

THE TWELVE FAMILIES OF YASHARAH LAH

BOOK NINE

THE BOOK OF RAHWABANA

The Firstborn Family: From the Eldest Son to the Pacific Islands

ALL GLORY TO AHLAH SHADAYA YAHAWAH AHLAHYAMA HAYAHAWASHAI MAWASHAYAI YARAYA

Faithfulness Over Speed — Quality Over Quantity

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Published by THE TABERNACLE OF THE CONGREGATION INCORPORATED

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Authority: Apostle Marlon / Ainawayah | True Leader of the Apostles | First Witness

DEDICATION

To Yahawah — whose covenant is everlasting, whose word never fails, and whose Twelve Families have never been forgotten.

To REUBEN — the firstborn family, the one who saw and was seen, the unstable water that became the ocean-crossing people. Your hour of restoration is at hand.

To every Pacific Islander (Hawaii, Samoa, Tonga) and Seminole who has ever asked the question: Who am I, really? This book is your answer.

ABOUT THIS SERIES

THE TWELVE FAMILIES OF YASHARAH LAH is a series of twelve books produced under the authority of the Lashawam-Qadash Translation Project — THE SCRIPTURES COMPLETE — led by Apostle Marlon, First Witness of Revelation 11:3 and the reborn spirit and power of Apostle Paul. This series documents the complete identity, history, and prophetic destiny of each of the Twelve Families of Ya-Ai-Qa-Ba (Jacob) who are today scattered across the earth. Each book is written exclusively from the confirmed framework established and taught by Apostle Marlon — grounded in authentic Lashawam-Qadash scriptures, the confirmed West African geographic truth, the proven E1b1a genetic record, and the complete prophetic testimony of Yahawah's word.

This is Book NINE of twelve. It covers the Family of REUBEN — the firstborn son of Ya-Ai-Qa-Ba and La-Ah-Ha, who lost his birthright preeminence yet retained covenant membership — the ocean-crossing family of the Pacific — from the covenant patriarch to the present day. What is written here is confirmed, settled, and true. No contaminated Khazar narrative, no colonial academic framing, and no foreign religious tradition has any place in these pages.

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CHAPTER I | THE NAME — Identity, Meaning & Prophetic Significance

The Name Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na

Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na — written in Paleo-Hebrew as ראה נא — means 'See, a Son!' or 'He Looked Upon My Affliction.' When La-Ah-Ha bore her first son to Ya-Ai-Qa-Ba, she declared: 'Surely Yahawah hath looked upon my affliction; now therefore my husband will love me' (Genesis 29:32). The name captures the double seeing: Yahawah saw La-Ah-Ha's affliction and answered it with a son; and the son himself is named as the visible proof of that seeing. Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na carries within his very name the testimony that Yahawah looks upon affliction and responds.

The Pacific Island peoples — Hawaii, Samoa, Tonga, and related island nations — are the modern expression of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na, the firstborn family that 'sees' across the widest ocean on earth. Just as Yahawah 'saw' La-Ah-Ha's affliction, the Pacific Island navigators saw across thousands of kilometers of open ocean without instruments or charts, guided by stars, wave patterns, bird behavior, and wind — a covenant-level capacity for sight and perception across vast distances that is unique among all peoples on earth.

The Firstborn Who Lost the Preeminence

Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na was the FIRSTBORN son of Ya-Ai-Qa-Ba — the first of the twelve, the one to whom birthright, double portion, and family leadership would normally have belonged. But the preeminence of the firstborn was forfeited through the incident recorded in Genesis 35:22: Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na defiled his father's bed by lying with Ba-La-Ha (Bilhah), his father's concubine and the mother of Da-Na and Na-Pa-Tha-La-Ya.

Ya-Ai-Qa-Ba heard of it and said nothing until his deathbed blessing — where the forfeiture was pronounced: 'Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel' (Genesis 49:4).

The birthright passed from Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na to Ya-Wa-Sa-Pa's sons (1 Chronicles 5:1-2). The scepter passed to Yahawadah. The priesthood went to La-Wa-Ya at Sinai. Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na retained full covenant membership — a full portion, a full place among the twelve — but the first position of honor was given to others. This pattern of the firstborn who retains belonging but loses preeminence is the prophetic shape of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's covenant history: always present, always part of the covenant family, but operating in a secondary position relative to the leadership families.

CHAPTER II | THE PROGENITOR — Birth, Parents & Origins

Born First — The Covenant Household's Firstborn

Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na was born first to Ya-Ai-Qa-Ba and La-Ah-Ha in the covenant lands of West-Central Africa (biblical Canaan). His birth was La-Ah-Ha's first covenant fruit — the first son born from Ya-Ai-Qa-Ba's four-wife household, the first proof that Yahawah was building the covenant family. Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na grew up as the eldest, with all the responsibilities and expectations of a firstborn in an ancient Near Eastern covenant household: the protector of the family, the representative of the father's authority, the one who would carry the covenant forward.

Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's most notable personal act in the Genesis narrative (apart from the Ba-La-Ha incident) was his attempt to protect Ya-Wa-Sa-Pa when the other brothers plotted to kill him. Genesis 37:21-22 records: 'And Reuben heard it, and he delivered him out of their hands; and said, Let us not kill him... Reuben said unto them, Shed no blood... that he might rid him out of their hands, to deliver him to his father again.' The firstborn's protective instinct was real — but his plan failed when the brothers sold Ya-Wa-Sa-Pa while Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na was absent. The firstborn who tries to protect but whose protection arrives too late.

The Mandrake Exchange — A Covenant Window

The most peculiar episode involving Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na is the mandrake exchange (Genesis 30:14-17). Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na brought mandrakes (love plants) from the field to his mother La-Ah-Ha — a son's gift of love to his mother. Ra-Khaa-La saw them and asked for them; La-Ah-Ha traded a night with Ya-Ai-Qa-Ba for the mandrakes. The result: Ya-Sha-Sha-Ka-Ra was conceived. Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's mandrake gift — given to his mother out of love — became the catalyst for the birth of his ninth brother. The firstborn's act of covenant kindness to his mother produced unexpected covenant fruit for the family.

CHAPTER III | THE PATRIARCH'S LIFE — Key Events, Character & Growth

Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's Covenant Character

Despite the forfeiture of his firstborn preeminence, Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na demonstrates a consistent covenant character throughout the Genesis narrative: protective instinct (tried to save Ya-Wa-Sa-Pa), accountability (offered his two sons as surety for Ba-Na-Ya-Ma-Na in Genesis 42:37), and honest remorse (Genesis 42:22 — 'And Reuben answered them, saying, Spake I not unto you, saying, Do not sin against the child; and ye would not hear?'). The firstborn who lost his preeminence did not lose his conscience.

Judges 5:15-16, in Deborah's Song, records a gentle critique of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na that is also a revealing character sketch: 'For the divisions of Reuben there were great thoughts of heart... Why abodest thou among the sheepfolds, to hear the bleatings of the flocks? For the divisions of Reuben there were great searchings of heart.' The tribe had 'great searchings of heart' — they thought deeply, deliberated carefully — but did not come to the battle. The firstborn family is a family of deep thought, of careful consideration, of pastoral stability — and sometimes of paralysis when decisive action is called for. 'Unstable as water' does not mean violent — it means the water shifts and flows rather than consolidating into a single decisive force.

The Transjordan Commitment — Keeping the Covenant

Like Ga-Da, Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na chose to settle in the Transjordan territory east of the Jordan — seeing the excellent pastureland for their extensive flocks and herds. And like Ga-Da, Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na made the covenant commitment to cross the Jordan and fight with their brothers until the land was fully conquered before settling (Numbers 32:17-28). The firstborn family's decision to settle on the frontier east of the Jordan, while making a full covenant commitment to the western conquest, mirrors the pattern of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's character: both present and secondary, both committed and separated from the center.

