

Signs in the Heavens

Betelgeuse

Introduction

The [Great Dimming](#) of Betelgeuse happened during the Plandemic and has been followed by a [steady increase in tempo](#) since. It seems almost symbolic of the state of the world. The globalists showed their hand during COVID and have been consolidating power since.

We know the Time of the End and the Day of the Lord are not far way, and these may include Betelgeuse going supernova.

Interestingly, the origin of the name Betelgeuse, which is the shoulder of the constellation representing the Coming King in the Mazzaroth, may be translated 'the arm of the Lord' or 'the coming of the Branch'.

See <https://www.but-thatsjustme.com/betelgeuse-means-the-coming-mal-32-of-the-branch/> for more detail.

<https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Betelgeuse>

Isa 63:5 - I looked, but there was no one to help,

And I wondered

That there was no one to uphold;

Therefore **My own arm** brought salvation for Me;

And **My own fury**, it sustained Me.

[Jer 33:15](#) - 'In those days and at that time

I will cause to grow up to David

A Branch of righteousness;

He shall **execute judgment** and righteousness in the earth.

Coming Supernova

Astronomers have been watching Betelgeuse closely, since it's [Great Dimming](#) in 2020. A recent study published at Tohoku University in Japan indicates that Betelgeuse could reach supernova within 10 years.

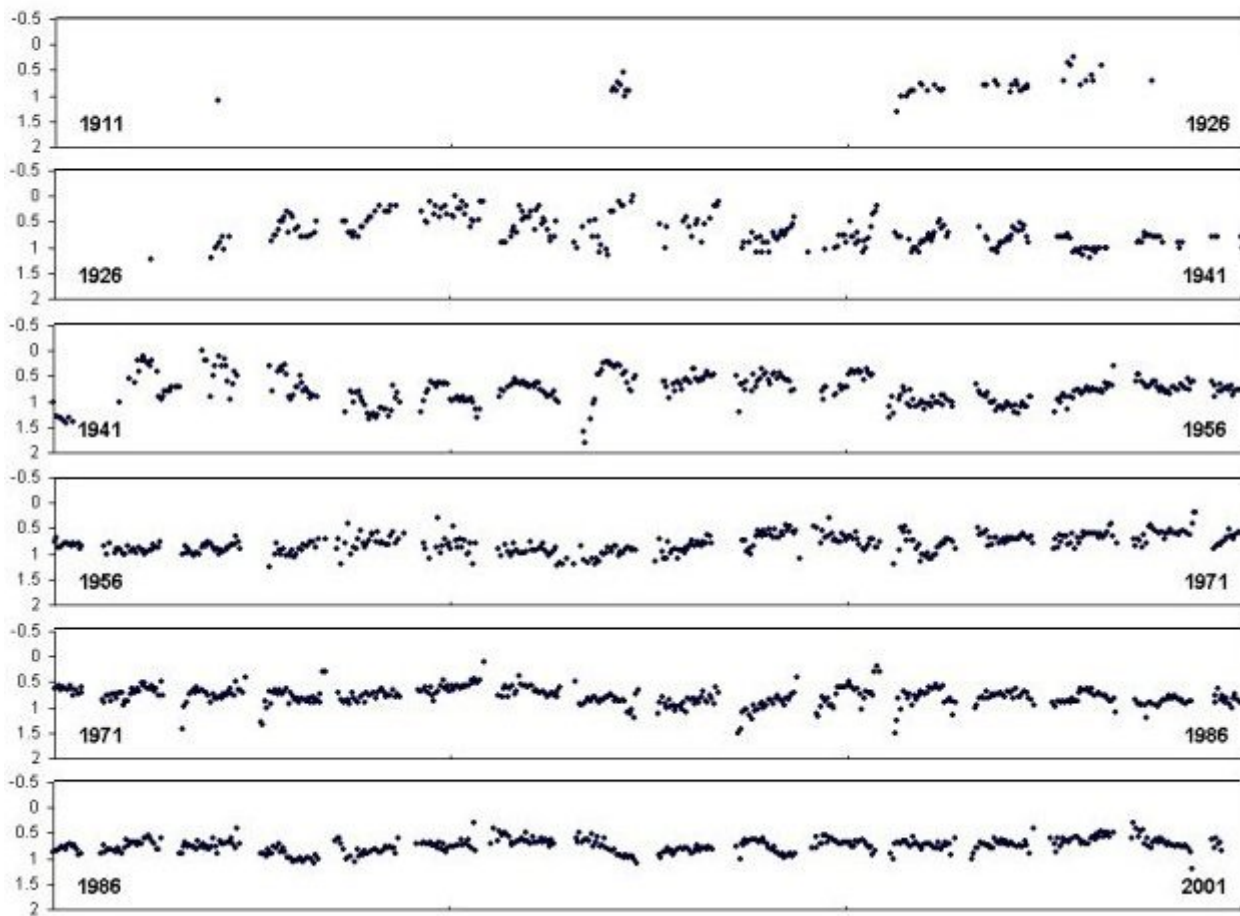
[A Stunning Revelation Could Mean Betelgeuse Is Set to Blow](#)



