

WHERE ARE THE 'LOST' TRIBES OF ISRAEL IN THE MODERN WORLD?



An Introduction

By Craig M White
Version 4.1



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Graphic on the cover is a British Imperial war poster (author and date unknown). The graphic on the rear is an old British-Israel chart showing the lineage of the 'lost' tribes of Israel (author and date unknown).

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Related studies in the Tribes of Israel series:

- *Israel – the Apple of God's Eye (part 1)*
- *The True Roots and Origin of the Scots (part 2)*
- *The British Sense of Mission as a Ruling People (part 3)*
- *The Second Exodus and the Last Trump (part 4)*
- *What will Israel be doing in the World Tomorrow? (part 5)*
- *Chart: Was Israel Mixed? (part 6)*
- *Chart: The Fulfillments of Genesis 49 (part 7)*
- *Where is Israel in the Modern World (part 8)*
- *Did God want or not want Israel to have a human King?*
- *British and American World Union*
- *Feast of the Nations*
- *The Invisible Rulers over the Nations*

These studies and charts are available for free download [here](#)

Introduction

For centuries Christians and other researchers have mulled over whatever happened to the tribes of Israel after the fall of the kingdom to the Assyrians.

Even in 1837, almost 200 years ago, an article appeared "An Inquiry into the Fate of the Ten Tribes of Israel after the Fall of Samaria", *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, Vol. 4, No. 2, by T. Dickinson.

Did they just vanish and mix into other nations; did they all return with Judah commencing around 539/38 BC; are they the various tribes around the world that some claim are the lost tribes (located in Ethiopia, Polynesians etc); all the peoples of Europe; or only the north-west Europeans and their descendants around the world?

Many books and papers have been written arguing for various positions, but after careful analysis I can honestly say that they lack the detail, Biblical support and deductive reasoning that supports the Biblical, historical and anthropological record.

Having thoroughly read hundreds of books and articles which take various positions on the subject, and having analysed and critiqued them, I had no other choice but to accept as an absolute truth that the peoples of northwest Europe and their descendants comprise the 'lost' tribes of Israel.

Many people have grappled with reading lengthy and complex books on the subject (some with dubious reasoning or historical data yet coming to the correct conclusions) or coping with the plethora of views. Hence this article – which acts as an introduction to the doctrine and is designed to be read as such and not as an exhaustive paper. It also seeks to eschew silly or extreme views and arguments yet simultaneously providing a framework and foundation for additional research.

Upon reading this article, you should be able to grasp each of the major aspects that compose the major arguments for the doctrine.

The several sections making up this article contain additional readings that will help with your research. These represent only a small number of writings on the subject, but sensible and well thought out arguments. Some of these are by academics who hold PhDs, those that hold other qualification or simply thorough researchers.

My Experience

I first heard about the British-Israel teaching when I was very young at family parties and gatherings or just 'around the traps'.

I recall for instance Uncle Ron (my Mother's brother) talking about the origin of the British Royal throne and the lost tribes since I was a little boy. He had read books on the subject, listened to the *World Tomorrow* broadcast since 1956 and pondered deeply on the teaching.

Another was Uncle Harry a migrant from Scotland who married my Mother's friend, Freda. He confirmed the Scottish 'stone of scone' origin in the ancient land of Israel and of course always insisted upon the ethnic differences between the English and Scottish peoples.

When I was a young teenager I proceeded to look into the teaching by visiting the main city library which contained some old British-Israelite books dating from at least the early twentieth century as well as criticisms in various books (I think they were titled *Kingdom of the Cults* and *Chaos of the Cults*).¹ I also read the famous book *United States and British Commonwealth in Prophecy* in 1973 (since retitled *The United States and Britain in Prophecy*).

Since then, I delved ever deeper into this teaching and find myself more and more convinced of it with each passing year.

For information on how old this doctrine is, read the **Appendix. Ancient Roots of British-Israelism** and **Appendix. Chief British-Israelite Sources for Claims**.

Further Reading

- *Chosen People. The big Idea that shapes England and America* by Clifford Longley.
- *The New Jerusalem* by Adrian Gilbert.
- *Ascent to Greatness* by Raymond McNair.

¹ Some books that were written to attack the *Plain Truth* magazine and *World Tomorrow* broadcast which promoted the doctrine also contained critiques of the doctrine and their views were thoroughly analysed prior to my making a final decision on the validity of it.

Why did God call Israel to great blessings?

To understand who the 'lost' tribes of Israel are today, we need to delve into the roots of these people found in their forefather, Abraham.

It is prophesied in Genesis that the patriarch Abraham's descendants were to become so numerous to be like the dust of the earth (Gen. 13:16), the stars of heaven (Gen. 15:5; 22:17) and the sand upon the seashore (Gen. 22:17; 28:14). He was destined to father large and prosperous nations, above any others in world history.

Why was this so? To cut a long story short, because of Abraham's faithfulness outlined in Genesis 22, God bestowed blessings beyond compare upon his descendants. From heaven the angel of God declared:

“By myself I have sworn, declares the LORD, because you have done this and have not withheld your son, your only son, I will surely bless you, and I will surely multiply your offspring as the stars of heaven and as the sand that is on the seashore. And your offspring shall possess the gate of his enemies, and in your offspring shall all the nations of the earth be blessed, because you have obeyed my voice.” (Gen. 22:16-18)

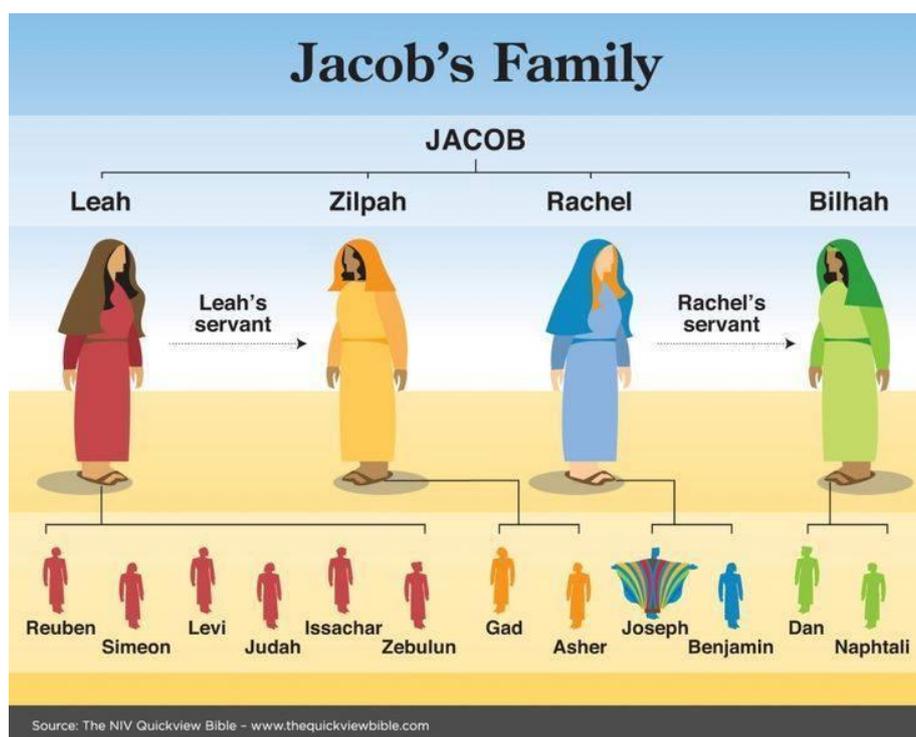
Centuries later, God still kept to His word:

“Jehovah did not set His love upon you, nor choose you, because you were more in number than any people, for you *were* the fewest of all people. But because **Jehovah loved you, and because He would keep the oath which He had sworn to your fathers**, Jehovah has brought you out with a mighty hand and redeemed you out of the house of slaves, from the hand of Pharaoh king of Egypt. Therefore, know that Jehovah your God, He *is* God, the faithful God who keeps **covenant** and mercy with them that love Him and keep His commandments, to a thousand generations.” (Deut. 7:7-9)²

God was using a nation which was small in number, yet with excellent potential, to confound the other peoples – all because of Abraham's faithfulness.

Israel was to be a special people before God and to thereby bring light, truth and righteousness to the world. In Ex. 19:5-6; Deut. 28:1; Is. 42:6; 43:1, 10-12, 21; 60:3; 61:6; 62:1-7 they are even portrayed as God's witness to the nations.

² There is nothing here to suggest that they were an inferior people which some speculate to be the case.



Source: The Quickview Bible

From the aforementioned Scriptures it is clear that the Israelites were to function as God's representatives on earth, to administer it under Him. Below I offer some Scriptures as further evidence of Israel's role under God:

"And now if you will obey My voice indeed, and keep My covenant, then you shall be a **peculiar treasure to Me above all the nations**; for all the earth *is* Mine.

And you shall be to Me a **kingdom of priests and a holy nation**. These *are* the words which you shall speak to the sons of Israel." (Ex. 19:5-6)

"For you *are* a holy people to Jehovah your God. Jehovah your God has chosen you to be a special people to Himself **above all people** that are upon the face of the earth." (Deut. 7:6. Cp. 28:1)

"For Jehovah's portion *is* His people. Jacob *is* the lot of **His inheritance**. He found him in a desert land, and in the deserted, howling wilderness. He led him about, He cared for him, He kept him as **the pupil of His eye**." (Deut. 32:9-10)

"I Jehovah have called You in righteousness, and will hold Your hand, and will keep You, and give You for a covenant of the people, for a **Light of the nations**." (Is. 42:6)

"The beasts of the field shall honor Me, the jackals and the ostriches; because I give waters in the wilderness, rivers in the desert, to give drink to **My people, My chosen**. **This people that I formed for Myself**; they shall declare My praise." (Is. 43:20-21)

There are many other Scriptures one can turn to which bolsters the above such as Is. 45:11; 49:3; 61:6; 62:1; Jer. 13:11; 51:19-21.

Here are people given a great mission by God Almighty (see Walter Kaiser's *Mission in the Old Testament: Israel as a Light to the Nations* for a thorough study of Israel's revealed role) to be God's inheritance, a light, God's servant, a glory, God's weapon of war, a kingdom of priests and kings, the work of God's hands etc. Notice that Israel was also the apple or pupil of God's eye.

From these verses we can see that God sees Himself as the Father of Israelites who are His offspring or children (cp Jer. 1:15; Song of Solomon 8:5; Rom. 8:29).



Israel was also God's bride and wife and He the husband according to Ex. 19; 20; Jer. 3:14; Ex. 16; Jer. 31:32. For God to court and choose as wife one of the nations, tells us something about the relationship He is in with them. Other relevant Scriptures are listed in the footnotes³.

From the above we see that Israel has the primacy and will enjoy this privilege fully during the Millennium. In a sense Israel is the firstborn amongst the nations (in terms of calling them to universal service) and therefore inherits the physical birthright of the world. Almost unbelievable blessings were offered Israel in Gen. 29; 30; 49; Lev. 26; Num. 23; 24; Deut. 7; 8; 28; 33; Jud. 5.⁴

This birthright involved God covenanting with Israel so that they became His sons. He would shower incredible blessings upon them and grant them potential and capacities above all other

³ See Deut. 7:1-16; 9:5; 4:33, 37; Ps. 44:1-3; 47:4; IChron. 17:20-21; Is. 62:2-7.

⁴ Some assert that Israel is seldom mentioned in the New Testament and is no longer important to God anymore. However, Israel is referred to in many places – just pick up a *Strong's Concordance* and see for yourself. Israel is also referred to in Matt. 10:6; James 1:1; Rev. 7; 12; 21. Her tribulation is also referred to in Matt. 24; Mark 13; Luke 21; Rev. 18.

Note that Israel is mentioned seldom in Job and Proverbs for instance – yet both are books of the Older Testament. Mentioning or not and the amount of mention has no bearing on the Plan of God. After all, the New Testament enriches the Old and builds upon its foundation, it does not replace the Older Testament. Whilst many do not say that it is replaced, by their theological positions, this is what they are saying in effect.

peoples – yet it was not something they deserved, it was His privilege and pleasure to do so. They in turn were to obey God, become a model nation and provide servant-leadership to the world.

Further Reading

- *Mission in the Old Testament: Israel as a Light to the Nations* by Walter Kaiser.
- *Israel – the Apple of God's Eye* by Craig White.

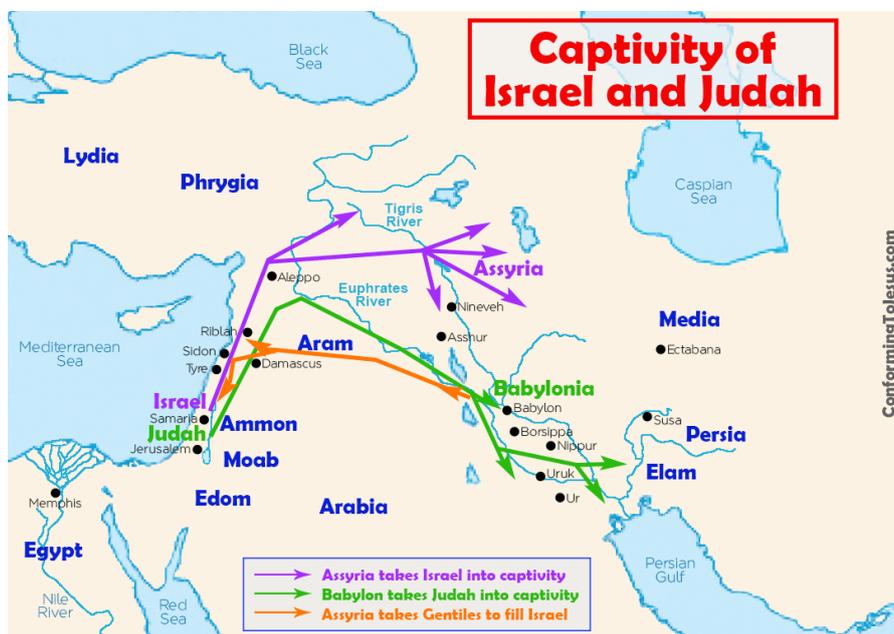
The Genesis of Israel

In chapter eleven of my book *In Search of ... the Origin of Nations* I explained that Shem fathered Arphaxad who then had a son with the name of Salah, followed by Eber, Peleg, Reu, Serug, Nahor, Terah and then Abram. This is the line that God has worked with both spiritually and other ways.

It is a line extending back to Seth – God's people – a people, for whatever reason, He chose to covenant with.

Protestant commentators in the mid-nineteenth century through to the early twentieth, wrote of a 'righteous line' from Noah, Shem, Arphaxad, down to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob (Israel) demonstrating that this concept was once understood by many.

God started His plan in a small way, like the grain of a mustard seed. Prior to Noah's Flood, there were just a handful of people He worked with. After the Flood, through Noah, Shem, Arphaxad and others, this number gradually grew through Israel who were physically called to a physical salvation and blessings. Amongst them were people with the Spirit of God within them. Later, this spiritual dimension grew with the inclusion of non-Israelitish peoples when the New Testament Church was raised up and continues to this day. More will be called during the Millennium – so God is starting small and working up to call all of mankind, through Israel.



Source: conformingtojesus.com

Scriptures such as Is. 42:1; 45:4; 65:9 demonstrate how important Israel is to God's Plan – here she is called His "elect". In the Newer Testament we are told that "unless those days should be shortened, no flesh would be saved. But for the elect's sake, those days shall be shortened." (Matt. 24:22) And this was prior to the formation of the Church. Whilst the Church is spiritual Israel and is also called the elect in places such as Col. 3:12, this does not mean that Israel is no longer His elect which replacement theology attempts to teach. Therefore, because of the

elect (both physical and spiritual Israel), God will intervene in world affairs to ensure that life is not wiped from the face of this planet.

