

# Ten Lost Tribes

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The phrase **Ten Lost Tribes of Israel** refers to the ancient Tribes of Israel that disappeared from the Biblical account after the Kingdom of Israel was destroyed, enslaved and exiled by ancient Assyria.<sup>[1]</sup> Many groups of Jews have doctrines concerning the continued hidden existence or future public return of these tribes. This is a subject that is partially based upon authenticated and documented historical fact, partially upon written religious tradition and partially upon speculation. There is a vast amount of literature on the Lost Tribes and no specific source can be relied upon for a complete answer.

## Contents

- 1 Twelve Tribes
- 2 Which tribes were lost
  - 2.1 Religious beliefs
  - 2.2 Historical background
    - 2.2.1 17th- to mid-20th-century theories
  - 2.3 Groups claiming descent from specific Lost Tribes
    - 2.3.1 Bene Israel of South Asia
    - 2.3.2 Bnei Menashe of India
    - 2.3.3 Beta Israel of Ethiopia
    - 2.3.4 Persian Jews
    - 2.3.5 Igbo Jews of Africa
    - 2.3.6 Samaritans
  - 2.4 Groups claiming descent from a non-specific Lost Tribe
    - 2.4.1 Lemba people of Africa
    - 2.4.2 Pashtuns of the Afghan region
      - 2.4.2.1 Origin theories
    - 2.4.3 Chiang Min people of China
    - 2.4.4 The Jews of Kaifeng, China
    - 2.4.5 Bedul, Petra
  - 2.5 Speculation regarding other ethnic groups
    - 2.5.1 Scythian / Cimmerian Theories
      - 2.5.1.1 British Israelism variant
      - 2.5.1.2 Brit-Am variant
      - 2.5.1.3 Other variants
    - 2.5.2 The Kurds
    - 2.5.3 The Japanese
    - 2.5.4 The Irish
    - 2.5.5 Native Americans
    - 2.5.6 General dispersions, via Media region
    - 2.5.7 Nathan Ausubel's list
  - 2.6 In other religions
    - 2.6.1 Latter-day Saints
- 3 See also
- 4 References and notes
- 5 External links



Tribes of Israel

### The Tribes

- Reuben
- Simeon
- Levi
- Judah
- Dan
- Naphtali
- Gad
- Asher
- Issachar
- Zebulun
- Joseph
  - Menasheh
  - Ephraim
- Benjamin

### Related topics

- Israelites
- **Ten Lost Tribes**

## Twelve Tribes

According to the Hebrew Bible, Jacob (progenitor of Israel) had 12 sons and at least one daughter by two wives and two concubines. The twelve sons fathered the twelve Tribes of Israel.

- When the land of Israel was apportioned among the tribes in the days of Joshua, the Tribe of Levi, being priests, did not receive land (Joshua 13:33, 14:3). However; the tribe of Levi was given cities. Six cities were given to the tribe as refuge cities for all men of Israel and they were to be controlled by the Levites. Three of these cities were located on each opposing side of the Jordan River. In addition, 42 other cities (and their respective open spaces) totaling 48 cities were given to the Tribe of Levi. (Numbers 35)

- On the other hand, Jacob elevated the descendants of Ephraim and Manasseh (the two sons of Joseph by his Egyptian wife Asenath) (Genesis 41:50) to the status of full tribes in their own right, replacing the Tribe of Joseph (Joshua 14:4). Each received its own land and had its own encampment during the 40 years of wandering in the desert.

Thus, the two divisions of the tribes are:

Traditional division:

1. Reuben
2. Simeon
3. Levi
4. Judah
5. Issachar
6. Zebulun
7. Dan
8. Naphtali
9. Gad
10. Asher
11. Joseph
12. Benjamin

Division according to apportionment of land in Israel:

1. Reuben
2. Simeon
3. Judah
4. Issachar
5. Zebulun
6. Dan
7. Naphtali
8. Gad
9. Asher
10. Benjamin
11. Ephraim (son of Joseph)
12. Manasseh (son of Joseph)
13. Levi (no territorial allotment, except a number of cities located within the territories of the other tribes)

## Which tribes were lost

The phrase "Ten Lost Tribes" does not appear in the Bible, leading some to question the actual number of tribes involved. However, 1 Kings 11:31 (<http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=1%20Kings&verse=11:31&src=HE>) states that the LORD will tear the kingdom out of the hand of Solomon and give ten tribes to Jeroboam:

" And he said to Jeroboam, Take thee ten pieces: for thus saith the LORD, the God of Israel, Behold, I will rend the kingdom out of the hand of Solomon, and will give **ten tribes** to thee". (1 Kings 11:31 (<http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=1%20Kings&verse=11:31&src=KJV>) )

" But I will take the kingdom out of his son's hand, and will give it unto thee, even **ten tribes**." (1 Kings 11:35 (<http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=1%20Kings&verse=11:35&src=KJV>) )

However, it is not clear which tribes are to be counted as lost. The tribes which have been lost are those which formed the Kingdom of Israel following the dissolution of the united Kingdom of Israel in c. 930 BCE. The tribes of Reuben, Issachar, Zebulun, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Ephraim and Manasseh were parts of the kingdom, a total of nine.

It has sometimes been said that the Tribe of Simeon was a part of the northern Kingdom of Israel and was therefore part of the "Ten Lost Tribes." However, the Tribe of Simeon was never located in the Northern Kingdom, but was located entirely within the land of Judah. (Joshua 19:1 (<http://bibref.hebtools.com/?book=%20Joshua&verse=19:1&src=HE>) ) Apparently, Simeon's tribal distinctions were lost shortly after Canaan was settled by the Israelites when the Simeonites assimilated into the Tribe of Judah.

On the other hand, some count Manasseh as consisting of two half-tribes: East Manasseh and West Manasseh, which are separately counted as lost.

## Religious beliefs

The concept of the "Ten Lost Tribes" originally began in a religious context, based on Biblical sources, not as an ethnological idea. Some scientists have researched the topic, and at various times some have made claims of empirical evidence of the Ten Lost Tribes. However, religious and scriptural sources remain the main sources of the belief that the Ten Lost Tribes have some continuing, though hidden, identity somewhere.

There are numerous references in Biblical writings. In Ezekiel 37:16-17, the prophet is told to write on one staff (quoted here in part) "For Judah..." and on the other (quoted here in part) , "For Joseph..." (the main Lost Tribe). The prophet is then told that these two groups shall be someday reunited.

