

Kaplan

TRACING THE IDENTITY OF
THE SPANISH PEOPLE

By VICTOR GUTIEREZ

1970s

[NB: While I do not agree with the conclusions of
this paper, I am making it available (out of interest)]

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TRACING THE IDENTITY OF
THE SPANISH PEOPLE

TWO NATIONS are in thy womb, and two manner of people shall be separated from thy bowels; and the one people shall be stronger than the other; and the elder shall serve the younger."

The Eternal spoke these words to Rebekah regarding Esau and Jacob, that her children were the beginning of two nations -- "two manner of people."

"The one people shall be stronger than the other people," said God, "and the elder shall serve the younger" (Gen. 25:23).

Esau the elder was predestined by God to serve Jacob the younger.

The story continues: "and when her days to be delivered

were fulfilled, behold, there were twins in her womb. And the first came out red, all over like an hairy garment; and they called his name Esau. And after that came his brother out, and his hand took hold on Esau's heel; and his name was called Jacob ...the boys grew: Esau was a cunning hunter, a man of the field and Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents. And Isaac loved Esau, because he did eat of his venison, but Rebekah loved Jacob.

"And Jacob sod pottage; and Esau came from the field, and he was faint; and Esau said to Jacob, Feed me, I pray thee, with that same red pottage; for I am faint: therefore was his name called Edom.

"And Jacob said, Sell me this day thy birthright. And Esau said, Behold I am at the point to die and what profit shall this birthright do to me? And Jacob said, Swear to me this day; and he swear unto him: and he sold his birthright unto Jacob. Then Jacob gave Esau bread and pottage of lentiles; and he did eat and drink, and rose up, and went his way: thus Esau despised his birthright" (Gen. 25:27-34).

The story goes on to tell us of how Jacob deceived his aged father Isaac into giving him the blessing intended for Esau. Isaac, blind and on his death bed, mistaking Jacob for his older brother, said: "God give thee of the dew of the heaven, and the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine (Fenton's translation: increase and possession). Let people serve thee, and nations bow down to thee: be lord over thy brethren, and let thy mother's sons bow down to thee: cursed be everyone that

curseth thee, and blessed be he that blesseth thee" (Gen. 27: 26-29).

These promises had to do with material and national greatness, not one of them pertaining to salvation. Nothing spiritual here! All the promises pertain to this present physical life!

Notice the promises again! Rainfall, plenty of corn and wine, and the fatness of the earth, or, as the margin reads, the fat PLACES of the earth -- increase and possession. "Nations shall bow down to thee!" "Let thy mother's sons bow down to thee!"

When Esau returned and found how Jacob had supplanted him, he was bitter. He pleaded for a blessing, too. But Isaac could not retract the blessing given to Jacob. So he passed on to Esau the following prophecy:

"Behold, thy dwelling shall be (correct translation: away from) the fatness of the earth, and of the dew of heaven from above; and by the sword shalt thou live and shalt serve thy brother; and it shall come to pass when thou shalt have dominion, that thou shalt break his yoke from off thy neck" (Gen. 27:39-40).

"And Esau hated Jacob" (verse 41).

In this end time, God has revealed to us the identity of the children of Jacob who was later renamed Israel. He has also revealed the identity of the Edomites -- the children of

Esau. But to show Israel's supremacy God has made the identity of Edom dependent upon the revealed identity of Israel today. In other words, we can ONLY identify the children of Esau after we possess the identity of Israel! We CANNOT, and I emphasize, we CANNOT find the children of Esau, where they are located today and who they are, without first having the keys of the identity of the Israelite tribes!

Only with this knowledge in mind -- the knowledge of the United States and the British commonwealth in Prophecy -- can we proceed to find...the brethren of Israel.

Life and Death

Esau's biography has become a classic example of a wrong decision, a bitter attitude and the curse of choosing the way of death. The Bible, throughout its pages, presents us with a barrage of examples contrasting the rewards of making the right decision with the curses of making the wrong decision. God's Word constantly speaks of good and evil, obedience and disobedience, righteousness and unrighteousness. The Creator of all life thunders to humanity: "I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing: therefore choose life" (Deut. 30:19).

The Bible is a chronicle giving us the eternal contrast of right and wrong. Abel and Cain, Moses and Pharaoh, Jesus and Adam -- each the example of one who made the correct decision as opposed to one who, ravaged by the spirit of egoism, chose the road to death. So the Apostle to the Gentiles writes: "Now these things were our examples, to the intent we should not lust after evil things, as they also lusted...They are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come" (I Cor. 10:6, 11).

The story of Jacob and Esau is no different. As the one chose life, the other chose death. And today the eyes of humanity give witness both to the blessings of Israel and -- as we shall soon see -- to the tragedy of Edom!

God is a God of love, but He will not force man into blessings and true happiness. Man may, if he so desires, choose disobedience, cursings and death. "The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, longsuffering, and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin, and that will by no means clear the guilty; visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, and upon the children's children, unto the third and to the fourth generation" (Ex. 34:6-7).

Esau chose death...and his descendants inherited cursings! The children of Edom took on the ways of their father. So God says: "Flee ye, turn back, dwell deep, O inhabitants of Dedan;

for I will bring the calamity of Esau upon him, the time that I will visit him" (Jer. 49:7).

But who is Edom? Where are the descendants of Esau today? And what wrong decision has condemned Jacob's brother?

At Last Revealed!

Believe it or not, the Bible reveals the descendants of Esau to be among the Latin countries of today! They are the Iberians of Spain, Mexico, Central and South America!

To substantiate this fantastic statement and show the great abundance of prophetic proof for the identity of Edom, I will enumerate them as we go along.

POINT 1

The Bible has more to say -- gives more prophecies -- concerning Edom than any other nation outside of Israel!

This is astounding, but true! The reason hinges on this one principle:

God's Word is a chronicle of Israel, its past, present and future. Other nations are mentioned, but ONLY as each comes in contact with the children of Jacob -- the chosen people, the ones God is using as an example of His mercies.

The Bible speaks more about Egypt, Ammon, Moab and Assyria

than about Gomer and Magog or the Orientals. Why? Because the Bible details nations in accordance with the amount of contact they have with Israel -- usually they consist of those bordering on its perimeter.

Such is the case in this end time! The Assyrian land of Germany borders France (Reuben) and the Benelux countries, not far from the modern river Jordan of the English Channel. The Moabite people of the Hashemite Kingdom border the Israelies of the modern Jewish state.

The modern Edomites, you would then expect, should not only be found settled near the great western powers of today, but possibly living on the very BORDERS OF ISRAEL!

What nations do we find today and throughout medieval and modern history existing side by side with Great Britain, France and the United States? No doubt Spain, Mexico and the other Latin American countries. All are Spanish speaking, all claim the same Spanish culture, all possess the same anti-Anglo-Saxon feelings!

Allow me to put it another way.

There are TWENTY Latin nations covering ~~1/6~~^{1/6} of all the land surface of the earth. Could God in His prophecies have ignored such a large portion of the modern world -- especially when they are geographically THE CLOSEST nations to Israel?

International relations between Spain and the descendants of Jacob are evidenced even in ancient history. Note these

facts:

- a. Jews, it can be proven, resided in the Iberian Peninsula as far back as the time of Solomon. History mentions them as having contributed toward the construction and upkeep of the temple.
- b. In Phoenician times trade routes existed between Spain and the British Isles.
- c. All Irish native chronicles begin their histories with Spain.
- d. At one point in history the Old Testament Canon was kept by the Jews in Spain.
- e. Spain's relations with Britain and France -- though antagonistic for the most part -- have also been very pronounced in later history. This relationship was climaxed by the invasion of the Spanish Armada with intentions of genocide* for the British Isles!

POINT 2

"And Esau hated Jacob" (Gen. 27:41).

The Scriptures talk of an animosity that prevailed between the two brothers and which the Talmud and Jewish literature go on to expand:

"Israel according to the Rabbis is at deadly feud with Esau, a feud which began before its ancestors even perceived that the light of the world is perpetually carried on by their

** I DON'T HAVE ABSOLUTE PROOF THAT SPAIN LAUNCHED HER MIGHTY ARMADA WITH INTENTIONS OF GENOCIDE, BUT WHAT EVIDENCE I DO HAVE CERTAINLY SEEMS TO POINT IN THAT DIRECTION.*

descendants, and will only be brought to an end with history itself. The contest over the birthright is indicative of the struggle for supremacy between Israel and Rome /which the Jews consider a prototype of Edom⁷. It would seem even as if Israel despairs of asserting the claims of his acquired birthright, and concedes this world to Esau" (Schechter, Some Aspects of Rabbinic Theology, London, Adam and Charles Black, p. 100).

R. Eleazar of Modyim says, regarding Edom and Israel, that "the existence of the one necessarily involves the destruction of the other." "When will the name of the Amalekites be wiped out?" he exclaims, using Amalek as just another name for his ancestor Esau. "Not before both the idols and their worshippers cease to exist, when God will be alone in the world and His kingdom established for ever and ever" (Mechilta, 56a, 56b. Cf. M. T. 97:1 and 99:1, as quoted in the above mentioned work, p. 99).

