

God was and has continued building the House and Kingdom of David

The Historic and Ancient House of David is recognized for its possession of a number of vital foundational documents, examples of which include the prominently referenced Genealogical document, along with other accessible documents detailed below. These documents collectively uphold and reflect the doctrinal assertions found within the Biblical scriptures, asserting that God ordained the House of David as an eternal sovereignty.

According to the Biblical narrative, God decreed that the kingdom shall have an unending lineage of reigning monarchs, a lineage that would persist indefinitely, ceasing only when the celestial bodies—specifically the sun, moon, and stars—cease to emit their light. This divine establishment underscores the profound significance and the spiritually historic essence of the House of David in biblical theology and the broader narrative of monotheistic faith.

2 Samuel 7:12-14 *"And when your days are fulfilled and you rest with your fathers, I will raise up your descendant after you, who will come from your own body, and I will establish his kingdom. He will build a house for My Name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever. I will be his Father, and he will be My son. When he does wrong, I will discipline him with the rod of men and with the blows of the sons of men...."*

2 Samuel 7:16 *"Your house and kingdom will endure forever before Me, and your throne will be established forever."*

2 Samuel 7:17 *"For You, O LORD of Hosts, the God of Israel, have revealed this to Your servant when You said, 'I will build a house for you.' Therefore, Your servant has found the courage to offer this prayer to You."*

Psalms 89:34-37 *"I will not break my covenant with him or take back even one promise I made him. 35 'Once and for all I have promised by my holy name: I will never lie to David. 36 He will always have descendants, and I will watch over his kingdom as long as the sun shines. 37 It will be as permanent as the moon, that faithful witness in the sky.'"*



The Beginning of the Westward Movement of the House and Kingdom of David

This is what is presented in the Biblical record regarding the beginning of the Westward movement as the ending of the kings of Judah!

The last King to rule over the Kingdom of Judah was King Zedekiah. His reign ended in tragedy when he was captured by Babylonian forces. He, along with his family, were taken as prisoners to Babylon. This marked a significant and somber turning point in the history of the kingdom. Following their capture, King Zedekiah witnessed the brutal execution of his sons, an event that underscores the harsh realities of ancient warfare and conquest. The ending of the Kings of Judah and the ending of the era of the descendants of Perez. But there is always another beginning with each ending. The Kings of Judah ended with my 107th Great Grandfather King Zedekiah and he and his household being carried away into Babylon at the siege and fall of Judah and Israel. This was the final fall of the kings of Judah. But according to God's word through His Prophets Isaiah and Jeremiah.

King Zedekiah's two daughters, whose names are etched deeply in the annals of hidden history, harbored a daring plan of escape that they meticulously crafted under the oppressive skies of Babylon. As rulers and invaders clashed over territories, a singular plan of quiet defiance was being woven by royal blood determined to elude capture or worse. They kept their intentions veiled from all but one trusted ally – Jeremiah the Prophet. Renowned for his prophecies and deep spiritual insight, Jeremiah was not only a mentor but became an indispensable part of their escape.

On the scheduled day, when the unrest outside the palace walls created an opportunity for concealment, they departed. With cloaks drawn tightly around their faces, blending with the throngs of displaced refugees, they moved stealthily. Jeremiah, understanding the weight of the task at his shoulders, guided them through lesser-known paths, murmuring prayers under his breath. His eyes were sharp, catching every shadow, every movement that might spell doom for them. Every step they took was a move towards freedom, each glance back a reminder of the life they were leaving behind, fraught with peril but necessary for survival. The cold wind bit into their flesh, but inside, the fire of hope kept them warm. Though their journey was shrouded in danger, the promise of a new dawn kept their spirits unbroken, pushing forward, ever wary, ever persistent.

The narrative of Jeremiah, along with the two daughters of King Zedekiah, embarking on a journey to Egypt, marks the beginning of a compelling historical odyssey. According to the account, they resided in Egypt for about a year, a brief period of respite in their long and arduous journey. Following their stay, they were taken by members of the tribe of Dan, who led them on a maritime voyage. This voyage was not just a relocation, but a mission imbued with the destiny of the Throne of David.

