

# Genesis 10:1-32

Genesis 10:1 -

These are the generations of the sons of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth. Sons were born to them after the flood.

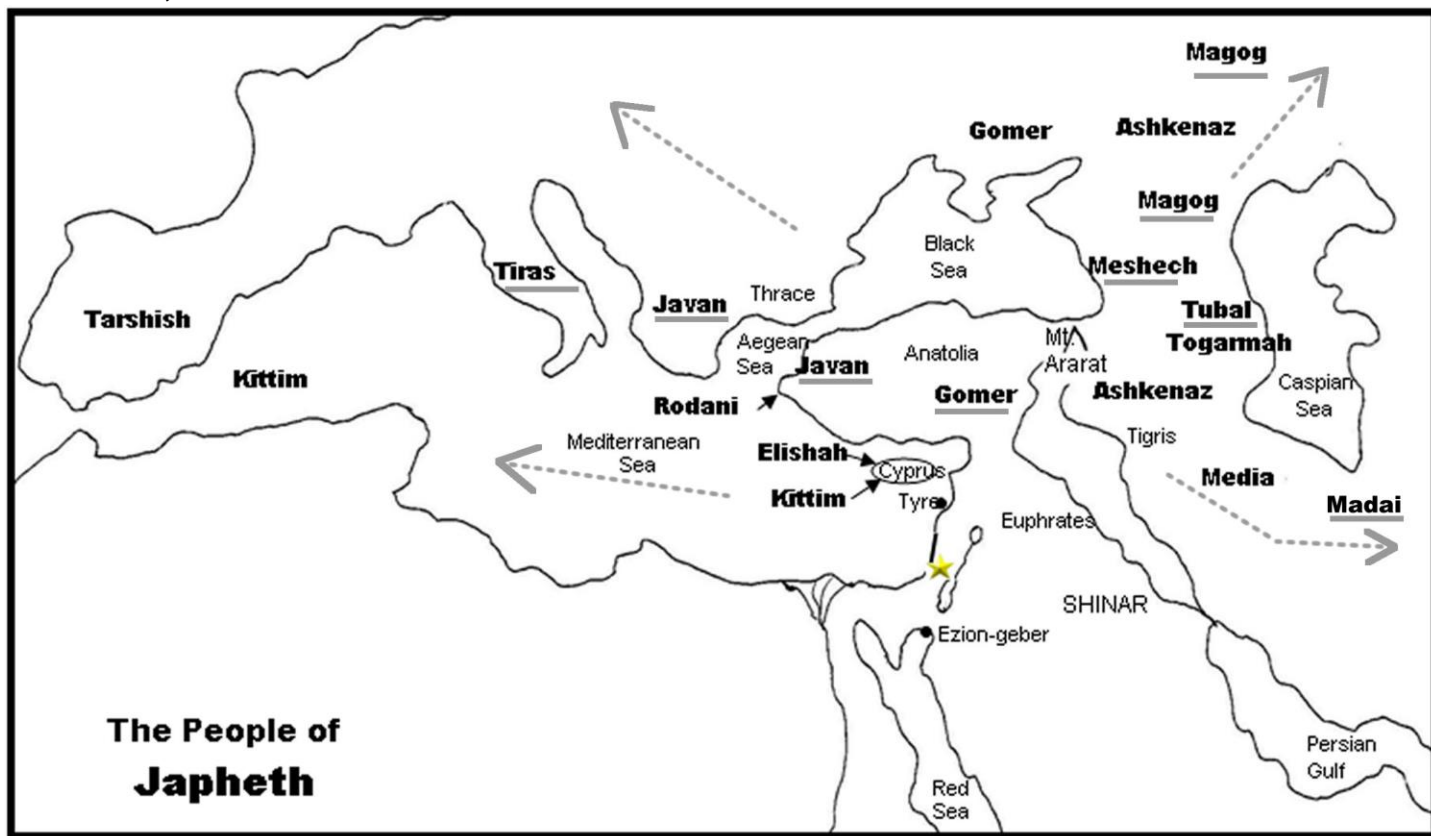
Genesis 10:2-5 -

**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, Kittim, and Dodanim.

5 From these the coastland peoples spread in their lands, each with his own language, by their clans, in their nations.



The prophecy of chapter 9:27:

***“May God extend the territory of Japheth ; may Japheth live in the tents of Shem.”***

The people of Japheth settled from India across Asia Minor and into southern Europe

**Japheth (14 nations)**

Gomer	Magog	Madai	Javan	Tubal	Meshech	Tiras
Ashkenaz			Elishah			
Riphath			Tarshish			
Togarmah			Kittim			
			Rodanim			
These are the people of the north	The people of the sea and the islands of the west, the Mediterranean people					

1. Gomer
  - a. Mentioned in Ezekiel 38:6
  - b. The Akkadians called them Gi-mir-ra-a or the Cimmerians
  - c. This people migrated through the land
  - d. Originally occupied the area north of the Black Sea
  - e. Later they invaded the Scythians and moved into the Caucasus mountains
2. Magog
  - a. Mentioned in Ezekiel 38 and 39
  - b. Magog is always against Israel
3. Madai
  - a. These are the Medes of the Old Testament.
  - b. They lived between the Tigris River and the Caspian Sea
  - c. Opposed the Assyrians in the 800's BC
  - d. Joined with Persians around 580 BC
  - e. They occupied modern northwest Iran
4. Javan
  - a. Associated with the Greek tribal name Ionia who lived on the western coast of Asia Minor
  - b. In the Old Testament the people of Javan are merchants who trade with the Phoenicians of Tyre in Ezekiel 27:13 and with the Philistines in Joel 4:6.
  - c. These are the people who settled southern Greece and western Asia Minor
  - d. Javan is mentioned along with Tubal and Meshech in Isaiah 66:19 and Ezekiel 27:13.
5. Tubal
  - a. Territory is in eastern Anatolia or eastern Turkey
  - b. The Akkadian's called them Tabali
6. Meshech
  - a. Territory is also in eastern Anatolia along with Tubal.
  - b. Associated with Muski or Musku in Assyrian texts.
7. Tiras

