

**“Table of Nations”      Genesis 10:1-32    1/01/17**

Today, we’d like to see the title of the “Table of Nations” in light of Genesis 10:1-32.

To Online Word’s people, we’d like to suggest 3 Questions.

- Q1. Explain Gomer (2), Magog (2), Eber (21), Elam (22), Peleg (25), and Jobab (29)?
- Q2. In verse 8, explain “Nimrod.” And what should we as Christians do?
- Q3. In verse 32, “These *were* the families of the sons of Noah, according to their generations, in their nations; and from these the nations were divided on the earth after the flood,” could you explain in brief?

**(Background)**

The Scripture focuses on the lineage of Jesus - Shem, Abraham, Jacob, David, and Jesus

<p><sup>1</sup>Now this <i>is</i> <u>the genealogy of the sons of Noah: Shem, Ham, and Japheth</u>. And sons were born to them <u>after the flood</u>.</p> <p><sup>2</sup>The sons of <b>Japheth</b> were <u>Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras</u>. <sup>3</sup>The sons of Gomer were Ashkenaz, Riphath, and Togarmah. <sup>4</sup>The sons of Javan were Elishah, Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim.</p> <p><sup>5</sup>From these the coastland <i>peoples</i> of the Gentiles were <u>separated into their lands, everyone according to his language</u>, according to their families, into their nations.</p> <p><sup>6</sup>The sons of <b>Ham</b> were Cush, Mizraim, Put, and Canaan. <sup>7</sup>The sons of Cush were Seba, Havilah, Sabtah, Raamah, and Sabtechah; and the sons of Raamah were Sheba and Dedan.</p>	<p>1= the genealogy of the sons of Noah-Shem, Ham, and Japheth; after the flood (after the universal flood)</p> <p>2=Q1 Japheth (blessed by picking up Christianity that Shem’s descendants rejected Messiah <sup>1</sup>Gen 9:27); Gomer (the ancestor of Germans); Magog (Scythians; Russians)</p> <p>5= separated into their lands, everyone according to his language (through the tower of Babel)</p>
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<sup>1</sup> Gen 9:27 May God enlarge Japheth, And may he dwell in the tents of Shem; And may Canaan be his servant.”

<sup>8</sup> Cush begot Nimrod; he began to be a mighty one on the earth. <sup>9</sup> He was a mighty hunter before the LORD; therefore it is said, "Like Nimrod the mighty hunter before the LORD." <sup>10</sup> And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, Erech, Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar.

<sup>11</sup> From that land he went to Assyria and built Nineveh, Rehoboth Ir, Calah, <sup>12</sup> and Resen between Nineveh and Calah (that *is* the principal city).

<sup>13</sup> Mizraim begot Ludim, Anamim, Lehabim, Naphtuhim, <sup>14</sup> Pathrusim, and Casluhim (from whom came the Philistines and Caphtorim).

<sup>15</sup> Canaan begot Sidon his firstborn, and Heth; <sup>16</sup> the Jebusite, the Amorite, and the Girgashite; <sup>17</sup> the Hivite, the Arkite, and the Sinite; <sup>18</sup> the Arvadite, the Zemarite, and the

8=Q2 Nimrod (Nimrod means "Rebel" against God. He was the founder of Babylonian Empire including the pagan religious practice of Saturnalia. He had a wife whose name was Simiramus and she became known as "The Queen of Heaven." She had a son which she claimed to be virgin born and she named him Tammuz. She also had another daughter Ashtart. They celebrated his birth on the 25th of December. He was the center of worship. They would decorate an evergreen tree as a symbol of perpetuated life and burn a Yule log on the fire until the next morning. Tammuz married Ashtart. One day while hunting, a wild boar hit and killed him. Ashtart mourned and prayed for him to revive for 3 days. He was revived. To celebrate his resurrection, they began to decorate eggs as a symbol of resurrected life and to have a gay celebration in the Springtime which later became known as Ashtart or Easter in English. – Rev 17 about this false religious Babylon - Constantine brought the pagan practices with the state religion of Christianity <sup>2</sup>Rev 2:14-15(Pergamos church); 2:20 (Thyratira church); 3:2 (Sardis church)

11= Assyria and built Nineveh (the capital city of Assyria – descendant of Ham)

15= Canaan begot Sidon (Sidon was the son of Canaan; Phoenicians, not black, residents of S Lebanon; Canaan to be cursed <sup>3</sup>Gen 9:25; Judges 1:28 – not justify slavery, nor perverted interpretation for the slave traders that Canaanites were black and the black people were made slaves by Noah's curse on Canaanites extending to Ham tribes who are not