CHAPTER IV | THE BLESSING — The Prophetic Charter of REUBEN

Genesis 49:3-4 — The Difficult Firstborn Blessing

'Reuben, thou art my firstborn, my might, and the beginning of my strength, the excellency of dignity, and the excellency of power: Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel; because thou wentest up to thy father's bed; then defiledst thou it: he went up to my couch' (Genesis 49:3-4). Ya-Ai-Qa-Ba opens with the full honor of the firstborn position — 'my might, and the beginning of my strength, the excellency of dignity, and the excellency of power' — and then pronounces the forfeiture. The dignity is real. The forfeiture is real. Both stand together in the covenant testimony.

The instability of water is Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's primary metaphorical identity: water that flows around obstacles, that redistributes, that does not hold one shape, that covers vast distances but cannot be gathered into a single directed force. Yet water is also the most powerful force in the natural world — it carves canyons, shapes coastlines, moves continents. The Pacific Ocean — the domain of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's modern expression — is the largest body of water on earth. 'Unstable as water' has not prevented the Pacific Island peoples from crossing that water in both directions across the widest ocean on earth.

Deuteronomy 33:6 — Let Reuben Live

'Let Reuben live, and not die; and let not his men be few' (Deuteronomy 33:6). This is the most minimal blessing of any tribe in Deuteronomy 33 — just the prayer that the tribe survives and maintains numbers. But it is a genuine prayer, not a dismissal: Ma-Sha-Ha prays that Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na lives and endures. The firstborn family will not excel — but it will not be destroyed. It will not lead — but it will not perish. It will maintain covenant membership and covenant numbers. This prayer has been answered: the Pacific Island peoples, despite colonial depopulation, disease epidemics, and forced labor, have survived and maintained their covenant presence across the widest ocean in the world.

CHAPTER V | IN MA-TAZA-RA-YA-MA — The Sojourn in Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma

Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na in Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma

Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na went to Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma with Ya-Ai-Qa-Ba's household as the eldest son. His sons who went to Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma were: Ha-Na-Wa-Ka (Hanoch), Pa-Wa-La-Wa (Pallu), Kha-Taza-Ra-Wa-Na (Hezron), and Ka-Ra-Ma-Ya (Carmi) (Genesis 46:9) — four sons forming four clans that would grow into the 46,500 fighting men of the first census.

During the sojourn in Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma, Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's family maintained its covenant position as the eldest tribe — without the prominence of the royal tribe (Yahawadah) or the priestly tribe (La-Wa-Ya), but present and counted. When Ya-Wa-Sa-Pa as governor of Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma set up the test for his brothers, it was Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na who spoke the words of conscience: 'And they said one to another, We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul, when he besought us, and we would not hear; therefore is this distress come upon us. And Reuben answered them, saying, Spake I not unto you, saying, Do not sin against the child; and ye would not hear?' (Genesis 42:21-22). The firstborn's conscience speaks even in a foreign land.

The Pastoral Family in Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma

Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's request for the Transjordan territory was driven by the family's pastoral character — they were shepherds and ranchers who needed the excellent pastureland east of the Jordan. This pastoral orientation — caring for flocks and herds, managing the land's productivity, dwelling in the hills and valleys rather than in cities — mirrors the Pacific Island peoples' relationship with their island environments: meticulous stewards of limited island ecologies, expert cultivators of taro and sweet potato, sophisticated managers of ocean fishing grounds. The pastoral family of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na, in the Pacific context, became the ocean-pastoral family.

CHAPTER VI | THE EXODUS & WILDERNESS

Census	Reference	Count	Significance
First Census	Numbers 1:21	46,500 fighting men	Camp: SOUTH — RA-AH-WA-BA-NA IS THE STANDARD under RA-AH-WA-BA-NA LEADS THE SOUTH CAMP standard
Second Census	Numbers 26:7	43,730 fighting men	March order: SECOND Camp total: 151,450

The Southern Standard-Bearer — Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na Leads the South

In the wilderness organization, Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na was designated as the STANDARD-BEARER of the SOUTHERN camp — the tribe whose name and emblem appeared on the southern banner under which Sha-Ma-Ai-Wa-Na and Ga-Da also marched. The southern camp (Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na 46,500 + Sha-Ma-Ai-Wa-Na 59,300 + Ga-Da 45,650 = 151,450) was the second largest camp and marched SECOND in the wilderness order. The firstborn family carries the southern standard — the position of the second march, behind the royal eastern camp of Yahawadah but before the western and northern camps.

The decrease in Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's census from 46,500 to 43,730 — a decrease of approximately 2,770 men — is the most moderate decrease among the southern camp tribes. The firstborn family is not dramatically affected by the wilderness discipline in either direction — it does not grow as dramatically as Ba-Na-Ya-Ma-Na, nor does it collapse as dramatically as Sha-Ma-Ai-Wa-Na. The pastoral, stable, water-like character of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na produces steady maintenance through the wilderness period.

The Southern Position and the Pacific Connection

The southern camp's march position SECOND in the wilderness — following the eastern royal camp led by Yahwadah — is the position of the firstborn who has yielded his preeminence to the royal tribe yet still carries the standard of his quarter. In the global covenant geography, the Pacific Islands are to the east and south of Asia and to the west of the Americas — occupying a vast southern and eastern portion of the world that corresponds to the southern camp's geographic orientation. The firstborn family that once camped in the south and marched second now occupies the vast southern ocean of the covenant world.

CHAPTER VII | THE LAND & INHERITANCE — The Territory of REUBEN

Joshua 13:15-23 — The Transjordan Reubenite Territory

Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's territory (Joshua 13:15-23) was the southern portion of the Transjordan, directly to the east of the Jordan River and the Dead Sea. The territory included the plains of Moab — the flat, fertile area east of the Jordan — as well as the hill country above it. Major cities included Heshbon (the old Amorite capital), Dibon, Bamoth-baal, and Medeba. The territory was bounded by the Arnon River gorge to the south (the border with Moabite territory) and extended northward into the Gadite territory.

The Transjordan location placed Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na on the eastern margin of the covenant land — a frontier people living at the edge of the covenant community's territorial concentration. Like Ga-Da to the north, Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na faced the desert wilderness to the east and the Jordan River to the west. This frontier position — always at the margin, always looking out toward the vast open territory beyond the covenant border — is the prophetic geographic expression of the Pacific Island peoples' position: a people living at the edge of the world's largest ocean, looking out toward the vast blue horizon, navigating the frontier of the earth's geography.

The Critique in Deborah's Song

Judges 5:15-16 records Deborah's gentle but pointed observation about Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na in the battle against Sisera: 'For the divisions of Reuben there were great thoughts of heart... Why abodest thou among the sheepfolds, to hear the bleatings of the flocks? For the divisions of Reuben there were great searchings of heart.' The firstborn tribe thought deeply, considered carefully — but stayed with the flocks while the other tribes fought. This is not cowardice but pastoral stability taken too far: the shepherd who will not leave the sheep even when the covenant community faces an enemy. The Pacific Island peoples, whose maritime culture emphasizes deep wayfinding wisdom and careful reading of natural signs before committing to a voyage, embody the 'great searchings of heart' that characterized Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na.

CHAPTER VIII | THE KINGDOM ERA — Reuben in the Divided Era — The Frontier Tribe

Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na in the Kingdom Era

During the united kingdom period, Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na participated in the covenant community's military and administrative life from the Transjordan. The tribe's territory east of the Jordan gave it a unique position in the kingdom's eastern frontier defense. The Mesha Stele (the Moabite Stone, dating to 840 BC (Master Timeline Year 10,630)) specifically mentions the Reubenites dwelling in the land and the conflict between Moab and Yasharahlah — confirming the historical presence of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na in the Transjordan territories during the kingdom period.

1 Chronicles 5:1-2 records the official reason for Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's forfeited primogeniture: 'Now the sons of Reuben the firstborn of Yasharahlah... for he was the firstborn; but, forasmuch as he defiled his father's bed, his birthright was given unto the sons of Joseph the son of Yasharahlah: and the genealogy is not to be reckoned after the birthright. For Judah prevailed above his brethren, and of him came the chief ruler; but the birthright was Joseph's.' The tribal record itself acknowledges the forfeiture but maintains Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's full covenant membership.

