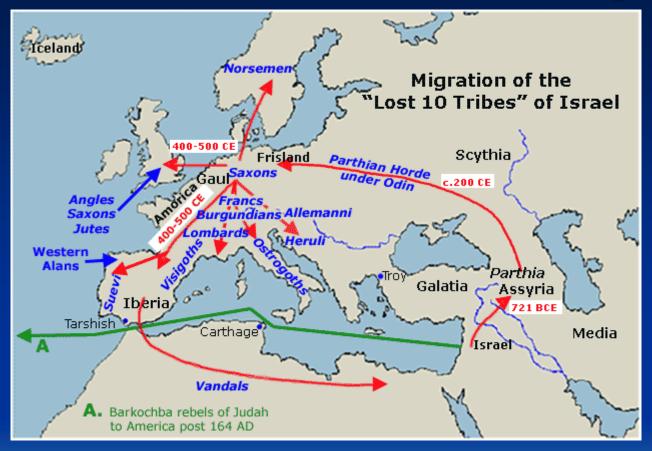
The Chronicles Of The Migrations Of The Twelve Tribes Of Israel From The Caucasus Mountains Into Europe By Pastor Eli James

# Chapter Six The Israelites In Europe The Origin Of The Germanic Tribes In The Scythian Israelites

By Pastor Eli James



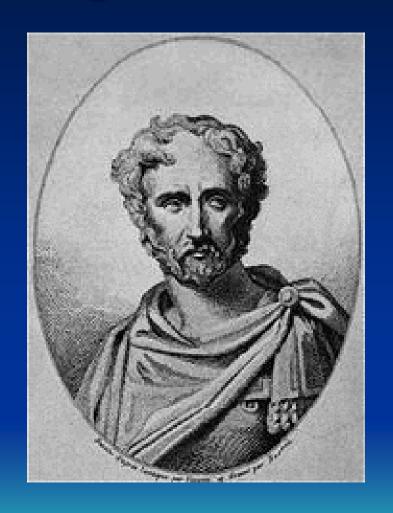
In this episode of the Migration Chronicles, we are going to trace the Israelite Scythians across the **European Continent.** 



This migration began in 745 BC and did not end until Europe was settled by various tribes, most of whom descended from the Twelve Tribes of Israel.



We can say that, roughly, this Age of Migrations period lasted close to 2,000 years, with the northernmost parts of Europe being settled by 1,250 AD.



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

Map showing the location of the "barbarian" in Europe circa 320 AD



The word, German, was used by the Romans to refer to all of the "Barbarian" tribes north of Italy. The reality is that none of these tribes called themselves "Germans."





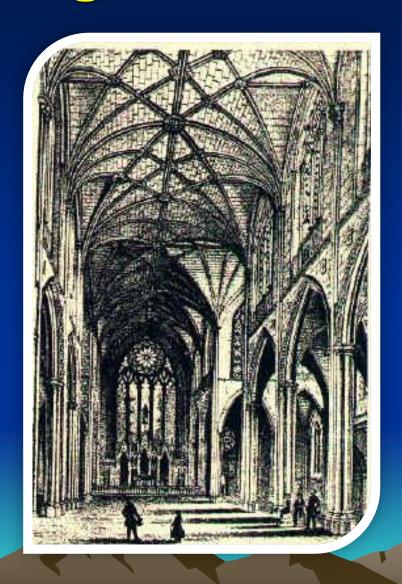
As these Scythian/German tribes began settling down, they formed city-states and, eventually, nation-states.



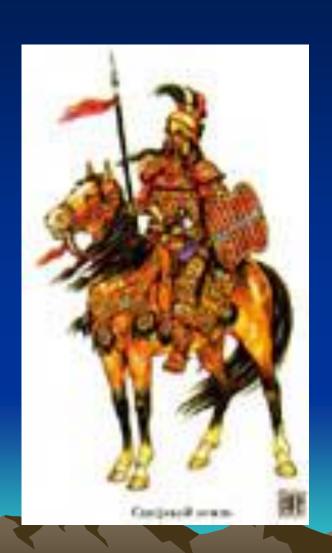
The Reichstag

(German Parliament)

It is also possible that the word 'Teut' comes from the Latin word, 'Deus,' which means "God." So, the word, Deutschevolk actually means "God's People," which is what the Israelites traditionally called themselves.



The word 'Goth' also means "God," as does the Germanic "Gott." So, the word "Goth" is also a reference to "God's people."



Historically, only the Israelites ever referred to themselves as "God's people." As these migrated north and west through Europe, their tribal names often informed the territories where they settled.



Some of these tribal names actually recall their Israelite heritage. Thus Jutland was named after the Jutes (Tribe of Judah).



Denmark (Dan-Mark) was named after the Tribe of Dan.



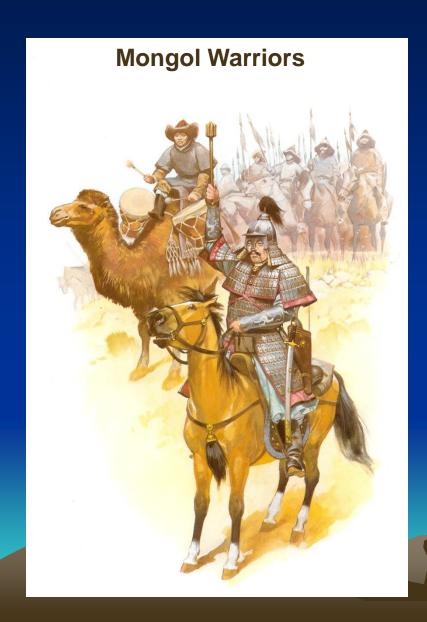
Russia – coloured

Russia is probably named after Rosh, the son of Benjamin. The origin of the word "Russian" is from "Rosh" of Ezekiel 38:2. In Mesopotamia was a valley called "the land of Rashu!"

