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## Myths About the Three Temples

by Floyd R. Cox (1-09-2016)

The vast majority of scholars have denied the first and second temples were built over the Gihon Spring in the City of David, about 600 feet southwest of the alleged “Temple Mount”. Tourists are often told the temple was built where the Islamic Golden Mosque now stands on the so called Temple Mount and will need to be eventually replaced if there is a third temple. These are “fighting words” in the ears of the Islamic:

(<http://www.askelm.com/news/n000801.htm>) (<http://www.askelm.com/news/n000909.htm>).

If we could prove the temple was actually in the City of David, on Mt. Zion, there would be much less tension between the Arabs and Jews, but the location is apparently lost (Temple Mount Myth).

### Context of the Original Holy Days Lost

Moreover, it is doubtful that anyone completely understands how Pentecost and other holy days are foreshadows of the Christian era and the world to come, because the Jewish religion is based upon events in Jewish history. The exodus from Egypt was celebrated every year on the Passover.

The Passover of year one is when the Israelites left Egypt and crossed the Red Sea during the days of Unleavened Bread and received the Ten Commandments at Mt. Sinai on the 50<sup>th</sup> day, on the day of Pentecost.

At the beginning of year two, the other holy days were revealed. The feast of Trumpets would follow Pentecost. Therefore, in the late summer, at grape harvest season, twelve scouts were sent to explore the Promised Land and came back with a bad report. Through lack of faith, they could not enter and fulfill the next feast called “Trumpets” or begin the jubilee cycle at the next feast called “the day of Atonement”.

The goal was to enter the Promised Land and, eventually, reach the place where Abraham had paid tithes to the priestly king of Salem (later called the “City of David”), allegedly the very place where Abraham was willing to sacrifice Isaac and where God would eventually place his name and enter his rest.

Solomon finished the temple and dedicated it during the last feast called “Tabernacles”. Fire from heaven fell on the Altar, where 142,000 sacrifices were made, and the feast was celebrated 14 days instead of the usual seven. This brought the fulfillment of the holy days to a conclusion (from Passover to Tabernacles, and from exodus to the temple). These golden years were likely pictured by the “mount of blessing” in the time of Joshua.

### Dedication of the Second Temple: Context of Esther Lost

The first temple was destroyed in 587 and was rebuilt from scratch after being founded on Kislev 24, 520 BC, in the second year of Darius of Persia, and it seems that, whenever a temple is founded or dedicated, confusion arises among scholars over the dates.

Why is it that the vast majority of scholars deny Esther was actually crowned in Persia in 515 BC, when the second temple was being dedicated (Archbishop James Ussher, *Annals of the World*) (<http://creation.com/darius-is-artaxerxes>)?

Her first cousin, Mordecai, was taken to Babylon before the first temple was destroyed (Esther 2:6)(Archbishop James Ussher, *Annals of the World*, page 128). If true, Esther could have been in position to persuade the king to allow priests to return to Jerusalem to dedicate and serve in the new temple, which had been finished in 516 BC.

### Dedication of the Third Temple: Context of Christ’s Conception Lost

The same is true with Christ becoming the Chief Foundation Stone. The story of the conception of John the Baptist and Jesus actually begins before they were conceived, when the angel Gabriel appeared to make a decree about their mission, about why they were to be born. Seems strange that the year or time of year is also being minimized, rejected or lost.

A clue is that Revelation 12 associates Christ’s mother with the constellation Virgo giving birth to her “man-child”. Virgo appears in the late summer, at harvest time, and a few churches have speculated that the birth of Christ was in the fall, perhaps on the feast of Trumpets, in 4 BC. The conception, therefore, would be in the previous December, in 5 BC?

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If we could prove that Gabriel’s decree or if the conception were on Hanukkah, it would solve the problem with tying December 25, 5 BC to a feast day.

Gabriel appeared to make a decree that John the Baptist and Jesus would be conceived and born to perform a certain mission just as, 1,000 years earlier, Samson and Samuel were set aside prior to their incarnation. Their mothers, without doubt, remembered the dates when they were promised to have sons. It was prior to their conception. Would it somehow be wrong for them to remember the dates of those decrees? Perhaps not if the Israelites also remembered the dates when other decrees were made to found, build and dedicate the first and second temples. An annual fast was also kept to remember the destruction of the first temple, which would not be appropriate for remembering Christ’s coming in the flesh.

