

SOME MYTHS AND FACTS OF THE ORIGIN OF THE FINNS IN COMPARISON WITH THE ISRAELITES

Application of Hutchinson's and Smith's Ethnic Categories

Taking ethnicity as the scientific framework³ of analyzing a tiny, bizarre group of inhabitants in farthest from all the northern continents is not coincidence. We are witnessing that ethnicity becomes more pervasive throughout the world with series of explosive ethnic revivals as historian John Hutchinson and sociologist Anthony D. Smith emphasize.⁴ From the view of modern and ancient history, ethnicity has been the basis to construct ethnic communities with constituted models of human association with the sense of a common and individual ethnicity remaining to this day a major focus of identification by individuals. Ethnicity as a term and a subject of study is very recent not only in historian, anthropological and sociological studies, but also for example in genealogical studies wherein ethnicity is tied with concepts of ethnic group, history, genealogy of a particular Haplogroup, lineage, geographic region, and surname.⁵ For example, ethnicity is a useful framework to study ancient Israelites. Researcher of Old Testament studies, Pekka Pitkänen uses ethnicity in his cross-disciplinary investigation concerning ancient Israelites' assimilation in the Israelite settlement in Egypt⁶.

This article describes factors, which show the link with the Finns and the Israelites by using Hutchinson's and Smith's categories of ethnic "boundary markers" and "ethnic identifiers"⁷ with concept of *ethnie*, which is a name for a human population like the Finns or the Israelites. Every *ethnie* have own shared myths and memories as this article shows. Categories are as follows: 1. A common *proper name*, to identify and express the 'essence' of the community; 2. A myth of *common ancestry*, a myth rather than a fact, a myth that includes the idea of a common origin in time and place, and that gives an *ethnie* a sense of fictive kinship. 3. Shared *historical memories*, or better, shared memories of a common past or pasts, including heroes, events and their commemorate; 4. One or more *elements of common culture*, which need not be specified but normally include religion, customs, or language; 5. A *link with a homeland*, not

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² Tuula-Hannele Ikonen is researcher and specialized in the field of Jews from the view of social history. She studied at the University of Turku, Finland, (Dr. of Health Sciences) and Helsinki, Finland (Master of Social Sciences).

³ In general theoretical framework in sciences provides a theoretical approach, which is a scientific instrument to unite empirical and theoretical findings to presented theses and arguments.

⁴ Hutchinson, John and Anthony, D. Smith, ed. (1996). *Ethnicity*. Oxford. New York: Oxford University Press. See in URL: http://www.amazon.com/Ethnicity-Oxford-Readers-John-Hutchinson/dp/0192892746/ref=sr_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1319739688&sr=1-1 (2011-10-27).

⁵ See: Family Tree DNA Project. Surname & Geographical Projects. See also: Hebrew Finnish Project.

⁶ Pitkänen, Pekka (2004). *Ethnicity, Assimilation and the Israelite Settlement*. *Tyndale Bulletin* 55:2 (2004) 161-182.

⁷ Hutchinson, John and Smith, Anthony, D. ed. (1996)

necessarily its physical occupation by the *ethnie*, only its symbolic attachment to the ancestral land, as with Diaspora peoples; 6. A *sense of solidarity* on the part of at least some sections of the *ethnie's* population.

The following table shows the categories and the factors with references. The factors of the categories with “boundary markers” and “ethnic identifiers show the Finns form an ethnic nation, an *ethnie*, with similarities with another *ethnie*, the Israelites, not only in ancient times, but also today. Also, the category of genealogy and DNA is present in the analysis, although going on study give only some preliminary results of genes and DNA.

The table. The Boundary Markers and Ethnic Identifiers of Finns

	GATEGORIES OF BOUNDARY MARKERS AND ETHNIC IDENTIFIERS	THE CONTENT OF BOUNDARY MARKERS AND ETHNIC IDENTIFIERS
1	A common proper name in ancient times	1.FINLANDIA - THE ANCIENT FINNINGIA KINGDOM⁸. Finns were called by name “Skrit Finns” according to Saxo Grammaticus ⁹ (Skrit refers skis or snowshoes) ¹⁰
2	A myth of common ancestry: the idea of a common origin in time and place	2. A MYTH OF COMMON ANCESTRY 2.1. Studies, articles or gathered material from a myth of common ancestry in the 17th and 18th century: <i>The Finns are descendants of ancient Israelites, who lived in exile in Assyria in 7th and 6th century BCE, or of Isrelites/Jews in general¹¹, in:</i>

⁸ According to Olaus Magnus Carta Marina (1539) Finlandia is Finlandia-Vel-Finngia Olim Regnum, the ancient Finningia Kingdom. In: Viljamaa, Toivo (2008) in Olaus Magnus Gothus, Carta Marina ja sen selitys 1539. Karttakeskus, Helsinki 1993.

Finland as the ancient kingdom and ancient kings of Finland are mentioned in many Scandinavian sagas and other historical documents like: about in 1200 the Danish historian Saxo Grammaticus tell about kings of Finland; Islandish historian Snorri Sturluson tells in the saga “Ynglinga” about marriages and wars of the dynasties of Finland and Sweden. In the saga of “Orkneyinga”, in introduction “Fundinn Noregr” he tells about kings of Finland and Kainuu. According to the saga “Orkneyinga” ancient kings of Norway, the Orkney Island, England and Normandia stem from ancient Finnish kings. In: Anon: Suomen kuninkaat norjalais-islantilaisten saagojen mukaan. URL: <http://iorbock.fi/ekirjasto/tuntematon/suomen-kuninkaat-saagojen-mukaan/> (2011-10-27).

