

Genesis 10–11

National Dispersion



Dr. Andy Woods

Senior Pastor – Sugar Land Bible Church

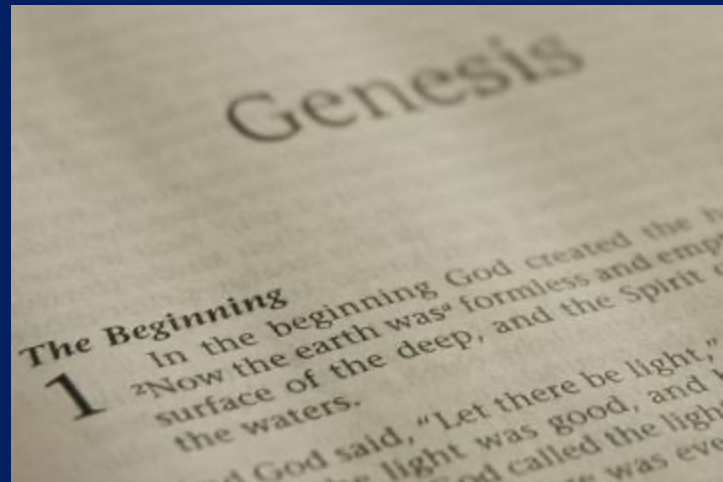
President – Chafer Theological Seminary

GENESIS STRUCTURE



I. Beginning of the Human race (Gen. 1–11)

II. Beginning of the Hebrew race (Gen. 12–50)



GENESIS STRUCTURE



I. Genesis 1-11 (four events)

A. Creation (1-2)

B. Fall (3-5)

C. Flood (6-9)

D. National dispersion (10-11)



GENESIS STRUCTURE



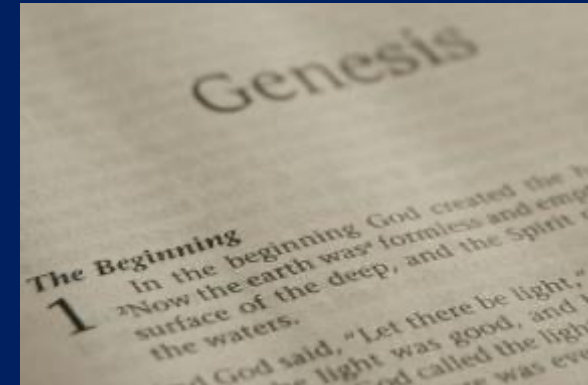
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A. Creation (1-2)

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C. Flood (6-9)

D. National dispersion (10-11)



Genesis 3:15

“And I will put enmity Between you and the woman, And between your seed and her seed; He shall bruise you on the head, And you shall bruise him on the heel.”



GENESIS STRUCTURE



I. Genesis 1-11 (four events)

A. Creation (1-2)

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GENESIS STRUCTURE



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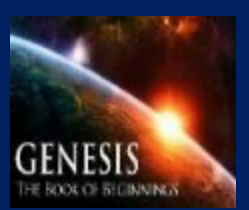
B. Fall (3-5)

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D. National dispersion (10-11)



Outline



- Table of nations (Gen 10)
- Tower of Babel (Gen 11:1-9)
- Genealogy from Shem to Terah (Gen 11:10-32)



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- Tower of Babel (Gen 11:1-9)
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Beginning Themes



- Universe
- Life
- Man
- Marriage
- Evil
- Clothing



- Religion
- Salvation
- Language
- Government
- Nations
- Israel

Genesis 10–11



- Sinful origin of the nations necessitating Israel's unique birth and redemptive purpose to these nations
- Gen 11:1-9 occurs first and Genesis 10 occurs second (Gen 10:5, 20, 31; 11:1)

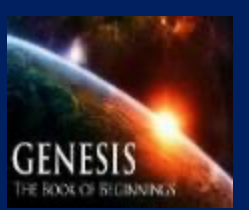


Table of Nations (Gen 10)

- Nations emanating from Noah's three sons
- Birth order: Shem, Ham, Japheth (Gen 10:1)
- Lesser to greater importance relative to Israel (Japheth, Ham, Shem)

GENESIS 10

Outline



- I. Introduction (1)
- II. Japheth's line (2-5)
- III. Ham's Line (6-20)
- IV. Shem's line (21-31)
- V. Conclusion (32)



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Japheth's Sons (vs. 2)



1. Gomer
2. Magog
3. Madai
4. Javan
5. Tubal
6. Meshech
7. Tiras



GENESIS 10

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Geographical Distribution Of The Sons Of Noah

The three sons of Noah migrated to different areas. The Semites occupied the Tigris–Euphrates valley and most of Arabia; the Japhethites moved north, around the Black Sea, and even west to Spain; the Hamites went south into lower Asia Minor, coastal Syria and Palestine, and the Red Sea coast of Arabia, but principally into Africa.



JAPHETH

HAM

SEM

EUROPE

EGYPT

Mount Ararat

Black Sea

Mediterranean Sea

Persian Gulf

Red Sea

Arabian Sea

TARSHISH

TARSHISH

GOMER

ASHKENAZ

Aral Sea

JAVAN

TIRAS

TOGARMAH

GOMER

DODANIM

LUD MESHECH

HETH

MESOPOTAMIA

CAPHTORIM

KITTIM

KARAM

ASSEUR

LEHABIM

PUT

PHILISTINES

Sidon

MADAI

LUBIM

MIZRAIM

Arabic

ELAM

Memphis

Sinai

Jericho

Babylon

PATHRUSIM

DEDAN

JOKTAN

ELAM

Lake Chad

CUSH

SEBA

SHEBA

SHEBA

Nile River

OPHIR

SEBA

SHEBA

HAZARMAVETH

Danube River

Dnieper River

Kama River

Irtys

Volga River

Volga River

Lake Balqash

Caspian Sea

Amu Darya River

Indus River



Table of Nations (Gen 10)

- Ham's descendants (Gen 10:6-20)
 - ◆ Southwest Asia and Northeast Africa
 - ◆ Perennial enemies of Israel (Egyptians, Canaanites-Gen 10:15-20)

Ham's Sons (vs. 6)



1. Cush
2. Mizraim
3. Put
4. Canaan



Ham's Sons (vs. 6)



