 This chapter “stands absolutely alone in ancient literature, without a remote parallel, even among the Greeks, where we find the closest approach to a distribution of peoples in genealogical framework.... The Table of Nations remains an astonishingly accurate document,” - [William F. Albright](#)<sup>1</sup>

## Genesis 10

<sup>1</sup> These are the generations of the sons of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth. Sons were born to them after the flood.<sup>2</sup> The sons of Japheth: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras. <sup>3</sup> The sons of Gomer: Ashkenaz, Riphath, and Togarmah. <sup>4</sup> The sons of Javan: Elishah, Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim. <sup>5</sup> From these the coastland peoples spread in their lands, each with his own language, by their clans, in their nations.

- These are the generations of Noah
  - “**Towldah**” – Strong's #8435 – תולדה – tōwl'dāh – to-led-aw', *to-led-aw'*
    - This is the story of

**Japheth:** [map]



**Gomer** – Herodotus and Plutarch claim that he became the father of the Cimmerians (north of black sea, then Danube and Rhyne)

- **Ashkenaz** = Germany (Jews refer to German Jews as Ashkenazi)
  - **Ashkenaz** was a son of Gomer. His descendants became the Teutons. The Teutons settled all the land east of the **Rhine River** (the Celts settled the west side). The Teutons were the forefathers of all the Germanic tribes as well as the Scandinavians, who were also named from Ashkenaz: (A)s(h)ken → sken → Scandia. Ashkenaz is the Hebrew word for Germany or German.

<sup>1</sup> supplement to Robert Young, *Analytical Concordance to the Bible* [Eerdmans], p. 30, in <https://bible.org/seriespage/lesson-22-roots-nations-genesis-101-32>

- **Riphath:** a corruption of this name became “Europe”
- **Togarmah:** The Armenian people call themselves “The House of Togarma.”

**Magog** – Josephus said they are ancient Scythians which became the **Russians**. Always associated with Meshech & Tubal

- **Meshech** = Moscow (The name Moscow comes from)
- [Ezekiel 38:2](#) mentions the prince of **Rosh**. **The Russia** root comes from them

**Madai**= Medes (Became the Kurds) The **Medes** will merge with the Persians and become the 2<sup>nd</sup> empire after Babylon. Mentioned in: [Daniel 5:28](#) – PERES; thy kingdom is divided, and given to the **Medes** and Persians.

**Javan** = Ionia/Greeks

- **Elishah** (Hellenic)
- **Tarshish** (Southern Spain?) Sea-faring people. **Jonah** took off for this place because it was far from Nineveh. [Isaiah 66:18](#) mentions them
  - **Brittan?** Britania means “source of Tin”
    - Some interpret this as referencing ancient Tartessus, a seaport in southern Spain near Gibraltar. Others recall the Phoenician sea fleets that operated Ships of Tarshish from nearby Cadiz, sailing as far north as England to acquire tin—an essential metal for bronze and alloys mined in Cornwall. Some suggest the name **Britannia comes from a Phoenician word meaning “source of tin.”** If true, since Tarshish ships supplied tin to the ancient world, this could imply that Great Britain was seen as the colonies of Tarshish—referred to as “lions” (KJV) or “villages” (NIV)—with the US being the most prominent today. The lion symbol, emblematic of the British Empire, supports this interpretation.<sup>2</sup>

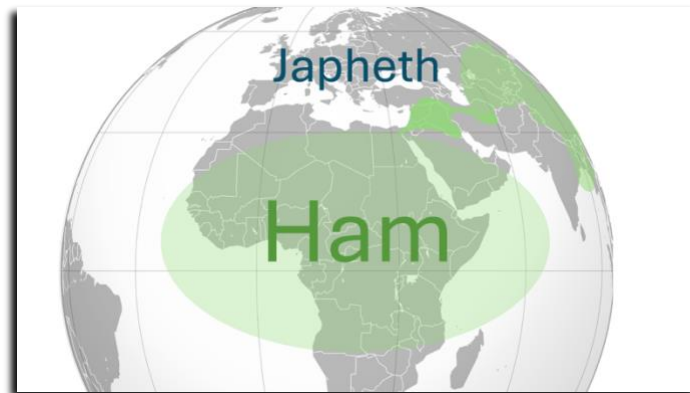


- Traffic between Britain and the Mediterranean? Yes. **Stonehenge?** Artifacts found from all over the world.

