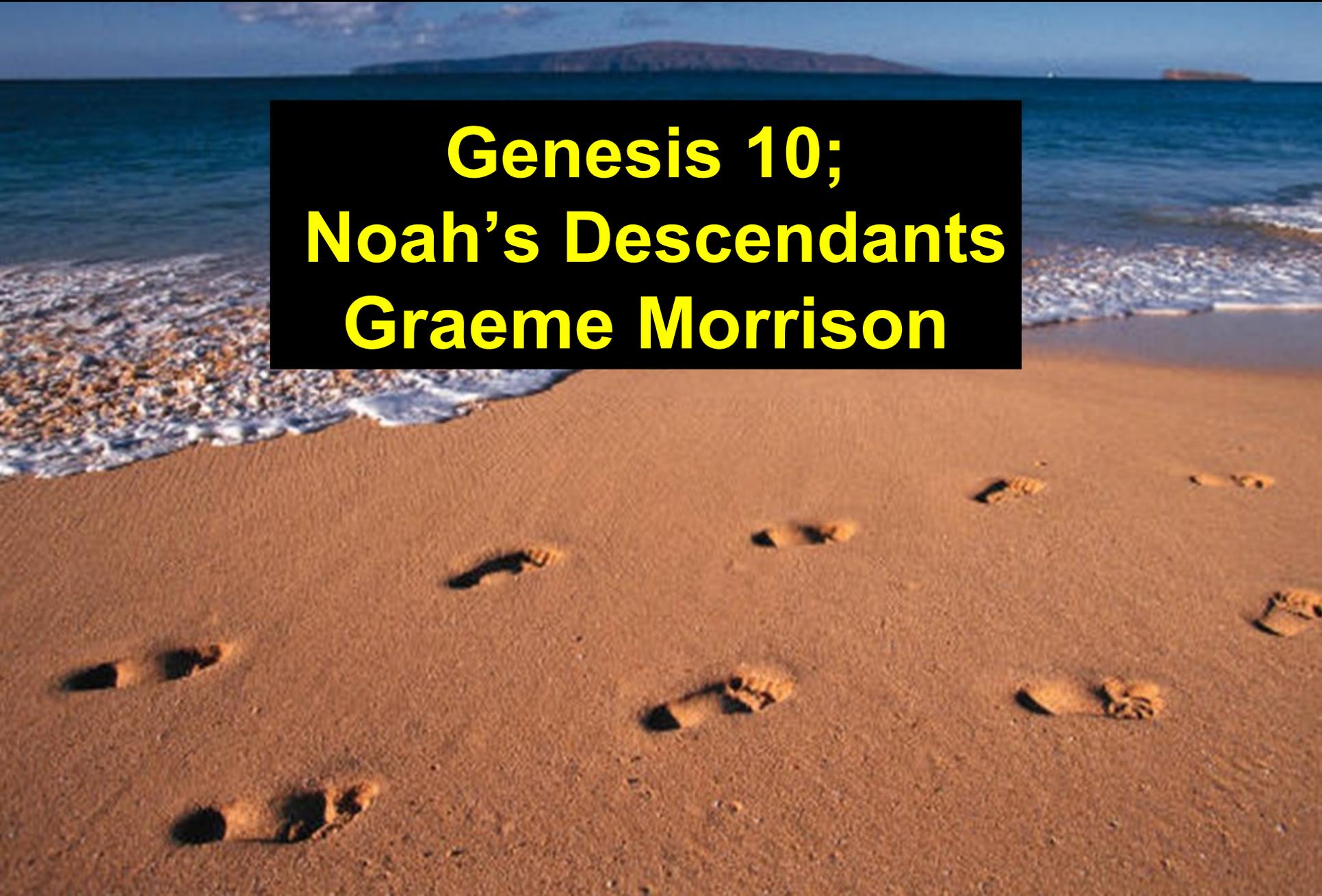
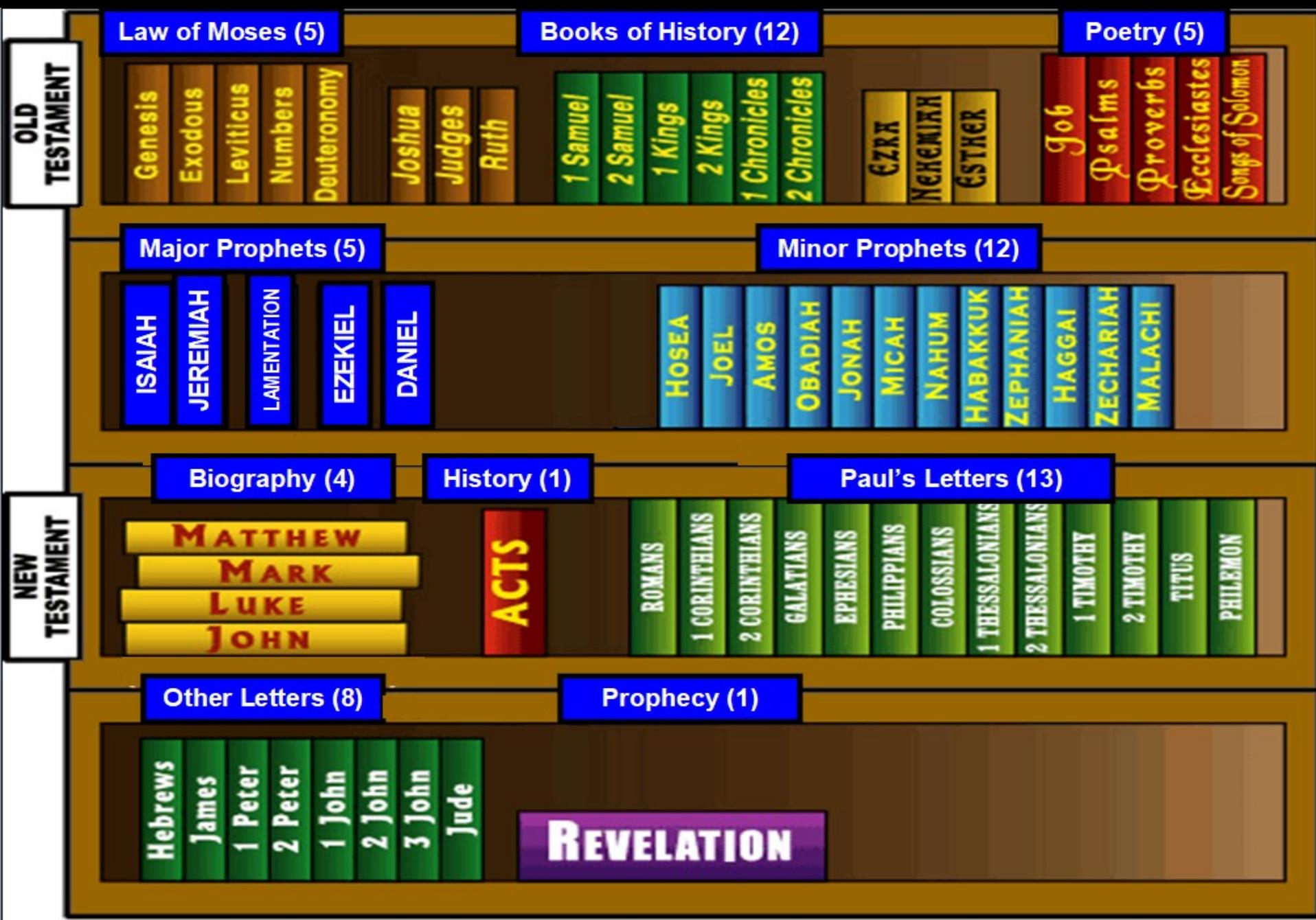


Patriarchal Age- After the flood.

**Genesis 10;
Noah's Descendants
Graeme Morrison**



Remember The BIBLE is a LIBRARY of 66 Books.



The Old Testament

5 books of Law

The Pentateuch
Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers & Deuteronomy

12 books of History

Historical Books
Joshua, Judges, Ruth, I&II Samuel, I&II Kings,

Historical Books cont'd
I&II Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah & Esther

5 books of Poetry

Poetic Books
Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes & Song of Solomon

5 books of Major
Prophets

Major Prophets
Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel

12 books of Minor
Prophets

Minor Prophets
Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk,
Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah & Malachi

THE PATRIARCHAL AGE

CREATION
GARDEN of EDEN
SACRIFICE FOR
SIN

WICKEDNESS
THE FLOOD
The DESCENDANTS

ABRAHAM & ISAAC

JACOB & JOSEPH
JOSEPH IN EGYPT
MOSES BIRTH
MOSES FREES
ISRAEL

God Spoke To the Fathers



"The Patriarchal Age."

During this first period of Bible History God ruled men through family heads called "Patriarchs."

Beginning with the Creation this Bible age reaches all the way to the time of Moses and the Exodus of God's people from the land of Egypt.

**Genesis chapter 10:1-32;
deals with
The Descendants of
Shem, Ham and Japheth**

**The Descendants of Noah
came down from the mountains of Ararat.
They travelled through the valley of Mesopotamia.
They settled in the land of Shinar.**



The Descendants of Japheth, Ham and Shem.



After the Great Flood the earth is repopulated by the three sons of Noah:- Japheth, Ham and Shem.