“Orkneylaisten saaga”. Translated in Finnish Antti Tuuri. 2008.

Elias Brennerin wrote in 1670 Finland’s chronicle that include names of 15 ancient kings of Finland: Rostiofi, Fernioti eli Forntjor, Snio, Altus eli Atus, Griis, Amund, Jokul, Ukko, Frosti, Loge, Tengil, Motle, Sumble, Kuso, Dumber.

⁹ Skrit-Finns is mentioned in: Saxo Grammaticus, History of the Danes, I-IX, (2006) by Hilda Ellis Davidson (ed.). John Fisher (translator). (First 1905). The Great Britain: Brewer.

¹⁰ It is sometimes wrongly translated as Skrift-Finns referring to manuscript, text.

¹¹ A myth of 12 sons of Jacob. The state of the ancient Israel divided into two states, the Northern and the Southern Kingdom of Israel in c. 932 BCE. The Northern state by name Kingdom of Israel consisted of 10 tribes of Israel (Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Issachar, Zebulun, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher and Joseph (Ephraim and Manasse). The Southern state, Kingdom of Judah, consisted of 2 (Judah and Benjamin) or 3 (partly Simeon, which was located in the south and then partly mixed with southern tribes) tribes.

And, the depiction, how the ten lost tribes of Israel, will return to Zion, I described in apocryphal books, in the Second Ezra, chapter 13: 40. “Those are the ten tribes, which were carried away prisoners out of their own land

		<p>2.1.1. In the 17th century Swedish linguist, theologian, and Bishop Enevaldus Svenonius showed affinity between Hebrew and Finnish.¹²</p> <p>2.1.2. In 18th century The Finnish linguist of the holy languages, theologian Daniel Juselius supposes that the Finns descend from ancient Israelites. Juslenius shows affinity with Hebrew and Finns in his doctoral dissertation in 1712.¹³</p> <p>2.1.3. The Swedish scholar of medicine, botanist and ornithologist Olof Rudbeck in 17th and 18th century assumes that Finns were "referable to the remains of the tribes of Israel".¹⁴</p> <p>2.1.4. The Swedish historian, nobleman Olof von Dalin believed that the ancient Finns "descended ultimately from the lost tribes of Israel".¹⁵</p> <p>2.1.5. The Finnish historian Johannis Bilmark argues that Finns are descendants of the Northern Kingdom of Israel, refugees from Assyria.¹⁶</p> <p>2.1.6. Finnish historian A. G. Koranter in 1848 based on his historical records in Savo in the Eastern part of Finland argues that Finns are descendants of ancient Israeli tribes in Assyria. His study based on names of places.¹⁷</p> <p>2.1.7. Other studies. John Smith assumes that Lapplanders may have derived from Jews, and Finns from Lapplanders.¹⁸</p> <p>2.2. Studies, articles or gathered material concerning a myth of common ancestry in the 21st century: <i>The Finns are descendants of ancient Israelites, who lived in exile in Assyria in 7th and 6th century BCE, or of Israelites/Jews in general, in:</i></p> <p>2.2.1. Researcher of the roots of descendants of ancient Israelites,</p>
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in the time of Osea the king, whom Salmanasar the king of Assyria led away captive, and he carried them over the waters, and so came they into another land." ...45. "For through that country there was a great way to go, namely, of a year and a half: and the same region is called Arsareth. 46 Then dwelt they there until the latter time; and now when they shall begin to come, 47. The Highest shall stay the springs of the stream again, that they may go through: therefore sawest thou the multitude with peace."

¹² Svenovius, Enevaldus, *To noema ekhmalotismenon seu potius Gymnasium capiendae rationis humanae* (Book 5, Para. XLIII, p. 87, in: According to Svenonius Hebrew is the mother of all other languages. Hebrew is according to him the language that God taught to ancestors of Finns. (In Finnish: Heprea on kuitenkin kaikkien kielten äiti, kieli, jonka Jumala opetti esivanhemmillemme). Svenovius might be the first scientist, who argued that Finns have got most of words from Hebrew and Greek. In: Fred Karsson, *Yleinen kielitiede Suomessa kautta aikojen*. Department of General Linguistics PUBLICATIONS, No. 28 2001. University of Helsinki. See also: URL: <http://cslipublications.stanford.edu/koskenniemi-festschrift/28-harviainen.pdf> (2011-10-23).

http://www.ling.helsinki.fi/~fkarlso/ykt9_aikojen.pdf (2011-10-24).

¹³ Juslenius, Daniel (1712). The doctoral dissertation: "De convenientia lingvae Fennicae cum Hebraea et Graeca".

¹⁴ Rudbeck the Younger, Olof (1727). "Of the Origing of the Estonians, Finns, and Lapplanders". *Acta Literatia Suecia*.

Cf. Zvi Ben-Dor Benite (2009). *The Ten Lost Tribes. A World History*. New York: The Oxford University Press, Inc. 192,-3; 285,-6.

