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Solomon's Gold Series - Part 7: Track of the Hebrew to the Philippines. Ophir, Sheba, Tarshish

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Warning: If you have not watched the rest of the series beginning with Part 1, this may seem like you jumped into the middle of the conversation because you have. On this one video, we receive comments and questions that are completely answered in the rest of the series. We encourage you to begin with Part 1. Thank you.

In this segment, we consider the ancient Hebrew origins of different place names and words within the Philippines as well as some Greek. This is a continuation of our search for Solomon's source of gold and resources following Joktan, Ophir, Sheba, Tarshish which we prove is the Philippines in other segments. Not as Hebrew scholars but as laymen with the capability of searching for ourselves. And, we found several ties. Some of which hold huge ramifications in the search for Solomon's Gold. You do not want to skip this one but if this is your starting point, don't forget to go back to Part 1 because this series will blow your mind several times over.

Key Moments

9:26 Sephar: Sepharah (Hebrew) means "towards a numerous..."

13:02 Mount Pulag

18:43 Mount Pinatubo

19:23 Taal Volcano & Lake

20:01 Cabalian Volcano "The Hidden Mountain" location: Southern Leyte...

20: 41 Matutum Volcano

Welcome to the God Culture where we urge you to challenge tradition as first Thessalonians 5:21 tells us "prove all things, hold fast that which is good" We do not intend to be confrontational but to compare what the Bible really says versus the traditions of men which Jesus himself rebuked. Jesus said to the Pharisees, "Full well ye reject the Commandment of God that ye may keep your own tradition Mark 7:9.

We are continuing Solomon's Gold Series with Part 7 "The Track of the

Hebrew to the Philippines." We have put forth extensive research on this topic and this video especially was quite a challenge, as we really wanted to dot our i's and cross our t's. We embarked on this journey because we wanted to find out if the Philippines is, in addition to matching the Bible history and geography from our search for Solomon's gold thus far, actually had some residual elements of Hebrew in some of its names or languages somewhere. This would prove further the match of the Philippines with Ophir, Sheba, Tarshish and ancient Havilah. Even though we are not necessarily Hebrew scholars, we have been able to find more evidence than we could have imagined. It seems every facet of this topic that we delve into has an abundance of factual support. We did not expect this initially but, as we said before, we are now 100% convinced that Philippines is, in fact, the land of Ophir. If you are a Hebrew scholar and you are viewing this series, please understand that we are not Hebrew scholars, but we are looking for possible links here in our crusade for knowledge in locating Ophir, which we believe to be the Philippines. If the Philippines is Ophir, then we believe there should be some connection to Hebrew in some way. We believe we have already supported our case conclusively and we are adding this exhaustive study to "prove all things" on this topic. It only takes a few Hebrew references to strengthen our position here and we have found what appear to be several. Regardless, we apologize in advance as some of our pronunciations may be off, but we will not allow that to intimidate us. If you are not a Hebrew scholar, please understand that you do not require one to conduct your own research. There are plenty of cross-referenced websites out there and Strong's Concordance is simple to use, if nothing else. It may actually be better because these so-called Hebrew scholars have missed all of this in the Bible for thousands of years. We will discuss this in detail in another Series. Today, we are looking for a connection to the Hebrew language in this video especially in place names. There is no doubt the Spanish named cities and areas of the Philippines, however, we believe some Hebrew survived, as we will show you. The Spanish attempted to even rename areas that were never changed. The Filipinos never accepted this renaming by the Spanish. As for the Philippines, there is far more Hebrew there than most everyone realizes. Join us as we follow the track of the Hebrew to the Philippines.

Our story begins with the separation of Peleg who headed west fathering Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Israel and Joktan, his brother, and Joktan's sons, who headed east about 100 years after God confused the

languages of the earth at the Tower of Babel and dispersed the people. We believe both families still spoke the original Hebrew language of Noah and Shem as they do not appear to have been involved in the Tower of Babel confusing of languages. So in Genesis 10:25 through 30, in the Table of Nations it says,

"and unto Eber were born two sons: [Remember Eber is "Hebrew" from "Eber" is Hebrew] the name of one was Peleg for in his days was the earth divided; [big key] and his brother's name was Joktan and Joktan begot [as you see] 13 sons. [We won't try to pronounce them all. The ones that tie to this story, however, are Sheba and Ophir and Havilah and then there's Jobab. All these were the sons of Joktan and their dwelling was from Mesha, as thou goest unto Sephar a mount of the East.

