

Written by David Y Potter
2026

World-war-3.us

Also read; Assyria/Germany as the companion to this paper.

Written By David Y Potter. Investigative historian with over 40 years
of research and critical forensic investigation into history.



Introduction.

You might be a direct descendant of the lost Ten Tribes of Israel. The purpose of this paper is to establish the history of the lost Ten Tribes of Israel after the destruction of the temple in 70AD. This is a historic time and it's important to understand that the reunification of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel is one of the most important events in the end times. There is a lot to understand and unfortunately 98% of the global population have no understanding at all. And most will refuse to hear anything that challenges their own world view, clinging doggedly to what fallacies they have come to form in their minds, most of which is either formed with no real information, or totally false information as a result of their culture, religion, education and other belief systems they hold to.

This study is for those few people who are able to ask an honest question and remain humble enough to seek a real, genuine honest answer, that may contradict everything they have come to know and believe. Including about G-d, the Messiah and their religion.

If you want to know if you are one of the lost Ten Tribes of Israel, the answer is here.



The Lost Ten Tribes and Migration to Western/Central Europe

The core historical fact is that the Neo-Assyrian Empire conquered the northern Kingdom of Israel (Samaria) around 722–720 BCE. Assyrian records (e.g., Sargon II) and the Bible (2 Kings 17) confirm the deportation of large numbers of Israelite's — estimates around 27,000 from Samaria alone, with earlier waves under Tiglath-Pileser III. They were resettled in places like Halah, the Habor River (Gozan), and the cities of the Medes. The Assyrians practiced systematic deportation and population mixing as imperial policy to break national identities and prevent revolts.

With the Assyrians into Europe

In traditions that connect this to European migrations (often called British Israelism or related Identity views, but drawing on classical historians like Herodotus, Josephus, and Sharon Turner), portions of these deported Israelite's did not remain isolated in Mesopotamia. Instead:

- They are identified with groups like the **Cimmerians** (Gimirri/Kimmeroi, sometimes linked to the biblical Gomer or Israelite exiles) and **Scythians** (Saka/Sacae). These peoples appeared in the regions north of the Black Sea and Caucasus shortly after the Assyrian deportations.
- Assyrian policy sometimes incorporated captives into the army or frontier garrisons. Some Israelite's are said to have risen in status or moved with Assyrian contingents or as allied/escaped groups northwest through the Caucasus (Dariel Pass/"Pass of Israel") into Scythian territories.
- From there, waves moved into Europe: Cimmerians becoming associated with early Celts/Gauls in Western Europe; Scythians/Sacae linked to Saxons ("Saac's sons" or Isaac's sons etymology, as Persians called certain Scythians Sacae). Historians like Sharon Turner noted the Sakai/Sacae as probable ancestors of the Saxons, with migrations from Scythia into Europe.
- Classical sources describe Scythians and Cimmerians as warlike horse nomads moving westward, eventually contributing to Germanic and Celtic tribal formations in Central and Western Europe.

These groups are portrayed as carrying Israelite identity, customs, or bloodlines that "blossomed" into the Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, and broader Northwest European peoples.

Independent or Later Migrations, Including Post-70 AD

- Not all Israelite's were deported; some remained in the land or fled. Additional dispersion's occurred under Babylonians and later.
- After the destruction of the Second Temple in 70 AD (and the Bar Kokhba revolt in 132–135 AD), large numbers of Jews were sold into slavery, fled, or migrated across the Roman Empire. Significant Jewish communities developed in Western Europe (e.g., in Gaul/France, Spain, the Rhineland/Germany) during the Roman and early medieval periods. These are seen in some views as further reinforcements of Israelite descent in Europe, blending with or alongside the earlier northern tribes' descendants.

- Proponents cite name parallels (Dan → Danube, Don; Saxons as Isaac's sons), cultural/linguistic traces, and prophetic interpretations (blessings to Abraham's seed becoming nations in the "west" or "isles").

Respectable or Scholarly-Acknowledged Research Aspects (avoiding purely theological framing):

- The deportations are undisputed history. Assyrian inscriptions and archaeology confirm massive population transfers.
- The appearance of Cimmerians and Scythians in the Black Sea/Caucasus area aligns chronologically with the exile period. Some historians note possible Israelite admixture or influence in those nomadic groups.
- Genetic and archaeological studies show complex population movements from the steppe into Europe, with Indo-European expansions. While mainstream scholarship rejects wholesale "Lost Tribes = Europeans," there is acknowledgment of ancient Near Eastern genetic and cultural inputs into Europe via various migrations.
- Post-70 AD Jewish diaspora is well-documented, with communities in the Rhine Valley (early Ashkenazi roots) and elsewhere in Western/Central Europe contributing to medieval Jewish populations there.

