

Elam in Prophecy

Where are the Elamites Found in the pages of your Bible? Bible prophecy shows Great events that will happen, and Elam will have a part in it. Elam will be a tool used to conquer certain nations and peoples.

Bible Beginnings

Does the Bible reveal who the Elamites are? And if it does, can the Bible give us any insight into what role these people will play in future world events and the coming of the Beast of Bible prophecy, and the second coming of Jesus Christ?

The Answer is Yes!

The Clues of the national identity of all peoples begin with the divisions of the populations in Genesis. It is there that we must look for the origins of all peoples and all ethnic groups. The forbearer of all peoples on earth today are the 8 people who re-established human populations when they stepped off the ark. Noah and his Family.

Notice after the flood in Genesis 8:18, God commanded Noah and his family to “replenish” the earth (Genesis 9:1), and from these eight, all the peoples of the earth derived (Genesis 9:19).

The 10th chapter of Genesis is noted by all scholars as the “Table of Nations.” Far from being a boring table of genealogy, it is the key to understanding the ethnic groups all over the world. All of our ancestors are mentioned here. If you could accurately trace your family tree you will eventually end up back to one of these patriarchs.

Genesis 10 tells of Noah’s eldest son Japheth. His descendants were divided first by Language, then by their families or clans, and later as their families grew, into nations. These same is said by Noah’s second and third sons, (Genesis 10:20, 31). Notice that the first dividing factor was language!

Where did these divisions begin?

At Babel of course!

When did these divisions begin?

In the time of Peleg

Notice Genesis 10:25: “And unto Eber were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided;” Peleg in Hebrew means “division.”

Living in Peleg’s Time

It didn’t take long for mankind to return to criminal behavior which God had punished with the flood. When it comes to learning the lessons of History, the human mind has the attention span of a

mayfly. God understands human nature and the criminal tendencies of man's mind (Genesis 8:21; Jer 17:9).

While Noah' was righteous in God's sight (Gen 6:9; Heb 11:7), and God spared his whole family because of Noah's righteousness, there is no indication that the rest of his family shared his devotion to God and the obedience to his law.

Shem had several sons. His firstborn was Elam, the second was Asshur, the third was Arphaxad (Gen 10:21).

At the same time Ham's children were being born. Cush, Ham's firstborn, had a son named Nimrod, the first ruler who set himself up in opposition to God! The "mighty hunter" put himself "before" God, ahead of God, presuming to take God's place (Gen 10:6-10).

Nimrod was a contemporary of Salah and Eber of Shem's line.

Nimrod's Kingdom

It was he who built Babel as well as other principal cities of the land of Shinar. Today history identifies Shinar as the land in the delta of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers at the head of the Persian Gulf. The Original settlements there were made by peoples archaeologists describe as Sumerians (Shemites), people of the Ubia-Culture. We are told that Babel was the "beginning of his Kingdom" Nimrod's Capital.

Confirming the Biblical account, "In its [Ubiad] culture assemblage are found molded clay bricks of uniform shape, the beginnings of temple architecture, and artifacts of copper" (Ancient Civilizations, p.25).

When Nimrod established his kingdom, "the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech" (Gen 11:1). Nimrod and his followers arrived in Shinar from the east crossing the Zagros Mountains of western Iran to reach the fertile Mesopotamian plain (Gen 11:2).

Between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, Nimrod built Babel. In the Babylonian texts, Babel is recorded as *Bab-ili* and means the "gate of god" (see Bullinger's Companion Bible).

Nimrod had set himself up as a god, and he ruled from Babel, and judged the people. He wanted unity among all peoples to consolidate his power. His plan was world rulership.

The tower that he built was the symbol of his power. He undoubtedly had flags, banners, and anthems, and a "name" for his world government in opposition to God (Gen 11:4). If his city was named "the city of god" then his kingdom was likely called the "kingdom of god," as well!

Nimrod's purpose was consolidation of all the growing families of the post-flood mankind under his control. The last thing he wanted to have was his power divided and diluted-"scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth" (Gen 11:4).

Remember God commissioned Noah to "replenish" the earth, spreading mankind through the "whole earth" (Gen 9:1). Nimrod was deliberately thwarting God's plan, and the work of his servant Noah.

Dividing Nations by Dividing Languages

God was aware of Nimrod's plans. God said: "And YHWH said, Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language; and this they begin to do: and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do.

"Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech.

"So YHWH scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth: and they left off to build the city.

"Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because YHWH did there confound the language of all the earth: and from thence did YHWH scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth" (Gen 11:6-9).

In order to delay the proliferation of mankind's effort to foster evil, God intervened in human affairs by dividing the emerging ethnic groups into different languages.

