



Three Rivers Fellowship

British Israelism: Defined, Documented, and Refuted

Robert E. Walsh
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Abstract	3
2. Introduction.....	3
3. Statement of the Doctrine	4
4. A Biblical Analysis	7
5. References	14

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Oliver Cromwell.....	3
Figure 2. Herbert W. Armstrong	3
Figure 3. The Flight of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel	7
Figure 4. Events and Eras of Biblical History.....	8
Figure 5. The Tribal Divisions of the Millennial Land	11

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Comparison Table of Millennial Tribes and the 144K	12
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1. Abstract

The purpose of this outline is to define the doctrine of British Israelism and provide some brief and elementary documentation about its adherents and provide a simple Biblical refutation to it. British Israelism is by its very nature contrary to Paul's Gospel and therefore considered heresy. The goal of this brief study is to use simple tools to examine this interesting issue and show that it is an easy thing to refute.

2. Introduction

The notion of British Israelism is not new. Its historical roots go back to the post-Reformation England during the time of the great anti-Royalist Oliver Cromwell. Cromwell was a Puritan Divine and not at all in favor of the Divine Right of Kings.

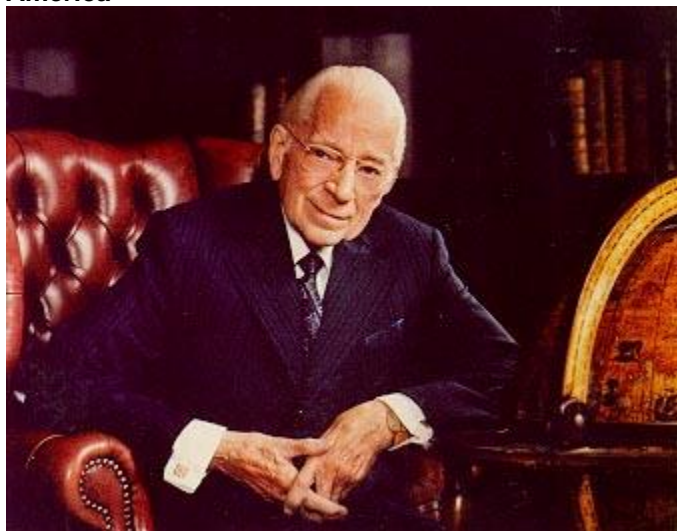
England

Cromwell was a (the) leader of the English Civil War and defeated the Royalists, becoming the Lord Protectorate of England. During this time, he had King Charles executed for treason as he led the "Commonwealth of England". This "Commonwealth" lasted between 1653 and 1658 whence he conquered Ireland and Scotland. Despite having some "proper" ideas, his methods were anti-Pauline at best, and he became brutal during his reign, whereby he almost completely exterminated the Irish Catholics.

His personal secretary was a man by the name of John Sadler, who was a Lawyer, Member of Parliament, and some claim a Neoplatonist. He also served as the Master of Magdalene College at Cambridge from 1650 to 1660. In 1649 Sadler authored the textbook entitled, *The Rights of the Kingdom*, in which he claimed a genealogical line from Israel to the British. This work became a chief source for a defense of "regicide" and the killing of King Charles I of England. Regicide in a broad sense was to do away with the entire Royal line, at least from governing.

From Sadler's work came many later persons to adopt and refine the idea that the British were part of Israel's line. Other important persons through the 19th Century are Richard Brothers (abt.1760-1824) John Wilson (1799-1870).

America



Soon this doctrine came to America and was eventually picked up in the mid-to-latter 20th Century by Herbert W. Armstrong (1892-1986), founder of the Worldwide Church of God. The Worldwide Church of God and Armstrong's teachings went international in the 1950s and 1960s causing the doctrine of British Israelism to flourish for a period. Armstrong believed that the notion that England (as Ephraim) and America (as Manasseh) provided missing links and solutions to many prophetic problems.

Besides Herbert Armstrong and the Worldwide Church of God, Roger Rusk (1906-1994)¹ a Physics Professor at the University of Tennessee was quite articulate about the doctrine. Apparently, he had an easy writing style which made his work easy ready and helped promulgate the British Israel doctrine.

Figure 1. Oliver Cromwell



Figure 2. Herbert W. Armstrong

¹ Roger Rusk was the older brother of Dean Rusk, an American Secretary of State under Kennedy and Johnson and one of the team responsible for escalating the Vietnam War.

Also, the British Israel doctrine spread through some Pentecostal churches throughout the 20th Century but is in relative obscurity today (2009).

3. Statement of the Doctrine

The doctrine of British Israelism (or Anglo Israelism) essentially begins with 2 Kings 17:1-23 where the narrative reports the dispersion of the northern ten (10) tribes of Israel into Assyria (circa 721BC). Sadler and other adherents of British Israelism claimed that when the 10 tribes were taken captive they were forever lost to the land of Palestine and eventually immigrated into central and northern Europe making their way to the British Isles.

