

## Hebrew-Israelite Military History

1. Exodus 15:3 (The Bible does not condone weak men)
2. Psalms 144:1
3. Revelation 12:7-10
4. Genesis 14 (Before the Exodus)
5. Genesis 34
6. Genesis 48:21-22
7. Exodus 23:20-33 (After exodus. The Holy Ghost & Yah leads Israelites in battle when they keep the commandments)
8. Exodus 33:1-3
9. Exodus 14:14
10. Exodus 13:17
11. Numbers 10:9-10 (Louis Armstrong before the battle so Yah will remember them and lead them in battle.)
12. Numbers 1:1-4 (20 years old to go to war)
13. Deuteronomy 3:18-20 (No women or children in battle)
14. Deuteronomy 20 (More rules of engagement for war. Newly wedded men, first time home/land buyers, and the B.A.N.'s were exempt. Exterminate the Phonecians. Outside of them if the city/nation wants peace then don't destroy them make them pay tribute and let them live. If they do not want peace then kill all the adult males not women and children. Do not destroy the environment in war. I.E. no agent orange)
15. Deuteronomy 21:10-14 (Taking a wife from among war captives)
16. Joshua 8 (Great siege tactic. One part attacks the city from the front while the other party lies in wait in the back. When the men of the city come out fight those in the front the Israelites flee to draw them out of the city. Then those behind it storm the city and destroy it. From there they sandwich the enemy.)
17. Judges 4 (Deborah and Barak)
  - The Barcid family was a notable family in the ancient city of Carthage; many of its members were fierce enemies of the Roman Republic. "Barcid" is an adjectival form coined by historians (cf. "Ramesside" and "Abbasid"); the actual byname was Barca or Barcas, which means lightning. See ברק Baraq in Canaanite and Hebrew, برق, barq in Arabic, and similar words in other Semitic languages. Barak ברק means lightning in Hebrew. Barcas, the surname of the famous Hamilcar Barca, is the Punic equivalent of the name.
  - During the 3rd century BC, the Barcids comprised one of the leading families in the ruling oligarchy of Carthage. Realizing that the expansion of the Roman Republic into the Mediterranean Sea threatened the mercantile power of Carthage, they fought in the First Punic War (264–241 BC) and prepared themselves for the Second Punic War (218–201 BC).
  - The Barcids founded several Carthaginian cities in the Iberian peninsula, some of which still exist today. Note for example Mahón and Qart Hadast (more famous under the Latin translation of its name: "Carthago Nova" or New Carthage) which

currently bears the name of Cartagena in modern-day Spain. The name is also commonly given as an etymology for Barcelona.

- The patriarch, Hamilcar Barca (275–228 BC), served as a Carthaginian general in the First Punic War (264–241 BC) and in the subsequent Mercenary War (240–238 BC). Reputedly, he made his eldest son Hannibal swear a sacred oath upon an altar of the gods "to never be a friend of Rome". After the Roman victory, he expanded the colonial possessions in Hispania (modern Spain and Portugal), where he drowned crossing a river.
- Hamilcar Barca and his wife (name unknown) had six children. Their three sons each became famous military leaders in their own right. Their three daughters married Barcid family allies.
- Hasdrubal the Fair (c. 270–221 BC), Hamilcar's son-in-law, followed Hamilcar in his campaign against the governing aristocracy at Carthage at the close of the First Punic War, and in his subsequent career of conquest in Hispania. After Hamilcar's death (228 BC), Hasdrubal succeeded him in the command and extended the newly acquired empire by skilful diplomacy. He consolidated it with the foundation of Carthago Nova, establishing it as the capital of the new province in Hispania. By a treaty with Rome he fixed the Ebro as the boundary between the two powers. He was killed by a Celtic assassin.
- Hannibal (247–182 BC) oldest son of Hamilcar Barca, one of the best and most famous generals of classical antiquity, and arguably the greatest enemy of the Roman Republic. He won the famous Battle of Cannae (216 BC) but lost the crucial Battle of Zama (202 BC). Hannibal achieved popular fame for his crossing of the Alps with 60,000 soldiers and 38 elephants.
- Hasdrubal (245–207 BC), the second son of Hamilcar Barca, defended the Carthaginian cities in Hispania as Hannibal departed to Italy in 218 BC. While leading reinforcements for his brother Hannibal in 207 BC, he was defeated and killed in the decisive Battle of the Metaurus.
- Mago (also spelled Magon) (243–203 BC), the third son of Hamilcar Barca, was present at most of the battles of his famous brother and played a key role in many of them, often commanding the forces that made the "decisive push".
- Suffix bal is for BAAL

18. Mention one on one and one vs many like Samson with Jawbone or David with Goliath.

19. 1 Samuel 18:25-30 (King David)

20. 2 Samuel 8

21. 1 Chronicles 11 (Mighty men of Israel)

22. 2 Chronicles 13 (Black on Black violence. Abijah vs Jeroboam or civil-war north vs South. Jeroboam used an ambush and Abijah let the Lord fight his battle.)

