

# The Tribe Tracker's Guide to the Future

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7 minutes read time



If you know what to look for, you can track the "lost" tribes of Israel across the continents and through the centuries.

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**What in the world has God been doing? What will God do with the world in the future? Here's how you can track ancient tribes through history to understand prophecy. Think of it as a portal to God's plan for all mankind and your personal guide to the future.**

Today's nations started as ancient tribes—or groups of tribes. Even today many people in Africa, Asia, North and South America and elsewhere carefully maintain their tribal identities.

All people and tribes come from one human source—Adam and Eve. "And He has made from one blood every nation of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and has determined their preappointed times and the boundaries of their dwellings" ([Acts 17:26](#)). God planned eras of greatness and natural borders—the overview of history.

God Himself chose one nation to be a model for all other nations, starting with the patriarch Abraham (Genesis 12), his son Isaac and his grandson Jacob. God changed Jacob's name to Israel, and his 12 sons became the patriarchs, or fathers, of the 12 tribes of Israel.

For several centuries after the Exodus from Egypt they existed as a confederacy of tribes in the Promised Land (largely where the nation-state of Israel is today). From around 1050 to 930 B.C. the 12 were united into a single nation under the famous kings Saul, David and Solomon.

Due to Solomon's disobedience, God divided the 12 tribes into two nations: two tribes in the south formed the house of Judah (ancestors of the Jewish people of today) and 10 tribes in the north formed the house of Israel (who were never known as Jews).

Rebelling against God's way, the northern house of Israel adopted sinful, pagan beliefs and practices. Consequently, from around 740 to 720 B.C. God allowed Assyria to attack, conquer and take them captive, deporting them from their homeland to Assyria's northern and northeastern borderlands. They became known in history as the "lost 10 tribes of Israel."

But these "lost" tribes of Israel did not just vanish. If you know what to look for, you can track them across the continents and through the centuries to the time of Christ and on to modern times as nations in northwestern Europe, Britain, her former colonies and the United States.

Obviously, not every modern nation is descended from the ancient tribes of Israel. But apply tribe-tracking principles and you'll plainly see evidence of God working with all the tribes and nations in the world.

### **Modern fulfillment of ancient prophecies**

The first key in tribe tracking is prophecy. A prime example from the time of Jacob (also called Israel) describes the ancestors of the American and the British nations.

Many know the story of Joseph, one of the 12 sons of Israel, who was betrayed and sold by his brothers into Egyptian slavery. There he served time unjustly in prison. Finally God freed Joseph and he ultimately rose to the position of the pharaoh's prime minister.

Through necessity born of famine, God reunited Jacob and his other 11 sons with Joseph in Egypt. There, near the end of his life, Jacob formally adopted Joseph's two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh, thus raising each to tribal status ([Genesis 48:8-16](#)).

Then he pronounced prophetic blessings upon the lads. Manasseh was to become a great nation near the time of Christ's second coming. Ephraim would be even greater, for he would become a multitude or company of nations ([Genesis 48:17-20](#)).

Israel (God's chosen model nation) was to receive the greatest blessings among the world's nations. And the tribes and nations fathered by Joseph's two sons were to receive the greatest blessings of all the tribes of Israel—thus, greatest among the greatest.

Can we identify these people today? Consider that the greatest company of nations in world history in terms of wealth, prestige, influence and power in its heyday was the British Empire. The greatest single nation in the history of the world is clearly the United States of America. (Detailed evidence for this is given in our study aid [The United States and Britain in Bible Prophecy](#).)

Bear in mind that although God promised great blessings for the tribes and nations of Israel, He expected them to live up to the high and holy standard of His law. If they did, they were blessed, but when they didn't, He punished them—or will punish them—severely.

There is no room for arrogance among the descendants of ancient Israel. And there is no room for envy among the other nations. "God shows no partiality. But in every nation whoever fears Him and works righteousness is accepted by Him" ([Acts 10:34-35](#)).

Direct fulfillment of divine prophecy leaves an obvious track from history to the future. There are more prophecies about the tribes in Genesis 49 and Deuteronomy 33 as well as prophecies about other nations in the Bible. However, the prophesied identity of the two most powerful nations during the final 200 to 300 years of the end of the age leaves the clearest tracks a tribe tracker can find.

## Names of the tribes

A second key principle of tracking the tribes of Israel from past to future is discovering the names they bore during their wanderings. Let's look at two primary group names of the wandering Israelites.