Moreover, thou son of man, take thee one stick, and write upon it, For **Judah**, and for the children of **Israel** his companions: then take another stick, and write upon it, For **Joseph**, the stick of **Ephraim**, and for all the house of Israel his companions: And join them one to another into **one stick**; and they shall become one in thine hand. Ezekiel 37:16-17 KJV

There are also discussions in the Talmud as to whether the Ten Lost Tribes will eventually be reunited with the Tribe of Judah, that is, with the Jewish people.

## Historical background

After the civil war in the time of Solomon's son Rehoboam, ten tribes split off from the United Monarchy to create the northern Kingdom of Israel.

These were the nine landed tribes Zebulun, Issachar, Asher, Naphtali, Dan, Manasseh, Ephraim, Reuben and Gad, and some members of Levi who had no land allocation. The Bible makes no reference at this point to the Tribe of Simeon, and some believe that the tribe had already disappeared due to the curse of Jacob. (Genesis 49:5-7)

Judah, the southern kingdom, had Jerusalem as its capital and was ruled by King Rehoboam. It was populated by the tribes of Judah and Benjamin (and also by some members of Levi and by the remnants of Simeon).

In 722 BCE the Assyrians under Shalmaneser V and then under Sargon II conquered the northern Kingdom of Israel, destroyed its capital Samaria and sent the Israelites into exile and captivity in Khorason, now part of eastern Iran and western Afghanistan. The Ten Lost Tribes are those Israelites who were deported by the Assyrians. In Jewish popular culture, the ten tribes disappeared from history, leaving only the tribes of Benjamin, and Judah to become the ancestors of modern day Jews.

In 607 BCE the nation of Judah was conquered by Babylon. About 70 years later, in 537 BCE, the Persians (who had conquered Babylon in 539 BCE) allowed Jews to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the Temple. It is speculated, however, that by the end of this era, members of the tribes seem to have abandoned their individual identities in favor of a common one.

### 17th- to mid-20th-century theories

Since at least the 17th century both Jews and Christians have proposed theories concerning the lost tribes, based to varying degrees on Biblical accounts. An Ashkenazi Jewish tradition speaks of the Lost Tribes as *Die Roite Yiddelech*, "The little red Jews", cut off from the rest of Jewry by the legendary river Sambation "whose foaming waters raise high up into the sky a wall of fire and smoke that is impossible to pass through".<sup>[2]</sup>

On December 23, 1649, after Manasseh ben Israel, a noted rabbi of Amsterdam had been told by Antonio de Montezinos that some of the Lost Tribes were living among the Native Americans of the Andes in South America, he wrote:

“ ... I think that the Ten Tribes live not only there ... but also in other lands scattered everywhere; these never did come back to the Second Temple and they keep till this day still the Jewish Religion ...<sup>[3]</sup> ”

In 1655, Manasseh ben Israel petitioned Oliver Cromwell to allow the Jews to return to England. Since 1290, Jews had been prohibited by law from living in England. One of the reasons for Cromwell's alleged interest in the return of the Jews to England was the abundance at the time of theories relating to the end of the world. Many of these ideas were fixed upon the year 1666 and the Fifth Monarchy Men who were looking for the return of Jesus as the Messiah who would establish a final kingdom to rule the physical world for a thousand years. They supported Cromwell's Republic in the expectation that it was a preparation for the *fifth monarchy* - that is, the monarchy which should succeed the Assyrian, the Persian, the Greek, and Roman world empires.

Mixed in with all of this was a background of general belief that the Lost Ten Tribes did not represent ethnic Jews who partially formed the ancient Kingdom of Judah, but tribes who maintained a separate capital at Samaria. Some have attempted to dismiss this complicated saga by stating that it is nothing but Supersessionism. However, the ideas behind these various competing theories are far more complicated, especially when Sabbatai Zevi, the "messiah" claimant and his supporters postulated that he represented groups in addition to those identified as being Jews. However, Zevi lost his credibility to all but the Donmeh when he converted to Islam and became an apostate to Judaism in 1666.

During the latter half of the 18th century, variations on this same theory were advocated by some who believed that the British Empire of nations was a manifestation of ancient prophecies recorded in the Book of Genesis predating both the Kingdom of Israel and the Kingdom of Judah.

Others believe that the 'Lost Tribes' simply merged with the local population. For instance, the New Standard Jewish Encyclopedia states "In historic fact, some members of the Ten Tribes remained in Palestine, where apart from the Samaritans some of their descendants long preserved their identity among the Jewish population, others were assimilated, while others were presumably absorbed by the last Judean exiles who in 597-586 [B.C.E.] were deported to Assyria...Unlike the Judeans of the southern Kingdom, who survived a similar fate 135 years later, they soon assimilated..."<sup>[4]</sup> Part of this article and a similar article can be read online at Roads to Dystopia (<http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=wvtWqHHFYoc&oi=fnd&pg=PR9&dq=Lyman+%22The+Lost+Tribes+of+Israel+as+a+Problem+in+History+and+Sociology%22&ots=G6Xz9hga8N&sig=X0cFmbFF3D16mB-fzcTSkpdsA8c#PPA168,M1>)

### Groups claiming descent from specific Lost Tribes

Many groups claim descent from specific Lost Tribes but preliminary scientific evidence such as Y-DNA testing, specifically Haplogroup J would exclude many of them. Some of these groups include:

- Bene Ephraim (from southern India) - claim descent from the Tribe of Ephraim
- Bnei Menashe (from northeast India) - claim descent from the lost Tribe of Manasseh
- Beta Israel, also known as Falashas - Ethiopian Jews some of whom claim descent from the lost Tribe of Dan
- Persian Jews (especially the Bukharan Jews) claim descent from the Tribe of Ephraim
- Igbo Jews of Nigeria claim descent variously from the tribes of Ephraim, Manasseh, Levi, Zebulun and Gad

The Nasranis of Malabar, India are of Hebrew or Israelite heritage but not much is known of their past, making it difficult to be certain that they are also descended from the 'Lost Tribes'. (Ref. Dr. Asahel Grant's 'The Nestorians or the Lost Tribes of Israel' for more about the Nazarenes and Nestorians).

