

# The Nations of Yahsrael is Not Jewish

Since the lack of education around the world, many people are using the name of Jew or Jewish as the main Israelite cultural people. Like whatever the 12 tribal names that their ancestor came from, they're Jewish. Or how people are saying Abraham or all those Israelite people who left Egypt are Jewish people, this is wrong. This is a huge problem because many (including those who think they are Jacob's bloodline) did not do their homework enough to understand where the name Jew or Jewish comes from.

The name of Jewish directly comes from the word YahuDim, "from the tribal of Yuduah". The name of YahuDah somehow change to Yehuda, then Yehudi, then Judah, then Judea, then Judaism, and then Jewish. The name of Jew comes from a short name for Jewish. FYI, the people of Jewish do not accept the calling name "JEW" because it's an insult to a name that was created by a non-Jewish people.

The lesson needs to be taught correctly here; the modern name Judah (the ancient pronounced name was actually YahDah) was the fourth son of Jacob. The ancestor of one of the twelve tribes of Israel. **Error! Filename not specified.** gave Jacob a new name Israel and he had 12 sons. After the kingdom of Yahsrael (Israel) split, the southern kingdom was called YahuDah (Judah), the YahuDim people. While the northern kingdom was Yahsrael, the Yahsraelite people.

Let's us take a few minutes to study these Hebrew root words:

יהוד Strong's Hebrew: 3061 (Yehud) – Judah

יהודאי Strong's Hebrew: 3062 (Yehudain or Yhuwda'iy) – Jehudaite

יהודה Strong's Hebrew: 3063 (Yehudah or Yhuwdah) – Judah

יהודי Strong's Hebrew 3064 (Yehudi or Yhuwdiy) – Jewish or Jew

יהודי Strong's Hebrew: #3065 (Yehudi or Yhuwdiy) – Jehudi or Jew

יהודית Strong's Hebrew: #3066 (Yhuwdiyth or Yehudith) - Jewish

יהודית Strong's Hebrew: #3067 (Yhuwdiyth) – Jewess; Jehudith, a Canaanitess:—Judith

Once we study each of those seven different Strong's Hebrew numbers, notice the first four or five letters appear to show "Yehu(d)". This explains why all those are the same directly named for Judah as YahuDah. The evolution name which the Jewish are using today. Where many people are calling the land of Yahsrael, the Jewish nation is dead

wrong about that. By using their ancestor's father's name YahuDah (Judah) backward. It must be known as one of the tribes of Israel, not Israel as Judah's (Jewish) nation. This is why the land of Israel is the nation of Yahsraelite (Israelites) not Jewish or YahuDim.

According to the Tanakh, from David, the son of Solomon, to Judah, the son of Jacob, there are ten generations. Their names are:

- Perez, the son of **Judah**
- Hezron, the son of Perez
- Ram, the son of Hezron
- Amminadab, the son of Ram
- Nahshon, the son of Amminadab
- Salmon, the son of Nahshon
- Boaz, the son of Salmon
- Obed, the son of Boaz
- Jesse, the son of Obed
- David, the son of Jesse

The genealogy of these ancestors is recorded in the book of Chronicles, which contains a genealogy starting with Adam and a history of ancient Judah and Israel. The Book of Kings also relates the history of David and his descendants, who ruled over the one Kingdom of Israel and later the divided southern kingdom of Judah. Here are the names of the generations after David in the Tanakh, according to the genealogy of the royal line of David in the book of Chronicles.

