

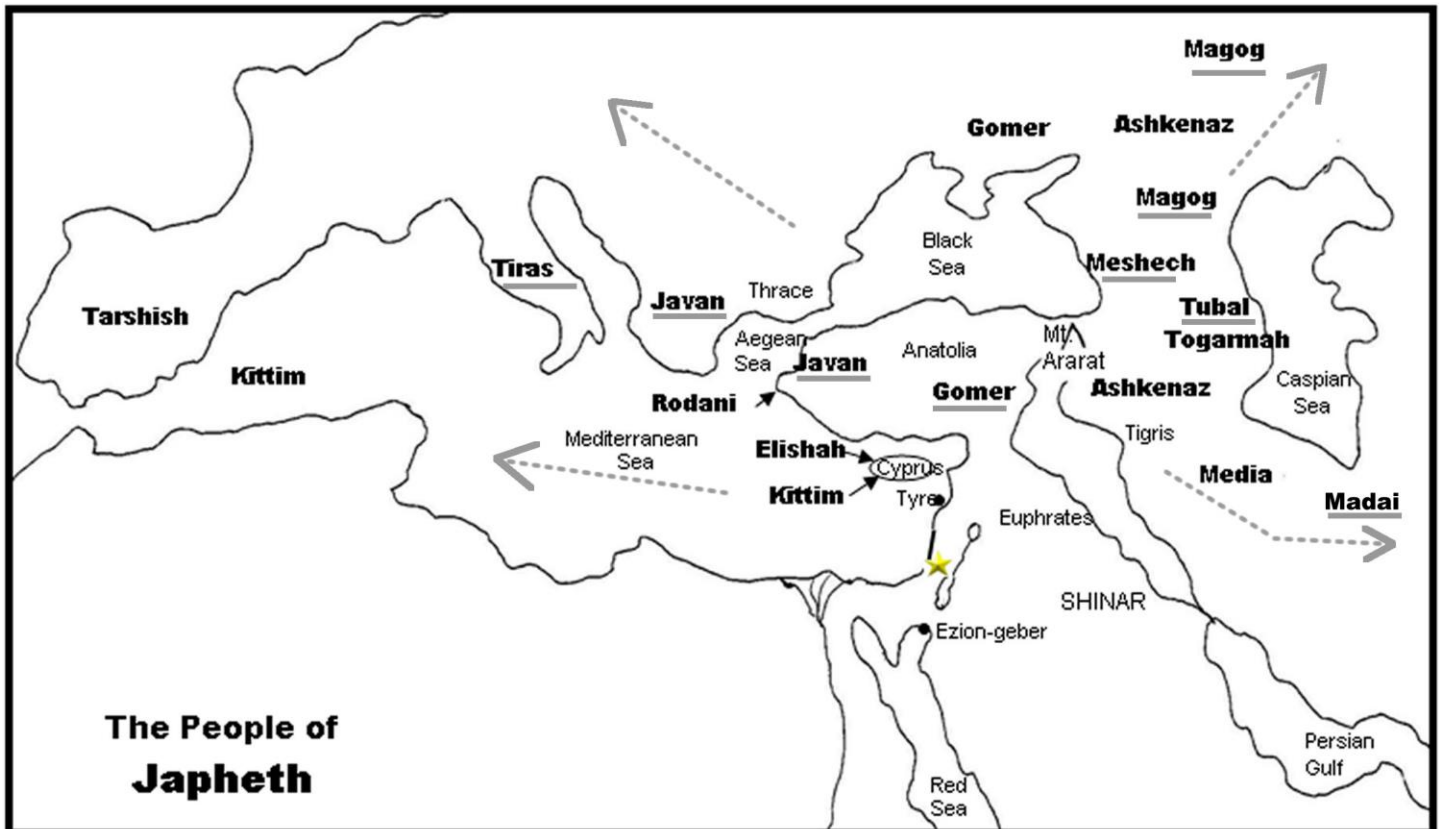
Genesis 10:1-32

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



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.