The Origins of all fundamental language groups began at Babel. It was in the days of Peleg the divisions of nations began. The new language of Peleg's father Eber (the Hebrew), Babel came to mean "confusion."

No longer capable of a unified effort, Nimrod had to settle for more city building, so he built Erech, Accad (Akkad), and Calneh in ancient Shinar (Genesis 10:10).

He still wanted to expand his empire beyond Sumeria, so he attacked and conquered the cities of Asshur, Shem's son, in neighboring Assyria. The corrected translation of Genesis 10:11-12 reads: "Out of that land [Sumeria] he [Nimrod] went forth [in war] to Asshur [Assyria] and [following his conquest] builded Nineveh, and the city of Rehoboth, and Calah. And Resen between Nineveh and Calah..."

In the midst of Nimrod's empire building, the other families of the patriarchs who came through the flood began migrating out of the area. No longer unified by a common language, these families and clans grew into separate language groups, different ethnic groups, and finally into separate nations as God intended.

Yet all have their origins with Noah and the first settlements after the flood in Mesopotamia.

Where did these peoples go? How can we determine which nations they grew into? Where are those nations today?

Testimony of History

We have been able to trace the footsteps of many of these people on their paths of migrations throughout history. Can we also trace the modern Elam today? Can we identify the Biblical ancestors of the modern day Elamites? And if so, what does the Bible say about them in Prophecy?

Many should realize that the Bible is the source of true Historical events, and we should stop treating the Bible as just literature. The Bible is a book about governments, peoples, nations. It involves itself with global events contain in its prophecies that are for our day today!

Wars Following Babel

Notice what happened immediately after God divided the peoples by separating their languages?

As the peoples dispersed from Nimrod's once powerful capital, a power vacuum was created. Nimrod retained control of the plain of Shinar. Among the first people dispossessed in this region were the *original citizens of Babel*.

To extend his power, Nimrod attacked and conquered the neighboring cities of Assyria. Assyria was north of Shinar and the capital of Nimrod's empire shifted from the empty city of Babel to the city of Nineveh.

The plain of Shinar was vacated by migrating Babel peoples who left the region and Nimrod's now shattered dream of Babel. The site was renamed by Semitic peoples, the descendants of Eber the Hebrew "confusion."

Then, the Semitic peoples of Elam, Shem's firstborn son, moved into the Region of Shinar.

While Nimrod was off fighting his war of conquest, another king mentioned in the Bible filled the political vacuum created by the dispersal of peoples from Sumeria.

Enter Chedorlaomer

Genesis 14 records a new power in the Mesopotamian plain. His name is Chedorlaomer. He came in and occupied or conquered the cities Nimrod had established. Verse 5 speaks of "Chedorlaomer, and the kings that were with him,"

Chedorlaomer was the king of the nation of Elam who had consolidated the remaining peoples of southern Mesopotamia in an attack against the Palestinian cities (verses 1-3). that had rebelled against him (verse 4).

Chedorlaomer may have been Elam, himself.

In his retinue of allies Chedorlaomer had "Tidal king of nations [Hebrew goim, a mixed people], and Amraphel king of Shinar [the remnant of Sumerians], and Arioch king of Ellasar; (v.9).

The dispersing people of Palestine at that time included Abram and his nephew Lot. God had chosen Abram, rather than Elam to represent his government.

Abram himself was a king, and Lot had settled in the area of Sodom. Both Abram and Lot left the area of Northern Mesopotamia at God's command (Gen 12:1-4). They had separated after they both became extremely wealthy noblemen (Gen 13:2-12).

Who are these other kings led by the Elamite Chedorlaomer?

Bullinger's Companion Bible identifies them from studies of ancient texts. Chedorlaomer, the leader of the pack, is referred to in cuneiform tablets as Kudur-Lahgumal; Amraphel is thought to identify Khammurabi, or Ammurapi, the Hummurabi of North Shinar; Arioch, or Eri-Aku, and Elamite prince Ellasar, or "Larsa," and Tidal king of nations, is referred to as Tudghula, the leader of Barbarian tribes called Ummanmanda.

Notice there is already a division although superficial among the peoples of Elam. Chedorlaomer ruled one part, *the dominant force, and Arioch ruled a smaller, less powerful, separate, but related Elamite people.*

Elam's punitive expedition against the rebels of Sodom and Gomorrah succeeded. The Elamite allies took Lot captive and the killed the kings of the Vale of Siddim (Gen 14:10-12).

However, they hadn't counted on Abraham.

While the Elamite allies were returning to Mesopotamia, Abram's heard of Lot's capture and quickly mounted his own army. After a forced march by night, Abram engaged the Elamites just outside of Damascus in Northern Palestine. There Abram defeated the armies of Elam, rescued Lot, and Killed Chedorlaomer (Gen 14:14-17).