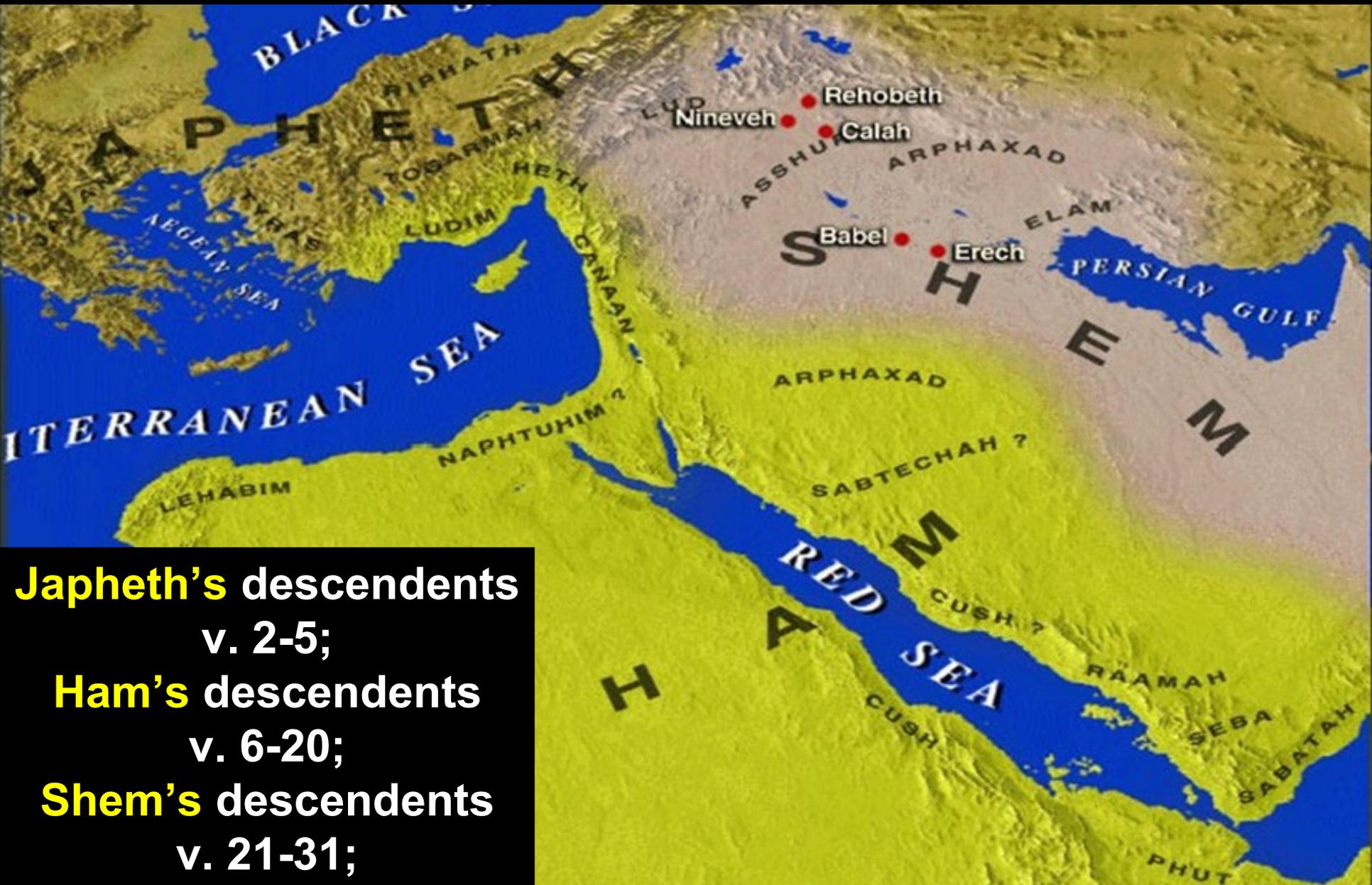
Their descendants will become the nations of the world with their various languages and cultures.

The Japhethites will go mainly north and east.

The Hamites will go mainly west and south.

The Semite nations, including the Israelites will come from Shem

The PATRIARCHAL Age-After the Flood. Generations: Noah's Sons. Genesis 10



Japheth's descendents
v. 2-5;
Ham's descendents
v. 6-20;
Shem's descendents
v. 21-31;

A COMPARISON OF GENESIS 9, 10 and 11.

Genesis 9:24-27; gives the prophecy of the future descendants of Noah.

It is a prophecy that foretold a curse upon Canaan and blessings for Shem and Japheth.

Genesis 10 gives the fulfillment of that prophecy in the table of nations.

In verse 5 of this chapter we are told that the division of nations was based upon two criteria.

After his language.

After his people.

Genesis 11 goes back and tells exactly how this division was accomplished in the confusion that took place at Babel.

A COMPARISON OF GENESIS 9, 10 and 11.

Therefore there is a sense in which the action of Genesis 11. takes place BEFORE that of Genesis 10.

This is the normal pattern that we have seen in Genesis.

First we are given the overview, then we go back to look at the details.

<i>Genesis 9:24-27;</i>	<i>Genesis 10;</i>	<i>Genesis 11;</i>
Prophecy of the nations	Table of nations	Division of the nations
Curse on Canaan	Description of Nimrod	Focus on Babel

Though **the sons of Noah** are normally listed as **Shem, Ham and Japheth**.

(Genesis 5:32; 6:10; 7:13; 9:18; 10:1; 1 Chronicles 1:4;) it is the **sons of Japheth** who are **first presented to us**.

This is **because, from the point of view of the author and his readers, Japheth** is the least important.

The focus of the narrative will lead us from **Japheth to Ham and finally to Shem**.

Japheth, Ham and Shem.

The order of birth of Noah's sons was,
Japheth, then Shem, then Ham.

(Genesis 9:24; 10:21;)

Just as **Adam's son Seth** was chosen
to **carry the seed line** forward from **Eve**,
Shem was chosen to **carry the seed line** forward
from **Noah**. (Genesis 3:15; 5:3;)

Just as the **age of Adam** at the time of Seth,
the True Seed was born **is given**,
so **Noah's age** at the **time of Shem's birth**
is given as 500 years.

THE TABLE OF NATIONS Genesis 10:1-32;

“Now these are the records of the generations of Shem, Ham, and Japheth, the sons of Noah; and sons were born to them after the flood.”

(Genesis 10:1;)

The book of Genesis does not suffer from a lack of popularity.

Many have undertaken to read the accounts of creation and the fall, of the murder of Abel and the flood of Noah.

But as they come to Genesis 10, they usually transform into speed readers and within seconds they have passed over this section of Scripture.

THE TABLE OF NATIONS Genesis 10:1-32;
The table of nations as found in Genesis 10
is unique among the writings of antiquity.

Most of the **ancient literature** we have found
are **interested primarily in their own origins.**

It is rare to find a work that even attempts
to **catalogue the ethnic origins**
of the **entire human race.**

THE TABLE OF NATIONS Genesis 10:1-32;

THE PURPOSE OF THE TABLE OF NATIONS.

There are several **important reasons** for this chapter being in the Bible and for its inclusion in the book of Genesis.

1. To demonstrate the **fulfillment of Noah's Prophecy** as found in **Genesis 9.**

Chapter 9 closes with a **curse upon Canaan** and **blessings Upon the descendants of Shem and Japheth.** As we turn the page, we are brought into the **fulfillment of that prophecy.**

This shows the faithfulness of God in always keeping His promises.

THE TABLE OF NATIONS Genesis 10:1-32;

2. To give the background for the account of the Tower of Babel as well as the rest of Bible history.

This serves as a reminder that the book of Genesis is not a fictional story of mythological events.

It is a historical narrative about real people in real places.

THE TABLE OF NATIONS Genesis 10:1-32;

3. To follow the line of Canaan.

**In keeping with the prophecy of Genesis 9,
we learn exactly who is involved
in the descendants of Canaan.**

**Remember that the book of Genesis
was written to the Israelites in the wilderness
who would soon be going into the promised land.**

**Canaan was the father of the seven nations
to be driven out of the Land of Canaan
by the Israelites under Joshua**

**Israel would be commanded
to destroy and displace the Canaanites.
This chapter identifies who are the Canaanites.**

THE TABLE OF NATIONS Genesis 10:1-32;