1. Cush
2. Mizraim
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1. Cush's Sons (vs. 7-12)

A. Seba

B. Havilah

C. Sabtah

D. Raamah

1. Sheba

2. Dedan

E. Sabteca

F. Nimrod





1. Cush's Sons (vs. 7-12)

A. Seba

B. Havilah

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2. Dedan

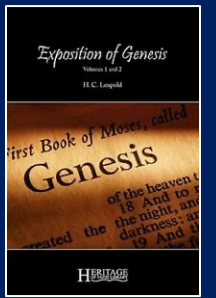
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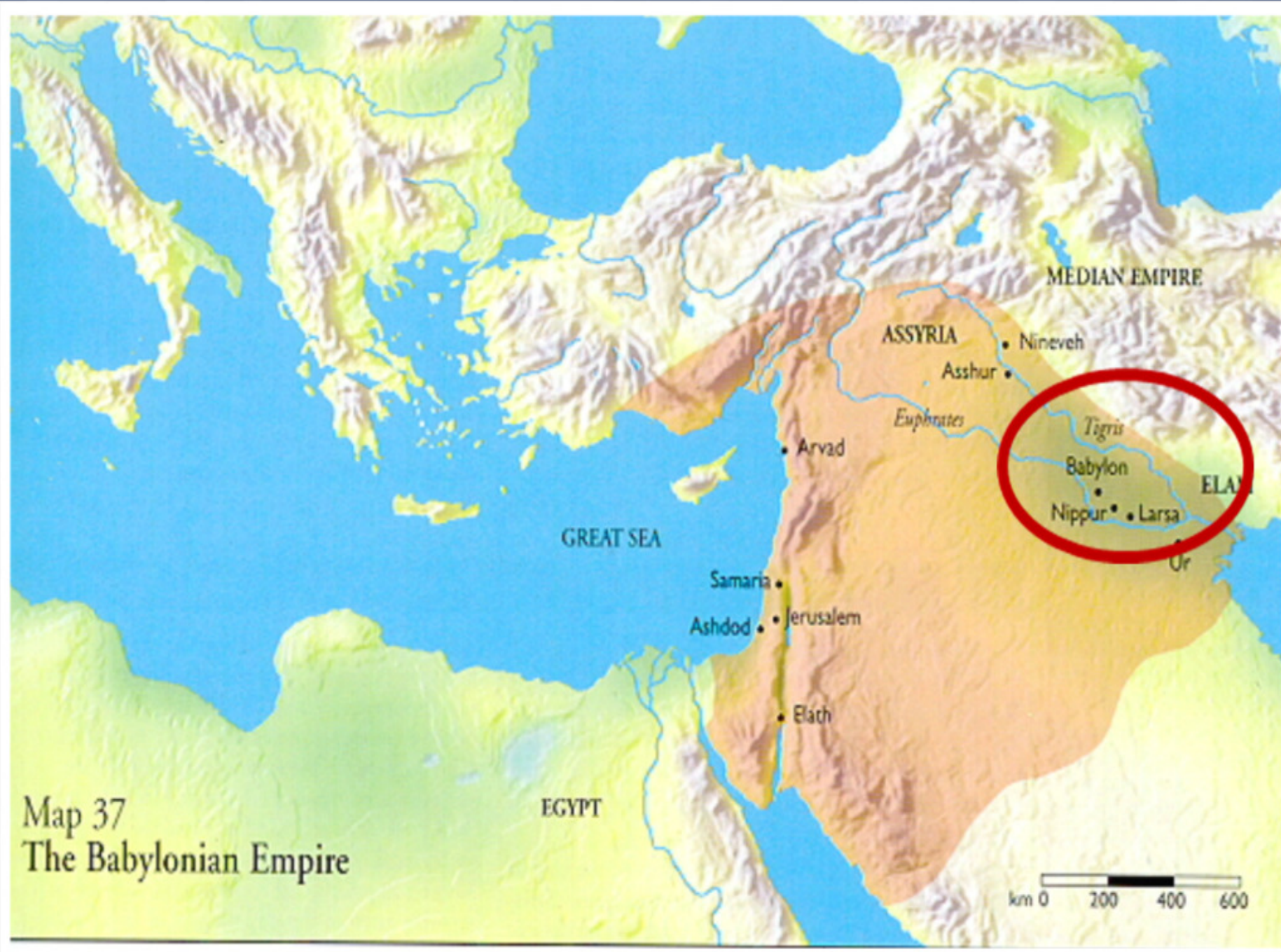
H. C. Leupold

H.C. Leupold, *Exposition of Genesis*, 1:366.



“For the meaning of the verb form *nimrodh*, without a doubt, is ‘let us revolt’.”





Genesis 11:1-4

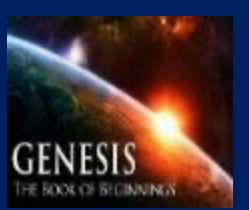
¹ Now the whole earth used the same language and the same words. ² It came about as they journeyed east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar and settled there. ³ They said to one another, “Come, let us make bricks and burn them thoroughly.” And they used brick for stone, and they used tar for mortar. ⁴ They said, “Come, let us build for ourselves a city, and a tower whose top will reach into heaven, and let us make for ourselves a name, otherwise we will be scattered abroad over the face of the whole earth.”



Zechariah 5:5-11

⁹ Then I lifted up my eyes and looked, and there two women were coming out with the wind in their wings; and they had wings like the wings of a stork, and they lifted up the ephah between the earth and the heavens. ¹⁰ I said to the angel who was speaking with me, “Where are they taking the ephah?” ¹¹ Then he said to me, “To build a temple for her in the land of Shinar; and when it is prepared, she will be set there on her own pedestal.”

