

Yisraelite vs. Jewish

I do not believe the name of Jewish (or Jew) were the real Yisraelites people who once follow and live in 𐤃𐤆𐤃𐤐's kingdom way of life. Because I believe the real Yisraelites people once were dark-skinned people who were more likely Indian, Chinese, and African people. The Jewish people today are nothing like them. They are more likely the Afro-Asians people, also known as Blasians or Black Asians.

Here is why I believe that we must carefully observe ancient artifacts like sculptures, pottery, and Egyptian walls that are covered with paintings and carvings. The looks of the human figure's face, hair, eyes, nose, and mouth. And also, the skinned color as well. We will notice the human artistic figures look most like who. Here is the comparison example below, a photo of how I noticed:

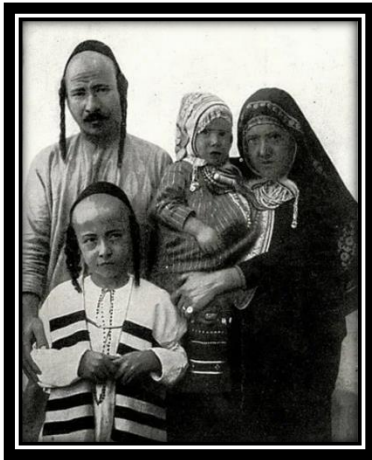




Comparing the real human and human artistic figure above is nothing like the Jewish people below photos. The photos above look more like the Indian, Chinese, and African people and their skin was often like gold, copper, reddish, bronze, and even dark skin like black. Jewish people seem more likely the Hispanic and Caucasian race, because of their looks and the color of their skin. Sometimes their skin can be dark, unlike the people from the above photos.



I believe everything changed during the Babylonian exile, including how people once identified as real Yisraelites people. Their identic started decoying during that time. Because Babylon had all kinds of cultures tribal people who once all lived together in the Babylonian kingdom. Those who once were the true Yisraelite bloodline ended up marrying more offspring tribal people over time. Noticed the group of Ashkenazic Jewish men in this right photo circa 1885, two men in the middle look like dark-skinned Asian men, these men may be one of the blood-related of Yisraelite. While other men do not.



Notice this photo who claimed to be the Jewish family on the left, this man and son look alike Asian. This photo was taken in Sana'a back in 1901.

Before Yisraelites were exiled to Babylon, they lived in the Egyptian kingdom for over 400 years. They also marry the offspring of tribal people back in those days as well. These people were the Canaanites. The Canaanites were the people who once lived in the land of Canaan, an area that included parts of modern-day Israel, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan before other tribes built their kingdom in Egypt.

The kingdom of Egypt had a few names:

Kemet: This name means “Black Land”. FYI, Kemet does not mean where the black skinned people live. Kemet originated come from what was known as rich, dark soil along the Nile River where the first settlements began. The Nile’s annual inundation brought up fertile black dirt, which allowed crops to thrive. The Egyptians viewed their land as a duality, often referring to it as “the Two Lands”—a combination of Upper (Southern)

and Lower (Northern) Egypt or the two banks of the Nile. The unification of these two regions was symbolized by the pharaohs wearing the Double Crown.

Misr is another name: This name, still in use by the Egyptians today, means “country”. It has Semitic origins and is related to the Hebrew word “**Mitzráyim**”. The Akkadian form of the word, “**mišru**,” also reflects its relation to Semitic languages.

And the other name was **Ta-Mery** (The Beloved Land): Is another term used for Egypt was “Ta-Mery”, which translates to “The Beloved Land.” It emerged around the same time as the term “Kemet”. Perhaps these names emphasized national unity after the chaos of the First Intermediate Period. All of these names evoke the mystique, allure, and profound significance of ancient Egypt—a civilization that continues to captivate us through its pyramids, hieroglyphs, and timeless legacy.

Egypt ends up with a famous symbolism: Egypt symbolizes oppression, idolatry, and the allure (kingdom) of the worldly power. It serves as a contrast to the Promised Land—a place of freedom, divine guidance, and covenant with their God. Ancient Egypt is also famous for its pyramids, temples, palaces, and tombs, and is considered one of the world's first civilizations. The ancient Egyptians excelled at war to protect their treasures and achieve immortality.

They were the Sun-God worshipper and the true Creator ONE, אֱלֹהִים was against those kinds of people. This is why HE had pulled HIS people out of Egypt. From their idolatry bad infusion. That isn't אֱלֹהִים's way to have HIS people live on earth. Yet, Yisraelites fell again and ended up living in a world like the Egyptians. Live by their way and end up exiled in Babylon. Even a while after exile in Babylon as well. That is why the Yisrael's temple was destroyed again. Because Yisraelites rebel against and set apart from אֱלֹהִים.

During and after the Babylon exile, they ended up dealing and living with the Greek and Roman people who were likely part of the Japheth's blood-line descendant. That is where and when the evolution of Japheth's blood-line descendant involved with the Yisraelite race who was the descendant of Shem. Today, people who have or have lived in Yisrael think they're the true Yisraelite people but they aren't for many reasons. Other than what the true Yisraelite race is supposed to look like is no longer important. Because many of us have been dividing one another for centuries, end up marrying other tribal people.

We are now all a mixed race of people on earth. Meaning, it's very likely that we are all Shem's, Ham's, and Japheth's bloodline descendants. Yet, it is important to know based on history, where and how the first tribal people אֱלֹהִים had chosen began. Today, those who are the bloodline of Japheth can become part of the Yisraelite believer. We can become אֱלֹהִים's family which HE names this Israel after Jocab's name. Just as there were people who were living in Egypt who were not from the Yisraelites tribe, who started believing in אֱלֹהִים and joined with the Yisraelites. They may be the Ham's blood-line descendant. This is why many of them were not just dark-tanned (like copper or bronze)-skinned people but also black people as well. Yet, there were very few light-skinned people as well, very rare. But again, they couldn't be more like the Jewish people in those days until much later.