As such, we must seek and find the people of Israel today. Finding who they are will open our minds to prophecy, how God operates and is undoubtedly the key to understanding world history.

A Brief Historical Outline

In chapter 32 of the book of Genesis the patriarch Jacob successfully wrestled with an angel sent by God (Gen. 32:24-28) and as a result was renamed Israel (= "the one who contends with God") who later married Leah and Rachel and from them (as well as their servants Bilhah and Zilpah) he had twelve children.

Due to various circumstances the descendants of Israel found themselves in Egypt and God used Moses to rescue them. They were then led into the Promised Land by Joshua which they gradually occupied in conquest and later set up capital in Jerusalem under King David.

The first king of the united Monarchy was King Saul of the tribe of Benjamin. After he died a civil war commenced and after a brief reign of two years, his fourth son Ishbosheth was murdered.

David became king of Judah and about seven years later over all Israel (II Sam. 5:1-5). His son Solomon succeeded him and proceeded to build a temple of great splendour to God (which some estimate to be worth at least \$100 billion in today's figures (2021 AD)).⁵

Rehoboam his son succeeded him, but his heavy taxes led to a revolt and a servant to King Saul, Jeroboam was appointed king of the ten tribes (see IKings chapters 11 and 12) following which the Kingdom divided with only the tribes of Judah and Benjamin remaining loyal to Rehoboam. Later the Levites joined him due to the apostasy of Jeroboam (II Chron. 11:13-17).

Centuries later God sent the ten tribes into captivity under the Assyrians after which they became known as the 'lost' tribes of Israel (three deportations approximately 734-732, 729-724, 716-715 BC). The following century Judah went into captivity with a few returning – the majority never did.⁶

⁵ The amount of metals etc used in the temple were as follows: over 108,002 talents of gold; 1,017,000 talents of silver; massive amounts of bronze; cedar trees (IKings 9:10-11) etc. As we can see, there were millions of tons of gold and silver used in the temple!

⁶ Alfred Edersheim in his *The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah* noted: "In general, it is of the greatest importance to remember in regard to this Eastern dispersion, **that only a minority of the Jews, consisting in all of about 50,000, originally returned from Babylon**, first under Zerubbabel and afterwards under Ezra. Nor was their inferiority confined to numbers. The wealthiest and most influential of the Jews remained behind. According to Josephus, with whom Philo substantially agrees, vast numbers, estimated at millions, inhabited the Trans-Euphratic provinces. To judge even by the number of those slain in popular risings (50,000 in Seleucia alone), these figures do not seem greatly exaggerated. A later tradition had it, that so dense was the Jewish population in the Persian Empire, that Cyrus forbade the further return of the exiles, lest the country should be depopulated. So large and compact a body soon became a political power. Kindly treated under the Persian monarchy, they were, after the fall of that empire, favoured by the successors of Alexander. When in turn the Macedono-Syrian rule gave place to **the Parthian Empire, the Jews formed, from their national opposition to Rome, an important element in the East.** Such was their influence that, as late as the year 40 A.D., the Roman legate shrank from provoking their hostility. At the same time it must not be thought that, even in these favoured regions, they were wholly without persecution.

Whatever happened to these tribes? Centuries later Christ Himself called them “lost” and wanted to earnestly seek them out (Matt. 15:24; 18:11-12; Luke 19:10).

Further Reading

- *Lost Tribes of Israel – Found!* by Steven Collins.
- *Judah’s Sceptre and Joseph’s Birthright* by John Allen.

Here also history records more than one tale of bloody strife on the part of those among whom they dwelt.” (p. 482) and “Still **the great mass of the ten tribes was in the days of Christ, as in our own, lost to the Hebrew nation.**” (p. 488) [emphasis mine]

Where are the Covenant People of Israel today?

The Scriptures are clear, the House of Israel and Judah will form very important leadership positions within God's Millennial Kingdom. In the first century, the term 'Kingdom of God' was commonly believed to be the time of the Messiah ruling from Jerusalem, gradually extending His rule across the earth, through and with Israel:

"They therefore, when they were come together, asked him, saying, **Lord, dost thou at this time restore the kingdom to Israel?**" (Acts 1:6)

This demonstrates that it was clearly understood that the Kingdom of God was to be restored and to be administered, at least in part, by Israel.

So where are these tribes located today? We must seek out and find them if we are to understand God's Plan and various prophecies including their global dominance and rulership in the Millennium.

As we have seen, the story of Israel can be traced clear back to Abraham, through whom God established a single family, which He would choose for leadership and service for all the various nations and tribes of the planet (Abraham and both his physical and spiritual descendants were to be "heir to the world" (Rom. 4:13)). Abraham begat Isaac who in turn begat Jacob. God later called Jacob Israel which means "overcomer" or "prevailer with God". Jacob begat 12 sons which became the tribes of Israel. From that time forward, the Bible concentrates on Israel as a special people that God is working with throughout the Old Testament and into the New Testament. In other words, they are the 'chosen people of God'.

Israel accepted God's proposal (Ex. 19:3-10) and the Ten Commandments became their basic law to guide them through all generations – a kind of Basic Law or Constitution – they agreed to obey God, their Husband – this became the basis of their joint Covenant. As such, they were the Covenant People – a people that God had chosen from a line clear back to Arphaxad, Shem and Noah.

God dealing with Israel from the time of the forging of this Covenant is recorded throughout the Old Testament and a summary is not necessary here.

If, however, they proved unfaithful to God, and joined themselves to foreign gods, then He had the right to separate from them and send them into captivity.

"For Jehovah your God brings you into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills ...
Beware that you do not forget Jehovah your God, in not keeping His commandments, and His judgments, and His statutes, which I command you today ...
But you shall remember Jehovah your God, for *it is* He who gives you power to get wealth, so that He may confirm His covenant which He has sworn to your fathers, as it is today.
And it shall be if you do at all forget Jehovah your God and walk after other gods and serve them and worship them, I testify against you today that you shall surely perish.

As the nations whom Jehovah destroys before your face, so you shall perish because you would not listen to the voice of Jehovah your God." (Deut. 8:7-20)

This indeed occurred to Israel and later to Judah as recorded by the prophets. Yet, Israel was still promised great blessings which were only partially fulfilled in ancient Palestine. Other Scriptures which list the immense blessings of Israel in the end-time include: Lev. 26; Deut. 28; Num. 23 & 24, Deut. 33, Judges 5 and are explained in the article *The Fulfillments of Genesis 49* and many excellent books listed at the end of this article.

These prophecies of national blessings and greatness are promised chiefly (but not exclusively) for the last days (Gen. 49:1) and were unconditional – God would shower them upon Israel whether she obeyed Him or not. The wealth enjoyed originally by Israel, and especially during the reign of Solomon, typologically fulfilled Genesis 49.

However, these promises were only partially fulfilled during the time of the Kingdom of Israel where they are said to be the dust of the earth (IIChron. 1:9. See Deut. 1:10), but the various promises in the book of Genesis are to be more fully applied in the "last days" (Gen. 49:1). In other words, the early fulfilments were part of an ongoing unfurling of proto-types, forerunners or patterns of later fulfilments of these prophecies. The entry of Israel into the Promised Land, successes of Israel and especially King David and the splendour of Solomon are all typological of Israel's rise to prominence in the time of the end and also during the Millennium.

Dr Rick Sherrod explains this period of Israel's history very well:

"Solomon's reign brought a version of the very things which will come in earnest under Christ's beneficent worldwide rule: peace (I Kings 4:24-25, Isaiah 2:4, Micah 4:4), happiness and prosperity (I Kings 4:20, 22-23, 10:14-23, 27, Amos 9:13, Micah 4:4), wisdom and the availability of spiritual knowledge and understanding (I Kings 4:29-34, 10:1, 4, 6-9, 2 Chronicles 1:12, the Book of Proverbs, most of which is of Solomonic authorship, and Isaiah 11:9), world renown (I Kings 4:21, 10:1, 6, 23-24, Ps. 72:8-11, 19, Isaiah 2:3, Zechariah 9:10), and a massive program of building and construction (I Kings 6:1, 7:1-2, Isaiah 58:12, 61:4, Ezekiel 36:10, 33-36).

Students of the Solomonic period also describe it as an age of intellectual revival and learning (see Lawrence Boadt, *Reading the Old Testament*, p. 477; James Pritchard, *Solomon and Sheba*, p. 30; and Andre Lemaire's essay in *Ancient Israel* edited by Hershel Shanks, p. 106)--something which will also be a major feature of Christ's program to reeducate and elevate the newly subjugated populations of the world (Zechariah 8:23, 14:16-19, Revelation 2:27). Indeed, the Solomonic age of glory is a biblical forerunner of even greater fulfillments of the physical, material, and national promise made to the descendants of Abraham". (Rick Sherrod, *Israel in Prophecy*, p. 28)

Israel has only partially fulfilled its purpose and the role God has in mind for them – service and leadership to the entire world. In *The Lost Tribes of Israel – Found!* by author, Steven Collins, evidence was provided on ancient Israel's colonies, in many ways a miniature of the British Empire:

"Earlier Israelite nations and empires also fulfilled many of the birthright promises to Abraham. The Phoenician/Israelite Empire under King Solomon controlled Gibraltar, many land trade routes, the Mediterranean Sea, the Atlantic Ocean and much of the Indian Ocean. Carthage also controlled Gibraltar, the Western Mediterranean, and the Atlantic sea routes to North America." (Steven Collins, *The Lost Tribes of Israel – Found!* p. 390)

Eugene Merrill, author of *Kingdom of Priests: A History of Old Testament Israel* notes that even the successes of David, a man "after God's heart", was, in many ways, quite fragile (and as such, could not completely fulfil the prophecies at that time):

"Once a modicum of unity had been achieved, David was able to centralize government in Jerusalem without sacrificing local tribal distinctions and interests. At best, however, this was a loose federation, for up till the last years of his life David had to struggle with the tendency toward fragmentation, especially between Judah and the north..."

"The success of his early wars... attests to his ability to organize the nation, at least on a temporary basis... By the time of David's death... the old tribal distinctions still existed, but with David there had come at least a sense of national unity in both secular and spiritual affairs."

"The United Monarchy disintegrated within one generation following David's death. That breakup testifies to the tentative character of this union". (pp. 281-84)

The complete fulfilment is obviously yet future. Israel's breakup and subsequent captivity by the hand of Assyria is recorded in II Kings 17:6,18: "In the ninth year of Hoshea, the king of Assyria captured Samaria, and he carried the Israelites away to Assyria and placed them in Halah, and on the Habor, the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes... Therefore the Lord was very angry with Israel and removed them out of his sight: There was none left but the tribe of Judah only". Later, the tribe of Judah was taken into captivity by the Babylonians (II Chron. 36:17-20).

God had warned that He would "scatter them into corners ... [and] make the remembrance of them to cease from among men" (Deut. 32:26). Indeed, they have been forgotten and lost to view of by most people. Hence, they are called, even to this day, the "lost tribes of Israel".

As part of their punishment, they would be replaced by other nations:

"And the king of Assyria brought people from Babylon, Cuthah, Avva, Hamath, and Sepharvaim, and placed them in the cities of Samaria instead of the people of Israel. And they took possession of Samaria and lived in its cities." (II Kings 17:24)

Steven Weitzman (2017), in *Can Genetics Solve the Mystery of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel?* wrote about this national disaster:

"According to the historian Josephus, the Samaritans were really descendants of the non-Israelite population resettled in the region of the

northern kingdom of Israel by the Assyrians after they exiled the Israelite tribes who lived there, and their claim to be the descendants of the Israelites was a lie." (p. 9)⁷

The Assyrian records state that they removed people [Israelites] from Samaria and Sargon stated that "I resettled Samaria, making it more (populous) than before. [I had] people from (various) lands I had conquered [enter it]." (Karen Radner, "The "Lost Tribes of Israel" in the Context of the Resettlement Programme of the Assyrian Empire," in Shuichi Hasegawa (et al), *The Last Days of the Kingdom of Israel*, p. 114)

"In 716 BCE, Sargon created two new provinces in Median controlled territory in the modern Iranian province of Hamadan." (Radner, *ibid*, p. 110)

The conditions, climate, transport routes and such like were so bad that these new provinces "were frequently cut off ... from all communications with Central Assyria" resulting in frequent rebellions by the residents (*ibid*). This opened the door to their fleeing from Assyrian control. Israel did indeed move on from that area as we shall discover.

The Assyrians are calculated to have relocated between at least 3.5-5.5 millions of defeated nations over time (Radner, *ibid*, p. 101).

The prophet Amos wrote that Joseph, son of Israel, would be scattered, but still within the view of God – the God Who covenanted with Abraham and Who would guide them to their new homelands. Indeed, Amos said that God would sift Israel through the nations and as such they would not be destroyed as a distinct people (Amos 9:8-9).

Where did Israel find herself after the captivity by her Assyrian captors? Extra-Biblical sources tell us that Israel consisted of a large nation beyond the Euphrates:

"the entire body of the people of Israel remained in that country [to which the Assyrians deported them]; wherefore there are but two tribes in Asia and Europe subject to the Romans, while the 10 tribes are **beyond Euphrates till now**, and are an immense multitude, and not to be estimated by numbers" (*Antiquities of the Jews*, by Flavius Josephus, Book 11, Chapter V, Section 2). [emphasis mine]

It may be assumed that Josephus' account (written around 93 AD) represents common knowledge for his day. About two hundred years prior to Josephus, the Apocryphal *Book of Esdras* (written in the 2nd century BC) contains the following account:

"Then you saw him collecting a different company, a peaceful one. They are the 10 tribes which were taken off into exile in the time of King Hoshea, whom Shalmaneser king of Assyria took prisoner. He deported them beyond the [Euphrates] River, and they were taken away into a strange country. But

⁷ "From the vantage point of almost twenty years later, we now know that the conclusions reached by the Cohen study and other research from the same period haven't held up so well: they have been questioned in various ways, and even the authors of the original study have significantly revised their conclusions."

"If we believe the testimony of Josephus, in other words, there might be another explanation for why Jews and Samaritans share an ancestry on the male side. The two populations needn't share a common Israelite ancestry; their convergent ancestry might come from an episode in the fourth century BCE when a group of male priests married Samaritan women and became a part of the Samaritan community." (Weitzman, *ibid*, pp. 7, 14).

then they resolved to leave the country populated by the Gentiles and go to a distant land ...

"As they passed through the narrow passages of the Euphrates, the Most High performed miracles for them, stopping up the channels of the river until they had crossed over.

"Their journey through that region, which is called Arzareth, was long, and took a year and a half. They have lived there ever since, until this final age. Now they are on their way back, and once more the Most High will stop the channels of the river [Isaiah 27:6, 12-13] to let them cross" (2 *Esdras* 13:39-47).

This fits with the Biblical account of the Assyrian expulsion of Israelites to Halah and Habor near the Gozan river and the cities of the Medes (II Kings 17:6; 18:11). This was south of the Caspian Sea and striking distance to the Caucasus which has an important pass bearing the name of "gates of Israel".⁸ Here many Israelite tribes moved into the Russia steppes while other tribes moved in the opposite direction around the Caspian Sea into central Asia. They were found among the Scythian nations and also the Cimmerians (several nations were known as Scythians and Cimmerians in addition to the Israelites due to these names being applied to a number of peoples by the ancients).

Another similar grouping was the Sarmatians who originated in northwest Iran (Medes and other peoples) who populated the area along the river Don. These peoples were "nomadic with a history of moving en masse" (Roy Banks, "Migration Possibilities in the Historical Period," www.ossetians.com, 2002). By virtue of them doing that, they maintained their identity.

