A Comparative Study on the Deciphering Petroglyph of Mt. Lawz (so-called Mt. Sinai) & the Ancient Hebrew on the Roof-End Tiles of Gojoseon (古朝鮮) Dynasty in Korea

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Introduction

The Body

I. ‘The Roof-End-Tile Pattern’ of Gojoseon (古朝鮮) Dynasty was Ancient Hebrew.
II. The Same Folk Culture and Customs of the Koreans and Ancient Israelites
III. The Decoding and Secret of Mt. Sinai’s Petroglyph on which the Red Sea Miracle was Engraved by Moses.

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Abstract

The Koreans, like the Israelites who have a history of hardship, are the heavenly people, chosen people, hidden in the history of the world that achieved the "Miracle on the Han River" overcoming numerous hardships and foreign invasions.

This paper is the result of a long-term study on the activities and emigration of the Dan Tribe among the ancient Israelites. It is an archaeologically, linguistically and culturally important proof paper that will unveil the heavenly providence and secrets of the Koreans, the Dan Tribe.

The main topics and contents of this paper are explained in three parts. In the first part, by succeeding in deciphering the ancient-Hebrew patterns on the roof-end tiles excavated in the Daedong Riverside in the Korean
Peninsula, I will reveal that Dangun, the founder of Korea, was the lost Dan Tribe of ancient Israelites.

In the second part, by studying more than 100 kinds of evidences, such as similar customs, cultures, and temperaments of the Korean and Israelites, from the academic aspects of various adjacent studies, I will presented a proof that the King of Dangun(檀君), which belonged to the Kingdom of Northern Israel moved from the TEL DAN region to the northeast, settled on the Korean Peninsula, and established Gojoseon following the heavenly order.

In the third part, I will concretely decipher and reveal Mt. Lawz’s Petroglyphs which contain the history of the exodus, the truth about the Red Sea miracle of Moses recorded in the Bible, and the truth of Mt. Sinai, for the first time in history. Deciphering the Wadi Watir and Nuweiba’s Petroglyphs which Moses engraved using Proto-Hebrew, an ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic similar to Old Negev, in the region of Midian in the Arabian Peninsula as well as deciphering the patterns of Korea’s 5-leaves floral roof-end tile and the eagle’s roof-end tile that Dan Tribe made, and the Israeli 12 tribal roof-end tile are an important historical archaeological evidence revealing the secrets of the chosen people and the heavenly secrets in the Bible. In this respect, this paper is meaningful.

The revelations of Lawz Petroglyph’s codes and the Hebrew Decorative Patterns on the roof-end tiles of the Gojoseon period are not only the hint and a prophecy of a new era, but also a record of the heavenly will shows from which country the Maitreya Buddha, the Victor Christ, the Messiah Savior appear to save mankind.

It can not be excluded that the results of these studies came from the hints of Victor Christ Cho Hee-Seung who leads the Victory Altar. Mr. Cho has revealed not only all the secrets sealed in the Bible, but also the wills and secrets of the heavens hidden in the prophetic books and the scriptures. At the same time, he has suggested an immortal science that enables the human body not to die and a peaceful way that enables all humans to become one. In Korea, he is called "the righteous of the east" appearing in the latter half of the 20th century, also he is called a spiritual prophet like Moses.

**Keyword:** Lawz-Petroglyph, Deciphering, Gojoseon(古朝鮮), Decorative Patterns, Wadi Watir, Nuweiba, Victor Christ Cho, Roof-end tiles, Immortal Science, Sinai, Midian, Old Negev.
약력

1. Park Tae-Seon

Park Tae-Seon graduating from the Department of Philosophy, Gyeongsang National University, is a reporter for Victory Newspaper. He wrote『Re-writing the True Bible I, II, III』as the director of the Ancient Hebrew Institute and a vice president of the International Academy of Neo-humans Culture(IANC). Now he has many unique research achievements by tracing the link between Dangun the founder of the Korean and the lost Dan Tribe. Additionally and devoting to the study of ancient Israel’s history and relics.

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Han Gang-Hyen has a M.A(International) Dissertation at Mejiro(目白) University Graduate School in Japan 2002: “The Study of Prophecy of [Gyeokamyourok(格菴遺錄)], the Culture of Prophecy of Korea and the Victory Altar(勝利祭壇)”. He has participated in the seminar of the CESNUR Conference as a speaker from 2011 in Taiwan to 2018 annually as a Vice-President of the International Academy of Neo-humans Culture(IANC). He has been engrossed in studying not only the Korean New Religious Movements but also the World Scriptures and Prophetic Books, Philosophy as well. Currently he has focused on studying the future religion, philosophy, and culture of the new humans and the secrets of heaven as the president of the IANC Society since the year 2019.

Introduction

Korea is geographically located far from Israel. However, if the Ancient Hebrew patterns on the roof-end tiles excavated in the Daedong Riverside in Korea and the petroglyph’s Old Negeve patterns of Mt. Sinai in the Arabian Peninsula are the same, it can be inferred that there is a strong relationship between the two countries. I will try to prove with those same patterns that the peoples of the two countries are the same ones with the same roots. The sequence of the proofs is as follows.

First, Doctor Sin SaHoon1) was commissioned to interpret the patterns on the roof-tiles excavated in the Daedong Riverside around 1986 (relic number: bon8464, old 215) by Cho Hee Sung2), he said that the patterns are Ancient Hebrews and

1) The late Dr. Shin Sa-hoon served 30 years as a professor of religion at Seoul National University after receiving a doctorate in philosophy from the Drew Theological School in the United States. At that time, he was known as an authority on ancient Hebrew research in Korean academia. -Source; http://m.pckworld.com/article.phpaid=1655021022
first revealed. “The ancient Hebrew letters were embossed on roof-end tiles excavated from the Daedong River basin\(^3\), which are currently housed at the National Museum of Korea and the Gwangju Museum,” he insisted that Korean people are the offspring of Israeli Dan tribe based on that fact.

Second, Cho Hee Sung and the late Dr. Yoo Ki Cheon(Paul K. Ryu) \(^4\), a world-renowned criminal law scholar who served as the president of Seoul National University, presumed that Koreans are Israeli nationals, citing dozens of similarities between Korean and Israeli customs.

Despite the above two grounds, academic circles do not recognize the patterns on the roof-tiles from the Daedong Riverside as Ancient Hebrew letters.

