Was the Cat in the Hat Black? Book of Commandments, for the Government of the Church of Christ. The Promised Land: The Lost Tribes a Myth. Book of Mormon Student Manual. Ancient American Indians. Atlantis in America. Ancient and Modern Britons. The Stone of David. A Star in the West. Or, A Humble Attempt to Discover the Long Lost Ten Tribes of Israel. Preparatory to Their Return to Their Beloved City. Jerusalem. [microform]. The Five Books of Moses: A Translation with Commentary. Trust in the Land. The Ten Lost Tribes. Lost Tribes of Israel and Promised Lands. A Century of Dishonor. Lost Tribes and Promised Lands. Gospel Principles. The Invention of the Land of Israel. Undeniable: Full Color Evidence of Black Israelites in the Bible. The Lost Ten Tribe of Israel. Nature Knows! The Lost Ten Tribe. The Ten Lost Tribes of Arabia. Arab and Jew. The Ten Tribes of Israel. Historically Identified with the Aborigines of the Western Hemisphere. Origins of the American Indians. The Pagan Chastitizing. The Hebrews: Did America Kidnap The Lost Tribes of Israel? View of the Hebrews. Promised Land. Christopher Columbus and the Participation of the Jews in the Spanish and Portuguese Discoveries. The Ten Tribes of Israel. The Thirteenth Tribe. The Peril of the Republic of the United States of America. Pagans in the Promised Land. Wandering in Strange Lands. The Promise of the Land. Jewish Identity Among the Igbo of Nigeria. The Israelites. Adair's History of the American Indians. The American Indian—origin, culture, and language—engaged the best minds of Europe from 1492 to 1729. Were the Indians the result of a co-creation? Were they descended from the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel? Could they have emigrated from Carthage, Phoenicia, or Troy? All these and many other theories were proposed. How could scholars account for the multiplicity of languages among the Indians, the differences in levels of culture? And how did the Indian arrive in America—by using as a bridge a now-lost continent or, as was later suggested by some persons in the light of an expanding knowledge of geography, by using the Bering Strait as a migratory route? Most of the theories regarding the American Indian were first advanced in the sixteenth century. In this distinctive book Lée H. Huddleston looks carefully into those theories and proposals. From many research sources he weaves an historical account that engages the reader from the very first. The two most influential men in an early-developing controversy over Indian origins were Joseph de Acosta and Gregorio García. Approaching the subject with restraint and with a critical eye, Acosta, in 1590, suggested that the presence of diverse animals in America indicated a land connection with the Old World. On the other hand, García accepted several theories as equally possible and presented each in the strongest possible light in his Origen de los indios of 1607. The critical position of Acosta and the credulous stand of García were both developed in Spanish writing in the seventeenth century. The Acostans settled on an Asiatic derivation for the Indians; the Garcians continued to accept most sources as possible. The Garcian position triumphed in Spain, as was shown by the republication of García’s Origen in 1729 with considerable additions consistent within the original framework. Outside of Spain, Acosta was the more influential of the two. His writings were critical in the thinking of such men as Joannes de Laet (who bestowed Grotius in their polemic on Indian origins), Georg Horn, and Samuel Purchas. By the end of the seventeenth century the Acostans of Northern Europe had begun to apply physical characteristics to the determination of Indian origins, and by the early eighteenth century these new criteria were beginning to place the question of Indian origins on a more nearly scientific level. This book traces the history of the ancient Khazar Empire, a major but almost forgotten power in Eastern Europe, which in the Dark Ages became converted to Judaism. Khazaria was finally wiped out by the forces of Genghis