



Elam-Poles, Serbs and Croats in Prophecy

By Peter Salemi

Elam-Poles, Serbs and Croats 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. The 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

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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, or *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.

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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?

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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, and 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 had been Elam, himself.

In his retinue of allies Chedorlaomer had "Tidal king of nations [Hebrew goiim, 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?

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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 Ellasar. 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.

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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

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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

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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 Dinara 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 Yugoslavia.

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 Servia (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 Yugoslavia's. (Mandic 1970, ch.7).

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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
- Kociewiacy
- Borowiacy
- BieuDczanie
- Bobrzanie
- Dziadoszanie
- Gol’szyce
- Goplane
- L’dzianie
- Mazowszanie
- Opolanie
- Polanie
- Kujawianie

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- Pyrzycanie
- Slezanie
- Trzebowianie
- Wislanie (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).

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Greater and Lesser 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 “Lesser” 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 “Polonians.”

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 Kassite 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 Kassite 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 Polonians (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.

Lesser 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 Długosz, 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 in former Yugoslavia. Elam with its lesser and greater peoples still continuing in its ancient state the way it was in biblical times.

Racial Characteristics

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.

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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).

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

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

Elam in Bible Prophecy

So what does the future hold for the Elamites? Elam is one of the nations listed that will be subject to the judgment of God (Jer 25:25).

In verses 28 and 30 of Jeremiah 49, specific mention is made of Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon as the instrument of punishment. This is a major reason many Bible scholars and commentators think that attacks by Nebuchadnezzar fulfilled all the prophecies from Jeremiah 47:1–49, prophecies against the Philistines, Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Syrians and Arabians etc...

However, as has been explained, many verses contain language of the end time, as one example God says to Elam, “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.” (vv.38-39). These events have *not* yet been ultimately fulfilled. In that context, it may even be that while the prophecy against these nations definitely applied to Nebuchadnezzar’s invasion, as that is clearly stated, *it may also be dual*. That is, Nebuchadnezzar’s invasion may be presented here as a forerunner of latter-day events to be ultimately fulfilled, as with the other prophecies, in the direct intervention of Jesus Christ during the Day of the Lord.

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Understanding this being set in the end time, God through Jeremiah says, “The word of the LORD that came to Jeremiah the prophet against Elam...Thus saith the LORD of hosts; Behold, I will break the bow of Elam, the chief of their might.” (49:34, 35). God is going to break the bow of Elam. What does this mean?

Gill's Commentary says, “...great strength and security lay; in which *they put their trust and confidence...* **the chief of their might**; which may be interpreted, by way of apposition, of their bow, *the chief instrument of their might and power.*” (emphasis theirs and mine). What is Poland's security, and chief instrument of their might and power that they trust? NATO!

“Soon after the fall of the communism in Poland in 1989, NATO membership became a key priority for Polish decision-makers. 10 years later, after Poland joined the Alliance, the European Union was the next goal which it joined in 2004. *It seemed that Poles could finally enjoy both security and prosperity...* To the Poles, NATO is *a key pillar of its national security and seen almost as important as the national army*” (Why a NATO presence is so important for Poland Written by Bartosz Marcinkowski, emphasis added). There are many prophecies that speak of the fall of NATO. Daniel 11:45; Jeremiah 30:14 reveals that NATO will fall. Daniel 2 speaks of *the potter's clay* phase coming to an end. God says that Poland's chief instrument of might and power that they rely on, NATO and EU *will be taken away!*

The K&D Commentary writes, “To break the bow in pieces is thus equivalent to rendering defenseless.” This is Poland's number one concern, being defenseless. At the present they are mainly worried about Russia; but as we shall see, it is not Russia that they should be worried about.

Then God says, “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.” (v.36). What do these winds stand for? Elam's enemies!

Verse 37 speaks of the enemies of Elam. Elam will be scattered in every direction. Their enemies come at them in every direction (the four winds), and they shall be scatted in every direction due to the sword chasing them (v.37; see also Ezekiel 5:12). This version translates it, “Enemies will attack *from all directions...*” (CEV).

Now the latter end of verse 36, says, “...and there shall be no nation whither the outcasts of Elam shall not come.” Clarke's Commentary says of this scripture of *ancient* Babylon, “They shall be scattered through the one hundred and twenty-seven provinces of which the Babylonish empire is composed. ” Since this prophecy is dual, then this also means that the Elamites will be scattered all over the end time Babylonian Beast power's empire as well. So Elam will be scattered in *all directions* when their enemies attack them, and their captivity (v.39) will serve in the Beast's army as slaves (see below).

Verse 37 reveals that after the scattering due to the attack, Elam will not be its own nation, “For I will cause Elam to *be dismayed before their enemies,[the four winds] 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: ” God will defeat them in battle by the sword,

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meaning warfare-*by their enemies*. The nation will be under *captivity by their enemies* as it clearly shows in verse 39, “But it shall come to pass in the latter days, *that* I will bring again the *captivity* of Elam, saith the LORD. ” God will fully restore Elam as a nation once again learning the ways of God and lifting the yoke of bondage from their enemies.

Why is God angry with Elam? As God says when he pronounced Judgment, , “...*even* all that is written in this book, which Jeremiah hath prophesied against all the nations.

For many nations and great kings shall serve themselves of them also: *and I will recompense them according to their deeds, and according to the works of their own hands.*” (Jer 25:13-14).

It says that Elam will be dismayed before their enemies, as Trapp's Complete Commentary of the Old and New Testaments explains, “They trust in their great strength, and hold themselves insuperable; but I can easily dispirit (and so destroy) them. See Jer 49:5; Jer 49:14; Jer 49:29.” They will try to defend themselves but God wrath will be upon them that they will be defeated by their enemies.