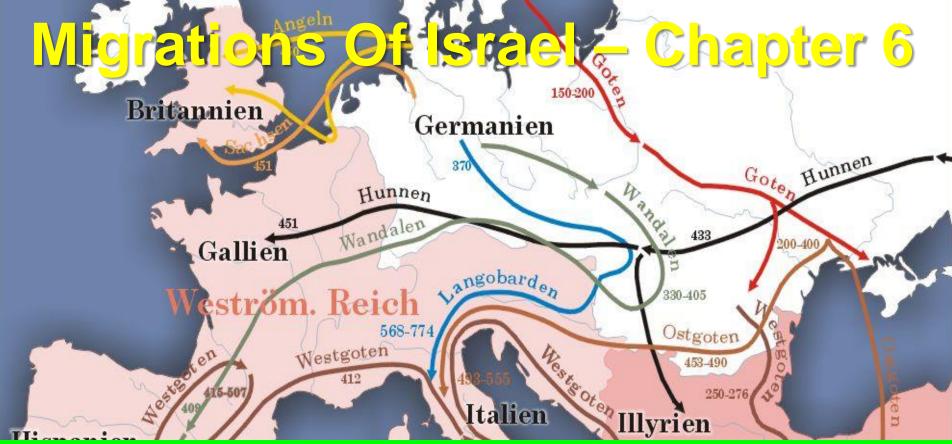


A Mesopotamian Worker

The word "Russ" or "Rosh" means blonde. And in ancient Mesopotamia lived the blonde children of **Keturah and Abraham** mentioned in Genesis 25:1-6. They founded the Kingdom of Mitanni, named after Midian and Medan.



**These Scythian/Gothic** Israelites, mixed with other Aryan descendants of Abraham, were constantly driven north and west by Asiatic tribes, such as the Huns, Avars, Turks, Mongols, and Khazars.



The easternmost of the Gothic Tribes had to fight against these invaders, thus preventing them from moving further west. These invasions constantly propelled the Scythian Israelites northward and westward. When these invasions finally ended, central Europe began to thrive.



A major development occurred in 800 AD, when Charlemagne unified most of the **German states into** the Holy Roman Empire.

The Holy Roman Empire Crown

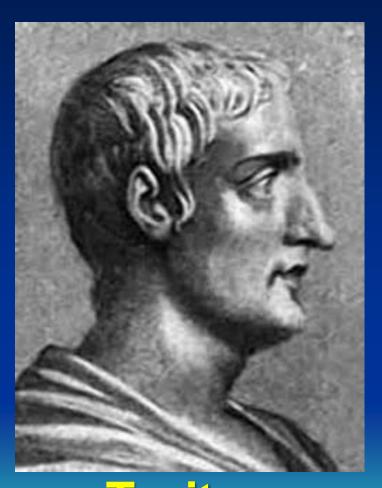


The HRE included what was left of the Ostrogoths, Visigoths, Goths, Vandals, Huns, Franks, Angles, Saxons, etc. Ultimately, the Vikings and Normans became the nations of Sweden, Norway, Finland, Estonia, Lithuania, etc.



Left: German chieftain of the Suebi people

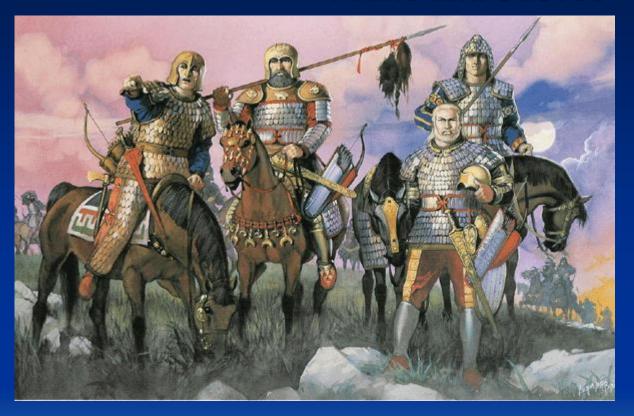
The first mention of the Suebi people occurs in the first century BC.



According to Tacitus, in his Annales, after 9 BC, **Augustus divided the** Germans by making a separate peace with the Sugambri and Suebi under their king Maroboduus. This is the first mention of any permanent king of the Suebi.

**Tacitus AD 56 – AD 120** 

**Alans and Sueves** 



Left: The Alans

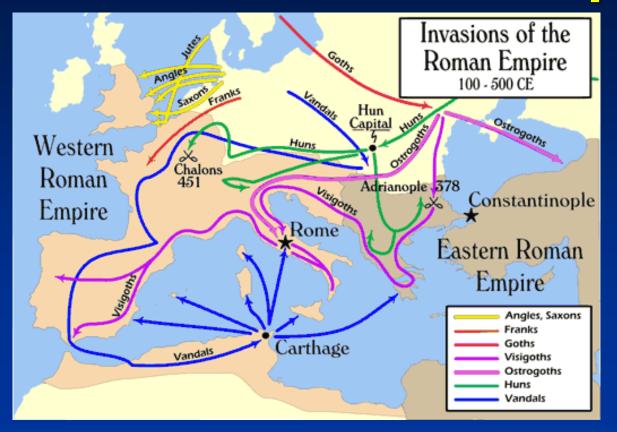
There is no doubt that the Suebi are a branch of the Germans. The Alans and Sueves, as part of the Migrations of the Twelve Tribes, were known to have traveled together for a good part of their histor?





Closely related to the Alamanni and often working in concert with them, the Suebi for the most part stayed on the right bank of the Rhine until December 31, 406,

The Alamanni (Coloured buff) on the right bank of the Rhine

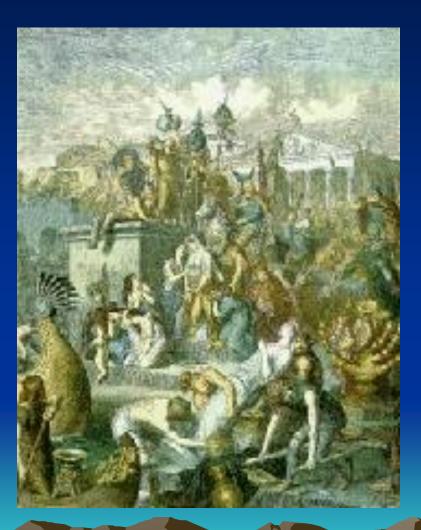


.... when much of the tribe joined the <u>Vandals</u> and <u>Alans</u> in breaching the Roman frontier by <u>crossing</u> the Rhine, perhaps at <u>Mainz</u>, thus launching an invasion of northern <u>Gaul</u>.



Marriage of Sigebert and Brunhilda

**Alans and Sueves** The "northern Suebi" were mentioned in 569 under Frankish king Sigebert I in areas of today's Saxony-**Anhalt which were known** as Schwabengau or Suebengau at least until the 12th century. In connection to the Suebi, Saxons and Lombards, returning from the Italian Peninsulatin 573, are also mentioned.



