

CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLIES INTERNATIONAL

P.O. BOX 888

COFFS HARBOUR N.S.W. 2450

AUSTRALIA

Category NI1 Sheet 1001/0404



British Israel

British Israel

The Bible, broadly speaking, consists of approximately one third historical documentation, one third serves as guidelines for us as Christians, and one third of its contents are prophecy. We read in 2.Timothy 3:16,17:

"All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

God assures us in Isaiah 46:9,10 that EVERYTHING He has decided will come to pass.

There is a connection between the Israel of the Old Testament and Great Britain today. The origin of this relationship can be found with ABRAHAM and his genealogical tree:

ABRAHAM

GEN 12:1-2: God's promise that He would make a great nation of Abram (Abraham).

GEN 17:1-2: Abram (In Hebrew: 'a high father') received a new name from God: Abraham (In Hebrew: 'a father of many nations').

In verse 7 of the same chapter, God confirmed that this would be an everlasting covenant between Him and Abraham.

ISAAC

Abraham gave the birthright of the firstborn to Isaac even though he was not the firstborn son (GEN 25:5; GEN 17:18).

The actual firstborn was Ishmael, born of Abraham's maid Hagar. Ishmael was later to live east of Isaac, and was to become the father of the Arabs (GEN 16:12).

ESAU AND JACOB

These were the two children of Isaac and his wife Rebekah. Esau was the firstborn, but Jacob (In Hebrew: 'supplanter') cunningly obtained the blessing of his father (GEN 27:26-29).

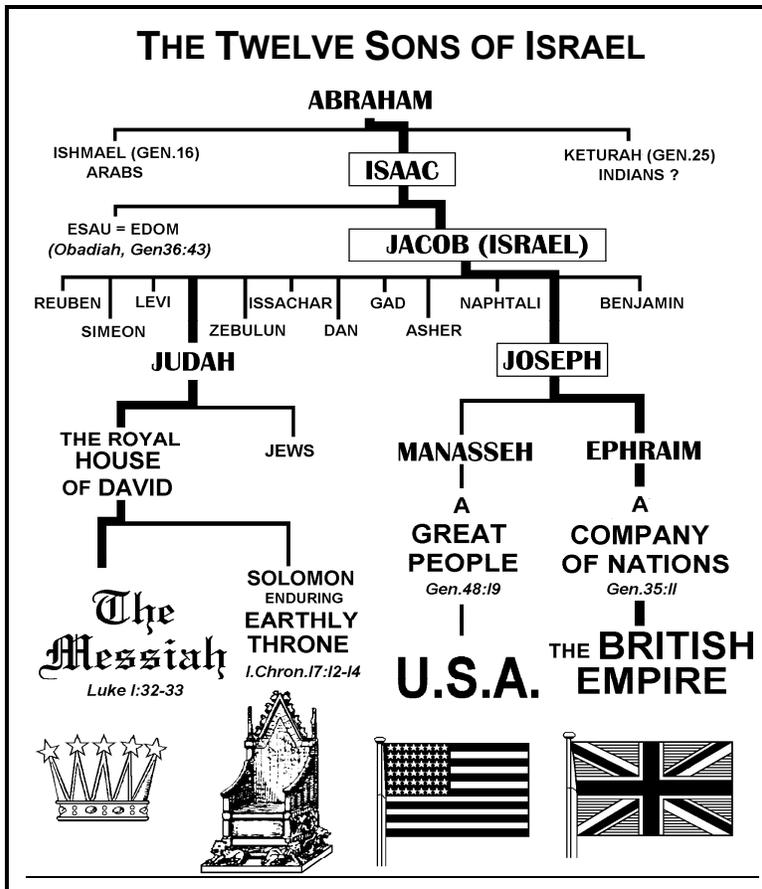
What was the meaning of this birthright?

BIRTHRIGHT and SCEPTRE

The birthright of the firstborn includes the material blessings owned by a father; which in this case, also included the promises that God had reserved for Abraham and his descendants.

The birthright is a natural right obtained through birth. This privilege only comes through descent and does not depend on any other conditions or attributes.

It is also important to explain another word: 'Sceptre'. The Sceptre symbolises the royal office and power. Possession of the Sceptre means the continuation of the royal line. This royal line ultimately leads to Jesus Christ - the King of kings. Both the birthright and the Sceptre were passed to Isaac and later to Jacob.

J A C O B

Two events in the life of Jacob were particularly important:

First event: Jacob dreamt of a ladder reaching to heaven. He anointed the stone that he had used as a pillow with oil. This stone would reappear at a much later date (GEN 28:10-22).

Second event: After wrestling with the angel of God, Jacob received a new name: ISRAEL (In Hebrew: 'a prince of God') (GEN 32:24-28).

R E U B E N

The firstborn was Reuben. However, he did not obtain the birthright because he lay with his father's concubine, as we read in Genesis 35:22.