23. Zechariah 14 (Final Israelite Battle first of 3)

24. Great Israelite generals post 70 AD

- Shaka Zulu
- Mansa Musa
- Gaspar Yanga

- king Nana Ansa Sasraku I (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.)
- Gudit (NGudi (Ge'ez: ንዲት, Mother) was a non-Christian queen (flourished ca. 960) who laid waste to Axum or Zuma and its countryside, destroyed churches and monuments, and attempted to exterminate the members of the ruling dynasty of the Kingdom of Aksum. Her deeds are recorded in the oral tradition and mentioned incidentally in various historical accounts. AFTER AKSUM DESTROYED MEROE AND CONVERTED TO BYZANTINE CHRISTIANITY; THE ISRAELITES OF ETHIOPIA FOUGHT THEM AND ESTABLISH THEIR OWN KINGDOM. THIS KINGDOM HAS BEEN REFERRED TO THE KINGDOM OF THE GIDEONS, LAND OF THE JEWS, AND KINGDOM OF THE FALASHA THROUGHOUT THE AGES. AROUND THE 10TH CENTURY A JEWISH QUEEN CONQUERED AKSUM WITH HELP FROM THE CUSHITIC AGAW PEOPLE. AFTER THIS THE ZAGWE DYNASTY WAS ESTABLISHED OVER AKSUM WITH AGAW RULING. THE SOLOMONIC LINE FROM AKSUM/SHEBA WOULD NOT BE RESTORED UNTIL THE 13TH CENTURY. AFTER THIS RESTORATION AND SUBSEQUENT ATTACKS MANY ISRAELITES MIGRATED TO CENTRAL AFRICA. THERE THEY FORMED THEIR OWN STATE WHILE OTHERS SETTLED IN NEIGHBORING KINGDOMS. THE TRANS-ATLANTIC AND ARAB SLAVE TRADE WOULD BOTH TAKE SLAVES FROM THIS AREA. HAMITES TAKING THEM FROM THE INTERIOR AND SELLING THEM TO THE EUROPEANS OR ARABS).
- Nzinga (Queen Nzinga (1583-1663) was a 17th-century queen of the Ndongo and Matamba Kingdoms of the Mbundu people in what is known as Angola today. Born into the ruling family of Ndongo, Nzinga demonstrated an aptitude for defusing political crises in her capacity as ambassador to the Portuguese, and later assumed power over the kingdoms after the death of her brother. She ruled during a period of rapid growth in the African slave trade. Her reign lasted 37 years. Nzinga fought for the freedom and stature of her kingdoms against the Portuguese,[1] who were concentrating their efforts towards South West Africa, in attempts to control the slave trade. Today, she is remembered in Angola for her intelligence, her political and diplomatic wisdom, as well as her brilliant military tactics. A major street in Luanda is named after her, and in 2002 a statue of her in Largo do Kinaxixi, Luanda, Angola was dedicated by then-President Santos to celebrate the 27th anniversary of independence. She implemented guerrilla warfare tactics and had begun to order trenches to be made around her island, created hidden caves, and stocked up on supplies to prepare her people for a

potential long standing siege. She also made an unusual decree, establishing her kingdom as a safe haven for runaway slaves seeking refuge from the European colonists. In those thirty years fighting against the Portuguese, she created false alliances with neighboring kingdoms, expanding her reign farther and farther, even as she got older. She implemented guerrilla warfare tactics and had begun to order trenches to be made around her island, created hidden caves, and stocked up on supplies to prepare her people for a potential long standing siege. She also made an unusual decree, establishing her kingdom as a safe haven for runaway slaves seeking refuge from the European colonists. In those thirty years fighting against the Portuguese, she created false alliances with neighboring kingdoms, expanding her reign farther and farther, even as she got older.