



Britain: The First Christian Nation

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NOT all papers have to be 200-pages long, you know. Sometimes they can be written as a pamphlet for a potty break. I expect to keep this one short and sweet. The problem I've been having is figuring out whether or not to attach it to my [Tea Tephi](#) research, [Millennial Kingdom](#) research, or [Mary Magdalene](#) research. This is of course the Kingdomverse and they all relate. So, choose your adventure, I guess. **Tea Tephi** the Yahudan princess was planted in greater Britain by Yermiyahu (Jeremiah), but then centuries later, while Miryam Magdalene, Lazarus, Martha, and other notable members of Shim'on the Leper's household hunkered down in

southern France, Yoceph and the virgin Miryam continued on to Britain, most likely Anglesey in Wales. Their mission was a resounding successes. The following so-many pages will help to highlight how successful Yoceph's pastorate truly was.

Often history disagrees with itself but not this time. The consensus is in. Britain became the **first Christian nation**, and that is no small claim. The earliest reference that I can find to the **Church of England** goes all the way back to ~~King Henry VIII~~ **Tertullian** of all people. The man from Carthage, a Roman province of Africa, lived and died between **155-222** according to the official timeline, and here is what he has to say.

The extremities of Spain, the various parts of Gaul, the regions of Britain which have never been penetrated by Roman arms, have received the religion of Christ.

Tertullian

We are still a century away from **Constantine**, and some of the worst persecution is still to come. **Diocletian**, **Maximian**, and **Galerius**, just to name a few, though **Hadrian** was a total dick. And so, just look at all those locations being mentioned. **Britain** and **Spain** had embraced YASHA'UA Messiah [perhaps they knew him as *Iesus*], and **Gaul** as well. Gaul was a wide swath of earth which denoted the boundaries of present-day **France**, **Belgium**, **Luxembourg**, most of **Switzerland**, parts of **Northern Italy**, and **Deutschland** west of the Rhine. Much of those areas were inhabited by the **Celtic** and **Aquitani** tribes.

What Tertullian appears to be saying is the kingship of Messiah was flourishing in areas where Rome had dominion, but also in places where it did not. No wonder why Rome made the "*controversial*" decision to embrace Christianity under the Latin kings. I've watched enough Wille E. Coyote to know the wolf needed to play the part of the shepherd so as to win over the trust of the sheep. Keep your friends close and your enemies closer, controlled opposition at its finest. I'm looking at you, Constantine. It's the very reason why the people who run the world today [*ahem* Rome] hug the Bible to their bosom.

In little time, **A.D. 230** to be exact, **Origen of Alexandria** would make a similar claim.

The divine goodness of our Lord and Savior is equally diffused among **the Britons**, the Africans, and other nations of the world.

Origen

Like Tertullian, Origen was a resident of Africa. Why the fascination with Britain then? Britain resided on the opposite end of the realm, remaining completely independent from Rome's World Order. Considering all the persecution afloat, Britain is quite suddenly coming across like the land of opportunity.

Our next source was a **third century** priest in the church of **Rome**, though his origins stem from Africa again. **Sabellius** manages to give clarity to what has already been stated by Tertullian and Origen. In **A.D. 250** he wrote the *following*:

Christianity was privately confessed elsewhere, but **the first nation that produced it as their religion and called it Christian**, after the name of Christ, was **Britain**.

Sabellius

And there you have it, folks. Sabellius just laid it right out in the open. Britain may have not be the first people to coin the phrase Christian, but they were the **first nation**.

Eusebius may have been **Constantine's church historian**, a suspicious claim if ever I've heard one, though he too manages to complement the claim being made by Sabellius. Sometime between **A.D. 260** and **340** he wrote:

The Apostles passed beyond the ocean to the Isles called the Britannic Isles.

Eusebius

Another clue. Britain was the first nation to embrace YASHA'UA Messiah in part because the Apostles had beheld the White Cliffs of Dover. We are not told which of the apostles, but that is okay. Let's keep up with the sleuth work. Perhaps we will discover their names elsewhere.

Arnobius is yet another Christian apologist from northern Africa, specifically, Tunisia, whom we are told was writing in the whereabouts of **A.D. 300**. *Here* is his claim.

So swiftly runs the word of God that though in several thousand years God was not known except among the Jews, **now within the space of a few years** His word is concealed neither from the **Indians** in the East nor from the **Britons** in the West.

Arnobius

The quip about ALAHAYAM not being known except among the Jews, and for the matter of several thousand years, is noteworthy since ‘*scholarship*’ has pointed out how Arnobius appears to have written his work while still a recent convert. So fresh was his declaration of faith that he possessed a very limited knowledge of Scripture, knowing *nothing* of the Torah or the Tanakh, and what he may or may not have understood of Messiah was never quoted from any Gospel. What he did manage to maintain as an influence were the writings of **Lucretius** and **Plato**, neither of whom were Christian.

