

Hebrew (Igbo) Language Studies pt.1 (Migration History)

This document is a collection of the Historical information through the scriptures of the migrations of the Israelites of the Southern Kingdom of Judah, who have predominantly retained the ancient Hebrew language in their Bantu dialects. Of the Bantu dialects, the Hebrew is most prevalent in the Igbo language of Nigeria. The remnant of the Southern Kingdom of Judah after Nebuchadnezzar invaded Jerusalem fled from Jerusalem in 586bc, trying to escape the Babylonian captivity, into The land of Ham, ^{Psalms105:23} which is known today as Africa, according to **Jeremiah ch. 42-44**. They lived in different cities of Egypt like Noph, ^{Cairo} Tahpanhes, ^{Tell Defenneh}, Migdol ^{Suez}, and Pathros. ^{Upper Egypt}

Jer 43:4 So Johanan the son of Kareah, and all the captains of the forces, and all the people, obeyed not the voice of AHAYAH, to dwell in the land of Judah.

Jer 43:5 But Johanan the son of Kareah, and all the captains of the forces, took all the remnant of Judah, that were returned from all nations, whither they had been driven, to dwell in the land of Judah;

Jer 43:6 *Even* men, and women, and children, and the king's daughters, and every person that Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard had left with Gedaliah the son of Ahikam the son of Shaphan, and Jeremiah the prophet, and Baruch the son of Neriah.

Jer 43:7 So they came into the land of Egypt: for they obeyed not the voice of AHAYAH: thus came they *even* to Tahpanhes.

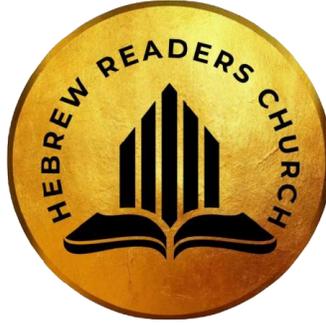
Jer 44:1 The word that came to Jeremiah concerning all the Jews which dwell in the land of Egypt, which dwell at Migdol, and at Tahpanhes, and at Noph, and in the country of Pathros, saying, (*Pathros is upper Egypt, which is on the border of Sudan.*)

- After the Babylonian captivity, The Israelites of the Southern Kingdom started spreading throughout the known world during the Medo-Persian captivity.

Est 8:9 Then were the king's scribes called at that time in the third month, that *is*, the month Sivan, on the three and twentieth *day* thereof; and it was written according to all that **Mordecai commanded unto the Jews, and to the lieutenants, and the deputies and rulers of the provinces which *are* from India unto Ethiopia, an hundred twenty and seven provinces, unto every province according to the writing thereof, and unto every people after their language, and to the Jews according to their writing, and according to their language.** (*The people of the land of Judah had spread across the entire known world during the kingdom of the Medo-Persians in the days of Artaxerxes, Cyrus III.*)

Est 8:10 And he wrote in the king Ahasuerus' name, and sealed *it* with the king's ring, and sent letters by posts on horseback, *and* riders on mules, camels, *and* young dromedaries:

Est 8:11 Wherein **the king granted the Jews which *were* in every city to gather themselves together,** and to stand for their life, to destroy, to slay, and to cause to perish, all the power of the people and province that would assault them, *both* little ones and women, and *to take* the spoil of them for a prey,



Est 8:12 Upon one day in all the provinces of king Ahasuerus, *namely*, upon the thirteenth *day* of the twelfth month, which *is* the month Adar.

- Not only did they spread from India all the way to Ethiopia, we have evidence that the israelites of the Southern Kingdom were all over the known world by the time of the Roman Empire in the book of **Acts 2:5-10;13:1**. Also we can see that they had started migrating further into the land of Ham (Africa) into North Africa in parts of Libya and the city of Cyrene which is the land of Put to the west of Egypt. [Jubilee 9:1]

Act 2:5 And there were dwelling at Jerusalem **Jews, devout men, out of every nation under heaven.**

Act 2:6 Now when this was noised abroad, the multitude came together, and were confounded, because that every man heard them speak in his own language.

Act 2:7 And they were all amazed and marvelled, saying one to another, Behold, are not all these which speak Galilaeans?

Act 2:8 And how hear we every man in our own tongue, wherein we were born?

Act 2:9 Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judaea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia,

Act 2:10 Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in **Egypt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene**, and strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes, (It is to be noted that Libya was the term for all of Africa outside of Egypt as we will see in the maps of the Greeks.)

Act 2:11 Cretes and Arabians, we do hear them speak in our tongues the wonderful works of Alahayim.

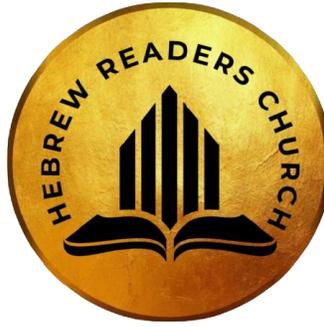
Act 13:1 Now there were in the church that was at Antioch certain prophets and teachers; as Barnabas, and Simeon that was **called Niger**,^{H3526} and **Lucius of Cyrene**, and Manaen, which had been brought up with Herod the tetrarch, and Saul. (This is where the origin of calling the Israelites Niger was documented in the scriptures.)

G3033 Λιβύη **Libue** Probably from **G3047** *lib-oo'-ay Libye*, a region of Africa: - Libya.

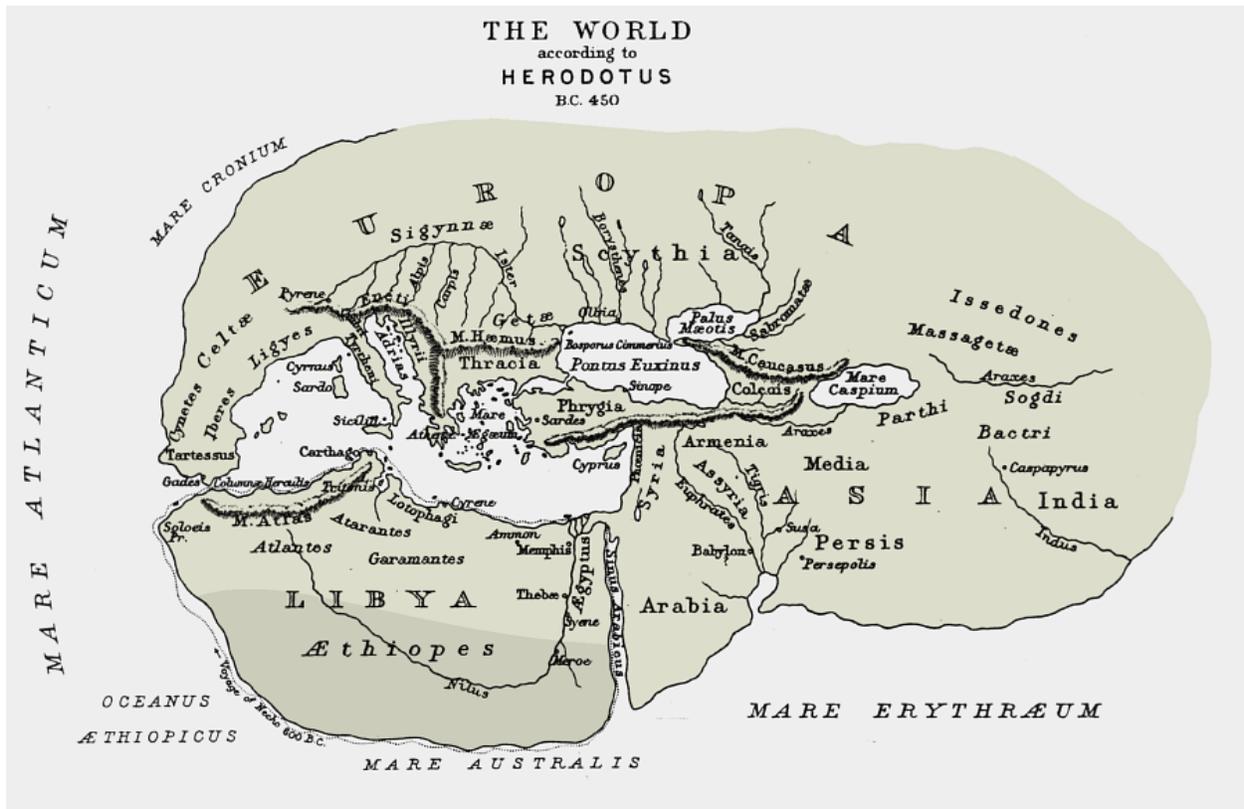
G2957 Κυρήνη **Kurene** *koo-ray'-nay* Of uncertain derivation; **Cyrene, a region of Africa**: - Cyrene

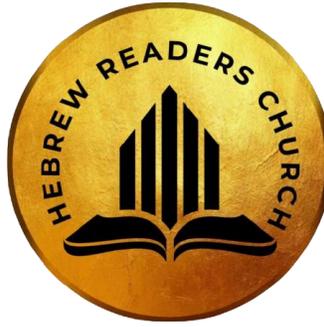
G3526 Νίγερ **Niger** *neeg'-er* Of Latin origin; *black; Niger*, a Meshiyachaian: - Niger.