In summary, the initial Assyrian deportations scattered Israelite's into the Assyrian empire and adjacent zones. Traditions and some historical correlations trace subsequent movements of related or mixed groups (Cimmerians/Scythians) into Europe, forming part of the Celtic and Germanic substrate. Later Roman-era dispersion's (including after 70 AD) added further Near Eastern Israelite/Jewish elements into Western Europe. These layers are cited as explaining why certain Northwest European nations are proposed as inheritors of the "Lost Tribes" identity in this body of research.

This complements the Assyrian-to-Germany material: the Israelite's were taken by Assyrians, some migrated with or alongside them (or in the same corridors), while the main Assyrian body continued northwest to become the Germans/Prussians.



Specific Tribes and Their Proposed Migrations to Europe

Here is a focused overview of key **Lost Ten Tribes** (from the northern Kingdom of Israel) and how they are traced in research. These draw on biblical references, Assyrian records, classical historians (Herodotus, Josephus, Ptolemy), name etymologies, and migration patterns from the Caucasus/Black Sea/Scythian corridor into Central and Western Europe. The core idea is that after Assyrian deportation (~722 BCE), the tribes did not disappear but moved northwest, blending into or becoming the ancestors of Celtic, Scythian, and Germanic peoples.

Reuben, Simeon, Levi (partial), and Related Groups

- Often linked to early movements into Gaul/France or broader Celtic areas.
- Some traditions associate Reuben with certain Frankish or early French elements. Levi (priestly) fragments are sometimes seen as preserved in religious or scholarly lines across Europe.

Dan ("Judge")

- One of the strongest and most cited. The tribe of Dan was seafaring and migratory (Judges 5:17, "Dan abode in ships").
- Proposed path: Deported or fleeing north, they left traces along the **Danube River** (named after Dan), **Dnieper**, **Don**, and other waterways. They are linked to the **Danaoi** (early Greeks) or seafaring groups reaching the British Isles ("Tuatha Dé Danann" Irish History — "people/tribe of Dan").
- In Europe: Associated with Danish people (Denmark = "Dan's mark") and parts of Ireland/Scotland. The "judging" role is tied to legal traditions in Anglo-Saxon/Celtic societies.

Naphtali

- Linked to Scandinavian or northern Germanic areas. Name parallels with "Naphtuhim" or northern seafaring groups. Some see them in Norwegian or Viking-era migrations.

Gad

- Often connected to the **Goths** or Gothic tribes (Gad → Goth). The Goths migrated from the Black Sea/Caucasus region into Eastern then Western Europe, sacking Rome and contributing to medieval kingdoms. Their warlike nature matches Gad's biblical blessing as a "troop" or raider.

Asher

- Associated with prosperous coastal or trading groups. Some link to Germanic tribes in the Low Countries or to "As" roots in Scandinavian names. Blessings of abundance (oil, riches) are tied to fertile European regions.

Issachar

- "Man of strength" or scholarly. Linked to Swiss or certain Germanic scholarly/martial lines. Some traditions place them in regions known for stability and learning.

Zebulun

- "Dwell by the sea" (maritime). Connected to Dutch, Flemish, or seafaring Low Countries peoples (Netherlands = "sea people"). Blessings of ports and trade fit the Hanseatic and maritime history of the region.

Ephraim and Manasseh (Joseph's sons — the "Birthright" tribes)

- These receive the primary "birthright" blessings of multitude, wealth, and global influence (Genesis 48–49). In these traditions:
 - **Ephraim** ("fruitful"): Often identified with **Britain** (the "company of nations").
 - **Manasseh** ("forgetting"/"great"): Often the **United States** ("great people" or "nation and a company of nations").
- Migration: Through Scythian/Saxon lines. "Saxons" as "Isaac's sons" (Saac/Saka from Persian/Scythian names) is a key etymology. Anglo-Saxons, along with related Celtic groups, are seen as fulfilling the westward expansion and colonial blessings.



