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INTRO: The Apostle Peter, in writing his second epistle, said that God "spared not the old world, but saved Noah the eighth person, a preacher of righteousness, bringing in the flood upon the world of the ungodly" (2 Pet. 2:5), and he went on to say, "Whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished: But the heavens and the earth, which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men." (2 Pet. 3:6-7)

I. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HUMAN GOVERNMENT (9)

GOD ALLOWS MEAT EATING (v. 1-4)

- A. (v. 1)
 - 1. "And God blessed Noah and his sons, and said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth."
 - a. This is basically the same as God's original mandate given to Adam (Gen. 1:26-28).
 - 1) **NOTE**: Noah and his sons are now the new parents of the human race. All of humanity today not only comes from Adam and Eve, but from Noah and his 3 sons!
 - 2) **KEY**: The command is to "fill the earth," which we will see man's rebellion at the Tower of Babel in Genesis 11.
- B. (v. 3)
 - 1. "Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you; even as the green herb have I given you all things."
 - a. Before the Flood, man was Vegetarian (Gen. 1:29-30), but now he may <u>EAT MEAT!</u>
 - 1) Eating steak is Biblical!
 - b. The Lord breaks the human diet into 2 categories:
 - 1) Meat.
 - 2) Vegetables.

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- C. (v. 4)
 - 1. "But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat."
 - a. This is the one prohibition given in regards to eating meat: DON'T EAT *BLOOD*!
 - 1) The principle that the *life* of the *flesh* is in the *blood* is later emphasized in the <u>LAW OF MOSES</u>.
 - a) Cf. Leviticus 3:17; 7:26-27; 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16; 12:20-24
 - 2) This principle was also given to <u>GENTILE BELIEVERS</u> in the Church.
 - a) Cf. Acts 15:28-29 "For it seemed good to the Holy Ghost, and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things; That ye abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication: from which if ye keep yourselves, ye shall do well. Fare ye well."
 - i. No Black Pudding in the U.K.!
 - 3) Also, the drinking of *blood* is often connected with the <u>OCCULT</u> and <u>DEMONISM</u>.
 - a) Some scholars believe that this prohibition could have some reference to the events of Genesis 6:1-4.

GOD INSTITUTES CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (v. 5-7)

- D. (v. 5-6)
 - 1. "And surely your blood of your lives will I require; at the hand of every beast will I require it, and at the hand of man; at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man. Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man."

- a. **NOTE**: God *Himself* is the one that instituted capital punishment, not man "will **I** require".
- b. **KEY**: God is establishing a new law because of <u>THE SANCTITY</u> OF HUMAN LIFE.
 - 1) The blood of animals was sacred for sacrifices, but man's blood is sacred because he is *made in the image of God*.
 - The problem with society today is 2 things: 1) It makes too much of man; 2) It makes too little of man.
 - i. Society makes too <u>MUCH</u> of man.
 - a. Man is his own god.
 - b. He can do whatever he wants.
 - c. He makes the rules.
 - ii. Society also makes too <u>LITTLE</u> of man.
 - a. Man is on the same level as an animal.
 - b. We are just glorified apes.
 - b) However, the Bible clearly teaches that man is not a god, but rather a miserable, wretched sinner in rebellion to God. The Bible also clearly teaches that man is higher than the animals and is *made in the image of God*.
- NOTE: When Cain killed his brother, God allowed Cain to live under the curse, but no man was to take his life (cf. Gen. 4:10-15). However, now God is establishing human government with Noah, and in establishing human government, He establishes capital punishment.
- d. **KEY**: Man now has the authority to legally put another man to death for PREMEDITATED MURDER.
 - 1) As we get further into the Law, there are other crimes that required the death penalty:
 - a) Murder (Ex. 21:12; Num. 35:30-34)

- b) Kidnapping (Ex. 21:16)
- c) Bestiality (Ex. 22:19)
- d) Adultery (Lev. 20:10)
- e) Homosexuality (Lev. 20:13)
- f) Being a false prophet (Deut. 13:5)
- g) Prostitution and rape (Deut. 22:24)
- h) Etc.
- 2) Also, we will find God has set out the Law for manslaughter and cities of refuge (Num. 34-36), but He's establishing this law for human government with Noah.
- e. Cf. Romans 13:1-7 Paul the Apostle recognized the power and authority of the government to institute capital punishment where appropriate.
 - 1) Today, there is a push in our Federal and State governments to get rid of the death penalty.
 - a) The ACLU calls the death penalty a "barbaric" practice and is "a relic of the earliest days of penology, when slavery, branding, and other corporal punishments were commonplace. Like those barbaric practices, executions have no place in a civilized society."
 - b) Q = How can you call it a "civilized society" when people are killing other people?... Civilized people don't murder!
 - 2) I personally believe that when a person *willfully* and *deliberately* takes another man's life, he has sacrificed his own right to live. And I believe that *by man* shall his life be taken under the judicial system.

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- a) Someone might say, "Could you flip the switch?" If it was someone in my family that was brutally slain by that individual, you better believe it! You wouldn't even have to give me the switch.
- 3) **NOTE**: On another note, I am praying that our government overturns the legal precedent of the murder of innocent life in the womb! Abortion is a hot topic in our political discourse, but the reality is that God is for sacredness of human life, and He will deal with those that have enabled this silent Holocaust.

THE NOAHIC COVENANT (v. 8-11)

E. (v. 11)

- 1. "And I will establish my covenant with you; neither shall all flesh be cut off any more by the waters of a flood; neither shall there any more be a flood to destroy the earth."
 - a. "neither shall there any more be a flood to destroy the earth"
 - There are some scholars that argue for a Local Flood in the Euphrates Valley, however there are many problems with that:
 - a) Why would God have Noah spend 120 years building the Ark if he could have just moved to the next valley?
 - b) If the Ark rested on the "mountains of Ararat", which go up to 17,000 feet high, it would be difficult to pile the water that deep in one section of the world without it leveling out over the whole earth.
 - c) **KEY**: The real problem with the Local Flood theory is the covenant of God in these verses. If God's promise only applied to a Local Flood, then God didn't keep His promise. There have been many local floods that have devastated certain areas. Thus, it couldn't only refer to a local flood, but a Global, Worldwide Flood!