Aboard the ship, Jeremiah, his assistant, and the royal daughters embarked on a sea-going adventure that would take them far from their origins in the Middle East to the shores of Ireland. This relocation was crucial as it symbolically and physically represented the westward movement of the Throne of David. In Ireland, this ancient throne, deeply entwined with the biblical narrative and the fate of the Jewish people, was re-established. This event marked a

significant moment in the history of the Throne, intertwining it with the destinies of new lands and peoples.

The Throne's journey didn't end in Ireland. It later moved to Scotland, continuing its westward trajectory, each relocation steeped in historical significance and surrounded by the lore of the regions it passed through. Ultimately, this westward movement carried the Throne all the way to the United States. Throughout these travels, the Throne of David was not merely a physical artifact but represented a legacy and an enduring symbol of leadership and destiny.

This journey of the Throne of David, from the Middle East to Western Europe and finally North America, encapsulates a saga of migration, survival, and the transmission of spiritual and temporal authority across continents and through centuries. This allegorical and physical westward movement highlights a broader theme of cultural and historical transmission, where ancient symbols adapt and integrate into new lands and traditions, continually shaping and reshaping the narrative of history.

The Kingdom of David is a Global Sovereign Monarchal Society and Benevolent Come-Along-Side Government, directed by His Majesty King David Joel of the House of Weems. His lineage traces back impressively through a long line of royal ancestry. His Majesty King David Joel's heritage includes notable ancestors such as his 137th Great Grandfather Abraham, his 136th Great Grandfather Isaac, his 135th Great Grandfather Jacob, his 134th Great Grandfather Judah, his 124th Great Grandfather King David and his 123rd Great Grandfather King Solomon of Judah and Israel. The lineage continues seamlessly through the succeeding Kings of Judah as well as those Kings of Ireland and Scotland. This profound historical connection imbues the society with a rich legacy of leadership and benevolence, guided by principles that have been revered through centuries.

The Kingdom of David established in accordance with and under the Kingdom of God

The ancient Kingdom of David was the best example of what God had brought forth to provide for the entire human race, and was a movement towards what God in His provision began through Jacob's blessing of his sons and the blessing that he gave to his son Judah in the establishment of the kingly line and the Covenant that God made with my 124th Great Grandfather KING DAVID to build him a House and Kingdom that would last to a 1,000 generations and in this I explore the historical and theological significance of King David's rule in biblical history. This examination delves into how his monarchy was not only a pivotal moment in the secular history of Israel but also a central part of the divine plan as portrayed in the scriptures. Through a detailed analysis of biblical texts, the narrative illustrates how David's reign was seen as a model of godly governance, aligning with the broader divine scheme for the people of Israel. The book further discusses the symbolic representation of David's kingdom as a precursor to the messianic era anticipated in various prophetic writings across the Old Testament, enhancing our understanding of its lasting spiritual and cultural impact.

Our English word “kingdom” usually carries with it connotations of a physical realm over which a king exercises dominion. However, though Jesus sometimes uses the word with this meaning in the scriptures, he predominantly teaches about the kingdom of God as the “reign” or “rule” of God. This conceptual framework is not a departure from the Old Testament, which thematically revolves around God re-establishing his rightful rule over humanity. The Old Testament narratives and prophecies articulate a vision wherein God's sovereignty is recognized and celebrated among all nations.

Jesus, throughout his ministry, emphasized that he was not introducing a novel idea when he spoke to the Jews about the advent of the kingdom. Instead, he was affirming and fulfilling the longstanding biblical tradition with a fresh emphasis on the present and active fulfillment of God's kingdom. What distinguished Jesus's message about the kingdom was his declaration that the kingdom was already at hand, dynamically active in the lives of his followers and not only a future promise.

This emphasis on the present reality of God's kingdom bridged the eschatological (dealing with the last things or end times) hopes of the Jewish people with the immediate transformation in individual lives and communities. Prior to the complete and final manifestation of God's kingdom, it had already begun its work vigorously in the present, effectively re-establishing the Kingdom of David not just as a historical or future reality, but as a living and transformative force within the community of believers.