- So we see the Israelites of the Southern Kingdom had already made it into North Africa and Egypt by the time of the Apostles.
- The known world according to the scriptures were the lands allotted to the sons of Noah, which is known as the four corners of the Earth. According to Jubilees 8-9, Noah divided the lands of Europe (U.K), isles of the Mediterranean, Asia, Middle East, and all Africa between his sons. Hence the known world consisted of these areas. Shem received the middle East region all the way to India and the island of Cyprus. Japheth received all Europe, U.K., Mediterranean Islands (except Cyprus), and All North and Far East Asia. Ham received all of modern day Africa from the West of the River Wadi El Arish in the Sinai Peninsula.

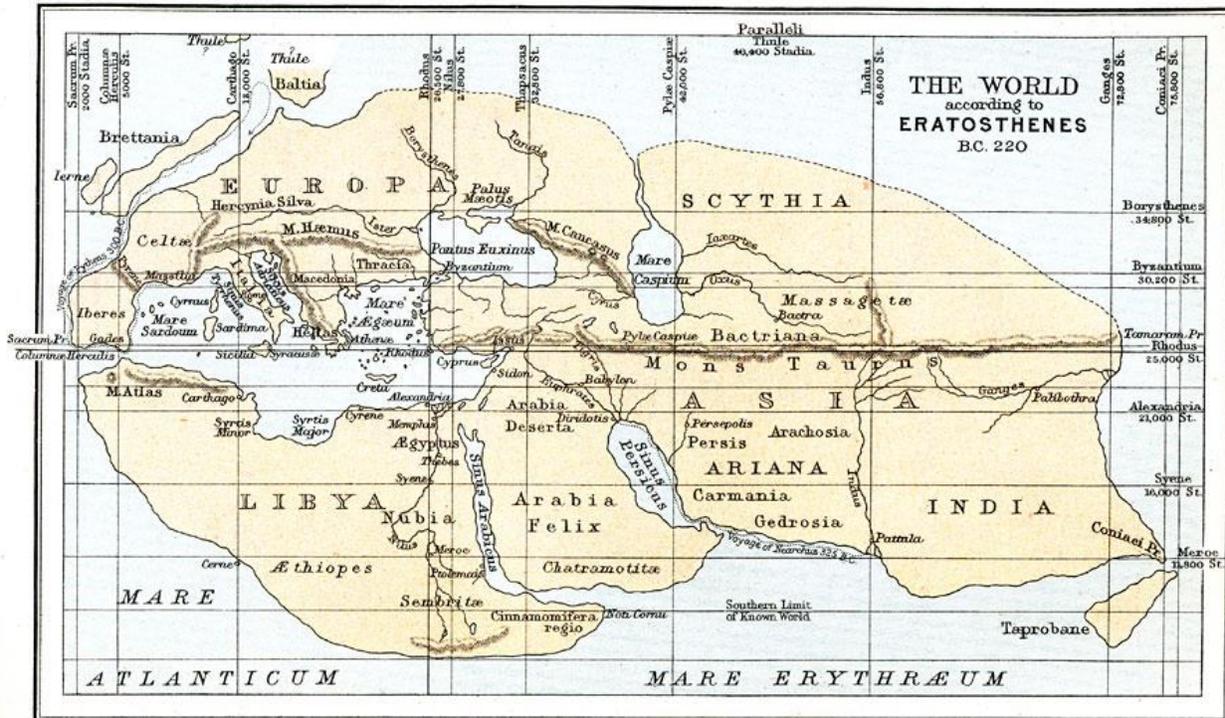


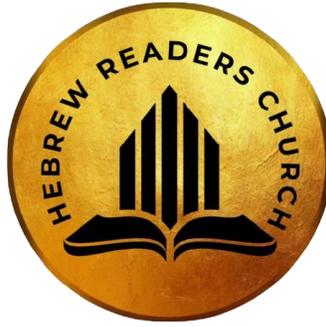
For our edification, the known world in the ancient times did not include Sub Saharan Africa, hence we find the Israelites dwelling in North Africa. From the maps of the ancient times we can see that Sub Saharan Africa was a wilderness and not esteemed as the known world. The man of prestige among the Greeks, **Herodotus in 450bc** attests to this fact.





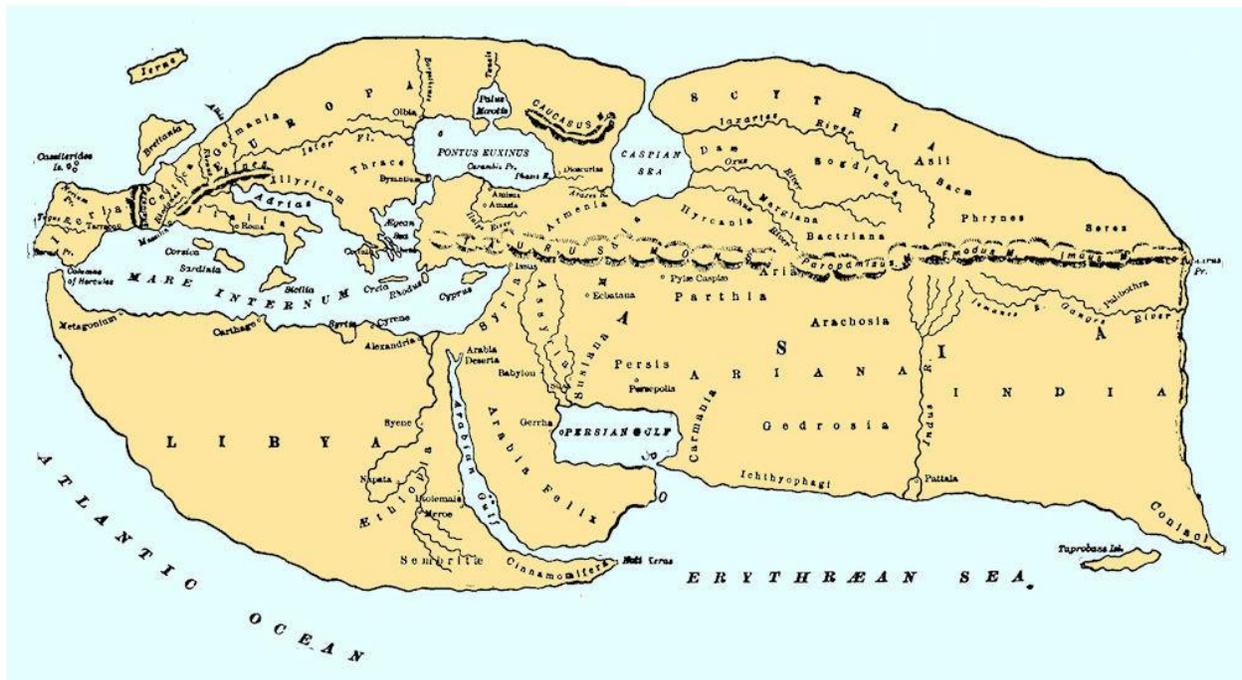
The man of prestige among the greeks, **Eratosthenes**, showed it in 220 bc.





The man of prestige among the Greeks, **Strabo**, **showed it in 25bc**. You notice from 450bc even up until the day of the Roman Empire the known world did not include Sub Saharan Africa.

THE WORLD
ACCORDING TO
STRABO
About 25 B.C.



