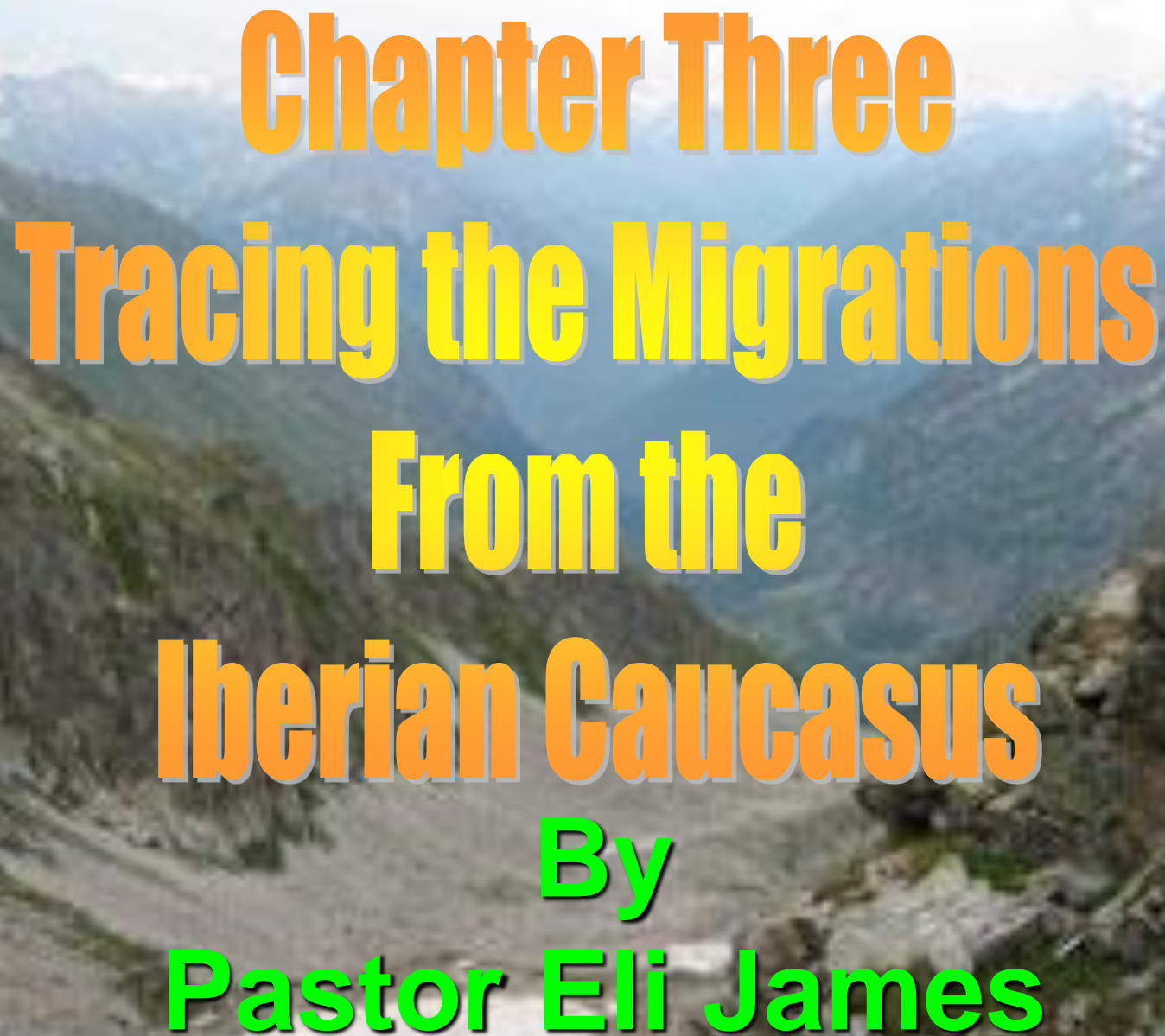




**The Chronicles Of The  
Migrations Of The  
Twelve Tribes Of Israel  
From The Caucasus  
Mountains Into Europe**

**By  
Pastor Eli James**



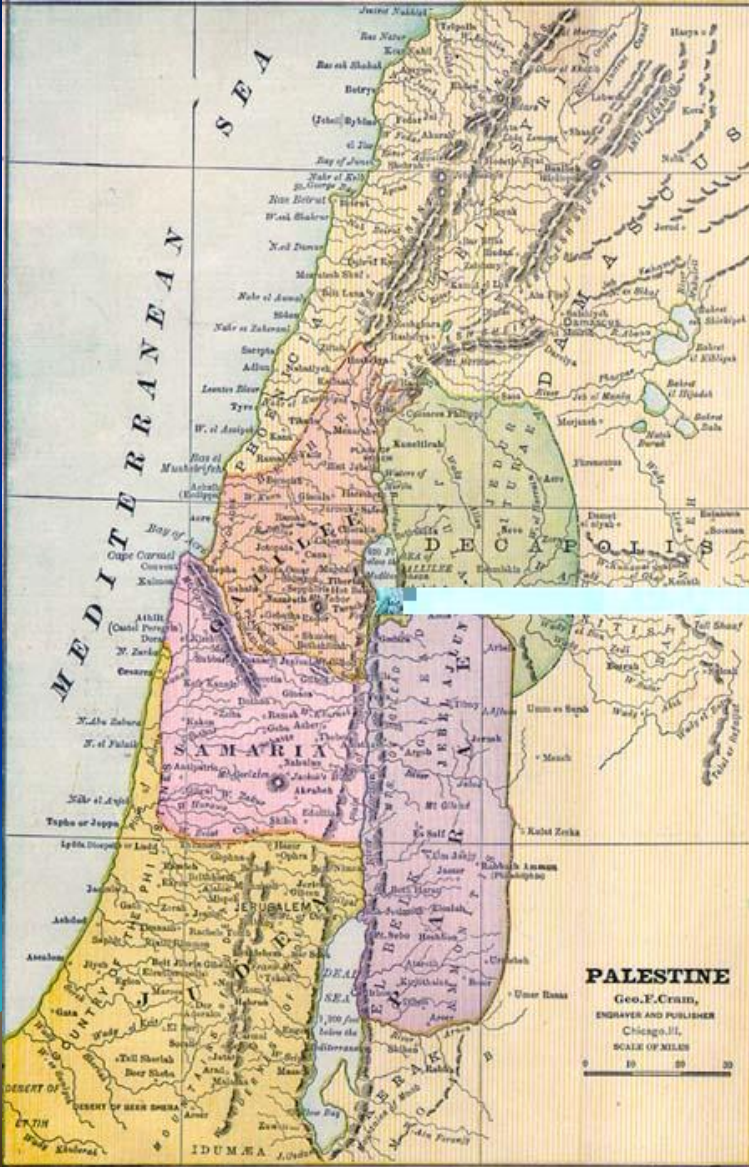
**Chapter Three**  
**Tracing the Migrations**  
**From the**  
**Iberian Caucasus**  
**By**  
**Pastor Eli James**

A scenic view of a mountain valley. In the foreground, a dirt road winds through a valley with a small stream. The middle ground shows rolling green hills and a valley floor. In the background, majestic mountains rise, some with patches of snow or light-colored rock, under a bright, slightly hazy sky. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and natural.

*Moreover I will appoint a place for my people Israel, and will plant them, that they may dwell in a place of their own, and move no more; neither shall the children of wickedness afflict them any more, as beforetime,*  
**I Samuel 7:10.**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

All historians agree that the bulk of these people never returned to Palestine



# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



but they are wrong in asserting that these people either died off or intermarried with the other peoples of Mesopotamia.

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



## Scythopolis

The fact is that one small contingent of them did return later to Palestine, when they were known as “Scythians.” Knowing that they were Israelites, they returned to Palestine and founded a small town called “Scythopolis.” That town still exists today.

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



**Assyrian Warriors**

**What really happened is this:** The Israelites, having become a captive people, were being used by the Assyrians to perform slave labor and were also forced to fight battles for them (“Kill or be killed”) as unwilling mercenaries

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



Having been evicted from Palestine by Yahweh for their pagan practices, they were without a land of their own for the first time.

**Worshipping  
Baal**

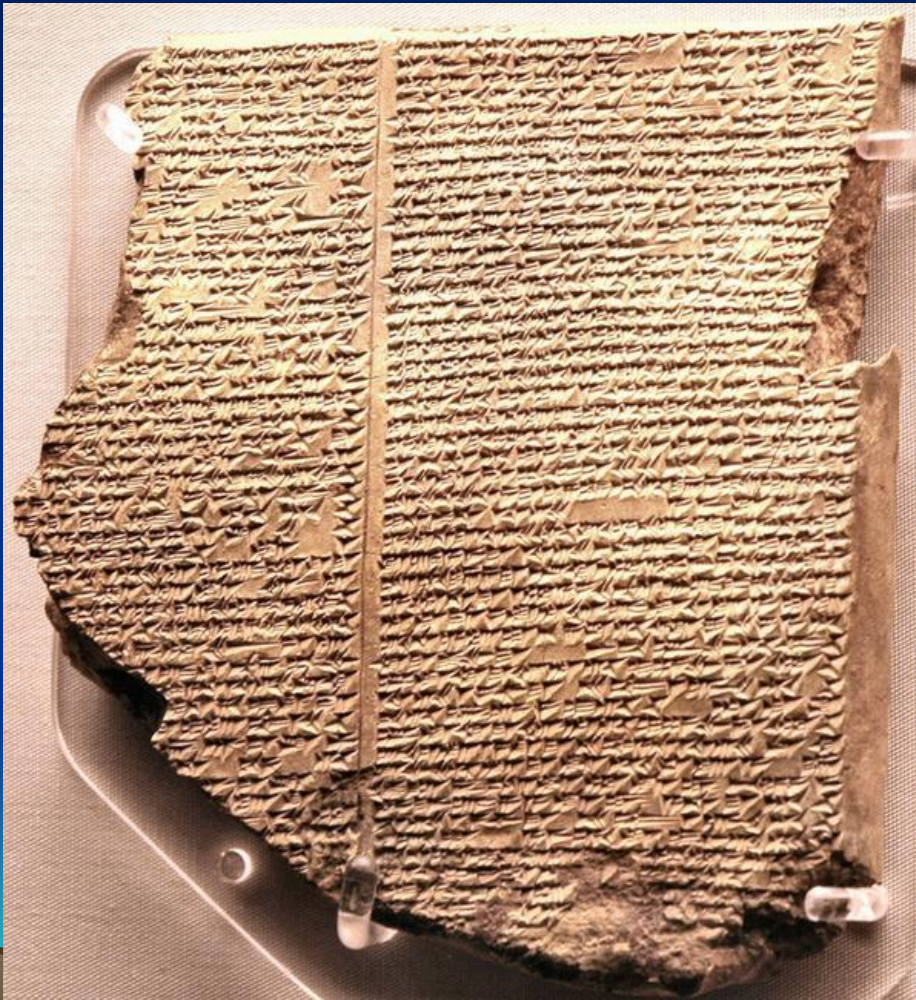


# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



**Hence, they were referred to by new and different names as they migrated through the territories of other peoples**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



These new names were spoken and recorded in the languages of their captors and in the languages of the historians who chronicled their locations and migrations. **These new names will be detailed later.**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



**Ultimately**, these migrating Israelites would become known by a single, new name. This eventuality was prophesied in various places, such as Isa. 62:2, Isa. 65:15, and Hosea 2:1.