### **Bene Israel of South Asia**

The Bene Israel (Hebrew: "Sons of Israel") are a group of Jews who live in various Indian cities, Mumbai, Pune, Ahmadabad, and in Pakistan such as in Karachi, Peshawar and Multan. Prior to their waves of emigration to Israel and still to this day, the Bene Israel form the largest sector of the subcontinent's Jewish population, and constitute the bulk of those sometimes referred to as Pakistani Jews. The native language of the Bene Israel is Judæo-Marathi, a form of Marathi. Most Bene Israel have now emigrated to Israel. Some researchers believe that the Bene Israel are descended from the Ten Tribes.<sup>[5]</sup>

### **Bnei Menashe of India**

The Bnei Menashe (from northeast India) claim descent from the lost Tribe of Manasseh. Their oral traditions depict them as originally going from the Persian Empire into Afghanistan. (They may have been in the Persian Empire because it occupied the lands of Assyria when it conquered Babylonia.) According to their traditions, they then went to China, where they encountered persecution, then pressed on to India and Southern Asia.<sup>[6]</sup>

### **Beta Israel of Ethiopia**

The Beta Israel (also known as Falashas) are Ethiopian Jews. Some members of the Beta Israel as well as several Jewish scholars believe that they are descended from the lost Tribe of Dan, as opposed to the traditional story of their descent from the Queen of Sheba.

### **Persian Jews**

Persian Jews (especially the Bukharan Jews) claim descent from the Tribe of Ephraim. Persian Jews (also called Iranian Jews) are members of Jewish communities living in Iran and throughout the former greatest extents of the Persian Empire.

### **Igbo Jews of Africa**

The Igbo Jews of Nigeria claim descent variously from the tribes of Ephraim, Naphtali, Menasseh, Levi, Zebulun and Gad.

### **Samaritans**

All Samaritans, in one form or another, see themselves as descendants of the original Hebrews. The Samaritan community in Israel and the Palestinian territories numbers about 600. These people, who still struggle to keep their ancient traditions, live in what was the capital of Samaria - Nablus and the town of Holon. They claim to be authentic descendants of the Israelite tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh who were not exiled. On Passover the whole community sacrifices on Mount Gerizim.

### **Groups claiming descent from a non-specific Lost Tribe**

Some groups believe that they are descended from one of the Lost Tribes, but don't know which one. These include:

- The Lemba tribe (from Southern Africa) claims to be descended from a lost tribe which fled from modern Yemen and journeyed south.
- The House of Israel in Ghana claims to be one of the Lost Tribes of Israel.
- Pashtun people, ethnic Afghans traditionally claim descent from the Lost Tribes.
- Chiang Min people (from northwestern China) claim to be descendants of Abraham.
- British Israelism (sometimes called Anglo-Israelism) claims that the British are the direct lineal descendants of the Lost Tribes of Israel.
- The Makuya sect of Japan believes that parallels between ancient Japanese culture and Biblical practice indicate a Lost Tribes origin for many aspects of Japanese religion and culture.

### **Lemba people of Africa**

The Lemba people (Vhalemba) from Southern Africa claim to be descendants of a lost tribe which fled from what is now Yemen and journeyed south.<sup>[7][8][9]</sup> DNA testing has genetically linked the Lemba with modern Jews.<sup>[10][11]</sup> They have specific religious practices similar to those in Judaism and a tradition of being a migrant people with clues pointing to an origin in West Asia or North Africa. According to the oral history of the Lemba, their ancestors were Jews who came from a place called Sena several hundred years ago and settled in East Africa. Some research suggests that "Sena" may refer to Wadi Masilah (near Sayhut) in Yemen, often called Sena, or alternatively to the city of Sanaa, also located in Yemen.<sup>[10]</sup>

### **Pashtuns of the Afghan region**

The Pashtuns are a predominantly Muslim people, native to Afghanistan and Pakistan, who adhere to their pre-Islamic indigenous religious code of honour and culture Pashtunwali. They traditionally claim descent from the Lost Tribes. The Yousafzai (Yusafzai) are a large group of Pashtun tribes. Their name means "Sons of Joseph".<sup>[12]</sup> There are also similar names in other areas of the region, such as the disputed land of Kashmir. There are a variety of cultural and ethnic similarities between Jews and Pashtuns.<sup>[13][14]</sup> A visit by a Western journalist in 2007 revealed that many currently active Pashtun traditions may have parallels with Jewish traditions.<sup>[15]</sup> The code of Pashtunwali is strikingly similar in content and subject matter to the Mosaic law.

A book which corresponds to Pashtun historical records, *Taaqati-Nasiri*, states that in the 7th century a people called the Bani Israel settled in Ghor, southeast of Herat, Afghanistan, and then migrated south and east. These Bani Israel references are in line with the commonly held view by Pashtuns that when the twelve tribes of Israel were dispersed, the tribe of Joseph, among other Hebrew tribes, settled in the region.<sup>[16]</sup> Hence the tribal name 'Yusef Zai' in Pashto translates to the 'sons of Joseph'. This is also described extensively in great detail by Makhzan-i-Afghani, a historical work from the 17th Century by Nehmatullah, an official in the royal court of Mughal Emperor Jehangir. A similar story is told by Iranian historian Ferishta.<sup>[17]</sup>

This account is also substantiated by the fact that the Bnei Menashe of India also have traditions which trace their wanderings as going originally from the Persian Empire to Afghanistan. In their case, they then went to China, where they encountered persecution, then pressed on to India and Southern Asia.<sup>[6]</sup>

#### Origin theories

The Bani-Israelite theory about the origin of the Pashtun is based on Pashtun traditions; the tradition itself is documented in a source titled *Makhzan-i-Afghani*, the only written source addressing Pashtun origins. It was written in 1612, by Nematullah Harvi, a scribe at the court of Mughal Emperor Jehangir of Hindustan. Nematullah compiled his book on the order of Khan Jehan Lodhi of the Lodhi dynasty, a Pashtun noble and a courtier of the Emperor Jehangir.<sup>[18]</sup>

Some sources state that the *Makhzan-i-Afghani* has been discredited by historical and linguistic inconsistencies. The oral tradition is believed to be a myth that grew out of a political and cultural struggle between Pashtuns and the Mughals, which explains the historical backdrop for the creation of the myth, the inconsistencies of the mythology, and the linguistic research that refutes any Semitic origins.<sup>[18]</sup> There are also other sources which disagree strongly with the hypothesis that the Pashtuns have Israelite origins.<sup>[19]</sup>

#### Chiang Min people of China

The Chiang Min people of northwest China claim to be descendants of Abraham. Tradition holds that their forefather had 12 descendants.