J O S E P H

Joseph was also one of the twelve sons of Israel. His

brothers, out of jealousy, sold him as a slave (GEN 37:12-36). However, God blessed him. He became 'Prime Minister' of Egypt and through this he had the opportunity to prevent Egypt, as well as his entire family, from starving to death.

His whole family came to Egypt to dwell in the land of Goshen (See Genesis 46).

E P H R A I M A N D M A N A S S E H

Joseph had two sons: Ephraim and Manasseh. They were blessed by Joseph's father, Israel (formerly called Jacob).

Genesis 48:

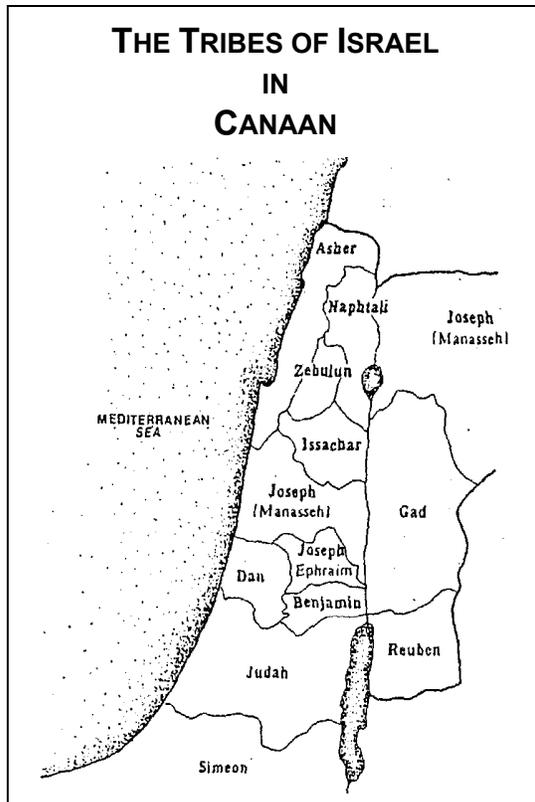
Verses 1-4: Repetition of the promises of God to Jacob.

Verse 5: Israel adopted the two sons of Joseph.

Verses 13-16: *"...and let my name (Israel) be named on them, and the name of my fathers Abraham and Isaac..."*

Verse 18: Both obtained the birthright. Manasseh (the firstborn) was to become, *"a great people"*, and Ephraim (the younger one) was to become *"a multitude (Commonwealth) of nations."*

We will hear more about Ephraim and Manasseh and which nations they represent today at a later stage.



GEN 49:8-10: Jacob blessed his twelve sons and handed the Sceptre over to Judah. This meant that the royal power and its line would continue via Judah.

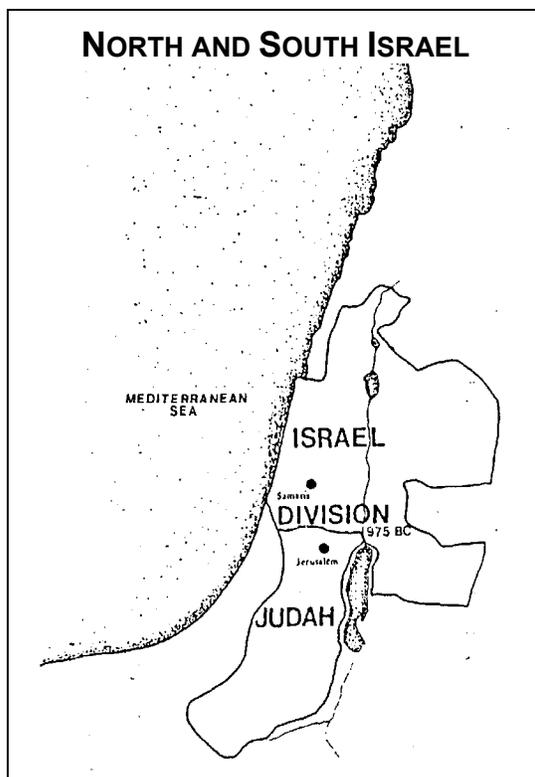
Some 225 years later, another Pharaoh was ruling Egypt. He no longer knew Joseph and his family and turned the Israelites into slaves.

MOSES

He was the one, called by God, to lead the people of Israel (two to three million people) out of Egypt.

Moses received the ten commandments at Mount Sinai. The continuous rebellion of the people towards God caused them to wander in the desert for 40 years as a punishment. At that time the people of Israel did not have a king. God Himself ruled and led His people.

All tribes together are the people of Israel.



JOSHUA

Joshua was the successor of Moses and Israel reached the Promised Land under his leadership. The Promised Land was divided up amongst the tribes.

JUDGES

Judges ruled the land and ensured that God's commandments were being kept and that offenders were being punished.