"Eber" is is where we get the word "Hebrew" from Eber. Peleg indisputably fathered the lineage including Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the Patriarchs of the 12 tribes of Israel through David, Solomon, all the way to Jesus and beyond. They are Israelite Hebrews. Note: you don't see Ashkenaz in this lineup anywhere in the Bible -- the Torah. However, Abraham's descendants are not the only Hebrews, as Joktan and his sons and his lineage are also from Eber (Hebrew). This is why we make the point that the Queen of Sheba in I Kings 9 and 10 was not likely hearing about "the God" for the first time, but she was happy to find kin in Solomon whose wisdom ministered to her, and we're going to bring this home in this video. We believe she returned to her land in the Philippines -- Subu and shared this message with everyone which we believe Jesus tells us was well received and this was why he compared Sheba, Philippines, to the repentance of Nineveh in Matthew 12:42. So the sons of Joktan lived from Mesha to the east to Sephar.

We had determined in our first video that Mesha is Maashad, Iran. And here is the map indicating Mesha and the areas to the east, as the passage says. Notice again Ethiopia, Yemen, Spain -- they're all west not east. They don't fit.

"And their dwelling was from Mesha [Maashad, Iran] as thou goest unto Sephar a mount of the East."

So this is where we pick up. Where is Sephar, mount of the east? You are going to love this. Sephar: Sephara in Hebrew means "towards a

numerous population." Note in the original Hebrew this word is NOT capitalized as a name. Instead this is a clue and a direction -- not a name. Where is the most numerous of populations? Well, the Orient. We know someone is thinking, however, well, not back then, right? Well, of special note: Joktan also had the most numerous of sons in the entire Table of Nations. Yet another coincidence? Ehh, maybe. Also the name Joktan means "small." This is another clue. However before the political correctness police step in: "height is not might," no matter what Cher [?] [Sherifer?] tells you. Pacquiao Sims [?] to do quite well without being 6 ft tall. Then we have a "mount of the east" in Hebrew "Har Ha-kedem" -- translation: a mountain of the Orient. So we are looking for a mountain in the orient perhaps one bearing a Hebrew name, if one exists. Again, we do not believe "Sephar" was a name but a direction. We searched the entire Orient and could only find two countries with significant mountains that bear Hebrew names. One is Mount Ophir which was disingenuously named by the British in 1801 in Indonesia as a response to the Spanish finding the "land of Ophir," which has tons of support yet no support for Ophir being in Indonesia. This is a bogus name. It is not of Hebrew origin as far as being named in ancient times. We cannot find any history tying King Solomon nor the Phoenicians from Tyre to that Mount Ophir and even the locals will not refer to it as Mount Ophir but its original name in Indonesian. However, the second country is quite a revelation and they they don't just have one mountain but several with Hebrew names. At first if you ask the locals few would even know that this mountain's name originates from Hebrew and it could not tie more perfectly to our search for Solomon's gold -- the land of Ophir.

First another quick look at our base scripture.

Eber had two sons: Peleg and Joktan. [Hebrew "from Eber"] All Joktan's sons Ophir, Sheba, and Havilah headed to the Orient towards a numerous population of smaller people [Joktan's meaning.] Could there be a mountain that fits this narrative somehow? Well, your search is over because this one is so obvious, it is going to bump you in the head. The third tallest mountain in the country of the Philippines and the very tallest mountain on Luzon Island is Mount Pulag. Wait! You see where we are going here? Pulag and Peleg are similar so they must be the same, right? Oh, no. No, no. This is far better than that. Pulag is not just similar to Peleg. it is the very same word in Hebrew. In Hebrew the letters within a word can change, modifying the definition of the word to match the use

of the word. In this case, Peleg, Eber's son and Joktan's brother and the grandfather of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob means "divided." However, changing the "e" "Peleg" to a "u" -- Pulag -- modifies the meaning to say "it was divided." What would that have to do with anything, you say? Well, Genesis 10:25 tells us that Peleg was very significant, as in his days was the earth divided. Whoa! Are you getting this? There is a very significant mountain in Luzan with not only a Hebrew name but the very name of Joktan's brother, Peleg, who fathered Israel and the variation of the name bears the same exact meaning as his purpose stated in the Table of Nations. With all the other evidence that has been mounting in this series, this is it! We could end this video right here and even Hebrew scholars could not argue, at least not effectively. However, this is only the beginning.