### Rededication of the Second Temple: Source Removed from Bibles

Here are indications that his conception is related with when the second temple was founded and dedicated:

The prophet Haggai stated three times in his last chapter that the second temple was founded on Kislev 24. How does this date match other times a temple was dedicated?

Centuries later, the Syrians captured Jerusalem and offered swine on the altar and polluted the temple for exactly three years, from Kislev 24 to Kislev 24, and this was followed by a feast called Hanukkah on Kislev 25. The cleansing ended on Kislev 24.

We have been unaware of this date being repeated because the book of Maccabees was removed from our Bibles. It is found in the Greek Septuagint and Latin Vulgate.

In 5 BC, Hanukkah, Kislev 25, began on December 25 (Frederick R. Coulter, *A Harmony of the Gospels In Modern English*, page 14), but every year it falls on a different solar calendar date. A couple of years ago it was on Thanksgiving day, in November.

During the “Christian Era” Christ went to Jerusalem to observe Hanukkah. It was then called the “feast of Dedication” (or re-dedication) of the second temple after it had been cleansed and restored.

### The Temple Threshing floor: Wheat Separated from the Chaff

The following is about Luke 3:17, about cleansing the temple’s threshing floor.

When the church was founded on Pentecost, 31 AD, the converted Jews were separated from the Jewish deniers. The temple was a threshing floor where the wheat was separated from the chaff. On that day, 5,000 witnessed the healing of a man lame 40 years, since his birth (Acts 4:4). Everybody knew him, but some wanted it covered up. The deniers (known as antichrists in I John 4:3) were destined to eventually be destroyed before and after 70 AD (Acts 3:23).

These would naturally be against observing a memorial of Gabriel’s decree regarding Christ’s incarnation and mission by coming in the flesh, and they would have many reasons for their beliefs.

Those who denied Christ was their Messiah were destined to continue setting dates for when he would finally arrive to fulfill the jubilee and give them their land back from the Roman occupiers. In contrast, the Christian religion is based upon Christ coming in the flesh for 33 years just as the Ark dwelled in a temporary tabernacle for 33 years before Solomon. When the Ark entered Jerusalem, it was a big deal.

On the last day of the feast of Tabernacles, Christ spoke of living waters going forth from his followers (Jn 17:37-38). On the next Passover, the temple veil was ripped in half to fulfill the day of Atonement, and, on the next day of Pentecost, the Spirit dwelled with men, thus fulfilling the feast of Tabernacles. This roughly explains Hebrews 9. The Shekinah (Holy Spirit), which had resided in the first two temples, had been transferred to the body of Christ on the day of Pentecost, when the church was founded in 31 AD. This would explain Acts 3:12. The believers became noticeable when they spoke in the languages of every nation under heaven the Jews had traveled from.

### Jewish Calendar

Moreover, the deniers say we no longer use a lunar-solar calendar. Hanukkah was on Kislev 25, 5 BC, a lunar-solar date. Instead we use a solar calendar, that is, Hanukkah was on December 25, 5 BC (Frederick R. Coulter, *A Harmony of the Gospels In Modern English*, page 14).

Note that the Hebrew Roots movement does not mind using the lunar-solar dates for other feast days and claim to be Messianic Christians.

Knowing that nobody celebrates their conception, some bishops moved the conception date backward nine months, from December 25 to March 25, and also claimed Christ’s death was also on March 25, that is, on the same date He was conceived.

They overlooked the fact that the conception (likely on Kislev 25, 5 BC) and death (on Nisan 14, 31 AD) were on the lunar calendar dates, not according to the solar calendar at all.

Evidently the Higher Realm still uses a lunar-solar calendar. The first temple was burned on Av 9, 70 AD, and Jerusalem was plowed on Av 9, 71 AD and on Av 9, 135 AD, after the Bar Kochba revolt against the Romans. In 1492, a decree went forth to exile all the Sephardic Jews from Spain on Av 9, 1492 AD (Sephardim is Hebrew for Spanish).

Columbus set sail that year noting in his journal that he saw ships of Jews being exiled and leaving Spain.

Jewish families commemorated seasons, anniversaries, dedications, births and other events. Families chose lighting candles, making treats for children, placing ice cycles to make sunlight sparkle in the windows, honoring trees and leaves that were still green in a long, cold winter night. Note that, as in Ezekiel, the evergreen tree of life was on both sides of the waters of life, and the leaves were to be used for healing the nations (Rev 22:1-2).