Overall Migration Pattern

1. **Assyrian Deportation (722 BCE)**: Israelites resettled in northern Mesopotamia, Media, and Gozan. Some integrated into Assyrian forces or moved as buffer populations.
2. **Northwest through Caucasus**: Groups emerged as **Cimmerians** (early Celts/Gauls moving into Western Europe) and **Scythians/Sacae** (moving around the Black Sea/Caspian, then west into Central/Northern Europe). This aligns with the Assyrian migration route — the tribes often traveled with or in the same waves as Assyrian remnants.
3. **Into Europe**: By the 7th–6th centuries BCE and later (Great Migrations), they formed or blended into Celtic (Gauls, Cymry/Welsh, Irish), Scythian, and Germanic (Saxon, Angle, Frank, Gothic) peoples. Name shifts (e.g., Sacae → Saxons, Gimirri → Cimmerians/Celts) and cultural parallels (law, monarchy, prophetic traits) are emphasized.
4. **Post-70 AD Reinforcement**: After the Roman destruction of the Second Temple and Bar Kokhba revolt, additional Jewish/Israelite dispersion's across the Roman Empire added to communities in Gaul, the Rhineland, and Britain. These blended with earlier northern tribe descendants.

Supporting Elements from "Respectable" or Historical Research:

- Assyrian records and the Bible confirm the deportations and resettlement policy.

- Classical writers (Herodotus on Scythians/Cimmerians, Josephus on the tribes beyond the Euphrates as a "multitude") provide timelines matching the exile.
- Historians like Sharon Turner (*History of the Anglo-Saxons*) noted Scythian/Sakai origins for Saxons with minimal "violation of probability."
- Archaeological and linguistic traces show steppe migrations into Europe carrying Near Eastern influences.

This framework posits that the Ten Tribes were never truly "lost" but **transformed** into the peoples of Western and Central Europe (Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, Germanic), fulfilling biblical promises of becoming great nations, while the southern tribes (Judah/Benjamin + Levi) preserved a distinct Jewish identity. The Assyrians themselves followed parallel routes, becoming the core of the Germans/Prussians.

Formation of European Nations and the Ten Tribes within This Framework

The coalescence of small tribes into unified European nation-states (roughly 5th–19th centuries) is indeed complex, involving migrations (Germanic, Celtic, Slavic), Roman remnants, Viking/Norman influences, feudal consolidation, and royal houses. The research is drawing from (primarily British Israelism/Anglo-Israelism and related Identity views), the **Ten Tribes** (northern Israel, deported by Assyria ~722 BCE) are not "lost" but formed the foundational stock of Northwest European peoples. They migrated via the Caucasus/Black Sea as Cimmerians (Celts) and Scythians (Saka/Saxons), blending with or becoming the dominant element among Germanic and Celtic tribes. The southern tribes (primarily Judah) remained distinct as Jews, as an isolated enclosed community within the emerging nations.

The small tribes coalesced because the incoming Israelite-descended groups provided leadership, numbers, and cultural/linguistic foundations that unified *disparate elements under shared blessings and identity. Below is a detailed breakdown of the **10 tribes** (plus Joseph's sons Ephraim and Manasseh, who receive the birthright), their proposed European expressions, heraldry, and royal connections.

* **disparate**

American

[dis-per-it, dih-spar-]/ 'dis pər ɪt, dɪˈspær- /
adjective

1. distinct in kind; essentially different; dissimilar.
disparate ideas.

Key Heraldic Symbols (Common Across Traditions)

- **Lion** (often rampant or with crown): Judah (Genesis 49:9) — kingship, strength. Dominant in British, Scottish, Danish, Norwegian, and other royal arms.
- **Unicorn/Bull/Ox** (horns of unicorns): Joseph/Ephraim (Deuteronomy 33:17) — pushing nations, fruitfulness. Unicorn is a major supporter in UK arms.
- **Arrows/Bow** or **Olive Branch**: Manasseh (archer, great single nation).

- **Eagle:** Sometimes Dan or broader Israel (standards in Numbers 2/Camp of Israel).
- **Other:** Man (Reuben), Ship (Zebulun), Wolf (Benjamin), etc.

These appear in national coats of arms, flags, and royal heraldry of proposed Israelite nations, seen as preserved tribal standards.



