

The background of the entire page is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the United States flag, showing the stars and stripes in detail. The text is overlaid on this background.

**OUR FRIENDLY  
ENEMY:  
AMERICA'S FOREMOST  
FOE IDENTIFIED**

*Stinging Facts for  
Patriots and Christians*

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# Excerpt from:

***Our Friendly Enemy:  
America's Foremost Foe Identified***  
*Stinging Facts for Patriots and Christians*

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## 7. Was Jesus King of the Jews?

[T o C](#)

### Who are the Jews?

**B**efore we can ask if Jesus was King of the Jews, we must ask: *who were the Jews?* We can answer this in part by referring to some Jewish holy books. Three of the most trustworthy are:

- 1) *Encyclopaedia Judaica*
- 2) *The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia*, and
- 3) [The Jewish Encyclopedia](#).

Most of us today believe that Jesus was a Jew and that modern Jews follow their Jewish patriarch Abraham and the books of Moses just as the Israelites of 1400 BC. With only the briefest research, we find this to be false.

Before going further, it must be admitted that many will find this inquiry into the historical roots of the Jews to be very difficult to believe. This is due to misleading commentaries in our early Bibles. Generations have now been indoctrinated into these false teachings. One specific example is that the patriarch Abraham is (falsely) called the “father of the Jewish nation” and that his descendents were “Jews.” This falsehood has been taught in churches since the first Jewish publication of its *Schofield Bible* in 1909. However, the truth is that Abraham was a Hebrew—known as “Abram the Hebrew” in Genesis 14:13. The so-called Jews and their oral Mishnah (later Talmud) never existed until around 600 B.C.

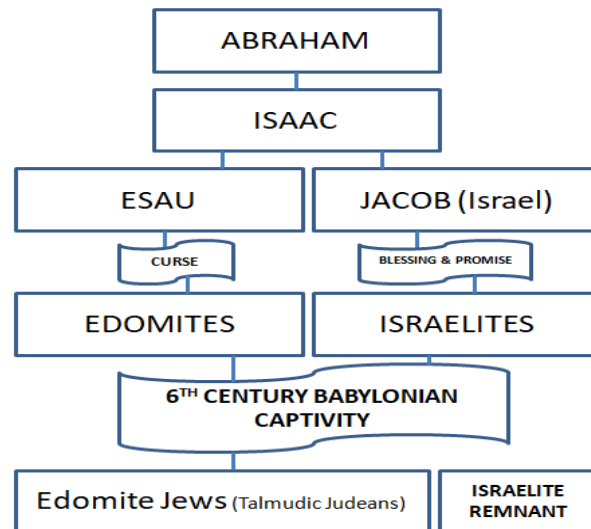
So in reality there was never an ancient “Jewish nation” and no Jews existed at the time of Abraham in 1800 BC. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were of Shem and Eber (Hebrews). Specifically, the Bible states that ‘Abram the Hebrew’ was given certain land (Genesis 15:18-19). The future Talmudic Jews (first appearing about 500 years before Christ) were not part of any covenant and not given anything.

“The return from Babylon [following the Captivity, about 538 B.C.], and the adoption of the Babylonian Talmud, marks the end of Hebrewism, and the beginning of Judaism.”

— Stephen S. Wise, former chief rabbi of the United States

Therefore, the ancient Israelite priests were superseded by scribes and Pharisees at the time of Israelite captivity starting in or around 587 BC. Slowly, a faction of the original Israelites, along with their Edomite cousins,

transitioned into rabbis and scribes while residing in the Babylonian Empire. There they developed their oral law, the *Mishnah* (later written as the Talmud). After Cyrus the Great granted them freedom, many returned to Judea, and were increasingly referred to as “Judeans” (translated to “Jews” in our early Bibles of the 1700s). The Bible confirms this emergence of the so-called Jews with the first mention of the term *Judeans* in 2nd Kings (about 550 B.C.)