#### The Jews of Kaifeng, China

According to historical records, a Jewish community with a synagogue built in 1163 existed at Kaifeng from at least the Southern Song Dynasty until the late nineteenth century. A stone monument in the city suggests that they were there since at least 231 BC.

#### Bedul, Petra

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Bedouin tribe of "Bedul", living in the caves of Petra, Jordan, captured the imagination of Zionist pioneers. Among them was the historian, explorer and second president of Israel, Yitzhak Ben-Zvi. Ben Zvi discovered traces of ancient Hebrew customs in the lifestyles of some Palestinian villagers and Bedouin tribes. He speculated that the inhabitants on both sides of the Jordan river may be descendants of the original Hebrew population which never left the area, despite the numerous exiles. Although 100 years ago they presented themselves to British historians as the "Sons of Israel", the Bedul of today deny the legend concerning their Hebrew origin and claim that they are descendants of the Nabateans who built Petra.

### Speculation regarding other ethnic groups

#### Scythian / Cimmerian Theories

Several theories claim that the Scythians and / or Cimmerians were in whole or in part the Lost Tribes of Israel. The theories are generally based on the belief that the Northern Kingdom of Israel, which had been deported by the Assyrians, became known in history as the Scythians and / or Cimmerians. Various points of view exist as to which modern nations these people became.

The Behistun Inscription is often cited as a link between the deported Israelites, the Cimmerians and the Scythians (Saka).

George Rawlinson wrote:

“ We have reasonable grounds for regarding the Gimirri, or Cimmerians, who first appeared on the confines of Assyria and Media in the seventh century B.C., and the Sacae of the Behistun Rock, nearly two centuries later, as identical with the Beth-Khumree of Samaria, or the Ten Tribes of the House of Israel.<sup>[20]</sup> ”

Adherents often believe that the Behistun Inscription connects the people known in Old Persian and Elamite as Saka, Sacae or Scythian with the people known in Babylonian as Gimirri or Cimmerian.

“ It should be made clear from the start that the terms 'Cimmerian' and 'Scythian' were interchangeable: in Akkadian the name Iskuzai (Asguzai) occurs only exceptionally. Gimirrai (Gamir) was the normal designation for 'Cimmerians' as well as 'Scythians' in Akkadian.<sup>[21]</sup> ”



possibly Jehu son of Omri, or Jehu's ambassador, kneeling at the feet of Shalmaneser III on the Black Obelisk.

The archeologist and British Israelite, E. Raymond Capt, claimed similarities between King Jehu's pointed headdress and that of the captive Saka king seen to the far right on the Behistun Inscription.<sup>[22]</sup> He also posited that the Assyrian word for the House of Israel, "Khumri", which was named after Israel's King Omri of the 8th century BCE, is phonetically similar to "Gimirri."<sup>[23]</sup> (Cimmerian)

Critics of the Israel / Scythian theory argue that the customs of the Scythians and Cimmerians contrast those of the Ancient Israelites<sup>[24][25]</sup> and that the similarities and theories proposed by adherents stand in contradiction to the greater body of research on the history of ancient populations, which does not provide support for the purported links between these ancient populations.<sup>[26]</sup>

#### British Israelism variant

British Israelism (also known as 'Anglo-Israelism') is the theory that people of Western European descent, especially Britain and the United States, are descended from the 'Lost Tribes' of Israel. Adherents believe that the deported Israelites became Scythians / Cimmerians who are then alleged to have become the Celts / Anglo-Saxons of Western Europe.<sup>[27]</sup> The theory arose in England, from where it spread to the United States.<sup>[28]</sup> During the 20th Century, British Israelism was aggressively promoted by Herbert W. Armstrong, founder of the Worldwide Church of God.<sup>[29]</sup> Armstrong believed that this theory provided a 'key' to understanding biblical prophecy, and that he was specially called by God to proclaim these prophecies to the 'lost tribes' of Israel before the coming of the 'end-times'<sup>[30]</sup>. The Worldwide Church of God no longer teaches the theory<sup>[31]</sup>, but some offshoot churches such as the Philadelphia Church of God and the United Church of God continue to teach it even though British Israelism is inconsistent with the findings of modern genetics. ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British\\_Israelism#Criticism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Israelism#Criticism))

#### Brit-Am variant

Brit-Am (<http://www.britam.org/>), sometimes confused with British Israelism, is an organization centered in Jerusalem, and composed of Jews and non-Jews. Brit-Am, like British Israel, identifies the Lost Ten Tribes with peoples of West European descent, but does so from a Jewish perspective quoting both Biblical and Rabbinical sources. The evidence that Brit-Am relies upon is Biblical in the light of Rabbinical Commentary but is supplemented by secular theories which posit the Lost Tribes / Scythian / Cimmerian connection which they then believe to have become various Western European nations.<sup>[32]</sup> An example of Brit-Am scholarship may be seen from its treatment of Obadiah 1:20<sup>[33]</sup> where the original Hebrew as understood by Rabbinical Commentators such as Rashi and Abarbanel is referring to the Lost Ten Tribes in France and England.<sup>[34]</sup> Brit-Am also believes that "Other Israelite Tribes gave rise to elements within Finland, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Ireland, Wales, France, Holland, and Belgium" and that "The Tribe of Dan is to be found amongst part of the Danish, Irish, and Welsh." Brit-Am also believes that the Khazars were descended from the Ten Tribes and quotes Jewish and non-Jewish sources that were contemporaneous with them.<sup>[35]</sup>

#### Other variants

Other organizations teach other variants of the theory, such as that the Scythians / Cimmerians consisted in whole or in part the Lost Ten Tribes. One such theory posits that the lost Israelites can be defined by the Y-DNA haplogroup R, which consists of much of Europe and Russia,<sup>[36]</sup> which is in contrast to British Israelism and Brit-Am which believe that the Israelites became only Western Europeans. It should be noted that the genetic findings postulated by this and other theories are typically inconsistent with the findings of generally accepted research in archeology, anthropology and population genetics.