Specific Tribes and Nations

Assignments vary slightly by author, but common patterns (drawing from sources like Raymond Capt, E. Raymond Capt's works, British-Israel publications, and syntheses):

- **Ephraim** (fruitful, company of nations): **Britain/England** (and Commonwealth). Heraldry: Unicorn (with Lion of Judah). Royal lines: House of Windsor (formerly Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with deep claimed Davidic descent via Scottish/Irish lines). Britain as the "chief nation" fulfilling Genesis 48 blessings.
- **Manasseh** (great people/nation): **United States**. Heraldry: Arrows (bundle of 13 on Great Seal), olive branch, eagle. Explanation for immigration: The USA is the "great single nation" from Manasseh, separated from Ephraim (Britain). While "all of Europe" immigrated, the **core founding stock**, language, laws, institutions, and Protestant culture were overwhelmingly Anglo-Saxon/Celtic (Ephraim/Manasseh). Later waves (Germans, Irish, Italians, etc.) assimilated into this Manassite framework, much like how ancient Israel absorbed strangers while retaining tribal identity. The "birthright" blessings (wealth, power, global influence) manifested in America as the "great nation," with Britain as the "company of nations." This is the standard resolution in these traditions.
- **Judah** (kingship, lion): Remained more distinct as Jews, but royal lines in Europe (especially British) claim Davidic descent (e.g., via Teatophi s in Ireland/Scotland, or intermarriages). Lion rampant or crowned lions in UK, Danish, Norwegian, etc., arms. Some see partial Judah in certain noble lines.
- **Dan** (judge, seafaring): **Denmark** ("Dan's mark"), Ireland (Tuatha Dé Danann), and parts of Greece/early seafaring groups. Heraldry: Eagle or scales. Connections to Viking/Danish royal lines.
- **Gad** (troop/raider): **Goths** (Gothic tribes). Contributed to Germanic migrations, Visigoths in Spain, Ostrogoths in Italy. Warlike eastern Germanic element.

- **Asher** (blessed with oil/riches): Parts of **Belgium/Netherlands** or prosperous Low Countries/Scandinavia. Trading and abundance blessings.
- **Zebulun** (haven of ships): **Netherlands/Holland** (maritime power). Ship in heraldry.
- **Issachar** (strong, scholarly): **Swiss** or certain stable Germanic groups. "Hired laborer" or learning focus.
- **Naphtali** (hind let loose, eloquence): Parts of **Norway/Scandinavia** or swift northern tribes.
- **Reuben** (firstborn, unstable as water): **France** (man symbol, early prominence but instability). Some see Frankish elements.
- **Simeon** (sword, scattered): Mixed into Welsh or other Celtic groups (scattered among tribes).
- **Benjamin** (wolf, ravenous): Often linked to **Normans** or certain fierce Germanic lines (e.g., "wolf" in heraldry). Contributed to elite warrior nobility.
- **Levi** (priestly): Dispersed, with priestly/religious roles preserved in Christian clergy or specific lines across Europe.



Royal Lines Connections

European royal houses intermarried extensively, creating a shared "Davidic" or Israelite bloodline claim in these traditions:

- **Hohenzollern** (Prussia/Germany): Prussian militarism and discipline align with Assyrian/Germanic core. Some see them as carrying broader northern tribe/Assyrian elite traits. Intermarried with British and others.
- **Habsburgs** (Austria, Holy Roman Empire): Claimed vast ancient genealogies (Trojan, Roman, biblical). Ruled much of Central Europe; their eagle symbolism echoes Assyrian/imperial motifs you cover. Extensive intermarriage with Bourbons and others.
- **Bourbons** (France/Spain): French royal line with lion and fleur-de-lis. Claims of Merovingian/Carolingian descent (sometimes tied to Davidic or Trojan s). Intermarried with Habsburgs (e.g., Spanish line) and British royals.
- **British (Windsor)**: Strongest Davidic claims (coronation stone/Jacob's pillar, lion + unicorn). Seen as Judahite scepter over Ephraim/Manasseh nations.

These houses' intermarriages (e.g., Queen Victoria's descendants across Europe) are viewed as uniting the "scattered" tribes under a shared royal framework, fulfilling prophecies of reunion or joint rule.

Overall Coalescence

The small tribes coalesced because Israelite-descended groups (Celtic/Germanic waves) provided the demographic, cultural, and leadership backbone. Roman collapse, Viking invasions, and feudalism allowed these to consolidate into nations like England, France, Germany, Netherlands, Scandinavia, etc. Heraldry preserved tribal symbols, while royal lines (especially British) claimed direct descent, legitimizing rule.