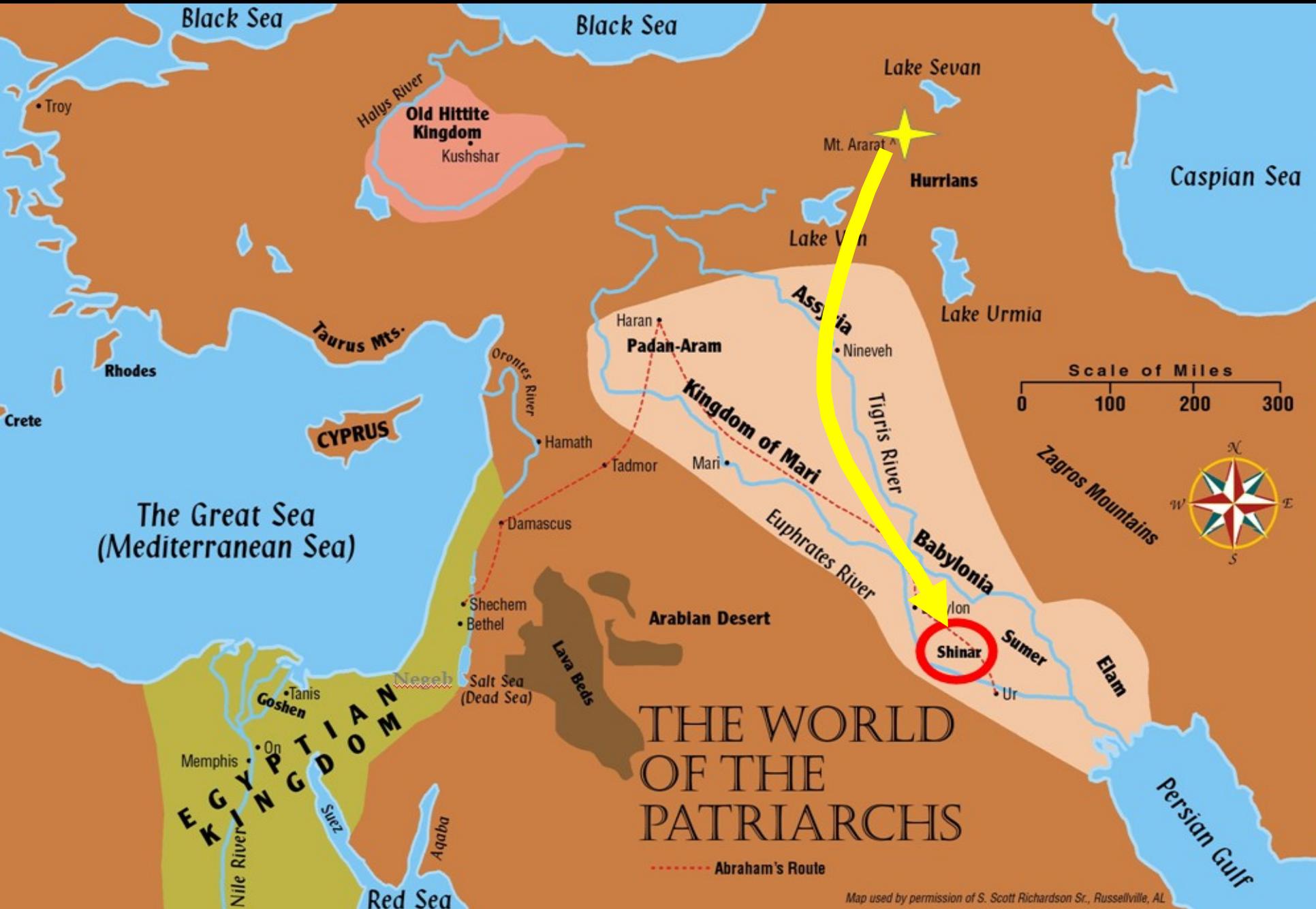
4. To give a sense of belonging and identity to the people of Israel.

Everyone needs to know who they are and how they fit into the world.

The Israelites had been a race of slaves. They need to know that they are much more.

They are a chosen people who have been called by God for a special purpose.

Noah and his sons have come from Mt Ararat area.



Noah's Sons Re-populated the Earth.

Genesis 10

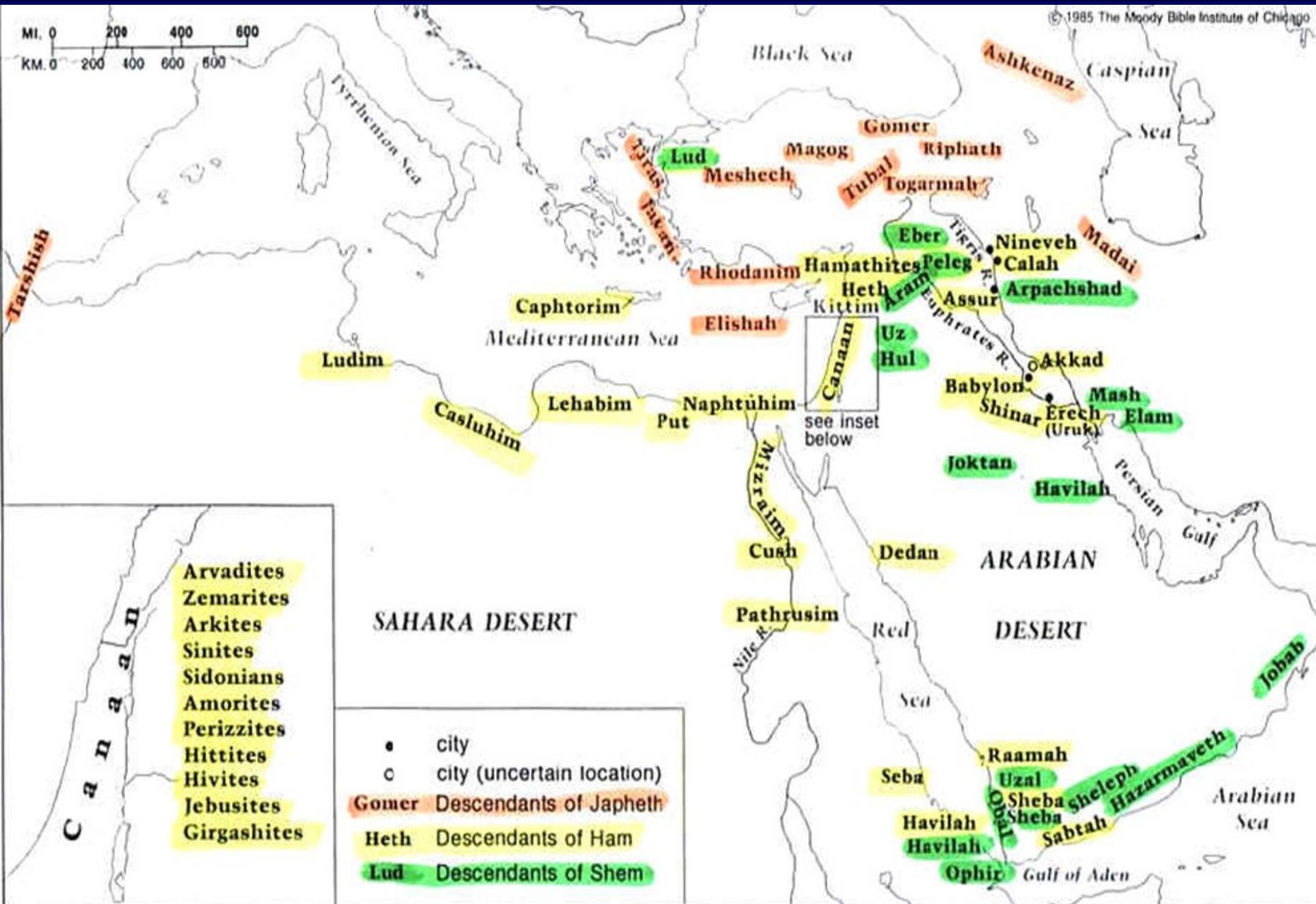
1. This is the account of **Shem, Ham and Japheth, Noah's sons**, who themselves had sons after the flood.

2. **The sons of Japheth:** Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech and Tiras.

3. **The sons of Gomer:** Ashkenaz, Riphath and Togarmah.

4. **The sons of Javan:** Elishah, Tarshish, the Kittim and the Rodanim.

The Descendants of Japheth, Ham and Shem.



Old Testament Nations



Gen 10:2; “The sons of Japheth: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech and Tiras.”

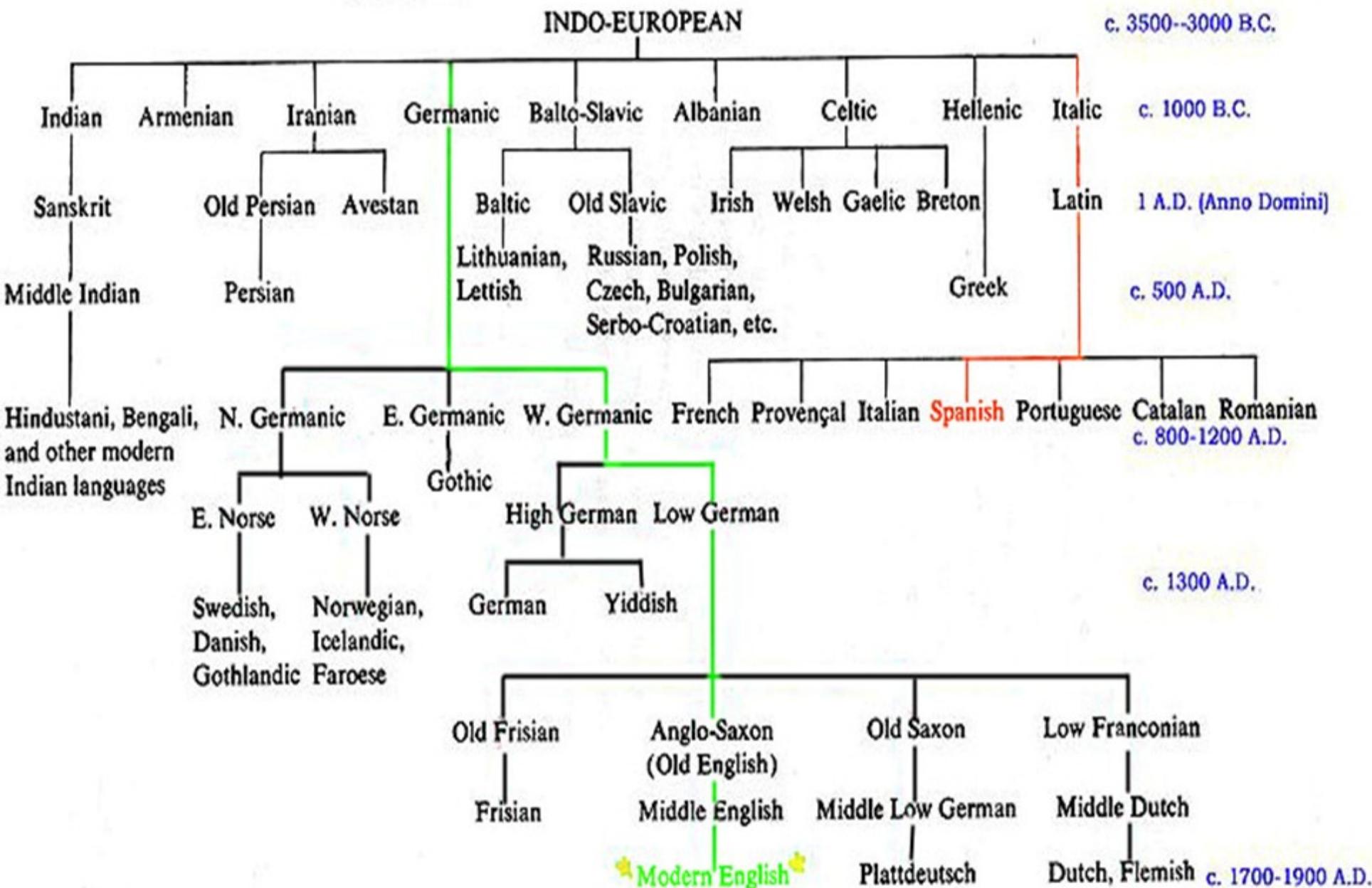
From Japheth come the nations of Persia, India and Europe.

