

# HISTORY'S MISSING LINKS

## ---- Who are our Ancestors?

*Our country was founded by the peoples from Britain and the European continent. But where did the Europeans come from? Who were their ancestors? **Why have Modern Historians hide this information? Modern historians have gone to great leagues to make sure the Americas and Europeans do not know the identity of their ancestors. But Why?***

### **Preface:**

We know all roads lead back to the Middle East and that is why it was called the "Cradle of Civilization". Therefore, the Europeans must have originated out of the Mesopotamia region. This paper will trace the original peoples from the Middle East to their settlements in Europe.

We will use the writings of the ancient historians and find out who they identify as the original Europeans. Our modern history has been written from a Roman and Greek perspective. That is why history does not record many of the original European settlers. Most were not Rome and Greek. **This paper is based on historical evidence – not theory.** Also we will be using the Bible to backup the historical references.

Many historians wrote about the original tribes. In this paper will be referencing the writings of the historians listed below plus many other authorities and physical evidence.

<b>Herodotus</b>	was a Greek historian who lived in the 5th century BC (c. 484 BC – c. 425 BC). He is regarded as the "Father of History" in Western culture.
<b>Diodorus Siculus</b>	was a Greek historian who flourished in the 1st century BC. Diodorus' universal history, which he named Bibliotheca historical consisted of 40 books, of which 1–5 and 11–20 survive, and were divided into three sections. The first six books reference the history of Troy and describe the history and culture of Ancient Egypt (book I), of Mesopotamia, India, Scythia, and Arabia (II), of North Africa (III), and of Greece and Europe (IV–VI).
<b>Strabo</b>	( 63/64 BC – ca. AD 24) was a Greek historian, geographer and philosopher.
<b>Cornelius Tacitus</b>	AD 56 – AD 117) was a senator and a historian of the Roman Empire. The surviving portions of his two major works—the Annals and the Histories—examine the reigns of the Roman Emperors Tiberius, Claudius, Nero. These <b>two works span the history of the Roman Empire</b> from the death of Augustus in AD 14 to the death of emperor Domitian in AD 96.
<b>George Rawlinson</b>	(23 November 1812 – 7 October 1902) was a 19th century English scholar and historian. He was a Camden Professor of Ancient History from 1861 to 1889. Wrote about Parthia.
<b>Josephus</b>	((AD 37 – c. 100) (Joseph, son of Matthias) and, after he became a Roman citizen, as Titus Flavius Josephus was a <b>first-century Jewish historian</b> and royal ancestry who survived and recorded the destruction of Jerusalem in AD 70. His works give an important insight into first-century Judaism. Eusebius reports that a statue of Josephus was erected in Rome. Josephus's two most important works are The Jewish War and Antiquities of the Jews . The Jewish War recounts the Jewish revolt against Rome.
<b>Justin</b>	<b>Justin-</b> Latin historian who lived under the Roman Empire. Of his personal history nothing is known. He is the author of Historiarum Philippicarum libri XLIV.His date is uncertain, except that he must have lived after Trogus. <b>He writes that the Romans and the Parthians have divided the world between them;</b> while this is from Trogus. The Eleventh Edition, Encyclopædia Britannica, concluded that his history contained much valuable information and that the style, though far from perfect, is clear and occasionally elegant. The book was much used in the Middle Ages.
<b>Eusebius of Caesarea</b>	(263–339) became the Bishop of Caesarea, in Palestine, about the year 314. He flourished during the time of Constantine the Great and Constantius. Eusebius, historian, exegete and polemicist is one of the more renowned Church Fathers.

## Why they are difficult to identify

The original European tribes were difficult to identify because the ancient historians knew them by different names. The Greeks, Persians, Romans, Egyptians and Assyrians called them by many different names but they were all the same people. **This will be proven later.**

See the chart below:

NAMES FOR ISRAELITES
Assyrians – called them Ghimri
Persian – called them Sakae
Greek – called them Scythians
Babylonian – called them Kumri
Egyptian – called them Kaberi

## CAUCASIAN PEOPLE

We know that the Europeans were Caucasian people. Webster World Dictionary defines Caucasians as “the white race”. We get the word “Caucasian” came from the Caucasus Mountains located in European near the Black Sea. We will proof later that the original European tribes migrated from the Black Sea region hence we get the name Caucasian. The people who lived in the region around the Caucasus Mountains were white fair-complexed people.

## SEMITES PEOPLES

We also know that Europeans were a Semitic people. Where do we get the word “Semitic”?

According to Wikipedia,

“The concept of "Semitic" peoples is derived from Biblical accounts of the origins of the cultures known to the **ancient Hebrews**. Those closest to them in culture and language were generally deemed to be descended from their forefather **Shem**.”

It comes from the peoples of Shem which are recorded in the Bible. Shem was one of the three sons of Noah. Below are his descendants:

**Gen 10:22** The children<sup>H1121</sup> of Shem;<sup>H8035</sup> **Elam**,<sup>H5867</sup> **and Asshur**,<sup>H804</sup> **and Arphaxad**,<sup>H775</sup> **and Lud**,<sup>H3865</sup> **and Aram**.<sup>H758</sup>

These were the earliest descendants of the Hebrews.

## Who were the Hebrews?

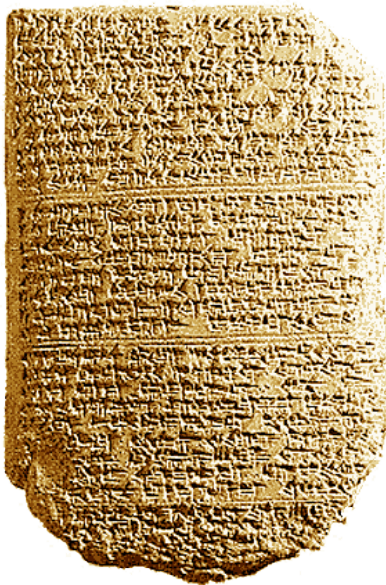
According to the Bible, Abraham beget Issac, Issac beget Jacob and Jacob had twelve sons which became the twelve tribes of Israel. These were: Reuben, Shimon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Joseph, and Benjamin. The Bible teaches that after the death of Solomon, the twelve tribes of Israel were split into two groups of people. Rehoboam was the King over the tribe of Judah and Benjamin and King Jeroboam ruled the other ten tribes.

Many people identify these ancient tribes with the Jews today. But that is not correct. The Jews came from the tribe of Judah and were only one of the twelve tribes. When history refers to the “Hebrews” many people believe that is referring to Jews. That could not be further from the truth. They were twelve specific tribes with their own unique identity.

## How do we know that the Hebrews actually existed?

There are many writings about the Hebrews from ancient times. The Amarna Tablets and the Behistan Rock are probably the most famous.

### Amarna tablets and *Behistan Rock*



We are going to start with the Amarna Tablets. The Amarna Tablets were written as correspondence between the Canaan rulers and the Egyptians. They are today located in the British Museum. Mrs. Bristowe who wrote *Oldest letters in the World* in 1923.