The people of Israel murmured against this and wanted to have a KING after their pagan traditions.

Strife and war breaks out between the tribes of Israel, and the Promised Land is finally parted into the **Northern** and **Southern** Kingdoms.

The first king to rule over Israel was Saul. However, he was rejected by God for disobedience during his term of office and he and his sons were destroyed.

The successor of Saul was David (In Hebrew: 'beloved'). He was from the tribe of Judah and was called "*a man after God's own heart*"!

God made fantastic promises to David:

See 2.Samuel 7:12-16,19:

Verse 13b: *"...and I will stablish the throne of his kingdom for ever."*

Verse 16: *"And thine house and thy kingdom shall be established for ever before thee: thy throne shall be established for ever."*

These promises were unconditional and everlasting. Verse 19 applied to the distant future.

Solomon became king after David. However, he turned away from God and was punished accordingly. However, this did not affect the promises of God and the covenant made between God and David (1.KIN 1). The divided Kingdom was reunited for some years during David's reign, but was finally divided into the Northern and Southern kingdoms.

J E W S - I S R A E L

At this point it is important to briefly explain the words **Jews** and **Israel**. Many interchange these two terms at their pleasure believing that they are two different words for one and the same people. However, this is not the case.

Originally, the nation of Israel consisted of the twelve tribes, their name bring derived from their ancestor Israel (= Jacob). Judah was one of those tribes. After the division into the Northern and Southern kingdoms, these tribes - the people of Israel - were divided into two groups. Subsequently, the Southern kingdom only consisted of the tribe of Judah (therefore the term "Jews"), the tribe of Benjamin, and parts of the tribe of Levi (see maps 2a and 2b on page 4).

During the time following this, only the Northern kingdom, consisting of the ten tribes of Israel, was called 'Israel'. Therefore, when the Bible mentions the 'tribe of Israel', in the first instance it refers to the ten separated tribes.

As we know, the name "Israel" was also given especially to the sons of Joseph (Ephraim and Manasseh) (GEN 48:16).

D A V I D

God gave the kingdom of Israel to David for an everlasting covenant (2.CHR 13:4,5). In another verse, we see that God promised he would have descendants on his throne forever (PSA 89: 29,30). This covenant was to remain even if his sons were to sin and fall away from God (PSA 89:31-37).

From Rehoboam (Solomon's successor) to Zedekiah, the continuous succession to the throne of the descendants of David can be seen. However, the succession seems to break off thereafter.

J E R E M I A H

Jeremiah, the prophet at the time of the above mentioned King **Zedekiah**, played an important role in the forthcoming events in the history of Israel.

This may already be noticeable by the fact that he is one of the few of whom it is said in the Bible that they were chosen by God before birth. John the Baptist and Jesus Christ are the other two. Jeremiah's mission is clearly explained in chapter 1, verse 10 of the book named after him:

"See, I have this day set thee over the nations and over the kingdoms, to root out, and to pull down, and to destroy, and to throw down, to build, and to plant."

Zedekiah, the successor to David, was captured and taken to Babylon. His sons and the nobles were killed (JER 39:1-7). He remained in captivity until his death (JER 52:11).

This brought up the question of who should continue the line of David? Who was to be the successor to David's throne? One hope remained with Zedekiah's predecessor Jehoiachin. He was captured by Nebuchadnezzar but was later released (2.KIN 25:27-30).

However, he was out of the question as a successor to the throne as God Himself had proclaimed that neither Jehoiachin (= Coniah) nor any of his children would ever sit on the throne again (JER 22:24,25,30).

Would God be able to keep his covenant with David - that his throne would endure forever? Before answering this question, let us have a look at the situation of the people of Israel at that time.

At the time of King Zedekiah's reign (King of the Southern Kingdom), the ten tribes of Israel (Northern Kingdom) had already been in Assyrian captivity for 130 years. The conquerors reoccupied the vacated Northern Kingdom with other nations. Amongst them were inhabitants from Babylon, Cuthah, Ava, Hamath, etc. (2.KIN 17:24). These people still lived in Samaria at the time of Jesus. We know from the Bible that the Jews (Southern Kingdom) did not mingle with the heathens from Samaria even up to the time of Jesus, 600 years later. The capital of the Northern Kingdom was Samaria.

Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel were used as prophets when the Jews were taken away (130 years after the people of Israel).

Therefore, Jeremiah had fulfilled the first part of his mission: *"to pull down and to destroy"*, but the kingdom had not yet been rebuilt.

As we already know, all of Zedekiah's sons were dead. Jeremiah was also amongst the captives that were to be taken to Babylon. He was released by Nebuchadnezzar with permission to go anywhere he desired. His journey took him to Mizpah (JER 40:6).