The nations that came from **Japheth** settled from **India to the British Isles.**

Those who are called **the “maritime peoples”** are called the **“Sea Peoples”** by the secular historians. **Most of these also came from Japheth.**
(More about them on a later slide).

The Descendants of Japheth.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY OF LANGUAGES



Gen 10:2; “The sons of Japheth: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech and Tiras.”

Gomer.

The descendants of Gomer moved northward, skirting the Black Sea and then moved west into central Europe.

They gave rise to the **Germans**, the **Gaul's** and the **Celts**.

Three groups are mentioned as coming from Gomer.

Gen 10:3; “**The sons of Gomer: Ashkenaz, Riphath and Togarmah.**”

1. Ashkenaz: The people of Ashkenaz settled to the north of Mesopotamia near a lake that still bears the name Ascanius. **Ashkuza** was the **Assyrian word** for the **Scythians**, the rugged horsemen who roamed the lands to the **north of Assyria.**

Roman mythology had **Ascanius of Troy** escaping the fall of Troy and **journeying to Italy** where **he gave rise to the Latins.**

2. Riphath: Josephus describes him as **the ancestor of the Paphlagonians**, a people who **lived on the Black Sea** to the west of the Halys River.

3. Togarmah: **Gave rise to the people of Armenia.** Tradition has it that **Togarmah** was the ancestor of the **Turkic speaking peoples.**

Ezekiel 27:14; makes reference to the **people of Togarmah** trading in war horses and mules with the inhabitants of Tyre.

Gen 10:2; “The sons of Japheth: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech and Tiras.”

2. Magog. The term “**Magog**” seems to refer to **the land or people of Gog.**

Josephus identified **Magog** with **the Scythians**, but he seems to be using that as a general term for anyone living north of Mesopotamia.

This family **settled** to the north of the Caspian Sea and included settlements along the north eastern **shores of the Black Sea.**

Gen 10:2; “The sons of Japheth: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech and Tiras.”

Madai.

They settled to the east of Mesopotamia and gave rise to a strong mountain people known as **the Medes**. One branch of the Medes joined with the **Semitic Elamites** to form the **Persians**.

Javan. The descendants of **Javan** settled along the **north Mediterranean coast** and gave rise to **a number of people groups**.

The Mycenaean **Greeks**.
Early **Italians** and **Latins**.
Early **inhabitants of Spain**.
Later **Hittites**.

Gen 10:2; “The sons of Japheth: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech and Tiras.”

Tubal and Mechech: These two tribes settle in the mountains of Armenia to the north of Assyria.

Tiras: Gave rise to the Thracians in north eastern Greece.

Gen 10:4-5; “The descendants of Javan were Elishah, Tarshish, Kittim, and Rodanim. Their descendants became the seafaring peoples in various lands, each tribe with its own language.

The Phoenicians and Hittites, and several other nations outside Palestine were also Canaanites

The **Phoenicians** have a great history of sailing we know they traded as far as British Isles Over 2000 years ago.

One of Jesus’ Apostles “**Simon**” was a **Canaanite**,
(Matthew 10:4; KJV)

We are indebted mostly to **Joseph of Gemala**, better known by his Latin name, **Josephus**, for the identification and locations of the territories of these nations.

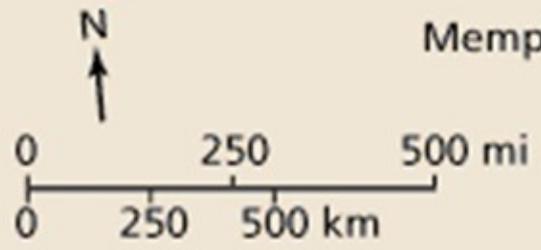
Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews, Book 1, Chapter 6:

<http://www.ccel.org/j/josephus/works/ant-1.htm>



Phoenician Sea Routes

-  Phoenicia
-  Sea routes



Gen 10:6; “The descendants of Ham were Cush, Mizraim, Put, and Canaan.”

Descendants of Ham.

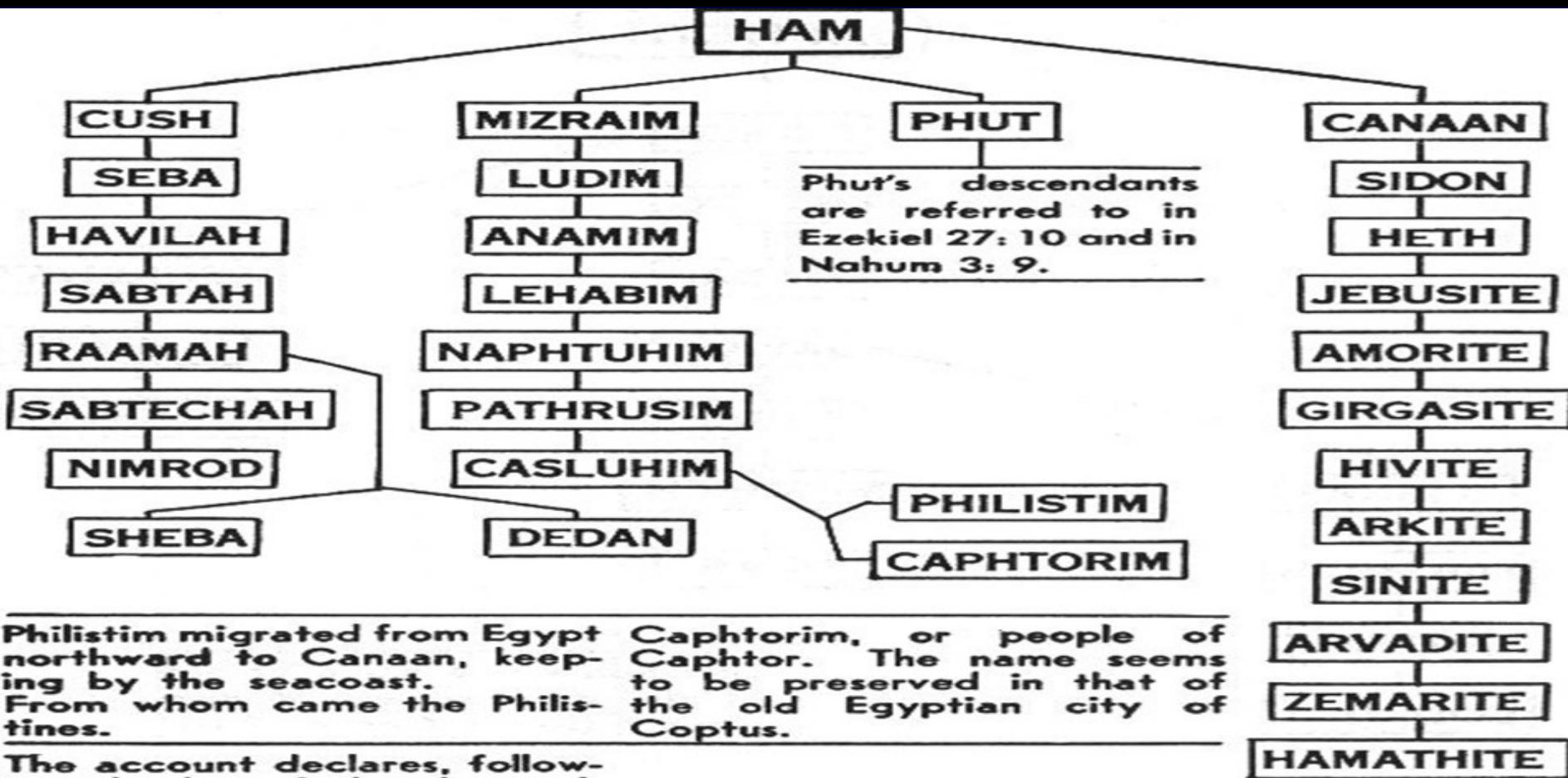
From Ham come several Middle-Eastern nations, including the Egyptians, the Ethiopians the Hittites, the Phoenicians and the Canaanites, as well as most of the nations of Africa.