At the foot of Mount Pulag lies Kabayan which is also of Hebrew origin meaning "Yah [or God] has hidden." God has hidden what? Well, there are mysterious mummies found in the caves in this region called "fire mummies" that were preserved through a lengthy dehydration and smoking process which actually is similar to that of ancient Egypt. But how did that get to the Philippines? Hmm. Also some assert that this ritual may be more than 2,000 years old. What If this were a ritual handed down from times even before the flood? No one knows the origin of it. Sound crazy? Let's go a little farther north.

Sagada is an area which also bears a name of Hebrew origin meaning "to know praise." Appropriate. There they have yet another very rare burial ritual where they hang caskets from the sides of cliffs. Nobody knows once again where this ritual came from and it appears to be more than 2,000 years old, again. Hm. Could it be that this ritual began prior to the flood and the inhabitants of ancient Havilah -- Ophir, Philippines -- today raised their caskets to the highest level possible so they might survive the flood? Makes sense perhaps. We'll cover the tribe that does this later. We took a look at the most significant of mountains -- volcanoes -- which would be more difficult for the Spanish to rename. We searched throughout the Philippines for more Hebrew names and do you know what we found?

Mount Arayat in Hebrew literally means "earth covered." What are the odds of that? Could this be the mountain that Noah built the ark? If you have not seen Part 10 of our series, that may seem like a large claim, but

we prove this in great detail. Odd. It also sounds very similar to Ararat which are the mountains where the ark landed, which we know was not Turkey, but more likely Mount Everest. We are not suggesting this is where the ark landed. However, we are suggesting that, based on its Hebrew name, and the fact that we believe this to be ancient Havilah, home of Noah [see Part 10] that Noah built the ark near the top of Mount Arayat and was lifted from there. We thought perhaps Mount Apo might bear this honor, but further research uncovers that the earth was covered at this point, thus the name. Wow! But that's nowhere near all.

Remember in the 1990s when the mighty Mount Pinatubo erupted? Well once again, two Hebrew words "God raises his goodness." Wow! Or how about Mount Kabuyao -- "great House of the Creator God." Mount Mayon = "Spring of Water," in Hebrew. Taal Volcano and Lake = "called out for a specific purpose." Is anyone else noticing a pattern here? Not only are these Hebrew words, but many refer to God and even make sense. Calculate the odds of that, then show us another country on earth that has such. Certainly not Ethiopia, Yemen, or any of the other places claiming to be Ophir, Tarshish, or Sheba. But this next one is going to blow your mind. Mount Cabalian is known as the Hidden Mountain today. Did you know the Hebrew definition of these two words is "greatly hidden." That's an impossible coincidence. Again, this is enough evidence already to call it a day. But we are nowhere near done.

Mount Banahaw = "built by Creator God." Coincidence? How about one that ties directly to Solomon's Temple? Yep. We got that, too. Mount Matutum. Matu means "to totter, shake, slide." No volcano would ever do that, right? "Tum" is the Hebrew plural of "tom," meaning "perfections or jewels. But not just any jewels. No. One of the epithets [jewels] of the objects in the high priest's breastplate as an emblem of complete truth -- Tumim? Wow? Wait a minute. So there's a mountain actually named for the jewels worn by the high priest of Solomon's Temple -- an emblem of complete truth. Is this the actual location where the jewels came from for the breastplate of the high priest? Statistically this is impossible as chance. There is only one way all of this ties together this well. God put it there for us to find. This is how the Bible works when you are seeking truth. We are not stretching definitions that might possibly fit here. This is an exact match to the search for Solomon's gold including a mountain bearing Peleg's very name; one citing the flood; several expressing God's goodness and his creation; one that bears the same meaning in

Hebrew as has been given to it in modern times. Now this is not a possibility of chance whatsoever. The ancestors of this land are speaking to us and their names for these mountains have survived. But we're still not done.

Araya = "wakefulness of Creator God." And here's one that's really going to shock you. Everyone in the Philippines knows what "Balut" is. But did you know it's Hebrew? The Balut Volcano and Island -- in Hebrew "balut" means "acorn." We know this doesn't sound like the duck egg that you bury in the ground and then eat, does it? Well, unless you consider that this is the exact same process that a squirrel uses to bury an acorn. If you haven't tried balut, well, we wouldn't know because we're too chicken to eat it. But maybe someday.