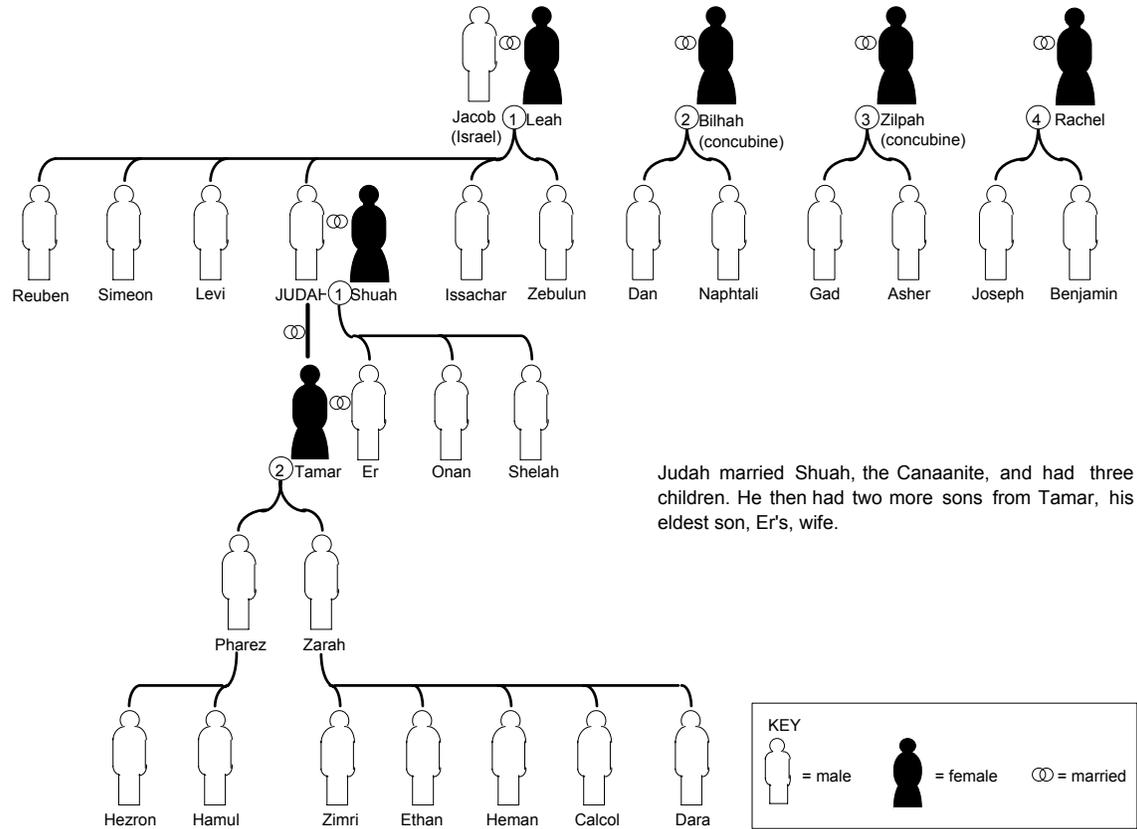
The reason for this was Zedekiah's daughters (JER 41:10). Jeremiah knew that Hebrew law also allowed daughters to become rightful heirs in the absence of any male heirs. However, one condition was that they had to marry within their own tribe (NUM 27:7-10; NUM 36).

Jeremiah fled to Egypt with the princesses and his attendant Baruch. He had found the princesses; what he needed now was a man from the royal line and the royal tribe of Judah. In order to find them we have to go right back to the genealogical tree of Judah.

In Genesis 38:29 & 30 we read of the birth of Judah's twin sons. They were called Zarah and Pharez. Zarah was actually the firstborn, but he drew his hand back in (with the scarlet thread) during the birth; so Pharez came out of the womb first.

The breach that the midwife spoke about (GEN 38:28-30) would be healed at a much later date.

The line of Pharez, the second to be born, was blessed; and David was a descendant from this line.



A healing of the breach could only mean that the Sceptre would ultimately have to be transferred from the Pharez-line to the Zarah-line. This transfer was not made before the time of King Zedekiah of Judah as he was a descendant of the Pharez-line. Therefore this had to happen after King Zedekiah was overthrown. However, God had promised David that his line (Pharez) was to remain on the throne throughout all generations. Therefore, the healing could only be realised if an heir to the throne of the Pharez-line would marry a descendant of the Zarah-line.

History shows us that a group from the line of Zarah reached the Irish coast via the Middle East at the time of King David's reign.