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



These are the exact words of Isa. 62:2: “And the nations shall see thy righteousness, and all kings thy glory: and thou shalt be called by a new name, which the mouth of Yahweh shall name.”

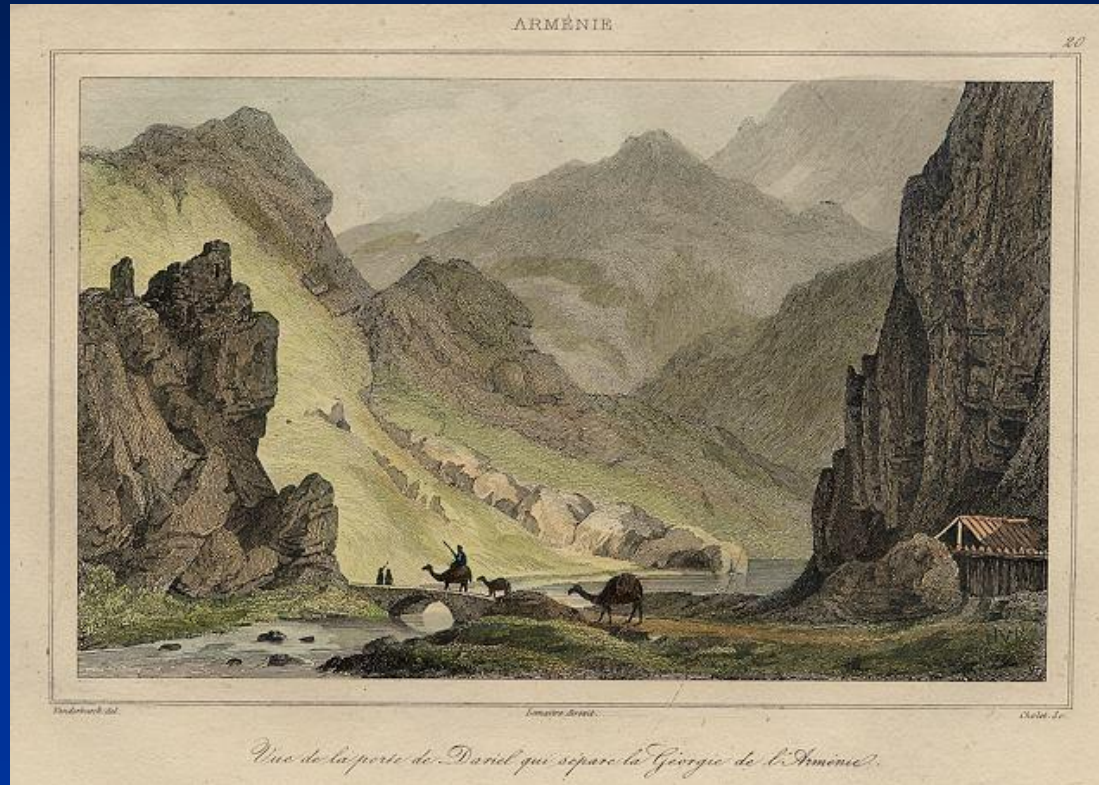
# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



That new name, by which we are still called today, is “*Christians,*” and the “*righteousness*” being referred to is Christian jurisprudence, which was and is the foundation of Christian civilization.

Salisbury Cathedral -  
England

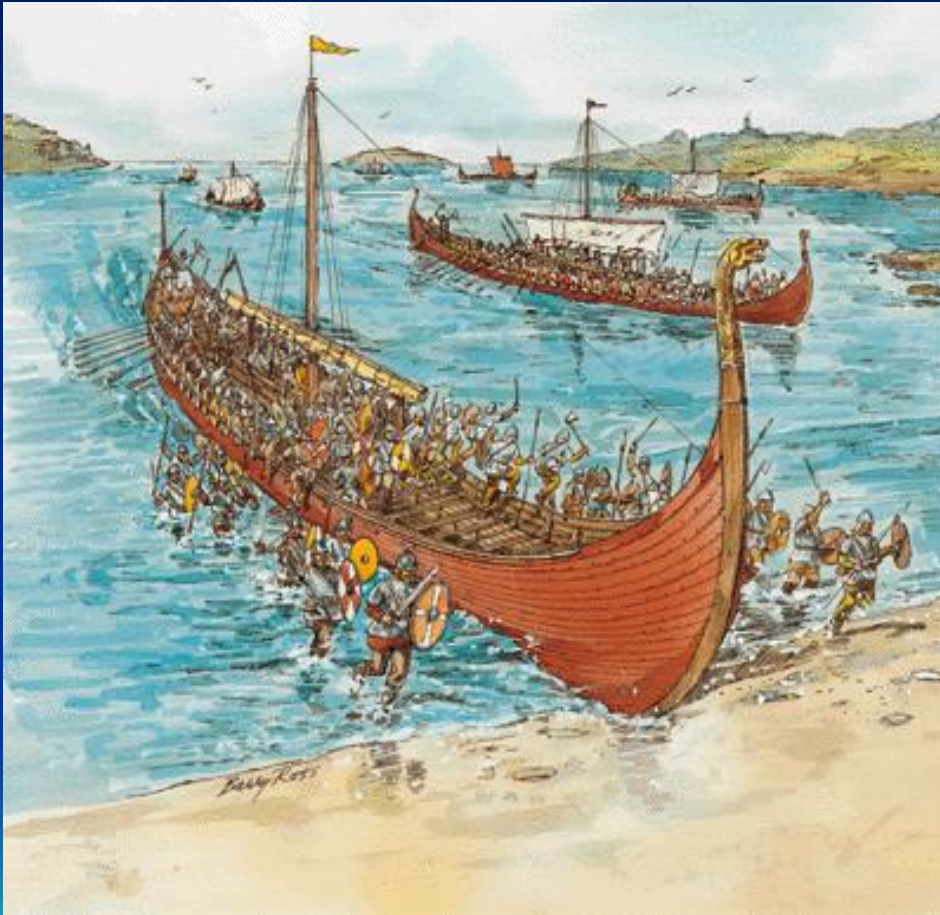
# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



A Painting of  
the Pass of  
Dariel,  
Armenia, 1838

Recalling that Isaiah prophesied that the children of Israel would have a second exodus from Assyria, we can now pinpoint that “**highway**” as the highway **that leads through the Dariel Pass.**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



There is ample witness from various documents that these tribes maintained their tribal traditions and continued to exist as a people throughout history, but they eventually forgot their Identity as Israel.

## The Vikings

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

This forgetfulness was prophesied in various Scriptures, such as Isa. 29:10-12, 42:16, 19-20; Hos. 1:9-10, 2:7-23, 3:4-5, and verified by Paul at Romans 11:7-8, 25. In the words of Hosea:



# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



***“For the children of Israel shall abide many days without a king, and without a prince, and without a sacrifice and without an image, and without an ephod and without a teraphim:***

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



**Afterward shall the children of Israel return and seek Yahweh their God, and David their King and shall fear Yahweh and His goodness in the latter days.” – Hos. 3:4-5.**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



*“Those are the ten tribes, which were carried away prisoners out of their own land in the time of Osea [Hosea] the king, whom Salmasar the king of Assyria led away captive, and he carried them over the waters, and so they came into another land.” - II Esdras 13:40-45.*

**Salmasar**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



The “waters” that are here spoken of are the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, which still flow out of northern Media today.

Tigris and Euphrates

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



Esdras also records their determination to flee their captors by going north:

**Esdras**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

“But they took this counsel among themselves, that they would leave the multitude of the heathen, and go forth into a further country, where never mankind dwelt, that they might there keep their statutes, which they never kept in their own land.”

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



**And they entered into Euphrates by the narrow passages of the river. For the Most High then showed signs and wonders *[as in the days of the Exodus from Egypt]* and held still the flood, till they were passed over.**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



*For through that country there was a great way to go, namely, of a year and a half: and the same region is called Arsareth.” – II Esdras, 13:40-45.*



# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



Today, it is called **Armenia**. Note that this passage from the Apocrypha totally verifies **Isa. 11:11**, which is the “highway” prophecy.

**Armenia**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

So, far from disappearing off the face of the earth, and far from dying out, the so-called “Ten Lost Tribes” are still **VERY MUCH ALIVE**. We are known as the **Caucasian people!!!** I like to refer to us as **Anglo-Saxon Israel**.

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



Having firmly established the Identity of the Israelites of the Assyrian Captivity with the Caucasian people, we can now traces some of the other names

by which our ancestors called themselves and by which they were called by other people.

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



*“In Isaac shall thy seed be called.” – Gen. 21:12.*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

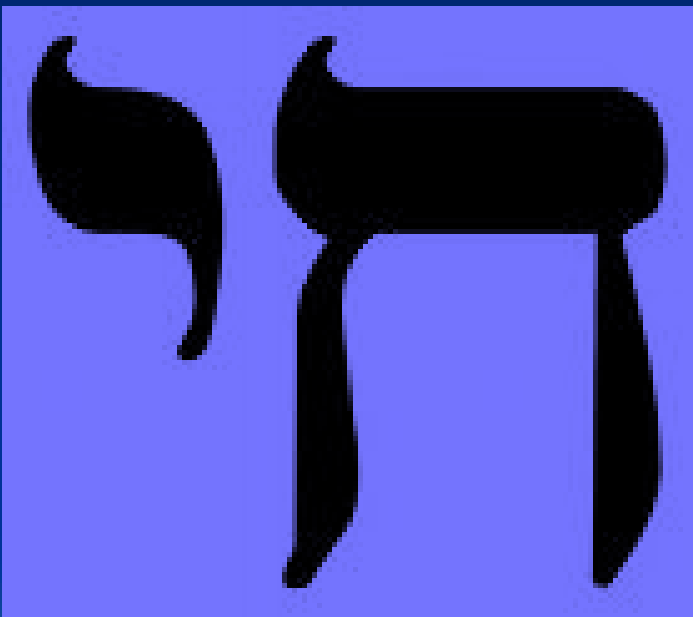
## Scythians and Saxons



Esarhaddon refers to the Iskuza as being united with the Mannai in battle. One of the names by which the House of Israel was known was as the *House of Isaac*. Iskuza is the Assyrian version of the Greek Scythian and the Persian Sacae.