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THE TOKEN OF THE COVENANT: THE RAINBOW (v. 12-17)

- F. (v. 13)
 - 1. "I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth."
 - a. "bow" Heb. gesheth "archer's bow"
 - 1) From Heb. *qush* ("to bend")
 - b. **KEY**: The Fossils in the earth's crust remind us that God once destroyed the earth with a Flood, but the Rainbow in the cloud reminds us that God will never do so again!
 - 1) "Though it is a bow, yet without arrows, and is not turned downwards towards the earth, but upwards towards heaven, and so is a token of mercy and kindness, and not of wrath and anger." (John Gill)²
- **G.** (v. 14-15)
 - 1. "And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the bow shall be seen in the cloud: And I will remember my covenant, which is between me and you and every living creature of all flesh; and the waters shall no more become a flood to destroy all flesh."
 - a. "I will remember My covenant"
 - 1) **NOTE**: The next time you see a *rainbow*, just remember that while you stand here on earth looking up at it, that God is on the other side looking down from heaven and looking at it too. And at the *rainbow*, where your eyes meet, God is reminding you that He will never destroy the world again by a flood. It is a reminder of His faithfulness to His promises!

² John Gill's Exposition of the Entire Bible, adapted from Online Bible by Larry Pierce. https://answersingenesis.org/the-flood/taking-back-the-rainbow/

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- b. In recent times, the *Rainbow* has come to represent pride of the <u>LGBTQ</u> movement.
 - 1) The current administration in the White House has raised the Pride flag at the U.S. embassies all over the world, demonstrating to the world what we supposedly stand for, using the flag with the rainbow colors in support of the LGBTQ community.
 - 2) However, that is in direct defiance of God and His Word. They have corrupted the meaning of the Rainbow.
 - a) **Q** = Isn't it interesting that the Rainbow is a reminder about the time of God's judgment of the sin and rebellion of man when He wiped them all out with a global Flood, and they use it as a PRIDE symbol of their defiance toward God?...
 - b) **NOTE**: Ken Ham and his ministry had a life-size Ark built in Kentucky, and they have taken the Rainbow back! At night, they shine the rainbow colors on their life-sized Ark!³ And the gay community lost their minds over it!

THE CURSE OF CANAAN (v. 18-27)

- H. (v. 20-21)
 - 1. "And Noah began to be an husbandman, and he planted a vineyard: And he drank of the wine, and was drunken; and he was uncovered within his tent."
 - a. "and was drunken"
 - 1) **NOTE**: God destroyed the earth with a flood, but sin was not destroyed! Sin was still a part of man's nature and remains a part of man's nature to the present day.
 - 2) **KEY**: Unfortunately, the sinful nature survived the Flood.

³ https://answersingenesis.org/blogs/ken-ham/2016/12/20/rainbow-lights-at-ark/

- a) There are those that suggest that this was an accident, and that the juice did not ferment prior to the Flood.
 - i. They say that because the water canopy was removed, the cosmic radiation increased causing the juice to ferment differently.
 - ii. However, there is nothing to substantiate that in Scripture. On the other hand, Scripture never hides the truth and flaws of our heroes.
- 3) **NOTE**: The Bible prohibits and condemns alcoholism and drunkenness, and too many in the church are falling away because of the bondage of alcohol.
 - a) Cf. 1 Corinthians 6:9-11 "Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Be not deceived: neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind, Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God. And such were some of you: but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God."
 - b) Cf. Galatians 5:19-21 "Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these; Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, Idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, Envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God."
 - c) Cf. Ephesians 5:18 "And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit;"
- b. "and he was uncovered within his tent"

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- 1) Alcohol causes people to do the most foolish things.
 - a) Here's a righteous man now laying naked in his tent, passed out from the alcohol.

I. (v. 22)

- 1. "And Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the nakedness of his father, and told his two brethren without."
 - a. "saw" Heb. "observe; watch; gaze"
 - 1) There are those that suggest that Ham *gazed* in a sensual way at his father's nakedness, and that there was a homosexual act committed against his father. This has absolutely no Scriptural support, and unwarranted.
 - 2) I believe that this has more the idea of a <u>LACK OF</u> RESPECT toward his father.
 - a) In those days, the Patriarchal Society was extremely strong, and you would never disrespect or dishonor your father.
 - b) Up until this point, Noah was "a just man and perfect in his generations, and Noah walked with God" (Gen. 6:9), and here Ham sees his father in a time of weakness and failure and tells his two brothers with delight.
 - b. "told" Heb. "declared; fully reported; made known"
 - 1) It has the idea that Ham "told with delight".
 - a) **NOTE**: It seems that Ham took pleasure in the failure of his father and disrespected him by *exposing* his sin to his brothers. However, Shem and Japheth reacted quite differently in *covering* their father!
 - i. NOTE: Ham's sin was in <u>EXPOSING</u> his father's failures instead of <u>COVERING</u> them in love!

