

LES MAGES ET JESUS (Mat 2 et Dan 2)

Dr Toulassi

JUDEE

1. LIEU DE NAISSANCE DE JESUS fut une province de l'Empire Romain avec Jérusalem pour Capitale.
2. Prise 60ans d'avance par Pompey et placée sous des Comices Tributes : A Rome, comices où on élisait des magistrats, où l'on votait des lois et où on délibérait par tribus
3. Dirigée par Hérode le Grand, le tétrarque (selon JFBBC, Fils de Antipas, un Edomite fait roi par les Romains) parce qu'il s'est distingué dans les guerres contre les Antigone. (Notes de Barnes sur le Nouveau Testament)
4. Les fils de Hérode étaient :
 - ✓ Archelus (Mat 2 :22)
 - ✓ Hérode Antipas (Mat 14 :1)
 - ✓ Hérode Agrippa (Actes 12 :1), le petit-fils d'Hérode

LES MAGES

Hérode convoqua les Mages juste comme Nebuchadnezar l'a fait dans Dan 2 :2)

- A. **SELON Gerhard Delling** (TDNT, 4, 356-59), **le mot mage avait 4 sens au premier siècle**
 - ✚ *Les membres de la caste sacerdotale Persienne*
 - ✚ *Possesseurs de connaissance et pouvoir surnaturels*
 - ✚ *Magiciens*
 - ✚ *Déceveurs ou séducteurs*

B. Selon les **Chroniques Orientaux**

- ✓ **Nimrod** inventa la magie et l'astrologie et gouverna les Perses et enseigna aux Assyriens comment adorer le Feu 5C. Minot, 1828, p. 76)
 - i. **Nimrod contempla un feu qui sortait de la terre et l'adorait et depuis ce temps les Mages adoraient le feu¹et Nimrod nomma un certain Andeshan comme prêtre et serviteur du feu (Minot, 1828, p : 107)**
 - ii. Il a appris des mystères d'iniquité, les pratiques les plus blasphématoires en sorcellerie et magie, les plus sanguinaire et cruel, les pratiques qui chiquent.... Il s'en est servi pour se donner la monarchie Assyrienne à laquelle il dédia un temple au Feu l'Immortel. **Il institua un collège d'hommes sages qu'il appela les Magiciens ou Mages.** Il fut aussi le Guerrier qui assura le commandement des Scythiens dans leur guerre contre les Argonautes.
 - iii. Les Temples de feu (fire-temples) des Mages s'appelaient Pyrea (p. 83)
 - iv. Les Marcionites ont un gorgon à la tête de serpent [snaky-headed gorgon], appelé Charon et qui était supposé une effigie de Nimrod (Minot, 1828, p : 107)
 - v. Pour les Mages le firmament du ciel, Azure, est appelée 7 Feux du Monde.

¹ Eutyh. Annal. p. 64.

C. SELON LES GRECS

Les mages étaient les prêtres dans le Zoroastrianisme et les premières religions des Iraniens de l'Ouest. Le mot *mâgos* avec le grec *goēs* (γόης) qui est l'ancien nom du pratiquant de magie (magie, astronomie et astrologie, alchimie et autres formes de connaissances ésotériques). Les grecs diront que Zoroastre, est un chaldéen fondateur de la Magie et inventeur de l'astrologie et magie (aujourd'hui, magicien)

OR

- I. **L'auteur des Clementine Books** (Hom. IX. P. 630) dit : « **Nimrod, un géant et un magicien, Zoroastre qui par ses arts força l'étoile de cette Mauvaise Puissance qui présida sur ce monde à lui donner la souveraineté dessus** » (pp. 105-6). Mais l'Etoile du Mal devenant impatient de la tyrannie du sorcier, déversa sur lui le feu de la souveraineté de ce monde, et ainsi, le magicien Nimrod fut emporté au milieu des éclairs du ciel. Les insensés croyaient qu'il était emporté à cause de son grand amour pour dieu et les Perses lui ont bâti un temple à ses restes et l'ont adoré comme un Dieu ».
- II. **Le tyran Zoroaster Zohak ou Dhohak de la lignée de Cham était l'un des fondateurs de la Tour de Babel** [Herbelot, dans Zohak et Zerdusht].
- III. Selon les Perses, **ce nom est celui de Nimrod** aussi surnomme Azdahak Byrasp.
- IV. Employé en partie à la chasse des hommes...Vaillant chasseur devant l'Eternel...et avec tout ce qu'une telle superstition pourrait lui faire, on peut être sûr que quelque chose de Force et de Politique voudrait lui donner de l'ascendance **sur ses 5 frères aînés, fils du Cush et lui permettre de changer le système patriarcal et substituer** à sa place ce qui est appelé **être puissant sur la terre** (Minot, 1828, pp. 108-9).
- V. **Les trois fils de Zoroaster² étaient respectivement chefs et patrons des trois classes d'homme :**
 - Les Athornès ou prêtres de Hormuzd
 - Les agriculteurs
 - Les soldats