2 Kings 17:1 In the twelfth year of Ahaz king of Judah began Hoshea the son of Elah to reign in Samaria over Israel nine years.
 2 And he did *that which was* evil in the sight of the LORD, but not as the kings of Israel that were before him.
 3 Against him came up Shalmaneser king of Assyria; and Hoshea became his servant, and gave him presents.
 4 And the king of Assyria found conspiracy in Hoshea: for he had sent messengers to So king of Egypt, and brought no present to the king of Assyria, as *he had done* year by year: therefore the king of Assyria shut him up, and bound him in prison.
 5 Then the king of Assyria came up throughout all the land, and went up to Samaria, and besieged it three years.
 6 In the ninth year of Hoshea the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Halah and in Habor *by* the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes.
 7 For so it was, that the children of Israel had sinned against the LORD their God, which had brought them up out of the land of Egypt, from under the hand of Pharaoh king of Egypt, and had feared other gods,
 8 And walked in the statutes of the heathen, whom the LORD cast out from before the children of Israel, and of the kings of Israel, which they had made.
 9 And the children of Israel did secretly *those things that were* not right against the LORD their God, and they built them high places in all their cities, from the tower of the watchmen to the fenced city.
 10 And they set them up images and groves in every high hill, and under every green tree:
 11 And there they burnt incense in all the high places, as *did* the heathen whom the LORD carried away before them; and wrought wicked things to provoke the LORD to anger:
 12 For they served idols, whereof the LORD had said unto them, Ye shall not do this thing.
 13 Yet the LORD testified against Israel, and against Judah, by all the prophets, *and by* all the seers, saying, Turn ye from your evil ways, and keep my commandments *and* my statutes, according to all the law which I commanded your fathers, and which I sent to you by my servants the prophets.
 14 Notwithstanding they would not hear, but hardened their necks, like to the neck of their fathers, that did not believe in the LORD their God.
 15 And they rejected his statutes, and his covenant that he made with their fathers, and his testimonies which he testified against them; and they followed vanity, and became vain, and went after the heathen that *were* round about them, *concerning* whom the LORD had charged them, that they should not do like them.
 16 And they left all the commandments of the LORD their God, and made them molten images, *even* two calves, and made a grove, and worshipped all the host of heaven, and served Baal.
 17 And they caused their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire, and used divination and enchantments, and sold themselves to do evil in the sight of the LORD, to provoke him to anger.
 18 **Therefore the LORD was very angry with Israel, and removed them out of his sight: there was none left but the tribe of Judah only.**
 19 Also Judah kept not the commandments of the LORD their God, but walked in the statutes of Israel which they made.
 20 And the LORD rejected all the seed of Israel, and afflicted them, and delivered them into the hand of spoilers, until he had cast them out of his sight.
 21 For he rent Israel from the house of David; and they made Jeroboam the son of Nebat king: and Jeroboam drave Israel from following the LORD, and made them sin a great sin.
 22 For the children of Israel walked in all the sins of Jeroboam which he did; they departed not from them;
 23 Until the LORD removed Israel out of his sight, as he had said by all his servants the prophets. So was Israel carried away out of their own land to Assyria unto this day.

With the exceptions of the verse text and some comments by the author the following text is taken from a two-part series by R.P. Nettelhorst, written in 1979. It can be found at the #6 site referred to in the Reference Section.

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Israel continued and even for the most part increased in the sin of Jeroboam and was eventually carried off to Assyria. It is interesting that not only did they give themselves up to vile affections, but they abandoned their eternal hope of a king through the line of David. In effect rejecting Messiah – indeed they are without excuse!

One of the major proponents of British Israelism today is Herbert W. Armstrong, the leader of the cultic World- wide Church of God. He claims that there are many verses in the Bible which support Worth Smith's contention that Israel would move north to occupy a new promised land.

According to him, Amos 9:8,9 indicates Israel will be sifted among the nations.

Amos 9:8 Behold, the eyes of the Lord GOD *are* upon the sinful kingdom, and I will destroy it from off the face of the earth; saving that I will not utterly destroy the house of Jacob, saith the LORD.

9 For, lo, I will command, **and I will sift the house of Israel among all nations**, like as *corn* is sifted in a sieve, yet shall not the least grain fall upon the earth.

