

IN SEARCH OF THE “LOST” TEN TRIBES OF ISRAEL

By Pastor Dan Gayman

Were the ten tribes of Israel ever really lost? Could God be sovereign if He lost those people who were the apple of His eye (Deut. 32:10), the people of His very own inheritance (Deut. 4:20), the people of whom He said, ***“For mine eyes are upon all their ways: they are not hid from my face . . .”*** (Jer. 16:17)? Most certainly, God has not lost or cast away His people, as St. Paul confirmed in Romans 11:1-2: ***“I say then, Hath God cast away his people? God forbid. For I also am an Israelite, of the seed of Abraham, of the tribe of Benjamin. God hath not cast away his people which he foreknew . . .”*** If a sovereign God has not cast away His people and Scripture affirms that they are ***“ . . . not hid from his face . . . ,”*** where then are these people? Why does establishment Christianity not know **who** and **where** the ten tribes are?

Consider this: a large body of prophetic literature in the Old Testament is concerned with the redemption, repentance, regathering, and restoration of the ten tribes to their former standing with Jehovah. Moreover, the New Testament, ratified by the blood of Jesus Christ, confirmed the covenant promised to both Judah and Israel (Jer. 31:31-34; Heb. 8:7-13). If the entire New Testament is a confirmation of Jehovah’s love for Israel, including the “lost” ten tribes, is it not time that these millions of people were identified? Moreover, does Matthew 15:24 not confirm Jesus Christ as saying, ***“I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel”***? Further, does Luke 19:10 not record Jesus Christ as coming to ***“seek and to save that which was lost”***?

So, who and where are the lost sheep of the House of Israel? This truly is one of the greatest theological questions of all time. What happened to the Israelite tribes that went into dispersion under the heel of the Assyrian armies, beginning in 771 and ending in 721 BC? Is it possible for millions of people to be lost? Consider this declaration from Romans 9:4-5: ***“Who are Israelites; to whom pertaineth the adoption, and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and the promises; Whose are the fathers, and of whom as concerning the flesh Christ came . . .”*** If the grafting in (adoption), the glory, the covenants, divine Law, service of God, promises, and even Jesus Christ Himself were given to Israel, is it not important that we discover who and where all these people are?

Mainstream Christianity addresses only the Jews, a numerically small number of people whom they claim represent all of biblical Israel. They either ignore or are oblivious to the ten tribes, the primary body of national Israel carried away by Assyrian armies more than seven hundred years before the birth of Jesus Christ. For centuries, most Christians and the clergy leading them have concluded that modern day “Jews” constitute the entire House of Israel, all twelve tribes, and that the words *Jew* and *Israel* can be used interchangeably to describe Israel as a collective body. The Bible does not confirm this establishment position. Quite to the contrary, the Bible repudiates this view absolutely!

Consider this: the word *Jew* in singular form (*Yee-hoo-dee'*) appears only ten times in the Old Testament corpus. Eight of those ten times occur in the Book of Esther, one time in Jeremiah 34:9, and one time in Zechariah 8:23. The word *Jew* is first mentioned in its singular form in Esther 2:5 about 518 BC. Abraham was called out from Ur of the Chaldees about 1921 BC, more than a thousand years before the word *Jew* was coined. Abraham was not a Jew and could never correctly be called one. Except for the eight times *Jew* appears in the Book of Esther, it appears only two times in singular form in the entire Old Testament.

Jew is word #3064 in *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* and is *Yeh-hoo-dee'*, from #3063, a Jehudite-Judaite-Jew or descendant of Jehudah-Judah-Jew. Word #3063 (*Yee-hoo-daw'*), from #3064, celebrated Jehudah (or Judah), the name of five Israelites—also the tribe descended from the first and of its territory

In its plural form, *Jew* appears only seventy-three times in the Old Testament, forty-three of which again are in the Book of Esther. The first use of *Jew* in its plural form is II Kings 16:6, which was about 742 BC—more than one thousand years after Abraham died. There is no biblical authority whatsoever to call Abraham, Isaac, or Jacob-Israel a Jew. Doing so is dishonest, historically inaccurate, and does irreparable damage to the truth of Scripture.

