

John Turner

ENGLISH LITERATURE: EARLY HISTORY OF THE BRITISH ISLES

- 1456 B.C. First migration of the Tribe of Dan to Ireland (Herman L. Hoeh, Compendium of World History, I, 420). Note that this was before the end of the 40 years in the Wilderness: Not all of the Children of Israel stayed in the Wilderness with Moses!
- 1450 B.C. Early migration to Western Europe and to the British Isles under Joshua (called "Hugh the Mighty" = "Jesus" = "Joshua"). Went to Spain and settled the Children of Israel in major gullies.
- 1400 B.C. Stonehenge, monument on Salisbury Plain, in Wiltshire, England. Consists of huge, rough-hewn stones and holes arranged in circular patterns. The outermost circle is a ditch 320 ft across. Inside the ditch is a ring of 56 equally spaced pits. They surround an inner horseshoe of 40-ton blocks. Why 56 holes? Based on "Eclipse Cycle" every 56 years. The 19th year of the third cycle becomes the first of the next. The ancient world did have knowledge of the 19-year time cycle! (The Earth, the Moon, and the Sun are in the same line every 19 years.) This monument would have been needed by the Children of Israel to determine intercalary months, since they were so far from Palestine. Determined the Solstices (about June 21 and about December 22--the two times in the year when the sun is at its greatest distance from the celestial equator and apparently does not move either north or south), and, by implication, the Equinoxes (about March 21 and September 22, when the sun crosses the plane of the earth's equator, making night and day all over the earth of equal length). Early navigation was based on the position of the stars!
- 1213 B.C. Second migration to Ireland in the days of Deborah and Barak when "Dan abode in ships" (Judges 5:17).
- 1099 B.C. In the days of Samuel, Brutus of Troy invaded Britain (Compendium, p. 452). Brutus was a descendant of the royal Trojan line (from Bardanus or Darda, grandson of Judah). The old Trojan house was Jewish, from the line of Zarah, son of Judah.
- 1016 B.C. The coming of the Milesians (Hebrews). The ancient royal houses of Ireland, Scotland, and later of England are derived from the Milesian royal house that conquered Ireland in 1016 (near the end of the reign of King David of Israel (1052-1011). It is possible that David visited Ireland. At any rate, a branch of David's throne was established in Ireland in 1016.
- 569 B.C. Jeremiah brought Tea Tephi to Ireland (The United States and the British Commonwealth in Prophecy, p. 21). Tea Tephi, a daughter of Zedekiah (of the line of Pharez), married King Morremon, a descendant of Zarah).
- 482 B.C. The line of Brutus fell as a result of fratricidal war (Compendium, p. 454). After this, Britain was divided among Rudaucus, King of Wales; Clotenus, King of Cornwall; Finor, King of Loegria; Statorious, King of Albania; and Yovan, King of Northumberland for 48 years (482-434 B.C.).

### Earliest Ireland

Ireland was originally settled a mixed population of the family of Magog and of Gomer, whose son Riphath gives a background to the story (Gen. 10:2-3). These people lived in Scythia and their whole genealogy and history has been preserved for over a thousand years from the time of the Flood down to the days of the coming of the Milesians in the time of David (vol. one, page 422). At this point they seem to have left the country and the native Irishmen who now came in preserved the record from the point of view of their genealogy.

Shortly after the Flood we have the coming of the Parthalonians (page 418), the children of Parthalon (or Bartholemew as he may be called in Hebrew). They were subject to diseases and floods and they perished. Parthalon's family comes to a close. Another branch of the family comes in that had fled earlier (continuing on page 418). All of these may be found in Keating's work where we have the genealogy given. Hence the original idea that the Irish people were descendents of the family of Japheth because it was a Japhetic family that early settled the country (see first paragraph above).

