

BLACKS VS WHITES WHITES VS BLACKS



WHAT COLOR WAS YESHUA AND THE HEBREW ISRAELITES?

For quite some time now, the so-called "Black Hebrew Israelites" have misinterpreted Scripture. Consequently, the time has come to clearly prove that Yeshua, Elohim and the Hebrew Israelites of the Tribe of Judah are not a denomination of completely dark "black" individuals and entities. Proven studies, scripture and science will show the misrepresentation that has been put forth by the "Black Hebrew Israelites". The Tribe of Judah are the descendants of Shem not Ham. Jews are a religion, not a race. Biologically, a race is generally thought of as a variety, or subspecies, within a given species. All the races are a part of the human race. We have made the term race to apply to skin color, but the dictionary defines race as "a class or kind of individuals with common characteristics, interests, appearances, or habits as if derived from a common ancestor."

In studying the Bible, a person has to understand the study of the origin of words (etymology) and the way in which their meanings have changed throughout history. In other words, the origin of a word and the historical development of its meaning. There are also many metaphors. For example, in Scripture, the Hebrew word used for "black" is: qadar קָדַר H6937 which means to cause to mourn, to mourn (in sackcloth or sordid garments) and has nothing to do with the color of a person's skin:

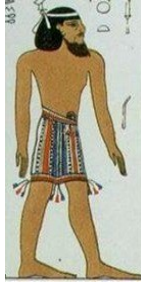
Jeremiah 8:21: "**I am black**" means: I mourn.

Job 30:30: World English Bible (WEB): **My skin grows black** and peels from me. My bones are burned with heat. Meaning, my skin gets darker in color from the heat (sunburned).

Lamentations 5:10: ... "**Our skin was black**" is: קָמַר kâmar H5785 which means to shrivel or grow hot (as with heat).

Jeremiah 14:2: "**black unto the ground**": the Hebrew word used for "black" is: qadar קָדַר H6937 to cause to mourn, to mourn (in sackcloth or sordid garments). Literally meaning: "**they sit on the ground in gloom.**"

Japheth

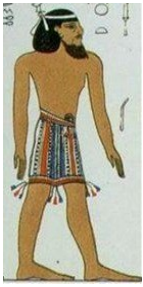


Caucasoid skin colors range between these 2 group tones



Japheth (father of the Caucasoid/Indo-European, Indo-European, Indo-Germanic, or Indo-Aryan people groups – Japhethites). If we look at the map, we see that the sons of Japheth migrated toward Europe.

Shem



Caucasoid skin colors range between these 2 group tones



Shem (father of the Caucasoid Semitic (Upper Arab/Egyptian/Syrian) people groups – Shemites). It is in Genesis 10 that we find a list of Shem's descendants, leading down to Abraham. We also know that at the very minimum, Abraham's line settled in the area near Ararat.

Ham



Caucasoid and Mongoloid skin colors range between these 2 group tones



Ham (father of dark Negroid and Mongoloid people groups – Hamites). Cush settled in or near modern day Ethiopia. Cush is located in Africa. Just below Egypt, which is also in Africa.

Now let's zoom in on some other things that will determine the color of our ancient Israelites.

Skin colour map for indigenous people
Predicted from multiple environmental factors

From lightest ... to darkest skin

Source: Chaplin G.®, Geographic Distribution of Environmental Factors Influencing Human Skin Coloration, American Journal of Physical Anthropology 125:292-302, 2004, map updated in 2007.

Range of human skin color

Darkest Lightest

Atlantic Ocean Europe JAPHETH Asia
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Indian Ocean
Africa HAM Arabia SHEMA
SHEM HAM JAPHETH
CASH

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Blacks and Whites
Predicted from multiple environmental factors

White Black

Source: Chase C.®, Geographic Distribution of Environmental Factors Influencing Human Skin Coloration, American Journal of Physical Anthropology 125:292-302, 2004, map updated in 2007.

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| | Pallor – Arab/Egypt/Syrian |
| | Midtone – Arab/Egypt/Syrian |
| | Tanned – Arab/Egypt/Syrian |
| | Pallor – Asian |
| | Midtone – Asian |
| | Tanned – Asian |
| | Pallor – Caucasians |
| | Midtone – Caucasians |
| | Tanned – Caucasians |

Noah

Ham
POLYTHEISTS

Cush
Canaan
Jebusite
Hivite
Gittite

World system:
Role in Bible times
Babylon, Egypt, North Africa, Syria, Jordan

Shem
MONOTHEISTS

Tirah & his descendants
↓
Jesus Christ

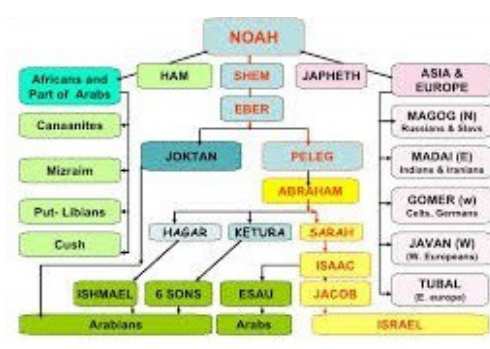
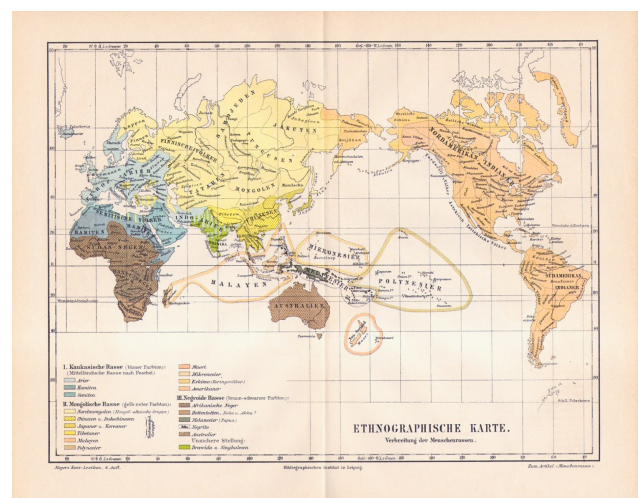
Semitic peoples
Jews & Arabs