The word *Jew* was originally restricted to identifying someone descended from Judah or the tribe called after his name. In this sense, a member of the tribe of Judah could be called a Jew. With this restricted definition, a Jew would always be an Israelite (that is, a descendant of Jacob-Israel), but people from the other tribes could not properly be called Jews under any circumstances.

All genuine and biblically certified Jews (Judeans or Judaites) are Israelites, but not all Israelites are Jews or Judeans. The distinction here is urgent because so many people now calling themselves Jews are not descended from Judah, the great-grandson of Abraham through Isaac. **A majority of contemporary Jews are not from the tribe of Judah, are not Israelites, and are not even biblical Hebrews!** A quick review of Old Testament history may serve to clarify the misinformation surrounding the supposedly lost ten tribes of Israel.

Bible students recall that the twelve tribes of Israel were a confederation of tribal states that shared various geographical divisions of the land of Canaan following the conquest of that land by Joshua and the armies of Israel. The Book of Joshua records the military conquest of Canaan by Israelite armies under Joshua. Following the conquest of Canaan and division of the lands among the twelve tribes, Israel was ruled by a long series of Judges, beginning with Othniel, followed by Ehud, Shamgar, Deborah, Gideon, Abimelech, Tola, Jair, Japhthah, Ibzan, Elon, Abdon, Samson, Eli, and ending with Samuel. The reign of judges extended from 1425 to 1095 BC when Saul, from the tribe of Benjamin, was crowned king over all the confederated tribes.

During the rule of Samuel, the twelve tribes demanded a king, much to the protest and sorrow of Samuel. Saul, from the tribe of Benjamin, became Israel's first king in the transition from a constitutional theocracy under Judges to that of the monarchy. Saul's forty-year reign was followed by David, who reigned another forty years (1055 to 1015 BC). David was succeeded by his son Solomon, who reigned forty years from 1015 to 975 BC.

Following the death of Solomon in 975 BC, the complete fracture and separation of twelve-tribed Israel took place. This breach resulted in the tribe of Judah with a portion of Benjamin and most of Levi organizing themselves under Rehoboam, son of Solomon, into the tribe of Judah. The Kingdom of Judah, with its capital at Jerusalem, was invaded with armies from both Assyria and Babylon, who raided, plundered, and carried most of the indigenous Israelites into lands occupied by the Chaldeans. From 975 BC until its demise at the hands of the invading Chaldean armies from Babylon, the Kingdom or House of Judah remained politically separated from the ten tribes of the Northern Kingdom of Israel.

A series of twenty kings, all descended from David and Solomon, reigned in Judah, beginning with Rehoboam, followed by Abijam, Asa, Jehoshaphat, Jehoram, Ahaziah, Athaliah, Joash, Amaziah, Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh, Amon, Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and finally Zedekiah. The Kingdom of Judah lasted from 975 BC until its demise in 588 BC, enduring for a total of 387 years.

The ten tribes that had always shown a measure of discontent with Judah organized themselves under the leadership of Jeroboam at the death of Solomon in 975 BC. Rebelling against the excessive taxation and lavish court expenditures of Solomon, the tribes in the North rejected the iron-fisted rulership of Rehoboam and revolted, never again to return to Judah. These ten tribes became known as "Israel" or "Ephraim" and were ruled by a series of nineteen kings from nine different dynasties beginning with Jeroboam, followed by Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Zimri, Omri, Ahab, Ahaziah, Jehoram, Jehu, Jehohaz, Jehoash, Jeroboam, Zachariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah, and Pekah.

The Northern Kingdom lasted from 975 until 721 BC when the final in a series of invasions by the Assyrian armies, plundered and ravaged the capital at Samaria, together with the surrounding cities. Assyrian armies carried captive all the wealthy nobility, artisans, skilled craftsman, and countless numbers into the land of the Medes. These millions of captive Israelites were more like colonizers in the vast steppes of Central Asia where they settled prior to their movement south and north of the Black and Caspian Seas, and north through the Caucasus and into the steeps of Russia.