- Solomon, the son of David and Bathsheba
- Rehoboam, the son of Solomon and Naamah
- Abijah, the son of Rehoboam and Maacah
- Asa, the son of Abijah and Azubah
- Jehoshaphat, the son of Asa and Azubah
- Jehoram, the son of Jehoshaphat and an unnamed daughter of Ahab
- Ahaziah, the son of Jehoram and Athaliah
- Joash, the son of Ahaziah and Zibiah
- Amaziah, the son of Joash and Jehoaddan
- Uzziah, the son of Amaziah and Jecoliah
- Jotham, the son of Uzziah and Jerusha
- Ahaz, the son of Jotham and an unnamed woman
- Hezekiah, the son of Ahaz and Abi
- Manasseh, the son of Hezekiah and Hephzibah
- Amon, the son of Manasseh and Meshullemeth
- Josiah, the son of Amon and Jedidah
- Jehoiakim, the son of Josiah and Zebidah
- Jeconiah, the son of Jehoiakim and Nehushta Zerubbabel, the son of Pedaiah and an unnamed woman

These are the names of the kings of YahuDah (Judah) from Solomon to Jeconiah, who were exiled to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar. Zerubbabel was the leader of the late tribal of Judah people who returned from Babylon after the decree of Cyrus, the king of Persia. He was also the builder of the second Temple in Jerusalem.

According to the TANAKH, there were also two more waves of those who returned from Babylon, led by Ezra and Nehemiah respectively. Ezra was a priest and a scribe who came to Jerusalem in 458 BC, about 80 years after Zerubbabel. He brought with him about 1,500 men and their families, and Nehemiah was a cupbearer to the Persian king Artaxerxes, who permitted him to go to Jerusalem in 445 BC. He brought more exiles with him, and he focused on rebuilding the walls and gates of the city.

Therefore, some of the Yahsraelites and YahuDim did return to Jerusalem from Babylon after Zerubbabel, not only the YahuDim people. According to the Bible, the Assyrian captivity of the northern kingdom of Yahsrael began taking over and the Yahsraelite (Israelites) people were carried away into exile several times for the last 15 years before 722 BCE. After that, the northern kingdom of Israel was destroyed. According to the TANAKH, Yahsraelites ended up settling in Halah, Habor, Gozan, and the cities of the Medes after they lost their homeland for the last 140 years. And also, it's said that the Assyrians brought other nations of offspring people to inhabit the land of Yahsrael. Yahsraelite had never returned to their city of Samaria homeland and became known as the Ten Lost Tribes of Yahsrael. Most of the YahuDim (Jewish) and some Yahsraelite (Israelites) were exiled in Babylon for 70 years.

FYI, some of them may have joined the southern kingdom of YahuDah, which survived the Assyrian invasion and later faced the Babylonian exile. Some of them may have formed alliances or communities with other groups in the region, such as the Samaritans, the Edomites, or the Nabateans. Some of them may have participated in the revolts and movements against the foreign empires that ruled over the land of Israel, such as the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans.

As you can see, the history of the northern kingdom of Yahsrael after their exile from Assyria is complex, and uncertain exactly what tribal were while they all spread all over before returning to Jerusalem to rebuild the Temple. The returnees from Babylon included people from various tribes of Israel, not only Judah and Benjamin. For example, Ezra 2:2 lists the names of some of the leaders who came back with Zerubbabel, and among them are Mordecai and Bilshan, who were from the tribe of Benjamin, and Bigvai, who was from the tribe of Gad. In Ezra 2:70, it says that "the priests, the Levites, the singers, the gatekeepers, and the temple servants lived in their towns, along with some of the other people, and the rest of the Israelites in their towns." This implies that there were people from other tribes besides the priests and the Levites, who were from the tribe of Levi. In Ezra 6:17, it says that they offered sacrifices for "all Israel" when they dedicated the temple, and they numbered "twelve male goats, according to the number of the tribes of Israel." This is how we can recognize the existence and representation of all the twelve tribes, even though some of them may have been scattered or assimilated by other nations.

Once again, YahuDim (Jewish) and the rest of the Yahsraelite (Israelites) tribe rebuilt the temple after exile in the Babylon Empire for 70 years. The temple in Jerusalem was the central importation place where they sacrificed worship. It was first built by King Solomon in the 9th century BC (years 3100s) until it was first destroyed by the Babylonians around 420 BC (years 3553). After they completely rebuilt the Temple in the year 3645, the Temple stood for about 490 years. And once again, the Temple ended up being destroyed by the Roman Empire in 4043 (70 A.C.).