- a. Ancient Egyptian text called them Turasha which is Tyrrhennians.
  - b. These are later called the Etruscans of Italy
  - c. Some have connected them with ancient Thrace
8. Ashkenaz
- a. Lived on the northern Euphrates River in Armenia
  - b. The name of these people are called on in Jeremiah 51:27 along with Ararat to rise up against Babylon
  - c. They are the Ashkuza (or, Ishguza) who fought the Assyrians around 675 BC.
  - d. The Greek historian Herodotus knows them and calls them Scythians.
  - e. They occupied areas north and east of the Black Sea into the steppes of Russia
9. Riphath
- a. Unknown. Most likely also located in the area of Modern Turkey
10. Togarmah
- a. In Ezekiel 27:14 they export horses to Tyre
  - b. In Ezekiel 38:6 they join in with God of Magog's invasion of Israel and is called Beth Togarmah by Ezekiel
11. Elishah
- a. In cuneiform this name is Alashiya and refers to the island of Cyprus
  - b. Mentioned in Ezekiel 27:7
12. Tarshish
- a. The word "tarshish" is related to an Addadian word "rasasu" that means "to smelt or heat" and metals were exported from Tarshish in Ezekiel 27:12.
  - b. In the Old Testament this is a port city on the Mediterranean Sea that is a distant location.
  - c. Since Tarshish is a son of Javan (Ionian or Greece) then it is easy to see Tarshish as a land or sea port beyond Greece.
  - d. Tarshish is mentioned in 1 Kings 10:22, Jeremiah 10:9, Ezekiel 27:12 as a place where silver, iron, tin, lead, ivory, monkeys and peacocks were shipped.
  - e. In Jonah 1:3 a ship leaves Joppa and sails west into the Mediterranean Sea for Tarshish.
  - f. But, in 1 Kings 10:22; 22:49 and 2 Chronicles 9:21 Solomon's and Jehoshaphat's ships use Ezion-geber as a port to sail out the Red Sea into the Indian Ocean to reach Tarshish.
  - g. It appears then that Tarshish could be reached either by going south out the Red Sea or going west through the Mediterranean Sea
  - h. Tarshish is a distant sea port probably in Spain but refers sea ports of the western world.
  - i. There is a mining village in southwestern Spain called Tartessus.
13. The Kittim
- a. Kittim is a Phoenician city on the southeast coast of Cyprus called Kition.
  - b. Isaiah 23:1 refers to Kittim as a land and Ezekiel 27:6 refers to Kittim as islands.
  - c. Balaam's prophecy of Numbers 24:24 makes it clear the Kittim is reached with ships.
  - d. In the Old Testament Kittim refers to the far west.
14. The Rodanim
- a. Is assumed to be the island of Rhodes, a large island in the Aegean Sea southwest of Turkey.

Genesis 10:6-14 -

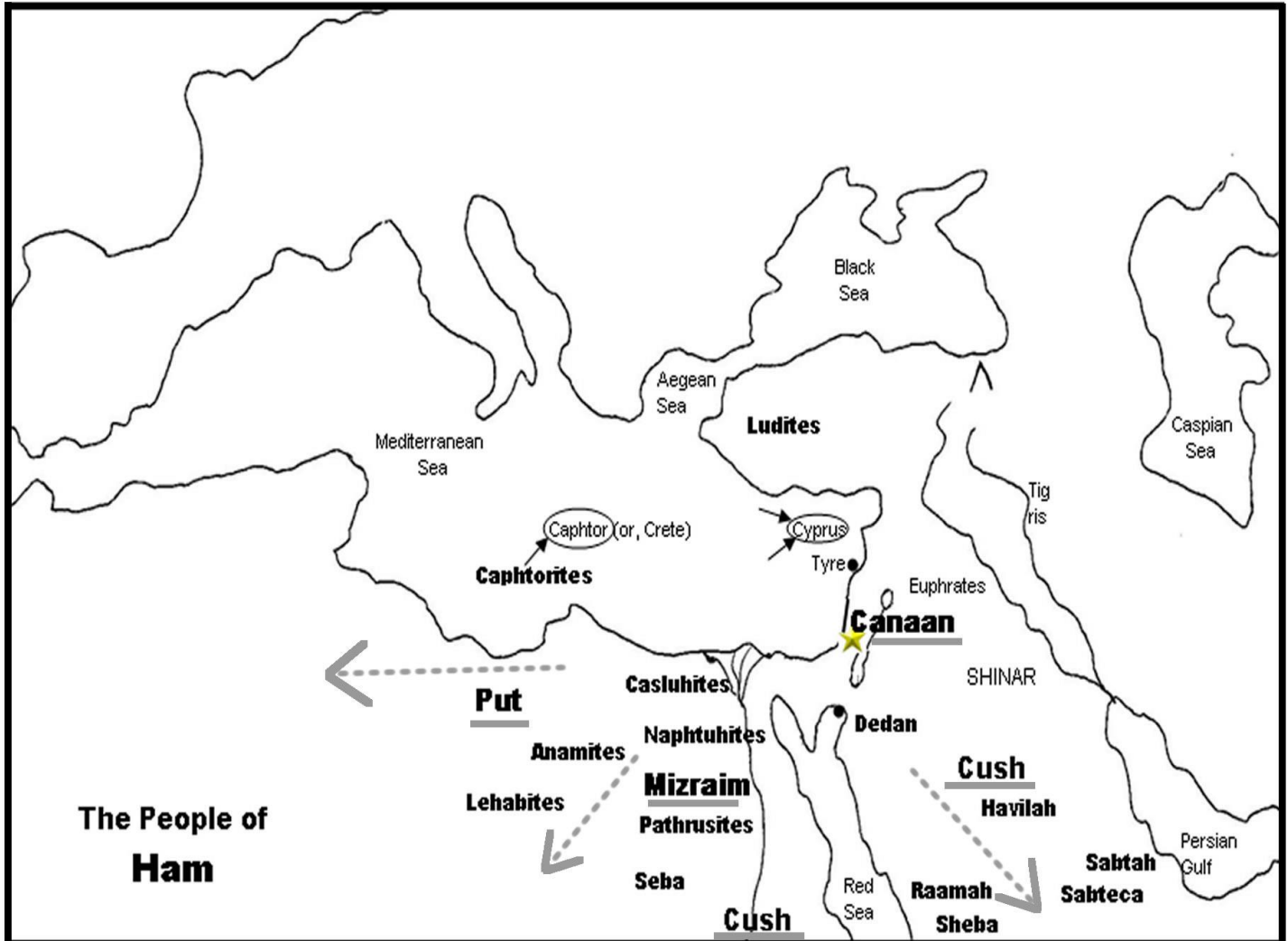
The **sons of Ham**: Cush, Egypt, Put, and Canaan.