**Alans and Sueves** 

While the Vandals and Alans clashed with the Roman-allied Franks for supremacy in Gaul, the Suebi under their king Hermeric worked their way to the south,

The Vandals



The Iberian Peninsular circa 409

**Alans and Sueves** 

the Pyrenees and entering the Iberian Peninsula which was out of Imperial rule since the rebellion of Gerontius and Maximus in 409.

**Alans and Sueves** 

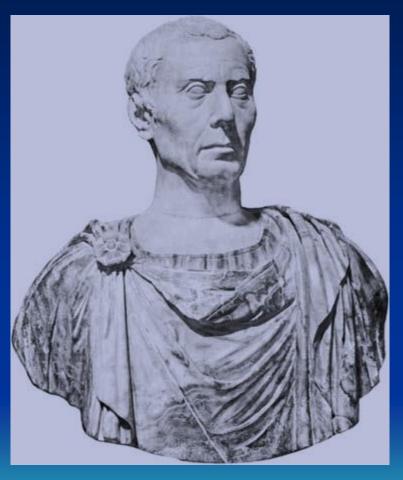


The Suebi or Suevi (from Proto-Germanic \*swebaz based on the Proto-Germanic root swe - meaning "one's own" people, from an Indo-European root swe -, the third person reflexive pronoun)



#### **Alans and Sueves**

The Bavarian province of Swabia (Swaben) formerly an independent principality retains the proto-German swēbaz name of the Suebi or Suevi to this day!



**Alans and Sueves** 

.... were a group of Germanic peoples who were first mentioned by Julius Caesar in connection with Ariovistus' campaign, circa 58 BC;

Julius Caesar



**Alans and Sueves** 

**Ariovistus was defeated by** Caesar. Some Suebi remained a periodic threat against the Romans on the Rhine, until, toward the end of the empire, the Alamanni, including elements of Suebi, brushed aside Roman defenses and occupied Alsace, and from there Bayaria and Switzerland.

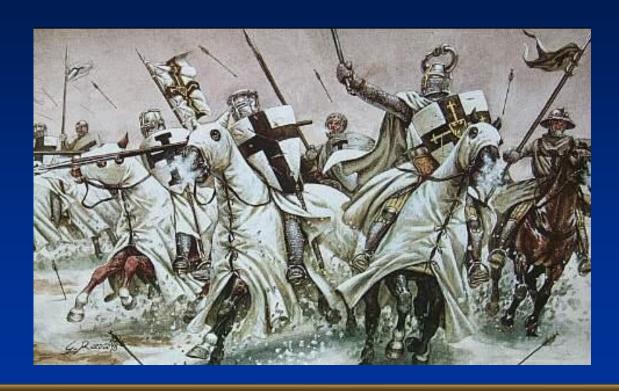
**Ariovistus** 



**Ptolemy** 

**Suevi and Angli** 

**Ptolemy** in his Geography (2.10) presents a somewhat more complex view. The Saxons are placed around the lower Elbe, which area they could have reached merely by an extension of the Saxon alliance.



**Suevi and Angli** 

East of them are the <u>Teutones</u> and also a dissimilation of them, the Teutonoari, which denotes "men" (wer); i.e., "the Teuton men." These Teutons or Teuton men appear to have been in Angeln and the land around it.

#### **Suevi and Angli**



The Angles, as such, are not listed at all. Instead there are Syeboi Angeilloi, Latinized to Suevi Angili, located south of the middle Elbe.

The River Elbe - Rathen

**Suevi and Angli** 



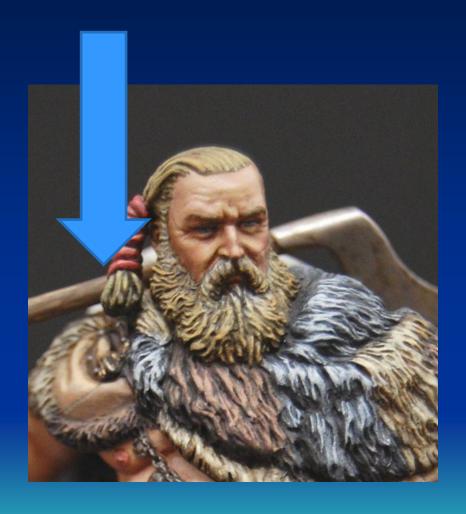
The White Cliffs
Of Dover England

There has been much speculation regarding the original home of the Angli, but it appears that the Angli, or Angles, derived from the Suebi. These **Angles continued west** towards England.



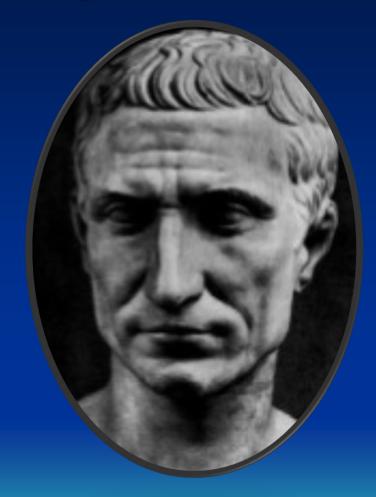
Suevi and Alemanni

The name of the Suebi also appears in Norse mythology and in early Scandinavian sources. The earliest attestation is the **Proto-Norse name** Swabaharjaz ("Suebian warrior") on the and in the place name Svogerslev.



Suevi and Alemanni

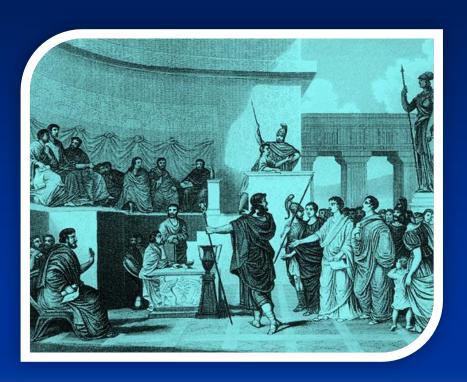
Sváfa, whose name means "Suebian", was a Valkyrie who appears in the eddic poem Helgakviða Hjörvarðssonar



Ariovistus

**Suevi and Alemanni** 

Ariovistus was a native of the Suebi. He spoke Gaulish fluently. He had two wives, one of whom he had brought from home. The second, who was the sister of King Vocion of Noricum, he acquired in an arranged political marriage.



The Roman Senate

Suevi and Alemanni

**Ariovistus is described by** Caesar as rex Germanorum. It is likely that Ariovistus' authority only extended over those **Germans who had settled** in Gaul. He was recognized as a king by the Roman Senate.