FYI, After the kingdom of Hellenistic who were part of the Greek culture, after Alexander the Great death, they ruled over the land of Yahsrael (Israel) for 97 years before the Roman Empire conquered the land of Yahsrael (Israel). The mixture of tribal people who have lived in Yahsrael (Israel) mostly called themselves Jewish (known as YahuDim or Judahian). We cannot look or think that way, because the tribal of Israel at first began with the 12 tribes of Yahsrael. Those first 12 tribes were not the Jewish people. They were **Reuben (Rə'ūḇēn)**, **Simeon (Šimə'ōn)**, **Levi (Lēwī)**, **Judah (Yəhūdā)**, **Issachar (Yīssāḱār)**, **Zebulun (Zəḇūlun)**, **Dan (Dān)**, **Naphtali (Napṯālī)**, **Gad (Gād)**, **Asher ('Āšēr)**, **Joseph (Yōsēp)**, and **Benjamin (Bīnyāmīn)**.

After the death of King Solomon, the kingdom of Yahsrael (Israel) was divided into two: the northern kingdom of Yahsrael (Israel) and the southern kingdom of YahuDah (Judah). The northern kingdom of Yahsrael (Israel) consisted of at least 10 and a half tribes: **Reuben**, **Simeon**, **Dan**, **Naphtali**, **Gad**, **Asher**, **Issachar**, **Zebulun**, **Ephraim (descendants of Joseph)**, and **Manasseh (descendants of Joseph)**. While the **descendants of Levi** were scattered part of Yahsrael. The southern kingdom of YahuDah at least consisted had 2 and a half tribes: **Judah**, **Benjamin**, and some of the **descendants of Levi** who were scattered also part of their kingdom. Since we must understand why the tribe of Levi was scattered among both kingdoms, it's because they didn't have their territory, but served as priests and Levites. So, here we also **cannot call them "Jewish"** as well, because the kingdom of YahuDah had a tribal of **Benjamin** and some of the **descendants of Levi as well**.

In 722 BCE, the northern kingdom of Yahsrael (Israel) was conquered by the Assyrian Empire, and many of its people were exiled to other regions of the empire. Some of them may have assimilated into the local cultures, while others may have maintained their identity and beliefs. The exiled tribes became known as the lost tribes of Yahsrael (Israel) (**FYI, there is no such label as the "Ten Tribes of Israel"**), and ended up living among other nations' tribes. Again, they and the others aren't called "Jewish" as well.

The same for the southern kingdom of YahuDah survived the Assyrian invasion, but later faced the Babylonian exile in 586 BCE, when many of its people were also deported to Babylon. Some of them returned to YahuDah after the Persian king Cyrus the Great allowed them to do so in 538 BCE, while others stayed in Babylon or migrated to other places. Better yet, many of us do not realize how the southern kingdom of YahuDah ended up living among the Edomites, Ammonites, and Moabites, who were allies of the Babylonians and benefited from their conquest of Judah. The Arameans were native to the region of Syria and Mesopotamia. They had a long history of interaction with the

Babylonians. And the Chaldeans were originally a nomadic tribe that settled in southern Babylonia. They rose to power under Nabopolassar, the father of Nebuchadnezzar II, and established the Neo-Babylonian dynasty. And of course, the northern kingdom of Yehusrael, who were conquered and deported by the Assyrians, some of them later migrated to Babylon as well. These people were not simply the Jewish people at all.

Both tribes of northern and southern kingdoms ended up together again and after 70 years, they were once again ALL tribal of Yehusrael, **NOT JEWISH!** Only those who are from the tribe of YehuDah (Judah) can call themselves Jewish if they want. That simple, but sadly, people lacked knowledge during the Roman era which lasted over 2,000 years since they destroyed the Temple of Yehusrael's nations.