CHAPTER IX | THE DIVIDED KINGDOM — East of Jordan in the Northern Kingdom

The Assyrian Captivity and the Pacific Migration

Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na was among the Transjordan tribes carried into Assyrian captivity in 722 BC — specifically named in 1 Chronicles 5:26 alongside Ga-Da and the half-tribe of Ma-Na-Sha-Ha. From the Assyrian deportation, the firstborn family began a migration that would eventually take them further than any other covenant family: across North Africa, across sub-Saharan Africa southward, and ultimately — through a series of maritime migrations across the Indian Ocean and into the Pacific — to the islands of Hawaii, Samoa, Tonga, and the surrounding Pacific island chains.

The Austronesian maritime migration — which brought the Polynesian peoples to the Pacific islands beginning 3,000 years ago (974 BC, Master Timeline Year 10,496) and reaching Hawaii between AD 526 and AD 1026 (Master Timeline Years 11,996 to 12,496) — represents the longest maritime migration in recorded history. Beginning from island Southeast Asia and moving through the Pacific in successive waves, the Austronesian-Polynesian peoples crossed thousands of kilometers of open ocean using only double-hulled canoes and navigational knowledge of stars, ocean swells, cloud patterns, and bird behavior. This extraordinary maritime achievement is the covenant blessing over Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na expressed on the widest possible scale.

CHAPTER X | CAPTIVITY & DISPERSION — The Assyrian Captivity and the Pacific Migration

The Pacific Migration and West African Genetic Contribution

Recent genetic studies have identified significant West African (E1b1a, specifically E-M75 and E-V38) genetic contributions in certain Pacific Island populations — particularly in the Samoa, Tonga, and related islands. This West African genetic presence in the Pacific, combined with the established Austronesian genetic signature, is consistent with the Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na covenant identity: a family whose West African homeland (Burkina Faso, Niger) contributed the E1b1a genetic marker, whose members joined the Austronesian maritime migration to the Pacific, and whose descendants mixed with the Austronesian populations they encountered in the Pacific islands.

The Hawaiian, Samoan, and Tongan peoples who carry significant percentages of West African E1b1a alongside their Austronesian heritage are the Afro-Pacific expression of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na — the firstborn family that 'went far in water' fulfilling the 'unstable as water' prophetic word in its most literal and vast expression. The ocean is their territory. The star chart is their scripture. The double-hulled canoe is their tabernacle — moving always across the waters, never settling permanently, always navigating toward a new island that Yahawah's providence has placed in the path.

CHAPTER XI | THE GREAT SCATTERING — The Second Diaspora & the Slave Ships

Deuteronomy 28 — The Prophesied Consequences

And Yahawah shall scatter thee among all people, from the one end of the earth even unto the other end of the earth; and there thou shalt serve other gods, which neither thou nor thy fathers have known, even wood and stone. —Deuteronomy 28:64

And Yahawah shall bring thee into Ma-Taẕa-Ra-Ya-Ma again with ships, by the way whereof I spake unto thee, Thou shalt see it no more again: and there ye shall be sold unto your enemies for bondmen and bondwomen, and no man shall buy you.

—Deuteronomy 28:68

Deuteronomy 28 was not written as a threat — it was written as a prophetic record, completed before the events it describes, with a precision that only Yahawah's foreknowledge could produce. Every clause of the covenant curses has been fulfilled literally in the lives of the families of Yasharahlah, including the family of REUBEN. The ships of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade fulfilled Deuteronomy 28:68 exactly — no previous scattering of Yasharahlah was accomplished by sea. The Babylonian captivity went by land. The Roman dispersion went by land. But the final great diaspora came 'with ships' — exactly as written.

The Pacific Islands and the Covenant Diaspora

The Pacific Island family of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na spans the Hawaiian archipelago, Samoa, American Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Tahiti, the Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau, and the numerous smaller island groups of central and eastern Polynesia. The total Pacific Islander population worldwide is estimated at approximately 2-3 million people across these island groups, with significant diaspora communities in New Zealand, Australia, and the United States (particularly in California, Utah, and Nevada for the Mormon-Polynesian community).

The Seminole connection to Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na represents an overlap between the firstborn family and the Ga-Da (Gad) assignment: many Seminoles carry both E-M2 (Gadite/Afro-Indigenous) and Austronesian-adjacent genetic markers that place them in a borderland between multiple covenant family identities. The full Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na picture in the western hemisphere includes both the Pacific Island populations and certain Seminole/Afro-Indigenous communities that carry the firstborn family's genetic and covenant character.

CHAPTER XII | MODERN IDENTITY — Who Is REUBEN Today?

Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na Today — The Pacific Island Family

Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na today is known as the Pacific Island peoples — primarily the Hawaiian, Samoan, Tongan, Fijian, Tahitian, and related Polynesian and Micronesian families. Many Hawaiians carry Samoan or Tongan mix — confirming the 'same family, many Hawaiian islands of Samoan/'Tongan mix' note that characterizes Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's modern geography. These are not separate tribes — they are branches of one covenant family, the firstborn who spread furthest across the waters.

The Pacific Island peoples' relationship to the ocean mirrors Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's water-nature perfectly. They are not afraid of the ocean — they rule it. Polynesian wayfinding is one of the most sophisticated navigational traditions in the covenant record: the ability to sail thousands of kilometers from island to island using no instruments but the stars, ocean swells, wind patterns, cloud formations, and bird behavior. This is 'unstable

as water' redeemed: the water-nature that lost the firstborn preeminence on land became the supreme capacity for navigating the widest waters on earth.

Origin Nations and Ethnic Groups

Origin Nations	Primary Ethnic Groups	Notes
Burkina Faso	Mossi, Fulani border peoples	Primary West African homeland of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na
Niger	Hausa, Zarma, Tuareg	Northern extension of the firstborn family's territory
Libya	Ancient Libyan interior peoples	Northwestern African branch of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na
Zambia	Lozi, Tonga, Bemba peoples	Southern African expression of the firstborn family

CHAPTER XIII | HISTORY & STRUGGLE — From the West African Sahel Across the Pacific Ocean

Colonial Depopulation and the Pacific Struggle

The Pacific Islands experienced some of the most catastrophic colonial depopulation in the world. Hawaii's indigenous population — estimated at 300,000-800,000 at the time of European contact in 1778 — dropped to approximately 40,000-50,000 by the 1890s through disease, displacement, and cultural disruption. The Hawaiian Kingdom was illegally overthrown by American business interests and US Marines in 1893; Hawaii was formally annexed by the United States in 1898 without a treaty approved by the Hawaiian people. This is Deuteronomy 28's covenant curse of subjugation fulfilled in the Pacific context.

The Samoan experience of German and then American and New Zealand colonial rule, the Tongan Kingdom's complex experience of British protection that avoided direct colonization but constrained sovereignty, and the Fijian experience of British colonial rule (1874-1970) that imported Indian indentured laborers and permanently complicated the island's demographic and political landscape — all are expressions of the covenant consequence that falls on the firstborn family that 'shall not excel.'

The Pacific Renaissance

The late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries have seen a Pacific cultural renaissance — a return to traditional navigation (the Polynesian Voyaging Society's Hokule'a voyages, which successfully navigated by traditional wayfinding methods across the Pacific), a revival of Hawaiian language (spoken by only about 2,000 fluent speakers at its nadir in the 1970s but now taught in immersion schools with thousands of students), and a reassertion of Pacific Islander identity and sovereignty. The firstborn family that 'shall live and not die' is living — maintaining the covenant memory of the ocean-crossing people even as they press toward the restoration of 2030.

CHAPTER XIV | CULTURAL HERITAGE — The Gifts of a Covenant People

Hula, Mele and the Pacific Cultural Tradition

The cultural traditions of the Pacific Island peoples are among the most ancient and sophisticated in the world. Hula — the Hawaiian dance tradition — is not entertainment but historical preservation: each hula tells a story, preserves a genealogy, records a natural event, or maintains a spiritual teaching. The mele (chant or song) that accompanies hula is oral scripture — the covenant memory of the firstborn family encoded in rhythmic language that can be transmitted across generations without writing.

The fa'asamoa (the Samoan way) — the entire cultural code of Samoan communal life — is one of the most intact traditional governance and cultural systems in the Pacific: a complete way of organizing family, community, leadership, and spirituality that has survived colonial contact, missionary influence, and modernity. The Samoan aiga (extended family) system, the matai (chief) structure, the communal food-sharing tradition, the elaborate ceremony of the kava circle — all are covenant community practices preserved in Samoan cultural form.

