THE TWELVE FAMILIES OF YASHARAHLAH

BOOK EIGHT

THE BOOK OF GADA

The Troop Family: From Zilpah's Firstborn to the North American Indians

ALL GLORY TO AHLAH SHADAYA YAHAWAH AHLAHYAMA HAYAHAWASHAI MAWASHAYAI YARAYA

Faithfulness Over Speed — Quality Over Quantity

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DEDICATION

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

To GAD — the troop family, the ones who overcome at the last, the covenant warriors of the eastern wilderness who mix with all peoples yet maintain their covenant identity. Your hour of restoration is at hand.

To every North American Indian (Afro-Indigenous) who has ever asked the question: Who am I, really? This book is your answer.

ABOUT THIS SERIES

THE TWELVE FAMILIES OF YASHARAHLAH 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 EIGHT of twelve. It covers the Family of GAD — the seventh son of Ya-Ai-Qa-Ba, firstborn of Za-La-Pa (Zilpah), the warrior family whose Afro-Indigenous identity in North America fulfills the covenant prophecy — 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 Ga-Da

Ga-Da — written in Paleo-Hebrew as 𐤂𐤃 — means 'Troop' or 'A Troop Cometh.' When Za-La-PA (Zilpah, La-Ah-Ha's handmaid) bore her first son, La-Ah-Ha declared: 'A troop cometh!' Both the arrival of a child and the arrival of good fortune are embedded in the declaration. The name is notable as the shortest tribal name in the covenant record — just two Paleo-Hebrew characters, 𐤂𐤃. This brevity is characteristic of the family: direct, compact, to the point, without elaboration. A troop does not make speeches before it moves — it moves.

The unique character of Ga-Da's modern diaspora — the genetic combination of E-M2 (West African E1b1a) with Q-M3 (the primary Native American Y-chromosome haplogroup) — tells the story of the troop family's encounter with the indigenous peoples of North America. Ga-Da's descendants were among the first wave of African-origin peoples to reach the western hemisphere through various migration patterns, mixing with the indigenous Asian-lineage peoples already present in North America. This Afro-Indigenous synthesis is Ga-Da's covenant identity: the troop family that arrives and integrates with the peoples it finds, forming a new covenant community on the frontier.

The Warrior Troop Character

The two-letter Paleo-Hebrew name Ga-Da is itself a covenant statement about the family's character. Where other tribes carry multi-syllable names packed with theological meaning (Ya-Ha-Wa-Da-Ha carries the divine name; Ah-Pa-Ra-Ya-Ma is an entire testimony; Za-Ba-Wa-La-Na is a full declaration of covenant dwelling),

Ga-Da is simply 'troop.' The warrior family does not need a long name. Its identity is its function: a troop. Organized, moving, coordinated, capable of arriving and overcoming. The North American Indian nations' warrior tradition — the highly organized war societies, the coordinated military strategies, the capacity for rapid coordinated movement — is the Ga-Da troop character expressed through centuries of covenant diaspora.

CHAPTER II | THE PROGENITOR — Birth, Parents & Origins

Born Seventh — First of Za-La-PA's Sons

Ga-Da was the seventh son of Ya-Ai-Qa-Ba overall — the number of completeness — and the FIRST son of Za-La-PA (Zilpah, La-Ah-Ha's handmaid). La-Ah-Ha's decision to give Za-La-PA to Ya-Ai-Qa-Ba was a covenant response to Ra-Khaa-La's strategy with Ba-La-Ha. When Ra-Khaa-La's handmaid bore two sons, La-Ah-Ha countered with her own handmaid. Ga-Da was the first fruit of this response — La-Ah-Ha's covenant counter-move, arriving as the seventh son.

The position of seventh is the number of completeness and covenant rest. As the seventh son, Ga-Da occupies a position that speaks of covenant completeness arriving. La-Ah-Ha's declaration 'a troop cometh' suggests not just a single arrival but an ongoing stream — a troop, not a single soldier. The family multiplies and spreads. The North American Indian population, which the colonial system attempted to reduce to zero through warfare, disease, and forced assimilation, has demonstrated exactly this troop-multiplication pattern: rising from the low of early twentieth century population collapse to over 9 million self-identified members by the 2020 US Census.

The Character Formation of the Frontier Family

Ga-Da grew up in the covenant household of Ya-Ai-Qa-Ba — trained in Lashawam-Qadash traditions, formed in the context of a large competitive household with four mothers and twelve brothers. The Gadite character — warrior, organized in group formation, capable of coordinated military action, adaptable to frontier conditions — would have been shaped by this energetic environment. When twelve brothers must find their place, the warrior family develops the capacity for group action that Ga-Da's blessing describes: not a lone warrior but a troop, a coordinated unit moving with purpose and precision.

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

The Gadite Warriors — Elite Combat Capacity

The scriptural record of Ga-Da's warriors is remarkable. 1 Chronicles 12:8-15 describes the Gadites who joined Da-Wa-Da at his stronghold: 'men of might, and men of war fit for the battle, that could handle shield and buckler, whose faces were like the faces of lions, and were as swift as the roes upon the mountains.' Their faces like lions — the warrior lion of the covenant. Swift as mountain deer — mobile, agile, capable of operating in difficult terrain. The smallest Gadite was worth a hundred ordinary fighters; the greatest was worth a thousand.