History of Measurements

American Association of Variable Star Observers (AAVSO) summarizes the [history of measurements of Betelgeuse](#), also known as Alpha Orionis. It's the second brightest star in the constellation Orion, after [Rigel](#). It's interesting to note that a significant dip in brightness, similar to what was observed in 2019-2020, occurred approximately 72 years earlier around 1948, the year Israel became a nation.

Alpha Orionis (Semiregular) 1911-2001 (10-day means)

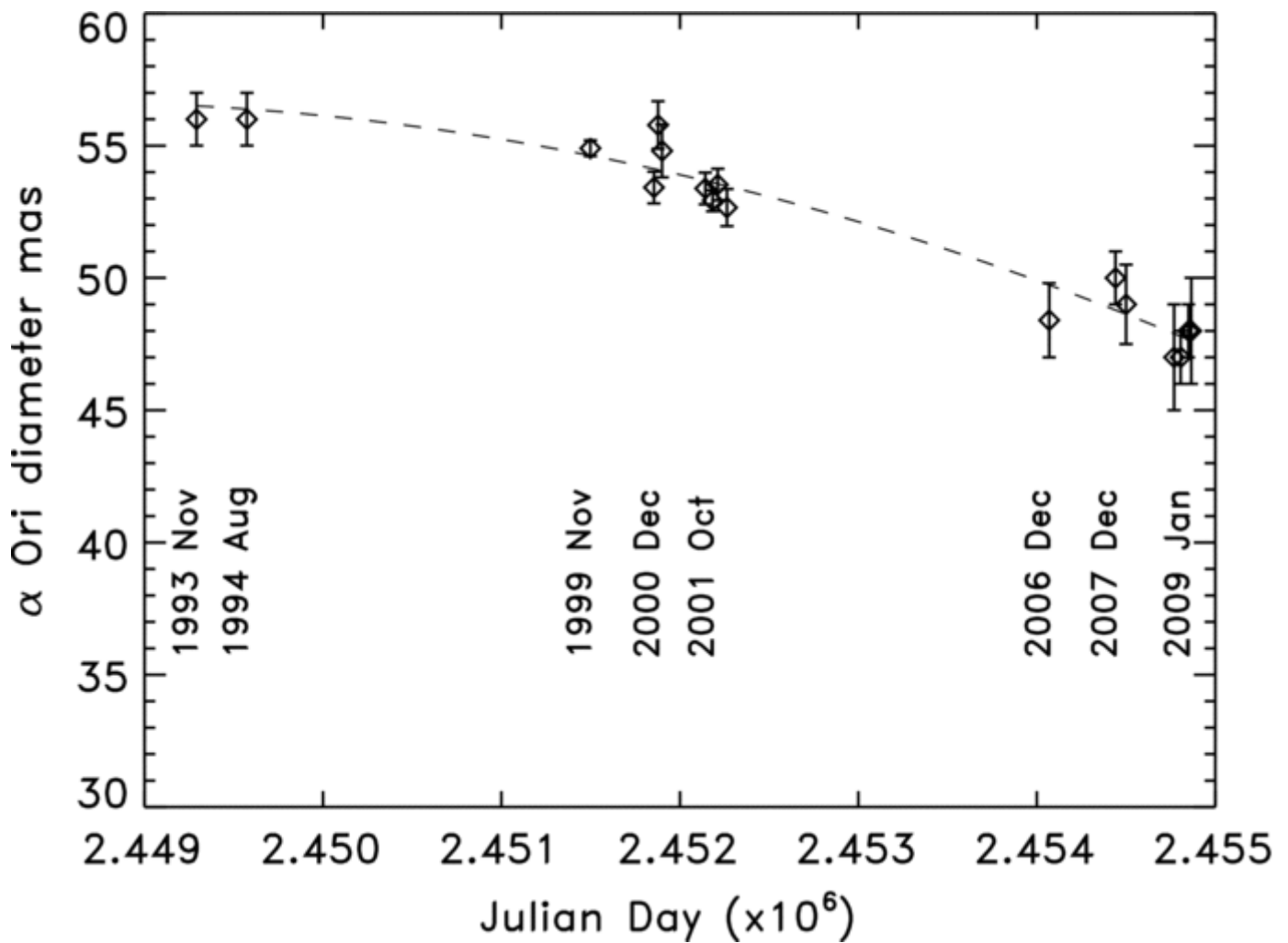


Shrinking

The distance to Betelgeuse is difficult to determine from parallax (the change in apparent position in the sky) produced by the orbit of the Earth around the Sun, since it's brightness and shape vary on a cycle of approximately one year. In 1920, Betelgeuse was the first star diameter measured by Albert A. Michelson with his interferometer. Since that time, various attempts have been made to [measure the distance](#) to Betelgeuse, typically using parallax and various statistical methods to reduce error.

Nobel prize winning physicist [Charles H. Townes](#) (1915 – 2015), famous for helping [invent the LASER](#), believed that Betelgeuse was shrinking, and at a rate secular astrophysicists were not willing to accept. Charles Townes was a Christian and a