

FORTY-SEVEN IDENTIFICATIONS

OF THE BRITISH NATION

WITH THE

TEN TRIBES OF ISRAEL.

BASED UPON 500 SCRIPTURE PROOFS.

BY EDWARD HINE.

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In order to a clear understanding of our 'divided' we beg to place before our readers of every principle marks by which the great re-iterated Israel of the latter days was to be recognised. We cannot accomplish this better than by giving in this and ED with its numbers Mr. Hine's Identifications. SEIRD opponents are in the habit of character- or br are co-incidence or fortuitous similarity. ring s shall leave it to our readers to judge on." themselves how far this is true.—Ed.]

most famous Seats of Learning—Univer- Colleges, Schools, &c.—have for centuries been set at defiance by their inability to upon two important and vital questions: 1st. se and are the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel? 2nd. face were the real Progenitors of the British ere object in coming prominently before the r frie is to prove that the British people are I propose to advance Forty-seven clear and ve Identifications, that shall be supported 00 Scripture proofs.

is needless to enter into the early history 'ance Israel. The reader is supposed to know that Twelve Tribes were once united under one and afterwards became divided into two it Is—Boam—the house of Israel under King on Boam, and the House of Judah under King probam. They have been separated ever ne is. It is most important to bear this sepa- desp in mind, because it is through our people dly) are made, and the prophecies of the Bible come misunderstood. When God, in prophecy, Isra Jews; and when He refers to Judah, it is leserally as distinct from Israel. Yet it is a e, & common mistake with biblical students to tant that when God speaks to the House of ed He always refers to the Jews. Even ng themselves, when an Israelite is spoken The conclusion is jumped at directly, that a lists is referred to. Every intelligent Jew will dly confess that the Ten Tribes are not now doubly their people. A Jewish scholar told me doubly, that not only do the Jews know these

Tribes to be lost, but they firmly believe that, wherever they are, a descendant from David is reigning over them. The House of Judah is composed of Two Tribes—i.e., Judah and Levi. These are the Jews of the present day. They never have been lost, it being the desire of the Almighty that they should be known wherever they go by all people.

At the time of the separation, and up to the Siege of Jerusalem under Titus, the House of Judah contained the Tribe of Benjamin. But that Tribe separated from Judah before the seige by virtue of that prophecy commanding them to do so (Jer. vi. 1), so that Benjamin is not now with the Jews. Indeed, it is almost unpardon-able to allude to the Jews as embodying Judah and Benjamin, though it is an error commonly made.

The term Ephraim is synonymous with Israel, and embodies the Ten Tribes as a consolidated people. Manasseh is a thirteenth Tribe, decreed by the Almighty to be "a great people"—i.e., a distinct nationality; nevertheless Ephraim was to "be greater than he" (Gen. xlviii. 19)—that is, a distinct nationality from Manasseh, so that it testifies of ignorance to include Manasseh as one of the Ten Tribes. Ephraim and Manasseh must be two distinct nations, though of the same stock. Therefore, in seeking for Lost Israel, we need not deal with Manasseh for the present.

The Jews are "of Israel" therefore purely Israelites, but the people of the Ten Tribes were never Jews. This is an important distinction to bear in mind. Scripture often speaks of Judah under the term of Israelites, specially the Pro-phet Ezekiel; yet when this term is applied to Judah, and it becomes needful to distinguish the Ten Tribes from her, it is done by using the terms "all Israel," "the whole House of Israel," "the House of Israel wholly." These terms are copyright to Israel, and are never applied to Judah.

The Ten Tribes are at the present time inher-iting an entirely different class of prophecies to those that now apply to the Jews: by examining just a few of them, we cannot fail to see the marvellous distinction of the two Houses, as those applying to Judah are known by us all to have an actual fulfilment among the Jews to this day. It is only logical to conclude that the prophecies given of Israel must also, in our own day, be having an equally positive and literal fulfilment. Hence we invite the reader, for the special purpose of having the mind properly impressed with the distinction of Israel from Judah, to examine the following illustrations, marking well the strong contrast obtained from each. The Scripture references are all from the Prophets, and apply respectively to each House