### **Equinoxes and Solstices**

But don't confuse us with the facts. December 25<sup>th</sup> is pagan, right?

There is no evidence in the Bible that Christ was born on December 25, but his conception could have occurred at that time. Of course, nobody celebrates the date of conception. This explains why the Gnostic and Coptic leaders of Alexandria, Carthage and Rome moved their date for Christ's conception backwards to March 25, nine months before an alleged birth on December 25.

During the first century, the equinoxes and solstices were on March 25, June 25, September 25 and December 25, Every nation of the Roman Empire, from Britain and Germany to Babylon, knew these four points in the year. So, it should not come as a shock that Roman pagan feasts were once tied to March, June, September and December 25. In time, after calendar corrections, these four seasons now begin on the 21<sup>st</sup> (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equinox>). Alexander Hislop's book, *The Two Babylons*, seems to skip this important insight altogether in describing "pagan festivals" occurring on December 25.

Since Christ's birth is unique and one of a kind, his conception is significant because he became the "Chief Corner Stone", and his title was repeated about ten times in the Bible. He became a third temple, which was conceived, founded and related to the second temple. Since he was Emanuel, that is, "God in the flesh", and perhaps born on the feast of Trumpets, it seems incredible and illogical to be a denier that his conception is not somehow connected with another feast in the Bible, the feast of Hanukkah.

### **Context of the Gihon Spring Being Lost**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ncTdmPVHg0>

<http://www.askelm.com/temple/index.asp>

At least a dozen sources show the temple was built in the City of David, in the hill of Mount Zion, over an underground water spring called Gihon, which provided a bath for the High Priest before he offered the Passover sacrifices and provided a stream for washing away the sacrificial blood down to the Kidron Valley. In Solomon's temple, blood from 142,000 sacrifices was flushed down the stream into the valley below. The stream was accessed through a shaft that rose into the temple and was disbursed outward to hopefully cure the world and make the deserts blossom. This stream likely existed in the time of Abraham and priest-king Melchizedek when the city of David was called Salem. Therefore, it would seem more meaningful if we knew just where the stream was located since the time of Abraham as explained in the following video:

[YouTube on the Gihon and City of David](#). In Zechariah 13, a fountain was to flow from the City of David to the rest of Jerusalem. This refers to king Hezekiah's tunnel from the Gihon spring into the western part of Jerusalem.

In Ezekiel 47, the waters were to flow eastward from under the threshold of the temple at the right side of the altar. In a few miles to the east, the spring would allegedly become waist deep (47:4). In 14 miles, it became a river nobody could wade across (47:5), and it had trees on both sides.

Ezekiel describes a restored second temple. The first temple was destroyed and was in ashes. However, his new vision of a restored temple was likely conditional, that is, it was for a time when all 12 tribes would repent and return a Jerusalem (43:10-11). It was for a time when the Levite priesthood would still be doing sacrificial offerings and keeping the feast days (Ezek 43:10-11,19 and 45:21). This temple still sounds like the old covenant, which was represented by Abraham's bondservant, Hagar, not Sarah, who was to represent the new covenant (Gal 4:24).

Again, Zechariah 14:8 says water would have flown from Jerusalem. The three peaks of Mount Olivet were to separate to enhance the flow of water from the temple to the nations. Again, this was in the context of when sacrifices were still being offered in a restored (second?) temple (14:20-21).

Likewise in Revelation 22, a New Jerusalem was also to have a river flowing from the throne of the Lion and a Lamb, and all we can do is quote our sources. It does not say whether the city is solid, spirit or symbolic. Revelation 21 describes the city as being 1,500 miles wide and 1,500 miles long and 1,500 miles high. Again, it does not say whether it is a cube or pyramid, solid, spirit or symbolic. What we do know is that it would stretch from the Canadian border to the border of Mexico, and our astronauts float in outer space only 100 miles above the earth.

### **Waters flowing from a Spiritual Temple**

Six months before the Crucifixion, on the Last Great Day of the feast of Tabernacles, Christ said his followers were to have rivers of waters gushing from their bellies (John 7:38-39). Shortly after this, he met a man who was blind from birth. He rubbed the blind man's eyes with a new compound of dirt and saliva and told him to wash himself in the pool of Siloam created by the Gihon Spring.