The 11th edition of the Britannica records in the Article "Elam" that Kutur-Lahgumal/Chedorlaomer was defeated by Ammi-Zadoq. Zadok was a priestly name. God's priest who defeated Chedorlaomer was Abram!

The outfall of that defeat returned Lot to Sodom, where a new king had already taken power (Gen 14:17). But the conquest of the Elamite allies gave Abram the control of the entire Fertile Crescent region, which he rejected.

Abram was not interested in building a world empire, "For he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God" (Heb 11:10). Unlike Nimrod and Elam, Abram submitted himself to God and obeyed God's commands.

Certainly however, Lot remained in Sodom in a position of high responsibility (Gen 19:1).

Important to understanding this subject is the fact that the defeated allies of Elam returned to Babylonia beaten and disorganized.

Hummurabi Rules Elam

It was at this point in history that Amraphel/Hummurabi took control of the Elamite empire, including the related Elamite subject kingdom of Ellaser. Remember there was *Greater Elam and Smaller Elam.*

The dynasty founded by Hummurabi lasted for years. The remnants of the original Babel peoples where he ruled however left the area.

In his book, *What Happened in History*, Gordon Childe notes: "By 2100 B.C the Sumerian monarchs had recovered at least so much of Sargon's Empire [formerly Nimrod's] as to be able to dominate Elam and Assyria and to be found as far west as Qtua between Homs [Hobah] and Damascus [see Gen 14:15]...but their empire too collapsed just before 2000 B.C. with it the Sumerian [Babel peoples] ruling class became extinct" (p.160).

(Editor's note: The Chronology of modern Scholars is actively disputed and cannot be relied upon).

That was the end of the Babel peoples culture in Mesopotamia. Sargon, the king of the Akkadian cities founded by Nimrod, had been defeated by Chedorlaomer the Elamite. Now Hummurabi, the Elamite took control.

World Pre-history by Grahame Clarke records: “The Akkadian Dynasty was overturned by an incursion of GUTI highlanders [barbaric nations ruled by Tidal] from the Zargos [mountains of Elam], further waves of rough folk from without, Amorites from the west and Elamites from the east, by toppling the dynasty at Ur [Shinar], opened a period of some confusion...which in ended with the first dynasty of Babylon (1990 B.C.) and the succession of Hummurabi (1800 B.C.) ...under his leadership Babylon rose supreme not only over the riverain zone of Mesopotamia, but also over the uplands of Assyria, the Zargos and Elam” (p.84).

These are the facts confirmed by Weiss: “incursions of non-southern peoples...depicted as barbarians...a period of chaos.”

It was this period of post war political chaos that Hummurabi stepped into and took power.

Continuing Clarke says: “The low-lying region between the lower Euphrates and the Zargos which in fact provided the setting for the kingdom of Elam, the first of its kind to emerge in the while region.

“To begin with the Elamite kings were dominated by the Akkadians and in due course by the Third Dynasty of Ur...they were strong enough to attack and destroy Ur itself. For nearly 1000 years, Elam was to enjoy some measure of independence” (p.94).

“After the collapse of the Ur Dynasty, ‘*Greater Elam*’ became an independent state” (Elam of Ancient Persia From: The British Museum By: John Curtis, emphasis added).

Elam continued in power for centuries and are identified in the region of Mesopotamia in the time of Ezra and Nehemiah (Ezra 2:7, 31; Neh 7:12, 34). Notice again that there are two groups of Elamite mentioned, the “children of Elam” and the children of “other Elam.”

What Happened to Elam?

The Elamites came into unfortunate conflict with Assyria. “The powerful Assyrians mercilessly invaded Elam, sacked Susa their capital, and slaughtered many of them. Thus they became enemies.

“Later, Elam was destroyed by Media (c 640 BC) together with their capital, Susa. This ended the Elamite power, even though Cyrus, King of Persia, made Susa one of his capitals a century later” (*White, Origin of Nations Magazine, Article, April-June 1996*). Where did the Elamites go from here? Where did they migrate to? Where is their new homeland?

Place Names Mark the Trail

Again the 11th edition of Britannica provides us with clues lost to modern scholars who rely on later editions which emphasize the reconstruction’s of modern historians who have rejected the Bible.

In the article “Persia” reference is made to a town called “Serbaz,” located on a map at latitude 26 and longitude 62. In the article “Elam,” mention is made of the “Croatis river” which flows into the Persian Gulf and was referred to in the early 20th century as the Hindyan. One (see Enc. Brit., Vol.9, p.140) In Elam, the Serbs and the Croats left their names behind them. They were closely related ethnic peoples, speaking the same language, allied in warfare together.