7 The sons of Cush: Seba, Havilah, Sabtah, Raamah, and Sabteca.

The sons of Raamah: Sheba and Dedan.

8 Cush fathered Nimrod; he was the first on earth to be a mighty man. 9 He was a mighty hunter before the Lord. Therefore it is said, "Like Nimrod a mighty hunter before the Lord." 10 The beginning of his kingdom was Babel, Erech, Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. 11 From that land he went into Assyria and built Nineveh, Rehoboth-Ir, Calah, and 12 Resen between Nineveh and Calah; that is the great city.

13 Egypt fathered Ludim, Anamim, Lehabim, Naphtuhim, 14 Pathrusim, Casluhim (from whom the Philistines came), and Caphtorim.



**Cush** settles in Summer and Arabia (modern Saudia Arabia and Yemen)

**Mizraim** (plural: 2 Egypts) goes to Egypt and NE Africa

**Canaan** settles in the land of Canaan (modern Israel, Lebanon, Syria )

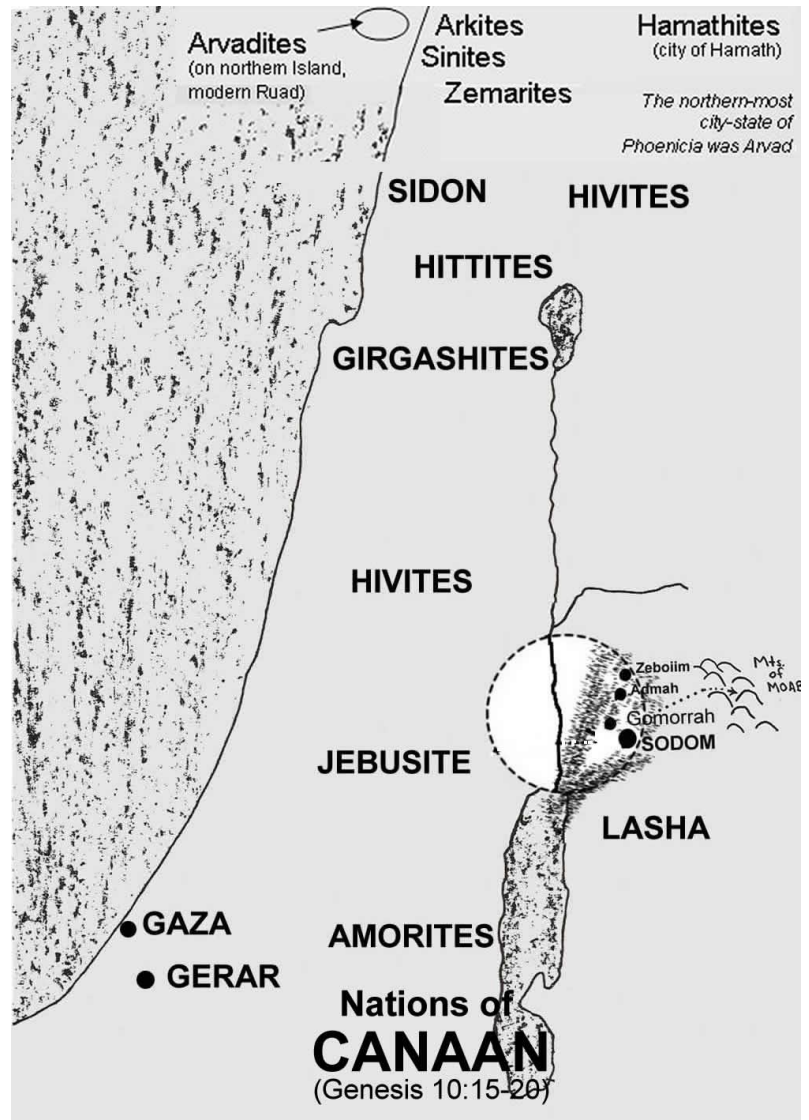
Genesis 10:15-20 -

**Canaan** fathered Sidon his firstborn and Heth, 16 and the Jebusites, the Amorites, the Girgashites, 17 the Hivites, the Arkites, the Sinites, 18 the Arvadites, the Zemarites, and the Hamathites.

Afterward the clans of the Canaanites dispersed.