Khan, but evidence indicates that the Khazars themselves migrated to Poland and formed the cradle of Western Jewry. To the general reader the Khazars, who flourished from the 7th to 11th century, may seem infinitely remote today. Yet they have a close and unexpected bearing on our world, which emerges as Koestler recounts the fascinating history of the ancient Khazar Empire. At about the time that Charlemagne was Emperor in the West, the Khazars’ sway extended from the Black Sea to the Caspian, from the Caucasus to the Volga, and they were instrumental in stopping the Muslim onslaught against Byzantium, the eastern jaw of the gigantic pincer movement that in the West swept across northern Africa and into Spain. Thereafter the Khazars found themselves in a precarious position between the two major world powers: the Eastern Roman Empire in Byzantium and the triumphant followers of Mohammed. As Koestler points out, the Khazars were the Third World of their day. They chose a surprising method of resisting both the Western pressure to become Christian and the Eastern to adopt Islam. Rejecting both, they converted to Judaism. Koestler speculates about the ultimate faith of the Khazars and their impact on the racial composition and social heritage of modern Jewry. He produces a large body of meticulously detailed research. An analysis of how religious bias shaped U.S. federal Indian law. The expanded and updated edition of David Shipler’s Pulitzer Prize-winning book that examines the relationship, past and present, between Arabs and Jews in this monumental work, extensively researched and more relevant than ever, David Shipler delves into the origins of the prejudices that exist between Jews and Arabs that have been intensified by war, terrorism, and nationalism. Focusing on the diverse cultures that exist side by side in Israel and Israeli-controlled territories, Shipler examines the process of indoctrination that begins in schools; he discusses the far-ranging effects of socioeconomic differences, historical conflicts between Islam and Judaism, attitudes about the Holocaust, and much more. And he writes of the people: the Arab woman in love with a Jew, the retired Israeli military officer, the Palestinian guerrilla, the handsome actor whose father is Arab and whose mother is Jewish. For Shipler, and for all who read this book, their stories and hundreds of others reflect not only the reality of wounded spirits but also a glimmer of hope for eventual coexistence in the Promised Land. In The Ten Lost Tribes, Zvi Ben-Dor Ben-Shitrit offers a fresh perspective for the first time about the extent to which the search for the lost tribes of Israel became, over two millennia, an engine for global exploration and a key mechanism for understanding the world. Covering the period of the thirteenth century B.C.E. to the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C.E., Isserlin, a senior scholar, synthesizes the social, historical, geographical, and archaeological materials relevant to studying ancient Israel in its ancient Near Eastern context. Isserlin has an accessible style and brings the latest in biblical research to students and general readers. The stunning array of 85 photographs -- plus maps, line-
Ronald Sanders

Read Book Lost Tribes And Promised Lands

Ronald Sanders

drawings, and charts -- make this a rich resource for scholars as well."A study of the roots of America's racism that examines the Spanish, Portuguese, English, and French colonial movements of the Age of Discovery, focusing on the explorers' perceptions of the native races they encountered in Africa and the Americas. The racial attitudes that would govern the fate of Blacks and [Native Americans] on American soil were forged in this area. This book is the first study to place this confrontation squarely at the center of a history of racism in American civilization Sanders is at all times sensitive to the myriad cultural and religious strains -- Christian, Judaic, folkloric, mystical -- that informed the Europeans' first and subsequent reactions to other races."--From book jacket.