- a. He should have covered Noah himself, but instead he told others, shaming and deriding his father!
- ii. Cf. 1 Peter 4:8 "And above all things have fervent love among yourselves: for love shall cover the multitude of sins."
 - a. **KEY**: In love, we need to cover over others' sins and failures!
- Dr. Henry Morris: "Ham's sin was not so much one of immoral lust or prurient pleasure in what he saw... Rather it was one of rebellion against his father's authority, plus resentment against the entire moral standard that had been taught and enforced by Noah and his family for well over a hundred years. Fundamentally, his act revealed an attitude of resentment against God Himself, a character trait which was bound to crop out explosively some day, if not in Ham, then in his children."4
- J. (v. 25)
 - 1. "And he said, Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren."
 - a. "Cursed be Canaan"
 - 1) These are the only recorded words of Noah in the Bible, and he cursed his grandson Canaan.
 - a) It could be that Noah saw Ham's characteristics in Canaan, and this curse is a recognition of the future rebellion of Canaan!
 - i. <u>David Guzik</u>: "Perhaps the strongest punishment against Ham was for Noah to reveal prophetically the destiny of his son Canaan. We can trust God is not punishing the son (Canaan) for the sin of the father (Ham). This goes against the heart and justice of God (Ezekiel 18:2-3). However,

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through Noah's prophecy, God tells Ham what will happen to his son."5

- K. (v. 26)
 - 1. "And he said, Blessed be the LORD God of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant."
 - a. "Blessed be the LORD God of Shem"
 - 1) Shem would be the line from which the Nation of Israel would come, and the Messiah.
 - b. "and <u>Canaan</u> shall be his servant"
 - 1) **KEY**: One of the <u>WORST PERVERSIONS</u> and twisting of Scripture is that fallacy that the curse of Canaan was that he was to become black and thus the black people are a servant race.
 - a) That is not Scriptural, but a perversion that was developed by those men engaged in the slave trade in order to dull their consciences over the vile thing that they were doing.
 - b) It is true that the Africans were descendants of Ham, but that they should be the servant class is a fallacy and not Scriptural at all! And the Canaanites were not even black skinned, but white (technically olive-skinned).
 - 2) **NOTE**: It was Canaan *only* that was cursed, not all of Ham's descendants!
 - a) Moses wrote Genesis during the time he was in the wilderness and taking the Nation of Israel to the Promised Land, which was inhabited by the Canaanites. God was going to have them wipe out the Canaanites because of their extreme immorality.

- i. Cf. Genesis 15:16, 18:20-21, 19:4-10; Leviticus 18:1-3; Deuteronomy 12:29-31
- 3) **NOTE**: The fulfillment of this comes as early as Genesis 14:4 where Canaanites became slaves to non-Jewish Shemites, and then in I Kings 9:20-21, where Canaanites became slaves to Jewish Shemites.⁶
- L. (v. 27)
 - 1. "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant."
 - a. "God shall enlarge Japheth"
 - 1) "enlarge" Heb. "entice; persuade; make roomy"; in a mental sense
 - a) It seems that Japheth would be *enlarged* in a *mental* sense.
 - b) Japheth would be "open-minded" and intellectually enticed and persuaded.
 - i. In other words, Japheth and his descendants would be the *intellectually* curious.
 - b. "he shall dwell in the tents of Shem"
 - 1) "dwell" Heb. "encamp; abide; settle down"
 - a) The idea of this word is "to have fellowship with."
 - b) **NOTE**: While the Japhethites would conquer the Jews physically, the Jews would conquer the Japhathites spiritually.
 - 2) Arnold Fruchtenbaum: "Japhethites, more than the Hamites, adopted the God of Shem. According to rabbis

⁶ Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum. *The Book of Genesis*, p. 161. 12 of 32

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dealing with this verse, the blessing includes that the Torah would be translated into Greek, meaning the Septuagint; and the beauty of Japheth would be the Greek language."⁷

- c. "and Canaan shall be his servant"
 - 1) This was fulfilled when the Phoenicians became slaves to the Greeks and Romans.
 - 2) **NOTE**: Canaan would become *enslaved* to the two brothers of Ham, both Shem and Japheth.

d. The General Trends of These 3 People Groups:

- 1) **Shem** = Spiritual (Theology)
- 2) **Ham** = Physical (Technology)
- 3) **Japheth** = Intellectual (Science and Philosophy)
 - a) KEY: Of course, all the various nations have influenced each other and mixing of peoples, but it fascinating to see this played out in a general sense throughout history.
 - b) Henry Morris: "In general, however, it has been true throughout history that the Semites have been dominated by religious motivations centered on monotheism (the Jews, the Moslems, the Zoroastrians, etc.). The Japhethites (especially the Greeks, Romans, and later the other Europeans and the Americans) have stressed science and philosophy in their development. The Hamites (Egyptians, Phoenicians, Sumerians, Orientals, Africans, etc.) have been the great pioneers that opened up the world to settlement, to cultivation, and to technology."8

⁷ Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum. *The Book of Genesis*, p. 161-162.

⁸ Henry Morris. The Genesis Record, p. 243

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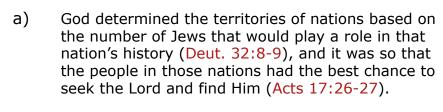
THE DEATH OF NOAH (v. 28-29)

- M. (v. 29)
 - 1. "And all the days of Noah were nine hundred and fifty years: and he died."
 - a. Noah died two years before Abraham was born, which means that Noah was alive during the Tower of Babel and the Dispersion (Gen. 11).

II. THE TABLE OF NATIONS (10)

INTRODUCTION (v. 1)

- A. (v. 1)
 - 1. "Now these are the generations of the sons of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth: and unto them were sons born after the flood."
 - a. "unto them were sons born <u>after</u> the flood"
 - 1) Moses records for us the <u>70 ORIGINAL NATIONS</u> that came from Noah and his 3 sons.