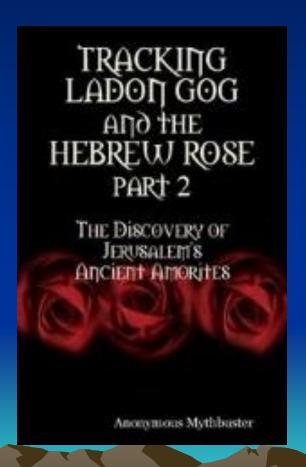


Suevi and Alemanni

Tacitus says that the Germans made a distinction between kings, who were chosen by birth, and military leaders, who were chosen by ability, and that kings did not have absolute power.

**Example of Tacitus'** writing

**Allemanni and Marcomanni** 



The following slides are quotations form the book, TRACKING LADON GOG AND THE HEBREW ROSE, by John Anonymous Mythbuster

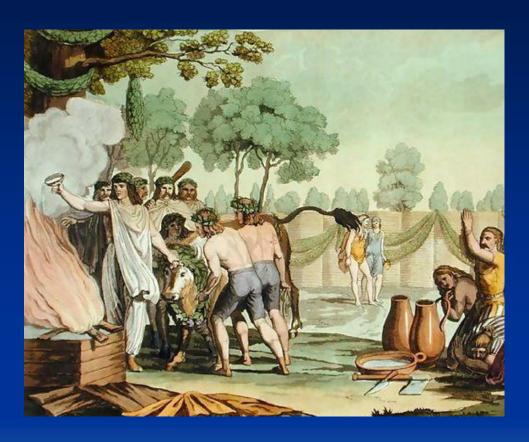
#### **Allemanni and Marcomanni**



Left: Roman coins depicting victory over the Allemanni

"It is also a good theory to view the Allemanni as the vehicle between the Maeonians and the Meons, with the understanding that it may have been prior to the Allemanni making an alliance with the Allens, at which time they were simply a hypothetical

"Manni,"



**Catuvellauni Celts** 

Allemanni and Marcomanni

....."but perhaps the historical Marcomanni among whom were the Quadi. The Quadi may then have been the Cati who joined the peoples (Hirpini?) of Abellinum / Avellino in forming the Catuvellauni Celts

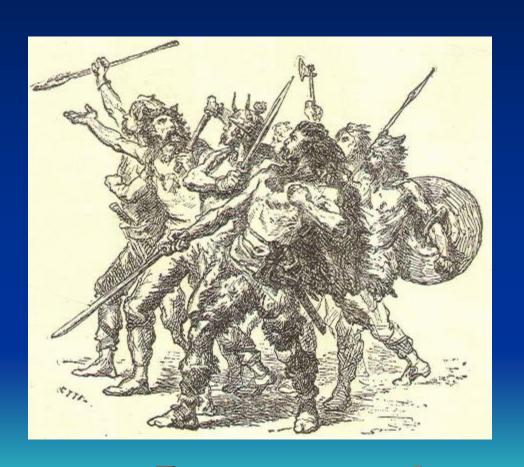


Coat of Arms of The Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha

**Allemanni and Marcomanni** 

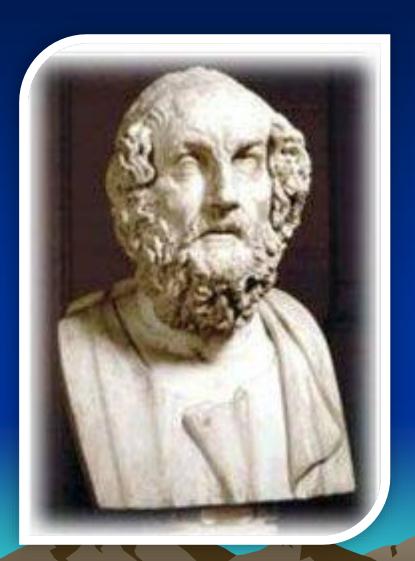
The Wassa clan (which I'm assuming was Saxon) that began in Cornwall may thereby have become a Saxo-Cati mix, a mix smacking of the entity of Thuringia (that put forth the modern British royals)."

#### **Allemanni and Marcomanni**



There is no doubt that the "Catti" are the Tribe of Gad. Without a knowledge of our origins in the Twelve Tribes, this connection could not be made.

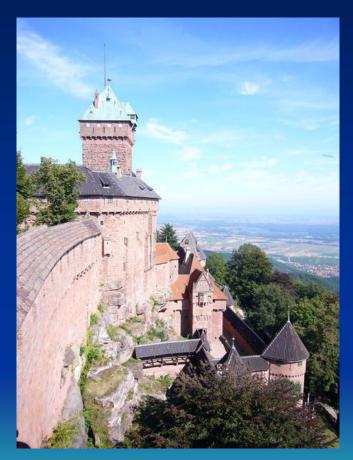
#### The Catti



**Allemanni and Marcomanni** 

The Suebian writer, , said that the Suebi called themselves, "Sueve," wherefore the Semnones were indeed related to them ...as much as Tacitus placed the Semnones beside the Seuve and claimed their kinship.

**Allemanni and Marcomanni** 



Castle-in-Alsace-France To show that we are dealing with a Molechlike cult, Tacitus wrote: "There by publicly sacrificing a man, [the Semnones] begin the horrible solemnity of their barbarous worship." It is said that the Allemanni moved into and/or founded.

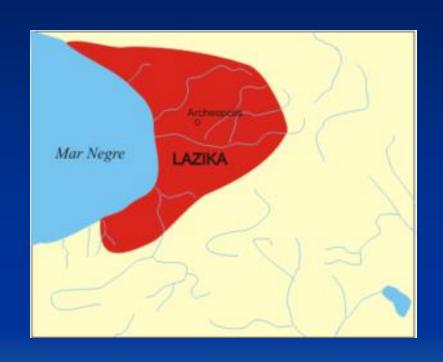


**Allemanni and Marcomanni** 

Alsace could be read as Ale-Saka or Ale-Saxon, and who knows but that "Alesacius" could have been the earliest rendering of these peoples, as far back as, Caucasia,

The Caucasus Region

#### **Allemanni and Marcomanni**



which is to say that the Laz/Lazica of Caucasia may have been named after an Alesacius-like term. After all, Alans were from northern Caucasia, and the Saka were there as well.