NB : Zoroastre a vécu à la même période que Darius. Son père Hystaspes pointe clairement aux institutions de Nimrod, le 4^e des Magian Fire-Kings (Minot, 1828, p. 149)

Martinus Polonus mentionne que l'humanité érigea une sépulture pour Cham, fils de Noé et lui donna le nom Zoro-aster, cad Vivens astrum (Chron. L. 1. P. 20)

² (Cosmogr. Pers. Ap. du Perron, Zend. Tom. 3. P. 419)

SELON LA LITTÉRATURE GRECO-ROMAINE (2000 : 464)³

1. Les Mages⁴ étaient associés à des cours royales dans le monde ancien. Ils aidèrent les rois dans leurs relations avec les dieux et responsables d'éduquer les enfants des rois. Xénophon (Cyropaedia 8.1.23-24) affirme que le Collège des Mages était institué par Cyrus. Mais
 - Dans le Misdrach Juif, les sorciers au Palais de Pharaon étaient identifiés à des Mages. Balaam (No 22-24) est listé comme le conseiller de Pharaon et le Targum Palestinien confirme que Balaam est un mage. Sefer ha-Yashar nomme Jannes et Jambre (2 Tim 3 :8) comme les chefs mages de Pharaon et comme les fils de Balaam.
 - Pour Philo, les conseillers du Pharaon étaient des Mages (Mos. 1.16. §92)
 -



Selon The Catholic New American Bible, ces Messieurs étaient des experts astrologues. Ils suivaient des planètes toute leur vie avant de suivre l'étoile de Bethléhem. C'est leur habitude et leur appel divin de connaître les étoiles, prédire et confirmer les positions changeantes et de croire les destinées qu'ils y croient écrites. Vraccc, ils lisent *Le nouveau-né Roi des Juifs*. La réponse ne se trouve pas dans l'astrologie, ni l'astronomie moderne. Elle se trouve dans l'astrologie antique grecque : Plusieurs historiens disent qu'au 4^e s avant Jésus, mourrait Le Roi Hérode. On associait sa mort à un éclipse qui a lieu dans cette année.

Michael Molnar, un ingénieur informaticien docteur en astrophysique dit dans *The Star of the Bethlehem : The legacy of the Magi* en 1999, dit que les mages étaient des guérisseurs, devins des rêves et experts astraux bien respectés de leur temps. En ce temps, l'astronomie n'était pas séparée de l'Astrologie. Ce sont les Grecs, les Babyloniens, Perses et Egyptiens qui vont faire des deux un corpus de connaissances standardisées. Ce système intriqué permit aux mages de prédire et

³ Powell, A. M. 2000. The Magi as kings: An adventure in reader-response Criticism. Catholic Biblical Quarterly. 62(1), 459-480

⁴ Grigson Geoffrey dans History Today, 41(12), 28-34) dit qu'ils sont venus de la Perse avec 12000 soldats sur des chevaux. Melkon n'a pas seulement offert du Myrrhe mais aussi des Aloès et des étoffes rares et des livres écrits et scellés par le doigt de Dieu qui prédit la naissance du Christ : Ils descendent d'Adam aux Mages Perses durant le règne de Cyrus. L'Indien Jasper ou Gaspar offrit du nard, cinnamome et encens. L'Arabe Balthasar présenta de l'or, argent, saphir de grand prix et des perles fines. Les significations qu'Or = royauté, Encens = divinité et Myrrhe =mort fut décidées par Irene, le Bishop de Lyons eu 2^e s.