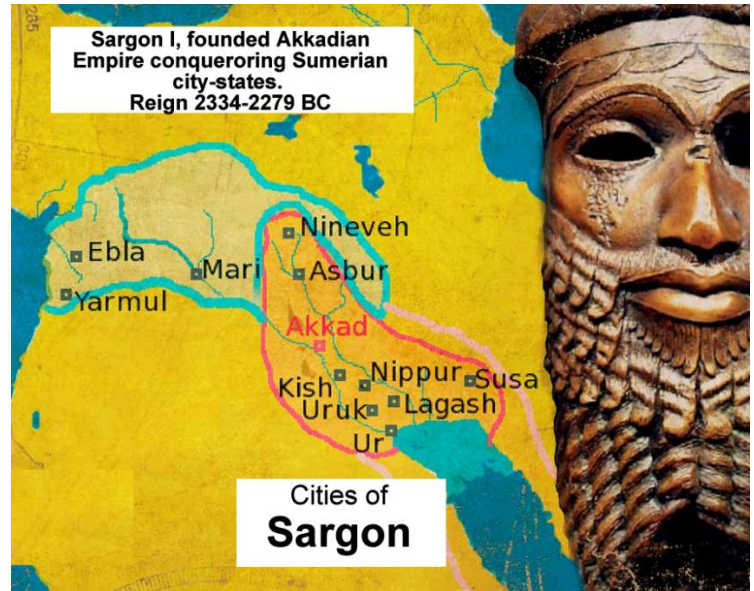
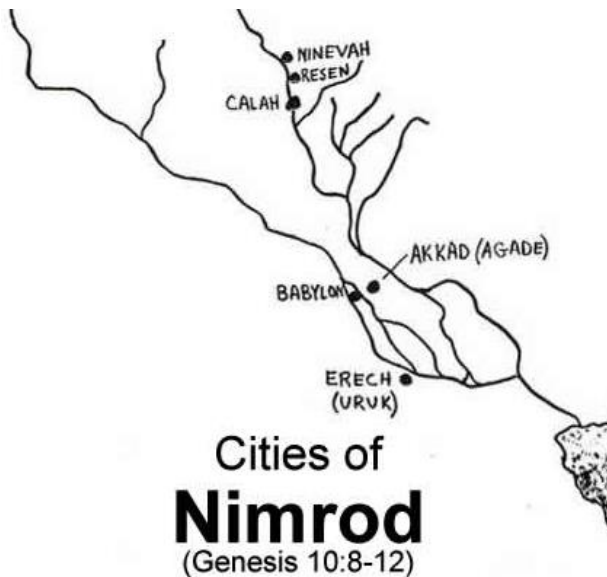
19 And the territory of the Canaanites extended from Sidon in the direction of Gerar as far as Gaza, and in the direction of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboiim, as far as Lasha.

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



**1. Cush**

- a. Mesopotamia, Summer and Africa's Nubia located south of Egypt
- b. It is "Ethiopia" in the Septuagint but not modern Ethiopia
- c. Isaiah 37:9; Jeremiah 13:23; Genesis 2:13
- d. Notice the sons of Cush are in Arabia (Saudi Arabia) and south of Egypt
- e. 10:8 – **"Cush was the father of Nimrod, who grew to be a mighty warrior on the earth."**
- f. 10:9 – **"He was a mighty hunter before the Lord; . . . "**
- g. 10:9 – **"That is why it is said, 'Like Nimrod, a mighty hunter before the Lord.' "**
- h. 10:10 – **"The first centers of his kingdom were:**
  - i. Babylon
  - ii. Erech
  - iii. Akkad
  - iv. Calneh in Shjinar
- i. 10:11- **"From that land he went to Assyria, where he built:**
  - i. Nineveh
  - ii. Rehoboth Ir
  - iii. Calah
  - iv. Resen, between Nineveh and Calah, the great city.



2. **Mizraim**

- a. Mizraim is not a translation but a transliteration of the Hebrew word for Egypt
- b. The "im" makes it plural or dual speaking of the two Egypts: Upper and Lower
- c. Notice the sons of Mizraim are near Egypt

3. **Put**

- a. Put is translated as Libya (west of Egypt on Mediterranean Coast) in the Septuagint
- b. Nahum 3:9 distinguishes Put and Libya but Ham's sons are listed from South to North placing Put in Libya.
- c. Jeremiah 46:9; Ezekiel 30:5; 38:4; 27:10
- d. No sons are listed

4. **Canaan**

- a. Many details along with a long list accompanies Canaan since they settled in the land that was to be given to Israel.
- b. This is basically the land of Israel today and includes modern Lebanon and part of Syria
- c. Canaan was originally controlled by Egypt
- d. The term Canaan appears in Egyptian, Mesopotamian texts including cuneiform writing.

5. **Seba**

- a. Son of Cush
- b. Seba is listed with Egypt and Cush in Isaiah 43:3 and 45:14
- c. Seba is probably an African people
- d. Herodotus and Josephus both call Seba the capital of Ethiopia

6. **Havilah**

- a. Son of Cush
- b. Referred to in the Garden of Eden
- c. Havilah here is related to Arabia
- d. Shem also has a Havilah in his line which may have blended with this Havilah
- e. Havilah is related to Ishmael in Gen. 25:18 and 1 Sam. 15:7

7. **Sabtah**

- a. Son of Cush
- b. The ancient city of Shabwat (from Sabtah) is the capital of Hadramaut in south Arabia.

8. **Raamah**

- a. Son of Cush
- b. Raamah is named with Sheba in Ezekiel 27:22 as being a trader with the city of Tyre
- c. Raamah is in southern Arabia which is Yemen and south of modern Saudi Arabia.