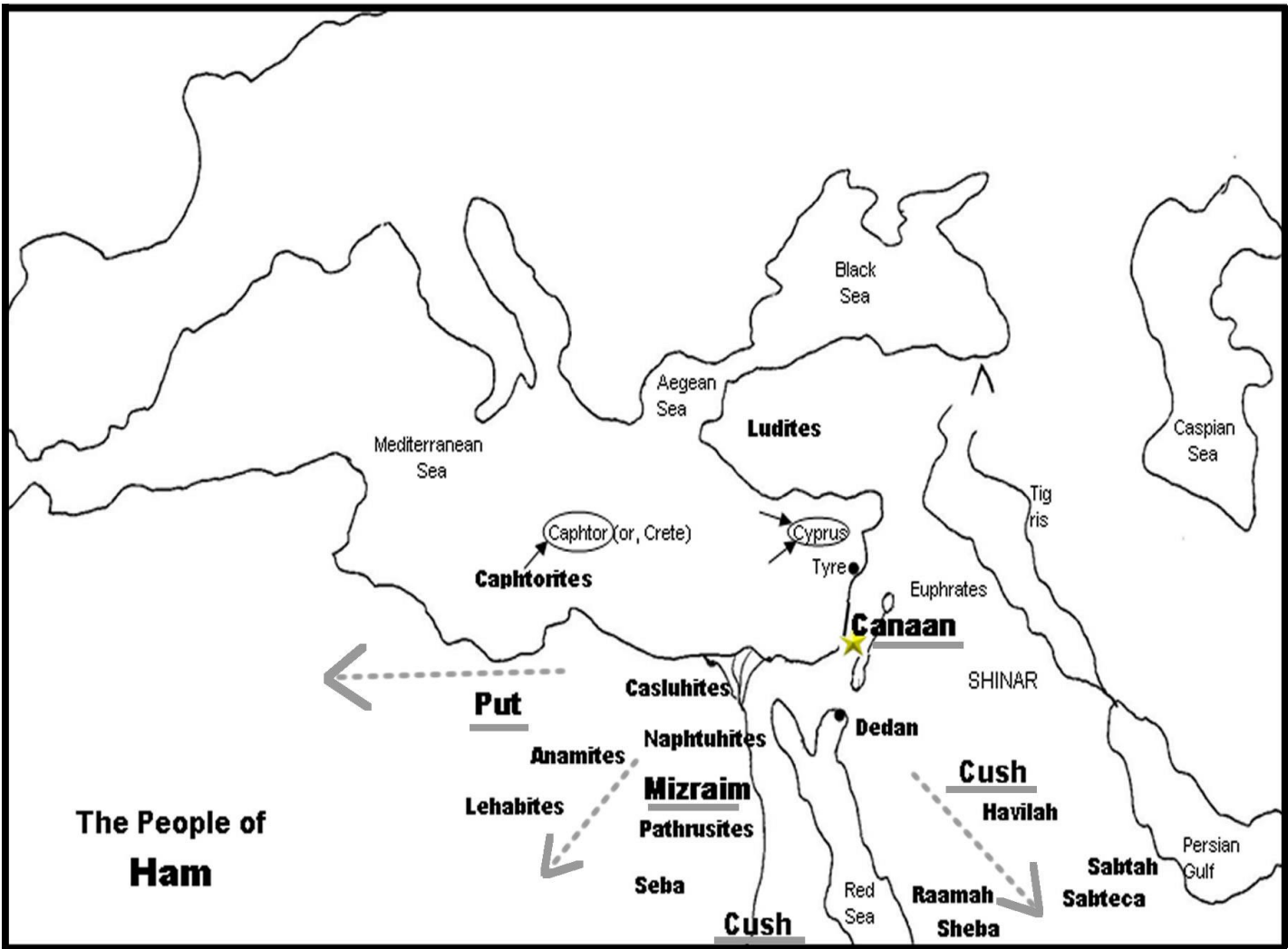
8 **Cush fathered Nimrod; he was the first on earth to be a mighty man. 9 He was a mighty hunter before the Lord. Therefore it is said, "Like Nimrod a mighty hunter before the Lord." 10 The beginning of his kingdom was Babel, Erech, Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. 11 From that land he went 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 Capthorim.