Mrs. Bristowe states,  
“The greatest importance of the **Amarna Tablets** has been recognized because the translators have been unwilling to admit that the Israelites are mentioned upon them and **they tell of the conquest of Palestine by Joshua. ... the Name Haberi, Khaberi and Aberi is hardly seen in these translations**, yet the name appears frequently in the tablets and leading philologist to certify that it stand for the Hebrews.”<sup>1</sup>

(See Ency Brit. Ed 11, Vol. p.78.)

Another name “SAGA” which is said to be identical with Haberi and is proved to be so by the fact that it occurs upon the **Behistan Rock in Persia** where according to Sir **Henry Rawlinson**, it represents the Israelites.

**Dr. Hall (from the British Museum) admits the fact that the tablets tell of the Israelite's conquest of Palestine writes,**

*"We may definitely if we accept the identification of **the Khabiru as the Hebrews say that in the Amarna letters, we have Joshua's conquest seen from the Egyptians point of View.**"<sup>2</sup>*

### **Where the ten tribes of Israel actually lost?**

In the years 722-721 BC the Assyrian King Shalmanmeser V conquered the Ten Tribes of Israel talked about in the Old Testament in the Bible. Historians today record that the Ten Tribes of Israel have never been seen since. **Or have they?**

They were not lost at that time of the Messiah. The Messiah sent the Disciples to minister to lost tribes of Israel. At that time, the disciples knew exactly where the ten tribes were located.

*Mat 10:5 These twelve Jesus sent forth, and commanded them, saying, Go not into the way of the Gentiles, and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not:*

*Mat 10:6 **But go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel.***

# MAJOR MIGRATIONS INTO EUROPE

## FIRST MIGRATION -- 1100 BC.

One of the earliest European settlements was in Spain. The settlement was **Gades** or **Gadeira** known today as **Cadiz**. **Historian Philip Hitti states the Gads formed a colony around 1100 BC**. Gad helped settled Spain or Portugal. We can also see that they named Rock of **Gilbratrar after the Gades**. Who was Gad? <sup>3</sup>

Gad is one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

This region was not called Spain at that time. Spain was originally called Iberia. It was given the name Iberia in the six century by the Greeks. The Romans called it Hibernia. The Iberian Peninsula includes Spain, Portugal and Rock of Gilbratrar.



**Why did the Greeks call it Iberia?**

**One Theory:**

**The Iberians crossed into the area called Iberia in about 3000 B.C.**

**Wikipedia states about Iberians,**

” they arrived in [Spain](#) . . . with their arrival being dated from as early as the [fifth millennium BC](#) to the [third millennium BC](#)”.

Is it possible that these 3000 BC. Iberians were the descendants of Eber? Please note the close association of the word “Iberia” to “Eber”.

### Who was Eber?

Gen 10:22 The children of Shem; Elam, and Asshur, and Arphaxad, and Lud, and Aram.

Gen 10:23 And the children of Aram; Uz, and Hul, and Gether, and Mash.

Gen 10:24 And Arphaxad (ar-fak'-sad) begat Salah; and Salah begat **Eber** (cross over).

The Word “Eber” in Hebrew means to Crossover. Eber (2303 BC) son of Shelah (2333 BC) and great-grandson of Shem (2468 BC) is also the founding patriarch **fit the third Millieumium timeline for the settlement of Iberians.**

Also we get the word “Hebrew” from the word “Eber”.

This settlement in Iberia or Spain was called Tarshish by the Phoencians.

Tarshish is also referenced in the Bible.

*2Ch 9:21 For the king's ships went to Tarshish with the servants of Hiram: every three years once came the ships of Tarshish bringing gold, and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks.*

*Jon 1:3 But Jonah rose up to flee unto **Tarshish** from the presence of the LORD, and went down to Joppa; and he found a ship **going to Tarshish**: so he paid the fare thereof, and went down into it, to go with them unto Tarshish from the presence of the LORD. Notice the name **Tharshish** was also a son in the tribe of Benjamin.*

*1Ch 7:10 The sons also of Jediael; Bilhan: and the sons of Bilhan; Jeush, and Benjamin, and Ehud, and Chenaanah, and Zethan, and **Tharshish**, and Ahishahar.*

## MIGRATION TO GREECE

Also the tribe of Dan is mentioned in the book of Judges as a people in ships. They are believed to have traveled out of the region of Palestine around 1200 B.C.<sup>4</sup>

***Jdg 5:17*** Gilead abode beyond Jordan: and **why did Dan remain in ships?** Asher continued on the sea shore, and abode in his breaches

Ency. Britannica records that the Greeks identified a group of people called the **Danaans** who were seafaring-people in the Mediterranean Sea area around 1200 BC. In 536 BC the Persians invaded Scythians and attacked the tribes Massegatae and **Dahae**. Ency Britannia states, Dahae is the same tribe as **Dana** and **Dahans**.

## Irish Mythology

According to Irish Mythology, a band of adventurers from Dan apparently also reached Greece and contributed to the ruling class.

***"Danaus, the father of fifty daughters on coming to Argos took up his abode in the city of Inarchos and throughout Hellas [i.e. Greece] he laid down the law that all people hitherto named Pelasgians were to be named Danaans."***  
***(Strabo 5.2.40 quoting Euripides ca. 480-406 BCE).***<sup>5</sup>

Irish accounts the Tribe of Dana came from Greece and had fought there against the Philistines. We see Irish Mythology perhaps correctly identifying the Pelasgians as Philistines.<sup>6</sup> Bible talks about Philistines living in Crete and Cyprus. Caphtor is the name for both Crete and Cyprus. [Amos 9:7].



**The earliest Migration of Israel began during the time of the Judges 1400- 1100 BC. The Exile out of Egypt occurred 1496 (1500 BC)**

The book of Numbers Chapter 1 and 26 records two census taken in Israel for men over Twenty.

TRIBES	<u>1st Census</u>	<u>2nd Census</u>	<u>Change</u>
	1495 B.C.	1458 B.C.	
Reuben	46,500	43,700	-2,800
Simeon	59,300	22,200	-37,100
Gad	45,650	40,500	-5,100
Judah	74,600	76,500	+1,900
Issachar	54,400	64,300	+9,900
Zebulon	57,400	60,500	+3,100
Manasseh	32,200	52,700	+20,500
Ephraim	40,500	32,500	-8,000
Benjamin	35,400	45,600	+10,200
Dan	62,700	64,400	+1,700
Naphtali	53,400	45,400	-8000
Asher	41,500	53,400	+11,900

**The tribe of Simeon decreased in half from the time of the first census to the second.** We have about **61,000** males above age twenty that decreased from the tribes of Israel. If you add their wives and children (perhaps 200,000 people). Numbers 25:9 records that **24,000 people died in the plague.** *That would include women and children in the plague. It will not account for the large numbers of lost. Simeon alone lost 37,000 people.*

**Where did the rest of the people go?**

## 900 B.C. MIGRATION

At that time, there was a great drought in the Middle East during the reign of King Ahab. **869 – 850 BC.** This is recorded in Scriptures. I King 16:29 /22:40. We know many people left the region. King Ahab was only able to roundup 7,000 troops for a battle. I Kings 20:5. This is a strong indication that many people left the region when King Ahab . When the Romans sacked Carthage in 146 B.C. they destroyed all historical records of Carthage.