dessiner les mouvements et les relations mathématiques du soleil, la lune et les planètes contre l'idée fixe des étoiles et constellations du zodiaque
 Les astrologues ont collecté des siècles d'observations et de corrélations des mouvements planétaires et les mouvements synchronisés de la terre. A partir des tables et schémas ; les mages pouvaient interpréter les Omnes célestes. Les rois de leurs époques aimaient dire de leur naissance et les mages étaient obligés de développer une carte de naissances individuelles qu'on appelait nativité avec des accents dur des indices qui indiquaient leurs règnes légendaires.
 Ainsi, il n'est pas surprenant que les Mages décrivent l'Etoile qui ait occasionné leur visite dans le contexte de leur connaissance spécialisée.
 Ils venaient de la Perse en ce temps une partie de l'Empire Parthe actu Iran

L'Eglise de nativité fut épargnée lorsque les envahisseurs Perses

Artwork of Persian magi is even credited with saving the Church of the Nativity, built on the presumed site of Jesus' birth in Bethlehem. According to church

staff, Persian invaders in 614 were surprised to discover a mosaic of Persian magi on the building's facade. "So out of reverence and respect for their ancestors, they decided to honor these sages by sparing the church."

The title *magi* originated in Persia as a term for a caste of Zoroastrian priests. An essentially monotheistic faith, the Zoroastrian philosophy included the expectation of a Messiah born of a virgin. History shows significant interaction between the Jewish and Persian cultures over the years, including Esther's role as the secretly Jewish queen of Persia, followed up by Persian help in the Jews' construction of the second Temple in Jerusalem.

Whether such cultural connections predisposed the magi to seek the Christ child isn't clear. The Zoroastrian connotation in the term *magi* had eroded by the time of Jesus' birth. But the magi may well have been watching for the signs of the birth of a king to fulfill messianic prophecies.

(Barron, 2002, p. 3)

NATIONAL CATHOLIC REPORTER

DECEMBER 27, 2002 VOL. 39, NO. 9

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THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC REPORTER (ISSN 0007-4898) is published weekly September through May with the exception of Thanksgiving week and the first week in January, biweekly June through August for \$43.95 per year by The National Catholic Reporter Publishing Company, 115 East Armour Boulevard, Kansas City, MO 64111. Phone: (816) 531-0538. Periodicals postage paid at Kansas City, MO 64108 and additional mailing offices.

Postmaster: Send address changes to National Catholic Reporter, PO Box 472, Mount Morris, IL 61054-0472.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Single copy \$1.95. One-year subscription U.S. \$43.95. Foreign \$78.95 (U.S. or equivalent). 1-800-333-7373
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Star/Overflowing with astrological omens

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
Different people and institutions have had different things to prove or justify by the star, and it has gotten in the way of a historically accurate approach to the phenomenon, he said.
In Molnar's theory, the magi, in their charting of the planets across the sky, saw a day overflowing with astrological omens for the birth of a great king. The

sun and moon and the inner planets out through Saturn, were grouped around Jupiter like a celestial royal family, gathered with attendants and spear-bearers for a portrait in the throne room. Lesser planets were arrayed in specific attendant relationships around the greater planets, an arrangement providing a third sign of a great ruler.
The magi also would have calculated that the moon was in exact conjunction with, and in fact technically occulting Jupiter that day. In their symbolism, the moon's exact conjunction was a regal symbol in its most ideal manifestation. Firmicus called this conjunction a sign of an "almost divine and immortal nature."

Moreover, all the planets appeared within zodiac signs in which their energies were believed to be strong and beneficent. Even the malefic and warlike planets, Saturn and Mars, were happy in their houses in the heavens that day. Their energies were kept beneficial by the planets attending them and by their own attendance on the central formation.