Likewise, the water flowed from the bellies of the disciples after the day of Pentecost (John 7:38-39), when the church was founded, as it had flowed from temple (Joel 3:17-18; Acts 2:16).

The book of Luke ends with waiting in Jerusalem until "endued with power from on high". Then his book of Acts begins with the "water" gushing forth to the nations.

There was a large upper room in or near the temple where the Last Supper was held. "After eight days", Christ walked through locked doors into a room where the disciples were dining and cured Thomas of his unbelief. This is likely where the disciples dwelt that year from after Passover until Pentecost.

This view suggests that the Shekinah (Holy Spirit), which had resided in the first two temples, had been transferred to the believers, the body of Christ, on the day of Pentecost, when the church was founded in 31 AD, and this would explain Acts 3:12.

The believers became noticeable when they spoke in the languages of "every nation under heaven" the Jews had traveled from (Acts 2:5). This was the "water" gushing from the temple into the nations (John 7:37-38). Zechariah 14:16 says representatives, proselytes or exiles will come from all nations to Jerusalem to keep Tabernacles (and Passover and Pentecost) at a future time when the Levites would still be making sacrificial offerings in the temple.

On that day, 5,000 witnessed the healing of a man lame from birth (Acts 4:4), and these returned with their message to all nations in their own languages. The "water" gushed from the temple. Moreover, these 5,000 may not include the 5,000 and another 4,000 from Galilee who had eaten the fish and loaves that had been multiplied from almost nothing. This undoubtedly paved the way for the apostles to go to all nations and become the "twelve foundations" of the Mt Zion from the Higher Realm (Rev 21:14; Gal 4:26).

Of course, the Hebrew Roots and Messianic Christian movements (or "awakening") minimize this first century fulfillment and quote Zechariah 14:16 excessively, over and over and over, in applying it to a future third temple. Certainly, men, women and children from all nations would not fit into the future Jerusalem. Nevertheless, they encourage all women and children to travel to their present feast sights until they can go to a future third temple.

### **Context of Gabriel's Decree and Christ's Conception Lost**

There is much controversy over the origins of Christmas. It allegedly evolved from the Roman Saturnalia. Or Hanukkah is allegedly "the Jewish Christmas".

Seems strange that antichrists of the first century denied that Christ had come in the flesh. Therefore, they were destined to continue speculating on when the Messiah would arrive in their own time, which the Christians would call the "second coming". In 132 AD, they thought Bar Kochba was their messiah ousting the Roman occupiers in order to fulfill the jubilee and get their land back. The deniers, of course, would naturally be against a memorial of Christ's becoming flesh, and they offer several reasons contrary to the following:

1. He became Emmanuel, God in the flesh, in about December of 5 BC about nine months before His birth. Note that King Herod died after Christ was born, and his son, Archelaus, ruled for ten years, from 4 BC to 6 AD.

2. Saturnalia and other celebrations may have connections with the equinoxes and solstices that occurred on March 25, June 25, September 25 and December 25 during the first century. The equinoxes and solstices, after calendar corrections, are now on the 21<sup>st</sup>. Nevertheless, Hanukkah was also on December 25 in 5 BC but just for that year. This would connect Christmas with Hanukkah.

### Context of the Second Temple Lost

Herod's temple was not likely a "third temple". He merely rebuilt and expanded the second temple in the City of David (not on the alleged "Temple Mount").

**TABLE 1. Time Pattern Related to 37 BC**

From	Years	
3957 BC (corrected date of Creation)	to 37 BC = 3920	= 80 jubilees
3761 BC (rabbinical Creation)	to 37 BC = 3724	= 4 jubilees x 19)
3761 BC	to 37 BC = 3724	= 19 years x 196
3761 BC	to 37 BC = 3724	= 532 x 7
968 BC (temple)	to 37 BC = 931	= 19 jubilees
331 BC (Alexander's sabbatical grant)	to 37 BC = 294	= 6 jubilees

### Context of the "Dragon" of Revelation 13 Lost

502 (251 x 2) years after Cyrus captured Babylon in 539, Jerusalem was conquered by Herod "the Great" and established his dynasty over all of Palestine. He began expanding the temple in 18 BC, after collecting its components, 502 years (251 x 2) after the temple was founded in 520 BC (251 x 2), in the second year of Darius (Artaxerxes in Greek). 502 years after David conquered Salem (Jerusalem), Nehemiah restored Jerusalem's walls in 502 BC, the 20<sup>th</sup> year of Darius (Artaxerxes).