According to Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, article "Elimea," these people migrated to Illyricum (YUGOSLAVIA)." Strabo's map 7 places "Elimeia" in MACEDONIA

The reader should note that the Elamites (also called Halam) were also known as Elymais or Elymaeans (Field 1970:126). The Greeks maintained in their records that the Elimaiei dwelt northwest of them in Yugoslavia. Lempriere

wrote: **"Elimea, or Elimiotis, a district of Macedonia, or of Illyricum according to others."**(see also under "Elimea," *Smith's Classical Dictionary*).

Persian Origins of the Croats and Serbs

There is plenty evidence to support the fact that the Croats came from ancient Persia, the area of ancient Elam. The Croats of Croatia call themselves "Hrvati" and their country "Hrvatska." The name "Hrvati" is derived from the Avestan province "Harahvaiti" (Greek: "Arachosia"). The scientific philological argument for the identification of the Croats with the Haravatis is given in (Sakac 1955, pp. 33-36; Sakac 1949, 1937) As Dvornik notes, "P.S. Sakac thinks that he discovered the name 'Croats' in Darius' inscriptions from the sixth century B.C. There an old Persian province and people are mentioned, called Harahvaitai, Harahvatis, Horohoati..." (Dvornik 1956, p.26) Further, the Roman leader Ammanius Marcellinus mentioned that two cities arose in ancient Persia called Habroatis and Chroates. In this regard, Prof. Mandic writes, "The Croats of the Don, then *had to come in ancient times from Iran*. On a stone inscription of the King Darius (522-486 B.C.) the nation of the Haruavat-is appears among the 23 subject nations. The Persian sacred books of the Avesti (Vendidad) call that nation the Harahvaiti. The provinces settled by that nation encompassed in those times the southern half of modern south Afghanistan, the whole of Baluchistan and the eastern part of modern Iran. In that ancient province ought we to look for the *paleo-fatherland of the modern Croats*." (Mandic 1970, Chapter 1, emphasis added).

Dr. Samar Abbas provides further evidence to the Persian origins of the Croats, he writes, "The name of the Croatian capital, Zagreb, is related to the Zagros mountain range of Iran. The Dinar mountains in Dalmatia and the Dinar currency may be connected to Mount Dinar (Dene) of Iran. *The name Serbia is similar to the Seropi or Surappi River in Elam*" (Article, *Common Origin of Croats, Serbs and Jats Jat Jyoti, Vol.4 no.11 (Nov. 2003) p.13-18; Magazine of the World Jat Aryan Foundation, 248, Ram Krishna Vihar, 29, IP Extension, Delhi-110 092, emphasis added*). Evidence shows both Serbia and Croatia have Persian origins and in the ancient land of Elam. Place names provide an important link to the origin of these peoples. To find them in one place, then the other shows the Elamites migrated from Persia in ancient Elam to modern day Meceadonia.

Dr. Samar Abbas continues, "Indeed, philologists trace the migration of the Croats from Harahvati (Arachosia, Sarasvati) in the following manner using fossil place-names along the path of migration:

- Harahvaiti and Harauvati in Iran and Afghanistan
- Hurravat and Hurrvuhe in Armenia and Georgia
- Horouathos in Azova and the Black Sea
- Present day Croats Horvati and Hrvati along the Adriatic" (ibid).

Serbs and Croats are One and the Same People

Basically the Serbs and Croats are of the same race. Linguistically they speak the same language as well. In the article on Serbia (Serbia) Britannica notes: "The Serbs...ethnically and by language [are] the same as the Croats...There can be no doubt...Servian and Croatian languages are almost identical." And in the article on "Illyria" Britannica describes the Croats and the Serbs as "two groups of tribes who spoke a single language and were so closely related that the origin of the distinction between them is obscure."

Mandic estimates that one-third of Serbs are ethnically Croat: "Our investigations have led us to believe that of the Serbs presently in Bosnia and Herzegovina 32 to 35% are descended from Orthodox Croats, 50 to 52% are from non-Slavic Wallachs, 6 to 7% are from Serbianized Bulgarians, Greeks, Armenians and Albanians and 8 to 10% from genuine ethnic Serbs who came there mainly during Austro-Hungarian rule and during the time of the two Yugoslavias. (Mandic 1970, ch.7).

Archaeological Link-Among the most significant recent archaeological discoveries in the area of ancient Sumer was the "White Temple." This had been the work of Early Sumerian settlers in the area.

Can we find a "White Temple" in modern Yugoslavia?

Yes! At the capital of Serbia, modern Belgrade.