- b) **NOTE**: These are <u>NOT 70 RACES</u>, but <u>NATIONS</u>. There has been a lot of mixing of peoples throughout history.
 - i. Cf. Acts 17:26-27 "And hath made <u>of one</u> <u>blood all nations of men</u> for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation; That they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and



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find him, though he be not far from every one of us:"

- c) The Tower of Babel caused God to changed their languages by family groups, thus it forced the people to scatter.
- d) Those who scattered with the same language brought instantaneous barriers in the gene pool, which brought less genetic variability and causing specific characteristics to dominate. Thus, the various skin colors and physical features were dominating in certain groups.
- e) Modern geneticists today tell us that man has come from a "common ancestor", which the Bible calls Adam and Eve.

b. There are 4 Divisions of Humanity (v. 5, 20, 31):

- 1) Geographical
- 2) Dialectical
- 3) Tribal
- 4) National

c. There are 4 Categories of Names:

- 1) Individuals
- 2) Tribes
- 3) Cities
- 4) Nations

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	SHEM (26)	HAM (30*)	JAPHETH (14)
3. Arpachshad	1. Elam		C 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
- Shelah - Eber - Peleg - Joktan - Almodad - Sheleph - Hazarmaveth - Jerah - Hadoram - Uzal - Diklah - Abimael - Sheba - Ophir - Havilah - Jobab 4. Lud 5. Aram - Uz - Hul - Gether - Mash - Wagog 3. Madai - Jowan - Sabteca - Sheba - Nimrod 2. Mizraim - Ludim - Ludim - Anamim - Lehabim - Anamim - Lehabim - Naphtuhim - Obal - Pathrusim - Casluhim (Philistines) - Caphtorim - Havilah - Jobab 4. Canaan - Sidon - Heth - Uz - Jebusites - Huites - Amorites - Girgashites - Arkites - Simites - Arvadites - Zemarites	2. Asshur		- Ashkenaz
- Shelah - Eber - Peleg - Joktan - Almodad - Sheleph - Hazarmaveth - Jerah - Hadoram - Uzal - Diklah - Obal - Abimael - Abimael - Sheba - Ophir - Havilah - Jobab 4. Lud 5. Aram - Uz - Hul - Gether - Mash - Mash - Ciber - Mash - Sheba - Ophir - Havilah - Jobab - Arkites - Simites - Arvadites - Zemarites - Sheba - Almodad - Sabteca - Sabteca - Sheba (Mizraim) - Elishah - Elishah - Tarshish - Kittim - Dodanim - Kittim - Dodanim - Kittim - Dodanim - Casluhim (Philistines) - Caphtorim - Havilah - Jobab - Caphtorim - Heth - Uz - Hul - Gether - Mash - Kittim - Dodanim - Casluhim - Casluhim - Casluhim - Caphtorim - Havilah - Sidon - Heth - Heth - Uz - Hul - Gether - Mash - Kittim - Dodanim - Kittim - Dodanim - Kittim - Dodanim - Casluhim - Casluhim - Casluhim - Caphtorim - Caphtorim - Caphtorim - Sidon - Heth - Heth - Heth - Heth - Heth - Lyz - Hul - Gether - Mash - Kittim - Dodanim - Stubal - Kittim - Dodanim - Stubal - Kittim - Dodanim - Casluhim - C	3. Arpachshad	- Havilah	- Riphath
-Peleg -Joktan -Almodad -Sheleph -Hazarmaveth -Jerah -Hadoram -Uzal -Diklah -Obal -Abimael -Sheba -Ophir -Havilah -Jobab 4. Lud -Jobab 4. Lud -Jobab 4. Lud -Jobab 4. Canaan - Uz - Havilah - Uz - Hawilah - Uz - Hawilah - Uz - Hawilah - Heth - Hor - Hawilah - Heth - Heth - Heth - Heth - Heth - Heth - Hiwites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites	- Shelah	- Sabtah	- Togarmah
-Joktan -Almodad -Sheleph -Hazarmaveth -Jerah -Uzal -Diklah -Obal -Abimael -Abimael -Ophir -Havilah -Jobab 4. Lud 5. Aram -Uz -Jobab 4. Lud -Ophir -Hawilah -Jobab -Ophir -Hawilah -Jobab -Ophir -Hawilah - Abimael - Sheba - Ophir -Hawilah - Jobab - Akimeel - Sidon - Heth - Uz - Hul - Gether - Mash - Mash - Codanim - Kittim - Dodanim - Kittim - Dodanim - Callubim - Caslubim (Philistines) - Caphtorim - Caphtorim - Havilah - Sidon - Heth - Uz - Jebusites - Amorites - Girgashites - Hivites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites	- Eber	- Raamah	2. Magog
-Almodad -Sheleph -Hazarmaveth -Jerah -Hadoram -Uzal -Diklah -Obal -Abimael -Sheba -Ophir -Havilah -Jobab 4. Lud 5. Aram -Uz - Uz - Uz - Hul - Gether - Mash - Mishod - Aradites - Arvadites - Sheleph - Alponad - Alpon	-Peleg	- Sheba	3. Madai
- Sheleph - Hazarmaveth - Jerah - Hadoram - Uzal - Diklah - Obal - Abimael - Sheba - Ophir - Havilah - Jobab 4. Lud 5. Aram - Uz - Gether - Mash - Mash - Mizraim - Ludim - Lehabim - Anamim - Lehabim - Naphtuhim - Rathrusim - Pathrusim (Philistines) - Casluhim (Philistines) - Cashtorim - Havilah - Jobab - Canaan - Cashtorim - Havilah - Jobab - Caphtorim - Havilah - Jobab - Canaan - Heth - Jobab - Gidon - Heth - Uz - Hul - Gether - Mash - Hivites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites	-Joktan	- Dedan	4. Javan
-Hazarmaveth -Jerah -Hadoram -Hadoram -Uzal -Diklah -Obal -Ahimael -Sheba -Ophir -Havilah -Jobab 4. Lud -Uz -Hul -Gether - Mash - Wash - Hul - Gether - Mash - Havilah - Uz - Hul - Gether - Mash - Havilah - Cosher - Mash - Havilah - Uz - Hul - Gether - Mash - Havilah - Canan - Sidon - Heth - Uz - Hul - Gether - Mash - Hivites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites	-Almodad		
- Jerah	-Sheleph	- Nimrod	- Tarshish
-Hadoram -Uzal -Diklah -Obal -Abimael -Sheba -Ophir -Havilah -Jobab 4. Lud 5. Aram -Uz - Hul -Gether - Mash - Washering - Havilah - Josab - Atwattes - Mash - Washering - Havites - Arkites - Arvadites - Zemarites - Diklah - Naphtuhim - Pathrusim - Casluhim (Philistines) - Caphtorim - Heth - Ua - Heth - Jebusites - Amorites - Aikites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites	-Hazarmaveth		
-Uzal - Lehabim - Naphtuhim - Obal - Pathrusim - Casluhim (Philistines) - Caphtorim - Havilah - Jobab - Canaan - Sidon - Heth - Uz - Jebusites - Hul - Gether - Mash - Sinites - Arwadites - Zemarites - Meshech 7. Tiras - Nashen - Philistines - Caphtorim - Pathrusim - Caphtorim - Philistines - Sidon - Heth - Uz - Jebusites - Alwites - Sinites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites - Mashen - Mashen - Meshech 7. Tiras - Meshe			
-Diklah -Obal -Abimael -Sheba -Ophir -Havilah -Jobab 4. Lud 5. Aram -Uz -Hul - Gether - Mash - Mash - Naphtuhim - Pathrusim - Casluhim (Philistines) - Caphtorim - Caphtorim - Caphtorim - Sidon - Heth - Uz - Jebusites - Amorites - Girgashites - Hivites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites			
-Obal -Abimael -Sheba -Ophir -Havilah -Jobab 4. Lud 5. Aram - Uz - Hul - Gether - Mash - Mash - Casluhim (Philistines) - Caphtorim - Cignanites - Amorites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Arvadites - Zemarites			
-Abimael -Sheba (Philistines) -Ophir -Havilah -Jobab 4. Canaan 4. Lud 5. Aram - Uz - Hul - Gether - Mash - Mash - With Mash - Caphtorim (Philistines) - Heth - Jebusites - Amorites - Aimorites - Girgashites - Hivites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites			7. Tiras
-Sheba (Philistines) -Ophir - Caphtorim -Havilah 3. Put -Jobab 4. Canaan - Sidon - Heth - Uz - Jebusites - Hul - Amorites - Gether - Girgashites - Mash - Hivites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites	0.0111		
-Ophir -Havilah -Jobab 4. Lud -Jobab 4. Canaan - Sidon - Heth - Uz - Uz - Hul - Gether - Mash - Mash - Heth - Gether - Mash - Hivites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites	A ADMINION		
-Havilah -Jobab 4. Lud 5. Aram - Uz - Hul - Gether - Mash - Mash - Heth - Jebusites - Amorites - Girgashites - Hivites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites			
-Jobab 4. Canaan - Sidon 5. Aram - Heth - Uz - Jebusites - Hul - Amorites - Mash - Hivites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites			
4. Lud - Sidon 5. Aram - Heth - Uz - Jebusites - Hul - Amorites - Gether - Girgashites - Mash - Hivites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites			
5. Aram			
- Uz - Jebusites - Amorites - Gether - Girgashites - Hivites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites			
- Hul - Amorites - Gether - Girgashites - Mash - Hivites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites			
- Gether - Girgashites - Mash - Hivites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites			
- Mash - Hivites - Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Aremarites			
- Arkites - Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites			
- Sinites - Arvadites - Zemarites	- 1v1a511		
- Arvadites - Zemarites		- Little	
- Zemarites			
- Tamathites			
		- Framathites	