**9. Sabteca**

- a. Son of Cush
- b. Southern Arabia

**10. Sheba**

- a. Son of Raamah, Grandson of Cush
- b. Along with Dedan, Sheba is an Arabian tribe known for commercial trade (1 Kings 10:1-13; Psalms 72:10; Ezekiel 27:15; 38:13)
- c. The Queen of Sheba visited King Solomon in 1 Kings 10:1 and 2 Chronicles 9:1
- d. Sheba is in southern Arabia

**11. Dedan**

- a. Son of Raamah, Grandson of Cush
- b. Dedan is associated with Edom in Jeremiah 49:8 which would place them in northern Arabia

**12. Ludites**

- a. Son of Mizraim
- b. The Lydians of western Asia Minor
- c. The prophets associate the Ludites with African people in Jeremiah 46:9 and Ezekiel 30:5

**13. Anamites**

- a. Son of Mizraim
- b. This could be in the Libyan desert or west of Alexandria, Egypt

**14. Lehabites**

- a. Son of Mizraim
- b. A people associated with the Lybians

**15. Naphtuhites**

- a. Son of Mizraim
- b. They are associated with Lehabites of Lybia and the Pathrusites of Upper (southern) Egypt
- c. These associations would place Naphtuhites in Lower (northern) Egypt and possibly in the Delta

**16. Pathrusites**

- a. Son of Mizraim
- b. These are the people of Pathros which is in Upper (southern) Egypt
- c. The prophets connect them to Egypt in Isaiah 11:11; Jeremiah 44:1, 15; Ezekiel 29:14; 30:14.

**17. Casluhites**

- a. Son of Mizraim
- b. Some migrated out of Egypt into Southern Canaan around 3,000 BC and became known as the Philistines we meet in the book of Genesis around Beersheba in Abraham and Isaac's day (Gen. 20:2; 26:1; Ex. 13:17; 23:31)

**18. Caphtorites**

- a. Son of Mizraim

- b. Caphtor, or the home of the Caphtorites, is the island of Caphtor (later known as Crete) in the Mediterranean Sea
- c. The people of Caphtor (Crete) are associated with Egypt in ancient literature including Amos 9:7 and Jeremiah 47:4
- d. These came from the sea and assumed the name Philistines
- e. Amos 9:7 and Jeremiah 47:4 says these Philistines came from Caphtor (Crete)
- f. The Philistines of Genesis were Canaanites with a king
- g. The Philistines from Caphtor (Crete) had city-states like the Greeks which included five major Philistine cities each with a king as is seen in Samuel, Saul and David's day.
- h. The Philistines from Caphtor brought iron from the western world and dominated the land of Canaan. They did not allow a blacksmith in Israel.

#### 19. Philistines

- a. Descendants of Casluhites and Caphtorites

#### 20. Sidon

- a. Son of Canaan
- b. The earliest urban center of Phoenicia.

#### 21. Hittites

- a. Son of Canaan
- b. Ezekiel 16:3 founded the city of Jerusalem along with the Amorites
- c. Lived in the area of Judah in Genesis including Hebron
- d. Gen. 23:3 – Abraham bought the Cave of Machpelah from Ephron the Hittite

#### 22. Jebusites

- a. Son of Canaan
- b. Occupied Salem or Jebus or Jerusalem

#### 23. Amorites

- a. Son of Canaan
- b. Akkadian texts show Amorites in Syria and Lebanon
- c. Ezekiel 16:3, 45 says they moved into Mesopotamia
- d. King Hammurabi and the people of Mari were Amorites who moved into Babylon

#### 24. Gergashites

- a. Son of Canaan
- b. Deut. 7:1

#### 25. Hivites

- a. Son of Canaan
- b. Shechem of the city of Shechem who raped Jacob's daughter Dinah was a Hivite
- c. Hivites also lived in Lebanon (Judges 3:3), in Gibeon (Joshua 9:1, 7), Mt. Hermon (Joshua 11:3)

#### 26. Arkites

- a. Son of Canaan
- b. Coast of Lebanon

#### 27. Sinites

- a. Son of Canaan

#### 28. Arvadites

- a. Son of Canaan

#### 29. Zemarites

- a. Son of Canaan

#### 30. Hamathites

- a. Son of Canaan
- b. They settled in Hamath which is 130 miles north of Damascus