Creationist, and likely understood the truth that the universe was created about 6000 years ago, rather than billions of years that secular astronomers believe. As a professor at UC Berkeley, Townes used the Infrared Spatial Interferometer (ISI) on Mt. Wilson to record the diameter of Betelgeuse from 1993 to 2008, [showing that the diameter had shrunk](#) more than 15% over 15 years.

Townes [published a paper](#) with his diameter data ([image source](#)):

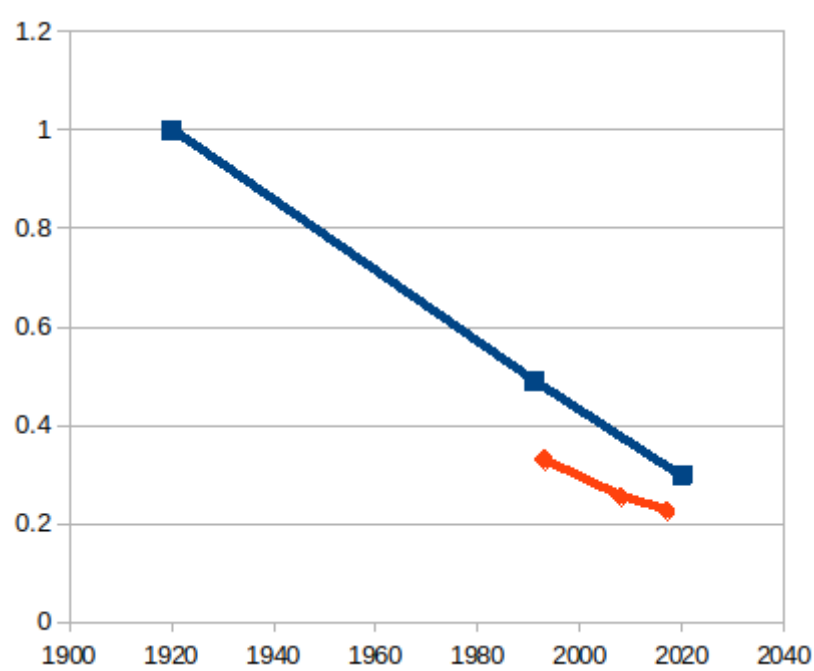


There is an interesting progression in historical calculations of the "distance" to Betelgeuse that would seem to line up with Townes' observation of a decreasing diameter. If we assume, contrary to popular belief, that historical calculations were accurate and those values are graphed on a timeline, we can observe a consistent increase. If the diameter of Betelgeuse is decreasing as Townes believed, then this apparent increase in "distance" may instead be related to a decrease in diameter. Distance and apparent size are inversely proportional, so a column has been added showing "distance" values inverted (normalized to the first value) and proportional to diameter. We can see that these numbers show a decrease roughly in agreement with the 15% decrease measured by Townes between 1993 and 2008.

