

The Ancient Black Hebrews

the modern Black Hebrew Israelites, groups of African Americans and others who believe they are descendants of the ancient Israelites e496c5e9c7

African Hebrew Israelites in Israel Officially self-identifying as the African Hebrew Israelite Nation of Jerusalem, they originate from African American Ben Carter who later renamed himself to Ben Ammi Ben-Israel who immigrated to the State of Israel in 1970. Remennick, Larissa; The African Hebrew Israelites in Israel comprise a new religious movement that is now mainly based in Dimona. Hebrew Israelites of Jerusalem, the Hebrew Israelites, the Black Hebrew Israelites, or simply the Black Hebrews or the Black Israelites. The community claims Israelite descent in line with the philosophy of the Black Hebrew Israelites, who believe that Black people in the United States are descended from the Twelve Tribes of Israel and thus rightfully belong to the Land of Israel. As of 2012, their total population stood at about 5,000 people e496c5e9c7

== Ancient views == e496c5e9c7 According to the Hebrew Bible, a "United Monarchy" consisting of Israel and Judah existed as early as the 11th century BCE, under the reigns of Saul, David, and Solomon; the great kingdom later was separated into two smaller kingdoms: Israel, containing the cities of Shechem and Samaria, in the north, and Judah, containing Jerusalem and Solomon's Temple, in the south. The historicity of the United Monarchy is debated—as there are no archaeological remains of it that are accepted as consensus—but historians and archaeologists agree that Israel and Judah existed as... e496c5e9c7

Epistle to the Hebrews The Epistle to the Hebrews (Koine Greek: Πρὸς Ἑβραίους, romanized: Pròs Hebraíous, lit. 'to the Hebrews'), often referred to as Hebrews, is one of the The Epistle to the Hebrews (Koine Greek: Πρὸς Ἑβραίους, romanized: Pròs Hebraíous, lit. 'to the Hebrews'), often referred to as Hebrews, is one of the books of the New Testament e496c5e9c7

Hebrews The Hebrews (Hebrew: עִבְרִיִּים / עִבְרִיִּים, Modern: ʿĪvrīm / ʿĪvrīyyīm, Tiberian: ʿĪḇrīm / ʿĪḇrīyyīm; ISO 259-3: ʿibrīm / ʿibriyim) were an ancient Semitic-speaking The Hebrews (Hebrew: עִבְרִיִּים / עִבְרִיִּים, Modern: ʿĪvrīm / ʿĪvrīyyīm, Tiberian: ʿĪḇrīm / ʿĪḇrīyyīm; ISO 259-3: ʿibrīm / ʿibriyim) were an ancient Semitic-speaking people. However, in some instances, the designation "Hebrew" may also be used historically in a wider sense, referring to the Phoenicians or other ancient Semitic-speaking civilizations, such as the Shasu on the eve of the Late Bronze Age collapse. Historians mostly consider the Hebrews as synonymous with the Israelites, with the term "Hebrew" denoting an Israelite from the nomadic era, which preceded the establishment of the Kingdom of Israel and Judah in the 11th century BCE. Some scholars regard "Hebrews" as an ethnonym, while others do not, and others still hold that the multiple modern connotations of ethnicity may not all map well onto the sociology of ancient Near Eastern groups. It appears 34 times within 32 verses of the Hebrew Bible e496c5e9c7

Hebrew alphabet example is the Siloam inscription (c. 700 BCE). The Hebrew script is used informally in Israel to write Levantine Arabic, especially among Druze. Following the Babylonian exile, the Hebrew alphabet or aleph-bet (Hebrew: אֲלֶפֶת-בֵּית עִבְרִי, [a] Alefbet ivri), known variously by scholars as the Ktav Ashuri, Jewish script, square script and block script, is a unicameral abjad script used in the writing of the Hebrew language. In modern Hebrew, vowels are increasingly introduced. The script is an offshoot of the Imperial Aramaic alphabet, which flourished during the Achaemenid Empire, and which itself derives from the Phoenician alphabet. The Paleo-Hebrew alphabet was used in the ancient kingdoms of Israel and Judah. Alphabets based on the Hebrew script are used to write other Jewish languages, most notably Yiddish, Ladino, Judeo-Arabic, and Judeo-Persian e496c5e9c7