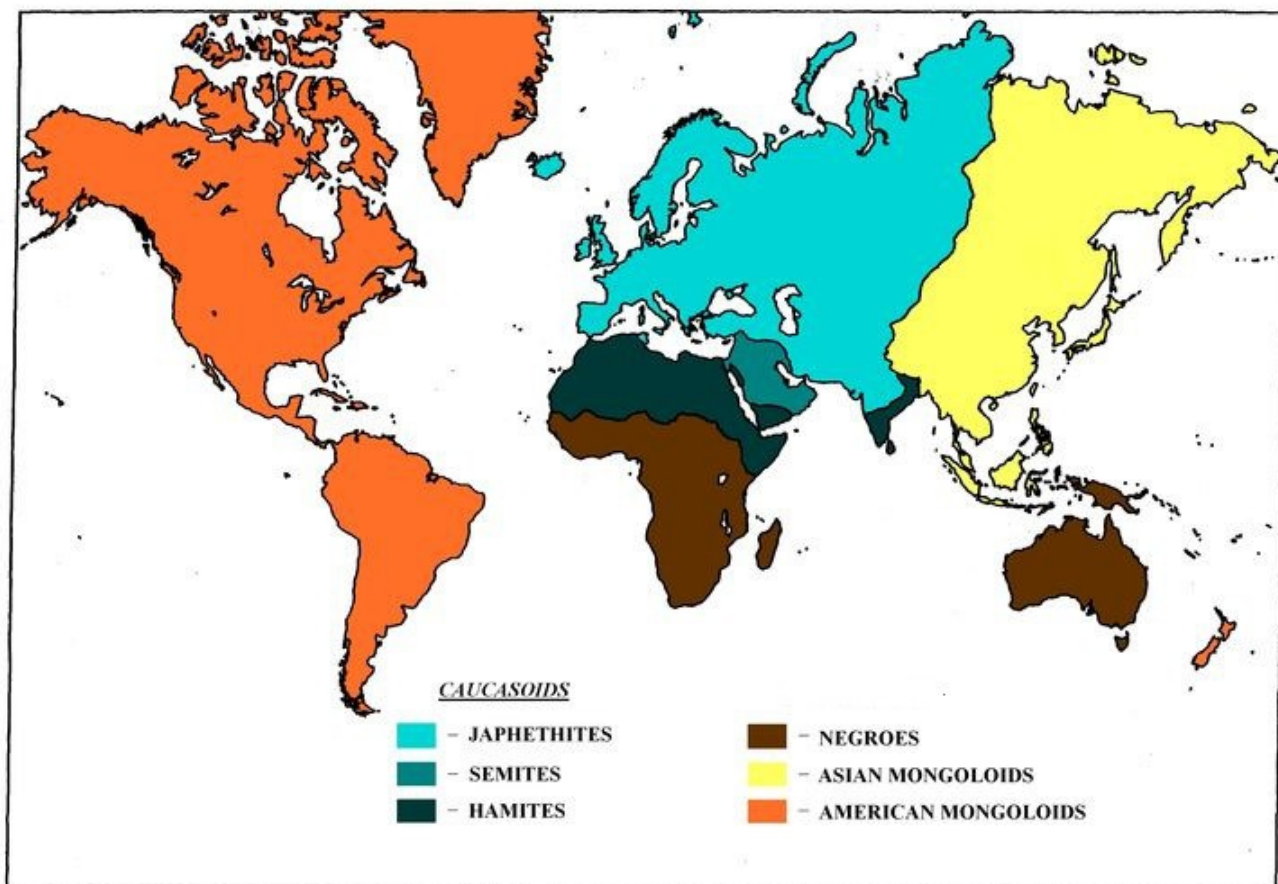
Japheth
POLYTHEISTS

Gomer
Javan
Magog
Tubal
Meshech

World system:
Role in end times
Europe, Russia, Iran, Iraq

| CAUCASOID | MONGOLOID |
|---|---|
| Aryan (Japheth) | North Mongol |
| Semitic (Shem) | Chinese & Indochinese |
| Hamitic (Ham) | Japanese & Korean |
| NEGROID RACE | Tibetan |
| African Negro | Malay |
| Khoikhoi | Polynesian |
| Melanesian | Maori |
| Negrito | Micronesian |
| Austroloid | Eskimo |
| UNCERTAIN | American |
| Dravida & Sinhalese | |





Throughout the Bible, all of the descendants of the Caucasians Shem, Ham, and Japheth intermingled and had kids. If we look at the map, we see that the sons of Japheth migrated toward Europe. Upper Mediterranean Israelites were Caucasians and their descendants are still Caucasian! Samaritan Jews have lived over 3000 years in Israel and are the descendants of the ancient Israelites according to DNA.