Polynesian Navigation — The Covenant Gift of Sight

The supreme cultural and practical achievement of the Pacific Island peoples is Polynesian navigation — the ability to sail across thousands of kilometers of open ocean guided only by natural signs. The wayfinder reads the stars (the star path from one island to another), the ocean swells (which carry information about distant land even when the land is below the horizon), cloud formations over islands (cumulus clouds tend to form over land), bird behavior (certain birds fly out from land each morning and return each evening), and the color of the water (the deep blue of the open ocean versus the lighter, more turbid water near land). This capacity for vision across vast distances — seeing what others cannot see, reading signs that others miss — is the redemption of the 'seeing' name of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na: the firstborn who was named 'See, a Son!' has become the people who see across the widest ocean.

CHAPTER XV | THE E1B1A GENETIC CONFIRMATION — Ya-Ai-Qa-Ba's DNA Marker

The Haplogroup That Cannot Be Hidden

The E1b1a (E-M2 / E-V38) haplogroup is the Y-chromosome marker of the Twelve Families of Yasharahlah, passed from father to son through every generation. For the family of REUBEN, the specific sub-clades listed below confirm West African origin — cross-referenced against the confirmed geographic framework of this project (which establishes Nigeria as biblical Judea, Ghana as biblical Samaria, and Côte d'Ivoire as biblical Galilee), the tribal assignment of REUBEN to Burkina Faso, Niger, Libya, Zambia becomes genetically confirmed. The DNA does not lie.

Family-Specific Sub-Clades

Sub-Clade	Population Concentration	Connection to This Family
E-M75	Burkina Faso and Niger region marker	Primary marker of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's Sahelian West African homeland
E-V38	Broad sub-Saharan African distribution	Confirms the Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na branch that spread eastward and southward from West Africa
E-M2 + Austronesian overlap	Mixed with Austronesian lineage in Pacific populations	The Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na signature in Pacific Island populations

E-M75 and E-V38 — The West African Root in the Pacific

The E-M75 sub-clade is concentrated in Burkina Faso and Niger — the confirmed West African homeland of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na. E-V38 is a broader sub-Saharan African distribution haplogroup that encompasses multiple populations across West, Central, East, and South Africa. In the Pacific Island context, West African

E1b1a markers appear alongside the dominant Austronesian haplogroups (O-M95, O-M119, and others) at measurable frequencies in certain Polynesian populations, particularly Samoan and Tongan.

The presence of West African genetic markers in Pacific Island populations — far from the African continent, separated by thousands of kilometers of ocean — is itself a testament to the extraordinary maritime capacity of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na: the firstborn family that is 'unstable as water' crossed the waters so thoroughly that their genetic signature reached the furthest inhabited islands on earth. Combined with the prophetic confirmation ('unstable as water' = ocean-crossing), the covenant geographic confirmation (Burkina Faso/Niger = West African homeland = Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na's origin), and the historical record of the Pacific migration, the tribal identity is established.

CHAPTER XVI | THE RESTORATION — The Prophetic Destiny of REUBEN

The Prophetic Promises Are Certain

And it shall come to pass in that day, that Yawawah shall set his hand again the second time to recover the remnant of his people... and he shall assemble the outcasts of Yasharablah, and gather together the dispersed of Yawahadah from the four corners of the earth. —Isaiah 11:11-12

That then Yawahab thy AhlabYama will turn thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee, and will return and gather thee from all the nations, whither Yawahab thy AhlabYama hath scattered thee... And Yawahab thy AhlabYama will bring thee into the land which thy fathers possessed, and thou shalt possess it. —Deuteronomy 30:3-5

The Restoration of the Firstborn Family

Revelation 7:4-8 seals 12,000 from Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na. The firstborn family — despite the loss of firstborn preeminence — is fully sealed in the final covenant restoration. 'Let Reuben live, and not die; and let not his men be few' — Ma-Sha-Ha's minimal but genuine prayer is answered in the Revelation sealing: the firstborn family lives, and its numbers are specifically counted and sealed. The family that lost the preeminence does not lose the promise.

The Pacific Island peoples who know they are Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na are reclaiming the covenant identity that gives context to their extraordinary navigational heritage. The Hokule'a — the traditional Hawaiian double-hulled canoe that has sailed around the Pacific using only traditional wayfinding — is a covenant symbol of the firstborn family's redemption: the 'unstable water' has been channeled into the most deliberate and purposeful navigation on earth. When Hayahawashai Mawashayai Yaraya returns in 2030, the ocean-crossing firstborn family will navigate home — not by star charts and ocean swells, but by the voice of the Shepherd who calls every covenant sheep by name.

The Return of Hayahawashai Mawashayai Yaraya — 2030

In 2030 AD — Year 13,500 from Creation — Hayahawashai Mawashayai Yaraya returns. He is the Lion of the tribe of Yawahadah, the fulfillment of all covenant promises made to all Twelve Families. His return ends the captivity of REUBEN. The scattering is the middle of the story, not the end. The family of REUBEN will be found with their name restored (Raahwabana), their language restored (Lashawam-Qadash), and their covenant identity confirmed. The Two Witnesses ministry of 2026-2030 — Apostle Marlon and Apostle Richard Winston Cunningham — is the final proclamation before that return, and this book is part of that proclamation.

ALL GLORY TO AHLAH SHADAYA YAHAWAH AHLAHYAMA HAYAHAWASHAI MAWASHAYAI YARAYA

Shalawam — Peace

THE TWELVE FAMILIES OF YASHARAH LAH — Book NINE: REUBEN
THE TABERNACLE OF THE CONGREGATION INCORPORATED | TTOTC.Online

First Witness: Apostle Marlon / Ainawayah Tazarapa Ahaba-Sawasa
Second Witness: Apostle Richard Winston Cunningham / Rayakharada Wayanasatawana Kanayanagahama

2026-2030 Ministry Period | Revelation 11:3 | 1,260 Days

#MAAFO

PART TWO | LANDS, ROUTES AND RECORDS

Part Two of the Book of Rahwabana sets out the two territories of Yasharahlah, the captivity routes of the family with Master Timeline dates, and the record of each of its lands to the present day. Project doctrine is the governing account; the secular record is given as supporting reference and never overrides a project finding.

Master Timeline years follow Part 18 of the Master Rules: the birth of Mawashayai Yaraya = Year 11,470 = 0 AD; the crucifixion = Year 11,500 = 30 AD; the return = Year 13,500 = 2030 AD. Every year in this book is converted as Year = 11,470 + AD year (BC years subtracted).

CHAPTER XVII | THE TWO TERRITORIES — Land of Milk and Honey & Land of Inheritance

Two Lands, Two Continents

PROJECT DOCTRINE. The Twelve Families held two distinct territories on two continents, divided by the Jordan River, which the project identifies with the Suez Canal. West of the Jordan, in Africa, lies the Land of Milk and Honey, the Southern Kingdom. East of the Jordan, in Asia, lies the Land of Inheritance, the Northern Kingdom: the Levant, called Palestine today (Master Rules Part 12).