Describes the perceptions of European explorers concerning the native peoples that they encountered in Africa and the Americas to illuminate the sources of American racial attitudes.Tudor Parfitt examines a myth which is based on one of the world's oldest mysteries -- what happened to the lost tribes of Israel? Christians and Jews alike have attached great importance to the legendary fate of these tribes which has had a remarkable impact on their ideologies throughout history. Each tribe of Israel claimed descent from one of the twelve sons of Jacob and the land of Israel was eventually divided up between them. Following a schism which formed after the death of Solomon, ten of the tribes set up an independent northern kingdom, whilst those of Judah and Levi set up a separate southern kingdom. In 721BC the ten northern tribes were ethnically cleansed by the Assyrians and the Bible states they were placed: in Halah and in Habor by the river of Gozan and in the city of Medes. The Bible also foretold that one day they would be reunited with the southern tribes in the final redemption of the people of Israel. Their subsequent history became a tapestry of legend and hearsay. The belief persisted that they had been lost in some remote part of the world and there were countless suggestions and claims as to where. "The Earth says, God has placed me here. The Earth says that God tells me to take care of the Indians on this earth; the Earth says to the Indians that stop on the Earth, feed them right. . . . God says feed the Indians upon the earth." —Cayuse Chief Young Chief, Walla Walla Council of 1855 America has always been Indian land. Historically and culturally, Native Americans have had a strong appreciation for the land and what it offers. After continually struggling to hold on to their land and losing millions of acres, Native Americans still have a strong and ongoing relationship to their homelands. The land holds spiritual value and offers a way of life through fishing, farming, and hunting. It remains essential—not only for subsistence but also for cultural continuity—to Native Americans regain rights to land they were promised. Beth Rose Middleton examines new and innovative ideas concerning Native land conservancies, providing advice on land trusts, collaborations, and conservation groups. Increasingly, tribes are working to protect their access to culturally important lands by collaborating with Native and non-Native conservation movements. By using private conservation partnerships to reacquire lost land, tribes can ensure the health and sustainability of vital natural resources. In particular, tribal governments are using conservation easements and land trusts to reclaim rights to lost acreage. Through the use of these and other private conservation tools, tribes are able to protect or in some cases buy back the land that was never sold but rather was taken from them. Trust in the Land sets into motion a new wave of ideas concerning land conservation. This informative book will appeal to Native and non-Native individuals and organizations interested in protecting the land as well as environmentalists and government agencies."A modern classic. Thrilling and constantly illuminating. "—Michael Dirda, Washington Post Book World Through a distinguished career of critical scholarship and translation, Robert Alter has equipped us to read the Hebrew Bible as a powerful, cohesive work of literature. In this landmark work, Alter's masterly translation and probing commentary combine to give contemporary readers the definitive edition of The Five Books. Winner of the PEN Center USA Literary Award for Translation and the Koret Jewish Book Award for Translation, a New York Times Top 15 Book, Los Angeles Times Favorite Book, and San Francisco Chronicle "Best Book." "Then they fasted that day, and put on sackcloth, and cast ashes upon their heads, and rent their clothes, and laid open the book of the law, wherein the heathen had sought to paint the likeness of their images. " - 1 Maccabees 3:47-48 Undeniable is the perfect outreach tool to connect with anyone that is skeptical of the claim that the Israelites of the Bible were black, and have always been black. This is first and foremost an outreach tool, but it also makes a great gift for anyone that wants to see the hard evidence. + Full Color Images + Minimal Commentary + Designed To Start The Conversation Inside of the book you'll find: + Maps + Paintings + Statues + Explorer Journal Entries + Memorandum To The President of The United States All of the evidence adds up to the fact that there was a multi-national conspiracy to kidnap, enslave, and hide the true history of Negroes scattered all over the world through the Transatlantic Slave Trade. There has been a conscious concerted effort to steer people away from the truth that Israel fled into Africa in 70 A.D. and still inhabits many areas of the continent.Among the 20 to 30 million Igbo people in Nigeria there is a widespread belief that the Igbo originated in ancient Israel. Recently a number of Igbo Jewish communities