Hos. 3:4 predicts that Israel will abide many days without a king;

Hos 3:4 For the children of Israel shall abide many days **without a king, and without a prince**, and without a sacrifice, and without an image, and without an ephod, and *without* teraphim:

2 Sam. 7:10 and 1 Chron. 17:9 foretell that Israel will dwell in a permanent place of her own.

2 Sam 7:10 Moreover I **will appoint a place for my people Israel, and will plant them, that they may dwell in a place of their own, and move no more**; neither shall the children of wickedness afflict them any more, as beforetime,

1 Chron 17:9 Also I **will ordain a place for my people Israel, and will plant them, and they shall dwell in their place, and shall be moved no more**; neither shall the children of wickedness waste them any more, as at the beginning,

Taking off from these four passages Armstrong argues, "Notice carefully how all these prophecies fit together! After being removed from the Holy Land, after being sifted among all nations, abiding many days without a king, losing their identity, they are to be 'planted' in a far-away, strange land now to become their own. And . . . they are to moue no more!" Using an amalgamation of verses, Armstrong then tries to prove that the "faraway strange land" is England, and that "our white, English- speaking peoples today—Britain and America—are actually and trully the Birthright tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh of the 'lost' House of Israel. . . ."

Proof is supposedly offered by Gen. 17:4 which indicates Abraham was to be the father of many nations (obviously Britain and America) and by Gen. 28:14 which records his seed was to spread in all directions. British Israelites go on to declare that the promises to Abraham were twofold:

1. First, there were the kingly and spiritual promises, consisting of the promised royal line and the promised Messiah. These are called the "scepter" promises; they went to Judah (Gen. 49:10). These promises which culminated in Christ are acquired by grace.
2. Second, there were the material and national promises consisting of wealth, prosperity and power which are called the "birthright" promises. Birthright "has to do with RACE, not grace," according to Armstrong; it is acquired simply by being born. The right of the firstborn was never given to Judah (the Jews)—it was given to Joseph (1 Chron. 5:2)—therefore, according to the British-Israelite position, Judah was to receive none of the material promises. Joseph — who became Britain and America — received them all.

Other Biblical promises and blessings: Verses are presented which are intended to show the "obvious" parallels between Israel's promises and the blessings now upon the Anglo-Saxon peoples. Based on Gen. 22:17, British Israelites see that the descendants of Abraham clearly must possess the gate of their enemies. What is a gate? Armstrong explains that it is "a narrow passage of entrance or exit. When speaking nationally, a 'gate' would be such a pass as the Panama Canal, the Suez Canal, or the Strait of Gibraltar." To British Israelites, Gen. 28:13,14 indicates Israel will spread worldwide; Gen. 26:1-5 promises Israel "all these countries"; Micah 4:7 predicts Israel will become a powerful nation; Isaiah 24:15 foretells Israel will be an island or coast people; and Hosea 2:6 states that Israel will be blind to their origins. Therefore, to what could all these Scriptures refer but Britain and America?

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Semantic and Linguistic Similarities

British Israelism Apologists often use the similarity in sound of certain word formations and claim that these similarities are evidence that the 10 lost tribes migrated northward into Europe and into the British Isles. Let us look at a few examples.

THREE RIVERS FELLOWSHIP

Supposedly, as a member of the 10 lost tribes and the first tribe to "apostasize" (see our study on the Book of Judges) the tribe of Dan is well known throughout European geography. As evidence of such overwhelming migration the following words are adduced as evidence of Dan's presence in Europe.

- Ⓢ The Prussian City, Danzig (same as the Polish City Gdansk)
- Ⓢ Denmark
- Ⓢ Danube River
- Ⓢ Dunbar
- Ⓢ Macedonia
- Ⓢ London
- Ⓢ Sweden

In addition to this spelling similarity, the Hebrew word for "covenant" is B'rith and the Hebrew word for man is "ish". Bringing these words together forms our familiar word *British*, which is used as evidence for this doctrine.

Another entertaining example of word sounds, and semantics is our word Saxon. The Saxons were an Indo-European tribe that conquered much of Central and Northern Europe, pushing out the earlier "Keltoi" to the British Isles. The Saxons were the progenitors of the Germanic Peoples of today. Indeed, we have geographical names still associated with the Saxons (Upper and Lower Saxony). British Israelism Apologists claim that the word "Saxon" comes from a morphing of (now get this!) "Isaac's Sons". Dropping the "I", getting rid of an "a" and combining the two words - it's obvious!

The map below illustrates the approximate travels of the lost 10 tribes making their way throughout the European Theater.