5455 [e] wə·səḅ·tə·ḵā; וְסַבְתְּכָא and Sabtecha Conj-w N-proper-ms	7484 [e] wə·ra'·māh וְרַעְמָה and Raamah Conj-w N-proper-ms	5454 [e] wə·səḅ·tāh וְסַבְתָּה and Sabta Conj-w N-proper-fs	2341 [e] wa·hā·wī·lāh, וַחַוִּילָהּ and Havilah Conj-w N-proper-fs	5434 [e] sə·bā סְבָא : Seba N-proper-ms	3568 [e] ḵūš, כּוּשׁ of Cush N-proper-ms	1121 [e] ū·bē·nē וּבְנֵי And the sons Conj-w N-mpc
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1719 [e] ū·dē·dān. וַדְּדָן and Dedan Conj-w N-proper-ms	7614 [e] šə·bā שְׁבָא : Sheba N-proper-ms	7484 [e] ra'·māh רַעְמָה of Raamah N-proper-ms	1121 [e] ū·bē·nē וּבְנֵי and the sons Conj-w N-mpc
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776 [e] bā'·ā·reš. בְּאֶרֶץ : on the earth Prep-b, Art N-fs	1368 [e] gib·bōr גִּבּוֹר a mighty one Adj-ms	1961 [e] lih·yō·wṭ לְהִיְוֹת to be Prep-I V-Qal-Inf	2490 [e] hē·hēl, הֵחֵל began V-Hifil-Perf-3ms	1931 [e] hū הוּא he Pro-3ms	5248 [e] nim·rōd; נִמְרוֹד Nimrod N-proper-ms	853 [e] 'et- אֶת- - DirObjM	3205 [e] yā·lad יָלַד begat V-Qal-Perf-3ms	3568 [e] wə·ḵūš וְכּוּשׁ And Cush Conj-w N-proper-ms
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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)

1. Cush

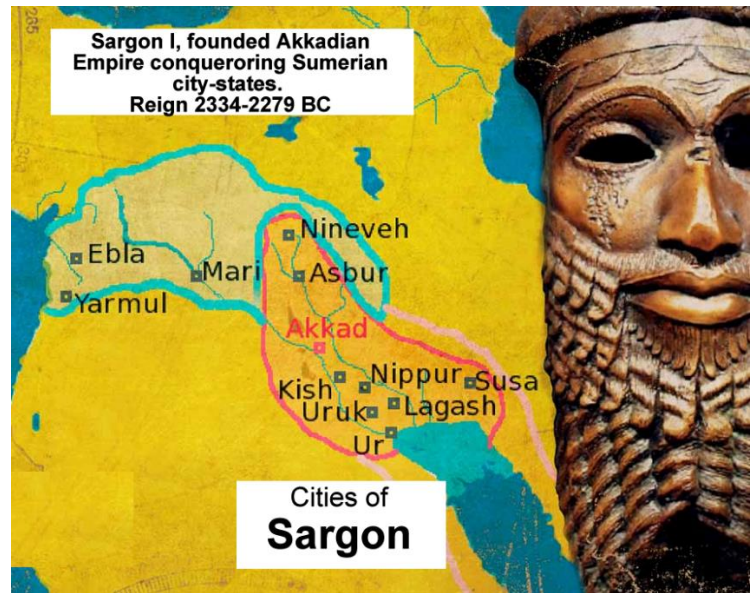
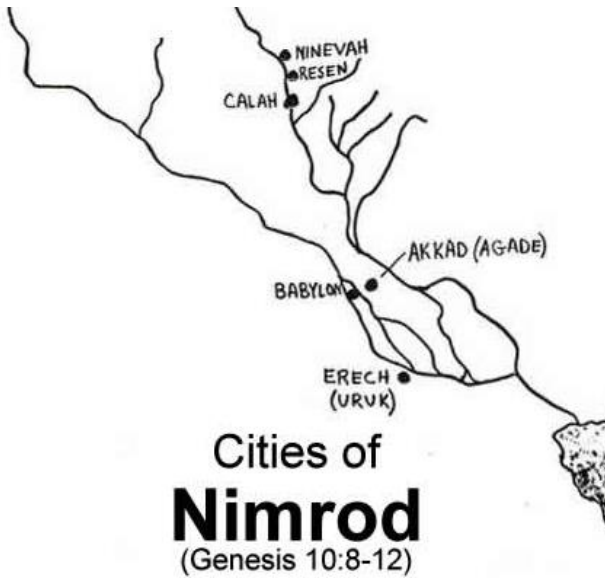
- a. Mesopotamia, Summer and Africa's Nubia located south of Egypt
- b. It is "Ethiopia" in the Septuagint but not modern Ethiopia
- c. Isaiah 37:9; Jeremiah 13:23; Genesis 2:13
- d. Notice the sons of Cush are in Arabia (Saudi Arabia) and south of Egypt
- e. 10:8 – **"Cush was the father of Nimrod, who grew to be a mighty warrior on the earth."**
 1. Cush is listed first of four sons of Ham
 2. Only two of these sons has their lineage listed: Cush and Raamah
 3. Cush is listed as having five sons (Seba, Hawilah, Sabtah, Raamah, Sabteca).
 1. These are referred to as "son" with the Hebrew word **ben**.
 2. But, Moses does not list Nimrod with those five sons.
 3. It would appear Moses is copying genealogical records, but does not include Nimrod as a direct son.
 4. Moses uses the word **yalad** ("begat", "bring forth", "sire") to refer to Nimrod being Cush's son.
 5. Nimrod could be the "son of" (*ben*) of Cush, or he could be a "descendant" from the line of Cush (*yalad*)
 6. Moses identifies Nimrod and provides details of Nimrod's accomplishments.
 7. Reading the text Nimrod "set out to become a mighty one on earth"
- f. 10:9 – **"He was a mighty hunter before the Lord; . . . "**
 1. The image of "hunter" can refer to hunting animals for food or sport, but it was a common reference to the military ability of a king.
 2. Nimrod is a tyrannical ruler who butchered people to build his empire.
 3. Nimrod was the first to conquer like this and became the prototype of empire building.
- 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.