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

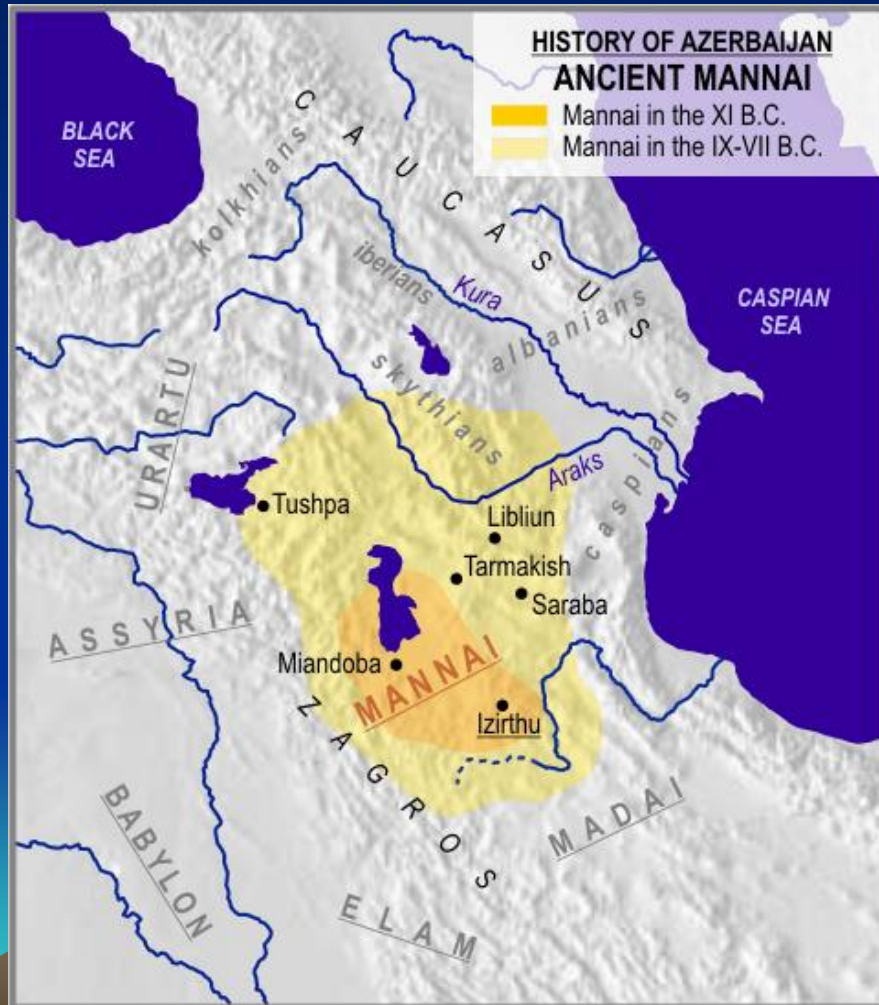
## Scythians and Saxons



In Hebrew, Isaac is pronounced Ish-Ak, with the accent on the second syllable. The Greeks and Persians dropped the first syllable and retained the second.

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

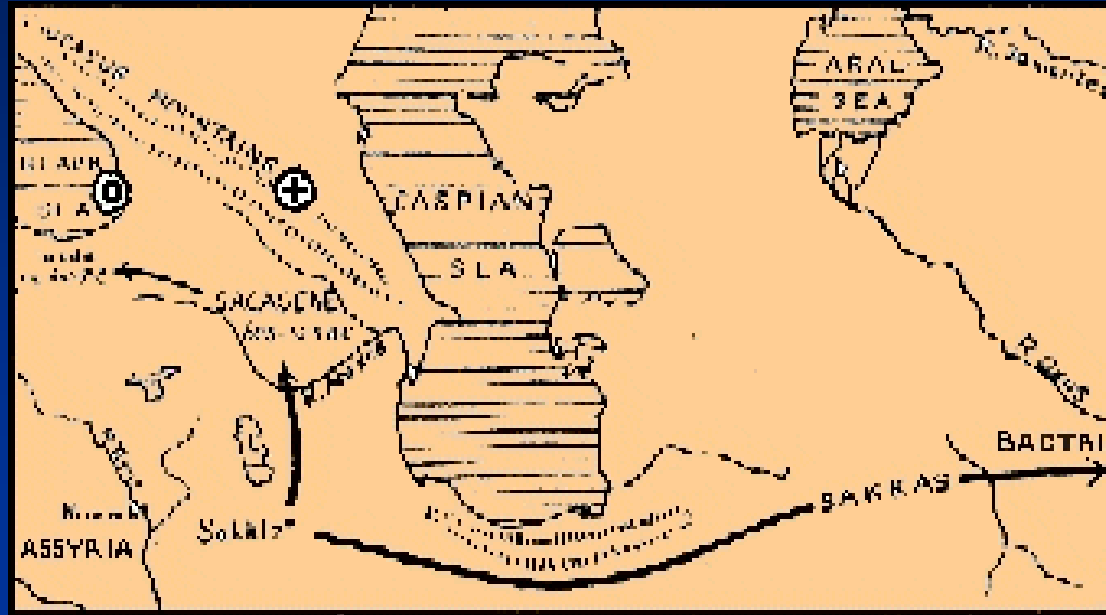
## Scythians and Saxons



These same Sacae (also called *Sacca* or *Sakka*) were driven out of Media later that century along with the Mannai and *Gimira* (another variation of *Cimmerians* or *Khumru*) when Media and Babylon joined forces to overthrow the Assyrian Empire.

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



**In addition to the Caucasus Mountain route, some of these Israelites went west, migrating along the southern shores of the Black Sea, and some went east, along the southern shores of the Caspian Sea and then north along the eastern shores of that same sea into the steppes of southern Russia<sup>32</sup>.**



# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



One group of these Sacae stayed in the area of Media, outlasting the Assyrians, Medes and Persians. They became known as the Parthians.

**A Parthian Soldier**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



The Parthians became a huge empire, at one point stretching from Armenia all the way down to the Indus Valley. Their empire lasted well beyond the days of Christ.

## The Parthian Empire

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



## The Magi

In fact the Magi were Parthians. The Romans were never able to defeat the Parthians; and it was during a truce period, between the Romans and Parthians, that the Magi were able to travel to Judah.

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



The Magi knew they were the kinsmen of Jesus Christ. That's why they traveled to Judea when they saw the star.

The Magi & Star

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons

The Sacae were also referred to as the *Saka-Suni*, which, literally translated, means “*Isaac’s sons.*” It is easy to see how *Saka-Suni* would have been shortened to **SAXON**. The fact that these Israelites were named after Isaac fulfills the prophecy of Gen. 21:12.



A Sacae Coin

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



Another variation of **Scythian** was **Scuth**, which is the basis of the word **Scot**, from which the words **Scotia** and **Scotland** derive.

**Scotland**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

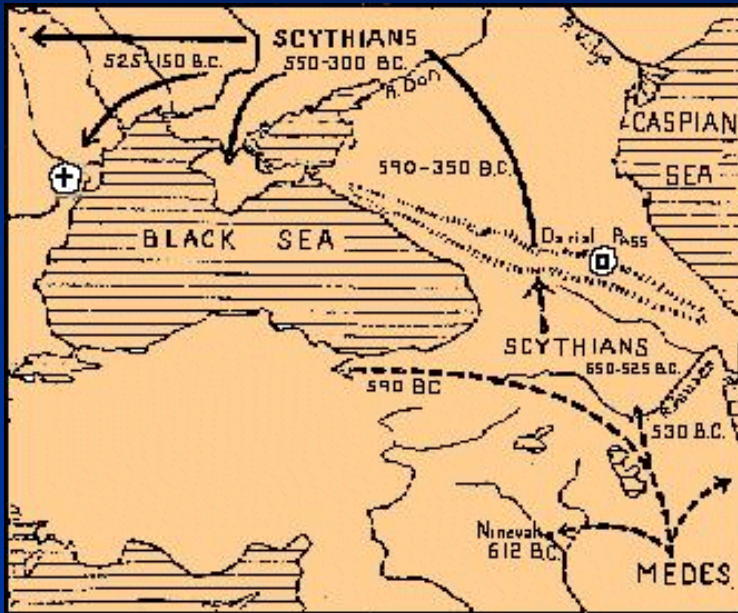
## Scythians and Saxons



**The first historical traces of the Scythians in South Russia are dated around 600 BC, about 145 years after the first deportation.**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



From there, the Scythians moved northwest toward the Baltic and west toward Germany. As the Scythians migrated westward, the various sub-tribes developed names of their own.

Scythian Migration  
towards Europe



# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons

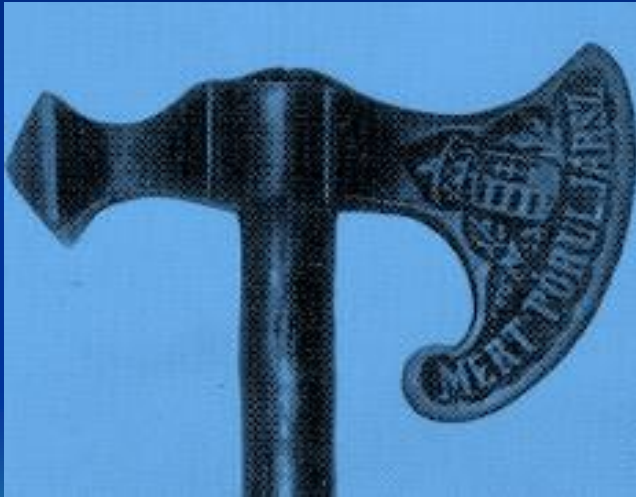


In a tract on the subject of the Lost Tribes entitled "*Our Scythian Ancestors*", W. E. Filmer traces archeological evidence connecting Scythian artifacts with what is known of Hebrew artifacts.

A Scythian Comb

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



A Scythian Axe

Such objects as the battle-axe, three-edged arrowheads, scabbards and sword handles with a tree-of-life design, etc., all go to show that the Scythians of south Russia migrated from the south and not from the east as many historians have believed. The battle-axe was the favorite weapon of the Israelites.

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



**A Scythian  
Burial Mound**

The migrations of the Scythian Israelites is confirmed by the trail of burial grounds of the Scythians and their kings, which lead up the Dnieper River valley as far as Kiev.

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



The oldest of these artifacts are those closest to Romania, Armenia, and south Russia. Their burial sites spread as far as the Danish Islands and the Jutland Peninsula.

The Jutland  
Peninsular

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



## The River Elba

Quoting Filmer,  
*"Now Tacitus and Ptolemy name the region of the River Elbe and the base of the Jutland Peninsula as the places inhabited by the Angles and Saxons before they came to Britain."*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



*According to Roman terminology, this was 'Germany' but it is interesting to note that the British historian, Nennius, in his account of the arrival of the Hengist and Horsa in Thanet, says that 'messengers were sent to Scythia for reinforcements.'*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



**Jutland**

*The context shows that these came, in fact, from north Germany, so evidently the ancient name of the 'genuine Scythians' persisted long in northern Europe."*

**The Jutland Peninsula is named after the Jutes, who are of the Tribe of Judah.**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



Regarding the northerly migrations of the Scythians, M.I. Rostovtsev, in his *Iranians And Greeks In South Russia*, says...

