

Biblical Roots

This chapter is based on a chart by the late Archibald F. Bennet called "The Kinship of Families" and a chart "Through the Loins of Joseph" by the late Albert F. Schmuhl. The written materials are based on the Schmuhl chart documentation and have been expanded by Kenneth Glyn Hales.

After the Israelites, led by Moses, had left Egypt and were "lost in the wilderness," Moses sent one man from each of the tribes of Israel to spy out the land of Canaan.

"Send thou men, that they may search the land of Canaan, which I give unto the children of Israel; of every tribe of their fathers shall ye send a man, *every one a ruler among them.*" (Numbers 13:2).

Caleb of the tribe of Judah brought back a favorable report and said that they were well able to take the land. Joshua of the tribe of Ephraim supported Caleb. The other tribes brought back negative reports. The Lord was angered with these tribes that appeared negative and they later became the lost ten tribes.

The earliest part of the Bible covers all of the tribes of Israel until 11 of them were carried away captive – ". . . the Lord was very angry with Israel, and removed them out of his sight: there was none left but the tribe of Judah only." (2nd Kings, 17:18).

After the tribes were carried captive to the north countries, the Bible narrative covers only the tribe of Judah.

However, the tribe of Ephraim can be found when they separated themselves from the other tribes and made their way northward.

The tribe of Ephraim can be traced from throughout Europe and England today back to about 430 B.C. to one Antenor, King of the Cimmerians *and Chief Prince of Ephraim* .

Archibald F. Bennett, the late leader of The Genealogical Society of Utah, said, regarding the ancestral line from the Frankish Kings to Antenor:

“The pedigrees are so ancient that it is impossible to test their accuracy from historical facts, ... but according to the old legends, Antenor had a son who was king of a tribe called *Scambri* who settled in the general region of what is now called Holland.”

“From this Antenor, according to old pedigrees yet preserved, the early kings of the Franks trace their descent to the late Charlemagne, and most of the families of Europe and America today, royal or otherwise.”

The great Hebrew scholar *Maimonides* (or Moses ben Maimon, 1135-1204 A.D., under Maimonides) writes about Antenor as being: “*The Chief Prince of Ephraim.*”

In Hebrew genealogy this would probably mean he was the oldest son of the oldest son down to Ephraim or the birthright son of Ephraim. These descendants of Antenor are then literal offspring or descendants of Ephraim.

In about 721-722 B.C. the inhabitants of the Kingdom of Israel were carried away captive by Shalmaneser V, King of Assyria. He died during this campaign and was replaced by Sargon (722-205). Archaeologists have discovered the castle of Sargon and cuneiform documents which reads, " ... in the first year of my reign I besieged and conquered Samaria ... 27,280 of its inhabitants I carried away. I took them to Assyria." The Book of Nahum in the Bible describes their fate. (*Note: II Kings 17:20 footnote indicates those that were taken became the lost 10 tribes*).

In 612 B.C. there was a dispute between the captors of the Israelites. The Chozars, (or Israelites) took advantage of the opportunity of the conflict between Assyria, Medo-Persia and the Babylonians, and during the confusion caused by the uprising, the burning of the city Nineveh (see Nahum chapter 3) and foreign invasion, they escaped and left the country, fleeing into the mountains of the nearest country, now known as Russian Armenia. From there they continued their journey through the narrow mountain pass of Armenia, or Ararat, and the Caucasus until they reached the shores of the Black Sea and the northwestern shores of the Caspian Sea.

Before reaching these shores, however, they passed through a narrow mountain pass which was over-bridged by a mountain ridge that connects the "Big and the Small Ararat Mountains." Upon this mountain ridge are until this day inscribed the words: *Wrata Israila* meaning "The Gates of Israel."

(*Izvestia O Chozarach I Russkich*, Information about the Chozars and the Russians).

The Apocryphal Book of Esdras, or Esra, or the IV Esra, describes a vision which the prophet Edras had and stated: "These are the ten tribes, which were carried away prisoners out of the own land in the time of Osea, the king, whom Shalmanesar the king of Assyria led captive, and he carried them over the waters, and so came they into another land. But they took this counsel among themselves, that they would leave the multitude of the heathen, and go forth into a further country, where never mankind dwelt. That they might there keep their statutes, which they never kept in their own land." (*Esdras* 13:40-42).

The Lord spoke through the Old Testament Prophets that "I will scatter thee (Israel) among the heathen, and disperse thee in the countries" (Ezekiel 22:15); and "I will sift the house of Israel among all nations." (Amos 9:9). Also "I will sow them among the people: and they shall remember me in the far countries." (Zechariah 10:9). This determined group of people, who had no desire to mix with the heathen nations around them, decided to go "where never mankind dwelt."

However, the tribe of Ephraim separated itself from the body of remaining tribes after "they took this counsel among themselves" and traveled northward on their own.

The remaining people became the Lost Tribes of Israel, whom Christ promised to visit, "For they are not lost unto the Father, for he knowest whither he

has taken them.”

The Gathering of the lost ten tribes has been foretold: “Thus saith the Lord God, I shall gather the House of Israel from the people among whom they are scattered.” (Ezekiel 28:28). “Behold, I will gather them out of all countries, whither I have driven them.” (Jeremiah 32:37). This *Gathering* is now in progress. (Note the great missionary program of the church).

What is known is that the tribe of Ephraim, when they went northward, reached the northern shore of the Black Sea. This is the region of the ancient Cimmerians.

The Cimmerians were an ancient people who were already known to the Assyrians (according to the *Encyclopedia of World History*, 1956, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston). During the reign of King Essarhaddon (681-668 B.C.) they are a part of the ancient Scythian kingdom which was established long before the end of the 9th century B.C.