have been established in Nigeria. Although some Igbo have made their way to Israel, the Israeli public is largely unaware of the fact that that there are in addition of 20 to 30 million people in Nigeria that are called by some, 'the Jews of West Africa.' This book offers for the first time an in-depth study and a genealogical history of the Igbo's long term narrative of a possible Jewish origin. What is a homeland and when does it become a national territory? Why have so many people been willing to die for such places throughout the twentieth century? What is the essence of the Promised Land? Following the acclaimed and controversial The Invention of the Jewish People, Shlomo Sand examines the mysterious sacred land that has become the site of the longest-running national struggle of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The Invention of the Land of Israel deconstructs the age-old legends surrounding the Holy Land and the prejudices that continue to suffocate it. Sand's account dissects the concept of "historical right" and tracks the creation of the modern concept of the "Land of Israel" by nineteenth-century Evangelical Protestants and Jewish Zionists. This invention, he argues, not only facilitated the colonization of the Middle East and the establishment of the State of Israel; it is also threatening the existence of the Jewish state today. Racism is resilient, duplicitious, and endlessly adaptable, so it is no surprise that America is again in a period of civil rights activism. A significant reason racism endures is because it is structural: it's embedded in culture and in institutions. One of the places that racism hides-and thus perhaps the best place to oppose it--is books for young people. Was the Cat in the Hat Black? presents five serious critiques of the history and current state of children's literature tempestuous relationship with both implicit and explicit forms of the race. The book fearlessly examines topics both vivid-such as The Cat in the Hat's roots in blackface minstrelsy-and more opaque, like how the children's book industry can perpetuate structural racism via whitewashed
covers even while making efforts to increase diversity. Rooted in research yet written with a lively, crackling touch, Nel delves into years of literary criticism and recent sociological data in order to show a better way forward. Though much of what is proposed here could be endlessly argued, the knowledge that what we learn in childhood imparts both subtle and explicit lessons about whose lives matter is not debatable. The text concludes with a short and stark proposal of actions everyone-reader, author, publisher, scholar, citizen-can take to fight the biases and prejudices that infect children's literature. While Was the Cat in the Hat Black? does not assume it has all the answers to such a deeply systemic problem, its audacity should stimulate discussion and activism. Are the tribes of Israel really "lost" or were they hidden as prophesied in Psalms 83? The Bible seems to indicate a multi-national conspiracy to hide Israel and wipe out the memory of who they really are. If this is true, then history as we know it has been hijacked, and it is only through searching that we will find the truth. In this book, you'll find the answers to the following questions, just to name a few: Why does a 1747 English map place the tribe of Judah on the “slave coast” of Africa? Why do slave ledgers show slaves being registered with Hebrew names fresh off of the ships? Why did slaves sing songs in Hebrew and call out to Yah for help? Why did Christ mention the slavery of Israel as a sign of the end of the age? Are "the times of the Gentiles" coming to an end? If you are 100% honest with yourself as you find the answers to these questions, your eyes will be opened. If you’re ready to start this eye opening adventure through scripture then keep reading. ISRAEL IS STILL A NATION TO GOD AND ALWAYS WILL BE! "Thus saith the LORD, which giveth the sun for a light by day, and the ordinances of the moon and of the stars for a light by night, which divideth the sea when the waves thereof roar; The LORD of hosts is his name: If those ordinances depart from before me, saith the LORD, then the seed of Israel also shall cease from being a nation before me for ever. Thus saith the LORD; If heaven above can be measured, and the foundations of the earth searched out beneath, I will also cast off all the seed of Israel for all that they have done, saith the LORD." – Jeremiah 31:35-37One of TIME's 100 Must Read Books of 2020 and one of Good Housekeeping's Best Books of the Year“One of the smartest young writers of her generation.”