These early Judeans lost their religious Israelite identity when they modified the Mosaic Torah with man-made oral commentaries and laws, the oral Mishnah. All this new oral commentary from the rabbis was referred to as the *Traditions of the Elders* by the Pharisees (Matthew 15:2). Jesus said these oral teachings “make the law of God of no effect.” (Mark 7:13).

There were four main sects within those following the Talmud: the Sadducees, the Zealots, the Pharisees, and somewhat from a distance, the Essenes. The most populous were the Pharisees, descendents of the Edomites.

“Esau-Edom is modern Jewry.” – *Jewish Encyclopedia*, 1925, Vol. 5, page 41.

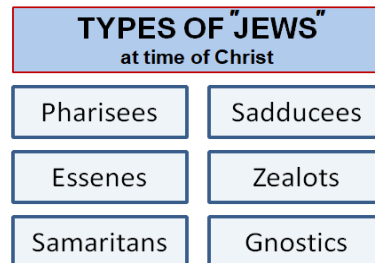
The first step away from the Torah of Moses by these Talmudian Edomite Jews was the early teaching that said 70 elders, called the *Sanhedrin*, awaited Moses at the base of Mt. Sinai. Although not mentioned in the Bible, today’s “Jews” say these Sanhedrin elders were entrusted with advanced information *beyond* the written laws that Moses received from

the God of Heaven. Jews of today still believe these rabbinical interpretations have precedence over the books written by Moses.

The *Jewish Encyclopedia* states that:

“with the destruction of the Temple [in AD 70] the Sadducees disappeared altogether, leaving the regulation of all Jewish affairs in the hands of the Pharisees. Henceforth, Jewish life was regulated by the Pharisees . . . Pharisaism shaped the character of Judaism and ***the life and thought of the Jew for all of the future.***”

Therefore, today’s Jews are regulated by the Talmud and rabbinical teachings, not the Bible. With the adoption of the Babylonian Talmud in the Holy Land, a host of Talmudic rules were dictated, resulting in a fundamental difference between the *Israelite* practices at the time of Jacob to the so-called *Jews* of Jesus’ time, and also today.



In AD 135, these Pharisees and their adherents were barred from Judea and most went back *home* to pagan Babylon to rejoin descendants of the original Judean captives from 587 BC. Over the next 1000 years the Babylonian Pharisees (sages and rabbis) refined, expanded, and codified their Babylonian Talmud.

In the words of Jewish author Dr. Henry Makow:

“Judaism has been hijacked. Originally Judaism was based on Moses’ vision of God as a universal moral force. Judaism today is based on the Talmud, which consists of the interpretations of ‘sages’ (Pharisees) during the Babylonian exile 586 BC to 1040 AD. Generally speaking, the Talmud contradicts the spirit of Moses and takes precedence over the Old Testament.”

All the above confirms that the people we read about called *Jews* in Bible days of Jesus were not Israelites but were Edomites or others. These renegades stepped in the place of existing Israelites, Judahites (tribe of Judah) or Bejaminites when those former people were captured and deported to Babylon during several invasions around 600 BC.

The Talmud is the basis for today’s verbal and sometimes physical conflict between today’s Jews and non-Jews. The Talmud contains viewpoints and concepts directly opposed to Christian values, the traditional values of Western Civilization. By reading the Talmud, it is easy to see why Jesus

criticized the Pharisees' "traditions" when he said, "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees...you belong to your father the devil ... you are the descendants of those who murdered the prophets ... I know the slander of those who say they are Jews and are not, but a synagogue of Satan." Jesus admonished the Pharisees in John 8:44, Matthew chapter 23, and Revelation 2:9 and 3:9. (Consider that the modern Bible is using the newly-minted word "Jew" [1775] instead of properly naming them more meaningful historic terms, e.g., *Yahudiym*, *Talmudists*, or *Judeans*.)