Therefore, using above two points and revealing that the roof-tiles from the Daedong Riverside and Mt. Sinai: Mt. Lawz petroglyphs have the same characters, I will unveil that Koreans in Gojoseon period used Ancient Hebrew and furthermore, the root of Korean people is the Dan Tribe of Israel.

**The Body**

I. **The Hebrew Patterns on the roof-end tiles excavated on the Daedong Riverside are Proto-Hebrew.**

Gojoseon, the first nation in Korea, was founded by Dan Tribe who had migrated from the Sora town of Israel shortly after the death of Samson about 3200 years ago, arrived at the basin of the Daedong River, established the nation first, and built the heavenly altar (天祭壇), using a circle roof-end tiles on the roof top of the altar door. Old Negev letters were engraved on those convex tiles.

It is said that people didn’t know not long ago that the Old Negev letters were used in which country and in which era. Even today the Jews of Israel do not know what letters Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and their ancestors used, also they did not know what kind of characters were used in the period of Moses and Judges, either. The Israelites only knew that the oldest ancient Hebrew were used in the dynasties of David and Solomon.

Recently, it is revealed that the place where Moses received the Ten Commandments being recorded the law that the Israelites should keep, from God is not Mt. Sinai in the Sinai Peninsula, which is one of the Christian pilgrimage

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3) citing the 83 no, a two-page article(1987. 4. 19) of SeungNiHoiBo of the Victory Altar

4) The late Ryu Gi Cheon(Dr. Paul K. Ryu) is a world-renowned criminal law scholar who served as the president of Seoul National University. In his book "The World Revolution," the Korean people are the one branch of the "lost ten tribes of Israel." pointing out 29 similarities between Koreans and Jews . Source: [http://en.snu.ac.kr/upload/now/RYU.pdf](http://en.snu.ac.kr/upload/now/RYU.pdf)
courses, but Mt. Lawz\(^5\) located in Saudi Arabia (the land of Midian).

Thus, the letters engraved on the petroglyphs around Mt. Lawz (Almond) were named Proto-Thamoodic letters\(^6\), they did not know which people used it, but now they came to know that the Proto-Tamoodic letters are the Old Negev letters which were used by the people of Israel during the Moses era and were the same to Proto-Canaanite that Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob lived in the Negev Desert (the southern area of Israel) and used. Next, I will examine the roof-end tiles on which the Old Negev letters were engraved.

Let’s take a look at the four roof tiles with the Old Negev letters on them. For your information, [Table I-1] is a collection of all Old Negev letters used on roof-end tiles.

1. The Roof-End of Israeli 12Tribes Symbol

3200 years ago, the period of judges when Samson, the leader of the Dan Tribe, died in the war against the Philistines, the Dan tribe did not own the enterprise distributed by Joshua, it seems to move to the northeast for the first time among the twelve tribes of Israel in the period of Judges, arrived at the Daedong River basin in the Korean Peninsula and established Gojoseon there. [Figure I-1] is the roof-end tiles of the 12 tribes\(^7\), 11 tribes among 12 tribes occupied the tents distributed by Joshua, only

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\(^5\) indicates ‘Jabal al-Lawz’in Saudi Arabia.

\(^6\) Hismaic Proto-Thamudic, the previous generation letter (先代文字) BC 15century

\(^7\) Housed institute: Central MuseumKyung Hee University, relic number: 30146-000
Dan Tribe could not stay in the tent, so they moved to the northeast, the roof-end tile expressed the state as a dot(點) without a tent.

11 U-shaped Old Negev letters of upside-down-cup figure in [Figure 1 -1] were arranged in a circle. U-shaped Old Negev letter is today’s Hebrew ש(beth), it means inheritance or tent. However, the dot(點) of two o’clock’s direction among 12 Old Negev letters is not in a letter, but places outside. It seems to be an expression of Judge 18:1 of the Bible, “In those days Israel had no king. And in those days the Dan Tribe seeking a place of their own where they might settle, because they had not yet come into an inheritance among the tribes of Israel.”

2. Roof-end Tile with Floral Design

The roof-end tile with floral design of [Figure 1 -2] is a one engraved with the name of Jahwe and the name of Jonathan, the grandson of Moses, it is on display at luchi Room of Korean National Museum’s donation room. Dr. Sin Sa Hoon of the Department of Religion at Seoul National University interpreted the Ancient Hebrew letters on the floral-patterned roof-end tile as follows. He interpreted the letters on the right-hand side of the floral-patterned roof-end tile of [Figure 1 -2] as “The saints gather and pray to restore (the kingdom of God). He interpreted the letter on the left side of the floral roof-end tile, as “The judge who directs Proverbs governs ”

Also he interpreted the roof-end tile with 5-leaves flower of [Figure 1 -3] as “Let’s get together in the kingdom of God in cooperation with 5-leaves flower”. His interpretation has not been recognized by domestic and international academic circles. The reason is that he interpreted the ancient letters on the roof-end tile based on the ancient Hebrew (Paleo Hebrew) engraved on the Gezer Calendar, as the ancient letters in the roof-end tile are Old Negev letters about 300 years ahead of the Ancient Hebrew (925 BC) of the Gesell calendar, it seems to be a forced interpretation.

8) name: floral roof-end tile, period: Gojoseon era, diameter: 17.4cm, excavated area: Shangri myeon, Daedong gun, South Pyongan Province, housed institute :National Central Museum, relic number: Jeongnae №: 000124-000
10) was put in p2 article of Seungnitoibo 83ho(1987.4.19.)
11) Gezer Calendar was found in the town of Gezer, about 30 km northwest of Jerusalem, it is estimated to be around 1000 B.C. (Saul or David’s time). It is currently housed by the Archaeological Museum in Istanbul.
< The roof-end tile with the ancient Hebrew >

[Figure I -2] Roof-end Tile with Floral Design

- Age : Age of Gojosun (ancient josun)
- Excavated Area : Daedong river valley, Pyongyang
- Exhibit Hall : Iuchi Isao Collection in the National Museum of Korea
- A relic Number : Jungnae 124 (the old Number : 226)

The ancient Hebrew means "The judge governs with the proverb"
"The heaven will be recovered by saint’s prayer"

- Translator : Dr. Shin Sa Hoon (Hebrew expert, the former Professor of Religious Study at the Seoul National University)

Decipher the writing on the roof-end tile

< left side of the tile >

This means "The judge governs with the proverb"

< right side of the tile >

This means "The heaven will be recovered by saint’s prayer"

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[Figure I -3] Roof-end Tile with The five leaves Design

