

Who Are The Merchants of Tarshish■

by Keith Malcomson

This sermon delves into the historical and prophetic significance of Tarshish, exploring its potential location and trade connections with Israel and the British Isles. It highlights the accuracy of biblical prophecies, particularly focusing on the future role of the merchants of Tarshish in speaking out against Russia's invasion of Israel, as foretold in Ezekiel 38.

Scripture: Isaiah 23:1, Ezekiel 27:12, Jeremiah 10:9, Genesis 10:4

Topics: "Prophecy Fulfilled", "The Role of Nations in God's Plan"

Description

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Transcript

I want you to turn here to Ezekiel chapter 38 again and we've done two messages on this in previous weeks concerning Magog being Russia and about a war that has never happened and Israel will have to be rebirthed as a nation which happened in 1948. The Bible prophesied this 2,600 years ago accurately about nations, about cities, about a war, very specifically. This present situation is not that but it is going to come very soon.

You see Ezekiel 38 talks about an alignment of Russia and we proved that Magog is ancient Russia with Turkey and with Iran. That happened for the first time four years ago when they aligned themselves in connection with the crisis in Syria and so I want to go a bit further with this tonight but as you are just before we read from Ezekiel 38, I want to make three apologies. Number one, I apologize there's no pictures.

You'd be greatly helped tonight if I could put up maps and pictures. It would really help you and I wish I had the ability and the time to do that but I'd rather preach the word than fiddle around with those things but it would help you so maybe hopefully someone online can keep stopping, googling and then come back. The second thing, I want to apologize for the subject and you don't know what it is yet.

You might think you know but you don't know. This subject's a bit unusual. I would rather not preach it yet I believe this is God's will to preach it.

It's unusual and almost everybody disagrees with one another on it. You know I like subjects like that but it is a biblical subject so it may seem a bit strange. I'm not preaching the gospel tonight or on the blood or how to be born again.

I'm preaching on something unusual but I still believe because it's a part of scripture and all scripture is profitable, really profitable for us and so we preach it all. My third apology and this is my final one before we read our text here and I give you my title. My third apology I hinted at at Sunday morning.

There's something that I taught and inferred from scripture down over the years, all the years that you've known me and especially one person in this room was deeply impacted by a and a comment concerning this in reference to Spain and I'm coming tonight to actually say I have to change that. So I'm going to make an apology because I've always said Tarshish is Spain but actually I'm going to broaden it. It's not total denial of that and in fact I knew parts of this.

I had a suspicion years ago about what I'm going to preach tonight but I never had the time to look into it or to be brave enough to preach it but I am tonight. Be careful and say him hallelujah or amen but I'm looking forward to this. I don't know how far I'll get.

Maybe we'll have to do two messages or a whole series but my title tonight and it does fit in with Magog and Russia and what is just about to happen. It's very important. My title is who are the merchants of Tarshish? Reading from Ezekiel chapter 38 verse 1 and the word of the Lord came unto me saying son of man set thy face against the land of Magog the chief prince of Meshach and Tabul and prophesy against him and say thus saith the Lord God behold I am against thee O Gog the chief prince of Meshach and Tabul and I will turn thee back and put hooks in thy jaws and I will bring thee forth and all thine army horses and horsemen all of them clothed with all sorts of armor even a great company with bucklers and shields all of them handling swords Persia Ethiopia and Libya with them all of them with shield and helmet Gomer and all his bands the house of Togomer of the north quarters and all his bands and maybe and many people with thee be prepared and prepare thy self and then I want to jump to my text this is the important part I'm just giving a context but verse 13 is our verse tonight Sheba and Dedan and the merchants of Tarshish with all the young lions thereof shall say unto thee that is Magog and all the confederation of nations art thou come to take a spoil hast thou gathered thy company to take a prey to carry away silver and gold to take away cattle and goods to take a great spoil will you pray with me here tonight father we do humble ourself we're not playing games or trying to be smart with your word but we are seeking to know your mind you've given us specific prophecies about our generation about the future exact details about nations and what they are going to do and what they are what's going to happen to them and their demise and their fall and Lord God we pray tonight will you speak to us and as you open up these scriptures make us to stand in awe make us to know that you are the God of the Bible the only God who could ever reveal both the past and the future who gives accurate details in every book of the Bible to prove and to verify that every word of this book is accurate and we pray tonight make this word this unusual word to be profitable unto us in Jesus name amen our message tonight is who are the merchants of Tarshish it's a remarkable prophecy in Ezekiel 38 13 we see is this a vision of Russia Turkey Iran and several other nations comes against the little nation of Israel in the last days just before Jesus comes back we read of a reaction a response we don't read of any other nation in the world coming to fight on behalf of Israel not America not Britain not Europe no other nation no one else comes to defend them and the little nation of Israel is left defenseless with this great army marching into its nation it would seem naturally there's no hope and yet the Bible prophesies the utter destruction of that army but you know what it does say here in verse 13 it talks about two groupings of nations and they actually speak out what do they say