Then there were further problems followed by the coming of the Nemedians (or Naamathites—note Job 2:11), the children of Nemedh (page 419). At the end of their period in Ireland (1708-1492) we are down in the days of Moses. A part of the Nemedians fled to Grecian Thrace to escape the Formorian oppression. They return later, now known as Fir-Bolgs—which may have a number of possible meanings. Some thought they got the name because they carried sacks in their period of servitude. But, for that matter, it may have another origin associated with the Belgae or Belgians—some connection with them.

Then you have the Tuatha-De-Danaan, the tribe of the god or goddess Dan—because sometimes it could be female in form. There were two types of Danites or Tuatha-De-Danaan that has fooled people: One is in the lineage of Japheth. It goes right on down. It links the Parthalonians with the Nemedians and the Fir-Bolgs and the Tuatha-De-Danaan—all are given, the genealogy is all laid out. There may be some gaps but this is incidental. There was an unlisted group of people called Tuatha-De-Danaan that must have come in the days just after Moses (or around that time). They had no kings—they just are in Ireland. These must be Tuatha-De-Danaan, and the others got the name because they must have intermarried at some earlier time—but these others (from Japheth) were Gentiles and were driven out by the Milesians and disappeared. Very likely some of the Tuatha-De-Danaan also went to Scandinavia when the Milesians came.

The Milesians (pages 422-24) were of the family of Zarah as you see here. There is also more on this in vol. two. The line of Zarah gave rise to a group of people in Scythia which came out of the port of Miletus. These Milesian Scots or Milesian Scythians came into Scotland and gave their name to the island—that is, the northern part of it anyway. This name was transferred from Ireland to Scotland with a migration of people 6th century A.D.

But the Irish records show that there were these two migrations of Tuatha-De-Danaan at different periods of time. One was without kings, the other with kings. The one with kings couldn't have been Israelite because there was no king in Israel prior to Saul; and that would seem to differentiate which was which and show that the Irish Danites had come there early. You read later in the Book of Judges that "Dan abode in ships" (Judges 5:17). (Carefully re-read pages 420-422.) Then the Milesians came in 1016.

Craig White

## EARLY INHABITANTS OF BRITAIN

### I. Celts (from Celtes, early ruler of Western Europe--1771-1758B.C.-- whose daughter married Hercules)

The Celts dominated Europe for four centuries before the birth of Christ. A conglomerate people whose various branches--the Goidels of Ireland and Scotland, the Brythons of Britain and Brittany, and subdivisions such as the Belgae, the Gauls, and the Helvetii--were united by a common language (though with variant dialects).

"Although the Celtic language today exists nowhere as the main language of a whole society, in Ireland it is used as an official tongue. Its traces linger on throughout Western Europe--in the Gaelic of Scotland, in the Manx of the Isle of Man, in the Breton of Brittany, and in the Welsh. Modern French is simply a corruption of Latin (which was imposed on Gaul by the Romans), as mispronounced and adapted by the Celts" (Lincoln Barnett, Forbearers of the West).

The Celts lived in hill forts or holes in the earth, or sometime along the marshes in huts supported by piles. Julius Caesar in his famous Commentaries said that these Celts in Britain wore their hair long, painted themselves blue, and, for religious reasons, avoided eating geese. The Celts collected the heads of their enemies and hung them over their doorways like hunting trophies. "The heads of their most distinguished enemies," wrote Diodorus of Sicily, "they embalm in cedar-oil and carefully preserve in a chest. . . ."

Dispersed across the face of Europe, acknowledging no central government, the Celts were nonetheless united by one powerful binding force: the priestly caste of DRUIDS who from Ireland to Asia Minor maintained intact the religious precepts and traditions of the Celtic world. "Revered by tribes of Celts in every land, the Druids were more than priests; they were theologians, philosophers, diviners and judges of public and private disputes. Perhaps their strongest influence lay in their role as teachers. Instructing entirely through memory and the spoken word, they were the living custodians of Celtic lore and learning. . . ."