Okay, we have exhausted the volcanoes, for the most part. But remember, we mentioned that the Spanish attempted to rename some areas unsuccessfully. Here is a map of Luzon Island in which the Spanish called it Luzan. If you remember this is a variant spelling of Lequios, referring to the the Phoenicians that Solomon sent to trade there. In 1571 it's simply Luzon. But in 1734 and 1785 the maps attempt to rename it unsuccessfully as Nueva Castilla. Never took though. In fact everyone assumes that Isabella Province is named for Queen Isabella. But would a Spanish cartographer actually get away with misspelling the Queen's name with only one L without losing his head? Or is this the actual Isabela of Hebrew origin, according to Wikipedia? We don't know but it's certainly worth questioning.

Just as the gold region and River Abra. Wikipedia tells us it's of Spanish origin. Maybe, but did you know "Abra" is also a Hebrew word meaning "mother of multitudes"? It is also supposed that Solomon's favorite concubine was named "Abra," though we cannot find that in the Bible.

What we do know about Abra is that history documents it as an ancient gold mining area according to a case study from the Ilocos Sur Archaeology Project, who also cites the Philippines as the famous Indian Islands of gold. Funny that some claim India to be Ophir, yet India even named the place where they got their gold. And we have already shown you evidence: that is the Philippines. The Indis valley, which supposedly has a claim of being Ophir, wasn't even a thriving civilization at the time of Solomon and it's a ludicrous shot in the dark.

Just look at the regions around Abra for more. We already covered several mountains near Abra with Hebrew names, as well as Sagada and Kabayan. But did you know that Hapa-yah, Chaggiyah, Ifugao, and possibly even Isabelia yield Hebrew names as well? And could Ilocos be a variant of the Lucos or the Phoenicians who traded in the coastal areas of the northern coast of Luzon? Could be.

But Ifugao is of special note. In Hebrew it means "son of the honored one." Which honored one? Well, likely Peleg who had the honor of having the earth divided in his days. Maybe this even points to a population of Israelite Hebrews?

Well the Igorot people who live in Ifugao and surrounding areas are a mystery. Igorot is a Hebrew word meaning "letters." We do not know a certain application for this meaning, in this case but their language has been likened to that of Hebrew and even their law ranks fairly with Hebrew law. The purpose of this video is not to prove the Igorots or other tribes are Hebrew, but we are seeking Hebrew words and we have already found many.

There is another people worth noting, however. The Escaya tribe of Buhaya actually claim to descend from the builders of Solomon's Temple. This is quite a claim, and we cannot prove it to date, but we cannot deny it, either. And with all of the overwhelming evidence this should be completely explored and not placed aside by scholars. It very well could be true.

Jes B. Tirol wrote extensively that this language was similar to Hebrew and he believed that they were actually of Hebrew origin. Again, we are not linguists and cannot conclude the same at this point, but find this to be very likely.

Another point raised by Padre Chirino where he even said that it [the Tagalog language] has the mystery and obscurities of the Hebrew language. So he even believed that there were similarities between Tagalog, the national language of the Philippines and Hebrew.

Stephen Levinsohn, a linguist, wrote "At the end of the workshop, one mother tongue translator remarked that, had he known of the parallels

between Philippine languages and Biblical Hebrew, he would have found the learning of the latter -- Hebrew -- much easier. His remark led me to raise the matter with a couple of Seminary professors who teach Hebrew in Manila. Are these professors ignoring all this evidence? Have you ever heard the things we have covered in this series before? Certainly not in Jesuit schools, because those are the same Jesuits who began to document the culture of the Philippines and then hijacked it and its history. Somehow, though, most Filipinos remain Catholic and we urge you to connect the dots and see the truth.

Ready for more? Did you know, Sabah, saba, does not only mean "banana" but in Hebrew the word means "abundant -- fill to satisfaction." Don't those definitions fit one of the most abundant fruits in all of the Philippines?

And we already covered the Narra tree -- the national tree of the Philippines, which we believe was used to build the ark. And that is why it was so significant that Solomon desired it to build the pillars and terraces of the temple. And, again, it ties to the Queen of Sheba -- she who must be admired.

So now we're going to hit you with several other Hebrew words we found in our search all around the Philippines. This is not all of them but some we felt were significant.

In Hebrew:

Laoag = mock, deride, stammer in speech

Cubao = Hiding Place

Bukid, Manila = depopulate [not sure about that one]

Naga City = touch, reach p[ro]bably reach strike

Bicol = I pray ordinarily. Wow!

Pasig = pursuing gold Did that happen in the Philippines? Of course!

Palawan = Yah's extraordinary Grace. We can't think of a more appropriate description of Palawan -- one of the most beautiful places on earth and being discovered, as we speak.