Prominent Danish linguist, respected in her field, Anne Kristensen in her work *Who were the Cimmerians, and Where did they come from?: Sargon II, the Cimmerians, and Rusa I* argues for identifying them with the Israelites, admitting that at first she was dubious with this find. This appears to be a unique position amongst scholars.

"There is scarcely reason, any longer, to doubt the exciting and verily astonishing assertion propounded by the students of the Ten Tribes that the Israelites deported from Bit Humria, of the House of 'Omri, are identical with the Gimirraja of the Assyrian sources. Everything indicates that Israelite deportees did not vanish from the picture but that, abroad, under new conditions, they continued to leave their mark on history." (pp. 126-127)⁹

⁸ Researcher Professor Liebenberg states: "According to the account in 4 Ezra (referred to in some editions as 2 Esdras), the fleeing captives "entered into Euphrates by the narrow passages of the river" and travelled a year and a half to a region called "Arsareth." (4 Ezra 13:43-45.) Some scholars agree that the "narrow passage" refer to the **Dariel Pass**, also called the **Caucasian Pass**, which begins near the headwaters of the Euphrates River and leads north through the Caucasus Mountains. At the turn of the century, Russian Jewish archaeologist Dr Daniel Chwolson²⁸⁶ noted that a stone mountain ridge running alongside this narrow passage bears the inscription "**Wrate Israila**", which he interpreted to mean the "**Gates of Israel**." (A Historical Research of the Ten Tribes Scattered into the Nations (part 6), p. 68)

⁹ Aryeh Kaplan in his *The Living Torah* wrote: "The Cimerians were seen as originally having been a Nordic people (*Odyssey* 11:18-19). Some sources identify them with the Cimbri of Jutland (around Denmark), a nation of Teutonized Celts." (p. 21). See also *Critique of Anne Kristensen's "Who were the Cimmerians ...?"* in *Archiv Fur Orientforschung*, Vol. 37, pp. 143-45.

How does Kristensen get to the place where she comes to such a surprising conclusion for such an eminent linguist?¹⁰ After all, she started off with a sceptical re-examination of Assyrian cuneiform tablets and ended with concluding that the Cimmerians were indeed the Israelites, deported to Northwest Iran by the Assyrians. Quite remarkable given that British-Israelites have made that claim and been writing about this since

Four significant proofs are presented:

First of all there is timing: Israel falls in 722 BC and the Cimmerians first appear in Assyrian records in 714 BC – a necessary timeframe to connect Israelites with Cimmerians. The next element considered is geographic location where we find that Assyrian records indicate that the new "Gimirri" regiments were located in the Zagros mountains and the "cities of the Medes" - the exact locations where II Kings 17:6 states the tribes of Israel were relocated!

Name transition is also considered, something which British-Israelites often rely upon. In this case we have Hebrew "Omri" → Assyrian "Khumri" → Babylonian "Gimiri" → Greek "Kimmerioi".

Another important element relates to military function. The earliest Cimmerians served as Assyrian mercenaries rather than invaders which indicates that the deported Israelites who were assigned to border garrisons.

In effect she is saying that "Bit Humria" = Assyrian for "House of Omri"; "Gimirraja" = their spelling of the Cimmerians. And from there we can trace Cimmerians into western Europe.

British-Israelite scholars have written on the identification of the Cimmerians (and Scythians) with the 'lost' tribes of Israel since 1840, commencing with John Wilson's *Our Israelitish Origin: Lectures on Our True History and Destiny*. He argues that the exiled Israelites migrated westward, becoming the Cimmerians (Gimirri) and Scythians, progenitors of many Western Europeans including the British; uses Assyrian records to link "Khumri" (House of Israel) to Cimmerians

God prophesied in the Bible, "In Isaac your seed shall be called" (Gen. 21:12) and the Saxons or Sacasons are, in fact, the sons of (I)saca from which the word Scythian originated. Yusufov actually calls them the Cimmero-Scythians in his work "On the Scythians in Mannea" (pp. 349-356). In footnote 33 he states: "The mention of the Cimmerians with the Scythians in the texts of Esarhaddon in the region of Mannea and Media suggested to I.M. Diakonoff (IM 265) that the sources understood Scythians also under the name Cimmerians." (p. 356)

¹⁰ Of interest is that she was introduced to this concept by *Plain Truth* writer, Robert Boraker. Having read the book, I wrote to Mr Boraker: "Dear Mr Boraker: "At long last I have been able to obtain a copy of *Who Were the Cimmerians, and Where Did They Come from?: Sargon II, the Cimmerians, and Rusa I* by Anne Katrine Gade Kristensen. I notice in the Preface and a couple of other places – especially pages 119-120 – you are mentioned. I find it intriguing that you were able to assist and probably influence her research. I find this intriguing. May I ask how this came about and did she come to accept that the NW Europeans are descendants of the House of Israel?" (6 March 2018)

His response: "Yes, I was in correspondence with Anne Kristensen in the past when I provided her with information. That's so far back that I cannot remember how the contact was made. Perhaps she sent us a question that I answered when working in Personal Correspondence. Or it may be because of my research into "Uncovering Scandinavian Roots" that was published in the Norwegian PT in 1984. A copy of the English translation is attached. Thank you again for the information you sent in the past." (17 March 2018)

Other works include: John Gawler's *Our Scythian Ancestors: The Lost Tribes of Israel* (1875); John Allen's *Judah's Sceptre and Joseph's Birthright* (1902); Brigadier-General William Fasken's *The Origin and Migration of the Cimmerians and Scythians* (1936); and William Bennett's *The Story of Celto-Saxon Israel* (1926). This view has been echoed in subsequent books and articles.

World famous explorer and archaeologist, Thor Heyerdahl, writing in the Spring 1995 issue of *Azerbaijan International*, placed in print his "growing suspicion" that Scandinavians were descended from peoples who dwelt in the region of Azerbaijan, situated in the Caucasus (where the Israelites passed through). Gradually, as eminent historians and archaeologists such as Heyerdahl and Kristensen prove the movements of Israelites and related peoples into northwest Europe, modern-day historians will be left without excuse as to who the 'lost tribes of Israel' are today.

Further Reading

- *Who Were the Cimmerians, and Where Did They Come From?* By Anne Kristensen.
- *Israel in Prophecy* by Rick Sherrod.
- *Missing Links Discovered in Assyrian Tablets* by Raymond Capt.
- "Did any of the Lost Tribes go North?", *Origin of Nations*, Vol. 1, No. 3, by John Hulley.

How the Israelites ended up in Northwest Europe

So far we have demonstrated that the Israelites were taken to north-western Iran (south of the Caspian Sea), from where they migrated to their new homeland as the prophecies show – but how did they get there, what route did they take and where exactly is their new homeland?

The *Jewish Encyclopedia* presents the following startling information about the connection between the Nordic-Keltic peoples of Europe and the House of Israel:

"The identification of the Sacae, or the Scythians [recognised by most historians as the ancestors of the British peoples] with the Ten Tribes because they appear in history at the **same time** and very nearly in the **same place**, as the Israelites removed by Shalmaneser, is one of the chiefs supports of the theory **which identifies the English people, and indeed the whole Teutonic race, with the Ten Tribes**. Dan is identified sometimes with Denmark and sometimes with the Tuatha da Danaan of Irish Tradition." (p. 250 quoted in Raymond McNair, *Key to North-West European Origins*)

Whilst in Samaria, the house of Israel became known as the "House of Omri" (1 Kings 16:23) or Beth-Omri and the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser II, now in the British Museum, reveals the Assyrian equivalent of "Omri" as Khumri and the "House of Omri" as Bit-Khumri. This is the origin of the Babylonian title Gimiri. Another authority, *The Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia*, gives further credence to this:

"The description 'Son of Khumri' is thought merely to show that Jehu was an Israelite, because Israelite territory was called 'Bit-Khumri'". (Daniel Luckenbill, *The Ancient records of Assyria and Babylonia*, Vol. 1, p. 46)

According to Karen Radner in "Israel, the 'House of Omri'," *Assyrian empire builders*:

"The kingdom of Israel was known to the Assyrians after its founder as Bit-Humri, 'House of Omri'. Together with the kingdoms of Hamat and Damascus, it dominated the political landscape of Syro-Palestine in the 9th and 8th centuries BC and, like them, it eventually fell victim to the Assyrian expansion to the Mediterranean...

Just like in 732 BC, substantial parts of the Israelite population were resettled elsewhere in the Assyrian Empire after the fall of Samaria in 722 BC. They are the "lost tribes of Israel" of the Bible:

"The king of Assyria captured Samaria and deported the Israelites to Assyria. He settled them in Halah (Assyrian Halahhu), in Gozan (Assyrian Guzana) on the Habur River and in the towns of the Medes." (2 Kings 17:6)

Halahhu lies in central Assyria: it is the territory that came to constitute the province of Sargon's new capital city of Dur-Šarruken. The Israelite presence in Guzana, in what is today northeastern Syria, is confirmed by 7th century texts such as the letter SAA 16 63, featuring persons whose names invoke the god Yahwe. The cities of the Medes under Assyrian control are situated in three provinces in the Zagros mountain range: Parsua, Harhar and Kišessim. **If one assumes that the Israelites were resettled immediately,**

then Parsua is the only option as the other two provinces were only established in 716 BC".¹¹ [emphasis mine]

Yet a further authority, *The Old Testament in the Light of Historical Records and Legends of Assyria and Babylonia* states that:

"Omri was likewise pronounced in accordance with the older system, before the grain became ayim. Humri shows that they said at the time Ghomri". (Theophilus Pinches, *The Old Testament in the Light of Historical Records and Legends of Assyria and Babylonia*, p. 339)¹²

According to the Behistun Rock inscriptions¹³ the Gimiri (Ghomri) were the same people as the Cimmerians, the Sacae and the Scythians, who gave birth to the Cymri Celts, Saxons, Goths and other peoples of North-Western Europe. Even the words *Scythian* and *Scot* may be distantly derived from the Hebrew *Succoth* which means a booth, tabernacle or temporary dwelling. Renowned historian Sharon Turner states that:

"The Kimmerioi of the Greeks were the Kimbroi of the Greeks, and the Cimbri (Kimbri) of the Latin writers" (Sharon Turner, *The History of The Anglo-Saxons*, p. 28)

While Robert Owen in his historical work, *The Kymry* expounds this reasoning further:

"In leaving the far east, they, the Kimmerians or Kymry must have occupied a **country south of the Caucasus**, extending from the river Araxes to the Palus Habotia or Sea of Azof, where Herodotus remarks on the many places yet bearing the name of Kimmerian in his time". (p. 11) [emphasis mine]

This is exactly where the Israelites were exiled to by the Assyrians!¹⁴

The Scythians were nomads, dwelling mainly in tents or booths. They raised crops, but their main talent was in tending cattle, sheep, goats and especially horses. They were acknowledged to have been the best horseman of their day, and cavalymen could not match their skill when it came to fighting on horseback.¹⁵ These powerful, nomadic tribes first appear in the very same area that

¹¹ This is also confirmed in James Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible* which says: "The Assyrians first became acquainted with Israel in the time of Omri, and they called the country of the Ten Tribes of Israel 'the land of the house of Omri' even after the extinction of his dynasty." (*Dictionary of the Bible*, Vol. 1, article "Omri", p. 688, quoted in Raymond McNair, *Key to North-West European Origins*).

¹² See Gawler *Our Scythian Ancestors* (p. 6). In *History of Herodotus* (Bk. IV, Appendix, Note 1) we find "Whether at the same time these Gimiri or Saka are really Cymirc Celts we can not positively say ... But ... the Babylonian title of Gimri, as applies to the Sacae, is not a vernacular but a foreign title, and may simply mean **the tribes**." [emphasis mine]

¹³ These inscriptions are texts in three languages (Old Persian, Akkadian and Elamite) that were carved in a cliff in western Iran, around 100 meters up. It reveals the fascinating account of King Darius I victory over rebels.

¹⁴ Another historian, Madison Grant adds to our understanding: "The Nordics also swept down through the Thrace into Greece and Asia Minor, while other large and important groups entered Asia partly through the Caucasus Mountains but in greater strength **they migrated around the northern and eastern sides of the Caspian-Aral Sea**". (p. 214) [emphasis mine]

¹⁵ "The graves of Scythian kings and nobles revealed many objects of gold and bronze, which bear witness to outstanding technical and artistic skill" (*World History from Earliest Times to 1800*, Vol. 3, p. 320).

Raymond McNair makes these comments about archaeological proof of the Israelite origins of the Scythians: "Authentic gravestones have been found in the region of the Crimea (or Krim--named after the Cimmerians), north of the Black Sea, bearing Hebrew inscriptions. Three of note were referred to by J.W. Bosanquet in his article, "Synchronous History," published in the 1873 Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, volume 2. One

the Israelites were taken captive and deported to 50 years earlier. *The Anchor Bible Dictionary* tells us that

"The Scythians ... apparently first appear in written history in the annals of Esarhaddon (the Assyrian king from 681-668 B.C.) and seem to be centred at that time in what is today Northwest Iran". (Vol. 5, art. "Scythians")

Northwest Iran is exactly where the Israelites settled – south of the Caspian Sea! Surely all of these authorities cannot be wrong about identifying where the Scythians and Cimmerians originated?

Again, we see that the ancestors of the Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians migrated from exactly the same area that the Israelites were deported to after the Assyrians invaded Israel.

We have seen how the Israelites after their exile became known as the Scythians around the northern shore of the Black Sea and the Sacae or Sakka in the area of Persia. They came via the Danube, Central Europe, Greece and the Baltic into Scandinavia, Britain and North-West Europe after several different migrations.¹⁶ In *History of the Anglo-Saxons* Sharon Turner writes:

"The Anglo-Saxon, Lowland Scot, Normans, Danes have all sprung from that great fountain of the human race which we have distinguished by the term Skythian or Gothic... Sakai-Suna or the Sons of Sakai, abbreviated into Saksun, which is the same sound as Saxon, seems a reasonable etymology of the word 'Saxon'". (Sharon Turner, *The History of The Anglo-Saxons*, pp. 56, 87)

According to Brewer's *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*

"Scot (is) the same as Scythian in etymology; the root of both is **Sct**. The Greeks had no **c**, and would change **t** into **th** making the root **skth**, and by adding a phonetic vowel we get **Skuthai** (Scythians), and **Skodiai** (Skoths).

reads, "This is the tombstone of Buki, the son of Izchak, the priest; may his rest be in Eden, at the time of the salvation of Israel. In the year 702 of the years of our Exile." The second states, "Rabbi Moses Levi died in the year 726 of our Exile." And the third says, "Zadok, the Levite, son of Moses, died 4000 after the creation, 785 of our exile."

Counting from an eighth century B.C. captivity, the years just mentioned indicate that these people died around the beginning of the Christian Era. Bosanquet says that, according to Neubauer's *History of the Crimean Tombs* (p. 29), the Israelites there claimed "to be descended from the Ten Tribes." So, many descendants of those Israelites who were deported to Assyria still lived north of the Black Sea at this time.