in verse 18 that is Saudi Arabia and the merchants of Tarshish with all of the young lions thereof shall say and notice here when Russia is invading Israel with an Islamic a large Islamic army all that these Tarshish and Sheba and Dedan all that they do is say or speak or publicly speak out and rebuke Russia for what it is doing but they don't act have you just seen what's happening in Afghanistan all these world powers with all of their military strength and yet nobody acts on behalf of Afghanistan they just move out helplessly and say you shouldn't do this what's just happened with Ukraine you see everyone's speaking against Russia but nobody does anything really it's all covert but they don't put armies in the field they just say Russia you should not be doing that and so here with this invasion of Russia into Israel in the Middle East we actually find that there's a whole grouping of nations and you know what this is what they say art thou come to take a spoil hast thou gathered thy company to take a prey to carry away silver and gold and to take away cattle and goods to take a great spoil but they don't act it's left for God to deliver Israel in a remarkable way and we have two chapters about it so I've told you who Sheba and Dedan are but who are these merchants of Tarshish that is our message who are the merchants of Tarshish and also who are all of their young lions we know that if Sheba and Dedan it's the whole if you look on a map for this you will find it's present-day Saudi Arabia and we know that Saudi Arabia is in place it's not going to be part of this invasion neither is Iraq mentioned is not interesting neither is Syria that hasn't been involved with every invasion of Israel since 1948 but yet Syria isn't mentioned here so Iraq is out Syria is out and Saudi Arabia speaks against this invasion by Russia but who are the merchants of Tarshish with all the young lions I'm telling you we're very close to this war this is one of the unique prophecies in the Bible that have never taken place yet but it's going to happen very soon I'm fully persuaded and so I've got four points I'm not sure if I get to all of them maybe I'll only get through the first one I I don't know but let's begin here my first point Tarshish in biblical history the first mention or let me say just before that that all through the Bible there are 28 mentions of Tarshish 24 of those mentions it's spelled T-A-R at the beginning but there's another four mentions where it's spelled T-H so there's 28 complete mentions scattered throughout the entire Bible sometimes we read about the ships of Tarshish the merchants of Tarshish like here so this prophecy isn't necessarily about Tarshish it's the merchants connected with Tarshish and yet at other times we read of the navy of Tarshish but there's four different ways that the word Tarshish is used in the Bible number one it appears as a personal name of three individuals and one of them I'm going to mention here secondly it's the place name of an actual country third of all it's about the ships or a fleet a massive merchant convoy of ships that's how it's used in the Bible and those ships can either belong to Tarshish or to some other nation they can either be traveling Tarshish or coming back from Tarshish but they are associated with Tarshish and then the fourth way it is used is as a precious stone so that's the four ways that you so number one Tarshish in biblical history the first mention of Tarshish is in Genesis chapter 10 verse 4 and you'll remember in Genesis 10 it mentions Magog it mentions all the names mentioned here in Ezekiel 48 you can trace them back to Genesis 10 what is Genesis 10 it is the history of all mankind just after the flood as nations as peoples begin to spread out so it gives you a very unique record of 70 different nations and of 70 different languages that begin to rise up but listen let me just home in on one verse from Genesis 10 this is speaking about all the nations so it mentions the father the initial person who gave birth to an entire nation and I hope you do believe that Adam and Eve were real people who gave birth to the entire 8 billion people in the world it took a few years but over the past several years DNA experts have caught up with it and now they realize an African an Asian a South American and an Irish man we all go back to guess what the same individual man one man gave birth to us all wow they didn't believe it until DNA come in my bible told me that when I was a child and it's the same for women all women go back to the same individual women we didn't evolve differently and so this is an accurate history of mankind no other book contains it but the bible it contains the true past history and it contains

the true future prophecy it tells you everything that's going to happen and it happens accurately in and precision in Genesis 10 and 4 we read about this and the sons of Javan were four four sons one of them is called Tarshish he is the first man called Tarshish and you know what this man called Tarshish he is an individual person he's going to raise up a family then he's going to raise up an entire people then he's going to move to a certain locality a position on the earth and he's going to raise up a nation or a country it's going to be a specific place notice will not be a city it's going to become an entire nation or an entire people in a remarkable way one man is going to be so remarkable and he's going to sow his seed in such a remarkable way that in the last days our day when Russia invades Tarshish is noted at that time and you can find Tarshish today in our world it's remarkable and so we see this repeated in 1 chronicles 7 and 10 there's two other individuals mentioned in the bible who are called Tarshish in 1 chronicles 7 and 10 a great grandson of Benjamin is called Tarshish or in Esther chapter 114 one of the seven princes of Persia and Medea who served Artaxerxes was called Tarshish so this was a name used in cultures from Israel to Persia it was a known recognized name but I'm bringing you to Tarshish in biblical history that's the first mention the second time that you read about Tarshish is in context with Solomon in the old testament let me get into this now because this is where it gets very very interesting you see we want to find out who is Tarshish but that's only a part of my message who are the merchants of Tarshish that could be different and so concerning Solomon in 1 Kings chapter 10 verse 22 it says for the king that is Solomon had at sea a navy of Tarshish notice the navy doesn't belong to Tarshish this is king Solomon in Israel put an entire navy out to sea in the Mediterranean and he called that navy a navy of Tarshish and it actually went with the navy of Hiram and it says here once in three years came the navy of Tarshish bringing gold and silver and ivory and apes and peacocks this is just after the year 1000 BC that's when Solomon reigned and that's when Hiram also reigned he was also a king both had a fleet of ships both worked together and Solomon called his ships a navy of Tarshish very interesting it says in 2nd Chronicles chapter 9 21 for the king's ships went to Tarshish so not only does Solomon call his entire fleet of ships for some reason he calls them ships of Tarshish it actually then says that the king that is Solomon with his ships went to Tarshish with the servants of Hiram every three years once came the ships of Tarshish bringing gold and silver and ivory and apes and peacocks so you've got these ships that every three years they've done an entire journey you're talking about a massive fleet traveling a long distance and this wasn't just within the Mediterranean I mean look they get apes and they get peacocks and they get gold and silver and all of this certain things that you could find within the Mediterranean but not all of it this means they had to go out beyond the Mediterranean beyond the streets of Gibraltar in order to go seeking for all these things I'm going to build on this and prove everything that I'm saying notice it says a navy of Tarshish that means an entire fleet it's a name given to a long range ships in a thousand BC that are either coming or going to Tarshish and Tarshish was such the furthest place that they would ever go to that they called these ships ships that could go a great distance they called them ships of Tarshish Tarshish become the name of them even though Tarshish wasn't very local now notice here who works together with Solomon it is Hiram and he has an entire navy and Solomon works with him who is this Hiram he is the Phoenician king of the city of Tyre sometimes in the bible he's called Hiram or Aram and in 2nd Samuel chapter 5 and 11 listen to what it says and Hiram king of Tyre sent messengers to David so Solomon's father before him Hiram had a relationship with David and with Solomon a very special relationship and he says that he sent messengers to David and cedar trees and carpenters and masons and they built David a house he was actually this king this Phoenician king that built the house and the palace for King David it was this man a king of Tyre it's remarkable he sent carpenters and masons and builders that were expert then it also says in 1 Kings chapter 5 and 1 for Hiram was ever or always a lover of David he loved King David and you know what he loved Solomon after him as well in 1 Kings chapter 9 we read about this same