**The Carthiagians called themselves Kirjath Hadeschath.<sup>7</sup>**

There are cities with similar names in Palestine. **Kirjathsepher** was called Debir; its name means “City of the book”.

Jos 15:15 And he went up thence to the inhabitants of Debir: and the name of Debir before was **Kirjathsepher**.

Jos 20:7 And they appointed Kedesh in Galilee in mount Naphtali, and Shechem. in mount Ephraim, and **Kirjatharba**, which is Hebron, in the mountain of Judah.

**But this is the historical evidence we know about Carthage.**

### 1. They spoke the Hebrew Language.

George Rawlinson wrote :

“It is now generally allowed that the **Phoenicians spoke a Semitic language closely allied to the Hebrew.** . . . A good Hebrew scholar has no difficulty in understanding any legible Phoenician inscription.”<sup>8</sup>

### 2. They had a sacrificial system like Israel.<sup>9</sup>

**3. The Carthagians did not allow the passage of Roman or Greek ships though the Mediterranean Sea.** Coupled with the Iberian colonies in Spain, they controlled formed a blockade not allowing any travel through the Gates of Gibraltar.

They also did not want the Romans and Greeks to find out about their findings in North America. The Greeks and Romans hated the Carthangians because they were land locked. Carthage would not allow anyone to pass through the Straits of .Gibraltar.

4. The first ruler of Carthage was Dido. For perspective, Virgil, a Latin poet contemporary with Diodorus, called Dido the legendary queen of Carthage, who is

mentioned by Josephus and was a historical figure, both blonde and beautiful in his *Aeneid*.

5. Strabo, speaking of Moses and the Israelite conquest of Canaan (and the terms which he uses are later geographic labels), says that under Moses' successors the Israelites "seized the property of others and subdued much of Syria and Phoenicia" (Josh 16.2.37), In fact David's census included Sidon and Tyre.

2Sa 24:4 Notwithstanding, the king's word prevailed against Joab, and against the captains of the host. And Joab and the captains of the host went out from the presence of the king, to **number the people of Israel**.

**2Sa 24:6** then they came to Gilead, and to the land of Tahtim-hodshi; and they came to Dan-jaan, and round about to Sidon,

2Sa 24:7 and came to the stronghold of Tyre, and to all the cities of the Hivites, and of the Canaanites; and they went out to the south of Judah, at Beer-sheba.

***Aristotle wrote:***

"In the sea outside the Pillar of Hercules (Gibraltar) they say that an island was found by the Carthaginians, a wilderness having wood of all kinds and navigable rivers, remarkable for various kinds of fruits and many days sailing distance away. When the Carthaginian, who were masters of the Western Ocean, observed that many traders and other men, attracted by the fertility of the soil and the pleasant climate, they feared that knowledge of the land would reach other nations. Therefore the Carthaginian Empire issued a decree that no one under penalty of death should thereafter sail thither."<sup>10</sup>

***Diodorus, Greek historian wrote:***

"Over against Africa lies a very great island in the vast ocean, many days sail from Lybia westward. The soil there is very fruitful, a great part whereof is mountainous, but much likewise is a plain, which is the most sweet and pleasant part, for it is watered with several navigable rivers ... "<sup>11</sup>


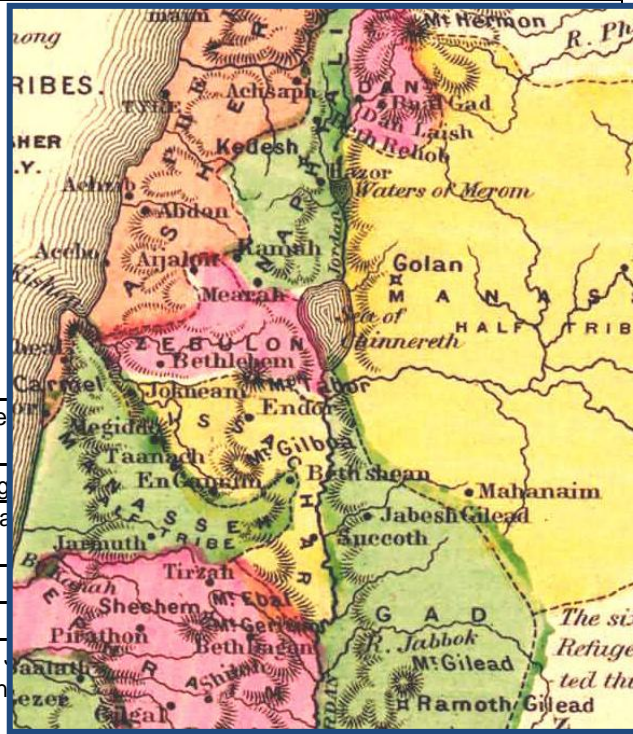
## MIGRATION - 700 B.C.

The next major migration of Europe occurred in 700 B.C. This was exactly the same time as the The Israelite Captivity

There were three Exiles of Israel:

### 1) The Assyrians carried captive perhaps 1/3 of Israel in the reign of King Pekah.

*2Ki 15:29 It was while Pekah was king that Tiglath Pileser, the emperor of Assyria, captured the cities of Ijon, Abel Beth Maacah, Janoah, Kedesh, and Hazor, and the territories of **Gilead, Galilee, and Naphtali**, and took the people to Assyria as prisoners.*

	
<p><b>I'jon</b>- A town in the north of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of Naphtali</p>	
<p><b>Abel Beth Maacah</b>, -a small kingdom which lain outside Argob</p>	
<p><b>Janoah</b>- apparently in the north of Galilee or the "land of Naphtali"</p>	
<p><b>Kedesh</b>- in Galilee</p>	
<p><b>Hazor</b>-. Its position between Ramah and Kedesh,</p>	
<p><b>Gilead</b>- A mountainous region bounded on the west by the Jordan River, the north by Bashan, on the east by the Arabian plateau, and the south by Moab and Ammon, Galilee, and Naphtali</p>	

2) The Assyrians carried captive at that time the region of "Gilead," which consisted of the Israelite tribes of Gad, Reuben and 1/2 of Manasseh.

**1Ch 5:26** And the God of Israel stirred up the spirit of Pul king of Assyria, and the spirit of **Tilgath-pilneser** king of Assyria, and he carried them away, even the **Reubenites, and the Gadites, and the half tribe of Manasseh**, and brought them unto **Halah, and Habor, and Hara, and to the river Gozan**, unto this day.



### 3) The Taking of Samaria

2Ki 17:5 Then the king of Assyria came up throughout all the land, and went up to Samaria, and besieged it three years.

2Ki 17:6 In the ninth year of Hoshea the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in **Halah and in Habor by the river of Gozan**, and in the cities of the Medes (SW Iran).