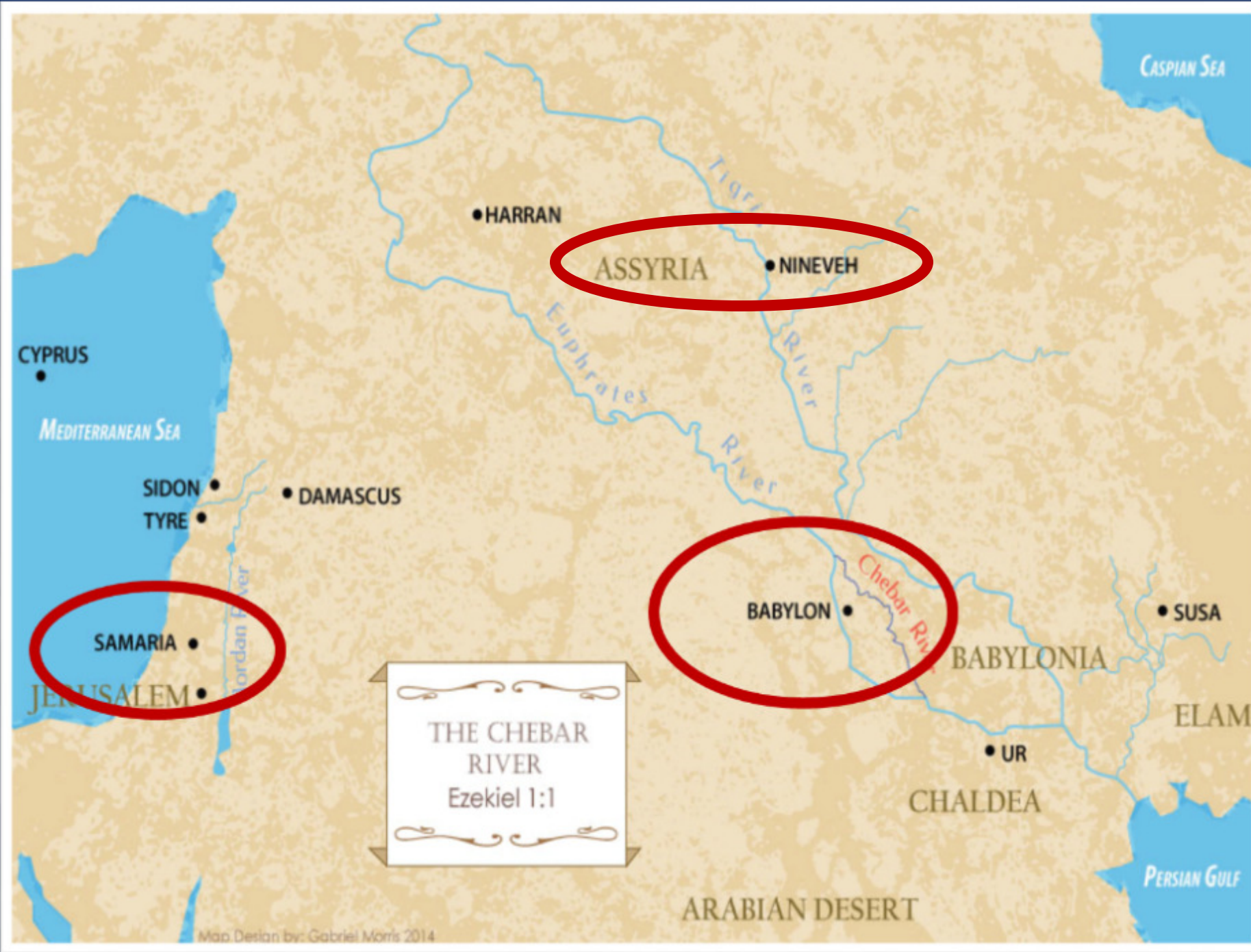


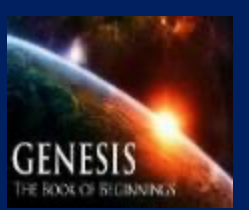


Israel's Judgments

- Division of the kingdom in 931 B.C. (1 Kgs. 12)
- Assyrian judgment in 722 B.C. (2 Kgs. 17)
- **Babylonian captivity in 586 B.C. (2 Kgs. 25)**
- Rome *Diaspora* in A.D. 70 (Luke 19:41-44)







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Ham's Sons (vs. 6)



1. Cush
2. Mizraim
3. Put
4. Canaan



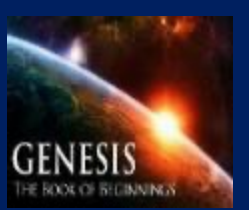
2. Mizraim's Sons (vs. 13-14)



- A. Ludim
- B. Anaim
- C. Lehabim
- D. Naphtushim
- E. Pathrushim
- F. Calushim
- G. Caphtorim



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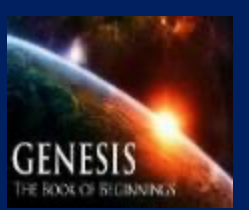


Dr. Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum

The Book of Genesis, 200



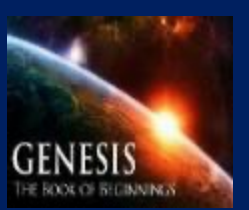
“In some circles in preceding times, it was taught that the curse of Canaan was upon the Negro or the Black race, which is simply not true to the text. While it is true that Blacks are the descendants of Ham, not all descendants of Ham were black-skinned people. Only one of Ham’s sons was cursed, and that was Canaan. As is known from the Egyptian portrayals of the Canaanites, the Canaanites were not black-skinned; they were white, or it would be more correct to say, olive-skinned. Therefore, black skin has nothing to do with this curse, and the curse of Canaan is not biblical grounds for the enslavement of Blacks.”



4. Canaan's Sons (vs. 15-18)

- A. Sidon
- B. Heth
- C. Jebusite
- D. Amorite
- E. Girgahite
- F. Hivite
- G. Arkite
- H. Sinite
- I. Arvadite
- J. Zemaritie
- K. Hamathite





4. Canaan's Sons (vs. 15-18)

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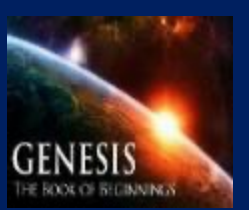
Land Promises Fulfilled in the Time of Joshua (Josh. 11:23; 21:43-45) or Solomon (1 Kgs. 4:21)?