Year	Distance (Light years)	Observation	Inverse Normalized (1/x) * 163
1920	163	Albert A. Michelson	100%
1991	332		49%
1993	495	Revised Hipparcos	33%
2008	642	Very Large Array	25%

2017	724	ALMA and e-Merlin	22%
2020	548	Coriolis satellite	30%

The inverted values appear to fall into two sets which each describe a surprisingly smooth negative slope. The difference between the two slopes is not clear, but may be related to similar distance measurement techniques being used.



Could we be watching the final collapse of Betelgeuse into supernova?

According to EarthSky.org, [closer than 160 light years](#) to a supernova could cause damaging effects to Earth. What if Michelson's distance calculation is correct and more recent calculations have been skewed by the shrinking diameter?

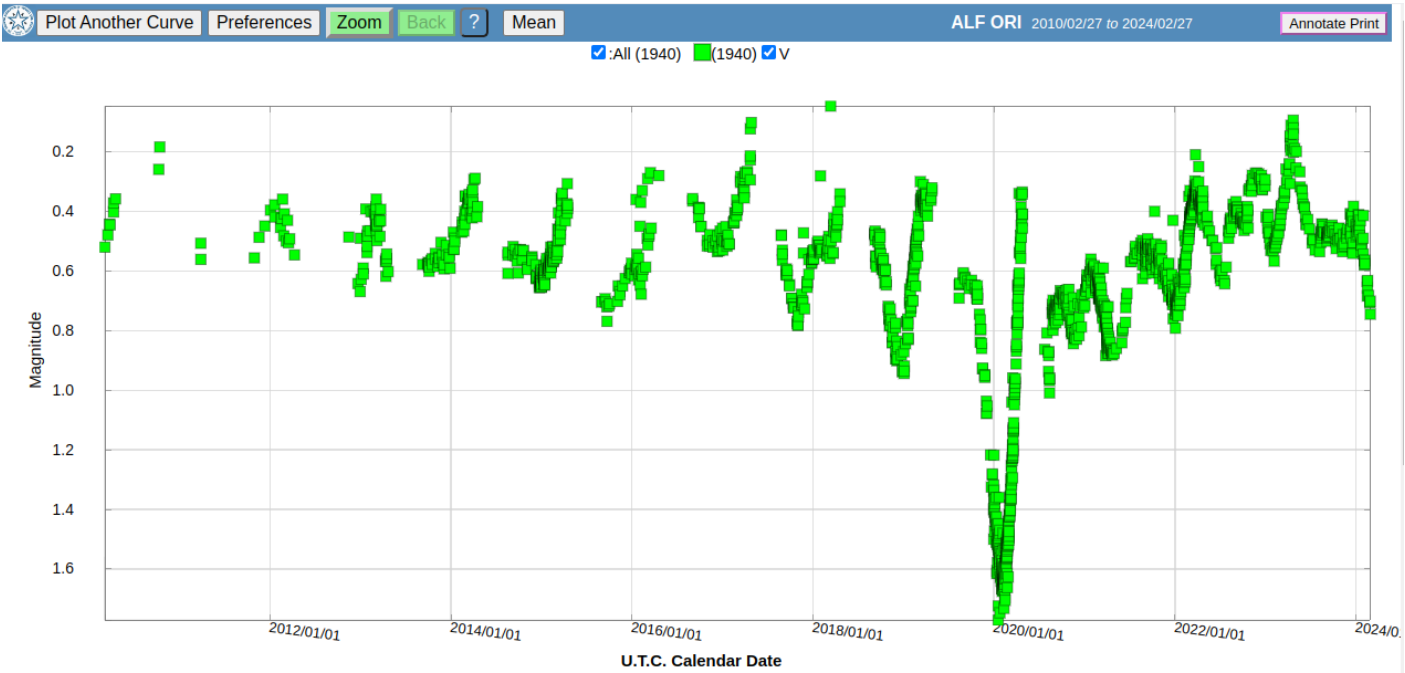
[Matt. 24:29](#) “Immediately after the tribulation of those days the sun will be darkened, and the moon will not give its light; the **stars will fall from heaven**, and the **powers of the heavens will be shaken**.