(King : Hoshea, Prophet :Hosea, Micah, Amos)

This particular king of Assyria was Shalmaneser, but Sargon would be the one to win and finish the siege of Samaria, the capitol city of the 'house of Israel'.

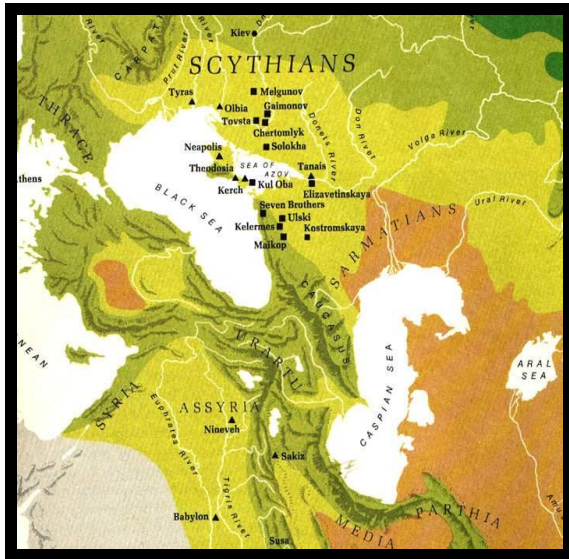
The tribes west of the Jordan are not mentioned as going into captivity.

### Where did the rest of the people go?

Israel was a large nation. 20 million people estimated during the reign of King David in Israel. 1 Chron 21:2-6 – 1.5 Million men fought for King David. There must have been at least 4 times that many people in Israel. **But Assyrian only took 29,290 taken captive in Samaria.** Notice there is no mention of the tribes west of the Jordan going into captivity. See chart below. It is obvious the Israelites saw the handwriting on the Wall and left the area of Palestine.

<b>Tribes Exiles:</b>
Asher
Naphtali -1st Exile
Gad - 1st & 2nd Exile
Emphraim -1st Exile
Dan
Zebulon
Judah
Benjamin
Levite
Simeon
Manasseh - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Exile
Issachar
Reuben - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Exile

# SCYTHIANS



It is believe that some of the Israelites left Palestine **before** their captivity and settled around the Black Sea. Scythians settled Black Sea area around 700 BC. <sup>12</sup>

Herodotus wrote about the Scythians and this is what he recorded:

1. **They did not eat pork -- neither did they allow pigs to be raised in their land.**  
Herodotus writes,
2. "They make no offerings of pigs, nor will they keep them at all in their country." <sup>13</sup>
3. **They avoided the pagan customs of the Greeks.**

Herodotus also states,

"dreadfully avoid the use of foreign customs, and especially those of the Greeks ... So careful are the Scythians to guard their own customs, and such are the penalties that they impose on those who take to foreign customs over the above their own." <sup>14</sup>

3. **Israel was located to the North of Palestine.** That is where the Scythians were located. Jeremiah wrote his book in 600 B.C. This was after Israel had gone into captivity. This was not directed at Jerusalem because it did not fall until 586 B.C. Read below:

*Jer 3:12 **Go and proclaim these words toward the north,** and say, Return, thou backsliding Israel, saith the LORD; and I will not cause mine anger to fall upon you: for I am merciful, saith the LORD, and I will not keep anger forever.*

**4. Israel returned to the land after their captivity. When the temple was rebuilt and the laws were found under King Josiah, Israel was back in the land.**

According to Herodotus, The Scythians joined with the Medes in war against Assyria. Herodotus recorded that the Scythians ravaged the land of Assyria but they did not destroy the land of Israel. Palestine was kept intact. (639 BC - 608 BC). Scythia actually ruled most of the West Asia for 28 years. <sup>15</sup>

“... The Scythians took control of all Asia. “The Assyrian capital fell after a long war conducted by the Medes, Babylonians and the Scythians in 612 BC. “. . . Majority of the Scythians marched by, doing no harm to anyone.” <sup>16</sup>

***2Ch 35:17 And the children of Israel that were present kept the Passover at that time, and the feast of unleavened bread seven days.***

***2Ch 35:18 And there was no Passover like to that kept in Israel from the days of Samuel the prophet; neither did all the kings of Israel keep such a Passover as Josiah kept, and the priests, and the Levites, and **all Judah and Israel that were present, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem.*****

Also 2Ch 34:3-9, -- This explains that the ten tribes returned to the Land -- not just Judah. II King 21-23



## 687 B.C. - MIGRATION

### Captivity of Judah

The Captivity of Judah came in three waves:

- 1) Sennacherib of Assyria 687 B.C.  
(King: Hezekiah, Prophet : Micah)
- 2) Babylon – Jehoiachin went to captivity in 598 B.C.. Took 10,000 captive.  
(Prophets: Ezekiel, Daniel, Habakkuk)
- 3) Jerusalem falls to Nebuchanezar in 586 BC. Ezekiel was taken to Chobar in Babylonia during this timeframe.

#### 1st seize:

2Ch 32:2 And **when Hezekiah saw that Sennacherib was come, and that he was purposed to fight against Jerusalem,**

2Ch 32:20 And for this *cause **Hezekiah the king, and the prophet Isaiah the son of Amoz, prayed and cried to heaven.***

**2Ch 32:21 And the LORD sent an angel, which cut off all the mighty men of valour, and the leaders and captains in the camp of the king of Assyria.** So he returned with shame of face to his own land. And when he was come into the house of his god, they that came forth of his own bowels slew him there with the sword.

The Talmud records **185,000 Assyrian soldiers fell.**

"Their souls were burnt, though their garments remained intact." The phenomenon was accompanied by a terrific noise. It was probably an **interplanetary lightning bolt."**

#### Meteor Event on March 23, 687 B.C.

From Immanuel Velikovsky's book, *WORLDS IN COLLISION*,

**"I believe that the time of the Israelite escape from Assyria took place March 23, 687 B.C."**

He believed that was the night of the passage **March 23, 687 B.C.** It was also the first night of the Passover.

### **Arzareth**

The tribes settled an area in Europe near the Black Sea they called Arzareth. Historians record the following information about Arzareth.

Esdras (Book of Ezra) wrote,

"Those are the tribes which were carried away captives out of their own land in the time of Oseas (Hosea) the king, whom Shalmanezzer, the king of the Assyrians, took captive, and crossed them beyond the river; so were they brought into another land. **But they took counsel to themselves, that they would leave the multitude of the heathen, and go forth into a further country where never man dwelt,** that they there might keep their statutes, which they never kept in their own land. **And they entered in at the narrow passage of the river Euphrates. For the Most High then showed them signs, and stayed the springs of the flood till they were passed over. For through the country there was a great journey, even of a year and a half, and the same region is called Arsareth (or Ararah).** Then dwelt they there until the latter time, and when they come forth again, the Most High shall hold still the springs of the river again, that they may go through." (2 Esdras 13, The Apocrypha)

Also in the Fourth Book of Ezra (xiii. 39-45) it is declared that the Ten Tribes were carried by Hosea, king in the time of Shalmaneser, to the Euphrates, at the narrow passages of the river, whence they went on for a journey of a year and a half to a place called **Arzareth**.