* * *

THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL TODAY

Let us go back to the people of Israel (Northern Kingdom) after they were deported and scattered. Where did they go? Or to be more precise: Where are they today? The Bible gives some prophecies about the whereabouts of Israel after being scattered:

Let us look at all the signs which characterise the place where Israel was to possess land:

- 1) They will be without a king for a long time.
HOS 3:4: They shall abide many days without a king.
- 2) The throne will be in the sea and the people will rule over the sea.
2.SAM 7:10: *"And move no more"*. So Israel was to finally possess land.
HOS 12:1: Follow after the east wind = towards the west.
PSA 89:25: I will set David's hand (= Sceptre) into the sea; his throne is to be in the sea, and he will control the sea-routes.
- 3) This land is to the north-west of Israel.
ISA 49:3,6: In reference to Israel (Jacob).
Verse 12: From far and from the north and from the west = north-west (there is no Hebrew word for north-west).
- 4) It is on a far-away island.
JER 31:9&10: In the isles *"afar off"*.

When you take a map of Europe and draw a straight line from Jerusalem to the North West, through the European continent to the sea, and then on to the isles in the sea - you come straight to the **British Isles!**

Furthermore, there are numerous secular incidents that show clearly that Great Britain and the USA are in fact the "lost tribes" of Ephraim and Manasseh. We will have a look at some of them:

Hebrew Names

The people of Israel are known as the 'people of the covenant'. The Hebrew word for 'covenant' is 'berith' (pronounced 'brit'). The Hebrew word for 'man' or 'people' is 'iysh' or 'ish'. The word for 'covenant man' or 'covenant people' would therefore read 'Brit-ish'. Is it mere coincidence that God's "covenant people" are today called 'British'?

Abraham received the promise from God that his seed should be called in Isaac (GEN 21:12). This is emphasised again in Romans 9:7 and Hebrews 11:18. Is it merely coincidence that the term 'Saxons' sounds very similar to 'Saac's sons'?

Tracing Dan

Jacob prophesies in Genesis 49:17 that the tribe of Dan will be like a *"serpent by the way"*.

The tribe of Dan originally lived in a coastal area, by the Mediterranean, west of Jerusalem. We read in Joshua 19:47 that the tribe of Dan conquered a foreign city and named it after their father Dan. The passages in Judges 18:11-12,29 confirm that this was common practice for the tribe of Dan.

The tribe of Dan left behind many geographical names in the course of its migration that sound much like its own name: Den, Don, Din. For example, we can find names of rivers such as the Dnjepr, Dnjestr and Don. Further evidence is the Danube and Denmark (meaning "mark of Dan").

Irish historical sources show that new immigrants arriving in Ireland were called "Tuatha de Danaan". Translated, this means, "the tribe of Dan". Occasionally "Tuathe De" was mentioned, which means something like "God's people".

Many other signs can be found in Ireland: Dans-Laugh, Dan-Sower, Dun-dalk, Dun-drum, Donegal Bay, Don-agal City, Dun-gloe, Din-gle, Dunsmore, etc. etc. The name 'Dunn' in Irish has the same meaning as Dan in the Hebrew: 'Judge'. Scotland is just as rich in 'Dans', 'Dons' and 'Duns' as Ireland.

Ireland's Historical Records

The history of Ireland gives us further clues as to where Jeremiah "planted" the throne anew after having "rooted it out". Some centuries before David, a large group of immigrants by the name of "Tuatha de Danaan" (the tribe of Dan) reached the Irish coast via the sea, drove away the other tribes and settled down there. Later on, during David's lifetime (approx. 1000 B.C.) another group, this time from the line of Zarah, came to Ireland through the Middle East.

In 569 B.C. an old patriarch with white hair came to Ireland. In historical documents he is at times referred to as a 'Saint'. He had various attendants accompanying him. One was called 'Simon Brach' who was also called 'Breck', 'Berech', 'Baruch' or 'Berach' in other historical illustrations. There was also a princess with the Hebrew name of 'Thepi' with them. 'Thepi' was only a nickname, her proper name was 'Tea-Thepi'.

Jeremiah carried some significant items on his journey to Ireland: amongst other things a harp, a trunk, and a stone with the name 'Lia-Fail' or 'Stone of Destiny'. The name of the stone reads the same from left to right (our way of reading) as from right to left (Hebrew way of reading): Lia-Fail.

It can hardly be called a coincidence that most of the kings of Ireland, Scotland and Great Britain were crowned on this stone - including the present Queen Elizabeth II.

Today, this stone is in Edinburgh Castle, after being moved from under the coronation seat in Westminster Abbey. Until the fifties, there was a plate next to the stone with the inscription "Jacob's pillar-stone" (GEN 28:18).

HERREMON

Herremon (a prince of the line of Zarah), the husband of the Hebrew princess Thepi ascended his father's throne to be king.

The crown worn by the kings from this line had twelve points (= number of the sons of Israel).

When all the facts are gathered together, one can easily come to the following conclusion:

1. The white-haired patriarch and 'Saint' was Jeremiah.
2. The Hebrew princess Tea was the daughter of King Zedekiah of Judah.
3. The attendant of the patriarch 'Simon Brach' was the writer Baruch.
4. King Herremon was a descendant of Zarah and the marriage to a woman of the Pharez-line healed the old "breach".