Phoenician king helping Solomon build the temple at Jerusalem the most remarkable building in the world and in fact Solomon we read in that chapter a very comical thing that Solomon gives 20 cities in the land of Galilee to Hiram and when Hiram leaves his city and he comes to Galilee remember where Jesus ministered and he comes to Galilee and he sees them and he calls them a very derogatory name and he says I really don't want these cities what are you trying to do to me but they kept their relationship and their fellowship you see it was Solomon and Hiram that worked on the great temple that God had planned to be raised up for his name they joined together they worked together they sent out ships together they raised money together remember it says that Solomon was the richest king who ever lived one of the most rich and do you know what he made this other country rich or this other city in a very remarkable way as they worked together historians now tell us just recently that during the reign of David and Solomon that this king Hiram who they used to worship Baal and Ashtoreth entire but during this unique period he set all of that aside their priests their temple everything and he raised up one unique god called the god of the city that he began to worship and his people began to worship just during this very unique period as he's working with these two kings and so the Phoenicians are very important as we look at Tarshish you may not know anything about the Phoenicians or you may know lots but I want to tell you a bit about them it's very important what we're saying and if you don't know about the Phoenicians you will never know who the merchants of Tarshish are never you may say I don't need to know these things then you will not know who will be standing against Russia when they invade Israel I would actually like to know I would like to know what's about to happen and is the bible accurate I'd like to know that so the Phoenicians most historians say they go from about 1200 BC to about 300 BC I would push that back a lot further at least to 2000 BC I believe there's evidence for that they actually dwelled in modern Lebanon which is just above Israel it touched on Israel and it still touches on Israel and it was a thin strip of land and if you can see this in your mind's eye they had cities all down that stretch of water on the Mediterranean and right at their back was steep mountains that got covered in snow it was noted for its snow in the song of Solomon and great trees called the trees of Lebanon grew there and so this was the situation there was the city of Tyre the second most important city was the city of Sidon that's where Jezebel come from but I'll say something about that in a moment then there was the city of Babelos you can find all of this in history the word Babelos gave the name to the bible Babelos paper so if you have a bible and you talk about the bible it's a Phoenician word from the city of Babelos we literally are using words that descended from this time and this kingdom in ancient days which is remarkable these Phoenicians had no room to expand their people had no room to expand their populations were exploding they were great cities and great people very intelligent so what did they do they began to navigate if they were going to have an explosion of population they can't build bigger cities they can't build other cities that's why Solomon gave them the cities in Galilee but he didn't like it he said I'm not living here it's barren it's barren that's why Jesus always got a bad name in the bible they said he's from Galilee or you're a disciple you're one of those Galileans remember that Galilee had a very bad name and this king was wise enough to realize that so he didn't want that but you know what they done they expanded out remember Russia I said they were the Scythians they were the horsemen they had tribes of horsemen that just flooded over the Russian steppes and it's present-day Russia but here see these these Phoenicians they actually took to the seas and they sailed out into the Mediterranean they had a unique gift and to navigate by the stars of the sky they were remarkable seamen that traveled everywhere they dominated the Mediterranean this was a time where nations hadn't formed yet and so as they went out many of the land masses we know in the Mediterranean were not yet entire countries and what they would do in the Mediterranean all along the coastline from Israel all the way to the um the gates of Gibraltar or Straits of Gibraltar all the way there every 30 miles you would have a colony of Phoenicians who were the Phoenicians they set out their people they didn't

send out families or individuals they sent an entire colony of merchant men of traders of shipmen and they began to build cities all the way down the Mediterranean Carthage was one of the most famous ones all the way through to Spain and they found a place in Spain and they built a colony but these colonies were for trade and so all the way through the Mediterranean as you travel you find Phoenician harbors you find Phoenician towns you find Phoenician boats sailing everywhere this dominated this was hundreds of years several hundred years maybe a thousand years before Rome was even a village on a few hills this was several hundred years or a thousand years before the Greeks even had a written language you had the Phoenicians they had a 22 letter alphabet and they spread that to the Greeks and to the Romans and to the Africans 22 and they got that from the Middle East from Babylon that's where they stole it from it all come out from a common source and so we see that they were dominating they traveled the earth don't believe the secular history books you know Candace all the time as we look into these things and she turns says I wish she had a very good education and said they never taught me this I wish I could have seen history and perspective so we think before the Greeks 500 BC there is nothing the Greeks were the intelligent ones actually the Phoenicians were far more intelligent and educated and they spread education to the Greeks and the Greeks were always trying to find their secrets out of where are you trading where are you going where is Tarshish and the Phoenicians zipped their mouth and never told them refused to tell them or would tell them made up stories of where Tarshish is do you realize that right down to her own day everyone argues about where Tarshish is it started right back here the Phoenicians started it the misnamed places told lots of stories to put the Greeks and the Romans off the track but for a thousand years they dominated and sailed with freedom the word Phoenician is a Greek word Greek name given to them and it's the Greek word phonics which means purple dye do you realize purple dye comes from just off the coast of Lebanon from these cities and this was one of their main trade and things was there's a little creature you need thousands and thousands of this sea creature to squeeze out the purple dye and that purple dye was so valuable it become the color of kings and queens they traded it you couldn't get it anywhere else in the world in 1000 BC and even in the first century AD you couldn't get purple anywhere else than here these people had a monopoly on purple and they loved to trade it for a great price and to royalty so that's the Phoenicians what about Tarshish the name means to smelt it's connected to mining wherever you find Tarshish you're going to find mining it's the word refinery so we see with ships of Tarshish we see ships bringing refined metals from abroad and in the bible it's a metal trade the ships of Tarshish wherever it is are trading do you know who created these ships of Tarshish it was the Phoenicians their entire fleet were ships of Tarshish do you know why it got named that because they would reach the furthest outpost and they weren't telling anyone where they're getting all their resources from it was a best-kept secret and it still is and so they used the trees of Lebanon in fact three kinds of trees they use for the boats not only for the temple in Jerusalem isn't it amazing this used for the temple in Jerusalem as well as all of these fleets of boats that reached Tarshish and reach many other nations to bring back their goods but going back to Solomon here in 1 Kings chapter 9 verse 26 and it says and King Solomon made a navy of ships in Esen Heber which is beside Eloth on the shore of the Red Sea in the land of Edom and verse 27 and Hiram sent in the navy his servants and shipmen that had knowledge of the sea with the servants of Solomon so notice here they've got two fleets out on the Mediterranean which are going out to the west but this place that's mentioned in 1 Kings chapter 9 isn't on the Mediterranean they create a new port called Esenagibbar and you have to find it or if you're going to find it you have to go south of Israel down to the Red Sea and once you reach that port where they built all these boats once you sail out from this particular time you have Egypt on one side and Saudi Arabia on the other and you keep sailing down there and past Saudi Arabia it leads you into the Arabian Sea then the Indian Sea and we actually know that these ships of Tarshish even are supposed to have went to India