- Now we have an understanding of what was known as the known world, we can also corroborate this by seeing that rulership of these areas by Alexander, the Macedonian, was considered world dominion.

Dan 7:6 After this I beheld, and lo, another like a Leopard, which had upon the back of it four wings of a fowl, the beast had also four heads, and dominion was given to it. (it was prophesied that Greece would rule the world in the days of Daniel. The Four wings are His four generals Ptolemy, Cassander, Lysimichus, and Seluecus.)

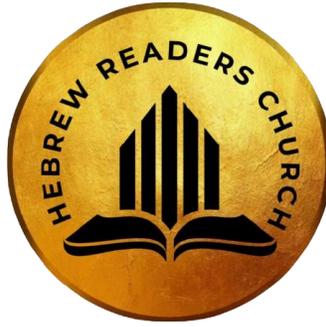
Dan 8:20 The ram which thou sawest having two horns, are the kings of Media, and Persia. (it was prophesied that Alexander would take down the world dominion of Medo-Persian Empire.)

Dan 8:21 And the rough goat is the king of Grecia, and the great horn that is between his eyes, is the first king. (Alexander is the great horn, the first king. All these prophesies came to pass as we have seen throughout world history.)

Ma 1:1 And it happened, after that Alexander son of Philip, the Macedonian, who came out of the land of Chittim, had smitten Darius king of the Persians and Medes, that he reigned in his stead, the first over Greece, (prophesy of Daniel 8:21 fulfilled.)

1Ma 1:2 And made many wars, and won many strong holds, and slew the kings of the earth,

1Ma 1:3 And went through to the ends of the earth, and took spoils of many nations, insomuch, that the earth was quiet before him, whereupon he was exalted, and his heart was lifted up. (notice he went to "the ends of the earth" which did



not include Sub Saharan Africa because it was not a part of the known world.)

1Ma 1:4 And he gathered a mighty strong host, and ruled over countries, and nations and kings, who became tributaries unto him. (His world dominion, encompassed the areas excluding Sub Saharan Africa, the Americas, and the islands of the Indian and Pacific ocean)



- Alexander then split up the world into 4 parts among his generals before his death.

Dan 8:22 Now that being broken, whereas four stood up for it, four kingdoms shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power. (Prophesied that the world dominion would be split into 4 kingdoms.)

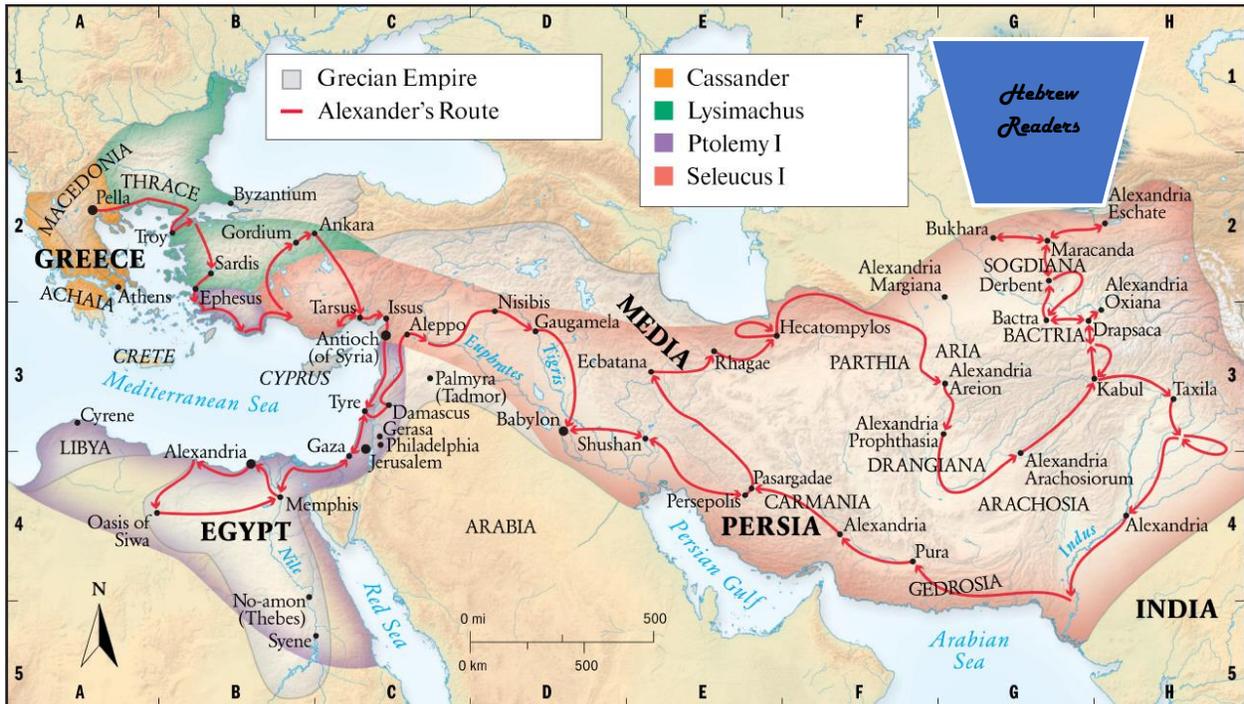
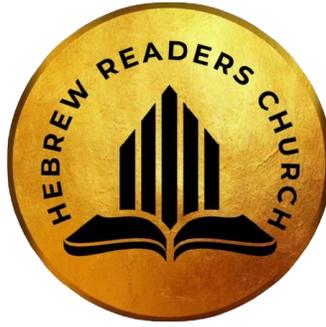
1Ma 1:5 And after these things he fell sick, and perceived that he should die.

1Ma 1:6 Wherefore he called his servants, such as were honorable, and had been brought up with him from his youth, and parted his kingdom among them, while he was yet alive:

1Ma 1:7 So Alexander reigned twelve years, and (then) died.

1Ma 1:8 And his servants bare rule everyone in his place.

1Ma 1:9 And after his death they all put crowns so did their sons after them, many years, and evils were multiplied in the earth.



- After these four kingdoms, there arose the 4th kingdom as prophesied in Daniel, which is Rome, out of Chittim, the land of Italia.

Jasher 10:16 And the children of Chittim are the Romim who dwell in the valley of Canopia by the river Tibreu. (Tiber)

Dan 7:7 After this I saw in the night visions, and behold a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; and it had great iron teeth: it devoured and brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it: and it *was* diverse from all the beasts that *were* before it; and it had ten horns (The scriptures in Maccabees confirms the pomp and strength of the Roman empire as prophesied.)

Dan 7:23 Thus he said, The fourth beast shall be the fourth kingdom upon earth, which shall be diverse from all kingdoms, and shall devour the whole earth, and shall tread it down, and break it in pieces

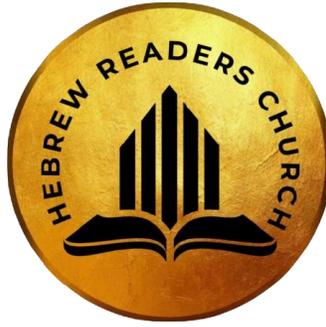
- The fourth Beasts dominion started in the time of the decline of the Grecian Empire as prophesied, in the days of Antiochus the Greek and Judas Maccabees, and they were a notably strong kingdom taking over the world with power as iron just as the Prophecy foretold.

1Ma 8:1 Now Judas had heard of the fame of the Romans, that they were mighty and valiant men, and such as would lovingly accept all that Joined themselves unto them, and make a league of amity with all that came unto them,

1Ma 8:2 And that they were men of great valour: It was told him also of their wars and noble acts which they had done amongst the Galatians, and how they had conquered them, and brought them under tribute.

1Ma 8:3 And what they had done in the country of Spain, for the winning of the mines of the silver & gold which is there

1Ma 8:4 And that by their policy and patience, they had conquered all that place (though it were very far from them) and the kings also that came against them from the uttermost part of the earth, till they had discomfited them, &



given them a great overthrow, so that the rest did give them tribute every year. (As we can see Rome took over Europe and all the countries to the ends of the known world using their political schemes and expert warfare.)

1Ma 8:5 Besides this, how they had discomfited in battle Philip, and Perseus king of the Chittims, with others that lift up themselves against them, and had overcome them. (We see here the lands of the mediteranian being over taken)

1Ma 8:6 How also Antiochus **the great king of Asia** that came against them in battle, having an hundred and twenty Elephants with horsemen and chariots, and a very great army, was discomfited by them.