¹⁵ See: *Svearikes Historia*, Volume 1, 1747: pages 54–55.

¹⁶ Bilmark, Johannis. *Dissertatio historica de origine Fennorum, sub praedidio mag. Johannis Bilmark, ...submittit Fridericus Collin. Aboae MDCCLXIV*.

Cf. Harviainen, Tapani (2005). *The story of supposed Hebrew-Finnish affinity*, Kimmo Koskenniemi Festschrift on the 60th birthday. Standford: CSLI Publications. 307-324.

¹⁷ A. G. Koranterin pitäjänhistoriassa (1848) esittämät käsitykset Savon ja Savilahden nimien alkuperästä. URL: http://www.mikkeli.fi/fi/sisalto/03_mikkeli_tieto/02_historia/13_nimihistoriaa/ (2011-10-17).

¹⁸ John Smith, LL.D. (1810). *A System of Modern Geography: or, The Natural and Political History of the Present State of the World*. Vol 1. London: Sherwood, Neely, and Jones.

		<p>theologian, Pekka T. Lyyränen, MA, has the study: Family Tree DNA/ the Hebrew Finnish DNA Project, since 2007¹⁹. In this table some preliminary results of the Hebrew Finnish DNA Project based on Lyyränen's theory are presented.</p> <p>2.2.2. Statistician, Biblical Archaeologist Antti Lange, PhD, has the theory of the ten lost tribes concerning Finns.²⁰</p>
3	<p>Shared historical memories, shared memories of a common past and pasts and heroes.</p>	<p>3. SHARED COMMON CULTURAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF FINNS</p> <p>3.1. Studies, articles or gathered material from shared common, ancient cultural and social history of Finns</p> <p>3. 1. 1. A myth of kings includes the idea to possess many Finnish kings in ancient time in the present-day area of Finland, and beyond²¹. A word "king" in Finnish "kuningas" is used among the Baltic Finnish-speaking people²²</p> <p>3.1.2. Kalevala, Epic of the Finnish People, includes stories of ancient Finnish life with symbolic, magic elements, gods and kings.²³</p> <p>3.1.3. Heroes: There are many heroes mentioned in Kalevala like Väinämöinen, Lemminkäinen and Ilmarinen, "the big three". Kalevala persons have the link with magic world like power of the witch and they have the ability to bewitch and conjure.²⁴</p>

¹⁹ Family Tree DNA, The Hebrew Finnish DNA Project, in URL:

<http://www.familytreedna.com/public/HEBREW%20FINNISH%20PROJECT/default.aspx> (2011-11-24).

²⁰ The lost tribes of Israel. Theory of Antti Lange in: URL: <http://www.fkf.net/Kadonneet/> (2011-10-18).

Gathered information in Finnish (visual material and verbal storytelling) by author Ossi Ikonen about roots of Finns in Arzaret -DVD by www.studiomajakka.com See: URL: <http://jarmo10.org/ico.htm> (2011-10-18).

Also, the author Kari Kangasharju wrote two historical novels concerning wandering routes from Assyria to Finnish peninsula "Abigailin laulu" (2009) and "Virtojen valtiat" (2011). URL:

<http://www.kotinet.com/abigailinlaulu/etusivu.htm> (2011-10-18).

²¹ Based on historical, anthropological and genealogical sources, present day studies show arguments that the bend of the river Volga is originally one home district to ancestors of Finns (approximately to 60-70 percent of Finns whose ancient roots are in the Eastern part of Finland). Later, population moved and spread to different sides of current Russian regions such as South and West Siberia, as well as to the Baltic countries and the Finnish peninsula, and much later also to Sweden (they were so-called Forest Finns) and Norway (the so-called Kvens).

These demographic factors concerning wandering routes of DNA (haplogroup N among men/male groups) from Volga and Ural have been proven scientifically. For example, we know according to results of Family Tree DNA projects that contemporary Finns have DNA -cousins among people in the present day Russian area, for example like among Komis and Udmurts. See: Family Tree DNA, The Hebrew Finnish DNA Project, in URL: <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/HEBREW%20FINNISH%20PROJECT/default.aspx> (2011-11-24).

²² Pollänen, Arto (2001). Ovatko viikinkikuninkaat suomalaisia? Kaltio 2001/4.

Also, Mikko Häme, Saagoista ja muinaisista kuninkaistamme. FARAVID 15/1991. Pohjois-Suomen Historiallisen yhdistyksen vuosikirja 15/ 1991.

²³ For example, in Kalevala is mentioned a golden king, Ukko, who is according to the text "God of gods". In: The Kalevala. Epic of the Finnish People. Keuruu: Otava 1998, 269. (ed. Eino Friberg, ed. Elias Lönnrot, translator and editor George C. Schoolfield, illustrator Björn Landström.

²⁴ The Kalevala. Epic of the Finnish People. Keuruu: Otava 1998, 269. (ed. Eino Friberg, ed. Elias Lönnrot, translator and editor George C. Schoolfield, illustrator Björn Landström.