THE CIMMERIANS

One branch of these captive Israelites from the Northern Kingdom of Israel is commonly called the Cimmerians. Within a century following their arrival into the lands of the Medes, specifically from the region of Halah and Habor, they were moving westward across the Euphrates River and around the southern shores of the Black Sea and north

into the region of Arsareth. This journey took them into the region of the Carpathian Mountains and the valley of the great Danube, the very region named *Arsareth* in II Esdras 13 in the Apocrypha. Crossing the Danube, they continued to move westward, one branch of the Cimmerians moving through Hungary, Austria, and on into Europe, while another branch went north toward Russia and merged with the *Scythians*, their Israelite brethren.

THE CAUCASIANS

A second branch from the Kingdom of Israel moved en masse between the Black and the Caspian Seas, crossing the Araxes River. Once having moved north through the *Dariel Pass* (otherwise known as the “Pass of Israel”), they passed through the Caucasus Mountains. This range of mountains extends northwest to southeast between the Black and Caspian Seas, for some 750 miles, and ranges up to 120 miles wide. From this mountain range and the Israelites who passed through them on their way into Northwestern Europe, the British Isles, and Scandinavia, the word *Caucasian* is derived. This is the name which has identified the Nordic peoples of Europe, Scandinavia, and the British Isles and has become a common term to describe the white, Anglo-Saxon, Germanic peoples of the Christian West.

THE MASSAGETAE

The Israelites of the ten tribes made their way in a third migration around the eastern side of the Caspian Sea, moving through the vast territory between the Oxus and Jaxartes Rivers. In time, historians began to refer to this great mass of people as the Massagetae, the Sakka, and the Alans. This multitude of Israelites established themselves in Southern Russia for about three hundred years, from about 600 to 300 BC. Settling in this region, they took on the name *Scythia*, a name given them by the Greeks. The Scythians produced grain, something in great demand by the Greeks; thus, commerce developed between the countries. The Scythian peoples occupied a vast region north of the Caucasus Mountains and spread into the broad Steppes of Russia and the region presently known as the Ukraine.

This primary body of Israelites carried away into the Assyrian and Babylonian captivities did not return to Jerusalem and the land of Judah. Only a small remnant numbering less than 50,000 people from the tribes of Judah, Benjamin, and Levi returned at the conclusion of the seventy-year Babylonian captivity. The primary body of Israel remained in captivity and did not return to their homeland in Palestine. The clergy in denominational Christianity have lost Israel, and when they do attempt to identify them, they can only point to the insignificant state of Palestine. Most Christians, even the clergy, are clueless about the destiny of the lost ten tribes of Israel. They simply surrender them to obscurity.

THE CHURCH LOSES TEN TRIBED ISRAEL

The invasions and deportations of Israel and their subsequent disappearance accounts for the long-held phenomenon in the Church world regarding the lost ten tribes of Israel. Insofar as denominational Christianity is concerned, these tribes of Israel are a mere footnote in Bible history, having passed out of existence seven hundred years before Jesus Christ was born, crucified, and resurrected from the dead. The subject of the lost ten tribes is barely touched upon in the theological seminaries of America and the Christian West. A replacement theology called The Doctrine of Supersessionism has been forged to try to account for the unending covenants, promises, pledges, and guarantees granted to the twelve tribes of Israel. Christian clergy, unable to account for the disappearance of the main body of Israel from the pages of the Bible, have attempted to forge a replacement theology. This, however, is not the view of God and Scripture. Speaking to the Northern Kingdom then about to go into the great Assyrian captivity, Jehovah said of Israel: ***“I will hedge up thy way with thorns, and make a wall, that she shall not find her paths”*** (*Hoses 2:6; 8:8-9*). Moreover, God also said of the Israelites going into captivity: ***“My God will cast them away, because they did not hearken unto him: and they shall be wanderers among the nations”*** (*Hosea 9:17*). Through the Prophet Ezekiel, Jehovah promised this: ***“Although I have cast them far off among the heathen, and although I have scattered them among the countries, yet will I be to them as a little sanctuary in the countries where they shall come”*** (*Ezek. 11:16*). Recall also that Israel was to ***“ . . . abide many days without a king . . . ”*** (*Hosea 3:4*).