THE LINE OF JAPHETH: INDO-EUROPEANS (v. 2-5)

- B. (v. 2)
 - 1. "The sons of Japheth; Gomer, and Magog, and Madai, and Javan, and Tubal, and Meshech, and Tiras."
 - a. "Gomer" = Central Turkey; Crimea; possibly Germany, France, Wales
 - 1) Gimirraya and the Cimmerians, basically located at the area south of the Black Sea.
 - a) According to Herodotus, they were displaced by the Scythians and settled in the area of Lake Van, then after being defeated by the Assyrians, they settled in the area of Cappadocia.
 - 2) <u>Flavius Josephus</u>: "For Gomer founded those whom the Greeks now call Galatians, [Galls,] but were then called Gomerites."

⁹ Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews, Book I, Chapter 6. https://www.sacred-texts.com/jud/josephus/ant-1.htm 16 of 32

- 3) Gomer is generally identified (by Herodotus, Plutarch, and other ancient writers) with the district of Cimmeria, north of the Black Sea, a name surviving to the present in the form of **Crimea**.¹⁰
- b. "Magog" = Scythians = Russians
 - 1) Magog was the name for the ancient people known as the <u>SCYTHIANS</u>, which are in modern-day <u>RUSSIA</u>.
 - a) **NOTE**: The descendants of Magog (Gen. 10:2; 1 Chron. 1:5) moved to the region north of the Black Sea, as well as the area between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, the area of ancient Lydia, and the region between Armenia and Cappadocia. These people were known as the <u>SCYTHIANS</u>.
 - i. Magog = Scythians = Russians
 - b) Hesiod, "the father of Greek didactic poetry," identified Magog with the **Scythians and southern Russia** in the 7th century B.C. (Hesiod was a contemporary of Ezekiel.)
 - c) Herodotus of Halicarnassus, known as the "Father of History," wrote extensively about the descendants of Magog by their Greek name, "the Scythians," in the 5th century B.C.
 - d) Flavius Josephus wrote, "Magog founded those that from him were named Magogites, but who are by the Greeks called Scythians."¹¹
 - e) Philo, in the 1st century, identifies Magog with southern Russia.
 - 2) The land of Magog included THE TERRITORY NORTH OF THE BLACK SEA, which includes modern-day Ukraine.