- Extended context (Josh 13:1-7; Judges 1:19, 21, 27, 29, 30-36)
- Land gained in conquest was only a fraction of what was promised (1 Kgs. 4:25)
- Jerusalem not conquered in Joshua's day (Josh 15:63; 2 Sam 5)
- Solomon's reign extended to the border of Egypt (1 Kgs. 4:21) and not the River of Egypt (Gen. 15:18)
- Solomon's reign was tributary only (1 Kgs. 4:21)
- Forever? (Gen 17:7-8, 13, 19)
- Reaffirmation of land promises long after Joshua and Solomon's time (Amos 9:11-15)



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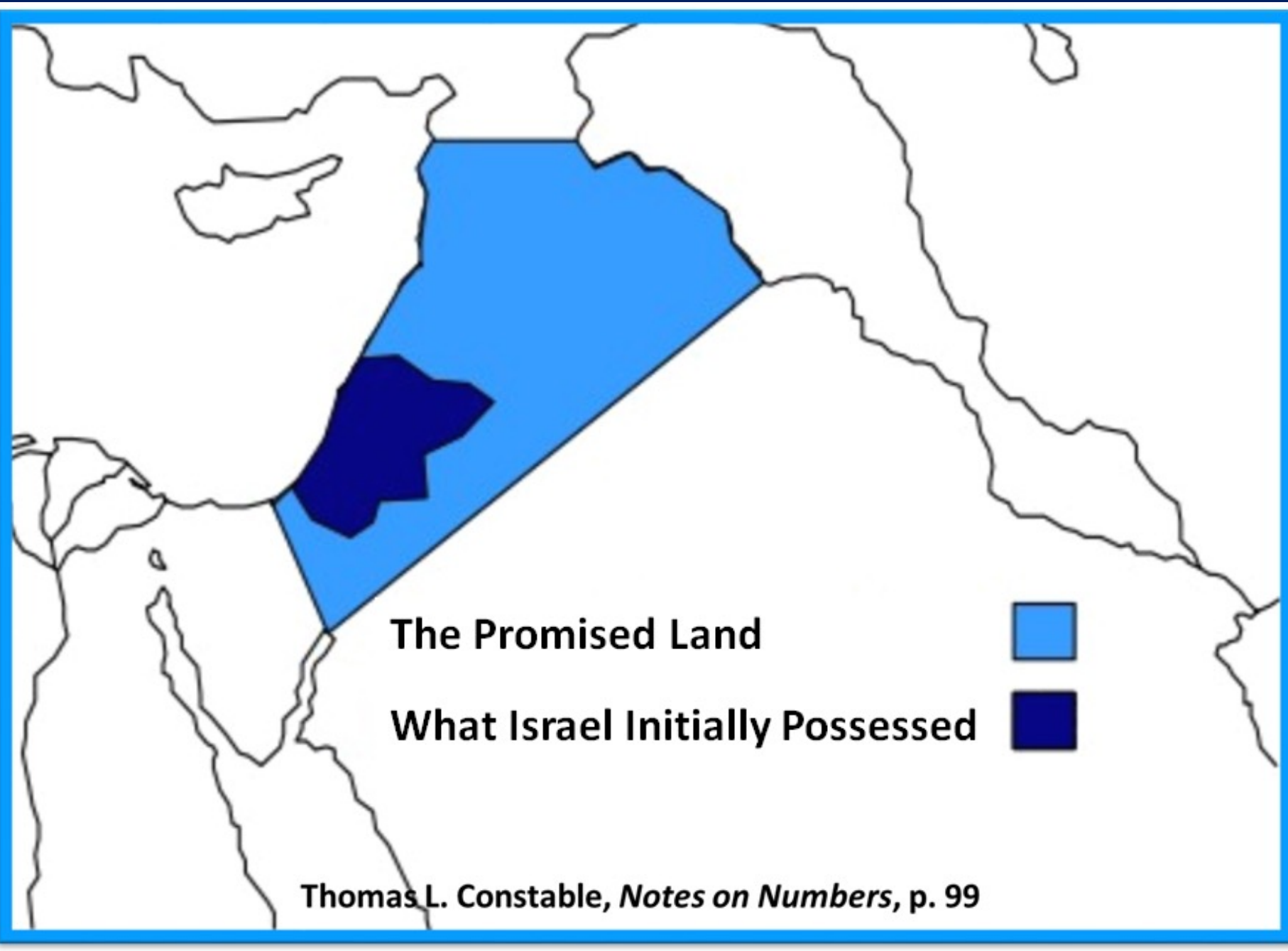


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Dan to Beersheba

Daily Bible Study





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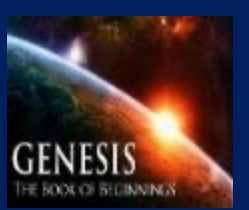
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Genesis 15:16

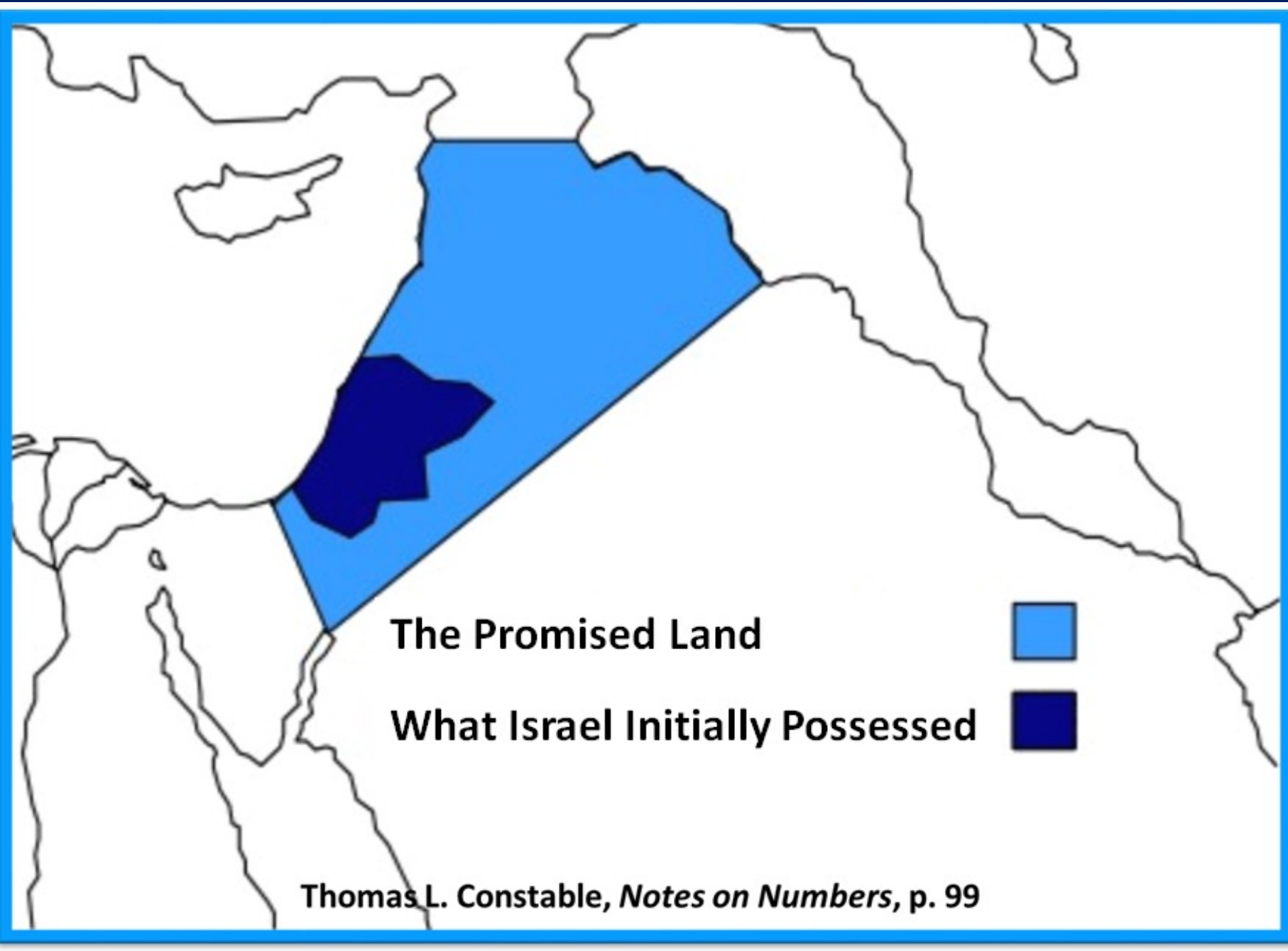
“Then in the fourth generation they will return here, for the wrongdoing of the Amorite is not yet complete.”



