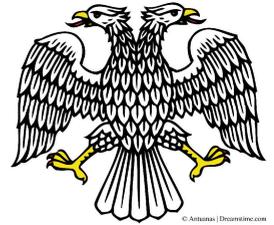
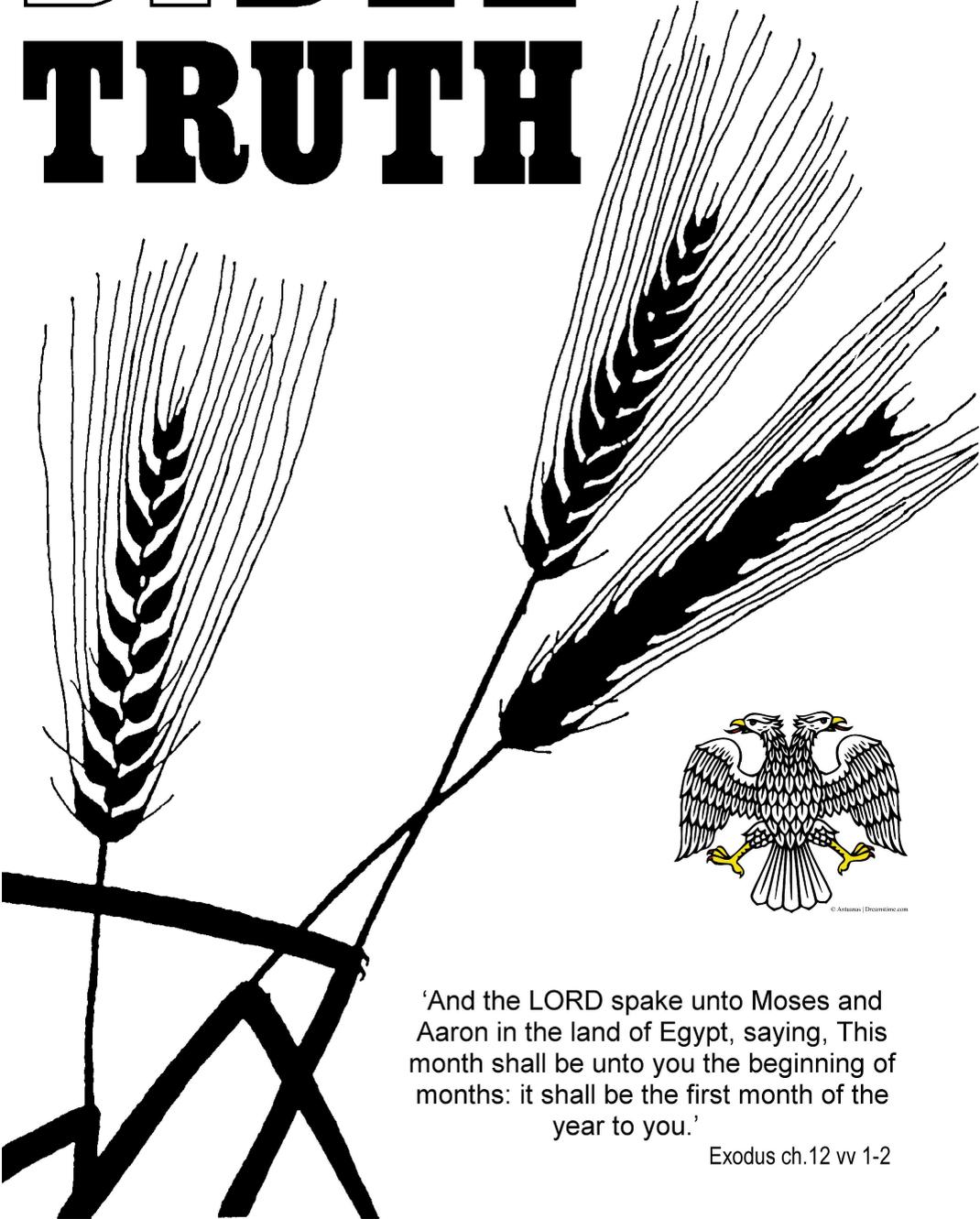


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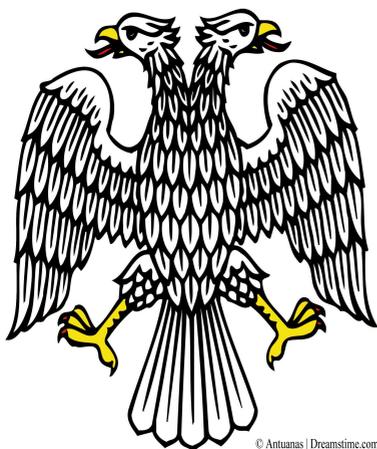
‘And the LORD spake unto Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, saying, This month shall be unto you the beginning of months: it shall be the first month of the year to you.’