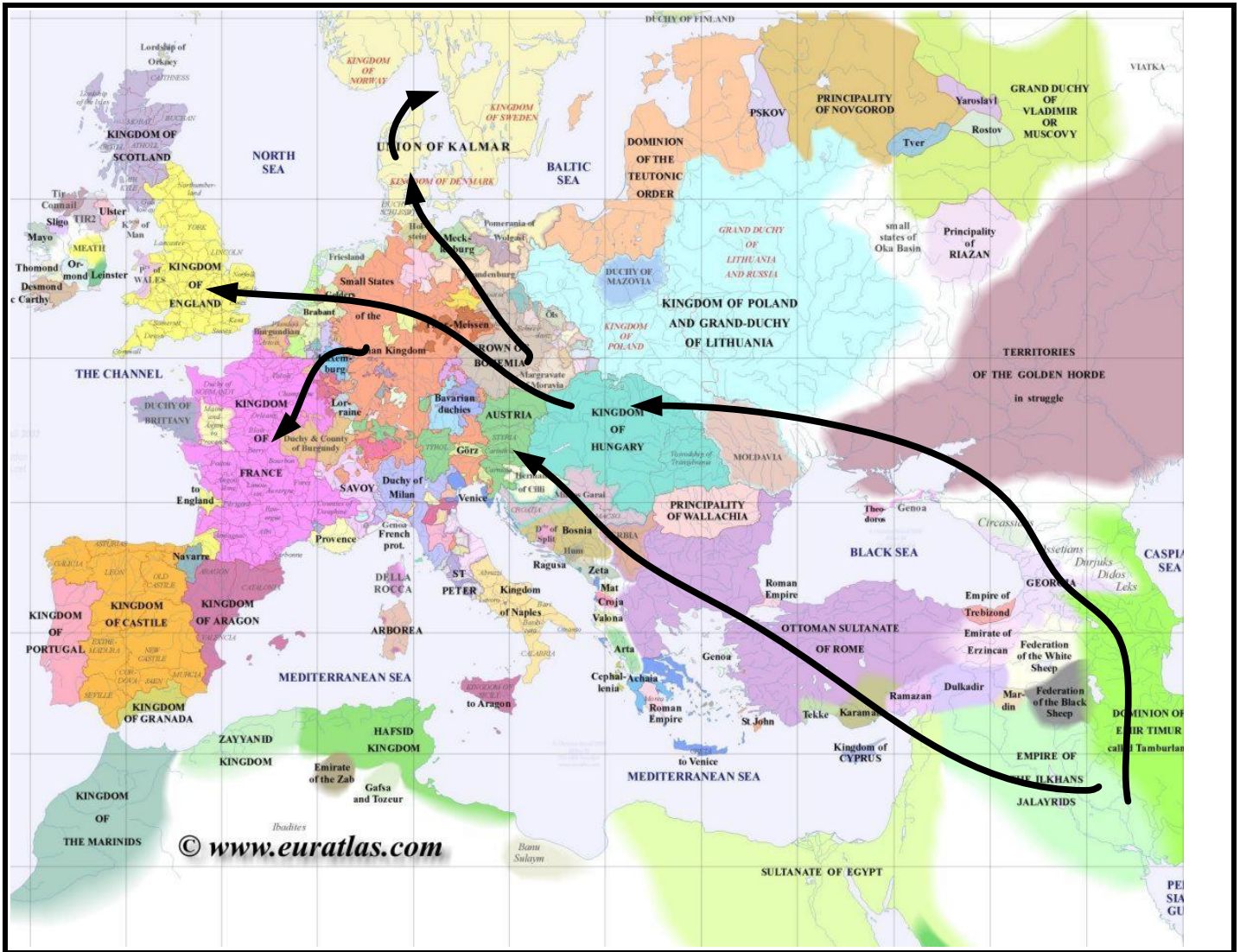


Figure 3. The Flight of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel

As evidence of the Saxons (Isaac’s Sons) taking over Europe, I suppose we can use the example of our modern-day country of France. France used to be called Gaul, which was a Celtic country and populated by “Celts”. However, during and shortly after the Roman Empire those Saxons living in and around “Frankfurt” decided to conquer or move into Gaul. This immigration caused a “reshaping” of the ethnic landscape of Gaul and it became known as the “Land of the Franks” or now called *France*.

4. A Biblical Analysis

Irrespective of the doctrine itself and how it is articulated, formulated, and propagated the refutation and defense against it is an easy task once one realizes that all that has to be done is to show that the 10 northern tribes of the nation of Israel were never lost in the first place. If the 10 northern tribes were never lost, then the entire ball of wax melts to an untimely end. Furthermore, and perhaps more deadly from a theological perspective is that the doctrine of British Israelism is thoroughly anti-Pauline.

The 10 Tribes Were Never Lost

In this section we show categorically that the 10 northern tribes were never lost.

Before the Deportation

As we have seen in past TGF studies the nation of Israel (in the broad sense) was divided into two nations after the reign of Solomon. The two tribes of Judah and Benjamin, often referred to as the 2 southern tribes submitted themselves to the

line of David through Solomon's son Rehoboam; whereas the 10 remaining tribes, often referred to as the 10 northern tribes followed Jeroboam. As a nation the southern tribes were called Judah and the 10 northern tribes were called Israel (in the narrow sense). Israel never had a regenerated king, but all were evil and corrupt and loathed the law of God. While Judah enjoyed several regenerated kings and experienced several revivals in its 200 year longer history.

