Significance of the Equinoxes in Abraham Ibn Ezra's Cosmology^{*}

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The Jew from Sepharad, Abraham Ibn Ezra (1092-1165/67) greatly contributed to the development of Hebrew grammar and exegesis, and to the dissemination of Andalusian sciences in the Hebrew communities of Western Europe. Of particular interest is his integration of scientific content, notably astronomical-astrological, into his exegetic and religious writings¹. This article considers the significance of the spheres of the equator and the zodiac, the fact that the latter is inclined in relation to the former, and the astronomical phenomenon of the equinoxes in the tripartite structure

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¹ See. S. SELA, Astrologia U-parshanut ha-mikra' ba-haguto shel Abraham ibn Ezra, Ramat Gan, 1999, and Abraham ibn Ezra and the Rise of Medieval Science, Leiden-Boston, 2003; as well as J. RODRÍGUEZ, La astrología en la exégesis de Abraham ibn Ezra, Ph.D. diss., Universidad Complutense de Madrid, 2004.