- j. Three major empires existed before the time of Moses that he could be referring to:
 1. 2335-2218 – **Old Akkadian Empire** founded by SARGON I
 2. 2112-2004 – **Third Dynasty of Ur** founded by IBBI-SIN (𒂗𒍪𒊩𒌆𒊭𒏁𒊩𒌆𒊭𒏁)
 3. 1792-1750 – **Old Babylonian Empire** ruled by HAMMURA BI



Ibbi-Sin (seated)

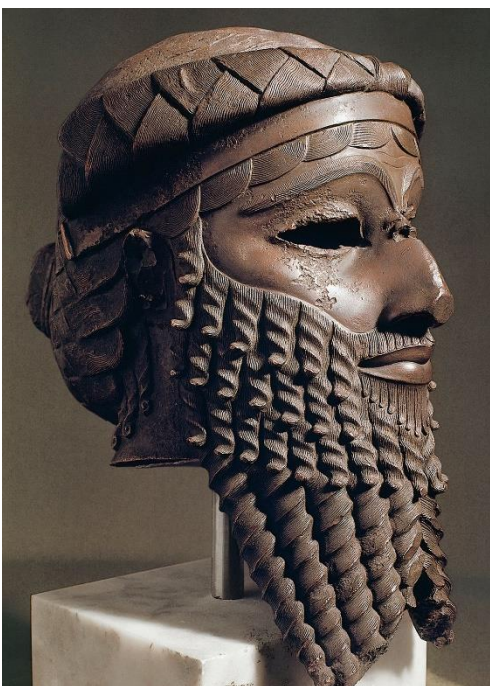
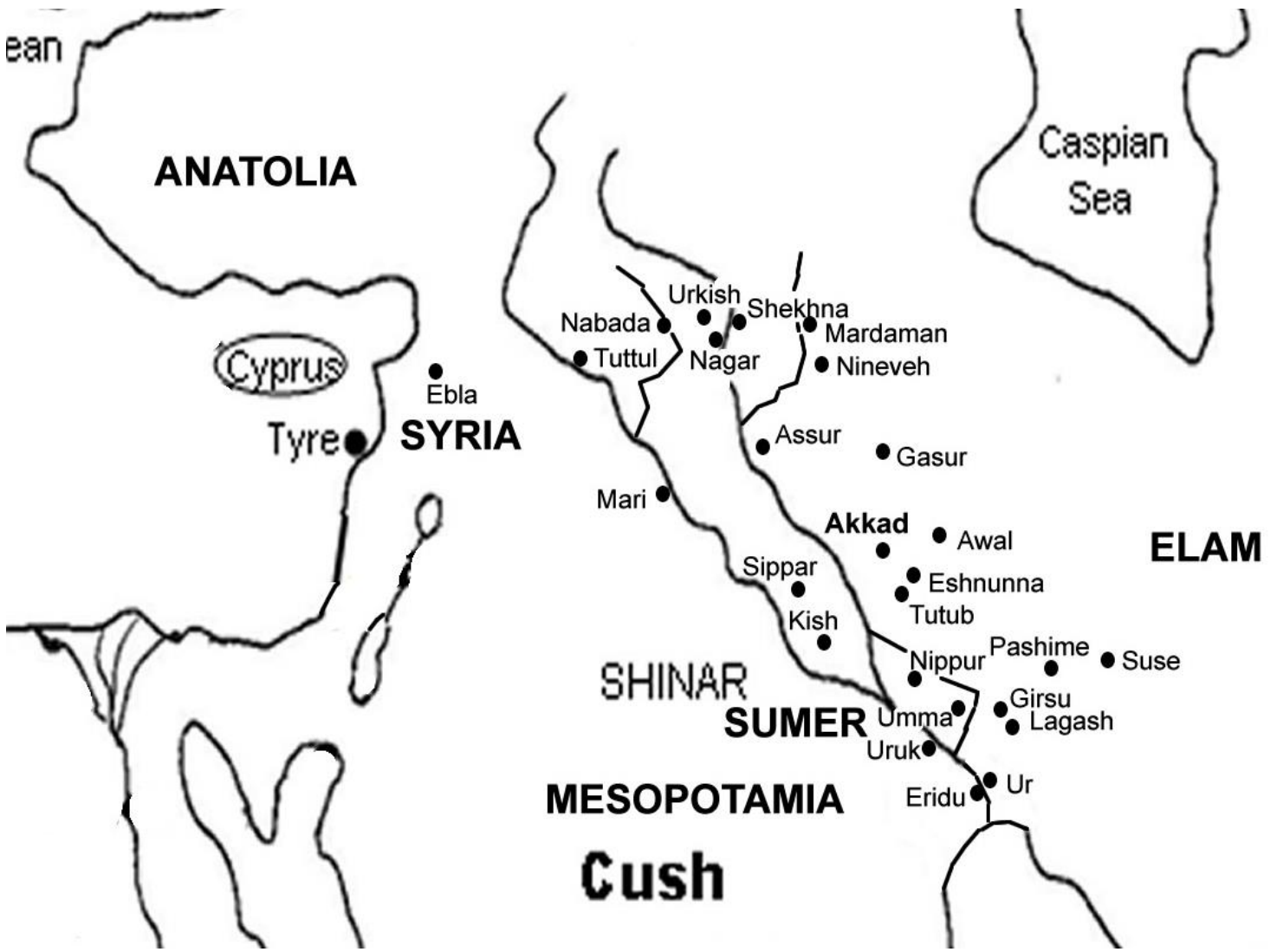


FLOOD 2458 BC		BABEL						ABRAHAM 2166-1991 BC	
SHEM 2556	ARPACHSHAD 2456	SHELAH 2421	EBER 2391	PELEG 2357	REU 2327	SERUG 2295	NAHOR 2265	TERAH 2236	2166
HAM (2554)	CUSH (2556)	2400		NIMROD (2334)		2334-2279 BC		2100	
				2300		2200		2100	

Sargon I (2334-2279 BC)

1. The name "Sargon" means "the king is legitimate" in the Akkadian language
2. Conquered Mesopotamia, Syria, Anatolia, Elam.
3. Established the first dynasty
4. Founder of the institution and history of Mesopotamian military.
5. His capital city of Agade (Akkad) has never been located or excavated since it was destroyed at the end of the dynasty Sargon started.
6. Sargon was born to a priestess in a town on the Euphrates River. She had to abandon him in a floating basket in the Euphrates that was found by Akki a royal water collector and gardener for king **Ur-Zababa** of **Kish**.
7. Sargon (whose original name is unknown) rose in the ranks of the king's government eventually becoming the cupbearer to king Ur-Zababa of Kish in northern Sumer.