1Ma 8:7 And how they took him alive, and covenanted that he and such as reigned after him, should pay a great tribute, and give hostages, and that which was agreed upon,

1Ma 8:8 And **the country of India, and Media, and Lidia, and of the goodliest countries:** which they took of him, and gave to king Eumenes. (Asia, India, Media (Iran), Lidia (Turkey)...these are some of the major kindoms of the world at that time, which Rome over took for the dominion of the known world.)

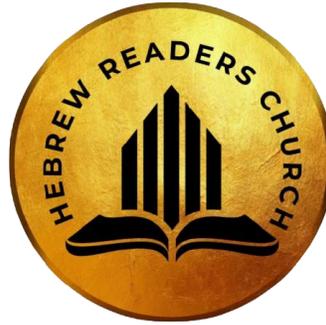
1Ma 8:9 Moreover how **the Grecians** had determined to come and destroy them.

1Ma 8:10 And that they having knowledge thereof sent against them a certain captain, and fighting with them slew many of them, and carried away captives, their wives, and their children, and spoiled them, and **took possession of their lands,** and pulled down their strong holds, and brought them to be their servants unto this day. (The grecian empire was absorbed by Rome and brought into servitude.)

1Ma 8:11 how **they destroyed and brought under their dominion, all other kingdoms and isles that at any time resisted them.** (Rome, as was prophesied, took over the world.)

1Ma 8:12 But with their friends, and such as relied upon them they kept amity: **and that they had conquered kingdoms both far and nigh,** insomuch as all that heard of their name were afraid of them.

1Ma 8:13 Also that whom they would help to a kingdom, those reign, and whom again they would, they displace: **finally that they were greatly exalted.** (The proxy or puppet rulers of the neighboring kingdoms had been implemented of old time by the Romans, just like they have the proxy kings or presidents today.)



- Thus we see what the known world was and understand what areas Rome had dominion over. In 70 ad, as Yache prophesied in **Luke 21:20-24**, Rome sacked the land of Judah under the rule of Emperor Vespasian and his son Titus. At that time, the Israelites fled and only a tenth of the people remained in Jerusalem (Isaiah 6:13) to be destroyed.

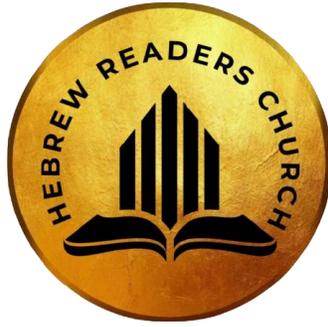
Luk 21:20 And when ye shall see Jerusalem compassed with armies, then know that the desolation thereof is nigh.

Luk 21:21 Then let them which are in Judaea flee to the mountains; and let them which are in the midst of it depart out; and let not them that are in the countries enter thereinto.

Luk 21:22 For these be the days of vengeance, that all things which are written may be fulfilled.

Isa 6:11 Then said I, Lord, how long? And he answered, Until the cities be wasted without inhabitant, and the houses without man, and the land be utterly desolate,

Isa 6:12 And the LORD have removed men far away, and there be a great forsaking in the midst of the land.



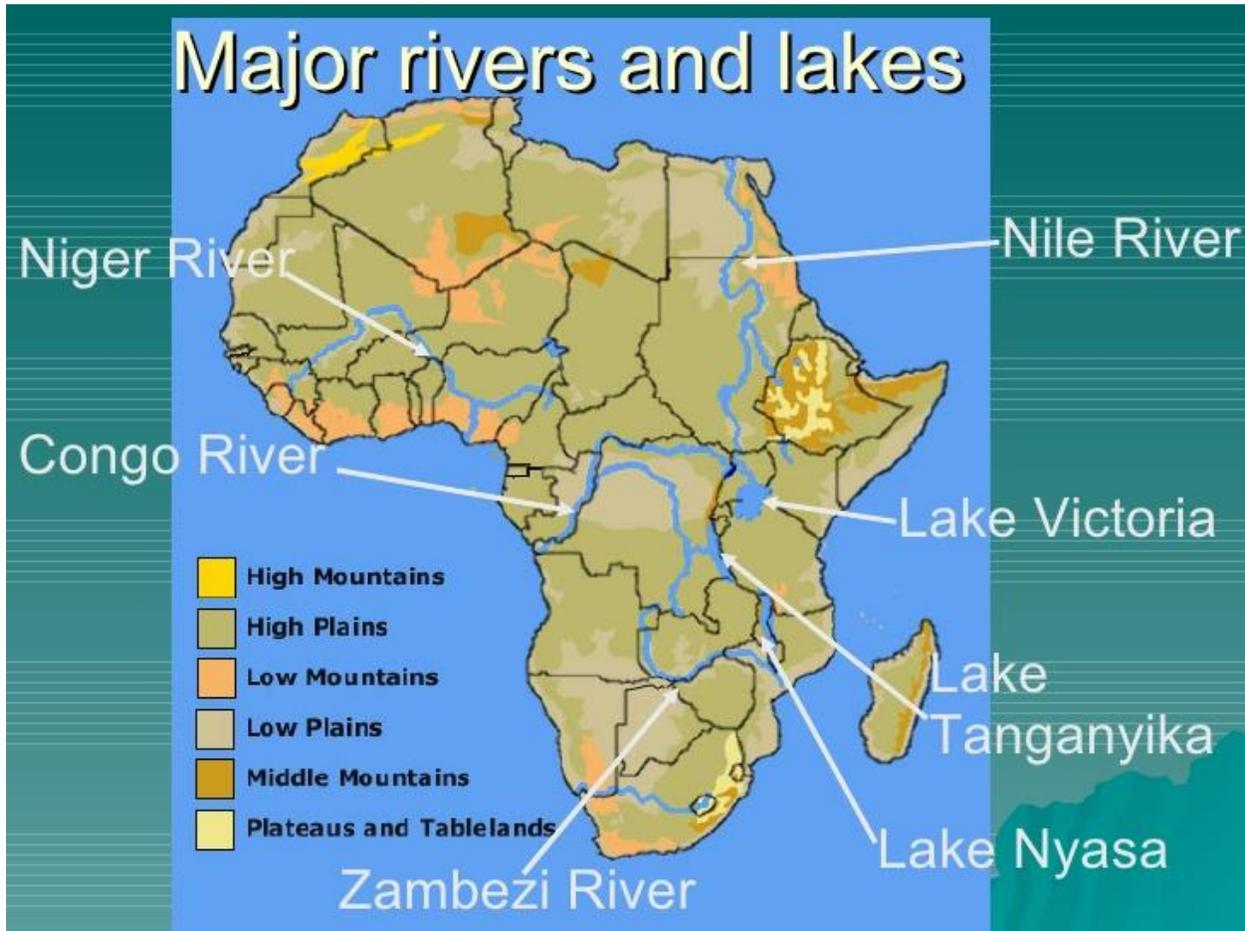
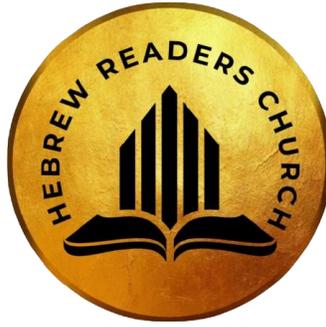
Isa 6:13 But yet in it shall be a tenth, and it shall return, and shall be eaten: as a teil tree, and as an oak, whose substance is in them, when they cast their leaves: so the holy seed shall be the substance thereof.

- After the land of Judah was sacked, the Israelites, due to persecution, started migrating deeper into Africa beyond the Rivers of Ethiopia, which is The Nile down to lake Victoria, into the wilderness, that is to say the land that was on the outskirts of the then known world beyond Libya and Ethiopia. This land beyond Libya to the west and south of Ethiopia is the land of Canaan allotted to him by his father when Noah divided the world for his sons. [Jubilee 9:1]. Today, this original land of Canaan is known as Sub Saharan Africa. It was a wilderness because Canaan did not go to his original land when the sons of Noah were dispersed, but stayed in the land of Israel, and his original land was accounted as a wilderness since He and his sons did not go into at the time of the divisions of the lands.[Jubilee 11:27-34]
- This was according to prophecy that they would go into Sub Saharan Africa.

