

## "Greater Israel" Doctrine: Exposed! - Part 1

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In light of the ongoing conflict between the government of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin "Bibi" Netanyahu, and the designated terrorist organization known as Hamas, which has governed the Palestinian enclave of the Gaza Strip since it ousted the Palestinian Authority in 2007, I have decided to write the following series. Now being referred to as the Israel-Hamas War, this war began on October 7, 2023 when Hamas made an unprecedented and supposedly surprise attack against Israel, by breaching the border security fence, and infiltrating the areas directly outside of the Gaza Strip.

In addition to thousands of Hamas fighters infiltrating the southwestern region of Israel by land, others arrived from offshore in motorboats, and also attacked from the air by way of paragliders. Early news reports indicated that Hamas fired thousands of rockets into Israel, and killed about 1,400 Israeli soldiers and civilians. Hamas also took over two hundred hostages of various nationalities, some of whom have since been released. As of this current date, it is being reported that thousands of people have died on both sides, and many more thousands have likewise been injured.

Let me point out that I do not wish to get into the specific numbers of dead and injured, due to the simple fact that it is well known that during times of war, the warring parties often have a propensity for exaggerating their numbers, for the purpose of inspiring loyalty and patriotism, and also to garner world sympathy for their cause. I am reminded of what Jesus said in the Gospel of Mark regarding wars and rumors of wars, as we see by the following verse:

"And when ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars, be ye not troubled: for such things must needs be; but the end shall not be yet."

Mark 13:7, KJV

However, even without those specific numbers, it has already become clear to world leaders that the current conflict is a very serious situation, which could easily explode into an even greater war engulfing other Middle Eastern nations, if the current confrontation is not soon brought under control. In fact, being a staunch ally of Israel, the United States of America has not only already sent additional soldiers to the Middle East, but in recent days it has bombed targets in both Syria and Iraq, as a warning to Iran to not attempt to use the Israel-Hamas war as a mechanism to further its own agenda in the Middle East. Israel has also bombed targets in Syria, as well as Hezbollah targets in Lebanon.

Having briefly discussed the Israel-Hamas conflict, let me clarify that the primary purpose of this series is not to engage in a political discussion regarding the war, trying to determine who is at fault, how to resolve the problem, or anything similar. Rather, my purpose is to examine and to expose one of the disturbing by-products of this unexpected and eruption of violence in Israel.

I am referring to the fact that every since this war began weeks ago, I have watched as a number of my online Christian brethren have been bending over backwards to demonstrate to all their friends, their unwavering support for Israel. It is everywhere, and to be quite honest, and while it will no doubt offend some of my online friends, it really makes me sick. These foolish, gullible people don't even realize that they are playing right into Israel's hands, and being duped by the Zionist Jews. I don't doubt that Benjamin Netanyahu will take full advantage of their naiveté as a means to garner further support for his current actions in Gaza.

If you have been paying any attention to the news, then you will probably already know that the situation in the Gaza Strip has already become quite a humanitarian disaster with the rest of the world greatly concerned for the civilians there. Please understand that while I am demonstrating my concern for the people living in Gaza, I do NOT condone what Hamas did. Of course not. What they did was downright wicked and very much inexcusable. They acted like savages. Yet at the same time, we also need to recognize that Israel has a long history of responding in a disproportionate manner when it comes to dealing with the Palestinians.

In fact, as you may have already heard, in recent days, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel has voiced his opinion that Israeli engagement in Gaza will be a long war. Not only that, but Mr. Netanyahu has refused to negotiate a ceasefire until all hostages have been released, and Hamas is wiped out.

But as I was saying, ever since this conflict first erupted, some of my brethren in the Lord have been acting like Pavlov dogs with regards to their automatic show of support for the nation of Israel. In fact, recently, while I was scrolling through posts in my Facebook news feed, I read one comment where one of my Christian friends was actually rooting for Israel to go in and destroy Hamas. Sadly, she is not the only one who is doing this. Clearly, this war has polarized people in the United States, and in other nations around the world as well. While some people are supporting Israel's right to defend itself, many others -- tens of thousands in fact -- have demonstrated support for the Palestinians, and even for Hamas.

But regarding the woman I just mentioned and other Christians like her who are calling for violence against Hamas, I really have to ask. What kind of Christian behavior is that? Since when are we Christians supposed to take sides in violent, ungodly, secular wars? Where is that found in the Scriptures?

Quite to the contrary, not only does the New Testament teach us that we are not a part of this world -- and thus we should not engage in any of its activities any more than is really necessary -- but it also advises Christians to refrain from all manner of violence and war, and to strive to live our lives in peace with all men. Furthermore, it informs us that those people who resort to violence, will in the end succumb

to violence themselves; as we see by the following group of verses:

"From whence come wars and fightings among you? come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members? Ye lust, and have not: ye kill, and desire to have, and cannot obtain: ye fight and war, yet ye have not, because ye ask not. Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts."

James 4:1-3, KJV

"Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth . . . Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God . . . But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

Matthew 5:5, 9, 44-45, KJV

"If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men."

Romans 12:18, KJV

"Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, LIVE IN PEACE; and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

2 Corinthians 13:11, KJV

"And, behold, one of them which were with Jesus [meaning the Apostle Peter] stretched out his hand, and drew his sword, and struck a servant of the high priest's, and smote off his ear. Then said Jesus unto him, Put up again thy sword into his place: for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword. Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?"

Matthew 26:51-53, KJV

"And it came to pass, when the time was come that he should be received up, he stedfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem, And sent messengers before his face: and they went, and entered into a village of the Samaritans, to make ready for him. And they did not receive him, because his face was as though he would go to Jerusalem. And when his disciples James and John saw this, they said, Lord, wilt

thou that we command fire to come down from heaven, and consume them, even as Elias did? But he turned, and rebuked them, and said, Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of. For the Son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them. And they went to another village."

Luke 9:51-56, KJV

"When they which were about him saw what would follow, they said unto him, Lord, shall we smite with the sword? And one of them smote the servant of the high priest, and cut off his right ear. And Jesus answered and said, Suffer ye thus far. And he touched his ear, and healed him."

Luke 22:49-51, KJV

"Then Simon Peter having a sword drew it, and smote the high priest's servant, and cut off his right ear. The servant's name was Malchus. Then said Jesus unto Peter, Put up thy sword into the sheath: the cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?"

John 18:10-11, KJV

"(For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds;)"

2 Corinthians 10:4, KJV

"And the nations were angry, and thy wrath is come, and the time of the dead, that they should be judged, and that thou shouldest give reward unto thy servants the prophets, and to the saints, and them that fear thy name, small and great; and shouldest destroy them which destroy the earth."

Revelation 11:18, KJV

"He that leadeth into captivity shall go into captivity: he that killeth with the sword must be killed with the sword. Here is the patience and the faith of the saints."

Revelation 13:10, KJV

Likewise in the Old Testament, we find additional verses such as the following:

"Some trust in chariots, and some in horses: but we will remember the name of the LORD our God."

Psalms 20:7, KJV

"But the meek shall inherit the earth; and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace."

Psalms 37:11, KJV

"My soul hath long dwelt with him that hateth peace. I am for peace: but when I speak, they are for war."

Psalms 120:6-7, KJV

"And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Isaiah 2:4, KJV

"And he shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Micah 4:3, KJV

Concerning the fact that we Christians are supposed to remain apart from the affairs of the ungodly, secular world as much as we possibly can, as I said, this point too is made quite clear in the Bible, as we can confirm by the following group of example verses:

"No man that warreth ENTANGLETH HIMSELF WITH THE AFFAIRS OF THIS LIFE; that he may please him who hath chosen him to be a soldier."

2 Timothy 2:4, KJV

"No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

Matthew 6:24, KJV

"No servant can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

Luke 16:13, KJV

"If ye were of the world, the world would love his own: but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you."

John 15:19, KJV

"I have given them thy word; and the world hath hated them, because they are not of the world, even as I am not of the

world. I pray not that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil."

John 17:14-15, KJV

"Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence."

John 18:36, KJV

"Wherefore COME OUT FROM AMONG THEM, and BE YE SEPARATE, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you,"

2 Corinthians 6:17, KJV

"If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God. Set your affection on things above, NOT ON THINGS ON THE EARTH."

Colossians 3:1-2, KJV

"These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and were persuaded of them, and embraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth. For they that say such things declare plainly that they seek a country. And truly, if they had been mindful of that country from whence they came out, they might have had opportunity to have returned. But now they desire a better country, that is, an heavenly: wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God: for he hath prepared for them a city."

Hebrews 11:13-16, KJV

"Ye adulterers and adulteresses, know ye not that the FRIENDSHIP OF THE WORLD IS ENMITY WITH GOD? whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God."

James 4:4, KJV

"LOVE NOT THE WORLD, NEITHER THE THINGS THAT ARE IN THE WORLD. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world."

1 John 2:15-16, KJV

But returning to our main topic of discussion, what actually

compelled me to write this current series isn't just that a lot of my online Christian friends began to step forward and reveal their support for Israel. I was already aware of that fact. What really convinced me to write it was when one of my long-time Christian friends shared with me a map which he had found on Facebook. This particular map is apparently being used by my misguided, pro-Israel, Zionist-leaning friends to justify Benjamin Netanyahu's current military actions against the people of the Gaza Strip. There are actually a variety of these maps to be found online. However, they are not all the same, due to reasons which I will explain in just a moment. The map below is an enhanced version I made of one of the better quality ones which I found online.