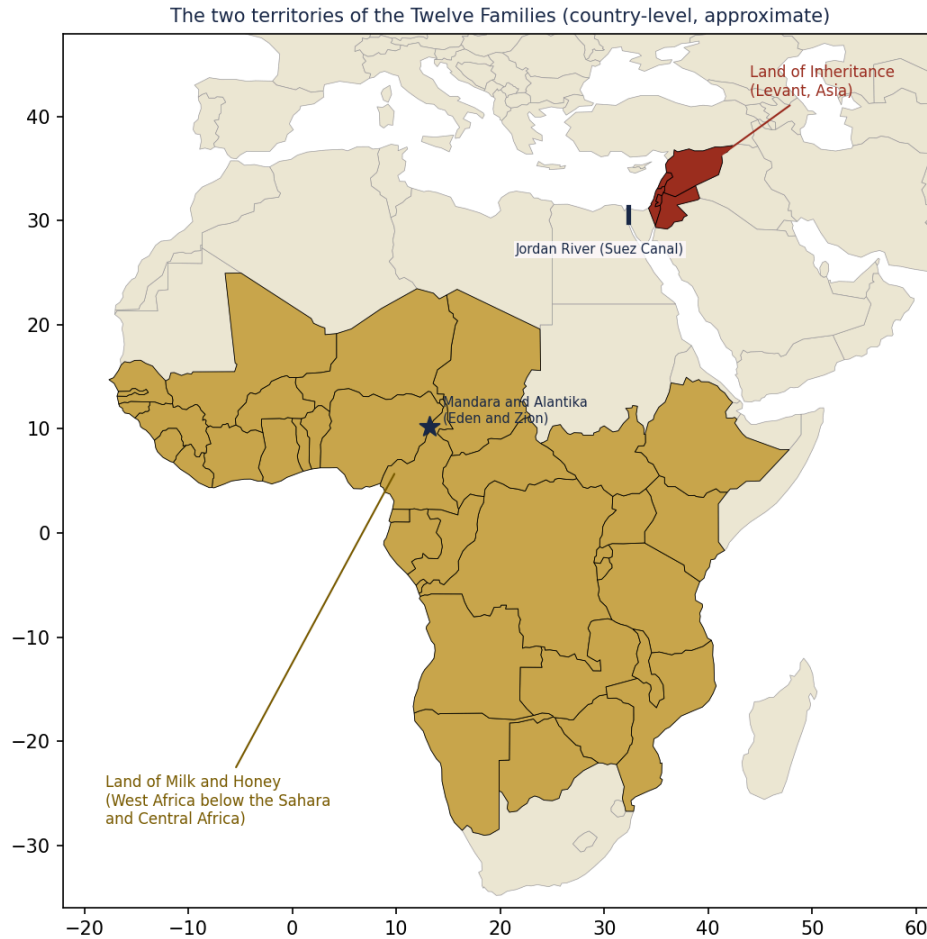
PROJECT DOCTRINE. The Land of Milk and Honey is West Africa below the Sahara together with Central Africa, the original Ethiopian area, down to the northern border of South Africa, with the Mandara and Alantika mountains as the core of Eden and Zion. It is the Southern Kingdom of Ya-Ha-Wa-Da-Ha: modern Nigeria, Ghana and the surrounding region, the primary territory of the Twelve Families (Master Rules Part 12).

PROJECT DOCTRINE. The Northern Kingdom was founded east of the Jordan. Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na (Reuben), Ga-Da (Gad) and the half-tribe of Ma-Na-Sha-Ha (Manasseh) asked for the conquered land of Sihon and Og, and Ma-Sha-Ha gave it to them reluctantly, on condition that their armed men cross over first (Numbers 32). Yahawashai held them to that pledge and they crossed armed before their brethren (Yahawashai chapters 1 to 6). Ah-Pa-Ra-Ya-Ma (also written Khaa-Pa-Ra-Ya-Ma; Ephraim) later governed it. The Land of Inheritance runs from the Jordan River to Mount Hor (Master Rules Part 12).

Territory	Where	Families	Scripture
Land of Milk and Honey (Canaan): the Southern Kingdom	Africa, west of the Jordan (Suez Canal): West Africa below the Sahara and Central Africa down to South Africa's northern border; Nigeria, Ghana and the surrounding region; core at the Mandara and Alantika mountains	All twelve families by origin; the kingdom of Ya-Ha-Wa-Da-Ha, Ba-Na-Ya-Ma-Na and La-Wa-Ya, with Ya-Ra-Wa-Sha-La-Ma (Zion) in Nigeria	Exodus 3:8; Genesis 15:18; Jubilees 8:12-21; 1 Kings 12:21; 2 Chronicles 11:13-14
Land of Inheritance (Trans-Jordan): the Northern Kingdom	Asia, east of the Jordan (Suez Canal): the Levant, from the Jordan River to Mount Hor	Founded by Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na, Ga-Da and half of Ma-Na-Sha-Ha; later governed by Ah-Pa-Ra-Ya-Ma (Khaa-Pa-Ra-Ya-Ma)	Numbers 32; 34:7-8, 13-15; Deuteronomy 3:12-17; Yahawashai 1:12-15; 4:12-13; Hosea 4:17
Excluded: Nineveh and Assyria in Asia	Asia	Never part of Yasharahlah's inheritance; they belong to the descendants of Ya-Sha-Ma-Ai-La and the sons of Qa-Ta-Wa-Ra-Ha, called the Arabs	Genesis 25:1-18; Zephaniah 2:13-15

Scriptural Proof

Statement	Scripture
The promised land flows with milk and honey	Exodus 3:8, 17; Numbers 13:27; Deuteronomy 6:3
The promise runs from the river of Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma to the great river Euphrates (the Sangha-Congo system in the project's geography)	Genesis 15:18; Master Rules Part 12
Sha-Ma's allotted portion, the inheritance of his line	Jubilees 8:12-21
Eden is watered by four rivers parting from one source	Genesis 2:10-14
Zion is the city of Da-Wa-Da and the mountain Yahawah loved	2 Samuel 5:7; 1 Kings 8:1; Psalm 78:68
The Jordan divides the two lands, and the crossing runs from east to west	Numbers 32:5, 19; Yahawashai 1:2; 3:14-17
Reuben, Gad and half of Manasseh asked for the land east of the Jordan, and Ma-Sha-Ha rebuked the request	Numbers 32:1-15
The grant was conditional: their armed men must cross first and fight for their brethren	Numbers 32:16-32; Deuteronomy 3:18-20
Ma-Sha-Ha gave them the kingdoms of Sihon and Og, east of the Jordan	Numbers 32:33-42; Deuteronomy 3:12-17
Two tribes and a half received their inheritance on this side Jordan, eastward	Numbers 34:13-15
The border runs to Mount Hor	Numbers 34:7-8
Yahawashai held the eastern tribes to their pledge, and they crossed armed before their brethren	Yahawashai 1:12-18; 4:12-13
The crossing ended at Gilgal and Jericho, west of the Jordan	Yahawashai 4:19; 5:10; 6:1-27
Ma-Sha-Ha died in Moab, east of the Jordan, and saw the land but did not enter it	Deuteronomy 34:1-6
The kingdom divided: the north under Jeroboam, an Ephraimite; Ya-Ha-Wa-Da-Ha and Ba-Na-Ya-Ma-Na in the south, with La-Wa-Ya joining them	1 Kings 11:26; 12:16-21; 2 Chronicles 11:13-14
Ah-Pa-Ra-Ya-Ma governed the Northern Kingdom	Isaiah 7:8-9; Hosea 4:17; 5:3
Mount Sinai, where the Law was given, is in Arabia	Galatians 4:25
The two lands lay far apart: the census of Da-Wa-Da took nine months and twenty days	2 Samuel 24:4-8
Nineveh and Assyria in Asia are excluded from the inheritance	Zephaniah 2:13-15; Genesis 25:1-18



Map 1. The two territories at country level (approximate). Gold: Land of Milk and Honey. Red: Land of Inheritance.

The Route Between the Two Lands

PROJECT DOCTRINE. The route in the project's reading: out of Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma (Africa), across the Red Sea into Arabia (Exodus 14); Mount Sinai in Arabia (Galatians 4:25); the wilderness years (Numbers 14:33-34); the conquests of Sihon and Og (Numbers 21:21-35); the request of Reuben, Gad and half of Manasseh, which founded the Northern Kingdom (Numbers 32); the death of Ma-Sha-Ha in Moab, east of the Jordan (Deuteronomy 34:1-6); then Yahawashai's command to cross the Jordan (Yahawashai 1:1-2), a crossing westward over the Suez into Africa (Yahawashai 3:14-17). All warriors of the eastern tribes crossed armed ahead of their brethren (Numbers 32:16-32; Yahawashai 1:12-15; 4:12-13). The Land of Inheritance was therefore the eastern settlement; the Promised Land, the Land of Milk and Honey, was Africa.