<sup>2</sup> <https://gracethrufaith.com/end-times-prophecy/an-in-depth-look-at-the-modern-equivalent-to-biblical-names-in-ezek-38/>

- It is supportable from Scripture, not conclusive
- **Tiras- Havilah**
- Etruscans of **Italy**
- **Kittim**, and **Dodanim**.

**Ham =**



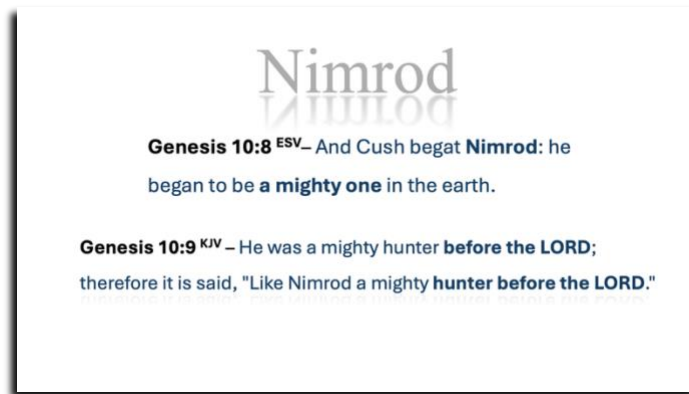
<sup>6</sup> The sons of **Ham**: **Cush**, Egypt, Put, and Canaan. <sup>7</sup> The sons of Cush: Seba, Havilah, Sabtah, Raamah, and Sabteca. The sons of Raamah: Sheba and Dedan. <sup>8</sup> **Cush fathered Nimrod**, who began to be powerful in the land. <sup>9</sup> He was a **mighty hunter before** the Lord. Therefore, it is said, “Like Nimrod, a mighty hunter **before** the Lord.”

- **“fathered Nimrod”** – up to this point, we just have the names and “the sons...”
  - The influence of a father on a son is profound.
    - With a few words, a father can make or break a future man.
    - What did Cush say to Nimrod as he was a young kid? We don’t know.

- “He was a powerful **hunter before** the LORD.”
  - This is better understood, **hunter against** the LORD
  - We will see what he did in Chapter 11.

<sup>10</sup> The beginning of his kingdom was **Babel**, Erech, Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. <sup>11</sup> From that land he went into Assyria and built **Nineveh**, Rehoboth-Ir, Calah, and <sup>12</sup> Resen between Nineveh and Calah; that is the great city.

- **land of Shinar** – Iraq today.
- **Genesis 10 is an overview**; Genesis 11 explains why they were split up. The chapters are not sequential.



- **Nimrod: “Rebel”**, “let us revolt.”
  - This word, "Gibbor," can mean “Giant,” “hero,” “mighty warrior,” “potentate,” or similar terms.
    - Nimrod’s impressive achievements also had a darker aspect. **People stopped trusting God and relied on their own strength** and skills, a mindset Nimrod aimed to spread to all mankind.
    - **1 Chronicles 1:10** – Cush fathered **Nimrod**. He was the first on earth to be a mighty man.
    - **Micah 5:6** – they shall shepherd the land of Assyria with the sword, and the land of **Nimrod** at its entrances; and he shall deliver us from the Assyrian when he comes into our land and treads within our border.
    - **Babel** – Tower/ gateway to God

## Ham

- **Cush** – Often biblically translated “Ethiopia.” Think of black Africa
  - **Seba**, (Sudan)
  - **Havilah**, (\*Associated with Southern Arabia)
  - Sabtah,
  - Raamah,
    - **Sheba** (\*Associated with Southern Arabia)
    - **Dedan** (\*Associated with Southern Arabia)
  - Sabteca.

<sup>13</sup> **Egypt** fathered Ludim, Anamim, Lehabim, Naphtuhim, <sup>14</sup> Pathrusim, Casluhim (from whom the Philistines came), and Caphtorim. <sup>15</sup> Canaan fathered Sidon his firstborn and Heth, <sup>16</sup> and the Jebusites, the Amorites, the Girgashites, <sup>17</sup> the Hivites, the Arkites, the Sinites, <sup>18</sup> the Arvadites, the Zemarites, and the Hamathites. Afterward the clans of the Canaanites dispersed. <sup>19</sup> And the territory of the Canaanites extended from Sidon in the direction of Gerar as far as Gaza, and in the direction of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboiim, as far as Lasha. <sup>20</sup> These are the sons of Ham, by their clans, their languages, their lands, and their nations.