King Omri ruled the house of Israel in the early 800s B.C., about 160 years before the fall of the northern kingdom (1 Kings 16). The Assyrians used his name to refer to the whole nation.

In the Assyrian language Omri was called *Ghomri* or *Khumri*, and in London we find a historical record of the house of Israel under subjugation to Assyria.

The famous Black Obelisk, prominently displayed in the British Museum, includes a pictorial record of King Jehu of Israel paying homage to the Assyrian king Shalmaneser. The inscription translates as: "The tribute of Jehu son of Khumri." And the Assyrians referred to the land of Israel as *mat bit-Khumri* — "land of the house of Omri."

Variations of Omri as a national name can be tracked initially as *Ghomri* or *Khumri* in Assyrian clay tablets, then *Gamir*, *Gamera* or *Gamira*, *Cimmeri* or *Kimmeroi*, as *Cimmerians* across Europe, and finally as the *Cymry* or people of Wales today. The Cimmerians were later called Celts and Gauls in northwestern Europe by the Greeks and Romans.

Remember, these linguistic transformations took place over hundreds of years and hundreds of miles.

Next, God promised that Isaac, the son of Abraham and Sarah, would leave the track of his name on history: "In Isaac your seed shall be called" ([Genesis 21:12](#)). Ancient written Hebrew didn't include vowels, so the written letters for Isaac were the SC or SK sound.

"In the ninth year of Hoshea, the king of Assyria took Samaria and carried Israel away to Assyria, and placed them in Halah and by the Habor, the River of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes" ([2 Kings 17:6](#)). Their tribal wanderings began on Assyria's northern and northeastern borders, south of the Black and Caspian Seas and in the southern edges of modern Russia about 720 B.C.

By 700 B.C. the Cimmerians began to overrun northern Asia Minor (modern Turkey), commencing centuries of migration west and north into Europe. Simultaneously another group of the tribes shook off Assyrian rule, moving to the north and east. Known variously as *Izkuza*, *Sacasene*, *Scythians*, *Saka*, *Sakka*, *Sacas* and *Sacae* — the SK or SC of *Isaac* formed the core of these names.

Those migrating north around the Black Sea to Europe were called *Scythians*. The eastern branch initially between Persia and China were the *Sakka* or *Saka*. Later in Europe they became *Sacesones* (sons of Saka) and finally *Saxons* — settling in England and later America. The SK/SC sound is found yet today among descendant nations of some of the tribes: Scotland, Scotia, Scandinavia, etc.

Greek and Roman scholars wrote about the Scythians and Cimmerians as they moved across the continents and through history, listing their names on ancient maps. Knowing the "lost" tribes of Israel as Cimmerians and Scythians enables us to track them across land, sea and time as we read histories, study historical maps and read about or participate in archaeology.

But far more importantly, by tracking the tribes prophetically and historically we see God's hand working in the affairs of man. If God has worked so clearly in the lives of tribes and nations of the past, He most certainly can and will work with nations and people today. He

can reveal to you the world's troubled, near-term future, plus the most incredible, eternal, long-term future in the great Kingdom of God.

For further study of the modern locations of the tribes of Israel and their destiny, be sure to read our free study aid [\*The United States and Britain in Bible Prophecy\*](#).

<https://www.ucg.org/vertical-thought/the-tribe-trackers-guide-to-the-future>

# Telltale Tracks in More Names, Languages, Archaeology and Art History

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Telltale tracks in the names, languages, archaeology and art history of the descendants of the so-called "lost" 10 tribes of Israel help us follow them through time.

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**We are all products of our ancestral past. The same is true for nations. Once they were tribes, before that they were clans, before that they were families and before that they came from one man—a patriarch.**

As we track the 12 tribes of Israel through history and into the future, we need to know their ancestral past. The great patriarch Abraham believed God and obeyed Him (Genesis 12). Thus God chose Abraham and made great promises to him—and by extension to his descendants—of lands and opportunities in the future. And now we pick up the trail of the tribes...

## **Name tracks**

Abraham had only one son by his wife Sarah. Isaac became the next great patriarch. Isaac had a troublesome son Jacob who received the birthright and blessing God had handed down from his grandfather Abraham. Upon Jacob's repentance, God changed his name from "supplanter" or "deceiver" to Israel, meaning "prince with God" ([Genesis 32:28](#)). Jacob had 12 sons, each of whom became the patriarch of his own tribe.