## The Area Of S. Russia



# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons

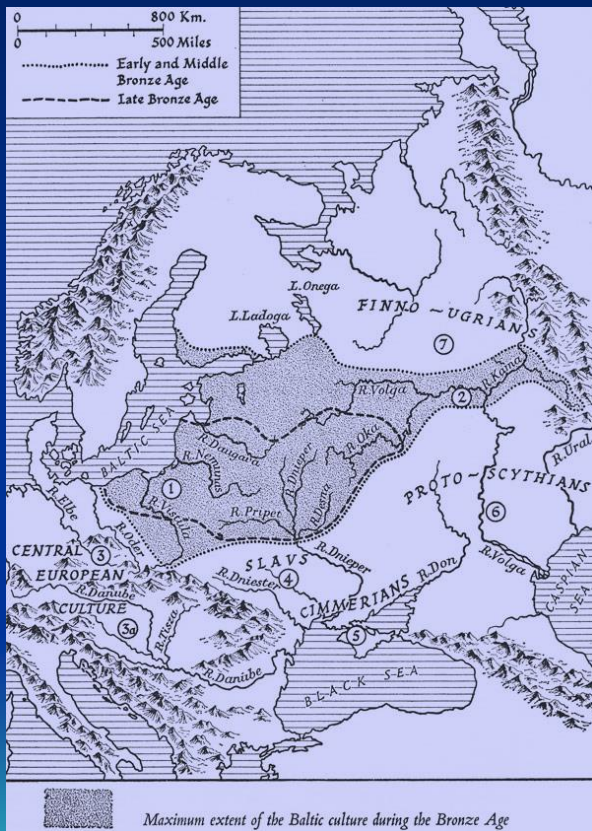


*"We cannot but recognize that in the fourth and third centuries [B.C.] the Scythians endeavored to install themselves as a ruling class in the northern regions of their empire,*

**The Scythians**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons

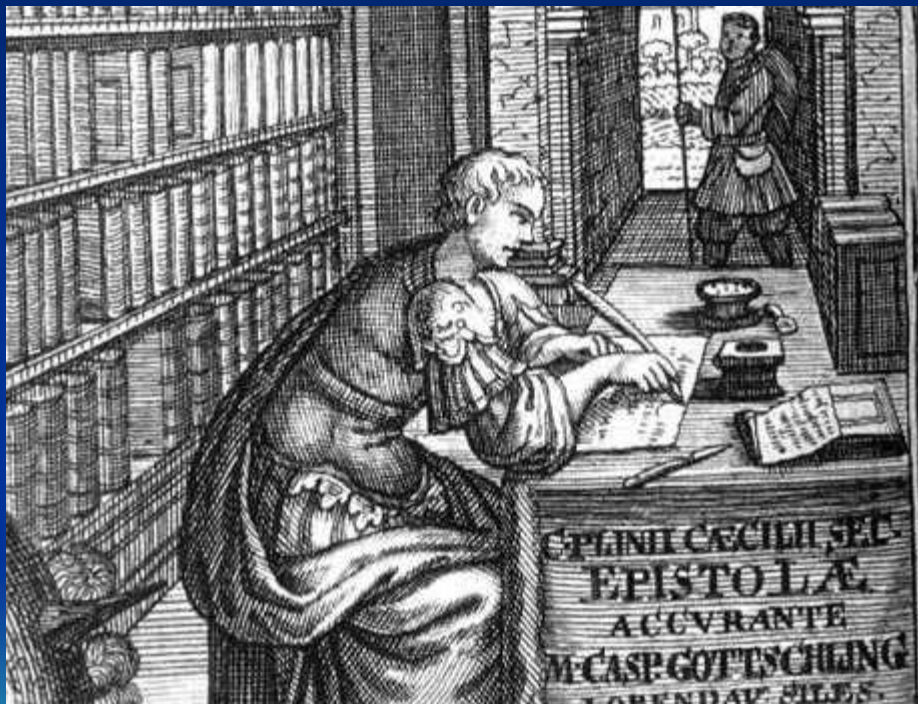


*to transform their suzerainty into a real domination, and to extend that domination as far as possible to the north. It will not be denied that this Scythian expansion, hitherto unnoticed, is an historical fact of the first importance."* – p. 98.

## The Scythians

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



Pliny, the Elder, in his Natural History, asserts, “*The name of the Scythians is everywhere changed to that of Sarmatae and Germans.*”

Pliny – The Elder

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



**The River Danube**

The Tribe of Dan obviously left its name in the Danube River, **the Danes of Denmark**, the **Don River**, etc. **Scan a map of Europe and you will be struck by the names which can be traced to the Tribes of Israel.**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



Dan abode in ships and used those ships to travel up the various rivers of Europe. Since, in all probability, **the Danites reached these places first, these Danites (today called Danes) named many of the places and rivers.**

**Dan's Ships**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



William Fowler in his book, **End Time Revelations**, records the migration of the Scythians east of Media into India as well where blond Scythians invaded and stayed for five centuries,

**Indo Scythian Kingdom**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons

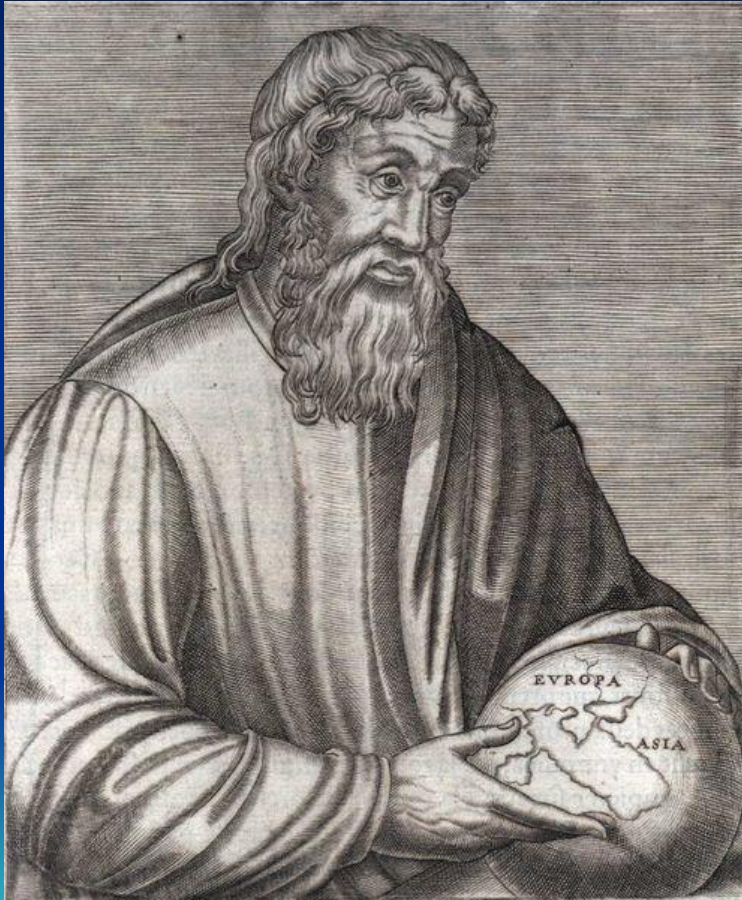


leaving a tradition among the Jats (Jutes?) and Rajputs that they are of Scythian ancestry. Fowler states, "*The Saka were the blond people who carried the Aryan language to India.*" (p. 100). The similarity of the words *Aryan*, *Aramii*, *Aramaic* (the language spoken by Jesus), and *Armenian* is self-evident.

**The Saka**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



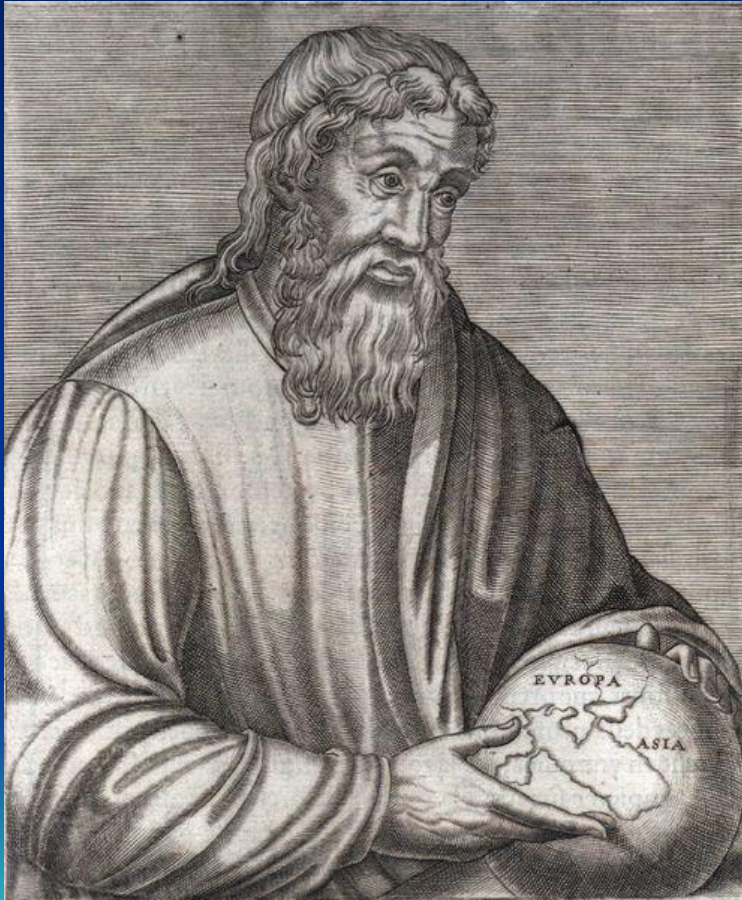
Strabo, who wrote in the 1st century A.D., says of the Sacae: "*Most of the Scythians, beginning from the Caspian Sea are called 'Dahae Scythae', and those situated more towards the east,*