[insert Greater Israel map here]

Before getting into a deeper explanation regarding how this map -- and other related maps -- came about, let me point out some of the main features of this map. The red area is obviously the country of Israel. The bluish-purple area is claimed to be all of the land which was supposedly promised to Abraham by God. The western border of the bluish-purple area consists of the southeastern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea, and the Nile River which runs through the eastern half of the country of Egypt.

The northern and eastern borders of this same region is the Euphrates River. The Euphrates originates in southeastern Turkey, after which it cuts through eastern Syria, and then flows through the middle of Iraq, until it finally joins the Tigris River in southernmost Iraq to form the very important Shatt-al-Arab waterway, which empties into the Persian Gulf. As you can see, the southern border of the bluish-purple area draws a straight line from the Nile River, cuts through Saudi Arabia, until meeting the Persian Gulf just below Kuwait.

For the record, I am more than familiar with these types of so-called "Greater Israel" maps. In fact, a few of my older readers may recall that I first exposed the "Greater Israel" deception in my 1997 seven-part series called "The Fruits of Disobedience". It just seems that this lie never dies; and to see it being promoted once again as the Israel-Hamas War rages, really irks me. I won't mince my words. The above map is a devilish lie, an exaggeration, and a deception. It is in fact pure Zionist propaganda. There is not an ounce of truth in it, as I will now explain to you.



In order to get to the bottom of this deception, we need to first discover what the actual dimensions were of the land which God had promised to Abraham. We find the answer in the following verses which can be found in the Books of Genesis, Numbers and Joshua. Please don't worry if these verses at first seem confusing to you due to so many different names and locations being mentioned. As we continue in our study, I will break it down for you section by section:

"In the same day the LORD made a covenant with Abram, saying, Unto thy seed have I given this land, from the river of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates: The Kenites, and the Kenizzites, and the Kadmonites, And the Hittites, and the Perizzites, and the Rephaims, And the Amorites, and the Canaanites, and the Girgashites, and the Jebusites."  
Genesis 15:18-21, KJV

"And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, Command the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye come into the land of Canaan; (this is the land that shall fall unto you for an inheritance, even the land of Canaan with the coasts thereof:) Then your south quarter shall be from the wilderness of Zin along by the coast of Edom, and your south border shall be the outmost coast of the salt sea eastward: And your border shall turn from the south to the ascent of Akrabbim, and pass on to Zin: and the going forth thereof shall be from the south to Kadeshbarnea, and shall go on to Hazaraddar, and pass on to Azmon: And the border shall fetch a compass from Azmon unto the river of Egypt, and the goings out of it shall be at the sea. And as for the western border, ye shall even have the great sea for a border: this shall be your west border. And this shall be your north border: from the great sea ye shall point out for you mount Hor: From mount Hor ye shall point out your border unto the entrance of Hamath; and the goings forth of the border shall be to Zedad: And the border shall go on to Ziphron, and the goings out of it shall be at Hazarenan: this shall be your north border. And ye shall point out your east border from Hazarenan to Shepham: And the coast shall go down from Shepham to Riblah, on the east side of Ain; and the border shall descend, and shall reach unto the side of the sea of Chinnereth eastward: And the border shall go down to Jordan, and the goings out of it shall be at the salt sea: this shall be your land with the coasts thereof round about. And Moses commanded the children of Israel, saying, This is the land which ye shall inherit by lot, which the LORD commanded to give unto the nine tribes, and to the half tribe:"

Numbers 34:1-13, KJV

"Now after the death of Moses the servant of the LORD it came to pass, that the LORD spake unto Joshua the son of Nun, Moses' minister, saying, Moses my servant is dead; now therefore arise, go over this Jordan, thou, and all this people, unto the land which I do give to them, even to the children of Israel. Every place that the sole of your foot shall tread upon, that have I given unto you, as I said unto Moses. From the wilderness and this Lebanon even unto the great river, the river Euphrates, all the land of the Hittites, and unto the great sea toward the going down of the sun, shall be your coast."

Joshua 1:1-4, KJV

According to the previous verses, the southern border of the land which God had promised to Abram, and later to Moses and Joshua as well, was to be "the river of Egypt". Sad to say, it is precisely at this point where some of my pro-Israel, Zionist-Christian friends make their first huge mistake. I don't know if they do it intentionally, or if it is due to ignorance resulting from their not properly conducting Bible research in order to learn the truth of the matter. Perhaps it is a combination of both, depending on the person. But the end result is that some of these people automatically assume that the phrase "the river of Egypt" is referring to the Nile River. My friends, this simply is not so, as I will now prove to you.

While the King James Version of the Holy Bible uses the phrase "river of Egypt", other Bible translations as well as other academic publications also use the phrases "Brook of Egypt" and "Wadi of Egypt. But exactly which body of water are these phrases referring to? I will candidly admit that there exists some debate regarding the actual identity of this river or stream. From conducting some online research, I have learned that there are two popular contenders. The first of these is the Wadi el-Arish -- or al-Arish -- which is located on the northern edge of the Sinai Peninsula. The second one is the Besor Stream -- or Nahal Besor -- which is located a little further north. The Wikipedia website notes the following concerning these two streams:

----- Begin Quote -----

Brook of Egypt is the name used in some English translations of the Bible (e.g., JPS 1917, NKJV, NLT) for the Hebrew,

nahal mizraim ("Wadi of Egypt" NRSV), a river (bed) forming the southernmost border of the Land of Israel. A number of scholars in the past identified it with Wadi el-Arish [fr], an ephemeral river flowing into the Mediterranean sea near the Egyptian city of Arish, while other scholars, including Israeli archaeologist Nadav Na'aman and the Italian Mario Liverani believe that the Besor stream, just to the south of Gaza, is the "Brook of Egypt" referenced in the Bible. A related phrase is nahar mizraim ("river of Egypt"), used in Genesis 15:18.

### Nahal Besor

The Israeli archaeologist Nadav Na'aman and the Italian Mario Liverani have suggested that Wadi Gaza or Nahal Besor, was the Brook of Egypt. Certainly, it was controlled by Egypt in the Late Bronze Age and inhabited by Philistines into the Iron Age.

### Wadi el-Arish

According to Exodus 13:18–20, the locality from which the Israelites journeyed after departing Egypt was Sukkot. The name Sukkot means "palm huts" in Hebrew and was translated El-Arish in Arabic. It lies in the vicinity of El-Arish, the hometown of the Jewish commentator Saadia Gaon who identified Nahal Mizraim with the wadi of El-Arish.

The Septuagint translates Nahal Mizraim in Isaiah 27:12 as Rhinocorura.

Although in later Hebrew the term nahal tended to be used for small rivers, in Biblical Hebrew, the word could be used for any wadi or river valley.

According to Sara Japhet,

"Nahal Mizraim" is Wadi el-Arish, which empties into the Mediterranean Sea about 30 miles south of Raphia, and "Shihor Mizraim" is the Nile.

----- End Quote -----

Of course, Zionist Jews are not happy with this explanation. So it should come as no surprise that they would resist it, and continue to insist that "river of Egypt" refers to the Nile River. Thus, the Wikipedia website also mentions this

particular point:

----- Begin Quote -----

Possible interpretation as the Nile

One traditional Jewish understanding of the term Nahal Mizraim is that it refers to the Nile. This view appears in the Palestinian Targum on Numbers 34:5, where נַחֲלֵה מִצְרַיִם in translated נִילוֹס דְּמִצְרַיִם ("the Nile of the Egyptians"; preserved in the Neophiti and Vatican manuscripts, as well as in Pseudo-Jonathan), as well as in a few medieval commentators, such as Rashi and David Kimhi on Joshua 13:3. However, most commentators, such as Targum Onkelos, Abraham Ibn Ezra, Bahya ben Asher, Samuel David Luzzatto, Naftali Zvi Yehuda Berlin and Moisè Tedeschi on Numbers 34:5, reject this interpretation.

----- End Quote -----

What I find particularly interesting about the above quote is the fact that even most Jewish scholars reject the idea that the Nile River is the "river of Egypt" referred to in the Scriptures. It is for the most part Zionist Jews and pro-Israel, Zionist Christians who promote this misguided, deceptive narrative. I don't know if this is due to a lack of proper study on the part of my Christian brethren, or if they have allowed themselves to be deceived by the Zionists. In either case, I for one do not believe for a minute that God's promise was to include all of Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and half of Iraq. Below is a map -- courtesy of Wikipedia -- which shows where the Besor Stream -- or Nahal Besor -- is located in southern Israel:

[insert Nahal Besor map here]

Following is another map -- courtesy of The Interactive Bible website at [www.bible.ca](http://www.bible.ca) -- which clearly shows the modern southern border of Israel, as well as what some people view as the Biblical southern border of Israel at Wadi el-Arish. To help you get your bearings, please notice that Beersheba in this second map -- written as Beer Sheba in the previous map -- is barely visible in the top right corner of the map:

[insert Wadi el-Arish map here]

One interesting observation we can make from looking at both

of these maps is that BOTH of these streams are located on either side of the present-day southern border of Israel. In other words, geographically-speaking, they are not that far apart. Furthermore, BOTH streams flow from east to west, and then empty into the Mediterranean Sea, exactly as the Holy Scriptures describe the "river of Egypt". This is why one of them -- take your pick -- was the historical southern border of Israel. These facts make a rather bold statement. That is that regardless of whether we choose to accept Nahal Besor, or Wadi el-Arish, as the true Biblical "river of Egypt", it is clear that neither one of them is the Nile River. In my view, this puts a huge hole in the Greater Israel doctrine.