Star of wonder
One of the most popular images of the first Christmas is the Three Wise Men being guided to Bethlehem by a bright star. Theologians and astronomers have looked to history to help explain what the Magi might have seen.
PLANETARY CONJUNCTION
Jupiter and Venus aligned so closely they seemed to merge in June 17, 2 B.C.
BRIGHT COMET
Records are vague, but a comet might have appeared in 5 or 4 B.C. The Greek word for "star" can mean any heavenly body.
SUPERNOVA
These dying stars appear suddenly, shining brighter than a billion suns. The Chinese might have seen one in 5 or 4 B.C. Again, records are sketchy.
The star and Jesus
The Bible gives only one account of the star, and it does not give an exact date for its appearance. However, many theologians believe Jesus of Galilee was born between 7 B.C. and 2 B.C.
Glowing gas left by supernova.
SOURCES: John Moore 2001, Smithsonian, "The Space Age"
Orange County Register, 2002

But Origen also gave the view of a Stoic scholar credence, saying the star could have been a comet. "It has been observed that, on the occurrence of great events, and of mighty changes in terrestrial things, such stars are wont to appear, indicating either the removal of dynasties or the breaking out of wars, or the happening of such circumstances as may cause commotions upon the earth."

But then, Origen was soft on star worshippers. Having begun his career running a catechetical school frequented by pagans and neophytes in the new Christian faith, he wrote in an accommodating manner about the followers of stars.
Chrysostom was having none of it. In his anti-Origenist writings, he specifically condemned the astrology of the pagans.

On a symbolic level, Chrysostom's miraculous star of wonder has maintained its appeal for Catholics into the present day. Pope John Paul II got to the heart of the spiritual matter in a homily on the Solemnity of the Epiphany in 2002. "Who does not feel the need for a 'star' to guide him on his earthly journey?" The church strives to fulfill the role of the star, as a reference point leading people to Christ, he said.

But that's a different mystery. The church of Peter is probably not what the magi saw that made them rise and go. The pope cast the star as the light of Christ. "To the magi, coming from the East to adore him, the light of the one who has been born king of the Jews' appears in the form of a heavenly body, so bright as to attract their attention and guide them to Jerusalem."

formation was centered in the part of the sky known as the sign of Aries. When astrologers of the day related the geography of their world to the map of the space as marked off by the zodiac, Aries was the sign for Judea and adjoining lands in Herod's kingdom. With that information, the magi knew what they were looking for and, generally, where. Molnar believes that star chart, accurately representing the positions of the planets in the heavens, is what made the magi go.
Owen Gingerich, professor of astronomy and the history of science at Harvard University, calls Molnar's work the most important contribution of the 20th-century in terms of interpreting the star the magi's way. "It makes good sense in the cultural context of its time, and it lends credibility to the historical authenticity of his time, and it tends

It is not that the star "preceded them," but that it "went before." If that seems a hairsplitting distinction, consider that the Greek term used in some translations is the term the magi used to describe a planet's retrograde motion. Sometimes a planet, as seen from Earth, appears to go backwards in its orbit for many days or weeks at a time. Then it stops, or "stations," and resumes its normal course. Jupiter "went before," on a retrograde course, in the latter half of 6 B.C. At the end of the retrograde, it stood still in the sky, or one might say it stopped to mark the place, on Dec. 19.

By the time it stopped, that retrograde motion had brought Jupiter back into the sign of Aries, where it originally had been when the Magi saw it in April at its rising in the East. Jupiter's retrograde

A prophetic crossroad

That sounds a lot like Chrysostom's star of wonder, with Christ's light filling the role of the invisible power. But the pope doesn't give voice to the part of the fourth-century thinking that seems a bit silly today. Chrysostom's supernaturally moving object, which proceeds like a televised sing-along, in which "We Three Kings" simply follow the bouncing ball that stops and hovers above the Word, doesn't make it into the homily.

Rather, the pope suggests that Christ shines his light and guidance to get the magi's attention and then "he sets them on the trail of the ancient messianic prophecies: 'a star shall come forth from Jacob, and a scepter shall rise from Israel.'"

At that prophetic crossroad, the church's symbolism and the magi's might be said to meet. In the church's terms, "a star coming forth from Jacob" foretold Jesus' birth from the chosen people. In the magi's terms, "a scepter arising from Israel" may well have meant a regal planetary configuration arising in the astrological sign of the Jews.

Molnar has attempted to steer clear of any theological issues or speculations.

credibility to the historical authenticity of the magi coming to Jerusalem in search of a newborn king," he said.

