**Romans #32 Notes**

**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Background Information Regarding Migration

1. 931 B.C. After the death of Solomon, his son \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came to the throne, and the kingdom of Israel split into two kingdoms: the Kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, consisting of the tribes of Ephraim, Reuben, Issachar, Zebulun, Dan, Naphatali, Gad, Asher, Simeon, Manasseh and the Kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, consisting of the tribes of Judah, Benjamin, and Levi and some members of the tribe of Simeon.

2. The northern Kingdom of Israel continues until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when Samaria is conquered by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The southern Kingdom of Judah continued until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when they were conquered by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and King Nebuchadnezzar.

3. The term “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” form Yehudah (Judah) was first used to describe the inhabitants of the southern kingdom of Judah. [The first use of the term “Jews” in the Bible was used in 2 KI. 16.6. The first use of “Jew” was used in Esther 2.5.]

The Great Wandering of the 10 Northern Tribes Who Were Never Known As “Jews” In History

4. Remember that the original 12 tribes of the nation of Israel broke up into two nations upon the death of King Solomon about 975 B.C. The northern 2/3 of the land containing the 10 tribes kept the name “Israel,” while the southern 1/3 containing the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, with many of the Levites, took the name of “Judah” after the royal tribe. From that time on, they kept their separate existence until they were finally merged into a vast migration. Descendants of the original 12 tribes of Israel are found in many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nations. Many know they are descendants of Abraham, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do not, yet know \_\_\_\_\_\_ they are.

5. Note that in the Bible, there are several major listings of the Tribes of Israel. Except for the Numbers 2 and the traditional listing in Genesis 49 which are close, \_\_\_\_\_\_ the other listings are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We should not read anything into these differences.

6. Members of every one of the 12 tribes have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. 2 Chron. 15.9-Members of the tribes of Ephraim, Manasseh, and Simeon fled to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_during the reign of King \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Judah. [Asa ruled from 911-870 B.C.-41 years.] Whether these groups were absorbed into the population, remained distinct groups, or returned to their tribal lands is not indicated in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. I KI 14.15-The Lord declares that He would uproot Israel out of the land and they would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This was fulfilled in the time time of 745-722 B.C. Tiglath Pelezer III came to power in 745 BC. There were actually 5 different phases of deportation. The first wave of deportation of the northern Kingdom of Israel begins in 740 BC and in 722 BC the capital of Samaria falls and the northern tribes are taken captive and driven by the Assyrians into the Caucasus region between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Seas. See map of Israel’s Wanderings.

9. Not only did they take the 10 tribes of the House of Israel, but Assyria also took many from the other two tribes of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when they took all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cities of the House of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. See 2 KI 18.13 These captives from Judah likely went with the House of Israel over the Caucasus Mountains after the power of Assyria was broken.

10. When the Kingdom of Judah was taken in 586 B.C. by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not ­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_ the captives and their descendants returned to Jerusalem following the exile. Many of those who were captives in Babylon also migrated.

11. Note that the language of that day spoke of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or even a whole nation as a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” or “household.” The Bible mentions God’s references to the “House of Israel” or the “House of Judah”. Also, the phrase was used in those days to refer to a nation as the “house” of a great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who ruled it. The importance of this will become significant as we begin to trace the tracks of migration.

12. Three Assyrian kings were involved in the subjugation and deportation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They were Tiglath Pilezer III 745-727 BC, Shalmanezer V 727-722 BC, and Sargon II 722-705 BC. Not only are these deportations detailed in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but the Assyrian records \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Biblical account. See 2 KI 15.27-29—Inscriptions of Tiglath Pelezer, which archaeologists have dug up are in museums, today. One of these says” “The cities of Gala’za (Assyrian for Galilee), Abilkka (Assyrian for Abel-Beth Maacha) which are on the border of Bit Humria (Humari), (Assyrian for House of Omri [King Omri was considered a great king in the Kingdom of Israel and the kingdom was referred to as the House of Omri]), the whole land of Naphtali in its entirety, I have brought within the border of Assyria. My official I set over them as governor. The land of Bit Humria, all of its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, together with all their goods, I carried off to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Pahaka (Assyrian for Pekah) their king I deposed and I placed Ausi as King.” In confirmation of this change in kings, we read in 2 KI 15.30 that Hoshea made a conspiracy against Pekah and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his place.

13. The conquest began in the northeastern and northern parts of the kingdom about 740 B.C., then worked, down to the heavily fortified capital city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which was captured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_B.C.

14. In 732 B.C.ten years before the fall of Samaria, the Assyrian king, Tiglath Pilezer III sacked Damascus, and Israel, annexing Aramea and territory of the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The leader of the tribe of Reuben, along with the people of these tribes were taken captive and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the region of the Khabur River system in Assyria. Tiglath Pilezer also captured the territory of Naphtali and part of “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” Manasseh. And an Assyrian governor was placed over the region of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. See 2 KI 15.29 According to 2 KI 16.9, the population of Aram and the annexed part of Israel was deported to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They marched the captives from Israel’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ borders. Shalmanezer became king in 727 B.C. and ruled until 722 B.C. Then, Sargon II came to power by seizing power from Shalmanezer in a palace coup.