Deu 29:28 And the LORD rooted them out of their land in anger, and in wrath, and in great indignation, and **cast them into another land (ere aeret)**, as *it is this day*.

"Arzareth" is merely a contraction of "**ere aeret**," the "**other land**" into which the Lord says He "will cast them [the people] as this day";

King David wrote :

2Sa 7:10 **Moreover 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;** neither shall the children of wickedness afflict them any more, as beforetime,

**This is true the peoples of Europe and America NEVER HAVE MOVED.**

Media was conquered by Cyrus the Great of Persia, founder of the Achaemenid Empire. The Achaemenids ruled Iran from 550 B.C. to 330 B.C. and their authority extended from the Danube River to the Indus River at its zenith.

After the fall of the Persia, Parthia fell to Alexander the Great 323 B.C. The Greek empire was divided into 4 regions, Parthian was ruled by Seleucid.

Parthia was a province of the Seleucid Empire that declared its independence from Seleucid in 256-250 B.C.



## 200 B.C. --THE NATION OF PARTHIA

Parthia was located in present day Iran and Iraq. In 200 B.C. there were two major superpowers in Europe -- Roman Empire in the West and Parthia in the East. But modern history rarely mentions Parthia. Rome was land-locked. They could not migrate to the West because Carthage controlled the mouth of the Mediterranean Sea.



They could not expand to the East because Parthia controlled Western Europe. Rome went to war with Parthia nine times and never to defeat Parthia.

The known authority on Parthian Empire is George Rawlinson, a famous 18<sup>th</sup> Century historian in Britain. He wrote two books about Parthia. Rawlinson saw the unbalanced view of history and wrote these books to set history straight. Also the Greek writers Justin, Dio Cassis, Strabo and Pliny and Herodius wrote extensively about Parthia.

By the time of the defeat of Carthage 246 B.C., Parthian was coming to power. They gained their independence from the Seleucid Empire in 226 B.C. These people would not be known as Parthians until they moved southward into the Persian province of Parthava sometime before 250 B.C.

This is what we know about Parthia:

### 1. They were Kinsmen with the Scythics.

Rawlinson wrote,

“The manner of the Pathians had, they tell us, much that was Scythic in them. Their language was half-Scythic, and half Median. They armed themselves in the Scythic fashion. They were, in fact, Scyths in descent, in habits, in Character.”<sup>17</sup>

### 2. Rawlinson and Diodorus both explained that they were exiles.

Justin (xli, 1) agrees Arsaces was a Scythian. Frye's analysis is that we can believe the Parni origins, but it was more likely a migration than an invasion that brought them, and Arsaces, to Parthia. (*History*, p. 207)<sup>18</sup>

**They did not like being under foreign domination.** They revolted against the Medes and put themselves under their own protection.

3. They used an Aramaic language which originated from Syria and Palestine region where they were located.

Ency. Britannia,

“The alphabet in use in Persia at least from the time of Arsacid Dynasty onwards are based upon Aramaic ... **the earliest records of Aramaic go back to about 800 BC and were found . . In Northern Syria .. Other development of the Aramaic are modern Hebrew.**”<sup>19</sup>

4. There was a group of people called Eranites in Parthia and Persia. This group was also one of the clans of Ephraim. This is how the land of Iran got its name.

*Num 26:35 These are the sons of Ephraim after their families:*

*of Shuthelah, the family of the **Shuthalhites**: of Becher, the family of the **Bachrites**: of Tahan, the family of the **Tahanites**.*

*Num 26:36 And these are the sons of Shuthelah: of Eran, the family of the **Eranites**.*

Also one of the oldest provinces in Parthia called **Bactria**. It was named after one of the Ephraimite tribes called **Bachrites**.

5. Many cities in Parthia were named with Hebrew names. The city of Dara was named after a descendant of Judah.

*1Ch 2:6 And the sons of Zerah; Zimri, and Ethan, and Heman, and Calcol, and Dara: five of them in all.*

Another city was called **Assak** clearly named after Issac their ancestor.

George Rawlinson wrote that the chief was **Gaza**. This is truly named after a city on ancient Israel. In the SE province, there was a city named **Samariane** truly named after Samaria.

6. Several Parthian Kings were named after the Phares branch of the tribe of Judah -- such as Gondophares, Pharasites, Phraortes, Pharaataces and Pharasmanes.<sup>20</sup>

*1Ch 2:4 And Tamar his daughter in law bare him Pharez and Zerah. All the sons of Judah were five.*

*1Ch 2:5 **The sons of Pharez**; Hezron, and Hamul.*

8. The Parthian coins bear the face of a Caucasian monarch-- not Mongoloid. <sup>21</sup>



9. The book of I Peter was written from Babylon. Babylon was in the Parthian Empire.

*Pe 5:13 The church that is at Babylon, elected together with you, saluteth you; and so doth Marcus my son.*

The Church historian Eusebius noted that the Apostle Thomas was assigned to Parthia to minister. <sup>22</sup>

10. Part of the ten tribes settled in the cities of the Medes. II Kings 17:6.

*Act 2:1 And when the **day of Pentecost** was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place.*

*Act 2:8 And how hear we every man in our own tongue, wherein we were born?*

***Act 2:9 Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia,***

***and in Judaea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia, Act 2:10 Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes***

Acts 9:15 - "to bear His name before the Gentiles, and kings, AND THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL" (.

11. Josephus, Historian who lived during the first century, recorded:

*“The ten tribes are beyond the Euphrates till now, and are on immense multitude and not to be estimated by numbers.” <sup>23</sup>*

At that time the **Euphrates was the border between Parthian** and the Roman Empire. It was the peoples of Parthia that lived beyond the Euphrates. They controlled that area of Asia Minor.

## **200 A.D. FALL OF PARTHIA**

**The Parthian Empire fell in 226 A.D. when it was overthrown by Persia.** The Persians expelled the Parthians from the region. Parthians fled northwest toward the Black Sea. They joined with the Scythians who were their kinsmen.

Noted historian George Rawlinson, the *Sixth Oriental Monarchy* wrote the following:

*“The Armenian monarch who had been set on the throne by Artabanus and was the uncle to the young princes (of Parthia) was especially anxious to maintain the Arsacids in power: he gave them a refuge in Armenia . . .”*<sup>24</sup>

## **Goths move from Asia into Europe**

By the third century, an endless stream of tribes spilled out of Asia into Europe.

Ency. Britannica states,

**“The main movement from Asia into Europe which went north of the Caucasus was in early times that of the Scythians.”**<sup>25</sup>

Jordanes describes how the Goths settled Europe,

**“The Goths . . . and some other kindred people united into one great body, first wandered ... through what is now Western Russia, till they came to the shores of the Black Sea and the sea of Azor and then spread themselves westward to the North bank of the Danube”.**<sup>26</sup>

## **GOTHS CAPTURE ROME**

In 256 AD the Gothic tribes crossed the Carpathians and drove the Romans out of Dacia. At the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, the Goths were divided into two parts -- Ostrogoths (Eastern Goths) and the Visigoths (Western Goths).<sup>27</sup>

The Rome was first sacked in 410 C.E. by the Visigoths, led by Alaric I.