Genesis 6:1-4

“¹ Now it came about, when men began to multiply on the face of the land, and daughters were born to them, ² that the sons of God saw that the daughters of men were beautiful; and they took wives for themselves, whomever they chose. ³ Then the Lord said, ‘My Spirit shall not strive with man forever, because he also is flesh; nevertheless his days shall be one hundred and twenty years.’ ⁴ The Nephilim were on the earth in those days, and also afterward, when the sons of God came in to the daughters of men, and they bore children to them. Those were the mighty men who were of old, men of renown.”

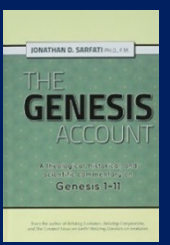






Date of Writing?

Jonathan D. Sarfati, *The Genesis Account: A Theological, Historical, and Scientific Commentary on Genesis 1–11* (Powder Springs, GA: Creation Book Publishers, 2015), 649.



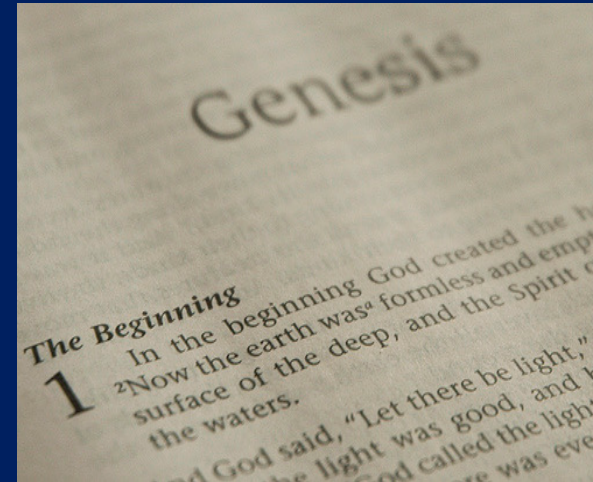
“Here we have a clear dating of this Table of the Nations. It must have been composed while Sodom and the other cities of the plain were still flourishing, and known as landmarks.”



DOCUMENTARY HYPOTHESIS



- J – Yahwist (850 B.C.)
- E – Elohist (750 B.C.)
- D – Deuteronomist (621 B.C.)
- P – Priestly code (525 B.C.)



Problems with the Documentary Hypothesis



1. Jewish and Christian tradition
2. Mosaic Authorship assumed throughout Scripture (Num. 33:1-2; Dan. 9:11-13; Matt. 19:4-8)
3. Literary unity
4. Eyewitness testimony (Exod. 15:27)
5. Familiarity with Egyptian geography (Gen. 13:10)
6. Moses the likely writer (Acts 7:22)

Problems with the Documentary Hypothesis



7. JEDP Documents never discovered
8. Writing prior to 1500 B.C. (*Code of Hammurabi*)
9. Different names for God used for different literary purposes
10. Editorial insertions added after Moses completed the bulk of the work
11. Polytheism to monotheism trajectory never proven
12. Moses relied upon other sources (Gen. 5:1)

GENESIS 10

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- II. Japheth's line (2-5)
- III. Ham's Line (6-20)
- IV. Shem's line (21-31)**
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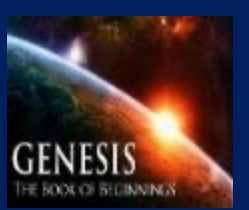


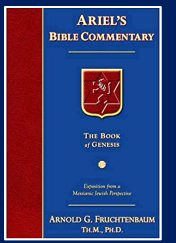
Table of Nations (Gen 10)

- Shem's descendants (Gen 10:21-32)
 - ◆ Semites
 - ◆ Line leading to Israel
 - ◆ Eber (Gen 10:21, 25) is origin of the word Hebrews (Gen 14:13)



Dr. Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum

The Book of Genesis, 217



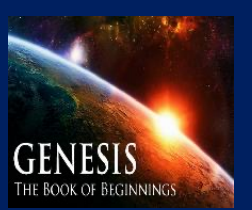
“The line of Shem begins in verse 21: And unto Shem, the father of all the children of Eber. Eber in Hebrew is *Ever* and is the source of the Hebrew word for ‘Hebrew,’ *Ivrit*. To be the father of the Hebrews is the main significance of the line of Shem.”

Genesis 3:15

“And I will put enmity Between you and the woman, And between your seed and her seed; He shall bruise you on the head, And you shall bruise him on the heel.”



