

It's provable by the scriptures the Ashkenazi did not descend from the line of Judah.

Doesn't the Jewish Encyclopedia and other Jewish reference sources record about the Khazars existence, and also records the event of their conversion to Talmudic Judaism and then assimilating with the eastern European Ashkenazi line which came down through the line of one of Noah's great-grandsons, that is, from Noah, to Japheth, to Gomer, then Ashkenaz? (See Genesis chapter 10). Originally the Ashkenazi are not even of the tribe of Judah, Judah wasn't even born yet, nor can they be referred to as Jews because they did not even exist yet. Japheth's line would migrate up into Europe and become the white Gentile races (Skin color variations of the races came about through environmental adaptation to the locations they lived in and by that would become a genetic trait, whereas distinct facial and bodily features are primarily genetic traits). The big question is, when did the Ashkenazi become converts to Judaism? This is where the Khazarian connection makes the most sense, that it most likely was through the assimilation of the Khazar converts. This assimilation also explains how this particular offshoot of Jews became white, who then would go on to become the largest variation/sect of the Jews today.

Ham's line would also have conversions to Judaism later down the generations. The most ancient communities of African Jews are the Ethiopian, West African Jews, Sephardi Jews, and Mizrahi Jews of North Africa and the Horn of Africa.

Listen to what King David wrote in the Psalms...

Psalms 105: 26 & 27

26 He sent Moses his servant; and Aaron whom he had chosen.

27 They shewed his signs among them, and wonders in the land of Ham.

Psalms 106: 19-22

19 They made a calf in Horeb, and worshipped the molten image.

20 Thus they changed their glory into the similitude of an ox that eateth grass.

21 They forgot God their saviour, which had done great things in Egypt;

22 Wondrous works in the land of Ham, and terrible things by the Red sea.

So, Egypt is identified as the Land of Ham where the wonderous works of the Exodus took place... and the Egyptians being Hamites were not a white people. Moses wasn't either for he was accepted into Pharaoh's royal family, his physical features must have appeared the same as the Egyptians of that time. Even ancient sculptures and artwork from that time depict a people with African features, and maybe some Arabian mix as well. The point here is, it means the Lost Tribes were dispersed all over north, west, east and south, not just into Europe as some are trying to erroneously assert... the Scriptures prove that postulation wrong.

Now the Semites and the Hebrews were through Noah's son Shem (origins of the Semitic line), and then through one of Shem's great-grandsons, that is, from Shem, to Arphaxad, to Salah, then Eber which is where it is said we get the word Hebrew from... but they were not of/through the tribe of Judah either, it wasn't until fourteen generations down from Noah that the tribe of Judah came to be (Again see Genesis chapter 10). Then from Eber to Peleg to Reu to Serug to Nahor to Terah we get to Abraham.

God called Abraham out of his native land. Abraham came from Ur out of Sumer, which is in modern day Iraq and God had him go up to Haran, then down to Canaan, and then down to Egypt. Then as God instructed, he went back to Canaan. From him were Issac, then Jacob who God named Israel, and then the twelve tribes. Israel's descendants came to be known as the Hebrews, and they would fall into bondage in Egypt until they were delivered by Moses. Now can you see how the Hebrews became very similar in appearance to the Egyptians?

Yet not even Moses was a Jew, for he was of the tribe of Levi. It was later in Israel's time that the tribes divided up in the land, and the tribe of Judah retained the area which became Judaea where Jerusalem is, and they as a people were called Judaeans, which would become referred to as Jews. The early Israelites started off similar in appearance to the Egyptian who were Hamites, but as time passed they mixed with many of the neighboring lands.

By the time of Christ they became more blended, getting more variation of color and features, but not to the point of being like those found to the far north who are fully white Europeans. Then following the destruction of the temple in 70 AD comes the diaspora, and the Jews are forcibly dispersed from the land. Furthermore, there's no doubt that many of the Japhethic lineage became Christians through the spread of the Gospel of Christ, but... when did any of them become Jews? They're not even Semitic because they do

not come from the line of Shem. So again, we come back to the Ashkenazi and Khazar connection. Now this is not to be taken that the Ashkenazi Jews are hopeless to the Salvation offered to them by Jesus Christ our Lord, for a number of Jews and hopefully many of all types will be of the end times remnant.

Any written scriptural and historical evidence on this matter about the Ashkenazi and Khazar connection I would find more believable and accurate than even modern DNA testing, though I believe it's a legit science, it's accuracy can be manipulated by swapping or tainting the samples used, and then we're supposed to believe whatever the establishment says about it.

There is much new information coming out now trying to debunk the Khazar conversion as false, but even if it is it doesn't help the cause of those trying to debunk it. It's a useless point to make in that if the Khazar conversion didn't really happen it doesn't change the fact that all these problems we're having today with what's going on in the world caused by the element of Jews who act falsely all while claiming to be God's chosen would then still rest primarily on the Ashkenazi Jews. So again the big question is, when did the Ashkenazi become converts to the Talmudic Judaism of the Pharisees when they were originally of a Japhethic lineage being white European Gentiles by race?