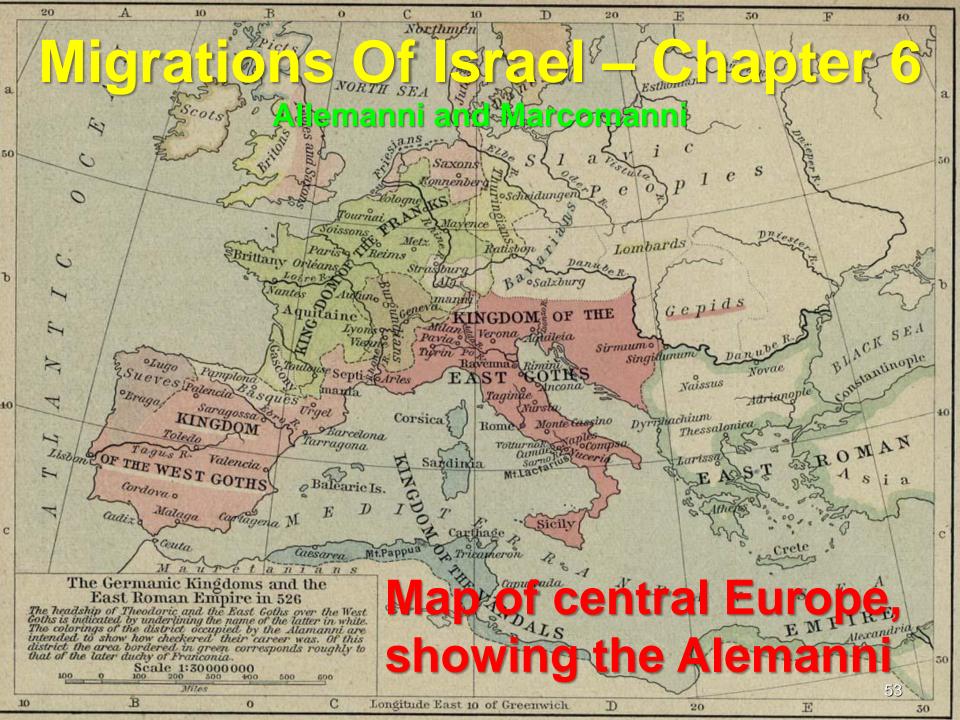
Kingdom of Lazica



From this map of Europe's rivers, we can see how the Danube penetrates into the very center of Europe



The Danube River, named by the Tribe of Dan, was the main transportation route of the westward migrating tribes. The Dnieper, Don and Volga rivers provided the northerly migration routes.



**Allemanni and Marcomanni** 



The Marcomanni were immediately north of the Allemanni. are also said to have been a Suebi tribe. Now the oldest term belonging to these Germanics was "Hermunduri," no doubt the root of "German."

Maroboduus (or Marbod), King of the Marcomanni

**Allemanni and Marcomanni** 

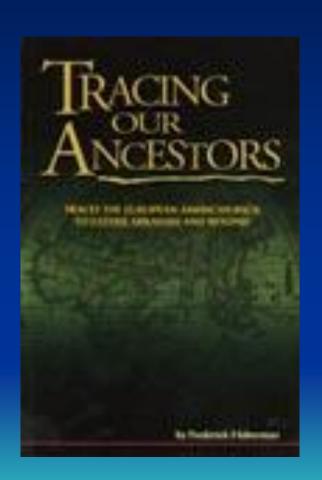


The word "duri" is the same as 'Thuri,' from which we get the name, 'Thuringia.'

Both the Allemanni and the Suevi are today called by the name, Germans.

The modern state of Thuringia

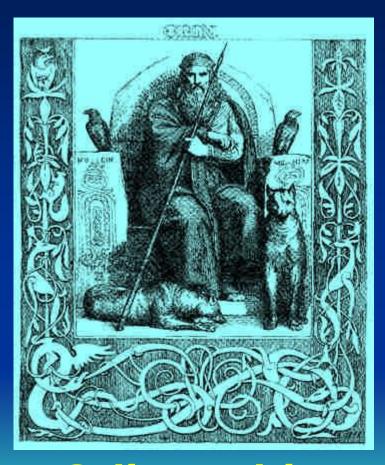
The Invasion of the Huns



#### **Frederick Haberman:**

"For a century the Roman Empire stood against the Gothic invasion, the reason being that Christianity was spreading rapidly at that time in southern Europe. Wulfila spread from Constantinople, where he translated the Bible Gothie.

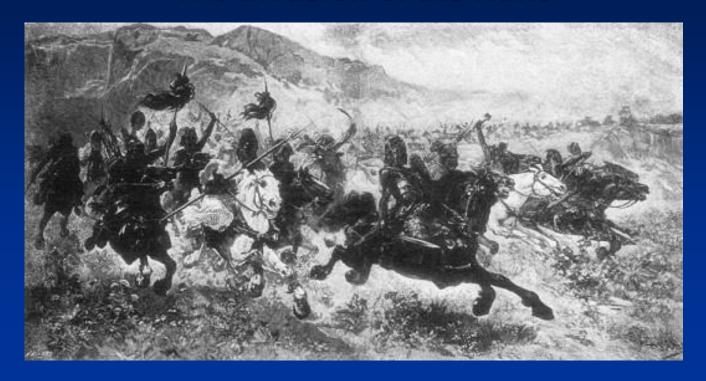
The Invasion of the Huns



.... But many centuries were yet to pass before the northern gothic peoples, the Saxons, Jutes, and the Angles, should hear of Jesus Christ. In Sweden, Odin was deified and the faith in him grew until the 11th Century, A.D. ....

Odin on his throne

The Invasion of the Huns

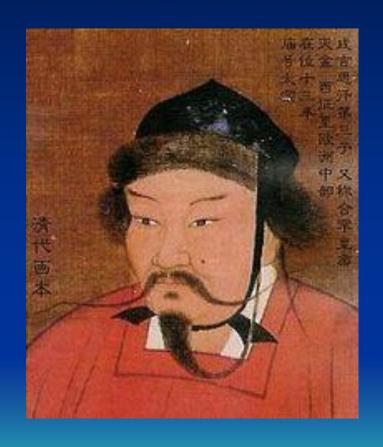


.... The reason why northern Europe did not accept Christianity for centuries later was the invasion of the Huns, who drove a wedge between the Gothic nations of the north and south."

The Mongols Finally Defeated

The last of the Eastern hordes were the Mongols under Genghis Kahn. Their presence in Eastern Europe lasted almost 300 years. They reached as far west as Vienna, where they were prepared to invade that city in December, 1241.