Josephus states in *The Antiquities of the Jews* that “Magog (the son of Japhet ben Noah) founded those that from him were named Magogites, but are *by the Greeks called Scythians.*”

“These Cimmerians left their homes among the Scythians, in northern Asia and settled in southern European Russia in the area north of the Black Sea at a very early time.” (*The Origin and Brief History of the Nations*, Thomas Yates, 1956, Paragon Press). The people who lived north of the Black Sea were called by different names by different nations. “The Greek writers called the people who lived around

the Black Sea *Sacae* or *Messagate*, which in modern language means the *Saxons* or the *Gothic* tribes.” (*Birthright Blessings*, Deseret Sunday School Union, 1942, Salt Lake City, Utah).

Mr. Sharon Turner writes: “The Anglo-Saxons, Lowland Scotch, Normans, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, Belgians, Lombards, and Franks have all sprung from that great fountain of human race, which we have distinguished by the terms Scythians, German or Gothic.” (*Are we of Israel?* P.38).

“From this area north of the Black Sea two great waves of migration spread over northern Europe. The first was the Cimmerians or Celts; the second that of the Scythians.” (*Birthright Blessings*, Deseret Sunday School Union, 1942, Salt Lake City, Utah, pp. 70). The Cimmerians or Celts were called Galatians by the Greeks while the Romans called them Gauls. According to the annual report of the Smithsonian Institute in 1912, p.152, “The Gauls were among the early people to settle Europe. At one time they inhabited most of the land from and including Asia Minor on the east to the western shores of Europe, including the British Isles.” In the scriptures these people, because of their earlier descent from Japheth, the son of Noah, are called *Gentiles*.

However, it should be remembered that the tribe of Ephraim attempted to keep their descent pure, so it is not known how much of this tribe of Ephraim is mixed with the seed of Japheth.

(Legend : the line of descent is in the left column in these charts. The gender is shown by a □ for a male and a ○ for a female.)

The descent of Joseph, son of Israel

Joseph, 1799-1689 B.C.	□○ Asenath
Ephraim, c.1763 B.C.	□
Tahan	□
Laadan	□
Amihud	□
Elishima, c.1543 B.C., Chief Prince of Ephraim	□
Nun	□
Joshua, 1587 B.C.	□
(lead Israel into Caanan, 1506 B.C.)	
Israel under the rule of the Judges: c1477 B.C.	
Israel under the kings: c.1022 B.C.	
Assyran captivity: c. 612 B.C.	
Escape from captivity – migration of the 10 lost tribes northward	
Antenor, King of the Cimmerians	□
Chief Prince of Ephraim, 430 B.C.	
Marcomir, I, d.412 B.C.	□
Antenor, II, d.386 B.C.	□○ Comero
(Descendants called him Sicambri)	
Priamus, b.358 B.C.	□
Helenus, d.359 B.C. (Cimmerians)	□
Diocles, d.300 B.C.	□
Basanus Magmus, disappeared 250 B.C.	□○ dau Norwegian king
Clodomir, I, d.232 B.C.	□
Nicanor, d.198 B.C.	□
Marcomir, II, d.170 B.C.	□
Clodius, d.159 B.C.	□
Antenor, III, d.143 B.C.	□
Cloromir, II, d.123 B.C.	□
Merodachus, d.95 B.C.	□
Cassander, d.74 B.C.	□
Antharius, (last King of Sicambri)	□
Francus, d.11 B.C. (King of the West Franks)	□
Clodius, II, (or Clogio) d.20 A.D.	□
Marcomir, III, d.50 A.D.	□
Antenor, III, (Franks) d.63 A.D.	□
Raterius, d.90 A.D.	□
Richemer, I, d.112 A.D.	□

- Clodomir, IV, d.128 A.D.
- Marcomir, IV, d.149 A.D.
- Clodomir, V, d.156 A.D. Halfilda, daughter of K. Rugil
- Farbert, d.186 A.D.
- Sunno, d.213 A.D.
- Hilderic, d.253 A.D.
- Bartherus, d.272 A.D.
- Clodius, III, (Franks) d.298 A.D.
- Walter, d.306 A.D.
- Dagobert, D. (East Franks), d.317 A.D.
- Genebald, d.358 A.D.
- Dagobert, d.379 A.D.
- Clodius, IV, d.387 A.D.
- Marcomir, V. d.404 A.D.
- Pharamond, d.428 A.D. Argotta, md. 404 AD (Mother of all French Kings)
- Clovis, Ripuarian Frankish King of Cologne, lived ca. 420 A.D.
- Childebert, K.Cologne, lived ca.450 A.D.
- Siegebert, the Lame, K.Cologne, d.509 A.D.
- Cloderic, K.Cologne, d.502 A.D. Relative of Clothilde
- Munderic, of Vitri-en-Perthois, lived ca.509 A.D. Artemia
- Mummolin d.561 AD daughter of Munderic
- D. Baudgise. II, G. Aquitane, d.588 A.D. Oda
- St. Arnold or Arnulf, b. of Metz, d.604 A.D. Dodo, a Saxon Lady
- C. Angise or Ansegisal or Anchius, 602-685 A.D. Begie/Begga, d. 694 A.D.
- Pepin of Heristal, lbaida/Allpais/Chalpaida (Mayor/Palace/Austrasia), d.714 A.D.
- Charles Martel, (Mayor/Palace/Austrasia), 689-741 A.D. Rotrud/Rotrou/Chrotrodic
- Pepin, the short, King Franks, 714-769 A.D. Bertha, d.783 A.D.
- Charlemagne, King Franks, Roman Empire 747-814 A.D. Hildegard

From Charlemagne descends all of the signers of the Magna Carta as well as most of the people in the British Isles.