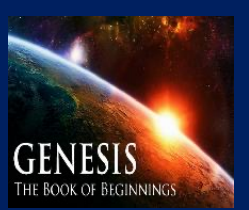
God's Messianic Purposes Beginning in Genesis



- *Proto-evangelium* from Adam & Eve (3:15)
- Seth (4:25)
- Noah (Gen 5:29)
- Shem (9:26)
- Abraham (12:3)
- Isaac (21:12)
- Jacob (25:23)
- Judah (49:10)



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Shem's Sons (vs. 22)



1. Elam
2. Asshur
3. Arphachshad
4. Lud
5. Aram



Shem's Sons (vs. 22)



1. Elam
2. Asshur
3. Arphachshad
4. Lud
5. Aram





Statue & Stone

2. A Statue and a Stone



Statue is destroyed by a great stone, which represents Jesus Christ



HEAD
GOLD

WORLD POWER
BABYLON
606-539

CHEST AND ARMS
SILVER

WORLD POWER
PERSIA
539-331

STOMACH AND THIGHS
BRASS

WORLD POWER
GREECE
331-323

LEGS AND FEET
IRON & CLAY

WORLD POWER
ROME
322 B.C. — A.D. 476
FUTURE

Identification of the Four Kingdoms



Vision in Daniel: Ch. 2

Vision in Ch. 7

Vision in Ch. 8

IDENTIFICATION

BABYLON 2:48

HEAD of GOLD

LION

CHEST and ARMS of SILVER

BEAR

RAM

MEDO-PERSIA 8:20

BELLY and THIGHS of BRONZE

LEOPARD

GOAT

GREECE 8:21

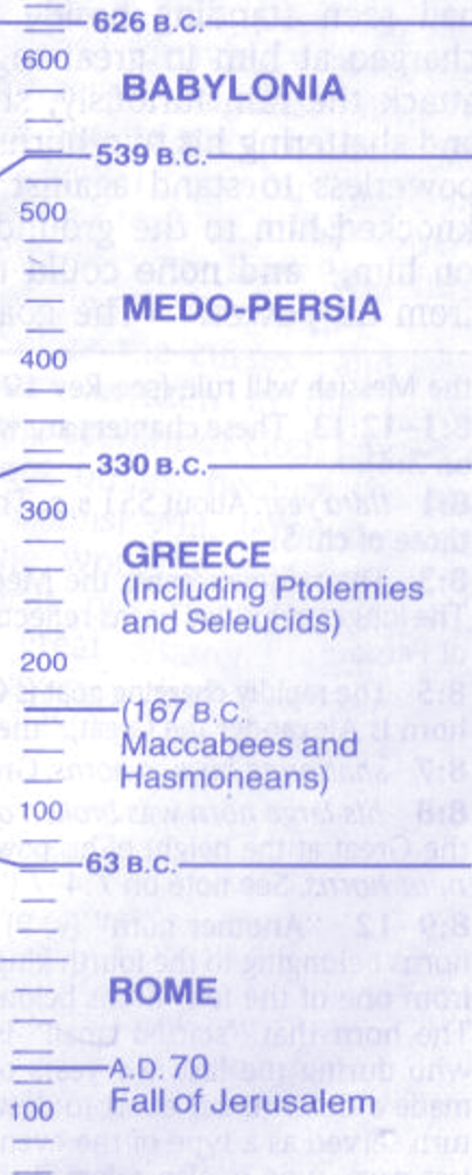
LEGS of IRON

TERRIFYING and FRIGHTENING BEAST

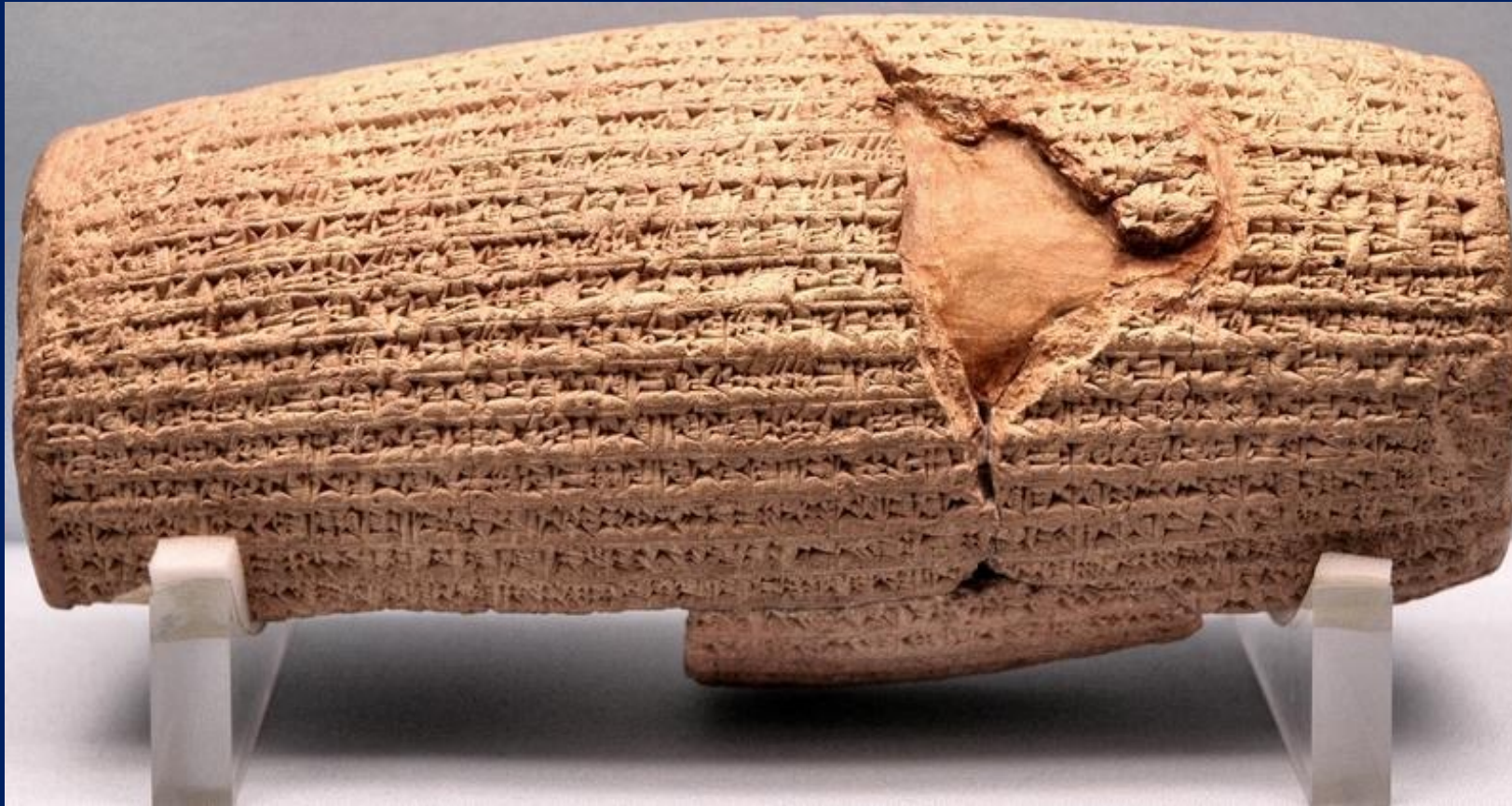
ROME

FEET of CLAY

Chronology of Major Empires in Daniel



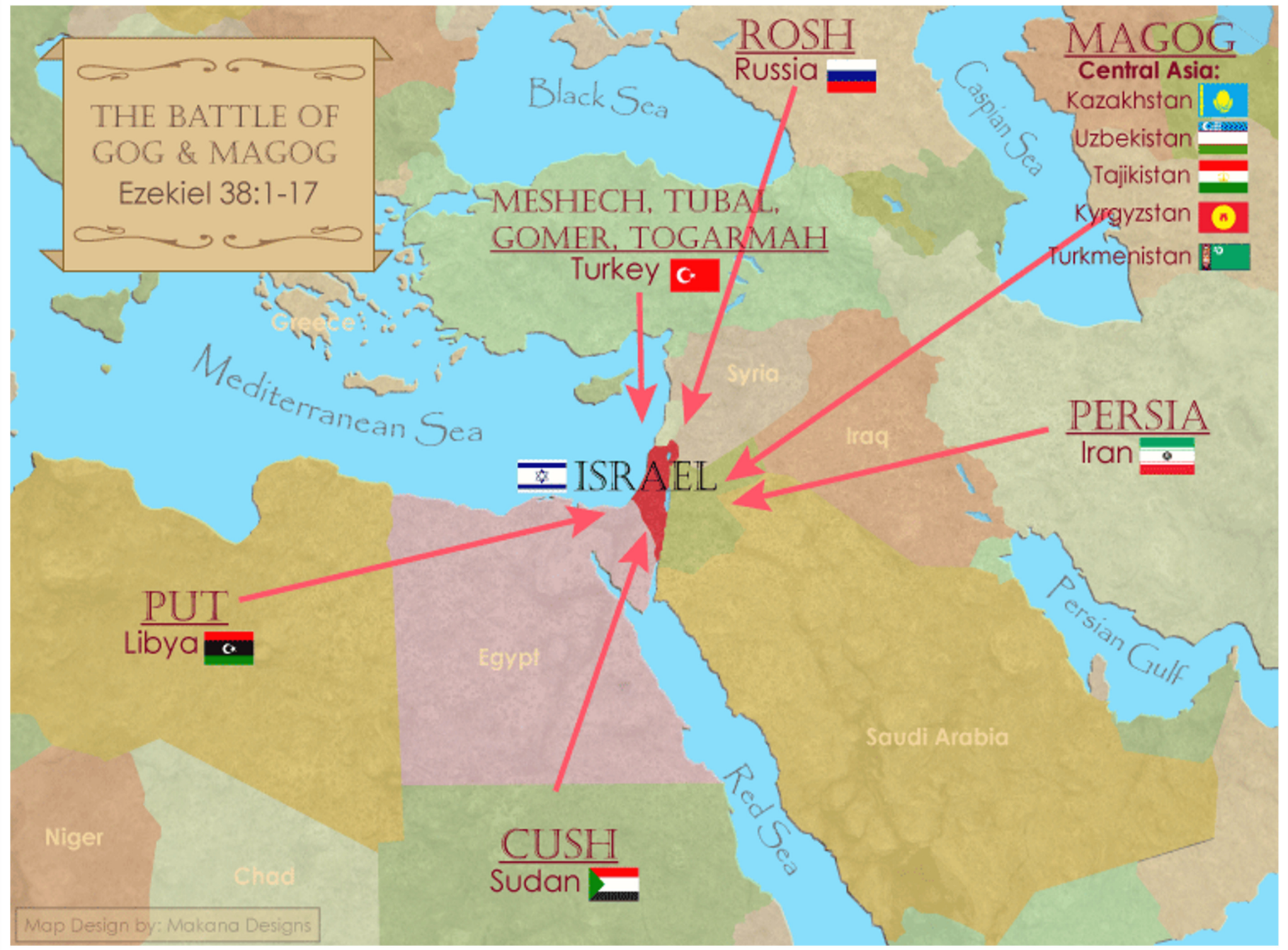
Cyrus Cylinder



