

Where did Thomas go? India?

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January 11, 2013

(Extracted from News Letter 5846-046)

Shabbat Shalom Brethren,

The following is a letter from a reader. Wanted to share this.

Thank you for the article regarding where the Apostles went. It didn't mention Thomas's martyrdom however in southern India where Thomas went after delivering the Gospel amongst the Saka Scythians (Saxons) and the Hebrew Parthians. Thomas is known to have delivered the Gospel in southern India and also in neighboring Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) so obviously there would have been an Israelite presence in those locations. Who were these of the "lost sheep of Israel" who were located in those areas? I have not been able to trace them, but suspect they may have been from the Jews from Babylon who didn't return to Jerusalem at the time of Nehemia, there is a long history of trading between ancient Babylon and India.

Remember that there were still more Jews living in ancient Babylon than in Jerusalem at the time of Yahoshua, just as there are still more Jews living nowadays in "mystery" Mega-Babylon (Daughter of Babylon) than there are in the land of Israel. If these Jews had forgotten the Torah, they would be considered amongst the "lost sheep of Israel" (neither Jew nor Gentile) and therefore within Thomas's commission to the lost sheep of Israel. The same rule applies to the 200,000+ Jews taken captive by the Assyrians in their last campaign in the land of Israel, and the Jews taken captive by Aram (Syria) (number unknown) from various settlements on the East Bank of the Jordan, and in Eliat. When Aram was defeated by Assyria, these captive Jews, together with the 200,000+ Jews captured prior to the Assyrian siege of Jerusalem would have been mixed amongst the northern tribes taken captive by Assyria. So nowadays the House of Israel has within it a representative number from the House of Judah, just as the House of Judah (today's Jews) has a representative number (~10%) of the House of Israel.

Getting back to Thomas, the congregation he assembled in southern India (I don't like using the word "church" as it derives from "kerk", an assembly of Ba'al worshippers) were believers in Jesus (Yahoshua ben Yosef ben David ben Elohim), and they kept the Torah, observed the Sabbaths, etc. They were perhaps the longest surviving Nazarene (Followers of the Way) community. They survived as a Nazarene community until the Portuguese arrived in the 1600s with their Jesuit priests who forced them to adopt Roman Catholicism at the point of a sword.

Northern India was populated by Israelites who had spread out from the Saka Scythian and the Parthian Empires, they received the Gospel from Philip who was martyred in northern India. The main Israelite presence in northern India came from the Ephraimite clan of Errin (spl.) who we know as the Aryans. The native population regarded them as demi-gods; they

were tall, fair men, just and wise rulers, who brought their horses (never before seen in India) and their Sanskrit (Paleo-Hebrew in Persian script) language with them. Segments of Gad were also with them (the Gauths, Hebrew for Gad, also known as the Goths). I find it amusing that Hitler, a notorious Hebrew hater, was an admirer of the Aryans, and the Persians chose to name their country (Iran) after the Aryans, yet they also hate the Hebrews. Siddhartha Gautama, a northern Indian prince whose name suggests a link to the Gauths, who was from a family of the Saka, was most likely a Hebrew (see Cam Rea's article: <http://britam.org/buddha.html>).

If it is of interest, the first "Buddha" may have been Buzi, the father of Ezekiel (see: <http://www.ensignmessage.com/buddha.html>).

I don't think that James was referring to Britain in 60 AD when speaking of wars between the Israelites. The Britons were fighting against the Romans at that time, and the Romans were of Edomite not Hebrew lineage. Although various clans of various Hebrew Tribes were present in Celtic Britain at that time, the main anti-Roman forces came from the Silures in southern Wales and Cornwall, and the Iceni from eastern Britain. Interestingly, both the Silures and the Iceni were from the Tribe of Simeon, the Silures being the Clan of Shaul of Simeon, and the Iceni were the Clan of Yacin from Simeon. The Simeonites are the most warlike of the Tribes of Israel, as the Romans discovered in Britain (see Simeon by Davidiy – <http://britam.org/simeon.html>).

The King of the Silures who fought against the Romans was Caratacus, who was a Christian. His father Bran was also a Christian – how could that be unless he knew the young Yahoshua who spent some time in the land of the Silures as a youth, most likely with his great-uncle Joseph of Arimathea? Caratacus was taken prisoner by the Romans and sent to Rome. He lived there after being pardoned by the Roman Senate, and his house in Rome, now the Santa Pudenzinia, was the site of the first Christian congregation in Rome.

The last major war between the Tribes of Israel was the American Civil War when the (mainly Ephraimite) southern states fought against the (mainly Mannesah) dominated north-eastern states. The Israelites have fought some bloody wars amongst themselves, and also against their brother Judah, we should remember this as our shame.

Dafydd in Sinim

From South Africa, to India and Pakistan to China and Europe and North America they all had this to say; Shalom!

Thank you once again for an excellent article!