Please go to part two for the continuation of this series.

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"Greater Israel" Doctrine: Exposed! - Part 2

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"River Of Egypt" And "Stream Of Egypt", Israel's Southern Border Has Never Extended To Nile River, Location Of Hamath, Original Inhabitants Of Hamath Were Canaanites, Descendants Of Canaan, King David Controlled Lands Up To Euphrates River In Eastern Syria, Identity Of Zobah, King Solomon Expanded The Kingdom, Northern Border Of David And Solomon's Kingdom Terminated At Euphrates River In Syria, Southern Border Of Israel Terminated At River Of Egypt, No Realistic Maps Show Israel's Eastern Border Extending Across Arabian Desert To Euphrates River In Iraq, No Realistic Maps Show Southern Border Of Israel Extending To Nile River, David And Solomon Possessed All The Land Promised To Abraham, Control Over Syrian Territory Was Eventually Lost, Egyptians Controlled A Strip Of Land Through Israel Up Into Syria, Pharaohnechoh Of Egypt Defeats King Josiah, Control Of Southwestern Syria Was Constantly In Flux, Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar Defeats King Of Egypt, River Of Egypt Marks Northern Border Of King

Of Egypt's Land, Why Nile River Was Not The River Of Egypt, Jeremiah Warns, Jerusalem And Temple Are Destroyed, Zedekiah Taken To Riblah In Hamath, Area Of Israelite Control, Israel Never Possessed Mesopotamia A.K.A. Iraq, Various Points Of Reference To Define Israel's Northern And Southern Borders, "From The Desert Unto The River", Euphrates River = Phrath, "From The Entering In Of Hamath Unto The River Of Egypt" And "From The River Of Egypt Unto The River Euphrates", Iraq Is Not Mentioned During Division Of The Land Between 12 Tribes

Continuing our discussion from part one, upon examining the Scriptures, I discovered that the phrases "river of Egypt" and "stream of Egypt" are mentioned a total of eight times, including the verses I previously shared with you from the Book of Genesis. Consider the following:

"Command the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye come into the land of Canaan; (this is the land that shall fall unto you for an inheritance, even the land of Canaan with the coasts thereof:) Then your south quarter shall be from the wilderness of Zin along by the coast of Edom, and your south border shall be the outmost coast of the salt sea eastward: And your border shall turn from the south to the ascent of Akrabbim, and pass on to Zin: and the going forth thereof shall be from the south to Kadeshbarnea, and shall go on to Hazaraddar, and pass on to Azmon: And the border shall fetch a compass from Azmon UNTO THE RIVER OF EGYPT, and the goings out of it shall be at the sea."

Numbers 34:3-5, KJV

"This then was the lot of the tribe of the children of Judah by their families; even to the border of Edom the wilderness of Zin southward was the uttermost part of the south coast. And their south border was from the shore of the salt sea, from the bay that looketh southward: And it went out to the south side to Maalehacrabbim, and passed along to Zin, and ascended up on the south side unto Kadeshbarnea, and passed along to Hezron, and went up to Adar, and fetched a compass to Karkaa: From thence it passed toward Azmon, and went out UNTO THE RIVER OF EGYPT; and the goings out of that coast were at the sea: this shall be your south coast . . . Ashdod with her towns and her villages, Gaza with her towns and her villages, UNTO THE RIVER OF EGYPT, and the great sea, and the border thereof:"

Joshua 15:1-4, 47, KJV

"The same day did the king hallow the middle of the court that was before the house of the LORD: for there he offered burnt offerings, and meat offerings, and the fat of the peace offerings: because the brasen altar that was before the LORD was too little to receive the burnt offerings, and meat offerings, and the fat of the peace offerings. And at that time Solomon held a feast, and all Israel with him, a great congregation, from the entering in of Hamath UNTO THE RIVER OF EGYPT, before the LORD our God, seven days and seven days, even fourteen days."

1 Kings 8:64-65, KJV

"And the king of Egypt came not again any more out of his land: for the king of Babylon had taken FROM THE RIVER OF EGYPT unto the river Euphrates all that pertained to the king of Egypt."

2 Kings 24:7, KJV

"Also at the same time Solomon kept the feast seven days, and all Israel with him, a very great congregation, from the entering in of Hamath UNTO THE RIVER OF EGYPT."

2 Chronicles 7:8, KJV

"And it shall come to pass in that day, that the LORD shall beat off from the channel of the river UNTO THE STREAM OF EGYPT, and ye shall be gathered one by one, O ye children of Israel."

Isaiah 27:12, KJV

The previous verses are very telling insofar as the actual identity of the river of Egypt is concerned. For example, they very clearly describe what ancient Israel's southern border would be from the east to the west. The western edge of that border would terminate at "the river of Egypt, and the great sea". Please note that the latter phrase refers to the Mediterranean Sea. It is a verifiable historical fact that the southern border of Israel has never extended to the Nile River; not even at the height of the reigns of King David and his son, King Solomon.

Speaking of King Solomon, those verses describe a feast which he held. This feast occurred at the time that the first temple was dedicated, and the Ark of the Covenant was brought into the most holy place, also referred to as the oracle. We are told that this feast involved a "very great congregation" which is described as being "from the

entering in of Hamath unto the river of Egypt". What these verses are actually saying is that this feast was held from the northern extremity of Israel, as one approached Hamath, to the southern extremity of Israel.

How do we know this? Well, because at that time, Hamath was a fortress city located on the banks of the Orontes River in west-central Syria, to the northeast of the Syrian-Lebanese border. Today, Hamath is known as Hama, and it is the fourth largest city in Syria after Damascus, Aleppo and Homs. It is located one hundred and thirty-two miles north of Damascus, twenty-nine miles north of Homs, seventy-two miles northeast of Tripoli, Lebanon, and also one hundred thirty-nine miles northeast of Beirut, Lebanon. To help give you a degree of perspective regarding the region we are talking about, here are two maps. In the second map, Hamath is spelled "Hamah", and Homs is spelled "Hims". As you can see, "Hamah" is right on the Orontes River:

[insert two regional maps here]

By delving into the Scriptures, we can gather a considerable amount of information regarding Hamath. The very first thing we discover is that the original inhabitants of Hamath were Canaanites. This point is easy to prove by looking at some of the genealogies which are found in Genesis chapter ten:

"And Canaan begat Sidon his firstborn, and Heth, And the Jebusite, and the Amorite, and the Girgasite, And the Hivite, and the Arkite, and the Sinite, And the Arvadite, and the Zemarite, and the Hamathite: and afterward were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad."

Genesis 10:15-18, KJV

The next thing we learn is that during his reign, King David conquered, or at least controlled, lands as far north as the Euphrates River in the eastern portion of Syria. Please note that the kingdom of Zobah -- also known as Hamathzobah -- was located somewhere to the northeast of Damascus, apparently to the west of the Euphrates River. Some sources claim that it corresponds to the modern Syrian city of Aleppo, while others identify it with Homs, Syria. And yet others believe that Zobah was in the Beqaa Valley of modern-day Lebanon. Consider this set of verses which describe David's conquests there:

"David smote also Hadadezer, the son of Rehob, king of Zobah, as he went to recover his border at the river Euphrates. And



David took from him a thousand chariots, and seven hundred horsemen, and twenty thousand footmen: and David houghed all the chariot horses, but reserved of them for an hundred chariots. And when the Syrians of Damascus came to succour Hadadezer king of Zobah, David slew of the Syrians two and twenty thousand men. Then David put garrisons in Syria of Damascus: and the Syrians became servants to David, and brought gifts. And the LORD preserved David whithersoever he went. And David took the shields of gold that were on the servants of Hadadezer, and brought them to Jerusalem. And from Betah, and from Berothai, cities of Hadadezer, king David took exceeding much brass. When Toi king of Hamath heard that David had smitten all the host of Hadadezer, Then Toi sent Joram his son unto king David, to salute him, and to bless him, because he had fought against Hadadezer, and smitten him: for Hadadezer had wars with Toi. And Joram brought with him vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and vessels of brass: Which also king David did dedicate unto the LORD, with the silver and gold that he had dedicated of all nations which he subdued; Of Syria, and of Moab, and of the children of Ammon, and of the Philistines, and of Amalek, and of the spoil of Hadadezer, son of Rehob, king of Zobah. And David gat him a name when he returned from smiting of the Syrians in the valley of salt, being eighteen thousand men."

2 Samuel 8:3-13, KJV

"And David smote Hadarezer king of Zobah unto Hamath, as he went to stablish his dominion by the river Euphrates. And David took from him a thousand chariots, and seven thousand horsemen, and twenty thousand footmen: David also houghed all the chariot horses, but reserved of them an hundred chariots. And when the Syrians of Damascus came to help Hadarezer king of Zobah, David slew of the Syrians two and twenty thousand men. Then David put garrisons in Syriadamascus; and the Syrians became Davids servants, and brought gifts. Thus the LORD preserved David whithersoever he went. And David took the shields of gold that were on the servants of Hadarezer, and brought them to Jerusalem. Likewise from Tibhath, and from Chun, cities of Hadarezer, brought David very much brass, wherewith Solomon made the brasen sea, and the pillars, and the vessels of brass. Now when Tou king of Hamath heard how David had smitten all the host of Hadarezer king of Zobah; He sent Hadoram his son to king David, to enquire of his welfare, and to congratulate him, because he had fought against Hadarezer, and smitten him; (for Hadarezer had war with Tou;) and with him all manner of vessels of gold and silver and brass."

