

The Nation Of Israel According To Scripture

1 Peter 4:11

Define Of Oracle

Hebrews 5:12

Acts 7:38

Exodus 19:5-6

John 4:22

Romans 3:1-2

Genesis 16:1-2

Skip to :11-12

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Genesis 17:15-16

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Define Ishmael (Smith's Bible Dictionary)

Genesis 25:21-26

Define Esau (Zondervan's Compact Bible Dictionary)

Genesis 35:9-11

Genesis 49:1-2

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Exodus 1:1-14

Psalms 105:17-27

Genesis 10:1

Define Shem (Easton's Bible Dictionary)

Define Ham (Zondervan's Compact Bible Dictionary)

Define Japheth (Smith's Bible Dictionary)

Genesis 41:11-16

Skip to :39

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Genesis 42:1-8

Exodus 2:15-19

Matthew 2:13-15

Acts 13:1

Acts 21:37-39

Deuteronomy 28:1-3

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Jeremiah 11:13

Isaiah 42:8-9

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Isaiah 42:23-25

Amos 3:1-2

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Luke 21:20

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Song of Solomon 1:5-6

Isaiah 5:1-7

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Revelation 2:9

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Define Edom (Smith's Bible Dictionary)

Obadiah 1:1-2

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Psalms 83:2-6

Define Edom (Columbia Encyclopedia)

Define Idumea (International Standard Bible Encyclopedia)

Romans 11:1-5

Isaiah 11:6-16

Isaiah 65:17

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Oracle

A command or revelation from God.

American Heritage Dictionary

Ishmael

The sons of Ishmael peopled the north and west of the Arabian peninsula, and eventually formed the chief element of the Arab nation, the wandering Bedouin tribes. They are now mostly Mohammedans who look to him as their spiritual father, as the Jews look to Abraham. Their language, which is generally acknowledged to have been the Arabic community so called, has been adopted with insignificant exceptions throughout Arabia.

Smith's Bible Dictionary

Esau

Firstborn of twin brothers, Esau and Jacob, sons of Isaac and Rebecca. Sold His birthright for a mess of pottage to his brother. Married two Hittite women. Sought to kill Jacob for tricking him out of Isaac's blessing, later reconciled to Jacob. Scripture sometimes uses Esau as the name of the land of Edom in which his descendents lived.

Zondervan's Compact Bible Dictionary

Shem

A name; renown, the first mentioned of the sons of Noah ([Gen 5:32](#); [Gen 6:10](#)). He was probably the eldest of Noah's sons. The words "brother of Japheth the elder" in [Gen 10:21](#) are more correctly rendered "the elder brother of Japheth," as in the Revised Version. Shem's name is generally mentioned first in the list of Noah's sons. He and his wife were saved in the ark ([Gen 7:13](#)). Noah foretold his preeminence over Canaan ([Gen 9:23-27](#)). He died at the age of six hundred years, having been for many years contemporary with Abraham, according to the usual chronology. The Israelitish nation sprang from him ([Gen. 11:10-26](#); [1Ch 1:24-27](#)). See table of descendants:

Easton Bible Dictionary

Ham

1. The Youngest son of Noah, born probably about 96 years before the flood; and one of eight persons to live through the flood. He became the progenitor of the dark races; not the Negroes, but the Egyptians, Ethiopians, Libyans, and Canaanites ([Gen. 10:6-20](#)). His indecency, when his father lay drunken, brought a curse upon Canaan ([Gen. 9:20-27](#)). 2. City E of the Jordan ([Gen. 14:5](#)). 3. The descendants of the original Ham ([Pss. 78:51](#); [105:23](#) [106:22](#)). In these passages "Ham" is used as another name for Egypt as representing Ham's principle descendents.

Zondervan's Compact Bible Dictionary

Japheth

Ja'pheth. (*enlargement*). One of the three sons of Noah. The descendants of Japheth, occupied the "isles of the Gentiles," [Gen 10:5](#), -- that is, the coast lands of the Mediterranean Sea, in Europe and Asia Minor -- whence, they spread northward over the whole continent of Europe, and a considerable portion of Asia.

Smith's Bible Dictionary

WHO - More than 240 dedicated professionals work for Human Rights Watch around the world.

Human rights watch

We are lawyers, journalists, academics, and country experts of many nationalities and diverse backgrounds. We often join forces with human rights groups from other countries to further our common goals. A growing cadre of volunteers supports us.