“Ham” means **“black”** in Hebrew.

It is good to remember that **it was not Ham who was cursed** with the bane of slavery.

It was Canaan, father of the seven nations of Canaan, later conquered and **made slaves by Israel**, and these people were not black.

The Descendants of Ham.



Phut's descendants are referred to in Ezekiel 27: 10 and in Nahum 3: 9.

Philistim migrated from Egypt northward to Canaan, keeping by the seacoast. From whom came the Philistines.

Caphtorim, or people of Caphtor. The name seems to be preserved in that of the old Egyptian city of Coptus.

The account declares, following the list of the descendants of Ham, that the families of the Canaanites spread abroad. They inhabited the land from Sidon to Gerar, including Sodom and Gomorrah. These people dwelt in Canaan (Palestine), Mizraim (Egypt) and therefore came into contact with the Hebrew race.

Nimrod was a mighty one in the earth. He was the founder of Babel.

These two, Sheba and Dedan, the sons of Raamah, must not be confused with Sheba and Dedan, sons of Abraham.

HAM'S FOUR SONS AND THEIR CHILDREN

Gen 10:6; “The descendants of Ham were
Cush, Mizraim, Put, and Canaan.”

While **we can largely identify the sons of Japheth**
as being the Indo-European peoples,
the **descendants of Ham** do not so easily
fall into such a simple designation.

There is **not a single separate Hamitic**
language group that we find with
the **Indo-European** or the **Semitic languages**.

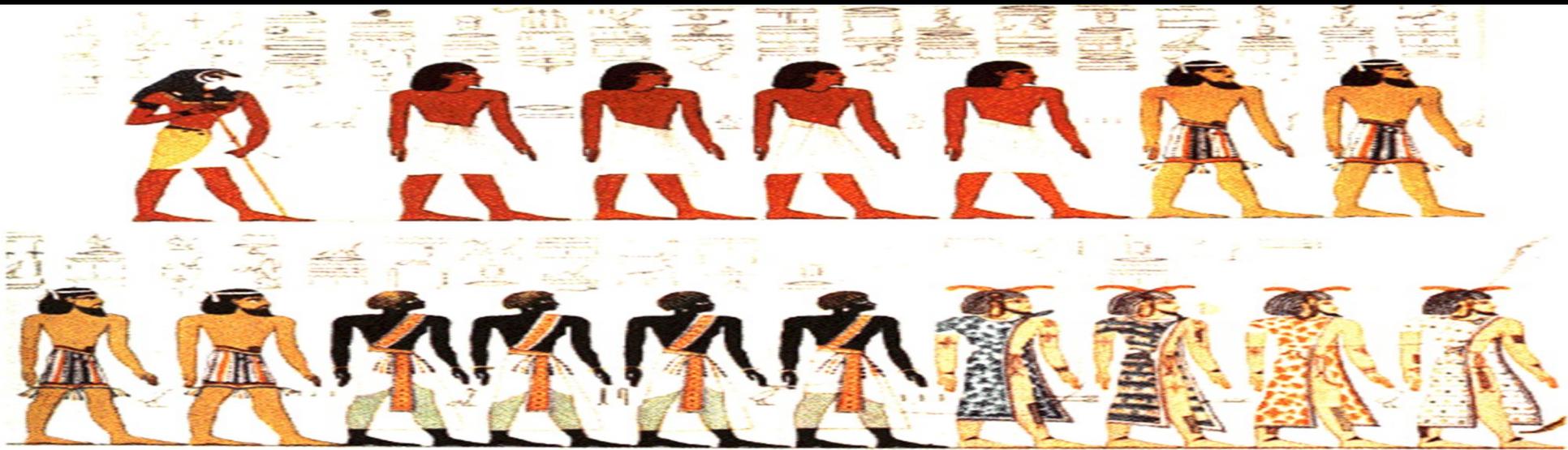
The languages spoken by the nations making up
the sons of Ham are **much more diversified**.

Gen 10:6; “The descendants of Ham were Cush, Mizraim, Put, and Canaan.”

Cush.

This is the **Hebrew term for Ethiopia**, the lands along the Nile to the south of Egypt from the first to the sixth cataract.

Around 730 B.C. the kingdom of Cush conquered Egypt and the two kingdoms were joined for a period of sixty years until Egypt was invaded by the Assyrians.



Gen 10:8-9; “**Cush was the father of Nimrod,**
who grew to be a mighty warrior on the earth.

He was a mighty hunter before the LORD;
that is why it is said,

“Like Nimrod, a mighty hunter before the LORD.”

It is **doubtful** the narrator would interrupt the
genealogy **to point out someone was a good archer!**

v9 “**Before the Lord**” “**in defiance of the Lord.**”

A mighty hunter - probably a hunter of men.
= a warrior and a conqueror.

Gen 10:8-9; “**Cush was the father of Nimrod**, who grew to be a mighty warrior on the earth.

He was a mighty hunter before the LORD;
that is why it is said,

“Like Nimrod, a mighty hunter before the LORD.”

Nimrod is called a “**mighty hunter**” while **Esau** is called a “**skillful hunter.**”

Both of these men demonstrated a desire for independence from God.

<i>Noah</i>	<i>Nimrod</i>
He built an ark and an altar.	He built a tower and a city.
God-centered.	Self-centered.
He became a farmer.	He became a hunter.
His name means <i>rest</i> .	His name seems to mean <i>rebel</i> .

Gen 10:10; “He built the foundation for his empire in the land of Babylonia, with the cities of Babel, Erech, Akkad, and Calneh.”

We have already described

Noah as a second Adam

who goes out to replenish and fill the earth following its re-creation.

We can also see Nimrod as a second Cain who goes out from the presence of the Lord to build a city and a kingdom.

The kingdom begins with Babel, but it does not stop there.

It takes in a number of city-states throughout Mesopotamia.

There is a sense in which **you will find yourself serving one king or the other.**

You will either follow in the footsteps of the one who attempts to **build up his own kingdom** or else you will **follow the One who gave His own life that we might enter His kingdom.**

We can also see a contrast between **Nimrod the mighty hunter versus the One who is still mightier, yet who chooses to call Himself instead “the good shepherd.”**

<i>Nimrod</i>	<i>Christ</i>
A mighty hunter	The good shepherd
He rules over Babel.	He rules over the New Kingdom.
Rebellion against God.	Submission to God.

Gen 10:10; “He built the foundation for his empire in the land of Babylonia, with the cities of Babel, Erech, Akkad, and Calneh.

Gen 11-12; “From there he extended his reign to Assyria, where he built Nineveh, Rehoboth-ir, Calah, and Resen-the main city of the empire, located between Nineveh and Calah.

In verses 10-11; we learn that Nimrod’s kingdom spanned two great lands. It began in the land of Shinar and also took in the land of Assyria.

These lands encompass both southern and northern Mesopotamia, called thus by the Greeks because it was “the land between the two rivers.”

The Kingdom of Nimrod Gen 10:10-12;

10. The first centres of his kingdom were Babylon, Erech, Akkad and Calneh, in Shinar.

11. From that land he went to Assyria, where he built Nineveh, Rehoboth Ir, Calah

12. and Resen, which is between Nineveh and Calah; that is the great city.

Historicity of this account:-

In times past ALL these cities were considered As MYTHICAL:- a Bible mistake.

Now ALL these cities are known to be HISTORICAL.

When Calah (v11) was discovered and excavated, some tablets refer to it as the “city of Nimrud”

The Kingdom of Nimrod.



Gen 10:12; “and Resen, which is between Nineveh and Calah; that is the great city.”

The first empire that could be called **a world empire** was **founded by Nimrod**, a Hamite, in what is now **Iraq**.