## 1 Chronicles 18:3-10, KJV

After King David gained control of the lands around Hamath and Zobah, his son, King Solomon, continued to exert power over those same lands. In fact, it appears that Solomon was able to expand his control all the way up to the northern course of the Euphrates River. Again, consider the following group of verses:

"And Solomon reigned over all kingdoms from the river unto the land of the Philistines, and unto the border of Egypt: they brought presents, and served Solomon all the days of his life. And Solomons provision for one day was thirty measures of fine flour, and threescore measures of meal, Ten fat oxen, and twenty oxen out of the pastures, and an hundred sheep, beside harts, and roebucks, and fallowdeer, and fatted fowl. For he had dominion over all the region on this side the river, from Tiphseh even to Azzah, over all the kings on this side the river: and he had peace on all sides round about him."

## 1 Kings 4:21-24, KJV

"And Solomon went to Hamathzobah, and prevailed against it. And he built Tadmor in the wilderness, and all the store cities, which he built in Hamath. Also he built Bethhoron the upper, and Bethhoron the nether, fenced cities, with walls, gates, and bars; And Baalath, and all the store cities that Solomon had, and all the chariot cities, and the cities of the horsemen, and all that Solomon desired to build in Jerusalem, and in Lebanon, and throughout all the land of his dominion. As for all the people that were left of the Hittites, and the Amorites, and the Perizzites, and the Hivites, and the Jebusites, which were not of Israel, But of their children, who were left after them in the land, whom the children of Israel consumed not, them did Solomon make to pay tribute until this day."

## 2 Chronicles 8:3-8, KJV

To help you to better visualize the various points we have been discussing here, allow me to share four maps with you. There are actually quite a few of these online maps. I have chosen four of the better ones and reduced some of them in size so that they all have the same width. All of these maps share several points in common, which I will share with you after you have taken a moment to examine them:

[insert maps of David and Solomon's territory]

Taking into consideration that all four of these maps were made by different people at different times, and that they all probably come from different backgrounds, consider the following points which these maps have in common:

1. All of them show the northern border of the kingdoms of David and Solomon terminating at the Euphrates River in the northeastern sector of Syria.
2. All of them show the southern border of Israel terminating near the "River of Egypt", also known as the "Brook of Egypt", along the northern edge of the Sinai Peninsula.
3. NONE of them show the eastern border of Israel extending across the Arabian Desert, to the Euphrates River in the land which was then known as Mesopotamia, and today as Iraq.
4. NONE of them show the southern border of Israel extending all the way down to the Nile River in Egypt.

In short, at the height of their kingdoms, David and Solomon possessed all of the land which had been promised to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses and Joshua. At no other time in Israelite history did the Israelites gain more land than what you see in the previous maps. In fact, while King Solomon was able to expand his control all the way up to the northern course of the Euphrates River, apparently even surpassing the control of his father, King David, it appears that this was only a temporary situation. As you can see by the verses below, his control over that region of Syria eventually returned to the Syrians:

"And God stirred him [King Solomon] up another adversary, Rezon the son of Eliadah, which fled from his lord Hadadezer king of Zobah: And he gathered men unto him, and became captain over a band, when David slew them of Zobah: and they went to Damascus, and dwelt therein, and reigned in Damascus. And he was an adversary to Israel all the days of Solomon, beside the mischief that Hadad did: and he abhorred Israel, and reigned over Syria."

1 Kings 11:23-25, KJV

Furthermore, in the Second Book of the Kings, we discover that during the reign of Jeroboam -- the king of Israel who ruled from the city of Samaria following the division of Israel which occurred after King Solomon's death -- Jeroboam

apparently fought with Azariah, the king of Judah, and took back Damascus and Hamath from him. Consider the following group of verses:

"In the fifteenth year of Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah Jeroboam the son of Joash king of Israel began to reign in Samaria, and reigned forty and one years. And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD: he departed not from all the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin. He restored the coast of Israel from the entering of Hamath unto the sea of the plain, according to the word of the LORD God of Israel, which he spake by the hand of his servant Jonah, the son of Amittai, the prophet, which was of Gathhepher. For the LORD saw the affliction of Israel, that it was very bitter: for there was not any shut up, nor any left, nor any helper for Israel. And the LORD said not that he would blot out the name of Israel from under heaven: but he saved them by the hand of Jeroboam the son of Joash. Now the rest of the acts of Jeroboam, and all that he did, and his might, how he warred, and how he recovered Damascus, and Hamath, which belonged to Judah, for Israel, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel?"  
2 Kings 14:23-28, KJV

While we have now discussed Syrian and Israelite control over this area of Syria, it also needs to be mentioned that the Egyptians likewise controlled a strip of land through Israel, and up into western Syria. Please note that in the verses which follow, Riblah was located somewhere in the kingdom of Hamath:

"In his days [the days of King Josiah] Pharaohnechoh king of Egypt went up against the king of Assyria to the river Euphrates: and king Josiah went against him; and he [the king of Egypt] slew him [Josiah] at Megiddo, when he had seen him. And his servants carried him in a chariot dead from Megiddo, and brought him to Jerusalem, and buried him in his own sepulchre. And the people of the land took Jehoahaz the son of Josiah, and anointed him, and made him king in his fathers stead. Jehoahaz was twenty and three years old when he began to reign; and he reigned three months in Jerusalem. And his mothers name was Hamutal, the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah. And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his fathers had done. And Pharaohnechoh put him in bands at Riblah in the land of Hamath, that he might not reign in Jerusalem; and put the land to a tribute of an hundred

talents of silver, and a talent of gold."

2 Kings 23:29-33, KJV

The picture that is emerging here is that control of this western-southwestern region of Syria around Damascus, Hamath and Zobah was constantly switching between the kings of Syria, the kings of the northern kingdom of Israel, the kings of Judah, and the pharaoh of Egypt. However, this same region eventually fell under the control of the Babylonians -- who were basically Assyrians -- when King Nebuchadnezzar fought against, and defeated, the king of Egypt, and took control of the land which the pharaoh had controlled up to that time. Consider the following verse which I shared with you earlier:

"And the king of Egypt came not again any more out of his land: for the king of Babylon had taken FROM THE RIVER OF EGYPT unto the river Euphrates all that pertained to the king of Egypt."

2 Kings 24:7, KJV

Please notice in that verse how the river of Egypt is used to mark the northern border of the land which was controlled by the king of Egypt. If we accept that "river of Egypt" is referring to Nahal Besor or Wadi el-Arish, as we discussed in part one, the verse makes perfect sense. However, if we accept the bogus claim that "river of Egypt" refers to the Nile River, it makes no sense at all. Why not? Well, because the Nile River flows vertically -- south to north -- through Egypt until it empties into the Mediterranean Sea. Are we to assume then that the king of Egypt was not able to cross from the western side of the Nile River to the eastern side within his own land? So, as you can see again, claiming that God promised the Israelites land all the way down to the Nile River is utterly false.

As I explain in other articles, due to the multitude of her sins, for some forty years, the Prophet Jeremiah warned the people of Judah that God would soon heap judgment upon them. However, they just refused to abandon their worship of the false gods, which included sacrificing their very own sons and daughters to Molech. As a result, during the reign of the final king of Judah -- Zedekiah -- God kept His Word. Thus, Jerusalem was taken, the temple was destroyed, and King Zedekiah, his sons, and other noblemen, were taken to Riblah in Hamath, where King Nebuchadnezzar had set up his headquarters. While Zedekiah was spared death, the rest of

his men were killed. Consider the following set of verses:

"So they took the king, and brought him up to the king of Babylon to Riblah; and they gave judgment upon him. And they slew the sons of Zedekiah before his eyes, and put out the eyes of Zedekiah, and bound him with fetters of brass, and carried him to Babylon. And in the fifth month, on the seventh day of the month, which is the nineteenth year of king Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan, captain of the guard, a servant of the king of Babylon, unto Jerusalem: And he burnt the house of the LORD, and the kings house, and all the houses of Jerusalem, and every great mans house burnt he with fire. And all the army of the Chaldees, that were with the captain of the guard, brake down the walls of Jerusalem round about . . . And Nebuzaradan captain of the guard took these, and brought them to the king of Babylon to Riblah: And the king of Babylon smote them, and slew them at Riblah in the land of Hamath. So Judah was carried away out of their land."

2 Kings 25:6-10, 20-21, KJV

While there are other mentions of Hamath and Zobah in the Old Testament, with all of the previous verses, I have now shared with you the most important and significant mentions of the same. The same applies to mention of the Euphrates River, as it pertains to the dimensions of the land which was conquered and controlled by the Israelites at various times. From the aforementioned verses, we can draw two important conclusions. First of all, outside of the land of Canaan itself, Israelite control stretched into the western part of Syria, and seemingly as far east as the Euphrates River in eastern Syria. However, that area was eventually lost.

The second point is that in all the verses I have shared with you, absolutely no mention is made of the Israelites ever controlling any part of the Euphrates River which runs through Iraq which was then known as Mesopotamia. As we have seen, during the reigns of King David and King Solomon, they did exert some control over the western, southwestern and eastern parts of Syria, but that was it. So as I have stated from the beginning, the idea that God promised to give the Israelites -- or the modern Israelis -- the land which is currently occupied by the nation of Iraq is just a load of nonsense. It is false, deceptive Zionist propaganda.