Black Hebrew Israelites They incorporate their own interpretations of Christianity and Judaism, and their beliefs are also influenced by Freemasonry and New Thought. Their teachings draw on a wide range of sources. Some sub-groups believe that indigenous peoples of the Americas and Latin Americans are descendants of the Israelites, as well. Black Hebrew Israelites (also called Hebrew Israelites, Black Hebrews, Black Israelites, and African Hebrew Israelites) are a new religious movement claiming that African Americans are descendants of the ancient Israelites. Many choose to identify as Hebrew Israelites or Black Hebrews rather than as Jews. Black Hebrew Israelism is a non-homogenous movement composed of numerous groups with varying beliefs and practices e496c5e9c7

Mainstream Western scholars reject the notion that Egypt was a "white" or "black" civilization; They maintain that applying modern notions of black or white races to ancient Egypt is anachronistic. In addition, scholars reject the notion—implicit in a black or white Egypt hypothesis... e496c5e9c7 Black Hebrew Israelites are a distinct group that is not affiliated with the mainstream Jewish community or normative Judaism, as they do not meet the established criteria—such as matrilineal descent or formal conversion—that are used to identify someone as Jewish. Additionally, they operate outside the doctrinal and organizational boundaries of Nicene Christianity, which forms the core of mainstream Christian denominations. e496c5e9c7 The Epistle to the Hebrews was included in the collected writings of Paul from a very early date. For example, the late second-century or early third-century codex 46, a volume of Paul's general epistles, includes Hebrews immediately after Romans. e496c5e9c7 == Ancient era == e496c5e9c7 The text does not mention the name of its author, but was traditionally attributed to Paul the Apostle; most of the Ancient Greek manuscripts, the Old Syriac Peshitta and some of the Old Latin manuscripts place the epistle to the Hebrews among Paul's letters. However, doubt on Pauline authorship in the Roman Church is reported by Eusebius. Modern biblical scholarship considers its authorship unknown, with Pauline authorship mostly rejected. A minority views Hebrews as written in deliberate imitation of the style of Paul, with some contending that it was authored by Apollos or Priscilla and Aquila. e496c5e9c7

Hebrew Israelites Hebrew Israelites may refer to: the ancient Israelites, considered as a subgroup, ancestors of or identical with the Hebrews the modern Black Hebrew Israelites

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Hebrew literature It is one of the primary forms of Jewish literature, though Hebrew literature consists of ancient, medieval, and modern writings in the Hebrew language. Hebrew literature consists of ancient, medieval, and modern writings in the Hebrew language. It is one of the primary forms of Jewish literature, though there have been cases of literature written in Hebrew by non-Jews, mostly among the Arab citizens of Israel. Hebrew literature was produced in many different parts of the world throughout the medieval and modern eras, while contemporary Hebrew literature is largely Israeli literature

The Black Hebrew Israelite movement... Some scholars argued that ancient Egyptian culture was influenced by other Afroasiatic-speaking populations in North Africa, the Horn of Africa, or West Asia, while others pointed to influences from various Nubian groups or populations in Europe. In more recent times, some writers continued to challenge the mainstream view, some focusing on questioning the race of specific notable individuals, such as the pharaoh represented in the Great Sphinx of Giza, the native Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun, the Egyptian queen Tiye, and the Greek Ptolemaic queen Cleopatra VII. While the assumption of Pauline authorship readily allowed its acceptance in the Eastern Church, doubts persisted in the West. Various... Historically, a different abjad script was used to write Hebrew: the original, old Hebrew script, now known as the Paleo-Hebrew alphabet, has been largely preserved in a variant form as the Samaritan alphabet, and is still used by the Samaritans. The present Jewish script or square script, on the contrary, is a stylized form of the Aramaic alphabet and was technically known by Jewish sages as Ashurit (lit. 'Assyrian script'), since its origins were known to be from Assyria (Mesopotamia).