¹⁰ Henry Morris. *The Genesis Record*, p. 247

¹¹ Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews, Book I, Chapter 6. https://www.sacred-texts.com/jud/josephus/ant-1.htm 17 of 32

- Magog is <u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u> Meshech and Tubal (Ezek. 38:2) and Gomer and Togarmah (Ezek. 38:6), and is "far north" of Israel (Ezek. 38:15; 39:2)
- c. "Madai" = Medes, India, including Afghans.
 - 1) Cf. 2 Kings 17:6; 18:11; Isaiah 13:17; 21:2; Jeremiah 25:25; 51:11, 28
- d. "Javan" = Greece
- e. "Tubal" = Eastern Turkey, including areas of modern Russia
 - 1) Some scholars see the name preserved in the modern Russian city of *Tobolsk* in Siberia.
 - a) Tobolsk was the historic capital of the Siberia region and was named after the Tobol River.
 - 2) Other scholars say that *Tubal* is known in the Assyrian monuments as *Tibareni*, which is in modern-day NE coastal Turkey.
 - a) According to Herodotus, the Moschians and Tibarenes dwelt south of the Black Sea (modernday Turkey).¹²
 - 3) There are some today from the country of *Georgia* who consider themselves as descendants of Tubal, Togarmah, and Meshech.
 - a) One Georgian historian considered *Tubal* to be an ancient Georgian tribal designation.
- f. "Meshech" = Russia, Ukraine, Turkey

¹²The Pulpit Commentary: Ezekiel Vol. II. 2004 (H. D. M. Spence-Jones, Ed.) (Page 285). Bellingham, WA: Logos Research Systems, Inc.

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- 1) Some scholars associate the name *Meshech* with the city of *Moscow*, or to the people north of the Black Sea (the area of southern Russia and Ukraine).
- 2) Other scholars associate it with *Mushki*, a city in Anatolia (modern-day Turkey).
- These are the Mushki of the Assyrian Cuniform
 Inscriptions and also mentioned in Egyptian literature.
 They were located between the Black and Caspian Seas, and were localized in Northern Cilicia and Eastern
 Cappadocia. Herodotus puts them in Phrygia. Other suggestions include the Southwest Black Sea, Russia,
 Moscow on the Mosilua River, and the Moschian Mountains near Armenia. They are always mentioned in conjunction with Tubal (Ezek. 27:13, 32:26, 38:2-3, 39:1).¹³
- g. "Tiras" = possibly Italians

C. (v. 3)

- 1. "And the sons of Gomer; Ashkenaz, and Riphath, and Togarmah."
 - a. "Ashkenaz" = Scythians, including Indo-Germanic tribes related to the Scythians: Germany, Scandia, Saxony, Denmark, and Armenia.
 - 1) Ashkenaz is mentioned in conjunction with Ararat and Minni (Jer. 51:27), located south of Lake Van.
 - b. "Riphath" = North-Eastern Turkey
 - c. "Togarmah" = Western Turkey, possibly including Armenia & Georgia

¹³ Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum. *The Book of Genesis*, p. 168.
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- 1) The house of Togarmah settled in the area of Asia Minor in western Turkey, in the "extreme north" of Israel (Ezek. 38:6).
- 2) His descendants were the Phrygians and Armenians.
 - a) The Armenians still refer to themselves as "the House of Togarmah" to this day.
- 3) They were known fro exporting horses to Tyre (Ezek. 27:14).

D. (v. 4)

- 1. "And the sons of Javan; Elishah, and Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim."
 - a. "Elishah" = Cyprus, Crete
 - b. "Tarshish" = Spain, England
 - 1) What we know about Tarshish from the Scriptures:
 - a) Tarshish was a distant port from which silver, iron, tin, lead, ivory, monkeys, and peacocks were brought to Israel (1 Kings 10:22; Jer. 10:9; Ezek. 27:12).
 - b) Tarshish was the opposite direction of Nineveh (Jonah 1:3; 4:2), which was in Assyria, and is located in modern-day Iraq.
 - c) Tarshish has strong ships capable of long voyages (Ps. 48:7; 1 Kings 22:49; 2 Chron. 9:21; Isa. 2:16; 60:9).
 - d) Tarshish was an island (over 1 year distant) which was, among other things, a key source of tin.
 - 2) Some scholars associate it with modern Tartessus in southern **Spain**.
 - 3) Other scholars associate it with **England**.

- a) The name "Britannia" means "Land of Tin."
 - i. "Britannia metal" was an alloy of 93% tin, 5% antimony, and 2% copper, used for making various utensils, including teapots, jugs, drinking vessels, candlesticks, urns, and official maces.
 - a. Similar in color to pewter, "Britannia metal" was harder, stronger, and easier to work with than other tin alloys.
 - b. Global commerce from Britain was confirmed by archeological discoveries at Stonehenge (1500 B.C.)
 - Tin was exported from Britain to Europe in large quantities from Cornwall, England, during the Roman period.
 - d. Herodotus wrote, "...The storm not abating, they were driven **past** the Pillars of Hercules (i.e. Mediterranean Sea), and at last, by some special guiding providence, reached Tartessus..."14
 - e. In the 4th century B.C., Ephorus describes "a very prosperous market called Tartessos, with much tin carried by river, as well as gold and copper from Celtic lands" (i.e. Cornwall, England, and Wales).15
- b) **NOTE**: Though not certain, the scholastic support leans towards Britain as the modern identity of ancient Tarshish.

¹⁴ Herodotus 4:152 - http://herodot.glossa.dk/hdt4.html#par152 Accessed 11/13/2010

¹⁵ Phillip M. Freeman, Ancient references to Tartessos, chapter 10 in Barry Cunliffe and John T. Koch (eds.), *Celtic from the West* (2010) – taken from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tartessos accessed 11/13/2010 21 of 32

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- c. "Kittim" = Cyprus; South Coast of Western Turkey (Asia Minor)
 - 1) Cf. Numbers 24:24; Isaiah 23:1; Ezekiel 27:6
- d. "Dodanim" = Greece

E. (v. 5)

- 1. "By these were the isles of the Gentiles divided in their lands; every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations."
 - a. "isles of the Gentiles [nations]"
 - 1) This implies the <u>TRANSOCEANIC AREAS</u>, which include both East and West: to Europe in the West and as far East as Persia and India and most of Asia. Some families also spread north and south.¹⁶
 - a) **NOTE**: Their spread over so much territory is the fulfillment of Noah's blessing that God would "enlarge Japheth" (Gen. 9:27).