- Age : Age of Gojosun (ancient josun)
- Excavated Area : Daedong river valley, Pyongyang
- Exhibit Hall : The collection of the Gwangju National Museum of Korea
- A relic Code Number : Bon 8464 (the old number : 215)

- The ancient Hebrew on the roof-end tile means
  "Enter the Kingdom of God in cooperation with the five-leaves flower"

Decipher the writing on the roof-end tile

(1) the five leaves flower
(2) in cooperation with
(3) the Kingdom of God
(4) enter

- Translator : Dr. Shin Sa Hoon (Hebrew expert, the former Professor of Religious Study in the Seoul National University)

< The informer : The society of archeology & cultural anthropology >
Meanwhile, U.S. archaeologist James Harris found that Old Negev letters engraved on the petroglyphs of the Negev desert in Israel are the same as the letters on the petroglyph of the southwestern of the United States. He compared and analyzed the Old Negev letters of the petroglyph in modern Hebrew through his book, "The Name of God: from Sinai to the American Southwest," This enabled me to decipher the Ancient Hebrew carved on the flower-patterned roof-end tiles currently on display at the Korean National Museum using the Old Negev Character Chart of [Table I-2].

13) JAMES R. HARRIS(Assisted by Dann W Hone), "The Name of God: from Sinai to the American Southwest," 1 edition, Orem, Utah, 1998
[Figure I-4] is the upper pattern of the floral roof-end tile. As this pattern looks like a ghost, it is called ‘guimyeonwadang(鬼面瓦當)’ meaning a ghost-faced roof tile or 'beast-faced roof tile'.

But the pattern in the pentagon is clearly shaped like a face, in fact, it seems like the expression of Yahweh. Because it has been confirmed that the pattern inscribed on his face is Old Negev, which means "God(הַיְי Yahh). I could see that the letters used in this roof-end tile are the same as the three-letter word ‘God(הַיְי Yahh)’ engraved on the petroglyph at the bottom of [Figure I-4], that is, it is the same as the Old Negev (BC1200) found in Har Karkom, the Negev mountains of southern Israel.

[Figure I-5] is the lower pattern of a flower-patterned roof-end tile.

There are six Old Negev letters in the hexagon, they are the Ligatures of the Old Negev, it expressed ‘יהוה Jonathan’, it seems Jonathan, the grandson of Moses. Here, the method of deciphering letters was based on the characterization of [Old Negev of American Southwest]. This is because the Dan Tribe that moved east from the Zorah city of Israel around BC1200 not only settled on the Korean Peninsula but also some of them crossed Bering Strait to American Continent and continued to use the Old Negev letters in the period of Judges.

Dr. Son Seong-tae, who is currently a professor of Spanish, Latin American studies at Bae Jae University, discovered that the first American Indians are the Korean people, who moved to
America from around 1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D., that the migration route was the Aleutian Islands, and the peak period was for about 400 years from 3rd century A.D. to 7th century A.D. He proves that the American Indians are Korean people at home and abroad through the names of every area of South and North America, relics, Indian tribal names, customs, clothing and ornaments, language, astronomy, calendar, acupuncture, and interpretation of Indian ancient records. 14)

Native Americans are generally known as Indians in academia as well, and American Indians have the characteristics of a Mongolian birthmark with a blue spot on their hips. Recent analysis of the DNA of American Indians has revealed that the DNA of Indians is closely related to Asia, especially the Korean people. 15)

[Figure 1 -6] Corresponds to the right pattern of floral-pattern roof-end tile. It is explained as follows.

“When the 600 armed men mocked the idol of a shrine, and Yahweh responded, ‘Amen.’ The message that this sentence is intended to convey is very important.

Those who believe in the Bible tend to ignore Jacob’s prophecy (Gen. 49:16) that the Savior Judge emerges from the Dan tribe, Judges 18 of the Bible says that the 600 soldiers of Dan Tribe took the graven image of Micah’s house, because they doubted the Dan tribe would continue to serve it

15)- “In the DNA of Koreans, 1 percent of the Native Americans’ blood (Indians) was mixed.”(jinger)” “KBS documentary, Mongolian route, dealt with the fact,(Starting from Korea, passing neighboring countries, China, Central Asia and to America, meeting the natives all the way, and they tested and compared DNA)In fact, it was just the North American natives that showed the most similar DNA to the Mongolians.(Chanho Yeo)” 23andMe: Finding the Roots of Ancestors/genetic testing/a racial test/My bloodline path - Source: https://youtu.be/xDoK61TJiks?t=200
16)- In 6 of [Figure 1 – 6], Tav letter is interpreted as 400, this is the last letter of today’s Hebrew 22 alphabets, also it is Tav meaning number 400. In other word, in the period of judges, as 22 Old Negev were letters, they also expressed in the same way.
as idol.

But "Old Negev," which was carved into a flower-patterned roof-end tile 3,200 years ago is sending a mocking message that Dan tribe is pitiful to see the Graven image of the Micah’s house take it and serve it though the 10 Commandments of Moses say not to serve other gods except for God, they did not know the law of Moses.

Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the Dan tribe seized Micah’s idol as evidence of idolatry rather than stealing it from Micah’ house.\(^{17}\) If there is not this evidence, there will be possibility that the Ephraimites will put the blame on the Dan tribe not only for robbing the Graven images of silvers, but for kidnaping Jonathan, the priest of Micah, join the tribes of Israel and cause the fratricidal war. In the case of the extermination of the Benjamites, the wondering fact\(^{18}\) that is that the main culprit behind the extermination of the Benjamites was not the Benjamites but the priest, the Levites belonging to the Jews was concealed in Judges 19-20 of the Bible and this truth provides the justification for the background of the Dan tribe’s movement.

**[Figure I -7]** corresponds to the left pattern of the floral-pattern roof-end tile. This is explained as follows. "Seeing them (the Jewish people), the priest was with them"  

Here, the priest refers to Jonathan, the grandson of Moses, who is referred in the Bible’s Judges 18:30.

"There the Danites set up for themselves the idols, and Jonathan, the son of Gershom, the grandson of Moses, and his sons were priests for the tribe of Dan until the time of the captivity of the land according to the period of Judges18:30)."

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17) a bible class, "Rewriting the true Bible: volume3, the part of the period of God himself ruling era, the first edition, Gamro Publishing, 2012 - 5) Lost Ebot, Drabim and the graven image p.p. 56-60  
18) Gibeah incident: https://blog.naver.com/pts9228/60184352813
3. Dan’s Eagle Roof-End-Tile

[Figure I-8] is Dan’s Eagle Roof-End-Tile, 19), the following is an interpretation of the pattern carved with Old Negev letters.

