



MMTA Course Two – Geocosmic Correlations to Long-Term Cycles in Financial Markets



Signs Versus Constellations

Module Lesson Two



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The purpose of this lesson is to demonstrate the two ways of identifying the location of a planet:

- Signs vs Constellation

**In this lesson you will learn
the following:**

1) Tropical & Western Astrology:

- Identifying a planet's position according to its relationship to celestial equator or season
 - Example: March 21: Sun enters Aries
 - First 30 days of spring: Sun in Aries
- ➡ Spring astrologically starts on March 21

2) Tropical & Western Astrology:

- Divides signs by 30 degrees starting at Vernal equinox at 0° degrees Aries
- Second 30° is Taurus, and so on
- Signs on refer to sectors of the sky in 30° segments based on distance from celestial equator or solstices
- Tropical astrology gives no meaning to constellations, only signs

3) Sidereal or Constellational Astrology:

- More common in Far Eastern countries (Vedic)
- Identifying a planet's position according to the band of constellations
 - ➔ Zodiac as seen from Earth
- Example: March 21: Sun is located in $6^{\circ} 30'$ of the constellation Pisces

4) Zodiac signs used in the tropical zodiac are $23^{\circ} 30'$ ahead of the actual constellations used in the Sidereal zodiac due to the precession of the equinoxes (1° every 72 years)

5) This course will be based on the planetary positions by “signs” and not by “constellations,” since all of the studies in this course have been conducted relative to the sign positions of the planets

6) It will make little difference in results regarding aspects between planets

The distances separating planets will be the same no matter which system is employed

End of Module Lesson

Break