According to Molnar, an ideal set of astrological conditions, heralding the birth of a king of the Jews of divine destiny, appeared in the skies on April 17 of 6 B.C. That day, the beneficent king planet, Jupiter, rose as the morning star, in its position of greatest power, reborn of the power of the sun.

The biblical phrase describing where the Magi originally saw the star, whether translated "in the East" or "at its rising," means both of those and more in the magi's ancient astrological language. The magi were speaking of a star in its "heliacal rising," in the morning, in the East, a fairly precise distance ahead of the sun at dawn. In its simplest form, Molnar's theory identifies the star of Bethlehem as the planet Jupiter in its heliacal rise.

The sun rose in Aries that day, in Jupiter's wake, creating a combination that makes "most powerful emperors, just and fortunate," according to an ancient astrological text of the pagan-turned-Christian Julius Firmicus Maternus.

In the chart of that day, all seven of the known planets, a count including the

been when the magi saw it in April at its rising in the East. Jupiter's retrograde motion, its reappearance in Aries and its stationing in December could explain the biblical description of the star's movement, Molnar said.

There is a fascinating fit between Molnar's findings and the biblical account. The available astrological writings of the ancients support the theory, with additional confirmation provided by coins of first-century Antioch. Molnar, formerly manager of the astrophysics labs at Rutgers University, was researching the coins when their astrological symbolism hooked him into the search for the star.

Molnar calls his book "a historical analysis," and he takes care to distinguish it from both modern astrology and religion. "In fact, I was reluctant to touch this subject because it bordered on religion," he said. "However, my approach to present the information and not make any judgments has led people to recognize my work."

At the very least, it makes you wonder.

Mary Barron is a free-lance writer living in Cripple Creek, Colo., and a former reporter for the Omaha World Herald and other papers.

D. JFBBC

Erudit qui ont cultivé l'astrologie et les sciences similaires BARNES NOTES
Les sages. Le mot original ici est *μαγοι (magoi)* d'où vient notre mot *magician*, **maintenant utilisé dans un mauvais sens.** Les personnes ici citées étaient des philosophes, des prêtres ou des astronomes. Ils habitaient principalement en Perse et en Arabie. Ils étaient les savants hommes des nations orientales, dévoués dans l'astronomie, la religion et la médecine. La Cour Perse leur accordait une si grande importance qu'ils étaient admis comme conseillers, et suivaient les camps en temps de guerre, pour donner des conseils.

E. SELON WESLEY

Les Mages sont les prémices des Gentils, des philosophes païens qui à travers une assistance divine ont amélioré leur connaissance de la nature comme moyen d'aller vers la connaissance du seul vrai Dieu unique

VENU DE L'EST

- On ne sait s'ils venaient de la Perse ou d'Arabie. Les deux pays pourraient être pris considérés surtout qu'Est veut dire, A L'EST de la Judée (Notes de Barnes sur le Nouveau Testament).
- Selon Wesley, l'Est est couramment appelé Arabie, à l'Est de Judée et célèbre pour l'or, oliban, myrrhe

LIRE PAR LES ETOILES : L'Etoile qu'ils avaient vue leur rappela la Prophétie de Balaam (Wesley)

CONCLUSION

1. DECLARATION QUE JESUS EST ROI DES ROIS VIENT DES MAGES (la religion et la secte de Nimrod, l'Ethiopien : Gen 10 : 8) ET NON DES CHRETIENS (Mat 2 :1)
NB : CE SONT LES DESCENDANTS AFRICAINS ET LEUR RELIGION QUI ONT LU ET SU QUE JESUS EST ROI. LES PREMIERS A L'ADORER COMME ROI.
2. La colère de Hérode est une évidence que Jésus est Roi (Mat 2 :3)
5. La mobilisation des élites scribes (les traducteurs de la loi, les lecteurs dans les synagogues et interprètes des lois civiles comme religieuses) et prêtres (Famille Aaron ; 4 et 20 cours de prêtres, JFBBC) en est une autre (Mat 2 :4).
6. Les rois se sont repentis (Hommage religieux : Mat 2 :11). Prosekynèsan
LES HOUNONS SE SONT PROSTERNES DEVANT JESUS ET L'ONT ADORE cad mon Hun n'as pas son importance.