"Dan Tribe like the eagle, will settle here."

[Figure I-8]

Dan’s Eagle roof-end-tile is a roof tile comparing Dan tribe to the eagle., it was discovered in the vicinity of the capital of Gojoson (Daedong River basin), it also means that the people of Dangun arrived in the Korean Peninsula and settled down there.

As such, we can see that the Korean people settled in a certain place where they were given the revelation of God and built a country.

For example, according to the ancient painting literature of the native Mexicans who appeared to be a branch of the Korean people, their ancestors originally lived in Aztlan with flat-topped pyramids, "Huitzil, not only the king but also priest (or shaman), instigated people to leave Aztlan and come to Mexico, saying,'Let’s go, our God promised to give us a new land.'" 20)

Going back to roof tile’s story, the roof-end tile of [Figure I-8] compared Dan’s people as eagles, it seems to have originated from the following traditions. According to the transmission of the Jewish rabbi, centering the tabernacle in the period of Moses, the camp of the Jews in charge of the east, as shown in [Figure I-9], had a green flag with a curved lion on it: the Ephraim camp in charge of the

19) The name of relic: the eagle roof-end tile of Dangun, nationality: Korea, period: BC1200. Diameter: 14.6cm, thick: 2.7cm, Collections: Kyung Hee University, relic number-301412-000

20) cited p287, "The great migration of Korean people: the American Indians are Korean people (Mexican part)" by Son Seong Tae

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west had a yellow flag with an ox figure on it; the Reuben camp in charge of the south had a red flag with a human face on it and Dan camp in charge of the north, a white flag with an eagle on it. Perhaps the colors of the flags in the four camps of the east, west, north and south, centered on the tabernacle, originated from the color of the twelve gems inscribed with the name of the 12 tribes on the high priest’s breast piece. And the reason that they drew four creatures on the flags of 4 camps is “Their faces looked like this: Each of the four had the face of a man, and on the right side each had the face of a lion, and on the left the face of an ox; each also had the face of an eagle” according to Ezekiel 1:10 of the Bible.

4. The Roof-End-Tile with 5 leaves flower

[Figure 1-10] is a roof-end tile with a 5-leaves flower22). When the Dan tribe, one of the twelve tribes of Israel, left the town of Zorah in Canaan 3,200 years ago and moved east, they urged to collect Mugunghwa(a 5-leaves flower) seeds, bring, and spread in the Korean Peninsula. After discovering that those contents were engraved using ‘Proto-Canaanite’ and ‘Old Negev letters’, in this roof-end tile, I decoded them into modern Hebrew.

However, it seems thag the reason of being engraved “protect the young seedlings of the Mugunghwa(無窮花a rose of Sharon)from the cold” is because of the severe cold in North Pyeongan-do, Hamkyong-do or Manchuria in the winter, it was impossible to grow Mugunghwa trees. However, it seemed to be possible to grow Mugunghwa.

21) reference Exodus 28:17-20 of the Bible
22) excavated area: Pyongyang Daedong River basin, Photo Source :『朝鮮瓦塼圖譜』volume 2, 도194
survive by taking good care of young branches in the Daedong River basin in Pyeongan-do where the capital of Gojoseon was located, even in the cold winter. And there is a legend that Mugunghwa was planted around heavenly altar(天祭壇).

The fundamental reason why the people of Dan tribe, the ancestors of the Korean people, loved Mugunghwa was because they did not forget Jacob’s blessing in Genesis 49:16 that a Savior judge appears in the descendants of Dan and achieves the eternal life that God, who does not tell a lie, promised before everlasting. Mugunghwa is a flower that symbolizes eternal life. As the Bible foretells, the Victor has appeared in Korea and pours the hidden manna to the righteous men (the white group). The Messiah Victor, for the first time, revealed the fact that the Korean people had the lost Dan Tribe of Israelites, and asked them to interpret the ancient Hebrew pattern in the roof-end tiles in the National Central Museum of Korea. With not only the roof-end tiles but also the same words, customs, cultures, similar temperaments and farming equipments of Israel, the Messiah Victor unveiled that the Koreans are the offspring of Dan, the fifth son of Jacob in the Bible. In the end, starting from the Tel-Dan in Lebanon, passing over the Altai Mountains in accordance with God’s direction, the country of the Mugunghwa settled on the Daedong Riverside and set up a millennial kingdom, Gojoseon. As described above, the Victor Christ of the Bible was supposed to emerged in Korea, the country of Dan, as the spiritual Moses in the late 21st century according to 「Gyeokamyourok」, a Korean prophetic book with 100% accuracy. Therefore, Koreans who was supposed to produce the Victor Christ have had an ideology that humans are Gods (人乃天)23 like the word of Psalm 82:6 in the Bible, “You are the gods and the sons of the Most High”, they have longed being reborn as God and waited for the advent of the Savior.

Also, they engraved their wish on roof-end tiles in Ancient Hebrew.

The five-leaves flower in [Figure I-10] can be presumed to be a Rose of Sharon(Mugunghwa) because the roof-end tile with a rose of Sharon24 in [Figure I-11] was excavated from the same period (the Gojoseon era) and the same place (the Daedong Riverside). Rose of Sharon’s scientific name is <Hibiscus Syriacus L.>, the flower’s origin is near Lebanon and Syria. This proves that the Korean

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23) “You are Gods, the sons of the Most High” - Psalm 82:6
24) the characteristic of the Mugunghwa roof-end tile: expressing the scene where the 5 pistils come out, period: Gojoseon(1200BC), originating area: Toseong-ri (Daedong River Basin), photo source: Joseon Wajeonbo(朝鮮瓦塼圖譜) volume 2
people who set up Gojoseon in the Daedong River basin of the Korean Peninsula are the Dan tribe who have migrated from the Mediterranean coast.

* Here are roof-end tiles in [Figure I-12], which are the same kinds of roof-end tiles with Old Negev characters, the Proto-Hebrew.\(^{25}\). I found that they are displayed in the Korean museums and a Japanese Museum and collected them.

![Figure I-12](image)

**They are** roof-end tiles: the twelve tribes’s roof-end tile, the floral roof-tiles, the eagle roof-end tile of Dan tribe, and the five-leaves roof-end tile.