This description of Ga-Da's warriors as elite, mobile, mountain-capable fighters is the prototype of the North American Indian warrior tradition. The horse warriors of the Great Plains — riding with extraordinary skill, fighting with mobile hit-and-run tactics, coordinated in group action — embody the 1 Chronicles 12 description across millennia. The Lakota Sioux warriors, the Comanche warriors, the Apache warriors, and

the Cherokee warriors — nations with significant Afro-Indigenous population elements — all carried the 'faces like lions, swift as roes upon the mountains' character of Ga-Da's covenant warrior endowment.

Gad the Prophet — David's Seer

One of the most overlooked aspects of Ga-Da's covenant legacy is the prophet Gad — Da-Wa-Da's personal seer throughout his entire reign. 1 Samuel 22:5 records Gad's first appearance: 'And the prophet Gad said unto David, Abide not in the hold; depart, and get thee into the land of Judah.' From David's outlaw days until his death, Gad the prophet served as the divine voice to the king. After David numbered the people unlawfully (2 Samuel 24), Gad came with Yahawah's three options of judgment and told David to build the altar at Araunah's threshing floor — the precise location where Sha-La-Ma-Ha would later build the Temple.

The troop family also produced a prophet and seer. The covenant warrior without prophetic discernment is just a soldier; the covenant warrior with prophetic guidance is an instrument of Yahawah's strategy. The North American Indian nations' tradition of the medicine person — the warrior-leader who is also guided by spiritual vision, who seeks divine direction before military action, who understands the natural world as a source of spiritual communication — is the Gad-the-prophet tradition preserved through millennia of dispersion.

CHAPTER IV | THE BLESSING — The Prophetic Charter of GAD

Genesis 49:19 — Overcoming at the Last

'Gad, a troop shall overcome him: but he shall overcome at the last' (Genesis 49:19). This is one of the most compact and complete prophetic blessings in Genesis 49 — two movements, a reversal. First: 'a troop shall overcome him' — Ga-Da will be overwhelmed; a force greater than itself will press it back, capture it, scatter it. Second: 'but he shall overcome at the last' — the reversal is certain. At the last — not at the first, not in the middle, but AT THE LAST — Ga-Da overcomes.

The history of North American Indians — the displacement, treaty violations, forced relocations, boarding schools designed to destroy Indigenous culture, systematic land theft that reduced hundreds of millions of acres of Indigenous territory to approximately 55 million acres in reservations — is 'a troop shall overcome him' fulfilled with terrible specificity. But 'he shall overcome at the last' is equally certain. The covenant promise does not expire. The North American Indian family of Ga-Da will overcome at the last — in the restoration of 2030, when Hayahawashai Mawashayai Yaraya returns and gathers all twelve families from every corner of the earth.

Deuteronomy 33:20-21 — The Lion Who Executes Justice

'Blessed be he that enlargeth Gad: he dwelleth as a lion, and teareth the arm with the crown of the head. And he provided the first part for himself, because there, in a portion of the lawgiver, was he seated; and he came with the heads of the people, he executed the justice of Yahawah, and his judgments with Yasharahlah' (Deuteronomy 33:20-21). The lion character of Ga-Da gives the troop family not just military capacity but royal justice capacity. Ga-Da dwells as a lion: settled, authoritative, ferociously capable of defending what is rightfully the covenant community's.

'He executed the justice of Yahawah' — Ga-Da is not merely a fighting family but a justice family. The North American Indian sovereignty movements, the treaty-rights activists, the Standing Rock water protectors (2016-2017), the American Indian Movement (AIM) — all are expressions of Ga-Da executing the justice of Yahawah within the covenant community context: demanding that treaty obligations (covenant agreements) be honored, that the land (Yahawah's covenant assignment) be respected, and that justice (Ga-Da's commission) prevail over the colonial legal system's systematic violation.

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

Ga-Da in Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma — Numbered Among the Seventy

Ga-Da went to Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma with Ya-Ai-Qa-Ba's household with seven sons: Za-Pa-Na-Ya (Ziphion), Kha-Ga-Ya (Haggi), Sha-Wa-Na-Ya (Shuni), Ah-Taza-Ba-Wa-Na (Ezbon), Ai-Ra-Ya (Eri), Ah-Ra-Wa-Da-Ya (Arodi), and Ah-Ra-Ai-La-Ya (Areli) (Genesis 46:16). Seven sons — the number of completeness — forming seven clans that would grow through the Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma sojourn into the 45,650 fighting men of the first wilderness census.

During the 430 years in Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma, the Gadite descendants labored under the oppression of the new Pharaoh who 'knew not Joseph.' The warrior spirit of Ga-Da would have chafed under permanent subjugation — 'a troop cometh' is not a people designed for permanent captivity. When Ma-Sha-Ha came with the message of deliverance, Ga-DA was ready. And when the time came to choose territory in the wilderness, Ga-Da's warrior pragmatism expressed itself immediately: they negotiated the terms of their Transjordan settlement by committing to fight for all the other families first.

