September 11th the relationship began about 6:15 p.m. (sunset), and lasted until around 7:45 p.m. (moonset). This is the only day in the whole year that the astronomical phenomenon described in the twelfth chapter of Revelation could take place."¹⁴

Heiser and Martin are in agreement on the date of September 11, 3 BC. However, Dr. Nicholl is very persuasive that Herod died in 4 BC, and that the most updated astronomy software proves that in the timeframe of 7-1 BC (the only probable years for Yeshua's birth), "Revelation 12:1 is only compatible with September 15, 6 BCE."¹⁵ He claims that in 3 BC, the moon was not precisely under Virgo's feet, and only in 6 BC did the correct positioning occur.

The arrival of the Messiah occurred on Rosh Hashanah.

Two theories, both based on astronomy and history, date Jesus' birth a few years apart, but only a few weeks apart on the calendar year. Yet what stood out to me, is that both Martin and Nicholl agree that the constellatory sign heralding the arrival of the Messiah occurred on Rosh Hashanah.

Conclusion

I wasn't able to figure out the exact day Yeshua was born. There is still some element of mystery about the Messiah's birth, and maybe that's how it should be.

Here's what I do know: Yeshua was born to Jewish parents in the town of Bethlehem. He was born in the autumn during the High Holiday season, and his coming was announced in the sky on Rosh Hashanah.

This was a historical event, not a myth, and it didn't take place in a quaint nativity scene nestled under twinkling lights on someone's front lawn. Dean Martin wasn't singing "Let It Snow!" on the radio. It was likely a warm night in central Israel. A teenage Jewish girl went into labor amongst farm animals, and perhaps somewhere in the village a shofar sounded to herald the coming king under the new moon which had appeared at Virgo's feet.

This was finally the missing piece I was looking for. In Jewish tradition, the entire month of Elul, leading up to Rosh Hashanah, anticipates God's presence coming among us. It is a time of reflection and repentance.¹⁶ We certainly have enough tradition at Rosh Hashanah to commemorate Yeshua's birth. We anticipate blowing the shofar when Messiah comes¹⁷ and at the resurrection of the dead.^{18,19} In the same way, as the shofar resounded underneath Virgo in Bethlehem on that Rosh Hashanah so long ago, it will resound again when Messiah returns on the clouds of heaven: "For the trumpet will sound, and the dead will be raised imperishable, and we shall be changed" (1 Corinthians 15:52). The Hasidic rabbis teach that the cry of a shofar has a certain sound "akin to the wail of a child, yearning to be reunited with a beloved parent. There are no words to express a longing that is so deep, so primal and so true."²⁰

He lived, he still lives, and he is returning.

May that desire be reawakened in us all this December 25 or whenever we see Messiah's star in a frosted storefront window, on the form of a sprinkled sugar cookie, or dangling over a nativity scene. It appeared to bring hope to the Jewish people, and it remains to do the same. He lived, he still lives, and he is returning."

Stephanie Hamman is a second-generation Jewish believer in Yeshua and holds a BA in Jewish studies from Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. She is currently the content strategist at Jews for Jesus headquarters in San Francisco, California.