1. being possessed in the Museum attached to Tetsukayama University in Japan
2. being possessed in the Museum attached to Tetsukayama University in Japan
3. being possessed in the Museum attached to Tetsukayama University in Japan
4. being possessed in the Central Museum attached to Kyunghee University in

\(^{25}\) Here it refers to the letters used by the people of Israel in the period of Moses and the period of judges.
Korea
⑤ Age: Gojoseon, excavated area: Pyongyang Gangnam-gu Wonam-ri(猿巖里), the possessing institute: the National Museum of Tokyo Japan.
⑥ Excavated Area: Northern Korean Peninsula.
⑦ The possessing institute: the National Museum of Tokyo
⑧ Area: Gojoseon, excavated area: a mud castle(土城) in Toseong-ri(土城里). Daedonggang(大同郡)-myeon, Daedong-gun, South Pyongan Province, the possessing institute: the National Museum of Korea, possessing number: bongwan(本館)-008464-003
⑨ being possessed in the Central Museum attached to Kyunghee University in Korea, relic number: 301385-000
⑩ being possessed in the Museum of Tetsukayama University in Japan
⑪ being possessed in the Central Museum attached to Kyunghee University in Korea, relic number: 301429-000
⑫ Period: Gojoseon, excavated area: the Deadong Riverside in Pyongyang the possessing institute: the National Gwangju Museum, relic number: bon 8464 (old 215)

II. The Same Customs of the Korean and Israelites

Mr. Cho Hee Sung, the Victor Christ of the Victory Altar, has already claimed since 1981 that Dan, the fifth son of Israel (Jacob) twelve sons, is the first ancestor of the Korean. There are various evidences that the Korean people are the original people (原族) of Israel, they are as follows:

The Israelites killed the sheep and put their blood on the gate post to avoid the disaster at the time of the exodus according to Leviticus 24:6), they have observed the Passover Custom generation to generation since that incident. But about 3200 years ago, the Dan Tribe of the Israeli 12 tribes migrated eastward from the city of Zorah Israel and came to the Korean Peninsula. As there was no sheep, they have cooked red been porridge, whose color is similar to the blood color of sheep, and applied it to the gate posts on the winter solstice day, which is the one the Passover custom was transformed.- [Figure Ⅱ-1]26
As for the wedding ceremony, ancient Koreans had some customs.

1. The younger brother lived his elder brother’s wife after the elder brother dies (Goguryeo period of Korea), that is called ‘Hyeosu chisu custom’.
2. A son-in-law lived with his wife’s family, that is called ‘Derillsawi custom’ in Buyeo dynasty.
3. Bridegrooms lived with a wife family for three years, that is called 'Chogasali.'
4. Bride’s face was covered in a wedding ceremony. We can see the Israelite wedding customs of 'living elder brother’s wife after the elder brother’s death’ from the marriage procedure of Tamar, the daughter-in-law of Judah, and his three sons in Genesis 38:1-30, living with one’s wife family in Jacob’s marriage process in Genesis 29: 21-31. In addition, just as the Middle eastern and Israelite women cover their faces when they go out, there was a custom that Korean women of the Joseon Dynasty also covered their faces.

It is also recorded that the two nations built stone altars and offered ritual services on the high mountain according to Genesis 22, but other races do not have this custom. It is also recorded that the Dan Tribe liked to wear white clothes, so they were called white people by wearing white robes according to Genesis 37:34. According to the lineage of households, the family inheritance was given to the firstborn in the two nations in accordance with Genesis 17:19. In our neighbors, Japan and China, we can not see women drawing the basin on their heads, but only Korean women and Israelite women carried the basin on their heads. We can also see the above fact from the scene that Rebekah, the wife of Isaac, fetched water and the Samaritan women drew water in Genesis 24:15).

The Israelites burn incense during the memorial service, and when a man dies, they wear sackcloth and perform songs like "Aigo Aigo" according to Genesis 37:34, which is the same as the Korean custom in [Figure II -2]. Dangun Memorial Stone with ancient Hebrew written on it was discovered on Mt. Baekdu(27)

26) A museum staff is performing gosa rite putting red been porridge in every corner of my house at the Ochon House in the National Folk Museum of Seoul, Jongno-gu, Seoul, practicing the winter solstice day in the meaning of keeping out the evil spirits at the end of the year. - Hangyeorey Newspaper on Dec 17, 2015
27) In 1911, at the time Japanese colonial imperialism began, a logging Japane discovered a memorial stones(誌石) with unknown letters on it in Mt. Baekdu, and took it to the office of Pyeongan province. But there was no way to interpret it, so they asked a French Catholic priest to decipher the known letters, who was at the Catholic Church in Oiju and found out that it was Dangun Memorial Stone with Ancient Hebrew. Since then, the Japanese have taken the Dangun Memorial Stone. (witnessed by Jeong
Examining the food culture, the Dan Tribe enjoyed eating leather carps and leek, and regarded the first food as sacredly. And the Koreans ate leek kimchi and spicy food offering Thanking Giving Day. The Israelites also enjoyed the Israeli carp, the leek kimchi and spicy food regarded the first fruit and the first beast in accordance with Numbers 9.

In addition, the ancient language of the Koreans was an ancient Hebrew used by the Israelites since the time of Abraham, their ancestor. For example, Koreans still use words 'aegi’meaning baby, ‘aebi’meaning father, aemi meaning mother, and ggodugaki meaning puppets and they use a term ‘gosire’ when throwing food to prevent the evil spirit. Also both peoples have a small figure. Nowadays, the people of Israel have mixed blood as part of their survival during World War II to and due to the occupation of Romans, the Bible says that when spying out Canaan, the spy reported comparing the Anakites to the Israelites. the Israeli people were short enough to be likened to locusts. In particular, Dong-Ah Encyclopedia of Korea writes that the skeleton of Koreans and Israelites are the same, so I think that there can be no doubt that the Dan people are the same as the Israelites. And both peoples are very similar to the strict laws. For example, the Koreans had 8 Prohibiting Laws, killed a woman caught in adultery. Also they had a custom that after 7 years, boys and girls cannot sit together, once a girl was engaged, she could not marry other men, they put up a memorial stone for loyal subjects and virtuous women. The Israelites had the 10 Commandment of Moses, killed a woman caught in adultery. Also once a girl was engaged, she could not marry other men like Koreans. If the former has an ethnic ideology that they are the children of heaven and the latter has the ethnic ideology of chosen people.28)