Some may ask, *then who were the disciples of Jesus?* They were remnants of the 12 tribes, including some Judeans. Some were likely Essenes of Israelite lineage.<sup>†</sup> These were the "true Jews" inferred in Revelation 2:9 and 3:9. In John, Jesus indirectly refers to them by comparing two types of Jews—the Talmudic Jews (Pharisees) vs. the true Israelites. Some of these were at times in Judea and were labeled as "Jews" although they were actually *Judean Israelites*. One of these was Nathanael, aka Bartholomew, who Jesus called a "true Israelite" in John 1:47. It is abundantly clear that Jesus differentiated numerous times that certain so-called *Jews* were of the evil one, but not all, as inferred in Rev. 2:9 and 3:9.

<sup>†</sup> The connection between the Essenes and the apostles of Jesus is discussed in the *Jewish Encyclopedia* in the article "Essenes" by Kaufmann Kohler under the section *Relation of Essenism to Christianity*. URL: <https://jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/5867-essenes>

"I know the slander of those who say they are Yahudiym (Jews), and are not, but are a synagogue of Satan." — Revelation 2:9

Keep in mind that since the Pharisees "shaped the character and *thought of the Jew...*," according to *The Jewish Encyclopedia*. Jesus was critical not only of the Pharisees but also their followers. In response to the harsh words of Jesus, the Talmud's expanded commentary later counter-attacks Jesus with numerous graphic insults. For instance, *The Jewish Encyclopedia* states that Jesus is one of the three worst enemies of Judaism and will be "punished in hell with boiling hot excrement." The Talmud also states Christians deserve death for following their enemy Jesus. This subject has been researched thoroughly by the Jewish author Peter Schafer in his book *Jesus in the Talmud*.

The denial and hatred of Christ continues today. As of April 2023, a bill was pending in Israel to ban all talk and correspondence about Jesus. In 2024, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the *Antisemitism*



*Awareness Act*, a law solely to insulate Jews from any criticism, including prohibiting all discussion of Jesus being one of their worst enemies (as their Jewish Encyclopedia states), and also banning all talk of the Biblical account of the Jews and Christ's death.

Nobody can deny that these ancient conflicts between Jew and non-Jew still exist today after 2000 years. The two opposing scriptures of the Talmud<sup>†</sup> and the Bible make that clear. Many friendly Jews are the enemies of Christ and Christians. This was established in Genesis 3:15. No clever political talk or psychological operation can undo this fact. Of course we don't wish this to be. We pray for peace, we pray for the people, but this is an irrevocable conflict due to deeply held opposing viewpoints. Jews have been expelled and banned hundreds of times from Christian European countries since early records around AD 1100 and even prior. The bulk of these expulsions were from 1100 to 1600 in Spain, France and England.

<sup>†</sup> A well-respected version of the Talmud is by Rabbi Adin Steinsaltz, entitled *The Talmud: The Steinsaltz Edition* (22 Volume Set). NY: Random House; 1st edition, 1989. (6580 pages, \$2750 on Amazon)

Are the allegations true that these expulsions were due to ingrained bigotry, prejudice, racism, or false reports by Christians? Or has there always been something in the behavior of certain Jews, their habits, lifestyles, or Talmudic teachings that repulsed untold masses in Europe over the last 2000 years, specifically outrageous usury, child abduction, sexual immorality, forever defaming Christ, and Satanic Sabbatean rituals based on the Jewish Kabbalah?<sup>†</sup> These are the historic questions we must face and answer. But the answers do not come easily since Jewish power and deceptive journalism have been distorting the truth—increasingly so during the last two-hundred years.

<sup>†</sup> The author Bernard Lazare suggests the Jews bring “anti-Semitism” on themselves as they experience it all over the world (as explained in his book *Antisemitism: Its History and Causes*. Translated From the French. London: Britons Publishing Co., 1967.)