Lotte Hedeager argues that according to Old Norse sources a Finn (or Saame/magician) background was always indicated someone who represented dangerous magical forces from outside. She gives an example and presents that Volund, who is called "king of elves", "was married to a valkyrie, a giant woman from the outside world, and

		<p>3.1.4. The spirit of ancestry: The spirit of ancient Finnish fathers as heroes are present in Kanteletar, like within saying "heroic spirit of the time of the fathers gets new forms to sons" (translation by the author). Kanteletar is a sister collection (feminine) to Kalevala (masculine) consisting Finnish folk poetry. ²⁵The name Kanteletar is derived from the base word "kantele" (a Finnish zither-like instrument, like a harp), a musical instrument the roots of which go back to the ancient time.²⁶</p> <p>3.2. Studies, articles or gathered material from shared present-day common, cultural and social history of Finns (in the 21st century)</p> <p>3.2.1. Heraldry and Jewish symbols. The Star of David belongs to many Finnish heraldic pictures in ancient and modern seals and coats of arms of municipalities and families. Today 17 municipalities have coats of arms with the Star of David. Two examples: Today the Fire Department of the city Tampere is by name "the Drawn Star of David"²⁷, and also the Star of David is located at the facade of the old railway station of the city Jyväskylä.</p> <p>3.2.2. The first university in Finland was located in Turku in 1640²⁸, but it was transferred later into Helsinki. In the seal of university is written the text "Zech 6:8" (also today). This verse refers to lost tribes of Israel. "Then cried he on me, and spoke to me, saying, Behold, these that go toward the north country have quieted my spirit in the north country."²⁹</p> <p>3.2.3. Menora, seven-branched candlestick (electric light) is in almost every Finnish home, especially during the dark months of a year, and at Christmas.³⁰</p> <p>3.2.4. Particularly in Karelia (especially in Russian Karelia among Finnish spoken Karelians) lamentation tradition has old roots for example among Ingrian people³¹.</p> <p>3.2.5. Also today Finns like to eat traditional bun of Finns, so called</p>
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they settled in wolf-dale."In: Lotte Hedeger (2011). Iron Age Myth and Materiality: An Archaeology of Scandinavia AD 400-1000. Oxon: Routledge, 143.

²⁵ The Kanteletar (1992). Lyrics and Ballads after the Oral Tradition by Elias Lönnrot (Oxford World's Classics) Elias Lönnrot (Author), Keith Bosley (Translator). Oxford University Press.

²⁶ Harp (in Finnish kantele or kannel, in Estonia also kannel) is an old Finnish traditional instrument, which is also mentioned in the Bible. Kannel, Kantel are surnames, which are still used today in Finland and Israel. For example: In 1. 15: Chr. 28. "Thus all Israel brought up the ark of the covenant of the LORD with shouting, and with sound of the cornet, and with trumpets, and with cymbals, making a noise with psalteries and harps."

²⁷ Wivi Lönn, Piirretty Daavidin tähti, URL: in <http://www.kirjasto.oulu.fi/wivilonn/tyoluettelo/tyoluettelo.html> (2011-10-19).

²⁸ The present University of Helsinki (the Royal Academy of Turku) was founded in Turku on 26 March 1640 as a Swedish national university.

²⁹ According to American King James Version. Many University scholars in 17th, 18th, and still in 19th century kept the Bible as fundamental argument in sciences. See: "The Eternal World" pdf by Kimmo Juutilainen in Raamatun arvovalta: URL: <http://jarmo10.org/kj.htm> (2010-10-19).

³⁰ Gathered information in Finnish (visual material and verbal storytelling) by author Ossi Ikonen about roots of Finns in Arzaret -DVD by www.studiomajakka.com See: URL: <http://jarmo10.org/ico.htm> (2011-10-18).

³¹ Nenola, Aili (2002). Inkerin Itkuvirret, Ingrian Laments. SKS, FLS.

		<p>"lehtipulla" that in all respects reminds Shabbat bread of Jews, (in Hebr. <i>halla</i>). This kinds of "hallas" have been and are typical buns in Finland. Generally mothers have baked buns on Saturday, for the Sabbath / holy day.³²</p> <p>3.2.6. Old wedding tradition (carried out in Finland in 20th century) with rituals, where priest will inaugurate the bridal couple, who stands under "huppah" (in Hebr, also "chuppah, in Finnish word "huppu" is close, "huppah" means in English "capyon").³³</p> <p>3.2.7. Domestic animals. Surely ancient Finns who came from the east to Finnish peninsula had wandered with domestic animals and they took them to present-day territory. Scientific genealogical studies show that for example dog by name Karjalan karhukoira (Karelian's bearded dog) is genetically related with dogs of ancient Komi³⁴. But, the roots of this dog would be in the Middle East (dog of Canaan). Genealogical studies also show that roots of Finnish cow, "kyyttö", are in the bend of the river Volga. In addition, in maternal line A of black sheep of Kainuu have their roots in the Middle East.³⁵</p> <p>3.2.8. Referring to gathered social anthropological material among Finns during recent years there are reasons to argue that ancient life style of Finns for example in Karelia (the Eastern part of Finland) has many similarities with old Hebrew cultural customs and manners. Praasniekka is only one of them.³⁶</p>
4-6	<p>Elements of common culture</p>	<p>4. LINGUISTIC AFFINITY WITH HEBREW AND FINNISH LANGUAGES³⁷</p> <p>4.1. Studies, articles or gathered material concerning a linguistic affinity with Hebrew and Finnish languages in the 18st century:</p> <p>4.1.1. The Finnish linguist of holy languages Daniel Juselius in his speak for inaugural to professor post presents similarities with the Finnish and Hebrew languages. Similarities can be seen, especially vocabulary and</p>

³² Gathered information in Finnish (visual material and verbal storytelling) by author Ossi Ikonen about roots of Finns in Arzaret –DVD by www.studiomajakka.com See: URL: <http://jarmo10.org/ico.htm> (2011-10-18).

