## Mid-East *e*-News

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An electronic journal of the Middle East, for those who want to be informed.

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One can hardly discuss either Azerbaijan or Armenia without referring to the other, so here is the promised article on Armenia, though it will be completed, brought up to the present time, in issue 68 of *C-News*. Also, the variety of explanations for the beach explosion that killed a Palestinian family are presented, as a reminder of how difficult it is to obtain the truth.

Back issues of e-News are available on the web site. You may want to download the Table of Contexts, to find articles of interest. For this list, go to www.morethantourists.com/pdf/contexts.pdf

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### Armenia

Prior to 600 BC the Kingdom of Urartu, *Ararat*, covered the whole area between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. From 585 BC (around the time of the fall of Jerusalem) until 200 BC the territory was ruled by the Orontid dynasty, frequently subservient to the Persian and then Seleucid empires. Hellenistic Armenia (200-66 BC) grew to control a large swath of territory from the Mediterranean to the Caspian Seas, including eastern Turkey, north Syria and northern Iran.

In 66 BC the whole region came under the control of Rome. From then on, for more than 400 years, Armenia was fought over by the Roman and Persian empires. During this time, in 301, Armenia took Christianity as its official religion, the first nation to do so. Tradition holds that the apostles Thaddeus and Bartholomew had brought the gospel to Armenia in 40-60 AD. The church is now the Armenian Apostolic Church.

Most significant for the situation today, in 384 Armenia was split

Georgia (Arpilich SHIRAK **LORRI** Azerbaijan Akhuria Reser 13,418ft. ARAGATSOTN KOTAYK' ARARAT VAYOTS'DZOR Turkey Ararat A Azerbaijan 50 kilometers 20 Iran

between Rome and Persia, with the eastern part (now Azerbaijan) falling uder the control of Persia, and the west becoming a Roman province, Armenia Minor. The Byzantine empire took control of Armenia in 591, and Emperor Heraclius (610-641) added more of ancient Armenia to the empire in 629. Heraclius himself was of Armenian descent.

In 1071 the Byzantines were defeated in the eastern by Alp Arslan, and the Muslim Turks (Seljuks) took control of Greater Armenia. A number of Armenians moved south into Byzantine territory, and welcomed the Crusader, Baldwin, as king over them in Edessa. Later, the adjacent Kingdom of Cilicia was formed, allied with the *Franks* on the coast of the Mediterranean.

Next Issue: *Ottoman Rule and the 20<sup>th</sup> Century* 

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Our previous discussion has dealt with Prophecy (*e*-News 60-62, *What we believe about the Bible's prophecies* 

## Christian Zionism – Conditions (3)

affects our view of Israel today), and Conditions (*e*-News 63-64, What does Biblical prophecy say about any conditions laid upon the Jews for their return to the Land?). In general, literal interpretation of prophecy suggests that the people of Israel will be present in the land, whereas a *figurative* approach is used to suggest that a) Christian believers are the 'Israelites' of prophecy, and b) references to the land are themselves figurative and do not

The issues involved as we consider Prophecy and Conditions lie at the heart of our discussions, because the Christian position as it relates to Israel today diverges on our position on prophecy, and is further affected dependant upon our view of the conditions that apply for their fulfillment.

need to be interpreted as the literal geographic region occupied by

In summary of what we have covered so far, the question we should ask ourselves may well be "Does the Bible indicate that Israel will be reoccupied by observant Jews, by Jews who have already recognized Jesus as their Messiah, or merely by those who have Jewish ancestry?" (As was mentioned in the previous article, the position of some *Haredim* is that it is the coming of the Messiah that will bring about a return to the land.)

Whilst we, when talking about the Holy Land, tend to refer to Israel (and even today we still hear people talk of Israeli citizens as "Israelites" in discussion), the Bible will frequently distinguish between *Israel* (the northern 10 tribes) and *Judah*. Whereas there has been debate about who the Jews are – only those of Judah who experienced the Babylonian captivity, or also those of the northern kingdom, Israel, scattered earlier by the Assyrians – prophetic passages seem to indicate that the return to the land will include both Judah and Israel.

Jer.3:18 In those days the house of Judah will join the house of Israel, and together they will come from a northern land to the land I gave your forefathers as an inheritance.

Jer.33:7 I will bring Judah and Israel back from captivity and will rebuild them as they were before.

Hos.1:11 The people of Judah and the people of Israel will be reunited, and they will appoint one leader and will come up out of the land, for great will be the day of Jezreel.

#### 2. Conditions (B)

#### Any prophecy of a return to the land of Israel...

What does Biblical prophecy say about any conditions laid upon the Jews for their return to the Land?

the Biblical kingdoms of Israel and Judah.

is not conditional will be by those who have Jewish ancestry

indicates it will be suggests that repentant Jews Jews are who occupy the recognizing Christ

land

suggests that Jews are Messiah will bring recognizing Christ them into the land

For those who see Christians as having replaced the Jews in God's plan, the role of the present State of Israel is going to be insignificant in doctrine, but important in the political role they play in today's society. Our position on conditions, however, will affect our attitude to the present existence of Israel. If we see the return to Israel as being conditional upon certain actions or beliefs by the remnant, then our attitude to the present State will reflect that – possibly even to the extent of rejecting any support or involvement Israel since we see it as being against God's will, an *Abramic* return, if you will, by human effort, rather than divine.

If, however, Bible prophecy leads to the conclusion that the return of Jews (Israel and Judah) to the Land is not dependant either upon their conduct, or upon a sequence of events, a wide range of attitudes towards the present State of Israel is possible.