The “lost” ten tribes of Israel were never lost to our sovereign God. That they have been lost to a misinformed and apparently uncaring clergy is almost certain. When the Kingdom of Israel, composed of ten of the twelve tribes, went into dispersion, they were not lost from the providence of God and the destiny planned for them. Before the Assyrian invasions of the Northern Kingdom occurred, Jehovah had promised that none of His people would be lost. ***“For, lo, I will command, and I will sift the house of Israel among all nations, like as corn is sifted in a sieve, yet shall not the least grain fall upon the earth”*** (*Amos 9:9*).

Israel in dispersion would not be lost from the all-seeing eyes of a providential, loving, and caring God. The *apple of his eye* would not be lost from His all-knowing sovereignty. The strong arm of Jehovah God would guide His people around and through the great Caucasus Mountains and on to the *birthright lands* into Northern and Western Europe, Scandinavia, the British Isles, and then across the Atlantic to North America, on to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and elsewhere. All these lands that the seed of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob populated were done so in fulfillment of a multitude of prophecies including the one given to Rebekah as she prepared to be the bride to Isaac. She was told that she would be the mother of ***“thousands of millions,”*** and that these people would ***“possess the gate of those which hate them”*** (*Gen. 24:60*). Ultimately, all the gates of the earth would belong to the descendants of Isaac, including the Straits of Gibraltar, Singapore, Suez, Panama, and other strategic points. The promise that ***“ . . . Israel shall blossom and bud, and fill the face of the world with fruit”*** would not fail! (*Isa. 27:6*). The descendants of Jacob-Israel were to fill the landscape of all the nations in the *birthright lands* of the Christian West.

The record of the transplanting of the lost ten tribes of Israel and portions of the other two tribes begins in the Old Testament prophets and chronicles of the kings of Israel. II Kings 15:27-29 records that Tiglath-pileser, King of Assyria, during the reign of Pekah over the Kingdom of Israel, invaded the land and possessed a number of cities and all the land of Naphtali. All these Israelites were carried captive into Assyria about 758 BC. ***“In the days of Pekah king of Israel came Tiglath-pileser king of Assyria and took Ijon, and Abel-beth-maachah, and Janoah, and Kedesh, and Hazor, and Gilead, and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali, and carried them captive to Assyria”*** (II Kings 15:29). Estimates vary, but this highly populated region would have included hundreds of thousands of Israelites.

The second major Assyrian invasion into the Kingdom of Israel occurred in 721 BC when Shalmaneser, King of Assyria, came against Hoshea, King of Israel, and besieged the capital, Samaria. He ***“ . . . carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Halah and in Habor by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes”*** (II Kings 17:1-6). This major intrusion into the land of Israel resulted in millions of Israelites being uprooted from the land and carried into lands then under tribute to Assyria. Following this major invasion, no Israelites were left in the Northern Kingdom. Scripture declares this: ***“Therefore the LORD was very angry with Israel, and removed them out of his sight: there was none left but the tribe of Judah only”*** (II Kings 17:18).

The millions of Israelites removed from the Kingdom of Israel and carried into dispersion never returned to their former land. Millions of these Israelites carried into dispersion remained in exile as they made their trek north and west into Europe, Scandinavia, and the British Isles. These lands were repopulated with foreigners brought into the land by the king of Assyria. ***“And the king of Assyria brought men from Babylon, and from Cuthah, and from Ava, and from Hamath, and from Sepharvaim, and placed them in the cities of Samaria instead of the children of Israel: and they possessed Samaria, and dwelt in the cities thereof”*** (II Kings 17:24).

THE HISTORICAL RECORD

Scholars estimate that there may have been ten million or more Israelites from the Northern Kingdom, together with others from Judah (II Kings 18:13), taken into the Assyrian wilderness and the land of the Medes. Ezra, the famous Old Testament scribe, picks up the trail of these Israelites after their deportation into the Assyrian wilderness. They did not remain rooted in the land of their captivity, but began their migrations toward the west side of the Black Sea, later through the Caucasus Mountains, and finally around the east side of the Caspian Sea and across the steppes of Russia. Ezra records the following: ***“Whereas thou sawest that he gathered another peaceful company, those are the ten tribes, which were carried away prisoners out of their own land in the time of Osea the king, whom Salmanasar, the king of Assyria, led away captive, and he carried them over the waters, and so came they into another land. 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. And they entered into Euphrates by the narrow***

passages of the river. For the Most High then showed signs for them, and held still the flood, till they were passed over. 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” (Apocrypha, II Esdras 13:39-45).

JOSEPHUS

One of the most prominent historical figures of the first century was Josephus. About AD 70, Josephus wrote in his *Antiquities of the Jews*, Bk 2, paragraph 2, about ten-tribed Israel in dispersion: “. . . *wherefore there be but two tribes in Asia and Europe subject to the Romans, while the ten tribes are beyond the Euphrates till now, and are an immense multitude, and not to be estimated by numbers.*”

The Israelites in dispersion were known by a variety of different names, often taking on the name assigned them by their captors. In 785 BC, speaking of ten-tribed Israel, Hosea prophesied of the day when “. . . *they shall no more be remembered by their name*” (*Hosea 2:17*). Isaiah had prophesied that Israel would “. . . *be called by a new name, which the mouth of the LORD shall name*” (*Isaiah 62:2*). Again, Isaiah had declared that Jehovah would “. . . *call his servants by another name*” (*Isaiah 65:15*).

The Assyrians called the captive Israelites *Kumri*. The Medes referred to Israel as the *Guta Thiuda*, meaning the *people of God*. The Persians called them the *Sakae*, and the same people are called *Ghimri* by the Babylonians. To the Romans, Israel in dispersion was known as *Galli*, while the Greeks referred to Israel as the *Scythians*. All of these names referenced the same people, the ten tribes of Israel that had been carried into dispersion in the lands ruled by the Assyrians, followed by the Chaldeans (Babylonians), Medes and Persians, Greeks, and finally the Romans.

By the first century of the Christian era, these Israelites under a variety of names had colonized, settled, and populated much of the Greek-speaking world, with most of them being under Roman rule. Asia Minor, peopled by the Galatians, originated out of one of the several divisions of Israel in dispersion. The Galatians or Gauls poured into Greece in the third century before Christ and filled the landscape of Asia Minor. Most of the predominate Caucasian population under the rule of Imperial Rome in the first century were Greek-speaking Israelites from ten-tribed Israel that had become the dominate population of Greece and Rome.

TEN-TRIBED ISRAEL IN THE NEW TESTAMENT

It may come as a surprise to many Christians that the primary subjects of the New Testament are the ten tribes of Israel. The population of the Roman-Greek world in the first century was primarily composed of those Israelites in dispersion. The Israelites from the Kingdom of Israel and the Kingdom of Judah had furnished a large percentage of the population of those then living under the rule of Imperial Rome. These Israelites were called *Gentiles, Barbarians, Scythians, Heathen, and Greeks* by the indigenous Judeans living in Palestine when Jesus Christ was born. The Pauline Epistles were written to Greek-speaking Israelites of the dispersion in Rome, Corinth, Ephesus, Philippi, Colosse,

Thessalonica, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Laodicea, and other points of geography where Israelites of the dispersion dwelt.

The Apostle Peter addressed his epistle to Israel in dispersion (I Peter 1:1-2) and James pointedly greets all twelve tribes in his epistle, written about AD 60. St. Paul declared before King Agrippa that the twelve tribes were serving God at the time of AD 62 (Acts 26:7). Our Lord Jesus Christ pointed His disciples toward the *“lost sheep of the house of Israel”* (Matt. 10:5-6). He Himself also declared, *“I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel”* (Matt. 15:24). Moreover, Jesus Christ declared Himself to be the shepherd to these lost sheep: *“I am the good shepherd: the shepherd giveth His life for the sheep”* (John 10:11). In the Gospel of Luke 19:9-10, Jesus Christ announced the objective of His ministry: *“For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.”* He had in mind the ten tribes of Israel who had been lost to just about everyone but Him.