and the Philippian Islands that's how far they went it says that Haram sent with the navy remember it's Solomon's navy his own men because they were shipmen that had knowledge of the sea they understood the sea these Phoenicians actually directed the ships of Solomon to go find gold in the very eastern parts of our world they sailed the seas this is a thousand BC don't listen to the historians that tell you Britain about the year 100 when Rome invaded was a very backward nation it's absolute trash we're talking about a thousand BC here where Solomon in Israel is sailing the seas in search of the richest no wonder he got so rich so that's Solomon we read about the initial Tarshish then we read about King Solomon sending out these ships of Tarshish sending them to Tarshish do you know wherever Tarshish is he swapped goods and brought back goods from Tarshish and there's goods that went from Israel and these cities of Phoenicia and they went to Tarshish so in our day maybe when archaeologists begin to look is it possible that in Tarshish they're going to begin to find things from Solomon's day from Israel and the reverse could we possibly find things from Tarshish which are actually on the shores of Israel by the end of this message if I ever get there you're going to see that that is true that happens maybe I'll have to leave it maybe I won't get to tell you who Tarshish is until next week then the next mention in the Bible is Jehoshaphat we know that Jehoshaphat in 1 Kings chapter 22 he joins himself to Ahab king of Israel Ahab's the king of the 10 tribes in the north and Jehoshaphat is a good king descended from David he is the king of Jerusalem and of two of the tribes and so you have Israel and Judah they're a split nation at these days and we're told in 1 Kings 22 that Jehoshaphat joined himself to King Ahab in the north remember who Ahab was married to he was married to a Phoenician princess that's who he was married to and so Ahab asked him join with me to go to war against Syria that is fighting against me join with me join armies and Jehoshaphat was a good man a godly man a man who loved the Lord but you know what he didn't separate himself from Ahab Ahab is an apostate Ahab is confused Ahab is a wicked man Ahab has an evil queen at his shoulder but you know what Jehoshaphat joined together said well let's unify on what we can agree on and fight against the enemies of God and people still do it in the church today don't they they say I love Jesus and I know I don't agree with everything with them it doesn't matter if they deny creation and the authority of the Bible and it doesn't matter if they don't believe you need to be born again well we believe in Jesus or we believe in some sort of thing about God don't allow that it's very dangerous but Jehoshaphat joined Ahab and there was a prophet Micaiah rose up and prophesied don't do it 400 prophets were yeah God is with you go out they had a spirit upon them and they prophesied and they're all prophesying but you know what this one lonely prophet stands up and says you're in trouble if you go out Jehoshaphat don't do it well Jehoshaphat didn't listen and he went out because he loved Ahab and he was such a kind man and a gracious man so he went into the battle and you know the story Ahab gets killed in that battle he bleeds to death in his chariot but listen to what verse 44 says it says then that Jehoshaphat made peace with Ahab and Jezebel's son Jezebel's father was king Ethel of the Sidonians or Zidon the second Phoenician city that's how she was and they gave birth to a son so when Ahab was dead Ahaziah the son was joined together with Jehoshaphat he didn't learn from joining with Ahab no he is joined with the son and it says that Jehoshaphat made peace with Ahaziah made peace with him it's a very dangerous thing in second chronicles chapter 20 verse 36 it says and he Jehoshaphat joined himself with him this wicked king to make ships to go to Tarshish so they remember what Solomon done that's a long time ago they weren't there but they remember the stories how the nation got rich so here's Jehoshaphat and this wicked king hey let's agree together I know my father died but hey God's blessing will be upon us let's again build ships of Tarshish let's go to Tarshish and it says they made the ships at Izzi Agheber hold on you're going the wrong direction you've got to go west if you want to get to Tarshish they want to go to Tarshish where are they building the boats down in Arabia you're going to go in the wrong direction do you know what this means they didn't actually know where Tarshish was they're going the wrong direction have you ever met