Understanding Jesus' teachings about the kingdom of God requires recognizing this dual aspect: the kingdom is both a future hope and a current reality. This duality enriches the Christian understanding of how believers are to live in the world—striving to uphold the values of this kingdom that operates on justice, peace, and divine love, even as they anticipate its perfect and full realization in the age to come.

The Kingdom of David, as proclaimed by His Majesty King David Joel of the House of Weems, represents more than a mere monarchical restoration; it gestures towards a profound spiritual and prophetic fulfillment, woven into the fabric of biblical narratives. The declared lineage connecting King David Joel back to King David of Judah and Israel—through an exhaustive genealogical stretch of 124 generations underscores not just a restoration of a historic kingdom but a revival of a prophetic vision described in the scriptures.

As the biblical text resonates through the ages, "The Lord declares to you that He will build you a House. I will raise up your seed after you, I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever. I will be his father and he shall be my son." He is the **Branch of David who shall arise...in Zion at the end of time,**" it becomes clear that this new Kingdom of David is not merely a political entity but a pivotal element in the divine saga. It is here argued by His Majesty that unlike King Solomon—his 123rd great-grandfather and Jesus who marked the “beginning of the end times” the true fulfillment of the prophecy lies with his reign, marking a culmination and a continuation of divine promises.

The significance of King David Joel's claim gains additional weight from the New Testament passages and theological interpretations concerning the onset of the end times with Jesus' ministry, broadly understood to incorporate his death, resurrection, and the Pentecost event. Acts 2:16-21 plays a critical role in Christian eschatology by positioning the events of Pentecost as the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecies, particularly from Joel 2:28-32. On the day of Pentecost, Peter employed these prophetic texts to frame the descent of the Holy Spirit, speaking in tongues, and other miraculous signs as direct fulfillments of God's prophetic declarations concerning the last days.

In Peter's discourse, the advent of the Holy Spirit and the phenomena that accompanied it were not isolated events but were integrally linked with the entire ministry of Jesus, substantiating the arrival of the "last days." Thus, when His Majesty ties his anointment and the establishment of the new Kingdom of David with these prophetic discourses, he is situating his reign within a broader theological context that suggests a direct divine endorsement and continuation of a biblical promise.

In this interpretation, the narrative is not just about historical or political legitimacy but about eschatological fulfillment, where the falling and rising again of the "tent of David," symbolizes not only the restoration of a kingdom but the ushering in of a prophesied era of divinely appointed governance and spiritual renewal. This broadens the implications of his reign, suggesting that it might indeed represent a significant epoch in the divine timeline as articulated by biblical prophecy.

Also, Ezekiel 37 makes the promise of a new King David who would arise at the Last Day(s) and establish an Earthly Kingdom that would last throughout eternity. This prophecy indicates that he would serve as a shepherd to the nations, guiding them towards righteousness and justice. The envisioned leader is not just a political figure but a spiritual guide, bringing an eternal system of peace and prosperity. This leader's role fulfills the deep-seated human longing for a just and harmonious society, mirroring the ancient ideals of kingship where the leader is deeply intertwined with the spiritual and moral welfare of the people.

King David of Judah and Israel is a central figure in both biblical history and biblical prophecy, is intrinsically linked to the notions of divine kingship and messianic expectations. Throughout his life, from his humble beginnings as a shepherd to his ascension to the throne, King David of Judah and Israel's story is a testament to a life directly guided and supported by God. This divine endorsement was further emphasized through the promises given in the prophecies, which articulated a lasting dynasty—a covenant that extended beyond David to an eternal House and Kingdom.

The promises made to King David of Judah and Israel are significantly echoed in the texts found in the Dead Sea Scrolls, notably in fragments like the 4Q Florilegium. These manuscripts, which include reinterpretations of biblical texts alongside their apocalyptic visions, offer insight into the deeply messianic hopes held by their authors. The text from Cave IV at Qumran boldly

merges interpretations of scriptural promises with their contemporary context, portraying a future where these ancient prophecies of a restored Davidic kingdom would be fulfilled.