³³ Gathered information in Finnish (visual material and verbal storytelling) by author Ossi Ikonen about roots of Finns in Arzaret –DVD by www.studiomajakka.com See: URL: <http://jarmo10.org/ico.htm> (2011-10-18).

³⁴ Komis belong to Finno-Ugric people in Ural.

³⁵ Gathered information in Finnish (visual material and verbal storytelling) by author Ossi Ikonen about roots of Finns in Arzaret –DVD by www.studiomajakka.com See: URL: <http://jarmo10.org/ico.htm> (2011-10-18)

³⁶ Praasniekka. URL: <http://vuokkiniemi.net/vs/kuvat/prasniekka.htm> (2011-10-17).

³⁷ Finnish and Hungarian are the two national languages of modern, western Europe that are not Indo-European languages, and Sami and Basque represent two other non-Indo-European languages spoken in modern, western Europe today.

We are able to scientifically proof that most of our genetic ancestors have immigrated just from the direction: Volga and Ural. However, Finns do not belong genetically to those Slavic brothers and sisters, Russians, who represent majority of that area today. Finns belong to Finno-Ugric-speaking peoples, who were basically generally ethnically related like Komi (Zyryan), Komi-Permyaks, Udmurts (Votyak), Besermyan, Mari (Cheremiss), Mordvins, Moksha, Erzya, Merya people, Meshchera people, Muromian people, Chud, Veps, Setos, Izhorians, Livonians, Votes, Karelians, Estonians, Khanty and Mansi.³⁷ Additionally Saami, Hungarians, and Samoyed peoples, who speak different languages, but who all belong to the Haplogroup N. The three largest Finno-Ugric peoples are Finns (6, 500, 000), Mordvins (850,000) and Estonians (1,100, 000).

	<p>bendings. Juslenius shows affinity with Hebrew and Finns in his doctoral dissertation in 1712.³⁸</p> <p>4.1.2. Also, Carolus Gustavus Weman together with B. J. Ignatius Olof Rudbeck, Olof von Dalin and Johannis Bilmark present linguistic affinity between Finns and Hebrew. (See: 2.1. with references).</p> <p>4.2. Studies, articles or gathered material concerning a linguistic affinity with Hebrew and Finnish languages in the 21st century:</p> <p>4.2.1. The scholar of Semitic languages, Tapani Harviainen, PhD refers to some findings of Svenonius: Hebr. "Em", in old Finnish "emo" (mother); Hebr. "pimah", in Finnish "piimä" (buttermilk); and of Juslenius: "kirjah", "kirya", in Finnish "kirja" (a book); Hebr. "ragas", in modern Finnish "rakas" (be loved); and of Collin: Hebr. "ish", in Finnish "isä" (father); Hebr. "abi" in Finnish "appi"; hebr. "chamas", in Finnish "hammas" (tooth), etc.³⁹</p> <p>4.2.2. Other recent going on survey Pirjo Kakko's findings: Hebr. Se - , in Finnish Se (it); Hebr. Sus - טר, in Finnish Susi (wolf); Hebr. temebel, in Finnish tumpelo, tomppeli (dolt).⁴⁰</p> <p>The roots of quite many Finnish place names refer to Hebrew language. Such nomenclature is present throughout the present-day Finland. For example, Levi fell, Levi is also a Finnish surname. Another example is the Finnish "harjus", a fish with a high dorsal fin like a brush and the Hebrew "har" (meaning rock, hill). From these names is stemmed the Finnish word "harju" (meaning geographical ridge, a mountain or a hill).⁴¹</p> <p>5. CULTURAL CUSTOMS⁴²</p> <p>5.1. Studies, articles or gathered material concerning cultural customs among Finns with similarities of Israelites in ancient</p>
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³⁸ Juslenius, Daniel (1712). The doctoral dissertation: "De convenientia lingvae Fennicae cum Hebraea et Graeca".

³⁹ Professor of Semitic languages, Tapani Harviainen (2005). The Story of Supposed Hebrew-Finnish Affinity – a Chapter in the History of Comparative Linguistics. In URL: <http://csli-publications.stanford.edu/koskenniemi-festschrift/28-harviainen.pdf> (2011-10-23). And, Tapani Harviainen (2005). The story of supposed Hebrew-Finnish affinity, Kimmo Koskenniemi Festschrift on the 60th birthday. Stanford: CSLI Publications. 307-324.

⁴⁰ Pirjo Kakko (2011). Onko suomen ja seemin -sukuisilla kielillä yhtäläisyyksiä? URL:

<http://www.seemi.julkaisee.fi/> (2011-10-24). And, Hannu Sauso. Unpublished material. (2011-10-14)

Generally, Finnish is regarded as a puristic language. That means that it does not absorb foreign words readily, but rather, it prefers to translate them. Cf. George Thomas (1991). Linguistic Purism (Studies in Language and Linguistics), London, etc.: Longman.