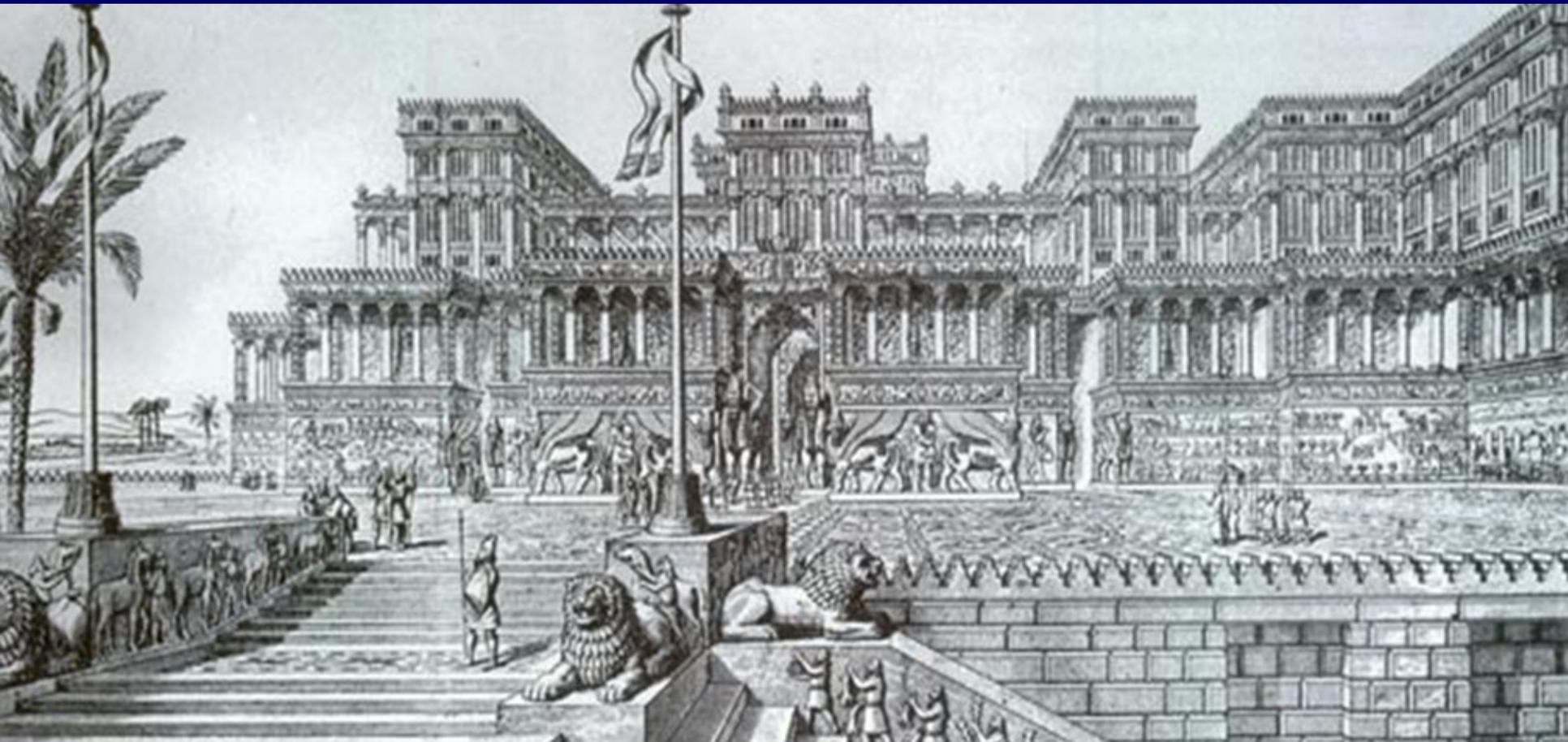
This has been called the Old Babylonian Empire. Much later in history the Neo-Babylonian Empire, or the **New Babylonian Empire** was ruled by **Nebuchadnezzar**, a Semite.

The king who **took the nation of Judah into exile** and **destroyed Jerusalem in 586 BC**.

Gen 10:12; “and Resen, which is between Nineveh and Calah; that is the great city.”

Very ancient **Assyrian** and **Summarian accounts** also refer to a **Nimrud** and a **Nimrod**.

The First “World” Empire.



Gen 10:13-14; “**Mizraim** was the ancestor of the Ludites, Anamites, Lehabites, Naphtuhites, Pathrusites, Casluhites, and the Caphtorites, from whom the Philistines came.”

The Caphtorim were of the same race as the **Mizraite people**, who were **the Egyptians**.
(Genesis 10:14; 1 Chronicles 1:12).

Mizraim was the ancient name for the Egyptians.
They settled up and down the Nile River,
for the ancient borders of Egypt
did not extend past the Nile River Valley.

**This passage tells us of a number of other people,
or groups that descend from Mizraim.**

We know more about Egypt today than Babylon.

**The Sphinx
In Egypt.**



Gen 10:13-14; “**Mizraim** was the ancestor of the Ludites, Anamites, Lehabites, Naphtuhites, Pathrusites, Casluhites, and the Caphtorites, from whom the Philistines came.”

Ludim. These are **the Lydians** who lived in western Anatolia.

Anamim.

Lehabim: Literally, “the flames.”

Naphtuhim: This seems to be a reference to Lower Egypt.

The land of Egypt is divided into two parts.

Lower Egypt is in the north and takes in the Nile Delta.

Upper Egypt is in the south and involves the length of the Nile River.

Gen 10:13-14; “**Mizraim** was the ancestor of the Ludites, Anamites, Lehabites, Naphtuhites, Pathrusites, Casluhites, and the Caphtorites, from whom the Philistines came.”

Pathrusim: Pathros is a reference to **Upper Egypt** and include **the cities of Luxor and Thebes.**

The lands of **upper and lower Egypt** were considered by the Egyptians to be **two separate lands joined under a single Pharaoh.**

Thousands of years later, this distinction would be maintained as the pharaoh’s crown would bear the symbols of both upper and lower Egypt.

Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt.



Gen 10:13-14; “**Mizraim** was the ancestor of the Ludites, Anamites, Lehabites, Naphtuhites, Pathrusites, Casluhites, and the Caphtorites, from whom the Philistines came.”

Casluhim:- (from which came the **Philistines**)
and the **Caphtorim:**

The Casluhim and the Caphtorim
are both said to be the **ancestors of the Philistines.**

Amos 9:7; describes
the **Philistines as being from Caphtor.**

Caphtor is said to be
the **original capital of the Philistines.**
(Deuteronomy 2:23; Jeremiah 47:4;)

The name is found written in hieroglyphics
in the temple of Kom Ombos in Upper Egypt.

If the Caphtorim were sea peoples, as many students of ancient history think, then they came to Egypt but were driven out by Rameses III to settle along the coasts east and north of Egypt.



Philistine Prisoners of Rameses III

Gen 10:13-14; “**Mizraim** was the ancestor of the Ludites, Anamites, Lehabites, Naphtuhites, Pathrusites, Casluhites, and the Caphtorites, from whom the Philistines came.”

The exact location of Caphtor is unknown, Caphtor is thought by some to be an ancient name for the island of Crete.

Since **the Philistines** seem to be meant by **the “Cherethites”** in 1 Samuel 30:14; (see also 2 Samuel 8:18;)

If so, This was the home of **the Minoan civilization** and their colonies are in evidence throughout the Mediterranean world including the lands along the southern coasts of Israel.

Gen 10:13-14; “**Mizraim** was the ancestor of the Ludites, Anamites, Lehabites, Naphtuhites, Pathrusites, Casluhites, and the Caphtorites, from whom the Philistines came.”

Gen 10:6; **Put**: (The Third son of Ham)

This is thought to be ancient Lybia, located to the west of Egypt.

Gen 10:6; **The descendants of Ham** were Cush, Mizraim, Put, and Canaan.

Canaan: He is the son of Ham who had been cursed by Noah in the previous chapter.

This was **especially significant to the Israelites to whom Moses wrote the book of Genesis**, for they would soon be facing the **Canaanites** when they came into the land.

The battle ahead is **the reason** that we are told **the specific borders of the lands of Canaan**.

Descendants of Canaan.

15. Canaan was the father of Sidon his firstborn, and of the Hittites,
 16. Jebusites, Amorites, Girgashites,
 17. Hivites, Arkites, Sinites,
 18. Arvadites, Zemarites and Hamathites.
- Later the Canaanite clans scattered.



Gen 10:15; “Canaan's oldest son was Sidon, the ancestor of the Sidonians.
Canaan was also the ancestor of the Hittites.”

This **narrow strip of land** provided
a land bridge **from Mesopotamia to Egypt**.
It was **strategically located** at what was
in that day **the centre of the world**.

In addition to this territory,
descendants of the Canaanites
also gave rise to **a number of other people groups**.

Gen 10:15; “Canaan's oldest son was Sidon, the ancestor of the Sidonians. His next son was Heth. Canaan was also the ancestor of the Hittites.”

Sidon:-

Sidon was a city located on the Mediterranean to the north of Israel. It was **the chief of the cities of the Phoenicians.**

They went on to become **a race of sailors** whose **ships travelled** the length and breadth of the **Mediterranean**, planting colonies in **Sicily, Spain and Africa.**

Canaan's next son was Heth:-

These are the forerunners of the original Hittites.

However, these were eventually overrun and amalgamated with an **Indo-European people** who took for themselves the same name and **eventually became the Hittite kingdom.**

Gen 10:16; “Jebusites, Amorites, Girgashites.”