#### The Kurds

Some have promoted the notion that the Kurds represent a Lost Tribe. Some claims have been made regarding a genetic relationship between the Kurds and the Jews on the basis of a similarity between Kurdish Y-DNA and a Y haplotype that is associated with the Jewish priesthood. However, in genetic testing of the Y chromosome of 95 Muslim Kurds, only one sample (1.05% of the Kurds tested) matched the so-called Cohen Modal Haplotype (CMH), consisting of six specific Y-STR values.<sup>[37]</sup> Various misleading statements have associated typical Kurdish Y-DNA with that of the Jews. However, these attempts are based on several sources of confusion:

(1) The Cohen Modal Haplotype in its original form includes only six Y-STR markers, which with the scientific advances since that time, are now

understood to be far too few to adequately identify a unique, closely related group that shares common descent from one relatively recent paternal ancestor. The same six marker values can be found by random mutations in other populations that are only remotely related. They are thus identical by state, but not Identical by descent. The 6-marker CMH cannot be used as a clear indicator of Cohen genetic ancestry, without additional data. Thus its presence should not be used as grounds for probable Jewish ancestry in a population.

(2) It is touted as a fact of great significance that the most common (modal) 6-marker haplotype of the Kurds is only one step from the CMH, but in fact, these same six marker values that were found to be the "Kurdish modal haplotype" can be seen in the data, in numerous sources, to be the most common haplotype amongst a wide variety of J2 Y chromosomes, wherever they may be found, in ethnic groups of the Middle East or in Europe<sup>[38][39]</sup> -- thus, it is hardly an indication of a close relationship with the Cohanim priesthood, or with the Jews.

(3) The fact that the 2001 paper by Nebel found a somewhat greater similarity between the Y-DNA of the Kurds and the Jews than between the Jews and the Palestinians does not point to a uniquely close relationship between the Jews and the Kurds. This study did not compare Jews with other non-Kurdish Iraqis, or with the people of Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, or other nearby lands. The available data indicates that these peoples are all closely related, with the Jews and Kurds making up just two per cent of a diverse family of Middle Eastern peoples in this region.

## The Japanese

*See also: History of the Jews in Japan*

Some writers have speculated that the Japanese people themselves may be direct descendants of part of the Ten Lost Tribes. There are some parallels between Japanese and Israelite rituals, culture, traditions, and language, which provide some evidence for this possibility.<sup>[40][41]</sup> An article that has been widely circulated and published, entitled "Mystery of the Ten Lost Tribes: Japan" by Arimasa Kubo<sup>[42]</sup> (a Japanese writer living in Japan who studied the Hebrew Bible), concludes that many traditional customs and ceremonies in Japan are very similar to the ones of ancient Israel and that perhaps these rituals came from the religion and customs of the Jews and the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel who might have come to ancient Japan.

Joseph Eidelberg's "The Biblical Hebrew Origin of the Japanese People" makes a similar case:

“ Late in his life, Joseph Eidelberg began analyzing ancient traditions, religious ceremonies, historical names, haiku poems, Kana writings and Japanese folk songs, discovering thousands of words with similar pronunciations, sounds and translations between Hebrew and Japanese. These discoveries are history in the making, giving credible new information on the meanings of many unknown Japanese words, numbers, songs and cultural traditions – and this book is the first time that these remarkable similarities are combined into a single consistent theory.<sup>[43]</sup> ”

## The Irish

There is a theory that the Irish, or that Insular Celts as a whole, are descended from the Ten Lost Tribes. Proponents of this theory state that there is evidence that the prophet Jeremiah came to Ireland with Princess Tea Tephí, a member of the Israelite royal family.<sup>[44]</sup> Proponents of this theory point to various parallels between Irish and ancient Hebrew culture. For example, they note that the harp, the symbol of Ireland, also plays a role in Jewish history, as the musical instrument of King David. Some maintain that the Tribe of Dan conducted sea voyages to Ireland and colonized it as early as the period of the Judges under the name Tuatha Dé Danann.

Aspects of this theory are also sometimes cited by adherents of British Israelism, as one possible explanation of how the Ten Lost Tribes might have reached the British Isles. However, British Israelism takes many forms, and does not always use this hypothesis as its main narrative.<sup>[45][46]</sup>

## Native Americans

Several explorers, especially during the 17th and 18th centuries, claimed to have collected evidence that some of the Native American tribes might be descended from the Ten Lost Tribes. Several recent books and articles have focused on these theories.<sup>[47][48][49]</sup>

The belief that some Native Americans were a Lost tribe of Israel goes back centuries and includes individuals like the 1782 President of the Continental Congress Elias Boudinot<sup>[50][51]</sup> and Mordecai Noah, the most influential Jew in the United States in the early 19th Century.<sup>[52][53]</sup>

The Book of Mormon, one of the religious texts of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons), claims that early residents of the Americas were actually descended from the tribe of Joseph, and particularly through Manasseh.

Some sources such as Howshua Amariel and various researchers assert that there is DNA evidence, linguistic research and other research which indicates links between the Cherokee Nation and the Jewish people.<sup>[54][55][56][57]</sup>

## General dispersions, via Media region

This theory begins with the notion that the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh are the sons of Joseph, who had been in captivity (Genesis 37 through 45) and bore them with the daughter of the Pharaoh's Priest, Asenath (Genesis 41:45-52). The Tribe of Levi was set apart to serve in the Holy Temple (Numbers 1:47-54 2:33 3:6-7). The arrangement of the Tribes was given in *Numbers* 2.

It is now believed by many that the exiled tribes, who were, according to the Second Book of Kings, transported to the region of Media in what is

now northwestern Iran, most likely assimilated into the population of the area, losing any special sense of Israelite identity. There is also Biblical and Talmudic testimony that much of the population of the "lost" tribes was simply reunited with the rest of the Israelites when they, too, were exiled and, later, returned to the Land of Israel. However, many over the years, in order to hide their Jewish or Israelite identities during tribulations, crusades and continual exiles, have scattered around the whole earth and are believed to have assimilated into the much larger non-Jewish population.

There is now genetic testing being done to representatives of at least two groups - the Lemba in Africa and the Bnei Menashe in India - in attempts to verify claims of descent from the "lost ten tribes". So far, there is nothing conclusive, though in the case of the Lemba, there is a definite link<sup>[58]</sup> to Levite Hebrew ancestry, specifically Kohen.