Samar = to bristle up. But could this actually tie to the Samaritans? The 10 lost tribes of Israel lived in the Northern kingdom and was actually called Israel? Which became known as Samaria? Judea was the southern Kingdom. The 10 lost tribes were taken away by Assyria but no one knows where they ended up from there. Could some of them have

traveled to Ophir? Very probable. There are claims of such, in fact. But that is beyond the focus of this video.

Bohol -- originally Bo-ol = Hebrew. It means "their job was to go or come." They were merchants = travelers of the sea, more than likely. Mindoro = "kind gift of God" Wow.

Mainit = dart greedily from dwelling
Surigao = defiled princess. We have no idea how that story came to be but let's keep going south because these words are everywhere.

Muleta River = were filled. A river was filled. Really, could there be a better fit?

Mindanao = be eminent precious

Sulu Sea = Sulu is Akkadian or Phoenician for "highway." Might Hiram, King of Tyre, have referred to the Sulu Sea in his own language as a highway? Certainly.

Celebes Sea = dogs. Many referred to pirates as dogs. Were these waters known for pirates?

Masara - in Compostella = Gold = territory means "deliver." Yet another match to another gold region.

Cagayan de Oro = of course this one must be Spanish, right? Or does the Hebrew meaning "mountain of the feast of Yah" make sense, as well?

But this is the most significant of all. Just what God did the Philippines serve before being conquered by the Spanish Catholic Holy Roman Empire? A pagan one as we are told? What did the Spanish historians observe when they arrived?

From the Journal of Antonio Pigafetta who traveled with Magellan, the inhabitants [Filipinos] responded that they had no other God but raising their clasped hands and their face to the sky and that they called their God "Abba." Abba? who is Abba? This doesn't sound like the supposed pagan god of the Philippines that the Catholics had to eradicate, does it? Nope. "Abba" is Aramaic for "my father." Not just "father" as you may have heard, but the more endearing "My Father" which was spoken by Jesus in The Garden of Gethsemane. Mark 14:36

"and he said [Jesus], Abba, father, [my father], all things are possible unto thee; take away this cup from me: nevertheless not what I will, but what thou wilt."

How did the Filipinos know how to speak Spanish and worship their God in Spanish before the Spanish ever arrived? Answer: they didn't. They were speaking ancient Aramaic, just as Jesus was referring to **the** God YHWH, Yahuah. So what exactly did the Catholics eradicate? Well, we learned practically all Filipinos had lots of gold inherited over thousands of years from their ancestors. Yep. That was eradicated all right. We learned Filipinos had a flat level government in which the barangais [?] were the very highest authority similar to the culture of Noah, Abraham, Adam and Moses. Gone. No longer there. Eradicated. And now we find they were already serving the God that Jesus served before the Catholics even arrived. They had to wipe that out, too, along with your history? And you allow them to control the masses of your country still today; your education institutions? Hmm. Perhaps it's time to follow Jesus' prophecy and rise up and condemn this generation as he says you will. We will discuss this further in Part 9 "Future Prophecies of the Philippines."

Now for some conclusions. Based on our research we believe we can point to the general areas of Ophir, Sheba, and Tarshish within the Philippine archipelago. Remember, though, that just as the whole country is referred to as Philippines today, as well as the Luzon Empire prior and other names in the past, we believe the entire country was known as the land of Ophir -- even though Ophir itself refers to a region within. This is our hypothesis based on evidence we have tied together. The Lequios we covered are the Phoenicians Solomon sent to trade for gold, wood, and resources -- Hiram, King of Tyre. The Hebrew definition of the word even fits nicely. Lequios equals Luzan which equals Ophir. Even Dr. Jose Rizal Fernando Blumentritt and James Alexander Robertson contended that Ophir was the whole of Luzon. There is a claim from Minduro as well as Ophir which again all of the Philippines would have been known as Ophir, but we believe Mindoro which sits just south of Luzan would have fallen under the banner of Ophir as well as some other islands.

Therefore Luzan and some of the surrounding islands are Ophir. In our Queen of Sheba Revisited video Part 2, we drew the conclusion that

Cebu formerly spelled with an S and an Sh was Shebu which is a variant of Sheba. We have heard from some who believe it to be Sabah but we have never found any evidence leading to there. But further evidence that Cebu is in fact Sheba. In fact, one of our viewers pointed out that Cebu is actually named Queen City of the South and that is too much of a match to Jesus' referring to the Queen of Sheba as the queen of the south at the uttermost parts of the earth.