The most ancient portion of Belgrade, sits atop a cliff of white tertiary chalk, not unlike the cliffs of Dover, some three hundred feet high. Called the Kalemegdan headland, it is at the confluence of the Save and is the apex of a triangle jutting out in the Danube river. Its ancient name, Beograd, means "White Fortress" according to the article "Belgrade" in the 11th and 15th editions of the Britannica. It had been used as a fort in 300 B.C. It was called by the Turks "home of the wars of faith" in 700 A.D.

Origin of the Poles

The Polish people primarily come from the, "West Slavs who settled in what is now Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany" (History Of Poland Mieczyslaw Kasprzyk Chapter one, emphasis added).

"The following is the list of tribes that constituted the lands of Poland in early Middle Ages, at the beginning of Polish state. Some of them remain today a separate ethnicity while others have melted into the culture of Poland"

- Mazurians
- Polanie
- Silesians
- Warmiaks
- Pomeranians

- Kashubians
- Slovincians
- Kociewiaczy
- Borowiacy
- Bieudczanie
- Bobrzanie
- Dziadoszanie
- Gol'szyce
- Gopłanie
- L'dzianie
- Mazowszanie
- Opolanie
- Polanie
- Kujawianie
- Pyrzyczanie
- Slezanie
- Trzebowianie
- Wisłanie (Wikipedia Encyclopedia).

Can we make a connection, the Poles with the Elamites? I believe there is plenty of evidence to prove this through the tribal and place names in ancient Elam, with Poland.

The Elamites had actually named the most famous mountain of their homeland Elwend (George Rawlinson, *Seven Great Monarchies*, chapter 1: Media)—of which Wend seems a reasonable shortening. In the Persian conquest of the Babylonian Empire, the River Orontes in northern Syria was renamed Elwend. Indeed, it appears that Persians migrated here and into Asia Minor when they ruled the area. Upon Alexander's takeover, these appear to have continued on westward, eventually migrating into Eastern Europe. The Germans used to refer to the Poles as "Wends."

Even in Yugoslavia, Strabo, the first-century-B.C. Greco-Roman geographer, referred to the people of Yugoslavia on the Adriatic Sea as the Eneti—from Paphlagonia in Asia Minor or Turkey (*Geography of Strabo*, p. 227). Thus the Latin word for these people was Eneti (or Veneti)—and the Germans referred to them and the other Slavic peoples in Eastern Europe as Wends.

A tribal territory of ancient Elam was named Kashu (*Encyclopaedia Biblica*, map, p. 4845) and in Poland we find a language called Kashubian named after a people known as the Kashub (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 15th ed., "Lekhitic languages"? 11th ed., "Kashubes," on-line at 25.1911encyclopedia.org/K/KA/KASHUBES.htm). The Kashubes are a blonde people, and there is a district near Elam which was known as "Rashi," meaning blonde (Geipel map 261).

Many recognize that the Polish people are also of Iranian (Persian) origin. Cuno, J. G., *Forschungen im Gebiete der alten Voelkerkunde. Die Skythen* (Berlin, 1870), pp. 225-286] was the first, in modern times, to suggest that the Slavs had direct Iranian antecedents. The derivation of both names from religious designations, as suggested above, may be considered as additional evidence, especially as most of the Slavic gods bear purely Iranian, or Indian, names. The Poles, also called themselves "Sarmatians;" this name was recorded very early in Western Medieval chronicles [27. Ulewicz, T., "Okolo genealogii sarmatyzmu," *Pamiętnik słowiański*, I, (1949), 105-107]. The

meaning of the name “Sarmata” in Iranian is the “council.” [30. Vernadsky, G., and Dzanty, Dzambulant, “The Ossetian Tale of Iry Dada and Mstislav,” *Journal of American Folklore*, LXIX (1956), 234, n. 39.] It refers not to the nationality or language, *but to the social organization of the Alans, ruled by a supreme council, appointing the king.* [31. Strabo, XI, ix, 3.] The role of the council in early Slavic history is well known, *especially among the Western Slavs. Thus the social, or political, organization of the Iranian Alans and Polish Slavs offers evidence of their affiliation.*” (Lozinski 1964).

Greater and Lessar Elam

As noted earlier in the booklet, the bible shows that there was a “Greater” and a “smaller” Elam.

In Poland, there is a “Greater” and “Lessar” Poland. The Greater Poland is, “one of the historical regions of Poland...[it] was the core of the early medieval Polish state, often called the cradle of Poland, and at times was called just Poland (in Latin: Polonia). The name of Greater Poland is mentioned first in Latin form *Polonia Maior* in 1257, and in Polish form *w Wielkiej Polsce* in 1449.” (Article “Greater Poland” Wikipedia). The Greater Poland, “appeared only in the 14th-15th century as a Polonised form of the Latin *Polonia Maior* meaning the most ancient part of the Polish state. Before that, the area, inhabited by the Polanie, was simply known as ‘the land of the Polanian tribe’” (Polish Government Website at <http://poland.gov.pl/?document=301>). The major tribe of Greater Poland were the “Polanians.”