The blessings given to the various tribes by Isaac, Jacob and Moses were actually divine prophecies (Genesis 27; 48; and 49; Deuteronomy 33), as we saw in the last article.

In the first installment of our "Tribe Tracker" series we identified the names of Isaac (the father of Jacob) and King Omri of the northern house of Israel as two key names by which

the lost 10 tribes can be traced through history. By contrast, the bulk of the Jews, named after the dominant tribe of Judah, always knew who they were.

Isaac's name is found in variations like *Saka*, *Sacae*, *Scythians*, *Sacesones*, *Saxons* and others. Omri as a king must have impressed the Assyrians, who conquered and deported the northern 10 tribes, because in their cuneiform tablets and other inscriptions they called the Israelites *bit Ghomri* or *Khumri* (house of Omri). *Khumri* became *Cimmeri*, *Cimmerian*, *Cymry*, etc.

Both the Isaac and Omri derivatives applied to tribal groupings through the centuries. At times a few non-Israelite peoples were either allied with or later labeled by those names because they settled in the land after the Israelites moved on in their migrations.

Each of the 10 tribal names can be found in variations through the centuries on historical atlases (to be presented in the next installment of this series). Additionally, the sons and grandsons of the tribal patriarchs became the clans of each tribe. In tracking the tribes, watch for variations on the names of the clans.

The early Celts in the British Isles often called themselves Brythons or Britons from which Great Britain derives. The Hebrew word for covenant is *berit* with the consonants of *BRT*. Thus the Britains essentially called themselves "covenant people."

### **Language tracks**

All 12 of the ancient tribes of Israel spoke Hebrew, and many of the Middle Eastern languages were closely related to it.

Linguistic studies from the late 1700s through the late 1900s have found clear and direct connections between Hebrew and the Celtic or Gaelic languages still maintained in Wales, Scotland, Ireland and the Isle of Man. Going a dramatic step further, many of those studies focused on the remarkable and fundamental commonalities between Anglo-Saxon English and Hebrew. The same connection can be seen in the core words for most of the northwest European languages as well. This is not surprising since those languages were fundamentally the same until about A.D. 500 when the modern nation-states first began to form.

An interesting recent study in 1981 by Professor Terry Blodgett from the University of Utah titled "Phonological Similarities in Germanic and Hebrew" can be downloaded from <http://www.originofnations.org/>. This is but one of the many studies that link modern northwest European, English and Gaelic languages to the parent Hebrew language that leave a tribe tracker an imprint to follow.

### **Archaeological tracks**

From the excavations of Celtic burial mounds in Europe to Scythian burial mounds in Siberia, archaeological evidence of the wanderings of the tribes of Israel is abundant. Many of the Scythian finds in Asia reside in Russian museums, but some are readily found elsewhere. The similarities of the Celts and the Scythian cultures are drawn from the assessment of those artifacts.

The Behistun Rock inscriptions comprise one of the great archaeological breakthroughs that unlocked many of the other finds. They are found on a cliff face over 100 meters above the valley floor in the Zargos Mountains of modern Iran along the road from Baghdad to Tehran. A massive inscription and bas relief carving of King Darius I of the Persian Empire (586-521 B.C.), this find shows images of the peoples Darius I had conquered. It describes his victories on parallel columns in three languages: Old Persian, Susian (Elamite) and Akkadian (Assyrian or Babylonian).

The great benefit of the discovery and transcriptions by English soldier Sir Henry Rawlinson is that the languages are translations of each other. In the 1830s and 1840s when he copied the inscriptions in detail, scholars were unable to read the Assyrian-Babylonian language. Assyria, remember, was the conquering and deporting power that took the northern 10 tribes of Israel into captivity.

Sir Henry's younger brother and eminent scholar George Rawlinson clarified how important the inscriptions were to reading the Assyrian tablets excavated from Nineveh in the mid-1800s, thus connecting the lost 10 tribes to the Scythians or Sacae and Cimmerians:

"We have reasonable grounds for regarding the Gimirri, or Cimmerians, who first appeared on the confines of Assyria and Media in the seventh century B.C., and the Sacae of the Behistun Rock, nearly two centuries later, as identical with the Beth-Khumree of Samaria, or the Ten Tribes of the House of Israel" (George Rawlinson, note in his translation of *History of Herodotus*, Book VII, p. 378).