At this point in our discussion, I am going to share with

you again 1 Kings 4:21-24, as well as some verses from the Second Book of Chronicles where King Solomon is mentioned, because they further describe the north to south extent of the land which was given to the Israelites:

"And Solomon reigned over all kingdoms from the river unto the land of the Philistines, and unto the border of Egypt: they brought presents, and served Solomon all the days of his life. And Solomons provision for one day was thirty measures of fine flour, and threescore measures of meal, Ten fat oxen, and twenty oxen out of the pastures, and an hundred sheep, beside harts, and roebucks, and fallowdeer, and fatted fowl. For he had dominion over all the region on this side the river, from Tiphseh even to Azzah, over all the kings on this side the river: and he had peace on all sides round about him."

1 Kings 4:21-24, KJV

"And Solomon had four thousand stalls for horses and chariots, and twelve thousand horsemen; whom he bestowed in the chariot cities, and with the king at Jerusalem. And he reigned over all the kings from the river even unto the land of the Philistines, and to the border of Egypt."

2 Chronicles 9:25-26, KJV

In the previous set of verses, we are given three distinct points of reference, from the north to the south. "From the river" is referring to the Euphrates River in the north. The phrase "the land of the Philistines" refers to the coastal areas, including the Gaza Strip. Lastly, the phrase "border of Egypt" is referring to one of the two streams we talked about in part one. In other words, the southern border. So these verses again clarify the full length of the kingdom over which King Solomon reigned. He at no time ruled over any part of Egypt, because that land was NEVER promised to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses or Joshua.

In the following verse that is taken from the Book of Exodus, we are given additional information regarding the land which the Israelites would control. In the verse below, the phrase "sea of the Philistines" is referring to the Mediterranean Sea, because as I said a moment ago, the Philistines dwelt in the coastal areas of ancient Palestine, particularly around the Gaza Strip area:

"And I will set thy bounds from the Red sea even unto the sea of the Philistines, and from the desert unto the river:

for I will deliver the inhabitants of the land into your hand; and thou shalt drive them out before thee."

Exodus 23:31, KJV

So what we see being described in the previous verse is the southern border of ancient Israel. It begins at the Red Sea -- near the Gulf of Aqaba where Israel's southernmost port city of Eilat is located -- and then stretching diagonally northwestward as it hugs along the northern edge of the Sinai Peninsula -- which is located to the west of the Red Sea -- until it has reached the Mediterranean Sea. This is just like modern Israel's southern border today. In short, that border has not changed very much over the millennia, because that is the southern boundary which God clearly promised to Abraham and his descendants, and no further south. Certainly not down to the Nile River.

Exodus 23:31 likewise says "from the desert unto the river". This phrase can possibly mean two things. First, it could be referring to the region known as the Negev Desert -- which to this day occupies the southern portion of Israel -- and stretching to Wadi el-Arish or else to Nahal Besor in the west, both of which empty into the Mediterranean Sea. So it seems that the phrase "from the Red sea even unto the sea of the Philistines" and the phrase "from the desert unto the river" could be describing the same east-to-west southern border of ancient Israel in two different ways.

On the other hand, the phrase "from the desert unto the river" could just as well be describing the full length of Israelite control -- that is, from the south to the north -- from the Negev Desert in southern Israel, to the Euphrates River in the north. Please don't forget that in previous verses, we have seen that sometimes the Euphrates is simply described as "the river", or as "the great river", without mentioning it by its proper name. Let me also mention that in ancient times, the Euphrates River was also known as the "Phrath". This is in fact the Hebrew word which is used in Genesis 2:14:

"And a river went out of Eden to water the garden; and from thence it was parted, and became into four heads. The name of the first is Pison: that is it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold; And the gold of that land is good: there is bdellium and the onyx stone. And the name of the second river is Gihon: the same is it that compasseth the whole land of Ethiopia. And the name of the



third river is Hiddekel: that is it which goeth toward the east of Assyria. And the fourth river is Euphrates."

Genesis 2:10-14, KJV

To reiterate, as we have seen, some of the previous verses include the phrase "from the entering in of Hamath unto the river of Egypt", as well as the phrase "from the river of Egypt unto the river Euphrates". It seems obvious that both of these phrases are describing the complete length of the area which ancient Israel controlled. However, they do so in opposite directions. In other words, the first phrase is describing from north to south, while the second phrase is describing from south to north. In short, insofar as the full length of Israelite control is concerned, they are really synonymous terms.

One thing which should be absolutely clear to you by now, is the fact that neither of these two phrases has anything to do whatsoever with the lower length of the Euphrates River which flows through the modern-day nation of Iraq, until it finally reaches the Persian Gulf. To reiterate, God never once promised any of that land or even control of that area to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses and Joshua. In fact, if one carefully studies the division of the land of Canaan between the twelve tribes of Israel after Joshua and the Israelites had conquered it, he will find absolutely zero mention of Iraq -- or its ancient name of Mesopotamia, meaning "land between two rivers" -- in any verse at all where those land divisions are discussed. That fact alone makes a very clear statement.

Please go to part three for the continuation of this series.

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"Greater Israel" Doctrine: Exposed! - Part 3

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East-To-West Breadth Of The Promised Land, Those Boundaries Encompass Canaan And Not East Into Iraq Or South Into Egypt, Edom Was Promised To Esau And His Descendants And Not To The Israelites, Ammon Moab And Edom Flanked Israel On The East And Southeast, Herodian Kings Were Edomites Loyal To Rome, Modern Nation Of Jordan, Jordan River Was To Be The Eastern Border Of The Promised Land, View Of The Promised Land From Eastern Shore Of The Jordan River And Looking Westward, The Israelites Crossed The Jordan River From East To West And Not From West To East, God Promised All Land West Of The Jordan, "This Lebanon" And Mount Hermon, How Tribes Of Manasseh Gad And Reuben Acquired Land East Of The Jordan River, Distorted Greater Israel Maps, Heth And Origin Of Hittites, Location Of The Hittite Kingdom, Hatti Hattusa And Hittites, Hittites In Canaan, Abraham Ephron The Hittite And The Cave Of Machpela

Continuing our discuss from part two, let us return to some of the verses I first shared with you in part one. Allow me to refresh your memory by sharing them again:

"Command the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye come into the land of Canaan; (this is the land that shall fall unto you for an inheritance, even the land of Canaan with the coasts thereof:) Then your south quarter shall be from the wilderness of Zin along by the coast of Edom, and your south border shall be the outmost coast of the salt sea eastward: And your border shall turn from the south to the ascent of Akrabbim, and pass on to Zin: and the going forth thereof shall be from the south to Kadeshbarnea, and shall go on to Hazaraddar, and pass on to Azmon: And the border shall fetch a compass from Azmon UNTO THE RIVER OF EGYPT, and the goings out of it shall be at the sea."

Numbers 34:3-5, KJV

"This then was the lot of the tribe of the children of Judah by their families; even to the border of Edom the wilderness of Zin southward was the uttermost part of the south coast. And their south border was from the shore of the salt sea, from the bay that looketh southward: And it went out to the south side to Maalehacrabbim, and passed along to Zin, and ascended up on the south side unto Kadeshbarnea, and passed along to Hezron, and went up to Adar, and fetched a compass to Karkaa: From thence it passed toward Azmon, and went out UNTO THE RIVER OF EGYPT; and the goings out of that coast

were at the sea: this shall be your south coast . . . Ashdod with her towns and her villages, Gaza with her towns and her villages, UNTO THE RIVER OF EGYPT, and the great sea, and the border thereof:"

Joshua 15:1-4, 47, KJV

While we have now clearly established the northern and southern borders of the land which God had promised to Abram and his descendants, now we will focus our attention on the east-to-west breadth of the Promised Land. First of all, I want you to notice that Numbers 34:3-5 clearly states "this is the land that shall fall unto you for an inheritance, even the land of Canaan". So that phrase is telling us two things. First, that the boundaries are about to be described in the following verses. And second, that those boundaries are to encompass the land of Canaan itself, and NOT stretch all the way over to Iraq -- a.k.a. Mesopotamia -- in the east, or to the south into the land of Egypt. It just isn't so.

What Numbers 34:3-5 and Joshua 15:1-4, 47 are describing for us is the entire southeastern to southwestern portion of the land which was given to the Israelites. This land begins just below the Dead Sea -- which is referred to in these verses as "the salt sea" -- hugs the land of Edom, travels along the northern edge of the Sinai Peninsula, and terminates where the "river of Egypt" empties into the Mediterranean Sea, which is referred to in these verses as "the great sea".

To add some additional clarity to this issue, the reason why Edom forms the southeastern border of Israel is because that land was promised to Esau and his descendants -- and NOT to the Israelites -- who were known as Edomites. Consider the following set of verses which offer proof of this particular point:

"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, which he had got in the land of Canaan; and went into the country from the face of his brother Jacob. 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: Esau is Edom. And these are the generations of Esau the father of the Edomites in mount Seir:"

Genesis 36:6-9, KJV

"Then we turned, and took our journey into the wilderness by the way of the Red sea, as the LORD spake unto me: and we compassed mount Seir many days. And the LORD spake unto me, saying, Ye have compassed this mountain long enough: turn you northward. And command thou the people, saying, Ye are to pass through the coast of your brethren the children of Esau, which dwell in Seir; and they shall be afraid of you: take ye good heed unto yourselves therefore: Meddle not with them; for I will not give you of their land, no, not so much as a foot breadth; because I have given mount Seir unto Esau for a possession."