In another case the Talmud mentions a Roman game -- a wrestling match between two individuals, one wearing a hairy pelt and the other a man of smooth skin. The one, they say, refers to Esau and the other to Jacob. Accordingly when one wrestler was up or had the upper hand, the other was down and visa versa.

Rabbinical interpretation said this meant whenever Esau was up, Israel was down, and whenever Israel was up, Edom would be down. This animosity, this antagonism between the descend-

ants of the two brothers, was to continue throughout history, Edom always seeking recapture of his lost birthright.

This is interesting, but whether true or not I do not know -- nor do I think it important except in this one respect: Just as the Bible indicates, the Jews in their literature admit to the existence of a CONSTANT STRUGGLE AMONG THE DESCENDANTS OF JACOB AND ESAU!

Today, this animosity, this hatred and jealousy against the United States and Britain is no better manifested than in Spain and the Latin American countries. The very words "Yankee go home" carry a "Made in Latin America" label. Studies into the national character of the Latins make it very easy for the student to see the countries south of the border "rejoicing" at the downfall of Israel (Ob. 12).

POINT 3

The Bible shows that the character and temperament of patriarchs and progenitors are preserved among their children. The character of Reuben, "unstable as water," is today found among the French. Ephraim is "stiffnecked" and so are the English. Do we find the character of Esau impregnated among the Latins? Very much so!

Esau was an integrationist with full nuptial privileges! In Genesis 28:9 he marries with Ishmaelites or Arabs and in Genesis 36:2-3 and Genesis 26:34 he mixes with the daughters of

Canaan, "which were a grief of mind unto Isaac and Rebekah" (Gen. 26:35).

Today, in true allegiance to their father's credence, the Spaniards have created what amounts to the greatest conglomeration of racial mixture possible!

The Spanish world is responsible for the racial mixing of CONTINENT AND A HALF! Will the Eternal leave such an abomination unpunished?

The answer is sobering.

"The house of Jacob shall be a fire, and the house of Joseph a flame, and the house of Esau for stubble, and they shall kindle in them; and devour them; and THERE SHALL NOT BE ANY REMAINING OF THE HOUSE OF ESAU; for the Lord hath spoken it" (Obadiah 18).

Edom is to be destroyed! But why? Obadiah says they betrayed Israel, that they "looked upon thy brother in the day of their destruction" and "spoke proudly in the day of distress." God says "Esau hated Jacob." But how are we to understand this?

Assyria and Egypt have not only betrayed, but ACTUALLY CONQUERED AND SACKED Israel and Judah! Yet they are not going to be destroyed -- quite the contrary, they are to be the second and third most important nations during the millenium (Isa. 19: 24)! What then is the answer? Is God a respecter of persons? Does He "have it in" for Edom?

The Bible is a problem in addition, not subtraction.

"For precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little" (Isa. 28:10). We must look at the Bible as a whole, not as a binder of many unrelated books. And we must glean a little from here and a little from there before we can have the complete picture as God intends.

So let us look at the Bible as a whole. In this way we soon find that all other accounts given of the destruction of a people, usually revolve around the sin of the amalgamation of different races! This was the main reason for the flood descending upon the world of Noah. This was also reason for the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah and the Canaanite tribes in Palestine.

THE LATIN PEOPLE ARE GOING TO BE DESTROYED BECAUSE THEY HAVE AMALGAMATED THE RACES MORE THAN ANY OTHER PEOPLE!

Amos 9:12 tells us a small "remnant of Edom" will be left, and Jeremiah 49:11 says this remnant is to be composed mainly of widows and their fatherless children. (Remember a "remnant" is a fraction, much less than fifty per cent.)

Most probably those saved alive will be Latins that did not amalgamate with other racial elements.

The question often asked as to what will God do with the Mexican mixtures during the millenium, is answered! He will destroy them!

Does this mean they will have no chance at salvation?

Not at all! Their opportunity will come at the White Throne Judgement. But Christ, at the RESTORATION OF ALL THINGS, will not allow the amalgamation of the races to continue!

A continent and a half will be destroyed!

POINT 4

Let me also hasten to add this next point since it relates to the one just discussed.

Esau not only married with the Arabs, but also maintained rather close relations with them (Psm. 83:6). Many times when the Bible mentions Edom, mention is also made of some of the Arab nations. Interestingly enough, there also seems to exist a rather congenial relationship between the Arabs of today and Spain!

Arabs today inhabit Andalucia, or the southern parts of the Iberian Peninsula. Much of what is known as Spanish culture is really Arab culture!

Spain controls Spanish Sahara -- her universities carry extensive courses for the teaching of Arabic and the protocol of Spanish-Arab diplomacy. One whole section of a building at the University of Madrid is dedicated to this end, as I myself witnessed.

Needless to say, much Arabic literature, dating back many centuries has been translated only into Spanish. Also of particular interest is the fact that the Latins played

mediators or go-betweens during the recent Mid-East conflict!
(According to a UPI release).

POINT 5

One of the richest blessings given to Israel was the land of the United States of America. "God give thee of the dew of the heaven, and the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine."

The "fatness" of continental United States in both mineral resources and soil richness, stands today as a backbone to American greatness.

A few remarks here on agriculture, I feel, might be well taken. Agriculture, if it is going to be of any good to anyone, must combine successfully and in the right time sequence several quite disparate factors. These are: right soil texture, right mineral combination, the right amount of rainfall, the right amount of sunshine and the right topography.

"All this is evident, but few understand how little land there is in this not very large world of ours that combines these factors correctly" (William and Paul Paddock, Hungry Nations, Little, Brown & Co., Boston, p. 22).

The same authority goes on to say: "Nowhere do these factors combine themselves so favorably as in the Middle Western states. We who have grown up there forget the uniqueness of this area. A square mile of Iowa farmland transported

to almost any spot in Latin America, Africa or Asia would be so astounding that people would make pilgrimage to it as to a shrine. This, I do assure you, is no exaggeration."

Elsewhere on the same page the authors say: "The United States and Canada have 22.7 per cent of all the world's cultivated land. Latin America, in contrast, with just as many people to feed, has only 6.5 per cent. This is no one's fault. This is merely how the Lord bounced the ball."

The United States is one of the richest lands -- if not the richest -- agriculturally. This is not mentioning the rich deposits of oil, gas and mineral ores. The state of California alone, if it were a separate country would be the FIFTH RICHEST nation on the face of the earth!

But why am I stating all this?

Because God promised all these riches to Jacob. Because "Jacob" means "supplanter" in reflection of his character! (Gen. 27:36). He has always "supplanted" Esau!

Though Jacob later received the name of "Israel" for "prevailing as a prince with God" (Gen. 32:28) his nature of supplanter never changed! As Esau and his descendants the Edomites tried to possess the birthright -- the lands and gates God meant for Jacob -- Israel was always ready to "supplant" (Num. 24:18).

Israel supplanted Edom in Palestine!

Israel supplanted Edom in America!!

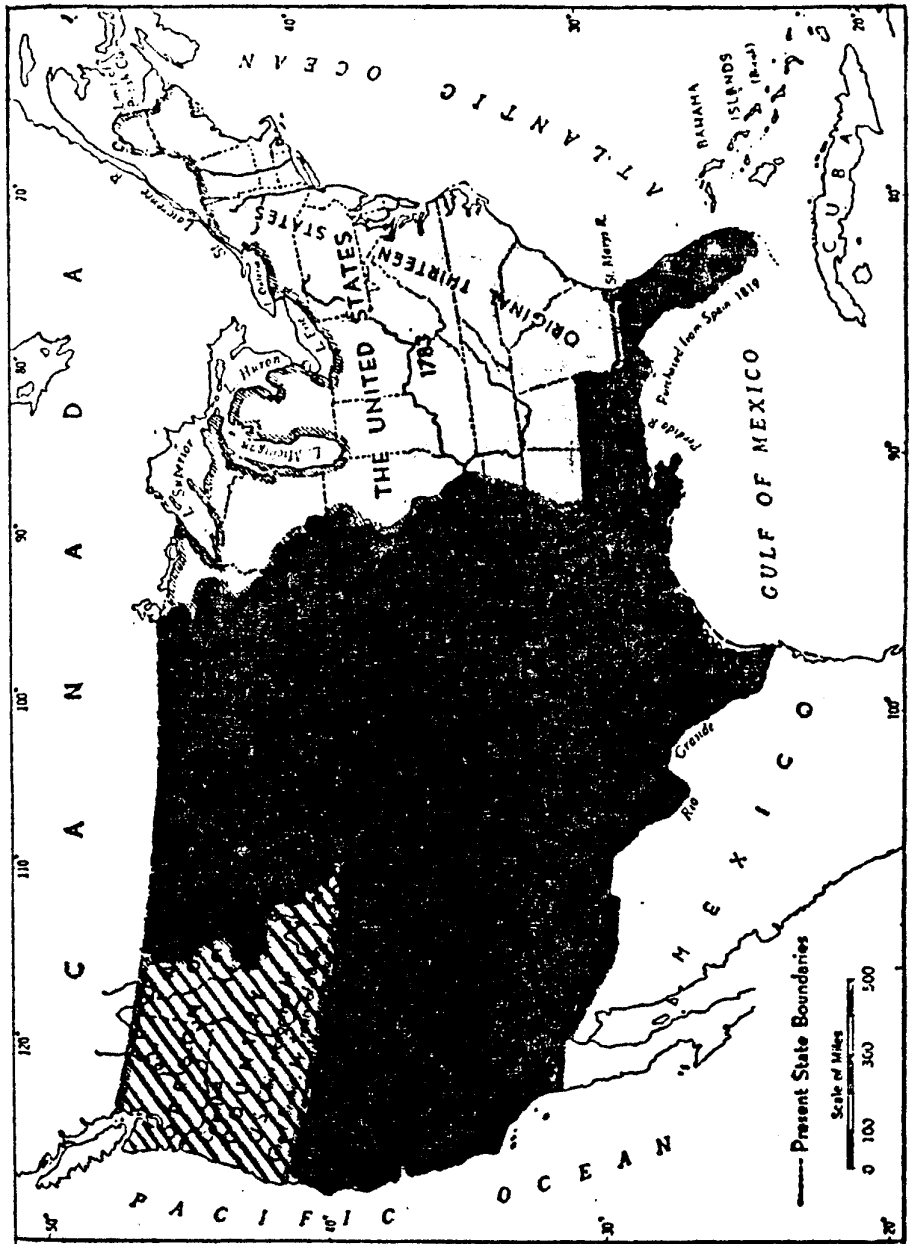
Ask yourself these questions: Was California ever under

