

# *Missing Links Discovered In Assyrian Tablets*

by E. Raymond Capt

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When clay cuneiform tablets were found in the excavations of the Assyrian Royal Library of Ashurbanipal in ancient Nineveh, their relevance to the nation of Israel was overlooked at the time. This was undoubtedly because they were in complete disorder and among hundreds of miscellaneous text dealing with many matters of State. Contributing to this situation was the fact that the Assyrians called the Israelites by other names during their captivity.

Some of the tablets found were dated around 707 B.C. and reveal the fate of the Israelites as they escaped from the land of their captivity and "disappeared" into the hinterland of Europe. These tablets form the "Missing Links" that enable us to identify the modern-day descendants of the "Lost Tribes of Israel". In doing so, we increase our knowledge of Bible history and experience a dramatic revision of our pre-conceived ideas of Bible prophecy.

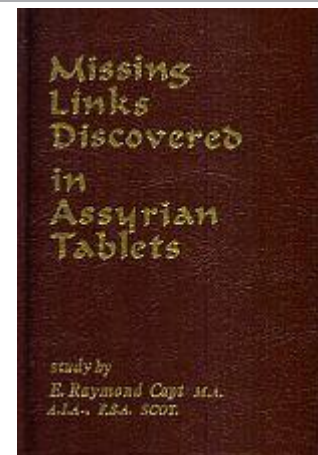
In this authoritative book, the author has attempted a brief review of the origin and history of the Israelites; a survey of the Assyrian inscriptions and cuneiform tablets that record the deportations of Israel as related to Biblical and secular history; their sojourn in captivity, and a synopsis of their migrations to their new homelands. Other authors fill in the details.

## **Excerpt:**

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Mastery of the horse was the most significant factor in the life of the Scythian nomads. Their cavalry and light, horse-drawn chariots gave extreme mobility to their warfare and made them the terror of enemies on foot. Scythian battle steeds wore elaborate ornaments of bronze, silver and gold. For protection against enemy weapons, they wore handsomely worked eyepieces and nose shields, richly decorated with the likenesses of animals.

The Scythians may not have been the earliest mounted archers in antiquity, but they were among the most skilled, as indicated on the relief from the palace of



Ashubanipal. The Scythian bows were short but powerful and their distinctive, socketed arrowheads were usually constructed of bronze and trilobate (three-edged) in shape. Their "gorytus," a case which held both arrows and bow, was often elaborately decorated in gold.

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