III. INCARCERATION AND RACE

The disproportionate representation of black Americans in the U.S. criminal justice system is well documented.¹⁷ Blacks comprise 13 percent of the national population, but 30 percent of people arrested, 41 percent of people in jail,¹⁸ and 49 percent of those in prison.¹⁹ Nine percent of all black adults are under some form of correctional supervision (in jail or prison, on probation or parole), compared to two percent of white adults. ²⁰ One in three black men between the ages of 20 and 29 was either in jail or prison, or on parole or probation in 1995.²¹ One in ten black men in their twenties and early thirties is in prison or jail. ²² Thirteen percent of the black adult male population has lost the right to vote because of felony disenfranchisement laws.²³

Admissions to Prison

Racial disparities in incarceration increased in the 1980s and 1990s as the number of blacks sent to prison grew at a faster rate than the number of whites. ²⁴ Between 1979 and 1990, the number of blacks as a percentage of all persons admitted to state and federal prisons increased from 39 to 53 percent.²⁵ Although the admissions for both races, in absolute numbers, rose sharply, the increase was greatest for blacks ([Figure 1](#)). Human Rights Watch has been able to analyze state prison admissions based on raw data on 37 states gathered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice through its National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) for 1996, the most recent year for which this data is available. In 17 of these states, blacks constituted more than half of all prison admissions ([Table 2](#)). Maryland had the highest percentage of black admissions, 79 percent, followed by Illinois with 74 percent, Louisiana with 73 percent, and New Jersey with 72 percent.

Overrepresentation of Blacks in Prison

In every state, the proportion of blacks in prison exceeds, sometimes by a considerable amount, their proportion in the general population ([Figure 2](#)). In Minnesota and Iowa, blacks constitute a share of the prison population that is twelve times greater than their share of the state population. In eleven states -- Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming -- the percentage of the prison population that is black is more than six times greater than the percentage of the state population that is black.

Rates of Incarceration

Racially disaggregated incarceration rates that measure the number of confined blacks and whites per 100,000 residents of each racial group yield another perspective on the extent of racial disparities in imprisonment. Nationwide, blacks are incarcerated at 8.2 times the rate of whites. That is, a black person is 8.2 times more likely to be in prison

than a white person. Among individual states, there are even more extraordinary racial disparities in incarceration rates ([Figure 3](#)). In seven states -- Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin -- blacks are incarcerated at more than 13 times the rate of whites. Minnesota has by far the highest disparity -- blacks in that state are incarcerated at 23 times the rate of whites. In the District of Columbia, blacks are incarcerated at 34 times the rate of whites. Even in Hawaii and Vermont, the states with the smallest racial disparities in incarceration rates, blacks are still incarcerated at more than twice the rate of whites.²⁶

Blacks are incarcerated nationally at a rate of 1,547 per 100,000 black residents. In some states, the black rate of incarceration reaches extraordinary levels ([Table 3](#)). In Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia, blacks are incarcerated at rates that exceed 2,000 per 100,000. The lowest incarceration rate for blacks, 570 in North Dakota, exceeds the highest rate for whites, 440 in Arizona.

These rates of incarceration reflect a marked increase since the late 1980s. Although rates increased for both whites and blacks in most states between 1988 and 1996, the black rate in most states increased more than the white rate. The national black rate of incarceration increased 67 percent, from 922 per 100,000 black residents to 1547, while the white rate increased 28 percent, from 134 to 188 per 100,000 white residents ([Table 4](#)). In nine states -- Iowa, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin -- the black rate of incarceration doubled. In another twenty-six states, the rate increased by fifty percent or more. In contrast, the white rate increased by fifty percent in fifteen states; in only two states (South Dakota and Washington) did the white rate double. As a result, the ratio of the rates of black to white incarceration increased from 6.8 to 8.2.

hrw.org

On December 31, 2006 —

- 2,258,983 prisoners were held in Federal or State prisons or in local jails – an increase of 2.9% from yearend 2005, less than the average annual growth of 3.4% since yearend 1995.
- 1,502,179 sentenced prisoners were under State or Federal jurisdiction.
- there were an estimated 501 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents – up from 411 at yearend 1995.
- the number of women under the jurisdiction of State or Federal prison authorities increased 4.5% from yearend 2005, reaching 112,498, and the number of men rose 2.7%, totaling 1,458,363.