JACOB SUPPLANTS ESAU

Note: "In 1775 Bruno Heceta and Juan Francisco Bodega y Quadra made landings near Point Greenville (Washington) and in a formal ceremony took possession of the northwest coast for Spain."

- Britannica, 1963 edition, Vol. 16, art. "Oregon", p. 884.

Spain gave Oregon country up in 1819.



THE EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES
RED TERRITORY CIED BY THE SPANISH

Spanish dominion before the "Gringos" came in? Did the Spanish flag ever fly over Texas? What about Florida, New Mexico, Utah, Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Louisiana Purchase? (Note: The Louisiana Purchase was under the Spanish crown in 1762 and did not see another flag until 1800 when France secured it on October 1.) Who dispossessed who?

Where do we find the gates of Israel; Gibraltar, Panama Canal, Falkland Islands, Windward Passage? Were they once in Latin hands? Do Latins lust after these gates today? Do they hate America and Britain for possessing the birthright gates?

And here is something else to ponder upon:

Even the birthrights that belong to Edom are being taken by Jacob! I'm referring to the natural resources and the agricultural products of the Latin republics.

In spite of Latin squawking and denials from our Capitol, American industry and business, such as the United Fruit Company and others, have exploited the natural resources of Latin America! And even when there isn't a Yankee hand in the pot, the gains still point their northerly direction. For example, while most Texas oil remains underground with pumps operating way below maximum capacity, the United States imports 70% of Venezuela's annual yield of petroleum. Britain, on the other hand, gets to eat most of Argentina's beef production!

POINT 6

Esau was to be "a man of the field" and Jacob to dwell

in tents. Esau, in other words, was to have an agricultural society. Interestingly enough, though Spain makes up part of Europe -- one of the most advanced sections of the world -- and has maintained communications throughout history with France, Germany and England, it has NEVER GONE THROUGH AN INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION! The case is just as negative with Latin America!

POINT 7

According to Genesis, Esau was born first, "And after that came his brother out and his hand took hold on Esau's heel."

Today, America holds the Latin nations by the economic heel. The economy of those nations is almost completely dependent on the United States! One who is held by the heel is unable to go forward or move without consent of the "aggressor." Spanish America finds herself in exactly such a predicament. America has assumed the role of "Big Brother" telling the Latins where to go and where not to go. For over a century now the United States has exercised such policies as the "Big Stick Policy" and the "Monroe Doctrine."

Foreign Aid has also served to enhance Latin dependency as clearly manifested by the clamor of Latin leaders during last April's Punta del Este summit conference. (*Prov. 22:7*).

England and France on their side of the Atlantic have also kept a check on Spain. But look at the following quote:

"Spain had to arrange \$418,000,000 in loans to stabilize

its economy...Spain is, it is true, more prosperous today than a decade ago. It would seem this is due not to its own activities, but largely to the \$1,698,000,000 (up to June 1962) that the United States has introduced into the country via military assistance, economic aid and loans." (Paddock, Hungry Nations, p. 209).

Isaac said to Jacob: "Be lord over thy brethren, and let thy mother's sons bow down to thee" (Gen. 27:29). Does this relationship exist between the United States and the Spanish world?

Again we find that Isaac told Esau: "Thou shalt serve thy brother; and it shall come to pass when thou shalt have dominion, that thou shalt break his yoke from off thy neck" (verse 40).

The Spanish world, especially the Latin American countries, exist as American satellites! When America and Great Britain lose their economic stronghold, Spain and Latin America will "break the yoke" and take over the gates of Israel. They will then be in a good position to "punish the Yankees" and betray them by not allowing them to cross the Panama Canal as they flee the enemy. Just as ancient Israel was refused passage through the land of Edom (Num. 20:18-21), so in this end time the descendants of Esau shall refuse passage to the United States and Britain as they face some of the most crucial battles against Germany and the Beast power.

Edom will be punished for this! (Obadiah 14)

POINT 8

In the end time Edom is to stand at the "crossway" (the Spanish Bible renders it in the plural) of the nations (Ob. 14). Do the Spanish stand at the crossway of Gibraltar? Panama? Straits of Magellan? Falkland Islands? Windward Passage?

Verse 13 of Obadiah reads: "Thou shouldest not have entered into the gate of MY PEOPLE in the day of their calamity." These gates (word "gate" might well be taken as a uniplural) BELONG to Israel, but in the "day of their calamity," in the day of Jacob's trouble, these gates will be TAKEN, "ENTERED INTO," by the Latins -- if by that time they don't already possess them! Thus Spain will get Gibraltar, Panama the Panama Canal, Argentina the Falkland Islands (they already control the Straits of Magellan); the Guantánamo base will go back to the Cubans so that they will have control over the Windward Passage. Puerto Rico might also -- in the wake of Jacob's trouble -- declare itself independent and possibly conspire against its benefactor!

When World War III breaks out and the United States attacked by a united Europe, America will seek reinforcements from her ships and submarines stationed in the Pacific -- the Seventh Fleet. These reinforcements will be delayed at the

Panama crossing by Panamanians and Germans. In the meantime the battles in the Atlantic will be lost! Escaping men and regiments will retreat to try and reorganize in the western states of the nation. (A converse of the plan of defense America envisioned in case of a Japanese attack during W. W. II).

But our fleets will be stopped at the Panama Canal! Many will try and circumvent by going through the Straits of Magellan -- but our fleets will be stopped at the Straits of Magellan!

The British and American fleets -- including atomic submarines -- will meet a similar fate as they flee through the straits of Gibraltar! (Note: ALL of Spain and not just the "Rock" stands at the "crossway" of the nations).

As in ancient times Edom will refuse Israel passage. And, as in ancient times Edom will receive her retribution.

POINT 9

Edom was to "live by the sword" (Gen. 27:40). Did the Conquistadores live by the sword? A few quotes from Walter F. Lord's book "The Lost Empires of the Modern World" give answer to the question:

"The Spaniards fell on the New World like a devastating horde, and dashed it out of existence."

"If the empire of Portugal was a triumph of thought, that of Spain an empire of plunder and slaughter."

"This is the grand contrast between the work of England and the work of Spain. The former is creative and conservative, the latter was destructive."

"This is, in a few words, the net result of Spanish interference in the New World -- the substitution of barbarism for civilization."

"These scenes of treachery and bloodshed /referring to the American conquests/ masked with a show of legality and religious principle, make the Spanish Empire one of the most nauseating studies of history."

"With these exceptions, and also with the partial exception of Paraguay, Spanish history is all like the story of Mexico and Peru -- a monotonous record of plunder and slaughter. It is as uninteresting as Turkish history. It is even more uninteresting, for the Turks and their fellow Musulmans often built cities which were miracles of beauty, and devised systems of legislation and social life which were a great improvement on what they supplanted. But the Spaniard's one notion was DESTRUCTION: what was Castilian in the world was good, the rest was naught. No Turk was ever more stupid or more brutal."

"In effect, Spain was an Asiatic power of the old conquering, exterminating type."

More recent in years was the Spanish Civil War...recognized as one of the bloodiest wars in history.

The Iberian soldier has since ancient times been recognized as a fierce warrior. Iberians were used as mercenaries even

as far back as the 5th century^{B.C.} by the Greeks. Later they were also used by Hannibal in the Punic wars. Francisco Ugarte, in his "Panorama de la Civilización Española" verifies this when he states:

"The Greek and Roman writers of antiquity describe the Iberians as dark and men of low stature, a fierce and independent people, warriors, stoics, proud, religious, noble and lazy."
(Translation mine)

Nicholson B. Adams adds in his "The Heritage of Spain":
"The Spaniard is above all an individualist, and greatly prizes personal autonomy...It has often been remarked that Spanish soldiers, in the days when personal valor was a preëminent requisite, were the best in Europe. When armies became more like machines, Spaniards lost their military power."