The Parthians moved into Armenia and there was not enough room for the enormous population of the Parthia. They were forced to search for a new homeland. This lead to the Germanic raids of Roman Empire and Briton.



## NAMES:

Col Gawler cites,

“That the names Getae, Getes, Gothi and Scythians refer to the same people.”<sup>28</sup>

In old English, the word “Goth” comes from “Guth” which means God. Gutthiuda means “people of God”.<sup>29</sup>

Col. Gawler also wrote,

. . . Ortellius in his description of Tartary, notes the kingdom of Arsareth, **Where the ten tribes retiring . . . took the name Gauthei because they were very jealous of the glory of God**”.<sup>30</sup>

Once the Parthians moved into Scythia, both groups became known as the Goths.

Henry Bradley, who was the historian to the Goths states,

“ . . . Now in the third century after Christ the **Goths came and dwelt in the land of the Getes . . . the Romans came to think that the Goths and Getes were the same people**”.<sup>31</sup>

Ptolemy cited,

“ . . **Scythian people sprung from the Sakai named Saxons**”.<sup>32</sup>

Alfred Church wrote in his book *Early Britain* that the Saxons, Dans, Normans, and the Franks were not Romans. They were called Germanic tribes by the Romans.<sup>33</sup> There was a province in Parthia called Kermans. This is the original of the name for Germans also called Germanii.<sup>34</sup>

## FOUNDING OF BRITONS

In 1103 BC **King Brutus** came from the East Mediterranean region with 100's of ships and settled in the Island today known as Britain. They named the region Briton or Brittanica.

Later the Saxons, Jutes and Goths began their migration Britain. They formed the Anglo-Saxons.

The Bible talks about the nation of Britain. Prophecy was written about Israel located "north and west." (v12) of Jerusalem. This is right where the British Isles are located.

Isa 49:12 Behold, these shall come from far: and, lo, these from the north and from the west; and these from the land of Sinim.

Jer 23:8 But, The LORD liveth, which brought up and which led the seed of the house of Israel out of the north country, and from all countries whither I had driven them; and they shall dwell in their own land.

## Founding of Ireland

Tea Tephi is the name of the most celebrated queen in early Irish history. With her the lion came into Irish heraldry, an emblem of the Israelites, but especially of the tribe of Judah.



With Tea Tephi also a most remarkable 400 pound stone came to Ireland called the **Lia Fail**, or stone wonderful, or **Stone of Scone** upon which the Irish line of kings were crowned until about 500 A.D.



Thereafter it was carried to Scotland and used as coronation stone there till 1296 A.D. Then Edward I carried it to Westminster Abbey where it has been ever since, until just recently when it was returned to Scotland, as the Coronation Stone of Great Britain.

Tea Tephi married the Irish monarch, **Eiochaid**, the Heremonn, thus joining the Pharez and Zarah branches of Judah's royal line, and from them through the Irish and

Scotch line of kings one can trace the descent to George VI and show that David's line did not lapse for Yahweh keep His covenant of salt. (2 Chronicles 13:5)

Was Jeremiah the elderly white-haired patriarch, sometimes referred to as a "saint," who came ashore in Ulster in Irish tradition? Wasn't Jeremiah the grandfather of King Zedekiah (last king of Judah); and thus, God's Trustee of the Bloodline and the Throne of David?

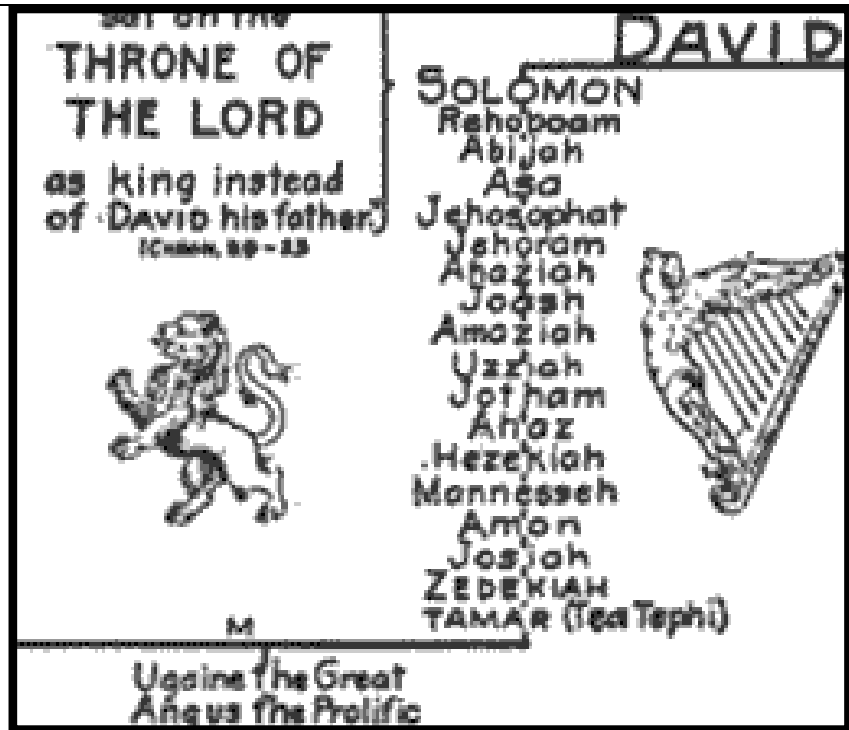
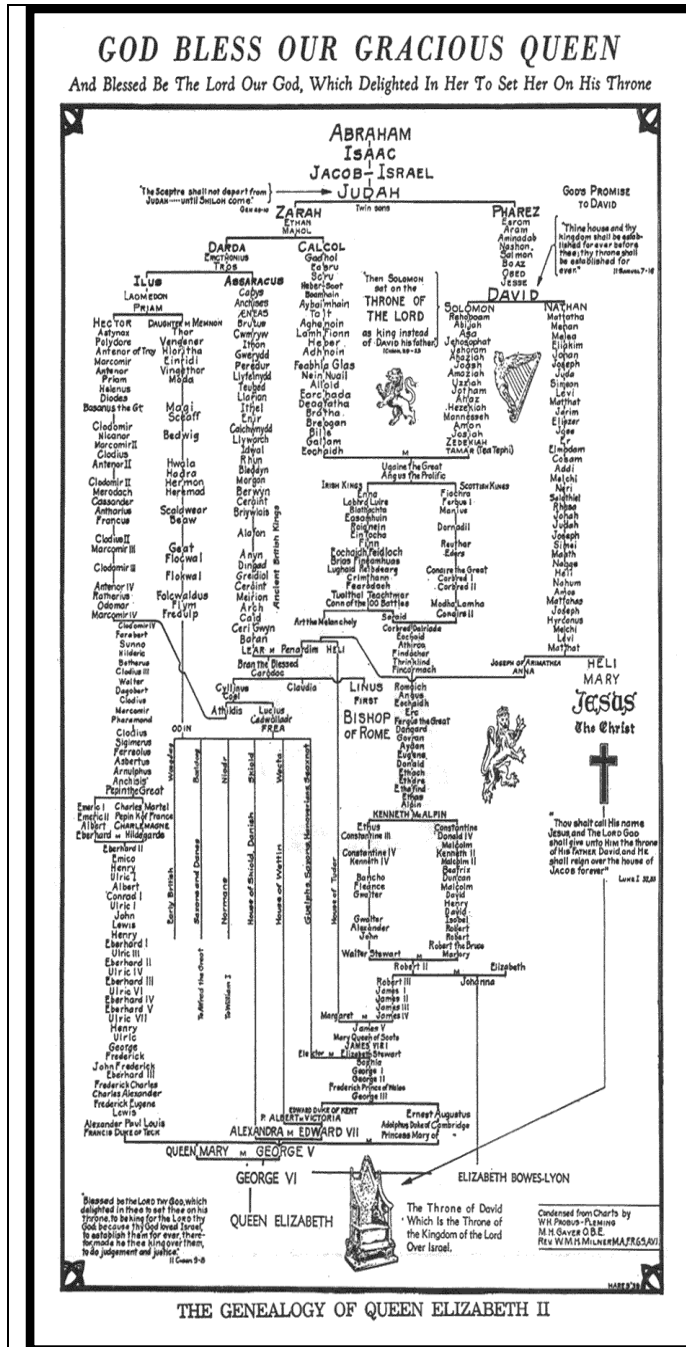
In 565 B.C., soon after Jeremiah and the kings daughters disappeared in eastern history, there appeared in Ireland at Tara, the seat of the Irish kings, a remarkable and mysterious personage, a prophet named **Ollam Fola**, who instituted a school of prophets in Ireland.