Genesis 10:21-31 -

**To Shem** also, the father of all the children of Eber, the elder brother of Japheth, children were born.

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

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

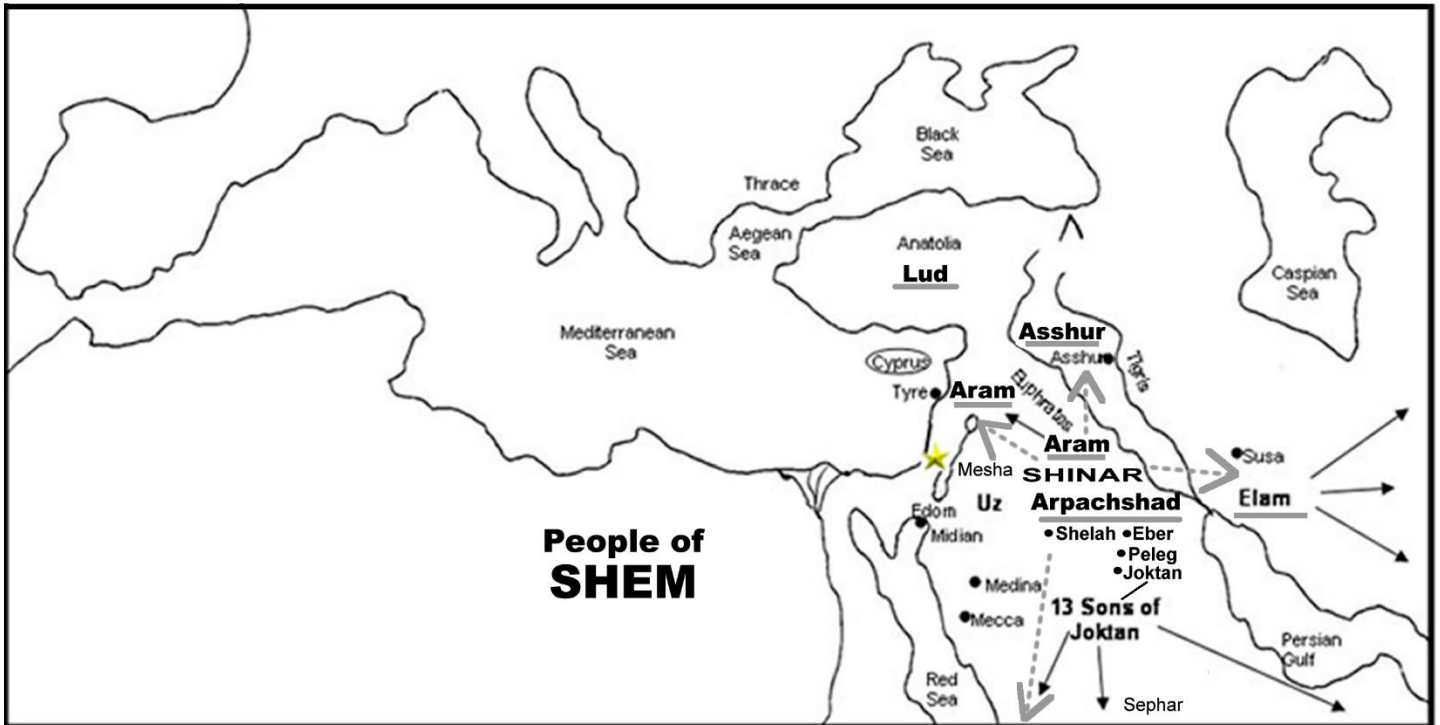
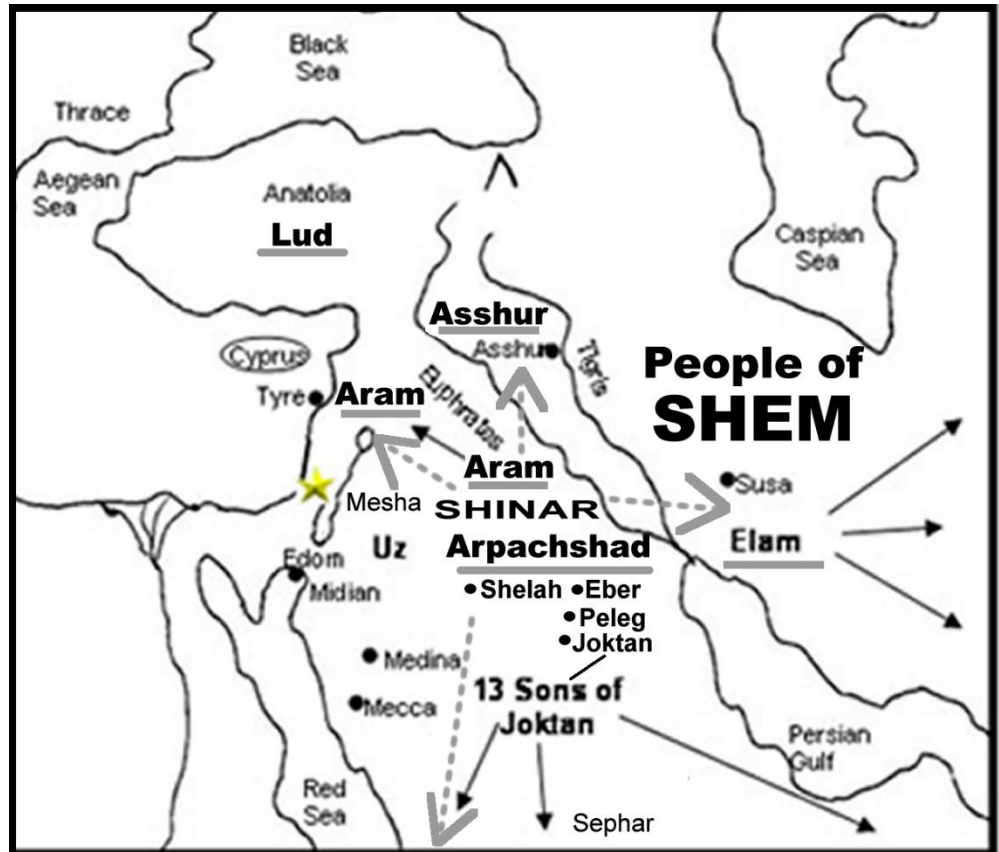
24 Arpachshad fathered Shelah; and Shelah fathered Eber.

25 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.

26 Joktan fathered Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah, 27 Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah, 28 Obal, Abimael, Sheba, 29 Ophir, Havilah, and Jobab; all these were the sons of Joktan.

30 The territory in which they lived extended from Mesha in the direction of Sephar to the hill country of the east.

31 These are the sons of Shem, by their clans, their languages, their lands, and their nations.



## 10:21

### “Shem was the ancestor of all the sons of Eber” –

1. The focus is on the sons of Eber
2. The word “Hebrew” comes from “Eber” or the “Eberites”
3. Abraham is six generations from Eber and is still known as a “Hebrew” (Gen.11:16-26)
4. Abraham lived around the Canaanite town of Hebron
5. Who is the oldest brother?
  - a. Gen. 9:24 makes it clear that Ham was the youngest of the three.
  - b. Jewish tradition and modern commentators interpret this verse to say that Japheth was the eldest
  - c. Most English versions make Shem the eldest: NASB, NRSV, REB, NAB, NJB, NJPS and NIV in the footnotes.
  - d. The usual scriptural formula is “Shem, Ham and Japheth” as in Gen. 5:32, 6:10, 7:13, 9:18, 10:1 and First Chronicles 1:4.
  - e. The listing of Shem last in this chapters and the account that follows gives Shem, the second son, receives priority and the favored position.
  - f. Japheth (1) is the eldest, Ham (3) is the disqualified, Shem (2) receives the blessing.