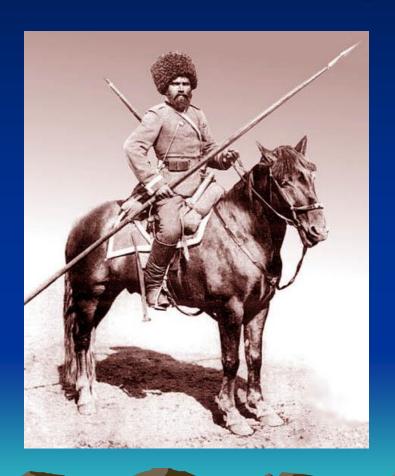
**The Mongols Finally Defeated** 



Ogedei Khan

But the sudden death of Ogedei Khan, Genghis Khan's son and successor, put an end to the invasion. Ogedei's successors fell to fighting amongst themselves; and the White nations of Europe began to drive them back.

**The Mongols Finally Defeated** 

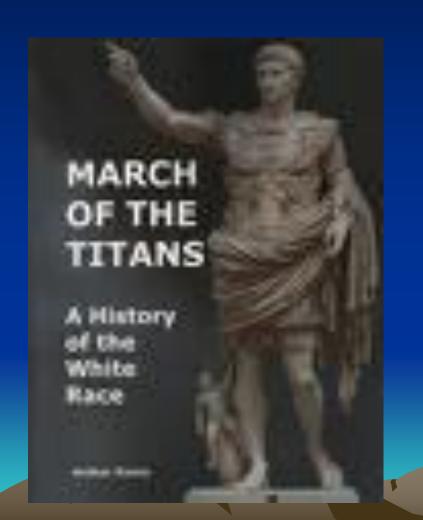


The first major White reconquest of the southern parts of Russia only began in the mid 1500s, when bands of Russian peasants, known as Cossacks, fleeing the autocratic fiefdoms of northern Russia, started settling along the banks of the Don River basin.

A Cossack

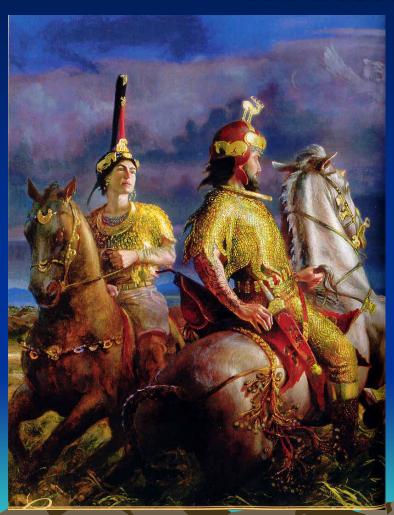


**The Mongols Finally Defeated** 



... the remaining minority were for the greatest part absorbed into the new population. — March of the Titans, A History of the White Race, Chapter 32.

The Descendants of Abraham



Besides the Israelites, many of their kinsfolk of other tribes decided to flee from their Assyrian captors. These appear to be the "Sarmations," whom historians distinguish from the Scythians. Abraham came from "Ur of the Chaldees".

The Sarmations



Ancient Ur was in Mesopotamia. Ur is a shortened name for Urfa. There were once two cities by that name.

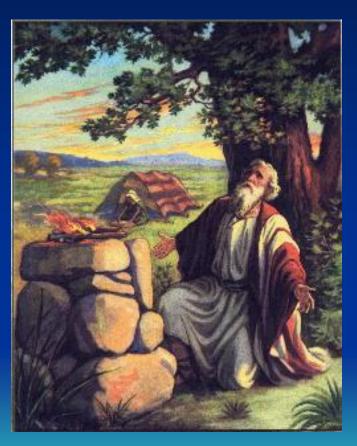


The Descendants of Abraham

The Apostle, Stephen, tells us that it was the northern Ur in Mesopotamia from which Abram came (Acts 7:2-3). That is where the Chaldeans first dwelt -- over 400 miles northwest of ancient Babylon.

St. Stephen Window Norwich

The Descendants of Abraham



The word "Chaldean" comes from the Greek. The original Hebrew word is Chasdim, meaning "the people of Chesed". Notice that Chesed was a common name in the family of Abraham (Gen.22:22).

Abraham

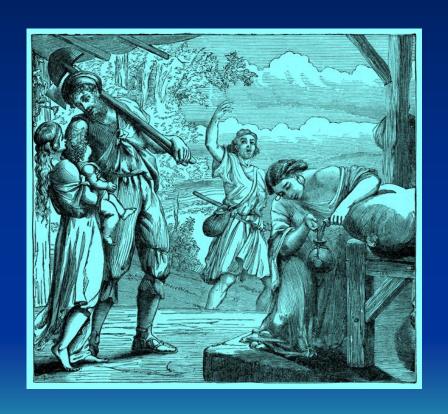
The Descendants of Abraham



**Arphaxad** 

One area where these people lived was **Arphaxad. Most Biblical** encyclopaedias will clearly show that the **Hebrew form is** Arfachesed -----**MEANING ARFA OR** URFA THE CHALDEAN!

#### The Descendants of Abraham



The Chaldeans come from Arphaxad. They are his children.

Abraham was a branch of this stock! The city of Ur was named after Arfa or Urfa, the Chaldean.'

The Chaldeans

The Descendants of Abraham



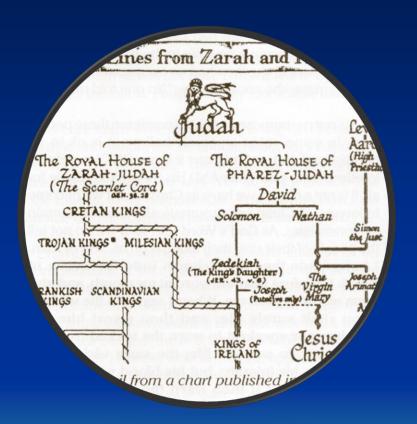
A Hurrain Charioteer Sometimes they were referred to as HURRI or Hurrians, after Haran (Gen.11:29; 22:20-24). Sometimes they bore the name GUTI, probably meaning "people of God". 'Guti' is the source word for Goth

The Descendants of Abraham



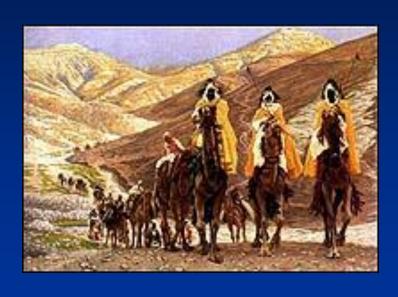
The word "Persian" or "Parthian" is derived from the word "Euphrates". Along this river these sons of Abraham first lived. The Hebrews called the Euphrates the Perath or Peres River --- the River of the Persians!