"A central doctrine of Celtic religion . . . was the immortality of the soul. Otherwise Druidism was a form of polytheistic nature worship, overlaid with magic and prophecy, and formalized by agrarian rites such as the cutting of the mistletoe and seasonal fertility festivals. The Celts worshiped not in temples but in forest glades and groves . . . On certain grim occasions the Celts practiced human sacrifice" (Barnett, op. cit.).

\* Dr. Hosh has described Druidism as the Protestant form of Baalim for which God sent Israel into captivity. Druids descended from ancient Assyrians and from Ishtar (on the maternal side). They are descendants of the MAGI of the East. One branch of Druids went to Western Europe. When the Romans came, they drove the Druids--most of them--out of Gaul. They fled to the area of Germany where they practiced their rites for centuries. Converted to Catholicism at the time of Charlemagne (800 A.D.). Simon Magus went to Chartres, where it is said, he converted the Druids! Remnants of Druids are still found among the Welsh.

The Brythons were mostly those of the South; the Goidels, of the

North. Goidels, also known as Gaedels or Gaels, went to Ireland. Earlier they had lived on the shores of the Caspian Sea. The Cymry and the Brythons (Britons) were probably from Simeon and Levi, respectively. Brythons were close kin to the Gauls (Reuben).

## II. ROMANS

In 55 B.C., Julius Caesar "sailed with eighty transports and two legions at midnight and descended upon Albion. . . ." (Churchill). The venture was not wholly successful. In 54 B.C., Caesar returned, advancing to the present-day St. Albans.

Despite the Roman occupation of Britain, which lasted for four centuries (43B.C. to about 410 A.D.), the Celts preserved their identity as a people. Although Latin was the official language, Celtic remained the language of the peasants; and Celtic folkways were not erased.

Pressure from Celts and other "barbarians" of Scotland, Ireland, and Germany forced the Romans to withdraw their forces. About 410 Rome itself was falling before barbarian invaders.

"The Roman and British religions usually blended freely. Jupiter Mars, and Mercury were easily identified with Celtic gods. . . . Rome put no shackles on any religion that did not challenge the state.

"We are not sure when Christianity first reached Britain. Tradition declared that St. Paul and St. Peter had visited the British Isles; that Joseph of Arimathea had brought the Gospel and the Holy Grail to Glastonbury where he planted the sacred thorn from Christ's crown of thorns. Certainly by the early years of the third century Christianity was gathering momentum in Britain" (Goldwin Smith, A History of England, p. 10).

## III. ANGLES, SAXONS, and JUTES (5th and 6th centuries). First wave: c.449A

"Germanic" tribes from Southern Sweden, Denmark, and parts of Germany. But Angles and Saxons came originally from the shores of the Black Sea, where the House of Israel dwelt. In A.D. 256 they began to migrate from Northern Asia Minor along the shores of the Black Sea to the Cymbric Peninsula (Denmark). [See May, 1964, Plain Truth, p. 12.]

Angles and Saxons were distinct peoples at first. They invaded at different times. The Saxons probably controlled the Western shore the Angles, the Eastern shore.

From the Continent the Anglo-Saxons had brought with them their terrible Teutonic gods: Tiu, the god of war (Tuesday); Woden, father of the gods (Wednesday), Thor, god of thunder (Thursday); and the all controlling Wyrd, goddess of fate.

The Anglo-Saxons were a stalwart, fierce, and gloomy people. Their profession having been for so long piracy on the sea, it is no wonder that their literature abounds in enthusiastic reference to the sea and to battle. "Of all the tribes of the Germanic race none was more cruel than the Saxons" (Churchill).

Having moved from a harsh land, defying cultivation, to a pleasant

arable soil, the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes set up kingdoms and pursued agriculture. Their island came to be known as the land of the Angles, or England ("Angleland").

The bulk of the English people today are the Angles and Saxons (Ephraim and Manasseh). The ~~Scottish~~ are largely from Zarah and thus are Jews!