- **Mizraim, EGYPT** (Union of upper and lower Egypt)
  - Lud, Anam, Lehab, Naphtuh
  - **The Philistines came from them: (Palestine)**
- **Put – Libya**
- **Canaan**
  - Sidon
  - Heth – The Hittites
  - Jebusites, (Jerusalem)
  - the Amorites,
  - the Girgashites,
  - <sup>17</sup> the Hivites,
  - the Arkites,
  - The **Sinites** – China: **Sino**-American relations, **Sino**-Japanese relations, and **Sino**-Tibetan languages.
    - **Strong's #5515** – חִינִיַם – Cîynîym – see-neem'

- <sup>18</sup> the Arvadites,
- the Zemarites,
- and the Hamathites
- **The Termites?**



**Shem =**

- **Elam** – Iran today. From this group will come the **Persians**
- **Asshur**
- **Arpachshad**
- **Lud**
- **Aram** ([Syria] This is where the Aramaic language originated). Jesus spoke **Aramaic**.
  - <sup>23</sup> Aram’s sons: **Uz**, Hul, Gether, and Mash.
    - **Job, the wizard of Uz?**
- [NOW] <sup>24</sup> **Arpachshad**
  - **Shelah**
    - **Eber (\*Hebrews came from this line)**
      - < **Eber** had two sons
      - < **Peleg**, (Peleg = **division**), for during his days the **earth was divided**:
        - **Continental drift? Or just language** (Chapter 11)?
  - (Joktan 1<sup>st</sup>, then his brother **Peleg in chapter 11**) was named **Joktan**.
    - <sup>26</sup> And **Joktan** fathered
      - Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah, <sup>27</sup> Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah, <sup>28</sup> Obal, Abimael, **Sheba**, <sup>29</sup> **Ophir**, (best gold) Havilah, and **Jobab**. All these were Joktan’s sons.

**[IMPORTANT]** -[John 3:16](#) – doesn't say “God so loved **Israel** that He gave...” It says, “The world.”

Gen 46:27 – 70 people; Deuteronomy 32:8

- HCSB – When the Most High gave the nations their inheritance and divided the human race, He set the boundaries of the peoples **according to the number of the people of Israel.**
- KJV – When the Most High divided to the nations their inheritance, when he separated the sons of Adam, he set the bounds of the people according to the **number of the children of Israel.**
- NIV – When the Most High gave the nations their inheritance, when he divided all mankind, he set up boundaries for the peoples according to the number of the **sons of Israel.**
- ESV – When the Most High gave to the nations their inheritance, when he divided mankind, he fixed the borders of the peoples according to the number of the **sons of God.**
  - The ESV Uses – Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia and the Masoretic text

<sup>21</sup> To **Shem** also, the father of all the children of Eber, the elder brother of Japheth, children were born. <sup>22</sup> The sons of Shem: Elam, Asshur, **Arpachshad**, Lud, and Aram. <sup>23</sup> The sons of Aram: Uz, Hul, Gether, and Mash. <sup>24</sup> Arpachshad fathered **Shelah**; and Shelah fathered **Eber**. <sup>25</sup> To Eber were born two sons: the name of the one was **Peleg**, **for in his days the earth was divided**, and his brother's name was Joktan. <sup>26</sup> Joktan fathered Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah, <sup>27</sup> Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah, <sup>28</sup> Obal, Abimael, Sheba, <sup>29</sup> Ophir, Havilah, and Jobab; all these were the sons of Joktan. <sup>30</sup> The territory in which they lived extended from Mesha in the direction of Sephar to the hill country of the east. <sup>31</sup> These are the sons of **Shem**, by their clans, their languages, their lands, and their nations.

<sup>32</sup> These are the clans of the sons of **Noah**, according to their genealogies, in their nations, and from these the nations spread abroad on the earth after the flood.