Shem's name means "name" or "fame". Through Eber he became the ancestor of Abraham and thus of the Israelites. The Semitic peoples are considered to be of Caucasoid type, not dissimilar in appearance to the neighbouring Indo-European, Northwest Caucasian, Berber and Kartvelian-speaking peoples of the region. The Asian Mongoloid people of China, eastern Persia and "the Indias" descended from Shem. The race of Shem, to whom Jehovah is God, is chosen as the bearer of divine revelation; on Japheth the blessing is conferred through Shem. The descendants of Shem settled the northern area of Persian Gulf and westward into toward the Indian Ocean. Included in this area are the lands of Syria, Chaldea and parts of Assyria, Persia and the Arabian peninsula. The spiritual blessing promised by Noah, came to all people on Earth through the lineage of Shem to the Messiah.

Ham was a Caucasian that intermingled and miscegenated (meaning marriage, cohabitation, or sexual intercourse between a Caucasian person and a member of another race) with Negroes creating the very dark races. On Ham, and mainly on Canaan, the curse of slavery is to press.

Most modern Egyptians would consider themselves to be Arabs, neither Caucasian nor black. They have nothing in common with other dark skinned peoples of the lower or Central African continent, much less anywhere else in the world. Anthropologists classify Arabs as Caucasian because of bone structure. East Indians should also be classified as Caucasian. However in the US, because they emphasize skin color more than bone structure, they did not classify East Indians as Caucasians. So for a while East Indians had no category.

People who speak Semetic languages are generally considered Caucasian, as are Indo-European speakers like Iranians and some Asian Indians. Much racial identity goes back to the 20th Century when mankind was split into three racial groups: Caucasian, Negroid and Mongoloid.

Ashkenazi Jews of the geneology of Japheth from Europe have ancient, Levantine, middle eastern, DNA on both the material and paternal lines, which links them by blood to the ancient Israelite peoples. Causasian Jews make up 75% of Jews worldwide. DNA ties Ashkenazi Jews to groups of 330 types of people from the Middle East.

American blacks that claim to be the real Israelite's have NO history of circumcision or practice of Israelite rituals. Not to say that American blacks can't become Jews. As mentioned, Jews are a religion, not a race. The Tribe of Judah was not an exclusive club/membership of all so called "Negroid" or "Black Israelites". All 12 tribes originated under the Caucasian bloodline of Noah and his Caucasian son Shem. When the Israelites came to Africa and took them as slaves they had relationships with people of non-Israelite African tribal religions. Trying to claim that American blacks are the descendants of Black Israelites isn't supported by a thread of proof. Why? Because Israelites started as a Caucasian Middle Eastern bloodline. The small number of African blacks that are Jews/Israelite have mixed ancestry from intermarriage with Middle Eastern Caucasian Jewish travelers.

These are some of the American Mongoloids:



As Noah's decedents migrated from the Middle East after the Tower of Babel, their numbers grew smaller as they extended further out. As the groups grew smaller, close kin inter-married and the certain genes within the human gene pool became dominate, while others became latent.

Within a few generations, these genes produced the skin color, hair color and texture, bone structure. Other physical characteristics that made each group distinctive within its isolated geographical area. Generally, the people of northern Europe were Caucasian. Africans and Negroids were black. People of the Middle East and the Far East were yellow (primarily olive colored skin). Of course there are variations of color in all these groups of people. Descendants of the Canaanites were the Chinese, from the Sinites.

Further, the Sinites were the ancestors of all the Mongoloid peoples including the people of the South Sea Islands and the Americas. As Israel left the Caucasus Mountains and migrated into Europe, and to North America, they became known as Caucasians. If you are a Caucasian you are also an Israelite, according to Noah Webster and the Holy Bible. The Webster Encyclopedia of Dictionaries (Copyright 1958, Literary Press, p.64) says "Caucasian" pertains to the light skinned race originating from the Caucasus Mountains near the Black Sea. The Holy Bible states that the House of Israel would be scattered north of the river Euphrates (I Kings 14:15). This promise was fulfilled when, from 745-721 B.C., all ten tribes were taken captive and driven by the Assyrians into the Caucasus region between the Black and Caspian Seas.

Due to the technical distinctions involved in defining "race" vs. "ethnicity," there is confusion among the general population about the designation of Hispanic identity. Currently, the United States Census Bureau defines five race categories: White or Caucasian, Black or African American, Native American or Alaska Native, Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. According to census reports, of the above races the largest number of Hispanic or Latinos are of the White Race, the second largest number come from the Native American/American Indian race who were the indigenous people of the Americas. The inhabitants of Easter Island are Pacific Islanders and since the island belongs to Chile they are theoretically Hispanic or Latinos. Because Hispanic roots are considered aligned with a European ancestry (Spain), Hispanic/Latino ancestry is defined solely as an ethnic designation (similar to being Norse or Germanic).