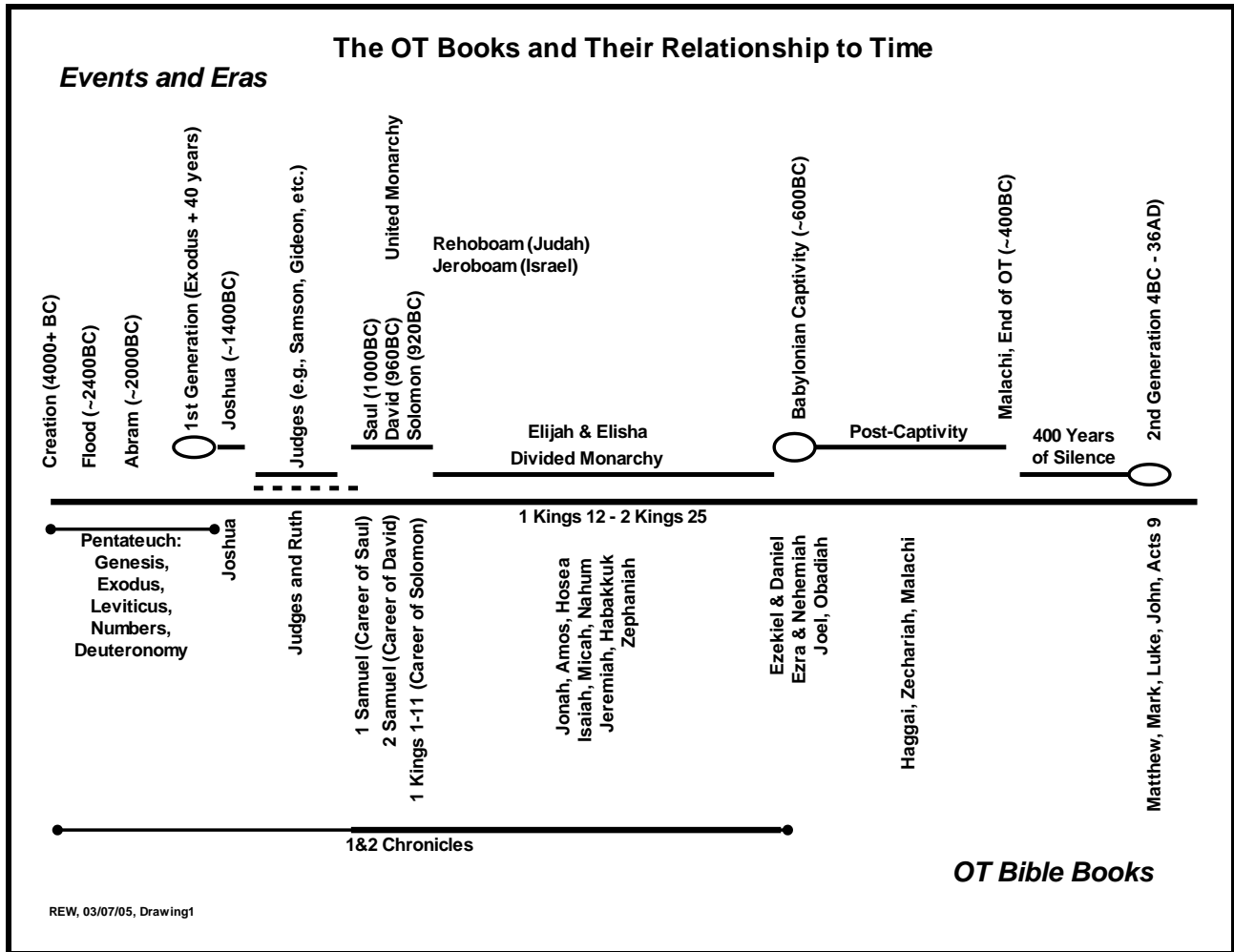


Figure 4. Events and Eras of Biblical History

As the graphic above illustrates the nation of Israel (in the broad sense) was a unified nation under Saul, David, and Solomon. However, due to David's sin with Bathsheba God's promise was that the nation would be divided, but not until after the reign of David's son Solomon. On the death of Solomon, the nation was split into two divisions, where the first part essentially consisting of the 10 northern tribes (called Israel in the narrow sense) and led by Jeroboam an evil king. The second part consisting of the two southern tribes of Judah and Benjamin, now called Judah (in the broad sense) because Judah was the more numerous tribes and was also the Messianic line.

According to British Israelism Apologists the 10 tribes are forever lost. However, they were never lost from the get-go as we shall see from the following passages.

Many of Israel remained with Judah, implying that not all of Israel was taken up with the rebellion of Jeroboam and therefore remained with Judah, keeping their tribal identities.

1 Kings 12:23 Speak unto Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, king of Judah, and unto all the house of Judah and Benjamin, **and to the remnant of the people**, saying,
 24 Thus saith the LORD, Ye shall not go up, nor fight against your brethren the children of Israel: return every man to his house; for this thing is from me. They hearkened therefore to the word of the LORD, and returned to depart, according to the word of the LORD.

In context the “remnant of the people” is a reference to those Israelites who did not run off with Jeroboam and participate in his sin, nor the sin of the 10 tribes.

As time progresses throughout Biblical history more and more of the members of the so-called lost tribes are seen with the nation of Judah.

2 Chron 11:14 **For the Levites left their suburbs and their possession, and came to Judah and Jerusalem:** for Jeroboam and his sons had cast them off from executing the priest's office unto the LORD:

15 And he ordained him priests for the high places, and for the devils, and for the calves which he had made.

16 And after them out of all the tribes of Israel such as set their hearts to seek the LORD God of Israel came to Jerusalem, to sacrifice unto the LORD God of their fathers.

17 So they strengthened the kingdom of Judah, and made Rehoboam the son of Solomon strong, three years: for three years they walked in the way of David and Solomon.

Oops! Not every member of the 10 Tribes stayed with Jeroboam.

Yet, we see another example of members of the 10 Tribes coming to the southern tribes.

2 Chron 15:8 And when Asa heard these words, and the prophecy of Oded the prophet, he took courage, and put away the abominable idols out of all the land of Judah and Benjamin, and out of the cities which he had taken from mount Ephraim, and renewed the altar of the LORD, that was before the porch of the LORD.

9 And he gathered all Judah and Benjamin, **and the strangers with them out of Ephraim and Manasseh, and out of Simeon: for they fell to him out of Israel in abundance, when they saw that the LORD his God was with him.**

10 So they gathered themselves together at Jerusalem in the third month, in the fifteenth year of the reign of Asa.

Recall from our study on the Kings of Judah that under Asa a rival took place which saw a part of the so-called 10 tribes return to Judah and apparently the number of persons returning from the 10 tribes was not insignificant.

As we continue in Jewish history, we see yet another revival that brought about an exodus from Israel to Judah under the reign of the great King of Judah, Hezekiah.

2 Chron 30:25 And all the congregation of Judah, **with the priests and the Levites, and all the congregation that came out of Israel, and the strangers that came out of the land of Israel,** and that dwelt in Judah, rejoiced.

26 So there was great joy in Jerusalem: for since the time of Solomon the son of David king of Israel *there was not the like* in Jerusalem.

27 Then the priests the Levites arose and blessed the people: and their voice was heard, and their prayer came *up* to his holy dwelling place, *even* unto heaven.

2 Chron 31:1 Now when all this was finished, all Israel that were present went out to the cities of Judah, and brake the images in pieces, and cut down the groves, and threw down the high places and the altars out of all Judah and Benjamin, in Ephraim also and Manasseh, until they had utterly destroyed them all. Then all the children of Israel returned, every man to his possession, into their own cities.

2 And Hezekiah appointed the courses of the priests and the Levites after their courses, every man according to his service, the priests and Levites for burnt offerings and for peace offerings, to minister, and to give thanks, and to praise in the gates of the tents of the LORD.

Note too, that by the time of the death of Jehoshaphat that a significant number of Israelites returned to Judah such that Judah was viewed as the “complete” nation of Israel.

2 Chron 21:1 Now Jehoshaphat slept with his fathers, and was buried with his fathers in the city of David. And Jehoram his son reigned in his stead.

2 And he had brethren the sons of Jehoshaphat, Azariah, and Jehiel, and Zechariah, and Azariah, and Michael, and Shephatiah: all these *were* the sons of **Jehoshaphat king of Israel.**

Here we see that a king of Judah is called the King of Israel, where in context it is viewed as the King of Israel in the broad sense of the word, meaning or intending the entire nation of Jacob's sons. See also 2 Chron 28:19, where Ahaz the King of Judah is called the King of Israel in the context of a divided nation.

After the Deportation

Only a minority of people of the 10 tribes were taken captive by Assyria. About 100 years after the Assyrian Deportation many of the 10 tribes joined Judah at the festivals.

2 Chron 35:9 And when they came to Hilkiah the high priest, they delivered the money that was brought into the house of God, which the Levites that kept the doors had gathered of the hand of Manasseh and Ephraim, **and of all the remnant of Israel,** and of all Judah and Benjamin; and they returned to Jerusalem.

30 And the king went up into the house of the LORD, and all the men of Judah, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and the priests, and the Levites, **and all the people, great and small**: and he read in their ears all the words of the book of the covenant that was found in the house of the LORD.

33 **And Josiah took away all the abominations out of all the countries that pertained to the children of Israel, and made all that were present in Israel to serve, even to serve the LORD their God.** And all his days they departed not from following the LORD, the God of their fathers.

Under Shalmenasar and Sargon II Assyria attacked and conquered the northern 10 tribes of Israel. Sargon documents the actual number of persons deported to back to Assyria:

"At the beginning of my rule, in the very first year I reigned...I set siege to and conquered Samaria...I carried away into captivity 27,290 persons who lived there; I took fifty fine chariots for my royal equipment."

27,290 persons is not the entire 10 tribes. Indeed, the majority of persons remained in their homelands and were required to pay tribute to the Assyrian King. Also, the fact that some of Israel was taken captive becomes significant later, when Judah is finally taken captive by Babylon, which was almost the same geo-political empire as Assyria 2 centuries earlier.

2 Kings 17:6 In the ninth year of Hoshea the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, **and placed them in Halah and in Habor by the river of Gozan**, and in the cities of the Medes.

The event above took place roughly in 721BC. We later read in Ezekiel, who was a prophet from the captivity of Judah under Nebuchadnezzar:

Ez 1:1 Now it came to pass in the thirtieth year, in the fourth *month*, in the fifth *day* of the month, as I was among the captives by the **river of Chebar**, that the heavens were opened, and I saw visions of God.
 2 In the fifth *day* of the month, which was the fifth year of king Jehoiachin's captivity,
 3 The word of the LORD came expressly unto Ezekiel the priest, the son of Buzi, in the land of the Chaldeans **by the river Chebar**; and the hand of the LORD was there upon him.

Both the Israel and Judah Captives were taken to the same geographical areas and therefore intermixed or met up with each other.

Peter's Inspired Sermon

Peter acknowledged that those in Palestine were of the nation of Israel:

Acts 2:22 **Ye men of Israel**, hear these words; Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God among you by miracles and wonders and signs, which God did by him in the midst of you, as ye yourselves also know:
 23 Him, being delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain:
 24 Whom God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death: because it was not possible that he should be holden of it.

There are a plethora of such examples, whereby later references to "Israel" is clear proof that they were never lost at all.

1. Mat 2:6 And thou Bethlehem, *in* the land of Juda, art not the least among the princes of Juda: for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people **Israel**.
2. Mat 8:10 When Jesus heard *it*, he marvelled, and said to them that followed, Verily I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in **Israel**.
3. Mat 10:6 But go rather to the lost sheep of the house of **Israel**.
4. Mat 19:28 And Jesus said unto them, Verily I say unto you, That ye which have followed me, in the regeneration when the Son of man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of **Israel**.
5. Philp 3:5 Circumcised the eighth day, of the stock of **Israel**, of the tribe of Benjamin, an Hebrew of the Hebrews; as touching the law, a Pharisee;

A Land of Their Own

Recall the many TGF Studies covering the future hope of "Israel". The entire nation, including the 10 northern tribes are to be given their own land within the Millennial Kingdom as the figure below indicates.