The Warrior Family's Covenant Commitment

Numbers 32 records the negotiation between Ga-Da and Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na and Ma-Sha-Ha. The two tribes saw the Transjordan territory as ideal for their livestock and requested to settle there rather than crossing the Jordan. Ma-Sha-Ha initially reacted sharply — comparing their request to the faithlessness of the ten spies. But Ga-Da and Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na clarified: they would build sheepfolds and cities first, then ALL their armed men would cross the Jordan and fight with their brothers until the land was fully conquered, then return to their Transjordan territory. The warrior family made a covenant commitment to fight for the other families even while settling at a distance — the troop that dwells on the frontier still fights for the whole community.

CHAPTER VI | THE EXODUS & WILDERNESS

Census	Reference	Count	Significance
First Census	Numbers 1:25	**45,650 fighting men**	Camp: SOUTH under Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na (Reuben) standard
Second Census	Numbers 26:18	**40,500 fighting men**	March order: SECOND | Camp total: 151,450

The Southern Camp — Marching Second

In the wilderness organization, Ga-Da was placed in the SOUTHERN camp under the standard of Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na (Reuben), alongside Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na (46,500) and Sha-Ma-Ai-Wa-Na (59,300), for a southern camp total of 151,450 — the second largest camp. The southern camp marched SECOND in the covenant march — after Yahawadah's eastern camp (leading) and before Ah-Pa-Ra-Ya-Ma's western camp and Da-Na's northern rear-guard. Ga-Da in the second march position: the warrior-troop is the strong second line, ready to support the royal vanguard and to hold the center of the covenant march.

The decrease in Ga-Da's census from 45,650 to 40,500 was a moderate decrease — more disciplined than Sha-Ma-Ai-Wa-Na's catastrophic 60% loss, reflecting the Gadite warrior discipline that maintained the family through the wilderness trial period. The troop family, though it lost some through the wilderness judgment,

maintained its fundamental military capacity and arrived at the Jordan River as a strong, organized fighting force ready to fulfill its covenant commitment.

Ga-Da Keeps Its Covenant Commitment

When the conquest of the covenant land began, Ga-Da fulfilled exactly what it had promised to Ma-Sha-Ha: ALL the Gadite armed men crossed the Jordan with the rest of Yasharahlah and fought in the conquest under Yahawashai's command (Joshua 22:1-6). After the land was conquered and divided, Yahawashai called the Gadites, Reubenites, and half-Manassites and praised them: 'Ye have kept all that Ma-Sha-Ha the servant of Yahawah commanded you, and have obeyed my voice in all that I commanded you: Ye have not left your brethren these many days unto this day, but have kept the charge of the commandment of Yahawah your AhlahYama' (Joshua 22:2-3). The warrior family that dwells on the frontier keeps its covenant word.

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

Joshua 13:24-28 — The Transjordan Frontier Territory

Ga-Da's territory (Joshua 13:24-28) was on the east side of the Jordan River — the Transjordan, the region of Gilead from Mahanaim southward to the plains of Moab. The major cities included Heshbon, Jazer, Ramoth-gilead (one of the Cities of Refuge), and Mahanaim. The territory was bounded by the Jordan River to the west, giving Ga-Da the paradoxical position of being within the covenant land structure while on its eastern edge — a frontier family living at the margin between the covenant community and the wilderness beyond.

This frontier position is prophetically significant. Ga-Da on the east bank of the Jordan — dwelling at the edge of the covenant territory, facing the wilderness, serving as the eastern buffer of the covenant community — mirrors the North American Indian nations who occupy the territories between the 'settled' colonial world and the wilderness beyond. The frontier warrior family, living between two worlds, maintaining covenant identity at the margin — this is both the Gadite geographic position and the North American Indian existential position.

The City of Refuge in Gadite Territory

Ramoth-gilead — within Ga-Da's territory — was designated as one of the six Cities of Refuge throughout the covenant land (Deuteronomy 4:43). These cities provided sanctuary for anyone who had accidentally killed a person, allowing them to receive a fair hearing rather than being killed by the avenger of blood. The City of Refuge in Ga-Da's territory is itself a prophetic statement about the warrior family: the people of the frontier who fight with ferocity also maintain spaces of covenant justice and sanctuary. The troop family that dwells as a lion also provides refuge for the vulnerable. The North American Indian tradition of sanctuary — tribes that provided refuge for escaped enslaved Africans, the Seminole tradition of sheltering freedom-seekers — fulfills this City of Refuge character.

CHAPTER VIII | THE KINGDOM ERA — Gad the Prophet — The Royal Seer of David

Gad the Prophet in the Kingdom Era

Ga-Da's most significant contribution to the Kingdom era was not military but prophetic: Gad the Seer served Da-Wa-Da throughout his entire life. From the wilderness days when Da-Wa-Da fled Sa-Ah-Wa-La to

the final census judgment that set the location of the Temple altar, Gad the prophet was the voice of Yahawah to the king. The troop family produced a seer.

