

## GAULS AND CELTS RELATED

"For a long time, Rome's reach did not extend outside the Mediterranean lands and even in Italy only up to the valley of the Po. In that region they encountered 'Gauls' whose forebears had sacked Rome at the beginning of the fourth century. These barbarians were part of a family of peoples spread across northern and western Europe and the higher reaches of the Danube. Their history requires notice, for they reached the highest levels of culture attained by any Europeans outside the Mediterranean world before being conquered by the Romans. These were the Celts, some of whose languages survive on the fringes of Western Europe and fragmentarily in other languages. Between 600 and 400 BC they settled in Spain, the British Isles and over virtually the whole of what is now France (which became for the Romans, 'Gallia'; Gaul, the land of the Galli), and then in the Po Valley and Liguria [NW Italy]. The Greeks called them Keltoi and soon after 300 BC Macedonia was suffering from their depredations. Some of them in the third century went so far as to cross to Asia Minor where they settled in what was later known because of them as Galatia."

— *A History of Europe* by J.M. Roberts 1996

"One branch of the Celtic tree settled in present-day France and became the Gauls, whom Julius Caesar would conquer in the century before Christ...A cognate [blood related] tribe settled the Iberian Peninsula [Spain and Portugal] and became great sea traders. In the third century, B.C., Celts invaded the Greek world, advancing as far south as Delphi [Greece] and settling in present-day Turkey, where, as the Galatians (note the similarity of consonantal sounds in "Celts," "Gaul," and "Galatian") they were recipients of one of Paul's letters. Siblings of the Gaulish Celts crossed to Britain as early as 400 B.C., becoming the Britons, who nine centuries later, in the time of Augustine and Patricius, would be gradually pushed by the Angles and Saxons into Cornwall, where they would become the Cornish, and into Wales, where they would become the Welsh. It is from these British Celts that the legends of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table would spring."

— *How the Irish Saved Civilization* by Thomas Cahill- Pub: Doubleday 1995

"The current orthodox view is that the Celtic language and the essentials of Celtic cultures were brought to Britain in the centuries after 600 BC by small groups of migrants... The history of the Celts became interwoven with that of the Romans and the Greeks. Their descendants in Galatia received a letter from Paul"

— *A History of Wales* by John Davies, The Penguin Press 1993

## PAUL PREACHED TO THE CELTS = GALATIANS

"This matter of the founding of the Galatian churches has kept serious Bible students at work for many years. The problem stems from the meaning of the word Galatia. Several hundred years before the birth of Christ, some fierce tribes migrated from Gaul (modern France) into Asia Minor, and founded Galatia, 'The country of the Gauls.'"

— *The Bible Exposition Commentary/New Testament*, Vol.1 2001  
by Warren W. Wiersbe

"The tough vitality of the Celtic character maintained itself in Asia comparatively unimpaired among Phrygians and Greeks, as it has done in our own islands among Saxons and Danes and Normans, (p.19) There is every reason, then, for believing that the Galatian settlers were genuine Celts, and of the two main subdivisions not which modern philologists have divided the Celtic race, they seem rather to have belonged to the Cymric, of which the Welsh are the living representatives. Thus in the age when St. Paul preached, a native of Galatia spoke a language, essentially the same with that which was current in the southern part of Britain... one of his Asiatic converts visiting the far West to barter the haircloths of his native country for the useful metal which was the special product of this island, we can imagine... laid the foundations of the earliest church in Britain."

— *St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians* by J.B. Lightfoot, (1828-1889)  
P. 87 English theologian, Bishop of Durham

"In Paul's time the word Galatians had both an ethnic and a political meaning. The ethnic Galatians were Celts who migrated from central Europe to Asia Minor in the third century B.C. They settled in the area around Ankara, the capital of present-day Turkey. In Paul's day the native Galatian dialect was still spoken there, although Greek had been accepted as the language of business and diplomacy. By New Testament times there was a Roman province called Galatia."

— *The Nelson Study Bible - New King James Version* 1997 by  
Thomas Nelson, Inc.

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Tract # 85

August 2015

## WHO WERE THE GALATIANS?



In the Apostle Paul's Epistle to the saints in the Asia Minor province of Galatia, he gave ample evidence that they were ethnic descendants of the Old Testament Northern House of Israel of the dispersion!

Sacred and secular historians show the racial family connection of the Galatians with the Gauls and Celtic Tribes of Northwestern Europe and the British Isles.

*"But the Lord said unto him, [Ananias] Go thy way: for he [Paul] is a chosen vessel unto me, to bear my name before the Gentiles, [nations] and kings, and the children of Israel:"*

— Acts 9:15; 13:46-47; 18:5-6; Isa. 49:6

By Charles A. Jennings



**P**aul's Old Covenant references in his Epistle to the Galatians, proves their racial descent from the Israelites of the Northern Kingdom in their dispersion by the Assyrians in 721 B.C.

(II Kings 16-18) If the Galatians were not Israelites, Old Covenant references would have been meaningless.

- No man is justified by the Law 3:10-12
- Redemption from the curse of the Law 3:13-14
- The Abrahamic Covenant 3:15-20
- Righteousness is not by the Law 3:21-24
- Israel the heir once in bondage 4:1-3
- Redemption for Israel once under the Law 4:4-5
- Galatians, the sons of God 4:6-7; Jer. 31:9, 20
- Reverting back to Law keeping 4:8-11
- Two sons-two covenants 4:21-31; Isa. 54:1
- Circumcision the yoke of bondage 5:1-12

**Celt** = originally Breton, the Gauls, a Celtic speaking person: The Bretons, Irish, Welsh and Highland Scots are Celts. One of an ancient people in Central and Western Europe, reputedly including the Gauls and Britons.

**Briton** = of Celtic origin, <sup>1</sup> a native or inhabitant of Great Britain or the British Commonwealth of nations. <sup>2</sup> a member of an early Celtic people living in the southern part of Britain at the time of the Roman invasion.

—Webster's New World Dictionary College Edition 1968

**Gauls & Celts = Galatians**  
**Galatians = Israelites**  
**Israelites = Gauls and Celts**

## GAUL'S AND CELT'S MIGRATION INTO ASIA MINOR



Paul visited Galatia on his second and third missionary journeys – Acts 16:6 & 18:23

"Galatia was a Roman province in Asia Minor. Galatia was named for the Gallic tribes (called Galatai by the Greeks) that invaded Greece and Macedonia and overran Asia Minor in the 200's B.C. Attalus, King of Pergamum, defeated the Gauls in 239 B.C., and forced them to settle in the part of ancient Phrygia which became Galatia."

—The World Book Encyclopedia Vol. 7 pg. 7