The concept of an eternal Davidic kingdom is not confined to ancient Judaic traditions but resonates across time in various forms of Jewish thought. The Dead Sea Scrolls provide one of the clearest windows into the early messianic beliefs that shaped Jewish ideologies during the Second Temple period, particularly those sects opposed to the prevailing powers of the Romans and the Hasmonean priesthood. As highlighted in the scroll fragments, the Messiah is often bestowed with Davidic titles and prophetic qualities drawn directly from the Hebrew Scriptures, such as those found in Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the Psalms of Solomon.

In essence, these prophetic texts and their later interpretations are not merely historical artifacts but serve as monumental testimonies to the enduring nature of Davidic expectations. They also illuminate the varying interpretations and fervent hopes for a future in which divinely anointed leadership would rescue and restore the community. Importantly, the figure of the Messiah, as anticipated in these texts, was envisioned as a regal and pastoral leader, an embodiment of the highest ideals of kingship and holiness purported by David's legacy.

The exploration of King David of Judah and Israel life, prophecies, and their subsequent interpretations across different Jewish sects at different times highlights a central and continuous thread in the fabric of Jewish faith and identity, extending well into modern discussions of theology and cultural legacy. The concept of a Davidic "tent," which symbolizes the restoration of divine favor and leadership, is not merely a historical or theological artifact; it represents a living, breathing ideal that permeates Jewish thought. This eschatological symbolism underscores a fundamental aspect of Jewish hope, asserting not only a physical and political restoration but also a profound spiritual revival. Such revival is emblematic of the ultimate redemption foreseen by the prophets and embraced by the adherents throughout the ages. This belief in a holistic restoration—encompassing moral, spiritual, and national rejuvenation—is pivotal in understanding the resilience and evolving nature of Jewish eschatology. This complex weave of historical continuity and theological evolution enriches the Jewish philosophical narrative, offering deep insights into how ancient prophetic visions continue to inspire and shape collective aspirations for the future.

The four gospels—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John—consistently portray Jesus stating in His own words that "His Kingdom was not of this World." They further elaborate that Jesus did not possess an Earthly Kingdom. Instead, His divine mission centered on bringing salvation to the lost by assuming the penalty of sin for all mankind, a concept reiterated in the book of Revelation which echoes that Jesus's Kingdom was not of this world.

When Jesus approached John the Baptist to be baptized, He did so not out of necessity due to sin—as He was without sin—but to symbolically take upon Himself the sins of the world. John the Baptist was known for baptizing those who confessed to sin in their lives.

However, Jesus, being sinless, used this act to inaugurate His mission and to empathize with the human condition, aligning Himself with humanity's plight. This baptism was emblematic, portraying that though He was sinless, He was willing to bear humanity's sins, affirming His role as the redeemer.

His Majesty King David Joel of the House of Weems' lineage and genealogy have intrigued many, as they reveal that he is a direct descendant of King David of Judah and Israel. This connection to such a historic religious and royal figure adds a significant layer of prestige and historical importance to his standing.

Furthermore, his ancestry is also linked to the kings of Ireland and Scotland, bridging a regal connection across different cultures and histories.

The Kingdom of David, which he leads, is described as a Global Sovereign, Monarchal Society and Benevolent, Come-Along-Side, Government. This Monarchal Government aims to foster global partnerships and benevolent activities, drawing on the rich historical and royal traditions that King David Joel represents. Through these efforts, the society seeks to create a positive impact on a global scale, promoting values of cooperation and benevolence in line with its royal heritage.

King Hezekiah through the Last of Judah's Kings, and my 107th GGF King Zedekiah

When the Babylonian King invaded Israel and Judah he completely destroyed everything that was attached to Israel's identity, including what he thought to be the House of David and to completely remove it from ever existing ever again. So, they destroyed the temple and the palace and carried away to Babylon the State leaders including the priests.

Thus, the many attacks on the existence of the Historical and Ancient Kingdom of David are coming from a few academics saying that as a result of the lack of archaeological evidence that this leads many to believe that King David or King Solomon to have ever existed. They argue that this lack of Archaeologic evidence proves that the Bible isn't true. Nonetheless, these dissident claims only really prove the "Bible even more.