How deep Arnobius managed to plunge into the faith is anybody’s guess. His lack of knowledge in the way of Scripture however gives his witness regarding the British isles even greater weight in my opinion. With quotes such as this one, his appreciation seems to lie along the fact that he was part of a swelling movement, one which involved the outer rims of India and **Britain**. There is certainly something about the continual mention of Britain which seems to give it the brush strokes of the latest and the greatest ‘promised land’. Certainly, a happening place. Particularly for guys like Arnobius who, after jumping ship from paganism, was responding to the persecution of **Emperor Diocletian** and his like. Sticking it to the man so to speak.

And then notice what *else* he says. The besorah had only taken the space of a few years to manifest in those places. That lines up exactly with what Sabellius and Eusebius had earlier stated.

Dorotheus was the Bishop of Tyre and, when writing about the importance of Britain in **A.D. 303**, *does* manage to drop us a **name**. **Two** of them, actually.

Aristobulus, whom Paul saluted when writing to the Romans, was Bishop of **Britain**, . . . and **Simon Zelotes** preached Christ through all Mauretania and Africa the less. At length he was crucified in **Britannia**, slain, and buried.

Dorotheus

The very **Aristobulus** given to us in Pa'al's epistle to the Romans was the Bishop of Britain. *I checked.* The **first bishop of Britain** was one of **The Seventy** according to further tradition. That isn't even the beginning of his qualifications though. Aristobulus was not only a **Leviyte**, but he was also **Kepha's father-in-law**. But that's not all. His brother was **Barnabas** who, according to the **Clementine Homilies**, is a stand-in for the **apostle Mathias. John-Mark**, or rather, Yochanon-Marqus is a **cousin**.

His relations don't end there, either. Tradition has long held Aristobulus and **Zavidy** to be the **same person**. That would not only mean Aristobulus was the father of the apostles **James** and **John** [Ya'aqov and Yochanon]; his wife was the **Virgin Miryam's sister, Miryam Shalomah**. That would make John [Yochanon] and Kepha **in-law brothers** and **cousins** of Messiah. You might say Aristobulus was YASHA'UA's **uncle-in-law**. YASHA'UA's entourage was nearly all related. It's a bloodline thing.

What isn't known about Aristobulus is his fate. He was older than everyone, with the exception perhaps of Joseph of Arimathea. Some claim he was martyred in Wales, but the general consensus is that he died in peace, like Miryam of Migdal, Mirym the Mother, and Yoceph. But you probably already know what I'm thinking. If Aristobulus or the other two mentioned lived **forty years out**, then YASHA'UA very likely came for them. Those were his promises that generation, and I stand by it.

Regarding Dorotheus, this is the first I've heard of **Shim'on the Zealot** in Britain. Crucified too. Perhaps we should keep snooping around to see what comes up. *Wait*, I already found a reference. That was fast, I know. The wonders of reading a research paper. Jumping ahead in history to **A.D. 802**, Shim'on the Zealot makes another appearance. This time he is mentioned by the **Byzantine historian Nicephorus, Patriarch of Constantinople** (*I know*, let's try to stay focused though).

St Simon, surnamed **Zelotes**, travelled through Egypt and Africa, then through Mauritania and all Libya, preaching the Gospel. And **the same doctrine he taught to the peoples of the Occidental Sea and the islands called Britannia**.

Boom. There's your second reference to the Apostle Shim'on in the British Isles. Your time is important, and neither of us are getting any older, so

let's keep reading. Our next reference derives from **Jerome**—*dub, dub, dub*. In case you are still left unaware, he was the guy who translated the Bible into the **Vulgate**, and apparently residing in Bethlehem in **A.D. 378** when writing:

From **India to Britain**, all nations resound with the death and resurrection of Christ.

There it is again. Britain. Rome coveted England and could hardly think to bring up the spread of Christianity without making mention of the free world.

Chrysostom's acknowledgement gets even better. *I checked*. He was yet another **Patriarch of Constantinople** (*I know*). This is what he wrote in **A.D. 402**.

The British Isles, which are beyond the sea, and which lie in the ocean, have received the virtue of the word. **Churches are there founded, and altars erected**. Though you should go to the ocean, to the British Isles, there you will hear all men everywhere discoursing matters out of the Scriptures, with a different voice indeed, but not another faith, with a different tongue but the same judgment.

Still trying to round the sheep up into the lions' den, I see. Why hadn't Britain received the memo, that Rome had converted to Christianity? LOL. Hopefully, Britain doesn't take the bait.

Speaking of which, Britain's reputation apparently prompted **Saint Augustine** to take action. Not to be confused with the *other* **Saint Augustine of Hippo** who wrote *Confessions* and *The City of God*. Confusing, I know. I personally visited the ruins of Saint Augustine's monastery in Canterbury as part of [The Pilgrim's Path](#), and the **two Augustine's** came up. Are there really two of them or are we looking at a composite? *Whatever*. Let's keep to the subject.

Saint Augustine may have had a role in the creation of **Islam** according to a **Jesuit** whistleblower, *via* [Muhammad vs. the Millennial Kingdom](#). Even if he is innocent of the accusation, the dude reeks of propaganda and is in all likelihood a NOC. Not good news then, since we are told there were boots on the ground in **A.D. 597**. *Uh-huh*, Augustine arrived in Kent with the exclusive purpose of establishing a Catholic stronghold,

setting up shop in **Canterbury** and other curious locations like **Anglesey**. The concluding letter he wrote to **Pope Gregory** is certainly strange, seeing as how Britain was apparently pagan and in need of gospel emissaries from the Club of Rome. (That is sarcasm on my part and a hard pass, by the way.)

