

The Jews: God's Holy Seed

1. Ezra 9:1-3 (Israel is a Holy Seed)
2. Exodus 19:6
3. Exodus 22:31
4. Deuteronomy 7:6
5. Deuteronomy 14:2
6. Zechariah 2:8
7. Deuteronomy 32:8-10
8. Genesis 1:26-28 (Us=Elohim and we will not be in his image until after the resurrection)
9. Genesis 2:7-24 (The start of the Jew is like all mankind. It starts with Adam. GARDEN OF EDEN WAS IN JERUSALEM, PISON=WADI AL-RUMMAH, GIHON=NILE RIVER, HIDDEKEL=TIGRIS, AND THE EUPHRATES.)
10. REVELATION 22:1-2_14 (JESUS IS THE TREE OF LIFE)
11. GENESIS 3:24
12. PSALMS 80:1
13. PSALMS 99:1
14. ISAIAH 37:16 (THE ARK OF THE COVENANT DWELT IN BETWEEN TWO REPLICA CHERUBIMS)
15. PSALMS 132:13 (JESUS HAS ALWAYS DESIRED JERUSALEM AS HIS HABITATION)
16. Genesis 3:20
17. Genesis 5:1-8_21-24_28-32 (Enoch was translated. See lesson on this. Cain was disinherited and got his wives from among his sisters.)
18. Genesis 6:1-18 (Son's of God are the sons of Seth not angels. Verse 4 tells you there was already giants [8 to 10ft tall] before the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men. So angels did not produce the giants. Also why did God get mad at mankind and not angels.)
19. Luke 3:38
20. Mark 12:25
21. Genesis 7:1-3_10-14_19-24 (Clean beast taken by sevens means 14 male and female unclean by twos means 4 male and female.)
22. Genesis 8:1-4_20-21
23. Genesis 9:1
24. Genesis 10:1-23_32 (Funk and wagnalls dictionary Japheth)
 - GOMER: Cimmerians. Father of Armenian, Germanic (Through grandson Ashkenaz), Celtic, and Slavic peoples (excluding Russians). Modern day Armenia, Northern and Eastern Europe. Major peoples are British, Germans, French, Slavs, Dutch, and Scandinavians.
 - MAGOG, MESHECH, & TUBAL: The prophets of the Bible tell us that these three son's descendants join in confederation. Ezekiel 38:2. Steppe, Tartar, Turkic etc... These sons are modern day Russia, all former republics of the Soviet Union (for example Georgia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, etc...) except Armenia. They forced native Hamitic Oriental Canaanite Sinites to migrate to Pacific Islands and Americas.

- MADAI: Father of the Medes and Persians. Patriarch of Indo-Aryans. His descendants forced the native/earlier inhabitants that were Hamitic/Semitic Black people of Cush/Nimrod from Persia/Iran and India into Melanesia, Australia, Indian Ocean islands, and places where Negritos dwell. His descendants are modern day Persians/Iranians, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the ruling lighter skin Aryans of India.
- JAVAN: Father of Southern Europeans. Modern day Spain (Tarshish), Portugal, Italy (Kittim), Greece, Turkey, and Mediterranean Islands.
- TIRAS: Father of Balkan nations with the exception of Greece.
- 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", 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.
- LAND OF HAM IS KEMET/AFRICA (INCLUDING THE MIDDLE EAST WHICH IS REALLY NORTHEAST AFRICA) (PSALMS 105:23);
- ALSO AFRICA WAS NOT NAMED AFTER SCIPIO AFRICANUS. AFRICANUS WAS A TITLE GIVEN TO HIM FOR HIS MILITARY EXPLOITS IN NORTHWEST AFRICA. IT COMES FROM THE LATIN WORD FOR A GROUP OF PEOPLE IN NORTHWEST AFRICA CALLED THE AFRI/AFER. ACCORDING TO JOSEPHUS COMES FROM ABRAHAM'S GRANDSON EPHER. SO THE TERM AFRICA IS A LATIN TRANSLATION OF A HEBREW NAME.
- LOCATION WHERE SONS OF HAM ORIGINALLY SETTLED: CUSH (EAST AFRICA, ARABIAN PENINSULA, AND MESOPOTAMIA), MIZRAIM (ANCIENT KEMET/EGYPT AND PALESTINE), CANAANITES (PORTIONS OF TURKEY, ISRAEL, AND JORDAN AS WELL AS COASTAL SYRIA AND LEBANON), PHUT (LIBYA/NORTHWEST AFRICA)
- CUSH: CUSHITIC PEOPLES OF EAST/CENTRAL AFRICA, HORN OF AFRICA PEOPLES (SOMALIA, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, AND DJIBOUTI), HAUSA/CHADIC PEOPLES, DRAVIDIANS, ABORIGINES, AND MIXED IN WITH CANAANITE (SINITE/HITTITE) AND INDO-ARYAN TO FORM SOME SOUTHEAST ASIANS, PACIFIC ISLANDERS, AND NATIVE AMERICANS.
- MIZRAIM/KEMET: NILO-SAHARAN/NILOTIC PEOPLES OF SAHEL AND EAST/CENTRAL AFRICA.
- CANAAN: SINITES (KHOISANS, MIXED WITH RUSSO-TURKIC PEOPLES TO FORM EAST ASIANS, AND MIXED WITH CUSHITIC PEOPLES TO FORM