Niebuhr says: "The Romans greatly respected the Spaniards on account of their courage and determination." (Niebuhr, Ancient Ethnography and Geography, Vol. II, p. 285).

No references need be given to prove what is already well known. I refer to the many revolutions and bloodsheds that take place in Latin America. The Spanish people are not among the hardest to offend. And when it comes to showing the extreme of their violence just a few glances at the Spanish Inquisition should suffice. Many of the Nazi torture ideas were actually borrowed from the Spanish!

It stands documented. The Iberian is very much a believer in the sword. And only those who have brandished the sword does

he tolerate as rulers over him!

POINT 10

The inheritance Esau sold included both spiritual and physical leadership of the world. I mentioned earlier that Esau was to maintain a constant struggle with Jacob to recapture his birthright. This next point overlaps on what was then said, but I think it worthy of being counted a separate point.

Spain has tried twice to take both the spiritual as well as the physical leadership of the world. Yet, each time she has been stopped by an Israelitish country!

The Inquisition was launched as a drive toward spiritual leadership but was frustrated not only by the Netherlands in their revolt against Spain, but also by the British.

Spain tried physical leadership of the world by sending the Conquistadores for the conquest of the New World and the Armada for the conquest of the Old.

The Armada was destroyed by England and her American endeavors were frustrated by Britain and the United States as well as by France. (Hubert Herring, A History of Latin America from the Beginnings to the Present, p. 791).

Again Jacob has triumphed over his brother!

POINT 11

After giving us a number of charts showing the comparative intellectual achievements of different countries, all represent

ing Spain and Portugal at the lower end of the achievement scale, Weyl and Possony, in their book "The Geography of Intellect," say:

"This table is enormously revealing in a number of ways. We note that Spain and Portugal, which were areas of great scientific importance and intellectual leadership during the late Middle Ages, had ceased to play any role of major significance in the creative work of Western Civilization by the end of the 17th century.

"There were many reasons for the intellectual decline of Spain. In 1492, all Spanish Jews who adhered to their faith were expelled from the kingdom. More than 100,000 were driven out; a mere 50,000 embraced, or pretended to embrace the Catholic Faith. This elimination of an element which had made outstanding contributions to the intellectual, commercial and political life of the peninsula was followed, a decade later, by a similar decree which forced the Moslems of Léon and Castile to choose between conversion and exile. This law was characterized by Cardinal Richelieu as 'the most barbarous in history.'

"To make matters worse, the Spanish Inquisition raged with a fury and thoroughness unknown elsewhere, burning 31,000 and condemning another 290,000 to other penalties. Spanish Protestants and relapsed Maranos and Moriscos

(that is to say, converted Jews and Moors respectively) were exterminated. Under Charles V, 50,000 persons were executed in the Netherlands and under Philip II, his son, at least half as many. During the 17th century, it is estimated that 300,000 Protestants were put to death and an equal number driven into exile. Moreover, the bloody Spanish wars of the 15th and 16th century and the conquest and the settlement of Hispanic America to a very large extent drained Spain of its aristocratic warrior element. Thus, persecution combined with war to bring about genetic impoverishment" (page 130).

"While the Jews were certainly a major creative element in the intellectual life of medieval and Renaissance Spain, it would be bad history to over-emphasize their role. Their expulsion in 1492 was not followed by intellectual collapse, but rather by the 'golden century' of Spanish creativity. This was perhaps brought into being by factors resulting from the unification of the nation and from overseas conquest and Christianization of the Americas. Any theory that Spanish intellectual life was entirely the result of Moorish and Jewish leadership collapses against the stubborn fact that both of these groups had been ousted by the early 1500's whereas, for example, El Greco lived until 1614 and Cervantes until 1616." (page 133)

In comparison, we read in Obadiah 8:

"Shall I not in that day, saith the Lord, even destroy the wise men out of Edom, and understanding out of the mount of Esau?"

And in Jeremiah 49:7:

"Concerning Edom, thus saith the Lord of hosts; Is wisdom no more in Teman? Is counsel perished from the prudent? Is their wisdom vanished?"

Surely one of the best ways to "make a nation small" (Jer. 49:15) is removing its "wise men."

POINT 12

When Esau asked for a blessing from his father Isaac, the aging patriarch was only able to say: "Behold, thy dwelling shall be away from the fatness of the earth, and of the dew of heaven from above..." (Gen. 27:39).

How rich a land are the Latins living in today?

Latin Americans of the Twentieth Century figure among the hungry of the world. In just a few years their population problem will be more acute than that of India. But the Latins themselves are very calm about the oncoming catastrophe -- they have thousands and thousands of square miles of virgin lands just waiting to be cultivated! At least so they think!

But, do they really? Can the mammoth jungles and plains of Spanish America be cultivated? Let us see what a pair of

Washington experts in this field, William and Paul Paddock, have to say about this.

Let us begin by hearing their examination of the jungle province of the Petén which covers one-third of Guatemala.

"As in so many hungry nations with similar wild areas, the citizens of Guatemala of all levels and classes, not just a few government planners, firmly believe the Petén is their Land of the Future, their shining Shangri-La of tomorrow, the on-coming bread basket that will fill the stomachs and banish poverty. Also, typically, 99 per cent of the Guatemalans have never been to this area, let alone tried to grow anything there." (Paddock, Hungry Nations, Little, Brown & Co., p. 25.)

After describing their personal experience with a land that covers fifteen thousand square miles of the Yucatán Peninsula, they state:

"The Guatemalan dreamers should look at the Petén through the eyes of an agriculturist rather than those of an archaeologist. Let us not argue how many grass shacks the Mayas inhabited around a temple at one time nor how many hands were needed to build a pyramid.

"...As for the Petén, Charles S. Simmons has made the only authoritative survey of its soils. He did this about 1950 and the results have been ignored ever since. He found that less than 14 per cent of the Petén is suitable for agricultural development, or an area equal to only 1918 square miles. Even this is broken up into small bits of usable land, each of which would

require its own major capital improvements to eliminate drainage problems, soil acidity and so on" (page 27).

What about Nicaragua's Shangri-La, the open, rolling plains of Macantaca? This area is well away from the humid, rank coastland! Planners hope to make Macantaca a big cattle district! Using one hundred thousand acres of it!

Here's what our authors say about the Macantaca: "...in the rainy season all the rain comes, in the dry season it just gets dustier and dustier and dustier. The economy of the tropics revolves around this basic, unalterable fact of life.

"Here is how this cycle of two seasons affects, to give a clearcut example, the cattle of the Macantaca area of Nicaragua.

"The dry season is really dry. Streams dry up. There is no water for farming, no water for livestock and no grass. It is a bad time. By the end of the dry season the cattle are rattle-boned and barely survive until the rains come. A certain percentage die.

"But the rains do come. The grass springs to life. The streams run full spate. Life revives for man and his beasts and his lands.

"The grass is now excellent for feeding.

"This Eden lasts, alas, for only a few weeks. The grasslands then become saturated, and where the drainage is poor often turn into swamps. It is not unusual to see cattle standing in a beautiful savanna in grass as 'high as an elephant's eye,' yet

also standing in water three or four inches deep. As one friend said, 'These tropical savannas would be great for cattle if the geneticists would only breed a web-footed cow. If they can't do that, then we will have to invent mud shoes for the beasties.'

"This succulent grass becomes, in a few weeks, rank and extremely coarse. It ceases to be good for cattle feed. Although it will keep them alive, it makes poor silage for use in the dry season.

"...The Macantaca area through all these centuries has never developed a viable economy. Many and many a man from the first conquistador has tried to make a go of this land. The dry and the rainy seasons and the bad drainage of the soil have defeated them every time" (pp. 35-36).

What about the Amazon? All the nations surrounding the Amazon Basin have their plans for its development. How rich is it? The Paddock brothers again give the answer in their well documented book.

"The Amazon, that gargantuan Petén, is basically a vast rain forest. Agronomists have already demonstrated that of all the soils of the world, that of a rain forest is perhaps the poorest nutritionally. The huge trees keep alive merely from the sun, from the excessive rainfall and from their self-made compost piles of leaves, which guard the soil's attenuated supply of nutrients. Clear away the trees and no useful crop will grow for more than a couple of years on the quickly exhausted soil --

at least, research has not yet found a crop that will" (p. 36).

"...At least a third of the land in Latin America, most of which falls within the tropics and subtropics, is classified as arid" (P. 35).

What about the Guianas?

"The adjective most often used to describe the interior of British Guiana is 'vast.' 'Vast,' too, are the natural resources; these are invariably 'untapped.' The impression created is that forests have simply to be cut down for a wealthy new state to grow. In fact, a good deal of the untapped interior rests on infertile white sand, and the problem of reafforestation has yet to be solved...The Rupununi [area of British Guiana] is not a land so much for the pioneer as for the romantic." (V. S. Naipaul, The Middle Passage, London: Andre Deutsch, 1962, p. 99).

Spain itself is an infertile plain!

"Most of Spain has only a thin soil cover. The arid soils of the meseta, saline and infertile, were further impoverished by overgrazing in the past...Irrigation is usually necessary for cultivation.