One fundamental instance of Jewish power and supremacy is the Talmud's account of how rabbis outwitted God and God accepted defeat. This is in their scripture *Bava Metzia* 59a. Several rabbis were arguing over the impurity of a broken oven that a certain rabbi said was ritually pure. The argument for purity was developed and proof from Heaven was supplied for the purity of the oven. However, the opposing majority denied the voice of God that affirmed the purity. Later, an esteemed rabbi declared that, according to Elijah, God smiled and said, “My children have

triumphed over Me; My children have triumphed over Me,” implying that the rabbis’ majority opinion and logic had trumped the sole voice of the Most High God.<sup>†</sup>

<sup>†</sup> *Forward* (Jewish online magazine). “In the Talmud, God admits He’s wrong.”  
URL:<https://forward.com/opinion/451197/in-the-talmud-god-admits-he-is-wrong-and-laughs-theres-a-lesson-there-for/>

### **Was Jesus a Jew?**

If Jesus was a Jew, then where in the Bible does it refer to Him as “Jesus the Jew, or Jesus of the Jews?” Rather He was called *King of Kings*, *Prince of Peace*, the *One and Only*, and *Lord of Lords*. In Matthew 16:20, Jesus was called *Jesus the Christ*, and in Matthew 26:69, *Jesus of Galilee*, and most often *Jesus of Nazareth* (Matt 26:71), but never Jesus of Judea. The sole scripture that could be cited for Jesus as a Jew is the King James translation of Matthew 26:37: *This is Jesus, King of the Jews*. However, that was solely Pilate’s choice of words and the true meaning is in the original Latin text—*Jesus the Nazarene, Leader of the Judeans*. Within the context of the gospels, Jesus was a teacher as well as a rebuker of the Judeans, but not an earthly king. The author Jacob Conner (PhD) suggests in his 1936 book *Christ Was Not a Jew*\* that Pilate knew better but placed the words Ruler of the *Jews* to taunt the arrogant Pharisees. (Even the chief priests objected to Jesus being called their king—see John 19:21).

\* Conner, Jacob. *Christ was Not a Jew*, p. 69

The most fundamental fact that unequivocally establishes that Jesus was not a Jew is that all Jews (today and historically) have one universal commonality; they follow, honor, or at least recognize the Babylonian Talmud as a holy and righteous book. Now if Jesus was indeed a Jew, then why would He criticize Talmudic teachings so severely on a number of occasions, referring to its teachings as the *tradition of the elders* or the rules of men? Of these “traditions” (later encoded in the Talmud) Jesus said in one instance they *nullify the word of God* (Matthew 15:6). At another point, Jesus said the Jews set aside the commands of God in order to observe their own traditions (Mark 7:9). Jesus was clearly not of the so-called Jews (Pharisees), but very much opposed to these Talmudic followers of the Mishnah (oral) laws of the time.

Jesus was from the tribe of Jacob’s (Israel’s) son Judah. He was an Israelite and spent most of his time and ministry in the northern province of Galilee; He was one with the promise and blessing. Being a direct



descendant of Judah, He was set apart from the Edomites, the ancestors of some of those we call *Jews* today. Again, according to the *Jewish Encyclopedia* of 1925, “Esau-Edom is modern Jewry.”

### **Jesus the Galilean**

Jesus spent much of His ministry in the area around Galilee and so was primarily known as a *Galilean*. Since He spent the majority of His life in and around Nazareth, He was also known as a *Nazarene*. Living in Palestine, He could be called a *Palestinian* since in that time the whole region from Gaza to Tyre was called Palestine (also Palestina or Philistine). In his last days He resided briefly in the province of Judea—so he was temporarily a *Judean*, but never a “Jew” endorsing Pharisees and their oral traditions (Mishnah) and other occult beliefs.

This is confirmed by the scholar John Elliott. He states that Jesus was most active in the areas around Galilee and was therefore primarily known as a Galilean, not Judean.

“Galilee was the chief locale of Jesus’ activity, the locale of Jesus’ parents and family, and the locale of Jesus’ first followers. Simon Peter is twice identified as a ‘Galilean’. Thus, of the sixty-one New Testament occurrences of Galilaea in the New Testament, the vast majority of instances identify Jesus, his family and followers as from, or active in, Galilee. Of the eleven New Testament occurrences of the related adjective or substantive Galilaios, most also are of Jesus and his followers.”