### Nathan Ausubel's list

Nathan Ausubel wrote:

“ There are quite a number of peoples today who cling to the ancient tradition that they are descended from the Jewish Lost Tribes: the tribesmen of Afghanistan, the Mohammedan Berbers of West Africa, and the six million Christian Igbo people of Nigeria. Unquestionably, they all practice certain ancient Hebraic customs and beliefs, which lends some credibility to their fantastic-sounding claims.<sup>[59]</sup> ”

In his 1953 work *Pictorial History of the Jewish People*, Nathan Ausubel compiled the following list of peoples connected in one way or another to this legend:

- Baghdad
- Iran
- Kurdistan
- Yemen
- Georgia
- Bokhara
- Hadhramaut
- Mountain Jews
- Afghanistan
- Bene-Israel
- Cochin Jews
- China
- Egypt
- Algeria
- Morocco
- Libya
- Tunisia
- Djerba
- The Sahara
- Cave Dwellers = Atlas Mountains south of Tripolitania and Tunisia. Closely related to the Jews of the Sahara, they believe that their ancestors were brought as captives from Judea by Titus after 70 AD. They cut out tiny paper boats which decorate their synagogues where they pray: *May a boat soon come and carry us to Jerusalem.*
- The Falashas = Lake Tana, Ethiopia. Claim to have come with the Queen of Sheba to visit King Solomon.
- The Samaritans = Nablus (Shechem). Claim to be from the tribes of Ephraim, Menashe, and Levi, and built a rival Temple on Mount Gerizim in the days of Ezra.
- Karaites

### In other religions

#### Latter-day Saints

Latter-day Saints believe in the literal gathering of Israel ([http://scriptures.lds.org/en/a\\_of\\_f/1/10#10](http://scriptures.lds.org/en/a_of_f/1/10#10)), and the LDS Church is actively gathering ([http://www.lds.org/ldsorg/v/index.jsp?vgnextoid=f318118dd536c010VgnVCM1000004d82620aRCRD&locale=0&sourceId=32aa88f17feae010VgnVCM100000176f620a\\_\\_\\_\\_&hideNav=1](http://www.lds.org/ldsorg/v/index.jsp?vgnextoid=f318118dd536c010VgnVCM1000004d82620aRCRD&locale=0&sourceId=32aa88f17feae010VgnVCM100000176f620a____&hideNav=1)) people from around the world into the Twelve tribes.

### See also

- Schisms among the Jews - describes some of the early background to the split between the kingdoms of Israel and Judah
- Shavei Israel - an organization which seeks to find "lost Jews"
- Assyria - destroyed the Kingdom of Israel and caused the Ten Tribes "to become lost"
- Babylonia and Assyria - the global powers confronting the Israelites in ancient times
- Babylonian captivity - inflicted by Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon
- Jewish diaspora - spread and growth
- Timeline of Jewish history - covers the flow of history from ancient to modern times
- History of the Jews in China, particularly the Kaifeng Jews



- History of the Jews in India
- Abrahamic religions - deals with Judaism, Christianity and Islam and a few other faiths
- Richard Reader Harris - wrote *The Lost Tribes of Israel* in 1908 and was a major promoter of British Israelism, the belief that people of Western European descent are also the direct lineal descendants of the Lost Ten Tribes
- Joseph Wolff - the eccentric Jewish Christian missionary who in 1828 set off on extensive travels through Asia in search of the Ten Tribes
- United States in Prophecy
- Assyria and Germany in Anglo-Israelism