Ancient Israel and Judah Archaeological evidence suggests that ancient Israelite culture evolved from the pre-existing Canaanite civilization. Their history began with the early appearance Ancient Israel and Judah were two Israelite kingdoms that existed in the Southern Levant during the Iron Age. During the Iron Age II period, two Israelite kingdoms emerged, covering much of Canaan: the Kingdom of Israel in the north and the Kingdom of Judah in the south. Ancient Israel and Judah were two Israelite kingdoms that existed in the Southern Levant during the Iron Age. Their history began with the early appearance of the Israelites in Canaan's hill country. The earliest documented mention of "Israel" as a people appears on the Merneptah Stele, an ancient Egyptian inscription dating back to around 1208 BCE

Ancient Egyptian race controversy A variety of views circulated about the racial identity of the Egyptians and the source of their culture. reject the notion—implicit in a black or white Egypt hypothesis—that ancient Egypt was racially homogeneous; instead, skin colour varied between the peoples The question of the race of the people of ancient Egypt was raised historically as a product of the early racial concepts of the 18th and 19th centuries, and was linked to models of racial hierarchy primarily based on craniometry and anthropometry

the ancient Israelites, considered as a subgroup, ancestors of or identical with the Hebrews Scholars of Greek consider its writing to be more polished and eloquent than any

other book of the New Testament, and "the very carefully composed and studied Greek of Hebrews is not Paul's spontaneous, volatile contextual Greek." It has been described as an intricate New Testament book. Some scholars believe it was written for Jewish Christians who lived in Jerusalem. Its essential purpose was to exhort Christians... e496c5e9c7

Authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews Traditionally, Paul the Apostle was The Epistle to the Hebrews of the Christian Bible is one of the New Testament books whose canonicity was disputed. The Epistle to the Hebrews of the Christian Bible is one of the New Testament books whose canonicity was disputed. However, since the third century this has been questioned, and the consensus among most modern scholars is that the author is unknown. Traditionally, Paul the Apostle was thought to be the author e496c5e9c7

By the time of the Roman Empire, the term Hebraios (Greek: Ἑβραῖος) could refer to any member of the Jewish people in general (as Strong's Hebrew Dictionary puts it: "any of the Jewish nation") or, at other times, specifically to those Jews who lived in Judea, which was a Roman province... e496c5e9c7 Believing that they were Jews by blood (i.e., through the Hebrews or Israelites), the community first settled in Liberia in 1967, where they were not welcomed by the Liberian government. Later moving to Israel, they were recognized as non-Jews by the Israeli government and by Israeli religious authorities. A number of the African Hebrew Israelites were illegal immigrants in Israel and were thus deported, prompting allegations from the community that the Israeli government's conduct against them was racist. Since 2004, however, some African Hebrew Israelites... e496c5e9c7 There have been many bibliographies recording Hebrew books and authors, one of the most comprehensive being The Bibliography of the Hebrew Book 1473-1960, a bibliography of all printed Hebrew books published before 1960 which lists some 12,000 authors and 9000 titles. e496c5e9c7 In 1966, Agnon won the Nobel Prize for Literature for novels and short stories that employ a unique blend of biblical, Talmudic and modern Hebrew, making him the first Hebrew writer to receive this award. e496c5e9c7 Eusebius does not list Epistle to the Hebrews among the antilegomena or disputed books (though he included the unrelated Gospel of the Hebrews). He does record, however, that "some have rejected the Epistle to the Hebrews, saying that it is disputed by the church of Rome, on the ground that it was not written by Paul." In response, he endorses the view of Clement of Alexandria: that the epistle was written by Paul in Hebrew (unsigned through modesty), and "translated carefully" into Greek... e496c5e9c7

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