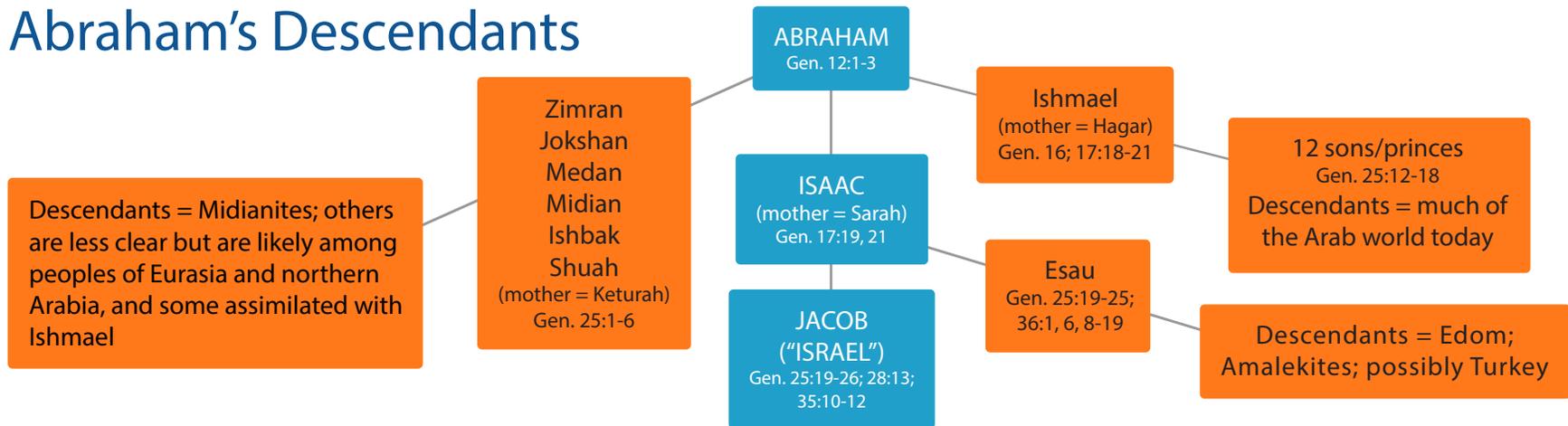
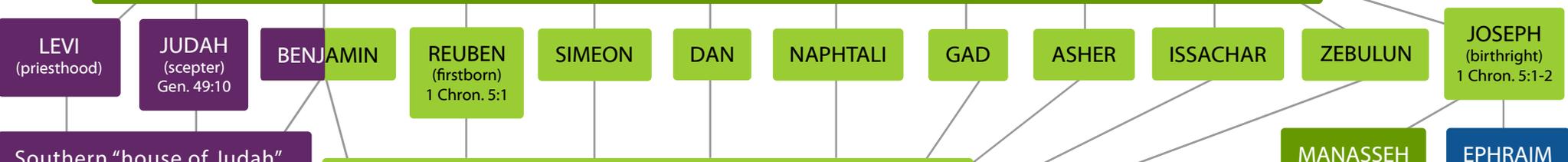


Abraham's Descendants



Israel dwelt in the Promised Land from the 14th century to the eighth and sixth centuries B.C.



Southern "house of Judah" went into captivity in Babylon sixth century B.C.

Part of Judah, Levi and Benjamin returned to Jerusalem and Judea after 70 years (Jer. 25:12; 29:10; Ezra 1:1-5). To this day, those of Judah in particular know their identity and are the "Jews" in the State of Israel today and in smaller communities around the world. The scepter promise refers to kingship — of David and Jesus Christ.

The 10 northern tribes (called the "house of Israel") were deported to captivity in Assyria in the eighth century B.C. They then became known as the "lost tribes of Israel." They migrated out of Assyria, spent time in other nations and finally settled in new lands. "For surely I will command, and will sift the house of Israel among all nations" (Amos 9:9).

In Genesis 49 God inspired Jacob to reveal that the so-called "lost tribes of Israel" would still exist in the "last days" and gave clues of the nature and location of each tribe. Joseph was prophesied to inherit the much greater birthright promises in the last days (verses 1, 22-26; see also Deut. 33:13-17). Genesis 48 tells the story of Jacob (Israel) blessing Joseph's sons, Manasseh and Ephraim. The other tribes of Israel have also been granted a good measure of prosperity in the last days. There are indications that some descendants of these tribes are in the European nations of France, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway and Iceland.

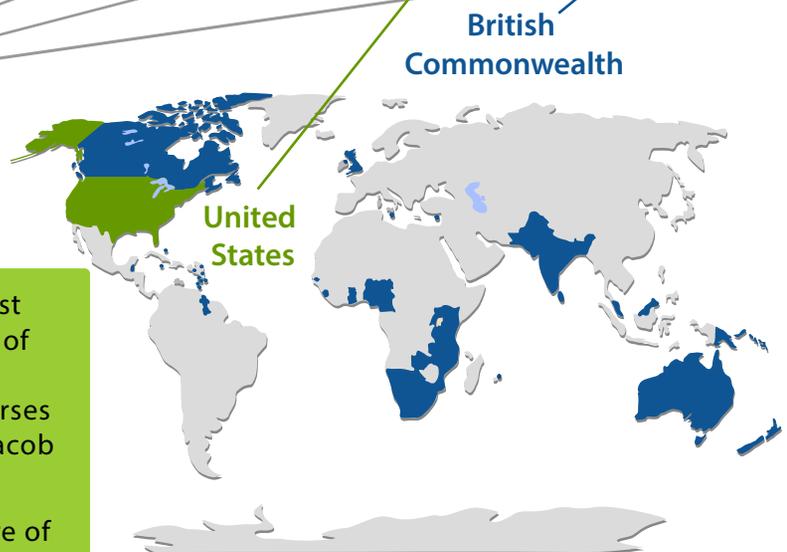


Chart produced by Paul Luecke, layout by James Followell Jr.