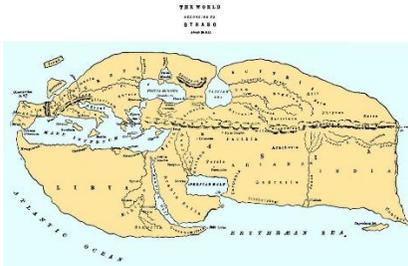
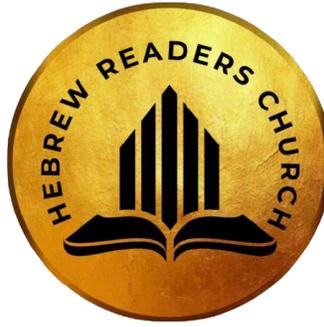
Isa 18:1 Woe to the land shadowing with wings, which is beyond the rivers of Ethiopia: (The land beyond the rivers of Ethiopia, which includes the Nile River, is Sub Saharan Africa, showing that is where the Southern Kingdom would be.)

Isa 18:2 That sendeth ambassadors by the sea, even in vessels of bulrushes upon the waters, *saying*, Go, ye swift messengers, to a nation scattered and peeled, to a people terrible from their beginning hitherto; a nation meted out^{H6978} and trodden down, whose land the rivers have spoiled!

- Just going by the the scriptures we can see where the Israelites of the Southern Kingdom would end up by the by the time of the slave trade, by looking at where the Rivers of Ethiopia would lead them.



- We can see the Journey down the Nile river would lead you to Lake Victoria, then take you west with the Congo river straight over to west Africa, via the Niger River, which is so named after the same name the Greeks gave to the Israelites in [Acts 13:1](#) "Niger.". Also, one can go southward from lake victoria to lake Tanganyika, to lead to the Zambezi River and south Africa. It is interesting that when going by what Ahayah has said in his word, we easily see where majority of the Israelites of the southern kingdom went.



Just a reminder of what the known world was that the Israelites fled from, and a map to show that Sub Saharahn Africa was where the water and good land was to be able to sustain in the land hence The israelites fled west and south and Egypt, Libya, and Ethiopia along the Rivers.



This map is by Royal Cartographer of England and France, Immanuel Bowen, in 1747, he documented the slaves coast was in the K^m (kingdom) of Juda or Whidah (the ancient Hebrew was Yeh-udah). The world knew Bantus were Israelites.

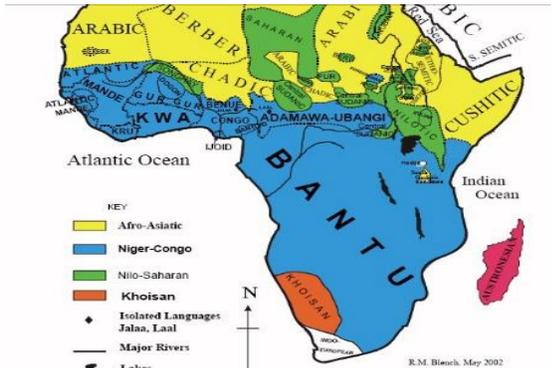
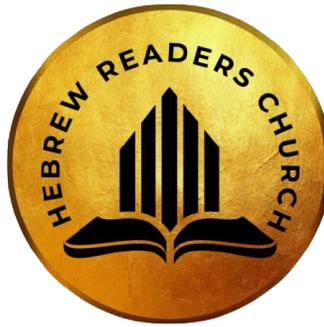
- This book was published in 2008 at Louisiana State University documenting that the slaves were brought from Juda, Whidah.

New Orleans Race and Americanization

EDITED BY
Arnold R. Hirsch and
Joseph Logsdon

On page 67 of this publication are the notes of a white slaver recalling the inventory of human beings on a cargo ship.....lets' see what he writes. He writes that " sixteen slave trading ships arrived from the Senegal region. **Six ships came from Juda** and landed at the mouth of the Mississippi and in 1731 one ship from **juda** landed 464 slaves at the mouth of the Mississippi. On page 69 it states that "the company of India had a trading post at **Juda** (Gulf of Benin) there it competed

- The maps and books like the ones above help show that The scholars knew who the Israelites were and where they went. Now that we have some foundation of what transpired in world history, we can easier understand why the modern maps distinguish the Bantu People from the rest of the inhabitants of Africa who are the True children of Ham. They knew the Bantus are a different bloodline from the Hamites, Arabs, and other inhabitants of Africa, by the very fact that only the Bantus are called "Niger," which is always a reminder of who they really are since the Greeks have called them by that byword since Acts of the Apostles.



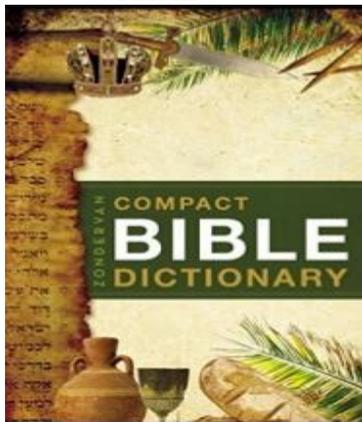
Now you understand why the map makers distinguish the Bantus from the other people of Color in Africa like Cush(Ethiopians), Arabs (Keturahites & Ishmaelites), Khoisan, and Nilotics (Cush). The Bantus are the only ones in this map called “Neger” in the Legend of this map, because they are the Israelites that were called “Niger” since the days of the Apostles in Acts 13:1.

This map is from 2002 and they still knew Bantus were not Hamites (Africans).

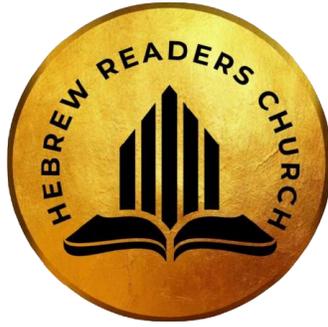


This map is from 1934, by a German Cartographer, shows even in the 20th century, they understood that the Bantus were not Hametic (African), but were of a different stock than the people of North Africa (Phut), Egypt (Mitzriam), and Ethiopia (Cush). Amazingly this mapmaker put all 3 of the former mentioned sons on Ham in one group under the name of their Father Ham, which is “Hamiten” the blue shaded area of Africa. He distinguished the Bantu entirely from Ham, but left us a clue as to who we are by calling us “Sudan-Bantu Neger.” Yet again we see they do not call the other people of Ham neger, but they do the Israelites. It was prophesied that Israel would be called bards! “And thou shalt become an astonishment, a proverb, and a byword, among all nations whither Ahayah shall lead thee”-Duet 28:37

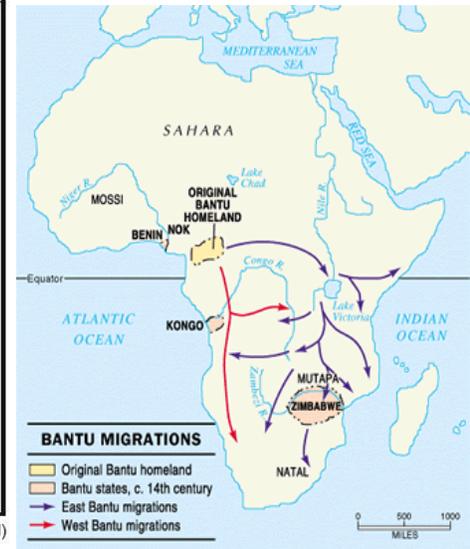
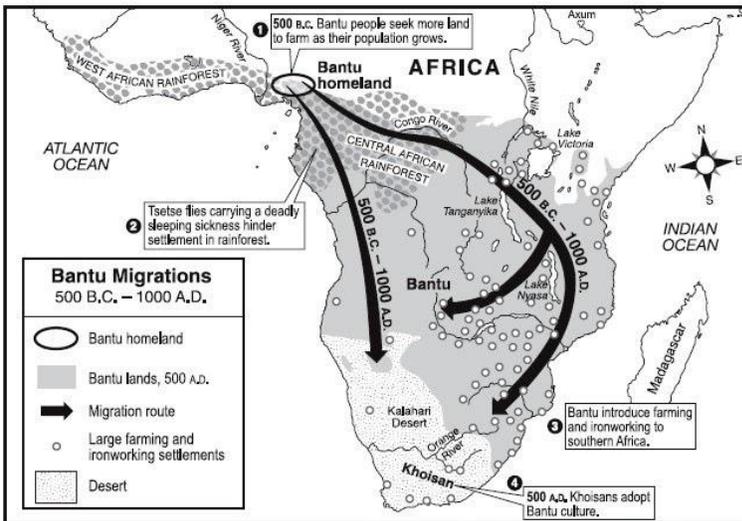
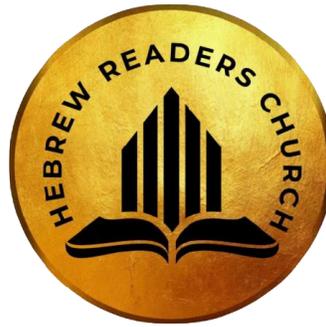
- It is documented in the Zondervan Bible Dictionary that the Negroes are not the Children of Ham.