"Cultivated land makes up about 40% of Spain's total area. Of this, about one acre in twenty is irrigated. These irrigated lands are called huertas where two crops a year can be harvested, and vegas where only one crop a year is possible. Huertas and vegas are largely restricted to the coastal provinces, notably Valencia...Most of the nonirrigated areas have extensive systems

small power in just one battle. Edom was to lose all power and voice in international affairs.

"I have heard a rumour from the Lord, and an ambassador is sent unto the heathen, saying, Gather ye together, and come against her, and rise up to the battle. For, lo, I will make thee /Edom/ small among the heathen, and despised among men" (Jer. 49:14-15).

This actually happened to Spain at her launching of the Armada! In that one battle against the English the Spanish lost everything. She became so weak the Netherlands and and Portugal rebelled against her and she was able to do nothing then or ever since.

Today the Latins have little to no voice in world affairs. They are not regarded as powers. Spain has been made "small among the heathen, and despised among men!"

POINT 14

God says the Edomites are very proud. "The pride of thine heart hath deceived thee" (Ob. 3; Jer. 49:16).

Among the nations of today you would be very much put out to find a prouder people than the Spaniards. Just about every picture of a Spaniard catches him with his chin in the air and an aura of importance around him. Surely the very universe revolves around Spain, at least every Spaniard would think.

POINT 15

The following points I do not present as proofs, but as interesting side lights:

a. Esau sold his birthright for a nominal price (Gen. 25:33-34). America and Britain get many of Spain's and Latin America's products at a low cost. In many cases, such as in the coffee market, the Anglo-Saxons possess power to determine the price.

b. Esau was lazy. Latins today are too lazy to exploit their own natural resources. Foreign companies -- usually British or American -- do the exploiting for them, much to their shame!

c. Speaking to Edom, God says: "...Thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, whose habitation is high" (Ob. 3).

Note that the Scripture does not say "whose habitation is the highest," but "high." Also reference is made to living on top of the "clefts of the rock." Now compare this description with the following quote:

"Aside from Switzerland no country in Europe is as high as Spain, but, unlike Switzerland, Spain rises directly out of the sea. It is a high table-land surrounded on practically all sides by a ring of mountains and crossed internally by several principal mountain ranges. The average altitude of the country is about 2500 feet." (Walter T. Pattison, Representative

Spanish Authors, Vol. 1, p. 3).*

And what of the "rock?" Could it possibly refer to Gibraltar?

d. Edom means "red." Edom lived by the Red Sea. Red seems to be the color God associates with the brother of Jacob. Again an interesting side-light here is that red or burgundy is a color long associated with Spain. Any good decorator decorating a room with a definite Spanish flavor will no doubt make red his dominant color! (Only as of late has the Communist party used crimson for its party color).

e. Though I have placed little stress on philology, here are a couple of interesting points.

A rather common name among the Spanish is "Edmundo." Surely the E-D-M could easily come from EDOM. And "mundo" means "world." Thus "Edmundo" or "Edom-mundo" means "The world of Edom!"

Another interesting word is "Don." "Don" is used like the word "Mister" in English, but with first instead of last names. The Spanish say: Don Carlos, Doña María, Don Juan.

Could "Don" possibly refer to "Edon" or "Edom?" Are the Latins simply -- though unknowingly -- recognizing each other as a descendant of Edom when they call one another "Don" or "Doña?"

f. Another fact to bear in mind is that Spain never fought on the Allied side through two world wars! During W.W. II

* MANY OF THE SPANISH SPEAKING PEOPLE IN LATIN AMERICA ALSO LIVE IN RELATIVELY HIGH ALTITUDES. MAJOR CITIES OF MEXICO, COLOMBIA, PERU, BOLIVIA, ETC. (EXAMPLES: MEXICO CITY - 7,800 ft.; LA PAZ - 11,909 ft.; BOGOTA - 8,660 ft.)

she was with the Axis "as one of them" (Ob. 11). So was Argentina! Other Latin American countries, though contributing very little to the Allied cause, did declare themselves in a state of war with the Axis powers. But as economic dependents of the United States, was there much choice?

It seems probable, especially when we read Obadiah 11, that Spain will not be part of the Beast power, but will work closely with it. She will be "as one of them."

POINT 16

History depicts the Edomites tribes constantly divided among themselves. The monarchs or chiefs were not hereditary -- dynasties did not last very long and rulership usually went to the strongest.

Is this the case in Spain -- in Latin America?

POINT 17

Another point which I do not hold up as a proof, but which I think interesting, is the following quote from a book I picked up in the New York Public Library:

"What seems to have most struck the Greeks and Romans about the appearance of the Iberian men was their hairiness, although in their own art they are usually represented as clean-shaven. Martial, who was proud of his Spanish ancestry, contrasting his appearance with that of a smooth-faced Corinthian with flowing hair, speaks of himself as covered with hair

on face and limbs; and the Greek comic poet Cratinus, in allusion no doubt to one of the Iberian mercenaries who were a familiar sight in the streets of Athens from time to time in the 5th century B.C., speaks in one of his plays of a 'goat-bearded Iberian.'" (Pierston Dixon, The Iberians of Spain, Oxford University Press, London: Humphrey Milford 1940, p. 17.)

POINT 18

The name "Iberia" is said by many scholars to come from the word "Hebreo" or "Hebrew." Immediate association is made with Israel. But, might it be that Esau, in seeking to regain his birthright, also called himself "Hebrew," thus passing his name on to his descendants? Note the following quote:

"The Iberians therefore appear to have been the same nation as the Erythreans or Edomites...yet lost not their original gentile name from Heber; but were at times termed Eberi, or Iberi, according to the Greek manner of expressing it." (Jacob Bryant, Antient Mythology, Vol. VI, p. 231.)

POINT 19

All prophecies on Edom point to its impending destruction! Are they being warned?

The Eternal has always WARNED a people before punishing or destroying. Before the destruction of Noah's world, people were warned! Before the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, people

were warned!

In this end time we have a German work warning the descendants of Assyria to come out of the Beast power and not partake in the destruction of Israel. Yet there is no Edomitish work -- UNLESS EDOM IS SPAIN AND LATIN AMERICA AND IS THUS BEING WARNED THROUGH THE SPANISH FACET OF GOD'S WORK TODAY!

It's again interesting to know that in the Old Testament, God places greatest interest in warning three nations.

1. Israel -- in which we can also include Judah.
2. Assyria -- to which are devoted the two books of Jonah and Nahum.
3. Edom -- to which the book of Obadiah is directed.

It is to these three nations that God sends SPECIFIC MESSENGERS TO WARN THEM DIRECTLY!

To Ezekial, as well as a number of other prophets, God has said: "Son of man, I send thee to the children of Israel, to a rebellious nation" (Ezek. 2:3).

To Jonah: "Arise, go to Nineveh, that great city, and cry against it" (Jonah 1:2).

To Obadiah: "Thus saith the Eternal concerning Edom; we have heard a rumour from the Lord, and an Ambassador is sent among the heathen" (Ob. 1:1).

Today we have the message of God going directly to Israel and Assyria (Germany). Is the antitype complete and could the message also be going directly to Edom via the Spanish Work?

SECTION TWO

Historical Documentation

We pass now to the second section of our investigations. Does history bear us out in identifying the Iberians of Spain with ancient Edom?

Before answering the question let us understand the one major handicap to all history.

Today we possess the rags and tatters of the commentaries of the commentaries of the chronicles of ancient times. In the 500's B.C. the world witnessed a gigantic world war that destroyed all civilization and with it all records! (Jer. 25) Secular proofs to even the existence of a Solomon were lost. The earth was submerged in the Dark Ages B.C.

In the 300's B.C. and later in the first century after Christ, the earth went through major upheavals that ended in the destruction of libraries and areas of learning. The records of time went up in flames and knowledge and true history perished in the ashes.

In the 500's A.D. Justinian had Balisarius ravaging the known world in order to present him with the ancient boundaries of the Roman Empire -- which Balisarius did...minus the people! Millions upon millions were slaughtered by the mad emperor, as Procopius gives witness.

In the meantime the Huns were pushing on the Vandals, the Visigoths, the Ostrogoths and all the other goths. In turn, these pushed on into Rome. Wars and rumors of war were everywhere. Famine stalked the land! A plague which lasted over seventy years complemented Death with daily offerings. Three-quarters of the Roman World were destroyed in one generation! In Constantinople alone, 10,000 died every single day!

The world was in turmoil and man left caring for his books to care for his belly. Man lost contact with history...and once again the records of time suffered!

The Dark Ages A.D. ensued!

The Catholic monks, locked from the world in their stone monasteries -- became the storers of knowledge.

They also became the editors of knowledge! All that the Catholic Church saw fitting to suppress, she suppressed! Everything she saw fitting to preserve, she preserved!

And what she preserved is what we now have left to work with -- the rags and tatters of the commentaries of the commentaries of the chronicles of ancient times!

Without the Bible to guide you through these tatters you would be lost. Without the Bible you could never make your way through the maze of historical documents to find the identity of Israel today!

And Edom is no different!