Clarifying the Royal Houses and Bourbon Connections

Here's a more focused, detailed clarification on the royal houses (especially the Bourbons), their claimed connections to the Ten Tribes/Israelite lines, and what the Merovingian/Carolingian/Trojan s actually mean in these research traditions.

The Big Picture on Royal Houses

In these traditions, European royalty (particularly the British line) is seen as preserving the **scepter** (kingship from Judah, especially David's line), while the **birthright** (national blessings, population, wealth) went to Joseph's sons Ephraim and Manasseh (Britain and America). The houses intermarried heavily, creating a shared "Israelite" royal bloodline across Europe.

The **Merovingian/Carolingian/Trojan s** are key bridging mechanisms:

- **Trojan** : Many medieval European royal houses (including Franks/French and British) claimed descent from Trojan refugees (Aeneas or Priam's line) who fled Troy and settled in Europe. In British Israelism, Trojans are sometimes linked to Israelite or Judahite remnants (e.g., via Darda/Darda line in 1 Chronicles, or Zerah branch of Judah). This provides a "pre-Roman" ancient Near Eastern origin for European nobility.
- **Merovingians** (Frankish kings, ~5th–8th centuries): Descent from Trojan or even Davidic lines. They ruled the Franks (seen as Israelite/Gad or broader northern tribes). The "long-haired kings" and holy bloodline myths (later tied to Grail s) are interpreted as preserving royal Israelite identity.
- **Carolingians** (Charlemagne's line, ~8th–10th centuries): Succeeded the Merovingians as Holy Roman Emperors. Charlemagne is sometimes portrayed as a "Davidic" figure uniting Israelite-descended tribes. His empire covered much of the proposed Ten Tribes territory in Central/Western Europe.

European royalty was not random but carried ancient biblical royal blood from the East.

The Bourbons Specifically

The **House of Bourbon** originated as a branch of the Capetian dynasty in France (from Robert the Strong, 9th century). They became kings of France (1589–1792, restored 1814–1830), Spain (from

1700, Philip V onward), and other realms (e.g., Duchy of Parma, Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Luxembourg).

Connection to the Ten Tribes in This Framework:

- Bourbons are **Frankish/French royalty**. The Franks are often linked to Israelite tribes (e.g., Gad or broader northern elements) in these views. The Merovingian-to-Carolingian-to-Capetian-to-Bourbon succession is seen as a continuous royal line over Israelite-descended peoples in Gaul/France.
- France itself is sometimes assigned to **Reuben** (unstable firstborn, man symbol) or mixed tribes, with royal lines carrying Judahite scepter elements via intermarriage and descent.
- **Trojan/Merovingian link**: Bourbons inherit the broader Capetian claim to Merovingian/Carolingian legitimacy, which traces back to Trojan/Israelite origins. This makes them part of the "Davidic" or Judahite royal thread ruling over Ten Tribes territories.
- Intermarriages: Bourbons married extensively into Habsburgs (Austrian/Spanish lines) and other houses. Habsburgs ruled the Holy Roman Empire (Central Europe, Assyrian/German core + Israelite tribes). This creates a web uniting Judahite royalty over Ephraim/Manasseh (Britain/America) and other tribes.
- Heraldry: Bourbon arms often feature the **fleur-de-lis** (lily, sometimes tied to purity or Israelite symbols) and lions (Judah). Spanish Bourbons blended with Habsburg eagles.

In short: Bourbons are not a "primary" Ten Tribes house like the British (Ephraim) but are seen as **Judahite scepter rulers** over French/Spanish territories populated by northern tribes (Reuben, Gad, etc.). The Merovingian/Carolingian/Trojan s provide the ancient Israelite link, showing continuity from biblical kings to medieval European dynasties. The Bourbon line extends this into the early modern period through French and Spanish crowns.



Tying It to the Assyrian Research

The Assyrians (becoming Germans/Prussians, with Hohenzollern as a key Prussian house) represent the **Assyrian migration stream**. The Ten Tribes were their captives who migrated alongside or in the same waves, becoming the Celtic/Germanic substrate. Royal houses like Hohenzollern (Prussian/German), Habsburg (Central Europe), and Bourbon (Western Europe) rule over these blended peoples, with British royalty often seen as the highest Davidic expression.

This explains the "coalescence" of small tribes: Israelite-descended groups (with Assyrian influences) provided the unifying martial, administrative, and royal framework.