⁴¹ The source is the written material by Hannu Sauso (2011-10-14). Gathered information in Finnish (visual material and verbal storytelling) by author Ossi Ikonen about roots of Finns in Arzaret –DVD by www.studiomajakka.com See: URL: <http://jarmo10.org/ico.htm> (2011-10-18).

⁴² Cultural difference between "Finlanders" and the peoples of neighbouring countries has been striking throughout the history of Finland, although Finland formally belongs to Scandinavia. Historian Paul Henri Mallet expresses this in this way: "...it is very certain that this nation (=Finlanders) has been established there from the earliest ages, ...their original is different from the other inhabitants of the north, ...The language of the Finns has nothing in common with that of any neighbouring people. Mallet, Paul Henri (1809). Northern Antiquities: or a Description of the Manners, Customs, Religions and Laws in the Ancient Danes. Including Those of Our Own Saxon Ancestors. Volume 1.

		<p>times⁴³</p> <p>5.1.1. The Sabbath Finns kept like Jews Saturday as Sabbath.⁴⁴</p> <p>5.1.2. The start of a new year Finns started the new year in March like Jews.⁴⁵</p> <p>5.1.3. Purity rituals⁴⁶ Sauna as a place for purification among Finns.⁴⁷</p> <p>5.1.4. Unleavened bread Mämmi is eaten at Eastern, Passover. ⁴⁸</p> <p>5.1.5. Family-centered life family celebrations: weddings with important concepts: the bride, bridegroom, bridesmaid, dowry⁴⁹</p> <p>5.1.6. Women under control of men man-centered, patrilinear model of family⁵⁰</p> <p>5.1.7. Home centric life The nomenclature tells about fabrics and home items⁵¹</p> <p>6. RELIGION</p> <p>6.1.Studies, articles or gathered material concerning religion among Finns in ancient times</p> <p>6.1.1. In 18th century and beyond Finno-Ugric peoples in Russia, in Volga, used the term "Yumar" (like Udmurts) or, "Yuma" (like tseremisses), when they referred to God, this old source says that "by the Finns he is called Yammala",⁵² According to John Smith (in 1810)" ...the Permians (in Volga/Russia) were the most powerful and most respected of all northern Finns, and their wealth was considerable, the temple of their god Yammala (mean</p>
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⁴³ Viljamaa, Toivo 2008, 2004. Note: These factors are originally presented by Henrik Gabriel Porthan, scholar of history and languages. However, according to Toivo Viljamaa he did not agree factors which showed affinity between Finns and ancient Israelites.

⁴⁴ Viljamaa, Toivo (2004). Mitä kuului suomalaisuuteen Porthanin aikana? H.G.Porthan –seminaari Viitasaarella 11.11.2004, 3.

⁴⁵ Viljamaa, Toivo 2004, 3.

⁴⁶ Viljamaa, Toivo 2004, 4.

⁴⁷ Finnish sauna is a present-day concept that is known throughout the world. Today the sauna ritual includes fresh water and birch twigs as bath whisk. Sauna belongs especially on Saturday tradition also today. This has two meanings: to clean and to settle in the weekend (Sabbath rest). Sauna buildings and rituals today are quite similar from Finland to the bend of the river Volga and Ural, and often sauna is located near on a lake or a river.

⁴⁸ Viljamaa, Toivo 2004, 4.

⁴⁹ Viljamaa, Toivo 2004, 6.

⁵⁰ Viljamaa, Toivo 2004, 6.

⁵¹ Viljamaa, Toivo 2004, 7.

⁵² Smith, John (1810). A System of Modern Geography: or, The Natural Political History of the Present State of the World with Numerous engravings. London: Sheerwood, Neely and Jones. (Volume 1). URL: http://books.google.com/books?id=bC8_AAAAcAAJ&pg=PA316&lpg=PA316&dq=the+Finnish+tribes.+lake+Ilmen,+Volga,+mixed+with+Tatars&source=bl&ots=E03_rTVdPy&sig=4OKSQMEDp2GrWwl-p5scMvEFCw0&hl=fi&ei=7EepTrDZE-364QTdzaX_Dw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CBoQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=the%20Finnish%20tribes.%20lake%20Ilmen%2C%20Volga%2C%20mixed%20with%20Tatars&f=false (2011-10-27).

		<p>God) being respected as extremely elegant, and rich in gold and precious gems."⁵³</p> <p>6.1.2. According to geographer John Smith there were many Finnish tribes living near Volga and other rivers. The chief stem was Finnish, "but they are greatly mixed with Tatars⁵⁴". According to him the Finns retain ancient Finnish customs, but they have schamans, or enchanters. And "at their meetings they sacrifice a horse, in which their principal religious solemnity consists".⁵⁵</p>
7	<p>A link with a homeland: physical or symbolic attachment</p>	<p>7. A LINK WITH HOMELAND</p> <p>7.1. Studies, articles or gathered material concerning a link with a homeland in 19th and 20th century.</p> <p>7.1.1. The Finnish surveyor (also writer and translator) Valter Henrik Juvelius, PhD According to historical sources Juvelius claimed to have uncovered a "coded" passage in an ancient text of the Book Of Ezekiel that disclosed the hiding place of the Temple treasure in Jerusalem including the ark of the covenant. Juvelius went with the international expedition to Jerusalem (1908-1910). The expedition, however, failed.⁵⁶</p> <p>7.2. Studies, articles or gathered material concerning a link with a homeland 20th and 21st century</p> <p>7.2.1. Hebrew To study Hebrew is quite popular among Finns in 2011 in Finland with television language study programmes and language courses in different institutions and associations (in Tv7, and in many other institutions⁵⁷). Suomi-Israel Yhdistysten liitto ry informs about 7 courses in 2011 in different places in Finland and this is only one organization that informs courses.⁵⁸</p> <p>7.2.2. The Finnish Kibbutz Yad Hasmona near Jerusalem since 1971⁵⁹</p>

⁵³ Smith, John (1810), 314.