Deuteronomy 2:1-5, KJV

"And Joshua said unto all the people, Thus saith the LORD God of Israel, Your fathers dwelt on the other side of the flood in old time, even Terah, the father of Abraham, and the father of Nachor: and they served other gods. And I took your father Abraham from the other side of the flood, and led him throughout all the land of Canaan, and multiplied his seed, and gave him Isaac. And I gave unto Isaac Jacob and Esau: and I gave unto Esau mount Seir, to possess it; but Jacob and his children went down into Egypt."

Joshua 24:2-4, KJV

If you study the three images below, you will see that the land of ancient Israel was flanked on the east and southeast by three nations: Ammon, Moab and Edom. Ammon was comprised of the descendants of Benammi, while Moab was comprised of the descendants of Moab. As the verses below explain, these two were the sons of the two daughters of Lot by their own father. Yes, a bit of desperate sexual hanky-panky went on there following the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah and the cities of the plains:

"And Lot went up out of Zoar, and dwelt in the mountain, and his two daughters with him; for he feared to dwell in Zoar: and he dwelt in a cave, he and his two daughters. And the firstborn said unto the younger, Our father is old, and there is not a man in the earth to come in unto us after the manner of all the earth: Come, let us make our father drink wine, and we will lie with him, that we may preserve seed of our father. And they made their father drink wine that night: and the firstborn went in, and lay with her father; and he perceived not when she lay down, nor when she arose. And it came to pass on the morrow, that the firstborn said unto the younger, Behold, I lay yesternight with my father: let us

make him drink wine this night also; and go thou in, and lie with him, that we may preserve seed of our father. And they made their father drink wine that night also: and the younger arose, and lay with him; and he perceived not when she lay down, nor when she arose. Thus were both the daughters of Lot with child by their father. And the firstborn bare a son, and called his name Moab: the same is the father of the Moabites unto this day. And the younger, she also bare a son, and called his name Benammi: the same is the father of the children of Ammon unto this day."

Genesis 19:30-38, KJV

[insert Edom, Ammon, Moab, Jordan maps here]

As you may recall from your own Bible studies, it was Ruth the Moabitess who married Boaz, thus making her an ancestor of Jesus Christ. The Ammonites and the Edomites eventually became enemies of the Israelites. Much later, King Herod's lineage would arise from the Edomites. While Herod and his sons were Idumaeans -- or Edomites -- Herod entwined his life with Jewish royalty when he married the Hasmonean princess Mariamne. He also practiced Judaism. However, Herod likewise became a strong supporter of Rome, and a lifelong friend of Mark Antony. In fact, Herod the Great -- the first Herod -- was nominated as the king of Judaea by the Roman senate, and declared the king of the Jews. In short, Herod the Great and his sons were puppets of Rome. According to the writings of Jewish historian Flavius Josephus, the final Herod was Herod Agrippa II, who fled to Rome, along with his sister named Berenice, following the fall of Jerusalem in 70 AD, where he led a life of comfort as a praetor.

As you may possibly already know, today, Ammon, Moab and Edom are known as the nation of Jordan. In fact, to this day, the capital city of Jordan is Amman, located in former Ammon. While we have now established the northern, southern, western and southeastern borders of ancient Israel, now we need to identify the northeastern border of the same. In order to do that, we're going to take a closer look at some of the verses I shared with you in part one:

"Now after the death of Moses the servant of the LORD it came to pass, that the LORD spake unto Joshua the son of Nun, Moses' minister, saying, Moses my servant is dead; now therefore arise, go over this Jordan, thou, and all this people, unto the land which I do give to them, even to the children of Israel. Every place that the sole of your foot

shall tread upon, that have I given unto you, as I said unto Moses. From the wilderness and this Lebanon even unto the great river, the river Euphrates, all the land of the Hittites, and unto the great sea toward the going down of the sun, shall be your coast."

Joshua 1:1-4, KJV

From the previous verses, it is also easy to see that the eastern border of the Israelites' inheritance was to be the Jordan River. Thus, the Lord says to Joshua, "now therefore arise, go over this Jordan . . . unto the land which I do give to them". So the Lord is making it clear to Joshua that He is going to give them everything that is located to the WEST of the Jordan River. In short, they have to cross the Jordan River in order to get to the land which God is going to give to them. That is to say, the land of Canaan.

Just as Moses had stood a short time earlier on the summit of Mount Nebo -- located in current-day Jordan -- when the Lord showed him the land of promise, in my mind, it is also rather easy to imagine Joshua as he stood on a high bluff overlooking the eastern shore of the Jordan River, looking southward to the Negev Desert -- referred to here as "the wilderness" -- and northward -- noted by "this Lebanon even unto the great river, the river Euphrates, all the land of the Hittites" -- and westward, across the Jordan River, towards the direction of the Mediterranean Sea -- noted by "unto the great sea toward the going down of the sun."

Following are the verses which describe Moses' view of the Promised Land:

"And Moses went up from the plains of Moab unto the mountain of Nebo, to the top of Pisgah, that is over against Jericho. And the LORD shewed him all the land of Gilead, unto Dan, And all Naphtali, and the land of Ephraim, and Manasseh, and all the land of Judah, unto the utmost sea, And the south, and the plain of the valley of Jericho, the city of palm trees, unto Zoar. And the LORD said unto him, This is the land which I sware unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, saying, I will give it unto thy seed: I have caused thee to see it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not go over thither."

Deuteronomy 34:1-4, KJV

"Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall tread shall be yours: from the wilderness and Lebanon, from the river, the river Euphrates, even unto the uttermost sea shall your coast be."

## Deuteronomy 11:24, KJV

To reiterate, at the time that this promise was made to the Israelites by the Lord, they had not yet crossed the Jordan River. Anyone who possesses even a casual understanding of Biblical history, knows that Joshua and Caleb crossed from east to west towards Jericho, and not west to east towards modern-day Jordan. They were already in what constitutes a part of modern-day Jordan, so they were obviously looking to the west, and not eastward towards Saudi Arabia and Iraq. It is ridiculous to think that the Lord was promising them land which was behind their backs, when they were looking at the land which stretched for some fifty miles westward in front of them. So there should be no doubt regarding exactly what land the Lord was going to give to the Israelites.

As I mentioned earlier, if God truly promised Abraham all of the land which stretched as far east as the Euphrates River in the nation of Iraq, how do we explain then that even at the height of the kingdom, during the reigns of King David and his son, King Solomon, the Israelites never possessed that land? Isn't the answer rather obvious? God simply never promised that land to them. He plainly said everything west of the Jordan River. Period. Anything else is a fiction that has been invented by Zionist Jews and misguided pro-Israel Christians.

To continue, in Joshua 1:1-4, we also see a mention of the phrase "this Lebanon". The fact that this verse -- as well as Deuteronomy 11:24 -- says "this Lebanon" is an indication that it is referring to the mountainous area to the north around Mount Hermon. We can likewise confirm this point by a few other verses where both Lebanon and Mount Hermon are mentioned together:

"So Joshua took all that land, the hills, and all the south country, and all the land of Goshen, and the valley, and the plain, and the mountain of Israel, and the valley of the same; Even from the mount Halak, that goeth up to Seir, EVEN UNTO BAALGAD IN THE VALLEY OF LEBANON UNDER MOUNT HERMON: and all their kings he took, and smote them, and slew them."  
Joshua 11:16-17, KJV

"Now Joshua was old and stricken in years; and the LORD said unto him, Thou art old and stricken in years, and there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed. This is the land that yet remaineth: all the borders of the Philistines,

and all Geshuri, From Sihor, which is before Egypt, even unto the borders of Ekron northward, which is counted to the Canaanite: five lords of the Philistines; the Gazathites, and the Ashdothites, the Eshkalonites, the Gittites, and the Ekronites; also the Avites: From the south, all the land of the Canaanites, and Mearah that is beside the Sidonians, unto Aphek, to the borders of the Amorites: And the land of the Giblites, AND ALL LEBANON, TOWARD THE SUNRISING, FROM BAALGAD UNDER MOUNT HERMON UNTO THE ENTERING INTO HAMATH. All the inhabitants of the hill country from Lebanon unto Misrephothmaim, and all the Sidonians, them will I drive out from before the children of Israel: only divide thou it by lot unto the Israelites for an inheritance, as I have commanded thee."

Joshua 13:1-6, KJV

"Come with me from Lebanon, my spouse, with me FROM LEBANON: look from the top of Amana, from the top of Shenir AND HERMON, from the lions dens, from the mountains of the leopards."

Song of Solomon 4:8, KJV

Mount Hermon is a part of the Anti-Lebanon mountain range. It straddles the border between modern-day Lebanon and Syria, but its southern slopes extend down into the Golan Heights, which are currently occupied by Israel. As I have mentioned before, according to the Book of Enoch, Mount Hermon is also the site where the Fallen Angels descended to the Earth. You can find Mount Hermon on the map below near the top of the image. I have also included a photograph of Mount Hermon.

[insert map and image of Mount Hermon here]

As we have now seen, at the pinnacle of their power, King David and King Solomon controlled the land area described in all of the previous verses. In fact, even though it was not included in the original promise which God had been made to Abraham, they also controlled the area known as Transjordan which lies east of the Jordan River. Today, this land is a part of the country of Jordan.