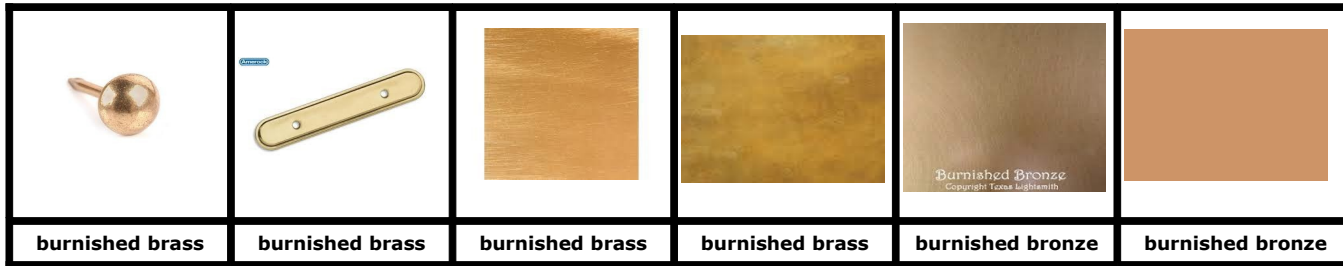
Now to explain why Christ is not a black man. The first thing to consider is that Noah and his 3 sons (Japheth, Shem and Ham) were Middle Eastern Caucasoids. And Yeshua (Jesus) is from the stock and bloodline of Shem (a Caucasian). Metaphoric descriptions of the Messiah come from Daniel and crossover to completion to John (author of the The Book of Revelation). So let's make some color charts from Scripture:

Daniel 10:6 Complete Jewish/Hebrew Bible (CJB): **His body was like beryl**, his face looked like lightning and his eyes like fiery torches; his arms and **feet were the color of burnished bronze**; and when he spoke, it sounded like the roar of a crowd.
Revelation 1:14,15 Complete Jewish/Hebrew Bible (CJB): His head and hair were as **white as snow-white wool**, his eyes like a fiery flame his **feet like burnished brass** refined in a furnace, and his voice like the sound of rushing waters.

Here are 12 samples of beryl:



Anything "black" with regard to skin color? I see yellowish, goldish and various shades of tan. Next, metalmakers have a process of polishing certain metals called **burnish**. Definition of **burnish** by Merriam-Webster (Middle English: from Old French *burniss*): to make (something, such as metal or leather) smooth and shiny by rubbing it. Refined in a furnace is the process of tempering metal and removing oxidation as molten metals come into contact with air. Here are samples of burnished brass and **burnished** bronze and brass:



Daniel and John the Revelator seem to be in agreement as to the color of our Messiah. It doesn't seem to be "black". You have to examine many sources of words when studying the Bible. As you become a schooled student of grammar and the Bible, you learn that many words used by Hebrews and Israelites involving colors center around shades and not textures. For example, white like wool, white like milk, white like snow, white like rice, white like lightning, white like eggshells:



Wool is not black, milk is not black, snow is not black, rice is not black, lightning is not black, eggs are not black. That is why they compare things by referring to specific things that have color. The "Black Israelites" use the following Scripture from the King James Version of Revelation 1:14,15 to interpret that Yeshua is "black". It reads: His head and his hairs were **white like wool, as white as snow**; and his eyes were as a flame of fire; And **his feet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace**; and his voice as the sound of many waters. King James Version of **burned in a furnace** is a misinterpretation and does not describe the process of polishing metal by using the word "burnish". We see how Daniel and John the Revelator tie in closer using the Complete Jewish/Hebrew Bible (CJB) since it is a Hebrew translation rather than a British translation. How can you have burned feet when you have a body like beryl (Daniel 10:6)? The color is burnished (polished metal) not burned metal.....the color of Yeshua's hair as described in Revelation 1:14 is the color of wool and not the texture of wool.

While the modern Hebrew word for "black", sha-KHOR, does appear in the Bible, it only appears in the post-exilic texts, thus it appears to have been picked up during the Jews' exile in Babylon some 2,500 to 3,000 years ago.

Biblical Hebrew did have a word for "black," but it wasn't shakhor. It was apparently kadam. In any case, in modern Hebrew, kadam describes the darkening of the weather and by metaphor, of expresses one's mood. Hebrew did have a word for black (possibly shakhor itself, though that is unlikely, based on related languages) but by chance it doesn't appear in the limited corpus of Hebrew we find in the Bible. As for shakhor, the word itself comes from shakhar, a word that appears but once in the Bible, meaning "burnt." Most people reading the Bible do not study Greek, Hebrew or Latin and take many interpretations the wrong way. Therefore, to get to the source, you have to study the Bible in more than just English. The Complete Jewish/Hebrew Bible (CJB) is much more accurate as it gets to the linguistic source of the actual Hebrew and Greek words intended in Scripture. Strong's Exhaustive Concordance is one of the best sources for word usage. The King James Version falls short in many transliterations.

Genetic studies have found (by analysis of the DNA of Semitic-speaking peoples) that all Hebrew Israelites have originated in the Middle East. Y-chromosomal links between modern Semitic-speaking Near-Eastern peoples like Arabs, Hebrews, Mandaeans, Syriacs-Arameans, Samaritans and Assyrians have proved fruitful, despite differences contributed from other groups. Genetic studies indicate that modern Jews (Ashkenazi, Sephardic, and Mizrahi specifically), Levantine Arabs, Assyrians, Samaritans, Syriacs-Arameans, Maronites, Druze, Mandaeans, and Mhallami, all have an ancient indigenous common Near Eastern heritage which can be genetically mapped back to the ancient Fertile Crescent. Caucasoids had been present in North Africa since the Paleolithic. Negroids had nothing to do with Egyptian state formation, as per (Brace 1993), (Zakrzewski 2003), (Herich 2010), (Henn 2012), (Sánchez-Quinto et al 2012) and many more experts in the field of DNA and history. Egypt is not white nor black they are Egyptian and fall within the Caucasoid range of colors. Not European nor Sub saharan. Africa does not mean black. Caucasian does not mean white.