THE LINE OF HAM: MIDDLE-EASTERN, AFRICAN, & ASIAN PEOPLES (v. 6-20)

- F. (v. 6)
 - 1. "And the sons of Ham; Cush, and Mizraim, and Phut, and Canaan."
 - a. "Cush" = Nubia, Ethiopia, Sudan
 - b. "Mizraim" = Egypt
 - c. "Phut" = Somalia; Libya; possibly Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco

¹⁶ Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum. *The Book of Genesis*, p. 170. 22 of 32

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- d. "Canaan" = settled in land of Israel
 - 1) He is the father of the Canaanites, thus the Canaanites were Hamitic in national and racial origin, but they adopted a Semitic language and culture.
 - 2) It was this son and his descendants that fell under Noah's curse.

G. (v. 7)

- 1. "And the sons of Cush; Seba, and Havilah, and Sabtah, and Raamah, and Sabtecha: and the sons of Raamah; Sheba, and Dedan."
 - a. "Seba" = Sudan; African Coast
 - b. "Havilah" = Southern Arabia; Arabian Coast.
 - 1) Ishmael lived here (Gen. 25:18) and so did the Amalekites (1 Sam. 15:7).
 - c. "Sabtah" = South Arabia, comprising eastern Yemen, parts of western Oman and southern Saudi Arabia; West Coast of Persian Gulf
 - d. "Raamah" = Extreme Southwest of Saudi Arabia; Oman
 - e. "Sabtecha" = Nubia; Ethiopia
 - f. "Sheba" = Southwest Saudi Arabia

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- q. "Dedan" = Northwestern Saudi Arabia
 - 1) Borders *Edom*, or modern-day Jordan (Ezek. 25:13).

H. (v. 8-12)

- 1. "And Cush begat Nimrod: he began to be a mighty one in the earth. He was a mighty hunter before the LORD: wherefore it is said, Even as Nimrod the mighty hunter before the LORD. And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. Out of that land went forth Asshur, and builded Nineveh, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah, And Resen between Nineveh and Calah: the same is a great city."
 - a. "Nimrod" Heb. "Rebel"
 - 1) Cf. 1 Chronicles 1:10; Micah 5:6
 - b. "a mighty one in the earth"
 - 1) Nimrod was <u>DEIFIED</u> by the people as a god.
 - a) He was known as a "mighty one in the earth", and this same word "mighty" was used of the Nephelim before the Flood (Gen. 6:4), which were "mighty men which were of old, men of renown", thus they had classed Nimrod in the same category as offspring of the "sons of God", thus a god himself.
 - b) **KEY**: He was the founder of the ancient Babylonian religious system <u>THE GODDESS MOTHER /</u> CHILD RELIGION.
 - i. His wife Semiramis, and because King Nimrod was Deified as a god, his wife Semiramis became Deified as his queen, and she became "THE QUEEN OF HEAVEN" (Jer. 7:18; 44:17-19, 25).



- ii. KEY: According to the story of Semiramis, the Queen of Heaven was both Nimrod's Wife and Mother.
 - a. According to various Legends,
 Semiramis had an affair and got
 pregnant. Around the same time,
 Nimrod died a violent and untimely
 death. To hide what she did, she
 declared that a light beam from the
 Sun shown on her, and that her son
 Tammuz was miraculously conceived
 (i.e. virgin birth), and her son would
 be the reincarnation of Nimrod, thus
 connecting Nimrod/Tammuz as the
 Sun god.
 - b. NOTE: The legend is that Nimrod "died" at the Winter Solstice (~Dec 22), and was "resurrected" (as Tammuz) in the Spring as the days get longer.
 - Since the belief was the Nimrod and Tammuz were the same person, they started celebrating his birth on December 25th burning a "Yule" log (Chaldean: infant), replaced by a trimmed tree the next morning (Jer. 10:1-5) and the mistletoe (fertility). Then in the Spring, they would celebrate the "resurrection" of Nimrod in Tammuz.
- iii. **KEY**: All the various cultures took with them the story of the Queen of Heaven's miraculous conception (Virgin Birth) and "resurrection" of Tammuz, her Child.
 - a. Phoenicia Ashtoreth and Tammuz
 - b. Egypt Isis and Horus (Osiris)
 - c. India Isi and Iswara

- d. Asia Cybele and Deoius
- e. Pagan Rome Fortuna and Jupiter
- f. Ephesus "the great goddess, Diana of the Ephesians" & "Jupiter" (cf. Acts 19:34-35)
- g. Greece Aphrodite and Eros
- h. Italians Venus and Cupid
- c. "the mighty hunter before the LORD"
 - 1) "hunter" Heb. "tyrant; rebellious one"
 - a) This implies rebellion against God.
- d. "the beginning of his kingdom"
 - 1) Nimrod was an <u>EMPIRE BUILDER</u> and the <u>FIRST KING</u> of BABYLON.
 - a) **KEY**: He became the <u>FIRST WORLD DICTATOR</u> (Gen. 11:1-9), a foreshadowing of the AntiChrist, who some call Nimrod II (Micah 5:6).
- I. (v. 13-14)
 - 1. "And Mizraim begat Ludim, and Anamim, and Lehabim, and Naphtuhim, And Pathrusim, and Casluhim, (out of whom came Philistim,) and Caphtorim."
 - a. "Ludim" = Lydia in North Africa
 - b. "Anamim" = Cyrene

- c. "Lehabim" = area of Egypt & Libya
- d. "Naphtuhim" = Lower Egypt in the Delta Region
- e. "Pathrusim" = Upper Egypt in the land of Pathros
- f. "Casluhim, (out of whom came Philistim,)" = West of the Delta between Egypt and Canaan
 - 1) The Philistines were originally African.
 - a) The Palestinians claim to be the ancient Philistines so that they can claim the land of Israel, but the Palestinians are Arabs, not Africans.
- g. "Caphtorim" = Crete
- J. (v. 15)
 - 1. "And Canaan begat Sidon his firstborn, and Heth,"
 - a. "Sidon" = Phoenicians; modern-day Lebanon
 - b. "Heth" = Hittites; Far East in Hong Kong
 - 1) Heth was the father of the Hittites.
 - a) Remnants of the Hittites occupied the Hill Country of Judah at one time (Num. 13:29).
 - b) After the fall of the Hittite Empire, they migrated to the Far East and became known as the Cathay now associated with Hong Kong.