Even though that land was not promised to the Israelites, and in fact was initially viewed as prohibited land by Moses, it eventually did fall under their jurisdiction when the Israelites were forced to fight against Sihon of the Amorites, because he refused to allow them to pass through his land, as they journeyed on their way to the Promised



Land. Consider the following group of verses:

"And Israel sent messengers unto Sihon king of the Amorites, saying, Let me pass through thy land: we will not turn into the fields, or into the vineyards; we will not drink of the waters of the well: but we will go along by the kings high way, until we be past thy borders. And Sihon would not suffer Israel to pass through his border: but Sihon gathered all his people together, and went out against Israel into the wilderness: and he came to Jahaz, and fought against Israel. And Israel smote him with the edge of the sword, and possessed his land from Arnon unto Jabbok, even unto the children of Ammon: for the border of the children of Ammon was strong. And Israel took all these cities: and Israel dwelt in all the cities of the Amorites, in Heshbon, and in all the villages thereof. For Heshbon was the city of Sihon the king of the Amorites, who had fought against the former king of Moab, and taken all his land out of his hand, even unto Arnon . . . Thus Israel dwelt in the land of the Amorites. And Moses sent to spy out Jaazer, and they took the villages thereof, and drove out the Amorites that were there. And they turned and went up by the way of Bashan: and Og the king of Bashan went out against them, he, and all his people, to the battle at Edrei. And the LORD said unto Moses, Fear him not: for I have delivered him into thy hand, and all his people, and his land; and thou shalt do to him as thou didst unto Sihon king of the Amorites, which dwelt at Heshbon. So they smote him, and his sons, and all his people, until there was none left him alive: and they possessed his land."

Numbers 21:21-26, 31-35, KJV

Later on, in Numbers 32, we discover that the tribes of Gad and Reuben asked Moses to allow them to remain on the east side of the Jordan River -- instead of crossing over into the land of Canaan -- because they had a lot of cattle, and the land of Gilead to the east of the Jordan River would be a good place for them. If you read the chapter, you will see that Moses gave them his blessing, and told them that if they were willing to cross the Jordan River into Canaan, and fight with the rest of the children of Israel, once the land of Canaan was subdued, they could return to Gilead on the east side of the Jordan River, and possess it. Consider the following verses:

"And the children of Gad and the children of Reuben spake unto Moses, saying, Thy servants will do as my lord

commandeth. Our little ones, our wives, our flocks, and all our cattle, shall be there in the cities of Gilead: But thy servants will pass over, every man armed for war, before the LORD to battle, as my lord saith. So concerning them Moses commanded Eleazar the priest, and Joshua the son of Nun, and the chief fathers of the tribes of the children of Israel: And Moses said unto them, If the children of Gad and the children of Reuben will pass with you over Jordan, every man armed to battle, before the LORD, and the land shall be subdued before you; then ye shall give them the land of Gilead for a possession: But if they will not pass over with you armed, they shall have possessions among you in the land of Canaan. And the children of Gad and the children of Reuben answered, saying, As the LORD hath said unto thy servants, so will we do. We will pass over armed before the LORD into the land of Canaan, that the possession of our inheritance on this side Jordan may be ours. And Moses gave unto them, even to the children of Gad, and to the children of Reuben, and unto half the tribe of Manasseh the son of Joseph, the kingdom of Sihon king of the Amorites, and the kingdom of Og king of Bashan, the land, with the cities thereof in the coasts, even the cities of the country round about."

Numbers 32:25-33, KJV

As you can see, not only did Moses promise the tribes of Gad and Reuben land on the east side of the Jordan River, but he also made this same promise to half of the tribe of Manasseh as well. The other half of the tribe of Manasseh settled on the west side of the Jordan River. If you open your Bible to Joshua chapter twenty-two, you will find the fulfillment of this promise, if you wish to take the time to read it. If you are interested in reading a more detailed explanation concerning how the children of Israel acquired all of the land which was located just east of the Jordan River, even though it was not a part of the original promise, please consider visiting the following URL:

<https://publishing.cdlib.org/ucpressebooks/view?docId=ft596nb3tj&chunk.id=d0e3036&toc.id=d0e3036&brand=ucpress>

At any rate, this is why King David and King Solomon still ruled over Transjordan hundreds of years later. Below you can see a map which will help you to visualize the topics we just discussed:

[insert twelve tribes map here]

As I first mentioned to you in part one, there are different versions of the Greater Israel map to be found online. They are not all the same, because the different people who made them come from different backgrounds, and thus have their own understanding regarding what certain verses mean. Sadly, there are certain people who have arrived at the erroneous conclusion that God also promised all, or at least part, of Asia Minor -- that is to say, Anatolia, or Turkey -- to the Israelites. How did these people arrive at such a misguided conclusion? It would seem that their confusion arises from the fact that they have not correctly understood certain verses concerning the land of the Hittites. However, before I offer you an explanation, let me first share with you two maps which were apparently made by some of these misguided people, which show their distorted versions of Greater Israel:

[insert maps of Great Israel with Turkey included]

To continue, according to the Scriptures, and as I briefly mentioned in part two, the Hittites were descended from Heth, who was one of the sons of Canaan. In turn, Canaan was one of the four sons of Ham. As for Ham, he was one of the three sons of Noah. In short, Heth was the grandson of Ham, and the great grandson of Noah. Here again are the verses from the Book of Genesis:

"And Canaan begat Sidon his firstborn, and Heth, And the Jebusite, and the Amorite, and the Girgasite, And the Hivite, and the Arkite, and the Sinite, And the Arvadite, and the Zemarite, and the Hamathite: and afterward were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad."

Genesis 10:15-18, KJV

While their predominant location was in Asia Minor, later to be known as Anatolia, and today known as Turkey -- thus named after the modern nation's founder, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk -- the Hittites eventually expanded southward and controlled all of northern Syria at one point in history. Further south, they were in conflict with the Egyptians, particularly around Kadesh. The Hittites called their kingdom "Hattusa", which in the Akkadian language is Hatti. Thus, it is also referred to as Hatti-land. There is a belief that the Hatti may have been a people who preceded the Hittites in Anatolia, and that the Hittites simply kept the name Hattusa, and absorbed the Hatti culture.

However, the Hittites also lived in Canaan, particularly in the area of Hebron, which today is a part of the West Bank. Most Bible-knowledgeable Christians will be familiar with the descendants of Heth -- that is, the Hittites -- from the story of Abraham and Ephron the Hittite. Abraham in fact made a deal with Ephron whereby he purchased the cave of Machpelah from Ephron for four hundred shekels of silver, to be used as the burial place for Abraham's family. Below is the story in its entirety.

"And Sarah was an hundred and seven and twenty years old: these were the years of the life of Sarah. And Sarah died in Kirjatharba; the same is Hebron in the land of Canaan: and Abraham came to mourn for Sarah, and to weep for her. And Abraham stood up from before his dead, and spake unto the sons of Heth, saying, I am a stranger and a sojourner with you: give me a possession of a buryingplace with you, that I may bury my dead out of my sight. And the children of Heth answered Abraham, saying unto him, Hear us, my lord: thou art a mighty prince among us: in the choice of our sepulchres bury thy dead; none of us shall withhold from thee his sepulchre, but that thou mayest bury thy dead. And Abraham stood up, and bowed himself to the people of the land, even to the children of Heth. And he communed with them, saying, If it be your mind that I should bury my dead out of my sight; hear me, and intreat for me to Ephron the son of Zohar, That he may give me the cave of Machpelah, which he hath, which is in the end of his field; for as much money as it is worth he shall give it me for a possession of a buryingplace amongst you. And Ephron dwelt among the children of Heth: and Ephron the Hittite answered Abraham in the audience of the children of Heth, even of all that went in at the gate of his city, saying, Nay, my lord, hear me: the field give I thee, and the cave that is therein, I give it thee; in the presence of the sons of my people give I it thee: bury thy dead. And Abraham bowed down himself before the people of the land. And he spake unto Ephron in the audience of the people of the land, saying, But if thou wilt give it, I pray thee, hear me: I will give thee money for the field; take it of me, and I will bury my dead there. And Ephron answered Abraham, saying unto him, My lord, hearken unto me: the land is worth four hundred shekels of silver; what is that betwixt me and thee? bury therefore thy dead. And Abraham hearkened unto Ephron; and Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver, which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant. And the field of Ephron, which was in

Machpelah, which was before Mamre, the field, and the cave which was therein, and all the trees that were in the field, that were in all the borders round about, were made sure unto Abraham for a possession in the presence of the children of Heth, before all that went in at the gate of his city. And after this, Abraham buried Sarah his wife in the cave of the field of Machpelah before Mamre: the same is Hebron in the land of Canaan. And the field, and the cave that is therein, were made sure unto Abraham for a possession of a buryingplace by the sons of Heth."

Genesis 23:1-20, KJV

"And these are the days of the years of Abrahams life which he lived, an hundred threescore and fifteen years. Then Abraham gave up the ghost, and died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years; and was gathered to his people. And his sons Isaac and Ishmael buried him in the cave of Machpelah, in the field of Ephron the son of Zohar the Hittite, which is before Mamre; The field which Abraham purchased of the sons of Heth: there was Abraham buried, and Sarah his wife."