Therefore, we should no longer be surprised to find that there is a continuous line of descent from David to the present Queen Elizabeth II.



Even the red hand in the coat of arms of Northern Ireland can be explained with the Zarah-line (scarlet thread).

The Word of God was spread in particular from England (Ephraim) and America (Manasseh) which have their origin in their identification with Israel.

Therefore, it is of no surprise that the geographical Israel of this day (= tribe of Judah) always has America and England at its side when dealing with difficult situations.

"For the word of the Lord is right; and all his works are done in truth."

PSA 33:4

* * *

THE CORONATION

The coronation ceremony of the kings and queens of Great Britain goes back to the year 732 A.D.

The similarities between today's ceremony and that of the kings of the house of David are amazing.

Entry of the king into the abbey

The king is received at the door of Westminster Abbey by political and ecclesiastical dignitaries and is then led inside. The choir sings Psalm 122 - written by King David.

Presentation of the king

The Archbishop of Canterbury presents the new king to the people. He is announced to the four corners of the world. With each announcement, the people give their consent with the exclamation "God save the king!"

The people of Israel shouted the same words for Saul, their first King (1.SAM 10:24).

Anointing with oil

While the king is seated on the coronation seat the Archbishop recites the following prayer:

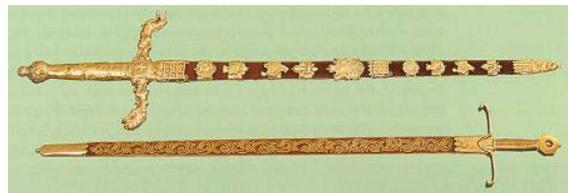
"O Lord, Holy Father, Who by anointing with oil didst of old make and consecrate Kings, Priests and Prophets to teach and govern Thy people Israel: Bless and sanctify thy chosen servant (Name), who by our office and ministry is now to be anointed with this oil, and consecrated King of this Realm. Strengthen him, O Lord, with the Holy Ghost the Comforter; Confirm and stablish him with thy free and princely Spirit, the Spirit of Wisdom and Government; the Spirit of Counsel and Ghostly Strength; the Spirit of Knowledge and true Godliness, and fill him, O Lord, with the Spirit of thy Holy Fear, now and for ever. Amen."

At that moment, the choir begins to sing the hymn "Zadok the priest" by Handel. The hymn talks about Solomon being anointed king by the priest Zadok in 969 B.C. (1.KIN 1:34,35,39).

Handing over of the royal insignia

Swords:

The king is girded with two swords: the sharp sword of spiritual righteousness and the blunt sword of mercy (compare with ZECH 7:9).



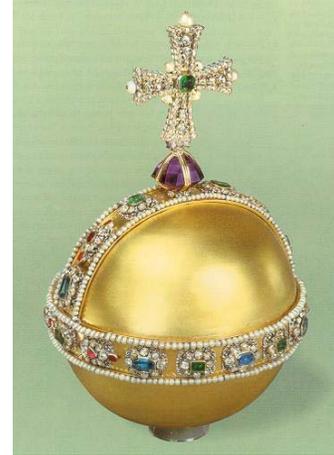
Bracelet:

This insignia goes back to King Saul (see 2.SAM 1:10). It shows the king to be the military head.



Orb:

When the orb is handed over, the Archbishop points out to the king that Jesus Christ is the actual ruler of this world, the King of kings and the Lord of Lords. Those who do neither obtain His authority, nor keep His commandments, will not be able to rule with a joyful hand.

**The Robe:**

The king receives a priestly garment just like the high priest Aaron did in Exodus 28:4. This shows his role as head of the church.

Coronation Ring:

The ring signifies the unity between the king and his people; his "marriage" to the nation (see JER 3:14). In old times, the ring was a symbol for power and honour (GEN 41:42; LUKE 15:22).

**Two Sceptres:**

The two sceptres go back to the time of the exodus of the people of Israel from Egypt. At that time, God chose Moses and Aaron to be the leaders. The sceptre with the cross represents royal power. It corresponds to the rod of Moses which was a symbol of the power God had given him (EX 14:15,16).

The sceptre with the dove (= Holy Spirit) symbolises righteousness and mercy. We repeatedly read in Exodus and Numbers that Aaron had a rod when exercising his office as high priest.

With the death of Jesus (MATT 27:51) the giving of sacrifices and the laws about sacrifices were rendered invalid (COL 2:14). However, the national laws that contained the commandments, statutes and legal ordinances (DEUT 4:1; 5:31; 7:11; LEV 26:46) remained and still apply today (MATT 5:17; DAN 9:25).

Jesus Christ will take up the throne of David on His return. He will hold both the sceptres as King and High Priest and will rule over all the nations of the earth.

At the end of the handing over Psalm 45:6-7 is quoted.