Three Returns

	DATE	DURATION	PERSIAN KING	JEWISH LEADER	SCRIPTURE	PURPOSE	NUMBER OF RETURNEES
1st return	538–515 B.C.	23 years	Cyrus (Isa 44:28–45:1)	Zerubbabel	Ezra 1–6; Isaiah 44:28	Rebuilding the temple	50,000
2nd return	458–457 B.C.	2 years	Artaxerxes	Ezra	Ezra 7–10	Adorning of the temple and reforming the people	2,000
3rd return	444–432 B.C.	8 years	Artaxerxes	Nehemiah	Nehemiah	Rebuilding the wall	

THE BATTLE OF
GOG & MAGOG
Ezekiel 38:1-17



ROSH
Russia 🇷🇺

MAGOG
Central Asia:
Kazakhstan 🇰🇿
Uzbekistan 🇺🇿
Tajikistan 🇹🇯
Kyrgyzstan 🇰🇾
Turkmenistan 🇹🇲

MESHECH, TUBAL,
GOMER, TOGARMAH
Turkey 🇹🇷

PERSIA
Iran 🇮🇷

ISRAEL 🇮🇱

PUT
Libya 🇱🇾

CUSH
Sudan 🇸🇩

Ancient Names From Ezekiel 38:1-9

1. Magog (Central Asia)
2. Rosh (Russia)
3. Meshec (Turkey)
4. Tubal (Turkey)
5. **Persia (Iran)**
6. Put (Libya)
7. Cush (Sudan)
8. Gomer (Turkey)
9. Togarmah (Turkey)
10. Sheba (Saudi Arabia)
11. Dedan (Saudi Arabia or Yemen)
12. Tarshish (Spain)
13. Merchants of Tarshish
(Conglomeration of Western powers including Europe)
14. Israel





Yoram Ettinger

“Iran's School Textbooks—Can Congress Afford to Ignore It?,” online: <http://theettingerreport.com/Iran-and-MidEast/Iran-s-School-Textbooks-%E2%80%93-can-Congress-afford-to-i.aspx>, May 29, 2015, accessed 30 May 2015.