"In 598 (A.D.), when the bishop of Rome sent Augustine to bring Catholicism to England, he found the inhabitants were already professing Christians! Their ancestors had already heard the message from one of the twelve apostles!" (Plain Truth, p. 24) [Andrew had preached in the region about the Black Sea.]

#### IV. The DANISH INVASION

In 787 A.D. another set of "Germanic" invaders, called Danes, or Vikings, or Norsemen, landed in England. The Danes, kinsmen of the Anglo-Saxons, brought the old pagan gods with them and ruthlessly destroyed the monasteries of Jarrow and Whitby, and with them the treasures of learning which they housed. They were compelled to make peace after more than a century of ravaging. Time of Alfred the Great (849-901).

NOTE: "Danish" here means Danite--not referring to the Danes of Denmark today.

#### V. The NORMAN INVASION: 1066 (From Northern France)

The Normans (~~Saxon Franks~~ descendants of the Norsemen or "Northmen") had settled in France about the time their kinsmen were ravaging England. They had come out of Norway, but they were no more Norwegian than the Danes were Danish. Tradition says that they came from Dacia, and Dacia was the area of the people who had come from Troy. Probably of the Trojan house that had settled in Bardania, near Dacia, and who had migrated north. All of these people were essentially Judaic.

The bulk of the Normans are of the line of Zarah, from which the House of Troy came. Normans have been the rulers of Britain ever since 1066.

During the two hundred years following the Norman invasion, hardly any phase of English life was left unchanged by this conquest. The government was highly centralized under the feudal system. Great estates grew up in England, each centered about a castle-fortress or a great manor house. About these were clustered villages of farmer and laborers. The church (Catholic) became the dominant influence in the lives of individuals, whether of high rank or low. The great devotion to the Virgin Mary was carried over into a general glorification of womanhood. A whole code of chivalric conduct came into being.

The Norman-French influence upon the language was just as far-reaching as it was upon social life. The conquered Anglo-Saxons, who were the laborers and servants, spoke Old English. The Norman conquerors, who were the nobles and gentry, spoke French. Gradually a common vocabulary was formed from the two languages. Alive and on foot, a pig was called by its Saxon name; cooked and served to a Norman lord, it was called by its French name porc (pork). Cf. "to let and lease," "to work and labor," "last will and testament."

tribes in this region that opposed the expansion of the Holy Roman Empire, the settlement of tens of thousands of people from Germany east—and this is the beginning of the famous expression Drang nach Osten, that is, the push toward the east (note page 229, column one in Langer). As a result of the devastation that hit the Roman Empire many people—Germanic, Gothic, others—kept coming west and filled in the desolate remains of the Empire (as a result of disease most of the cities had broken down). And then the area began to re-expand, and now the push is east instead of west for some lengthy period of time. And, in fact, it has been east until the end of the Second World War. . . .

#### France

The expansion of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation will normally be found to include the regions of eastern and northeastern France—Alsace-Lorraine and Burgandy. Not until the Thirty Years' War of 1618-48 was this area so completely devastated that, generally speaking, the French moved into the region and it became linguistically a totally French area. Consequently, as a result of that war in the 17th century, the German realm in Europe shrivelled.

But you really need to understand how much of Europe will be different in this time—regions will be settled by people who do not remain there because they are destroyed in war or migrate in different directions. Hence you will see on the continent that the one nation that continues to increase in size steadily will be France. France will continue to increase in size. In the early days the Holy Roman Empire was the most populous area. By 1780 certainly France was the most populous nation in this part of the world. This explains why France could dominate as she did under Napoleon!

#### ----- Early Britain

Beginning on page 178 we have a section on "The British Isles." Let me summarize it briefly by saying that much of the story is in volume one of the Compendium in the relationship of Ireland and England. There was the Roman occupation and then the withdrawal of Roman troops in the early 400's (p. 179). This left England open to the ravages from the north out of Scotland. The natives soon called on the Anglo-Saxons to aid the British against the Scottish and especially against the Picts. It turned out that the Anglo-Saxons took it over and drove the Scots and Picts north and drove the Britons out as a whole into Brittany across the Channel (map on p. 209) and scattered them over much of western Europe.