8. King **Lugal-zage-si** of **Umma** was conquering **Sumer**, but had left Kish untouched.
9. Eventually Lugal-zage-si decided his god Enlil was with him and he moved against Sargon's home city.
10. Sargon had a dream where he saw his king, Ur-zababa drowned in a river of blood by the war goddess Inanna. When Sargon told his king the dream King Ur-zababa sent an assassin to kill Sargon, but the mission was aborted.
11. King Ur-zababa then sent Sargon with a message of peace to the approaching invader, King Lugal-zage-si of Umma, but the message was a request to kill the messenger Sargon.
12. Instead, King Lugal-zage-si had Sargon side with him. Sargon joined King Lugal-zage-si of Umma as Sargon's city was invaded and the king of Kish fled.
13. While the victorious king Lugal-zage-si was celebrating the victory in Kish, Sargon reunited the defeated military of Kish.
14. Later as Lugal-zage-si was approaching the city of Uruk Sargon and his army captured the king and paraded him through the city of Nippur in chains wearing an ox yoke on his neck.
15. Sargon united the militaries and named himself Sharru-kin which means "Rightful King" in an attempt to claim legitimacy to the throne he had overthrown.
16. Sargon then began to build his empire:
 - a. He built a city called Akkad (Accad)
 - b. He created the first professional army of 100,000
 - c. He crossed the Tigris River and moved with speed to attack with three waves:
 - i. Air attack – arrows, darts, slingstones were launched from a distance
 - ii. Spears and Axes – opening with spears in a charge against the city the soldier would switch to axes in close quarters once the spears had been used.
 - iii. Reinforcements followed with more axes into the chaos
17. Sargon to Elam
18. Sargon moved toward the Caspian Sea capturing Semitic tribes and Amorites
19. Sargon turned west marching through Lebzanon to the Mediterranean Sea
20. Sargon sailed out to Cyprus
21. Sargon took his troops into Anatolia (Asia Minor), but after 34 battles his troops did not want to go any further west.
22. Sargon returned home and after having washed his weapons in the Mediterranean Sea, he then washed them in the Persian Gulf.
23. Sargon considered this the conquering of the world and began to organize his empire with:
 - a. Roads
 - b. Trade routes (land and sea)
 - c. Governments in the various cities by installing men who favored him
 - d. Postal system
 - e. An official language – Akkadian – replacing the Sumerian language
 - f. Improved irrigation to prevent drought and famine
 - g. Provided justice and protection for widows and orphans
 - h. Created a royal guard for himself called the niskum
 - i. Created a religious system to unite the gods
24. The middle class loved Sargon, but the defeated elites from across his empire desired to overthrow him