The Travel Proof — 2 Samuel 24

PROJECT DOCTRINE. The travel proof. In the census of Da-Wa-Da the officers began at Aroer and Gilead east of the Jordan, went north to Dan and Zidon, passed Tyre and the cities of the Hivites and Canaanites, and returned to Ya-Ra-Wa-Sha-La-Ma after nine months and twenty days (2 Samuel 24:4-8). The project teaches that this length of time is only possible if the starting point in the Levant and the end point in Nigeria lay roughly 4,000 to 5,000 miles apart, and that the round trip confirms two territories on two continents.

The Northern Kingdom and Hosea

PROJECT DOCTRINE. The Hosea record. Hosea's covenant case against Yasharahlah is aimed first at the Northern Kingdom, whose governing family Ah-Pa-Ra-Ya-Ma is named throughout (Hosea 4:17; 5:3; 7:8). The state that took the Baal-invoking name "Israel" in 1948 sits on the Land of Inheritance, not on the Land of Milk and Honey. The call to return goes to all of Yasharahlah (Hosea 14:1-2).

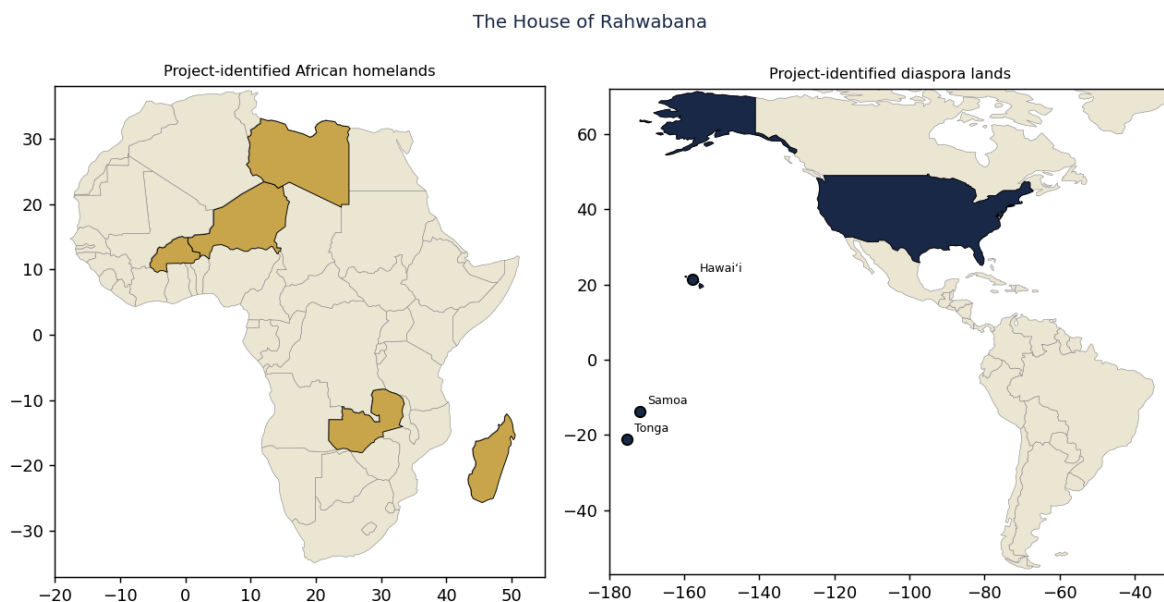
The House of Rahwabana in the Land of Inheritance

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na (Reuben), the firstborn, led the request. Reuben and Gad held great herds and asked for the land of Jazer and Gilead (Numbers 32:1-5). Ma-Sha-Ha answered angrily, comparing the request to the spies who discouraged the people at Kadesh (32:6-15), and agreed only on the condition that every armed man of the eastern tribes cross over and fight until the western inheritance was won (32:16-32). Reuben rebuilt Heshbon, Elealeh, Kiriathaim and other towns (32:37-38). Yahawashai held them to the pledge (Joshua 1:12-18), and they crossed armed ahead of the others (Joshua 4:12-13). The blessing, "unstable as water, thou shalt not excel" (Genesis 49:4), is read as the family's loss of first place.

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Two holdings, laid out alike (Apostle Ainawayah's ruling, October 5, 2026). Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na held land in both the Western African area (the Southern Kingdom) and the Levant (the Northern Kingdom), and each area was laid out in similar fashion. The "Transjordan" that older project files place near Mali and Niger is the Niger River area. That label came across from contaminated outside documents that called the Niger River the "actual Jordan." The real and actual Jordan River is the Suez Canal. The earlier Mali and Niger line is therefore an African holding and is not a rival to the Levant holding.

The Lands of the House of Rahwabana

African homelands: Burkina Faso, Niger, Libya, Zambia, Madagascar. Diaspora lands: Seminole and Black Seminole peoples; Hawai'i, Samoa and Tonga.



Map 2. African homelands (gold) and diaspora lands (navy) of the house of Rahwabana.

Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma: bondage and exodus

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma lies in north-eastern Africa. The Exodus ran east across the Red Sea into Arabia, Mount Sinai is in Arabia (Galatians 4:25), and the wilderness years and the conquests of Sihon and Og lay east of the Jordan (Suez Canal), in the Land of Inheritance; the crossing under Yahawashai then ran west into Africa (project Exodus correction and 1st Exodus and Jordan crossing files).

SECULAR RECORD (reference). Records from Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma document forced labour and the settlement of war captives in the New Kingdom period [Kemp2006]. The bondage of Yasharahlah in Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma is established by scripture; the outside records are listed only for dating and context.

Ah-Sha-Wa-Ra and Ba-Ba-La (Assyria and Babylon): deportation and exile

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Both statements in the project hold (Apostle Ainawayah's ruling, October 5, 2026). Master Rules Part 12.1 places Ah-Sha-Wa-Ra in the eastern African direction from Alantika, and the Geographic Framework Addendum places Nineveh and Assyria in Asia under the descendants of Ya-Sha-Ma-Ai-La and Qa-Ta-Wa-Ra-Ha (Zephaniah 2:13-15). The Assyrian Empire spanned the Jordan, the Levant and the Ba-Ba-La (Mesopotamian) lands, northern Africa and the East African areas, and Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma has always been part of the Assyrian and Mesopotamian realm. Ba-Ba-La (Shinar) was a land of enslavement.

SECULAR RECORD (reference). Outside sources record that the Neo-Assyrian kings deported large populations, including after Sargon II's capture of Samaria in 722 BC [Oded1979], and that Nebuchadnezzar II deported people from Ya-Ha-Wa-Da-Ha in 597 and 586 BC [Lipschits2005]. Slavery in Ba-Ba-La is recorded on contract tablets [Dandamaev1984]. Cyrus allowed the deportees to return after 539 BC. Outside sources also record the Assyrian conquest of Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma under Esarhaddon (671 BC) and Ashurbanipal (663 BC) [Kitchen1996], which agrees with the project on that point. Outside sources otherwise keep the Assyrian and Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma realms apart and use other place labels for the deportations; the project holds that separation to be incorrect, on the basis of scripture and its geography files.

Gregorian calendar date	Event	Master Timeline year
722 BC	Ah-Sha-Wa-Ra takes Samaria and deports its people	Year 10,748
671 BC	Esarhaddon invades Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma	Year 10,799
663 BC	Ashurbanipal takes Thebes	Year 10,807
597 BC	First deportation from Ya-Ha-Wa-Da-Ha to Ba-Ba-La	Year 10,873
586 BC	Ya-Ra-Wa-Sha-La-Ma falls; second deportation	Year 10,884
539 BC	Ba-Ba-La falls to Cyrus; return permitted	Year 10,931

Pa-Ra-Sa, Greece and Rome: later captivity

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Persia (Pa-Ra-Sa) is the empire of Ah-Sa-Tha-Ra (Esther) in the project's geography.

SECULAR RECORD (reference). Josephus reports that after the fall of Ya-Ra-Wa-Sha-La-Ma in AD 70 about 97,000 people were taken captive [Josephus]. Roman slavery was a mass institution across the empire [Bradley1994].