Therefore we hypothesize that Cebu and probably Bohol and other surrounding Islands fell under the kingdom of Sheba, Ophir's brother, not the grandson of Cush from Ethiopia remember. The final area of Tarshish would be kind of obvious at this point. But why settle for the easy route? We have even read claims online that Samar and even portions of Menau [?] have claims to have been Tarshish. But is there evidence? There's one mountain we have saved for the last and it holds the clue to Tarshish, we believe. One we have never seen anyone propose. But first who was Tarshish again?

Genesis 10:4 and 5

"And the sons of Javan; Elishah, and Tarshish, Kittim and Dodanim [Dodan, Didan]. By these were the isles of the Gentiles divided in their lands; every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations."

Javan founded the area of Greece.

And that's pretty well supported from what we've seen. In other words he probably spoke Greek and not Hebrew. We know that his sons took to the seas; began boating and founded the isles according to this very passage after their own tongue -- Greek. So we are looking for a Greek tie in language to the land of Tarshish, not necessarily Hebrew. How about a big one? Now we mean a really big one! No. We mean the biggest one. How about 9,000 ft tall? Okay, you guessed it. It's Mount Apo -- the tallest mountain in the Philippines -- the grandfather of all Philippine mountains. Apo is a lone word from Greek. It means "away from" -- denoting the furthest point in the orbit of a body in relation to the primary. It is practically the furthest point east in the Philippines at the uttermost parts of the earth. We've seen that as a description of Ophir and Tarshish many times. In Tagalog, Apo means "Elder, ancestor or grandchild." Perhaps regarding Tarshish the grandson of Japheth, Noah's son and survivor of the flood, or even better Noah himself -- the ancestor

or elder -- both of which who lived in this area prior to the flood we believe. But this is Greek. Certainly not a Spanish word in any sense. And Tarshish, son of Java, who founded Greece likely spoke Greek and would have named the largest mountain in his land in Greek after his ancestors in his own tongue as the passage says. Or it was referring to himself. Either way. But if this is true wouldn't there be more Greek near there? Maybe something really significant close by, that would be undeniable? Well, we'll get to that. But first we wish to note that the Spanish attempted to rename this mountain as well unsuccessfully -- proving its name, Apo is of more ancient origin and not Spanish.

Here is a Spanish map from 1571 in which Mount Apo appears but with its new Spanish name Monte D' Calata. Notice the list of rich resources this map documents in the Philippines, as well. Very close to the description of Solomon's navy. in 1734 same Monte D' Calata. In 1785 same Monte D' Calata. No, the name Apo did not come from Spain. So are there other landmarks with Greek names? Well, just the very City at the foot of Mount Apo, Davao. This is also a word of Greek origin meaning "menstruation". We know - yuck, right? Why would anyone name an area after a woman's cycle? Well, wasn't this the curse of Eve? Doesn't this bring us back to the land of Havilah -- the land of Adam and Eve after the flood which bore a similar meaning -- "that suffers pain that brings forth." Was Tarshish actually honoring the ancient Hebrew name "Havilah" which is defined with Eve's curse from the garden as the Greek word for the same curse. Hmm. Now we're talking. Wow!

And here's another for posterity sake: Mount Kanlaon in Negroes Occidental [slide says "Oriental"] is Greek for "at least God's people." There we go, again. We do not place Negroes in Tarshish but perhaps it is.

Therefore it is our hypothesis that Luzon and surrounding isles are Ophir. Cebu, Bohol, and surrounding isles are Sheba, and Tarshish is Mindanao, Samar and in between. And the area of Tarshish includes the areas of Tarshish's maritime brother: Kittim, Elishah, and Didan, Dodan, Dodanim -- whichever name you wish to use. Remember there are over 7,000 islands in the Philippine archipelago -- thus plenty of room for all of these names and many, many more.

Wow! This is exciting. We truly believe that God is unveiling his Word here and everything -- history, geography, and now even language tie

into the Bible account for our search for Solomon's gold. No other area on earth fits like this. And anyone watching this entire series can scarcely question that the Philippines is Ophir, Tarshish, and Sheba. Stay tuned for our final two videos in this series" Part 8 "Not Ophir" exploring the other claims and obliterating them. And Part 9 "Future Prophecy of Ophir."

Thank you for watching our Solomon's Gold Series. Please subscribe to our YouTube channel and view our website at thegodculture.com. Always remember to "prove all things for yourself." Thank you.