Exodus ch.12 vv 1-2

Remnant of Judah in Germany

by Robert Best

Editors Note: The movement of peoples from the area of the Black Sea to the north and west of Europe from the 6th C BC is well documented. This also equates with the deportation of the tribes of Israel from Palestine at the time of the expansion of the Assyrian and Babylonian empires. In their movement across Europe some remained at various places along the way, such as Holland, parts of Switzerland, Scandinavia and other locations, as pockets to variable degrees. Germany is one such place and this article tells its story.



The eagle has been the national symbol of Germany (Deutschland) since the 9th century and at times was bi-cephalic (double-headed) to symbolise both the royal and imperial dignitaries. The eagle was also one of the symbols that Holy Scripture prophesied would be a symbol of true Israel. It is perhaps no coincidence therefore that the eagle is among the symbols found on the coats of arms of the European and their descended peoples. Many have been in use for over 2000 years by the ancient Germanic peoples, the Scythians, and their ancestors the Judahites and Israelites before that.

'Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians, and how I bare you on eagles' wings, and brought you unto myself.'

Exodus ch.19 v.4

'As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings:'

Deuteronomy ch.32 v.11

'Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided: they were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions.'

2 Samuel ch.1 v.23



Current German flag

Previous German flag

Germany's present flag is made up of black, red and gold horizontal stripes of equal size. Originally, however, the colours were black, white and red proposed by Otto E. Leopold Prince of Bismarck (1815-1898), the first Chancellor of Germany. At times the eagle on a Gold shield was also included on the flag. The flags of three German provinces, Hamburg, Saar and Baden-Würthemberg are emblazoned with a Lion another symbol connected with the tribes of Israel .

'Behold, the people shall rise up as a great lion, and lift up himself as a young lion: he shall not lie down until he eat of the prey, and drink the blood of the slain.'

Numbers ch.23 v.24

'For I will be unto Ephraim as a lion, and as a young lion to the house of Judah: I, even I, will tear and go away; I will take away, and none shall rescue him.'

Hosea ch.5 v.14

Despite the infusion of Alpine, Assyrian, Hittite, Canaanite and, in more recent times, the immigration of Turkish and African blood, the majority of the modern Nordic Germans (Deutsche 60%), in great part, have descended from the Saxons (sons of Isaac) and the Teutons, as well as the Jutes (tribe of Judah). The Teutons lived in Jutland (Judah-land) until c.100 BC. The Latin word Germanus means authentic or genuine people from the same race, the same parents or grandparents and comes from the Indo-European root gene. The Latin word for Teuton, Teutoni, means 'of the whole tribe'. The Indo-European word for Teuton is Tena, which became the root Thenda - in Germanic meaning 'people', which became Deutsche in Middle Dutch, meaning Teuton (German). The suffixed form Tent-ones means 'they of the tribe', which became the Germanic

tribal name of Theudanoz, which was borrowed from Celtic and later appeared in Latin as Teutoni. Ortelius recorded more than 300 years ago that Israelites migrating through Europe took the name Gothei, which means 'the people of God' (shortened to Goth), and that Tacitus called them 'Teutones Gothones'. The Goths founded the Panaonian Empire, ruled Italy for a time, and founded a kingdom of the leaders of the 'arts' in Italy such as Raphael, and Vivaldi descended from the Goths.

According to Turner, in *The History of the Anglo-Saxons*, the Saxons were proud of their descent. They were anxious to preserve and perpetuate themselves and were adverse to marriages with other races (See Deuteronomy ch.7 v.3 & Leviticus ch.20 v.26). Beginning around the 8th century, the Saxons were governed by 12 'Ethlings' (nobles) of equal rank. During wartime one of the twelve was chosen as king. When the war was over, the war-king then returned to equal rank. The Germans are the epitome of the creative genius, industrious ethic and honest, hospitable nature with which God created Adamkind in general, Israel in particular. Many Germans are also Protestants, mainly belonging to the Lutheran Church.

The Israelite identity of the Germanic peoples can be found in the very names of the Germanic tribes. As we have seen, the word German itself comes from the word Germanus and means genuine or authentic (in relation to a family or clan of people, brothers, cousins, having the same parents, from the same race). Is it just a coincidence that God warned us in His word that not all who claim to be Israel, are in fact true Israelites, and the very name by which all the European peoples are known (Germanic) means 'genuine or authentic peoples of the same race'? More specifically, the words Jute and Jutland (ancient geographical area that now includes parts of Denmark and Western Germany), are clearly derived from Judah. The Jutes also migrated to the British Isles and peopled the Isle of Wight.

It should be remembered that in Old English and other German languages, each letter in a word was pronounced - no letters were silent. For example, 'knife' was pronounced 'ke-ni-fe'. In German and Old English, as in Hebrew, the 'j' was not pronounced as it is in more modern times, it was a 'y'. Therefore, the word Jute would have been properly pronounced 'Yu-te'. Judah itself would be pronounced 'Yu-de'. Any student of language knows that the 'd' and 't' are interchangeable consonants, and therefore 'Jute' and 'Judah' are the same word.