To a tribe tracker, the Behistun Rock inscriptions are a vital clue on the trail of the wandering tribes of Israel. Archaeologists have also discovered many artifacts that were in fact, art.

### **Art history tracks**

Talented art historians can escort you through museums identifying historical paintings and other art pieces, and talk at length about the era and culture of the art. Art history courses provide direct visual access to archaeological evidence of the ancient past.

The Scythian-Cimmerian art forms clearly reveal a common culture. Hard art pieces (gold, silver, bronze, stone, pottery, etc.) survive for modern archaeologists to find. Ditto with many Scythian-type artifacts. One of the great collections of Scythian-Sacae art resides in the Hermitage Museum of St. Petersburg, Russia. These pieces define the characteristic Scythian animal style:

*"The term Animal Style is used to describe a tradition characteristic of the applied—or rather portable—art of a number of ancient nomadic peoples. Animals were considered to have magical power and to provide protection against evil or disaster and representations of them thus occupied an important place in life. This style reflected the mythology, the ethical and aesthetic ideals of the warrior-nomad.*

*"With a magnificent understanding of composition and the essential nature of the material, craftsmen fashioned utilitarian objects in animal form: weaponry, horse trappings, clothes, ornaments and jewelry and other everyday objects were all decorated with zoomorphic [animal] motifs. Without copying nature, they accurately conveyed the essence of every beast depicted.*

*"The highly stylized modeling uses bold accentuated planes, while distinctive features associated with particular species are emphasized and exaggerated. Zoomorphic motifs were used not simply for decorative effect, but to turn the object into amulets, with magical power to assist in hunting, and to protect the owner from harm"*  
(<http://www.hermitagemuseum.org>).

In reference to the use of the animal-shaped art as idolatrous, magic amulets at times, it is well to remember that God sent the northern 10 tribes into captivity precisely because of their idolatry. "In the ninth year of Hoshea, the king of Assyria took Samaria and carried Israel away to Assyria, and placed them in Halah and by the Habor, the River of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes. For so it was that the children of Israel had sinned against the Lord their God... for they served idols, of which the Lord had said to them, 'You shall not do this thing'" ([2 Kings 17:6-7, 12](#)).

Scythian and Celtic art was fundamentally the same from the borders of China (where certain of the Sacae harassed the Chinese frontiers for several centuries) to the British Isles. The animal style links wandering Israelites together.

Celtic art styles assumed the Scythian influence in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. as the Cimmerians migrated across Asia Minor into Europe to link with their early Celtic relatives. Thus art history, when you know what to look for, provides another trail for the tribe tracker.

### **Tracks tell tales**

These telltale tracks in the names, languages, archaeology and art history of the descendants of the so-called "lost" 10 tribes of Israel help us follow them through time. We observe God's hand in bringing them to the new homelands He had promised to Abraham. Sleuthing through history also adds remarkable depth to one's thinking and makes the story of man all the more fascinating.

Generally, the academic establishment ridicules or rejects the idea that the Bible is directly connected to human history. Why would they do that? The answer is simple. They do not like to retain God in their knowledge ([Romans 1:28](#); see also 18-32). The "wise" of this world often ignore evidence that points to God and His work with mankind. True wisdom starts with the Word of God and goes from there.

The next article in the "Tribe Tracker" series will let you soar over lands and through time in a broad overview of the movements of the tribes through the centuries in "[Tracking the Tribes Through Migrations and Maps](#)." If you have not read the previous article in this series, you can find it at: "[The Tribe Tracker's Guide to the Future](#)"

In the meantime, if you haven't already read the foundational booklet on this subject, please download or order your free copy of [The United States and Britain in Bible Prophecy](#). This well-researched study aid will put it all in biblical perspective.

<https://www.ucg.org/members/united-young-adults/spiritual-growth/vertical-thought-january-march-2007/telltale-tracks-more-names-languages-archaeology-and-art-history>

# Tracking the Tribes Through Migrations and Maps

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The Bible provides clues that can allow us to track where the "Lost Tribes" of Israel ended up.