15. Israel continued to exist within the reduced territory as an independent kingdom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Assyria until 722 B.C. when it was again invaded by Assyria and the rest of the population was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deported by Sargon II.

16. The Assyrians drafted many of the able-bodied men of the tribes of Israel into their army and positioned them on the Assyrian frontier as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between themselves and neighboring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Bible explains how Assyria transported and resettled the 10 tribes of Israel. See 2 KI 17.5-6. They were brought to Halah, Habor, Hara, to the River Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes. This was the area near the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea.

17. The Black obelisk of King Shalmanezer that is in the British Museum gives a report of the “Tribute of Iaua of Bit Humri.” This is translated “Tribute of Jehu of the House of Omri.” Omri was one of the kings of the Northern Kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He is shown on this Assyrian monument \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in submission before the Assyrian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Studying these monuments and the Assyrian letters and documents in the British Museum have allowed scholars to solve the mystery of exactly what happened to deported Israel. An inscription of Sargon II says, “in the beginning of my reign, the city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I besieged. I captured 27, 280 of its inhabitants which I carried away. The deportation of a whole nation naturally took a considerable period of time. The journey had to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with adequate supplies for each convoy on each stage of the journey and proper organization of the places selected to receive them. Sargon II did not hold the “cities of the Medes” east of the Zagros mountains until a few years after 721 BC, so 715-712 BC is the correct dates for the deportation to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The places to which Israel was deported by the Assyrians can be summed up in brief as constituting an arc or semi-circles around the southern end of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea. This deportation took in the entire population of the ten northern tribes constituting the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Israel. From this point on, the separation into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is apparently lost.

18. The Assyrians called the deportees from the Kingdom of Israel “Humri” or Khumri”, their way of saying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is interesting to note that this name soon disappears from the Assyrian records. Within 15 years of the deportation in precisely the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area in which the deportees of Israel had been placed, one sees the appearance of a people called “Gamira.” “Gamira” is a language corruption of the Assyrian “Khumri,” formed by reversing some of the letters, in this case IR for RI. Such inversions were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the writings of the time.

19. Omri in Hebrew characters would start with the letter Ayin which in old Hebrew was pronounced Ghayin with the sound in the Scottish “loch.” So, “Omri” would have been pronounced Ghomri by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Israel. The same name would have been written by the Assyrians as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and then later inverted to Khumir or Gamir. They were also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would call them Kimmeroi, another version of the Assyrian Khumri.

20. In the year 707 B.C. an Assyrian port reported that armed forces of the Uratu were invading the area into which Israel had been placed 15 years earlier. The attack was halted by the eastern group of Gimira who put up a strong resistance. Thus, here we have people of the northern Kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very much alive and well in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

21. King Sargon II died in 705 BC and Sennacherib became king of Assyria and reigned until 681 BC. When Argon II died, revolts began in western Asia and the Kingdom of Judah under King Hezekiah took part in them, in the hope of military aid from Egypt. \* The prophet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Isaiah warned that the revolt would fail. Soon after assuming the throne Sennacherib set about to recover his empire. One rebellious area after another was reconquered with the hideous cruelty that was characteristic of Assyria. In 701 B.C. the Assyrian king Sennacherib struck northward toward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on his way back from an invasion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. See 2 KI 14.13. He invaded the kingdom of Judah, and after pausing briefly to defeat the Egyptian army, he moved on to besiege Jerusalem. None of the smaller cities of Judah were able to resist. See 2 KI 18.13 and IS 36.1 This event is also recorded by the Assyrian king on wall plaques in his palace and on a Prism which is now in the British Museum. The prism details the number of captives on this occasion 200,150 men, women, and children of Judah deported to join the people of the northern Kingdom of Israel who were already in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Then followed the siege of Jerusalem, which was ended when the angel of the Lord killed 185,00 Assyrian soldiers in one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and Sennacherib gave up the siege and fled back to his own land.

22. At this point, as we begin to look at where the tribes go, I want you to look at a key, directional prophecy that talks about from where God will bring Israel back at Christ’s return: IS 49.12. [In the Bible, unless otherwise noted, all directions are oriented to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Thus we know that ultimately the tracks of the migration of the people of the Kingdom of Israel will head \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and perhaps east or far east. See IS. 43.1-6 Please read IS. Chapters 43 and 44 making note of “Jacob” and “Israel.” These Scriptures indicate that Israel [and descendants of Judah] are located in the north south east, and west.