What is important is the expansion out of Denmark into much of England and the formation of the area known as the Danelaw (see on the map on p. 180). Remember, the Angles and Saxons came out of Schleswig-Holstein. I think we shall see that, in fact, not all of them did; certainly not all of the Saxons. And very, very likely many of the people called "Danes" who entered into the Danelaw in England proper were not really Danes as we know them. In other words, the Danes as we know them who stayed behind in Denmark were different from the Danes who, though living in the area, subsequently moved to England itself. I would suspect that the majority of the people who came into England at this time were actually Angles who had still been remaining in Denmark proper. They tend to settle in this area in England where the Angles had originally been anyway. And many of them will then be driven northward into Scotland and will mix with the Ulster Scots, go into northern Ireland, and from there even to the New World (America).

The Scottish people refer to the English as Saxons, they do not refer to them as Angles—I would call this to your attention—even though the land is called the

Angles (England) today. The fact that the Scottish people do not refer to the English as Angles but as Saxons indicates that very likely the Angles gave their name to New England in America because, in reality, the Angles in England were the primary people who came to America; and they gave their name to England and also to New England. And the people who stayed behind and kept the old name and are now called English are really basically the descendents of the Saxons. This is undoubtedly the indication from history. The overwhelming portion of people in the United States came from such areas as East Anglia which included Norfolk and Suffolk Counties (the "North Folk" and the "South Folk"), Northumbria, and then from Scotland itself.

#### Justinian's Empire

Now we should take a look at the map on page 186 briefly. This is the Byzantine Empire under Justinian. Remember that in history this is an episode that dates almost 300 years before Charlemagne. Notice that Justinian's restoration out of the east included the absorption of the Bulgars and, of course, Italy; the exclusion of the Visigoths and the Franks; and the occupation only of southern Spain and North Africa; also the exclusion of the Moors who later poured into Spain. So you see, that the Roman Empire at this period in the West hardly touched either Spain or France or Germany. They are left out of this restoration!

When the Roman Empire breaks up after Justinian's death in 565 the Lombards—a pagan, German-speaking tribe out of Czechoslovakia will pour into Italy. This, in fact, resulted in a change in much of the character of northern Italy; it explains why most of northern Italy became a part of the Holy Roman Empire for many, many centuries until the Lombards—after maybe 500 or 600 years—were ultimately absorbed in the Italian linguistic groups. It explains the difference between north and south Italy, the Germanic character of the north. In fact, as many Italians have said, the north Italians and the south Germans are more alike than the north Italians are with the south Italians.

In the West, the only Catholic state that will begin to develop will be the Franks. All the other tribes will be absorbed sooner or later, but they were all Arian! Clovis and the Franks were Catholic—the traditional date of Clovis' conversion to Catholicism is 496 (note page 161, col. two, top). Now this means that when the pagan Lombards came into Italy, the purpose of the Church was to find some power in the West to support the Church because the Byzantine Empire in the East was now too weak! (For background on the developing relationship between the Franks and the Papacy, see pp. 164-67.) So the Church, in fact, ultimately promoted and encouraged the reestablishment of the Roman Empire in the West and had Charlemagne crowned.

#### The Two Legs of the Image

The crowning of Charlemagne in the West made the emperor in the East at Constantinople very jealous. He wanted to be both legs of the image, so to speak! (For the rulers of this other "leg" of the image see pp. 1306-7 in the Appendix, II. "Byzantine Emperors".) But Charlemagne always acknowledged the eastern ruler as the Emperor of the East, and in the West he ruled. It was the old idea of Rome split into two parts, east and west, as begun by Diocletian about 300 A.D. (refer again to page 131) so that there were always these two branches.

We're going to see this duality far more than I think we realize. The various revivals will represent the revivals that strike the West. In the East the Byzantine Empire continues as the Eastern half while—well, it was also the Western half under