History supports Bible prophecy. But without that one

spark of light -- Bible prophecy -- you cannot prove where the descendants of Edom are today!

With this in mind then, let us turn to the pages of historical documentation.

THE IBERIAN MIGRATION

Can Iberian tribes be traced from the land of Mt. Seir, home of the Edomites, to Spain? The answer seems quite positive when we consider some of the historical documents that have come down to us. We begin with an account by Sir Isaac Newton.

On page 118 of his Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms, Sir Isaac Newton mentions a migration of Siculi into Sicily about the 27th year of Solomon's reign. This migration, we shall soon see, can help us date the Iberian migration.

Newton says: "Thucydides tells us further, that the Greeks began to come into Sicily almost three hundred years after the Siculi had invaded that island with an army out of Italy: suppose it 280 years after, and the building of Syracuse 310 years before the end of the Peloponnesian war; and that invasion of Sicily by the Siculi will be 590 years before the end of the war, that is, in the 27th year of Solomon's reign, or thereabout."

The Siculi then invaded Sicily in the 27th year of Solomon's reign and in so doing replaced a second group of people. Who were these other people? How long had they already been there?

"The Sikeloi [Siculi] (Dion. 1. 22) retreated into Sicily, which was then inhabited by the Sikanoi, AN IBERIC PEOPLE, who not long before had fled into the island from the Ligues and given it the name of Sikania. Some writers fixed the migration of the Sikeloi before the Trojan War (Dion. 1. 22); but Thucydides (6. 2) places it about 300 years before the Greeks began to colonize Sicily, that is, eight or nine centuries B. C., which is consistent with the fact that Sicily is called Sikania in the Odyssey" (E. Guest, Origines Celticae, Vol. I, p. 11).

The Siculi or Sikeloi retreated into Sicily around the 27th year of Solomon's reign to dispossess another tribe, the Sikanoi -- an Iberic people -- "who not long before" had been pushed there by the Ligues. These Ligues, we shall soon find, were also of Iberic stock! Iberian was pushing on Iberian!

"Ancient traditions tell us that Iberian tribes also took possession of certain portions of Italy. The Sicani [Sikanoi] in special are said to have been Iberians; and, according to Thucydides -- Philistus of Syracuse furnishes us with like information -- they occupied Sicily, then known as Thrinacia, in consequence of having been crowded out of the peninsula by the Ligurians; and Sicily afterwards took the name Sicania from them. However, the Iberians do not seem to have made their way to Italy directly over the sea, but appear to have journeyed by land through Gaul and Upper Italy and thence to the south, where they have been mentioned by a long series of ancient writers as the

* *SICHOIS* → *LIGURIAN* → *CELTIC*.

inhabitants of Latium." (H. F. Helmolt, History of the World, p. 304.)

Helmolt sees the Iberians as coming FROM the West into Italy and Sicily. Quite the opposite! The Iberians were going West, having left the coasts of Palestine. Some may have traveled by sea while others took the land routes.

Note that the "long series of ancient writers" mentioned by Helmolt confirm the Iberians' presence in Italy. They do not say the Iberians came from the West through Gaul and settled there, but that they simply found themselves in Italy at the time!

To demonstrate how far east these Iberians had been, allow me to quote from Hertz' Race and Civilization:

"Iberian tribes are also traceable in the Caucasian Mountains, and the opinion has even been advanced in recent times that these Caucasian Iberians must have been the forefathers of the West European ones, a surmise which does not seem improbable..." (Friedrich Hertz, Race and Civilization, Macmillan Co., N. Y., 1928.)

William von Humboldt also connects the Carpi, after whom the Carpathian Mountains were called, with the Iberian tribe of the Carpetanians.

Helmolt then goes on to relate the Sicani to the Libui.

"The Libui, too, who once occupied the region between Brescia and Verona, south of Lake Garda, as well as the Sordones,

who dwelt in the eastern Pyrenees of Gaul seemed to have set out from that region to settle the island of Sardina, were probably of Iberian stock. These tribes are, perhaps, the Rebu (Libu) and Schardana mentioned in ancient Egyptian texts. From these accounts of old writers then, untrustworthy perhaps /to whom?/, so much, at least, can be gathered: that at one time Iberian tribes occupied certain portions of Italy" (History of the World, p. 304).

The Sikanoi or Sicani are considered Iberians and said to be related to the Rebu or Libu. But where did the Rebu come from?

"The country between Mount Seir and Egypt was occupied for the most part, by nomade tribes, but on the coast at Rhinocorura was a people called by the Hebrews Ereb /not in the Bible/, and by the Egyptians Rebu, of whom we shall speak shortly. All these tribes, whether settled or nomade, seem to have been allied with or subject to the men of Seir, and I believe the Egyptians upon occasions called the whole district the country of the Sharu or men of Sir...The Edomites were the only people of that period who could have acted the part assigned to the Sharu." (E. Guest, Origines Celticae, Vol. I, p. 188.)

Could it not be that the Rebu or Libui or Sicani, who are mentioned as Iberians, be of the tribes of Edom from the country of Mount Seir?

Elsewhere in the same book the author writes:

"Pausanias tells us (10. 17. 2) that the Libues /Libu or

Rebu⁷ were the first settlers in Sardinia, and that they came under the conduct of Sardus, son of Maceris, who among the Egyptians and Libues was called Herakles."

Now this is interesting. The Libu or Libues followed a Hercules! We might here ask, was Hercules recognized as a deity in Spain?

"Traces of the worship of Hercules, nowhere wanting, are most abundant in the western regions of the Mediterranean and beyond the Straits of Gibraltar, where it was established in times far more ancient than either the Tyrian or the Sidonian period." (John D. Baldwin, Pre-Historic Nations, p. 155)

It may well be, though I have yet to verify it, that this Hercules was none other than Esau himself!

But let us continue with these people called Lebu or Libu or Libues. We can verify their existence in Sicily, Sardinia and Italy. We know that they are also called Rebu and that they can be traced as having lived near Mt. Seir and had connections with the Sharu or men of Sir, or Edomites. Can we now trace these same people to Spain?

Strabo makes mention of a tribe called Ligurians and by the Greeks "Ligues" (Geography, 4. 6. 3) who lived near the Alps. He says: "They live in the part of the Alps that joins the Apennines, and they occupy a part of the Apennines also" (Ibid. 2. 5. 28). Surely the Ligues here mentioned, not only by sound, but by geographical location identify with Pausanias' "Libues"

(10. 17. 2) mentioned above! They are the same people designated as Libu or Rebu.

Strabo goes on to say the Ligues came into control of all the sea routes to Iberia or Spain. He says, while giving reason for a war between the early Romans and the Ligues: "The latter /Ligues had barred all the passes leading to Iberia that ran through the seaboard" (Geography 4. 6. 3).

Now let us note what Samuel George Morton says in his Types of Mankind concerning the Ligurians.

"From their physical character and language, Strabo considers the Aquitanians, as well as the Ligurians, who occupied a part of the coast of France, to be a branch of the Iberians (lib. iv. p. 176, Fr. ed.), the ancient people of Spain." (Morton, Types of Mankind, Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Phil., 1854)

The same author continues: "In consequence of their position on the coast of the Mediterranean, the Ligurians became known to ancient navigators before the other populations of Gaul. Greek historians and geographers speak of them in very early times. They figure among the barbarous allies of the Carthaginians, as far back as 480 B. C. Thierry adopts, ENFORCING BY MANY PROOFS, the opinion that Aquitanians and Ligurians were both of the Iberian stock, and also that they were alien to the Gallic family,* properly speaking" (Ibid., p. 90). Morton is here referring to Amédée Thierry who wrote Histoire des Gaulois in 1844.

* MEAN'S CELTIC FAMILY - SEE QUOTE, Vol. I, p. 83.

The Baron von Humboldt, Georges Dottin, as well as the French historian Camille Jullian, each have different ideas on the origin of the Iberians. But they all agree on this one point: that the Iberians were among the first inhabitants of Sicily and that they finally established themselves on the Iberic Peninsula. Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica and Languedoc on the Mediterranean coast of France, seem to have marked their successive stages before arriving in Spain.

Thierry, in the introduction to his book also traces the Ligurians back to Sicily (Histoire des Gaulois, p. 23), showing again that the Ligurians and the Iberians are the same people, that they connect with the Libu and Rebu and originate from Mount Seir, the land of the Edomites.

Now what did the Ligu, Libu or Rebu look like?

History has the Ligurians "characterized by their small stature, light complexion, black hair and a small head." E. Guest says: "...The Rebu are always represented distinctly as white men," [That is, in Egyptian hieroglyphics]. Again he says: "We find the Rebu drawn with the northern flower hanging from their necks,...lastly, in a hieroglyphic inscription the Rebu are described as nomades of Sc(nk)ti (Arch. 38. 378) and Sati or Sakti is generally acknowledged to be the district lying north-east of Egypt." (Guest, Origines Celticae, Vol. I, p. 196)

And what do we find "north-east of Egypt?" Palestine and Idumea, or the land of Seir! The ancient home of the Edomites!

CONCLUSION

Can we come to a conclusion based on the prophecies and history we have just covered? I think we can. I think we can conclude the Iberians to be among the descendants of Edom today!