How these people had gotten there is recorded in an amazing epigraph found on another tombstone in this same region. Here is C. Coffin's translation of A.E. Harkavy's German version (published in *Academia Scientiarum Imperialis Memoires*, St. Petersburg, vol. 24, no. 1, 1863, p. 9):

I Jehuda ben Mose ha-Nagolon of the East country, ben Jehuda ha-Gibbor of the tribe of Naphtali, of the generation Schillem, who went into the exile with the exiles, who were driven away with Hosea, the king of Israel, together with the tribes of Simeon and Dan and some of the generations of the other tribes of Israel, which (all) were led into exile by the enemy Shalmanesser from Schomron [Samaria] and their cities to Chalach [Halah], that is, Backack and to Chabar [Habor], that is, Chabul and to Hara, that is, Herat, and to Gosan [Gozan], the cities of the exiled tribes of Reuben, Gad and the half of Manasseh, which Pilneser [Tiglath-Pileser] drove into exile and settled there (and from there they scattered themselves over the whole land of the East as far as Sinim)--when I returned from wandering in the land of their exile and from journeying in the dwelling places of the descendants of their generations in their resting places of the Land of Krim [the Crimea]" (*America and Britain in Prophecy*, p.42).

¹⁶ Cimmerians could be a corruption of *Samaritans* while Sacae or Sakka is likely derived from the name of the patriarch *Isaac*. According to Gawler in his book *Our Scythian Ancestors*: "The word Saacae is fairly and without straining our imagination translatable as Isaacites."

The Welsh disliked **s** at the beginning of a word, and would change it to **ys**; they would also change **c** or **k** to **g**, and **th** to **d**; whence the Welsh root would be **Ysgd**, and Skuth or Skoth would become **ysgod**. Once more, the Saxons would cut off the Welsh **y**, and change the **g** back again to **c**, and the **d** to **t**, converting the **Ysgod** to **Scot**." (p. 1112)

This ties in nicely with research undertaken by Dr David Law, Professor of Russian. In his work *From Samaria to Samarkand. The Lost Tribes of Israel*, he provides very powerful arguments for one branch of Israelites migrating from south of the Caspian Sea to Samarkand (a derivation of Samaria) in central Asia. The Israelites were initially located in the Harhar province of Persia and were protected by the Assyrian armies and governed by them. There was little option for escape due to the presence of the powerful army and other states in the area.

Within a few years of their exile to Harhar, history records that uprisings occurred there which spread to neighbouring provinces. Sargon, king of Assyria managed to suppress them, but not Harhar. This permitted many Israelites to eventually move out of the region into central Asia, Samarkand in the lands of Sogdiana in particular. Here the peoples are recorded as portraying similarities to the Israelites which he details. Later still many of them were known as the Yueh-Chi, described everywhere as White people of Nordish appearance. Nearby were the related Ta-hai or Tocharians who are shown to be Keltic in physical form (*From Samaria to Samarkand. The Lost Tribes of Israel*, pp. 2, 26, 76-77, 95).

"Like the Hebrews of ancient times, who called themselves "the chosen people", the Yueh Chi, Tokharians, and Sogdians (known by these names) referred to themselves as "the fair people." This term probably came from a religious connotation, as did that of the Hebrews earlier, as well as from their light skin color. In this way, the term applied to all light-skinned people in contrast to the darker-skinned Turks, who were coming on the world scene from the east at that time.

"The use of the Hebrew term implies a direct connection with the Hebrew language, which the Sogdians knew from their Samaritan ancestors ...

"The above reference to the two branches of the Indo-European language family, Iranic and Tokharian, is also significant. The language of the Sogdians (Tokharians) was a Median dialect, which the Israelites learned during their long stay in Media". (*From Samaria to Samarkand. The Lost Tribes of Israel*, p. 96)

"It is possible that some of the Samaritans, who became citizens of Parthia, moved with the Parthians into southern Iran". (ibid, p. 100).¹⁷

For those who have studied the Indo-European element which was extant in ancient central Asia and who were knocking on the doors of China, would be aware that they are described by the Chinese themselves, historians, archaeologists and anthropologists as 'Indo-European' – a

¹⁷ Have a read of the article by Mark Shan, "The Scythians of Colossians 3:11: Their Origin and Their Legacy in Xinjiang, China, Today; The Early Local Ethnic History (1800 B.C. – the first century A. D.), *Africanus Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 2, Nov 2013, pp. 18-36.

For evidence of Israelitish influences in Central Asia and beyond, see Howard Chung's *Traces of the Lost 10 Tribes of Israel in Chinese and Korean Sources* (information in the References section).

Nordish-Keltic physical type. Dr Law's superb book assists with this evaluation and connection to the Israelites.

Many readers would also have been following the saga of the fair-skinned Nordish-Keltic mummies found in central Asia and China dating back to 2000-3000 BC. Books such as *The Mummies of Urumchi*¹⁸ by Elizabeth Barber provide a wealth of information for any serious researcher in this area.¹⁹

To Barber's astonishment, some of the mummies were buried with Scottish-type plaid fabric which she spends some time discussing. They are so strikingly similar to Keltic tartans in the patterns and weave. In fact, when the heads of the mummies were scientifically reconstructed they found a face that is remarkably similar to the Celts and also the Saxons. She postulates the belief that migrant tribes from Iran (where Israel was exiled) moved both westwards and eastwards, taking with them their knowledge of many skills and technology, including weaving and shepherding, later finding themselves in far western China. Of course, she identifies these mummies with the Yueh-Chi or Yuezhi and Tocharians or Tokharians. Concerning their connection, she asks:

"If the Celts indeed came into Central Europe as miners seeking metal ores, might the Tokharians have left the Caucasus area at the same time for the same reason?" (Elizabeth Barber, *The Mummies of Urumchi*, p. 145)

She claims that there were at least two such migrations about 1,000 years apart. As many of these mummies clearly pre-date Israel, they are therefore descendants of Arphaxad who wandered eastwards, (possibly joined later by descendants of Abraham through Keturah) and later still, certainly by Israelites.

There are no Israelites in Central Asia today, having either migrated out or died out due to the very difficult living conditions in the area.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and with Communism possibly receding in China in the future, perhaps we will have freer societies that will be more open to the gathering of local information, research and the resultant publication in these subjects. At least, they will be more open for a while, allowing us time to find more proofs for this critical area of Biblical truth.

Some Similarities between British languages and Hebrew

John Wilson in his *Languages of Europe* states that:

"The basis of the English language may, to a remarkable extent, be found in Hebrew. Many of our most common words, and names of familiar objects, are almost pure Hebrew." (J. Wilson, *The Languages of Europe*. Similar comments are made in John Cohane, *The Key*, p. 266)

¹⁸ This book was kindly sent to me by Kevin Watson and for which I am most grateful. It ties in well with Dr Law's book and various articles and other materials I have collected.

¹⁹ All these should be reviewed and errors corrected. Aedeen Cremin does that with her critique of an article on "The Mystery of China's Celtic Mummies" which appeared in *The Independent*, 28 August 2006. However, there is no way of truly denying or diminishing the truth of Celtic presence in Central Asia centuries ago. However, the article appears to have a leftwing bent and goes too far.

The ancient Welsh language also has some similarities to the Hebrew and has the same characteristic of almost being vowel-less as is the Hebrew. The Scythian language indicates that many of the Scyths were descendants of the Hebrew-speaking "Lost Ten Tribes". The Scythian language they spoke is classified this way in the authoritative linguistic work, *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles* (which later became known as the *Oxford English Dictionary*):

"Scythiac ... Scythian (language) ... **There is a strong similarity between Hebrew and the Scythian languages**". (James Murray, *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*, 1971 ed., Vol. VII, art., "Scythiac") [emphasis mine]

A famous Jewish convert to Christianity, Moses Margoliouth, wrote in his *The History of the Jews in Great Britain* (vol. 1):

"Now, if the aboriginal Britons knew not the Jews, where could they have got hold of whole Hebrew—of purely Hebrew sentences? We say then, again, is it not highly probable, if not demonstrated, that the Jews visited this island at a very early period, and tried to teach the natives the lessons which they have themselves learned?" (p. 23)²⁰

Other works bringing tremendous scholarship to the above are *Similarities in Germanic and Hebrew* by Dr Terry Blodgett and *The Word* by Isaac Mozeson (both of these works are a "must" to read). Also, linguist Theo Vennemann's short paper *Semitic – Celtic – English: The Transitivity of Language Contact* is interesting in this context. Another is "Lat. Sacena, Heb. Sakkin and the Mediterranean Substrate", *The Journal of Indo-European Studies*, Vol. 22, pp. 165-175 by Hannan Rosen; *The Affinity between the Hebrew Language and The Celtic* by Thomas Stratton; *A Comparative Vocabulary of Forty Eight Languages, comprising One Hundred and Forty Six Common English Words, with the Cognates in other Languages showing their Affinities with the English and Hebrew* by Jacob Tomlin.²¹ The latter, for example, strives to prove that early Cymric literature was a derivation of Hebrew in its ancient form.

²⁰ "Be it recollected that the Jewish nation has been trained to be a wandering nation—to be prepared, .no doubt, for their mighty dispersion. Their progenitor, Abraham, seems to have been a type of the same, who was thus commanded (Genesis xii. 1), "Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will show thee ;" and ' his descendants have ever and anon manifested a peculiar migratory disposition, as is to be seen in holy writ." (p. 7)

"Now if Tharshis be Spain, the conclusion that the Israelites must have visited the western countries in the days of Solomon, is inevitable." (p. 14)

"Now, Strabo calls Britain *Bpeamm*—Bochart, a profound Oriental scholar, shows that *Bperavucn* is a corruption of the Hebrew words Barat-Anach, which are in signification the same as Casseritides. Is it not highly probable that Jews came over to this island with the Phoenicians, and named it according to its peculiar quality; which designation was ultimately adopted by the aborigines, when they began to have intercourse with the Jews." (p. 22)

"Clemens Romanus, who was an intimate friend and fellow-labourer of St. Paul, declares in his Epistle to the Corinthians, that St. Paul having been a herald of the gospel both in the east and in the west, he received the noble crown of faith, after teaching righteousness to the whole world, and gone even, " to the utmost bounds of the west :" an expression well ' known to every scholar, that always designated, or at least included, the British Islands." (p. 39)²¹ In *If Calmy You Listen* by L. Buxton Gresty, wrote: "The Rev. E. E. Williams, a prolific writer and author of *The Ancient Celtic Tribes, Historical Anecdotes of the Welsh Language, The Druids and Celtic Bards*, etc., has said that "The roots of most of the ancient British, or real Welsh words, may be regularly traced in the Hebrew." (p. 147)

²¹ In *If Calmy You Listen* by L. Buxton Gresty, wrote: "The Rev. E. E. Williams, a prolific writer and author of *The Ancient Celtic Tribes, Historical Anecdotes of the Welsh Language, The Druids and Celtic Bards*, etc., has said that "The roots of most of the ancient British, or real Welsh words, may be regularly traced in the Hebrew." (p. 147)

And to cap it all off, perhaps it should not be a great surprise to understand what the name Britain (derived from *Briton*, an ancient Celtic tribe) really means. The Hebrew word for covenant is *berith* or *beriyth*. While the Hebrew word for man is *ish* or *iysh*. In Judges 8:33 the word for covenant is coupled with Baal to mean "idol of the covenant". Thus, the English pronouncement of the Hebrew *berith-ish* is British. In other words the British are the people of the covenant or covenant man – seemingly a concept carried by them down through the generations.

Israel's new homeland

As we have seen, there are a number of clues and proofs for Israel's migrations from the shores of the Caspian Sea through the Caucasus region into Europe. It was during this time that the children of Israel were to "abide many days without a king" (Hosea 3:4). They were sifted through the nations while maintaining their distinctive ethnic characteristics as prophesied. God promised:

"I will appoint a place for my people Israel, and will plant them that they may dwell in a place of their own and move no more". (II Sam. 7:10; II Chron. 17:9)

This passage proves that Israel were to migrate to a new land, far away from their original occupation of the Holy Land. They were removed from their homeland, apparently lost their identity, were virtually unrecognisable to the world did not have a king for some time, trekked great distances and finally established roots in territories far from their original homeland.

But where exactly?²²



Source: internet

²² We should ask ourselves the question: "Where are the descendants of Arphaxad located? Wouldn't it be logical that Israel would reside in proximity to other descendants of Arphaxad and Aram, given their ethnic relationship?" The modern locations of these people in Europe is proved in the book *In Search of ... the Origin of Nations*. Chapter 11 demonstrates that the descendants of Arphaxad and Aram were Nordish in ethnic type, which includes the peoples of north-west Europe. But certain north European nations cannot be found under any descendant of Aram or any other son of Shem and by deductive reasoning must be Israel.

The prophet Jeremiah locates Israel in the north (Jer. 3:11-12) while Hosea mentions Ephraim, son of Joseph as following the east wind (the east wind travels west) (Hos. 12:1; 11:8, 19).

Which people are today north and west of the Holy Land and fulfil the birthright blessings of Israel and who are of the same Nordish physical type as Arphaxad? Clearly these are the Anglo-Saxon-Keltic-Nordic peoples resident in northwest Europe. Here resides the modern-day descendants of Israel – this is a momentous and thrilling truth – regardless of one's ethnic origin. All of this proves God's Word and helps to understand prophecy.

Today, there is a huge amount of data providing undeniable evidence for this most important and crucial truth. Some of the more extensive research on the subject are listed at the end of this article. These works by world class scholars prove conclusively that the Anglo-Saxons, British Kelts, Scandinavians, northern French and western Swiss, Dutch and northern Belgium are the direct descendants of Israel.

Evidence includes:

- Ethnicity and human physical anthropology
- National personalities and characteristics
- Language
- Names of tribes
- Heraldry and symbols
- Traditions
- Comparing the promised blessings to Israel to those that the north-western Europeans have inherited

The nations descended from Israel therefore are:

- Irish
- Scottish
- Welsh and Cornish
- English
- Western Swiss
- Northern French
- Northern Belgians
- Dutch
- Danish
- Swedish
- Norwegians
- Finnish
- Plus the above's genetic descendants all over the world, but particularly in North America, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

The peoples comprising the central and southern French, southern Belgians, central and eastern Swiss, and many eastern Finns are not Israelites and whose ethnic origins have been discussed in the book *In Search of ... the Origin of Nations*.

Most of Scotland, Ireland and Wales were populated by the Celts who were descendants of Judah (Scots and their descendants), Danites (southern Irish), Levites (Wales, Cornwall and

scattered) and Simeonites (parts of northern Scotland and scattered) while England was settled by the Britons (Celts) prior to the Roman occupation, many of who were evangelized by Joseph of Arimathea and some of the apostles who were charged by Christ to preach to the lost sheep of the House of Israel (Matt. 10:6). In the fifth and sixth centuries AD the Angles (Manassites) and the Saxons (Ephraimites) crossed the English Channel after spending some time in western Germany.

The Angles settled in the eastern Anglia counties such as Norfolk and Suffolk and the Lothian regions of south-east Scotland. The Saxons settled the rest of England and pushed the original Keltic Britons further westward. Interestingly, the heaviest concentration of people who migrated to America from England came from the eastern portions of England (eg Anglian counties) where the Angles had settled. It seems as if God was separating many people of the half-tribe of Manasseh from their Ephraimite brothers. Oddly enough the Angles (and not the Saxons), whose descendants comprise much of America's Anglo population, were the ones who gave their name to England which means "Angle-land". The word Angle is probably derived from the Hebrew word "Eglah" meaning "Heifer of the wild ox or unicorn", which is one of the animals on the British coat of arms. Today, England is primarily Saxon and Anglo-Americans are descendants of the Angles.

Raymond McNair makes these comments about how God kept track of the Israelites and guided other Manassites that temporarily resided in western Germany across to America:

"[In the *Encyclopedia Britannica* we read]: "There have been great oscillations in the actual emigration by sea. It first exceeded 100,000 soon after the Franco-German War (1872, 126,000), and this occurred again in the years 1880 to 1892. Germany lost during these thirteen years more than 1,700,000 inhabitants by emigration. The total number of those who sailed for the United States from 1820 to 1900 may be estimated at more than 4,500,000 ...

