

APOLOGETICS 26 – DEFENDING CREATION – PART 18

DEFENDING THE BIBLICAL MODEL PART 5

INTRODUCTION

Apologetics - ἀπολογία apologia

The definition of Christian Apologetics is “the information that enables a believer to provide a defense for why a doctrine is believed.”

1 Peter 3:15 – But sanctify Christ as Lord in your hearts, always being ready to make a defense to everyone who asks you to give an account for the hope that is in you, yet with gentleness and reverence.

We have attempted to defend the creation account from Genesis 1-2 not only from a Scriptural standpoint but also from a scientific standpoint. We addressed evolution theory head-on and demonstrated that evolution is a faulty pseudo-science that is not only impossible but also that the evidence in nature affirms the biblical creation account.

After addressing evolution, we have begun a series on defending the biblical model.

We continue our defense of the biblical model by looking at our defense of the post-flood account and seeing how the civilizations and languages were created.

THE BIBLICAL MODEL – CIVILIZATIONS AND LANGUAGE

Acts 17:26—Although there are distinct ethnic differences (geography, culture, language), God has made us all part of one family.

Genesis 10:1-2, 6, 21-32

This passage explains the entire population of the Earth up to the point of the writing of this letter, emphasizing certain people groups with whom the Israelites would have contact.

Chapter 10 details the various people groups that came from the 16 grandsons of Noah, about 70 nations as they are listed according to their nation, family, and language.

Chapter 10 is set up into three sections (Japheth, Ham, Shem), and each of those sections is approached in the same manner. Each section has a heading where each grandson of Noah is listed. Then, each section has the expansion from the grandsons to the various nation groups, an expansion of the nations. Finally, each section concludes with the direction of the lands that each family group gravitated toward.

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Chapter 10	Japheth	Ham	Shem
The Grandsons – Family Lines	Verse 2	Verse 6	Verses 21-22
The Expansion of the Nations	Verses 3-4	Verses 7-19	Verses 23-29
The Division of the Land	Verse 5	Verse 20	Verses 30-31

Excellent work has been done tracing these lines to various nations and their development over the current history of human development. The sources used are Creation Ministries International, Richard P Aschmann, Henry Morris of ICR, Lambert Dolphin, and Arnold Fruchtenbaum.

It is important to understand that the lineage and current national identities are not cut and dry. We do not have evidence of the full proof of the line that each came from. Much of the lines have been crossed already with global travel and immigration.

Currently, the only delineation between people is Jew and Gentile. As believers, every nation is represented in the body of Christ and we should not place significance on a person's national identity, and we must not have any preferential treatment to anyone, for God does not show partiality.

Sons of Japheth:

Gomer – Settled the Galatian (Gomerites) region then migrated to France (Gaul) and Spain (NW area called Galicia). They continued to migrate to British areas (Wales). Ashkenaz – settled in Armenia then into Germany

Magog – Went more north to Scythia, Romania, and Ukraine

Madai – Probably mingled with Elam (verse 22). These are the Medes, part of which stayed in the area of Persia and were eventually grafted into Persia. Another portion of the Medes settled in India.

Javan – the Hebrew word for Greece and all the sons of Javan have a connection to Greece. Kittim specifically settled in Cyprus.

Tubal – Settled what is known as Iberia, which is modern-day Georgia

Meshech – This is the ancient name of Moscow

Tiras – His line settled Macedonia and stretched into other portions of Eastern Europe

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Sons of Ham:

Cush – Settled the land of Ethiopia. Nimrod will be discussed in Chapter 11.

Mizraim – This is the Hebrew word for Egypt

Put – This is the Hebrew Name for Libya

Canaan – The most well-known biblical nation and gets special attention in verses 15-19. Canaan settled what would be known as the Promised Land in modern-day Palestine/Israel. From Canaan also came the nations of the Philistines, the Hittites, Jebusites (Judges 19:10), and many other nations (10-18). These people groups also became the inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah.

When God came down to deliver Israel out of the out of the land Mizraim, He promised that He would give the land of the descendants of Canaan to Israel. Of all these peoples are recorded as the nations that God deals with directly or uses Israel to encounter them. Most of them are either wiped out, enslaved, or driven away from the land.

Today, Northern Africa has been conquered and ruled by non-Hamitic descendants since 330 BC. Traditionally, the descendants of Ham are believed to be African nations, as well as some mingling with other nations due to national conquering and migration.

It is important to understand that Israel is becoming familiar with the nations that they will be dealing with. This is not grounds for race differentiations. Genetics have shown that all races have some connections, the dominant genetic characteristics are not called absolute for a reason. Sometimes within a family, genetics take a crazy twist.

“There is no truth to the idea that any of the three sons of Noah is to be identified with a particular race of humanity; in particular, it is not true that the black race came from Ham, nor that the Aryan race came from Japheth.” (Aschmann) (Pictures)

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Sons of Shem:

Elam – The ancient name for Persia then was changed to Iran. The term Elamites is used throughout the Scriptures even in Acts 2:9.

Asshur – is the Hebrew word for Assyria.

Arphachshad – The father of the Chaldeans. This is the line that will be followed from Shem to Tamar, the father of Abraham. One of Arphachshad's sons was Eber, who was also in the line. Eber is where we get the name Hebrew. Eber had two sons one is Peleg (discussed in chapter 11), and the other is Joktan who settled in Arabia.

Lud – He is the father of the Lydians, whose capital is Sardis which is referred to in Revelation 3.

Aram – This is the word for Syria; they spoke Aramaic.