The tribes of Elam were the Anzan, Uxii or Uxians, Armardians, Mardians, Khapirt, Aipir, Messadatae, Cissi, Cossaei or Cossi. In addition, Elam contained the Khuzi or Huzha tribe. The Kassi or Cassite tribes were also known as the Kossai or Kashshu, and thus were probably Kassite robber tribes dwelling in north-west Elam. The name may also be spelt Kissean, Kossean or Kossai. The Assyrians called these Kassi hill-tribes of west Elam the Kusu (*see references Encyclopedia Britannica 9th ed. art “elam;” Hinz; Waddell; Caneron; Hannay*).

Interesting that the Polani tribe, not named after a person, but most likely an area of Pillatu district of Elam (*Oded : map opp page 142; Cameron 1936 : 261*), united six tribes (not all Slavs) in the tenth century AD, forming the first Polish state (see Langer 1968 : 257). These “six tribes were the Polanians (also known as Lechs), Vistulians, East Pomeranians, Mazovians, Silesians *and the Kashu.*” (White, p.6, emphasis added) The northern sea-board of Poland dwell the people called the Kashubs (*Barnett 1958 : 46*). One of the major tribes of Elam were the Kassites, and they were “an Elamite tribe who played an important part in the history of Babylonia.” (*Encyclopedia Britannica* under “Kassites”). Greater Poland is populated with the Elamites which formed Greater Elam of the ancient world.

Lessar Poland to the south of Greater Poland was called Lesser, Like Elam, they had less strength, than Greater Elam. In Lesser Poland, though they had nobility, but “...Lesser Poland... according to the 15th-century historian Jan Dbugosz, *consisted of more peasants than knights (Wladislaus of Poland)*).

With the Serbs and the Croats we see the “Greater Serbia” and the smaller or “Lesser” Croat states on former Yugoslavia. Elam with its lesser and greater peoples still continuing in its ancient state the way it was in biblical times.

Racial Characteristics



*Funerary Head of an Elamite, Susa,
Iran 15th-14th centuries BCE*

How did the ancient Elamites look like? Were they black, oriental looking? In the table of nations, we see that the Elamites belong to the Semitic family, and therefore part of the Caucasian race, therefore white skinned, see Genesis 10:22.

The white ethnic group in Elam were the original literal descendants of Elam and may be classified as Alpine racially according to an expert in the field, (Taylor: 140).

Historian, Los, concurs, maintaining that the Elamites we find depicted on the monuments are round-headed (brachycephalic) and have a receding forehead like the Sumerians and all experts are aware of the fact that they were white and definitely not brown Arabic Semites (Los:149; Simon 28).

Craig White writes, “It should be noted... that as physical anthropologists identify the white Elamites as Alpine, so they classify the non-Russian Slavs of Eastern Europe as eastern Alpines” (p.5 April-June 1996 Origin of Nations Magazine).

It is significance that author Sulimirski comments that: “The Sarmatians [modern day Polish people] were closely akin to the ancient Medes, Parthians and Persians (p.166).



ZBoty, the Polish nation's currency.

Elam in Prophecy

Now that we have identified Elam in the Bible, what does the future hold for the Elamites.

In Isaiah the 22nd chapter, Isaiah received a “burden” of the “valley of vision.” (v.1). The “valley” means Jerusalem. “Valley of Vision [verses 1, 5] sarcastically describes Jerusalem. Mount Zion is ironically personified in its valleys from which it could see nothing” (*Nelson Study Bible*, note on verse 1).

Isaiah continues in vv.4-5, “Therefore said I, Look away from me: I will weep bitterly, labour not to comfort me, because of the spoiling of the daughter of my people.

“For it is a *day of trouble, and of treading down, and of perplexity by the Lord GOD of hosts in the valley of vision, breaking down the walls, and of crying to the mountains.*” The day of Trouble in other places is the time of the Great Tribulation, the time of “Jacob’s trouble” (Jeremiah 30:7).

Other prophets speak of the “Valley of Decision” “Multitudes, multitudes in the *valley of decision*: for the day of the LORD is near in the *valley of decision.*” (Joel 3:14). The time setting for Isaiah’s prophecy is obviously for the end time.

“And Elam bare the quiver with chariots of men and horsemen, and Kir uncovered the shield.” (Isaiah 22:6). Elam here is shown to be allied with the people of “Kir.” Who are these people?

The Kir-men have been identified as the peoples of Germany.

We read in the Bible that the Assyrians occupied an Area called “Kir” and placed captive slaves there, see 2 Kings 16:9.