**The Descendants of Abraham** 



Judah's Genealogy

Perez is actually a form of the Hebrew word, Pharez. Pharez was the son of Judah. It is obvious that the descendants of Pharez, who were taken captive by Sennacherib in 701 BC, when his Assyrian army captured all of the fenced cities of Judea, except for the city of Jerusalem itself. (Isa. 36:1; Il Chron. 17:2.) 72

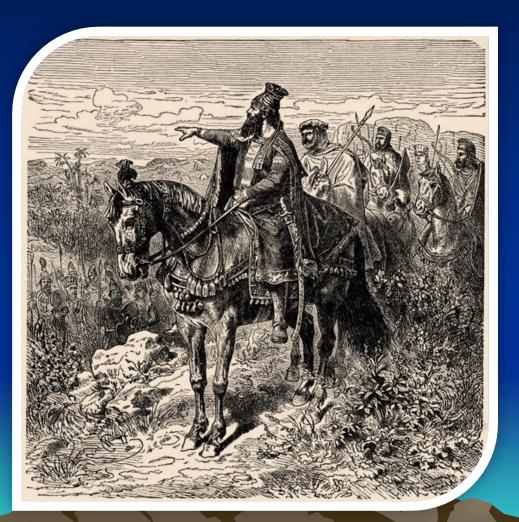


The Descendants of Abraham

**Left: The Magi** 

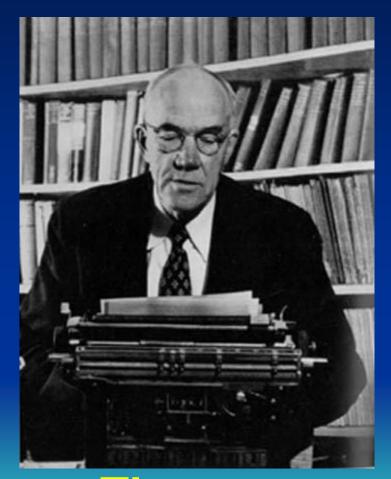
Hence, it is quite possible that the Persians derived their name from Pharez (Perez), the son of Judah. The Parthians were those Israelites who stayed in Mesopotamia until after the days of Christ. Their kings were direct descendants of Pharez. The Magiwere the igh priesthood of these Judahite Parthians.

The Descendants of Abraham



The Persians named several small rivers in their new land after the Euphrates in Mesopotamia. Cyrus the King, so famous in Bible history, was a Persian.

The Descendants of Abraham



Thomas
Griffith Taylor

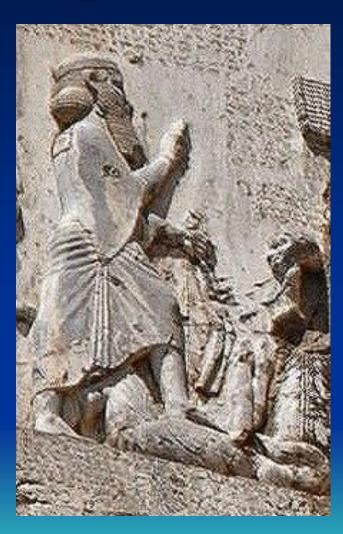
"Travellers still speak of the fair-complexioned, blue eyed populations met with in the Persian highlands", writes Sayce in RACES OF THE OLD **TESTAMENT.** "Chestnut hair is very common in Persia, as it is among the West European Alpines", says **Griffith Taylor in** ENVIRONMENT AND RACE,

The Descendants of Abraham



Rostov-on-Don

**Closely the Persians** related to are the Medes. Pliny in his **NATURAL HISTORY,** bk. VI, sec. xi. mentions "the river Don, where the inhabitants are . . . said to be descended



The Descendants of Abraham

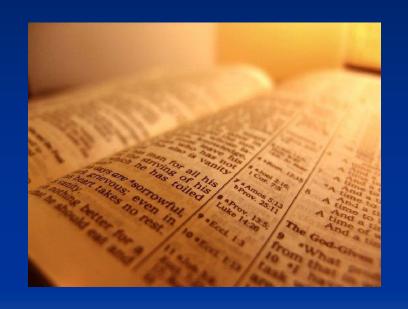
I am Dariush, the Great King, the King of Kings The King of many countries and many peoples The King of this expansive land, the son of Wishtasp Achamenia Persian, the son of a Persian, 'Aryan', from the Aryan Race Dariush's scripture in Nagshe-e-Rostam

King Dariush

# Migrations Of Israel – Chapter 6 Conclusion

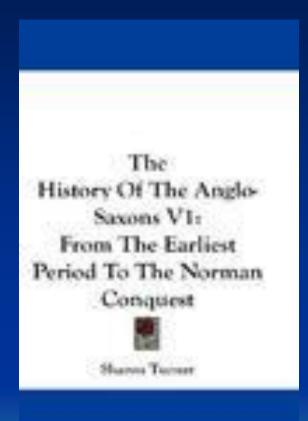
There is no doubt that the Germanic peoples derive from the overland migration of the Twelve Tribes of Israel. Various waves of these people passed through the Caucasus Mountains, around the Black and Caspian Seas, then north and west into Europe.

#### **Conclusion**



Isa. 11:16 tells us that these Israelites would pass through the area:

And there shall be an highway for the remnant of his people, which shall be left, from Assyria; like as it was to Israel in the day that he came up out of the land of Egypt.



#### Conclusion

Before migrating, however, these Israelites had to learn the language of the area. The language spoken there was Persian. The historian, **Sharon Turner, has collected** a number of Persian words, which came into the Anglo-Saxon language from this captivity.

The following word study is from Sharon Turner, author of "The History of the Anglo-Saxons."

**PERSIAN, ANGLO-SAXON** 

Persian	Anglo-Saxon	German
Am	Iam	
Angel	A Hook	
Aw	Water	Wasser
Ende	End	Ende
Berend	Fruitful	
Brader	A brother	Bruder
Band	A band, a chain	
Bendan	To bind	Binden
Saf	Pure	
Mxden	A maiden	Mädchen
Madah	A female	
Morth	Death	Mort?