In the **western confines** of **Britain**, there is a certain **royal island** of large extent, surrounded by water, abounding in all the beauties of nature and necessities of life. **In it the first neophytes of the catholic law, God beforehand acquainting them, found a Church constructed by no human art, but by the hands of Christ Himself, for the salvation of His people. The Almighty has made it manifest by many miracles and mysterious visitations that He continues to watch over it as sacred to Himself, and to Mary the mother of God.**

Augustine to Pope Gregory

What in the world is going on? Many Christian writers had already affirmed Britain's fame, but this is the first instance that I can find where we are given an up-close glance from an outsider. *Sure*, Augustine's Intel report affirms the Brits were the first neophytes. Tell us something we don't know already, Augustine. But then from there his description escalates into something seemingly mythological. What is the royal island to the west of Britain and are these manifestations of the Almighty by way of miracles and mysterious visitations? We are not told, except that the Almighty continues to watch over it as a place which is sacred to Himself. The same couldn't exactly be said of the holy land at the time.

By the time of Augustine's arrival in **597**, **Camelot** had already come to an end half a century earlier, in **537**, as per [537: The End of Camelot](#). Of course, that happened immediately following **536**. [536: Year After the Fire Reset](#). And given that **541** may have been the [Year of the Apocalypse](#), is Augustine highlighting an untold visitation that kickstarted the Millennial Kingdom? I have covered some of what that may have looked like in [500 Years of the Phoenix](#).

Quite the communique, wouldn't you agree? Was there any other nation in the Roman world where Christianity was spoken of in this way? Maybe

we will find one later down the road. But I dare say, Augustine's message would have us believe Britain was indeed a happening and holy place.

While the rest of the world went on *and on* in praise of England, the earliest reference that I can find from anyone claiming to be a native of Britain rather than north African, and who can therefore confirm how jolly a time it truly was to be a Celt, belongs to a certain monk named **Gildas the Wise**. But not until **A.D. 550**. Here is what he says.

We certainly know that Christ, the true Son, afforded His light, the knowledge of His precepts to **our Island** in the last year of **Tiberius Caesar**."

Gildas the Wise, DeExidio Britanniae

Tiberius Caesar reigned for **22 years**, ending in **A.D. 37**. Some would clam that's four years after the resurrection, if **33** is the mile-marker, but I'm not saying that to be the case. We have been over this already. A **40-year generation** can be found existing between YASHA'UA's crucifixion and the destruction of Yerushalayim in **70AD**. The year **30** would then chock on **7** years in total, before the first arrivals, that is. That's slightly more than the few short years recorded by Arnobius. Still not bad though. If anything, it highlights the probability that the emissaries arrival was a wild success. **[EDIT: I take that back. There is an earlier reference to Christianity in Britain, as official history goes. It belongs to Maelgwyn of Llandaff, the uncle of St. Davydd, the Welsh bishop of Mynyw. The date of its composition is attributed to the year A.D. 450, and I probably say this way too often, but it's telling.**

Joseph of Arimathea, the noble decurion, received his everlasting rest with his **eleven** associates in the **Isle of Avalon**. He lies in the southern angle of the bifurcated line of the Oratorium of the **Adorable Virgin**. He has with him **the two white vessels of silver** which were filled with the blood and the sweat of the great Prophet **Jesus**.

Maelgwyn of Llandaff

What I should have said when prepping that quote is: 'Nerd alert'. It's not simply that we see Joseph of Arimathea making an appearance in Britain again. Or coming to learn that he had **eleven associates** to work with, all of whom seemed to escape the fate of crucifixion, unlike Shim'on. Here

we are introduced to the **Isle of Avalon**, once again pitting us in **King Arthur** territory and my [537: The End of Camelot](#) paper.

In Augustine's letter to the pope he refers to a **royal island** to the **west** of Britain. That can only be **Anglesey**. Maelgwyn of Llandaff on the other hand mentions **Avalon**. They're the same place. Nearly everyone seems to think Avalon is Glastonbury but those people's conclusions are way off on the map.

By the way, Mary Magdalene may have gone all the way north to Anglesey with Joseph—*initially*. People relocate all the time, and there was still plenty of time after the deaths of Joseph and the virgin Miryam for her to settle down at Saint-Baume, as detailed in [Mary Magdalene Adrift](#) and [Mary Magdalene and the Mandala](#). I have stumbled upon too many texts which seems to suggest that to be the case, and Maelgwyn of Llandaff is one such witness. He mentions not one but two white vessels of silver which were filled with the blood and the sweat of YASHA'UA. We're getting into Grail territory, which I'd rather save for the BIG EVENT, [Mary Magdalene and the Holy Grail](#).

And *now* do you see how difficult it is to stay on one topic? Well, here is a little food for thought before our parting. What if I told you the two white vessels were the **two Miryam**'s?