In the prophetic interpretations common to British Israelism and related views (which align with Assyrian-German + Lost Tribes research), **Babylon the Great** (Revelation 17–18) is identified as the **great commercial, financial, and cultural world system** centered in or led by **Manasseh / the United States** (often in close partnership with Ephraim / Britain).



Key Sequence Just Before the Messiah Comes

NOTE: This chapter is just a basic outline and not an attempt at writing an accurate timeline of prophetic events.

1. **Babylon the Great** rises to global dominance as the head of the modern "Israel" nations (wealthiest, most influential, exporter of culture, finance, and military power). It fulfills the "great nation" role of Manasseh but becomes corrupt — "mother of harlots," drunk on the blood of saints, merchant of the earth, etc.
2. **Sudden Destruction "in One Hour"** (Revelation 18:8-10, 17-19):
 - "In one hour" her plagues come: death, mourning, famine, and she is **utterly burned with fire**. (Nuclear war)
 - Kings and merchants of the earth weep because "in one hour so great riches is come to nought."
 - This is seen as a sudden, catastrophic collapse — economic meltdown, internal chaos, military defeat, or a combination (possibly nuclear, EMP, or divinely orchestrated judgment) that destroys the superpower status of Manasseh/the USA in a very short time.
3. **Immediate Aftermath:**
 - The fall of Babylon the Great removes the leading "Israel" nation from its position. This creates the vacuum and desperation that leads directly into the final regathering.
 - The remaining tribes (especially surviving Ephraim/Britain and the others) are humbled.

- This sets the stage for the **return of the Messiah**, who then regathers all the Lost Tribes (and Judah), reunites the two houses (Ezekiel 37 — the Two Sticks), destroys the final enemies, and establishes the Kingdom.



Messianic outcomes

- The original Assyrians (Germans/Prussians) or a revived "Assyrian" power from Central Europe is often seen as the "rod of correction" (Isaiah 10) used against modern Israel (including Manasseh) before Babylon falls.
- After Babylon's fall, the regathering happens quickly. The tribes that migrated with the Assyrians (and the Israelite captives) are brought back into full identity and inheritance alongside Judah.

In short: **Yes** — Babylon the Great (the USA/Manasseh system) is destroyed in one hour as one of the final major events immediately preceding the Messiah's return and the full regathering of the Lost Tribes.

This is presented as a purifying judgment so the birthright nations can be restored in righteousness rather than in their current corrupted state.

Restoration of Manasseh in the Framework

In the prophetic view, **Manasseh (the USA)** as the current great nation and Babylon the Great **is not revived as a superpower** after its fall. The destruction is terminal for that system and its pride. Key passages describe:

- Babylon the Great is thrown down with violence and **found no more** (Revelation 18:21).
- The sound of craftsmen, millstones, music, and voices of bride and bridegroom are heard no more in her (Revelation 18:22-23) — the land becomes desolate, a haunt for demons and ruins that later generations scorn or marvel at.

Is There Restoration for Manasseh as Part of the 12 Tribes?

Yes — but it is the **people** (the remnant of the tribe), not the current nation-state or its system.

- The Lost Tribes, including Manasseh, are fully **regathered** by the Messiah at His return (Isaiah 11:11-12, Jeremiah 31:8-10, Ezekiel 37:15-28, Matthew 24:31).

- The remnant of Manasseh that survives or flees the destruction of the U.S. is brought back into the unified House of Israel.
- They receive their inheritance in the restored land or in the Millennial Kingdom allocation among the 12 tribes (Ezekiel 47–48).
- The birthright blessings originally given to Joseph (through Ephraim and Manasseh) are ultimately fulfilled in the Kingdom age under righteous rule, not in the current corrupt system.

Flight Before Destruction

Many in these interpretations hold that a prepared remnant of Manasseh (those who hearken to the warnings) **flee or are taken out** before the final hour of judgment, similar to Lot leaving Sodom or the Israelites leaving Egypt. These people carry the tribal identity and the original promises. They are preserved specifically because they belong to the covenant line of Joseph/Manasseh and are ordained to rejoin the regathered tribes. *(This is NOT a rapture event, but instead, fleeing into the wilderness or to other parts of the world)*

In short:

- The **nation/system** of Manasseh (USA as Babylon the Great) is destroyed and not revived.
- The **people** of Manasseh have a remnant that is preserved (many by fleeing), regathered, and restored as part of the 12 tribes in the Kingdom.

For more research papers go to the downloads section at world-war-3.us/downloads