anyone who thinks they know they're going the right direction you try to tell them they can get rather annoyed with you I mean telling them directions on the street but it's even worse it's even worse as far as spiritual things you try to point something out of someone and say no no I know what I'm doing they don't have an idea so we see there's confusion over where Tarshish is listen to what happens then Eliezer the son a young prophet rises up and he prophesies isn't God good to try and warn you when I think of the people that walked in this church God tried to warn he's very gracious saying because thou hast joined thyself with Ahaziah the Lord hath broken thy works and the ships were broken that they were not able to go to Tarshish you would have had a long journey I want to tell you it says in Psalm 48 and 7 thou God breakest the ships of Tarshish with an east wind and that's what happened with Jehoshaphat and after this happened this wicked king comes to him and says hey let's do it again let's build ships of Tarshish and let's go looking for Uther gold of Uther let's make a journey Jehoshaphat said no way no way your father caused me trouble you have caused me trouble God has judged us and destroyed all these ships we'll never go to Tarshish again listen the third example from bible history about Tarshish it's with Jonah and you know the story Jonah chapter 1 verse 3 but Jonah the prophet who God had sent to Nineveh which was northeast that's where God sent him go preach listen to what he done but Jonah rose up to flee unto Tarshish from the presence of the Lord see if you're running from God you better find the furthest place the farthest place you go you're trying to hide from his voice from conviction from your conscience you have to go very far and you know what people have run very far from God trying to get away from that voice but you can't escape you can go to Tarshish that's like saying you can go to the ends of the earth you're not going to escape me the bible says you can make your bed in hell he'll still be there to find you and so we see here that Jonah he said I'm going to flee to Tarshish so he went down to Joppa which was a coastal port on the coast of Israel and he found a ship going to Tarshish so he paid the fare and went down into it and to go with them onto Tarshish from the presence of the Lord are you starting to get a picture of Tarshish here I hope you are and you know the story of Jonah very well do you know at this very time the Phoenicians owned the port of Joppa they'd taken it off the Philistines and the Canaanites before that it belonged to David and Solomon but it went through the hands of the Philistines then it came into the hands of the Phoenicians and at the time where Jonah goes down to the boat why did he go to Joppa to get to Tarshish because these are Phoenicians and he knows they know how to get there I don't know it Jehoshaphat didn't know it but those Phoenicians know how to get to the furthest away port and I'm going to go with them I'm running from God and of course God sank the ship he as one specific person in here I won't name any names tonight I preached some years ago and I said you've got a Ryanair flight to Spain and it was Jonah that person I didn't realize that just bought a Ryanair flight to Spain preached two weeks running got to be very careful what you do that's my first point in Bible history my second point Tarshish in Bible prophecy in the past I'm really going to drive you nuts because there's no way I'm going to get to my main point in all of this and you will have to wait point two Tarshish in Bible prophecy in the past because we will get to Tarshish in the future there are prophecies that mention Tarshish in the past in connection with the Phoenicians and with tar the first one is in Isaiah chapter 23 when Isaiah preaches from chapter 13 all the way through to chapter 23 he mentions about 10 or 11 specific pagan nations or cities that God is going to judge and destroy he also prophesies about God's judgment on Israel and Judah so all through these 10 chapters place after place city nation people he begins to prophesy because they've turned away from the real God you know things can get so wicked God has to judge do you know we're at that same point right now things are getting so bad the abortion of babies murdering babies they'll they'll do you know if you don't take a jab they'll say you're the worst criminal ever but if you don't abort your baby they say you're not thinking of that poor mother our entire world is heading for a time they've thrown off any sort of morality and they're saying we can do anything we can change gender you can't call a little boy a boy

anymore you can't call me a girl even if I look like a girl that it's a crazy world and that's what was happening on Isaiah's day it was a real point of judgment and so he begins to prophesy against Babylon Assyria Philistia Moab Damascus Ethiopia Egypt Edom Arabia and he gives specific details and you can find this in history all of the details in history but listen to this last one he prophesies in Isaiah chapter 23 verse 1 listen closely he says the burden of Tyre remember Tyre was that city of the Phoenicians the number one city so he has a burden here against Tyre howl you ships of Tarshish so he said I'm gonna judge Tyre I'm gonna bring Tyre down I'm gonna stop I'm gonna wipe it out momentarily and when I do the ships of Tarshish are going to howl or cry or weep all this trade all this merchant trade you know what they would do in their trading they would you see you could find gold in a place and everybody's got gold and it's it's everywhere but take that gold to somewhere where there's not much gold or you could be in Phoenicia and everyone's got purple everyone's wearing purple well then you better take it to somewhere that doesn't have purple or if there's tin bring in tin to the Mediterranean because there's no tin in the Mediterranean so you become rich because you sell certain things not in the place you find it but you're trading moving it and that's why when God judges Tyre these ships of Tarshish are gonna wail or cry listen to what it says for it is laid waste the city so that there is no house no entering in from the land of Chittim that's Cyprus it is revealed to them be still ye inhabitants of the isle thou whom the merchants of Zidon that pass over the sea have replenished verse 6 pass ye over to Tarshish go visit Tarshish haul ye inhabitants inhabitants listen this carefully of the isle Tarshish is an isle says it here who has taken counsel against Tyre the covering city whose merchants are princes whose tracker traffickers are the honorable of the earth see this it's massive trade but God is going to judge them pass through the land as a river oh daughter of Tarshish there is no more strength verse 11 he stretched out his hand over the sea he took the kingdoms the lord has given a commandment against the merchant city to destroy the stronghold thereof and he said thou shalt not no more rejoice oh thou oppressed virgin daughter of Zidon arise pass over to Chittim Cyprus there also thou shalt have no rest no escape even if you go to Cyprus verse 14 haul ye ships of Tarshish for your strength is laid waste then he prophesies there's going to be 70 years where it's destroyed all the trade all the merchants all the ships all the richness of this culture 70 years and then it says they will be restored again at the end of that 70 years it says but sadly you shall commit fornication with all the kingdoms of the world upon the face of the earth so they're going to continue trading with all the nations of the earth again and then it inserts a little interesting prophecy and I'll just mention this briefly it then says concern Tyre it totally changes to a time way into the future where Tyre her merchandise and her hire shall be holiness to the lord it shall not be treasured nor laid up she done that before for her merchandise shall be for them that dwell before the lord to eat sufficiently and for durable clothing there's a time Tyre is going to get raised up I believe it's going to be in the time of messiah when he comes back again to reign on the earth the Tyre is again going to become a city do you know it's still existing as a city it's still there functioning then Ezekiel also prophesied these are prophecies in the past about all of this and Ezekiel 27 remember we're going to get to eventually Ezekiel 38 this is Ezekiel 27 how can you understand Ezekiel 38 if you don't look at Ezekiel 37 if you don't understand a prophecy in the past that involves Tarshish how will you ever from the same prophet understand a prophecy in the future about Tarshish impossible and so Ezekiel 27 and 3 it says and say unto Tyrus that's Tyre just different way of saying it say unto Tyrus who thou that are situate at the entry of the sea which are a merchant of the peoples of listen this next of many isles of the sea see in a pattern here if you go through all these scriptures you begin to understand and so Tyrus Ezekiel says is trading with all the islands of the sea as far as you can go thus saith the Lord God O Tyrus thou has said I am of perfect beauty that city got so proud so rich so prosperous verse 8 the inhabitants of Sidon and Arvid were thy mariners thy wise men Sidon that's where Jezebel came from she was a prince from there do you see that they got their mariners