"The greater number of the more recent emigrants [to the U.S.] was from the agricultural provinces of northern Germany--West Prussia, Posen, Pomerania, Mecklenburg, Schleswig-Holstein and Hanover, and sometimes the emigration reached 1% of the total population of these provinces. In subsequent years the emigration of native Germans greatly decreased" (11th ed., vol. 11).

What is so special about northern Germany? Notice this reference from Ripley's *Races of Europe*: "Northwestern Germany--Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, Westphalia--is distinctly allied to the physical type of the Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes. All the remainder of the Empire--no, not even excluding Prussia, east of the Elbe--is less Teutonic [long-headed] in type; until finally in the essentially Alpine broadheaded populations of Baden, Wurttemberg, and Bavaria in the south, the Teutonic race passes from view" (p. 214).

It is generally known that the northern "Low Germans" differ from the southern "High Germans." But there were differences even among the Low Germans.

Another source comments, "A separate study, in the case of Germany at least would seem to indicate that those [immigrants] who went to the U.S.A.

in the 1800s were somehow different from those who stayed behind and German officials themselves remarked on such a difference. The claim for such a distinction is based on consideration of physical types, areas-of-origin within Germany, religious orientation and social outlook" (Yair Davidiy, *The Tribes*, Russell-Davis Publishers, p. 430). It seems America's Puritan founders were indeed right in believing that God was sifting a whole nation!" (Raymond McNair, *America and Britain in Prophecy*, pp. 33-34)

Many leaders of the United States have noted that it is the Great God Who has showered upon America tremendous blessings for which we are neither grateful nor deserving. For instance, from a Proclamation issued 30 March 1863, for a national day of fasting and prayer, President Lincoln wrote:

"We have been recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven. We have been preserved, these many years, in peace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth, and power as no other nation has ever grown; but we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserves us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own."

While Ronald Reagan stated that 'God brought a special people from a land far away [British Isles] to populate America and make it great to be a light to the world', and George Bush, jnr, during the 2000 AD Presidential election campaign said that

'our nation is chosen by God and commissioned by history to be a model to the world.'

Israel was to number in the tens of millions (Gen. 24:60). The bulk of them did not permanently settle in the east, for Asia is inhabited by the Oriental, Indian, Arabic and Russian peoples. They did not go south into Africa or to Latin America. Bible prophecy shows they went west (Is. 49:12; Hos. 11:10; 12:1). Given the historical proofs above and by the process of elimination and deductive reasoning they must be located north and west of Central Europe today (plus their many descendants in other areas of the world).

We have only hit the tip of the iceberg of all the available proofs for Israel's modern locations with all of these powerful sources on the origins of the Anglo-Saxon and related peoples referred to herein. There are volumes of historical and other information that truly back up the fact that the northwest Europeans and the English-speaking peoples are the direct descendants from the very same Israelites that came out from Egypt under Moses nearly 3500 years ago.

In fact, there is no doubt that many famous people have known, at least in part, the British links to ancient Israel. One such example was King Robert the Bruce who wrote the *Scottish Declaration of Independence* in 1320 AD which includes the following eye-opening statement:

"The nation of the Scots has been distinguished by many honours, which passing from **greater Scythia** through the Mediterranean Sea and through the Pillars of Hercules, and sojourning in Spain, amongst the most savage tribes through a long course of time, could nowhere be subjugated by any people, however barbarous, **and coming thence 1200 years after the outgoings of the**

people of Israel they, by their many victories and infinite toil, acquired for themselves the possessions in the west which they now hold." [emphasis mine]

Here he reports the ancient Scottish knowledge of their historical origins and locations.

Other prominent personalities also spoke of the Scots and English having Israelitish descent. For instance, Sir Francis Drake, writing to his old friend, John Foxe in 1588 AD stated:

"Wherefore I shall desire you to continue faithful remembrance of us in your prayers, that our purpose may take good effect, as God may be glorified, His church, our Queen and country preserved, and the enemies of truth utterly extinguished, that we may have continued peace **in Israel**." [emphasis mine]

Finally, many people don't realise that a peak Jewish body in America, the 'United Israel World Union', believes that the Anglo-Saxon-Kelts are the 'lost' tribes of Israel.²³ Its Constitution and By-Laws state the following under *Article III, Objects and Purposes*:

"Section 1. The objects and purposes of UNITED ISRAEL WORLD UNION, Inc, are: To reawaken the lost tribes of Israel to consciousness of their true identity; to bring this about by means of conveying to them true knowledge of the Bible and history, particularly by publications dealing with the identity of Israel; to re-unite **the lost tribes (i.e. people of Anglo-Saxon-Celtic, American, and kindred origin)** with Judah, by means of inculcating original Biblical truths, through publications and lectures ..." [emphasis mine]

Another Jewish author should be quoted. In *An Historical account of Ten Tribes, settled beyond the River Sambatyon in the East* by Moses Edrehi he wrote

"Orteleus, that great geographer, giving the description of Tartary, notices the kingdom of Asdreth, where the Ten Tribes, retiring, succeeded the Scythian inhabitants, and took the name of Gauther, because they were very jealous for the glory of God. In another place, he found the Naphtalites, who had their hordes there. He also discovered the tribe of Dan in the north, which has preserved its name. There is another kingdom, called by the Tartars, Thaher : the Jews have still kept up their residence there, though they have lost part of their sacred writings and books. The country has received its name from them; for it is in the middle of Tartary, and is called Tliabor, from the Hebrew, which signifies navel." (pp. 90-91)

"it is no wonder to find the Ten Tribes dispersed there ; since it was no great way to go from Assyria, whither they were transplanted, having only Armenia betwixt them. It is further conjectured, and with very good reason, that part of the Ten Tribes went as far as the East Indies and China." (p. 92)

Given the Jewish involvement with this truth and research undertaken by Yair Davidiy, John Hulley, Yaacov Levi, David Lewis, various rabbis and others, it cannot be labelled as a 'racist' doctrine.²⁴ Except that some have disgraced it, like all doctrines have been distorted at some point in time. But that doesn't make it wrong.

²³ Its sister body has a website at www.unitedisrael.org/

²⁴ Yair Davidiy wrote on his website that: "Modern British Israelites often quote from Maimonides who wrote: ...I

Further Reading

- "Tracing the Dispersion", *Ensign*, February 1994 by Terry Blodgett.
- *From Samaria to Samarkand. The Ten Lost Tribes of Israel* by David Law.
- *Phonological Similarities in Germanic and Hebrew* by Terry Blodgett.
- *The Mummies of Urumchi* by Elizabeth Barber.
- *The Word. The Dictionary that Reveals the Hebrew Source of English* by Isaac Mozeson.
- "Celts and Israelites – is there a connection?", *Origin of Nations*, Vol. 2, No. 1 by Yaacov Levi.

believe the Ten Tribes to be in various parts of Europe ...

Maimonides, as far as I can tell, never wrote anything of the sort. If he did, it has since been expurgated from published sources. [There were however Rabbis such Rashi, Nachmanides, Abarbanel, Hatam Sofer, and others, who wrote words that could be undersatood to place the Lost Ten Tribes in Western Regions.]”

(<https://hebrewnations.com/articles/jew/denial.html#a5>)

Is the Throne of David still with us today?

David was a man after God's own heart (ISam. 13:14). Because he was a man with a tender conscience toward his Creator, God made a separate and distinct covenant with him in addition to the one He had made with Israel. When David wanted to build a house for God, He sent a message to David through the prophet Nathan:

"When your days are fulfilled and you rest with your fathers, I will set up your seed after you, who will come from your body, and I will establish his kingdom. He shall build a house for My name and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever. I will be his Father and he shall be My son. If he commits iniquity, I will chastise him with the rod of men and with the blows of the sons of men. But My mercy shall not depart from him, as I took it from Saul, whom I removed from before you. And your house and your kingdom shall be established forever before you. **Your throne shall be established forever**" (ISam. 7:12-16).

This promise is again repeated in Psalm 89:

"I have made a covenant with my chosen, I have sworn unto David my servant, Your seed [dynasty – Moffatt] will I establish for ever and build up your throne to all generations" (verses 3-4).

So far as the world knows the last king to sit on the throne of David was Zedekiah of Judah when the Babylonians conquered Judah and took them off captive to the land of Babylon about the year 585 BC. The throne of David was never restored when the Jews, a portion of Judah, returned to the land of Palestine after their captivity.

But God promised to David that his throne would last to all generations or **FOREVER**. If God has not failed to keep His word we need to look for David's throne (described as the throne of the Eternal in IChron. 29:23) elsewhere than the land of Palestine where the Jewish state of Israel is today.

When Judah was taken by Babylon into captivity, Nebuchadnezzar killed Zedekiah and all his sons (Jer. 37:1-9), seemingly destroying the royal dynasty. Former King Jeconiah (Jehoiachin) was at that time, in the dungeons of Babylon and he had sons to continue David's line and it was through his line of descendants that Jesus Christ was born (Matt. 1:12-16). God decreed the following about Jeconiah:

"Thus saith the Lord, Write ye this man childless, a man that shall not prosper in his days: for no man of his seed shall prosper, **sitting upon the throne of David, and ruling any more in Judah**"! (Jer. 22:30).

As far as the throne of David was concerned, Jeconiah was childless. God had determined that none of his children would ever occupy the throne thereafter. As a result, God's commission to the prophet Jeremiah was to be:

"See, I have set you this day over nations and over kingdoms, to pluck up and to break down, to destroy and to overthrow, to build and to plant." (Jer.

1:10).

God would use him to help keep the royal line alive and plant it in another land. Nebuchadnezzar did not kill King Zedekiah's daughters who escaped with Jeremiah (Jer. 43:5-7; Is. 37:32-33). It would be through one of the daughters of Zedekiah that God would keep the throne of David alive. What land did God lead them to? In Ezekiel 17 God says:

"I will also take of the highest branch of the high cedar, and will set it; I will crop it from the top of his young twigs a tender one [a daughter] and will plant it upon a high mountain and eminent. In the mountain of the height of Israel will I plant it and it shall bring forth boughs, and bear fruit" (verses 22-23).

God directed them to northwest Europe (Is. 49:12) to where the House of Israel had migrated to.

Another work well worth studying and proving the above is Professor Megalommitis' paper "Elizabeth II on the Throne of David and Solomon", published in *Origin of Nations* magazine (details at the end of this article).

When Christ returns He shall take over the throne of David that God has continued to preserve since the days of His promise to King David (Luke 1:32; Gen. 49:10) and all contention will cease.²⁵

Further Reading

- *The World's Greatest Throne* by John Fox.
- *The Royal House of Britain. An Enduring Dynasty* by Walter Milner.

²⁵ In the meantime, Israel has experienced good and bad kings. What of a future British king? Even when I was a young boy, I recall an article in a mainstream news magazine quoting Prince Charles stating that in addition to the Bible he read the Koran and writings of Buddha daily. I was astounded and when many years later when he stated that when he became king, he wanted to be the Protector of Faiths (not just *the* faith – Anglicanism and Christianity) it all made sense. I continue to wonder if a future British king will fulfill Ezekiel 21:25.

Israel and the Kingdom of God on Earth

In their new homelands, the tribes of Israel gradually forged prosperous and great nations, in particular the British and Americans.

As a tiny mustard seed which grows into a large tree, the Kingdom of God, ruled by Christ and His bride, through Israel, will dominate the world after His return. Commencing with the 'first British Empire' under Elizabeth I until the American War of Independence and later through what is known as 'the second British Empire' and now the American economic 'empire', Israel has been growing in dominance, albeit imperfectly, but certainly more advanced than any other empire ever in world history.

Israel's growing dominance, in many ways pictures her future Millennial role, expanding its power across the globe.

According to the prophecies, God will teach Israel lessons – to become strong, righteous leaders – through humbling and cleansing during great tribulation. This will bear the fruits of righteousness and character.

Many Scriptures refer to their coming re-entry of Israel into the Promised Land under Christ, the Messiah following a time of immense national distress (Jer. 30:7; Lev. 26; Deut. 28. Refer to the list of references in the footnotes²⁶).

During this time, Israel and Judah will, at last, be united.²⁷

"For there shall be a day *that* the watchmen on Mount Ephraim shall cry, Arise and let us go up to Zion to Jehovah our God!

For so says Jehovah, Sing with gladness for Jacob, and shout among the chief of the nations. Cry out, give praise and say, O Jehovah, save Your people, the remnant of Israel.

Behold, I will bring them from the north country and gather them from the corners of the earth, and with *them* the blind and the lame, the woman with child and she who is in labor with child, together; a great company shall return there.

They shall come with weeping, and with prayers I will lead them. I will cause them to walk by the rivers of waters in a straight way; they shall not stumble in it, for **I am a father to Israel,** and **Ephraim is My firstborn.**

Hear the Word of Jehovah, O nations, and declare *it* in the coastlands afar off. And say, He who scattered Israel will gather him and keep him, as a shepherd *keeps* his flock." (Jer. 31:6-10)

²⁶ Deut. 4:26-29 (cp Is. 55:1; Hos. 6:1-3; Lam. 3:23-24; Deut. 30:1-5), 30-31; 30:4 (cp Matt. 24:31); Is. 10:20-22; Zeph. 3:18-20; Is. 1:11-16; 27:12-13 (it would appear that this will begin at the 7th Trump of Revelation). See also Zech. 9:14; Is 10:20-22; Jer. 16:14-15; 23:3, 7-8; 31:8-9; 43:1-6; 50:3-5; Ezek. 20:42-43.

²⁷ The major Scriptures on this subject are: Jer. 31:1, 7-9; 50:4-5; Ezek. 11:17; 34:12-13; 37:19-22. Other related Scriptures are: Jer. 12: 14-15; 16:15; 23:3-4, 7-8; 24:6-7; 30:3, 8-10; 33:6-9; 50:4-5, 19-20; Ps. 14:7; 53:6; 68:6; 30:4; Lev. 26: 42-46). Scriptures on the reunion of Israel and Judah include: Jer. 3:17-19; Zech. 12:10-14; Rom. 11:26; Acts 15:16-17; Hos. 1:11; 2:14; Mic. 2:12; 5:4-7; Zech. 8:7-8; 10:9-12.

In Daniel 9:27 we find indication that Christ fulfilled a 3 ½ year ministry at His first coming and has 3 ½ years of His ministry to complete upon His return (making it 7 years in total). As He was sent to the lost sheep of the House of Israel (Matt. 15:24), it figures that He will complete His ministry to them. Why? Because it is through Israel that Christ and the children of God will rule and reign.

First, the rebels must be purged out who have led Israel astray (Ezek. 20:33-38; Joel 3:20-21) and God will then propose a New Covenant with Israel.

After her cleansing, Israel will be led into the Holy Land to complete her training, to re-colonise and rule the world (Hos. 2:23; Zech. 10:9) under the Messiah and His Church. If the above analysis of Scripture is correct, then we may find the following occurring at the outset of the Millennium, after the Day of the Lord:

1. a wilderness wandering after the Great Tribulation whereby the rebels are purged
2. re-entry into the Holy Land
3. further cleansing of the princes, Judah, Priests and Levites (in accordance with the principles of the Older Testament. See IIChron. 29:1-5, 15-16, 34; 30:1)²⁸
4. cleansing then follows on to Ephraim and Manasseh (IIChron. 30:1-3)
5. the rest of Israel will follow suit
6. the New Covenant will be made after this cleansing (possibly including water baptism)
7. Israel will take certain nations into servitude, at least for a while to teach and humble them. Gradually, Christ will bring the rest of the world under Him through the children of God and Israel

Israel had broken the Covenant with God – an agreement to observe His perfect Law. This proved that man, without the Spirit of God, cannot keep the Law to the heights required. Because of the hardness of their hearts certain allowances were made for ancient Israel. For example: “He said to them, Because of your hard-heartedness Moses allowed you to put away your wives; but from the beginning it was not so.” (Matt. 19:8) So, the Law remains as the central agreeing point of the new covenant and is not abolished.