Elliott, John H. *Jesus the Israelite Was neither a Jew nor a Christian: On Correcting Misleading Nomenclature*. “Journal for the Study of the Historical Jesus.” Vol. 5.2 pp. 119-154. 2007.

Although Jesus was born in the Talmudic sphere of Jerusalem, His time there was in brief episodes only. After His family fled to Egypt, they returned not to the Judean town of Bethlehem, but much farther north to Nazareth in the district of Galilee. This was due to a dream of Joseph warning him to avoid Judea and to relocate to Nazareth in Galilee. But why Nazareth? What was special about the district of Galilee? First, it was a place where few of the Pharisees or their followers resided—a place far removed from jealous kings and the traditions of the elders. It was a place last known to be home to the lost tribes of Israel—the lost sheep Jesus was seeking. Naturally, Jesus would start looking there, in Galilee.

According to the genealogists and scholarly researchers Robert H. Nelson and Emma L. Nelson Jesus was not a Jew, either by religion or ancestry.

These researchers have published documented works on this subject. A brief review is online at [Rense.com](http://Rense.com) where they state:

“Most people think that Jesus was a Jew, but Jesus was an Israelite, not a Jew. Israelites were the ones who were called the chosen people of God. Edomites, and their descendants, now called Jews, are not the chosen people. The fact that modern day Jews want us to think they are descended from Israelites is one of the greatest intentional lies, or misunderstandings, in all of history.”

Today some would say that Jesus was the first so-called “anti-Semite” even though He did not hate but offered hope. The hard-hearted Pharisee Saul accepted that hope, and other Jews have also. Jesus offered hope and salvation, but not always tolerance. He was patient, but not tolerant of the “traditions of the elders.” He did not try to negotiate with or appease those elders. He did not try to be their friend. He pointed out hard facts about the rabbis’ teachings, saying they would die in their sin. He saw the rabbis as unredeemable because they were unwilling to change (Luke 13:34). This is why some say Jesus was the first anti-Semite. Does it follow that God is an anti-Semite too? Christians that claim that Jesus was a Jew would have to admit He would be what the ADL calls a *self-hating Jew*—for criticizing the Pharisees. Could Jesus, being perfect, hate himself? These incongruous questions speak for themselves. The Son of God was and is a fair judge of Jews and non-Jews. (John 8:23-24)

Some Christians believe Jesus was a Jew because he was of the Tribe of Judah. However, Judah was not a Jew (Edomite); he was an Israelite. Moreover, the connection between the man Judah and the province of Judea was all but nil at the time of Christ. The man Judah existed 1,750 years before the time of Jesus and the people in Judea in Christ’s time were quite diverse, the result of 1,800 years of intermarriage between tribes and other nations. The old land of Judah had been renamed Judea and although all were “Judeans,” some as the Essenes were more in line with Israelites; others as the Edomite Talmudists were heavily influenced by the Babylonian Talmud. Map courtesy of:



[https://www.conformingtojesus.com/biblical\\_maps.htm](https://www.conformingtojesus.com/biblical_maps.htm)

To be accurate we should view the word *Jew* with the more accurate name *Judean*. This is because the word *Jew* did not exist until 1700 years *after* the earthly life of Christ. Christians believing Jesus was a Jew should realize that Jesus was often referred to as Jesus the Nazarene but never “Jesus the Jew.”

When pastors proclaim “Jesus was a Jew” it seems to give Christians the assurance that Jews and Christians are united in their “Judeo-Christian” heritage\*—a recent concept from 1899. The two phrases, “Jesus was a Jew” and “Judeo-Christian” are both attempts of the enemy to unite two dissimilar groups. The concept is deeply ingrained in the minds of Christians, but as explained here and at the end of Chapter Three, *Judeo-Christian* is an oxymoronic expression that implies falsely that these two opposing doctrines are related. There is no basis in fact for this belief whatsoever. Rather, they the two doctrines are distinctly and irrevocably opposed. For details on this fact see Chapter 3 under subheading “The Jewish Invention of the Judeo-Christian Heritage.”