23. Most of the migrations of the people of Israel and later Judah head \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Eventually the descendants of the tribes of Israel will go northwest into what is now Europe, to North America, and elsewhere. Part of the tribes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ went northwest. Others waited a few centuries in the east in what is now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Afghanistan, and even up to the outer borders of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before they migrated west and north.

24.In 679 BC, Esar-Haddon of Assyria, another group of Gimira were defeated by his forces and were pursued \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into Asia Minor. The eastern part of Israel, although known as Gimira, was also known to the Assyrians as ISKUSA, a name derived from the name ISAAC. Thus, one of the names ancient Israel used to describe themselves was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Isaac.

25. Since the Gimira and the Iskuza appear in the same place at the same time, it is reasonable to infer that they were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people.

26. The Greeks had a word for these ISKUZA. They called them SCUTHAE or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This later will be spelled Sythian. The Persian name for the Iskuza was SAKKA, also based on ISAAC with the emphasis on the last syllable (“ISS-SAAK”). [Heb. Itzak You can see the progression of the SK derivatives through history Isaac, Sakka, Iskuza, Skuthae, Scythians, Sythians. [Another form of this term will be Saxon.] {Possible origin of “Scythian.” The increasing numbers of the members of the tribes of Israel expanded northward along \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sides of the Caspian Sea. The Assyrians forcefully discouraged the building of cities, because these would be fortified centers of resistance. Also, they were basically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and herdsmen. They had been robbed of their belongings. Thus, they had to make themselves brush shelters or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where they stopped for any length of time. In the Hebrew, this was called a sukkah (pl sukkot). They applied this name to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It was the only house a nomad owned. Gradually this was slurred over into “South,” used of a tent dweller or nomad and finally became Sythian.}

27. By 650 BC Scythians and Cimmerians rose to some power in the empire and finally had an opportunity to bring down their former oppressors. Groups of Cimmerians migrated west across Asia Minor (area of modern day Turkey) fighting and conquering whoever stood in their path until they linked and merged with the Celts already in northern Europe and Britain. The Celts were kinsmen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who had migrated centuries earlier to found trade and mining colonies. Yet, other Cimmerian groups moved north and west into regions of the Baltic, where they were given another name by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Cimbri.

28. After the fall of the Assyrian capital, Ninevah, the main body of the Scythian Israel groups came under great pressure from the Medes and Persians and were forced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the Dariel Pass in the Causcasus mountains and into the steppe region of southern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Encyclopedia Britannica states that the terms Saka, Sacae, and Scyths were regarded as synonymous. The Greek historian Herodotus wrote that the Persians called all the Scythians Sakae. Thus, all the Scythian groups seem to be known by the name of the Hebrew Patriarch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. That the Scythian groups of people known as the Saka or Sakae bore the name of Isaac upon them fulfills the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of GN. 21.12 and GN. 48.16. Herodotus also recorded that the Scythians recoiled from raising or eating swine or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He wrote, “They [the Scythians make no offerings of pigs, nor will they keep them in their country.” This is a Torah-based Israelite dietary habit. A Scythian king named Saulius (notice the name) executed a man for engaging in a Greek idolatrous practice. Another Scythian king, Scyles, was executed by his own brother for participating in a hedonistic Greek festival honoring false god Bacchus. This is interesting information in light of Jer. 3.11 which was written as the prophet contemplated the southern kingdom of Judah’s spiritual condition at the same time the Saka (Scythians were settled around the Black Sea.)

29. While these were forced through the Caucasus, the leaders of the groups in the west crossed the Don and Dniper rivers and came into contact with Cimmerian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups who had earlier moved across the Black Sea. They would continue pushing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ along the valley of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River into central Europe. {\*It is interesting to note that while Herodotus wrote that the “the stupidest nations in the world lived in the Black Sea region, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Scythians.}

30. Although the Scythians established themselves in the area of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Russia from the 6th to the 3rd BC centuries, they found themselves squeezed between a people advancing from the east, the Sarmartians, and the Celts, who already occupied central Europe to the west. Thus, they were forced northward toward the North Sea and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region. (\*\*If you desire to read more about the Scythians, you may want to look at an article by Steven Collins. However, please be aware that he leans toward the heresy of British Israelism in saying that all the ten tribes of Israel were Scythians and that they were the Saxons and thus the ten tribes of Britain, today. That is simply not true.)

31. Most of the Western group of deportees of the northern kingdom of Israel were forced through Asia Minor into central Europe and the North Sea, the Eastern group were still dominated by Assyrian powers and their successors, being threatened by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Medes from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

32. The situation by 600 B.C is that the 10 tribes of the House of Israel plus about 200,00 from the kingdom of Judah were deported to Assyria. Assyria was conquered by Babylon in 627 BC. Many groups of the northern Kingdom of Israel have migrated north, west, and east and are seemingly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They were taken to exile and scattered to and swallowed by the nations. They have totally forgotten their identity. But God has not forgotten them and they are \_\_\_\_\_\_ lost to Him.