The Scythians were the progenitors of the Germanic peoples as the Roman historian Pliny the Elder (AD 23-79) indicated,

'The name Scythian has extended in every direction, even to the Sarmatæ and the Germans. Beyond the Danube are the peoples of Scythia. The Persians have called them by the general name of Sacæ. The more ancient writers give them the name of Aranii (Arameans). The multitude of the Scythians is quite innumerable, in their life and habits they much resemble the people of Parthia. The tribes among them that are better known are the Sacæ, the Massagetæ, the Dahæ'.

It should be noted that the language Christ spoke was Aramean. The Israelites themselves are described as Syrians.

'And thou shalt speak and say before the Lord thy God, A Syrian ready to perish was my father, and he went down into Egypt, and sojourned there with a few, and became there a nation, great, mighty, and populous: ...'

Deuteronomy ch.26 v.5 (see also Genesis ch.25 v.20)

The word Syrian means 'an Aramean; a highlander'. The people known as Syrians today are not the same people as the ancient Syrians!

Greater evidence that the Scythians who sired the Germanic peoples are in fact the Israelites of the Bible is found in the Scythian tombs (tumuli) themselves, which have been found in south-eastern Russia (Scythia and Crimea). It is there that tombs date from 580 BC to the 1st century and contain many of the symbols of the Israelites, as well as fine animal drawings of near-eastern derivation. In several of the tombs, Hebrew manuscripts were found, some of which are translated by Professor Herbert Bruce Hannay as follows.

'I am Jehudi, the son of Moses, the son of Jehudi the Mighty, a man of the tribe of Naphtali, which was carried captive with the other tribes of Israel, by Prince Shalmaneser, from Samaria during the reign of Hoshea, King of Israel. They were carried to Halah, to Habor - which is Cabul - to Gozan and to the Cheronesus - which is Crimea.'

Thousands of tombstones have been found in the Crimea in Scythian graveyards with Hebrew - Phoenician inscriptions, 700 of which have been translated by Professor Chuvalsen of Petrograd such as this inscription.

'This is the tombstone of Buki, the son of Itchak the priest; may his rest be in Eden, at the time of the salvation of Israel. In the year of 702 of the years of exile.'

Another tombstone reads,

'To one of the faithful in Israel, Abraham ben Mar-Sinchah of Kertch, in the year of exile 1682, when the envoys of Rosh Meschek came from Kion to our master Prince David, Kalmah and Habor and Gozan, to which place Tigleth Pileser had exiled the sons of Reuben and Gad, and half have been scattered through the entire coast as far as China'.

E.P. Ingersoll in *Lost Israel Found, in the Anglo-Saxon Race'* (1886), states that many of the tombstones (some of which are housed in St Petersburg Museum), contain records that are clearly Israelitish; such as, 'Moses Levi a priest died in the year 726 of our exile' and 'Zadok the Levite, son of Moses died 4000 years after the creation, 785 of our exile'.

Herodotus also reported (c.450 BC) that the Scythians used this area as their burial ground. He stated,

'The tombs of their Kings are in the land of the Gerrhi, where the Borythenes (Dnieper River) ceases to be navigable'.

Almighty God swore that the people of Israel would forever have a King of the Tribe of Judah, and specifically an heir of David, ruling on the throne over Israel. Yet the Jews have no King or Queen, while the European nations have always had interrelated monarchies. Queen Victoria had her descent traced back to King David. The Tribe of Ephraim, the leading Israelite tribe had a monarchy and a royal family of Judahite descent but note that The Royal Family name was Saxe-Coburg-Gotha before it was changed to Windsor due to the war. Prince Albert happened to be born in Germany and Prince Philip, Queen Elizabeth II's husband was educated there for a while.

The Tribes of Israel were forbidden by God to wage war against each other.

'And when Rehoboam was come to Jerusalem, he assembled all the house of Judah, ... an hundred and fourscore thousand chosen men, which were warriors, to fight against the house of Israel, to bring the kingdom again to Rehoboam the son of Solomon. But the word of God came unto Shemaiah the man of God, saying, Speak unto Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, king of Judah, and unto all the house of Judah ... and to the remnant of

the people, saying, Thus saith the LORD, Ye shall not go up, nor fight against your brethren the children of Israel: return every man to his house; for this thing is from me. They hearkened therefore to the word of the LORD, and returned to depart, according to the word of the LORD.'

1 Kings ch.12 vv.21-24

'Thou shalt not avenge, nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people, but thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself: I am the LORD.'

Leviticus ch.19 v.18

What a coincidence that the last Bible reference is 1918 the date of the end of the 'War' between Great Britain and Germany, two Nordic Protestant Christian Nations. We remember also the miracle of the Christmas truce of 1914 when Englishmen and Germans downed their weapons and played football together and exchanged chocolate and tobacco amidst the mud-filled trenches of the Western Front. It is also fitting to remember that Britain and Germany (the Prussians) were allies at the Battle of Waterloo against the tyrant Napoleon.

It is to be hoped and prayed that many of the true Israelites in Germany will have their eyes opened to their true Christian Israelite identity as we fast approach the End Times.