**Strabo**



# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons

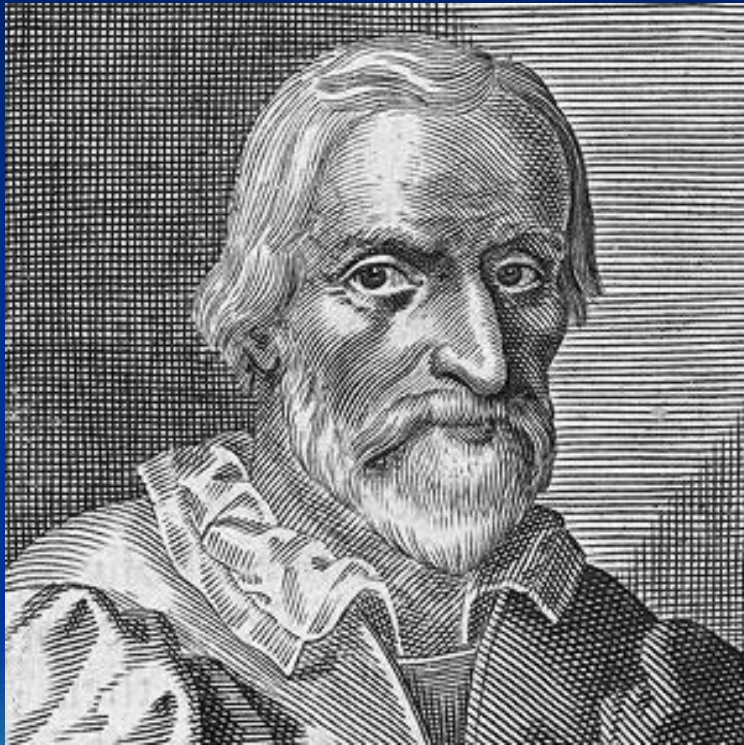


*'Massagatae' and 'Sacae'; the rest have the common name of 'Scythians', but each tribe has its own peculiar name.'* In rudimentary form, we can trace in Strabo's account the names of **Dan, Manasseh, and Isaac, and even Issachar.**

**Strabo**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



*Of the English people, Bede says, “They had come from the three bravest nations of Germany, namely, from the Saxons, the Angles and the Jutes.*

**Bede**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



***The Cantuarii (the inhabitants of Kent)  
are of Jutish origin;***

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



*and so are the Victuarii, the tribe which inhabits the Isle of Wight...*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



***The East Saxons, the South Saxons and the West Saxons came from the Saxons, ie, from the country which is now called the country of the Old Saxons***

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Scythians and Saxons



*Lastly, the East Angles, the Middle Angles, the Mercians, and the whole population of Northumbria...*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

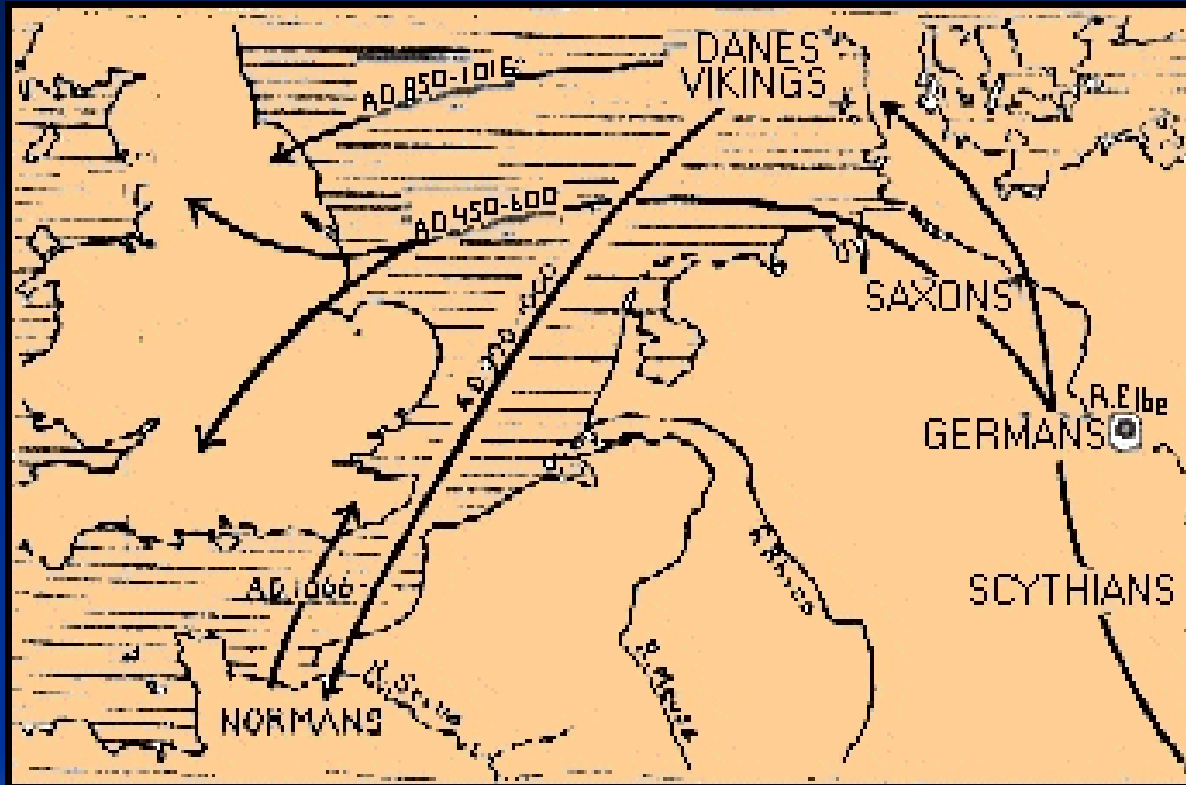
## Scythians and Saxons



*are sprung from the Anglii, from a land which is called Angulus...It lies between the territories of the Jutes and those of the Saxons.” - Ecclesiastical History.*

**Area Now Called Schleswig-Holstein**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3



**So, here is the historical progression of names:  
Ishak, Sacae, Scythians, Sarmatians, Germans  
(Saxons, Angles, and Jutes), English.**



# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Celts, Cimmerians and Gaels



*The Cimmerians or Celts have also been known as the Keltae, Geltae, Galatae, Galatians, Goidels, Gauls and Gaels. Where did these names come from? The Cimmerians in Armenia were later joined from the southeast by westward-advancing Scythians from Medo-Persia--i.e. Israelites from around Samaria (taken in the second captivity).*

**The Geltae**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Celts, Cimmerians and Gaels



*However, the Cimmerians were first established as those people who had been carried away in Israel's first Assyrian captivity, known as the "Galilean Captivity," from the northern and eastern regions of the Northern Kingdom--the lands of GALILEE and GILEAD!*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Celts, Cimmerians and Gaels



*(There was a practice of attaching "gilead" as a suffix to places, e.g. **Jabesh-gilead** and **Ramoth-gilead**.) In the Trans-Jordan area was also the tribe of GAD.*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

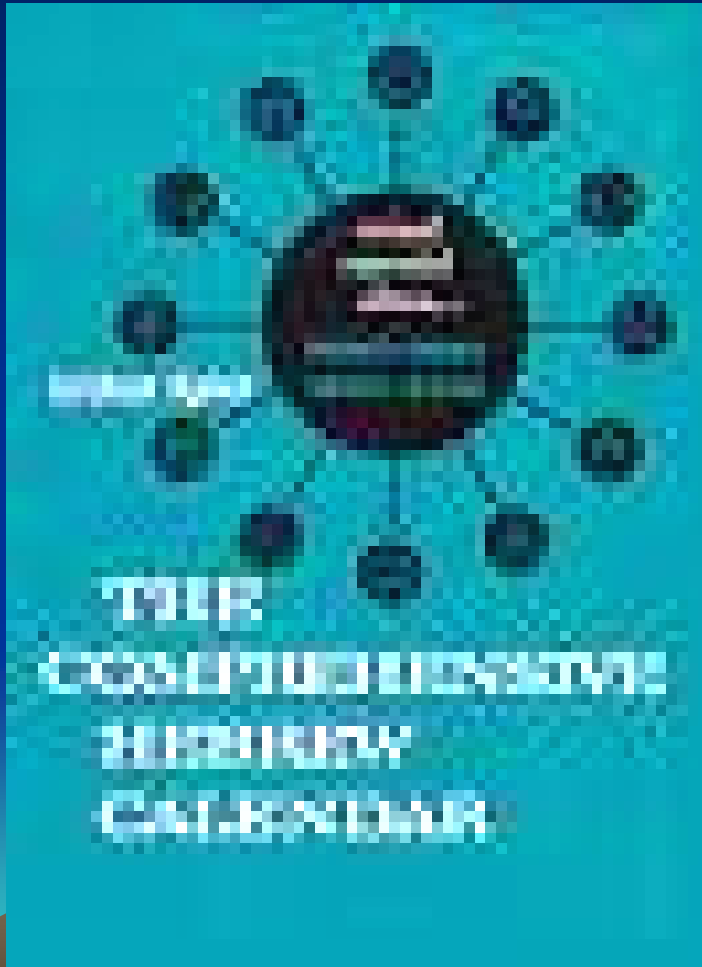
## Celts, Cimmerians and Gaels



*Just to the east of the Sea of Galilee we still find the GOLAN Heights. The Hebrew Golan means "their captivity" and comes from the word Golah, meaning "captive" or "exile" (Enhanced Strong's Lexicon).*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Celts, Cimmerians and Gaels



*Arthur Spier, Jewish author of A Comprehensive Hebrew Calendar, says that "Golah" referred to those Israelite "communities living beyond the confines of Israel" (p. 62). Galilee, Gilead, Gad, Golan and Golah are all possible etymological roots for Galatae, Goidels or Gauls--the Celtic people!*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Celts, Cimmerians and Gaels



*Remember too that in Spain these people were Celtiberians or just Iberians--as the Israelites living just north of Armenia were also called. Iber-ia is "land of Iber."*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Celts, Cimmerians and Gaels

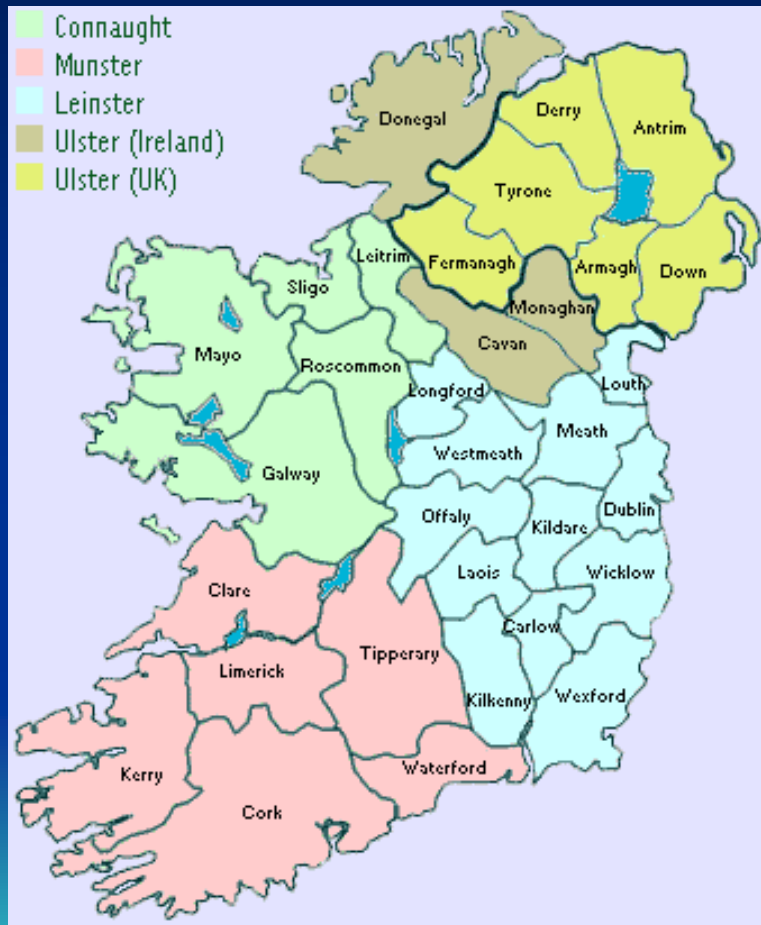
*Based on what we now know of these people, we can easily see that "Iber" is almost identical with "Eber" or "Heber"--that is, "Hebrew,"*