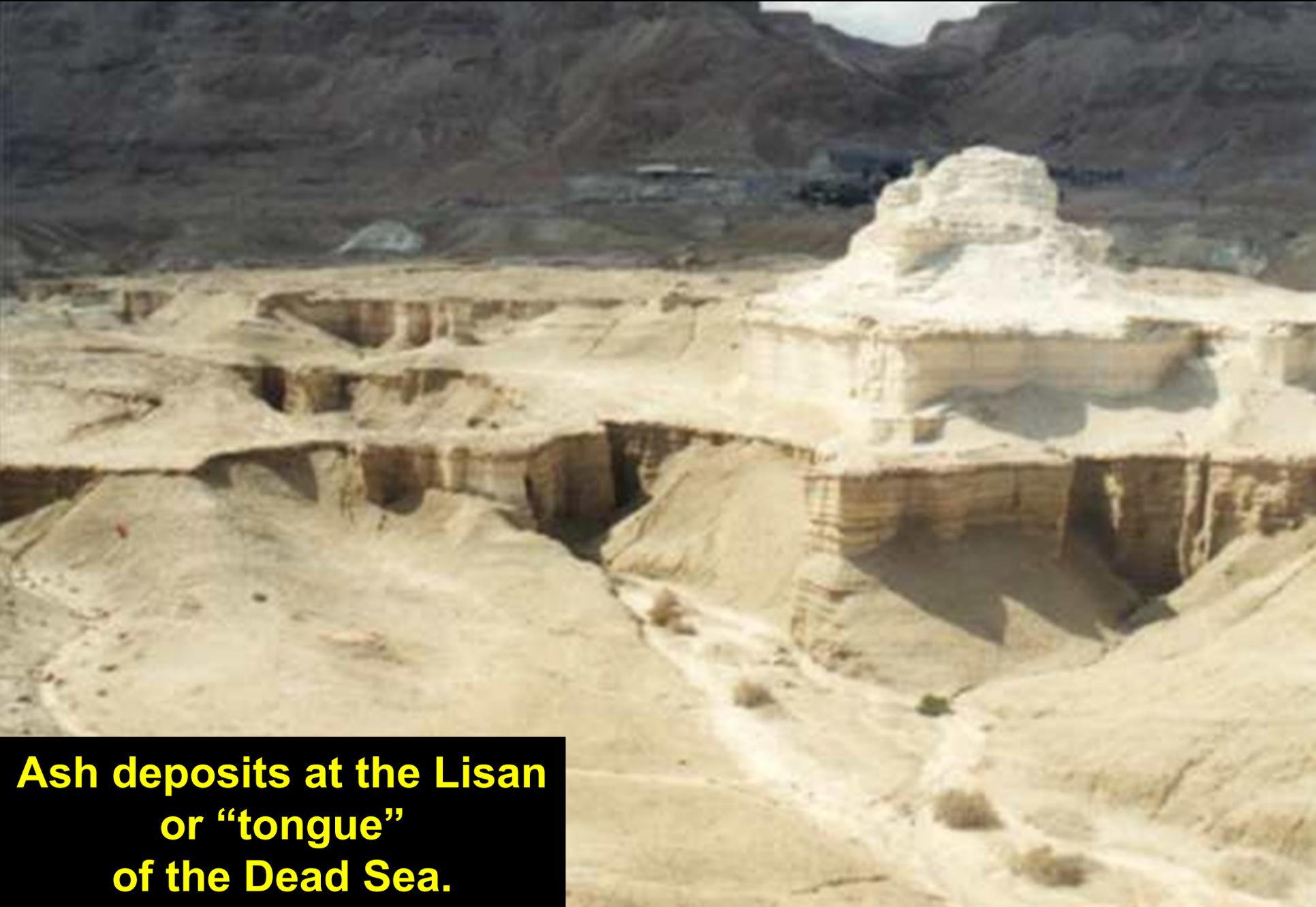
The Jebusites:-

These were the **original inhabitants** of the **city of Jerusalem.**

The Amorites:-

Although **the Amorites** were a distinct people group, they grew so large that it **became customary** to **speak of all Canaanites as Amorite.**

The Ancient “Land of Canaan.” Gen 10:19;



**Ash deposits at the Lisan
or “tongue”
of the Dead Sea.**

The Ancient “Land of Canaan.” Gen 10:19;

19. “and the borders of Canaan reached from Sidon toward Gerar as far as Gaza, and then toward Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah and Zeboiim, as far as Lasha.

Here are described the boundaries of the Land of Canaan and of the Ancient Canaanites.

From Sidon and the border of Lebanon in the north to Gaza in the south, along the shore of the Mediterranean Sea,

Then east to somewhere below the southern tip of the Dead Sea, then up the Jordan River back to the foot of Mount Lebanon.

The Ancient "Land of Canaan." Gen 10:19;



20. These are the sons of Ham by their clans and languages, in their territories and nations.

Descendants of Shem. Genesis 10:21;



Descendants of Shem. Genesis 10:21-24;

21. Sons were also born to **Shem**, whose older brother was Japheth; Shem was ancestor of all the **sons of Eber**.

22. **The sons of Shem:** Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud and Aram.

23. **The sons of Aram:** Uz, Hul, Gether and Meshech.

24. **Arphaxad** was the father of Shelah, and **Shelah** the father of Eber.

Gen 10:21; “Sons were also born to Shem, whose older brother was Japheth;
Shem was ancestor of all the sons of Eber.”

The Israelites are told this so that they can be **assured** of their own place in this table of nations.
Abraham eventually came down this line.

The purpose of this account is so that they might know of their own place in the world.

Gen 10:22; “The descendants of Shem were Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram.”

Elam:

The Elamites settled to the east of Mesopotamia.
They later **combined** with **the Medes**
to produce **the Persians.**

Gen 10:22; “The descendants of Shem were Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram.”

Asshur:-

This was the ancient name of **Assyria**.

This is **different from Syria**.

The Assyrians lived in the northern part of Mesopotamia **along the Tigris River**.

Gen 10:22; “The descendants of Shem were Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram.”

Arphachshad:-

We do not know the meaning of this name.

Some have thought it to be related to the Hebrew word for “healing.”

It is through him that Abraham and the Jews would be descended.

Josephus maintained that Arphachshad was the ancestor of the Chaldeans.

(Antiquities 1:6:4.)

Gen 10:22; “The descendants of Shem were Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram.”

Lud:- This may be a reference to the **Lydians** who settled in **southern Anatolia**.

Aram: Gave rise to the Aramaens.

Their capital city was **Damascus** and they spread out over the plains of Syria to the northeast of Canaan.

Gen 10:22; “The descendants of Shem were Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram.”

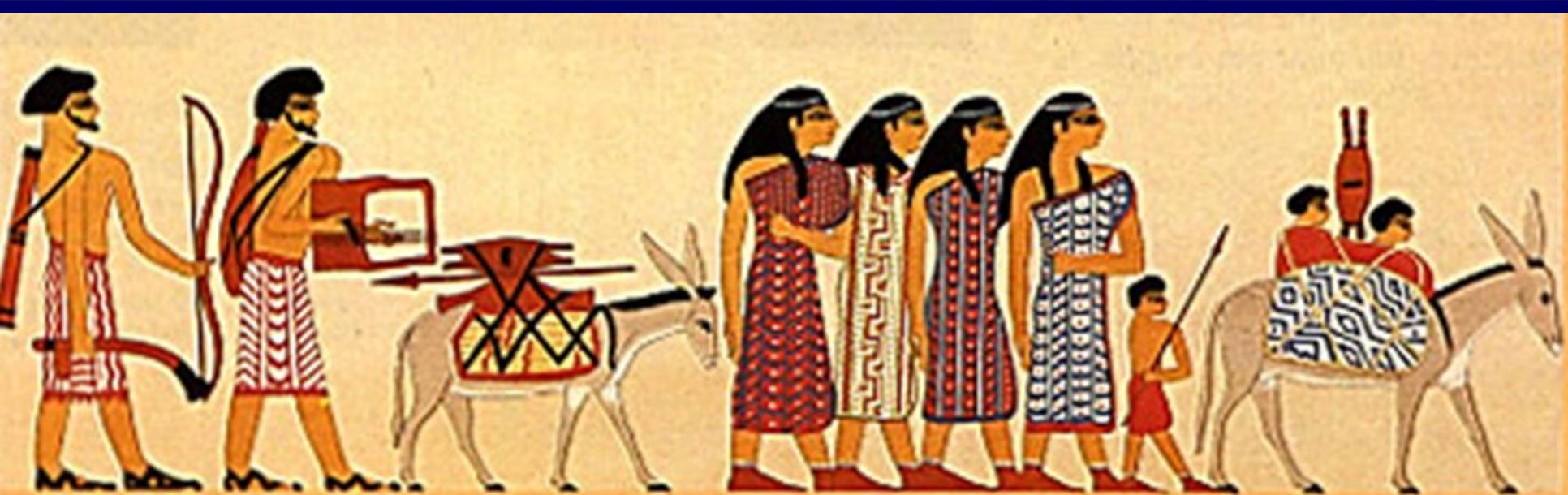
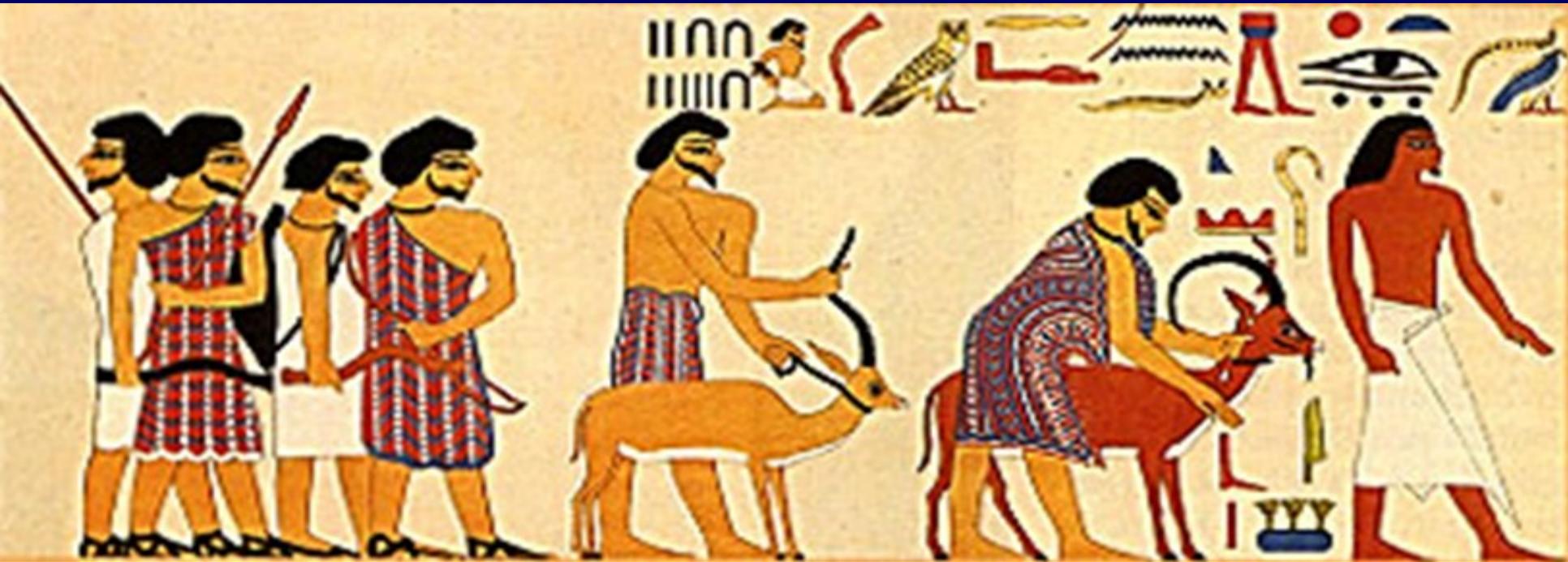
From Shem came the Semites and probably the Far-Eastern Asiatics, Mongols, native peoples of the Americas, Chinese, Japanese, etc.