Herod's expansion of the second temple is, of course, referred to as "Herod's temple" to differentiate it from Ezra's second temple finished in 516 BC.

Herod, a descendant of Abraham's grandson, Esau (Edom), had a Samaritan wife named Malthace. They planted the tabernacles of their palace between the seas, that is, at Jericho and Massada. From there he ordered a teacher and his students burned alive and ordered innocent children killed in Bethlehem hoping to destroy the one destined to replace him as "King of the Jews" (Rev. 12:3).

One of Herod's three sons, Herod Antipas, ruled in Nazareth where the family of Jesus lived. This is where John the Baptist accused him of unlawfully marrying his divorced sister-in-law, the ex-wife of Herod Phillip. So Antipas reluctantly had John beheaded at the insistence of his new bride and her dancing daughter.

This Herod Antipas was in Jerusalem for the Passover when Jesus was put on trial for speaking against the temple.

The Herod's, like the Pharisees, claimed to be Jews (Rev. 2:9). They gained power to appoint the priests for the temple, which could mean they had the power to replace the priests of God and reside in the temple themselves.

The Herod's resided at Jericho, where Joshua had fought after crossing the Jordan. Jesus proclaimed the future fall of Herod's Jerusalem, which happened in 70 AD. (Since an unseen hand appeared writing on a wall in Babylon, perhaps he was the same one leading an invisible army as in the days of Cyrus.)

The destruction of Herod's temple in 70 AD can be compared with Balaam who misled the Israelites near Jericho and also compared with Joshua's battle at Jericho with seven trumpets. Joshua is Hebrew for the Greek, Jesus, or also be compared with the return of Nehemiah to "cleanse the threshing floor", to expel a Samaritan residing in the temple.

### Context of the Beast of Revelation 13:18 Lost

Protestants early on viewed of the Roman Church stained with Jewish and Protestant blood as the woman riding the Roman Empire pictured as a "beast". One of the first was Sir Isaac Newton, who predicted Christ would return in 2060 AD, 1260 years after the Pope crowned Charlemagne as Emperor in 800 AD.

Another clue was that Rome was built on seven hills. Jerusalem was also built on seven hills according to Dr. Ernest Martin (<http://www.askelm.com/temple/t000201.htm>), and Jerusalem also shed the blood of the apostles and prophets (Mat 23:34-35).

There were six emperors of Rome in the dynasty of Julius Caesar down to Nero Caesar, whose name counts to 666 (Rev. 17:10). (Julius was not an emperor.) The Caesars gave Palestine to the Herods. Coins circulated in Palestine in the first century had the faces of the Caesars. The Herods gave their power to the Caesars (Rev. 13:2-4).

The dynasty of Herod (the dragon) served the Caesar dynasty (the beast). Because of his persecution of Christians from 64 to 68 AD, many of those living in the first century associated the name of Nero Caesar with the number 666 just as we are told in Revelation 13:18.

Therefore, there are reasons to believe “the beast” lived in the first century, before 70 AD.

Scrolls from a cave, Wadi Murabba’at, refer to the second year of Nero (55 AD) as a sabbatical year and refer to Neron Qsr (Neron Kaisar) in Hebrew, which counts to 666. NPON KΣP (in Greek) equals: N=50, P=200, O=6, N=50, K=100, Σ=60, P=200. These total 666 (as in Rev. 13:18). However, in Latin, the name is “Nero Caesar”, which equals 616 without the extra n in Neron.

666 also points to the Roman numeric and monetary systems: I=1, V=5, X=10, L=50, C=100, D=500. These count to 666. Again, note that money used in Judah had the Caesar’s image on it (Mat 22:21) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julio-Claudian\\_family\\_tree](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julio-Claudian_family_tree).

Another clue is that the Roman dynasty of Julius Caesar consisted of six successive emperors after Julius Caesar, after 44 BC, until after Nero Caesar’s death in 68 AD (Rev. 17:9-10). “Here is the mind which has wisdom. The seven heads are seven mountains on which the woman sits... there are seven kings: Five are fallen, one is, and one is yet to come” (Rev 17:10). These are (1.) Julius Caesar (49-44 BC), (2) Augustus Caesar (31 BC-14AD), (3) Tiberius Caesar (14-37 AD), (4) Gaus, i.e., Caligula Caesar (37-41 AD), (5) Claudius Caesar (41-54 AD) and (6) Nero Caesar (54-68 AD). These were all Caesars.