## References and notes

1. ^ Lost Tribes of Israel (<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/listseason/27.html#2706>) program on NOVA, Original broadcast date: 02/22/2000
2. ^ Moses Rosen. "The Recipe" (published as epilogue to *The Face of Survival*, 1987).
3. ^ Moses Rosen. "The Recipe" (published as epilogue to *The Face of Survival*, 1987). Nathan Ausubel. Pictorial History of the Jewish People, Crown, 1953.
4. ^ The Lost Tribes of Israel as a Problem in History and Sociology, Stanford M Lyman, International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society, Volume 12, Number 1 / September, 1998
5. ^ The Bene Israel of India (<http://www.bh.org.il/Communities/Archive/BeneIsrael.asp#origin>), Dr. Shalva Weil, bh.org.il.
6. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Bnei Menashe.com History page (<http://www.bneimenashe.com/history.html>), A Long-Lost Tribe is Ready to Come Home, by Stephen Epstein, 1997, accessed 4/23/07.
7. ^ Transcript, INSIDE AFRICA: Current Events on the African Continent ([http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0409/11/i\\_if.00.html](http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0409/11/i_if.00.html)), CNN, September 11, 2004.
8. ^ The Lemba, The Black Jews of Southern Africa (<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/israel/familylemba.html>), NOVA episode, PBS.
9. ^ The Story of the Lemba People (<http://www.haruth.com/JewishLemba.html>) by Dr. Rudo Mathivha, 15th October 1999.
10. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Tudor Parfitt's Remarkable Journey Part 2 (<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/israel/parfitt2.html>), NOVA, PBS website.
11. ^ Lemba of South African Jews ([http://www.sdjewishjournal.com/stories/mar04\\_1.html](http://www.sdjewishjournal.com/stories/mar04_1.html)), - San Diego Jewish Journal March 2004.
12. ^ Mystery of the Ten Lost Tribes - Afghanistan (<http://www.moshiach.com/features/tribes/afghanistan.php>), by Rabbi Marvin Tokayer, moshiach.com website
13. ^ The Israeli Source of the Pathan Tribes (<http://www.dangoor.com/74069.html>), from the book, Lost Tribes from Assyria, by A Avihail and A Brin, 1978, in Hebrew by Issachar Katzir, at dangoor.com, website of The Scribe Magazine.
14. ^ Tribal groups (<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/israel/losttribes2.html#tribal>), NOVA episode, PBS.
15. ^ Is One of the Lost Tribes the Taliban? (<http://www.momentmag.com/Exclusive/2007/2007-04/200704-Taliban.html>), by Ilene Prusher, Moment Magazine, April 2007.
16. ^ Afghanistan (<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/vjw/Afghanistan.html>), *The Virtual Jewish History Tour* (retrieved 10 January 2007).
17. ^ Introduction (<http://persian.packhum.org/persian/pf?file=06901021&ct=10>): Muhammad Qasim Hindū Šāh Astarābādī Firīštāh, *History Of The Mohamedan Power In India*, The Packard Humanities Institute Persian Texts in Translation (retrieved 10 January 2007).
18. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Bani-Israelite Theory of Paktoons Ethnic Origin (<http://www.afghanology.com/BaniIsraeli.html>) *Afghanology.com* (retrieved 10 January 2007).
19. ^ Afghanistan and Israel (<http://www.britam.org/Questions/QuesAfghanistan.html>), britam.org
20. ^ George Rawlinson, noted in his translation of *History of Herodotus*, Book VII, p. 378
21. ^ Maurits Nanning Van Loon. "Urartian Art. Its Distinctive Traits in the Light of New Excavations", Istanbul, 1966. p. 16
22. ^ E. Raymond Capt, *Missing Links Discovered in Assyrian Tablets* Artisan Pub, 1985 ISBN 0-934666-15-6
23. ^ E. Raymond Capt, *Missing Links Discovered in Assyrian Tablets* Artisan Pub, 1985 ISBN 0-934666-15-6
24. ^ (Greer, 2004. p57-60)Greer, Nick (2004). *The British-Israel Myth*. pp. 55.
25. ^ Dimont, C (1933). *The Legend of British-Israel*. [http://www.theologicalstudies.org.uk/article\\_legend\\_dimont.html](http://www.theologicalstudies.org.uk/article_legend_dimont.html).
26. ^ (Greer, 2004. p57-60)Greer, Nick (2004). *The British-Israel Myth*. pp. 62.
27. ^ "The United States and Britain in Bible Prophecy". <http://www.ucg.org/booklets/US/archaeological.htm>. Retrieved on 2009-01-14.
28. ^ Parfitt, T: *The Lost Tribes of Israel: The history of a myth.*, page 52-65. Phoenix, 2003.
29. ^ Parfitt, T: "The Lost Tribes of Israel: The history of a myth.", page 57. Phoenix, 2003.
30. ^ [1] (<http://www.wcg.org/lit/prophesy/anglo/howanglo.htm>) Orr, R: "How Anglo-Israelism Entered Seventh-day Churches of God: A history of the doctrine from John Wilson to Joseph W. Tkach."
31. ^ [2] (<http://www.wcg.org/lit/aboutus/history.htm>) "Transformed by Christ: A Brief History of the Worldwide Church of God"
32. ^ Davidiy, Yair (1996). "The Cimmerians, Scythians, and Israel". <http://www.britam.org/cimmerians-scythians.html>. Retrieved on 2009-02-04.
33. ^ Brit-Am Commentary to by Yair Davidiy, britam website, accessed 10/3/08. (<http://britam.org/obadiah.html>)
34. ^ Biblical Locations of the Lost Ten Tribes: Scriptural Proof, by Yair Davidiy, britam website, accessed 7/15/08. (<http://www.britam.org/Proof/Joseph/joDemo.html>)
35. ^ The Khazars and the Scottish, by Yair Davidiy, britam website, accessed 10/3/08. (<http://www.britam.org/KhazarIndex.html>)
36. ^ Hanok. "Israelite and Noahic Haplogroup Hypotheses". <http://jewsandjoes.com/israelite-and-noahic-haplogroup-hypotheses.html>. Retrieved on 2009-02-04.
37. ^ Almut Nebel et al., The Y Chromosome Pool of Jews as Part of the Genetic Landscape of the Middle East (<http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/resolve?11573163PDF>), Am. J. Hum. Genet. 69:1095–1112, 2001
38. ^ Cinnioglu et al., Excavating Y-chromosome haplotype strata in Anatolia ([http://hpgl.stanford.edu/publications/HG\\_2004\\_v114\\_p127-148.pdf](http://hpgl.stanford.edu/publications/HG_2004_v114_p127-148.pdf)), Hum Genet (2004) 114 : 127–148
39. ^ Di Giacomo et al., Y chromosomal haplogroup J as a signature of the post-neolithic colonization of Europe (<http://www.ftdna.com/pdf/HaploJ.pdf>), Hum Genet (2004) 115: 357–371
40. ^ Israelites Came To Ancient Japan (<http://www.moshiach.com/features/tribes/japan.php>), moshiach.com, Chabad website, accessed 3/23/07.
41. ^ Japan article (<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/israel/losttribes3.html>), Nova episode: Lost tribes of Israel, PBS website.
42. ^ Israelites Came To Ancient Japan (<http://www5.ocn.ne.jp/~magi9/isracame.htm>), Arimasa Kubo.
43. ^ isralbooks.com listing (<http://israelbooks.com/bookDetails.asp?book=406>)
44. ^ Judah's Sceptre and Joseph's Birthright by J.H. Allen (the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel) ([http://www.reluctant-messenger.com/judahs\\_sceptre\\_303.htm](http://www.reluctant-messenger.com/judahs_sceptre_303.htm))
45. ^ Lost Tribes article (<http://www.britam.org/Tribesman/GenealogyDavid.html>) at BritAm.org
46. ^ United States and Britain in Prophecy (<http://www.thetrumpet.com/index.php?page=book&id=1265&section=1369>) article at Trumpet Magazine website
47. ^ Nova Episode: The Ten Lost Tribes (<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/israel/losttribes2.html>), PBS.
48. ^ The Myth of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel (<http://www.bh.org.il/Communities/Archive/TenLostTribes.asp#Quest>), at bh.org.il
49. ^ UNC Press web page (<http://uncpress.unc.edu/browse/page/372>) for book *Sacred Tongue: Hebrew and the American Imagination* by Shalom L. Goldman