Endnotes

1. Clement of Alexandria, "The Jewish Institutions and Laws of Far Higher Antiquity Than the Philosophy of the Greeks," chap. 21 in *Stromata*, <http://www.earlychristianwritings.com/text/clement-stromata-book1.html>.
2. https://www.chabad.org/parshah/article_cdo/aid/3096/jewish/A-Precise-Life.htm.
3. Matthew 2:1-2 ESV.
4. https://www.chabad.org/library/article_cdo/aid/3715894/jewish/Balaam-and-Balak-The-Full-Story.htm.
5. <https://www.jewishhistory.org/bar-kochba/>.
6. *The Damascus Document*, trans. Michael Wise, Martin Abegg, and Edward Cook (rev. ed. Harper San Francisco, 2005), 58.
7. *Dictionary of Jesus and the Gospels*, ed. Joel Green, 546.
8. Colin R. Nicholl, *The Great Christ Comet: Revealing the True Star of Bethlehem*, 193-194.
9. <https://pages.uncc.edu/john-reeves/research-projects/trajectories-in-near-eastern-apocalyptic/aggadat-ha-masiah-2/>.
10. <https://ladderofjacob.com/2014/10/03/star/>.
11. Nicholl, *The Great Christ Comet*, 225.
12. Michael Heiser, *Reversing Hermon*, 63-70.
13. <http://www.askelm.com/star/star006.htm>
14. Ibid.
15. Dr. Colin R. Nicholl, personal communication, September 16, 2019.
16. https://www.chabad.org/holidays/JewishNewYear/template_cdo/aid/56889/jewish/The-King-in-the-Field.htm/fbclid/IwAR0TK8y3nblAs2r3xsg2IQxdKYEPUKnHY-QTASs7ktXqA1czfQVnCy4AYJU.
17. https://www.chabad.org/library/article_cdo/aid/4837/jewish/Shofar.htm.
18. Ibid.
19. <https://torahportions.ffoz.org/disciples/matthew/the-great-shofar-and-rosh-hash.html>.
20. https://www.chabad.org/library/article_cdo/aid/4837/jewish/Shofar.htm.



"Now Diwali is very significant because today is the darkest day, darkest night and longest night, and to end it up they put lights.

Now in the atmosphere it's all very dark, black, the sun is gone. So they put on all these lights. In the same way it is Kali Yuga. Now, Kali Yuga you can consider as one day. It's very dark, horrible, it has lots of problems, it's made our lives miserable and we don't know how to move with life. At this moment what is necessary is to enlighten people. Kali Yuga at its worst now. The kind of things people are doing even in the name of God is shocking.

But that is Kali Yuga, where we have lost all sense of direction. We don't know which way we are going. All kinds of wrong things we are doing and we think it's all right, after all what's wrong in it?

Everything you tell them what is wrong? You tell them, "Don't do it." They'll say, "What's wrong?"

And that's how every human being has very, become very individualistic. In a way he's not, because they follow a fashion, they follow a style – I mean they are not, they are slavish – but they believe they are very independent, they are free people, they can do whatever they like.

As a result of this freedom in this Kali Yuga or the idea of freedom, what has happened with them is that they have become extremely ugly. The kind of things they are doing in Kali Yuga is unbelievable. Even when they are priests, they are in the churches, this thing, that thing, they become so horribly immoral that cannot believe how can that be in the name of God, under this roof of God?"

THE MOTHER: Messiah-Paraclete-Ruh-Devi
Diwali Puja: Remove All The Darkness Of Kali Yuga
Delphi, Camping Apollon (Greece)—November 7, 1999

"The symbol of Mahalakshmi, for me, is Mary. For you it is Mahalakshmi is the symbol. And the symbol of Ganesha outside is Christ. He is symbolising Ganesha. So, both of them are worshipped only on a Diwali day.

So actually, this is the Christmas. This is the real Christmas that was before also, and this was the time baby Christ was born , not the 25th of December.

Now you ask anyone, why Ganesha and Mahalakshmi are worshipped, after all, on a Diwali day?...

And it was the darkest night. It was the darkest night, and that night a star was there. And because it was such a dark night that star was very much noticed by everyone. It was a cold night, very cold night, and a dark night. So the symbol of Diwali is very great....

Then the fifteenth is that darkest night. That's the darkest night when there is no moon. Absolutely that's the day when they celebrate Deepawali, Diwali day.

And that is the time when Christ was born. That's why lights are to be put in the night, because He was born at twelve o'clock in the night."

11/4/21, 2:38 PM

Gmail - HALF THE SKY: Shruti said something that will make all Diwalis of the End Times very special for all nations and people.

THE MOTHER: Messiah-Paraclete-Ruh-Devi
Diwali Puja, London, UK—November 9, 1980