their salesmen for these ships from there O Tyrus that were in thee those that were in were thy pilots thy wise men were thy pilots verse 12 Tarshish was thine merchant by reason of the multitude of all kind of riches with silver notice you're now reading the things that come from Tarshish they come these products come from Tarshish all the way through to Tyrus what are they the multitude of all kinds of riches silver iron tin lead and they traded a knife fairs in Phoenicia in Lebanon so Tarshish is trading these things these are actually the things that you only find in Tarshish in a very unique way boy I got you thinking verse 25 then the ships of Tarshish did sing of thee in thy market and thou was replenished and made very glorious in the midst of the sea thy rulers have brought thee into great waters the east wind has broken thee in the midst of the seas and so judgment we get Isaiah and Ezekiel prophesy against the city and this entire merchant culture that had cities all over the place you know what they done they raised up colonies they planted their people and raised up entire city states that traded all over the Mediterranean and out across the nations of the world and they especially targeted the islands of the sea number three where is Tarshish where is it who is it can we identify it can we know who it is because see the prophecy about Tyre was fulfilled you go back in Bible prophecy it was fulfilled first of all Nebuchadnezzar came and invaded took them over then do you remember a man called Alexander the Great of Greece and he was the first king of Greece the Bible actually predicts how Tyre is going to be destroyed what it's going to look like you know the original Tyre was a little island just out from the shoreline that was the original island and there was a second city rose up in the land so it's all called Tyre but Tyre's really on that island Nebuchadnezzar destroyed the island city when Alexander the Great come he come down through Babylos and said look I'll worship in your temple and this is the fulfillment of prophecy so he come down through Babylos through Sidon and they all surrendered and he said I'll save you alive I won't harm you I won't destroy your cities and then he came to Tyre and he said surrender and they were going to and he says I want to come into that island of Tyre into your temple and I want to offer a sacrifice to your God and they said oh no here in Tyre no one who doesn't worship our God can come in no stranger and he says yes I'm coming in they said no no no you can't and he says I'll fight you they say you fight them and he besieged them for several months and he took it and you know what the prophet actually prophesies about Tyre it will be scraped into the sea Tyre will be scraped do you know what Alexander done he scraped into the sea that was God's judgment and it disappeared all the trade disappeared for 70 years now you want me to get to this point and we'll close with this I've got so much I've got pages but let's finish with this and next week maybe no it won't be next week I'll be two weeks away because we've got a guest speaker coming next Wednesday night point three where is Tarshish if you don't know the answer to this you can't identify who speaks out against Russia in union with Saudi Arabia when they invade you won't be able to do that well we have a look where is Tarshish there's thousands of opinions some believe that really Tarshish is Carthage on the north of Africa Tunisia there's only one person in here I know of who has some Tunisian blood within him and it was Carthage that was actually there in his homeland you know in the Greek Bible the Hebrew Bible translated the Old Testament translated into Greek it's called the Septuagint and I don't like the Septuagint I reject it as being authoritative it makes a lot of mistakes but a lot of people think it's authoritative it's not authoritative but listen the Septuagint the Old Testament translated over into the Greek when it comes to Tarshish it inserts the word Carthage and other times Africa so the person translating it and we we traced this back to Alexander didn't we it's a corrupt translation and so you see men are starting to think who is Tarshish when that Greek translation was made they didn't know they assumed they thought they're trying to find out who is Tarshish the mystery goes on straight through to tonight the mystery of Tarshish instead of Tarshish they've put that then others say it's Tarsus because it sounds the same Tarshish Tarsus where the apostle Paul came from it's in Turkey Josephus the Jewish historian in the first century often he's right about things but he says Tarshish

is Tarsus I disagree with him are you going to send all these ships and nobody knows where Tarshish is and it's only a little bit up the coast a wee sailing ship could go up there and what are you going to bring back from there that's so extraordinary that you don't already have others say it's Cyprus but Cyprus has already been mentioned in connection with Tarshish it can't be Cyprus others mention Sardinia this is a new view on this because just recently a few years ago they found for the first time the name Tarshish in an ancient text outside the Bible until then they'd never found the name Tarshish but there in Sardinia they found this ancient text translated and it talks about in Tarshish or from Tarshish that statement they're not sure exactly what it says but the word Tarshish is clear and in that text a bit further down it says in the ancient city of Nora in Sardinia that there came a king called Mokuton driven out of Tarshish and he settled in Nora in Sardinia that's where he settled down so some people in recent times begin to say I think Sardinia is Tarshish it must be it's the only place we've found this text the text talks about Tarshish doesn't say Sardinia is Sardish boy I'm stringing the suspense out and then we have also there those who believe it's the Philippines or it's India or it's Malaysia I don't believe those things or it's Ethiopia Jerome in about 400 AD he actually was a Christian writer he thought that Tarshish in the Bible remember he he done the second translation he done a new translation of the Latin the Greek New Testament in the Latin and it become the Catholic Bible well Jerome thought it was India that's what he wrote it down as but here's the most popular one and that's the one I conveyed to you in past times but now I'm having to apologize and expand it's assertive the next one but it's not really okay what is the next one Spain it is the most popularly spread belief of where Tarshish is most Christians believe it's Tarshish most Bible lexicons will say it's Tarshish or sorry it's the Tarshish is Spain and so it goes on there's only one problem with that that the Phoenicians actually traveled out beyond the gates of Gibraltar the straits of Gibraltar the gates of Hercules do you know where Spain comes down and almost meets Africa to I forget maybe 18 miles or something I was only there once and wanted to take a boat but Candace said that's a rough place over there in Tunisia and all those places so maybe we should stay in Gibraltar two continents so close together and that's the only way to get out of out of the Mediterranean at that point now the Phoenicians did establish cities in Spain they did one of them called Gades it was just past the gates of the pillars of Hercules out past and to the right and they established a city and guess what it was an island just out from the shoreline and they begin to trade into Spain with all of the locals and so most people believe that it must be Spain in fact one of the oldest mines in the world is in the south of Spain a remarkable mind Greek writers say that it was actually further than the area of Iberia which is Spain so they said this area called Tarshish it's out way beyond this area it's not Spain it's way way out all the Greek writers were pretty sure about that and they discussed it but they didn't really know where it was either and listen from 700 BC Greeks come and settled in Spain they had bases and colonies and trade ports so they knew Spain by 500 BC Greek writers are saying where is this place they don't know so if it was Spain why didn't the Greeks know where it was if they live there and they trade from there in Jeremiah chapter 10 verse 9 we start to read what we get from Tarshish Jeremiah 10 verse 9 silver spread and the plates brought from Tarshish or Ezekiel as we've already said Ezekiel 27 12 let me remind you Tarshish was thy merchant by reason of the multitude of all kinds of riches silver iron tin lead they traded in nigh fairs in Phoenicia do you know gold you can get it almost anywhere right across the Mediterranean at certain amounts you need to know the place these other metals you could get in various places but I want to pick one of the metals that's only mentioned five times in the entire Bible and only once associated with a place and that's Tarshish in the Bible let me take tin for a minute and I believe if we just look at tin I could look at this a thousand ways but I'm only going to look at tin I believe if we find out where Solomon got his tin and the Phoenicians got their tin I believe we can track Tarshish and this is very condensed you won't believe how condensed this is for the Greeks this unique place where tin came from was a place of rich resource at the