**Iberia**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Celts, Cimmerians and Gaels



*which sounds very close to "Ibheriu," the ancient name of Ireland (Heb. Ivri = ancient Gaelic Iveriu). The "Emerald Isle" was also known as Ivernia, Hibernia, Iberon, Ierne, Erin, Eire, Ire-land.*



# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Celts, Cimmerians and Gaels

*Immediately west of northern Scotland, the Hebrews probably gave their name to the islands called the Hebrides*



# The Hebrides

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Celts, Cimmerians and Gaels



*In northeast Spain, the Ebro River was most likely named after them. It is probable that Israelite mariners brought the name Hebrew to the Iberian Peninsula.*

**The River Ebro**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Celts, Cimmerians and Gaels

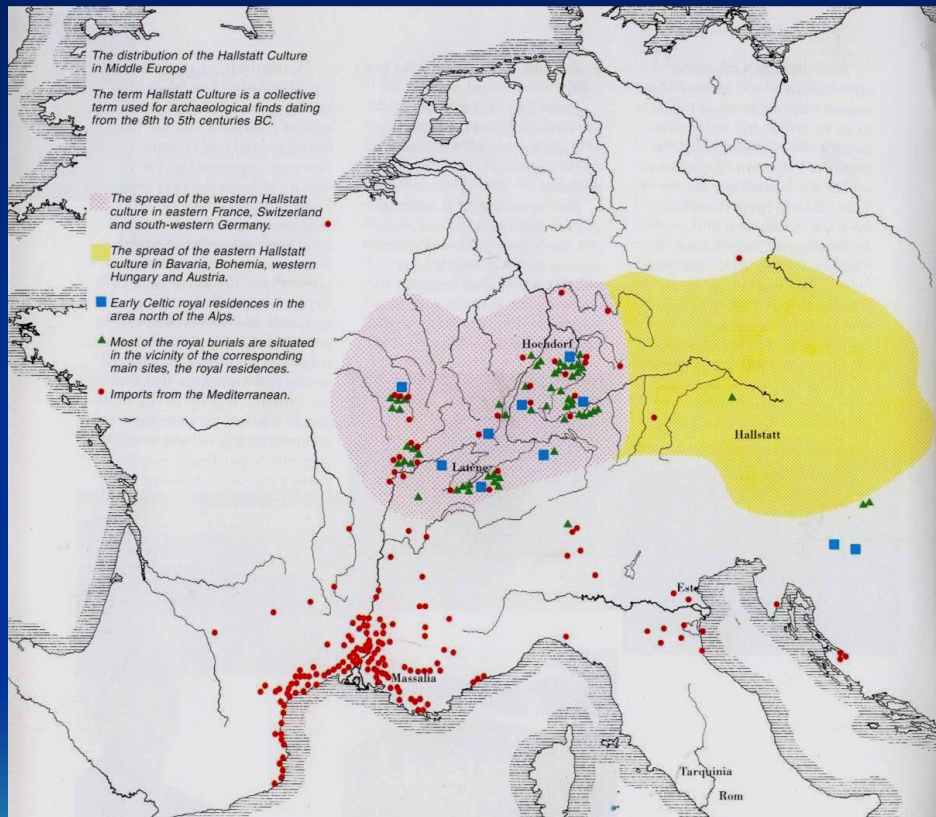


*And, since the northern Danites dwelling near the Phoenicians lived in the region of Galilee, they may also have brought such Celtic names as Galacia (northwestern Spain) and Portugal ("Port of the Gaels").*

**Galicia**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Celts, Cimmerians and Gaels



*These names may also have been brought by the transcontinental Celts.*

**Celtic Settlements In Pink And Yellow**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

Celts, Cimmerians and Gaels



*“Israel’s Post-Captivity Names,”*  
from **America and Britain in Prophecy, by Raymond F. McNair.**

**Raymond F. McNair**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths



The word ***Goth*** derives from the word ***Getae***, which we have encountered as a suffix of ***Massagetae***. ***Visigoth*** means ***West Goth*** and ***Ostrogoth*** means ***East Goth***.

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

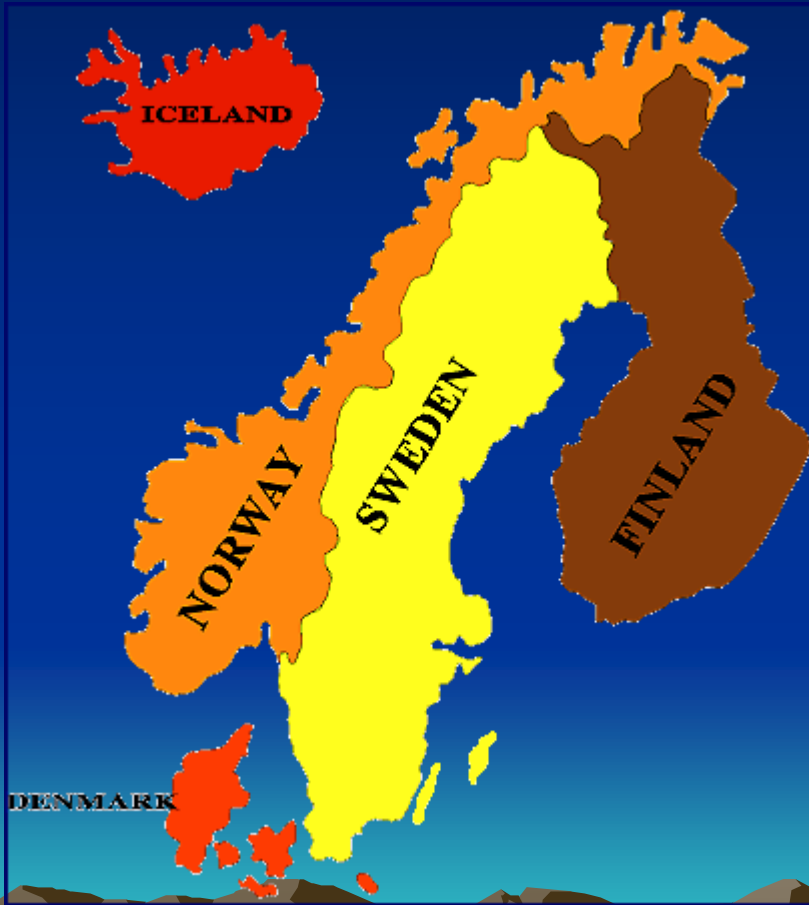
## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths



**What is the origin of the Goths?**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths



*Paul Siding begins his history of Scandinavia by saying, "The present inhabitants of Denmark, as well as of Norway and Sweden, are successors of the enormous Gothic tribe formerly dwelling round about the Black Sea" (page 19, Scandinavian Races).*



# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths

Notice that both the Svear and the Goths came from the area of the Black Sea. At the mouth of the Danube on the western shore is the area of Getae and Dacia in Roman times.

PANNONIA, DACIA,  
ILLYRICUM, MOESIA,  
MACEDONIA,  
ET THRACIA.

BY KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E.  
Scale 70 miles to an inch 440000 of nature  
Roman Miles  
English Miles

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths

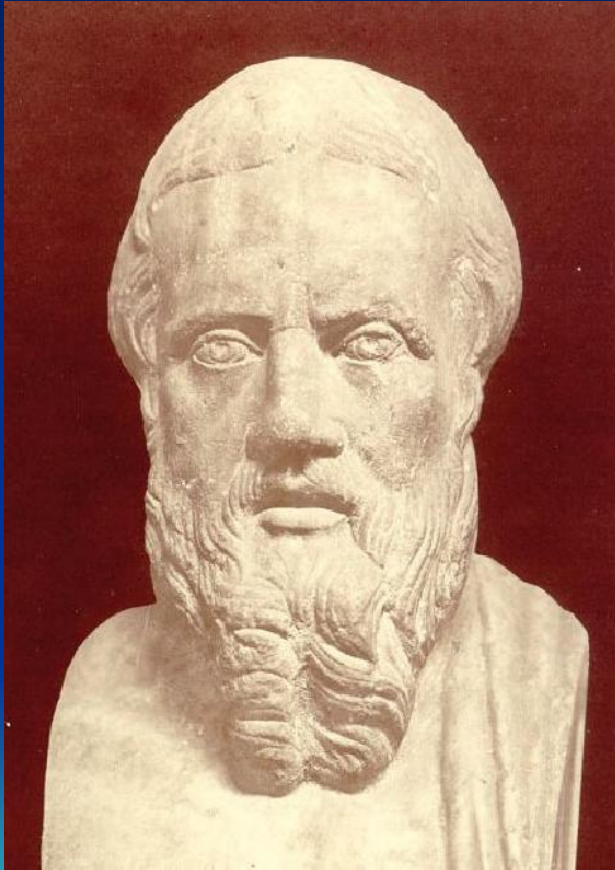
According to Procopius, who wrote his history in the fifth century, Romans "say that the Goths are of the Getic race" (Book V.xxiv, 30).