Victory Stele of Sargon
with inscription →

𒌦𒍪𒀭𒊩𒌆𒊩 =
Šar-ru-gi lugal





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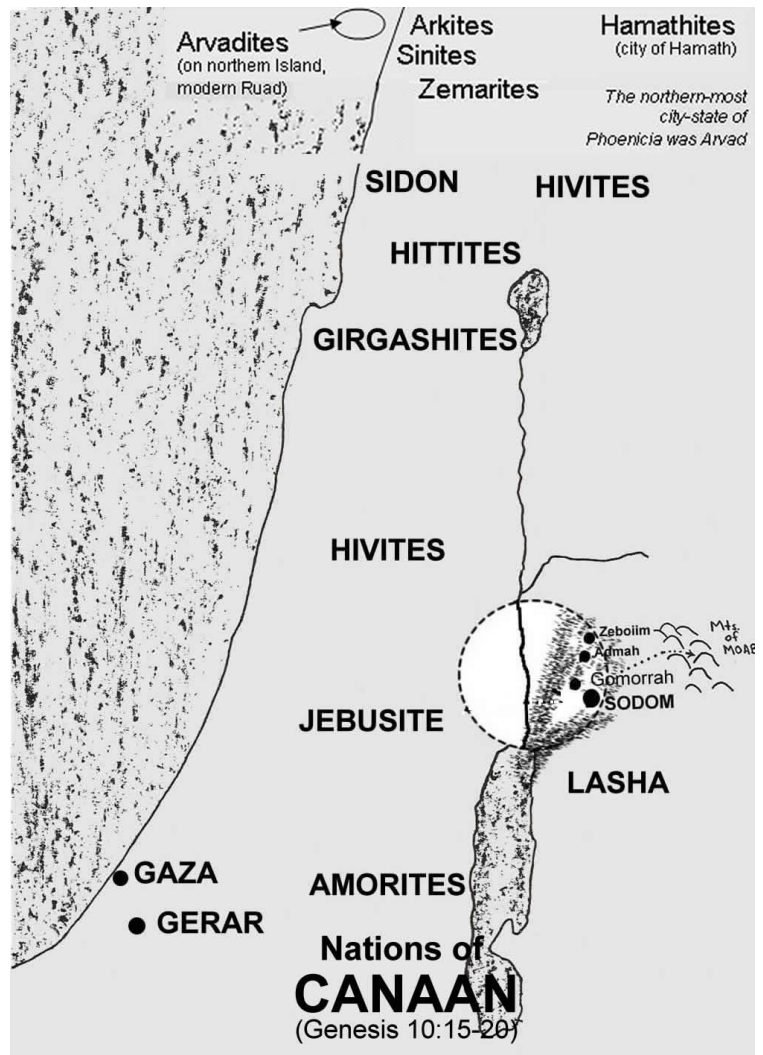
Genesis 10:15-20 -

Canaan fathered Sidon his firstborn and Heth, 16 and the Jebusites, the Amorites, the Gergashites, 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.



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.

