

The Amazing Story of Jeremiah's Commission from God

In the bible book of Jeremiah, chapter 1 and verse 9-10, God set Jeremiah over the nations and over the kingdoms to root out, to pull down, to destroy and throw down, which he accomplished with God's prophetic word against the Jewish people and Jerusalem. But directly after that, God said Jeremiah was also to build and to plant which is not shown to have occurred in the bible. Jeremiah prophesied the defeat of Judah, the destruction of Jerusalem, and the Jewish captivity in Babylon. For this he was persecuted by some of the Jewish officials in Jerusalem. Because Jeremiah would not refrain from prophesying the words God gave him to say, The officials imprisoned him in the muddy cistern pit of Malchiah. The first part of Jeremiah's commission was completed when Nebuchadnezzar II, king of Babylon destroyed Jerusalem and the temple and took Judah into captivity in 586 BC. All the princes of Judah were killed which supposedly ended the unending throne of David promised to him by God.

But what about the second part of the commission God gave to Jeremiah, "to build and to plant"? Judah's king Zedekiah had taken Jeremiah out of the cistern pit and put him under house arrest to keep him from prophesying, but when the Babylonians captured Jerusalem they freed Jeremiah. After some time, he left Jerusalem with the daughters of Zedekiah, king David's harp and the witness stone or Jacob's pillar stone which was always brought near the coronations of the kings of Judah. And it is possible that he also took with them the Ark of the Covenant. They eventually travelled to Egypt at which point Jeremiah and the king's daughters drop out of known biblical history.

However, Ireland's ancient history tells that in 569 BC, a few years after the fall of Judah, an elderly, white-haired patriarch, often referred to as a saint came to Ireland. With him was the princess daughter of an eastern king and a man called Simon Brach. Because of the timing of their arrival and the description of the people it is reasonable to conclude that they were Jeremiah, a daughter of Zedekiah named Tea Tephi, and Baruch, Jeremiah's scribe. Jeremiah had completed the first part of the commission given to him by God but had not yet completed the second part to build and to plant. Zedekiah was imprisoned in Babylon and there was no king on David's unending throne.

Also, at that time in Irish history there was a man called Ollam Fodhla meaning wise sage, an Irish title for an earlier great king in Ireland. Again, it is reasonable to conclude that Jeremiah, the white-haired patriarch and Ollam Fodhla were all the same person, especially considering he was known for bringing law and wisdom to Ireland.

Toward the end of the patriarch of Israel, Jacob's life, he pronounced the blessings of God to his twelve sons handed down to him from his father Isaac who received them from his father Abraham who received them from God. Jacob's son Judah inherited the royal scepter promise of kings descending from Abraham. However, Judah had twin sons, Pharez and Zarah. Pharez inherited the scepter promise from Judah as he was the first born. Zarah started to come out before Pharez with his hand first, so the midwife tied a scarlet or red ribbon around his wrist but suddenly he withdrew his hand and Pharez came out first. The midwife called him Pharez or breach which means violation. King David was a descendant of Pharez.

Going farther back in time, Irish legend indicated that a people known as the Milesians invaded and possessed Ireland about one thousand years before Christ. Zarah's offspring, the descendants of Judah's second born twin son with the scarlet or red ribbon or thread are believed to have been part of the Milesian invasion in Ireland. These sons of Zarah established a kingdom in Ireland under a

Heremon (king) after defeating Ireland's earliest known inhabitants, Tuatha de Dannen meaning Tribe of Dan.

After Jerusalem fell in 586 BC, Tea-Tephi, the daughter of fallen Judah King Zedekiah a descendant of Judah's first-born twin son, Pharez arrived in Ireland with Jeremiah and married a king or Heremon of Ireland who was a descendant of Judah's other twin son Zarah with the scarlet thread. This marriage healed the ancient breach created at the birth of Judah's twin sons and overturned the throne of David from Pharez to Zarah in Ireland by combining the lineage of Pharez through a daughter, and the lineage of Zarah through a son.

The prophet Ezekiel, a contemporary of Jeremiah, prophesied overturning David's throne when he prophesied bringing down the high or green tree and exalting or making the low or dried up tree to flourish in the book of Ezekiel 17:24. The high or green tree was the Pharez line and the low or dried up tree was the Zarah line. Pharez was the high Tree made low when Zedekiah was imprisoned and all of Judah's princes were slain by the Babylonians in 586 BC. And Zarah was the low tree that was exalted when Jeremiah planted David's throne in Ireland by marrying a son of Zarah to a daughter of the deposed King Zedekiah completing the second part of Jeremiah's commission.

Another prophecy spoke of overturning David's throne three times. In Ezekiel 21:26-27 he prophesied this about Zedekiah, "Thus saith the Lord God; Remove the diadem and take off the crown. This shall not be the same. Exalt him that is low and abase him that is high. ²⁷I will overturn, overturn, overturn it, and it shall be no more until He come whose right it is, and I will give it Him".