The following videos refute the Afrocentric notion that the ancient Egyptians were actually negroes, that negroes ruled over Egypt, and that modern blacks are descendants of those great Egyptians:

Ancient Egypt Accounts Nubia Kush

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Bpn6Eda8XM>

Indigenous Egyptian Queens of Kemet

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eKnpTCzLbDo>

**Afrocentric Black Ancient Egypt Dismissed
Definite Proof DNA Tribes Debunked**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gY9Kexbbqsc>

Faces of Caucasoid Ancient Egyptians

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SVYhiJxCUnE>

Ancient & Modern Indigenous Caucasoid Egyptians

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vq3JD9BvVNE>

These same arguments are used to discredit Israel by claiming that Yeshua was black and therefore the Jews were black. The anti-Semites can't be seen to be anti-Semitic anymore. They claim that Hitler didn't really murder any Jews because all the Caucasoid German Jews were imposters, and Israel is an illegitimate nation because it is not populated by real Jews. The Black Jesus movement has connections to false black churches in the U.S. and other black organisations such as the Nation of Islam. Louis Farrakhan has already stated his belief that Jesus and Mary were both black. It wouldn't be surprising if race-baiters such as Sharpton and Obama are connected in some way too.

Hebrew Israelites are people of the tribe of Judah. The tribe of Judah was one of the 12 tribes of Israel. Israel was Jacob and Israel is the new name that God gave to him. Israel had 12 sons who later became the 12 tribes of Israel. These 12 tribes who were slaves in Egypt are the ones with which God made his covenant and gave them the Torah and its commandments, commanded them to settle down in the land of Israel - a land that he promised to Jacob hundreds years before - to conquer it and to establish a kingdom of priests. In 722 B.C. the Assyrians conquered the north part of the Israeli kingdom and exilled 10 tribes (9 tribes plus parts of the Levi tribe who didn't have an estate of their own, parts of the tribe of Levi were scattered amongst all the other tribes) amongst the 12 tribes of the children of Israel and these 10 tribes lost their faith, became disoriented and assimilated with them.

The Jews nowadays worldwide and in Israel are the descendants of 3 tribes: Judah, Levi and Benjamin. Judah was the biggest tribe which settled in the Judean desert, then the Romans who conquered the land of Israel 2000 years ago called all the children of Israel "Jews". Additionally historically, the Arabs drove the Hebrew Israelites out of the Middle East after 722 where the Hebrew Israelites had already lived for about 1288 years. As a fact of origin, if Adam and Eve had been "heterozygous" (AaBb; two dominant, two recessive genes), they would have been middle-brown in color like the Caucasoid Semitic (Upper Arab/Egyptian/Syrian) people groups - the Shemites. And, from them - in one generation - racial differences easily could have occurred. To illustrate this, examine the chart (known to geneticists as a Punnett square). From these possibilities, one theoretically could obtain the following: Darkest Negroid, Lightest Caucasoid, Medium skin colors.

MAXIMUM GENETIC VARIATIONS
 Mother and Father have all Genes to distribute:
 First Mother = AaBb Genes, First Father = AaBb Genes
 AB = Dark Skinned Dominant Genes
 ab = Light Skinned Recessive Genes

| | | Original Father | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | AB Gene | Ab Gene | aB Gene | ab Gene |
| Original Mother | AB Gene | AB | AB | AB | AB |
| | Ab Gene | AB | Ab | AB | Ab |
| | aB Gene | AB | Ab | ab | aB |
| | ab Gene | AB | Ab | aB | ab |

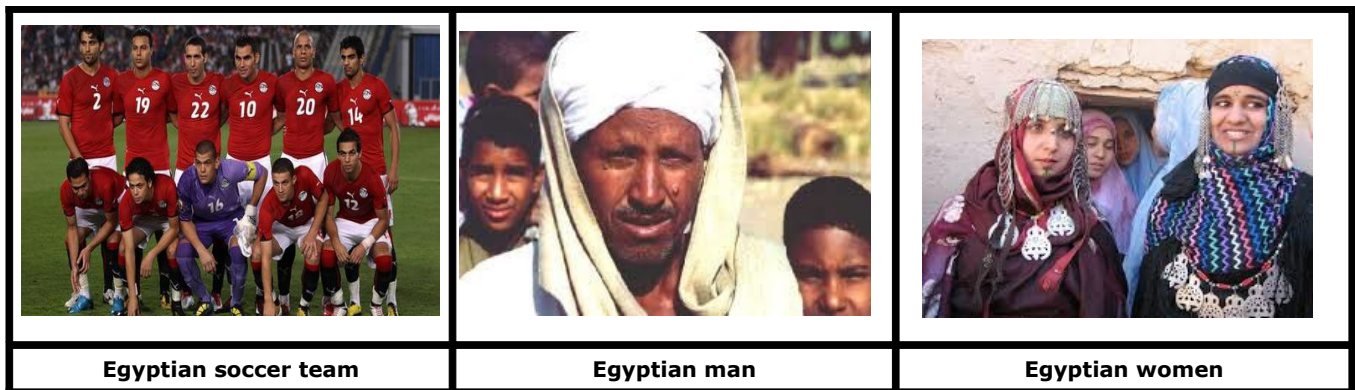
Human Skin Colors

Lamentations 4:7,8 Amplified Bible, Classic Edition (AMPC): [In physical appearance] **her princes were purer than snow, they were whiter than milk; they were more ruddy in body** than rubies or corals, their shapely figures [suggested a carefully cut] sapphire. [Prolonged famine has made] them look blacker than soot and darkness; they are not recognized in the streets. Their skin clings to their bones; it is withered and it has become [dry] like a stick.

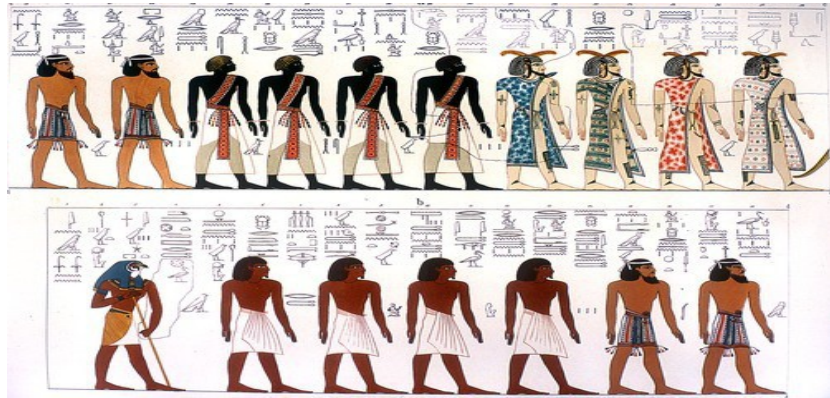
Undoubtedly, a person born AAbb carries genes for the darkest Negroid coloration possible, and since all genes are dominant, has no genes for lightness. If that person married another person who similarly carried all dominant genes, and moved to an area where no intermarriage with people of different colors occurred, the offspring resulting from this marriage then would carry the same dominant genes and would have "lost" the ability to be "Caucasian." Conversely, if a person who is aabb (and hence the lightest Caucasoid possible) marries another person who likewise carries all recessive genes, and moves into an area where no intermarriage with people of other colors occurs, henceforward this union will produce only offspring of the lightest possible Caucasoid coloration. The offspring so produced would have "lost" the ability to be "black" since they no longer possessed the genes necessary to produce enough melanin for the black color. Thus, starting with two parents who were heterozygous (i.e., middle-brown in color), extreme racial colors (black and white, to name only two examples) could be produced in such a way that races would have permanently different colors. Of course, it also is possible to produce a middle-brown race that will have a fixed middle-brown color. If the original middle-brown parents produced offspring of either AAbb (or aabb), and these offspring married only their own kind (i.e., avoiding intermarriage with those not of their own genetic makeup), their descendants would be a fixed middle-brown color.

The whole process is "put into reverse," however, when people from different colored races intermarry. Different combinations of genes (i.e., different from those originally carried by the two parents) occur, and the offspring thus begin to show a rainbow effect of skin colors, ranging from black to a pale Caucasian. Is it likely that people of various colorations intermarried? The preponderance of so many colorations in the world is evidence that they more than likely did. Starting with Adam and Eve and from Noah and family forward.

Regardless of popular belief, the ancient Egyptians weren't black. They weren't white either, mind you, but to presume that a culture has to be one or the other is to accept a racial dichotomy that white colonialists themselves invented for the purpose of sorting the world into "civilized" (white) and "savage" (colored) peoples. The truth is that "white" is essentially a byword for "European" (sometimes northern European specifically) while "colored" basically just means everyone else.



Above is Egypt's national football (soccer) team. Are these guys black or white? Well, they're certainly darker than most European teams. But compared to Nigeria's team they look pretty light-skinned. Which makes sense, given Egypt is quite a bit further from the equator than Nigeria is (and distance from the equator has a strong correlation to skin color).

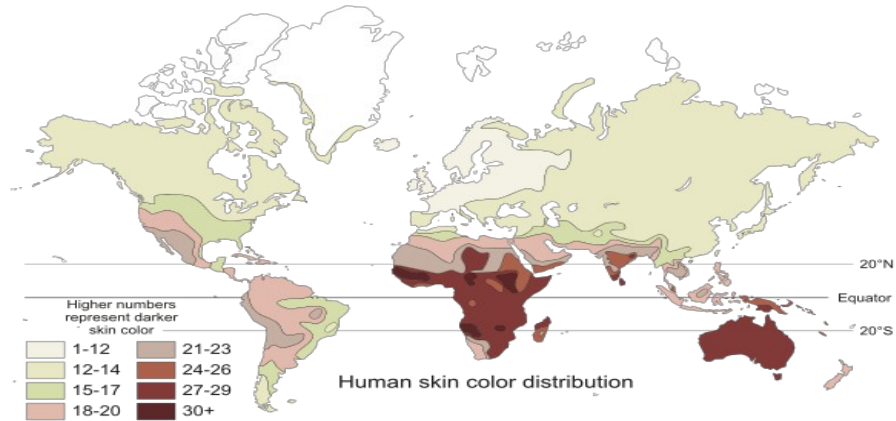


There's also the fact that ancient Egyptians didn't really perceive themselves as either "black" or "white." Just look at the above painting from Pharaoh Seti I's tomb. The top right group, with the palest skin are Libyans (Berbers), the next one over to the left are Nubians, followed by "Asiatics" (Mesopotamians). The bottom central group are Egyptians. By their own perception Egyptians were neither particularly dark nor particularly pale, and given their xenophobic attitude towards outside cultures (which was fairly common for most ancient peoples) they would probably resent being sorted into either "race."