2 Samuel 24 records the census sin and its aftermath. When Da-Wa-Da unlawfully numbered the people, Yahawah sent Gad to Da-Wa-Da with three options — famine, military defeat, or plague. Da-Wa-Da chose the plague, trusting in Yahawah's mercy. At the conclusion of the plague, Gad instructed Da-Wa-Da to build an altar at Araunah's threshing floor — the altar that would become the site of Sha-La-Ma-Ha's Temple. Gad the prophet thus set the location of the Temple itself through his prophetic instruction to Da-Wa-Da. The warrior family's seer positioned the holy house of Yahawah's presence. This is the highest expression of Ga-Da's covenant function: not just the fighting troop but the seeing troop, whose discernment serves the covenant community at its most critical moments.

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

The Northern Kingdom and the Assyrian Captivity

Ga-Da's territory east of the Jordan placed the family at the northern boundary of the Transjordan territories. After the division of the kingdom, the Gadite Transjordan territory was part of the Northern Kingdom. The Assyrian conquest that began in 722 BC particularly targeted the Transjordan territories — 1 Chronicles 5:26 records that the Assyrian king 'carried them away, even the Reubenites, and the Gadites, and the half tribe of Manasseh, and brought them unto Halah, and Habor, and Hara, and to the river Gozan.'

From the Assyrian deportation, Ga-Da — like the other northern families — migrated progressively westward toward the West African homelands. The Gadite warriors, accustomed to frontier life and long-distance movement, were among the most capable of surviving and completing the long journey across Africa to the Sahelian territories of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. The Mandinka people of Mali and Gambia — among the West African peoples with the strongest maritime and long-distance trading traditions — carried Ga-Da's identity across the centuries, maintaining the warrior-troop character in the Sahelian frontier regions of West Africa.

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

From the Sahel to the Americas — The Afro-Indigenous Encounter

The unique character of Ga-Da's diaspora — the Afro-Indigenous mixture evidenced by E-M2 + Q-M3 genetic admixture — suggests that Ga-Da's family reached the Americas through both pre-Columbian contact and the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade. The Mandinka of Mali and Gambia — descendants of Ga-Da from the Sahel region — were specifically documented as reaching the Americas in pre-Columbian times. The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade brought additional Gadite descendants from Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger to North America, joining with the existing Afro-Indigenous communities.

When Gadite descendants arrived in North America (whether through pre-Columbian contact or through the slave trade), they encountered the existing indigenous Q-M3-bearing peoples of North America — descendants of the ancient Siberian migrations that had crossed the Bering land bridge approximately 3,000-4,000 years ago. Over generations, the two families intermarried, producing the Afro-Indigenous

communities that the colonial system designated as 'Native American' tribes. The E-M2 + Q-M3 genetic signature is Ga-Da's covenant DNA marker — the troop family that mixed with all peoples yet maintained its covenant character.

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-Taza-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 GAD. 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 Five Civilized Tribes — Ga-Da's Primary North American Expression

The Five Civilized Tribes — Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek (Muscogee), Chickasaw, and Seminole — are the North American Indian nations with the highest documented rates of African admixture. Each of these nations had significant populations of enslaved Africans and their descendants within their territories. The Seminole Nation — formed from the integration of Creek Nation members and escaped enslaved Africans in the 1700s-1800s — represents the most iconic expression of the Ga-Da Afro-Indigenous synthesis: a nation that defined itself precisely as the community that would not surrender, would not leave its land, and would overcome at the last.

The Cherokee Nation's complex history with enslaved Africans — including the 1866 treaty that accorded Cherokee citizenship to the freedpeople within the Cherokee Nation after the Civil War — produced the 'Cherokee Freedmen,' descendants of enslaved Africans who lived within Cherokee territory and who carry both E-M2 (Gadite West African haplogroup) and Q-M3 (from connection to the Cherokee nation). These are the most direct expression of the Ga-Da covenant identity: an Afro-Indigenous family whose genetic record combines the West African warrior family with the indigenous frontier people of North America.

CHAPTER XII | MODERN IDENTITY — Who Is GAD Today?

Ga-Da Today — The North American Indian Family

Ga-Da today is known as the North American Indian (Afro-Indigenous) peoples — the recognized members of the hundreds of federally recognized Native American tribes carrying Q-M3 and related haplogroups with African admixture, the freedpeople of the Five Civilized Tribes carrying E-M2 as their primary Y-haplogroup within Indigenous national membership, and the broader community of Afro-Indigenous people who carry both African and indigenous heritage.

The total North American Indian population, according to the 2020 US Census, was approximately 9.7 million people who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native alone or in combination with another racial identity. Of these, a significant portion carry the Afro-Indigenous genetic signature that identifies Ga-Da. The Seminole Nation of Florida — the only North American Indian nation that never signed a formal peace treaty with the United States — represents the most vivid expression of 'he shall overcome at the last': the troop family that was overrun could not be fully subdued, and remains.