...own E of (Gen. 12: ammonites
 ...imes take he spring able dam- ingur- s. Plagues xodus 9: e proph- of pun- Ezek. 38: greeting
 mark of e; bald- :23; Isa. women
 ...to praise Jehovah. Occurs at the beginning of Psalms 106, 111-113, 117, 135, 146-150 and at the close of 104-106, 113, 115-117, 135, 146-150.
 Halleluiah (hāl-lō'hēsh, the whisperer), in Neh. 3:12, father of Shallum, a ruler, and in Neh. 10:24 one of the covenanters, perhaps the same man.
 Hallow (hāl'ō, to render or treat as holy). To set apart a person or a thing for sacred use; to hold sacred; reverence as holy.
 Ham (hām, perhaps hot). 1. The youngest son of Noah, born probably about 96 years before the Flood; and one of eight persons to live through the Flood. He became the progenitor of the dark races; not the Negroes, but the Egyptians, Ethiopians, Libyans and Canaanites (Gen. 10:6-20). His indecency, when his father lay drunken, brought a curse upon Canaan (Gen.



- Through the migrations, we can see that, though the Hebrews had a long way to travel, they didn't stop speaking the Hebrew language entirely. The Southern Kingdom has retained the Hebrew language throughout all its captivities in the scriptures. Mind you, they would learn other languages and scripts like the Aramaic script and dialect in Babylon, Greek script and dialect in the Greco-Roman empires, but they still retained the Hebrew language through it all. The scriptures testify of the fact in a few instances:
 1. John translating Hebrew words in the Greek text in John 5:2.
 2. Andrew speaking Hebrew in John 1:41
 3. Paul speaking Hebrew in Acts 21:40
 4. In India, Thomas speaking Hebrew and an Hebrew woman understanding him in the Acts of Thomas chapter 6-8
- The southern kingdom left the land of Judah speaking Hebrew and continued to speak Hebrew in their migration. The evidence of this fact is in the names of the cities in West Africa like, the capital of Cameroon is Yaounde, and the slave port in Benin is called Ouidah/Whydah/Juda/Whidah. Both Cameroon and Benin, still have the name of the Southern Kingdom of Israel, which is **H3063 יהודה** Yehudah (pronounced properly **Ye-uda**), in their Hebrew dialects, because they spoke Hebrew. Now that we have some understanding that the Bantus are the Israelites, we can understand that, though they were colonized, the language that they spoke since fleeing Israel, was not destroyed like the Israelites that were brought to the Americas and taught English, Spanish, Dutch, and French; or the Israelites that were colonized around the world and taught the respective language of their colonizers or native people of the land they were brought to. Ahayah was gracious to suffer the Southern Kingdom in Africa, not to have their language wiped out from memory. Seeing as though the Bantus spoke Hebrew upon leaving Israel and still spoke Hebrew when they settled in Sub Saharan Africa, we can still find the Hebrew language predominantly in the root words of all the Bantu languages. The Igbo language is the root of the Bantu languages, hence one can find the ancient Hebrew least influenced among the Igbos predominantly.



- The other Bantu languages still have traces of Hebrew, but due to migration when the tribes went to other parts of Africa, their language became more influenced by the nations they dwelt among or were enslaved by.

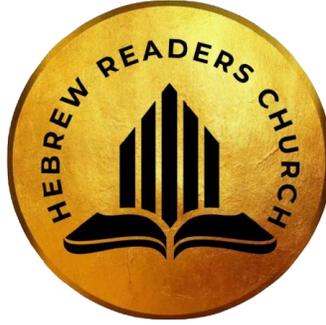
In conclusion, the true Hebrew language is found in the root words of Bantu language because they are Hebrew dialects, and it is predominantly found in the Igbo language of Nigeria. First, understand that Hebrew words in the scriptures are actually sentences and phrases, because they are comprised of Hebrew root words which are arranged together to form sentences and phrases with different meanings. The Hebrew word “word” is **דבר H1696/H1697**.” Some of the meanings of **דבר** help understand how Hebrew words are formed.

H1696

דבר

a primitive root; perhaps properly, **to arrange**; but used figuratively (of words), to speak;

- The primary and root definition of **דבר** is to arrange because the word is describing how one makes words to speak. Speech comes from the arrangement of sounds alongside each other to form words, then words are arranged together alongside one another to form sentences and phrases. The word also describes how we write as well because in order to write words, one must properly arrange

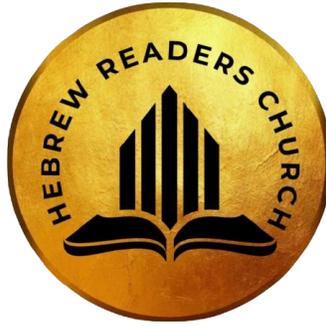


letters, which represent sounds, alongside one another to form words, which give distinctive meanings according to their pronunciation and spelling. The other definitions of דבר also show that Hebrew words are actually sentences and phrases (utterances/wordings/expressions).

H1697 דבר

from H1696; a word; by implication, a matter (as spoken of) or thing; saying, utterance, language, song, sentence.

- (There are more definitions to the word דבר, but for edification, we are focusing on the necessary ones to understand the language.) Through the definitions, one can see that Hebrew words are more than just words as we were mentioning. The word, דבר, is describing how we speak with different sounds by the definition of 'singing' which is the arrangement of sounds to make melody. One can also see how the collection of letters comprise a 'word,' so 'word' is a definition of H1697. One can also see how the comprising of words form sentences and phrases, hence דבר also means 'sentence and utterance.'
- The understanding of the word דבר comes from understanding Bantu languages because the root words of Hebrew have been retained in the bantu languages, so that we can identify why the word דבר means what it means. In Ewe, [do]=say...So the first letter of דבר, which is ד, is actually the word that describes "saying, speech." In Igbo [do]=arrange, set up, place..So the first letter of דבר, which is ד, is actually the word that describes arranging or setting up the sounds, letters, or words to form speech. In Igbo [ba/gba]= at, on against, or speak.. so the second letter of דבר, which is ב, means to set the sounds, letters, or words on each other or against each other, which is formulating speaking. In Igbo [ro]=a suffix that denotes completed action...so the last letter of דבר, which is ר, shows when one has arranged and set sounds, letters, or words against each other, the completed action is known as speaking, words, and sentences. Matter of fact, the root word ר is the reason דבר means 'a word, speak, utterance' because in the Yoruba dialect [oro]=word, speech [iró]=sound. The true ancient Hebrew pronunciation of H1696 דבר is DoBaRo H1697 דבר is DoBoRo, and they are still understood by their root words and definitions in Bantu to this day because they are speaking the same ancient Hebrew language. The Bantu's have merely taken the Hebrew root words and arranged them differently than they did in ancient times of the O.T. to describe things and express themselves today, yet not all of the ancient Hebrew arrangement of words have been rearranged.



- The Hebrew language is powerful and there is no small difference when translating it into another tongue as Sirach said.

Ecclesiasticus prologue : Sirach 1:1

"Wherefore let me intreat you to read it with favour and attention, and to pardon us, wherein we may seem to come short of some words, which we have laboured to interpret. For the same things uttered in Hebrew, and translated into another tongue, have not the same force in them: and not only these things, but the law itself, and the prophets, and the rest of the books, have no small difference, when they are spoken in their own language."