**Coronation**

The king, sitting on the coronation seat, receives the crown. The crown has a cross to symbolise that Jesus Christ is the actual king and ruler. Twelve big precious stones are set in the bottom rim of the crown. Their number and their colour is of great importance; they are identical to those worn by the high priests of Israel (EX 28:15-21; ZECH 9:16-17).



Presentation of the Bible

The king is handed a Bible covered in scarlet velvet with the following words:

"Our gracious King: to keep your Majesty ever mindful of the Law and the Gospel of God as the rule for the whole life and government of Christian princes, we present you with this book, the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is Wisdom: This is the royal Law: These are the lively Oracles of God."

It was already announced to Moses that the kings of Israel should receive the words and statutes of God at their coronation (DEUT 17:14-19). Immediately after that the choir sings Psalm 21:1-3.

Confirmation of the king by the people

At the end of the coronation, everyone present gives their consent to the rightful election of the king by exclaiming repeatedly and with a loud voice: "God save the king" (1.KIN 1:39-40). The cheers are accompanied by the loud sound of the trumpets (2.KIN 11:14).

As we can see, the various events of the coronation ceremony have their foundation in the Bible. God calls upon us to honour and respect the king or queen that He has set.

**** GOD SAVE THE QUEEN ****

THE ROYAL COAT OF ARMS OF GREAT BRITAIN



The different coats of arms in the world are a symbol of the history of the nations represented thereby.

The Royal-British coat of arms has details that identify the people of Great Britain as the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

The coat of arms of Great Britain has been in existence in its present form (apart from minor variations) since the reign of King James I (1603-1625 A.D.). He was the one who instigated a new English translation of the Bible, the 'King James Bible'. Forty-nine of the greatest scholars in the biblical languages (Hebrew and Greek) worked on it using the Jewish manuscripts (called 'Massora') until the King James Bible was published in 1611 (ROM 9:4).

God blessed Great Britain and America as long as they respected this Bible. One historical example may clearly show this: King Philippe of Spain ordered his 'Armada', hence thought to be invincible, to attack Great Britain. On 19th July 1588, the sails of the Spanish fleet were sighted near the British coast. Even though the British fleet could only counter-attack with 80 small ships, against the 149 ships of the "Spanish Armada", the miraculous happened. A heavy storm, at exactly that time, gave Britain the victory. In the knowledge of God's intervention, Queen Elizabeth I, ordered a silver coin to be made with the inscription: "He blew and they were scattered", with the name of God 'Jehovah' in the Hebrew language written above it. On the back of the coin was a picture of a church founded on a rock with the Latin inscription: "I may be attacked but not wounded."

The Inscription on the Shield

The emblems on the shield are all older in origin. The English lions are in the first and the fourth quarter, the Scottish lion in the second quarter. This lion is the lion of Judah which was on the royal standard of the Scottish Stewarts (Royal House of Scotland) which was transferred on to the British coat of arms after the unification of England and Scotland in 1603. In the third quarter is the

harp representing Northern Ireland which is the harp of David. Therefore, all the emblems on the present coat of arms have their origin in Judah.

This confirms God's promise in 2.Samuel 7:12,13 - a promise that was fulfilled to the letter! Queen Elizabeth can trace her family line all the way back to King David. Copies of her genealogical tree can be found in the British Museum and in Windsor Castle.

The Inscription "DIEU ET MON DROIT"

When translated, this French sentence means "God and my right" and it appears beneath the coat of arms on the ribbons. It talks about a "birthright".

If one considers all the promises of birthright given by God to Abraham and then to Isaac, Jacob and Joseph it becomes clear that these promises were literally fulfilled in today's Anglo-Saxons. It is therefore to be expected that "the promise of the birthright" appears on the coat of arms of Great Britain.

The French sentence written around the shield means: "Dishonour to him who thinks ill of it." (GEN 27:29).

The Lion

The lion, being the King amongst the animals (PROV 30:30), represents the predominance of Israel amongst the nations. The Bible links the symbol of the lion with Israel (GEN 49:9; MIC 5:8).

The Unicorn

Like the lion, the unicorn is also a symbol of power and strength. Moses and Balaam connect the symbol of the unicorn with Israel (NUM 24:8).

Another connection can be seen in Deuteronomy 33:17. The unicorn was originally part of the Scottish coat of arms, but it was added to the English lion in the year 1603 A.D. Historical records show that the unicorn could also be found on the standard of the tribe of Ephraim during its migration through the desert. This is another incident that points out the British descent from one half of the tribe of Ephraim.

The Crowned Lion

The crowned lion sits on the crown above the helmet on the shield. We read in Luke 1:32-33:

"...and the Lord God shall give unto him (Jesus) the throne of his father David: And he shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever..."

Therefore, Jesus is represented by the lion of the tribe of Judah (REV 5:5) in a position that emphasises His right to rule over the House of David and Jacob.