The full removal of Judah from Jerusalem even to the extent that archaeologists' having nothing archaeological to discover about the Kings of Judah was foretold in the Bible as stated in the following:

Then Isaiah said to King Hezekiah, *"Hear the word of the Lord: **The time will surely come when everything in your palace, and all that your predecessors have stored up until this day, will be carried off to Babylon. Nothing will be left, says the Lord.***

"And some of your descendants, your own flesh and blood who will be born to you, will be taken away, and they will become eunuchs in the palace of the king of Babylon" and

"Therefore, this is what the Lord, the God of Israel, says: "I am going to bring such disaster on Jerusalem and Judah that the ears of everyone who hears of it will tingle. I will stretch out over Jerusalem the measuring line used against Samaria and the plumb line used against the house of Ahab." 2 Kings 20:16-18 (King Ahab was one of the Evilest king who reigned in Israel.)

"I will wipe out Jerusalem as one wipes a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down. I will forsake the remnant of my inheritance and give them into the hands of enemies. They will be looted and plundered by all their enemies; they have done evil in my eyes and have aroused my anger from the day their ancestors came out of Egypt until this day." 2 Kings 21:12-15."

'Homely' Ancient Rock Adds to Proof of King David's House.



The Biblical verses directly addressed the dissident claims.

Because God declared that He would remove all exigence and wipe clean like a dish all geological evidence, but God always leaves breadcrumbs like the above stone that is pictured in the attachment that has the inscription The House of David.

SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE

The House and Kingdom of David is portrayed as an eternal divine sovereignty ordained by God, with a lineage that persists as long as the sun, moon, and stars shine. This kingdom's foundation is deeply rooted in biblical scripture, emphasizing God's covenant with King David to establish an everlasting throne. The historical trajectory includes the fall of the last Judah king, Zedekiah, whose daughters escaped with the prophet Jeremiah, initiating a westward migration of the Davidic throne through Egypt, Ireland, Scotland, and ultimately to the United States. The Kingdom of David today is represented as a global sovereign monarchy led by King David Joel of the House of Weems, who traces his ancestry back to biblical patriarchs and kings. The kingdom embodies both a historical and spiritual legacy, fulfilling prophetic biblical promises and eschatological hopes, aligning with Christian and Jewish theological traditions concerning divine rule and messianic expectations.

- **Eternal covenant with David:** God promised an everlasting kingdom to David's lineage, affirmed by biblical passages that highlight the perpetual nature of his throne. 1 2

- **Fall of Judah's last king:** King Zedekiah's capture and the tragic end of his reign marked the end of Judah's kings, but also the beginning of a westward movement of the Davidic line. 3
- **Escape and migration:** Zedekiah's daughters, guided by Jeremiah, escaped to Egypt and later journeyed by sea to Ireland, symbolizing the transfer and continuation of the Davidic throne westward. 4 5
- **Westward journey of the throne:** The Davidic throne's movement continued from Ireland to Scotland and eventually to the United States, representing a legacy of leadership and spiritual authority across continents. 6 7
- **Modern Kingdom of David:** Led by King David Joel, whose genealogy links him to biblical figures including Abraham, David, and Solomon, the kingdom functions as a global sovereign monarchy with benevolent governance. 8 9
- **Theological significance of David's rule:** King David's monarchy is both a historical and prophetic model of godly governance, reflecting divine plans and messianic expectations in biblical tradition. 10 11
- **Eschatological fulfillment:** The kingdom under King David Joel is presented as a prophetic fulfillment linked with New Testament eschatology, signaling a continuation of divine promises and the establishment of a spiritual reign. 12 13
- **Jewish prophetic tradition:** Ancient texts, including the Dead Sea Scrolls and Ezekiel's prophecies, emphasize the expectation of a restored Davidic kingdom and a messianic leader who brings eternal peace and justice. 14 15
- **Biblical validation despite archaeological challenges:** Although archaeological evidence for the House of David was historically scarce due to Babylonian destruction, biblical prophecy predicted this erasure, and inscriptions like the "House of David" stone provide supporting testimony.