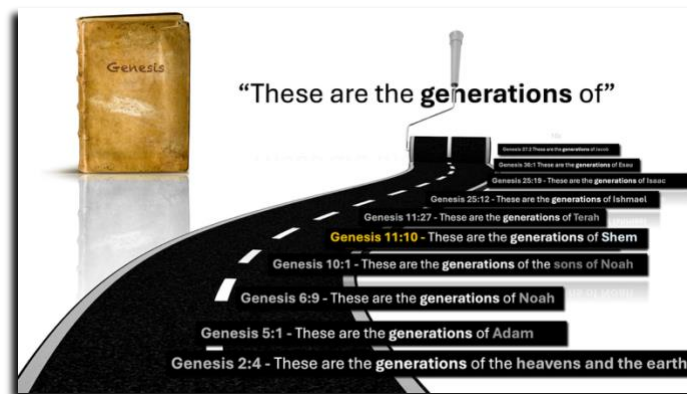
## Chapter 11

Now the whole earth had one language and the same words. <sup>2</sup> And as people migrated from the east, they found a plain in the **land of Shinar** and settled there. <sup>3</sup> And they said to one another, “Come, **let us make bricks**, and burn them thoroughly.” And they had brick for stone, and bitumen for mortar. <sup>4</sup> Then they said, “Come, **let us** build ourselves a city and a tower with its top in the heavens, and **let us make a name for ourselves**, lest we be dispersed over the face of the whole earth.” <sup>5</sup> And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower, which the children of man had built. <sup>6</sup> And the Lord said, “Behold, they are one people, and they have all one language, and this is only the beginning of what they will do. And nothing that they propose to do will now be impossible for them. <sup>7</sup> Come, **let us** go down and there confuse their language, so that they may not understand one another's speech.” <sup>8</sup> So the Lord dispersed them from there over the face of all the earth, and they left off building the city. <sup>9</sup> Therefore its name was called **Babel**, because there the Lord confused the language of all the earth. And from there the Lord dispersed them over the face of all the earth.

- **Babel – Tower/ gateway to God**
- **Babel – [Is 13-14](#); [Jer 50-51](#), [Revelation 17-18](#)**

### Shem's Descendants

<sup>10</sup> **These are the generations of Shem.**



When Shem was 100 years old, he fathered Arpachshad two years after the flood. <sup>11</sup> And Shem lived after he fathered **Arpachshad** 500 years and had other sons and daughters.

<sup>12</sup> When Arpachshad had lived 35 years, he fathered **Shelah**. <sup>13</sup> And Arpachshad lived after he fathered Shelah 403 years and had other sons and daughters.

<sup>14</sup> When Shelah had lived 30 years, he fathered **Eber**. <sup>15</sup> And Shelah lived after he fathered Eber 403 years and had other sons and daughters.

<sup>16</sup> When **Eber** had lived 34 years, he fathered **Peleg**. <sup>17</sup> And Eber lived after he fathered Peleg 430 years and had other sons and daughters.

<sup>18</sup> When **Peleg** had lived 30 years, he fathered **Reu**. <sup>19</sup> And Peleg lived after he fathered Reu 209 years and had other sons and daughters.

<sup>20</sup> When Reu had lived 32 years, he fathered **Serug**. <sup>21</sup> And Reu lived after he fathered Serug 207 years and had other sons and daughters.

<sup>22</sup> When Serug had lived 30 years, he fathered **Nahor**.

<sup>23</sup> And Serug lived after he fathered Nahor 200 years and had other sons and daughters.

<sup>24</sup> When Nahor had lived 29 years, he fathered **Terah**. <sup>25</sup> And Nahor lived after he fathered Terah 119 years and had other sons and daughters.

<sup>26</sup> When Terah had lived 70 years, he fathered **Abram**, Nahor, and Haran.

### **Terah's Descendants**

<sup>27</sup> Now these are the generations of Terah. Terah fathered Abram, Nahor, and Haran; and Haran fathered Lot. <sup>28</sup> Haran died in the presence of his father Terah in the land of his kindred, in Ur of the Chaldeans. <sup>29</sup> And Abram and Nahor took wives. The name of Abram's wife was Sarai, and the name of Nahor's wife, Milcah, the daughter of Haran the father of Milcah and Iscah. <sup>30</sup> Now Sarai was barren; she had no child.

<sup>31</sup> Terah took **Abram** his son and Lot the son of Haran, his grandson, and **Sarai** his daughter-in-law, his son Abram's wife, and they went forth together from Ur of the Chaldeans to go into the land of Canaan, but when they came to Haran, they settled there. <sup>32</sup> The days of Terah were 205 years, and Terah died in Haran.

- [Acts 7:1-5](#) – <sup>1</sup> And the high priest said, “Are these things so?” <sup>2</sup> And Stephen said:
- “Brothers and fathers, hear me. **The God of glory appeared to our father Abraham** when he was in Mesopotamia, before he lived in Haran, <sup>3</sup> and said to him, ‘Go out from your land and from your kindred and go into the land that I will show you.’ <sup>4</sup> Then he went out from the land of the Chaldeans and lived in Haran. And after his father died, God removed him from there into this land in which you are now living. <sup>5</sup> Yet he gave him no inheritance in it, not even a foot's length, but promised to give it to him as a possession and to his offspring after him, though he had no child.

- **Timeline Chart**



- **2k-ish years from Adam to Abram, 2k-ish years to Jesus,**