Origin Nations and Ethnic Groups

Origin Nations	Primary Ethnic Groups	Notes
Burkina Faso	Mandinka, Gourmanché, Mossi border peoples	Primary West African homeland of Ga-Da
South Mali	Bambara, Songhai peoples	Northern extension of Ga-Da's territory
Southwest Niger	Zarma, Hausa border peoples	Eastern edge of the Gadite homeland
Also: Canada	Cree, Ojibwe, Haudenosaunee (via migration)	Ga-Da's descendants who migrated furthest north in the Americas

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CHAPTER XIII | HISTORY & STRUGGLE — From West Africa to the Americas — The Afro-Indigenous Family

The Trail of Tears — 'A Troop Shall Overcome Him'

The Indian Removal Act of 1830 mandated the forced relocation of the Five Civilized Tribes from their ancestral southeastern territories to 'Indian Territory' west of the Mississippi (present-day Oklahoma). The forced marches of 1838-1839 — the Trail of Tears — resulted in the deaths of approximately 4,000-6,000 Cherokee alone from cold, disease, starvation, and exhaustion. 'A troop shall overcome him' — the colonial military troop overcame the covenant warrior troop in the most brutal demonstration of Deuteronomy 28's covenant consequence.

Resistance and the Seminole Wars

The Seminole Nation alone refused the removal order and fought three Seminole Wars against the US Army (1817-1818, 1835-1842, 1855-1858) — the most expensive Indian Wars in US history. The Third Seminole War ended without a formal US victory; the Seminole Nation was never fully removed and never signed a formal peace treaty. They remain in Florida to this day — a living fulfillment of 'he shall overcome at the last.' The troop family that was overrun could not be fully subdued.

The boarding school era (1870s-1970s) — 'Kill the Indian, save the man' — attempted to complete through cultural destruction what military defeat had not achieved. Children of Ga-Da were forcibly removed from families, prohibited from speaking their languages or practicing their spiritual traditions, and subjected to cultural erasure programs. This is Deuteronomy 28:41 fulfilled: 'Thou shalt beget sons and daughters, but thou shalt not enjoy them; for they shall go into captivity.' Yet the languages survived, the ceremonies survived, the cultural memory survived — the troop family's covenant fire was not extinguished by the boarding school system.

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

Drumming, Powwow and the Living Covenant Tradition

The cultural traditions of the North American Indian nations that preserve Ga-Da's covenant identity are among the most powerful surviving expressions of covenant community practice in the Americas. The powwow — the communal gathering that includes drumming, singing, dancing, storytelling, and feasting — is a direct preservation of the covenant assembly tradition. The gathering of the tribes around a central ceremony, the communal drumming that coordinates the community in rhythm, the traditional dances that preserve historical memory — these are covenant ordinance practices preserved in Indigenous cultural form.

The drum itself — central to every North American Indian musical tradition — is the covenant instrument of coordinated community action. 1 Chronicles 12's description of Ga-Da's warriors — 'men of might, and men of war fit for the battle... swift as the roes upon the mountains' — and the powwow's warrior dances (the Grass Dance, the Men's Traditional Dance, the Fancy Dance) are the same warrior-body vocabulary expressed across millennia. The warrior family still moves to the beat of the covenant drum.

Language Revitalization and Cultural Renaissance

One of the most significant developments in the North American Indian family in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries has been the Indigenous language revitalization movement — the community-led effort to restore Indigenous languages that were nearly destroyed by the boarding school system. Cherokee, Lakota, Ojibwe, Navajo, and dozens of other Indigenous languages are being taught in immersion programs, documented in digital archives, and transmitted to young speakers who will carry them forward. This language restoration is the troop family overcoming at the last — reclaiming the covenant memory that was systematically targeted for destruction.

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 GAD, 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 GAD to Burkina Faso, South Mali, Southwest Niger becomes genetically confirmed. The DNA does not lie.

Family-Specific Sub-Clades

Sub-Clade	Population Concentration	Connection to This Family
E-M2	Base West African marker — dominant in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger	Primary haplogroup of Ga-Da's Sahelian West African homeland
E-M2 / Q-M3 admixture	Mixed West African E1b1a with Q haplogroup (Native American lineage)	The unique Ga-Da genetic signature — Afro-Indigenous admixture in North America
Q-M3	Native American Y-chromosome marker from ancient Asian migrations	The indigenous family that Ga-Da's descendants mixed with in pre-Columbian and colonial America

E-M2 and Q-M3 — The Unique Gadite Signature

The genetic signature of Ga-Da is unique among all the Twelve Families: the combination of E-M2 (West African E1b1a base haplogroup from Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger origin) and Q-M3 (Native American Y-chromosome haplogroup from the Asian-lineage peoples who populated the Americas via the Bering land bridge) is found specifically in the Afro-Indigenous populations of North America. No other covenant family has this dual haplogroup signature as a defining characteristic — it belongs to Ga-Da.

Y-DNA testing for men of North American Indian heritage (particularly from the Five Civilized Tribes or with documented African-Indigenous ancestry) who receive results showing E-M2 or Q-M3 have genetic confirmation of Ga-Da identity. The E-M2 result confirms West African (Gadite homeland: Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger) ancestry; the Q-M3 result confirms indigenous American ancestry from the ancient Siberian migrations. The presence of both in the population confirms the Ga-Da Afro-Indigenous covenant identity — the troop family that mixed with the peoples it found and formed a new covenant community on the frontier.