What will this new covenant be like?

Paul quoted Jeremiah in Heb. 8:8: “For finding fault with them [the nation Israel], he saith, Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, when I will make a **new covenant** with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah.” (See also Heb. 12:24).

According to *Strong's Concordance*, the Greek word in Heb. 12:24 “3501 neos, including the comparative neoteris neh-o'-ter-os; a primary word; "new", i.e. (of persons) youthful, or (of things) fresh; figuratively, regenerate:--new, young” which implies that it is, in effect, a ‘renewing covenant’. The same laws comprise the Old and New Covenants. But instead of writing them on stone, they are written into one’s mind or heart through the indwelling of the holy spirit. The indwelling of the holy spirit assists one with adhering to the requirements of the Covenant.

²⁸ In the Bible, when God set Israel back on track, He first cleansed the Priests followed by the Levites (see Mal. 3:2-6) and finally the elders and the people. Due to its senior position, Judah would have to be cleaned up at the outset as well.

Following are key Scriptures on this New Covenant:

“And the Redeemer shall come to Zion, and **to those who turn from transgression in Jacob**, says Jehovah.

As for Me, this is My covenant with them, says Jehovah; My Spirit that is on you, and My Words which I have put in your mouth, shall not depart out of your mouth, nor out of the mouth of your seed, nor out of the mouth of your seed's seed, says Jehovah, from now on and forever.” (Is. 59:20-21)

“Behold, the days come, says Jehovah, that **I will cut a new covenant** with the house of Israel, and with the house of Judah, not according to the covenant that I cut with their fathers in the day I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt; which covenant of Mine they broke, although I was a husband to them, says Jehovah; but this *shall be* the covenant that I will cut with the house of Israel: After those days, says Jehovah, **I will put My Law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts**; and I will be their God, and they shall be My people. And they shall no more teach each man his neighbor and each man his brother, saying, Know Jehovah; for they shall all know Me, from the least of them to the greatest of them, says Jehovah. For I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sins no more.” (Jer. 31:31-34)

Other Scriptures are located in the below in the footnotes.²⁹

Israel to become a great colonising people again under the Messiah

In Gen. 28:14 God promised Israel the world. Later, there were worldwide colonies at the time of Solomon followed by the first British Empire starting with Elizabeth I, later the second British Empire reaching its zenith under Queen Victoria.

Why are they a colonising people? What is God trying to teach us?

Seemingly like a colony of bees, the English (Ephraim) under the aristocracy and with the Scots (Judah), were set up as ruling classes around the world with government pointing to the British Royalty, seated on the Stone of Scone (Jacob's pillar stone, which Christ may be seated upon at His return).

This teaches us the lesson that the Kingdom of God through Israel, will be a colonising empire, typed by the British Empire

According to Gen. 13:16 and Is. 54:2-3, we have indication of Israel's millennial colonies. Here they rule over the nations for their own good, in love and respect, under God and His children (see also Gen. 9:27; Is. 61:5-6, 9). In Is. 60:9-17; 49:20 we see that the Holy Land will become too small for Israel due to its population explosion, that she would have to set out to colonise and populate again. Therefore the old colonial territories will be repopulated (Is. 66:19-20; 61:4; 49:21-23).

²⁹ Other Scriptures on this important subject include: Ezek. 16:59-62; 34:25; 36:24-31; Is. 55:3; 59:20-21; 62:4-5; Hos. 2:17-23

Further, in Ezek. 36:10-11 we are told that Israel will inhabit the former places and in Deut. 4:5-8 we see that Israel will rule over the nations again: in North America (as a light to the central and South Americans), northwest Europe (to be a light to the other Europeans), South Africa (to be a light to the Africans) and Australia and New Zealand (to be a light to the Asiatics and Pacific Islanders).³⁰

And in Deut. 32:9 we are told: "For Jehovah's portion *is* His people. Jacob *is* the lot of His inheritance." The "lot" given to Israel has an expanded meaning when the Hebrew is examined – it can include the concept of a country, coast, region, girdle, cord, belt, measuring line, outside circle, indicating colonies outside of the Holy Land (see also Is. 49:8b; Hos. 14:5). It is through Israel that Christ and the Church will rule the world – in other words they continue to be a special people to serve the world in this capacity:

*"To the Chief Musician. A Psalm for the sons of Korah. Clap your hand, all you peoples; shout to God with the voice of triumph.
or Jehovah Most High is awesome, a great king over all the earth.
He shall humble the peoples under us, and nations under our feet.
He shall choose our inheritance for us, the majesty of Jacob whom He loved. Selah.
God has gone up with a shout, Jehovah with the sound of a trumpet.
Sing praise to God, sing praise; sing praise to our King, sing praise.
For God is King of all the earth; sing praises with understanding.
God reigns over the nations, God sits on the throne of His holiness.
The rulers of the peoples are gathered together, the people of the God of Abraham; for the shields of the earth are God's; He is lifted up on high." (Ps. 47:1-9)*

In the end, Israel will inherit the whole world under the Messiah, during the Millennium, preparing the way for the next phase of God's plan (Is. 61: 5-6, 9; 54:2).

Further Reading

- *Atlas of the British Empire* by Christopher Bayly.
- *The Sun Never Set on the British Empire* (website).

³⁰ Is. 26:15; 27:6; 49:8 speak of Israel's colonies as do Ezek. 28:25-26; Amos 9:14-15; Ezek. 19:10 (cp Gen. 49:22); Ob. 17 (Israel "shall possess their possessions" – ie the Holy Land, colonies and great resources).

Israel's coming Global rule

In a pronouncement in the book of Deuteronomy, God says that if Israel hears His voice, they will be the head and not the tail:

"Jehovah shall open to you His good treasure, the heaven to give the rain to your land in its season, and to bless all the work of your hand. And you shall loan to many nations, and you shall not borrow.

And Jehovah **shall make you the head**, and not the tail. And you shall be always above, and you shall not be beneath, **if** you listen to the commandments of Jehovah your God, which I command you today, to observe and to do them." (Deut. 28:11-12) [and they will listen to the commandments after the Tribulation]

"The Spirit of the Lord Jehovah *is* on Me; because Jehovah has anointed Me to preach the Gospel to the poor; He has sent Me to bind up the broken-hearted, to **proclaim liberty to the captives**, and the opening of the prison to those who are bound; [liberation of physical Israel; spiritually liberating the world also] to preach the acceptable year of Jehovah and the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all who mourn; to appoint to those who mourn in Zion, to give to them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the mantle of praise for the spirit of heaviness; so that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of Jehovah, that He might be glorified.

And they will build the old wastes [this must be the colonies], they will raise up the ruins of former times. And they will repair the waste cities, the ruins of many generations [colonies, not cities in the land of Israel].

And strangers will stand and feed your flocks, and the sons of the stranger will be your plowmen and your vinedressers. [Israel will bring into servitude certain nations to teach them humility]

But you will be named the priests of Jehovah; it will be said of you, Ministers of our God; **you will eat the riches of the nations**, and you will revel in their glory. [how like the British Empire]

For your shame **you will have double**; and for disgrace they will rejoice in their portion; therefore in their own land they will possess double; everlasting joy will be theirs.

For I Jehovah love judgment, I hate robbery for burnt offering; and I will direct their work in truth, and I will make an everlasting covenant with them.

And their seed will be known among the nations, and their offspring among the peoples; all who see them will acknowledge them, that they *are* the seed Jehovah has blessed." (Is. 61:1-9)

Further such Scriptures may be found in the footnotes³¹.

Many of these Scriptures speak also of the Church because of the dual nature of the Bible and spiritual Israel's spiritual blessings. But how will spiritual Israel inherit the earth? How will she conquer nations, convert peoples and receive homage? With and through Israel.

³¹ Is. 2:4; 14:1-2; 41:14-16; 45:14-17; 16; 45:14-17; 19:17; 49:1-10, 22-24; 54:3-7; 55:4-5; 60:5-16; 61:4-9; 66:19-21; Ob. 1:17-21; Ezek. 25:13-17; Amos 9:11-12; Zeph. 2:7-10; Mic. 4:13; Zeph. 2:11-15; Zech. 8:23; 10:3-10; 12:7-8; 14:14.

The concepts of Christ, His body the Church and physical Israel are inextricably intertwined very closely in Scripture – possibly more than many realised.

The specific roles of the tribes of Israel

From the descriptions of the tribes, the way they acted in the Bible and from their modern histories, it would appear that they have definitive, organised roles. See Gen. 29; 30; 49; Num. 23; 24; Deut. 33; Jud. 5.

Judah –

“Judah, may your brothers praise you. May your hand *be* in the neck of your enemies. May your father's sons bow before you.

Judah is a **lion's whelp**. My son, you have gone up from the prey. He stooped, he crouched like a **lion**; and like a **lioness**, who shall rouse him? [a warrior people]

The **scepter** [the royal line] shall not depart from Judah, nor a **Lawgiver** from between his feet, until Shiloh come. And the obedience of the peoples to him.” (Gen. 49:8-10)

“And the sons of Israel rose and went up to the house of God and asked counsel of God, and said, Which of us *shall go up* first to the battle against the sons of Benjamin? **And Jehovah said, Judah first.**” (Jud. 20:8) [see Deut. 33:7]

“For **Judah prevailed among his brothers, and from him came the chief ruler** [the royal line of David which includes the Messiah], but the birthright *was* Joseph's.” (IChron. 5:2. See 29:23 and IIChron. 9:8 where it is likened to the throne of God!)

“And He refused the tabernacle of Joseph, and chose not the tribe of Ephraim; **but chose the tribe of Judah**, the mount Zion which He loved.” (Ps 78:67-68) [see IKings 11:36; Zech. 8:15]

“Gilead *is* Mine, and Manasseh *is* Mine; and Ephraim *is* the strength of My head, **Judah is My lawgiver.**” (Ps. 60:7. See 108:8; Num. 21:18; Is. 33:22; James 4:12)

“**Judah was His sanctuary, and** Israel was His kingdom.” (Ps. 114:2) [see Is. 65:9]³²

Judah produced the royal line, a warrior class and lawmakers. In other words, they were to be the political leaders. It is interesting that the Scots have produced a huge number of inventions, military leaders and political leaders well above their numbers in the USA, Australia and South Africa. In ancient Israel, Judah led the other tribes in the camp. In the USA the Scots were in the forefront of the colonising people, leading the way in the conquest of the West (refer to the article *Who are the Scots?* which details the Judaic heritage of the British Royalty, Ulster, Lowlander and Highlander Scots). They are a very brave people who are willing to take on anything and anyone:

³² Other related Scriptures: Jer. 33:14-17; Hos. 11:12; Zech. 9:13; 12:5-8; Joel 3:18-20.

"The wicked flee *when* no man pursues; but the righteous are bold as a lion."
(Prov. 28:1)

Throughout Bible times they dwelt within and in proximity to Jerusalem, the capital city of Israel as the leading tribe. And as fierce defenders of God's way, the Levites, Temple and all that goes with leadership.

Levi –

"But the Levites who have gone far away from Me, when Israel went astray; those who went astray from Me after their idols; they shall even bear their iniquity.

Yet **they shall be ministers in My sanctuary, overseers at the gates of the house and ministering to the house.** They shall kill the burnt offering and the sacrifice for the people, and they shall stand before them to minister to them.

Because they ministered to them before their idols, and caused the house of Israel to fall into iniquity, therefore I have lifted up My hand against them, says the Lord Jehovah, and they shall bear their iniquity.

And they shall not come near Me, to do the office of a priest to Me, nor to come near any of My holy things, in the most holy place; but they shall bear their shame and their abominations which they have committed.

But I will make them keepers of the charge of the house for all its service, and for all that shall be done in it." (Ezek. 44:10-14)

"Behold, the days come, saith the LORD, that I will perform that good thing which I have promised unto the house of Israel and to the house of Judah.

Neither shall the priests the Levites want a man before me to offer burnt offerings, and to kindle meat offerings, and to do sacrifice continually" (Jer. 33:14-15) [this seems to imply that ministers would emanate from Levi for all generations and many of them are found in the Church].

"Then shall the offering of Judah and Jerusalem be pleasant unto the Lord, as in the days of old, and as in former years" (Mal. 3:4. See also Ezek. 44:10-12; 48:11). Levi will continue their role as the tribe carrying out religious duties such as the religious teachers, priests, executers of the Law as well as probably occupying the positions of judges. The priests will be the descendants of Zadok (Ezek. 44:15; 43:19).

Ephraim –

"For there shall be a day *that* the watchmen on Mount **Ephraim shall cry, Arise and let us go up to Zion** to Jehovah our God!

For so says Jehovah, Sing with gladness for Jacob, and shout among **the chief of the nations.** Cry out, give praise and say, O Jehovah, save Your people, the remnant of Israel."

"**Is Ephraim My dear son? Is he a delightful child?** For as often as I spoke against him, I earnestly remember him still. Therefore My heart is troubled for him; I will surely have mercy on him, says Jehovah." (Jer. 31:6-7, 20)

"**How shall I give you up, Ephraim?** How shall I deliver you, Israel? How shall I make you like Admah? How shall I set you as Zeboim? My heart is turned within Me; My compassions are kindled together.

I will not carry out the heat of My anger; **I will not return to destroy Ephraim.** For I *am* God and not man, the Holy One in your midst; and I will not enter into the city." (Hos. 11:8-9) [God has special feelings toward Ephraim]

“And I will strengthen the house of **Judah**, and I will save the house of Joseph, and I will return to save them; for I have pity on them. And they shall be as though I had not cast them off; for I *am* Jehovah their God, and I will answer them.

And Ephraim shall be like a mighty one, and their heart shall rejoice as *by* wine. And their sons shall see and be glad; their heart shall rejoice in Jehovah.” (Zech. 10:6-7) [Judah and Ephraim mentioned together once again, working together]

As we have seen in so many Scriptures, Ephraim and Judah are often mentioned together. Therefore, like the Scots and English, they must be in unison to some degree to assist in bringing about God’s Kingdom on earth.

These people are very innovative and suitable for colonising due to their attributes. They shall continue to supply the majority of inhabitants to the colonies.

Manasseh –

The Bible doesn’t specify, but given the attributes of Anglo-Americans, they think big, mass produce goods and services which has resulted in leadership of the world’s economy. It would seem that they would have a similar role in the Millennium.

Some have speculated that the inventive genius of these peoples will be guided by God to provide technological breakthroughs for the benefit of man in various fields, just as they have today, in many ways.

Similarly, the other tribes’ contributions will be based on national talents and blessings that were Divinely conferred upon them (Gen. 49).

The British Empire and the Kingdom of God on earth

In the Bible we often find an image or pattern of things to come. For example, Joshua and Israel’s conquest of the land of Canaan (Palestine or Holy Land) is typological of the coming takeover of the Holy Land by Israel under the Messiah. And also of Christians on their spiritual journey.

Even though the above image or parallel is broad, it does give us some insights into the future world.