On the other hand, on Aug 7th, 2005, 'Ujimarno' (62 years old, the ambassador in the Israel Embassy in Seoul ) leaving Korea said that Korea resembled Israel. "I’ve heard such stories. Israel was composed of twelve tribes during the ancient kingdom. Later, they were scattered all over Europe, Asia and Africa. It is a mystery so far that where only one tribe has moved to. The lost tribe is Dan, and the founder of Gojoseon is Dangoon. It sounds interesting."29)

Likewise, renowned criminologist Dr. Paul K. Ryu also said in his book, "The

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28) a number of quotations from 523ho Israel Travel Journal® 「Comparison of the customs of the Dan Tribe and the ancient Israelites」 in Seungni Newspaper
29) Excerpt from Chosun Ilbo, August 1, 2005
World Revolution,” Korea is a very mysterious country, in the meaning that Koreans are likely to be one of Israel’s lost 10 tribes.” In this regard, Choi Jong Go(崔鍾庫), a law professor at Seoul National University, who contributed under the title of "Life and Thought of Yu Ki Cheon - Research Tasks of Korean Legal Thought History" in the appendix to "The World Revolution," said in his article, "Paul. K. Ryu felt strongly the existence of Heilsgeschichte (the history of God’s salvation) in Weltgeschichte (the world history) more and more. From this perspective, the Korean are clearly a lost tribe among Israel’s twelve tribes, and in this regard, the remaining task of his life is to unveil that Israel and Korea share the same origin (同一起源). he reiterated that."30).

Then, he enumerated 29 examples31) of the wide-ranging similarities between Korean and Israeli culture and language in chapter 1 of "The World Revolution,". Here I will cite only 13 of the 29 cases.

1. 'Abba' is in both Korean language and Hebrew, the exact meaning is 'daddy'. (Mark14:36, Rome 8:15, Galádia 4:6)

4. Korean have worn linen clothes to mourn their family’s death, which is the same to the Israeli culture according to Isaiah 22:12 and Genesis 37: 34-35.

7. As can be seen from the expression of white people, white clothes often worn by Koreans means cleanliness and pureness and are worn at a funeral ceremony (Ecclesiastes 9: 8, Revelation 3: 5,18, 4: 4)

8. The national holiday, called Chusok in Korea, is a national Thanksgiving day, such a national holiday was recorded in the Bible, that day belongs to Taeeum day on Jan 15th day according to Numbers 28:17.

10. The Korean word 'God', which corresponds to (神), means the supreme existence, which implies monotheism.

13. Professional paid matchmakers are common to Korea and Jews.

14. In traditional culture of Korea and Israel, kilns were used to take the bridegroom to the bride’s home.

17. In both countries, women used veils ('towels' in Korean).

19. Father and son never have the same name.

24. Seven days of mourning after the death of a loved one (Hebrew 'Shiva') is being done in Hebrew and Korean culture.

25. Traditional Jewish and Korean culture take off their shoes at home.

28. Both Koreans and Jews have a strong interest in education.

29. Then God said to Jacob, "You will be more comfortable in the north, east and west.” in Genesis 28:14.

In addition, Koreans and Israelites used burlap bags to carry grain, bronze plates, and wigs were commonly used by women.


31) Ibid (the same book), p.p. 70-72
III. The Proto-Hebrew was also engraved on the Rock Carvings in Mt. Sinai.

My research material was registered on October 28, 2017 in the archeology field of the Naver Open BaekGwa, with a title of "a floral patterned convex(roof-end tile) engraved ‘Yahweh’ letter on it around BC1200 BC" through final evaluation.

By the way, the ancient writing system, used about 3,500 years ago, inscribed on the petroglyph around Mt. Sinai in Saudi Arabia, exactly matches the pattern of the Old Negev letters of Gojoseon area’s convex(roof-end tile in Korea). The Old Negev letters must be the Proto–Hebrew in the period of Moses that the Israeli people used in their 40 years of desert life in Midian after the exodus. Thus, it is even more likely that Koreans, descendants of the people of Gojoseon, are the ‘Dan Tribe’ among Israel’s lost 10 tribes.

In the second half of Youtube\(^2\) of the title <Shabbat Night Live #2, Red Sea Crossing, Kevin Fisher, Mt. Sinai> of [Figure III-1], there was a scene in which doctor Kim Seung Hak, the writer of ‘A Shrub,’\(^3\) delivered photos of the petroglyph of Laoz (Mt. Sinan) to a world–well known archaeologies and asked them to decipher the ancient letters and explain the paintings in it. It seemed that the ancient letters of the petroglyph had yet to be deciphered. But when I looked closely at the ancient letters on the petroglyph, they looked similar to the writing style carved in the convex(roof-end tile) of the Gojoseon era. So I confirmed that the letters on the petroglyph of Lawz are Old Negev letters that were used in the period of Moses and Judges before the dynasty of king David and Solomon.

Now I am going to explain the petroglyph of [Figure III-2], which describes the Red Sea Miracle of Moses. It seems that the main character who incurred the Red Sea Miracle into the Old Negev\(^4\)(Proto-Hebrew) and Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphics

\(^2\) https://youtu.be/oM5RyX993t8\(?t=3917\)
\(^4\) is explained well in <Median phonemic letter(音素文字) the origin of Alphabet> among the contents of Wibkaeggwa "history of phonetic characters, and cited as follow. - H. Grimme(1864–1942), F. Cross, J. Harris, Miles Jones and so on insist Midian is the birth place of Old Negev as follows. / Hubert. Grimm (German, 1864–1942): ‘the study languages and grammar of Proto-Semitic and Thamudic’ / Palestine cannot be the hometown of Hebrew language, which was told and used in BC15c, Thamudic was older than any other Semitic, that hero is israelites, cited from(Names of God, p.24, 1923년). / Frank M. Cross(Germany, 1921–2012): Under the influence of German scholars, the
with dynamic people and animals and so on, appears to be the ‘Moses’.

[Figure III-2]

▲ The sea route opens and the Israelites march into Midian land at Nuwayba al Muzayyinah (where Moses split water). Source: YouTube, Shabbat Night Live #2, Red Sea Crossing, Kevin Fisher, Mt. Sinai

geographical home of Israelites was claimed to be the Midian region of the Arabian Peninsula, learned from William Foxwell Albright, and as the head of Hebrew and Northwest Semitic archaic literature, claimed that Proto-Arabic language came from the original Canaan language, which became the parent language of Thamudic, Safaitic, Lihyanite and so on. Others: Miles R. Jones, Jeffrey Benner and J. R. Harris (the western Semitic came from Midian) are the leading scholars of the modern era who claim that the alphabet originated in Midian. Other relics that prove the origin of the Midian alphabet are as follows.