⁵⁴ Richard W. Cogley (2005) explains that in 17th century Fletcher's book argued that the lost tribes survived as (and not merely lived among) the Tartars of central and northeastern Asia. See: Gogley, Richard, W. (2005). "The Most Vile and Barbarous Nation of all the World": Renaissance Quarterly - Volume 58, Number 3, Fall 2005, pp. 781-814. URL: http://muse.jhu.edu/login?uri=/journals/renaissance_quarterly/v058/58.3cogley01.pdf (2011-10-25).

⁵⁵ Smith, John 1810, 316,-7.

⁵⁶ David Landau, Information on Valter Henrik Juvelius in Finnish Sources. URL:

⁵⁷ To study Hebrew in Finland in 2011. Some examples. URL: <http://www.suomi-israel.fi/uusi/heprea.php> (2011-10-26), URL: <http://network.tv7.fi/mesila/> (2011-10-26).

⁵⁸ Hebrean opiskelu. URL: <http://www.suomi-israel.fi/uusi/heprea.php> (2011-10-26).

⁵⁹IRL: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yad_HaShmona

8	<p>A sense of friendship and solidarity, at least in some sections of the ethnic population</p>	<p>8. FRIENDSHIP AND SOLIDARITY</p> <p>8.1. Studies, articles or gathered material concerning a sense of friendship and solidarity in 21st century</p> <p>8.1.1. Yad Vashem: No anti-Semitism⁶⁰ According the Israeli source of Yad Vashem “before and during World War II there was almost no anti-Semitism in Finland, and in fact, the Finnish government refused to condone the Nazis’ anti-Jewish platform”⁶¹</p> <p>8.1.2. There are many Friendship Associations (Christian and non-religious) between Israel and Finland in 21st century. Some examples: Israel Ystävyystoimikunta ry⁶², Suomi-Israel Yhdistysten liitto ry⁶³, Suomen Karmel –yhdistys⁶⁴, and Israelin ystävät (founded in 1908)⁶⁵</p> <p>8.1.3. Co-operation within journal articles and News</p> <p>Adar Primor, Ha-arez. “If only Palestine were Finland. Can the country of saunas and stoic serenity really be compared to the land of heat waves and short fuses? Can the land of forests and islands - 187,880 to be precise - be compared to the land of two lakes that we insist on calling seas?”⁶⁶</p> <p>Arutz Sheva. www.IsraelNationalNews.com, by Michael Freund “I couldn't help but marvel at the fact that after centuries in which Europeans often vied with one another to get rid of Jews, here were Finns competing for the right to host them.”⁶⁷</p> <p>Michael Freund. Jerusalem Post. “A place where Israel is loved.”⁶⁸</p> <p>Aviel Magnezi, Y Net New.com.: “Thousand hold pro-Israel rally.” “The protestors also sang “Hevenu Shalom Aleichem” (We Brought Peace Upon You)”.⁶⁹</p>
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⁶⁰ See: Isaiah 56:5. Yad Vashem is Israel's official memorial to the Jewish victims of the Holocaust.

⁶¹ Yadvashem. URL: http://www1.yadvashem.org/odot_pdf/Microsoft%20Word%20-%205852.pdf (2011-10-25).

⁶² Israel-solidaarisuusjuhla. The Solidarity Festival 2011, see in URL: <http://www.karmel.fi/israel-solidaarisuusjuhla>.

⁶³ Suomi-Israel Yhdistysten Liitto. URL: <http://www.suomi-israel.fi/uusi/index.php>

⁶⁴ Karmel –yhdistys. URL: <http://www.karmel.fi/> (2011-10-26).

⁶⁵ Israelin ystävät, URL: <http://www.israelinystavat.fi/> (2011-10-26).

⁶⁶ URL: <http://www.haaretz.com/print-edition/opinion/if-only-palestine-were-finland-1.154537> (2011-10-25).

⁶⁷ URL: <http://www.israelnationalnews.com/Blogs/Message.aspx/3670> /2011-10-25).

⁶⁸ URL: <http://www.michaelfreund.org/9277/a-place-where-israel-is-loved> (2011-10-26).

⁶⁹ URL: <http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-3903547,00.html> (2011-10-26).