[Star Betelgeuse's Spectacular Supernova Will Be Visible With the Naked Eye](#)

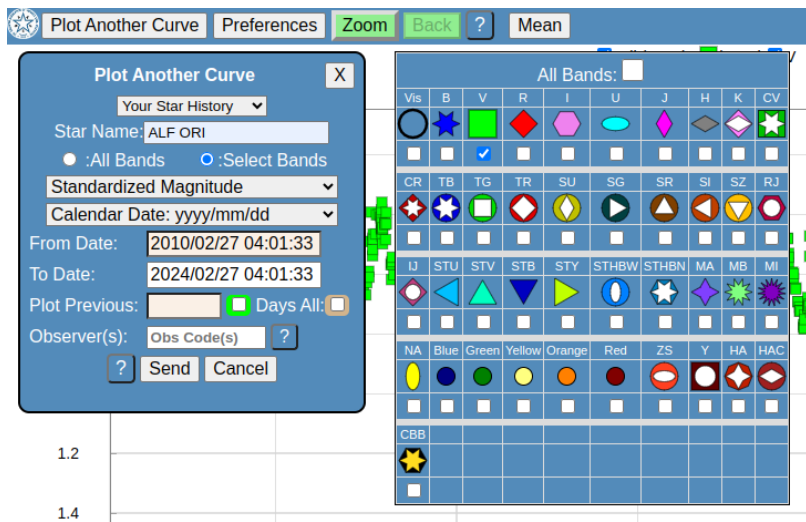


Current Activity

<https://www.aavso.org/LCGv2/>



Data generated by the following settings:



To download CSV data from AAVSO.org, use the following URL format:

```
https://www.aavso.org/vsx/index.php?view=api.delim&ident=ALF+ORI&fromjd=2458637&tojd=2460367&delim=,
&delimiter=,
```

Customize the following:

- `ident=<name_of_star>`
- `fromjd=<Julian_date_start>`
- `tojd=<Julian_date_end>`

2023 Dec 11 occultation by asteroid 319 Leona

I watched first in Sardina. It looked maybe 50% decrease for 2 seconds there. Then I flipped to Portugal and saw nothing. Betelgeuse must either be **larger than thought** in apparent diameter or the asteroid smaller.

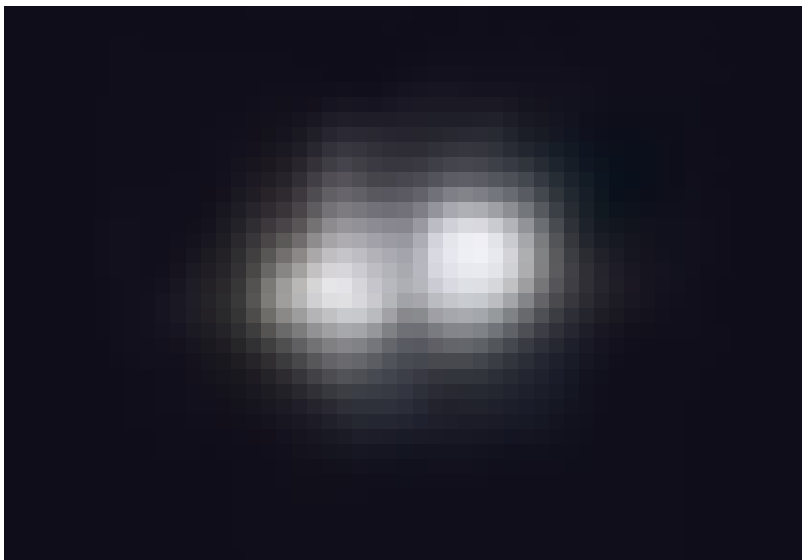




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