- 2004 by the University of North Carolina Press.
50. ^ Elias Boudinot (1816, 2003). "Star in the West Or a Humble Attempt to Discover the Long Lost Ten Tribes of Israel Preparatory to Their Return to Their Beloved City, Jerusalem". Kessinger Publishing. [http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&id=0HAIX0fkMSoC&dq=Elias+Boudinot+Israel&printsec=frontcover&source=web&ots=Ss0QDUYN3T&sig=ONAlbyYKcz2ynjOoFQkF7lkdAl&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&resnum=5&ct=result](http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&id=0HAIX0fkMSoC&dq=Elias+Boudinot+Israel&printsec=frontcover&source=web&ots=Ss0QDUYN3T&sig=ONAlbyYKcz2ynjOoFQkF7lkdAl&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=5&ct=result). Retrieved on 2008-09-15.
  51. ^ Amariel, Yeshiyah, Howshua. "Amariel Family Oral History". Amariel Family Publishing. <http://amarielfamily.com/7.htm>. Retrieved on 2008-09-03. "Boudinot seems to have felt that the popular identification of the Indians as the lost Israelites would bring with it a widespread realization that the Bible and its prophecies were true"
  52. ^ Mordecai Manuel Noah. "DISCOURSE ON THE EVIDENCES OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS BEING THE DESCENDANTS OF THE LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL". Oliver's Bookshelf. <http://olivercowdery.com/texts/noah1837.htm>. Retrieved on 2008-09-03.
  53. ^ "Mordecai Manuel Noah". Jewish Virtual Library. <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/biography/MNoah.html>. Retrieved on 2008-09-03. "Mordecai Manuel Noah was the most influential Jew in the United States in the early 19th Century."
  54. ^ Cohen, Aaron (2006-09-11). "Unique Translation of the Paleo-Hebrew Tanach". <http://www.articlesbase.com/religion-articles/unique-translation-of-the-paleohebrew-tanach-558436.html>. Retrieved on 2008-09-15. "'For over 20 years I have used my knowledge of the ancient Hebrew language to identify the history of my people written in stone across the globe,' said Amariel, a Hispanic (Cherokee) Indian who is descended from a tribe that has been mentioned for centuries in the Americas by European historians (both Jews and non-Jews) as a potential lost tribe of Israel"
  55. ^ Frenkel, Sheera Clair (2005-02-16). "A headdress of many colors. Would-be Black Hebrew traces 'Jewish heritage' via Cherokee roots". *The Jerusalem Post*: p. 05. <http://pqasb.pqarchiver.com/jpost/access/793889351.html?dids=793889351:793889351&FMT=ABS&FMTS=ABS:FT&date=Feb+16%2C+2005&author=SHEERA+CLAIRE+FRENKEL&pub=Jerusalem+Post&edition=&startpage=05&desc=A+headdress+of+many+colors.+Would-be+Black+Hebrew+traces+%27Jewish+heritage%27+via+Cherokee+roots>. Retrieved on 2008-09-08. "[Amariel] translates ancient Hebrew into English"
  56. ^ Amariel, Yeshiyah, Howshua. "Amariel Family Oral History". Amariel Family Publishing. 7. <http://amarielfamily.com/1.htm>. Retrieved on 2008-09-03. "returning a pure language unto our people (Zep: 3:9) for the purpose to demonstrate that we are the ancient ones (children of Israel)."
  57. ^ Belman, Ted (2008-08-02). "Missouri Cherokee Tribes proclaim Jewish Heritage". <http://www.israpundit.com/2008/?p=1700>. Retrieved on 2008-09-03.
  58. ^ [www.aish.com](http://www.aish.com) ([http://www.aish.com/societywork/sciencenature/the\\_cohanim\\_-\\_dna\\_connection.asp](http://www.aish.com/societywork/sciencenature/the_cohanim_-_dna_connection.asp))
  59. ^ cited on p. 217, *Pictorial History of the Jewish People* by Nathan Ausubel, Crown, 1953)
    - Michael Riff. *The Face of Survival: Jewish Life in Eastern Europe Past and Present*. Valentine Mitchell, London, 1992. ISBN 0-85303-220-3

## External links

- Biblical History (<http://www.dinur.org/resources/resourceCategoryDisplay.aspx?categoryID=411&rsid=478>) The Jewish History Resource Center — Project of the Dinur Center for Research in Jewish History, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- Database of Jewish communities (<http://www.bh.org.il/Communities/Archive/TenLostTribes.asp>) at Beit Hatefutot in Tel Aviv. - Overview of many hypotheses about the Ten Lost Tribes.
- Brit Am Israel (<http://www.britam.org>)
- *The Lost Ten Tribes, and 1882* (<http://www.gutenberg.org/etext/27177>) by Joseph Wild
- Kulanu ("All of us") (<http://www.kulanu.org/>)
- Bnei Menashe Website (<http://www.bneimenashe.com/>)
- Brit-Am fallacy exposed ([http://www.geocities.com/britam\\_exposed/](http://www.geocities.com/britam_exposed/))
- Afghanistan: Home to Lost Tribes of Israel? ([http://ohr.edu/ask\\_db/ask\\_main.php/329/Q1/](http://ohr.edu/ask_db/ask_main.php/329/Q1/))
- What happened to the 10 lost tribes? video feature direct from Jerusalem ([http://www.aish.com/literacy/jewishhistory/Video\\_The\\_10\\_Lost\\_Tribes.asp](http://www.aish.com/literacy/jewishhistory/Video_The_10_Lost_Tribes.asp))
- Imperial British-Israelism: Justification for an Empire. (1987) (<http://www.revneal.org/Writings/british.htm>) by Gregory S. Neal
- British Israelism (<http://www.ondoctrine.com/10british.htm>) by Gary A. Hand
- The Lemba People (<http://www.haruth.com/JewsLemba.html>) by Haruth.com
- United Israel (<http://www.unitedisrael.org/>) Lost Tribes Research
- Kol haTor (<http://www.kolhator.org.il/>) Promoting Reconciliation between Returning 10 Tribes and Judah
- Bible Revelations (<http://www.revelations.org.za/MenuReturn.htm>) Library of studies on the Return of the Lost 10 Tribes
- Anglo-Israel The History of the Ten "Lost" Tribes by David Baron, "intended primarily as a thorough examination and debunking of Anglo-Israelism" ([http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The\\_History\\_of\\_the\\_Ten\\_%22Lost%22\\_Tribes](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_History_of_the_Ten_%22Lost%22_Tribes))

Retrieved from "[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ten\\_Lost\\_Tribes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ten_Lost_Tribes)"

Categories: Jewish history | Legends | Medieval legends | Tribes of Israel | Judaism | Jews and Judaism-related controversies

Hidden categories: Articles that may contain original research from September 2007 | All articles that may contain original research | All articles with unsourced statements | Articles with unsourced statements from March 2009 | All pages needing cleanup | Articles with specifically-marked weasel-worded phrases from March 2009 | Articles with unsourced statements from August 2008

- This page was last modified on 14 June 2009 at 23:37.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution/Share-Alike License; additional terms may apply. See Terms of Use for details. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a U.S. registered 501(c)(3) tax-deductible nonprofit charity.