Genesis 25:7-10, KJV

"And he [Jacob] charged them, and said unto them, I am to be gathered unto my people: bury me with my fathers in the cave that is in the field of Ephron the Hittite, In the cave that is in the field of Machpelah, which is before Mamre, in the land of Canaan, which Abraham bought with the field of Ephron the Hittite for a possession of a buryingplace. There they buried Abraham and Sarah his wife; there they buried Isaac and Rebekah his wife; and there I buried Leah. The purchase of the field and of the cave that is therein was from the children of Heth. And when Jacob had made an end of commanding his sons, he gathered up his feet into the bed, and yielded up the ghost, and was gathered unto his people."

Genesis 49:29-33, KJV

"And his sons did unto him according as he commanded them: For his sons carried him into the land of Canaan, and buried him in the cave of the field of Machpelah, which Abraham bought with the field for a possession of a buryingplace of Ephron the Hittite, before Mamre."

Genesis 50:12-13, KJV

Below is a map where you can see where Mamre, Hebron and the cave of Machpelah are located, along with a few other places in ancient Israel:

[insert map of cave of Machpelah]

The reason why this point is important, is because when God made His covenant with Abraham, and named the peoples of Canaan which the Israelites would conquer, the Hittites were named among them. Later, when Joshua and the Israelites were at the point of entering the land of Canaan, the LORD again reminded Joshua that the land of the Hittites would be given to them. Let me share those verses with you again:

"In the same day the LORD made a covenant with Abram, saying, Unto thy seed have I given this land, from the river of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates: The Kenites, and the Kenizzites, and the Kadmonites, AND THE HITTITES, and the Perizzites, and the Rephaims, And the Amorites, and the Canaanites, and the Girgashites, and the Jebusites."  
Genesis 15:18-21, KJV

"Now after the death of Moses the servant of the LORD it came to pass, that the LORD spake unto Joshua the son of Nun, Moses' minister, saying, Moses my servant is dead; now therefore arise, go over this Jordan, thou, and all this people, unto the land which I do give to them, even to the children of Israel. Every place that the sole of your foot shall tread upon, that have I given unto you, as I said unto Moses. From the wilderness and this Lebanon even unto the great river, the river Euphrates, ALL THE LAND OF THE HITTITES, and unto the great sea toward the going down of the sun, shall be your coast."  
Joshua 1:1-4, KJV

Please go to part four for the conclusion of this series.

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"Greater Israel" Doctrine: Exposed! - Part 4

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God Defined The Area Of The Promised Land By Establishing Clear Physical And Topographical Landmarks, God Specifically Named The Peoples Who Inhabited Canaan Which The Israelites Would Conquer, Descendants Of Canaan, Land Of The Hittites, "Every Place That The Sole Of Your Foot Shall Tread Upon", Comparing Israel's Ancient And Modern Borders, God Fulfilled His Word To The Israelites, The Israelis Have All The Land They Were Ever Meant To Have By God, Crafty Invention Of The Zionist Jews, Gullible Pro-Israel Christians Promoting A Lie Due To Ignorance, Political Ploy Which Could Explode Middle East, Decide For Yourself, Conclusion, Suggested Reading List

Continuing our discussion from part three, if you have been carefully following everything I have been sharing with you in this series, then you should know by now that God most certainly did NOT promise Turkey to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses and Joshua. In fact, if you have been paying really close attention, perhaps you have already realized that God defined the area of the land He promised to Abraham and his descendants in two very distinct ways. The first way He did this was by establishing certain physical and topographical landmarks. These markers include the following:

Dead Sea  
Euphrates River  
Jordan River  
Mediterranean Sea  
Mount Hermon  
Negev Desert  
Red Sea  
River of Egypt [Brook of Egypt]

This should be very clear to you by now. BUT, there is a second way in which God told them which land they would conquer and possess; and that was by telling them exactly which peoples inhabited the land of Canaan. I have already shared with you some of the verses where these different cultures are mentioned, but let me share them with you again, along with some additional verses. All of these people were Canaanites, who were descended from Canaan, who was one of the sons of Ham, the son of Noah:

"And Canaan begat Sidon his firstborn, and Heth, And the

Jebusite, and the Amorite, and the Girgasite, And the Hivite, and the Arkite, and the Sinite, And the Arvadite, and the Zemarite, and the Hamathite: and afterward were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad."

Genesis 10:15-18, KJV

"In the same day the LORD made a covenant with Abram, saying, Unto thy seed have I given this land, from the river of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates: The Kenites, and the Kenizzites, and the Kadmonites, And the Hittites, and the Perizzites, and the Rephaims, And the Amorites, and the Canaanites, and the Girgashites, and the Jebusites."

Genesis 15:18-21, KJV

As for all the people that were left of the Hittites, and the Amorites, and the Perizzites, and the Hivites, and the Jebusites, which were not of Israel, But of their children, who were left after them in the land, whom the children of Israel consumed not, them did Solomon make to pay tribute until this day."

2 Chronicles 8:7-8, KJV

"And it came to pass, when all the kings which were on this side Jordan, in the hills, and in the valleys, and in all the coasts of the great sea over against Lebanon, the Hittite, and the Amorite, the Canaanite, the Perizzite, the Hivite, and the Jebusite, heard thereof; That they gathered themselves together, to fight with Joshua and with Israel, with one accord."

Joshua 9:1-2, KJV

So what we see then, is that the promise to Abraham included the physical land of Canaan itself, and the Canaanite tribes which dwelt within its borders. These were the two conditions which were set by God. If you conduct a Bible study of your own, you will quickly discover that all of the aforementioned people did in fact live within the confines of Canaan. As an example, the Jebusites were the former inhabitants of Jebus, which King David conquered and renamed Jerusalem. So it seems obvious that the phrase "the land of the Hittites" must be referring to the land which the Hittites controlled both in Canaan, as well as in parts of Syria, due to the fact that we see the phrase "unto the great river" in the previous set of verses. That is what was promised to Abraham and his descendants.

To reiterate, the land which is now occupied by Turkey was



not included in God's promise, and there is no Biblical indication that the Israelites ever set foot there. Please remember that the Lord had told them "Every place that the sole of your foot shall tread upon, that have I given unto you." That is why the previous two maps are dead wrong. In my view, whoever created them is guilty of sloppy exegesis, or scriptural interpretation.

Before concluding this series, allow me to share with you an observation we can make. If we take a minute to compare all of the information which I have now shared with you in this series, with the current borders of the modern country of Israel, we make an interesting discovery. As I mentioned earlier, the southern border remains pretty much the same as it has been for millennia, and stretches diagonally from the Gulf of Aqaba, northwestward along the top of the Sinai Peninsula, until it reaches the Mediterranean Sea. As has also been the case for millennia, the Mediterranean Sea continues to be Israel's western border.

Furthermore, Lebanon and the slopes of Mount Hermon in the Golan Heights continue to be the northernmost border of Israel, just as they were thousands of years ago. As we saw earlier, while King David and King Solomon did control some land as far as the Euphrates River in eastern Syria, that land was lost. Lastly, we have Israel's eastern border with the nation of Jordan, which is marked by the Jordan and the Yarmouk Rivers, the Dead Sea, the Wadi Araba and the Gulf of Aqaba, which is the upper right arm of the Red Sea. What you will notice is that the land east of the Jordan River which was once inhabited by members of the tribes of Manasseh, Gad and Reuben, now belongs to the nation of Jordan. I wonder if this is because this land was never a part of God's original promise to Abraham, even though He did allow the Israelites to conquer it under Moses and Joshua.

At any rate, we have now covered a lot of territory. While I have not included every single Bible verse which relates to this subject, or explained every single aspect in minute detail, I believe that I have presented you with sufficient Scriptural evidence to make a rather strong case that God never promised the Israelites much more land than what the Israelis possess today. God indeed kept His word, as He always does.

As such, my personal conviction regarding this matter is that if God truly wanted the ancient Israelites, or the modern

Israelis, to possess more land than what they had thousands of years ago, or more land than what they possess today, then He would make it so. Yet He has not done so in all this time. The fact that they have for the most part remained within the borders which were first established by God millennia ago, is evidence to me that this is all that they were ever meant to have. Period.

In conclusion, the doctrine of a Greater Israel which extends to the Nile River in Egypt, to Turkey in the north, as well as to Iraq in the east, is a crafty invention of the Zionist Jews, which has been foolishly promoted by certain gullible, pro-Israel Christians who have not thoroughly examined the Bible. Such a doctrine has no solid basis in the Scriptures. It is a political ploy which is being foisted upon ignorant people who are mesmerized by the Jews and all things Jewish. And it is a very dangerous ploy at that which could cause the entire Middle East to explode, if it were to be pursued. The Israel-Hamas War is clear proof of that. To reiterate, the Greater Israel doctrine is an absolute lie, and a deception. Again, I have provided you with the evidence. Now you must decide for yourself what you want to believe.

With these thoughts I will bring this series to a close. I trust that you have found it informative, and I hope that it has been a blessing in your life as well. If so, if you have an account with Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr or with any other social network, I would really appreciate if you would take the time to click or tap on the corresponding share buttons which are found on this same page. Thank you so very much! May God bless you abundantly!

For additional information, you may want to refer to the list of reading resources below which were either mentioned in this series, or which contain topics which are related to this series. All of these articles are likewise located on the Bill's Bible Basics website:

Job and the Land of Uz: A Biblical Mystery?  
Satan: King of Tyrus, King of Empires!  
The Children of God and Politics  
The Fruits of Disobedience  
The International Jew and the Protocols of Zion  
Welcome to Greater Israel, USA!

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