#### PERSIAN, ANGLO-SAXON

Persian	Anglo-Saxon	German
Murda	Death	
Morther	Murder	
Mus	A Mouse	Maus
Nah	Not	
Nun	Now	Nun
Nuh	Nine	Neun
Hol	Health	
Dar	A Door	
Cu	A Cow	Kuh
Leogan	To tell a Lie	Lügen
Lam	Lame	Lahm
Lust	Delight	Lustig

#### PERSIAN, ANGLO-SAXON

Persian	Anglo-Saxon	German
Thu	Thou	
Sorg	Sorrow	
Supwah	A shoe	Schuh
Tunder	Thunder	Donner
Faeren	To go	Fahren

### Zend/Anglo-Saxon (Zend is a Persian Dialect)

Zend	Anglo-Saxon	German
Dochter	Daughter	Tochter
Dohte	He did	

Zend/Anglo-Saxon (Zend is a Persian Dialect)

Zend	Anglo-Saxon	German
Frend	A friend	Freund
Feder	Father	Vater
Mid	With	Mit
Meder	Mother	Mutter
Metan	Measure	
Maest	Master	Meister
Meze Meso	Great	
Mal	More	Mehr
Hera	A lord	Herr
Uppa	Above	
Thre	Three	Drei
Thrydde	A third	Dritter

### Zend/Anglo-Saxon (Zend is a Persian Dialect)

Zend	Anglo-Saxon	German
Thu	Thou	Du
Dreori	Dreary	Düster
Daeth	Death	Tot
Dajed	He is no more	
Reswian	Reason	
Guast	The spirit	Geist
Mxnde	To mention	
Manthre	Words	Wörter
Midda	Middle	Mittle
Meiao	Middle	
Morth	Death	
Mrete	Mortal	

Zend/Anglo-Saxon (Zend is a Persian Dialect)

Zend	Anglo-Saxon	German
Yare	Year	Jahr
Starian	To look at	
Senghan	A Word	
Snid	A cut	Schnitt
Scina Shina	Brilliant	
Scheeto	Brilliant	

Pehlvi/Anglo-Saxon (Pehlvi is a dialect of Persian)

Pehlvi	Anglo-Saxon	German
Halig	Holy	Heilig
Halae	Pure	

Pehlvi/Anglo-Saxon (Pehlvi is a dialect of Persian)

Pehlvi	Anglo-Saxon	German
Eahta	Eight	Acht
Ascht	Eight	Acht
Marg	Mortal	
A-marg	Immortal	
Thu	Thou	Du
Tou	Thou	
Sex	Six	Sechs
Besche	Wicked	böse
Cneou	Knee	
Djanouh	Knee	
Steorran	Stars	Sterne
Cu	Cow	Kuh

Pehlvi/Anglo-Saxon (Pehlvi is a dialect of Persian)

Pehlvi	Anglo-Saxon	German
Meh	Great	groß
Bar	Bare	
Barhene	Naked	Nackt
Morth	Death	
Meder	Mother	Mutter
Nafel	The Navel	Nabel
Na	No	
Cald	Called	
Kala	Crying out	
Band	A Joining	Bund
Banda	A Band	
Raed	A Road	

Pehlvi/Anglo-Saxon (Pehlvi is a dialect of Persian)

Pehlvi	Anglo-Saxon	German
Raeh	A way	
Eortha	Earth	
Arta	Earth (Hebrew eretz)	Erde

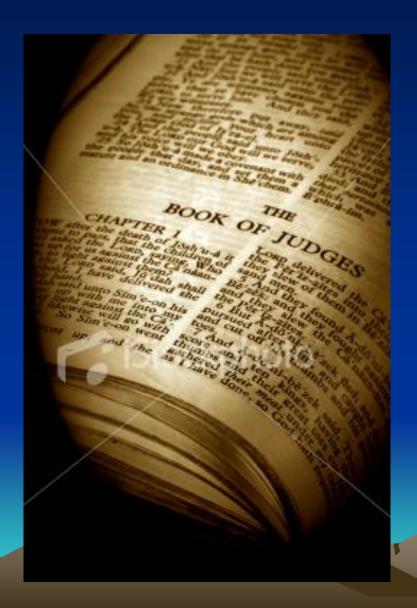
### The Sibboleth

Another important identifying linguistic mark is the "Sibboleth", where the Judahites were unable to pronounce the "h" in the "th" sound, whereas the Northern House of Israel could. This language difference between the English and Germans remains to this day!



The Judahites being interogated

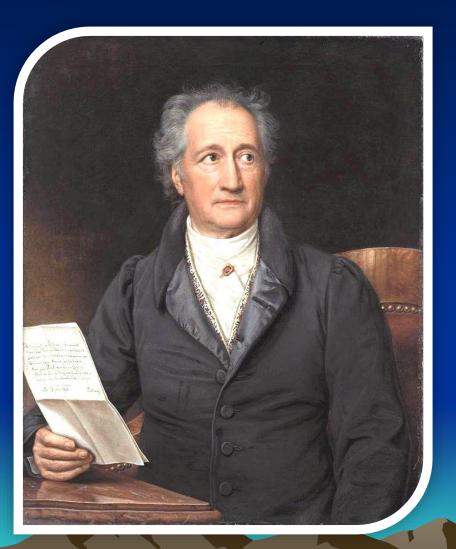
The story of sibboleth is given in the Book of **Judges, 12: 1-15; where** after a battle between the 2 houses, some **Judahites tried to pass** themselves off as **Ephraimites, but were** caught when they couldn't pronounce the word sibboleth correctly.



### The Sibboleth

Judges 15:6; Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth: and he said Sibboleth: for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him, and slew him at the passages of Jordan: and there fell at that time of the Ephraimites forty and two thousand.

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**Likewise Germans are** unable to pronounce "h" in th such as "the" which becomes "der" and the famous German poet, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, whose surname is pronounced "gerta" - thus this is another mark of the Hebrew ancestry of the German people and language

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

Concise
Oxford
English
Dictionary
Revised 11th edition on CD-ROM
Version 1.1

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According to the experts of the linguistic history of the migrations of the Anglo-Saxon, Celtic and Caucasian people, the **English language is of** primarily Hebrew syntax (according to Tyndale and others), plus Gaelic (Hamito-Semitic, which is also Hebrew) and Germanic



Armenia - Khor Virap Monastery & Mount Ararat

In essence, the German descendants of Isaac (Saxons), having stayed in **Armenia until they finally** escaped through the Caucasus, learned the syntax and words of the ancient Persian language [also called Farsi] and brought those linguistics with them as they migrated across Eu

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When the Angles and Saxons crossed over to Britain, they adopted the syntax (grammar) of the **Brits**, but added numerous Germanic words to the native tongue of Britain.



This explains the major grammatical differences and word similarities between Germanic and English, both of which languages retain much of their native Hebrew tongue.

# Migrations Of The 12 Tribes Of Israel

# End Of Chapter Six BY PASTOR ELI JAMES

To be continued ...... Chapter Seven: