



THE TRUTH UNVEILED



**THE BIBLICAL
ISRAELITES: THEY ARE
A DARK-SKINNED
RACE OF PEOPLE**

**The Plain Truth Concerning
This Subject**

THE TRUE BIBLICAL ISRAELITES: THEY ARE A DARK-SKINNED RACE OF PEOPLE

Israelites—these are the people you read about on almost every page of the Bible; but who are they? Can we correctly identify who the biblical Israelites are? The people currently living in the land of Israel, are they the real biblical Israelites? What is the true colour of the real biblical Israelites? If we don't know who the true biblical Israelites are, how can we even understand the Bible correctly?

We are going to answer all these questions and much more, and at the end of this in-depth article it will be difficult for you not to understand the true colour of the biblical Israelites and who they are today; the truth will be laid bare. We will build precepts from different parts of the Bible and other trusted historical sources and the truth will be presented as it once was—nothing added and nothing taken away. After 70AD, the history of the Israelites has been grossly distorted; most of the pictures presented in books, movies, cartoons, and illustrations, are far from the truth. This article is geared towards making the records straight—correcting distorted history.

If you don't get Israel right, chances are, there are a lot of things in the Bible you are not going to get right. How can you understand the Bible if you don't correctly understand the people written on almost every page of your Bible? Ponder about this!

DISCLAIMER:

Before we delve into the study, we need to state this strongly: this article is not about salvation or entering into the kingdom of God—none of these. This article is all about making the records straight. If you understand who the true Biblical Israelites are, chances are, you are likely to understand the Bible correctly. On almost every page of your Bible, the Israelites are written on it; if you don't know who the true Biblical Israelites are, how can you understand the Bible?

We are not saying that you have to be of a particular colour of skin or race to be saved or make it to the kingdom of God—we are not saying that. This article is all about correcting history that has been distorted. We believe irrespective of colour or race, if you follow the God of Israel wholeheartedly and keep His laws, statutes, commandments, and judgements, He will have mercy on you.

With the above said, let us begin the study. Please get your Bible (KJV preferably) and study along with us: make notes, cross-check references and verify things for yourself.

The ancient people of Israel, how did they look like? Whenever we look at Bible works of literature, movies, illustrations, the Israelites are depicted as being whites (including Jesus), but is this the truth? Nine times out of ten the ancient Egyptians are also depicted as being whites. What does the Bible say? Why is it important for us to establish the truth? It is essential that we

teach the true colour of the Israelites as the Bible presents it—nothing more and nothing less (Do not add or take away: **Deuteronomy 4:2; Revelation 22:18-19**). The question that so many are asking is, is colour that important? Why do we care about colour?

It should be realised that the true biblical Israelites are much more than just colour, however, identifying the true colour of the ancient Israelites (and the Egyptians) will help us to identify who the true biblical Hebrew Israelites are; colour points us in the right direction. The other question that people have asked is, what is the importance of identifying who the true Israelites are? The benefits of identifying the true biblical Israelites cannot be overemphasised. If we cannot identify who the true biblical Israelites are, chances are, we are not going to understand the Bible correctly.

IMPORTANCE OF GETTING THE TRUE BIBLICAL ISRAEL RIGHT:

- Understanding who the true biblical Israelites are would dispel the doctrine of DISPENSATIONALISM. Today, so many churches who claim to be standing on the principles of sanctification and holiness are still teaching their members to go against the word of God: worship God on Sunday instead of obeying the fourth commandment (**Exodus 20:8-11**); eat unclean food like a pig, crayfish, catfish against the commandments of God (**Leviticus 11; Isaiah 66:17; Genesis 7:2; Leviticus 7:22-27; Deuteronomy 14**); celebrate pagan Easter, Christmas instead of the biblical feast days outlined in **Leviticus 11**. If people can correctly identify who the biblical Israelites are: Who are the Igbos of Nigeria? Who are the African-Americans? Who are the Lembas of Zimbabwe? And the list goes on! Why were these people driven away from their God-given land? What drove these people into their current state? Why are the African-Americans being gunned down in the streets by police? If people can put away political correctness and truthfully answer these questions, the doctrine of **dispensationalism** will die.
- Not understanding who the true biblical Israelites are has given rise to the doctrine that the church and Israel are separate and different, and hence the false idea that God has different and separate redemption plans for the church and Israel. The truth is that the church and Israel are the same; if we can identify who the true biblical Israelites are, the false idea of separating the church from Israel will be dispelled. Israel is the church and not the millions of split names that we have today. The church (Israel and all who have accepted the God of Israel faithfully) started in the wilderness (**Acts 7:38**).
- The false doctrine of the rapture—the doctrine that Jesus will be coming to rapture the church (which people wrongly claim and teach that it is different and separate from Israel) to heaven but not Israel. This false doctrine will not stand if people understand who the true biblical Israelites are. The church and Israel are the same—they are inseparable. Israel will be in the wilderness and will be protected and nourished there during the great tribulation—not raptured to Heaven.
- So many Christians think that by being a non-native-born Israelite they don't have to keep certain commandments. Again, this wrong understanding is rooted

in the fact that people don't know who the true biblical Israelites are today. If the general overseers & general superintendents of churches can correctly identify who the Igbos (the Lembas, the African-Americans, the blacks shipped as slaves to the Caribbean and the Americas, all the dispersed in four corners of the globe) in your churches are and what drove them into their current state, you will be humble to keep the commandments of God. The idolatrous practice of worshipping other gods made God divorce Israel. Today, these gods have been rebranded as Easter, Christmas, Halloween, Lent, Ash Wednesday, etc, and people are still doing the very things that led the biblical Israelites into captivity.

- The kingdom of God which will be set up on this earth, cannot happen until all the twelve tribes have been correctly identified and gathered. There will be no kingdom of God without the re-gathering of the scattered children of Israel—the true biblical Israel—not the political one.
- The great commission is primarily geared towards reaching the lost sheep of the house of Israel (**Matthew 10:5-6**). All the dispersed must be identified and the true gospel (**Isaiah 61, etc**) preached unto them. Anyone willing to serve the God of Israel faithfully is also welcome.
- Cesare Borgia as Jesus—false and blasphemous image: People are still using this false and blasphemous image because they don't know who the true biblical Israelites are. The true biblical Israelites, as we'll see later in the article, are a dark-skinned race of people. Jesus is from the tribe of Judah and looks just His brethren—He is not different from them (**Revelation 1:14-15**).

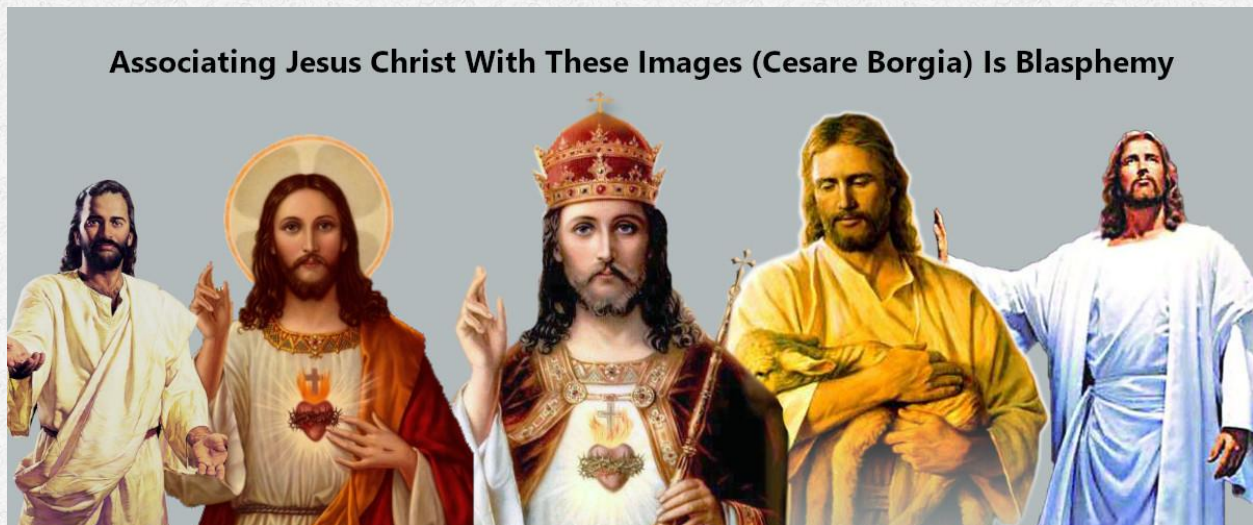


Figure A: For centuries people have used these images as Jesus Christ. These are images of Cesare Borgia. The correct description of Jesus is given in **Revelation 1:14-15**; the description given in this Bible passage is real and not figurative. Therefore, associating Jesus Christ with these images (Cesar Borgia) is blasphemy. Jesus looks just like His brethren; He is from the tribe of Judah and He is a dark-skinned person—that's the reason He was taken to Egypt (Mizraim—Ancient Egypt—a dark-skinned race of people) to be hidden there to avoid Herod. If people know who the true biblical Israelites are, people wouldn't be using these blasphemous images.

It should be realised that Israel consists of 12 tribes and one will have to belong to one of these tribes to be a native-born Israelite. After the death of Solomon, the nation of Israel was divided into two kingdoms—the northern kingdom and the southern kingdom. The Jews belong to the tribe of Judah; therefore, all Jews (Judah) are Israelites but not all Israelites are Jews. To be a Jew, one has to come from the tribe of Judah. The Bible is our blueprint and all that is written therein are correct—the word of God is true. The Bible is a book of instruction as well as a book of history, and in this article, we are largely going to focus on the history that is in the Bible.

If you don't understand who the true biblical Israelites are, chances are, 9.9 times out of ten, your understanding of the Bible will be distorted. Millions of Christians all over the globe have been handed the image of Cesare Borgia as the picture of Jesus and sadly, so many ignorant Christians believed and are using this blasphemous depiction. People also believe that those living in the land of Israel are the true biblical Israelites—they are not (**Revelation 3:9**). The truth is, the majority of people living in the land of Israel today are not the true biblical Israelites who descended from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; Ashkenaz is not a son of Jacob. The true biblical Israelites are a dark-skinned race of people and are currently not living in the land of Israel. Stay attentive and follow this article carefully and in the end, you will see the truth presented as it once was.

GENESIS OF THE NATIONS AFTER THE FLOOD

We are going to start from Noah—after the flood.

Genesis 9:18-19

“18 And the sons of Noah, that went forth of the ark, were Shem, and Ham, and Japheth: and Ham is the father of Canaan. 19 These are the three sons of Noah: and of them was the whole earth overspread.”

From the above passage, everyone on the face of the earth and all that have ever lived after the flood descended from the three sons of Noah—Ham, Shem, and Japheth (**Figure 1**). Notice something very striking, what is it? **and Ham is the father of Canaan.** Ham is the father of the Canaanites—the people that were occupying the land of Canaan before God gave the land to Israel. The Canaanites are Hamites (Ham)—dark-skinned people; we will see clearly as the study progresses. We are going to look closely at these three sons (Shem, Ham, and Japheth) of Noah to establish who descended from who, and who is who today.

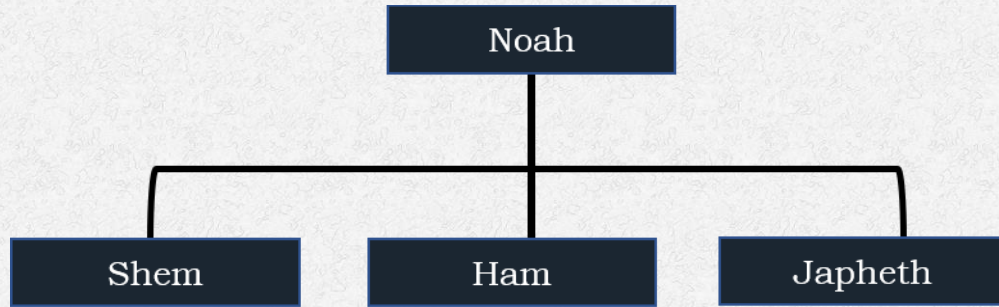


Figure 1: Chart illustrating that the three sons of Noah are the progenitors of the whole earth after the flood.

From the World Book Encyclopaedia Volume 14:

“Noah’s sons were Shem, Ham, and Japhet. Shem became the father of the Semitic people including the Hebrews and the Arabs. Ham was the father of the Hamitic people, and Japhet was the father of the people of Europe and Asia minor.”

(The World Book Encyclopaedia. 339: 14)

Today, the term **Semitic** has been distorted to refer only to the people living in the land of Israel and claiming to be Jews. This is incorrect and needs to be straightened up. All people who descended from Shem are Semitic. The term anti-Semitic has been used as a game card by a certain group of people. Let us begin with Japhet.

JAPHET

Japhet is one of the sons of Noah and one of eight persons to survive the Flood that engulfed the entire planet. The descendants of Japheth are largely the Caucasian people of Europe and certain parts of Asia (**Figure 2**); can we prove this in the Bible and other trusted published sources like encyclopedias? Absolutely! Let us first see the Bible.

Genesis 10:1-5

10 Now these are the generations of the sons of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth: and unto them were sons born after the flood. 2 The sons of Japheth; Gomer, and Magog, and Madai, and Javan, and Tubal, and Meshech, and Tiras. 3 And the sons of Gomer; Ashkenaz, and Riphath, and Togarmah. 4 And the sons of Javan; Elishah, and Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim. 5 By these were the isles of the Gentiles divided in their lands; every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations.

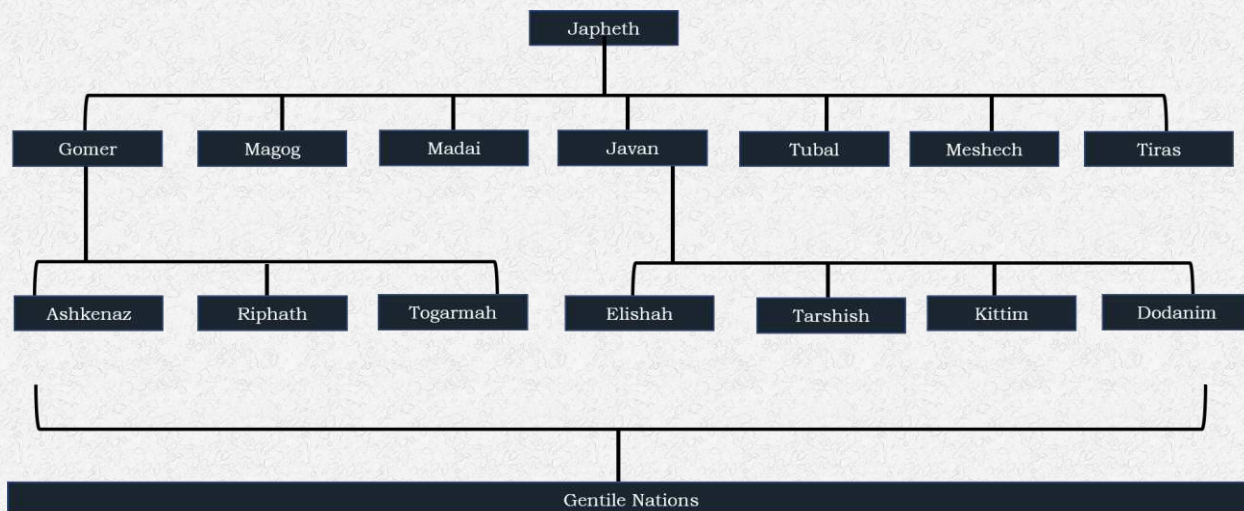


Figure 2: Chart illustrating Japheth and his descendants; most of the nations of the Gentiles derived their names from names of the sons and grandsons of Japheth. These are people of Europe and certain parts of Asia. The Caucasians descended from Japheth.

From the above, the Gentiles—who are they? The Gentiles are the descendants of Japhet. The term Gentile is also used to refer to someone who is a stranger to Israel. The term Gentile is from the Hebrew word **goyim**—meaning nations. Most encyclopedias report in-depth accounts of who Japhet and his descendants were. Most trusted published sources give a correct description of Japheth and his descendants—the Caucasians and certain people of Asia. Let us see examples in some encyclopedias and other sources.

Now they were the grandchildren of Noah, in honor of whom names were imposed on the nations by those that first seized upon them. Japhet, the son of Noah, had seven sons: they inhabited so, that, beginning at the mountains Taurus and Amanus, they proceeded along Asia, as far as the river Tanais, and along Europe to Cadiz; and settling themselves on the lands which they light upon, which none had inhabited before, they called the nations by their own names. For Gomer founded those whom the Greeks now call Galatians, [Galls,] but were then called Gomerites. Magog founded those that from him were named Magogites, but who are by the Greeks called Scythians. Now as to Javan and Madai, the sons of Japhet; from Madai came the Madeans, who are called Medes, by the Greeks; but from Javan, Ionia, and all the Grecians, are derived. Thobel founded the Thobelites, who are now called Iberes; and the Mosocheni were founded by Mosoch; now they are Cappadocians. There is also a mark of their ancient denomination still to be shown; for there is even now among them a city called Mazaca, which may inform those that are able to understand, that so was the entire nation once called. Thiras also called those whom he ruled over Thirasiens; but the Greeks changed the name into Thracians. And so many were the countries that had the children of Japhet for their inhabitants. Of the three sons of Gomer, Aschanax founded the Aschanaxians, who are now called by the Greeks Rheginians. So did Riphath found the Ripheans, now called Paphlagonians; and Thrugamma the Thrugammeans, who, as the Greeks resolved, were named Phrygians. Of the three sons of Javan also, the son of Japhet, Elisa gave name to the Eliseans, who were his subjects; they are now the Æolians.

Tharsus to the Tharsians, for so was Cilicia of old called; the sign of which is this, that the noblest city they have, and a metropolis also, is Tarsus, the tau being by change put for the theta. Cethimus possessed the island Kethima; it is now called Cyprus; and from that it is that all islands, and the greatest part of the sea-coasts, are named Cethim by the Hebrews: and one city there is in Cyprus that has been able to preserve its denomination; it has been called Citius by those who use the language of the Greeks, and has not, by the use of that dialect, escaped the name of Cethim. And so many nations have the children and grandchildren of Japhet possessed. Now when I have premised somewhat, which perhaps the Greeks do not know, I will return and explain what I have omitted; for such names are pronounced here after the manner of the Greeks, to please my readers; for our own country language does not so pronounce them: but the names in all cases are of one and the same ending; for the name we here pronounce Noeas, is there Noah, and in every case retains the same termination.

(Josephus, 33-34: Antiquities of the Jews)

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE BIBLE

“Although all the descendants of Japheth are more or less important to Biblical history, the writer of **Genesis 10** appears to single out the sons of Gomer and Javan for special attention. The descendants of Gomer seem to be the Gimirrai, or Gimirraya, of the Assyrian chronicles, but known to the Greeks as Cimmerians. The sons of Javan are the Greeks, i.e., the Ionians of Homer, and esp. the Ionians who lived along the coast of western Asia Minor and the islands of the Aegean Sea.”

(Biblegateway.com)

In the seventh century, archbishop Isidore of Seville wrote his noted encyclopedic-historical work, in which he traces the origins of most of the nations of Europe back to Japheth. Scholars in almost every European nation continued to repeat and develop Isidore of Seville's assertion of descent from Noah through Japheth into the nineteenth century.

(Wikipedia)

JAPHETH: SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

- The Gentiles are the descendants of Japheth; the term Gentile was derived from the Hebrew word **goyim**—meaning nations.
- The Europeans descended from Japheth.
- The term Gentile is also used to refer to someone who is a stranger to Israel.
- Gentiles are Caucasian people of Europe and people of certain parts of Asia.

- The Europeans are largely white-skinned people.

HAM

Ham is believed to be the youngest son of Noah and also one of the eight persons to survive the great Flood. He had four children (Canaan, Cush, Mizraim, and Phut) and is the father of the southern people of the Earth. Most scholars agree with the fact that most of the dark races of Africa descended from Ham—most people know this truth (**see Figure 3**). Let us see more about the sons of Ham:

- Cush: Became the father of the Cushites—they are called Ethiopians—a dark-skinned race of people. (Ethiopia is a Greek term for sun-burnt faces).
- Mizraim: Became the father of the Egyptians—a dark-skinned race of people. Egypt is a Greek term for Egypt—meaning the land of Ham. Egypt is the land of Ham.
- Canaan: Became the father of the Canaanites—these are Hamitic people—the people whose land the Israelites took possession of; they are a dark-skinned race of people also.
- Phut: The ancient Libyans—a dark-skinned race of people.

Let us see also from the Bible:

GENESIS 10:6-20

6 And the sons of Ham; Cush, and Mizraim, and Phut, and Canaan. 7 And the sons of Cush; Seba, and Havilah, and Sabtah, and Raamah, and Sabtechah: and the sons of Raamah; Sheba, and Dedan. 8 And Cush begat Nimrod: he began to be a mighty one in the earth. 9 He was a mighty hunter before the Lord: wherefore it is said, Even as Nimrod the mighty hunter before the Lord. 10 And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. 11 Out of that land went forth Asshur, and builded Nineveh, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah, 12 And Resen between Nineveh and Calah: the same is a great city. 13 And Mizraim begat Ludim, and Anamim, and Lehabim, and Naphtuhim, 14 And Pathrusim, and Casluhim, (out of whom came Philistim,) and Caphtorim. 15 And Canaan begat Sidon his first born, and Heth, 16 And the Jebusite, and the Amorite, and the Girgasite, 17 And the Hivite, and the Arkite, and the Sinite, 18 And the Arvadite, and the Zemarite, and the Hamathite: and afterward were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad. 19 And the border of the Canaanites was from Sidon, as thou comest to Gerar, unto Gaza; as thou goest, unto Sodom, and Gomorrah, and Admah, and Zeboim, even unto Lasha. 20 These are the sons of Ham, after their families, after their tongues, in their countries, and in their nations.

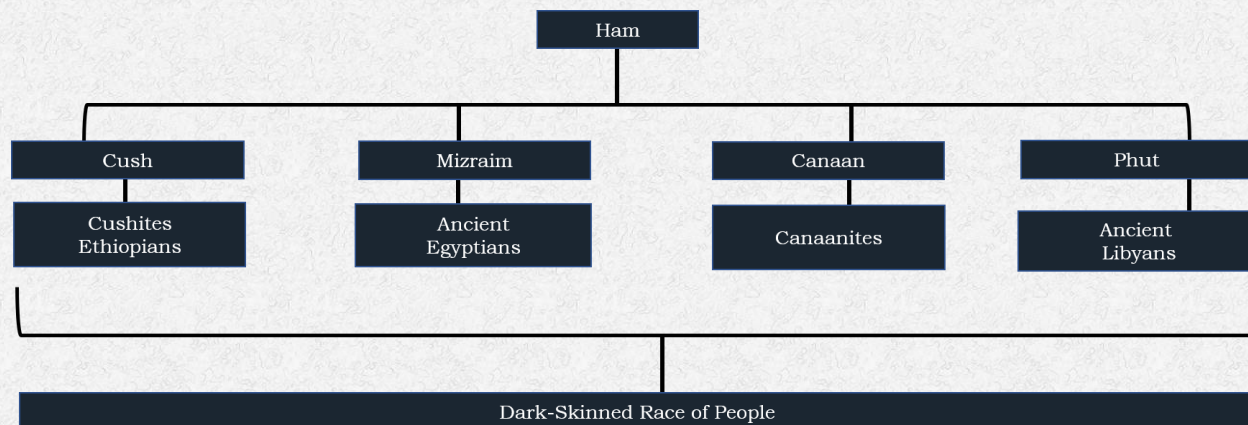


Figure 3: Chart illustrating Ham and his descendants; most of the dark-skinned races of Africa descended from Ham. All who descended from Ham are a dark-skinned race of people but not all dark-skinned people are from Ham. Elamites (Elam) and the Hebrews are a dark-skinned race of people and descended from Shem.

Are other trusted published sources in support of what we just from the Bible? Let us see some examples:

The children of Ham possessed the land from Syria and Amanus, and the mountains of Libanus; seizing upon all that was on its sea-coasts, and as far as the ocean, and keeping it as their own. Some indeed of its names are utterly vanished away; others of them being changed, and another sound given them, are hardly to be discovered; yet a few there are which have kept their denominations entire; for of the four sons of Ham, time has not at all hurt the name of Chus; for the Ethiopians, over whom he reigned, are even at this day, both by themselves and by all men in Asia, called Chusites. The memory also of the Mesraiters is preserved in their name; for all we who inhabit this country [of Judea] called Egypt Mestre, and the Egyptians Mestrians. Phut also was the founder of Libya, and called the inhabitants Phutites, from himself: there is also a river in the country of Moors which bears that name; whence it is that we may see the greatest part of the Grecian historiographers mention that river and the adjoining country by the appellation of Phut: but the name it has now has been by change given it from one of the sons of Mesraim, who was called Lybyos. We will inform you presently what has been the occasion why it has been called Africa also. Canaan, the fourth son of Ham, inhabited the country now called Judea, and called it from his own name Canaan. The children of these [four] were these: Sabas, who founded the Sabeans; Evilas, who founded the Evileans, who are called Getuli; Sabathes founded the Sabathens— they are now called by the Greeks, Astaborans; Sabactas settled the Sabactans; and Ragmus the Ragmeans; and he had two sons, the one of whom, Judadas, settled the Judadeans, a nation of the western Ethiopians, and left them his name; as did Sabas to the Sabeans: but Nimrod, the son of Chus, stayed and tyrannized at Babylon, as we have already informed you. Now all the children of Mesraim, being eight in number, possessed the country from Gaza to Egypt, though it retained the name of one only, the Philistim; for the Greeks call part of that country Palestine.

HAM

Ham (1). The youngest son of Noah, born probably about 96 years before the flood; and one of the eight persons to live through the Flood. He became the progenitor of the dark races; not the Negroes, but the Egyptians, Ethiopians, Libyans, and Canaanites (Genesis 10:6-20).

(Alton Bryant, 150: Zondervan Compact Bible Dictionary)

CANAAN, CANAANITES

Canaan, Canaanites (1) Canaan was the son of Ham in the genealogical lists in Genesis 9, 10. His descendants occupied Canaan and took their name from the country (Genesis 9:18, 22; 10:6). (2) Canaan was one of the old names for Palestine, the land of the Canaanites disposed of by the Israelites.

(Alton Bryant, 100: Zondervan Compact Bible Dictionary)

The Hebrew word for Egypt is "Mizraim", which is also the name of one of Ham's four sons. The name Mizraim is used similar to how Adam's name is used. For example, Adam is used as a proper noun "Adam", and it is also translated as the improper nouns "man", "men", and "mankind". Mizraim can be translated as follows:

1. Mizraim
2. Egypt
3. Tribulation, bondage, and misery

(Fortson, 40)

**WHO ARE THE PEOPLE LIVING IN THE LAND OF EGYPT TODAY?
ARE THEY THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF EGYPT?**

The Arabs living in the land of Egypt, Libya, and northern Africa, are not the original inhabitants of the land. What happened to the original inhabitants of the land—Mizraim—the Hamites? The Arabs conquered so many lands including Syria, Palestine, and Egypt; Muslim invaders invaded these areas between AD 636 and AD642. Let us see:

Egypt was the birthplace of civilisation long before the start of its written history. This history goes back to about several years to about 531 BC for the story of Egypt until it

failed to Arab invaders between AD639 and AD642. In AD 642, Muslim invaders from Arabia captured Alexandria, the capital of Egypt.

(The World Book Encyclopaedia. 88: 6)

The Muslim invaders invaded the land of Ham (Egypt) and displaced Mizraim. Don't be misled to think that the people living in the land of Egypt, Libya, and northern Africa are the original inhabitants of the land—they are not! These people have no relationship with the history of the ancient Egyptians that we read in the Bible.

The history of ancient Egyptians and that of the true biblical Israelites are closely linked and interwoven together in so many respects, and it is essential we correctly identify the Egyptians documented in the Bible. The Egyptians of the Bible are a dark-skinned race of people—they are Mizraim—descendants of Ham—one of the sons of Noah.

How did the Egyptians look like when the land was invaded? The invaders met a dark-skinned race of people.

HAM: SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

1. The sons of Ham were Canaan, Cush, Mizraim, and Phut.
2. Canaan: People of dark skin—the Israelites dispossessed them of the land of Canaan.
3. Cush: The Ethiopians—a dark-skinned race of people. Ethiopia is a Greek term for “burnt faces”, meaning dark skin.
4. Mizraim: These are the original inhabitants of the land of Egypt; they are a dark-skinned race of people.
5. Phut: The Libyans: a dark-skinned race of people as well.
6. The history of the original inhabitants of the land of Egypt (Mizraim) is closely linked and interwoven with that of the true biblical Israelites.
7. Dark-skinned Africans (excluding the Hebrews and Elamites) are from the lineage of Ham—Noah's youngest son. These are a dark-skinned race of people.

SHEM

Shem: who are the Semites? They are simply people who descended from Shem (**Figure 4**). The great patriarch Abraham descended from Shem. What account of Shem is given in the Bible? Let us see:

GENESIS 10:21-32

21 Unto Shem also, the father of all the children of Eber, the brother of Japheth the elder, even to him were children born. 22 The children of Shem; Elam, and Asshur, and

Arphaxad, and Lud, and Aram. 23 And the children of Aram; Uz, and Hul, and Gether, and Mash. 24 And Arphaxad begat Salah; and Salah begat Eber. 25 And unto Eber were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided; and his brother's name was Joktan. 26 And Joktan begat Almodad, and Sheleph, and Hazarmaveth, and Jerah, 27 And Hadoram, and Uzal, and Diklah, 28 And Obal, and Abimael, and Sheba, 29 And Ophir, and Havilah, and Jobab: all these were the sons of Joktan. 30 And their dwelling was from Mesha, as thou goest unto Sephar a mount of the east. 31 These are the sons of Shem, after their families, after their tongues, in their lands, after their nations. 32 These are the families of the sons of Noah, after their generations, in their nations: and by these were the nations divided in the earth after the flood.

GENESIS 11:11-32

11 And Shem lived after he begat Arphaxad five hundred years, and begat sons and daughters. 12 And Arphaxad lived five and thirty years, and begat Salah: 13 And Arphaxad lived after he begat Salah four hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters. 14 And Salah lived thirty years, and begat Eber: 15 And Salah lived after he begat Eber four hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters. 16 And Eber lived four and thirty years, and begat Peleg: 17 And Eber lived after he begat Peleg four hundred and thirty years, and begat sons and daughters. 18 And Peleg lived thirty years, and begat Reu: 19 And Peleg lived after he begat Reu two hundred and nine years, and begat sons and daughters. 20 And Reu lived two and thirty years, and begat Serug: 21 And Reu lived after he begat Serug two hundred and seven years, and begat sons and daughters. 22 And Serug lived thirty years, and begat Nahor: 23 And Serug lived after he begat Nahor two hundred years, and begat sons and daughters. 24 And Nahor lived nine and twenty years, and begat Terah: 25 And Nahor lived after he begat Terah an hundred and nineteen years, and begat sons and daughters. 26 And Terah lived seventy years, and begat Abram, Nahor, and Haran. 27 Now these are the generations of Terah: Terah begat Abram, Nahor, and Haran; and Haran begat Lot. 28 And Haran died before his father Terah in the land of his nativity, in Ur of the Chaldees. 29 And Abram and Nahor took them wives: the name of Abram's wife was Sarai; and the name of Nahor's wife, Milcah, the daughter of Haran, the father of Milcah, and the father of Iscah. 30 But Sarai was barren; she had no child. 31 And Terah took Abram his son, and Lot the son of Haran his son's son, and Sarai his daughter in law, his son Abram's wife; and they went forth with them from Ur of the Chaldees, to go into the land of Canaan; and they came unto Haran, and dwelt there. 32 And the days of Terah were two hundred and five years: and Terah died in Haran.

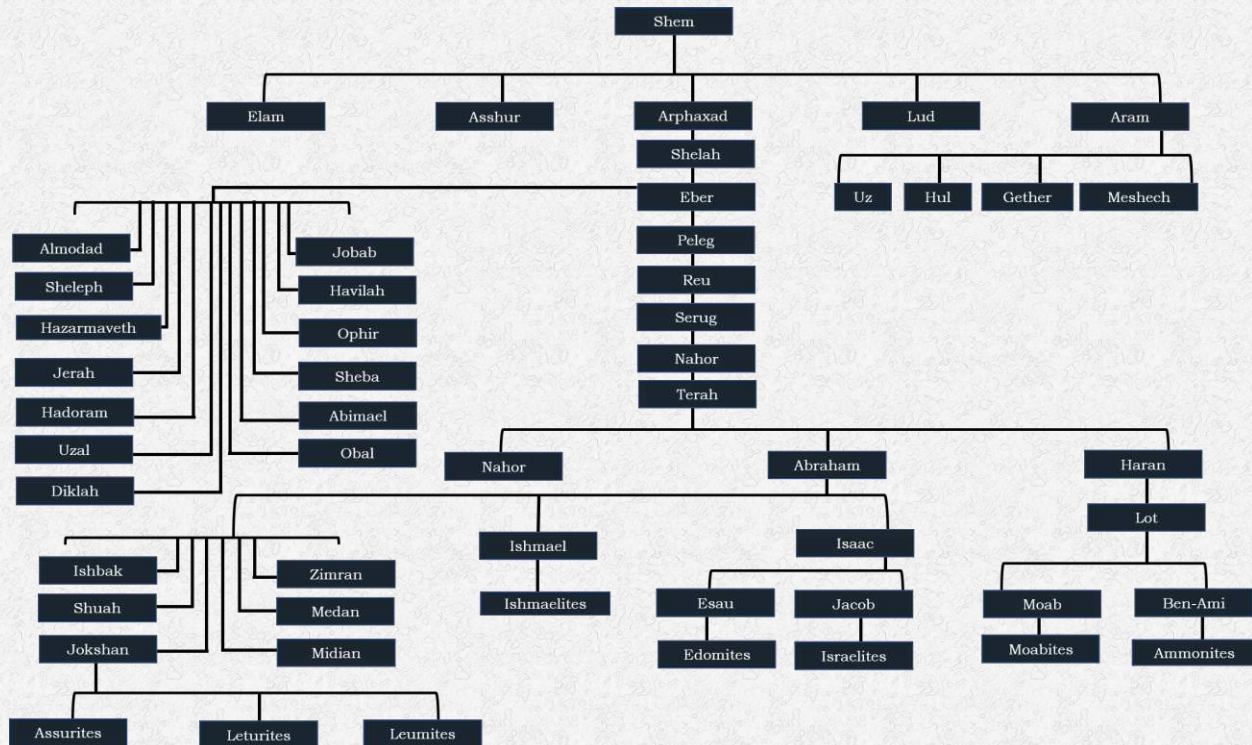


Figure 4: Chart illustrating Shem and his descendants; Shem is the father of the Hebrews and the Arabs; certain dark-skinned races descended from Shem: the Elamites (Elam) and the Hebrews. The Hebrews (Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob)—dark-skinned people, descended from Shem.

Abraham and his descendants are from the lineage of Shem. Bear in mind what we are trying to do: identifying the true colour of the biblical Israelites which in turn will be used to identify the true biblical Israelites and who they are today. Now that we know Abraham descended from Shem, the question that we should ask is, who descended from Abram? Let us see:

GENESIS 25:19-26

19 And these are the generations of Isaac, Abraham's son: Abraham begat Isaac: 20 And Isaac was forty years old when he took Rebekah to wife, the daughter of Bethuel the Syrian of Padanaram, the sister to Laban the Syrian. 21 And Isaac intreated the Lord for his wife, because she was barren: and the Lord was intreated of him, and Rebekah his wife conceived. 22 And the children struggled together within her; and she said, If it be so, why am I thus? And she went to enquire of the Lord. 23 And the Lord said unto her, Two nations are in thy womb, and two manner of people shall be separated from thy bowels; and the one people shall be stronger than the other people; and the elder shall serve the younger. 24 And when her days to be delivered were fulfilled, behold, there were twins in her womb. 25 And the first came out red, all over like a hairy garment; and they called his name Esau. 26 And after that came his brother out, and his hand took hold on Esau's heel; and his name was called Jacob: and Isaac was threescore years old when she bare them.

From the above passage, two nations (completely two different manners of people) descended from Isaac, the son of Abraham. The sons of Isaac were Jacob and Esau. Who was Esau, the twin brother of Jacob, who had hairy skin and was described as being red? Let us read more passages to get more understanding of Esau.

GENESIS 36:8-9

8 Thus dwelt Esau in mount Seir: Esau is Edom. 9 And these are the generations of Esau the father of the Edomites in mount Seir: 10 These are the names of Esau's sons; Eliphaz the son of Adah the wife of Esau, Reuel the son of Bashemath the wife of Esau.

Esau is the father of Edom; the people of Edom are known as the Edomites. The Greek word for Edom is Idumea. Don't lose track of what we are trying to do, we are building precepts to identify the true colour of the biblical Israelites which in turn will aid in identifying the true biblical Israelites and who they are today. Now let us look at Jacob, the twin brother of Esau.

GENESIS 49:1-2; 28-29

1 And Jacob called unto his sons, and said, Gather yourselves together, that I may tell you that which shall befall you in the last days. 2 Gather yourselves together, and hear, ye sons of Jacob; and hearken unto Israel your father.

28-29:

28 All these are the twelve tribes of Israel: and this is it that their father spake unto them, and blessed them; every one according to his blessing he blessed them. 29 And he charged them, and said unto them, I am to be gathered unto my people: bury me with my fathers in the cave that is in the field of Ephron the Hittite,

Jacob fathered twelve sons and from these sons came the twelve tribes of Israel. To be an Israelite, you have to have descended from one of the twelve tribes—from one of the sons of Jacob. It should be realised that Israel is much more than Jews; Jews are simply people from the tribe of Judah but it also loosely extends to other tribes of the Southern Kingdom—Benjamin and Levi. All Jews are Israelites but not all Israelites are Jews. Contrary to the popular belief that all dark-skinned people are from Ham, this is incorrect. Can we prove this? Absolutely!

HAM

Ham (1). The youngest son of Noah, born probably about 96 years before the flood; and one of the eight persons to live through the Flood. He became the progenitor of the dark races; not the Negroes, but the Egyptians, Ethiopians, Libyans, and Canaanites (Genesis 10:6-20).

(Alton Bryant, 150: Zondervan Compact Bible Dictionary)

From the above passage, the Negroes are a dark-skinned race of people. Elamites (from Elam—one of the sons of Shem) are a dark-skinned race of people—how do we know this? Let us see **(Figure 5)**:



Figure 5: Elamite Archers on the wall at Susa. Not all black people descended from Ham; the Hebrews and Elamites descended from Shem and are a dark-skinned race of people. (tehrantimes.com)

Let us see more about Shem from other trusted sources.

Shem, the third son of Noah, had five sons, who inhabited the land that began at Euphrates, and reached to the Indian Ocean. For Elam left behind him the Elamites, the ancestors of the Persians. Ashur lived at the city Nineve; and named his subjects Assyrians, who became the most fortunate nation, beyond others. Arphaxad named the Arphaxadites, who are now called Chaldeans. Aram had the Aramites, which the Greeks called Syrians; as Laud founded the Laudites, which are now called Lydians. Of the four sons of Aram, Uz founded Trachonitis and Damascus: this country lies between Palestine and Celesyria. Ul founded Armenia; and Gather the Bactrians; and Mesa the Mesaneans; it is now called Charax Spasini. Sala was the son of Arphaxad; and his son was Heber, from whom they originally called the Jews Hebrews. Heber begat Joctan and Phaleg: he was called Phaleg, because he was born at the dispersion of the nations to their several countries; for Phaleg among the Hebrews signifies division. Now Joctan, one of the sons of Heber, had these sons, Elmodad, Saleph, Asermoth, Jera, Adoram, Aizel, Decla, Ebal, Abimael, Sabeus, Ophir, Euilat, and Jobab. These inhabited from Copen, an Indian river, and in part of Asia adjoining to it. And this shall suffice concerning the sons of Shem.

(Josephus, 36-37: Antiquities of the Jews)

That the Jews were called Hebrews from this their progenitor Heber, our author Josephus here rightly affirms; and not from Abram the Hebrew, or passenger over Euphrates, as many of the moderns suppose. Shem is also called the father of all the children of Heber, or of all the Hebrews, in a history long before Abram passed over Euphrates, Genesis 10:21, though it must be confessed that, Genesis 14:13, where the original says they told Abram the Hebrew, the Septuagint renders it the passenger, perateus: but this is spoken only of Abram himself, who had then lately passed over Euphrates, and is another signification of the Hebrew word, taken as an appellative, and not as a proper name.

(Josephus, 94-95: Antiquities of the Jews)

SHEM: SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

- The Elamites, who descended from one of the sons of Shem, are a dark-skinned race of people as depicted on the wall at Susa.
- Shem is the progenitor of the Hebrews—a dark-skinned race of people.

Now we have correctly identified lineages and built precepts upon precepts using the Bible and other trusted sources. The question that we should ask is, if knowing who the original inhabitants of the land of Egypt are is key to understanding the true colour of the biblical Israelites, how did the history of the Egyptians (Mizraim—Hamites) become closely linked and interwoven with that of the Israelites? Let us see how this happened.

THE JOURNEY OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL (JACOB) INTO EGYPT

EXODUS 1:1-14

1 Now these are the names of the children of Israel, which came into Egypt; every man and his household came with Jacob. 2 Reuben, Simeon, Levi, and Judah, 3 Issachar, Zebulun, and Benjamin, 4 Dan, and Naphtali, Gad, and Asher. 5 And all the souls that came out of the loins of Jacob were seventy souls: for Joseph was in Egypt already. 6 And Joseph died, and all his brethren, and all that generation. 7 And the children of Israel were fruitful, and increased abundantly, and multiplied, and waxed exceeding mighty; and the land was filled with them. 8 Now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph. 9 And he said unto his people, Behold, the people of the children of Israel are more and mightier than we: 10 Come on, let us deal wisely with them; lest they multiply, and it come to pass, that, when there falleth out any war, they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so get them up out of the land. 11 Therefore they did set over them taskmasters to afflict them with their burdens. And they built for Pharaoh treasure cities, Pithom and Raamses. 12 But the more they

afflicted them, the more they multiplied and grew. And they were grieved because of the children of Israel. 13 And the Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigour: 14 And they made their lives bitter with hard bondage, in mortar, and in brick, and in all manner of service in the field: all their service, wherein they made them serve, was with rigour.

The above text is the story of the children of Israel: how they traveled to Egypt in search of greener pasture for their families. However, with time, a wicked king who knew not Joseph came on the scene and enacted wicked schemes to enslave and dominate the Israelites. The Israelites were treated wickedly, let us see how.

EXODUS 5:1-11

5 And afterward Moses and Aaron went in, and told Pharaoh, Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, Let my people go, that they may hold a feast unto me in the wilderness. 2 And Pharaoh said, Who is the Lord, that I should obey his voice to let Israel go? I know not the Lord, neither will I let Israel go. 3 And they said, The God of the Hebrews hath met with us: let us go, we pray thee, three days' journey into the desert, and sacrifice unto the Lord our God; lest he fall upon us with pestilence, or with the sword. 4 And the king of Egypt said unto them, Wherefore do ye, Moses and Aaron, let the people from their works? get you unto your burdens. 5 And Pharaoh said, Behold, the people of the land now are many, and ye make them rest from their burdens. 6 And Pharaoh commanded the same day the taskmasters of the people, and their officers, saying, 7 Ye shall no more give the people straw to make brick, as heretofore: let them go and gather straw for themselves.

8 And the tale of the bricks, which they did make heretofore, ye shall lay upon them; ye shall not diminish ought thereof: for they be idle; therefore they cry, saying, Let us go and sacrifice to our God. 9 Let there more work be laid upon the men, that they may labour therein; and let them not regard vain words. 10 And the taskmasters of the people went out, and their officers, and they spake to the people, saying, Thus saith Pharaoh, I will not give you straw. 11 Go ye, get you straw where ye can find it: yet not ought of your work shall be diminished.

From the above passage, we can see how the history of the Egyptians (Mizraim—Hamites) became closely linked with that of the Israelites for over 430 years. The question that we should ask ourselves is, from this history, what can we pick that will help us to correctly identify the colour of the true biblical Israelites? The ancient Egyptians believed in life after death and thus it was standard practice to bury people, especially kings and noblemen, with treasures and have tombs decorated with drawings and inscriptions. Let us see:



Figure 6: Inside the tomb of an Egyptian king. The inscription and drawings on the wall reflect the true colour of the Egyptians. The Egyptians are a dark-skinned race of people as depicted here (or sometimes rudy in nature). These are real archaeological evidence pointing to the fact that Mizraim (Egypt) is dark-skinned. (www.egypttourportal.com)



Figure 7: Statues are seen inside the newly-discovered tomb of 'Wahtye'. This dates from the rule of King Neferirkare Kakai, at the Saqqara area near its necropolis, in Giza, Egypt on Dec. 15, 2018. This points to the fact that the Egyptians (Mizraim—Hamites) are a dark-skinned race of people. The inscription and paintings are real archeologically evidence of the original inhabitants of Egypt preserved to this date. **(Mohamed Abd El Ghany / Reuters).**



Figure 8: Tomb of an Egyptian noble from the fifth dynasty 4,300 years ago. The tomb has inscriptions and paintings of animals slaughtered. The colour of the Egyptians you are seeing is no mistake and not random; these paintings and inscriptions depict the true colour of the original inhabitants of Egypt (Mizraim—Hamites). They are a dark-skinned race of people. **(Ministry of Antiquities (Egypt))**

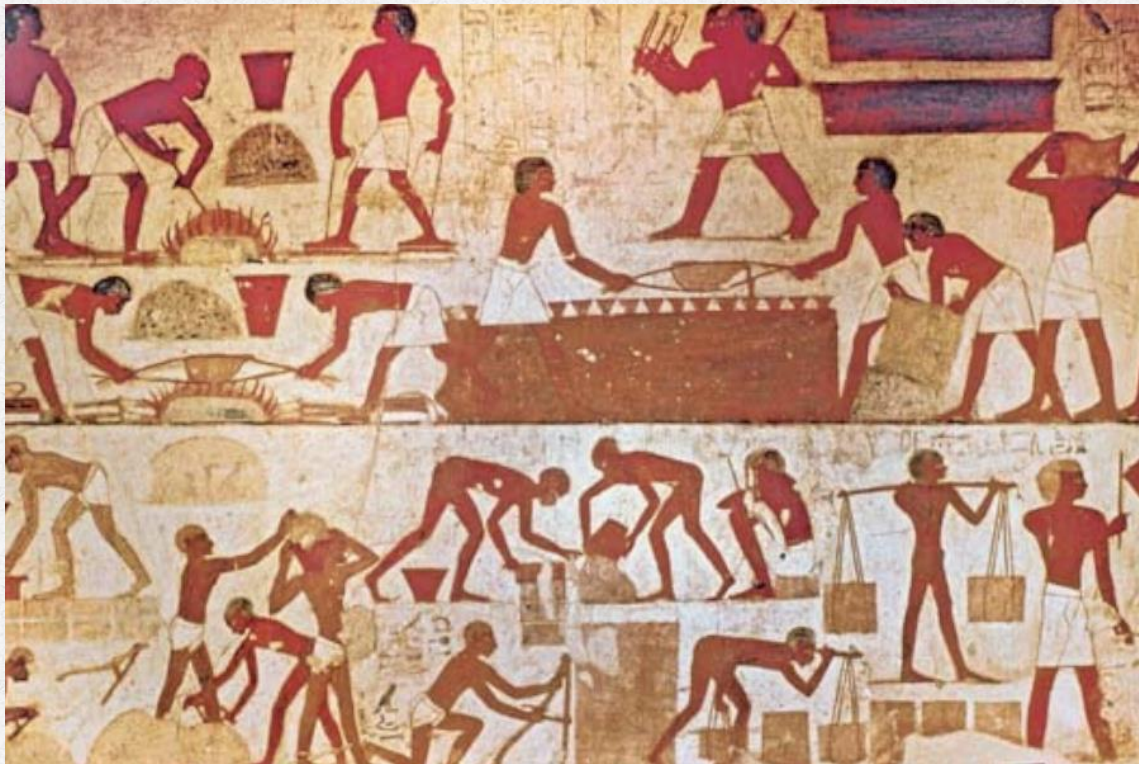


Figure 9: Tomb of Rekhmire: These paintings and inscriptions were found in the tomb of Rekhmire. These are real archaeological discoveries and thus depict the true colour of the Israelites (slaves) and their slave masters (the Egyptians—Mizraim—Hamites). In the paintings, there is no distinction between the slaves (Israelites) and their slave masters (the Egyptians)—they both look alike. See **Exodus 1:14**. Can we prove in the Bible that they both look alike? Yes, we can. This is an authentic image and has not been doctored in any way. **(Centre For Online Judaic Studies)**.



Figure 10: Paintings and inscriptions found in the tomb of Egyptian King Tutankhamun. These paintings were found intact. This is one of the key archaeological pieces of evidence pointing to the true colour of the Egyptians (Mizraim—Hamites). They are a dark-skinned race of people as can be seen in this art object. This object shows the young king and his queen—clearly indicating that they (ancient Egyptians—Mizraim—Hamites) are a dark-skinned race of people. **(MĀirta)**

The wicked Egyptian kings implemented several wicked measures to prevent the Israelites from becoming mighty (see **Exodus 1:15-22**); male children were killed to keep the population of Israel down. It was at this difficult time that Moses was born. Now that we have seen the true colour of the original inhabitants of the land of Egypt (Mizraim—Hamites; **Figures 6-10**), how can we use this to identify the true colour of the biblical Israelites? In the next section, we will dig deep into the history of the ancient Egyptians and the Israelites, paying great attention to details found in the Bible.

THINKING ROOMS:

THE BIRTH OF MOSES

EXODUS 2:1-11

1 And there went a man of the house of Levi, and took to wife a daughter of Levi. 2 And the woman conceived, and bare a son: and when she saw him that he was a goodly child, she hid him three months. 3 And when she could not longer hide him, she took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch, and put the child therein; and she laid it in the flags by the river's brink. 4 And his sister stood afar off, to wit what would be done to him. 5 And the daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash herself at the river; and her maidens walked along by the river's side; and when she saw

the ark among the flags, she sent her maid to fetch it. 6 And when she had opened it, she saw the child: and, behold, the babe wept. And she had compassion on him, and said, This is one of the Hebrews' children. 7 Then said his sister to Pharaoh's daughter, Shall I go and call to thee a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child for thee? 8 And Pharaoh's daughter said to her, Go. And the maid went and called the child's mother. 9 And Pharaoh's daughter said unto her, Take this child away, and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages. And the women took the child, and nursed it. 10 And the child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son. And she called his name Moses: and she said, Because I drew him out of the water. 11 And it came to pass in those days, when Moses was grown, that he went out unto his brethren, and looked on their burdens: and he spied an Egyptian smiting an Hebrew, one of his brethren.

The above passage is the account of the birth of Moses: how he was hidden and later found by the daughter of Pharaoh. The daughter of Pharaoh took Moses and adopted him as her son. Moses grew up in the house of Pharaoh and was on track to become a Pharaoh. Let us pause and ask ourselves a question: If the Egyptians and Israelites did not look alike, why would the daughter of Pharaoh adopt a child that didn't look like them—a child who would eventually be a king of Egypt?

The reason why the daughter of Pharaoh could go as far as adopting a Hebrew child is, the Egyptians and the Israelites (the Hebrews) are very much alike and it is very easy to mistake one for the other. Can we illustrate this from the Bible? Absolutely! Let us see:

MOSES AND THE DAUGHTERS OF MIDIAN AT A WELL

EXODUS 2:11-22

11 And it came to pass in those days, when Moses was grown, that he went out unto his brethren, and looked on their burdens: and he spied an Egyptian smiting an Hebrew, one of his brethren. 12 And he looked this way and that way, and when he saw that there was no man, he slew the Egyptian, and hid him in the sand. 13 And when he went out the second day, behold, two men of the Hebrews strove together: and he said to him that did the wrong, Wherefore smitest thou thy fellow? 14 And he said, Who made thee a prince and a judge over us? intendest thou to kill me, as thou killedst the Egyptian? And Moses feared, and said, Surely this thing is known. 15 Now when Pharaoh heard this thing, he sought to slay Moses. But Moses fled from the face of Pharaoh, and dwelt in the land of Midian: and he sat down by a well. 16 Now the priest of Midian had seven daughters: and they came and drew water, and filled the troughs to water their father's flock. 17 And the shepherds came and drove them away: but Moses stood up and helped them, and watered their flock. 18 And when they came to Reuel their father, he said, How is it that ye are come so soon to day? 19 **And they said, An Egyptian delivered us out of the hand of the shepherds, and also drew water enough for us, and watered the flock.** 20 And he said unto his daughters, And where is he? why is it that ye have left the man? call him, that he may eat bread. 21 And Moses was content to dwell with the man: and he gave Moses Zipporah his daughter. 22 And she bare him a

son, and he called his name Gershom: for he said, I have been a stranger in a strange land.

The above passage is the account of Moses when he killed an Egyptian to defend his Israelites (Hebrew) brothers and later fled away from Egypt for his life. When Moses was fleeing, he sat by a well where the daughters of Midian fetch water. Moses delivered the daughters of Midian from aggressors and helped them water their flocks. When asked by their father concerning how they returned quicker than usual, what was their answer? Let us see the answer in verse 19:

“And they said, An Egyptian delivered us out of the hand of the shepherds, and also drew water enough for us, and watered the flock.”

Why did they say an Egyptian delivered us? Was Moses an Egyptian? Of courses not; Moses was not an Egyptian. Ponder about this: for the daughters of Midian to have mistaken Moses for an Egyptian, don't you think that the Egyptians and the Israelites at least need to look alike?

For the daughters of Midian to have mistaken Moses for an Egyptian, the Egyptians (Mizraim—Hamites) and the Israelites (Hebrews) look alike. They are both a dark-skinned race of people. We have already established the true colour of the Egyptians—they are from Ham (Mizraim) and are dark-skinned. Simple logic and common reasoning will tell you they look alike. Other trusted published sources agree well with the Bible, let us an example:

Rudy, a word used to refer to a red or fair complexion, in contrast to the dark skin of the Hebrews (1 Samuel 16:12; 17:42; Song of Solomon 5:10).

(Alton Bryant, 510: Zondervan Compact Bible Dictionary)

From the above, the Hebrews are dark-skinned. Now, are there other accounts where an Israelite was mistaken for an Egyptian? Yes, there are! Let us see more examples.

GOD GIVES MOSES SIGNS

EXODUS 4:1-8

4 And Moses answered and said, But, behold, they will not believe me, nor hearken unto my voice: for they will say, The Lord hath not appeared unto thee. 2 And the Lord said unto him, What is that in thine hand? And he said, A rod. 3 And he said, Cast it on the ground. And he cast it on the ground, and it became a serpent; and Moses fled from before it. 4 And the Lord said unto Moses, Put forth thine hand, and take it by the tail. And he put forth his hand, and caught it, and it became a rod in his hand: 5 That they may believe that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. 6 And the Lord said furthermore unto him, Put now thine hand into thy bosom. And he put his hand into his bosom: and when he took it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snow.

7 And he said, Put thine hand into thy bosom again. And he put his hand into his bosom again; and plucked it out of his bosom, and, behold, it was turned again as his other flesh. 8 And it shall come to pass, if they will not believe thee, neither hearken to the voice of the first sign, that they will believe the voice of the latter sign.

When God called Moses and gave him the task of delivering the children of Israel out of bondage, he (Moses) asked for a sign to illustrate to the people that God has appeared to him truly. One of the signs that God gave him was making his black hands turn leprous (**See Figure 11**). Moses looked just like the Egyptians (**Exodus 2:11-22**) and when his hands were turned white, it looked as illustrated in **Figure 11**. As a dark-skinned person, having a skin partly white doesn't look good; and it was, therefore, a great sign to have a black hand turned into leprous white. Why was the Lord interested in using this as a sign to them? They are a dark-skinned race of people and it will require a miracle to turn a dark-skinned hand to leprous white. The truth presented in the Bible is accurate and the question is, are we ready to accept the truth?



Figure 11: Dark-skinned hands turned to leprous white by leprosy. This is to illustrate the sign that was given to Moses. The Lord wanted to show them this sign because they were a dark-skinned race of people.

APOSTLE PUAL WAS MISTAKEN FOR AN EGYPTIAN

ROMANS 11:1

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.

Paul was an Israelite and not a Gentile; he was a minister to the Gentiles (the dispersed among the Gentiles **John 7:35**); he was from the tribe of Benjamin. He was black and looked just like the Egyptians; he was not a Caucasian; how do we know this? Let us see:

ACTS 21:30-39

30 And all the city was moved, and the people ran together: and they took Paul, and drew him out of the temple: and forthwith the doors were shut. 31 And as they went about to kill him, tidings came unto the chief captain of the band, that all Jerusalem was in an uproar.

32 Who immediately took soldiers and centurions, and ran down unto them: and when they saw the chief captain and the soldiers, they left beating of Paul. 33 Then the chief captain came near, and took him, and commanded him to be bound with two chains; and demanded who he was, and what he had done. 34 And some cried one thing, some another, among the multitude: and when he could not know the certainty for the tumult, he commanded him to be carried into the castle. 35 And when he came upon the stairs, so it was, that he was borne of the soldiers for the violence of the people. 36 For the multitude of the people followed after, crying, Away with him. 37 And as Paul was to be led into the castle, he said unto the chief captain, May I speak unto thee? Who said, Canst thou speak Greek? **38 Art not thou that Egyptian, which before these days madest an uproar, and leddest out into the wilderness four thousand men that were murderers?** 39 But Paul said, I am a man which am a Jew of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of no mean city: and, I beseech thee, suffer me to speak unto the people.

The above passage is the account of Apostle Paul when he was arrested; however, the chief captain responded to Apostle Paul and said something very striking, what is it? Let us see in verse 38:

“Art not thou that Egyptian, which before these days madest an uproar, and leddest out into the wilderness four thousand men that were murderers?”

Question: why would the chief captain ask Apostle Paul, **Art not thou that Egyptian?** Was Apostle an Egyptian? Did Apostle Paul ever live in Egypt? The answer is plain—Apostle was not an Egyptian. Don't you think that for Apostle Paul, being an Israelite, to be mistaken for an Egyptian, the Israelites need to at least look like the Egyptians?

The Egyptians and Israelites both look alike and that's why Apostle Paul was easily mistaken for an Egyptian by the chief captain. Archaeological artifacts, as we have seen previously, prove what the Bible is saying; both the Israelites and the Egyptians are a dark-skinned race of people. Anyone willing to accept the truth in the word of God will not find it hard to do so. Can we further prove that the Egyptians and the Israelites look alike? Absolutely! Let us see more illustrations.

JOSEPH'S BROTHERS MET JOSEPH IN EGYPT

When Joseph was in Egypt, he helped interpret a very powerful dream Pharaoh had; Pharaoh was impressed with the level of wisdom he found in Joseph. As a result, Joseph was made the second in command in Egypt and overseen the handling of storehouses of corn during the seven years of famine (see **Genesis 41:37-45; 54-57**). During the seven years of famine, when Jacob (Joseph's father) heard that there was corn in Egypt he sent his sons to travel down to Egypt to buy corn (**Genesis 42:1-8**). There is something very striking in verse 8, what is it? Let us see:

Genesis 42:8 And Joseph knew his brethren, but they knew not him.

Question: Joseph was among the Egyptians as a prime minister, why didn't they recognise him? Don't you think that Joseph needs to at least look like the Egyptians for him to have blended well with them to the point that his brothers were not able to recognise him?

The Egyptians and the Israelites both look alike (both dark-skinned) and an Israelite can hide among Egyptians and vice versa; this is the logic behind why Jesus was taken to Egypt to be hidden there.

Let us further see the account of Joseph.

GENESIS 42:29-33

29 And they came unto Jacob their father unto the land of Canaan, and told him all that befell unto them; saying, **30 The man, who is the lord of the land, spake roughly to us, and took us for spies of the country.** 31 And we said unto him, We are true men; we are no spies: 32 We be twelve brethren, sons of our father; one is not, and the youngest is this day with our father in the land of Canaan. 33 And the man, the lord of the country, said unto us, Hereby shall I know that ye are true men; leave one of your brethren here with me, and take food for the famine of your households, and be gone:

There is something very striking in verse 30, what is it? Let us see:

“The man, who is the lord of the land, spake roughly to us, and took us for spies of the country.”

Question: Why is it that Joseph's brothers were not able to recognise their brother Joseph among the Egyptians? Don't you think that Joseph needs to at least look like the Egyptians for them to have mistaken him for an Egyptian?

The fact that they referred to Joseph as **“lord of the land”** shows that the Egyptians and the Israelites both look alike: an Israelite, like the case of Joseph, can be mistaken for an Egyptian (and vice versa).

Let us explore the story of Joseph further to strengthen the fact that the Egyptians and the Israelites both look alike. **Genesis 45:1-15:** Had Joseph not made himself known to his brothers; they would not have recognised him.

THE BURIAL OF JACOB

When Jacob died, he was taken to the land of Canaan and buried there (**Genesis 50:1-15**). During the burial, the Canaanites said something very striking? What is it? Let us see in verse 11:

“And when the inhabitants of the land, the Canaanites, saw the mourning in the floor of Atad, they said, This is a grievous mourning to the Egyptians: wherefore the name of it was called **Abelmizraim, which is beyond Jordan.”**

Bear in mind that Joseph, his brothers, and some Egyptians went for the burial. The same question we have been asking: why would the Canaanites class everybody as Egyptians bearing in mind that not all were Egyptians? Were Joseph's brothers Egyptians? Don't you think that the Israelites at least need to look like the Egyptians for the Canaanites to have mistakenly categorised all of them as Egyptians?

The fact that the Canaanites categorised all of them as Egyptians point to the fact that the Israelites and the Egyptians both look alike—they are both dark-skinned people. Notice something in the latter part of verse 11: **wherefore the name of it was called Abelmizraim, which is beyond Jordan**. Abelmizraim is a combination of two words: **Abel** and **Mizraim**; Mizraim (Hamites) is Egypt. This is not rocket science people; the truth is bare.

DESCRIPTION OF JACOB BY ASENETH, THE WIFE OF JOSEPH

ASENETH MEETS JACOB

And Aseneth saw him and was amazed at his beauty, because Jacob was exceedingly beautiful to look at, and his old age (was) like the youth of a handsome (young) man, and his head was all white as snow, and the hairs of his head were exceeding close and thick like (those) of an Ethiopian.

(Charlesworth, 238: The Old Testament Pseudepigrapha Apocalyptic Literature and Testaments)

Jacob was described by Aseneth, wife of Joseph, as being like the Ethiopians—dark-skinned people. Why would Jacob be compared with dark-skinned race people if he was not one? The fact is that the Israelites are a dark-skinned race of people just as the Ethiopians are a dark-skinned race of people.

SIMEON THE NIGER (ACTS 13:1)

ACTS 13:1

Now there were in the church that was at Antioch certain prophets and teachers; as Barnabas, and Simeon that **was called Niger**, and Lucius of Cyrene, and Manaen, which had been brought up with Herod the tetrarch, and Saul.

Apostle Simon was called the **Niger**, why was that? This was not random but it just lines up with what we have studying and establishing—the fact that the children of Israel are dark-skinned. The term Niger is a Greek word for black. **Negro** is another word for black. Why was Simon called black? Because he was black—and this is in agreement with the entire Bible. What other source is saying this? Let us see:

Rudy, a word used to refer to a red or fair complexion, in contrast to the dark skin of the Hebrews (1 Samuel 16:12; 17:42; Song of Solomon 5:10).

PAUL WAS BLACK—AND SO WERE HIS BRETHREN

ROMANS 9:1-5

9 I say the truth in Christ, I lie not, my conscience also bearing me witness in the Holy Ghost, 2 That I have great heaviness and continual sorrow in my heart. 3 For I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh: 4 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; 5 Whose are the fathers, and of whom as concerning the flesh Christ came, who is over all, God blessed for ever. Amen.

God is still dealing with flesh and blood Israel contrary to the false idea that God has cast away His people. Apostle Paul was dark-skinned and so were his brethren—who are Israelites. Jesus was an Israelite from the tribe of Judah (**Hebrews 7:14; Isaiah 65:9**). How did Jesus look like? Was he like His brethren? Did he look like Paul? Was He a dark-skinned person? Let us see:

Jesus was taken to Egypt to escape the wickedness of Herod (**Matthew 2:13-23**); Let us see verse 13:

“13 And when they were departed, behold, the angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a dream, saying, Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and flee into Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee word: for Herod will seek the young child to destroy him.”

Let us pause and ask ourselves a question: if Jesus was white (as wrongly taught and believed by many), why would His parents take Him to Egypt (Mizraim—Hamites—dark-skinned people) to hide him there? What is the logic in this—a white person (supposedly) going to hide among blacks? Does it make any sense?

The fact that Jesus was taken to Egypt to be hidden there shows He was black just like His brethren and it was easy for a black person to blend among other black people. Just as Joseph’s brothers were not able to recognise him among the Egyptians, that was the idea behind taking Jesus to Egypt—it was to replicate a similar scenario. The enemies of Jesus would find it difficult to recognise him among the Egyptians. Bear in mind that Egypt at the time of Jesus was Mizraim (Hamites—dark-skinned people); we have already established this point strongly in this article.

Further, **JESUS AND JUDAS ISCARIOT**: Why was Judas required to betray Jesus?

Jesus looks just like His brethren and it was difficult for the people after his life, especially the Roman Soldiers—who were Idumeans, to identify Him among His disciples and people. Otherwise, they wouldn’t have required someone to show them Jesus—the one to be arrested. Can we further prove that Jesus is a dark-skinned person? Absolutely! Let us see.

THE DESCRIPTION OF JESUS ACCORDING TO REVELATION GIVEN TO JOHN

REVELATION 1:12-15

12 And I turned to see the voice that spake with me. And being turned, I saw seven golden candlesticks; 13 And in the midst of the seven candlesticks one like unto the Son of man, clothed with a garment down to the foot, and girt about the paps with a golden girdle. 14 His head and his hairs were white like wool, as white as snow; and his eyes were as a flame of fire; 15 **And his feet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace;** and his voice as the sound of many waters.

From the above passage, it was revealed to John how Jesus (the one amid the seven candlesticks) looks like. Take note of verse 15: **And his feet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace;** how does a burnt fine brass look like? See **Figure 22**. How does He look like? It is not rocket science. The New Testament is saying the same thing we have been reading in the Old Testament. Jesus looks just like His brethren and that's why His feet (and of course other parts of His body) look like brass burned in a furnace.



Figure 12: The picture of a fine brass burned in a furnace. This is the real description of Jesus. Jesus looks like this and that is the reason He was taken to Egypt to escape Herod.

The Ancient of Days—that's one of the titles of Jesus; how did He look like? Let us see **Daniel 7:9**

DANIEL 7:9

9 I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the Ancient of days did sit, whose garment was white as snow, and the hair of his head like the pure wool: his throne was like the fiery flame, and his wheels as burning fire.

The above passage is saying the same thing that we read in **Revelation 1:12-15**—all lining up; there is no ambiguity.

I AM BLACK BUT COMELY—SOLOMON

SONG OF SOLOMON 1:1-6

1 The song of songs, which is Solomon's. 2 Let him kiss me with the kisses of his mouth: for thy love is better than wine. 3 Because of the savour of thy good ointments thy name is as ointment poured forth, therefore do the virgins love thee. 4 Draw me, we will run after thee: the king hath brought me into his chambers: we will be glad and rejoice in thee, we will remember thy love more than wine: the upright love thee. 5 **I am black, but comely, O ye daughters of Jerusalem, as the tents of Kedar, as the curtains of Solomon.** 6 Look not upon me, because I am black, because the sun hath looked upon me: my mother's children were angry with me; they made me the keeper of the vineyards; but mine own vineyard have I not kept.

In the passage above Solomon says: **I am black but comely; Look not upon me, because I am black, because the sun hath looked upon me.** Why would Solomon use this description? He is describing his real colour. The sun has looked upon me (the sun has burned me); the Greeks used the term **Ethiopia** (sun-burnt faces) for the Ethiopians. In verse 5 Solomon says: **daughters of Jerusalem**; he was referring to the children of Israel. Notice the reference to a vineyard in verse 6; why is he referring to a vineyard? Whose vineyard? Let us see whose vineyard Solomon is referring to (**Isaiah 5:1-7**). Notice verse 7:

“For the vineyard of the Lord of hosts is the house of Israel, and the men of Judah his pleasant plant: and he looked for judgment, but behold oppression; for righteousness, but behold a cry.”

So, the vineyard that Solomon is referring to is the house of Israel (the vineyard of the Lord).

Now it is very glaring that the Israelites are a dark-skinned race of people; this will be very shocking to a lot of people. The question that many are asking is, **where are the true Israelites? Can we identify them?** At this stage, we have identified the true colour of the biblical Israelites. Where are the true children of Israel located today? Let us see:

THE TRUE BIBLICAL ISRAELITES HAVE BEEN LED AWAY CAPTIVES INTO ALL NATIONS

Luke 21:20; 23-24

20 And when ye shall see Jerusalem compassed with armies, then know that the desolation thereof is nigh. 21 Then let them which are in Judaea flee to the mountains; and let them which are in the midst of it depart out; and let not them that are in the countries enter thereinto. 22 For these be the days of vengeance, that all things which are written may be fulfilled. 23 But woe unto them that are with child, and to them that give suck, in those days! for there shall be great distress in the land, and wrath upon this people. 24 And they shall fall by the edge of the sword, and shall be led away captive into all nations: and Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled.

From the above passage, the children of Israel will be led away as captives into all the nations. Did this happen? Yes, it did. In 70AD, The Roman army, led by the future Emperor Titus, with Tiberius Julius Alexander attacked and captured Jerusalem; Jerusalem was made desolate. Notice verse 24: **and Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled.** In AD70, Jerusalem was trodden by the Gentiles and it will continue to be trodden until the time of the Gentiles be fulfilled. The truth is, the true Israelites have been led away as captives into all the nations and will be gathered at Christ's second coming.

We have just begun the process of identifying the true children of Israel by firstly identifying their true colour. In our next article, **Part 2 (The True Biblical Israelites Led Away As Captives According To Prophecy)**, we will look at identifying the biblical Israelites from the nations where they have been scattered. We will look at all the prophecies and the prophetic curses, and who fits these curses.

SUMMARY

We have correctly identified the colour of the true biblical Israelites based on history, prophecy, and archaeology.

- The biblical Israelites and the Egyptians are a dark-skinned race of people; because both are dark-skinned and look alike, the Israelites had often been mistaken for the Egyptians.
- Ham (one of the four sons of Noah) had four sons: Cush, Mizraim, Canaan, and Put—all are a dark-skinned race of people.
- The Caucasians (the Europeans) and some parts of Asia descended from Japheth.
- Shem: Abraham and his descendants descended from Shem. The Hebrews as well as the Elamites (Elam) are a dark-skinned race of people.
- The true biblical Israelites have been led away as captives into all nations and will be gathered at Christ's second coming.
- Not all black people are from the lineage of Ham. The Hebrews and the Elamites—both from Shem, are a dark-skinned race of people.

Archaeology:

- Authentic archaeological artifacts found in tombs of Egyptians (Mizraim) point to the true colour of the Egyptians and the biblical Israelites—both are dark-skinned people.
- From the paintings and inscriptions found in the tombs of Egyptian kings, both Israelites (slaves) and their slave masters (the Egyptians—Mizraim) look alike; one can be mistaken for the other.

History:

- In the Bible, the history of the Egyptians and that of the Israelites is closely linked together. The Israelites had often been mistaken for the Egyptians—thus proving the fact that both look alike. Egypt was Mizraim (Hamites—dark-skinned people).
- Trusted Bible dictionaries and encyclopedias correctly identify who the biblical Israelites are; some went to the extent of correctly stating their true colour.

Prophecy:

- By prophecy, the people led away as captives when Jerusalem was captured in 70AD were a dark-skinned race of people.

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