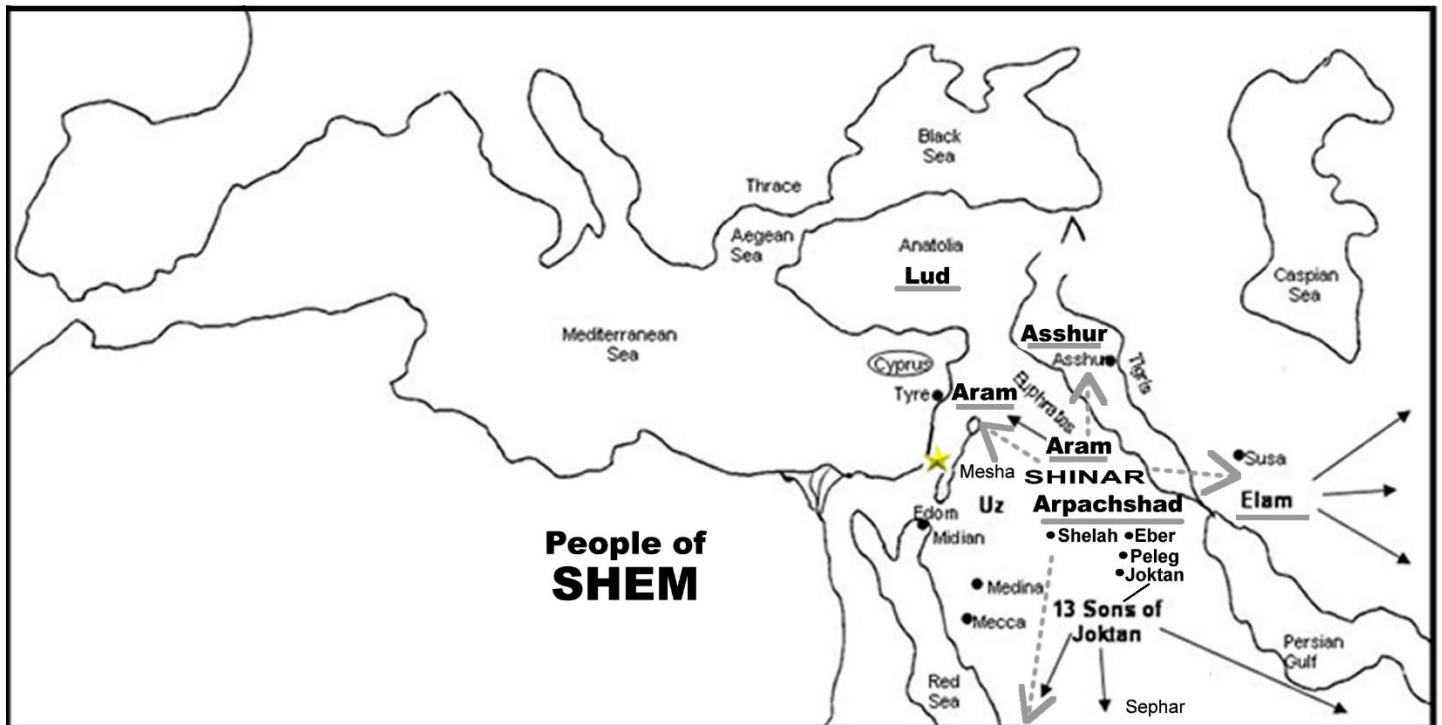
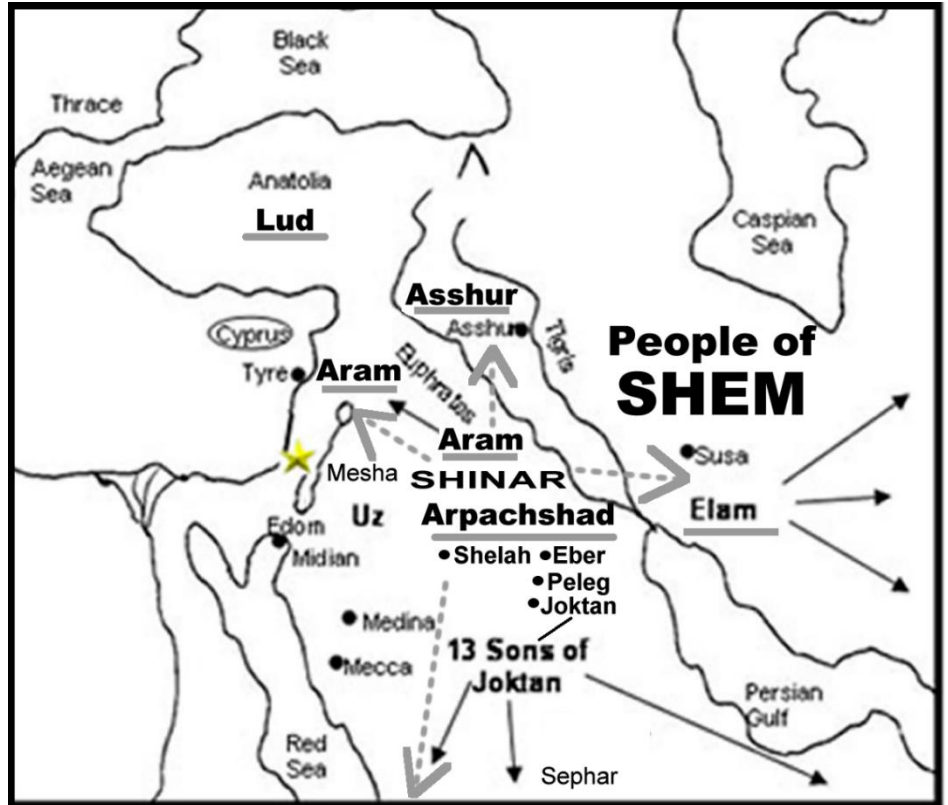
24 **Arpachshad** fathered **Shelah**; and **Shelah** fathered **Eber**.

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

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.

- 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)

FLOOD		BABEL	
2458 BC			
SHEM 2556	ARPACHSHAD 2456	SHELAH 2421	EBER 2391
HAM (2554)	CUSH (2556)	PELEG 2357	REU 2327
		NIMROD (2334)	SERUG 2295
			2334-2279 BC
			NAHOR 2265
			TERAH 2236
			2166
			ABRAHAM 2166-1991 BC
			2096 Leaves Ur
			2100
			2200
			2300
			2400