At yearend 2006 there were 3,042 black male sentenced prisoners per 100,000 black males in the United States, compared to 1,261 Hispanic male sentenced prisoners per 100,000 Hispanic males and 487 white male sentenced prisoners per 100,000 white males.

**The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) -
the United States' primary source for criminal justice statistics**

40 acres and a mule

40 acres and a mule is a term for compensation that was to be awarded to freed [African American](#) slaves after the [Civil War](#)— 40 [acres](#) (16 [ha](#)) of land to farm, and a [mule](#) with which to drag a plow so the land could be cultivated.

The award—a land grant of a quarter of a quarter [section](#) (a common homestead size of the time) deeded to heads of households presumably formerly owned by land-holding whites—was the product of [Special Field Orders, No. 15](#), issued [January 16, 1865](#) by Maj. Gen. [William T. Sherman](#), which applied to black families who lived near the coasts of [South Carolina](#), [Georgia](#) and [Florida](#). Sherman's orders specifically allocated "the islands from Charleston, south, the abandoned rice fields along the rivers for thirty miles back from the sea, and the country bordering the St. Johns river, Florida." There was no mention of mules in Sherman's order, although the Army may have distributed them anyway.

After the assassination of [President Abraham Lincoln](#), his successor, [Andrew Johnson](#), revoked Sherman's Orders. It is sometimes mistakenly claimed that Johnson also [vetoed](#) the enactment of the policy as a federal statute (introduced as [U.S. Senate](#) Bill 60). In fact, the [Freedmen's Bureau](#) Bill which he vetoed made no mention of grants of land or mules. (Another version of the Freedmen's bill, also without the land grants, was later passed after Johnson's second veto was overridden.)

By June of 1865, around 40,000 freed slaves were settled on 400,000 acres (1,600 km²) in Georgia and South Carolina. Soon after, President Johnson reversed the order and returned the land to its white former owners. Because of this, the phrase has come to represent the failure of [Reconstruction](#) and the general public to assist African Americans.

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Faith survives the dispersion

The crucifixion of Jesus about AD 30 did not end Jewish resistance to the Roman occupation. In 70, when the country was again in a state of revolt, Jerusalem, the holy city, became the core of the resistance to the Romans. Titus, the son Emperor Vespasian, proceeded to lay siege to Jerusalem. The city fell, and the inhabitants were enslaved in their thousands and dispersed throughout the Mediterranean world.

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Edom

E'dom. (*red*). The name Edom was given to Esau, the first-born son of Isaac and twin brother of Jacob, when he sold his birthright to the latter for a meal of lentil pottage. The country which the Lord, subsequently, gave to Esau was, hence, called "the country of Edom," [Gen 32:3](#), and his descendants were called Edomites. Edom was called *Mount Seir* and *Idumea* also. Edom was wholly a mountainous country. It embraced the narrow mountainous tract (about 100 miles long by 20 broad) extending along the eastern side of the Arabah from the northern end of the Gulf of Elath to near the southern end of the Dead Sea

Smith's Bible Dictionary

Edom

(ē'dom) , **Idumaea**, or **Idumea**

mountainous country, called also Mt. Seir. According to the Book of Genesis, it was given to [Esau](#), also called Edom, and his descendants. It extended along the eastern border of the Arabah valley, from the Dead Sea to Elat. Edomite history was marked by continuous hostility and warfare with Jews, Assyrians, and Syrians. At the end of the 2d cent. , they were subdued by Hasmonaean priest-king John Hyrcanus I, forcibly circumcised, and merged with the Jews. [Herod](#) the Great was Idumaeen. The Romans grouped Idumaea with Judaea and Samaria in one procuratorship. After the destruction of Jerusalem, Idumaea was included in Arabia Petraea.

Columbia Encyclopedia

Idumaea and the Idumeans

West of the *'Arabah* the country they occupied came to be known by the Greek name *Idumaea*, and the people as Idumeans. Hebron, their chief city, was taken by Judas Maccabeus in 165 bc (1 Macc 4:29, 61; 5:65). In 126 bc the country was subdued by John Hyrcanus, who compelled the people to become Jews and to submit to circumcision. Antipater, governor of Idumaea, was made procurator of Judea, Samaria and Galilee by Julius Caesar. He paved the way to the throne for his son Herod the Great. With the fall of Judah under the Romans, Idumaea disappears from history.

International Standard Bible Encyclopedia

