

3. African Americans Are Israelites According To The Bible
4. Israelites in the Americas do not need dna test to prove they are Israelites.
  - Genesis 20:1-12 (Married within family)
  - Genesis 22:20-23
  - Genesis 24:67\_29
  - Genesis 29:16\_23-28 (Minus handmaidens. Their names sound Canaanitish)
  - Genesis 50:5-11 (Looked like Ancient Egyptians who were Black)
  - Zondervan's Compact Bible Dictionary: 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.
  - Easton's Bible Dictionary: Ham; warm, hot, and hence the south; also an Egyptian word meaning "black" (Kemet etymology), 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. The primitive Babylonian empire was thus Hamitic, and of a cognate race with the primitive inhabitants of Arabia and of Ethiopia.
  - Canaan is stated in Genesis 10:6 to have been a son of Ham and brother of Mizraim, or Egypt. This indicates the Mosaic period when the conquerors of the XVIIIth and XIXth Egyptian Dynasties made Canaan for a time a province of the Egyptian empire. Under the Pharaoh Meneptah, at the time of the Exodus, it ceased to be connected with Egypt, and the Egyptian garrisons in the South of the country were expelled by the Philistines, who probably made themselves masters of the larger portion of it, thus causing the name of Philistia or Palestine to become synonymous with that of Canaan (see Zechariah 2:5). In the Tell el-Amarna Letters, Canaan is written Kinakhna and Kinakhkhi. The latter form corresponds with the Greek (Chna), a name given to Phoenicia (Hecat. Fragments 254; Eusebius, praep. Ev., i.10; ix.17). In Numbers 13:29 the Canaanites are described as dwelling "by the sea, and along by the side of the Jordan," i.e. in the lowlands of Palestine. The name was confined to the country West of the Jordan (Numbers 33:51; Joshua 22:9), and was especially applied to Phoenicia (Isaiah 23:11; compare Matthew 15:22). Hence, Sidon is called the "firstborn" of Canaan (Genesis 10:15, though compare Judges 3:3), and the Septuagint translates "Canaanites" by "Phoenicians" and "Canaan" by the "land of the Phoenicians" (Exodus 16:35; Joshua 5:12). Kinakhkhi is used in the same restricted sense in the Tell el-Amarna Letters, but it is also extended so as to include Palestine generally. On the other hand, on the Egyptian monuments Seti I calls a town in the extreme South of Palestine "the city of Pa-Kana'na" or "the Canaan," which Conder identifies with the modern Khurbet Kenan near Hebron. As in the Tell el-Amarna Letters, so in the Old Testament, Canaan is used in an extended sense to denote the whole of Palestine West of the Jordan (Genesis 12:5; 23:2,19; 28:1; 31:18; 35:6; 36:2; 37:1; 48:7; Exodus 15:15; Numbers 13:2; Joshua 14:1; 21:2; Psalms 135:11). Thus, Jerusalem which had Amorite and Hittite founders is stated to be of "the land of the Canaanite" (Ezekiel 16:3), and Isaiah 19:18 terms Hebrew,

which was shared by the Israelites with the Phoenicians and, apparently, also the Amorites, "the language of Canaan." Jabin is called "the king of Canaan" in Judges 4:2,23,24; but whether the name is employed here in a restricted or extended sense is uncertain. (International Standard Bible Encyclopedia)

- 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. ("Punic wars." In A Dictionary of World History, edited by Kerr, Anne, and Edmund Wright. : Oxford University Press,, 2015.)
- Genesis 38 (Matriarch Southern Kingdom Black)
- Genesis 41:45-52 (Matriarch of the Northern Kingdom Black)
- Judges 1:19-36 (Israel continued to live among and marry Phoenicians another black nation)
- Ezekiel 16:3
- Exodus 2:15-19 (From Genesis to Revelation the Israelites described themselves in terms of referencing dark skin & African features)
- Song of Solomon 1:1-6
- Isaiah 29:22
- Amos 9:7
- Daniel 7:9
- Acts 8:26-28
- Acts 13:1
- Acts 32:37-39
- Revelation 1:13-15
- 2 Kings 25:26 (The Israelites went into Africa)
- Jeremiah 43:5-7
- Zephaniah 3
- Deuteronomy 28:15\_45-46\_62-68 (Identified as those scattered via slave ships)
- Bible gateway house of bondage
- Ezra 2:61-62. (Research family history not dna test)
- African Americans are largely the descendants of slaves—people who were brought from their African homelands by force to work in the New World. Their rights were severely limited, and they were long denied a rightful share in the economic, social, and political progress of the United States. Nevertheless, African Americans have made basic and lasting contributions to American history and culture. (Encyclopedia Britannica)
- Ouidah (/ˈwiːdə/) or Whydah (/ˈhwɪdə, -oː/; Yoruba: Xwéda; Ouidah, Juida, and Juda by the French;] Ajudá by the Portuguese;] and Fida by the Dutch), formerly the Kingdom of Whydah, is a city on the coast of the Republic of Benin.
- According to one European, who visited in 1692–1700, Whydah exported some thousand slaves a month, mainly taken captive from villages in the interior of Africa. For this reason, it has been considered a "principal market" for human beings. When the king could not supply the European traders with sufficient slaves, he would supplement them with his own wives.

- Whydah troops pushed their way into the African interior, capturing millions of people through tribal wars, and selling them to the Europeans and Arabs. By 1716, when the massive English slave ship Whydah Gally arrived to purchase 500 slaves from King Haffon to sell in Jamaica, the Kingdom of Whydah had become the second largest slave port in the Triangular trade.
- Akwamu expansion started between 1629 and 1710. They migrated into the Akuapem area, including Kyerepon and Larteh, Denkyera, Ga-Adangbe; and the Ladoku states of Agona, Winneba, Afram plains, Southern Togoland and into Ouidah (Juda) in present-day Benin. The powerful king Nana Ansa Sasraku I annexed the Guan and took over the traditional areas of the Kyerepon. He ruled over them until Asonaba Nana Ofori Kuma and his followers, after a succession dispute in an effort to form their own State, engaged them in a fierce war. The Akwamu were driven away from the mountains.
- The Kingdom of Dahomey (/də<sup>1</sup>hoo<sup>mi</sup>/) was an African kingdom (located within the area of the present-day country of Benin) that existed from about 1600 until 1894, when the last king, Béhanzin, was defeated by the French, and the country was annexed into the French colonial empire. Dahomey developed on the Abomey Plateau amongst the Fon people in the early 17th century and became a regional power in the 18th century by conquering key cities on the Atlantic coast. Notable in the kingdom were significant artwork, an all-female military unit called the Dahomey Amazons by European observers, and the elaborate religious practices of Vodun with the large festival of the Annual Customs of Dahomey which involved large scale human sacrifice.
- Dahomy is an unincorporated community in Bolivar County, Mississippi, United States. The Dahomey Plantation was founded in 1833 by F.G. Ellis, who named it after Dahomey, the homeland of his slaves. The plantation became the largest cotton plantation in the world. The settlement of Dahomy was likely established when the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railway was completed through the plantation in the 1880s. A post office was established prior to 1907 and closed in 1937. In 1991, 9,691 acres (3,922 ha) of the original Dahomey Plantation was used to established the Dahomey National Wildlife Refuge, located 2.5 mi (4.0 km) east of the settlement of Dahomy.