<sup>2</sup> Rev 2:14-15 (Pergamos church) But I have a few things against you, because you have there those who hold the doctrine of Balaam, who taught Balak to put a stumbling block before the children of Israel, to eat things sacrificed to idols, and to commit sexual immorality. <sup>15</sup> Thus you also have those who hold the doctrine of the Nicolaitans, which thing I hate. (Balaam bribed by Balak in Numbers 25:1 "Now Israel remained in Acacia Grove, and the people began to commit harlotry with the women of Moab."; Nicolaitans = Nicolas +laity (people), i.e. the followers of Nicolas the deacon, "a proselyte of Antioch" in Acts 6:5; we as His disciples are followers of Christ); 2:20 (Thyratira church) Nevertheless I have a few things against you, because you allow that woman Jezebel, who calls herself a prophetess, to teach and seduce My servants to commit sexual immorality and eat things sacrificed to idols.; 3:2 (Sardis church) Be watchful, and strengthen the things which remain, that are ready to die, for I have not found your works perfect before God (seek for the purity without any contamination – commercialism, humanism, false teaching, etc)

<sup>3</sup> Gen 9:25 Then he said: "Cursed be Canaan; A servant of servants He shall be to his brethren." ; Judges 1:28 And it came to pass, when Israel was strong, that they put the Canaanites under tribute, but did not completely drive them out.

<p>Hamathite. Afterward the families of the Canaanites were dispersed. <sup>19</sup> And the border of the Canaanites was from Sidon as you go toward Gerar, as far as Gaza; then as you go toward Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboiim, as far as Lasha. <sup>20</sup> These <i>were</i> the sons of Ham, according to their families, according to their languages, in their lands <i>and</i> in their nations.</p> <p><sup>21</sup> And <i>children</i> were born also to <b>Shem</b>, the father of all the children of <u>Eber</u>, the brother of Japheth the elder. <sup>22</sup> The sons of Shem <i>were</i> <u>Elam</u>, <u>Asshur</u>, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram. <sup>23</sup> The sons of Aram <i>were</i> Uz, Hul, Gether, and Mash. <sup>24</sup> Arphaxad begot Salah, and Salah begot <u>Eber</u>. <sup>25</sup> To Eber were born two sons: the name of one <i>was</i> <u>Peleg</u>, for in his days <u>the earth was divided</u>; and his brother's name <i>was</i> Joktan. <sup>26</sup> Joktan begot Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah, <sup>27</sup> Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah, <sup>28</sup> Obal, Abimael, Sheba, <sup>29</sup> Ophir, Havilah, and <u>Jobab</u>. All these <i>were</i> the sons of Joktan. <sup>30</sup> And their dwelling place was from Mesha as you go toward Sephar, the mountain of the east. <sup>31</sup> These <i>were</i> the sons of Shem, according to their families, according to their languages, in their lands, according to their nations.</p> <p><sup>32</sup> These <i>were</i> the families of the sons of Noah, according to their generations, in their nations; and from these the nations were divided on the earth after the flood.</p>	<p>necessary all of black)</p> <p>21=Q1 Eber (many Jews' name)</p> <p>22=Q1 Elam (ancestor of Iranians); Asshur (ancestor of Assyrians – here, descendants of Shem)</p> <p>25= Q1 Peleg (means “division” – at the time of the tower of Babel, people are divided, e.g. American Indians are found in Central and South America.); the earth was divided (it's hard to trace all tribes, but the Bible focuses on the lineage of Jesus - Shem, Jacob, David, and Jesus. )</p> <p>29= Q1 Jobab (related to Job in the Book of Job the oldest book in the Bible)</p> <p>32=Q3 (After the universal flood, the descendants of Noah were spread and through the tower of Babel they were scattered abroad in Genesis 11:9, “Therefore its name is called Babel, because there the LORD confused the language of all the earth; and from there the LORD scattered them abroad over the face of all the earth.” So, it is hard for all tribes to trace our lineage back to one of the three sons of Noah, but the Scripture focuses on the lineage of Jesus - Shem,</p>
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	<p>Abraham, Jacob, David, and Jesus. In brief (Q3) it is explained: (1) From Shem, in the area of North of Persian &amp; Gulf, those who are Hebrews, Chaldeans, some Assyrians (10: 22), Persians (today Iranians), Syrians, or broadly Asians are found. And (2) from Ham, in Africa and Mediterranean coast of North Africa, those who are Canaanites, Egyptians, Philistines, Hittites, Amorites, some Assyrians (10:11) or broadly Africans are found. And (3) from Japheth, across Eurasia from the Black and Caspian seas to Spain, those who are Greeks, Thracians (Indo-European tribes in Southeastern Europe), Scythians (Iranian Eurasian nomads in northern Black sea), or broadly Europeans are found.)</p>
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