“Kir is the Hebrew translation of the city name, ‘Der’ (a word from Akkadian which also means wall). Kir was a Mesopotamian city of the lower Tigris River...” (Holman Bible Dictionary, under “Kir.”). The Assyrians controlled and occupied this city for many years. Is it so strange that we find in Europe the “Ker-Men,” who are identical with the “Ger-man.”

Stephen Collins writes: “...the Kermans’ migrated into Europe...[and] they were called ‘Germans,’ a general name used by the Romans to describe many similar tribes...There is an account of Herodotus which supports the conclusion that the Kermans and the Germans were one and the same people...Clearly the term ‘German’ originated in the region [of Assyria], and later spread into Europe. As the reader can see, the ancient term ‘Germanii’ was virtually unchanged as it became ‘Germany’ or ‘Germania’ in Europe....It is this book’s opinion that the Germanii or Kermans were originally the ASSYRIANS...Even today the name ‘Kerman’ is attached to a city in Southern Iran” (Lost Ten Tribes...Found, p.341, emphasis mine). *Read also our booklet Germany in Prophecy for further details.*

The Assyrian will head a United States of Europe into which the Elamites will have a part to play. The Serbs, Croats and the Poles will be allied with Germany in the U.S. of Europe. Notice what the prophecy says, “Elam bare the quiver with chariots of men and horsemen, and Kir uncovered the shield.” Elam baring the “quiver” means that, “...it is serving another army,” (Church of God Commentary, p.360). In the end time the ten nations of Europe give their “... power and strength

unto the beast.” (Rev 17:13). Elam is one of those nations. Though the Elamites are three separate nations at the moment, surely as scripture indicates, big changes are headed for Europe. New alliances and power blocks will be changed, and the transition from the Potter’s clay of Daniel 2, to the miry clay will bring new kings and alliances to form this beast of prophecy, with Germany at its head (*Read our booklet Who, What is the Beast for further details on Daniel 2*).

Also, Elam to bare the quiver, means, “a case for arrows,” (Gill’s Commentary). Arrows were projectiles. The prophet would not have said “missiles” in his day, but would have described modern warfare with the language of his day (*Read our booklet modern weapons in the Bible for further details*). So Elam will be the nation where the weapons (missiles) will be stockpiled and from these areas will be utilized by the endtime Assyrian/German army.

The prophecy continues, “And it shall come to pass, that thy choicest valleys shall be full of chariots, and the horsemen shall set themselves in array at the gate.”

“east, north, and south of Jerusalem: Hinnom on the south side was the richest valley.” (JFB Commentary). Joel writes again, “Let the heathen be wakened, and come up to the valley of Jehoshaphat: for there will I sit to judge all the heathen round about...Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision: for the day of the LORD is near in the valley of decision.” (Joel 3:12, 14). The armies of the Beast will surround Jerusalem and attack it during the time of the tribulation period. Isaiah continues, “And he discovered the covering of Judah, and thou didst look in that day to the armour of the house of the forest.” First, notice that Judah, the Jews are in Jerusalem. This did not happen til the 20th century in our time.

The Beast, “...took those fenced cities, which were a covering or safe - guard both to the people of Judah, and to Jerusalem.” He discovered the weakness in the Jews defences. The “armour of the house of the forest” is “...no doubt a reference to the ‘House of the Forest of Lebanon,’ which Solomon built. It was used as the national armory (compare 1 Kings 7:2; 10:16-17)” (Church of God Commentary). In other words, the house of Judah, since the Beast discovered their weakness, the Jews had to look to their own army and stockpiles to defend themselves. What does the Beast discover, that causes a weakness in Judah? THE END OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA!

Think of it, “Today... Israel [is] receiving around \$1.5 billion of military aid from the US each year. In reality, this aid is self-serving for the United States, as the Israeli government invests heavily in the US military industrial complex, much of which is based in California. In recent years, there have been countless examples of Israel and the US co-operating on joint research and development projects, many of which are funded with the aid that America provides to Israel. *At the start of the 21st century there is no closer ally of the United States in terms of military co-operation than Israel*” (Why Blame Israel?, by Neill Lochery, p.31, emphasis added). The U.S.A. provides the bulk of Israel’s military aid, remove that, and Israel is helpless, and has to look to its own armoury to defend itself.

The Bible specifically shows that the House of Israel, not Judah, in the end time during the tribulation will be bankrupt, and cannot go to war, “They have blown the trumpet, even to make all ready; but none goeth to the battle: for my wrath is upon all the multitude thereof.” (Ezekiel 7:14). It takes money to fight wars, and when the trumpet sounds, no one will go to battle because America and Britain will be bankrupt and cannot go to war, once this is discovered by the Beast, Judah will be easy to attack since the U.S.A. is out of the way.