#### 1. Elam

- a. Located in the mountainous region east of the Tigris-Euphrates Valley in what is now modern southwest Iran.
- b. Susa was its ancient capital
- c. Archaeologists used to think this land was originally settled by Ham but they have recently discovered that the earliest inhabitants of this area were Semites or from Shem.
- d. Abraham will fight with a coalition of kings that include the King of Elam (Southwest Iran) in Gen.14:1, 9)
- e. Elam is situated alongside the descendants of Ham: Babylon, Assyria
- f. The descendants of Shem in Elam were replaced by Ham

#### 2. Asshur

- a. Located on the Upper Tigris River in northern Mesopotamia in what is now modern Iraq.
- b. Asshur gives the name to the Assyrian people or the land of Asshur or Assyria.
- c. This also appears in Ham’s line (10:11).
- d. So both Ham and Shem’s line converged in the land of Asshur and became the Assyrians.

#### 3. Arphaxad

- a. Possibly the Babylonians since the last Hebrew letters of Arphaxad, “ksd”, are the letters in the word “Chaldean” or “kasdim”
- b. The exact information is still a mystery
- c. Josephus says that from Arphaxad the Chaldeans were called “Arphaxadaeans”

#### 4. Lud

- a. Lud is also mentioned in 10:16 in Ham’s line
- b. The Ludites are location and people are still unknown.

#### 5. Aram

- a. The Greeks call Aram “Syria”

- b. The prophet Amos says Aram came out of Kir which is located in the area of Elam or Assyria (Amos 1:5). Amos 9:7 places Aram as a Shemite neighbor of Elam
- c. Abraham would consider the people of Aram in the area of Haran as his relatives when looking for a wife for Isaac.
- d. Jacob is called “a wandering Aramean” in Deut. 26:5
- e. The name “Aram” comes up again in the genealogy of Nahor the brother of Abraham in Gen. 22:21.
- f. Aram then migrated west and became the Arameans (Syrians)

#### 6. **Uz**

- a. One of four descendants of Aram
- b. He is the head of the Aramean tribes
- c. Like Aram, the name of Uz will again surface in the genealogy of Nahor, Abraham’s brother in 22:21.
- d. Job was a descendent of Uz living in the land of Uz and appears to be in the east (of Midian and Egypt) in the Arabian desert
- e. Uz and Edom are interdependent in Lamentations 4:21 and Jeremiah 25:20-21
- f. A man by the name of Uz from Edom is the son of a Horite chieftain living at Seir in Gen. 36:28-29
- g. The Uz of Aram and the Uz associated with Edom may or may not be the same. Uz may have settled south of their father Aram making the two the same.

#### 7. **Hul**

- a. Second of four descendants of Aram
- b. Unidentified
- c. Probably became an Aramean city.

#### 8. **Gether**

- a. Third of four descendants of Aram
- b. Unidentified
- c. Probably became a city in Aram

#### 9. **Meshech**

- a. Fourth of four descendants of Aram
- b. Sounds like the same word as the Meshech in the line of Japheth but it is a different people. This Hebrew word is spelled “mas” or “Mash”
- c. It may refer to the “Masa” in central Asia Minor known to us by the Hittite texts.
- d. This probably refers to Lebanon

#### 10. **Shelah**

- a. The son of Arphaxad
- b. Shelah is the father of Eber
- c. His name appears in the families of the people of Judah

#### 11. **Eber**

- a. Eber has two sons: Peleg and Joktan
- b. Peleg’s name comes along with a etymological comment
- c. Joktan’s name is followed by 13 descendants
- d. Eber is the origin of the name given to Abraham and his descendants: Eberites or Hebrews.

- e. It is interesting to note that the name Eber has been discovered to have been a proper name in use around 2300 BC. Ebrum (Eber) was the name of a king of Elba in the second half of the third century BC.

## 12. Peleg

- a. 10:25 – “**One was named Peleg, because in his time the earth was divided.**”
- b. Peleg’s name is accompanied by an explanation of its etymological meaning.
- c. The name Peleg (*peleg* or *p-l-g* in Hebrew) has a similar sound and spelling as “divided” (*niplega* or *nplg* in Hebrew”)
- d. The mention of this event ties Peleg to a specific event
- e. This word for “divided” is used in:
  - 1. Psalm 1:3 where it refers to the noun for “channel” or “stream”. This meaning is well attested in Hebrew.
  - 2. Job 38:25 it is used for digging a channel for rainwater
  - 3. Psalm 55:9, “divided” is used in a curse on the wicked that would “confuse” or “divide” their speech: “*Confuse the wicked, O Lord, confound their speech, for I see violence (hamas) and strife in the city.*”
- f. A direct connection to the Tower of Babel in chapter 11 is assumed but this word for “divided” (*niplega*) is not the same word as “scattered” (*pus*) of chapter 11.
- g. The word “earth” refers to “land” and can be translated that way. This would then be saying, “In Peleg’s day the channels of water divided the earth”.
- h. The event would have taken place around the time of Peleg’s birth causing Eber to name his son after the event.
- i. This event clearly involved a division of land or people. The options are:
  - 1. Division of people at the Tower of Babel
  - 2. Division of the land or earth with earthquakes followed by water filling in the divisions.
  - 3. The separation of the people of Eber from the rest of the line of Shem or the separation of Peleg from Joktan.
  - 4. Or, Peleg may have been a cultural hero who originated or made popular the digging of canals to irrigate the land

## 13. Joktan

- a. Joktan means “the younger son”
- b. The names of his sons are Arabian groups.

## 14. Almodad

- a. A southern Arabian people
- b. Southern Yemen

## 15. Sheleph

- a. The same as the Arabian Salaf or Salif
- b. This occurs in Sabean inscriptions as the name of a Yemenite district.