Who are those that seek Elam's life? Other prophecies identify the nation who pursues Poland- as it did before in World War Two, GERMANY!

But first let's continue in Jeremiah, “And I will 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). God will set up his rule in Elam, and the Poles, Serbs and Croats will come under the rulership of Jesus, the King of Kings-and at this time.

“But it shall come to pass in the latter days, *that* I will bring again the captivity of Elam, saith the LORD.”(v.39). Who are these remnant Elamites captive to? The Beast Power *ruled by Germany!* God is going to release them from the yoke of Germany and give them their land back under the rulership of Jesus Christ and the Church of God.

At the second coming, Elam is one of the nations where Israel is held captive (Isaiah 11:11). But Elam will be under the occupied power of the Beast-Germany! Germany will use Poland as a place to keep Israelite enemies in captivity once again.

Isaiah 21 &22

In Isaiah the 21st and 22nd chapters there is two interesting prophecies about the coming invasion of Jerusalem and the armies attacking her, and an invasion of Elam as well.

In Isaiah the 21st chapter begins a “A grievous vision is declared unto me” (v.2), Isaiah declares. This vision is about Babylon a *hard vision, hard to be borne*. This vision is dual, it speaks of two collapses of Babylon as verse 9 declares “Babylon is fallen, is fallen.” Similar language is seen in Revelation 14:8; 18:2

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This speaks of a “treacherous dealer dealeth treacherously, and the spoiler spoileth.” Many believe that this means the Medes and Persians are the spoilers, and deal treacherously, but this is simply not the case, “...the words may be understood of the perfidy and treachery of the Babylonians, of which they had been frequently guilty, and which is given as a reason of their fall and ruin;” (Gill's Commentary).

This verse continues to say, “*Go up, O Elam: besiege, O Media; all the sighing thereof have I made to cease.*” Here the spoiler (Babylon) goes up to besiege both Elam and Media. Many take this to mean that Elam and Media should be on the attack, but “As Macintosh notes on (pp.111-112) one should consider the commands...*not as war shouts of attacking Elamites and Medians against a besieged Babylon but as shouts of...defending against an attacker.* The verb *sur* translated here...can be used in reference to *offensive* or *defensive* warfare...In this respect, it is noteworthy that when the verb *sur* refers to an offensive siege against a city it generally employs the proposition *al* 'against' or *el* 'unto.' Judges 9:31 employs the verb *without* these prepositions in reference to stirring the city of Shechem...so that the command would be translated...in reference to an exhortation to *resist the invaders*...The object of this call to action would be the *approach* of the 'plunderer' and the 'destroyer [Babylon] terms frequently employed for attackers in the book of Isaiah (Isaiah 16:4; 24:16; 33:1” (Isaiah 1-39: With an Introduction to Prophetic Literature, By Marvin Alan Sweeney, p.281, emphasis added). So Babylon is the attacker of Elam and Media in the end time, and Elam and Media are on the *defense*. This beast will spoil, pillage, rob, and put into captivity the Elamites, like World War Two when the Nazi attacked Poland.

Who are these Medes? These, Medes are the Little Russians today is further amplified by Pliny in his Natural History, bk. VI, sec. xi. He mentions “the river Don, where the inhabitants are . . . said to be descended from the Medes”! These became the White Russians (Byelorussians). The Medes joined with Midian and settled into Belarus. In our booklet Ukraine in Prophecy it is prophesied that the Assyrian will take captive the Ukraine, “Nevertheless the Kenite [Ukraine] shall be wasted, until *Asshur shall carry thee away captive.*” (Numbers 24:22). End time Assyria is Germany and they lead and end time Babylonian Empire, see Isaiah 14:2-26. (read our booklet Germany in Prophecy for details).

The Prophecy concludes that “...all the sighing thereof have I made to cease,” means that all the sighing from the captive Elamites and Medes [White Russians] will cease when Babylon falls.

Isaiah 22 reveals interesting future events that are going to take place in Jerusalem during its siege by foreign powers.

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

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Trouble in other places is the time of the Great Tribulation, the time of “Jacob’s trouble” (Jeremiah 30:7).

Notice verse 6, “And Elam bare the quiver with chariots of men *and* horsemen, and Kir uncovered the shield.” Kir is obviously the head of the army uncovering its shield or as the CEV translation says, “Kir attacked with chariots and carried shields.”

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

In the Bible it says 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 books 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).

The Assyrian-led Beast will head a United States of Europe into which the Poles, Serbs and Croats will be their subordinates. Notice the Prophecy, “Elam bare the quiver with chariots of men and horsemen, and Kir uncovered the shield.” (Isaiah 22:6).

Elam baring the “quiver” means that, “This would seem to indicate Elam attacking but perhaps not. It says Elam ‘bore the quiver,’ *which could indicate that it is serving another army, perhaps even by compulsion, which would make sense if this applied to the ancient Assyrian army, which likely had Elamites and other peoples pressed into involuntary service*” (Church of God Commentary, p.360). With Germany at the head of this Beast power, the *eastern European nations will either join the beast or be conquered by it* as in the case with the Pole, Serbs, Croats and the Ukrainians. These conquered nations will serve the beast army by using their lands as strategic areas for war, and also its peoples for labor.

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 end time Assyrian/German army.

So Elam will have to deal with a German invasion once again, and be captive to the German forces. The Germans will used Poland and Serbia and Croatia as a place to stockpile weapons

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and concentration camps to house the captive Israelites. But the Good News is Jesus is going to save Elam, and govern Elam, so Elam will know and understand the ways of God, and be saved.