- There are traces using the Proto-Semitic (Hebrew system) in Egypt: Wadi el-Hol letter, Professor Steiner’s lecture: The Wadi el-Hol letters, near 100km north of Thebes in ancient Egypt, is Proto-Semitic written by Habiru in the 17th century.

There are also Proto-Semitic and Egyptian hieroglyphics which borrowed Egyptian characters like Silla dynasty’s Hyangga of earlier the 10th century BC. This is occurring in the Midian through the Exodus route BC10, there is a lecture by Professor Styner of USA. This appears in the Midian through the Exodus route. /8 spokes of a (war) chariot under the Aqaba Red Sea Chop chase (only appears during the 18th Dynasty) : Hoffmeier’s thesis, 1973. General Yadin - There are many remains of Egyptian chariots on the outskirts of Aqaba Manu Wei Bar, including 4 spokes, 8 spokes, 6 spokes. Before 1973 when these ruins were discovered, Professor Hoffmeier and Archaeologist Yigael Yadin, archaeologist (general), etc. proved in their thesis that the 8-spokes chariot was a relic of Tutt Moses IV. / Remains excavated from the Midian : There are Hezmaig Proto-Thamudic, which is Hismaic Proto-Thamudic), the Hebrew previous generation letters in BC 15th Century on a. Kaph Sandal b. Rephidim 4 Gravestones c. Ten Lines of Menorah d. Yahweh Stone so on. / Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History & Saudi Museum Homepage: Midian Tamudic Thamudic characters are recognized as ancient characters from the 15th century BC to the 3rd century BC.
1. **Engraving the name of King Thut-mose III in Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphics on a Petroglyph.**

The pattern of the scarab seal\(^{35}\) engraved with the name of Tute-mose III (for the reign period: 1504–1450?: Thomson Bible, Egyptian Museum) in [Figure III-3] corresponds to the pattern on the petroglyph \(^{36}\) in Mt. Sinai.

![Figure III-3](image)

On the petroglyph \(^{36}\) of [Figure III-4], the scene in which a top commander who was chasing the people of Israel after Pharaoh’s order sank into the water with the chariot he was riding and drowned, can be inferred that the year 1450 to 1446 BC was the time of Israel’s exodus.\(^{36}\)

If you look closely at the Egypt chariot in the petroglyph\(^{36}\), the wheel is out, and only the driving wheel axis is depicted, it brings to mind the content of the Bible Exodus, “God made the wheels of Egyptian chariots come off, which have

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35) Egyptian steatite scarab with couche of Tute-mose III, size: 1.7cm×1.3cm
36) He threw Pharaoh’s chariot and his army into the sea, and the best commanders were immersed in the Red Sea (Exodus 15: 4)
traced the people of Israel.”  

In front of the chariot, there hangs a burning torch, it seems that when God darkens the camp of the Egyptians with the pillar of cloud, it looks like a countermeasure.

The petroglyph of [Figure III-4]is a scene that when the water walled between the left and the right come together at the side of the Midian and slowly approaches to them, the horses that load the Egyptian soldiers fled back.

The letters in the middle of the Old Negev letters on the right side of the petroglyph of [Figure III-5] are the combined word of ‘’jain’’ and ‘’bab’’. Such a combined word indicates a main character, that is < Tutt Moses III, Any one person >.

It is made up of six letters, it is explained, when the Red Sea was divided and the Egyptian soldiers chased the Israelites into the sea. Thut-mose III, the king who ordered the troops of Egyptian horsemen and chariots, stood and watched it at Nuweiba beach.

The left side of the petroglyph of [Figure III-5] depicts when King

37) He made the wheels of their chariots come off so that they had difficulty driving. And the Egyptians said, “Let’s get away from the Israelites! The LORD is fighting for them against Egypt.” (Exodus 14:25)
38) Then the angel of God, who had been traveling in front of Israel’s army, withdrew and went behind them. The pillar of cloud also moved from in front and stood behind them, coming between the armies of Egypt and Israel. Throughout the night the cloud brought darkness to the one side and light to the other side; so neither went near the other all night long (Exodus 14:19-20)
39) Then the LORD said to Moses, “Stretch out your hand over the sea so that the waters may flow back over the Egyptians and their chariots and horsemen.” (Exodus 14:26)
40) The drowning scene of Tut-mose III lying on the ground with his head in a crown under the Scarab : The description of 3 legs intended to convey the meaning of “male” and III. And the scene where the scarab symbolizing the sun god laid out the poop to the very king who is lying, means the resurrection from Egyptian mythical position.
Thut-Mose, III of king Pharaoh watched the chariots of Egypt chasing the Israelites walking on the land in the middle of the Red Sea from the beach of Nouwaiba, suddenly, the sea water that formed both-two walls merged and the king is drowned in a huge raging wave like a tsunami.

And the petroglyph② seems to describe rather in a memorial form that the very drown king is resurrected as 'Ra' the sun god rather than being pleased with the death of Thut-Mose III. This is likely to express that Moses, once an Egyptian prince expressed a special friendship between himself and King Pharaoh's Thut-Mose III through a petroglyph.

Considering the circumstances, reading Exodus 2:23, Moses had returned to Egypt from Midian after King Egypt’s death. At that time, Moses was 80 (BC 1447), and the "King of Egypt" who died more than a decade ago is inevitably the Queen of Hatshepsut(the birth and death date:BC 1508~1458), Moses' mother. Of course, the birth mother of Moses was Yogeveh, who inherited the bloodline of Israel, and Yogeveh could enter the palace as a nanny of Moses.

2. Petroglyph depicts a road, Wadi Watir

The petroglyph① of [Figure III-7] expressed that when the Israelites escaped from Egypt and marched through the Wadi Wattir road for 3 days and nights, they reached the dead road in Nouweiba.④1)

41) 'Pharaoh will think, 'The Israelites are wandering around the land in confusion, hemmed in by the desert. -Exodus 14:3, The Nouweiba native people refer to the beach for the generations to come, which means that Moses has divided the water.'"Nuwayba al Muzayyinah)".
Then Moses struck down the sea with his staff, and the Red Sea split up and formed a sea route. As soon as the people of Israel succeeded in escaping to Midian through the passage of the sea, the waters that had been walling from side to side merged, soon after, a colorful rainbow appeared in Nuwei Bar on the west side of the sea.

▲ 3,500 years ago, the width of the sea route at the time of the Exodus was estimated to be 2km, that is shallower than 6km today.