**PANNONIA, DACIA,  
ILLYRICUM, MOESIA,  
MACEDONIA,  
ET THRACIA.**

BY KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E.  
Scale 70 miles to an inch 440000 of nature  
Roman Miles  
English Miles

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths

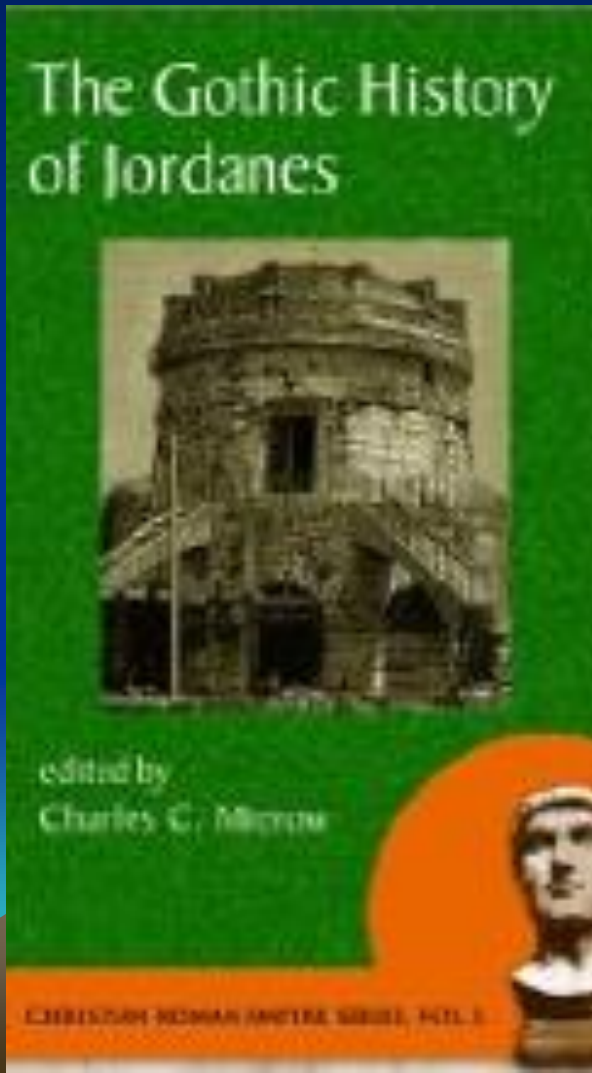


*The Getae are mentioned in the history of Herodotus (fifth century B.C.). In the translation by George Rawlinson, his brother Sir Henry gives this footnote: "The identity of the Getae with the Goths of later times is more than a plausible conjecture. It may be regarded as historically certain" (Vol.III, page 84, 1862 edition).*

**Herodotus**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths



*Jordanes, the best known Gothic historian, always speaks of the Getae and Goths as one people. He also calls them "Scythae."*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths

We find more evidence in other historical accounts. For example, "The Pictish Chronicle declares that the Scythians and Goths had a common origin" (page 216, *The Races of Ireland and Scotland* by W. C. Mackenzie).

Quondue fili' emge p̄r p̄r  
w̄r h̄t̄aū i h̄ac i f̄ula. c.  
ān̄is regnauit. vii. filios ha  
buit hoc s̄it̄ noia. 622. f̄b.  
f̄iach. f̄lodad. f̄ortre m̄. 507  
f̄eartam. C̄irru. i. r̄eḡ. f̄iach  
xl. f̄ortre m̄. i. e. f̄lodad. xxx.  
507. xij. 40. xv. f̄ibaid xxij.  
S̄edeol ḡurach. i. xxx. dentecan. c.  
olfr̄neca. i. e. S̄indid ḡaed h̄recha  
ch. i. S̄eā ḡurach. xl. V̄urgest  
xxx. S̄indido m̄. a. q̄. xxx. h̄u  
te regnauit m̄. h̄ib̄na. r̄. albaia  
p̄. c̄. ut̄. l. āno. p̄. q̄. xl. v̄mā  
n̄is reḡ. i. v̄ute p̄. i. v̄. m̄. p̄.  
f̄. leab. i. e. v̄. m̄. c. f̄. ḡ. a. n̄. b̄  
ur̄f̄ant. v̄. ḡ. u. h̄. v̄. m̄. ḡ. u. h̄. v̄.  
f̄. e. a. r̄. v̄. ur̄f̄ar. v̄. cal. h̄. m̄. cal. v̄.  
c̄. ut̄. v̄. ur̄f̄ar. v̄. f̄. e. a. b̄. ur̄f̄ar. v̄.  
m̄. h̄. e. u. h̄. ḡ. a. r̄. r̄. u. r̄. ḡ. a. r̄. h̄. ān̄o  
h̄. u. e. u. d. S̄. u. p̄. v̄. e. u. r̄. u. p̄. h̄. ḡ. n̄o  
h̄. u. r̄. ḡ. n̄o. h̄. m̄. d. h̄. a. c̄. u. d.

Ḡ. i. ḡ. d̄. e. c. i. a. i. a. i. r̄. e. ḡ. h̄. a. m̄.  
c. a. ḡ. e. l. e. x. d. e. o. a. l. m̄. d̄.  
A. a. n. o. v. d. s̄. i. n. ā. s. a. r. o. v. v. d. e. o.  
o. d. l. i. e. u. e. h̄. i. n. u. e. h̄. v̄. d. e. a. t̄. i. c. f̄.  
d. m̄. x. l. v̄. a. c̄. u. b̄. i. e. l. x. x. c. a. n. i. o. r̄. e.  
e. l. h̄. e. o. a. r. t̄. a. n. i. c. s. x. x. v̄. i. l. l. i. v̄. e.  
S̄. a. r̄. n̄. a. u. h̄. o. c. a. q̄. u. o. ḡ. a. r. n̄. a. r̄. u. i.  
r̄. e. ḡ. n̄. a. v̄. e. r̄. e. i. y. ā. r̄. e. ḡ. h̄. r̄. e. c̄. h̄. f̄. i. l̄.  
h̄. u. c̄. h̄. u. r̄. v̄. i. n. v̄. i. p̄. i. ḡ. u. a. m̄. e. t̄. x. x. x.  
ā. i. r̄. e. ḡ. c̄. a. n. u. a. i. a. d̄. h̄. a. m̄. a. i. i. j. ā. i.  
r̄. e. ḡ. h̄. r̄. a. d̄. e. h̄. u. e. d̄. a. u. ā. n̄. r̄. e. ḡ. n̄.  
S̄. a. r̄. n̄. a. u. h̄. o. c̄. u. b̄. e. r̄. i. e. ā. i. r̄. e. ḡ. h̄. a.  
l. o. x̄. f̄. i. l̄. a. c̄. h̄. i. n̄. u. r̄. l. x. v. ā. i. r̄. e. ḡ. n̄.  
d̄. r̄. u. q̄. f̄. i. l̄. e. r̄. p̄. c. ā. i. r̄. e. ḡ. h̄. e. v̄. e. l. l. a.  
p̄. e. ḡ. i. r̄. i. v̄. i. c̄. a. n̄. o. ā. n̄. o. r̄. e. ḡ. n̄. i. e. u. s.  
f̄. a. t̄. a. i. s̄. i. q̄. f̄. e. s̄. a. d̄. h̄. i. b̄. n̄. ā. p̄. u. a. i. q̄.  
i. ā. n̄. ā. S̄. a. l. p̄. e. f̄. i. l̄. ā. m̄. e. l. i. i. j. ā. i. r̄. e. ḡ.

Mectō mōder fili' erp xxij.  
regitō āno regni eius dar  
h̄f̄ach allanalla cille tarate h̄v  
mā exulat. p̄ ē ad h̄rānā s̄o  
āno aduentus āno sin̄molant̄  
reawūas abur̄nōchige d̄o r̄  
tē h̄ugite p̄tente daūngtād̄  
q̄ c̄atun̄ allā h̄ip. i. s̄ā h̄o h̄ā  
O p̄uiter ḡ. uacōius maḡ  
n̄us fili' v̄ur̄ r̄e oim̄  
p̄uūac̄as p̄ic̄o p̄ ap̄ur̄nōchige  
tē h̄ugite n̄h̄ ad d̄ie uōd̄as c̄i  
c̄i s̄ulo s̄im̄ly q̄ p̄ōt̄e f̄. ā. l. a. p̄. i. e.  
i. a. p̄ur̄f̄ent̄ ūh̄ ad l. a. p̄. i. e. t̄. e. n̄.  
c̄. h̄. a. u. l. i. i. l. e. a. h̄. o. f̄. e. i. e. i. a. n̄.  
n̄i. q̄. a. d̄. a. h̄. a. i. t̄. a. u. i. a. ā. i. l. o. v̄. a. i. o. i. s̄.  
h̄e. c̄. e. l. t̄. M̄e. c̄. o. i. s̄. i. n̄. i. c̄. a. s̄. i. l. i. e. m̄.  
n̄e. n̄. s̄. f̄. e. s̄. i. n̄. o. d̄. r̄. u. s̄. o. p̄. e. p̄. u. l̄. t̄. a. e.  
s̄. e. u. s̄. a. d̄. h̄. i. b̄. n̄. ā. h̄. u. ḡ. i. t̄. ā. s̄. ā. m̄.  
f̄. e. t̄. u. i. q̄. u. r̄. p̄. o. s̄. t̄. i. l. l. a. l. l. e. q̄. t̄. e. n̄. p̄. s̄. e.  
S̄. i. a. s̄. a. p̄. i. l. l. o. d̄. i. x̄. i. t̄. h̄. i. p̄. u. a. i. c̄. e.  
a. d̄. p̄. a. t̄. a. m̄. t̄. u. ā. d̄. i. i. t̄. i. n̄. t̄. e. r̄. e. b̄. i. e.  
a. n̄. r̄. e. ḡ. n̄. i. p̄. i. c̄. t̄. o. p̄. i. p̄. a. r̄. e. p̄. o. s̄. t̄. i. t̄. e.  
D̄. e. r̄. e. S̄. a. r̄. c̄. h̄. i. n̄. m̄. o. c̄. h̄. x. x. x.  
ā. i. r̄. e. ḡ. n̄. S̄. a. l. a. u. a. u. e. n̄. l. i. c̄. h̄.  
x. i. ā. n̄. r̄. e. ḡ. d̄. a. d̄. i. v̄. e. r̄. i. d̄. i. e. t̄. f̄. i. l̄.  
ḡ. r̄. e. m̄. i. d̄. r̄. e. t̄. f̄. i. l̄. y. d̄. i. o. h̄. v̄. o.  
ā. n̄. i. r̄. e. ḡ. n̄. d̄. i. e. t̄. f̄. i. l̄. ḡ. u. r̄. o. n̄. i. t̄. o.  
v̄. o. ā. n̄. r̄. e. ḡ. S̄. a. r̄. c̄. h̄. i. n̄. u. a. c̄. h̄. f̄. i. l̄. ḡ. u. o. m̄.  
v̄. i. j. ā. n̄. r̄. e. ḡ. S̄. a. l. e. r̄. a. m̄. f̄. i. l̄. ḡ. u. o. m̄.  
v̄. i. o. ā. n̄. o. r̄. e. ḡ. S̄. a. l. o. m̄. f̄. i. l̄. a. u. i. r̄.  
c̄. h̄. o. l. a. u. c̄. h̄. x. i. ā. n̄. r̄. e. ḡ. d̄. i. e. t̄. f̄. i. l̄.  
a. u. m̄. a. r̄. v̄. i. o. ā. n̄. o. r̄. e. ḡ. S̄. a. l. a. m̄.  
c̄. o. n. n̄. a. l. e. p̄. h̄. v̄. i. o. ā. n̄. o. r̄. e. ḡ. ā. i. h̄. n̄.  
d̄. u. o. i. ā. n̄. o. h̄. n̄. d̄. i. f̄. f̄. i. l̄. a. y. a. l. l. a. o.  
x. x. x. ā. n̄. r̄. e. ḡ. i. n̄. o. c̄. a. u. ā. n̄. o. r̄. e. ḡ.

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths



*The evidence also indicates that the Getae were the same kind of people as the Dacians. They both spoke the same language according to Strabo (7.3.13). Pliny says that the Getae were called Dacians by the Romans (Book IV, xxi, 80).*

**A Dacian Soldier**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths



Duchesne, who collected the Norman chronicles in the seventeenth century, has no doubt whatever that the Normans were Dacians and consistently calls them by that name in his preface.