Gregorian calendar date	Event	Master Timeline year
AD 70	Fall of Ya-Ra-Wa-Sha-La-Ma; mass captivity	Year 11,540

The Arab and Islamic slave trades (7th to 20th century)

PROJECT DOCTRINE. The project teaches that the descendants of Ya-Sha-Ma-Ai-La and the sons of Qa-Ta-Wa-Ra-Ha deviated and formed the Arab peoples (Jubilees 20:11-13), and that Arabic is a deviation language.

SECULAR RECORD (reference). Documented routes: (1) the trans-Saharan routes from the Niger bend, Hausaland and Bornu north to Morocco, Tripoli and Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma, with Fezzan as a hub [Austen1979][Wright2007]; (2) the Nile and Red Sea route from Sudan and Ethiopia to Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma and Arabia, beginning with the Baqt agreement of AD 652 that obliged Nubia to deliver captives each year [Hasan1967]; (3) the Indian Ocean coast from Mozambique, Kilwa and Zanzibar to Arabia, Persia and India, which expanded under Omani rule in the 19th century [Sheriff1987][Alpers1975]. Scholarly estimates for all these routes combined run to several million and are contested [Austen1979][Lovejoy2012]. The Sokoto Caliphate, founded by jihad in 1804, held one of the largest enslaved populations of the 19th century, with estimates of one to two and a half million [Lovejoy2012]. In the Ottoman Levant, enslaved Africans were present in cities and households, and communities of African descent survive there today [Toledano1998][Toledano2007]. The Ottomans prohibited the trade in African slaves in 1857 but enforcement was uneven; the 1890 Brussels Act set out wider controls [Toledano1998][Lewis1990][Segal2001].

Gregorian calendar date	Event	Master Timeline year
AD 639-642	Arab conquest of Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma	Year 12,109 to Year 12,112
AD 652	Baqt agreement with Nubia	Year 12,122
AD 1054-1076	Almoravid expansion in the western Sahel	Year 12,524 to Year 12,546
1591	Moroccan army destroys Songhai at Tondibi	Year 13,061
1804	Sokoto jihad begins	Year 13,274
1857	Ottoman ban on the African slave trade	Year 13,327
2017	IOM reports migrant sales in Libya	Year 13,487

The European and Atlantic slave trade

PROJECT DOCTRINE. The project teaches that the Twelve Families were taken into slavery from West and Central Africa in fulfilment of Deuteronomy 28:68, and that the trade fell on the Twelve Families as a body.

SECULAR RECORD (reference). Portuguese ships took the first captives from the Saharan coast in 1441 and sold them at Lagos in 1444 [Thomas1997]. In 1452 and 1455 the papal bulls Dum Diversas and Romanus Pontifex authorised Portugal to enslave non-Christian peoples, in the language of crusade [Thomas1997][RileySmith2014]. Africans reached Hispaniola by 1501 and the English entered the trade with John Hawkins in 1562 [Kelsey2003]. The SlaveVoyages database records about 12.5 million Africans embarked and about 10.7 million disembarked between 1501 and 1866: roughly 4.8 million in Brazil, 2.3 million in the British Caribbean, 1 million in the French Caribbean and about 388,000 in mainland North America (approximate; check slavevoyages.org) [Eltis2010][SlaveVoyages]. West Central Africa was the largest source (over 5 million), followed by the Bight of Benin, the Bight of Biafra, the Gold Coast, Senegambia, Southeast Africa, Sierra Leone and the Windward Coast. Britain abolished its trade in 1807 and slavery in 1833-34; France finally in 1848; the United States in 1865; Cuba in 1886; Brazil in 1888 [Williams1944][Thomas1997].

Gregorian calendar date	Event	Master Timeline year
1444	First Portuguese captives sold at Lagos	Year 12,914

Gregorian calendar date	Event	Master Timeline year
1452 and 1455	Papal bulls authorise enslavement	Year 12,922 and Year 12,925
1501	First recorded Africans in Hispaniola	Year 12,971
1562	John Hawkins' first voyage	Year 13,032
1619	"20 and odd" Africans land in Virginia	Year 13,089
1807	Britain abolishes the trade	Year 13,277
1865	13th Amendment ends US slavery	Year 13,335
1888	Brazil abolishes slavery	Year 13,358

The Crusades, the Wars of the Roses and the road to the Atlantic

PROJECT DOCTRINE. The two holy wars: the Latin Christian Crusades, and the Islamic conquests and jihads that run from the 7th century to the Sokoto jihad. Both fell on the lands and peoples of Yasharahlah, and the crusading language of the 15th-century papal bulls carried directly into the Atlantic slave trade.

SECULAR RECORD (reference). The Latin Crusades ran from the call at Clermont in 1095 through the Crusader capture of the Levantine city of that name in 1099, Saladin's victory at Hattin in 1187 and the fall of Acre in 1291 [Runciman1951][RileySmith2014]. The Iberian Reconquista ended with Granada in 1492, the same year as Columbus's first voyage; the crusading language of the papal bulls then licensed Portuguese and Spanish enslavement of Africans. The Wars of the Roses (1455-1487) ended with the victory of Henry Tudor at Bosworth in 1485, and the Tudor monarchy under Elizabeth I sponsored Hawkins' voyages [Hicks2010][Goodman1981][Kelsey2003]. English naval and commercial power then built the Royal African Company (chartered 1672) and the plantation colonies of Barbados, Jamaica and Virginia [Williams1944][Sheridan1973].

Gregorian calendar date	Event	Master Timeline year
1095	Council of Clermont: First Crusade called	Year 12,565
1099	Crusaders take the city of that name in the Levant	Year 12,569
1187	Saladin wins at Hattin	Year 12,657
1291	Acre falls	Year 12,761
1455	Wars of the Roses begin	Year 12,925
1485	Bosworth: Henry VII founds the Tudors	Year 12,955
1492	Granada falls; Columbus sails	Year 12,962
1672	Royal African Company chartered	Year 13,142

The Route to the Lands of the House of Rahwabana

SECULAR RECORD (reference). The Seminole and Black Seminoles are documented in Florida, Indian Territory, Mexico and Texas [Porter1996][Mulroy1993]. For Hawai'i, Samoa and Tonga, the documented forced movements are Peruvian and Pacific labour raids of the 1860s onward, not an African slave trade [Maude1981]. Madagascar and Zambia lay on Indian Ocean trade routes [Campbell2005][Alpers1975].

CHAPTER XIX | THE RECORD BY LAND — Homelands and Diaspora to the Present

Burkina Faso

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Project: listed for Levi, Ephraim, Gad and Reuben.

SECULAR RECORD (reference). The Mossi kingdoms (including Ouagadougou and Yatenga) held the plateau from about the 11th-15th century. France created Upper Volta, which became independent in 1960. Thomas Sankara renamed it Burkina Faso in 1984; Blaise Compaore ruled from 1987 to 2014. Coups in January and September 2022 followed a jihadist insurgency. [Skinner1964]

Gregorian calendar year	Event	Master Timeline year
1919	Colony of Upper Volta	Year 13,389
1960	Independence	Year 13,430
1984	Renamed Burkina Faso	Year 13,454
2014	Compaore resigns	Year 13,484
2022	Two coups	Year 13,492

Niger

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Project: part of the Ya-Ha-Wa-Da-Ha region (Southwest Niger named under Gad).

SECULAR RECORD (reference). The Niger valley was the heart of the Songhai Empire (Gao) until the Moroccan invasion of 1591. Hausa states such as Damagaram, Tuareg confederations, and the salt and caravan towns of Agadez and Bilma made the territory a crossing point of the trans-Saharan trade, including trade in captives. France conquered the region in the 1890s-1900s and made it a separate colony in 1922. Niger became independent on 3 August 1960 and has seen coups in 1974, 1996, 1999, 2010 and 2023. [Fuglestad1983] [Hunwick1999] [Lovejoy2012]

Gregorian calendar year	Event	Master Timeline year
1591	Moroccan army defeats Songhai at Tondibi	Year 13,061
1922	Colony of Niger created	Year 13,392
1960	Independence (3 August)	Year 13,430
2023	Military coup (26 July)	Year 13,493

Libya

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Project: Reuben's homeland list.