Modern Egyptians hair comes in curly, straight, and knotted varieties, just like ancient Egyptian hair and their skin generally ranges from tanned to brown, but they do not consider themselves to be black. Herodotus described Egyptians as "melanchroes," yes, but the word approximately means "dark-skinned caucasians," which compared to the Greeks ancient Egyptians were (and modern Egyptians are). He also compared them phenotypically to the Colchians, a group of people in the Caucasus related today to modern Georgians (the former Soviet republic, not the American state).



Sure, the Greeks and Romans described the Egyptians (as well as the Berbers, who the Romans called Mauretians) as dark-skinned. Because they were (and are), at least compared to them. But compared to Ghanians they're fairly light-skinned. So how could any Israelites come and hide in with Egyptians? Easily, because they were close to the same color and Israelites were not "black". Syrians, Egyptians and other Caucasian Middle Easterners are very close in color. Egyptians had Africans as slaves in ancient times. If you were the color of an African slave, you would probably have problems.



Egypt is North of the Equator (2,000 miles) and it would make sense that the people would not be as dark as people who live closer to the Equator. The Egyptians did not refer to the various Libyan tribes some of whom were light skinned as "white" people (Egyptian word: 'hedj' not applied). The various Libyan tribes were called the Tamahu, Tjehenu, the Libu (or Ribu), and the Meshwesh and are not identified by skin color names or have references by skin color. They are sometimes shown as light beige in color or light brown.

- Ancient Egyptian pigments:**
- Yellow - 'khenet' (Translit: *hnt*) ☉
 - Orpiment Lead antimonate
 - Yellow ochre - 'sety' (Translit: *sty*)
 - Yellow-red mineral - 'qenyf' (Translit: *knit*)
 - Ochre Realgar
 - Gold - 'nebw' (Translit: *nbw*) ☀

Yellow (Ancient Egyptian name 'khenet') was the color of women's skin, as well as the skin of people who lived near the Mediterranean - Libyans, Bedouin, Syrians, and Hittites. Yellow was also the color of the sun and, along with gold, could represent perfection.



Color representations from Ramesses III tiles from the royal palace at Medinet Habu.

The proposed Black Egyptian hypothesis is a conspiracy. By changing the history of the Middle East to give it one big black face, they can kill two birds with one stone – discredit Israel, and rouse blacks into uprising whenever they wish. Blacks and negroes were definitely around in ancient Egypt centuries ago, but that’s because they were slaves. Another error is that Black Israelites think that King Solomon, King David and Jeremiah were “black”. Let's check:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | <p>In Song of Solomon Chapter 5, the black Shulamite Woman (bride) speaks about the appearance of Solomon. The Bride Searches for Her Beloved in verses 4-9....note how many times she uses he, him, his. The Bride Searches for Her Beloved in verses 9-16....again note how many times she uses he, him, his. In the King James version, Song of Solomon 5:10,11 reads: My beloved is <u>white and ruddy, the chiefest among ten thousand. His head is as the most fine gold, his locks are bushy,</u> and black as a raven. The English Standard Version (ESV) reads: <u>My beloved is radiant and ruddy,</u> distinguished among ten thousand. His head is the finest gold; <u>his locks are wavy,</u> black as a raven. The Complete Jewish Bible reads: The man I love is <u>radiant and ruddy;</u> he stands out among ten thousand. His head is like the finest gold; <u>his locks are wavy and black as a raven.</u> The New International Version (NIV) reads: My beloved is <u>radiant and ruddy,</u> outstanding among ten thousand. <u>His head is purest gold; his hair is wavy and black as a raven.</u></p> <p>Nowhere in Scripture is it calling Solomon a black Hebrew Israelite. It says a <u>head is as the most fine gold.</u> It says Solomon was <u>white, ruddy and that he had wavy hair black as a raven.</u></p> |
| 2 | <p>In Song of Solomon Chapter 5:14,15, the black Shulamite Woman (bride) speaks further about the appearance of Solomon: the King James version reads: <u>His hands are as gold rings</u> set with the <u>beryl: his belly is as bright ivory</u> overlaid with sapphires. His legs are as pillars of marble, set upon sockets of fine gold: <u>his countenance is as Lebanon, excellent as the cedars.</u> The Complete Jewish Bible reads: <u>His arms are rods of gold set with beryl, his body polished ivory</u> adorned with sapphires. His legs are like <u>pillars of marble</u> set on bases of pure gold. <u>His appearance is like the L’vanon, as imposing as the cedars.</u> The New International Version (NIV) reads: <u>His arms are rods of gold set with topaz. His body is like polished ivory</u> decorated with lapis lazuli. His legs are <u>pillars of marble</u> set on bases of <u>pure gold.</u> <u>His appearance is like Lebanon, choice as its cedars.</u></p> |

Most marble, gold, beryl, topaz, cedar and polished ivory when researched, have never been considered black in color!!!:





What do "wavy/bushy" Middle Eastern hair styles look like?:



What do ruddy skinned people look like?:



King David looked just like his son King Solomon:

- King David, like his son King Solomon, also was not considered black in color. **"Ruddy"** is the form taken by the adjective **"red"** when used as a term of praise of the human skin. In the **King James** version, 1 Samuel 16:12 reads: And he sent, and brought him in. Now he was **ruddy**, and **withal of a beautiful countenance**, and goodly to look to. And the Lord said, Arise, anoint him: for this is he. The **English Standard Version (ESV)** reads: And he sent and brought him in. **Now he was ruddy** and had beautiful eyes and was handsome. And the Lord said, "Arise, anoint him, for this is he". He sent and brought him in. The **Complete Jewish Bible** reads: **With ruddy cheeks, red hair and bright eyes**, he was a good-looking fellow. Adonai said, "Stand up and anoint him; he's the one."
- Scriptures go on to say more about David in his youth. In the **King James** version, 1 Samuel 17:42 reads: And when the Philistine looked about, and saw David, he disdained him: for he was but a youth, **and ruddy, and of a fair countenance**. The **Amplified Bible, Classic Edition (AMPC)** reads: And when the Philistine looked around and saw David, he scorned and despised him, for he was but an adolescent, **with a healthy reddish color and a fair face**. The **Complete Jewish Bible** reads: The P'lishti looked David up and down and had nothing but scorn for what he saw — a **boy with ruddy cheeks, red hair and good looks**.

Remember, in modern Hebrew, *kadar* (black) describes the darkening of the weather and by metaphor, of expressions of one's mood. Therefore, Jeremiah was not "black" in color. He was merely describing his mood:

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| 1 | In the King James version, Jeremiah 8:21 reads: For the hurt of the daughter of my people am I hurt; <u>I am black</u> ; astonishment hath taken hold on me. The English Standard Version (ESV) reads: For the wound of the daughter of my people is my heart wounded; <u>I mourn</u> , and dismay has taken hold on me. The Complete Jewish Bible reads: The daughter of my people is broken, and it's tearing me to pieces; <u>everything looks dark to me</u> , horror seizes me. Note: The 2 other translations do not confirm that Jeremiah is speaking of himself being "black" as a skin color. |
| 2 | In the King James version, Jeremiah 14:2 reads: Judah mourneth, and the gates thereof languish; <u>they are black unto the ground</u> ; and the cry of Jerusalem is gone up. The English Standard Version (ESV) reads: Judah mourns, and her gates languish; <u>her people lament on the ground</u> , and the cry of Jerusalem goes up. The Complete Jewish Bible reads: Y'hudah is mourning, her gates are languishing; <u>they sit on the ground in gloom</u> ; Yerushalayim sends up a cry of anguish. Note: Again, 2 other translations confirm that the Scriptures are not speaking of a persons skin color. |
| 3 | In the King James version, Lamentations 5:10 reads: Our <u>skin was black</u> like an oven because of the terrible famine. The English Standard Version (ESV) reads: Our <u>skin is hot as an oven</u> with the burning heat of famine. The New International Version (NIV) reads: Our <u>skin is hot as an oven</u> , feverish from hunger. Note: The 2 other translations confirm <u>skin is hot as an oven</u> and not "black". |
| 4 | In the King James version, Joel 2:6 reads: Before their face the people shall be much pained: <u>all faces shall gather blackness</u> . The English Standard Version (ESV) reads: Before them peoples are in anguish; <u>all faces grow pale</u> . The Complete Jewish Bible reads: At their presence the peoples writhe in anguish, <u>every face is drained of color</u> . The New International Version (NIV) reads: At the sight of them, nations are in anguish; <u>every face turns pale</u> . Note: The 3 other translations confirm with regard to skin color not being black. |

The ethnic and racial composition of Israel is Syrian. This fact was to be confessed concerning Jacob in Deuteronomy 26:5: "And thou shalt speak and say before the LORD thy God, **a Syrian ready to perish was my father**, and he went down into Egypt, and sojourned there with a few, and became there a nation, great, mighty, and populous." A Syrian ready to perish, **identifies the skin color of Jacob and all Israelites** as they went down into Egypt which was a dark-skinned nation. But, they were not "black." As to skin color and bodily features there is distinctly a racial and ethnic difference between the Syrians (first occupants of the land of Israel) and the dark colored descendants of Ham or his sons Cush (Ethiopia), Mizraim (Egypt), Phut (Libya), and Canaan. This rules out the possibility that any of the black races of Africa can be of the Shemite race stock of Abraham and Israel via the Syrian people.

Here are Syrians:



Abraham was not a black man, nor were Isaac or Jacob black men. When Abraham sent his servant to get a wife for Isaac, he did not send him to Africa. He sent him back to the land of Syria. There he found Rebekah the daughter of Bethuel. Bethuel is called a Syrian: "And Isaac was forty years old when he took Rebekah to wife, the daughter of Bethuel the Syrian of Padan-aram, the sister of Laban the Syrian" (Genesis 25:20). Jacob returned from the house of Laban in Syria, after twenty years, during which all but one of his children was born (only Benjamin was born in the land of Israel). Further, Genesis 28:1-5: "Then Isaac called Jacob and blessed him, and charged him, and said to him: You shall not take a wife from the daughters of Canaan. Arise, go to Padan Aram, to the house of Bethuel your mother's father; and take yourself a wife from there of the daughters of Laban your mother's brother. May God Almighty bless you, And make you fruitful and multiply you, that you may be an assembly of peoples; And give you the blessing of Abraham, to you and your descendants with you, that you may inherit the land in which you are a stranger, which God gave to Abraham. So Isaac sent Jacob away, and he went to Padan Aram, to Laban the son of Bethuel the Syrian, the brother of Rebekah, the mother of Jacob and Esau."

We have learned that our Messiah was and is not "black". The 12 tribes of the Hebrew Israelites were not "black". By those attempting to change the history of the Middle East to give it one big black face, they can not kill three birds with one stone.



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