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“And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation;” Acts 17:26

Genesis Chapter 10

I. Introduction

- a. This chapter is known as the _____.
- b. It lists _____ families who were the offspring of Noah.
 - i. 14 from Japheth 36 from Shem
 - ii. 30 from Ham
 - iii. 36 from Shem
- c. Like a _____, this chapter takes us from the _____ Creation and the _____ Flood down to the _____ of Peleg.
- d. Peleg is the Great-Great-Great Grandfather of _____.
- e. This account is listed with Japheth first (the oldest), then Ham (the youngest), and then Shem. Why? By placing Shem last, there is a natural transition to Abraham in the following chapter.
- f. We also find that many nations or peoples were named after an _____.
- g. The Middle East is known as the 'Cradle of Mankind' or the 'Cradle of Civilization'

Note: Anthropologists state that man was first a hunter/gatherer, and then later settled down to become a farmer, etc. As these families spread over the entire earth (9:19), they would have lived off the land as they migrated. Anthropologists/archaeologists have the evidence correct, but they draw the wrong conclusion because everything is filtered through Evolution.

II. Japheth (v. 1 - 5)

- a. "generations" in verse 1 refers to _____.
- b. Japheth's families went North and West from the Ark
- c. Early in the history of the world, the Japhethites split into two groups. One group settled in _____ and the other group in _____. Together they form what is known as the "Indo-European" family of nations.
- d. The descendants of Japheth migrated into Europe and parts of Central Asia. Besides the Indians, the Greeks, Romans, Spanish, Celts, Scythians and Medes were Japheth's descendants.
- e. Gomer – From this word, there came the word, Gaul, or Gallic. Also, _____.
- f. Madai – Became the _____ of the famous Medes and Persians
- g. Javan – Javan is the ancestor of the _____. His name, Javan, is still found in Greece in the form of Ionia. The Ionic Sea and Ionian Peninsula all derive from this word *Javan*. His sons were:
 - i. Elishah, from which we get the Greek word, Helles (the Greeks are still called *Hellenes*),
 - ii. Tarshish, whom most scholars associate with _____
 - iii. Kittim, which is the Island of _____

- iv. Dodanim, who settled around the Black Sea, and still finds a modern parallel in the word, the Dardanelles.
- h. Ashkenaz - The oldest son of Gomer was Ashkenaz. He and his descendants first settled around the Black Sea and then moved north into a land which is called Ascenia, and which later became known as the Islands of Scandia, which we now know as _____.
- i. Riphath - Although we do not know too much about Riphath, we do know that he located in Central Europe, and some scholars feel that the word, _____, itself comes from this name, Riphath.
- j. Togarmah – He was the ancestor of the present-day Turks and Armenians, who also migrated northward into Southern Germany. Certain scholars have felt that the word, _____, derives from the word, Togarmah. If you drop the first syllable you have the basic root of Germany.
- k. “the isles of the Gentiles” does not mean these were all island nations, but rather that the Hebrews could reach them by _____

III. Ham (v. 6 - 20)

- a. Ham’s families went mainly South and East from the Ark
- b. The Hamites became the great _____ of mankind. They were the early settlers of Africa, Asia, Australia, the South Pacific and the Americas.
- c. _____ the early civilizations were Hamitic: the Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Mayans, the Aztecs, and the Sumerians. These were the people most able to _____ themselves to the conditions they found wherever they settled.
- d. The descendants of Ham include the Egyptians, Ethiopians, Canaanites, Phoenicians and Hittites. His descendants appear to be the first to fill the earth.
- e. The four sons of Ham:
 - i. Cush is associated with the peoples of Southern _____ and _____. Ethiopians still trace their ancestry back to Cush.
 - ii. Egypt is self explanatory. Egypt (or *Mizraim* in Hebrew, an ancient name for Egypt) became the father of the Egyptian Empire, settling in the Nile Valley.
 - iii. Put is associated with Lydia, on the west of Egypt, in North Africa.
 - iv. Canaan centered largely in and around _____, though the Canaanites later became much more widespread.
- f. Nimrod: All false religion in the world can be traced back to Nimrod, the founder of Babylon (in what is today Iraq). His name is from the verb ‘let us _____.’
- g. The land of Shinar, mentioned here, is also the land of Shunar or Shumar, from which we get the word, _____, and the Sumerian civilization.
- h. Note that the Philistines, which appear frequently elsewhere in the Old Testament, are linked with the Egyptians. This is significant, for Egypt in the Bible is always a picture of the _____; the Philistines are a _____ of the flesh in its religious aspect, religious flesh or Pharisaism, if you like. These are forever typified by these two nations.
- i. Sidon is mentioned as the first-born of Canaan. He founded the city by the same name, located near Tyre, on the coast of Phoenicia.
- j. Heth is the father of the _____ nation.
- k. Another name in this list, the Sinites, is linked with _____. It derives from a presumed son of Canaan whose name was Sin. The Sinites migrated eastward until they came into Western China, where they founded the ancient Empire of China and gave their name to the land. There is a direct connection between the word *China* and the word *Sinim*, the biblical name for China. (The Sino-Japanese War 1894, shows how the ancient name still persists.) They pushed eastward and toward the north over the land bridge into Alaska. The Sinites are the people who settled the Americas in prehistoric days and became the ancestors of the _____ and _____ who, to this very day, betray their Mongoloid ancestry.
- l.

IV. Shem (v. 21 – 31)

- a. Shem’s families stayed close to the Ark

- b. In Genesis 9:26 we read, “Blessed be the LORD God of Shem;” Shem is the _____ brother. From him come every major religion: Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Buddhism, Taoism, etc.
- c. A majority of scholars and Bible historians agree that most of the descendants of Shem stayed in the Middle East, and Shem's descendants are well documented. These include the _____, Persians and Assyrians. Modern day _____ and Jews trace their lineage to Shem. Many Arabic nomad tribes still claim they descended from Shem. The descendants of Shem (Shemites) are often called Semites, a term first used in the late 18th century for peoples listed in the Bible as descended from Shem. Today the term Semite refers to peoples who speak any of the Semitic languages, including the ancient peoples who inhabited Babylonia (Mesopotamia). Modern peoples speaking Semitic languages include the Arabs and Jews. Several centuries before the Christian Era, many ancient Semitic populations were migrating in large numbers from Arabia to Mesopotamia, the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea, and the Nile River delta. Jews and other Semites settled in villages in Judea (southern Palestine). Today, Semitic-speaking peoples are concentrated in the Middle East and northern Africa.

Note: All 3 brothers are represented at the Cross. Japheth in the Romans, Shem in the Jews, and Ham in Simon of Cyrene who carried the Lord’s Cross.