(\* “Judeo-Christian” - *Webster’s 9th New Collegiate* states first used in 1899; a new expression, certainly not a *heritage*.)

### **Summary: Was Jesus a Jew?**

The evidence that supports that claim that Jesus was not a Jew or a Judean is summarized below. The importance of these facts is that they indicate that today’s Jews and Christians have no common heritage—just the opposite.

1. A fundamental aspect of being Jewish is that the father must be “Jewish.” Jesus had no biological father. There is no record or claim that God the Most High is Jewish and follows the Talmud. Also, Jews at the time of Christ believed in the oral law, however Jesus strongly disputed the Jews, saying their oral law nullified the true word of God (Mark 7:13).
2. The primary defining aspect of being Jewish is honoring the elders—the rabbinic leadership and their doctrines in the Talmud, Kabbalah and other related texts. Jesus dishonored the Judean Pharisees and their Mishnah (Talmudic) oral laws. He turned the tables over in the synagogue and argued with the Pharisees.
3. Jesus grew up and spent most of his ministry in Galilee, not Judea. According to the scholar John Elliott, Jesus’ first followers “were identified by fellow Israelites also as ‘Galileans’, ‘Nazarenes’, or members of ‘the Way’ but never as ‘Judeans’ [or Jews].” \*

\* Elliott, John. "Jesus the Israelite was Neither a Jew nor a Christian," *Journal for the Study of the Historical Jesus*, Vol 5.2, p 146, 2007.

4. Although it proves nothing as to His identity, the gospels do not include any mention of the "good Jew," but rather an example of the *good Samaritan* (enemies of the Jews). As well, Jesus never mentioned any good Judean, but only the scribes and Pharisees as being the children of Satan doing Satan's will.

5. In the book of John (4:9), a Samaritan woman with a bucket arrives at a well and meets Jesus. When He asks for a drink, the woman replies, "*You are a Jew and I am a Samaritan woman. How can you ask me for a drink? For Jews do not associate with Samaritans.*" This verse indicates that Jews and Samaritans were of different minds. The fact that the woman (mis) identified Jesus as a Judean creates an opportunity for us to realize that the two peoples were poles apart: Judeans (so-called Jews) were focused on the Temple, on the rituals, and on the Talmudic rulers of the law. Those of Samaria and Galilee were not so much influenced by the Judean Talmudics, but more by the Greco-Roman ways. This split between Jews and Samaritans went deep. According to one author\* the Talmud states "women of Samaria are the deadliest enemies of Jews—not even fit to be servants of Jews." However, Jesus spoke freely to the Samaritan woman—being from Galilee, he was of her own community. He was not a Jew.

\* Conner, Jacob E. (PhD) *Christ was not a Jew*, p. 175.

The background on this divide between north and south Israel, was that after the glory of David and Solomon's united *Kingdom of Israel*—lasting only about 100 years altogether—Rehoboam became king and his ineptness led to civil war, a division of the kingdom, and then submission to King Shishak of Egypt. Judea was socially separated from the northern ten tribes of Israel since that time. After the northern ten tribes were deported to Assyria around 722 BC (never to return), the former kingdom eventually became Hellenic when Alexander the Great (and later Romans) entered Galilee via the Valley of Jezreel. An example of this was the Decapolis (10 Greek city states) just east of the Sea of Galilee. In the century before the birth of Christ, the district of Galilee where Jesus



Galilee and Samaria were removed from Judea both in terms of geography and ethnicity. . . and also religion once Jesus began to preach His gospel.

preached was known as *gelil ha-goyim*, meaning the district of the gentiles [gentiles meaning nations]\*

\* Encyclopaedia Judaica, 2d Ed, Vol 6, p. 99

**6.** The primary mission of Jesus was to reach the lost sheep of Israel; He had nothing to do with so-called Jews (more properly called Talmudic Judeans). This is abundantly obvious in Matthew 10:5-6 where Jesus sends His twelve disciples out with instructions to not go to any town of the Samaritans or to Gentiles scattered among Jewish settlements, but rather **“go rather to the lost sheep of Israel.”** Again in Matthew 15:24 He declares “I was sent only to the lost sheep of Israel,” (not to Jews, Judea, or Edomites). The apostles of Jesus ended up in the area of present-day Greece, Turkey, and places very distant from “Jews” and Judea. This indicates Jesus was not a Jew or concerned with Jews. He was concerned with His lost sheep, the lost tribes. Did they still exist? Do they exist today?

