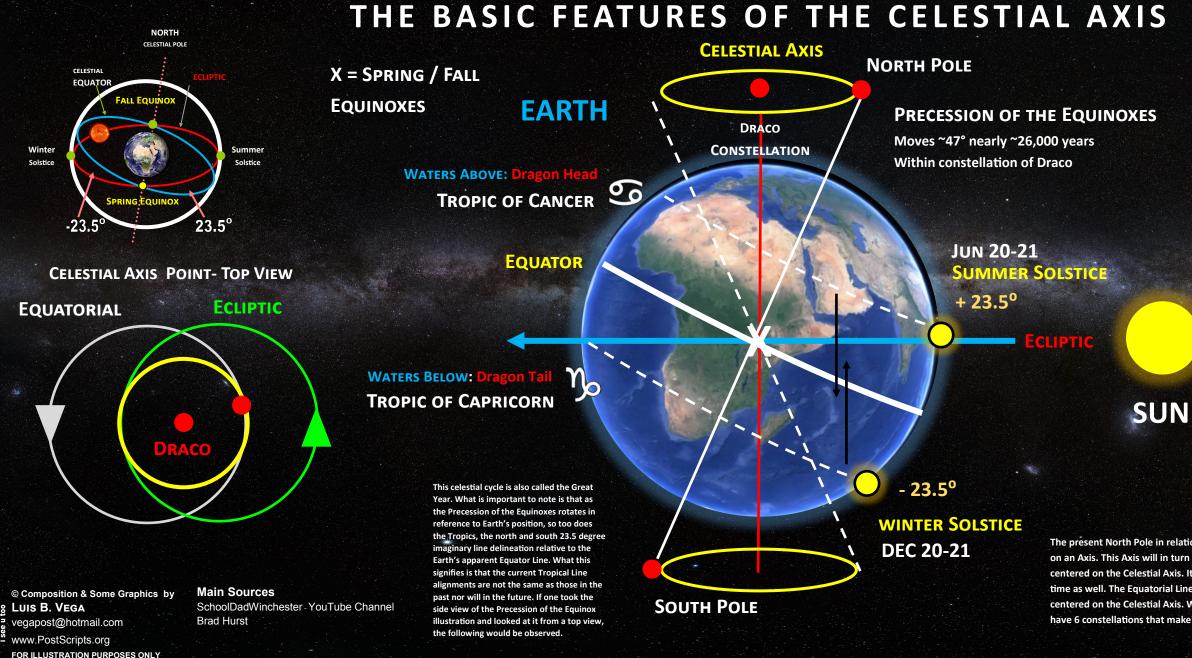
ANCIENT ASTRONOMY 2

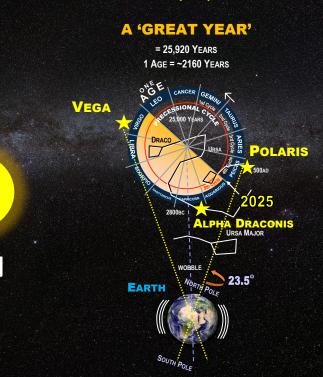
The purpose of this illustration is to continue in the video study series on the basics of Ancient Astronomy with respect to the depiction of the Celestial Axis in relation to the Earth's Axis. The perspective is from Earth that is presented as a sphere and not a flat surface. The various designations are noted as with the Earth's Axis that is at approximately 23.5 degrees delineated with respect to the North Pole and the South Pole of the Earth, etc. The Ecliptic Line is noted where the Sun travels through the constellations and designates the times of the Spring Equinoxes, etc. The red line represents the Celestial Axis. This line is demarked by the constellation of Draco or the Dragon in the north. The North Pole Axis line is projected out from Earth to the constellation of Draco and has its opposite, that South Pole Axis that over time defines the Precession of the Equinoxes.





Over time, the North-South Pole imaginary line moves counter-clockwise and crosses the Celestial Axis and proceeds to rotate at an approximate angle of 47 degrees, all inclusive. This movement when completing 1 rotation of this line or 'Precession' takes approximately 26,000 years.

> 2160 fractal = 72 x 30 2160 x 20 = 43.2 (432) = resonance



The present North Pole in relationship to both the Earth and the Celestial North Pole will be at a specific point on an Axis. This Axis will in turn be in relation to the center point of the Celestial Axis. The Ecliptic Line is not centered on the Celestial Axis. It does however, revolve around this Axis counter-clockwise as it changes over time as well. The Equatorial Line orientation orbit or rotation also moves in a counter-clockwise fashion and is centered on the Celestial Axis. What is rather interesting is that both the Ecliptic Line and Equatorial Line both have 6 constellations that make up the totality of the Zodiac Signs or the Mazzaroth.