

Genesis Series

Lesson #052

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Genesis 9:21 He drank of the wine and became drunk, and uncovered himself inside his tent.

Genesis 9:22 Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the nakedness of his father, and told his two brothers outside.

The phrase expressing Ham's action is
הוֹרָאָה, *ha'r' ra'ah 'ervah* "he saw the
nakedness of his father"

not

הוֹרָאָה, *hl'G"*, *galah ervah* "to uncover
the nakedness" used in Lev. 18, 20.

Intro to the Table of Nations

1. The Table is foundational to understanding Israel's past and future.

2. The Mid-East conflict is primarily theological and has its roots in these primogenital nations.

3. God is in control of history.

4. The sins of the parents may afflict future generations, but only insofar as they perpetuate those sins.

Exodus 34:7 “who keeps lovingkindness for thousands, who forgives iniquity, transgression and sin; yet He will by no means leave the guilty unpunished, visiting the iniquity of fathers on the children and on the grandchildren to the third and fourth generations.”

General Observations

1. Gen. 10:1 – 11:26 comprise the fourth and fifth *Toledot* sections in Genesis.

Ten “*toledots*” “these are the generations of . . .”

2:4–4:16	Heavens and the earth
5:1–6:8	Adam
6:9–9:29	Noah
10:1–11:9	Noah’s sons
11:10–26	Shem
11:27–25:11	Terah

2. The isolation of Shem as a distinct *Toledot* draws our attention to the unique role Shem will play in human history.

3. The *Toledot* of Shem, Ham, and Japheth focuses on two things: what happens in general to the descendants of the three sons; and the rebellion at Babel.

4. The usual order of Shem, Ham, and Japheth is reversed here.

5. Japheth's descendants number fourteen, Ham's thirty; and Shem twenty-six. The total is seventy. Thus the seventy nations correspond to the number of the families of Israel for God arranged their boundaries according to the number of the Israelites.

Deuteronomy 32:8 “When the Most High gave the nations their inheritance, When He separated the sons of man, He set the boundaries of the peoples According to the number of the sons of Israel.”

6. The Table mentions both individuals and families, Japheth, Ham, Shem, Nimrod, Peleg, families: Dodanim, Kittim, Mizraim, Ludim, Ananim, Lehabim, Naphtuhim, Patrusim, Casluhim, and Caphtorim. Also there are names ending in –ites, a gentile ending. These are the Jebusites, Amorites, Girdashites, Hivites, Arkites, Sinites, Arvadites, Zemarites, and Hamathites.

7. The Table of Nations also introduces important place names, such as Babylon, Erech, Accad, Calneh, Shinar, Asshur, Nineveh, Rehoboth-ir, Calah, Resen. Tarshish is Spain, where Jonah was headed to in order to escape the divine command to go to Nineveh. Tubal and Meshech play into an understanding of Ezek. 38, 39 and the Gog and Magog invasion.

8. The terms “the sons of” *beni*, and gave birth to, *yalad*, indicate that the writer is emphasizing what became of these sons, what they produced and the peoples who came forth from them in relation to Israel.

Genesis 10:1 Now these are the records of the generations of Shem, Ham, and Japheth, the sons of Noah; and sons were born to them after the flood.

1. Japheth, was also brought over into Greek as **lapetos**, the father of the Greeks. There is also an etymological connection to **Jupiter**.

Remember, in many languages there is a shift between **J and Y**, as well as **V and W**, a **K and a C**. Also most of these languages in their early stages did not have vowels, so **JPT is YPT**.

2. **Gomer** (Ezekiel 38:6) **GMR**, G hardens to C or K, so you have the **CMR**, Cimmerians, also related to the Scythians.

“They are listed in Assyrian as **Gimirraya**, and in Greek as **Kimmerioi** (*Odyssey* 11.14 and *Herodotus* 1.15.103; 4.1–142)

Names which are etymologically related to Gomer are: Umber (in Italy, as well as Northumberland in England); Cumberland, the Gauls (Celts), Galicia, Galatia.

Ireland was known as Ivernia or Hibernia, which are also related etymologically.

Ezekiel 38:4 “I will turn you about and put hooks into your jaws, and I will bring you out, and all your army, horses and horsemen, all of them splendidly attired, a great company with buckler and shield, all of them wielding swords;”

3. Magog (Ezek. 38:2) as the land of God, a region between Armenia and Cappadocia in central and eastern central Turkey. Ancestor of the Scythians (Note the **SCT** or **SCOT**)

and the Goths. Goths were also said to be a descendant according to Nennius of Armenon, son of Alanus, descendant of Javan.

4. Madia, the normal Hebrew word for the Medes, who derive from the area east of Assyria and southwest of the Caspian Sea, in the area of modern Uzbekistan.

5. Javan, or Ionia, (1 Chron. 1:5)
Western Turkey, part of the group that eventually makes up the Greeks. Early records during the reign of Sargon 2 (8th cent. BC) refer to the area a **Jawan, or Jaman**).

6. Tubal. The father of a people the Assyrians called the **Tabali**, who lived in **Tabal** (modern Georgia—FSU—whose modern capital is **Tblisi**). **Tabal** is next to the biblical land **Togarmah** (mentioned in Ezekiel); the Assyrian Tegarama. **Togarmah** is a son of **Gomer**, a nephew of **Tubal**.

7. Meshech, according to Meshech the father of the Cappodocians.