—Book Riot Featuring a new afterword from the author, Morgan Jerkins' powerful story of her journey to understand her northern and southern roots, the Great Migration, and the displacement of black people across America. Between 1916 and 1970, six million black Americans left their rural homes in the South for jobs in cities in the North, West, and Midwest in a movement known as The Great Migration. While this event transformed the complexion of America and provided black people with new economic opportunities, it also disconnected them from their roots, their land, and their sense of identity, argues Morgan Jerkins. In this fascinating and deeply personal exploration, she recreates her ancestors’ journeys across America, following the migratory routes they took from Georgia and South Carolina to Louisiana, Oklahoma, and California. Following in their footsteps, Jerkins seeks to understand not only her own past, but the lineage of an entire group of people who have been displaced, disenfranchised, and disrespected throughout our history. Through interviews, photos, and hundreds of pages of transcription, Jerkins braids the loose threads of her family’s oral histories, which she was able to trace back 300 years, with the insights and recollections of black people she met along the way—the tissue of black myths, customs, and blood that connect the bones of American history. Incisive and illuminating, Wandering in Strange Lands is a timely and enthralling look at America’s past and present, one family’s legacy, and a young black woman’s life, filtered through her sharp and curious eyes.An attempt to identify the lost tribes of Israel with the North American Indians.In Nature Knows No Color-Line, originally published in 1952, historian Joel Augustus Rogers examines the origins of racial hierarchy and the color problem. Rogers was a humanist who believed that there were no scientifically evident racial divisions—all humans belong to one “race.” He believed that color prejudice generally evolved from issues of domination and power between two physiologically different groups. According to Rogers, color prejudice was then used a rationale for domination, subjugation and warfare. Societies developed myths and prejudices in order to pursue their own interests at the expense of other groups. This book argues that many instances of the contributions of black people had been left out of the history books, and gives many examples.A Study Guide and a Teacher’s Manual Gospel Principles was written both as a personal study guide and as a teacher’s manual. As you study it, seeking the Spirit of the Lord, you can grow in your understanding and testimony of God the Father, Jesus Christ, His Atonement, and the Restoration of the gospel. You can find answers to life’s questions, gain an assurance of your purpose and self-worth, and face personal and family challenges with faith. Ask yourself these questions. How can the most powerful country on earth, or to ever exist, be overlooked in Bible prophecy? How can a nation, who conquered space, went to the moon and back, and helped save the Jews from the horrors of Nazi Germany find themselves left out of God’s plan to save the world? How can a land, dripping with wine, sustained by corn, and bursting with grain, escape the eyes of God? Why did God settle the children of Israel in Palestine when he promised them the world? Was it beyond his power to bring them over the sea? Why were the children of Naphtali settled in the northeast corner of the promise land, when they were prophesied the southwest? How can we make sense of these errors? Jacob and Moses were two of the greatest prophets in the Bible. If so, how can they both be wrong? The answer’s simple. The lost tribes of Israel came through the bloody seas of Europe to settle other lands. The most powerful nations on earth are not missing in Bible prophecy. They are the lost tribes of Israel. They’re the focus of all Bible prophecy. They are an example of God’s blessings, and he’s to be glorified by all they accomplish. This book will open your eyes to understanding the Bible. Learn the identity of the children of Joseph and where they reside unto this day. Discover the well-defined paths of the lost tribes and track them throughout Europe. Look into the history of the people living in Switzerland, Belgium, France, Holland, Denmark, England, Canada, Australia, and the United States. Learn the origin of the Native Americans, their ties to Israel, and the prophecy that led them to this land. All supported by Biblical quotes in this red-lettered narrative. The God of Israel gave us all we need to track his lost flock. They were to follow on the heels of the American Indian and inherit a land dripping with sweet wine. It’s as simple as opening your Bible and knowing where to look. The ancient path of a Sage is lost in the fetters of time, but wisdom comes from the shadows long since passed. David took five stones into the valley to face a beast, but he needed only one to bring him down. We’ll tackle the beast, the dragon, the false prophet, the four horsemen of the apocalypse, the seals of Revelation, and the star of Wormwood. Once finished, there will be little to no doubt of their identity, and they’ll fall like the morning rain. We’re now entering the dawn of a new age as we open the sixth seal. Be prepared, lest you are found naked. This text presents evidence for a new theory that the great stone spheres of Costa