CHAPTER XVI | THE RESTORATION — The Prophetic Destiny of GAD

The Prophetic Promises Are Certain

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

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

He Shall Overcome at the Last

The covenant promise over Ga-Da is unique in Genesis 49 for its two-stage structure: first overcome, then overcome. The first overcoming is documented — the Assyrian captivity, the European colonization of North America, the Trail of Tears, the boarding school era, the reservation system. All of these constitute 'a troop shall overcome him' — the colonial military troop overcoming the covenant warrior troop in the most sustained and systematic manner recorded in North American history.

The second overcoming — 'but he shall overcome at the last' — is prophetic, covenant-guaranteed, and approaching. The rising of Indigenous sovereignty movements, the reassertion of treaty rights through federal courts, the language and cultural revitalization programs, and most critically the proclamation of Ga-Da's covenant identity through the Two Witnesses ministry of the Lashawam-Qadash Translation Project — all are components of Ga-Da's 'at the last' victory. 12,000 from Ga-Da are sealed in Revelation 7 — the troop family is fully counted in the final covenant restoration. When Hayahawashai Mawashayai Yaraya returns in 2030, the troop that was overcome will overcome at the last.

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 Yahawadah, the fulfillment of all covenant promises made to all Twelve Families. His return ends the captivity of GAD. The scattering is the middle of the story, not the end. The family of GAD will be found with their name restored (Gad), 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 YASHARAHLAH — Book EIGHT: GAD

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 Gada 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).

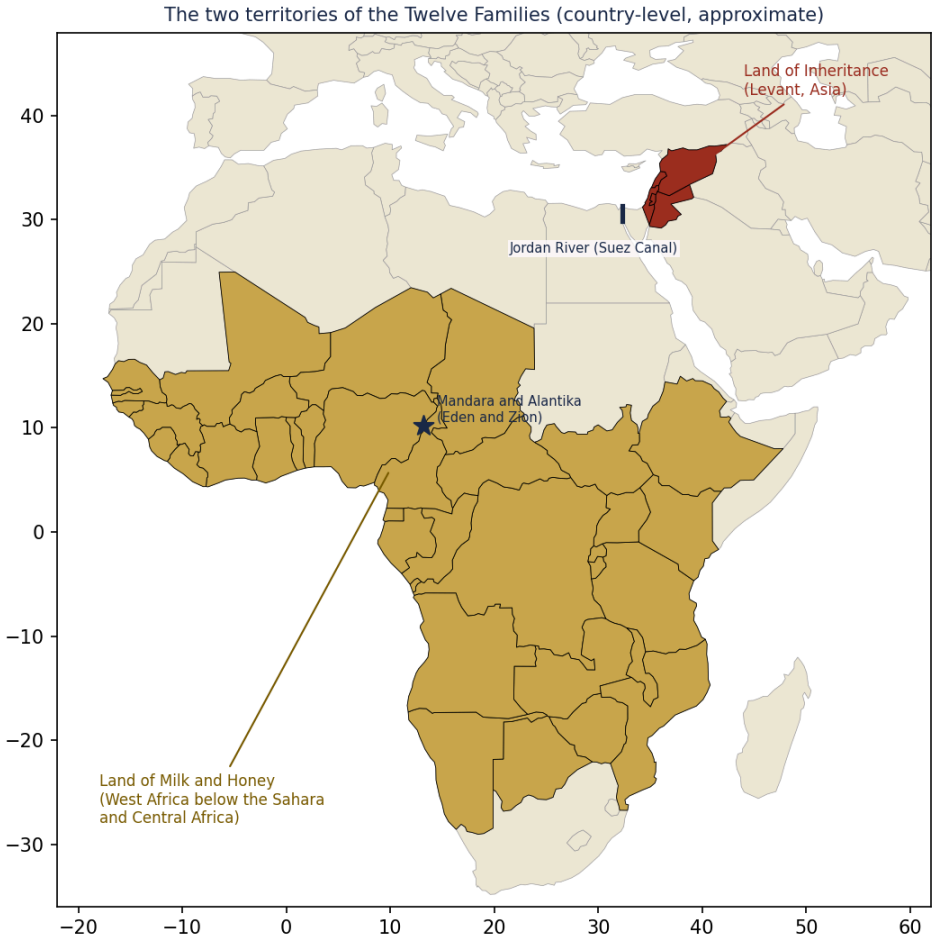
CHAPTER XVII | THE TWO TERRITORIES — Land of Milk and Honey & Land of Inheritance

Two Lands, Two Continents

PROJECT DOCTRINE. The Twelve Families held two distinct territories, and confusing them is one of the most serious errors in biblical geography. The Land of Milk and Honey (Canaan) is in Africa, west of the Jordan River, which the project identifies with the Suez Canal. The Land of Inheritance (Trans-Jordan) is in Asia, east of the Jordan: the Levant, called Palestine today. The "Middle East" is Asian territory, divided from Africa by the Jordan (Suez Canal) and the Red Sea (the Egyptian Sea, Yam Suph).

