



**Who are the real
Israelites?
Sabbath, January
26th Noon PST**

An Assyrian Successor State in West Africa The Ancestral Kings of Kebbi as Ancient Near Eastern Rulers Dierk Lange:

Abstract. – On the basis of newly discovered documents in the Hausa state of Kebbi (Nigeria), the present article argues that the foundation of the state was the result of a conquest by Assyrian immigrants towards 600 B.C. All the major sources of the history of the state support this theory: a chronicle derives the origin of the Kabawa from Madayana, a name probably referring to Assur and Nineveh, the Kanta tradition postulates an immigration of the state-building ancestors from Arabia, the long king list has 33 names of kings which can be shown to have ruled in the ancient Near East, and the short king list concentrates on Kebbi and omits nearly all the non-African kings. From the names included in the long king list it appears that the early kings of the Kabawa were ancient Near Eastern rulers and that the author of the list believed in a continuity between Assyria and Kebbi. In chronological order the names refer to the Akkadian-Amurrite and to the Neo-Assyrian period. The departure of the Assyrian refugees from Syria-Palestine is referred to by the name of the Babylonian conqueror of Assyria and the name of the last Assyrian king. [Nigeria, Assyrians in Africa, migrations, state foundation, conquest state, African king lists, ancient Near Eastern king lists, traces of ancient Near Eastern kings in Africa]

Punic wars: The three wars fought in the 3rd and 2nd century bc between Rome and Carthage, so named from 'Poenicus' ('Dark skin' or 'Phoenician'). The contest was for control of the Mediterranean Sea. Rome emerged as victor from each war.

The First (264–241 bc) was fought largely at sea. Rome expanded its navy and took control of Sicily. Corsica and Sardinia were seized a few years later. Hamilcar Barca, father of Hannibal, led the defeated side. The Second (218–201) arose from Hannibal's invasion of Italy from Carthaginian bases in Spain via the Alps. He led a huge force including elephant squadrons. Rome suffered disastrous defeats, most notably in the mists by Lake Trasimene and at Cannae. Italy was overrun by Hannibal but the Italian tribes did not rise against Rome. The strategy of the dictator Fabius prevented further losses. In a long-drawn-out series of campaigns Hannibal's extended lines of supply were threatened by defeats in Sicily and Spain and the brilliant generalship of Scipio Africanus. Hasdrubal, Hannibal's brother, was defeated on the Italian mainland in 207. By 203 Hannibal, who had no effective siege engines, was summoned to withdraw to Africa to defend Carthage itself, now threatened by Scipio. Pursued by Scipio he was defeated at Zama in 202 and the Carthaginians were forced to accept humiliating terms the following year. Spain was acquired as a provincial territory by Rome. In 149 bc at a peak of its territorial expansion and at the insistence of Cato, Rome intervened in an African dispute to side with Numidia against Carthage. In the Third War (149–146) Scipio Aemilianus besieged and destroyed Carthage utterly, sowed the site with symbolic salt, and declared Africa a Roman province.

"Punic wars." In A Dictionary of World History, edited by Kerr, Anne, and Edmund Wright. : Oxford University Press,, 2015.

KEY TERMS & DEFINITIONS:

1. **EGYPT:** *Old English Egipte "the Egyptians," from French Egypte, from Greek Aigyptos "the river Nile, Egypt," from Amarna Hikuptah, corresponding to Egyptian Ha(t)-ka-ptah "temple of the soul of Ptah," the creative god associated with Memphis, the ancient city of Egypt. Strictly one of the names of Memphis, it was taken by the Greeks as the name of the whole country. The Egyptian name, Kemet, means "black country," possibly in reference to the rich delta soil. The Arabic is Misr, which is derived from Mizraim, the name of a son of Biblical Ham. (SOURCE: Online Etymology Dictionary)*
2. **KEMET (KHEMET/KHEM/CHAM OR HAM):** *Black Country.*
3. **HAM:** *The youngest son of Noah, born probably about 96 years before the Flood; and one of eight persons to live through the Flood. He became the progenitor of the dark races; not the Negroes, but the Egyptians, Ethiopians, Libyans and Canaanites. (SOURCE: ZONDERVAN COMPACT BIBLE DICTIONARY)*

KEY TERMS & DEFINITIONS:

- **HAM:** *warm, hot, and hence the south; also an Egyptian word meaning "black", the youngest son of Noah (Gen. 5:32; comp. 9:22,24). The curse pronounced by Noah against Ham, properly against Canaan his fourth son, was accomplished when the Jews subsequently exterminated the Canaanites. One of the most important facts recorded in Gen. 10 is the foundation of the earliest monarchy in Babylonia by Nimrod the grandson of Ham (6, 8, 10). The primitive Babylonian empire was thus Hamitic, and of a cognate race with the primitive inhabitants of Arabia and of Ethiopia. (See ACCAD.) (SOURCE: EASTON'S BIBLE DICTIONARY)*
- 4. **LAND OF HAM:** *Africa; which includes the Middle east (Land between Euphrates and Nile rivers), North Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa. (SOURCE: TORAH GENESIS 10:6)*
- 5. **AFRICA:** *Named after Epher grandson of Abraham and progenitor of a branch of Midianites who migrated into Northwest Africa. (SOURCE: GENESIS 25:1-2_4 & The Antiquities of the Jews by Flavius Josephus. SEE NEXT SLIDE)*

The Antiquities of the Jews, 1.238–1.241

238: Abraham after this married Keturah, by whom six sons were born to him, men of courage, and of sagacious minds: Zambran, and Jazar, and Madan, and Madian, and Josabak, and Sous. Now the sons of Sous were Sabathan and Dadan. The sons of Dadan were Latusim, and Assur, and Luom. The sons of Madiou were Ephas, and Ophren, and Anoch, and Ebidas, and Eldas. 239: Now, for all these sons and grandsons, Abraham contrived to settle them in colonies; and they took possession of Troglodytis, and the country of Arabia the Happy, as far as it reaches to the Red Sea. It is related of this Ophren, that he made war against Libya, and took it, and that his grandchildren, when they inhabited it, called it from his name Africa. 240: And indeed Alexander Polyhistor gives his attestation to what I here say; who speaks thus: "Cleodemus the prophet, who was also called Malchus, who wrote a History of the Jews, in agreement with the History of Moses, their legislator, relates, that there were many sons born to Abraham by Keturah: 241: nay, he names three of them, Apher, and Surim, and Japhran. That from Surim was the land of Assyria denominated; and that from the other two, Apher and Japbran, the country of Africa took its name, because these men were auxiliaries to Hercules, when he fought against Libya and Antaeus; and that Hercules married Aphra's daughter, and of her he begat a son, Diodorus; and that Sophon was his son, from whom that barbarous people called Sophacians were denominated."

From Babylon to Timbuktu by Rudolph Windsor:

“In the year 65 BC the Roman armies under General Pompey captured Jerusalem. In 70 AD, General Vespasian and his son Titus put an end to the Jewish state, with a great slaughter...many outrages and atrocities were committed against the residue of the people. During the period from Pompey to Julius, it has been estimated that over 1,000,000 Jews fled into Africa, fleeing from Roman persecution and slavery. The slave markets were full of black Jewish slaves.” (p. 84)