end of the western world beyond Europe one Greek author actually said that a Greek merchant reached it accidentally when he sailed out into the Atlantic and got lost and got blown with the wind and he suddenly found it another Greek writer writes about the king of Tarshish his name was Aragon Tomias and when the Phoenicians arrived he made friends with them and says why don't you make a port the maids are coming in and causing you a lot of hassle you're being pushed out you're being attacked why don't you come make a colony in Tarshish and so they settled down he paid for the wool and that went in around their brand new property now listen the Greeks call Tarshish Tarsesus both words come from an original word Tarshish that's what the Hebrews called it or the Greeks later called it Tarsesus and many of the Greek writers talk about and say I wonder where it is can we find it man why don't those Phoenicians tell us where Tarshish is or Tarsesus listen I'm only going to quote from one Greek writer Herodias in the year 450 BC 500 years after Solomon in his book called the histories and he's known as the father of all ancient histories he is the key man in writing history and yet he didn't know where it was listen to what he says and he wrote about it he says of the extreme tracks of Europe towards the west I'm helping you to identify something that's going to happen in our day of the extreme tracks of Europe towards the west I cannot speak with any certainty he didn't know emptying itself into the northern sea there's a river that the barbarians talk about whence as the tale goes amber is procured from that river nor do I know any islands so he didn't have personal experience but they existed he heard the stories the islands what are the islands called cassaterides do you know what it means in the Greek tin islands he calls them the tin islands at the furthest most part of Europe he said it not me whence tin comes which we use here in Greece and secondly though I have taken in and I've taken vast pains I have never been able to get any insurance of an eyewitness that there is any sea on the farther side of Europe I've heard rumours that there's a great ocean at the western side of Europe but I can't find an eyewitness who's ever been there but I do hear an awful lot of rumours several other Greek writers tell us that these tin islands and they talk about these tin islands all the time you know why you can't get tin in the Mediterranean it is as rare as hen's teeth you can't find it so tin really marks out Tarshish it wasn't in the Mediterranean it wasn't at Cyprus or Tarsus or Carthage or in Spain you had to go further and so they went in search of of this tin where does this tin actually come from they were in search of it everywhere for the Greeks this was one of the most vital things several Greek writers talk about these tin isles that there were some distance from the Iberian Peninsula which is Spain Iberia is Portugal and Spain so some of these Greek writers said it's not in Spain it's beyond it's some distance out into the sea from Spain I wish I had a map for you to look at and I'm telling you all of this and so where are all the sources let me just correct one thing I said I said there was no tin in Spain there was tin in Spain but let me let me just go further with us let me tell you everywhere in five in the time of Solomon down through a thousand year period where were the main sources of tin within the Mediterranean in Europe let's just look because we can narrow this down there's about five sources one of them is Spain okay but then they knew about Spain the second one is Devon and Cornwall in the south of England it's a massive source of tin and very very well known the third one is Brittany in France which is just reaching out to Britain that's another source of tin then there was another source of tin and it definitely wasn't this one on the German-Czech border today and there was a large source there the only problem is they definitely didn't use that it's very very deep the tin was never used in that generation how do I know the Germans and Czechs didn't use the tin and trade it in that hour so it can't be Germany or the Czech Republic sorry Hannah tonight do you know why because in the very same age in Solomon's day and that entire era in Germany they've actually found gold and tin brought from somewhere else not from Germany it was never mined there they actually found shields which they say go back to 1500 BC and it's only been very recently they can test tin where it comes from only recently they couldn't do that before and they tested these shields found in Germany gold and tin and they said we