The Helmet and the Shield

The apostle Paul mentioned these symbols in his letter to the Ephesians. In Ephesians 2:12, Paul uses the phrase "Commonwealth of Israel", an unusual expression in those days as a Commonwealth of Israel did not exist then.

According to Old Testament prophecies Israel was to be a special blessing for the other nations in the last days.

Due to their intense missionary activities, America and Great Britain became mainly responsible for the spreading of the Bible and consequently the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in the last days, as prophesied in the Bible (ACTS 2:16-21).

The Tongues of Fire next to the Helmet

To the right and to the left of the helmet ornaments spread out like "*tongues of fire*". These ornaments point out the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. We read the following explanation in the Bible:

"And there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them." ACTS 2:3

IDENTIFICATION OF MANASSEH

Israel's Blessings

The national promises were originally given to Abraham and were repeated for the descendants of Isaac and Jacob (= Israel). Of the twelve sons of Israel, Joseph was to be the one to inherit the national promises and his two sons Ephraim and Manasseh inherited them thereafter.

Jacob blessed Ephraim and Manasseh on his deathbed and he preferred - contrary to tradition - the younger Ephraim and not the "firstborn" Manasseh (GEN 48:19). As could be seen earlier, the Royal coat of arms of Great Britain contains symbols that connects them to the promises of Ephraim.

The Thirteenth Tribe

When Jacob blessed Ephraim and Manasseh, they were automatically put into the same position as the other twelve tribes. As the blessings of Ephraim were greater than those of Manasseh, it is generally referred to as the thirteenth tribe.

The tribe Manasseh was led into captivity in 744 B.C. If one applies the prophesied punishment of 2520 years (seven times) to Manasseh, one arrives at 1776 A.D. This was precisely the year when the United States obtained their independence from Great Britain. In the previous year (1775), thirteen states agreed to sign the Declaration of Independence; and in 1783 Great Britain consented. Here are two points of identification: the period of time and the thirteen states.

Multiples of the Number 13

There are thirteen stars above the eagle; the Latin words "E Pluribus Unum" = "one of many", again consisting of thirteen letters; the olive branch with 13 leaves and 13 olives on the left side; 13 arrows on the right side; as well as 13 stripes on the shield. (The stars are mentioned by Joseph regarding his dream in Genesis 37:9). In this case each star represents a tribe. On the seal, each star represents a state of the original union.



The seal was designed in 1782 and introduced in 1789. On the front is an eagle which corresponds with the one in Revelation 12:14 when Israel fled into the wilderness to be nourished for a time, and times, and half a time. Manasseh and Ephraim were still united at that time.

The words "Annuit Coeptis" which again consists of 13 letters, also have a spiritual meaning. They mean: "He prospers our undertakings" or specifically in this case "He promotes our independence". The founders of the state at that time indeed had to rely on God as they had no political guidance or financial support to fall back on.

The Standard of the President

This standard is comparable to the "Royal Standard" of Great Britain and is used by the President as a means of representation like the flag of the Royal House of Britain.

A Great Nation

Let us go back to Genesis 48:19. The Lord spoke through Israel that the descendants of Manasseh were to become a great nation, but not as great as Ephraim whose descendants were to become a multitude of nations.

Both Great Britain and the United States have many Israelite roots; but only Great Britain became a multitude of nations and only America has the sign of 13 - identifying a great nation. These facts, together with the punishment period of seven times, identify Great Britain as Ephraim's descendants and the United States of America as Manasseh's descendants.

The Olive Tree

The olive tree is another symbol and is used in the Bible on several occasions to illustrate Israel (for example ROM 11:14-29).

The Back of the Seal

We know from the Bible that the sons of Joseph, Ephraim and Manasseh, were born in Egypt near the pyramids.

The Great Pyramid on the back of the seal has 13 layers of stone, one for each tribe.

The founders of the United States were certainly not aware of the fact that the Great Pyramid had a system of passages inside which reveals prophecies concerning Israel when applying the British unit of measurement (inches). The system of passages points out numerous important dates in the history of Israel, i.e. the exodus out of Egypt and the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, the beginning of World War I on 4th August 1914 and its end on 11.11.1918. The cornerstone (Jesus), that was rejected is also missing on the real pyramid.

Conclusion

The identification of America and Great Britain as Israel does not mean they have spiritual predominance over other nations, but rather that it is their duty to be an example to the other nations.

Particularly in the past few decades, these nations are no longer fulfilling this task and are going further and further downhill for that very reason.

However, the fulfillment of the promises to Israel shows the reliability of Biblical prophecy in a fascinating manner and therefore confirms the authority of the Bible as a whole.

"We have also a more sure word of prophecy; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts."

2.PET 1:19

CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLIES INTERNATIONAL, P.O. BOX 888, COFFS HARBOUR NSW 2450, AUSTRALIA

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