9	Genealogy and DNA	<p>9. GENEALOGY AND DNA⁷⁰</p> <p>9.1. Studies, articles or gathered material concerning a genealogy and DNA between Israelites and Finns in 20th and 21st century</p> <p>9.1.1. Samarites within Finns in the Hebrew-Finnish DNA Project⁷¹</p> <p>The entire Samaritan community in the world, which consists of four clans (tribes) Menashe, Ephraim, Levi and Aaron, has taken part to our Hebrew Finnish Project. So, descendants of the ancient Israeli region Shomron, recognize connection between them and Finns.⁷²</p> <p>9.1.2. The Haplogroup N</p> <p>Referring to the theory of Pekka T. Lyyränen ongoing analyses gives arguments to suppose preliminary that the Haplogroup N in paternal line would be one important key to solve the problem of ancient Israeli tribes.</p> <p>9.1.3. The genetic link of diseases between Finns and Jews</p> <p>A medical researcher Reijo Norio published his study in 2000 concerning genes of Finns in the context of genetic diseases. It is interesting that he presents some genetic diseases that have connection between Finns and Jews.⁷³</p>
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⁷⁰ What means the following text? 5 Ms 28:45. "Moreover all these curses shall come on you, and shall pursue you, and overtake you, till you be destroyed; because you listened not to the voice of the LORD your God, to keep his commandments and his statutes which he commanded you: 46. And they shall be on you for a sign and for a wonder, and on your seed forever." The answer would be: "And they let you sign (fem.) and sign (mask.) and seed forever. Answer: mother and father line. (Pekka T. Lyyränen 2011-10-27)

⁷¹ Samarites include Manasse-Tsafari-clan, Efraim-Marhiv-clan, Efraim-Danfi-clan, and Levi-Itamar ben Aaron-clan (kohen) URL: <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/HEBREW%20FINNISH%20PROJECT/default.aspx?section=ycolored> (2011-10-15).

⁷² History of Israel reveals that not all Israelis exported to the territory of Assyria (perhaps the amount was approximately 30,000), but some let stay in Samaria and over time they mixed with the aliens, who were strangers brought from other parts of territory of Assyria. This is the origin of the Samaritan population, the size of which is thought to be in the time of Jesus about 100 000. However, those immigrants, foreign strangers, who were brought to Israel to replace the tribes the Northern Kingdom, did not know how to serve the God of Israel, JHWH, which however was the official state religion. Therefore, the king of Assyria according to 2 King 17:27-28 commanded that one of those priests whom Assyrians brought from Samaria, would go back to Samaria and would teach them to worship God of Israel properly.⁷² It is worth noting that in the early days of forced migration (captivity) (see: in 2 King 17) mixing of people and destruction of them had not yet occurred. 2. Kin 17: 27. "Then the king of Assyria commanded, saying, Carry thither one of the priests whom you brought from there; and let them go and dwell there, and let him teach them the manner of the God of the land. 28. Then one of the priests whom they had carried away from Samaria came and dwelled in Bethel, and taught them how they should fear the LORD." American Standard Version.

⁷³ Reijo Norio, Suomi-neidon geenit. Tautiperinnön takana juurillemme johtamassa. Keuruu 2000.

Summary

Hutchinson's and Smith's Ethnic Categories provide us one tool to categorize gathered material on the roots of the Finns scientifically. Hutchinson's and Smith's framework is applied before⁷⁴. Although this method is quite simply if we look at it superficially, it however provides us a systematic approach with theoretical concepts in order to analyze further this fascinating subject: the Hebrew roots of the Finns - myths and facts. Comparison with Israelites is also quite light and it will need further analyses with socio-historical and if possible genealogical factors of Israelites. We are only at the beginning of process, which is in any way extensive and unpredictable, although at least during many centuries (from 16th until 19th century) some respected scientists have argued that the Finns have the link with Hebrews. They were prominent scientists at the universities in Finland and Sweden. Then the results were mythologized, which is the risk also today, but not so much in the current science, for example thanks for DNA. Additionally, all sciences have developed and got new findings concerning Hebrews and Jews. We only refer to Biblical archaeology, linguistics, anthropology, etc.

Finally, the table above shows some aspects that during last years have bothered some Finns, especially since we saw Rabbi Yaakov Kleiman's work "DNA & Tradition. The Genetic Link to the Ancient Hebrews", in 2004⁷⁵. It was for us Finns a remarkable present-day opening for researching the tribes of Israel. In Finland the silence concerning this theme had lasted about 200 years. Kleiman combines the elements of ancient history and geography (demography) with modern genetic research. Secondly, the foundation of Hebrew Finnish Project in Jom Kippur in 2007 under the research organization Family Tree DNA was an important milestone for Finnish researchers of the lost tribes of Israel.⁷⁶ Factually, this was a step in which happened the transition from words to deeds.⁷⁷ Thirdly, process must to move forward and scientific work has to go further. The purpose of this article is to stimulate discussion also outside the borders of our country. In addition, more information and the criticism are welcome.⁷⁸

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⁷⁴ Pitkänen, Pekka (2004).

⁷⁵ Publisher: Devora, Jerusalem.

⁷⁶The Hebrew Finnish Project. URL:

<http://www.familytreedna.com/public/HEBREW%20FINNISH%20PROJECT/default.aspx> (2011-10-16).

⁷⁷ See: Hebrew Finnish DNA Project. The order the DNA test. URL: <http://www.familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?code=N51169&Group=HebrewFinnishProject> (2011-10-18)

⁷⁸ Also: Pekka T. Lyyräinen and Tuula-Hannele Ikonen (2011). THE ECHO OF ANCIENT EPHRAIM IN THE FINNISH PENINSULA. *The Multiscientific Approach to Generate the Theory to Ephraim*. In: web site: jarmo10.org