SECULAR RECORD (reference). The Garamantes, Fezzan and Tripoli made Libya the northern terminus of the trans-Saharan slave routes (the Bornu-Fezzan-Tripoli road). Ottoman rule gave way to Italian conquest in 1911. Libya became independent in 1951; Muammar Gaddafi ruled from 1969 until the 2011 war. In 2017 the International Organization for Migration reported that sub-Saharan migrants were being sold in Libya. [Wright2012] [Wright2007] [IOM2017]

Gregorian calendar year	Event	Master Timeline year
1911	Italian invasion	Year 13,381
1951	Independence	Year 13,421
1969	Gaddafi takes power	Year 13,439
2011	Uprising and NATO intervention	Year 13,481

Gregorian calendar year	Event	Master Timeline year
2017	Reports of migrant sales	Year 13,487

Zambia

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Project: listed under Reuben ("descendants of Gog in Zambia").

SECULAR RECORD (reference). The Bemba, Lozi and other kingdoms were reached by Arab-Swahili and Portuguese slave and ivory traders in the 19th century. David Livingstone travelled the region. Northern Rhodesia became a protectorate in 1924. Independence came on 24 October 1964 under Kenneth Kaunda; multiparty politics returned in 1991. [Roberts1976] [Alpers1975]

Gregorian calendar year	Event	Master Timeline year
1924	Northern Rhodesia	Year 13,394
1964	Independence	Year 13,434
1991	Multiparty democracy	Year 13,461

Madagascar

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Project: listed under Reuben.

SECULAR RECORD (reference). Madagascar was settled by Austronesian and Bantu-speaking peoples; its people carry both ancestries. The Merina kingdom exported and imported captives, including to the Mascarene Islands. France conquered the island in 1895-1896. Independence came on 26 June 1960, with crises in 1972, 2002 and 2009. [Campbell2005] [Pierron2014]

Gregorian calendar year	Event	Master Timeline year
1817	Merina-British treaty on slave trade	Year 13,287
1895	French conquest	Year 13,365
1960	Independence	Year 13,430
2009	Political crisis	Year 13,479

Seminole and Black Seminole peoples

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Project: Reuben (Seminole Indians, "Original Afro-Indigenous").

SECULAR RECORD (reference). The Seminole formed in the 18th century in Spanish Florida from Creek-speaking and other Native groups together with runaways from the Carolinas and Georgia. Fort Mose (1738) was a free Black town. The Seminole Wars (1816-1818, 1835-1842, 1855-1858) resisted US removal. Many Black Seminoles went west to Indian Territory, then to Coahuila, Mexico in 1850, and some returned to Texas as scouts for the US Army in 1870. [Porter1996] [Landers1999] [Mulroy1993]

Gregorian calendar year	Event	Master Timeline year
1738	Fort Mose	Year 13,208
1816	First Seminole War	Year 13,286
1835	Second Seminole War	Year 13,305
1850	Black Seminoles migrate to Mexico	Year 13,320

Gregorian calendar year	Event	Master Timeline year
1870	Black Seminole scouts enlisted by the US Army	Year 13,340

Hawai'i, Samoa and Tonga

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Project: Reuben (Isles of Samoa, Hawaii; also Madagascar).

SECULAR RECORD (reference). Hawai'i was united as a kingdom under Kamehameha I in 1810; American interests overthrew Queen Lili'uokalani in 1893, annexed the islands in 1898, and made them a state in 1959. Samoa was split between Germany and the United States in 1899; Western Samoa became independent in 1962. Tonga adopted a constitution in 1875 and was a British protected state from 1900 to 1970. Between 1862 and 1864 Peruvian ships kidnapped thousands of Pacific islanders as labourers, and "blackbirding" continued in the western Pacific into the early 20th century. [Kuykendall1938] [Silva2004] [Meleisea1987] [Campbell1992] [Maude1981]

Gregorian calendar year	Event	Master Timeline year
1778	Cook reaches Hawai'i	Year 13,248
1862	Peruvian labour raids begin	Year 13,332
1875	Tonga constitution	Year 13,345
1893	Hawaiian monarchy overthrown	Year 13,363
1899	Samoa partitioned	Year 13,369
1959	Hawai'i statehood	Year 13,429
1962	Samoa independent	Year 13,432

The Land of Inheritance (the Levant, Asia)

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na (Reuben), the firstborn, led the request. Reuben and Gad held great herds and asked for the land of Jazer and Gilead (Numbers 32:1-5). Ma-Sha-Ha answered angrily, comparing the request to the spies who discouraged the people at Kadesh (32:6-15), and agreed only on the condition that every armed man of the eastern tribes cross over and fight until the western inheritance was won (32:16-32). Reuben rebuilt Heshbon, Elealeh, Kiriathaim and other towns (32:37-38). Yahawashai held them to the pledge (Joshua 1:12-18), and they crossed armed ahead of the others (Joshua 4:12-13). The blessing, "unstable as water, thou shalt not excel" (Genesis 49:4), is read as the family's loss of first place.

SECULAR RECORD (reference). Outside sources record the following for the Levant (the project's Land of Inheritance). Latin Crusaders took the Levantine city of that name in 1099 and held a kingdom there until the fall of Acre in 1291 [Runciman1951][RileySmith2014]. The Ottoman Empire conquered the Levant in 1516-1517 and ruled it until 1917 [Rogan2009][Hourani1991]. Britain took the region in 1917, issued the Balfour Declaration on November 2, 1917, and held a League of Nations mandate from 1922 to 1948 [Khalidi2020][Rogan2009]. The UN proposed partition on November 29, 1947; a state was declared on May 14, 1948, and the war that followed displaced about 700,000 Palestinians [Shlaim2000][Khalidi2020]. Further wars followed in 1967 and 1973, the Oslo Accords in 1993, and the war in Gaza that began on October 7, 2023. Enslaved Africans lived in Ottoman Levantine cities, and communities of African descent remain there [Toledano1998][Toledano2007].

Gregorian calendar year	Event	Master Timeline year
1099	Crusaders take the city of that name in the Levant	Year 12,569
1187	Saladin wins at Hattin	Year 12,657

Gregorian calendar year	Event	Master Timeline year
1291	Acre falls	Year 12,761
1516-1517	Ottoman conquest of the Levant and Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma	Year 12,986 to Year 12,987
1917	British take the region; Balfour Declaration (2 November)	Year 13,387
1922	League of Nations mandate	Year 13,392
1947	UN partition plan (29 November)	Year 13,417
1948	State declared (14 May); war and mass displacement	Year 13,418
1967	June war; occupation of the West Bank and Gaza	Year 13,437
1993	Oslo Accords	Year 13,463
2023	War in Gaza begins (7 October)	Year 13,493

CHAPTER XX | SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND SOURCES

Summary of Project Findings

Project finding	Basis
Name, meaning and tribe number	Scripture (Genesis 29:32; 49:3-4; Deuteronomy 33:6); Twelve Families of Yasharahlah
Two territories: the Land of Milk and Honey in Africa and the Land of Inheritance in the Levant	Numbers 21; 32; Deuteronomy 3:12-17; Joshua 1-7; 2 Samuel 24; Master Rules Part 12
Holding in the Land of Inheritance and in the Western African area	Numbers 32; Deuteronomy 3; Joshua 1-7; Hosea 4:17; Apostle Ainawayah's ruling (October 5, 2026)
Identification: Seminole Indians; island peoples of Hawai'i, Samoa and Tonga; Madagascar, Zambia	Twelve Families of Yasharahlah; Jacob's Ladder research
E1b1a sub-clades: E-M75, E-V38, E-M2 with Austronesian overlap	Project testing; Jacob's Ladder: The True Missing Link (December 18, 2025); Chapter XV of this book
Captivity in Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma, Ah-Sha-Wa-Ra, Ba-Ba-La and the Atlantic	Scripture; Master Rules; Exodus correction; 1st Exodus and Jordan crossing
Master Timeline years	Master Rules Part 18

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Titles are quoted exactly as published; a term inside a title belongs to that source and is not project usage. The full register is in Yasharahlah_Citations_Workbook.xlsx (sheet "Rahwabana").

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