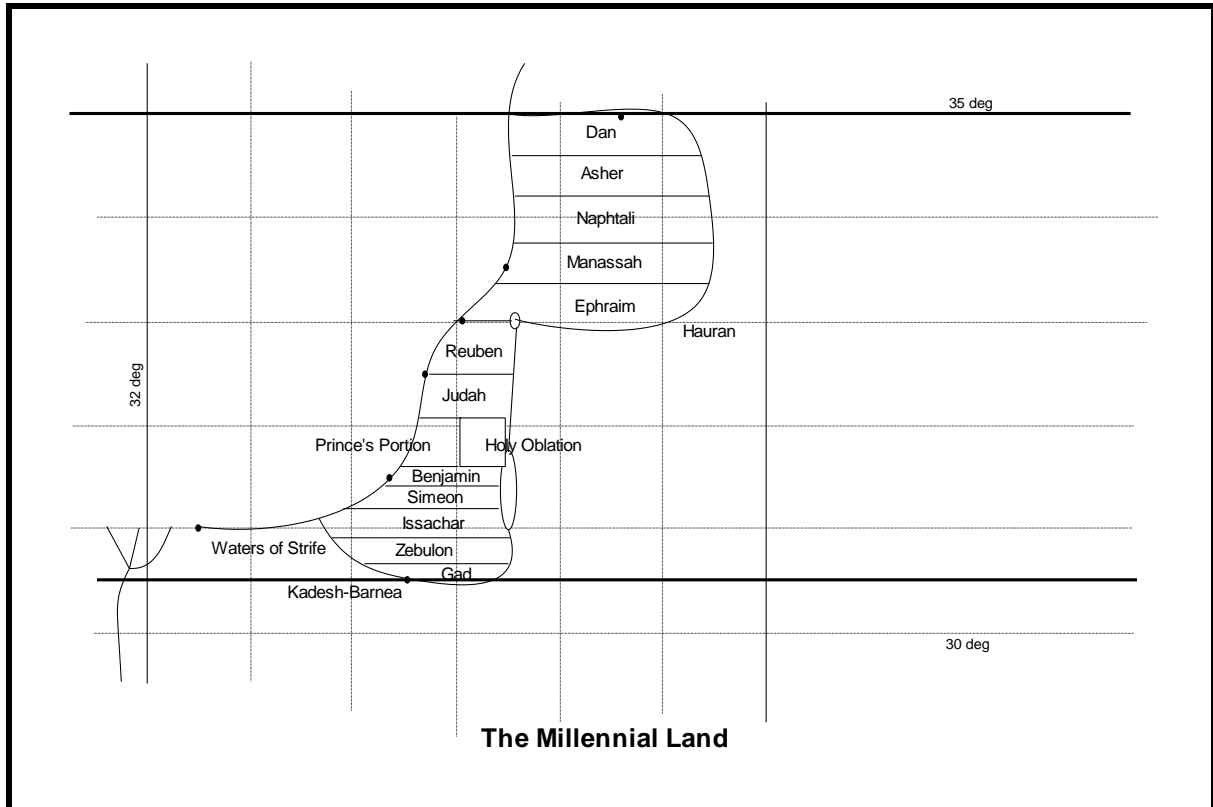


Figure 5. The Tribal Divisions of the Millennial Land

Recall that each parcel continues east to the Euphrates River. Each tribe is assigned its parcel as above and will live happily therein throughout the entire Millennial Kingdom. Thus, Israel as the 10 northern tribes must not be lost.

The Future 144,000

The Biblical text describes the 144,000 as 12,000 persons from specific tribes of the entire nation. Most tribes are from the northern 10 tribes. Therefore, Israel as the 10 tribes can not be lost.

Index	Millennium	144K	Comments
1	Dan	<i>No Reps</i>	Dan went extinct and has no one left to be part of the 144K, smallest portion.
2	Asher	Asher [4]	
3	Naphtali	Naphtali [5]	
4	Manasseh	Manasseh [6]	
5	Ephraim	<i>NoReps</i>	
6	Reuben	Reuben [2]	
7	Judah	Judah [1]	
8	Zadok/Levi	Levi [8]	
9	Benjamin	Benjamin [12]	
10	Simeon	Simeon [7]	
11	Issachar	Issachar [9]	
12	Zebulon	Zebulon [10]	
13	Gad	Gad [3]	
14		Joseph [11]	No portion for Joseph, but both sons are represented in Millennium. Joseph's "double portion" is achieved through his sons.

Table 1. Comparison Table of Millennial Tribes and the 144K

The table above provides a comparison between the Millennial Parcels and those tribes making up the 144,000.

It is Anti-Pauline

British Israelism's Apologists make claim to an ethnically oriented salvation. Some even go as far as to say that Britain is the tribe of Ephraim and America is the tribe of Manassah. At least two examples of anti-Pauline doctrine can be brought to view.

First and least in importance is that America in its purest form is the only county that the author knows of in the history of Western world that is not connected to or defined by "ethnic distinction".

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

The above text is from the Preamble of the American Constitution. The nation of America in its purest form is based on the *principle of liberty*, not ethnic distinction. Thus, to say that America is the tribe of Manassah violates:

1. The very premise and definition of the American Experiment
2. That the "real" tribe of Manassah is to not only provide 12,000 warriors to be part of the 144,000, but that Manassah is to have its own Millennial Land Parcel, fulfilling God's promise to Joseph that he will have a "double portion" in the Millennial Kingdom (through his 2 sons)

Furthermore, and perhaps the most important reason of all is that British Israelism violates the very nature of salvation today.

Paul states that the Gospel given to him by the post-Ascended Christ, unlike the salvation of the Old and non-Pauline New Testaments is non-ethnic in nature:

Gal 3:28 There is neither **Jew nor Greek**, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus.

Col 3:10 And have put on the new *man*, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him:

11 Where there is neither **Greek nor Jew**, circumcision nor uncircumcision, **Barbarian, Scythian**, bond *nor* free: but Christ *is* all, and in all.

While there are nations today, there is no national identity to our relationship to Christ or even within the local assembly. To say that an ethnic unit fulfills a Jewish tribe today is to violate a primary characteristic of the salvation model today.

By stating that the lost 10 tribes of Israel became Europe, Britain, and America not only robs the Body of Christ from its rightful heavenly hope, but robs Israel as a nation of its hope to be the lead administrative ethnic unit in the Millennial and Eternal Kingdoms. Thus, British Israelism smacks at each of God's salvation economies, even the tribes of Gomer, Togamah and others that make up European mankind. The future Gentile hope is to fill the earth and be under the authority of Israel, but how can this be if Israel is not in her intended land (between the Great Sea and the Euphrates River), thus robbing the Gentile nations as well of their hope.

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