SOUTHEAST ASIANS/PACIFIC ISLANDERS/NATIVE AMERICANS) PYGMIES, NON-HEBREW ISRAELITE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICANS NOT ALREADY COVERED UNDER CUSH AND KEMET.

- PHUT/LIBYA: BLACK BERBERS OF SAHEL/SAHARA, NILO-SAHARAN (SAHARAN BRANCH), WOLOF, AND FULANI.
- Breakdown Shem Verbatim. HEBREW: a name applied to the Israelites in Scripture only by one who is a foreigner (Gen. 39:14, 17; 41:12, etc.), or by the Israelites when they speak of themselves to foreigners (40:15; Ex. 1:19), or when spoken of an contrasted with other peoples (Gen. 43:32; Ex. 1:3, 7, 15; Deut. 15:12). In the New Testament there is the same contrast between Hebrews and foreigners (Acts 6:1; Phil. 3:5). Derivation. (1.) The name is derived, according to some, from Eber (Gen. 10:24), the ancestor of Abraham. The Hebrews are "sons of Eber" (10:21). (2.) Others trace the name of a Hebrew root-word signifying "to pass over," and hence regard it as meaning "the man who passed over," viz., the Euphrates; or to the Hebrew word meaning "the region" or "country beyond," viz., the land of Chaldea. This latter view is preferred. It is the more probable origin of the designation given to Abraham coming among the Canaanites as a man from beyond the Euphrates (Gen. 14:13).
- (3.) A third derivation of the word has been suggested, viz., that it is from the Hebrew word *'abhar*, "to pass over," whence *'ebher*, in the sense of a "sojourner" or "passer through" as distinct from a "settler" in the land, and thus applies to the condition of Abraham (Heb. 11:13). (SOURCE: EASTON'S BIBLE DICTIONARY)
- STRONG'S HEBREW 5680: Patronymic from Eber; an Eberite (i.e. Hebrew) or descendant of Eber -- Hebrew(-ess, woman).
- READ SMITH BIBLE DICTIONARY ENTRY

25. Genesis 11:1-10_26-30 (God created all the languages so you do not need to know Hebrew. He also created english with the letter "J")

26. Genesis 16:1-12 (Ishmael=Arabs/Mohammed)

27. Genesis 17:1-9_15-21 (Covenant through Isaac & Jacob. Not Ishmael or Esau)

28. Genesis 21:1-5

29. Genesis 25:19-34 (Today in the holy land you have two firstborn sons fighting for a birthright that does not belong to them.)

30. Genesis 35:1_9-10 (Yah adopts Jacob and surname's him Israel. There were three Kings that ruled over the entire house of Israel: Saul, David, and Solomon before the kingdom split in two)

31. 1 Kings 11:1-14_26_29-32_40-43

32. 1 Kings 12:1-5_12-15_19-24

33. 2 Kings 16:1-7 (first time Jew used in tanakh)

34. 2 Kings 17:1-2_5-6_22-24 (The Assyrians take the Northern Kingdom captive. Cities of Medes=Former Southern Soviet Republics. After this point all Israelites have been

referred to by others as Jews. True Israelites say "Israelites" or "Hebrew-Israelites" because there are 12 tribes not 1.)