THE KEY TO BIBLE PROPHECY

Bible prophecy, Isaiah to Malachi, is directed precisely at the Israelites of the dispersion. The identification, regathering, and restoration of the twelve tribes of Israel are keys to Bible prophecy. Without this truth, there is no prophetic paradigm that will fit all the prophetic pieces together. Moses, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Amos, and other prophets incorporate both houses of Israel, Judah and Israel, in the prophetic paradigm of the Bible. Exempting from Bible prophecy the ten tribes carried into dispersion by the Assyrian armies between 771 and 721 BC means forever eliminating any understanding of the prophetic Word of God.

The Prophets of the Old Testament, beginning with Moses (Deut. 4:23-31; 30:1-10) and continuing through Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Amos, and others, call for the ultimate repentance and conversion of both Judah and ten-tribed Israel. The Prophets declare that ten-tribed Israel will repent, will reconcile with Jehovah by the blood of Jesus Christ under the terms of the New Covenant (Jer. 31:31-34; Hosea 8:7-13), and will be regathered to the land of their fathers (Isa. 11:10-12)-Jer. 3:18; 30:3, Ezekiel 36:24-25; 37:21-25, Amos 9:14-15). The regathering of Israel to the land of their fathers, the land promised to Abraham, confirmed to Isaac, and reaffirmed to Jacob-Israel, is central to the paradigm of Bible prophecy.

The reunification of both houses, Judah and Israel, into one people is another feature of prophecy (Jer. 3:18; Ezek. 37:22; Isa. 11:13). The latter rain of the Holy Spirit upon the entire house of redeemed Israel is a highly profiled topic in Bible prophecy (Joel 2:23; 28-32; Hosea 6:3; Zechariah 10:1; 12:10). The marriage of the repudiated but restored wife (Rev. 19:7-9; Matt. 22:1-14; Isa. 54:1-10; Jer. 3:13; Hosea 2:14-20; 3:1-5) will be a highly celebrated event at the return of Christ as the Greater David of prophecy. Finally, the restoration of the theocratic Kingdom to Israel with Jesus Christ ruling upon the Throne of David will be the triumphant pinnacle of all prophecy (Isa. 9:7-9; Jer. 23:5-6; 33:14-26; Ezek. 36 and 37, Micah 4:1-5; Amos 9:11-15; Luke 1:32-33; and Acts 1:6).

REPLACEMENT THEOLOGY

From the days of Augustine to the Protestant Reformation to the present, Roman Catholics and Greek Orthodox clergy have believed that all of the promises made to biblical Israel (all twelve tribes) were transferred to the Church. For them, the Church has replaced Israel; thus, the Church, a body of *spiritual* Israel, inherits all the conditional and unconditional covenants, pledges, and guarantees formerly made between Jehovah and His people Israel.

Everything pertaining to biblical Israel, especially the “lost” ten tribes, has been spiritualized away. The regathering and restoration of both houses of Israel, the Throne of David, and the restoration of the theocratic Kingdom have been spiritualized and continue to be fulfilled in a Gentile Church, hence the lack of concern about the lost ten tribes of Israel. It is a mute point, one that has been salted away since the days of Augustine, who died in 430 AD.

Evangelical Christians, numbering into the tens of millions, believe that all of the covenants, promises, pledges, and guarantees made with biblical Israel have been fulfilled in the modern Jews, particularly the Israeli Jews who have claimed a portion of Palestine as their national home since 1948. For these clergy and those who follow them, modern Jews gathering in the ancient Holy Land and others scattered around the world, mostly in the large cities, represent biblical Israel. These Christians do not even bother to investigate the matter of the “lost” ten tribes.