Isaiah continues, “Ye have seen also the breaches of the city of David, that they are many: and ye gathered together the waters of the lower pool.

“And ye have numbered the houses of Jerusalem, and the houses have ye broken down to fortify the wall.

“Ye made also a ditch between the two walls for the water of the old pool: but ye have not looked unto the maker thereof, neither had respect unto him that fashioned it long ago” (vv.9-11) “Ye have seen” should be, “rather, ‘Ye shall see.’” (JFB Commentary). This is the attack on Jerusalem! Jerusalem triggers the great tribulation which is coming upon all of Jacob, the U.S.A., Britain and its Commonwealth, and Scandinavia.

“And when ye shall see *Jerusalem compassed with armies*, then know that the desolation thereof is nigh.

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

“For these be the days of vengeance, that all things which are written may be fulfilled.

“But woe unto them that are with child, and to them that give suck, in those days! *for there shall be great distress in the land, and wrath upon this people.*

“And they shall fall by the edge of the sword, and shall be led away captive into all nations: *and Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled*” (Luke 21:20-24). This is the future of Jerusalem and all of Israel. War, captivity and destruction unless we repent and return to almighty God.

Notice what God says through Isaiah, “And in that day did the Lord GOD of hosts *call to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldness, and to girding with sackcloth:*

“And behold joy and gladness, slaying oxen, and killing sheep, eating flesh, and drinking wine: let us eat and drink; for to morrow we shall die.

“And it was revealed in mine ears by the LORD of hosts, *Surely this iniquity shall not be purged from you till ye die, saith the Lord GOD of hosts.*” (22:12-14). At the destruction of Jerusalem which will lead to the tribulation of all of Israel. The other 11 tribes are watching this, and God is calling for repentance one last time before it comes on all Israel, and instead, Israel continues in its sinful way, and God is convinced that unless the House of Israel goes through the time of Tribulation it will not repent. How stubborn we are as a people that God has to take it to the point of warfare to get us to listen to him.

So Elam will be the major stockpiler for the European military might. During the time of the tribulation, the house of Israel, some will be slaves in Elam (Poland, Serbia and Croatia). Isaiah writes, “And it shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall set his hand again the second time to recover the ***remnant of his people, which shall be left, from Assyria***, and from Egypt, and from Pathros, and from Cush, ***and from Elam***, and from Shinar, and from Hamath, and from the islands of the sea.” (Isaiah 11:11). The slaves from scattered Israel will come from Elam, and go back to the promised land that God gave to the fathers Abraham, Isaac and Jacob once again, when Israel finally repents.

God's Judgement on Elam

God promises that Elam will not go unaccounted for their sins. God will judge the people of Elam, especially the king and the other rulers for joining the Beast, and trying to fight Christ at his coming, Rev 19:12-14. Jeremiah writes:

“The word of the LORD that came to Jeremiah the prophet against Elam in the beginning of the reign of Zedekiah king of Judah, saying,

“Thus saith the LORD of hosts; Behold, *I will break the bow of Elam, the chief of their might.*

“And upon Elam will I bring the four winds from the four quarters of heaven, and will scatter them toward all those winds; and there shall be no nation whither the outcasts of Elam shall not come.

“For I will cause Elam to be dismayed before their enemies, and before them that seek their life: and I will bring evil upon them, *even my fierce anger*, saith the LORD; and I will send the sword after them, till I have consumed them [as a “distinct nation” JFB Critical, Experimental, Practical Commentary:]

“And *I will set my throne in Elam, and will destroy from thence the king and the princes*, saith the LORD.

“But it shall come to pass in the *latter days, that I will bring again the captivity of Elam*, saith the LORD” (Jer 49:34-39). God will break the strength of Elam, which is of course Assyria, the beast, “And the ten horns which thou sawest are ten kings, which have received no kingdom as yet; but receive power as kings one hour with the beast.

“These have one mind, and shall give their power and strength unto the beast.

“These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them: for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings: and they that are with him are called, and chosen, and faithful.” (Rev 17:12-14). Jesus will scatter Elam and “...break the Assyrian in my land, and upon my mountains tread him under foot: then shall his yoke depart from off them, and his burden depart from off their shoulders.” (Isaiah 14:25).

God will then, “*set my throne in Elam, and will destroy from thence the king and the princes*, saith the LORD.” God will rule Elam with his church as co-rulers. “And hast made us unto our God kings and priests: and we shall reign on the earth....To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne....”(Rev 5:10; 3:21). They will remove the kings of Elam and God will establish his rulers in Elam, and teach them his ways and his laws, see Isaiah 2. So God will forgive Elam, but the wrath of God will be poured upon them before this for the sins against him and for treating Israel without mercy.