André Duchesne

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths



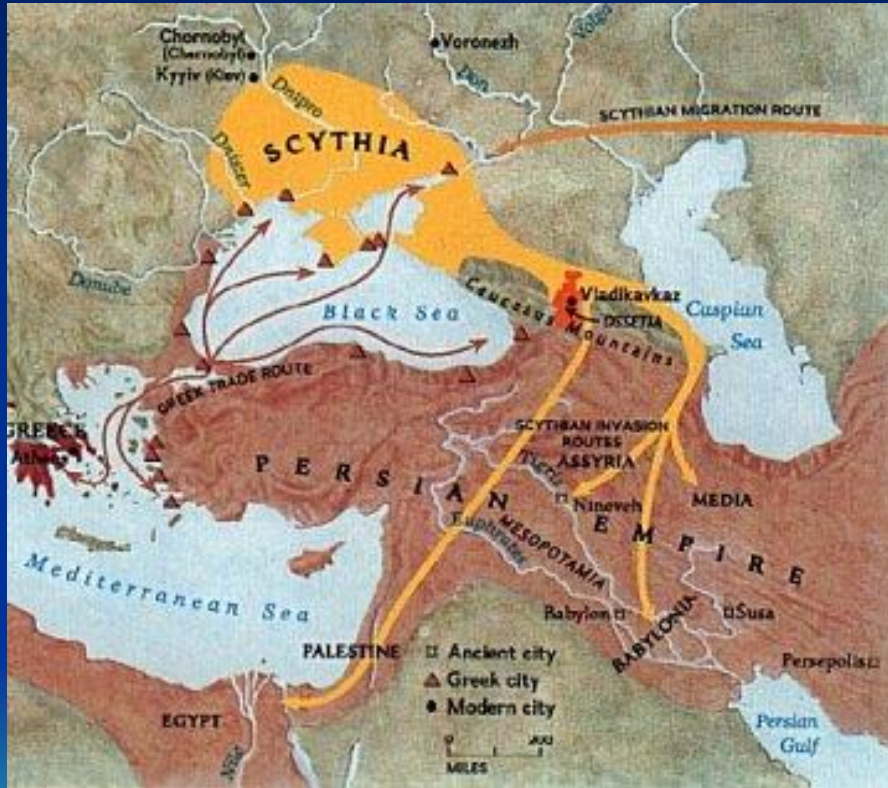
Dudo, who wrote the earliest history of the Normans in the tenth century, also had no doubt that they came from Scythia beyond the Danube. He also said they were Dacians.

# Scythia



# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths

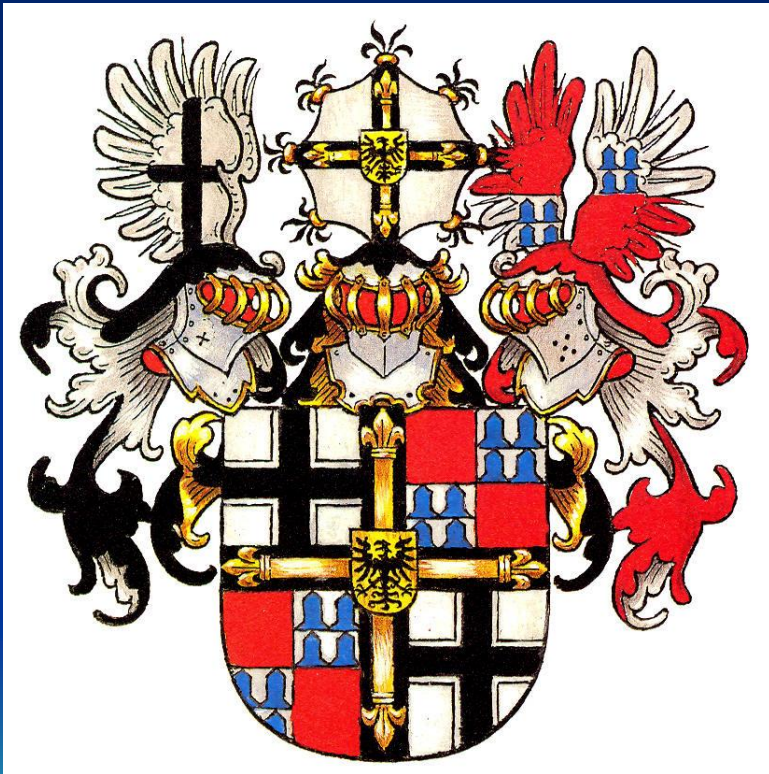


Uncovering  
Scandinavian Roots,  
by Robert C. Boraker.

# Scythia

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths



What about the  
Teuts, or  
Teutons?

*Teutonic  
Knights*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths

*At the time the Teutes/Teutons started to be mentioned in documents and books, Teuste/Tjust saw several settlements abandoned, land grow wild again without any shown signs of resettlements within the nearest areas.*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

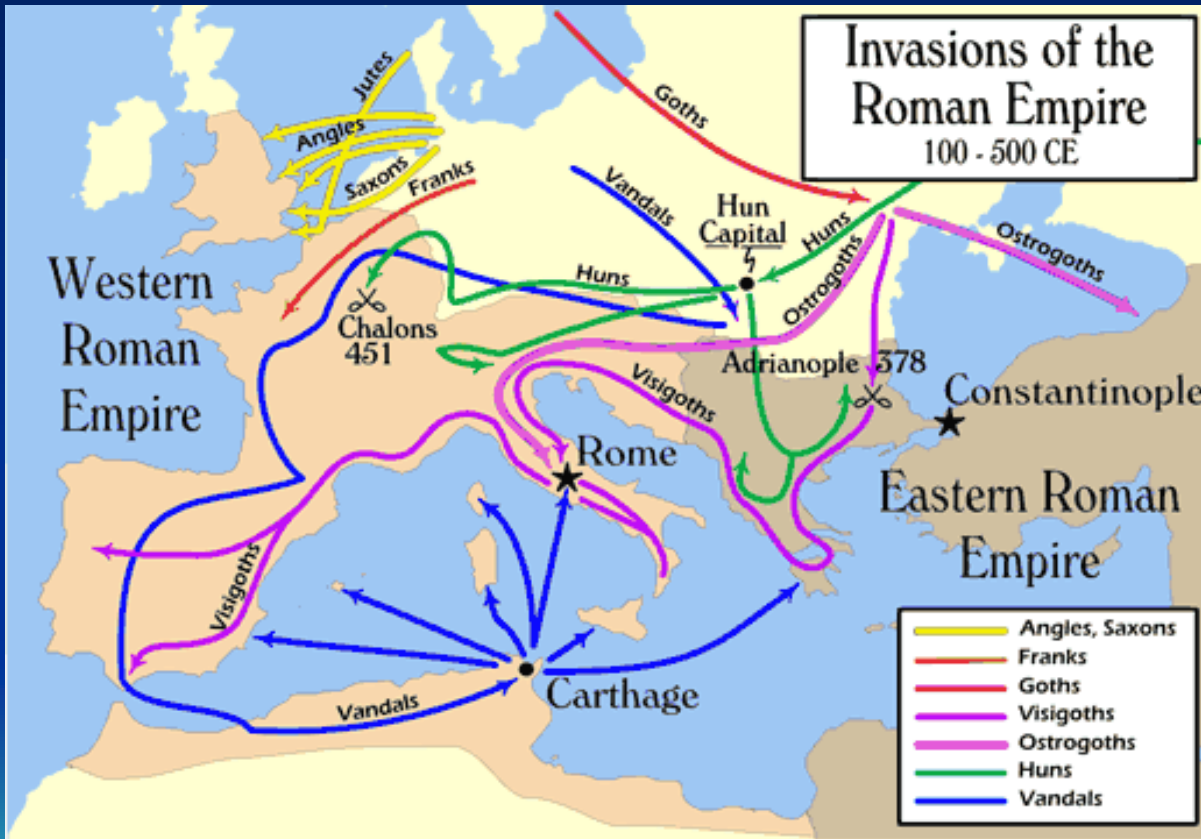
## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths



*After 200 BC the culture around the Baltic Sea became more or less alike each other. This seems to be the case from Bornholm, West-Prussia, Eastern Pommern to Schlesien as in other areas where the East-Germanic tribes had settled.*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths



*To these tribes belonged the Goths, the Burgunds, the Vandals and other.*

**Blue Line: Migrations Of The Vandals**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths



*It's during this time, according to some, that the 'Asa-gudar' Norse Gods came wandering up to southern Scandinavia. It's been presumed by some that the 'Asar' (pluralis) were some Gothic God statues,*

**Thor**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths



*... believed to be the Amals Dynasty's Ancestors among the Gods the Goths who arrived came from the Black Sea region of the Balkan Peninsula and up to Crimea.*

**Balkan Peninsula**

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths



**TEUTONIC  
TRIBES AND  
GEATA/GETAE/  
GOTHS,  
Johansson  
Inger E,  
Gothenburg,  
October 2005.**

***Balkan Peninsula***



# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths



Recalling that these Israelites had adopted pagan gods and rituals, they carried these traditions with them until they were Christianized.

Golden calves erected  
by Jeroboam

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Covered Wagons



**Ryzanovka  
Tomb**

*Ukrainian and Polish archaeologists excavated an intact tomb of an ancient Scythian nobleman near Ryzanovka, Ukraine, 145 km (90 mi) from the capital, Kiev, in the summer of 1996.*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Covered Wagons



*Jan Chochorowski, the director of the Kraków Institute of Archaeology at Jagiellonian University in Poland, and Serhiy Skory, an archaeologist with the Academy of Sciences in Kiev,*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Covered Wagons



***... unearthed the rare 2300-year-old tomb, which contained the remains of a Scythian chief, his servant, a horse, and many gold, silver, and bronze artifacts.***

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Covered Wagons

*The Scythians were a nomadic people who raised horses, cattle, and sheep. According to ancient Greek historians, Scythians traveled in tent-covered wagons, spoke a form of Persian, and fought with short bows and arrows from horseback*

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

## Covered Wagons



***Their empire stretched north of the Black Sea to parts of present-day Ukraine, Russia, and Moldova from the 7th century BC to the 4th century BC.***

***Encarta Yearbook, Oct. 1996***

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 3

What other people do you know of that were famous for traveling in covered wagons? We Americans called them Pioneers. Little did these Pioneers realize that their ancestors were once called Scythians. Even less did these Pioneers realize that their ancestors were once called **ISRAEL!**



**The Chronicles Of The  
Migrations Of The  
Twelve Tribes Of Israel  
From The Caucasus  
Mountains Into Europe**

**By  
Pastor Eli James**



A scenic mountain landscape with a dirt path and snow patches. The path leads through a valley with green slopes and a small snowfield. In the background, there are layers of blue mountains under a hazy sky.

# The End