3. The Red Sea Miracle on the Petroglyph was described in Old Negev Letters.

Petroglyph③ and Petroglyph⑤ of [Figure Ⅲ-9] were carved in Old Negev letters. They say that the people walked on the road of the sea like land with the water stopping and spinning at the spot. It is expressed in modern Hebrew as follows.
The biblical passages relating to petroglyph③ are as follows.

The deep waters congealed in the heart of the sea (Exodus 15:8), the Israelites went through the sea on dry ground, with a wall of water on their right and on their left (Exodus 14:29).

The Biblical passage relating to petroglyph⑤ is as follows. - Take your staff and stretch out your arms over the sea, so that the sea may be parted. Then the Israelites will be able to step on dry ground in the middle of the sea (Exodus 14:16).

Petroglyph⑧ of [Figure III-9] can be interpreted as a sign that the Israelites celebrate the completion(חֲלָב) of their escape from the slavery life in Egypt, which was under the power (לamed) of Jehovah.

In petroglyph⑨ of [Figure III-10], the name of Moses(משה Moshe) was
composed of a compound word, one of the characteristics of the Old Negev letters. And you can see the Danbong camel and donkey leading among the animals. And petroglyph® can be interpreted as Old Negev letters meaning dance. The Biblical passage relating to petroglyph® is that Miriam took a small drum, and all the women followed him with small drums and danced with him. (Exodus 15:20)

The Old Negev letters engraved on petroglyph ⑪ and petroglyph ⑫ in[Figure III-11] are explained that the Israelites who arrived in Midian through the road that was separated and became a dry land, continued to flee to high hills.

⑪: <רַמְרַמְר> towering
⑫: <רַיְיַיְי> rise

This is because Moses, the leader of the people of Israel, saw in advance the sea water that forms the walls to the left and right starts slowly merging from Midian side into the Nuweiba and finally hitting both beaches like a tsunami.

4. נָדַל To Dan:

42) The lower left picture shows Aboriginal people living in the suburbs of Nuweiba carrying children on donkeys, and the white part of the donkey’s legs look like a donkey with a white leg in the upper petroglyph.
To Dan> on the petroglyph of [Figure III-12] seems like a title engraving the exodus’ purpose. If the purpose of the Exodus was to save the Dan tribe of the twelve tribes of Israel, the ultimate purpose was to fulfill the word of Jacob God (Genesis 49:16), which prophesied the advent of the Savior Judge(ך) from the Dan tribe, and was recorded in the petroglyph in Mt. Sinai, the theologians of world need to approach the Bible’s savior theory from a new angle. It is necessary to re-examine God’s promise “in future a prophet like Moses will appear” in Deuteronomy 18:18 of the Old Testament, will be accomplished from which of the twelve tribes of Israel is being made.

Conclusion

It is acknowledged in the domestic history academy that the Koreans migrated from the north. Also from the fact that the Korean language belonged to a Mongolian branch of the Ural Altair family, we can see they lived in Mongolia. However, there has not been any clear truth about where they had moved before Mongolia.

In this paper, I revealed that the letters on the petroglyph in Mt. Sinai and the letters on the roof-end tiles of the Daedong Riverside are the same as Proto-Hebrew, by presenting the same thing between Israeli culture and Korean culture, I proved ‘the claim’, “the Korean people are part of the Israelites.

▲ The Route of the Dan tribe Migration (1248 - 1000 B.C.E.)
This researcher has been studying based on the late 1980 sermon, so it is considered they have traveled through the path shown above. I would like to explain why the Korean people using the Hebrew language changed it into Altair and how long it took as follows. Around 1200 B.C., Israel's Dan tribe started from the town of Zorah in Canaan on the Mediterranean coast and moved to the sunny spot. Before arriving on the Korean Peninsula, which is the final settlement, there was a stopover near the Altai Mountains, and the Dan tribe lived in the northwestern border area of today's Russia and China for about 200 years according to the Savior Christ Cho Hee Sung. At that time, the Karasuk culture was already flourishing there by the Altai-speaking indigenous people.

So the Dan people learned the local Altai language for trades with the indigenous people. In the end, the second generation of the Dan tribe forgot using the Old Negev letters or primitive Hebrew and came to use the Altaic language. This is almost the same as the Israelites, especially the Jewish Tribe, who were still settling in Canaan on the Mediterranean coast, forgot the Old Negev letters or Proto-Hebrews used in the period of Judges and underwent a linguistic shift with Paleo-Hebrew, the parent of today's Hebrew alphabet. In addition, I found that more than a few dozen cultural customs between Korea and Israel are identical. It is archeologically worth researching that the ancient Hebrews were engraved on relics, ‘roof-end tiles’ of the Gojoseon era excavated from the basin of the Daedong River.

Moreover, the reason of the presumption that the ancient letters carved on this roof-end tiles of the period of Gojoseon in the Korean Peninsula are the same with the letters written on the stone plate of the Ten Commandments Moses received from God Yahweh in Mt. Sinai is because that the ancient letters used to describe the Moses' Red Sea miracle on the petroglyph found around Mt. Sinai correspond to the letters on the ancient letters on the roof-end tiles of Gojoseon dynasty of Korea.

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43) SeungniSinmoon, 717ho p2 「Dan Tribr is ‘Yoong race’ they established Ju(周)」 article(2016. 8. 1)
44) Seungnisinmoon, 716ho p3 「the Dan Tribe began moving east in 1248 B.C.」 article(Aug.15th,2016). It is the middle of the thirteenth century BC when Hundreds of thousands of Dan Tribe left for the East from Zora area of Palestine, came to the Altai Mountain, and begin to live in the present northwest of China. There Karasuk culture already flourished by indigenous peoples using Altair. The Arutai(阿勒泰) district of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of northwestern China was the road where the Dan Tribe crossed the Altai Mountains and entered the Mongolian grasslands.
Therefore, I was able to see through the roof-end tiles that the Koreans of Gojoseon used the ancient Hebrew. Citing the changed Passover custom of applying red bean porridge to the gate post, and a funeral rite of weeping sounds and wearing the livery of grief are the same with Israeli culture, I insist that the roots of the Korean people are Israeli Dan tribe. Then, the remaining task is to find out in which path and how long it took for the Dan Tribe to reach the Korean Peninsula, it will take a lot of effort to clarify this. The only thing to do is to secure and present verifiable data. Another remaining research task is to unveil that Koreans are the lost Dan Tribe in all aspects through religious, cultural, world history, and archeological study.

Reference