Legend says Ireland was already populated by Hebrews before Jeremiah's arrival. Long prior to 700 B.C. another strong colony called "Tuatha de Danaan" (tribe of Dan) arrived in ships, drove out other tribes, and settled there. Later, in the days of David, a colony of the line of Zarah arrived in Ireland from the Near East.

The only Hebrew prophet who disappeared with any such mission as would take him to the Isles of the West, was Jeremiah, whose bust is in Dublin Castle. The name of Jeremiah remains everywhere in those parts even today.

# QUEEN OF ENGLAND'S GENEALOGY CHART

Found in British Museum. (Seen on Internet Calling Lost Israel – Truth revealed.)



# **The Declaration of Arbroath 1320**

## **English Translation**

**To the most Holy Father and Lord in Christ, the Lord John, by divine providence Supreme Pontiff of the Holy Roman and Universal Church, his humble and devout sons Duncan, Earl of Fife, Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, Lord of Man and of Annandale, Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March, Malise, Earl of Strathearn, Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, William, Earl of Ross, Magnus, Earl of Caithness and Orkney, and William, Earl of Sutherland; Walter, Steward of Scotland, William Soules, Butler of Scotland, James, Lord of Douglas, Roger Mowbray, David, Lord of Brechin, David Graham, Ingram Umfraville, John Menteith, guardian of the earldom of Menteith, Alexander Fraser, Gilbert Hay, Constable of Scotland, Robert Keith, Marischal of Scotland, Henry St Clair, John Graham, David Lindsay, William Oliphant, Patrick Graham, John Fenton, William Abernethy, David Wemyss, William Mushet, Fergus of Ardrossan, Eustace Maxwell, William Ramsay, William Mowat, Alan Murray, Donald Campbell, John Cameron, Reginald Cheyne, Alexander Seton, Andrew Leslie, and Alexander Straiton, and the other barons and freeholders and the whole community of the realm of Scotland send all manner of filial reverence, with devout kisses of his blessed feet.**

**Most Holy Father and Lord, we know and from the chronicles and books of the ancients we find that among other famous nations our own, the Scots, has been graced with widespread renown. They journeyed from Greater Scythia by way of the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Pillars of Hercules, and dwelt for a long course of time in Spain among the most savage tribes, but nowhere could they be subdued by any race, however barbarous. Thence they came, twelve hundred years after the people of Israel crossed the Red Sea, to their home in the west where they still live today. The Britons they first drove out, the Picts they utterly destroyed, and, even though very often assailed by the Norwegians, the Danes and the English, they took possession of that home with many victories and untold efforts; and, as the historians of old time bear witness, they have held it free of all bondage ever since. In their kingdom there have reigned one hundred and thirteen kings of their own royal stock, the line unbroken a single foreigner. The high qualities and deserts of these people, were they not otherwise manifest, gain glory enough from this: that the King of kings and Lord of lords, our Lord Jesus Christ, after His Passion and Resurrection, called them, even though settled in the uttermost parts of the earth, almost the first to His most holy faith. Nor would He have them confirmed in that faith by merely anyone but by the first of His Apostles — by calling, though second or third in rank — the most gentle Saint Andrew, the Blessed Peter's brother, and desired him to keep them under his protection as their patron forever.**

**The Most Holy Fathers your predecessors gave careful heed to these things and bestowed many favours and numerous privileges on this same kingdom and people, as being the special charge of the Blessed Peter's brother. Thus our nation under their protection did indeed live in freedom and peace up to the time when that mighty prince the King of the English, Edward, the father of the one who reigns today, when our kingdom had no head and our people harboured no malice or treachery and were then unused to wars or**

invasions, came in the guise of a friend and ally to harass them as an enemy. The deeds of cruelty, massacre, violence, pillage, arson, imprisoning prelates, burning down monasteries, robbing and killing monks and nuns, and yet other outrages without number which he committed against our people, sparing neither age nor sex, religion nor rank, no one could describe nor fully imagine unless he had seen them with his own eyes.

But from these countless evils we have been set free, by the help of Him Who though He afflicts yet heals and restores, by our most tireless Prince, King and Lord, the Lord Robert. He, that his people and his heritage might be delivered out of the hands of our enemies, met toil and fatigue, hunger and peril, like another Macabaeus or Joshua and bore them cheerfully. Him, too, divine providence, his right of succession according to our laws and customs which we shall maintain to the death, and the due consent and assent of us all have made our Prince and King. To him, as to the man by whom salvation has been wrought unto our people, we are bound both by law and by his merits that our freedom may be still maintained, and by him, come what may, we mean to stand. Yet if he should give up what he has begun, and agree to make us or our kingdom subject to the King of England or the English, we should exert ourselves at once to drive him out as our enemy and a subverter of his own rights and ours, and make some other man who was well able to defend us our King; for, as long as but a hundred of us remain alive, never will we on any conditions be brought under English rule. It is in truth not for glory, nor riches, nor honours that we are fighting, but for freedom — for that alone, which no honest man gives up but with life itself.