**From Eber, or Heber, came the Hebrews.
The Jews are Semites and Hebrews.**

The Arabs are also Semites.

The Seed line of Redemption came down from Seth, through Noah, Shem and Eber.

Semites come to Egypt. Genesis (Joseph)



Sons of Eber.

25. Two sons were born to Eber:
One was named Peleg [Division],
because in his time the earth was divided;
his brother was named Joktan.

**26. Joktan was the father of Almodad,
Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah,**

27. Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah,

28. Obal, Abimael, Sheba,

29. Ophir, Havilah and Jobab.

All these were sons of Joktan.

Sons of Eber.



Gen 10:25; “Eber had two sons.
The first was named **Peleg** “**division**”
for during his lifetime the people of the world
were divided into different language groups and dispersed.”



Gen 10:25; “Eber had two sons.
The first was named **Peleg** “**division.**”

Another theory about the division of the earth in Peleg’s day is that the great rift valley split apart separating the Arabian Peninsula from Africa and forming the Red Sea.

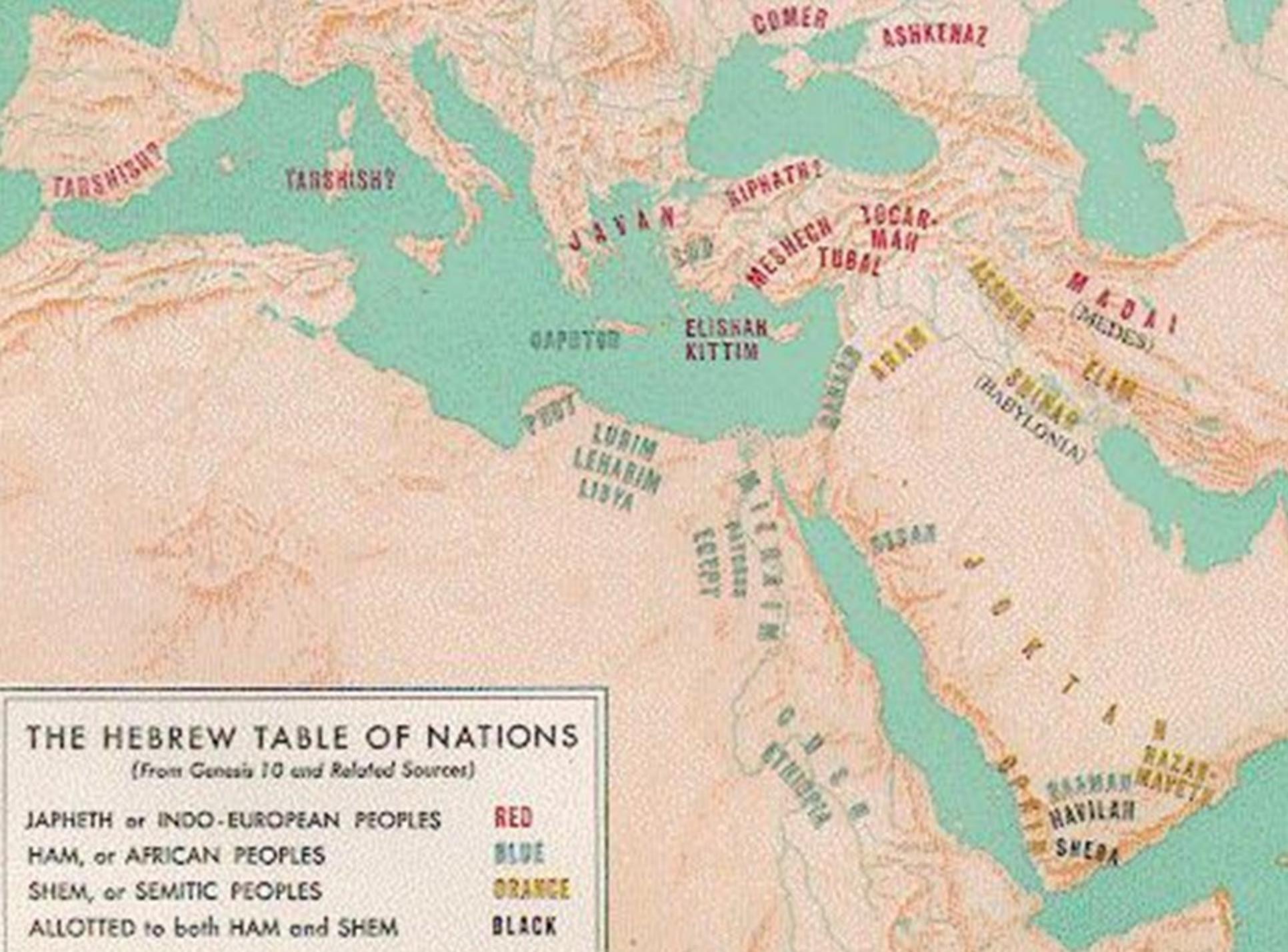
This idea is developed on a web page called:-
“Peleg’s World.”

To see pictures and read about the theory,
go to www.ebicom.net/~rsf1/vel/peleg.htm.

30. The region where they lived stretched from **Mesha** toward **Sephar**, in the eastern hill country.

31. These are the **sons of Shem by their clans and languages**, in their territories and nations.

32. These are **the clans of Noah's sons**, according to their lines of descent, within their nations. **From these the nations spread out over the earth after the flood.**



THE HEBREW TABLE OF NATIONS

(From Genesis 10 and Related Sources)

JAPHETH or INDO-EUROPEAN PEOPLES

RED

HAM, or AFRICAN PEOPLES

BLUE

SHEM, or SEMITIC PEOPLES

ORANGE

ALLOTTED to both HAM and SHEM

BLACK

There are a total of **70 names** given in this table of nations If we also count Noah, his wife and three sons.

We have 75 This is significant later in the book of Genesis.

When the Israelites enter into Egypt in the days of Joseph, we read that all the persons of the house of Jacob, who came to Egypt, were **75 people** in the ancient Hebrew text. (Genesis 46:27;)

Is this merely a coincidence?
Not according to Moses.

(Deuteronomy 32:7 9;)

**“Remember the days of old,
Consider the years of all generations.
Ask your father, and he will inform you,
Your elders, and they will tell you.”**

**8 When the Most High
gave the nations their inheritance,
When He separated the sons of man,
He set the boundaries of the peoples
According to the number of the sons of Israel.**

**9 “For the Lord's portion is His people,
Jacob is the allotment of His inheritance.”**

This is seen in the ministry of Jesus when He appointed seventy disciples and sent them out to every city and place where He Himself was going to come. (Luke 10:1;)

They were going out to the land of Israel, but that was only a precursor of the day when the disciples would be sent out to the whole world . Matt 28:19-20;

Moses says that **the boundaries** of the peoples are **according to the number** of the sons of Israel.

This means **Israel** was eventually to be seen as **a microcosm** of the entire world. **What is true of Israel will also eventually be true for the world.**

**The blessing given to Israel
in the Abrahamic covenant
will extend outward to be a blessing to all men.**

In chapter 10 we have seen **the genealogies of the sons of Noah**, their descendants who repopulated the earth after the **Great Flood**.

The table of the nations includes those who were born before as well as after the great **dispersion** from the **Tower of Babel**.

We will read about the building of the tower, the confusion of languages and the dispersal of the nations in chapter 11.



Gen 10; Noah's Descendants.

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**Next in the series:-
Gen chapter 11; Babel, Scattering.**