

# June's Full Moon: Look Up!

T.W. Tramm – (06/02/23)

DON'T FORGET to look up this weekend.

Besides being the last full moon of spring, it is a moon brimming with eschatological significance.

To begin with, the full moon is when the “husband” or “goodman,” a picture of Jesus, is scheduled to return:

“My husband is not at home; he has gone on a long journey. He took with him a bag of money and will not return until the moon is full” (Prov. 7:19, 20).

Additionally, because the moon is a symbol of the Bride of Christ, the full moon, white and radiant, is a picture of the Bride prepared for the wedding.

But the full moon of June has even more prophetic overtones:

- The full moon of June is traditionally called the “Honey Moon.”
- The full moon of June occurs in the constellations Scorpius, Ophiuchus, and Sagittarius, the heavenly signs depicting the victory over death at the Rapture (1 Cor. 15:52, 54, 55).
- The full moon of June coincides with the wheat harvest, a picture of believers gathered into God’s “barn” at the Rapture (Matt. 13:30).
- The full moon of June is when the agricultural signs in the Bible’s rapture allegory, Song of Songs, are peaking in Israel: the rainy season is over; flowers are blooming; fig trees are forming their early fruit, and grape vines are blossoming (Song 2:8–13).
- The full moon of June this year lands on Saturday–Sunday, the days associated with the Lord’s appearing, resurrection, and new beginnings (John 20; Rev. 1:10–13).

Finally, and most significantly, the full moon of June coincides with the biblical date Sivan 15, which some calculate to be Pentecost.

The Sivan 15 reckoning of Pentecost has an interesting numerical correlation in the Gospel of John: Because Hebrew dates are written right-to-left, Sivan 15 would appear as “15/3.” This is significant because 153 is the number of fish that the disciples, or “fishers of men,” brought to the Lord when He

appeared to them the third time (John 21:11, 14). Additionally, the net in which the 153 fish were caught up was dragged onto land by Peter, the disciple first associated with the Church and Pentecost (Matt. 16:18; Acts 2:14–21). Thus, the Sivan 15 date of Pentecost could be seen as a cryptic allusion to believers (Church–fish) being “caught up” to meet the Lord (1 Thess. 4:17).

Another fascinating detail related to Sivan 15–Pentecost, recorded in the Book of Jubilees, is that this is the date on which God made the rainbow-covenant with Noah:

“And He gave to Noah and his sons a sign that there should not again be a flood on the earth. He set His bow in the cloud for a sign of the eternal covenant that there should not again be a flood on the earth to destroy it all the days of the earth. For this reason it is ordained and written on the heavenly tablets, that they should celebrate the feast of weeks [Sivan 15–Pentecost] in this month once a year, to renew the covenant every year” (Jubilees 6:15–17).

So, not only is the rainbow a symbol of the first covenant God made with man, it is a symbol of Pentecost.

Unfortunately, in the late 1970s, the rainbow began to be rebranded as a symbol of pride. It was ironically in the month of Sivan (June) 1978, the same month that God originally showed the rainbow to Noah, that it was first used as a symbol of the LGBT movement.

Interesting to note is that God’s rainbow has seven colors, signifying completion and perfection, whereas the pride rainbow has only six colors. Six is the number of man and denotes spiritual imperfection or enmity with the Lord (Gen. 1:27–31; Rev. 13:18).

That the rainbow has been transformed, from a symbol of God’s covenant with man, to a symbol of man’s rebellion against God, is a sign that Judgment Day is near for an unexpected world, as it was in the days of Noah (Matt. 24:37–39).

Before judgment falls, however, the catching up of believers must take place:

“The Lord himself will come down from heaven, with a loud command, with the voice of the archangel and with the trumpet call of God, and the dead in Christ will rise first. Then, we who are still alive and are left will be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air” (1 Thess. 4:16, 17).

A recurrent message in Scripture is that no one knows the day (Matt. 24:36–44). For this reason, it is best to not pin one’s rapture hopes on a festival or high-watch date but to be expectant *always*. Still, there are times when things appear to be lined up so well, it is impossible to not be extra excited or hopeful. This weekend, the full moon of June, is one of those times.

## NOTES:

1. Various scriptures and parables portray Jesus as a husband or homeowner away on a long journey, from which He will return to render rewards (Mark 13:32–37; Matt. 25:14–30).

2. Since the Sun is a symbol of the Bridegroom, Jesus (Ps. 19:4, 5; 84:11), the Moon, the Sun's heavenly counterpart, is a symbol of the Bride, or Church.

3. The moon enters Scorpius, representing the deadly enemy who stings, on June 3. The next day, June 4, the moon enters Ophiuchus, the Serpent Holder. On June 5, the moon enters Sagittarius, the Conqueror. These three heavenly signs depict the victory over death at the Rapture: "When the perishable has been clothed with the imperishable, and the mortal with immortality, then the saying that is written will come true: 'Death has been swallowed up in victory.' 'Where, O death, is your victory? Where, O death, is your sting?'" (1 Cor 15:52, 54, 55).

4. Pentecost rapture typologies: <https://storage.googleapis.com/wzukusers/user-35306783/documents/6d197054d35e4b47b0b499fbaab15276/25%20WAYS%20PENTECOST%20FORESHADOWS%20THE%20RAPTURE%202023.pdf>

5. Coincidentally, three days before Pentecost, the day on which the Israelites historically began preparing to enter into the wedding covenant with God at Sinai (Ex. 19:15), marks the 153<sup>rd</sup> day on the Gregorian Calendar.

6. According to the Book of Jubilees, the Feast of Weeks (Pentecost) has been observed in heaven since the time of Creation. After the Flood, God associated this feast with the rainbow and told Noah to observe it each year as a reminder of the covenant.

7. Feast of Weeks (Pentecost) in the Book of Jubilees:

<http://www.pseudepigrapha.com/jubilees/6.htm>

<https://www.thetorah.com/article/shavuot-the-festival-of-covenants>

[https://www.sefaria.org/Book\\_of\\_Jubilees.6.17?lang=bi](https://www.sefaria.org/Book_of_Jubilees.6.17?lang=bi)

8. Origin of the rainbow pride symbol:

<https://www.britannica.com/story/how-did-the-rainbow-flag-become-a-symbol-of-lgbt-pride>

<https://www.rd.com/article/how-the-rainbow-became-associated-with-gay-rights/>

9. Incidentally, though it is not exactly biblical, my favorite movie to watch this time of year, "The Story of Ruth," has the Gentile maid visiting the Jewish redeemer, Boaz, on the threshing floor when the moon is full. Watch here starting at the 1:55:20 mark: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sIEmSyJi81g>. Boaz then takes Ruth to be his wife the next day (Ruth 4:9, 10).