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**Why would God give prophecies in the Bible about the nations and events leading to the second coming of Jesus Christ just ahead of us but not tell us who the key national "players" in those prophecies are? It wouldn't make any sense, would it? Why have prophecies—essentially news notices written centuries in advance—if they have no relevance to world events today?**

In this third article of our "Tribe Tracker" series, we begin to map the migrations of the so-called "lost 10 tribes of Israel." In the previous articles we have learned by what names the various tribal groups were known and how they are identified today based on incredible prophecies of the past. Plus we have seen the value of archaeology and even art history in the tracking process. (To read these articles, visit "[The Tribe Tracker's Guide to the Future](#)" and "[Telltale Tracks in More Names, Languages, Archaeology and Art History](#).")

## **The nation of Israel**

God chose the ancient nation of Israel to be an example for all other people. He gave them great blessings and expected high standards of worship and conduct from them. When they persistently rebelled against His leadership, He repeatedly warned them before punishing them.

The modern nation state of Israel consists of only a fraction of the tribal descendents. In fact many modern nations descended from the original 12 tribes. We are focusing on the great wandering of the 10 northern tribes who were never known as Jews in history. One of those tribes, Joseph, is the ancestor of the United States and British nations today. Other tribes spawned certain of the modern, northwest European nations.

### **Assyria takes 10 tribes captive**

From 740 to about 720 B.C., the empire of ancient Assyria located in what is now Iraq and Iran conquered and deported all 10 of the northern tribes of Israel. They marched the beaten captives into exile from Israel's northern and eastern borders. They also drafted many able-bodied men of these tribes into their army and positioned them on the Assyrian frontiers as buffers between themselves and neighboring enemies.

The Bible explains how Assyria transported and resettled the 10 tribes of Israel: "Now the king of Assyria went throughout all the land, and went up to Samaria and besieged it for three years...the king of Assyria took Samaria and carried Israel away to Assyria, and placed them in Halah and by the Habor, the River of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes" ([2 Kings 17:5-6](#)).

The Israelites were mostly known by variations of what the Assyrians called them: Khumri or Ghomri, which also came out as Gimira and Cimmerians. Others were known by their ancestor Isaac's name as Saka or Scythia.

Here's how the tribe-tracking story unfolded over the last 2,700 years.

### **A critical, directional prophecy**

Because they sinned, God gave the 10 tribes the "boot" from the land of Israel. But He had plans for them yet. God had promised Abraham that He would give his children the Israelites some fine new homelands eventually.

"I will make you exceedingly fruitful; and I will make nations of you, and kings shall come from you," God told the great patriarch. He promised the same for Abraham's beautiful wife Sarah: "And I will bless her and also give you a son by her; then I will bless her, and she shall be a *mother of* nations; kings of peoples shall be from her" ([Genesis 17:6, 16](#)).

What a family Abraham and Sarah started! The single nation of ancient Israel produced numerous nations descended from her 12 tribes thousands of years later in our day. Tracking these tribes in the Bible is easy, but we are now tracking them through history from their captivity forward to now.

Where did the tribes go? Let's look at a key, directional prophecy talking about where God will bring Israel back from at Christ's return. "Surely these shall come from afar; look! Those from the north and the west, and these from the land of Sinim" ([Isaiah 49:12](#)). In the Bible, unless otherwise noted, all directions are oriented to Jerusalem. So the tracks must ultimately head north and west which they do.

This is a compass bearing for the modern nations of Israelite origin: follow the landmass to the northwest. The tribes now grown into nations are located in northwest Europe and beyond to North America and elsewhere.

Parts of the tribes immediately went northwest; others waited a few centuries in the east in what is now Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and even up to the outer borders of China before they migrated west and north.

### **650 B.C. Scythian and Cimmerian dispersion**

The Scythians and Cimmerians were both groupings of the tribes of Israel. Assyria drafted a number into its armies soon after the captivity. They rose to some power in the empire and

finally had an opportunity to help bring down their former oppressor before 600 B.C. Quite early, elements of the Cimmerians migrated west across Asia Minor (today's Turkey) conquering or fighting whoever stood in their path until they linked and merged with the Celts already in northwest Europe and Britain. The Celts were kinsmen Israelites who had migrated centuries earlier to found trade and mining colonies.

### **300 B.C. Alexander's empire and the tribes; Celts in Britain**

Alexander the Great gave Greece and Macedonia their day in the sun, but he died early leaving the four divisions of his empire to four major generals (which is also a fulfilled prophecy described in Daniel 8, especially verses 8 and 21-22). His push caused many Scythians to migrate into Armenia and north around the Black Sea to Europe. He also hastened ongoing migrations of Cimmerians further into northwest Europe where they were called Celts by the Greeks and Gauls by the Romans. Some of the highly mobile eastern Scythians, the Saka or Sacae, moved north and temporarily east, harassing the borders of China.