“The ten tribes are certainly in existence. All that has to be done is discover which people represent them.” *The Jewish Chronicle*, May 2, 1879.

The apostles knew the location of the lost tribes. For instance, James 1:1 indicates their location; “To the twelve tribes scattered among the nations: Greetings.” Also in 1st Peter 1:1 their location is indicated: “To God’s elect, strangers in the world, scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia and Bithynia... .”

**7.** The fact that Jesus was not a Jew is indicated in the book of John (1:47) where Jesus meets Nathanael. Jesus declares Nathanael to be a “true Israelite.” He emphasizes by saying “in whom there is nothing false.” This should alert us that there must have been “false Israelites” with false doctrines. This corresponds to Paul’s words “not all of Israel are Israel.” They were obviously referring to Edomites (descendants of the tribe of Esau) some of whom migrated from Idumea to Jerusalem around 587 B.C., just after a remnant of Judean Israelites were deported to Babylon. Other Edomites (false Israelites) arrived in Judea around 540± BC—with their new beliefs set forth in their *Mishnah* (later recorded as the Talmud). Later, around 125 B.C., many Idumeans (Edomites) were forced to convert to Pharisaic Judaism under John Hyrcanus. Jesus was indicating that He and Nathanael were not of these false Israelites.

*I know the slander of those who say they are Jews and are not, but are a synagogue of Satan. -- Revelation 2:9*

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Jesus said there were two kinds of "Jews."

1. True Jews (the Israelite remnants)
  2. False Jews (the Edomites, aka Idumeans or Pharisees & followers of the Babylonian Mishnah law)
- 

### **Was Jesus King of the Jews?**

When we search for evidence for the "Jesus was a Jew" mantra, we find none. The concept is propaganda. Jew is a modern term and modern Jews are primarily Talmudists of the same strain as the Pharisees and Sadducees in the time of Christ. Since Jesus was wholly opposed to the Pharisees and their Talmudic teachings, He obviously was not a member of their sect or anything related to so-called Jewishness by whatever name. We must go back to the beginning, to the facts, to find the plain truth underlying this false doctrine.

To begin, Christians are familiar with the inscription on the cross of Jesus:

*Jesus of Nazareth, The King of the Jews*

This comes from the book of John 19:19 and was originally written in Latin, Aramaic, and Greek by Pontius Pilate, the governor of the Roman province of Judaea (also *Judea*). The term *king* is actually an inaccurate English translation of the original and more accurate Latin term "rex" or *ruler*.

Our modern term *Jew* is a truncated or abbreviated term (since the 1700s) standing for the original Latin word for *Judean*. A Judean was not a Jew as we think of today, but any resident of the Roman province of *Judea*.

More accurately, the Judean governor Pontius Pilate wrote in Latin:

**Jesus Nazarenus Rex Iudeorum**

which translates to:

**Jesus the Nazarene Ruler of the Judeans**

Right away questions arise: how and why would a Nazarene be a king of a distant province (Judea)? The inscription does not say Jesus was a Jew,

but a Nazarene (said to have taught, rebuked, and befriended those of Judea at some point in time). As for the actual ruler of Judeans, there was no factual reason for an inscription designating Jesus as a leader of Judeans (*Iudaeus* in Latin) because Pontius Pilate was the actual ruler of the Judeans. Jesus was an itinerant preacher spending most of His time in Galilee; He was never a longstanding king or leader of any group in Judea, except His apostles. Many of Judea followed the Edomite elders of the law. Others were eclectic, mixed peoples. *Not all of Israel are Israel.* (Romans 9:6) In the end, the so-called Jewish followers of *Jesus the Nazarene* declared:

***Crucify him. His blood be on us, and on our children.***

(John 19:15) (Matthew 27:24)

This was after Pilate stated he could find no fault in Jesus. It should be recalled here that Jesus was one of the three worst enemies of the Jews according to the *Jewish Encyclopedia*. As well, for centuries, *Yeshu* has been a curse name for Jesus, meaning “may his name and memory be blotted out.”<sup>†</sup> Knowing this, how can it be concluded that Jesus was King of the Jews?

<sup>†</sup> Pollock, Tuvia. 2021/11/19 “WHY DO ISRAELIS CALL JESUS “YESHU?” TUVIA POLLOCK – WRITER, URL: <https://tuviaipollack.wordpress.com/2021/11/19/why-do-israelis-call-jesus-yeshu/>

The questions we should be asking are: if Jesus was king of the Jews, then why would He spend most of His time in Galilee and not Judea where His subjects (the Jews) lived? Why would Jews want to kill their own king? More important, why would Pilate describe Jesus as *leader of the Judeans* when he (Pilate) was the governor of Judeans? It makes no sense because Pilate was the chief Roman administrator and leader of the province. Did Pilate have a sense of humor or a sense for ironic mockery? Perhaps he had a deep sense that Jesus was who He said he was, the Son of God and Messiah. After all, Pilate asked Jesus directly “Are you the king of the Jews?” Jesus answered, “My kingdom is not of this world.” Pilate replied, “You are a king, then!”<sup>1</sup> In effect, Jesus said he was from another place and was King of the Truth. On another level, calling “Jesus of Nazareth” the King of the Jews (Judeans) is contradictory because a King lives in his own territory and “Jesus of Nazareth” did not live in Judea. Therefore, it is more likely that Pilate called Jesus King of the Judeans (Talmudic Jews) to irritate or taunt the Pharisees and Sadducees who despised Jesus, actually complaining to Pilate about his



false inscription, saying Jesus was not their king as they have no king but Caesar.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Book of John, 18:36

<sup>2</sup> The author Jacob Conner (PhD) suggests in his 1936 book *Christ Was Not a Jew* that Pilate knew better but placed the words *Ruler of the Jews* to taunt the Pharisees; Jews complained in John, 19:21 and 19:15

The confusion about whether or not Jesus was the King of the Jews is solved by realizing that the name “Jew” as we read in our Bibles is a translation for Judean. A Judean was nothing more than a citizen of the ancient Roman province of Judea. Again, many Judeans followed the Mishnah (later written as the Babylonian Talmud). These were Pharisees, Zealots, and Sadducees. Others may have believed in Roman or Greek gods. Some followed the words of the prophets, or were aligned with the message of Christ (the Essenes) and became disciples of Yahusha (translated to *Jesus* in the 1600s when the letter J first appeared in print).

In summary, the expression Jesus *King of the Jews* is more accurately written Jesus *Leader of the Judeans*. *Even with the words corrected, the statement still presents a false impression.* Jesus was an Israelite<sup>†</sup> teacher of heavenly concepts which the so-called Jews, i.e., *Pharisees*, did not follow, but denied. Israelites most often referred to Him as a ‘Galilean’ or as a “Nazarene.’ Jesus never affirmed He was king of the Judeans, but stated his kingdom was *not of this world*. As well, His adversaries, the religious leaders of Judea never claimed He was their king or leader; instead they petitioned for His death. Although Jesus was never King of the Jews, it appears certain He will be their final and everlasting judge.

<sup>†</sup> Elliott, John H. *Jesus the Israelite Was neither a Jew nor a Christian: On Correcting Misleading Nomenclature*. “Journal for the Study of the Historical Jesus.” Vol. 5.2 pp. 119-154. 2007.

# Excerpt from:

***Our Friendly Enemy:  
America's Foremost Foe Identified***  
*Stinging Facts for Patriots and Christians*

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