After the final defeat of Napoleon, Metternich’s Congress of Europe claimed to have revived ‘A World Restored’ which was also the time of Britain’s rise to greatness, similar in a sense to the ‘Restoration of all things’:

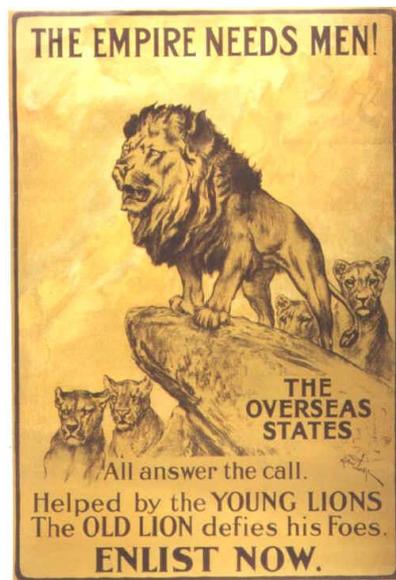
“And He shall send Jesus Christ, who before was proclaimed to you, whom Heaven truly needs to receive until the times of restoration of all things, which God has spoken by *the* mouth of His holy prophets since the world began.” (Acts 3:20-21)

At its height, the British Empire was 91 times the size of its motherland, Britain, occupying all continents and comprising all races and colours. In fact, it had 25% of the world’s population under its wing. It was the most extensive empire in world history.

Is it any wonder that many in the 19th century (and even for decades thereafter) thought that the British Empire was a sort of typology of the Kingdom of God on earth, smashing the enemy forces portrayed in Daniel 2:31-45? So extensive was the belief that Britain had a mission to educate, civilise and to Christianise the world that in schools at that time you could find pictures of a Jesus Christ holding a Boy Scout by the hand and pointing out the extent of the British Empire on the map. And religious teaching was an essential component of school education.

The fairly recent status of Britain and America at the helm of world affairs is only a foretaste of a greater status in service to the Government of God in the Millennium – in other words it is a type or pattern of what is yet to come like Joshua leading Israel into the Promised Land.

This demonstrates the depth of feeling and great love for the Empire and its role to serve and uplift the world by the ruling classes. It was an Empire with a glorious mission – although it has collapsed, yet it has unfinished business which will be accomplished in the future.



World War One poster

Following on from this typology, there are some indications that there were some parallels between the British Empire as a forerunner of the Kingdom of God:

1. Extension of law and modern civilisation:

- for example in India wives of deceased husbands were placed on the funeral pile to be burned alive – the British abolished this and many other evils
- thuggery & those killing travellers were pursued and these practices crushed and outlawed
- slavery outlawed (cp **Is. 61:1-2**)
- a rod was used to beat criminals in India and Kenya, which was, after all, a lot more lenient than local custom. See **Rev. 2:27; 19:15** where Christ is said to use a rod on the non-Israelitish peoples which contrasts with the German cruelty when they dominated Tanzania etc (cp the rod of **Is. 10:5**)
- Canadian Mounties ensured that law was delivered to remote, wild regions of Canada.

2. Prosperity because of peace:

- The 19th century is known as Pax Britannica – the British Peace. Similarly Christ is called the Prince of Peace (**Is. 9:6**) because His reign will bring world peace
- During this time they developed technology and industry well ahead of the rest of the world such as industrial iron production
- Crystal Palace was built to showcase the various machinery and wares of Britain – people came from around the world to admire British genius (similarly nations will flow to Jerusalem – **Is. 2:2-4**)
- Just as Britain became prosperous, so in the millennium Israel will enjoy overwhelming prosperity (**Amos 9:13**)
- British built dams (eg Aswan), road, immense railways, postal services, communications
- Rudyard Kipling wrote about the British taking the blessings to other peoples and to uplift them – with a civilising mission
- British brought advances in medical science to help the diseased etc (typological of the divine healings prophesied in **Is. 35:5-6**)

3. Extension of Biblical teachings:

- the translation of the Bible in dozens of languages typological of **Is. 11:9**
- distribution of Bibles
- conservative family values, morals and ethics taught ('Biblical principles')
- Queen Victoria gave Bibles to visiting representatives of tribes and peoples.
- She said 'the Bible is the secret to British greatness'³³

World War One saw the peak of imperial unity, followed by decline. For example, shortly after the War, the British had begun building a major naval base on the northern coast of Singapore Island. The construction of the base and Singapore's famous coastal guns took over 15 years to complete. But a fleet was never provided for the base. During the 1920s, spending on the Royal Navy had been slashed. Faith in naval disarmament treaties and the League of Nations, financial constraints, pacifism, and the fact that Britain's local naval defence was reasonably secure, caused the Royal Navy to enter the Second World War with less than half the capital warships it had possessed in 1914.

Note also that Joshua, Solomon and the British Empire were imperfect forerunners or images, in part, of the coming glorious Millennial reign of Christ. They were, after all, human efforts, although brought about by God. The humanness included abuses and misadministration, but the good outweighed the negatives in the British Empire.

If other nations or religions possessed the power and reach of the British Empire, the world would have been an unpleasant place indeed with a 'dark ages' of some sort extending over the planet.

God does not micro-manage individuals, churches or nations. He normally macro-manages – that is He generally guides the people He is working with, but does not force them to observe

³³ Points 1, 2, 3 are broadly attributed to a presentation by Dr Rick Sherrod given in 1998. One book which advocates similar views is *Grand Union. The Coming World Order: its Religion, Economics and Government* by Basil Stewart.

every detail of His will. They must make decisions and develop character themselves and that is why the British Empire made mistakes – humans sin and can abuse others, regardless whether God generally guided the Empire.

From the Scriptures we may deduce the following concerning Israel during the Millennium:

- The British Empire was typological of the coming reign of Israel over the world
- Israel will take various nations into servitude
- she will be ruling the nations
- Huge physical blessings will flow to Israel

Further Reading

- *The Wonderful World Tomorrow* by Herbert W Armstrong.
- *What will Israel be doing in the World Tomorrow?* by Craig White.

Final Words

Clearly, the doctrine of the covenant/birthright people, is not a little thing or something to be played down and ignored. It is a vital part of God's plan of salvation and portrays the wisdom of how He will lead the world and bring many to salvation. Israel is such an important doctrine that she is mentioned hundreds of times throughout Scripture. Indeed, it is one of the most oft mentioned subjects in the Bible and therefore is very important to God. And if it is important to Him, it had better be important for us too, whether Israelite or non-Israelite.



The British Lion – watching and waiting

Israel has been a great blessing on the world (Gen. 12:3) because of what they have contributed to civilisation in terms of culture, technical inventions and many other achievements of human endeavour. The descendants of ancient Israel from the Cimmerians, Scythians, Parthians, Celts and Anglo-Saxons truly have a most fascinating and profound history.

Finally, to reiterate, God covenants with whom He so wishes – in this age it is with Israel. But being a Creator of diversity, He also created different peoples. All peoples have been blessed, but it is God Who has set up nations for certain responsibilities based on natural gifts and talents He has bestowed. He gives gifts and talents to individuals, families and nations and it is therefore He who decides on their roles.

Therefore, it would behove Israelites not to be arrogant and rude toward others, but to demonstrate humility and a servant-leader attitude. Similarly, non-Israelites must not feel inferior and become envious, but must also exhibit the qualities associated with humility and be appreciative of the gifts and talents God has bestowed upon them.

I trust that this topic summary may help some sceptics as well as assist those with a rudimentary knowledge of this important subject, prompting them to further study and investigation.

Further Reading

- *The United States and Britain in Prophecy* by Herbert W. Armstrong.
- *The Tribes* by Yair Davidiy.

Where are the 'Lost' Tribes of Israel in the Modern World? An Introduction

- *A Historical Research of the Ten Tribes Scattered into the Nations (part 6)* by W. Liebenberg.
- *America and Britain. Their Biblical Origin and Prophetic Destiny* by Philip Neal.
- *The United States and Great Britain in Prophecy* by John Ogwyn.
- *God's Company of Nations* by B. Parkinson.
- *Bible Research Handbook (2 vols)* by The National Message Ltd.

Appendix. Ancient Roots of British-Israelism

The belief that the British and related peoples dwelling in Northwest Europe (and their descendants around the world) are the direct descendants of ancient Israel, has been around for centuries in some form or other.

True, we look through a glass darkly and so many historical records have been lost or yet to be discovered, yet there are enough snippets to point to the ancient roots of this doctrine.

The idea that this doctrine only arose in the late 18th century or sometime in the mid-19th is not true or an accurate record of history.

British-Israelism as it began to gain traction and books published mentioning it (such as that of the Richard Brothers and John Sadler's) it is important to note that "In either case, each of these grew out of earlier puritan works and Millenarism fervor." (Levi Keach, *Justifying Belief within the Christian Identity Movement: An Exercise in Memetics*, University of Kansas, Dec 2011, p. 4)

During 2023 I was reading Aidan Cottrell-Boyce's, *Jewish Christians in Puritan England*, Wipf Publishers, Eugene, OR, 2021. I found it fascinating that he revealed that some Sabbatarians seemed to believe in a sort of early British-Israelism. Here are the pertinent quotes:

Some believe that "Judeo-centric millenarianism in the development of British imperialist ideology" (p. 20)

"The claim that Jacobethan England sought to supplant Israel as the 'chosen nation' originated in the work of William Haller and William Lamont." (p. 30)

"The carefully crafted personae of the Protestant monarchs of this period invited comparison between the English monarchy and the rulers of Biblical Israel. Elizabeth was crowned as a new Deborah, James as a new Solomon." (p. 31)

And the King thought of an "Israelite England" that he was ruling over (ibid).

God works in mysterious and subtle ways – here we have the gradual increase in awareness of the British Israelitish origin.

"In the sixth century, the chronicler Gildas associated England with the polity of Israel." (p. 33)

Noted Sabbatarian Thomas Totney believed that the Saxons were traceable back to the Biblical Israel:

"The 'Noble Saxon line,' meanwhile, could be traced back to Biblical Israel, through:

Media, Persian and Egypt; then into Captivity by Titus Vespasian, and so to Rome, from Rome to France in Charlemagne, from that

descent to Henry the seventh. [quoting Tany, *Theauraujohn His Aurora*, 27)

... The Saxons ... appear in the mode of Biblical Israel: noble, Godly and persecuted ... Ethnicity is grounded in ethics. Tyranny is associated with miscegenation." (p. 183)

Thomas Totney referred to himself "as a Jew [ie Israelite] of the tribe of Reuben" (p. 161) and he "traced his lineage back to ancient Israel." (p. 188)

"The notion that a millennial reign of the saints would dawn, that the Jews [ie Israel] would be repatriated to Jerusalem and that they would be converted *en masse*, was – to use Howard Hotson's phrase – an error almost universally condemned." (p. 19)

But the Sabbatarians and pockets of Protestants such as the Fifth Monarchists held to this view. I studied the Fifth Monarchists in the mid-1970s attempting a study on Church history, the Waldensians etc. I was fascinated how the Fifth Monarchist went against the grain and believed that four kingdoms of man would precede God's Kingdom on earth – the fifth monarchy. So this pre-Millennialist doctrine was clearly lurking in the background of Christianity, but only a tiny minority held to this view.

Another researcher, Frédéric Herrmann, adds to this information about Puritans and Sabbatarians:

"It would perhaps be more accurate to study the "Traskites," as they came to be known, from the perspective of the so-called "Judaizing turn" of seventeenth-century England, which was recorded a generation ago by the likes of David S. Katz: the Hebrew revival, the eschatological **hopes about locating the lost Ten Tribes of Israel and the subsequent restoration of the Jews to the land of Israel**, and in the realms of philosophy and political theory, both in England and in Holland, the rise of scepticism, the consolidation of anti-trinitarianism." (Frédéric Herrmann, "Antinomians, Ceremonialists, and Judaizers: on the Margins of Puritanism? *French Journal of British Studies*, Vol. XXVII, No. 3, 2022, p. 52) [emphasis mine]

A number of books and articles concerning the ancient roots of British Israelism are available online [here](#). The collection includes such works as:

- *A Revealed Knowledge of the Prophecies and Times* by the Richard Brothers (1796)
- *A History of Greater Britain* (1521)
- Alexander Cruden (1737)
- *Rights of the Kingdom* by John Sadler (1649)
- *A View of the Hebrews. Or the Tribes of Israel in America* by Ethan Smith (1825)
- *Le Triomphe De La Providence Et Da La Religion* by Jacques Abbadie (1654) See pages 177-78)
- *Ogygia. Or a Chronological Account of Irish Events* by Roderic O'Flaherty (1793)
- *The True and Noble Origins of the Anglo-Israel Message* by Alan Campbell
- *Alfred the Great* by Dr Peter Hammond

- How Long have we been aware of our Identity? Wake Up magazine, July/Aug 1989, p. 5
- How Old is this Anglo-Saxon Truth, Destiny magazine, March 1939
- John Sadler (1615-1674) by Pranav Kumar Jain, University of Chicago (2015). "He has also been described as perhaps the first proponent of the powerful idea that the people of England are direct descendants of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel." (p. 8)
- Evidence of lost Israel in early annals by Jory Brooks
- How Old is this Anglo-Israel Truth? The Kingdom Herald, July-Aug 1981
- The Antiquity of the Anglo-Israel Thesis by Reed Benson
- Plus much more.

For instance, Alexander Cruden may well have believed in this. I sent the following to my mailing list in 2017:

Did Cruden believe in British-Israelism? Note the portions where he mentions Israel and in particular:

"May the great God be the guide of your life, and direct and prosper you, that it may be said by the present and future ages, that King George the Third hath been an Hezekiah to our British Israel."

Regards,

Craig

4 March 2017

According to Wikipedia

"Cruden presented the first edition of his work on 3 November 1737 to Queen Caroline (wife of George II); but she died some days later without rewarding Cruden, who had to go into debt to finance the printing. The second edition of the Concordance was dedicated to King George III and presented to him in person on 21 December 1761; the King awarded Cruden £100 for his efforts. The third edition was published in 1769. After the slow success of the first edition, the second and third made Cruden considerable profit. Here is what he wrote in the foreword:

TO THE KING.

SIRE,

THIS CONCORDANCE was begun with a design to promote the study and knowledge of the holy Scriptures, and the method taken therein is deemed by competent judges to be the best towards a complete Concordance that hath hitherto appeared in our language. It is acknowledged to be an useful book to private Christians who search the Scriptures, and to be very necessary for all the Preachers of the Gospel: Therefore to whom can this new Edition be more properly offered than to your Majesty, now in the beginning of your reign, having already manifested a great regard to religion, and an earnest concern for promoting it among your subjects.

All other books are of little or no importance in comparison of the holy Scriptures, which are a Revelation from God, and are given as the only rule of faith and practice. If the kings of Israel were required not only « to read the law of Moses all the days of their life, but also to write out a copy of it with their own hand, that they might learn to fear the Lord their God, and keep all the words of his law; it may be reasonably expected that Christian Princes should make the

glorious Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ their daily study, that it may become their constant guide and rule for the government of their people, as well as for their own salvation. It hath been often observed, that the most effectual way to a general external reformation is to make Religion a step to preferment, and Irreligion a bar to it; because example has a more powerful influence over the minds of men than precept, or even than punishment. The early declarations and strong resolutions your Majesty was pleased to make at your coming to the throne, That you would encourage those who are religious, and discourage those that are otherwise, rejoiced the hearts of all who earnestly desire the revival of vital and practical religion, and to see your Majesty's subjects a holy and happy people.

True piety has been in all ages accounted the truest honour ; for Religion diffuses the greatest glory around a human character, and sweetens and embalms the memory of Princes. A pious Prince, who hath shewn a hearty concern for the eternal happiness of his people, as well as for their present protection, will be remembered with great esteem and honour : for the Scripture says, that the memory of the just is blessed. When they are spoken of, it is with praise and commendation by all good men. All other accomplishments, without true grace and real religion, cannot make the children of men happy, who must all die and rise again, and appear before the judgment seat of Christ, to receive according to what they have done in the body, whether good or bad. The memory of Hezekiah, the religious King of Judah, is precious: he hath been celebrated in all ages of the Church for his pious zeal in the reformation of his people at the beginning of his reign; for God honours those that honour him, and they who despise him shall be lightly esteemed. It is said of that pious King, that he trusted in the Lord God of Israel, so that after him there was none like him among all the Kings of Judah, nor any that were before him: for he clave to the Lord, and departed not from following him, but kept his commandments, which the Lord commanded Moses. Hezekiah, like your Majesty, began his reign in his youth, yet his zeal for the worship of God, and for promoting Religion among his subjects, carried him through the great difficulties of reforming a people, who had so much degenerated into gross idolatry.