### **150 B.C. Parthian Empire; Gauls in France**

The Roman Republic had grown powerful and was often in conflict with various elements of the Gauls (their name for Celts) to their north. But the one power that Rome could never conquer was the Parthian Empire.

The Scythian-Celtic connection to the lost tribes is well-established in our booklet *The United States and Britain in Bible Prophecy*. Other tribal trails are more challenging to trace, and not everyone interested in tracking the tribes comes to the same conclusions. However, Israeli Talmudic scholar Yair Davidy, in his book *The Tribes: The Israelite Origins of Western Peoples*, presents convincing evidence about other groups that eventually migrated into Europe. Some of these may also have been, or included, displaced Israelites.

Citing Chinese histories and the geographic work of Ortelius (1570) who drew maps based on legendary, ancient sources, Mr. Davidy tells the story of Parthia and her neighboring tribes (*The Tribes*, pp. 92-94). Parthia started as a kingdom of Scythians at the south end of the Caspian Sea and began to flex its muscle about 250 B.C. Allied with other Scythian and Saka groupings, they built an empire controlling all trade on the Silk Road to China. In 54 B.C. Rome lost an entire legion fighting a much smaller army of mounted Parthian archers.

One tribal grouping near the border of China was the Massagetae, which the Chinese called Yueh-Chi. Climate changes in Siberia and pressure from the Huns (also on the borders of China) began to push the Yueh-Chi southwest toward Parthia. Elements of the tribes were repopulating Scandinavia by this time too. They were called the Gutones or Teutons.

### **A.D. 150 Parthian Empire at its apex**

The Parthian Empire at its apex ruled many peoples, including the Persians, who revolted and seized power in 226. Most histories say the Parthians then simply disappeared from history. They "disappeared" by migrating north and west just like all the other elements of the Israelite tribes had been doing for centuries. (ibid., p. 198)

The Roman Empire was also at its zenith, ruling the Gauls in France and the Celtic Brythons in Britain. Various tribal groupings were populating northern Europe. In Scandinavia the Gutones became known as the Goths of the west (Visigoths). The Yueh-Chi or Guti or Getae also began to be known as the eastern Goths, the Ostrogoths (ibid., p. 179).

### **A.D. 300 Goths on fringes of Roman Empire**

Nearly all parts of the tribes had tracked west into Europe from Asia. The Scythian and Cimmerian titles gave way to numerous Israelite tribal and clan names.

Known then generally as Goths, they were massing on the northern borders of the Roman Empire. Rome faced a gathering storm from those they called barbarians, but who were increasingly well organized and preparing to settle in their new homelands north and west of Jerusalem.

#### **A.D. 500 The fall of Rome and the rise of the tribes in Europe**

Various tribal groups including the Heruli, Vandals, Visigoths and Ostrogoths overran Rome several times, but with finality in 476. Saxons (the final form of Sacae, Saka, Sacasone or Scythians), with the aid of the Angles and Jutes, also invaded Britain. Soon other tribal clans from ancient Israel began to settle in areas that would assume nation status over the next 500 years. Their modern national names include Ireland, Great Britain (and the nations to grow from her main colonies like the United States, Canada, Australia, etc.), France, Holland, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

Historical maps are a boon to tribe trackers. These are based on early maps and histories of ancient and classical geographer-historians like Herodotus (5th century B.C.), the elder and younger Plinys (1st century), Ptolemy (2nd century) and other sources (see sources below). Also to learn more about this vital topic, be sure to request or download your free copy of *The United States and Britain in Bible Prophecy*.

#### **Why track tribes?**

Too much of Christianity discounts the value of Bible history and of prophecy, which is history revealed in advance. As a young, vertical-thinking tribe tracker, very likely your educational institution has discounted the value of studying history. But perhaps you are beginning to see how important it is to know something of where you and others have come from and then to see where we are all going.

Sir Winston Churchill, famous British prime minister and prolific historian, summed up the study of history: "The farther backward you can look, the farther forward you can see."

In the final installment of the "Tribe Tracker's Guide to the Future," we will see what great things God has in store for the tribes of Israel and for every other tribe ever to live in history. That future has all to do with the Kingdom of God. Don't miss it!

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