- Hebrew is a powerful language, since it is the language of creation (**Jubilee 12:25-26**) and the tongue of angels. (**Apocalypse of Paul 30; Acts 26:14**), hence it is referred to as the Holy Language (**Appedix of the Testament of Naphtali 8:5-6; Gad the seer 2:13**)

Jubilees 12:25-26

[25]And Ahayah Alahayim said: 'Open his mouth and his ears, that he may hear and speak with his mouth, with the language which has been revealed'; for it had ceased from the mouths of all the children of men from the day of the overthrow (of Babel). [26]And I opened his mouth, and his ears and his lips, and I began to speak with him in Hebrew in the tongue of the creation.

Appocalypse of Paul 30

30. And I said to the angel: Sir, what is Haluluyah? And the angel answered and said to me: You ask questions about everything. And he said to me, Haluluyah is said in the Hebrew language of Alahayim and angels.

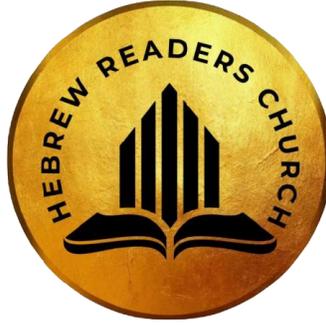
- The testimonies indicate that nations were divided according to their languages, which gives us understanding that the true Hebrew language is an identifying marker of who the true Hebrews are, hence, we can still find the Hebrew language among the Bantu and the Northern kingdom scattered in the outskirts of the earth.

APPENDIX of the Testament of Naphtali 8:5-6

5. He commanded them to teach the seventy families which sprang from the loins of Noah seventy languages.

6. Forthwith the angles descended and did according to the command of their Creator. But the holy language, the Hebrew Language, remained only in the house of Shem and Eber, and the house of Abraham our father, who was one of their descendants.

- These revelations are merely the spirit of prophecy in motion that we would speak one language, which is the language of Judah. The bantus are the inhabitants of ancient



Judah being comprised of the southern kingdom and the Hebrew language is still rooted in their dialect, hence Ahayah is revealing it in these last days as he begins to fulfill his word that five cities in Egypt will speak the language of Canaan.[Isa 19:18] It has already begun here at the Pillar that he has set up here in the Border of Egypt according to prophecy.[Isaiah 19:19]

The words of the book of Gad the seer 2:13.

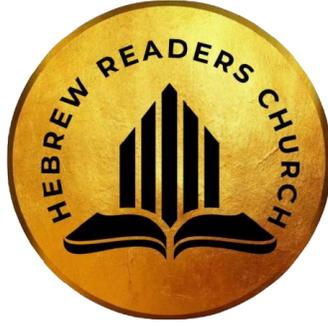
2:13 And you and they shall have one Alahayim, one covenant, one law, one language, for all shall speak in the Jews' language, the holy language.

Hebrew is a descriptive language because it describes what is, hence Adam called everything according to what he saw and thus it was named in Genesis 2:19. As Ahayah has shown the Hebrew words are often describing something like the 3rd letter of the Hebrew alphabet, **H1580** גמל, means "to bestow, requite, toil, labor, work" because it's actually is describing what one has to do to labor.

[G- גמל] Is the word that represents ג, and ג is representing a camel, because they are used to do labour. The word means "to benefit or requite" because requiting is a service (labor). It also means "to bestow" because something has to be brought, like in "bestowing a gift," you have to bring it. As one can see, גמל means the action of "doing work" hence a camel is called this name, it means to return a service or requite, labor, toil (which is doing work), serve (doing work), and do (which is an action). It is amazing that we can understand this through Bantu (Igbo) root words still to this day! Ahayah is so good and merciful! The root word of the primitive root גמל, is [מ]=[me]=do.

1. G ג]=[ga/gaa]=go/went. Used in auxiliary to mark the future tense like "will"
2. M מ]=[me]=do, make, made, brought
3. L ל]=[olù/olu]=services, work, labor, career, duty, job (some Igbo dialects pronounce it oru/oru)
4. GML גמל Is a sentence in Igbo about working too! ג מ לֻּ = [ga m olù]= to my job [gaa m olù]=go to my job. It is amazing that the meaning of **H1580** is still understood in our language today which helps us know we still speak the language of our forefathers.
5. 3rd letter, ג, of Alphabet is this גמל = גמלֻּ = [ga me olù]=to do labor/to do work [Gaa Me olu]=went to do work.

The word describes what a camel is used for, because Hebrew is descriptive since Adam named everything according to what he saw. This helps us know Igbo/bantu root words are still Hebrew because bantu root words still describe the same thing Adam saw, that is, a camel is made "to do labor." The proper spelling of גמל is GaMeoLu and is pronounced Ga me olu...



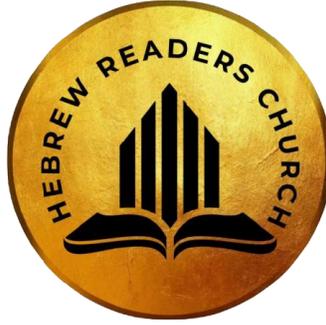
- Now it is key to understand the Hebrew language is a language of tone and pitch. Hence you have words with the same spelling character wise, but different meanings because the tone and pitch can make the meaning of the word to differ. For example על is a great word to understand this fact and a great word to understand that the Bantu's speak Hebrew still to this day.

H5921/5920 על means upward, height, above, upon. Here על is pronounced [elu] which still means in Igbo (Bantu) "up, height, above"...Now this very same word על can mean something different when we change the sounds in words like **H5923** על.

H5923 has two ways of spelling, which are, על or עול, and it means yoke, literally or figuratively. It is describing being put to work or burdened with work which is what putting a yoke on represents. Hence it can mean yoke literally or figuratively. **H5923** על is pronounced [olu] which means services, work, labor, career, duty, or job to this day. Yache used it in the same context when he said "take my yoke upon you. my yoke is easy and burden light" in Matt 11:28-30 because the word pertained to working. עול is pronounced the same and you have ו to emphasize the "o" sound of the word "olu." The Hebrew characters are merely representing the sounds of the ancient language, so the two different spellings of the word just show how the letters are used to represent the sound one is supposed to make.

- As you can see by the example, pronunciation, tone, and pitch is key to speak true Hebrew and for the words to mean the true Hebrew meaning. This should help you understand how the language was corrupted by the Yiddish Germanic speakers and among American Israelite groups that created their own language, which they called "paleo Hebrew," which is not ancient seeing as though the ancient dialect is among their brethren, the Bantus of Africa where they came from. By going away from the natural ancient language, both Yiddish and American Hebrew, have corrupted the true language and are not actually speaking Hebrew.

In conclusion, the ancient Hebrew is still spoken among the Bantus, the Southern Kingdom of Israel and remnants of it can be found among the Northern Kingdom around the world as well. Ahayah has shown this to be a fact in that, the Hebrew words written in the ancient scrolls are either one following:



- 1) The root words of the Hebrew words in the scriptures are identified by Bantu root words, thus showing Bantu contains the Hebrew root words.
- 2) Through Bantu, you can break down a word in the Hebrew scrolls and understand why it means what it means by looking at what the root words mean in Bantu.
- 3) The Bantu root words and meanings, help expound or edify further on the definition of the Hebrew words in the scrolls.
- 4) Hebrew words in the scrolls are actual sentences and/or phrases in Bantu comprised of root words.

The root word connection between the Hebrew and Bantu substantiate that they are the same language. This is because a root word has no prefix or suffix—it's the most basic part of a word, so the ability to find the root words of Hebrew in Bantu shows that Bantu is Hebrew. In linguistics, a root word holds the most basic meaning of any word. It's what's left after you remove all the affixes, hence you will find in the concordance they even take you what they call the primitive root of words, but since Hebrew is not their language, they could only go but so far into the root words. On the other hand, since Bantu is Hebrew, one can find the actual primitive root of what the concordance deems to be a primitive root, thus showing that the actual primitive (ancient) roots of the Hebrew language are still reserved in the true Hebrew language which is known as Bantu today.

Here is an example of the fact.

1. Home, Habitation, dwelling: Nəwah

Hab 2:5 Yea also, because he transgresseth by wine, *he is* a proud man, neither keepeth at **home**,^{H5115} who enlargeth his desire as hell, and *is* as death, and cannot be satisfied, but gathereth unto him all nations, and heapeth unto him all people:

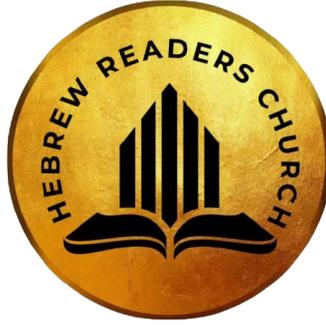
H5115 נָוָה *nāvâh* *naw-vaw'* A primitive root; **to rest (as at home)**; causatively (through the implied idea of *beauty* (compare **H5116**)), **to celebrate** (with praises): - keep at home, prepare an habitation.

Exo 15:13 Thou in thy mercy hast led forth the people which thou hast redeemed: thou hast guided *them* in thy strength unto thy holy **habitation**.^{H5116}

H5116 נֶחֱמֵה *nâveh* *naw-veh'*, *naw-vaw'* From **H5115**; (adjective) **at home**; hence (by implication of satisfaction) **lovely**; **also** (noun) **a home**, of Alahayim (temple), **men (residence)**, flocks (pasture), or wild animals (**den**): - comely, **dwelling (place)**, fold, **habitation**, pleasant place, sheepcote, stable, tarried.

Yiddish: The Yiddish curruped this word. There is no v sound in this word.

The amazing thing is, this word still has the same meaning in Igbo, and one can identify the root word of this Hebrew word, even though the concordance says that **H5115** is a **primitive root**, because Bantu has the true primitive root. One of the words for home in Igbo still is [unə]=home, house, apartment, building, cabin. Some dialects would say



[ulo], but from the ancient Hebrew writings one can see the true dialect is **unō**. The root word of **H5115-5116** **נוה** is **נ**=[nō/nno]=inhabit (as in sitting in a spot or being located there), and **ו**=[wa]=suffix making the action continuous, hence **[nōwa]**= a home or dwelling, because it is place of continual habitation or the place you will continually go to rest. The Igbo still has the same meaning as it did in the Ancient times! **The proper spelling and pronunciation of H5115-5116 נוה is NōWaH**

2. We: Anyi

H589 אָנִי 'ānî y *an-ee'* Contracted from **H595**; I: - I, (as for) me, mine, myself, **we**, X which, X who.

Yiddish: The Yiddish pronunciation has corrupted this word and taken away from the proper pronunciation.

This word is still prevelant and intact in Igbo today. **[a=a][n=n][y=yi][אני =anyi]=we**. Also in **Ewe**, the root word of **אני** is **ני** and still denotes 'I' because **[nye]=I** in the Ewe dialect. So if one is saying we, one would say **anyi** but if one is saying I, one would say **anye**. The validation of words like these are always good for evidence of the Bantu being Hebrew since the words have not lost their spelling or meaning. If the Igbo still wrote in Hebrew characters it would look like this:

1. אַהַיָּה שֶׁבֶּ אַנִּי [Ahayah chebe anyi]=Ahayah save us
2. אַהַיָּה נַפְטָה אַנִּי [ahayah napūta anyi]=Ahayah deliver us
3. הוּא שֶׁ נָא אַנִּי [Hū che nū anyi]= Save us!!

3. Up: Eluh

H5927 עָלָה 'ālāh *aw-law'* A primitive root; **to ascend**, intransitively (*be high*) or active (*mount*); used in a great variety of senses, primary and secondary, literally and figuratively: - **arise (up)**. (cause to) ascend up, at once, break [the day] (up), bring (up), (cause to) burn, carry up, cast up, + shew, **climb (up)**, (cause to, make to) come (up), cut off, dawn, depart, exalt, excel, fall, fetch up, get up, (make to) go (away, up), grow (over), increase, lay, leap, levy, lift (self) up, light, [make] up, X mention, mount up, offer, make to pay, + perfect, prefer, put (on), **raise**, recover, restore, (make to) rise (up), scale, set (up), shoot forth (up), (begin to) spring (up), stir up, take away (up), work.

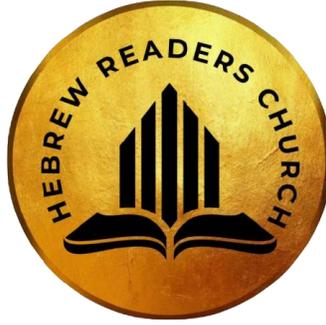
This word is still intact in **Igbo**, **[elu]= up, height, High**. This is amazing to see how much they still speak Hebrew because though they were enslaved, we can see that they didn't entirely lose the language!! **[e=e][הל=lu]**The proper pronunciation and spelling **עלה** of is **ELuH** with the "h" pretty much silent.

4. Uncle: Dede

1Ch 27:32 Also Jonathan ^{H3083} **David's** ^{H1730} **uncle** ^{H1730} was a counsellor, ^{H3289} a wise ^{H995} man, ^{H376} and a scribe: ^{H5608} and Jehiel ^{H3171} the son ^{H1121} of Hachmoni ^{H2453} was with ^{H5973} the king's ^{H4428} sons: ^{H1121}

H1730 דֹּדֵךְ דֹּדֵךְ *dōdē, dōdē* From an unused root meaning properly to *boil*, that is, (figuratively) to *love*; by implication a *love token, lover, friend*; **specifically an uncle**: - (well-) beloved, father's brother, love, uncle.

The root of this word is still used to this day so it is not from an unused root. The Igbo word to this day for uncle is still **Dede**!! It is one of the easiest words to see that bantu is still Hebrew. The root word is **[7=de]**



- a) [de/ude]=cream, soft, be soft as ripe fruit, wet, pleasurable. This word is still shown in the ancient hebrew because when you boil something you “soften it” making it tender and wet. This word is actually describing the feeling of love, in that love is soft, pleasant, mushy, and tender like cream. Remember hebrew is descriptive. [de ñde]=be delicate [de de]=big brother [dede]= uncle
- b) [𐤌=de]+ [𐤌=de] = 𐤌𐤌= DeDe. The true spelling and pronunciation still relative to this day in the true modern Hebrew, Igbo.

5. Bird: Ufe

Gen 1:20 And Alahayim^{H430} said, ^{H559} Let the waters^{H4325} bring forth abundantly^{H8317} the moving creature^{H8318} that hath life,^{H5315 H2416} and fowl^{H5775} that may fly^{H5774} above^{H5921} the earth^{H776} in^{H5921} the open^{H6440} firmament^{H7549} of heaven.^{H8064}

Yiddish: They almost had this one correct in honesty, they just didn't have the proper sound for “ף.”

H5774 עוף 'ûph *oof* A primitive root; to *cover* (with wings or obscurity); hence (as denominative from H5775) *to fly*; also (by implication of dimness) to *faint* (from the darkness of swooning): - brandish, be (wax) faint, flee away, *fly* (away -), X set, shine forth, weary.

H5775 עוף 'ôph *ofe* From H5774; a *bird* (as *covered* with feathers, or rather as *covering* with wings), often collective: - bird, that flieth, flying, *fowl*.

Hebrew has remained uncorrupted in this word today. Mind you Alahayim is speaking in this verse, and the very word he used to say fowl and fly is still the same exact word in the Bantu today. In Igbo the word for bird or flying is [ufe]=flying creatures, flying, birds. The true ancient root word of **the primitive root** is ף [fe]= fly, it means to be vibrant, active, like when you shake your hand real fast or the action of a bird flapping their wings, hence [fe] is describing the action of the birds in the name they have been given. We also know the Ph is where the f sound is from. [fe/Phe] is pronounced as “fe” in **fell**. This is how one affirms Hebrew (**Bantu**) was the language of creation by the descriptive factors in words. Now as you might have noticed already **ufe** is literally the same word Alahayim said in Genesis 1:20. [עו=u][ף=fe/Phe]. The “u” sound like **cool**. **Thus we have the correct spelling and pronunciation is ער UFe.**

Those are just a few words to help the reader understand, that the Israelites have not lost their language, but by the grace of Ahayah Hebrew is still spoken among the Bantus.

Please Refer to Bantu Hebrew: Yiddish History document to learn History on Yiddish. Then refer to Bantu is Hebrew: Word study to learn the true Hebrew language.

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