Rejection of the present State of Israel would be a natural reaction of two groups: those who do not recognize a literal, prophetic, return; and those who do, but hold that it would be conditional upon repentance, etc. Similarly, as we progress in our discussion, we will find that having divergent positions does not necessarily preclude similar attitudes with regard to Israel today. In the next issue we will look at the present *Entity*, and consider its role in the fulfillment of Scripture.

## All in a Day's Work

IDF soldiers escort Palestinian schoolchildren from the village of Um Tuba past a settlement this month. The children, and many others from the village, have to make this journey twice daily. The purpose of the soldiers? To protect the children from the attacks of settlers from the settlement of Maon, located in the hills near Hebron. Their route to and from school passes over land acquired by Maon.



## The Beach Explosion

The video of 12-year-old Huda Ghalia crying over the bodies of her family brought home the horror of the Israeli/Palestinian conflict more than anything else has in recent months. The five members of her family that died were amongst eighteen killed in a 24-hour period by Israeli artillery and air strikes, which involved as many as 300 shells being fired. The attempts to cast blame – and avoid it – by all sides also demonstrate how difficult it is to obtain accurate, trustworthy, explanations of the cause. Amongst the alternatives presented (and refuted) are: a) a Hamas mine, placed to repel a beach assault by Israel, b) old Israeli ordnance, c) a more recent unexploded shell, c) an errant artillery shell that hit the beach, d) a shell from navy ships offshore.



To illustrate the difficulty that observers have of ascertaining the truth, below are two examples of the contradictory interpretations that have been presented, preceded by Huda's brother's description of the events:

Her 18-year-old brother, Ayham, said his sister is suffering mentally from what she had seen. He, too, saw his parents killed in front of him, but while his sister's eyes were blank, his glowed with unconcealed rage as he finished the story Huda could not. His father, he said, took the family to the beach to escape the constant noise of the shelling in and around their home in the battered north Gaza town of Beit Lahiya. But the terrifying din followed them. As the explosions got closer to where they were sitting, Ayham said, the family started to pack up to get off the beach. They called for taxis to take them back to town. Then, what Ayham believes was a round fired from an Israeli gunboat that was visible just off the Gaza coast crashed into the beach 200 metres from where the family was packing up, causing panic. A second shell sent the family running away from the road, and back toward where they had been picnicking. The third shell was the fatal one. http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/LAC.20060612.GAZA12/TPStory/Business

# Human Rights Watch's military analyst is certain blast that killed 8 civilians in Gaza beach caused by 155mm shell used by Israeli military.

GAZA CITY - Evidence from a Gaza beach where a blast killed eight civilians over the weekend indicates an Israeli shell caused the deaths despite denials from the military, a Human Rights Watch researcher who examined the site said Wednesday. "The Israelis stated that the shrapnel removed from victims in Israel was not artillery shrapnel but they offered up no alternative explanation of what it is," said Marc Garlasco, a former Pentagon advisor who now works as a military analyst for the New York-based rights group.

But Garlasco said that after examining shrapnel from the scene and studying victims' wounds he concluded that the blast was caused by a 155mm shell, which is used by the Israeli military. "We are very certain that it is a 155mm shell," he said. http://www.middle-east-online.com/english/?id=16725 Garlasco also stated "None of the family members that we met with had leg injuries which is normally what you would see with a land mine, but the problem with the bounding mine and the reason that it cannot have been a bounding mine in this case is that the crater that it leaves behind is quite small, perhaps the size of a coffee can but the craters that we've seen are quite large and are consistent with artillery fire... It's clear based upon the forensic evidence that we have found on the ground, based upon the medical reports we have received from the doctors and the hospitals here, based upon witness statements that the family members were killed by 155 millimeter howitzer shell."

http://www.almanar.com.lb/story.aspx?Language=en&DSNO=651196

Army probe clears IDF shelling in deadly Gaza beach blast
The IDF investigation team examining the incident in which seven
Palestinian civilians were killed on a Gaza beach Friday concluded
"beyond all doubt" that they were not burt as a result of Israeli

"beyond all doubt" that they were not hurt as a result of Israeli shelling. The head of the investigation, Major Meir Klifi, said last night that it is likely the blast stemmed from a bomb placed by the Palestinians at the site or "some form of unexploded ordnance." He added that the probe on the latter point was continuing.

...Klifi said the investigation was based on intelligence, on findings shared by the Palestinians, as well as IDF records of the site and other materials. According to the findings, the lethal blast took place between 4:57 P.M. and 5:10 P.M., nearly five minutes after the last of six artillery shells landed in an area north of the site of the explosion. Five of the six shells had predetermined coordinates, while the sixth, and the first of the series, was found to have landed several hundred meters north of the site after the firing data was examined. Klifi says that "the likelihood [that the shell caused the killing] is absolutely zero. There is no chance of this."

Also rejected is the possibility that the Palestinians were hit by shells fired from a navy ship, since shelling in the area only took place earlier in the day. "We cannot determine what hit them," Klifi admitted. "We continue to work on this and we hope we will be able to reach a conclusion soon. It is possible that it occured as a result of something [a bomb] that someone placed, in order to prevent operations by our forces."

Among the most important findings of the IDF is the shrapnel removed from the body of one of the victims being treated at Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv. The metal was examined at a lab in the Technion University in Haifa and was confirmed not to originate from a 155 millimeter shell, the type fired by the artillery unit involved in shelling earlier.

The material was identified as not being in standard IDF usage. <a href="http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/spages/726474.html">http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/spages/726474.html</a>

## This Month

