A Kingdom Divided

Overview of Jewish concepts

When Christians think of a Jew, the think only of Jews in Israel or throughout the world that practice the Mosaic Law or a version of it. We also think of a blood relationship to the tribe of Judah. The term has a broader connotation in modern revelation where the Lord referred to the American Indian as a remnant of the Jews.

[D & C 19:27](https://www.lds.org/scriptures/dc-testament/dc/19.27?lang=eng#26)

Which is my word to the Gentile, that soon it may go to the Jew, of whom the Lamanites are a remnant, that they may believe the gospel, and look not for a Messiah to come who has already come.

According to the Book of Mormon the Lamanites are from the tribe of Joseph thru Ephraim. The Lord uses Jews as a general description of a remnant of Israel for Israel throughout the word where not Christians including the aborigines of North and South America and perhaps other areas of the world not yet determined. The DNA of the North East and Great Lake region and as far south as Tennessee and spots elsewhere, is referred to as Hebrew DNA. It differs in the west, which is influenced by Mongolian DNA through Alaska. We generally consider Hebrews as Jews—not so much because of blood, but because of the lack of Christianity and being scattered in darkness. Even a Gentile Mormon become of Israel by adoption through the tribe of Ephraim. Some take this literally. Only those who can claim a blood descendant of the eastern Indian or perhaps a Christian Jew in Europe can claim to be a blood descendant to Israel. Thus gentiles become Jews by accepting the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Out modern concept of blood descendants is in part measured in DNA. The most interesting example is one tribe in Africa carries the Jewish or Hebrew DNA. Too often we carry appearance as a criteria. This only means that the Jew has intermarried with gentiles and other people. The preservation of a culture is also not a criteria, thus we have the high probability of a Christian Jew.

When we come to the Jews of Jerusalem at the time of Christ, we perhaps generalize the Jews kept their identity longer than other tribes. The Jews that joined the Church at the time of Christ are Hebrews in General and is some case they were of Joseph—being that the lost ten tribes of the north are lost. The use of Jew has a broader meaning of Hebrew than we might think. A Jewish Christian is a Hebrew that accepted the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Although many rejected the new heaven offered after receiving it, some continued some identification with Christianity and others fell back into orthodox behavior.

Historically, before the destruction of Jerusalem, the Orthodox Jew escaped south to Krum run before its destruction by the Romans. The Christian Jew fled north to Ephesus or south to Alexandria, where both Orthodox and Christian Jews found safety among an already Jewish population. It is these escaped Christian Jews that are in prophecy that maintained a cultural division in Christianity beyond the days of the New Testament. Daniel referred to them as the King of the North. This was a fitting name to their later power as Knights Templar and other secret organizations, which carry a remnant of the Christian Temple covenants first given in Jerusalem. With this came the tradition of common consent of the Priesthood that the gentile Christian mind cannot see. It only becomes more obvious when you understand its Godly origin and method.