35. 2 Chronicles 36:11-13_17_20-23 (The last three Kings of Judah were Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, & Zedekiah. The Babylonian/Chaldeans take out the Southern Kingdom)
36. Ezra 1:1-5 (Medo-Persians took over Babylon from the Chaldeans just like they had done from the Assyrians. The Persians allowed some Israelites to return to the promised land so they could rebuild the temple.)
37. Ezra 2:1-64

Grolier Ency. Vol. 3 pg. 380 Cyrus the great, King of Persia (reigned 550-539 BC) gave the command for the Jews to return to Jerusalem to rebuild the temple. In 537 BC. 40,000 captive Jews went back to rebuild Jerusalem.

38. Luke 19:41-44 (There is no wailing wall. Those are remnants from fort Antonia. was a citadel first built by the Hasmoneans, and later refurbished and renamed by Herod the Great c. 37–35 BC for Herod's patron Mark Antony, whose chief function was to protect the Second Temple. It was built in Jerusalem over the site of the Hasmonean Baris at the eastern end of the great wall of the city (the second wall), on the northeastern side of the city, near the Temple Mount and the Pool of Bethesda.)
39. Luke 21:20-24

This people = Children of Israel
Armies = The Roman Armies
Days of Vengeance = The Fall of Jerusalem in 70 AD
Gentiles = Europeans/White people
 o Russia, Western Europe, America, Canada & Australia
Times of the Gentiles = the amount of time God gave the Gentiles to rule the world
Men's hearts failing = the Great Tribulation
Israel will not return to the Land of Jerusalem until Jesus returns.

40. Revelation 2:9
 - INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLE ENCYCLOPEDIA (EDOM; EDMITES): They gave what help they could to Nebuchadnezzar, and exulted in the destruction of Jerusalem, stirring the bitterest indignation in the hearts of the Jews (La 4:21; Eze 25:12; 35:3 ff; Ob 1:10 ff). The Edomites pressed into the now empty lands in the South of Judah. In 300 BC Mt. Seir with its capital Petra fell into the hands of the Nabateans. 5. Idumaea and the Idumeans: West of the 'Arabah the country they occupied came to be known by the Greek name Idumaea, and the people as Idumeans. Hebron, their chief city, was taken by Judas Maccabeus in 165 BC (1 Macc 4:29,61; 5:65). In 126 BC the country was subdued by John Hyrcanus, who compelled the people to become Jews and to submit to circumcision. Antipater, governor of Idumaea, was made procurator of Judea, Samaria and Galilee by Julius Caesar. He paved the way to the throne for

his son Herod the Great. With the fall of Judah under the Romans, Idumaea disappears from history.

- Nomadic Nabateans migrated out of Arabia into Edom and drove the Edomites westward. Directly west of Edom were established routes of passage. Land there was historically more prosperous and resourceful than the land of Edom, which consisted of infertile deserts and jagged mountains. Further-more, the land bore a family association: after all, Esau was Jacob's brother. Hebron, 19 miles south of Jerusalem and 3400 ft. above sea level, became their new capital: established 1500 years earlier, unlike Jerusalem, it was left intact as prime real estate after the Babylonian deportation under Nebuchadnezzar. As the Babylonians took Judah into captivity, and angry soldiers wrecked the walls, slew the people, and burned the city, we could have observed their neighboring citizens—the Edomites—encourage the Babylonians to ruin the city: “Raze it! Raze it!” they were calling. “Dash their little children against the stones and wipe out the Jews!” Hebron remained under Edomite control until Judas Maccabeus retook the city under Jewish control in 164 B.C. Thirty-eight years later, in 126 B.C., they had to be reconquered by the Jewish Army under prince and high priest John Hyrcanus. A pivotal event then took place in which Idumeans were forced to be proselytized into Judaism or flee or die. This resulted in many Idumeans pretending to become Jews, yet really were not. In 47 B.C. Julius Caesar promoted the Idumean Antipater as procurator over Judea, Samaria and Galilee. In 37 B.C., the Romans named Herod, son of Antipater, as King over Israel. (His mother was Nabatean). Thus, the Herods of the New Testament were Edomites: One of them killed the Jewish babies in his attempt to destroy Christ;9 another Herod murdered John the Baptist; another one killed James the brother of John. These “almost Jews” were—to the Roman mind—more comfortable than the true Jews. The Idumeans had five centuries of prior history in Israel by the time of the arrival of the Messiah Jesus.

- Read handout

41. Revelation 3:9

42. Psalms 83:1-6

43. Ezekiel 37:15-24