Therefore it is, Reverend Father and Lord, that we beseech your Holiness with our most earnest prayers and suppliant hearts, inasmuch as you will in your sincerity and goodness consider all this, that, since with Him Whose vice-gerent on earth you are there is neither weighing nor distinction of Jew and Greek, Scotsman or Englishman, you will look with the eyes of a father on the troubles and privation brought by the English upon us and upon the Church of God. May it please you to admonish and exhort the King of the English, who ought to be satisfied with what belongs to him since England used once to be enough for seven kings or more, to leave us Scots in peace, who live in this poor little Scotland, beyond which there is no dwelling-place at all, and covet nothing but our own. We are sincerely willing to do anything for him, having regard to our condition, that we can, to win peace for ourselves. This truly concerns you, Holy Father, since you see the savagery of the heathen raging against the Christians, as the sins of Christians have indeed deserved, and the frontiers of Christendom being pressed inward every day; and how much it will tarnish your Holiness's memory if (which God forbid) the Church suffers eclipse or scandal in any branch of it during your time, you must perceive. Then rouse the Christian princes who for false reasons pretend that they cannot go to help of the Holy Land because of wars they have on hand with their neighbours. The real reason that prevents them is that in making war on their smaller neighbours they find quicker profit and weaker resistance. But how cheerfully our Lord the King and we too would go there if the King of the English would leave us in peace, He from Whom nothing is hidden well knows; and we profess and declare it to you as the Vicar of Christ and to all Christendom. But if your Holiness puts too much faith in the tales the English tell and will not give sincere belief to all this, nor

**refrain from favouring them to our prejudice, then the slaughter of bodies, the perdition of souls, and all the ot**

**her misfortunes that will follow, inflicted by them on us and by us on them, will, we believe, be surely laid by the Most High to your charge.**

**To conclude, we are and shall ever be, as far as duty calls us, ready to do your will in all things, as obedient sons to you as His Vicar; and to Him as the Supreme King and Judge we commit the maintenance of our cause, casting our cares upon Him and firmly trusting that He will inspire us with courage and bring our enemies to nought. May the Most High preserve you to his Holy Church in holiness and health and grant you length of days.**

**Given at the monastery of Arbroath in Scotland on the sixth day of the month of April in the year of grace thirteen hundred and twenty and the fifteenth year of the reign of our King aforesaid.**

**Endorsed: Letter directed to our Lord the Supreme Pontiff by the community of Scotland.**

# Why is this information important for us today?

## THE CONCLUSION:

The Europeans are the descendants of the Ancient tribes of Israel. Many of our ancestors in America came from Europe. Books of the Major and Minor Prophets were written to Israel. The prophets foretell future History for the end time and the captivity of Israel for the 2<sup>nd</sup> time

### God will bring again the Captivity of the Israel nations.

Jer 30:3 For lo, the days come, saith LORD, that I will bring again the captivity of my people Israel and Judah, saith the LORD: and I will cause them to return to the land that I gave to their fathers, and they shall possess it.

**Dan 9:7** O Lord, righteousness belongeth unto thee, but unto us confusion of faces, as at this day; to the men of Judah, and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and **unto all Israel, that are near, and that are far off, through all the countries whither thou hast driven them**, because of their trespass that they have trespassed against thee.

Jer 30:6 Ask ye now, and see whether a man doth travail with child? wherefore do I see every man with his hands on his loins, as a woman in travail, and all faces are turned into paleness?

Jer 30:7 Alas! for that day is great, so that none is like it: **it is even the time of Jacob's trouble; but he shall be saved out of it.**



**They may have formed the colony known as Sparta.**

The book of I Maccabees 14:16-23 records this statement:

And this is the copy of the letter which the Spartans sent:

“The Chief magistrates and the city of the Spartans  
send greeting to Simon, the chief priest, and to the elders  
and the priests and the rest of the Jewish people, **our  
kinsmen.**” (*Emphasis added.*)

The Book, *Sparta*, by A.H.M. Jones, a Professor of Ancient History at Cambridge University, noted several things about Sparta. He states the Spartans worshipped a "great law-giver" who had given them their laws in the "dim past" (page 5 of his book). This law-giver may have been Moses.

Professor Jones also noted the Spartans celebrated "the new moons" and the "seventh day" (page 13). Observing new moons was an Israelite calendar custom, and their observance of "a seventh day" could originate with the Sabbath celebration.

Why is this information  
for us today ?

Ptolemy records,

*“Mentioning a Scythian people sprung from the Sakai named Saxones.”*

R.H. Hodgkins recorded that the Saxons:

*“Began to molest the Island of (Briton) some time in the latter half of the third century . . . After 250 AD the Imperial authorities began to construct defenses along the coast . . . the Saxon Raiders are not mentions . . .until the last quarter of the third century. “*

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- <sup>1</sup> Bristowe Oldest Letters in the World, p.8-9
- <sup>2</sup> Hall, H.R., The Ancient History of the Middle East, 7<sup>th</sup> Ed. Pp. 406-407.
- <sup>3</sup> Ency. Britannica, Vol 10. "Cadez"p.513
- <sup>4</sup> Ency Brittanica, Vol.22 "Troy" p.504
- <sup>5</sup> Greek Mythology
- <sup>6</sup> Greek Myth who was Philistines . Judaica, Vol. 5, Carthage," p.214
- <sup>7</sup> Church, "Carthage", p.11
- <sup>8</sup> Rawlinson, George, 14Phoenicia, pp. 327 and 392
- <sup>9</sup> Charles-Picard, Daily Life in Carthage, p. 98
- <sup>10</sup> Pohl, Atlantic Crossings before Columbus, p.20.
- <sup>11</sup> Ibid. p.21
- <sup>12</sup> Ency. Americana, Vol. 24, "Scythians", p.471
- <sup>13</sup> Herodotus, The History. 7. P.63
- <sup>14</sup> Herodotus, The History. 4 p.78-80
- <sup>15</sup> Rice, Tamara, The Scythians, p.45
- <sup>16</sup> Herodotus, The History. 1, p. 105
- <sup>17</sup>
- <sup>18</sup> Herodotus, The History, p. 207
- <sup>19</sup> Ency. Britannica, Vol.1, Alphabet, p. 683-684
- <sup>20</sup> Rawlinson, Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy, pp. 231-233, 263
- <sup>21</sup> Rawlinson, Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy, pp. 68, 91
- <sup>22</sup> Eusebius, The History of the Church , (Ecclesiastical History), Book 3, 1, 1
- <sup>23</sup> Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews, XI, V, 2
- <sup>24</sup> Rawlinson, Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy, p. 367
- <sup>25</sup> Ency. Britannica, Vol 12, "Indo-Europeans", p. 263
- <sup>26</sup> Bradley, The Goths, p. 23
- <sup>27</sup> Ency. Britannica, Vol. 6, "Dacia", p.970
- <sup>28</sup> Henry Bradley, The Goths, p.19
- <sup>29</sup> Henry Bradley, The Goths, p. 4-5
- <sup>30</sup> Gawler, p. 90,
- <sup>31</sup> Henry Bradley, The Goths, p. 19
- <sup>32</sup> Gawler, p. 6 (citing Sharon Turner's Anglo Saxon's), Vol. 1, p. 100
- <sup>33</sup> Alfred Church, Early Britain, p. 80-82
- <sup>34</sup> Ency. Britannica, Vol. 19. See Map p. 500