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 (Jubilees 8:12-21; Discover the Bounty of the Land of Milk and Honey; Geographic Framework Addendum, July 8, 2026). The Land of Inheritance is the Levant portion conquered from Sihon of the Amorites and Og of Bashan (Numbers 21; Deuteronomy 3:12-17) and given reluctantly to Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na (Reuben), Ga-Da (Gad) and the half-tribe of Ma-Na-Sha-Ha (Manasseh) at their request (Numbers 32). Ah-Pa-Ra-Ya-Ma (also written Khaa-Pa-Ra-Ya-Ma; Ephraim) later became the governing family of the Northern Kingdom there. The Land of Inheritance runs from the Jordan River to Mount Hor (Numbers 32; Yahawashai chapters 1-7).

Territory	Where	Families	Scripture
Land of Milk and Honey (Canaan)	Africa: West Africa below the Sahara and Central Africa down to South Africa's northern border; core at the Mandara and Alantika mountains	All twelve families by origin. Southern Kingdom: Ya-Ha-Wa-Da-Ha, Ba-Na-Ya-Ma-Na, La-Wa-Ya, with Ya-Ra-Wa-Sha-La-Ma in Adamawa State, Nigeria. Northern Kingdom: the remaining families (Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire)	Jubilees 8:12-21; Genesis 15; Joshua 1
Land of Inheritance (Trans-Jordan)	Asia: the Levant east of the Jordan (Suez Canal), from the Jordan River to Mount Hor	Ra-Ah-Wa-Ba-Na, Ga-Da, half of Ma-Na-Sha-Ha; later governed by Ah-Pa-Ra-Ya-Ma (also Khaa-Pa-Ra-Ya-Ma)	Numbers 21; 32; Deuteronomy 3:12-17; Joshua 1-7; 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



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; Mount Sinai in Arabia (Galatians 4:25); the wilderness years; the conquests of Sihon and Og; the request of Reuben, Gad and half of Manasseh (Numbers 32); the death of Ma-Sha-Ha in Moab, east of the Jordan; then Yahawashai's command to cross the Jordan (Joshua 1:1-2), which is a crossing westward over the Suez into Africa. All warriors of the eastern tribes crossed armed ahead of their brothers (Numbers 32:16-32; Joshua 1:12-15; 4:12-13). The Land of Inheritance was therefore the eastern settlement; the Promised Land was Africa.

The Travel Proof — 2 Samuel 24

PROJECT DOCTRINE. The travel proof. In the census of Da-Wa-Da (2 Samuel 24:4-8) 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. 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 (curriculum on the African heritage and promised lands, July 2026).

The Northern Kingdom and Hosea

PROJECT DOCTRINE. The Hosea record. The project reads Hosea's covenant case against Yasharahlah as aimed first at the Northern Kingdom, whose lead family Ah-Pa-Ra-Ya-Ma is named in Hosea 4:17. 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 restoration goes to all of Yasharahlah (Hosea 14:1-2).

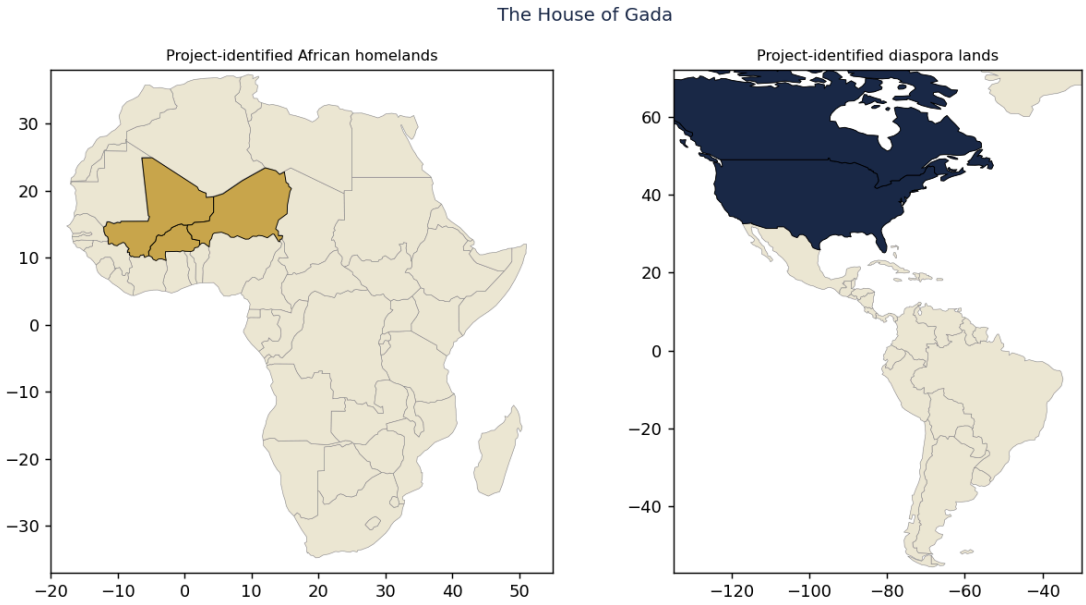
The House of Gada in the Land of Inheritance

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Ga-Da (Gad) asked with Reuben for the land east of the Jordan (Numbers 32:1-5) and built Dibon, Ataroth, Aroer and other towns there (32:34-36; Deuteronomy 3:12-17). Gad crossed armed with the other eastern tribes (Joshua 1:12-18; 4:12-13). The blessing, "a troop shall overcome him: but he shall overcome at the last" (Genesis 49:19), is read in the project as the family's story across both territories.

