

# Yisraelite vs. Jewish

I, Bro Pouliot do not believe the name of Jewish (or Jew) were the real Yisraelites people who once follow and live in 𐤃𐤇𐤆𐤏's kingdom way of life. Because I believe the real Yisraelites people 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 according to long history in Egypt. I also believe the TANAKH tell us about these dark-skinned people as well.

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:

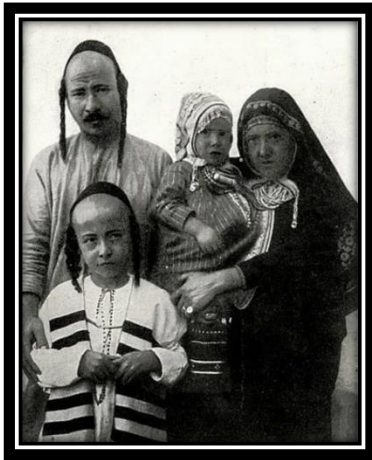




Comparing the real human and human artistic figure above is nothing like the Jewish people below photos. The photos above look more like the Indian, Chinese, and African people and their skin was often like gold, copper, reddish, bronze, and even dark skin like black. Jewish people seem more likely the 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.

According to the scripture in the TANAKH, there are many reasons why most of the Yisraelites were dark-skinned people. Let's first read what the book of Lamentations 5:10 says:

**"Remember, O heavenly Father, what has happened to us; look, and see our disgrace. The land we possessed has been passed on to strangers, our homes to foreigners. We have become fatherless orphans, our mothers now are widows. We have to pay to drink our own water; we have to buy our own wood. The yoke is on our necks; we are persecuted; we toil to exhaustion but are given no rest. We made pacts with Egypt and Ashur to get enough**

**food. Our ancestors sinned and no longer exist; we bear the weight of their guilt. We are ruled by slaves, and there is no one to save us from their power. We get our food at the peril of our lives because of the sword in the desert. Our skins are as black as a furnace because of the searing blasts of famine (sun cause a drought as desert).”**

Evidence shows us why many of the Yisraelites who were slaves in Egypt (and Ashur, the name of the ancient city in the country of Assyria) were dark-skinned people. This is the earliest historical evidence of their identity and origin. They did not belong in the region of Egypt but Yisrael land, yet, they did live long enough to identify where they came from. Because of how Yisraelites have been living in Egypt for over 400 plus years.

The next scripture evidence is Song of Solomon 1:5-6:

***“I am black, but beautiful, O daughters of Zion, like the tents of Kedar, like the curtains of Solomon. Do not gaze at me because I am black, because the sun has looked upon me. My mother’s sons were angry with me and kept me a keeper of the vineyards; my very own vineyard I have not kept.”***



So, we can see why they were dark-skinned people. Tents colored like Kedar, this tent is often made of goat hair. Here is another example in the book of Daniel 10:5-6, that describes a dark-skinned person:

***“And I lifted mine eyes, and looked, and behold, there was a man clothed in linen, whose loins were girded with fine gold of Uphaz. His body also was like yellow jasper (or gold chrysolite), and his face (to look upon) like the lightning, and his eyes as lamps of fire, and his arms and his feet were like in color to polished brass, and the voice of his words was like the voice of a multitude.”***

Notice the color chrysolite, this chrysolite is like a yellowish-green mix color or a brownish variety of olivine color, chrysolite is usually described as a gemstone color. Liken of brownish color as brass color too. Which is why this person's arms and feet are a polished brass skin color. The eyes like fire may be either red or yellow.

**"His eyes will be darker than wine, his teeth whiter than milk." – Genesis 49:12**



As often as we read Genesis 49:12, we can picture someone whose eyes are darker than wine, and whose teeth are whiter than milk. The part where the description focuses on a person's teeth has a reason for this description. To see the difference between the light and dark-skinned people. Which of those two-difference skinned colors would we likely see

whiter teeth, the white or black-skinned person? A black-skinned person is much easier to see their white teeth than the white-skinned person. It's because their skin tone and makeup can affect how people perceive the color of teeth. People with darker skin would appear to have whiter teeth, regardless of their actual tooth color. Now we can see why Genesis 49:12 describes this description.

One more example who may NOT be as dark as a black-skinned man. Do you know King David had ruddy cheeks and red hair? Yes, he sure did according to 1st Samuel 16:12. David was a lighter-skinned boy with red hair. He just may have a copper or golden skin tone with ruddy cheeks. Maybe similar to Esau who was also a ruddy hairy fur coat boy but not hairy like him (Genesis 25:25).



FYI, this whole Yisraelite historical example of their skin color does not mean they were all vanilla or peach (white) skinned people after they became slaves in Egypt. They may have always been dark-skinned people other than being copper or golden or darker-skinned as black people for very long time. We have seen many examples in scripture that described not only black as a furnace or tent color like Kedar but also possibly as vanilla or peach (white) skinned people too. **If we read two examples in the books of Song of Solomon chapter 5 and Lamentations chapter 4, you might be surprised how and why Yisraelites were much lighter-skinned people**

**long before they ended up living in Egypt.** So, by saying this, Yisraelite's skin color had all these color tone as vanilla, gold, copper, reddish, bronze, or black tent color like Kedar.

If Noah had three sons Shem, Ham, and Janpath, why would one of his sons be black skinned man? Don't say it was either Noah or his wife who was black which explain why Ham was black or he under cursed because of what he did to the father Noah. FYI, nowhere in the TANAKH does it state that Ham, one of Noah's sons, was described as having black skin. The idea that Ham was black and subsequently cursed with dark skin is a misinterpretation and distortion of the biblical text. Even so, we read Song of Solomon chapter 5 and Lamentations chapter 4 sound like a curse reason Yisraelites later have a darker skin color, they aren't the descendant of Ham but also Shem. White as vanilla skin person can get tan number of times before getting more tanner. Like a beach boy who often surfer or hang around the beach are tanner than those who don't spend much time outdoor under the sun. The curse of Ham people has been labeling has been historically used to justify racism and discrimination too often, but it is not supported by the actual content of what we just learned from the scripture so far.

Now, after reading this, one reader might say..." as Jewish may not be black but could they be more like King David or others who had lighter skin", "Why can't they be the same Yisraelite people"? The trouble is those who question that, may not realize how and why the Yisraelites end up dark-skinned and how often they appear like Asians. This is why the modern-day Jewish cannot claim themselves as original Yisraelites who have been through all of the historical Tanakh story. However, somewhere at the point in time from the offspring people, they may be part of the Yisraelite. Meaning, they may come from part of the tribes of Judah (YahuDah). But again, they are NOT mostly identical to Yisraelite people which the TANAKH have been speaking of. **This whole thing I have share so far, is a wake-up calls we need to stop racism and discrimination one another because we are all the same as brothers and sisters from our ancestor father Noah.**