Evangelical Christianity has conveniently transferred all twelve tribes of Israel to the word *Jew* or *Jews*, words that could never be applicable to anyone but those descended from Judah. Evangelicals use the words *Jew* and *Israel* interchangeably, as though they had one and the same meaning. They believe all Israelites are Jews. Evangelicals give no credence whatsoever to the possibility that the lost ten tribes, the primary body of biblical Israel, are alive in the earth today and are not even remotely related to the people so commonly called Jews.

Evangelical Christianity has a theological system that operates in tandem. They believe that modern Jews, representing all the House of Israel, will regather to their homeland in Palestine. There they will ultimately be restored in a theocratic Kingdom with Jesus Christ literally ruling in His own Person. Before the restoration of that Kingdom, the Church, made up of Gentiles from all races, will be secretly raptured out of this world in advance of a time of tribulation to come upon all the world. During this tribulation, modern Jews left in the earth will be converted, accept Christ as their Messiah, and be merged with the raptured Church which will return to the earth in time to share in union with Christ the theocratic Kingdom on earth.

For Evangelical Christians, there are two theological tracks that must be carefully followed in Scripture. One path follows the multi-racial Gentile Church, composed of all races that are grafted into biblical Israel, thus becoming a type of spiritual Israel. The other path is that of modern Jews, whom they assert represent the whole House of Israel and whom they believe will be regathered and restored under the Headship of Jesus Christ when He returns to rule upon the Throne of David. Both the Gentile Church and

all Jews, who by that time will be converted, will share in this Kingdom over which Christ rules.

LOST ISRAEL HAS BEEN FOUND

The “lost sheep” of the ten tribes of Israel have been found! Jehovah never lost these sheep; unfortunately, the pastors of this generation do not have a clue as to who and where they are. Most clergy are content to allow an apostate, unbelieving class of people claiming to be Jews to represent the entire ten tribes of biblical Israel. In truth, however, most modern Jews are counterfeit, bogus, and not Israelites at all. They fit the description of those spoken of by Jesus Christ in Revelation 2:9 and 3:9 as not being certified Jews (descendants of Judah). A high percentage of Jews in Israeli today are not certified seed of Abraham and did not descend from Jacob-Israel or any of the twelve tribes.

Biblical Israel has been discovered among the millions of people who constitute the Anglo-Saxon and kindred peoples of the Christian West. These are they who historically have been doing everything that Abraham’s children descended from Isaac were prophesied to do. The mystery of identifying ten-tribed Israel has been solved. These are the people who historically have embraced Jesus Christ, Israel’s Messiah; they are they who have translated, printed, and distributed the Bible and built houses of worship all across the world. These are the people who have blessed the world with technology and material abundance and whose armies and navies have protected the oppressed peoples of the earth for centuries. These are they whose hearts and treasures have been shared with third world nations all over the planet.

The Anglo-Saxon and kindred peoples of the earth are the custodians of Christianity. They are God’s servant people on this earth. They have been executing the terms of the Abrahamic covenant throughout history and are themselves now in the time of Jacob’s trouble. They have become estranged from their God, broken covenant with Him, and now follow heathen gods. However, the promise of Scripture is that they will, in their time of tribulation and sorrow, find their way back to Jehovah and be reconciled to Him.

OUR MISSION

Biblical Christians have a mandate from Jehovah God to continue the search and rescue of the lost sheep whom Jesus Christ redeemed by His precious blood. These unsaved and lost people must make peace with God amid repentance from sin, believe in Jesus Christ, and seal this faith with baptism for remission of sin. They must advance the cause of Christ and the truth of the Bible in every sphere of life. A God-fearing Christian remnant must stand up as God’s ambassadors and meet the enemy at the gate.

In the meantime, it is urgent that all first responders move forward with the search and rescue of the lost sheep of the House of Israel. These people are in urgent need of the Gospel of the Kingdom (Matt. 24:14), which must be preached as a witness to all these nations before the end of prophetic time can come. May God grant strength through Jesus Christ and the power of the Holy Spirit to encourage the faithful remnant of

covenant people to remain true and faithful to their calling and election and continue the urgent rescue of these people from their spiritual, moral, and cultural apostasy.