### **Context of the Last Three Emperors Lost**

Julius Caesar’s dynasty ended in 68 AD with the death of Nero Caesar, whose name counted to 666 (Rev 13:17-18). His dynasty was replaced with that of Vespasian and his two sons, Titus and Domitian (Rev 13:11). The death of Caesar’s dynasty was healed (13:3).

Obviously, my complete research offers many more tables and other details of the period after 539 BC, the dynasty of the Herods 502 years later, after 37 BC, and has some new perspective on the book of Revelation. According to Archbishop James Ussher, Queen Esther was crowned in Persia the year after the second temple was completed in 516.

Today we have the same threat of extinction of the state of Israel by Iran (Persia) as in the time that Esther and her Jewish relatives were living there.

### **A Third Temple**

Moreover, Christ referred to his own body as a temple when he said, "Destroy this temple, and I will raise it back up in three days." This temple allegedly began in the Christian Era, perhaps in 4 BC (commonly viewed as 1 AD) and survived the second temple, after 70 AD.

This new era consisted of twelve tribes (Rev 21:12), 12 kings (Rev 7:4 and 21:14), new judges over each tribe (Mat. 19:28), and 70 elders (Ex 24:1; Num 11:16; Luke 10:1), and the Lamb is the temple of the City (Rev. 21:22).

Revelation 11 is likely about the last 3½ years after Christ was “caught up” into heaven, until the jubilee, when Paul was sent to the gentiles nations of Rome. This period would extend to 70 AD, when Jerusalem, the apostles and the second temple were “desolated” (Dan 9:26).

Again as said, this suggests that the Shekinah (Holy Spirit), which had resided in the first two temples, had been transferred to the body of Christ. This would explain Acts 3:12.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, it seems incredible, irrational and unbelievable that this one of a kind event, Christ coming in the flesh, would not be somehow concealed in Jewish oracles. The oracles must have included dates when a temple burned, dates when foundation stones were laid and dates when a temple was dedicated or rededicated during Hanukkah, December 25, 5 BC, Kislev 25, 5 BC.

Some have voluntarily observed lesser events such as when ships were first launched. Usually there is no expectation for reward for attending. Nevertheless, many have rejected the founding of the Chief Corner Stone because no reward is attached, or it was not considered necessary for revealing the overall Plan of the Higher Realm.

During the first century, every nation in the Roman Empire knew the equinoxes and solstices were on March 25, June 25, September 25 and December 25), and it should not come as a shock that pagan feasts were once tied to these dates. In time, after calendar corrections, these four seasons now begin on the 21<sup>st</sup> (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equinox>).

Alexander Hislop’s book, *The Two Babylons*, seems to skip this important insight altogether, and the book is disingenuous in spreading the dogma that “pagan festivals” have contaminated and ruined the idea that Christ’s conception could possibly be on the date of the winter solstice, on December 25, 5 BC, that is, on Hanukkah, Kislev 25, 5 BC (Frederick R. Coulter, *A Harmony of the Gospels In Modern English*, page 14).

One word of precaution to consider. Some calendar converters say Hanukkah was on November 25 on the Julian calendar in 5 BC: (<http://www.360calendar.com/360-days-Calendar-Converter.html>) (<https://www.fourmilab.ch/documents/calendar/>).

To this day, the deniers set dates for when their Messiah will finally come to fulfill the jubilee by conquering the Palestinians or “modern Romans”, to get their land back, to rebuild the temple, restore the Levite priesthood and sacrificial offerings, to end Christianity and to reign over all nations from Zion below (Gal 4:25) for 1,000 years. Isn't this called Zionism?

There is a Higher Realm speaking “tongues of angels”, a realm in which we live and move and have our being (Acts 17:28). Its Priestly King is like the fire and smoke in the temple, like the Captain of the Lord's host (Joshua 5:13-15), like the Son of God in Babylon's fiery furnace (Dan 3:25), like one writing on Babylon's wall and like Melchizedek, the priestly king of Salem (Heb 7), who was not a Jew nor a Levite but a Priest and King ruling from Jerusalem, the Higher Realm, which is the mother of us all (Gal 4:26).