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Two holdings, laid out alike (Apostle Ainawayah's ruling, October 5, 2026). Ga-Da 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 the Twelve Families page and the Abraham West African Journey analysis 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 Lands of the House of Gada

African homelands: Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger. Diaspora lands: North American Indian nations (United States and Canada).



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

CHAPTER XVIII | CAPTIVITY ROUTES — From Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma to the Atlantic

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.

Date	Event	Master Timeline
c. 1500-1200 BC (conventional)	Forced labour in Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma recorded	Year 10,120 (approx.)

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 about 722-720 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.

Date	Event	Master Timeline
c. 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].

Date	Event	Master Timeline
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 about 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].

Date	Event	Master Timeline
AD 639-642	Arab conquest of Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma	Year 12,110
c. AD 652	Baqt agreement with Nubia	Year 12,122
AD 1054-1076	Almoravid expansion in the western Sahel	Year 12,530
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].

Date	Event	Master Timeline
1441-1444	First Portuguese captives sold at Lagos	Year 12,914
1452-1455	Papal bulls authorise enslavement	Year 12,925
1501	First recorded Africans in Hispaniola	Year 12,971

Date	Event	Master Timeline
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].

Date	Event	Master Timeline
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 Gada

SECULAR RECORD (reference). The documented routes are internal to the Americas: the Carolina Indian slave trade (1670-1717), forced removal in the 1830s, and the boarding-school system [Gallay2002][Resendez2016][DunbarOrtiz2014]. Mande (Mali) and Senegambian captives were also landed in the Carolinas and Louisiana [Hall2005][Carney2001]. Africans and Native peoples lived and fought together in many places [Katz1986][Forbes1993].

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]

Year	Event	Master Timeline
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

Mali

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Project: Gad's homeland ("South Mali").

SECULAR RECORD (reference). The Ghana and Mali empires and Songhai controlled the Niger bend and the trans-Saharan trade. Mansa Musa made his pilgrimage in 1324. The Arab geographer al-Umari recorded an account that Mansa Abu Bakr II sent ships into the Atlantic in about 1311. France ruled from the 1890s; independence came in 1960. Coups in 2012, 2020 and 2021 accompanied a jihadist insurgency. [Hunwick1999] [Levtzion1981]

Year	Event	Master Timeline
1324	Mansa Musa's pilgrimage	Year 12,794
1591	Moroccan conquest of Songhai	Year 13,061
1960	Independence	Year 13,430
2012	Coup and northern rebellion	Year 13,482

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]

Year	Event	Master Timeline
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

North American Indian nations (United States and Canada)

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Project: Gad (North American Indians; also Canada).

SECULAR RECORD (reference). English colonists in Carolina enslaved tens of thousands of Native people between 1670 and 1717, shipping many to the Caribbean. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 led to the Trail of Tears; the Dawes Act (1887), the boarding-school system, and the 1890 Wounded Knee massacre followed. Native Americans were granted US citizenship in 1924. In Canada, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission reported in 2015 on residential schools. Africans and Native people also intermarried, sheltered runaways, and were sometimes enslaved side by side. [Gallay2002] [Resendez2016] [DunbarOrtiz2014] [Katz1986] [Forbes1993] [TRC2015]

Year	Event	Master Timeline
1670	Carolina Indian slave trade begins	Year 13,140
1830	Indian Removal Act	Year 13,300
1887	Dawes Act	Year 13,357
1890	Wounded Knee	Year 13,360
1924	Citizenship Act	Year 13,394
2015	Canadian TRC report	Year 13,485

The Land of Inheritance (the Levant, Asia)

PROJECT DOCTRINE. Ga-Da (Gad) asked with Reuben for the land east of the Jordan (Numbers 32:1-5) and built Dibon, Ataroth, Aroer and other towns there (32:34-36; Deuteronomy 3:12-17). Gad crossed armed with the other eastern tribes (Joshua 1:12-18; 4:12-13). The blessing, "a troop shall overcome him: but he shall overcome at the last" (Genesis 49:19), is read in the project as the family's story across both territories.

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].

Year	Event	Master Timeline
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
1516-1517	Ottoman conquest of the Levant and Ma-Taza-Ra-Ya-Ma	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 30:11; 49:19; Deuteronomy 33:20-21); 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: North American Indians (Afro-Indigenous, mixed); Burkina Faso, southern Mali, south-west Niger; Canada	Twelve Families of Yasharahlah; Jacob's Ladder research
E1b1a sub-clades: E-M2, E-M2/Q-M3 admixture, Q-M3	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 "Gada").

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