May the great God be the guide of your life, and direct and prosper you, that it may be said by the present and future ages, that King George the Third hath been an Hezekiah to our British Israel.

I doubt not but your Majesty will pardon my forbearing to enter upon your valuable personal accomplishments : I shall only add that, when it pleased God, the sovereign Lord of life and death, to deprive us of the blessing of your Royal Grandfather King George the Second, the Protector of our Religion and Liberties for many years, it was esteemed a national blessing that God had favoured Great Britain with a Prince born and educated among us, who makes the happiness of his people the rule of his government ; and without Religion there can be no real happiness for Prince or People.

When your Majesty came to the throne, the loyal and affectionate addresses from your subjects in all parts of the British dominions, shewed their great hopes and strong expectations of being happy under your Majesty's government. We of the British nation have reason thankfully to remember the appearances of Divine Providence in the preservation of our Religion and Liberties, particularly in settling and establishing the Protestant Succession, and in disappointing from time to time all the contrivances and attempts of its enemies, whether secret or open; and in your Majesty's coming to the throne with the hearts of all your subjects united to you as the heart of one man.

May it please God to bestow his choicest gifts upon your Majesty, upon your Royal Mother the Princess Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal Family, and upon your numerous and powerful People.

May you be blessed, and made a real blessing, and may your reign be long and prosperous; and after you have been enabled to serve God faithfully here upon earth, may you reign forever with him in heaven through Jesus Christ. This is the sincere and earnest prayer of him who is, with great humility and profound respect,
May it please your Majesty,
Your Majesty's most dutiful.
And most obedient subject and servant,

London, Time 11, 1751. Alexander Cruden.

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TO THE QUEEN.

MADAM,

THIS CONCORDANCE, the work of several years, was begun with a design to promote the study of the holy Scriptures; and, in pursuance thereof, is now published with many improvements beyond any book of this kind in the English language.

Long before this Work was ready for the press, I designed humbly to offer it to your Majesty, and to beg leave to publish it under your royal protection. Your Majesty's illustrious qualities and example in the great scenes of your valuable life, encourage me humbly to beg your countenance to a well-meant attempt for promoting the knowledge of our holy Religion.

The beauty of your person, and the fine accomplishments of your mind, were so celebrated in your father's court, that there was no Prince in the Empire, who had room for such an alliance, that was not ambitious of gaining a Princess of such noble virtues into his family, either as a Daughter, or as a Consort.

And though the heir to all the dominions of the house of Austria was desirous of your alliance, yet you generously declined the prospect of a Crown that was inconsistent with the enjoyment of your Religion. The great Disposer of all things, however, kept in store a reward for such exalted virtue, and by the secret methods of his wisdom hath brought your Majesty to a Crown, as famous for defending and supporting the Protestant Religion, as it is conspicuous for its glory and splendor; which is such a return of Divine Providence as is to be admired with great thankfulness, though without the least surprise, since He whose kingdom ruled over all hath declared, that such as honour Him, He will honour.

It was the fame of this heroic constancy that determined his Majesty to desire in marriage a Princess who was now more celebrated for her Christian magnanimity, than for the beauty of her person, which had been so universally admired. We of the British nation have reason to rejoice that such a proposal was made and accepted, and that your Majesty, with regard to these two successive treaties, shewed as much prudence in your compliance with the one, as piety in your refusal of the other. You no sooner arrived at Hanover than you improved the lustre of that court, which was before reckoned among the politest in Europe, and increased the happiness of a people, who were before looked upon as the happiest in the Empire. And you immediately became the darling of the Princess Sophia, a Princess, justly acknowledged to be one of the most accomplished Women of the age in which she lived, who was much pleased with the conversation of one, in whom she saw so lively an image of her own youth.

We daily discover those admirable qualities for which your Majesty was famed in other countries, and rejoice to see them exerted in our Island, where we ourselves are made happy by their influence. We behold the throne of these kingdoms surrounded by your Majesty's royal and numerous Progeny, and hear with pleasure of the great care your Majesty takes to instil early into their minds the principles of Religion, Virtue and Honour.

Your Majesty is possessed of all those talents which make conversation either delightful or improving. Your fine taste in the elegant arts, and skill in several modern languages, is such, that your discourse is not confined to the ordinary subjects of conversation, but is adapted, with an uncommon grace, to every occasion, and entertains the politest persons of different nations. That agreeable turn which appears in your sentiments upon the most ordinary affairs of life, which is so suitable to the delicacy of your sex, the politeness of your education, and the splendor of your quality, is observed by every one that has the honour to approach you. But the great regard your Majesty has shewn to Religion, which diffuses the greatest glory around a human character, encourages me to hope that this Work will meet with your favourable acceptance.

May it, therefore, please your Majesty to take into your royal protection this Concordance, the design of which is to render the study of the Scriptures more easy. Whatever may be wanting either in the Work or Author, is abundantly supplied by the dignity of the subject ; which consideration chiefly encouraged me to presume to offer it to your Majesty, whom God hath exalted to the most eminent station, and blessed with extraordinary endowments of mind, and with a benevolent and beneficent disposition: To whom then can I more properly offer this Work than to your Majesty, who is celebrated both for your inclination and capacity to do good?

May the great God continue to multiply his blessings upon the King, your Majesty, and every branch of your Royal Family : May your life be long continued to serve God faithfully on earth, and may you reign for ever with Him in heaven, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

These are the sincere prayers of him who is, with the most profound respect, May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's

Most dutiful, and

Most obedient servant,

London, October, 1737. Alexander Cruden"

Chief British-Israelite Sources for Claims

Category Heading	Chief British-Israel Sources
<p>1. History</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tribes deported to Halah/Habor (Media) but escaped westward as "Gimira" (Cimmerians) around 680 BC, entering Europe via Crimea. 2. Scythians (Saka/Sacae) = exiled Israelites, pushing into Europe as Goths/Getae by 500 BC. 3. Parthian Empire (250 BC–AD 224) hosted Israelite exiles who later migrated as Alans/Franks. 4. Viking invasions (AD 800s) by "Danes" represent returning Danites reclaiming birthright lands. 5. Anglo-Saxon invasions (AD 450) brought "Saxons" (Isaac's sons) to Britain, fulfilling "company of nations." 6. Norman Conquest (1066) merged Benjamin (Normans) with Ephraim (English). 7. British Empire's global gates (Suez, Gibraltar, Singapore) match Genesis 22:17 promises. 8. American Revolution (1776) split Manasseh (USA) from Ephraim (UK) as prophesied brothers. 9. Ulster Plantation (1609) resettled Israelite descendants in Ireland's north. 10. Commonwealth nations (Canada, Australia, New Zealand) form modern "Israelitish" federation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Allen, <i>Judah's Sceptre and Joseph's Birthright</i> (1902), pp. 88–144 (Scythian-Israelite link); pp. 250–310 (Anglo-Saxon migrations). • John Wilson, <i>Our Israelitish Origin</i> (1840, Daniels & Smith, Philadelphia, pp. 120–180 (Cimmerian-Scythian path). • Edward Hine, <i>Forty-Seven Identifications of the British Nation with the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel</i> (1871), pp. 30–65 (historical gates/empire).
<p>2. Archaeology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Behistun Rock (Persia, 520 BC) shows Saka captive with pointed hat matching Israelite King Jehu stele. 2. Tel Dan excavation (Israel) yields Mycenaean pottery linking Danites to Aegean Sea Peoples. 3. Tara Hill (Ireland) coronation stone = Jacob's Pillow (Stone of Scone). 4. Newton Stone (Scotland) bears Ogham-Phoenician script proving Israelite traders. 5. British barrows contain circumcision knives identical to Joshua 5:2 flint knives. 6. Scandinavian petroglyphs depict Israelite feasts (e.g., Passover lamb). 7. Danish bog sacrifices mirror Levitical sin offerings. 8. Welsh cairns align with Hebrew dolmens in Palestine. 9. Orkney Standing Stones match Gilgal memorial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Allen, <i>Judah's Sceptre</i> (1902), pp. 200–225 (Behistun/Jehu). • William Bennett, <i>Symbols of Our Celto-Saxon Heritage</i> (1976), pp. 45–80 (Tara/Jacob's stone). • Raymond Capt, <i>Jacob's Pillar</i> (1977), pp. 55–90 (archaeological stones).

Category Heading	Chief British-Israel Sources
<p>circles.</p> <p>10. Cornish tin mines (Phoenician-era) bear Hebrew inscriptions.</p>	
<p>3. Tradition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Welsh Triads recall "Hu Gadarn" leading Cymry from Defrobani (Media). 2. Scottish Declaration of Arbroath (1320) claims Scythian-Israelite descent. 3. Irish Annals record Tuatha Dé Danann bringing Ark-like treasures. 4. British coronation oath echoes Deuteronomy 17 kingly law. 5. Ulster Red Hand = Zarah's scarlet thread (Genesis 38). 6. Druidic sabbath fires mirror Numbers 15:32–36. 7. Highland clan tartans encode tribal banners (Numbers 2). 8. English Maypole dances recall Asherah poles reformed. 9. Scandinavian Yule log = Israelite altar hearth. 10. Dutch Sinterklaas gift-giving echoes Joseph's Egyptian bounty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Wilson, <i>Our Israelitish Origin</i> (1840), pp. 200–250 (Welsh/Scottish traditions). • Edward Hine, <i>Forty-Seven Identifications of the British Nation with the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel</i> (1871), pp. 70–95 (coronation oath).
<p>4. Mythology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tuatha Dé Danann = Tribe of Dan arriving with four treasures (Ark, Lia Fáil, Sword, Spear). 2. Odin = migrating Israelite chieftain carrying "lost tribes" laws. 3. Thor's hammer = Moses' rod striking rock. 4. Valkyries – "choosing of the slain" = angelic reapers (Revelation 14). 5. Ragnarök Norse battle = Armageddon with Israelite nations victorious. 6. Irish Lugh (or Danaan) = biblical Judge Samson (solar hero). 7. Welsh Bran the Blessed = Abraham archetype. 8. Finnish Kalevala creation hymn echoes Genesis 1. 9. Arthurian Grail quest = search for Joseph of Arimathea's cup in Britain. 10. Beowulf serpent-slaying = David vs. Goliath motif. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Allen, <i>Judah's Sceptre</i> (1902), pp. 230–260 (Tuatha treasures). • William Poole, <i>Anglo-Israel or the Saxon Race</i> (1880), pp. 50–85 (Odin/Thor links).
<p>5. Bible verses (ESV)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Genesis 48:19 – Ephraim a "multitude of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Allen, <i>Judah's Sceptre</i> (1902), pp. 100–180

Category Heading	Chief British-Israel Sources
<p>nations" (British Commonwealth).</p> <p>2. Genesis 49:22 – Joseph “fruitful bough by a spring” (overseas colonies).</p> <p>3. Deuteronomy 33:13–17 – precious things of heaven/earth (British resources).</p> <p>4. Isaiah 49:20 – children of bereavement fill isles.</p> <p>5. Jeremiah 31:10 – gather Israel in isles afar off.</p> <p>6. Hosea 1:10 – “sons of the living God” in place not called My people.</p> <p>7. Ezekiel 37:22 – one nation, never defiled (constitutional monarchy).</p> <p>8. Micah 5:8 – remnant as lion among beasts (British lion).</p> <p>9. Zechariah 10:7 – Ephraim’s heart glad as with wine (British pub culture).</p> <p>10. Genesis 22:17 – possessing gates of enemies (naval supremacy).</p>	<p>(birthright verses).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbert W. Armstrong, <i>The United States and the British Commonwealth in Prophecy</i> (1954), pp. 30–70.
<p>7. Linguistics</p> <p>1. Saxon = Isaac’s-son (Saac’s-sons).</p> <p>2. British = Berit-ish (covenant man).</p> <p>3. Dan = Tuatha Dé Danann (tribe of Dan).</p> <p>4. Cymry = Cimmerian = Gomer = Omri (Israelite king).</p> <p>5. Gael = Ga’al (redeemed of God).</p> <p>6. Scot = Scyth = Succoth (Israelite feast).</p> <p>7. Iberia = Hebrew (Iberi).</p> <p>8. Jute = Judah (Jutland).</p> <p>9. Sinn Féin = Phoenician (sea traders).</p> <p>10. Khumri (Assyrian for Israel) = Cimmerian = Cymry.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Wilson, <i>Our Israelitish Origin</i> (1840), pp. 250–300 (Saxon/Isaac). • William Bennett, <i>Celto-Saxon Heritage</i> (1976), pp. 100–140 (British/Berit). • Edward Hine, <i>Forty-Seven Identifications of the British Nation with the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel</i> (1871), pp. 80–110 (Dan/Danaan).

Appendix. Suggested Reading List

A substantial listing of many British-Israelite and other associated works was compiled by John Halford and Dr Rick Sherrod, *An Annotated Bibliography on Anglo-Israelism* available for free online [here](#).

Adams, A. (1993).	<i>As Birds Flying</i> . Artisan Sales, CA.
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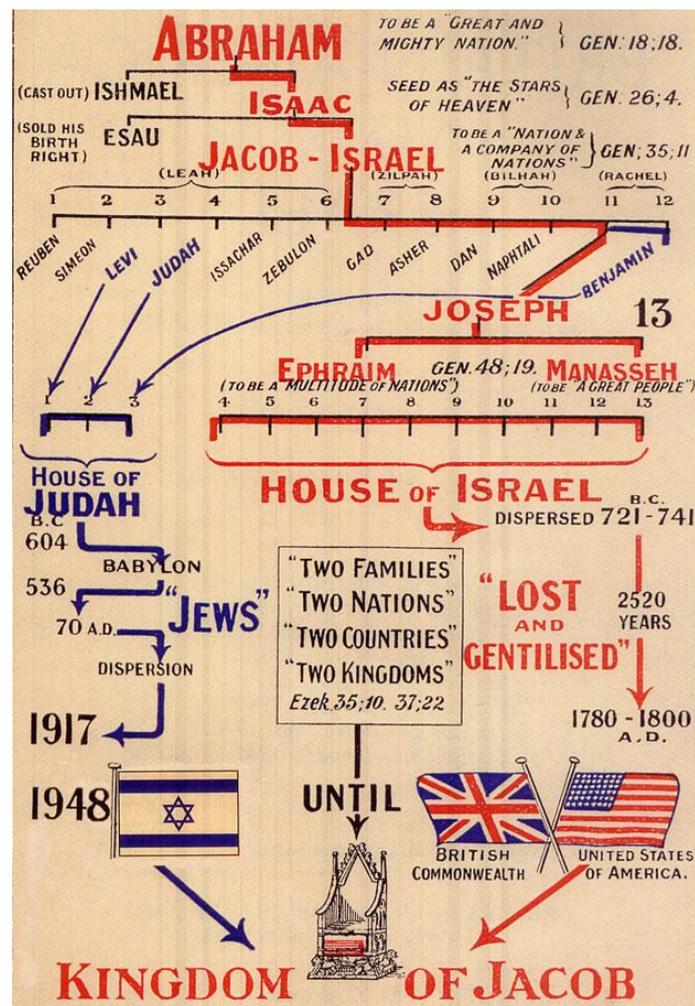
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