can identify we can find out where the tin came from because they weren't trading tin and when they tested it just recently they found that tin and gold both products came from Cornwall in the south of England at that particular time very little tin was found throughout the Mediterranean it was a very minor source they had to go further Solomon had to look further this was the bronze age to make bronze let me give you an example a Roman soldier would wear 30 kilos of brass to make brass 90% is copper and 10% is tin so for every 30 kilograms of brass you have to have three kilos of tin to actually make that brass and you've got to smelt it and mix it and to know how to actually do that mixing tin with copper creates brass and so where did this tin come from that Solomon went and got and the Greeks wanted to know where it came from and that identifies Tarshish let's start looking here as I close in June 2019 experts scholars released for the very first time concerning finding many ingots of tin and these ingots of tin were actually etched with a cultural stamp from Cyprus and they found it in a shipwreck just off the coast of Haifa which is Israel it was a Phoenician ship it was in their design and it was filled with tin where was the tin from it's just off the coast of Israel now I'm giving you evidence and it's all recent evidence everyone through history has argued this is from 2019 so this Phoenician ship off the coast of Israel with all this treasure and they start testing it to see where this tin comes from do you know where it came from came from Cornwall and Devon in the south of England they knew where the tin came from they've also found just in recent times with the same test there's all brand new testing they found Cornish tin on the island of Cyprus and the island of Crete all these Phoenician islands they find British tin there and it didn't come from any of those islands or areas in fact this Cornish tin in Cyprus and Crete they say it doesn't go back to 1000 BC but to 2000 BC and that it had to have been traded or brought in or imported to make bronze for the bronze age let me give you another bit of evidence off the coast of the south of England they found off Plymouth they found two anchors Phoenician anchors off the south coast of Devon remarkable they found another one off Wales and they say this is about 500 BC these anchors go back to then there's other shipwrecks of Phoenician ships off the coast of England in the south actual Phoenician ships not only Phoenician ships off the coast of Israel with Cornish tin in them but we've now got Phoenician ships being found this is all pretty new off the coast of England and in those ships Phoenician ships they say it's about 1000 BC these ships go back to that are off the Cornish coast do you know that's the time of Solomon they're about 13 metres long about the three they have about 300 copper and tin ingots and they're coming from England then over at Dover on the east coast facing France they found another one they say it's about 1500 BC and it was sunken in the sea there there's an ancient record going back to the 6th century by a Greek writer and it's a description of a man called Hanno the navigator of Carthage and how he sailed out of the Mediterranean and he sailed down around Africa he begins to record seeing volcanoes and all manners of strange animals like gorillas and they believe he at least reached the Cameroons in Africa he actually said oh it didn't go further I come back it was too dangerous the Greek writer said that's not true he went all the way around Africa 500 BC and come up to Arabia there's another one here who describes something very similar his name is called Himilco in the 5th century he made a journey he was also from Carthage and he made a recorded journey using much older trade routes which are Phoenician trade routes this is the 5th century BC and he records all the nations he goes to where does he go to on this ancient course that the Phoenicians always use he went to Spain up the coast west coast of Spain Iberia where is Hibernia wasn't that carried over to these isles so where are the silver isles he went to Spain he went to Britain he went to Ireland he went to France and his journey took four months but you know what he didn't he wanted to keep the Greeks out so he said there are so many sea monsters from here all the way through to these lands you don't want to come here you don't want to stray beyond the straits of Gibraltar you do not want to do that there are masses this is where all the myths about sea monsters come from it was the Phoenician wisdom to say you know we're going to make up all these

stories and scare the living daylights out of the Greeks and the Romans they're never going to come out of here or at least we can try and hold it back a bit and so they talk about the Greeks talk about the 10 islands being Cassidaris which the Phoenicians kept as a closely guarded secret and so it was almost mythical to the Greeks but the Phoenicians knew it the Phoenicians trade with it and then we've got all the evidence from all the way from the south coast oh I missed it I missed the country Spain France Britain what was the other one Armagh that's what I forgot to almost missed it Armagh at a place called Navonfort not far from my hometown when they were archaeologists went in there and started digging in Navonfort see Armagh is another place of 10 only five places in the whole Mediterranean and Armagh in the north of Ireland is one of them it's utterly unique to find 10.

Well there in Navonfort 500 years before Christ or 300 years before Christ as they're digging they find the skeleton of a Barbary monkey from Africa in Armagh this is 800 years before or 700 years before Patrick brings the gospel to Ireland what are monkeys doing in Armagh in Northern Ireland that was one of the main centres of trade but they seem to be getting things from an awful long distance away I could start giving you lots of other evidence that would show that Ireland and Britain were called the 10 Isles and in fact Ireland was often called the Copper Isle and there were trades and there's much information and even the first inhabitants of Ireland way long before the Gaels ever got here we're told in history the Gaels are the original Irish actually they're not at all they are very very late comers there was another people called the Pertani and the Greeks said that this word 10 Pertan came from the word 10 and they were the first inhabitants and they spread up and they even went over do you know what the Pertani were called when they moved over into Scotland the Picts and so you've got Pictish things in Spain as well as in Scotland and they still haven't even deciphered the writings of these people we'll go further with this in a couple of weeks but do you know what I've just told you I'm to put in the last bit the most exciting bit the prophecy prophecies about the future you see I've told you who Tarshish is but the prophecy in Ezekiel 38 isn't about Tarshish it's the merchants of Tarshish and her lions her young lions I'm actually giving you all information like I did with Magog being Russia to prove that the Bible 2,600 years ago predicted a time where all these nations would be in place they mention it mentioned specifically the nations and what's going to happen do you know what the merchants of Tarshish are about to play their part in speaking against Russia I believe Britain is Tarshish or maybe it's only part of it maybe Ireland maybe France maybe Europe do you know where the name Europe comes from it comes from Europa do you know where she was born do you know where Tyre Tyre the capital of the Phoenicians and her father was the king of Cyprus Europa that was her name and there's a whole mythical story about her and it talks about getting the back of a bull and being taken out into the sea and raped where do we get the name Europe from from a princess from Tyre a Phoenician princess I'm just touching on it but I'm going to expand on this in the next one but I'm showing you that there was a trade without any shadow of a doubt from Israel to the British Isles in Solomon's day and before the Bible's very accurate and I'm sorry ladies this isn't a gospel preaching night but you know why Ezekiel says God it predicts all these things that you can know God is real and it says when these things happen all the nations all the peoples will see that I am God the God who said Israel will go back to her nation be birthed as a nation again and blossom and then be invaded by Russia who could predict that 2,600 years ago that Russia would invade Israel and yet it hasn't happened yet it's never happened it's going to happen and that when she invades Israel she'll be joined to Iran and Turkey let's pray here tonight Father we thank you for the word of God it's infallible it's reliable it's accurate in past history it's accurate in future prophecy it gives us all the information nor God that the scientists and historians and archaeologists are only just beginning to touch on and find and yet we have all of the answers here in this book we have remarkable answers and my God I pray would you make us in awe of this Bible its past history that it all weaves together there is nothing in there by accident every story

every little comment every prophecy every past mention of a man's name like Tarshish all is leading us to a place where we know what's going to happen just before Jesus Christ returns again and now God tonight we stand in awe of you we bow the knee we humble ourselves we love you we love this book called the Bible and we know that you sent your only begotten son Jesus Christ to die on the cross that if any man or woman believes in him he shall not perish but have everlasting life in Jesus mighty name

Video: <https://sermonindex2.b-cdn.net/sCpzKNafNpk.mp4>

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