- K. (v. 16)
 - 1. "And the Jebusite, and the Amorite, and the Girgasite,"
 - a. "Jebusite" = father of those Canaanites that inhabited Jerusalem (Josh. 15:8; 18:28; Judges 1:21; 19:10)
 - b. "Amorite"
 - 1) They occupied the Hill Country of Judah at one time (Num. 13:29; Deut. 1:44; Josh. 11:3; Judg. 10:5) and the East side of the Jordan, or the Trans-Joran (Num. 21:13; Deut. 1:4, 7; Josh. 2:10; 9:10; 24:8; Judg. 10:8; 11:22).
 - 2) Mamre was an Amorite city (Gen. 14:13) and Shechem was an Amorite city after the Hives were destroyed (Gen. 48:22).
 - c. "Girgasite" = area of Sea of Galilee?
 - 1) Some scholars see the Girgashites as related to Gerasenes (Lk. 8:26, 37), which would put them around the Sea of Galilee.
- L. (v. 17)
 - 1. "And the Hivite, and the Arkite, and the Sinite,"
 - a. "Hivite"
 - 1) They occupied the central Hill Country of Judah, north of Jerusalem, including the city of Gibeon (Josh. 9:3-7, 17; 11:19).
 - 2) They occupied the city of Shechem in the Hill Country of Ephraim (Gen. 34:2).
 - b. "Arkite" = Northern Lebanon (Phoenicia)

- 1) They occupied Tel Argoh in Lebanon (Phoenicia), about eighty miles north of Sidon, eleven miles north of Tripoli.
- c. "Sinite" = China (Sino-people)
 - 1) The land of Sinim was a distant land (Isa. 49:12), and in ancient times, China was called the land of the Sinites.¹⁷
 - Henry Morris: "The Biblical mention of a people in the Far 2) East named "Sinim" (Isaiah 49:12), together with references in ancient secular histories to people in the Far East called "Sinae," at least suggests the possibility that some of Sin's descendants migrated eastward, while others went south into the land of Canaan. It is significant that the Chinese people have always been identified by the prefix "Sino-" (e.g., Sino-Japanese War; Sinology, the study of Chinese history). The name "Sin" is frequently encountered in Chinese names in the form "Siang" or its equivalent. The evidence is tenuous but, of all the names in the Table of Nations, it does seem that two sons of Canaan, Heth (Hittites = Khittae = Cathay) and Sin (Sinites = Sinim = China), are the most likely to have become ancestors of the Oriental peoples. Since it seems reasonable that divine inspiration would include in such a table information concerning the ancestry of all the major streams of human development, it is reasonable to conclude that the Mongoloid peoples (and therefore also the American Indians) have come mostly from the Hamitic line."
- M. (v. 18)
 - 1. "And the Arvadite, and the Zemarite, and the Hamathite: and afterward were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad."
 - a. "Arvadite" = Northern Phoenicia

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- b. "Zemarite" = Southern area of the Land of Canaan on the border of Egypt
- c. "Hemathite" = on the Orontes River in Syria
- 2. "and afterward were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad"
 - a. NOTE: It is possible that the Hittites (v. 15) and the Sinites (v. 17) may have moved to the Far East where they fathered the Mongols of China and Japan, and ultimately including Native Americans.

THE LINE OF SHEM: SEMITIC PEOPLE (v. 21-31)

- N. (v. 21)
 - 1. "Unto Shem also, the father of all the children of Eber, the brother of Japheth the elder, even to him were children born."
 - a. "the father of all the children of Eber"
 - 1) Eber is the source for the Hebrew word for "Hebrew."
 - 2) **KEY**: The main significance of the line of Shem was that he was the father of the *Hebrews*!
 - b. "the brother of Japheth the elder"
 - 1) Shem was not the firstborn son of Noah, but Japheth was older than Shem.
- O. (v. 22-24)
 - 1. "The children of Shem; Elam, and Asshur, and Arphaxad, and Lud, and Aram. And the children of Aram; Uz, and Hul, and Gether, and Mash. And Arphaxad begat Salah; and Salah begat Eber."

- a. "Elam" = Persia
- b. "Asshur" = Assyria
 - 1) The capitol of Asshur was Nineveh (v. 11).
 - 2) **NOTE**: These were the Semitic Assyrians that supplanted the Hamatic Assyrians (v. 11).
- c. "Arphaxad" = Chaldeans
- d. "Lud" = Lydia of Asia Minor
- e. "Aram" = Syria
- f. "Uz'' = Northeastern Canaan; Northwest Mesopotamia (Gen. 22:21)
 - 1) Hometown of Job (Job 1:1).
- g. "Hul" = Armenia
- h. "Gether" = Northeastern Afghanistan
- i. "Mash" = Mesene at the mouth of the Euphrates near Charax
- j. "Salah" = unknown location

- k. "Eber" = Ur of the Chaldeans, Haran, and Paddan-aram
 - 1) *Eber* is the father of the Hebrews.
- P. (v. 25)
 - 1. "And unto Eber were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided; and his brother's name was Joktan."
 - a. "Eber" = father of Hebrews
 - b. "Peleg: for in his days was the earth divided"
 - 1) "Peleg" Heb. "Divided"
 - Some identify this even with the continental divide or continental shift, however, it seems in the context to refer to the language division at the Tower of Babel (Gen. 11:1-9).
 - c. "Joktan" = Arabian tribe
- Q. (v. 29)
 - 1. "And Ophir, and Havilah, and Jobab: all these were the sons of Joktan."
 - a. "Jobab"
 - 1) Some scholars identify this as the same as *Job* from Scripture.
 - 2) Other scholars place *Jobab* in southeast Saudi Arabia in the area of Mecca.