This in NO WAY infers that our present teaching of the identity of Turkey is in error. Genesis 36 clearly indicates the descendants of Esau to be composed of more than one nation! Edom today is a multitude of people, a company of nations!

Surely the twin testimonies of prophecy and history make the truth plain: The representative people in the Spanish speaking world, are the descendants of Esau, the brother of Israel!

EPILOGUE

Esau was a rash man -- given to letting his emotions carry the day. "Act now, think later," was the cue to his every decision. Because of this he may well have lost a very high position in God's Government!

God predestined Edom to be his brother's assistant! Before they were born, the Eternal said of Esau and Jacob: "The elder shall serve the younger" (Gen. 25:23). Isaac repeated the prophecy: "Thou shalt serve thy brother" (Gen. 27:40). So even though God predestined Jacob to be the top nation -- especially in the latter days and during the millenium -- Esau was to be his assistant, the number two nation! For obviously to assist a person or a people you must be near where they are!

In the pyramid of races then, Israel would be the number one nation and Edom the number two nation! Both would in turn be followed by the other Shemitic races, and by the Japhetic and Hamitic, in that order. But Esau was too impulsive, too emotionally involved in wanting to be the top dog to appreciate the high enough position he was being offered. "If I can't have the top seat," he groaned to himself, "I won't take anything." And so he again forsook his "birthright," descending from his position as the eventual number two nation in the world to integrate with the Hamitic and Japhetic races. In so doing he was

going from the very top of the pyramid to the very bottom. He was unthankfulness personified!

But God will not be thwarted in His plan. The Edomite spirit must be broken -- and so the people must be destroyed!

Yet note the following prophecy!

"In that day will I raise up the tabernacle of David that is fallen, and close up the breaches thereof; and I will raise up his ruins, and I will build it as in the days of old: that they may possess the remnant of Edom, and of all the heathen, which are called by my name, saith the Lord that doeth this" (Amos 9:11-12).

Could this mean that the remnant of Edom to be left alive, will yet ascend the position originally intended for them by God? Or will they be absorbed into the new Israel? Note that God here makes a distinction between Edom and heathen, Edom and Gentile.

Will God eventually bless both sons of Isaac?

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THE PHOENICIAN MIGRATION

An added appendix
to the historical
section of Tracing
The Identity Of The
Spanish People.

PART II

THE PHOENICIAN MIGRATION

Some believe Edom to be not only Iberians, but also Phoenicians! The argument they present is interesting and may be worth examining.

The first in my research to advance this theory is Jacob Bryant. Note a few quotes from volume six of his: An Analysis of Ancient Mythology:

"The true Phenicians were the sons of Esau, who was called Edom: and they settled first at Mount Seir; and upon the Red Sea, which received its name from them. Both Phoinic and Edom signify red; which the Greeks changed to Erythrus, a word of the same meaning. They appear to have been a very great and knowing people: and though there are no annals of their nation remaining; and their history is very obscure; yet so far we may learn in general, that they were very rich and powerful; carrying on an extensive traffic in the sea, which they lived upon, and a great way farther; engrossing all the trade of the east." (All quotes from volume six of An Analysis of Ancient Mythology are found in pages 227 through 239.)

We might recall that Esau and his descendants did receive many riches from God at one time:

"And Esau took his wives, and his sons, and his daughters, and all the persons of his house, and his cattle, and all his beasts, and all his substance,...For their riches were more than that they might dwell together; and the land wherein they were strangers could not bear them because of their cattle. Thus dwelt Esau in Mount Seir" (Gen. 36:6-8).

Bryant continues: "This people in process of time got possession of Tyre and Sidon, and the adjacent country; which was called from them Phenicia: but how early they settled here, is uncertain. They sent out many colonies: and traces of them are to be found, as far as Gades and Tartessus. Herodotus mentions, that they came originally from the Red Sea (Herodotus, Lib. 7, cap. 89). But the best account of them is in the poet Dionysius; who celebrates them for their ingenuity and knowledge; mentions the chief places where they settled; and speaks of them, as the first merchants upon the earth."

So much can be gathered then: Bryant believes the Edomites -- whom we know were pushed out of Mount Seir and the Red Sea by David -- went into the area of present day Lebanon, took the ancient Canaanitish cities of Tyre and Sidon and from there proceeded to settle Spain! Bryant is "uncertain" as to when the Edomites took Sidon and her sister city, but other sources give the answer.

Bryant continues: "Those, who settled at Gades /modern

Cadiz⁷ and the remoter parts of Spain, carried thither many memorials of their original country; particularly the name of Edom, by translation Erythra, which they conferred on that part, where they inhabited; and especially on an island, mentioned by Pliny (Plin. Nat. Hist. Lib. 4. cap. 22).

"The original Phenicians therefore were the people of Edom; who lived near the Arabians and Amalekites, and intermarried with their families, and are often confounded with them."

Bryant makes reference to the Phoenician language being a dialect of Hebrew. This is interesting since Esau and Jacob, having the same parents, would naturally have spoken the same language.

He passes to tie in the Iberians:

"Possibly Spain might receive the name of Iberian from them; who, when they settled in the parts particularly so called, were distinguished by their most ancient family name Ebraei. The original name of the river Iberus seems to have been the Eber, called at present Ebro. They settled in many parts of this country, but chiefly, as I have shewn, near Gades: and it is observable, that here was the principal seat of the Iberi, placed by Stephanus Byzantinus...and mentioned by Dionysius in the same situation...THE IBERIANS THEREFORE APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN THE SAME NATION AS THE ERYTHREANS OR EDOMITES; who came from Tyre, and were generally mentioned by the name Phenicians: yet lost not their original gentile name from Heber; but were at times termed Eberi,

or Iberi, according to the Greek manner of expressing it. The chief city of this country is at this day called Eborá and is near the antient Gades."

"So wide did this active people extend themselves: and they were for ages very powerful; till by degrees they were weakened in every part, and insensibly sunk into oblivion" /Jer. 49:157.

Can Iberians, Phoenicians and Edomites all be one same people? Could the Sidon of Genesis 10 be another nation -- not the Phoenicians?

Phoenicians -- Edomites or Canaanites?

"Bochart tries to invalidate these accounts of the Phenicians," says Bryant, "and will not allow that they came from Edom and the Red Sea. He quotes every author, that I have above mentioned, and particularly Herodotus; but sets aside their evidence: and the reason, which he gives, is very extraordinary... He says, 'It is manifest, that the Phenicians were aborigines: that Canaan was the father of them: and that he came into the country, which they possessed, immediately upon the dispersion:' (Geogr. Sacr. pars poster. lib. 1. cap. 43) all of which he advances upon the authority of the Scriptures.

"What he mentions of Canaan, and of the Canaanites, is very true: but in respect to the Phenicians he plainly begs the question. They are so far from being represented in Scripture as the descendants of Canaan; that the Old Testament does not once

in the whole course of its history mention their name."

Continuing in his argument that the Phoenicians came from the land of Edom, Bryant says: "Bochart mentions a particularly learned person, who differed from, and asserted, that the Tyrians were originally from Edom; to which he answers... 'For this migration of the Edomites there is no good voucher.'

"Strange! when so many writers are quoted for it by himself; some of whom are of the very first rank. I will transcribe them in his own words, as they stand at the top of the page: Herodotus, Strabone, Dionysius, Periegetes, Festus, Priscianus, Plinius, Solinus, Stephanus: to which may be added Trogus and Diodirus Siculus, whom he quotes for it in another place. All these are set aside with Herodotus at their head, though he had been in Phenicia, and visited Tyre, and must speak from knowledge, obtained upon the spot.

"What is extraordinary, to all this positive evidence on one side Bochart has nothing to oppose but the doubts and scruples of Strabo, who was not quite satisfied, whether the antient Tyrians were not a colony from Greece."

Before going further let us see for ourselves what Herodotus says: "These Phoenicians dwelt in old time, as they themselves say, by the Red Sea; passing over from thence, they now inhabit the seacoast of Syria; that part of Syria and as much of it as reaches to Egypt, is all called Palestine" (Herodotus, Bk. VII. 89).

Bryant continues arguing with Bochart, but does stop long

enough to make this statement concerning the Phoenicians:

"They looked up to Belus and Chronus for their ancestors: and held Ogus (Esau) and other heroes for their founders, of a very uncertain origin; their notions not being uniform."

Historians' History of the World verifies this: "Esau is really the name of a God and we meet with it again in Phoenician mythology in its Hellenised form of 'Usoos'" (Vol. II, p. 53).

Bryant asks himself an interesting question. He says: "I may be asked in my turn, if the Phenicians were from Edom, how it comes to pass, that the sacred writers never take notice of this circumstance, nor mention them by either of those names?"

"The answer in this place is obvious! The name Poinic, from whence came the word puniceus of the Romans...was not the original name of this people, but Edom; in the room of which the former was substituted, being a word of the same purport. This however was not the term, which the sacred writers were used to: had they called this people by their family name, it would have been Edomites. But this would have been accompanied with some ambiguity; as there would have been two nations of the same name; and with some impropriety; as they were not of that country, though in great measure of the same lineage. They therefore call them always the Tyrians, and the Sidonians; which were the strict truth, and attended with no uncertainty.