## 16. Hazarmaveth

- a. Settled in the Wadi Hadramaut in south west Arabia east of Yemen
- b. Their capital was Shabwa

## 17. Jerah

- a. May be related to a people close to Hazarmaveth

## 18. Hadoram

- a. Located in Yemen

b. Possible the modern site Dauram in Yemen

19. **Uzal**

a. A in the neighborhood of Medina called Azalla

20. **Diklah**

a. Diklah means “date-palm grove” and refers to some oasis filled with palms

21. **Obal**

a. An unknown Arabian group

22. **Abimael**

a. unknown

23. **Sheba**

a. Sabeans dwelling in the southwest corner of the Arabian Peninsula

24. **Ophir**

a. Located in Arabia and across the Red Sea into Africa

b. Source of good gold pursued by Solomon and Jehoshaphat

25. **Havilah**

a. West coast of Arabia

26. **Jobab**

a. Located near Mecca

Genesis 10:32 -

**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.**

Acts 17:26 –

*“The God who made the world and everything in it, being Lord of heaven and earth, does not live in temples made by man, nor is he served by human hands, as though he needed anything, since he himself gives to all mankind life and breath and everything. And he made from one man every nation of mankind to live on all the face of the earth, having determined allotted periods and the boundaries of their dwelling place, that they should seek God, and perhaps feel their way toward him and find him. Yet he is actually not far from each one of us, for*

*“‘In him we live and move and have our being’;*

*as even some of your own poets have said,*

*“‘For we are indeed his offspring.’*

*Being then God's offspring, we ought not to think that the divine being is like gold or silver or stone, an image formed by the art and imagination of man.”*

Deuteronomy 32:7-9 -

*“Remember the days of old;*

*consider the years of many generations;*

*ask your father, and he will show you,*

*your elders, and they will tell you.*

*8 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.*

*9 But the Lord's portion is his people,*

*Jacob his allotted heritage.*

Amos 9:7-8 –

*“Are you not like the Cushites to me,*

*O people of Israel?” declares the Lord.*

*“Did I not bring up Israel from the land of Egypt,*

*and the Philistines from Caphtor and the Syrians from Kir?*

*8 Behold, the eyes of the Lord God are upon the sinful kingdom,*

*and I will destroy it from the surface of the ground,*

*except that I will not utterly destroy the house of Jacob,”*

*declares the Lord.”*

1. There is no parallel to these chapters in antiquity
2. These verses are used again in 1 Chronicles 1:4-23
3. Abraham’s nation is the divine answer to man’s problem concerning nations in darkness
4. Spreading mankind over the earth was not God’s punishment to destroy but God’s discipline to preserve mankind
5. Similar Words in Chapter 10 and 11:
  - a. territories/earth = **eres** (10:5, 20, 31-32; 11:1, 8-9)
  - b. language = **leson** (10:5, 20-21), **sapa** (11:6-7, 9)
  - c. dispersion of people with words like:
    - a. spread = **parad** (10:5, 32)
    - b. scattered = **pus** (10:18; 11:1, 9)
    - c. divided = **palag** (10:25)
  - d. Babylon, Shinar (10:10; 11:1, 9)
  - e. Eastern, eastward = **qedem** (10:30; 11:1)
  - f. Building of cities (10:11-12; 11:4-5, 8)
6. The three sons:
  - a. Japheth in verse 2 ends with “territories, language, clans and nation in verse 5.
  - b. Ham in verse 6 and ends with “clans, language, territories, nations in verse 20.
  - c. Shem in verse 21 and ends with “clans, language, territories, nations in verse 31.
  - d. Japheth is the oldest and the one whose people move north and west out of the Bible story.
  - e. Shem is the middle of Noah’s sons born two years after Japheth and the promised seed will come through his line.
  - f. Ham is the youngest child and his family account is given right before Shem’s since Ham’s descendants will have the most interaction with Shem
  - g. Japheth has 14 nations
  - h. Ham has 30 nations
  - i. Shem has 26 nations
  - j. This is a total of 70 nations
    1. 70 elders represent Israel on Mt. Sinai (Ex. 24:9; Num. 11:24)
    2. 70 disciples were sent out by Jesus (Luke 10:1-16)
  - k. In Genesis 12 Abram is called to bless the nations
  - l. In Acts 1:8 the apostles are told they will go to the ends of the earth
  - m. In Acts 2:5-11 there were people from every nation under heaven in Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost.

7. Bible distinguishes people as tribes, clans or national groups since they all come from Noah.
  - a. Evolution uses the word “race” which places people groups on different levels of the evolutionary scale.
  - b. The DNA difference between any two people is 0.2 %
  - c. But, of this 0.2% only 6% is due to race (Asian and Caucasian).
  - d. 85% of this total 0.2% difference between two people occurs within their own race **because they are two different people.**
8. How did the different skin colors originate?
  - a. We all have the same coloring pigment in our skin called melanin
  - b. All skin color is some shade of brown
  - c. Melanin protects the skin against ultraviolet damage from the light of the sun.
  - d. Too little melanin in a very sunny environment will cause sunburn and skin cancer
  - e. Too much melanin with little sunshine will make it difficult to get enough vitamin D which needs sunshine for its production. Result of a vitamin D deficiency is bone disorders.
9. Before the tower of Babel people lived in the general area of Shinar, spoke the same language and shared a common culture.
  - a. Before Babel there were no borders, no language barriers, no culture differences.
  - b. Before the people moved apart at Babel their skin color stayed basically the same because marriage would have been unhindered by borders, language and culture.
  - c. The confusion of language put these people into pockets which caused limited choices for marriage
10. The Contrasts at the Tower of Babel:
  - a. Unity empowered them but their partnership caused God to end their endeavors.
  - b. They feared they would be scattered and rebelled but when God came down their greatest fear was realized.
  - c. Their goal was to reach to heaven (absolute power) but this caused God in heaven to come down. They were left with so little power they could not finish the city and tower.
  - d. They sought a “name” and were called mockingly “Babel”
  - e. They refused to obey but were forced by God to comply.