Rica and sighting stones throughout the Pacific were used to teach sea routes and constellation paths to navigators of the ancient world. It reveals substantial links between Meso-America and Egypt and the Middle East. After more than 52 weeks on the Toronto Star's bestseller list and 43 weeks on The Globe and Mail's bestseller list, Tom Harpur's groundbreaking book, The Pagan Christ, is now available in paperback. This new edition includes the twenty-page discussion guide, with more than 100 questions, to help facilitate a deeper, chapter-by-chapter analysis and more profound understanding of the findings and arguments found in the book. Subjects for discussion include: the ancient Egyptian roots of Christianity, the real meaning of the Bible, the key to whether Jesus really existed, the re-mythologizing of Christianity, the meaning of the Christ within all of us and the need to understand myth and allegory. With a new introduction by Tom Harpur, this paperback edition sheds further light on what has become one of the most talked about books of the new millennium. Written by one of the outstanding biblical scholars in the world, this book is very important, not only as technical biblical criticism but also for its treatment of one of the most pressing and controversial issues of our own time.” - David N. Freedman, co-editor of “The Archaeology of the Bible”

This 1912 classic of the Jewish American immigrant experience was an instant critical and popular success. Its author arrived in Boston from Russia as a 12-year-old in the 1890s. Her moving narrative of Old and New World cultures was acclaimed by The New York Times as “a unique contribution to our modern literature and to our modern history.”

Reprint of the Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York, 1912 edition. *Includes pictures *Includes Biblical passages and Assyrian accounts of the deportation of the Israelites *Includes a bibliography for further reading *I counted as spoil 27,280 people, together with their chariots, and gods, in whom they trusted. I formed a unit with 200 of [their] chariots for my royal force. I settled the rest of them in the midst of Assyria. I repopulated Samaria more than before. I brought into it people from countries conquered by my hands. I appointed my commissioner as governor over them, and I counted them as Assyrians.” - Sargon II, Assyrian king

In the 8th century BCE, one of the most important provinces within the Assyrian Empire was Samaria. Also known as Israel, Samaria repeatedly rebelled against their Assyrian overlords, but in 722, the Assyrians overran Samaria once and for all, killing countless numbers and sending most of the rest of its inhabitants into forced exile. The events of Samaria's fall were chronicled in the Assyrian annals from the reign of Sargon II and the Old Testament, and although the two sources present the event from different perspectives, they corroborate each other for the most part and together present a reliable account of the situation. The end result was that 30,000 Israelites were forcibly deported from the region, a tactic the Assyrians found so effective that they would continue to use it against other conquered enemies until the fall of their own empire. The Assyrians' forced exile of the Israelites was not the only time such a fate had befallen them, as made clear by Babylonian accounts and the Biblical account of the Exodus out of Egypt, but it was that exile that permanently scattered most of the legendary 12 tribes of Israel, and the fate of the 10 lost tribes has interested people ever since. The patriarchal stories in Genesis explain the following about the origin of the tribes of Israel. The patriarch Jacob, whose name was later changed to Israel (Gen 32:28), was himself the son of Isaac and the grandson of Abraham. He had 12 sons who are the eponymous ancestors of the 12 tribes of Israel. Genesis lists the 12 sons according to their mothers. Jacob had five sons with his first wife: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, and Issachar. Leah's maid, Zilpah, bore another two sons to Jacob: Gad and Asher. His second wife, Rachel, also bore only two sons; Joseph and Benjamin; as did her maid, Bilhah: Dan and Naphtali. The simple version of the Ten Lost Tribes is that modern Jewish communities are composed of the descendants of two of these 12 tribes because Cyrus the Great allowed these tribes to return to Judah from their captivity in Babylon. However, the location and fate of the remaining 10 tribes, deported by the Assyrians from the northern kingdom of Israel two centuries earlier, remains a mystery, and it is this mystery that lies at the heart of the search for the Ten Lost Tribes. The Ten Lost Tribes looks at what is known and unknown about the missing tribes of Israel, and speculation as to their fate. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Lost Tribes of Israel like never before, in no time at all. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and reburnished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read face. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.