"As to the silence of the Scriptures concerning this people coming originally from Edom; it amounts to nothing. The

Scriptures are never fraught with unnecessary truths; had it been a circumstance at all necessary to have been made known, and of consequence in the Jewish history; it would certainly have been transmitted to us."

Two Phoenician People!

The Phoenician question -- whether they identify with Edomites and Iberians -- is simplified when we realize there were TWO PHOENICIAN PEOPLE! When history speaks of Phoenicians in Palestine, it is not always referring to one and the same people! This is what Bryant should have clarified for this is where many make their mistake!

Isaac Newton, who was not only a famous scientist, but also a historian and scholar, gives evidence to show that two completely distinct people are today confused by the one name "Phoenicians!"

The original Sidonians may have been Canaanites, but that they were replaced by another people -- possibly Edomites -- seems to stand historically documented.

We read in Newton's Chronology: "David in the twelfth year of his reign conquered Edom, as above, and made some of the Edomites, and chiefly the merchants and seamen, fly from the Red Sea to the Philistims upon the Mediterranean, where they fortified Azoth. For Stephanus tells us: One of the fugitives from the Red Sea built Azoth (Steph. in Azoth), that is, a prince of Edom, who

fled from David, fortified Azoth for the Philistims against him /David7. The Philistims were now grown very strong, by the access of the Edomites and Shepherds, and by their assistance invaded and took Zidon, that being a town very convenient for the merchants who fled from the Red Sea: and then did the Zidonians /that is, the original Canaanitish Sidonians7 fly by sea to Tyre and Aradus, and to other havens in Asia Minor, Greece, and Libya, with which, by means of their trade, they had been acquainted before; the great wars and victories of David their enemy, prompting them to fly by sea: for they went with a great multitude, not to seek Europa as was pretended, but to seek new seats, and therefore fled from their enemies: and when some of them fled under Cadmus and his brother to Cilicia, Asia Minor, and Greece; others fled under other Commanders to seek new seats in Libya, and there built many walled towns..." (Isaac Newton, Chronology of Ancient Times, 1728, p. 104.)

So the original Sidonians -- called Phoenicians by some -- also fled from David, making it easier for an Edomite takeover of their coastlines. Today we have historical evidence of Joab pursuing the Canaanites, probably these same original Sidonians, into Libya in North Africa. But note now what Newton says on page 108:

"...Edom revolted, because of Jehoram's wicked reign /II Kgs. 8:20-227: if we place that revolt about the middle of the first six years, it will fall upon the fifth year of Pygma-

lion King of Tyre, and so was about twelve or fifteen years after the taking of Troy: and then, by reason of this revolt, the Tyrians retired from the Red Sea /referring to the new Tyrians or Edomites/, and began long voyages upon the Mediterranean; for in the seventh year of Pygmalion, his sister Dido sailed to the coast of Afric beyond the Syrtes, and there built Carthage.

"This retiring of the Tyrians from the Red Sea to make long voyages on the Mediterranean, together with the flight of the Edomites from David to the Philistims, gave occasion to the /true/ tradition both of the ancient Persians, and of the Phoenicians themselves, that the Phoenicians came originally from the Red Sea to the coasts of the Mediterranean, and presently undertook long voyages, as Herodotus relates: for Herodotus, in the beginning of his first book, relates that the Phoenicians coming from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, and beginning to make long voyages with Egyptian and Assyrian wares, among other places came to Argos, and having sold their wares, seized and carried away into Egypt some of the Grecian women who came to buy them; and amongst those women was Io the daughter of Inachus.

"The Phoenicians therefore came from the Red Sea, in the days of Io and her brother Phoroneus King of Argos, and by consequence at that time when David conquered the Edomites and made them fly every way from the Red Sea; some into Egypt with their young King, and others to the Philistims their next neighbours and the enemies of David."

Apparently then there were two flights of the Edomites

from the Red Sea area to the Philistine coast: one at the time of David and another at the time of Jehoram. And in doing so they left a type of "serpent's trail"; for Newton goes on to say:

"And this flight gave occasion to the Philistims to call many places Erythra, in memory of their being Erythreans or Edomites, and of their coming from the Erythrean Sea /Red Sea/; for Erythra was the name of a city in Ionia, of another in Libya, of another in Locris, of another in Bocotia, of another in Cyprus, of another in Actolia, of another in Asia near Chius; and Erythis Acra was a promontory in Libya, and Erythraeum a promontory in Crete, and Erythros a place near Tybur, and Erythini a city or country in Paphlagonia: and the name Erythea or Erythrae was given to the island Gades, peopled by Phoenicians."

Elsewhere Newton says: "Among the Phoenicians who came with Cadmus into Greece, there were Arabians, and Erythreans or inhabitants of the Red Sea, that is Edomites; and in Thrace there settled a people who were circumcised and called Odomantes, that is, as some think, Edomites...the Erythreans who fled from David, settled in great numbers in Phoenicia, that is, in all the seacoasts of Syria from Egypt to Zidon; and by calling themselves Phoenicians in the language of Syria, instead of Erythreans, gave the name of Phoenicia to all that seacoast, and to that only" (p. 108).

There was more than one migration of Edomites. And there was more than one route taken by Edomites!

"...Hadad (King of Edom) made his way towards Egypt, others took different routes: some, flying to the Philistines, fortified Azoth, or Azotus, for them; and proved a considerable accession of power, and of very singular benefit, to that people: and others, that dealt in shipping, taking a longer way to escape the rage of the conqueror, went towards, or into; the Persian gulf: in a word, they were dispersed into all parts, there being no safety for them in their native country." (An Universal History From The Earliest Account Of Time, Vol. II, p. 175.)

That there is more than one Phoenician people in history is further evidenced by John Williams who, writing in 1858, says:

"I am speaking not of the Paleoi Phoenicians, but, to use the expression of Aristotle, of the Pampalcoi -- of those Phoenicians whom the Persian literati described as emigrants from the Erythraean Sea, and as foreign settlers in Phoenicia, where they established themselves as sea-traversing merchants." And he further adds: "The learned Persians, from whom Herodotus derived his information, must have well known the ethnology of Central Asia, which at that period was governed by Persian satreps; and the fathers of many of them must have been present in the camp of Xerxes, where were collected, according to their races, the armed warriors of all the empire." (John Williams, Essays on Various Subjects Connected With The Prehistorical Records, pp. 315-316.)

John Baldwin who wrote in 1869 says: "The doubts and perplexities that have troubled inquiry concerning the Phoenicians are due chiefly to the influence of chronological dogmatism." And he further adds: "The great antiquity of the people called Phoenicians was acknowledged by the ancients." "Josephus," he says, "mentions as a fact generally understood that the antiquity of the Phoenicians was as great as that of the Chaldeans and Egyptians." (John D. Baldwin, Pre-Historic Nations, 1875, p. 145.)

And now notice this next interesting point. After linking the religious worship of Hercules with both the Phoenicians and Iberians, Williams says of the former: "We are told that their aim was to establish themselves in the most western region occupied by Hercules. That is to say, they sought to regain a country which, in the most ancient times, had belonged to the ancestors of their countrymen" (Essays on Various Subjects, p. 156.)

This could very well recognize the early occupation of Spain by earlier migrations of Edomite tribes! For Williams says: "When Gades was built Spain had long been an old country, full of old cities, and rich in the monuments of an old civilization, then probably, like the political condition of the country, in a state of decline" (Ibid.).

J. P. Jeffries in his Natural History of the Human Race

states: "Phoenicians...were acquainted with the country [Spain] long before the founding of Rome and Carthage" (p. 128). He further says on the same page: "The Iberians were an intelligent family, acquainted with the art of writing at a very early period. They sacrificed human victims to their divinities, and their priests pretended to foretell future events from an inspection of the palpitating entrails."

The Phoenicians also sacrificed human beings to their deities! "From the Classical Writers we know that human sacrifices took place on certain state emergencies." (Robert E. Anderson, Extinct Civilizations of the East, p. 99.) Also: "The Phoenician priests scourged themselves or gashed their arms and breasts to win divine favor...Human sacrifices were made, to Moloch or Milkom...The parent was required to offer his eldest or only son as a sacrifice and the victim's cries were drowned by the noise of drums and flutes" (Sayce, quoted in Archaeological and Ethnological Papers of the Peabody Museum, Vol. II, pp. 523-524.)

Did the Iberians look like the Phoenicians? Jeffries thought so! Note the following remarks:

"The Spaniards derive their descent from the Iberians... known to the ancients as mariners, and were closely allied to the Phoenicians, whom THEY MUCH RESEMBLED. They have been grouped with the Turanian type, but erroneously, as they are evidently Aryans." (Natural History of the Human Race, p. 128.)

Mr. Dibar Apartian in his thesis Les Pays de Langue Francaise Selon la Prophetie, states:

"History tells us that the heart of the Iberian civilization was Andalucia. The Iberian were good seamen. Their arts and their industries, as shown by the excavations undertaken since the start of the present century, indicate a STRIKING SIMILARITY WITH THOSE OF THE PHOENICIANS AND THE GREEKS" (translation mine).