“Iranian school textbooks, such as *The Qur'an and Life* (Grade 12, p. 125) prepare Iranian children for the Ayatollahs' sublime goal: the apocalyptic, horrifying, millenarian, military battle against the USA and other ‘arrogant oppressors of the world,’ which are ostensibly led by ‘idolatrous devils.’ While the ‘savior’ – the infallible, immortal, divinely ordained and eventual global leader, the Mahdi – has not surfaced yet, Iranian children are taught that the battle is already raging throughout the world, awaiting their sacrifice. School . . .

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. . .textbooks of Western democracies are the most authentic reflection of peoples' values and worldview. School textbooks of tyrannies are the most authentic reflection of the nature and mission of the regimes. Iranian school textbooks reflect the strategy and tactics of the Ayatollahs, much more authentically than speeches, interviews, diplomatic statements and conversations conducted by President Rouhani and Foreign Minister Zarif.”





Ron Rhodes

Ron Rhodes, *Northern Storm Rising: Russia, Iran, and the Emerging End-Times Military Coalition against Israel* (Eugene, OR: Harvest, 2008), pp. 90.

“The unique alignment of nations described in Ezekiel 38 and 39 has never occurred in the past, but it is occurring now.”

Shem's Sons (vs. 22)



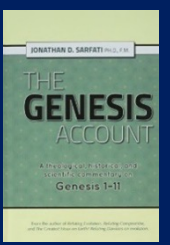
1. Elam
2. Asshur
3. Arphachshad
4. Lud
5. Aram



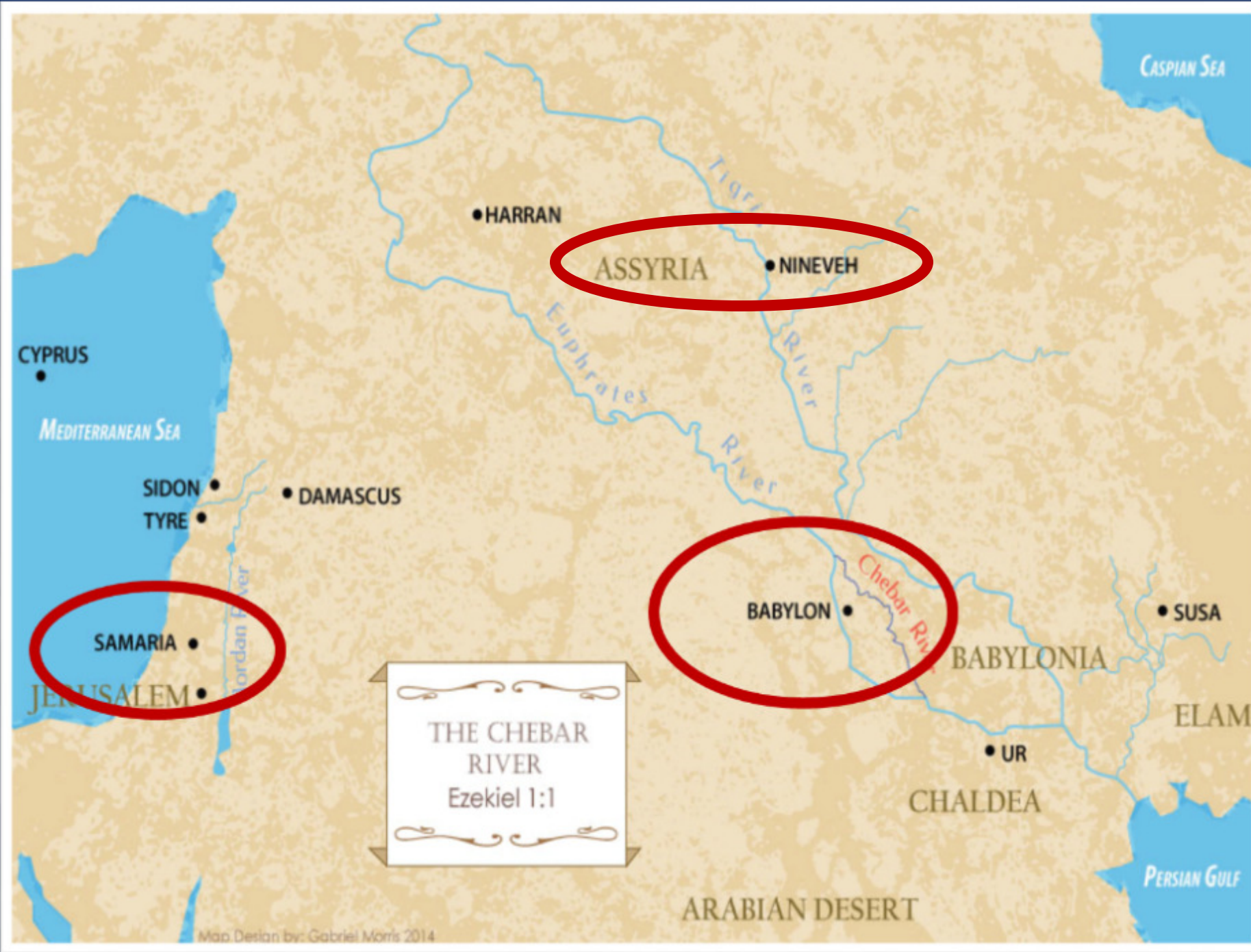


Asshur = Assyria

Jonathan D. Sarfati, *The Genesis Account: A Theological, Historical, and Scientific Commentary on Genesis 1–11* (Powder Springs, GA: Creation Book Publishers, 2015), 651.



“Asshur was the ancestor of the Assyrians. Indeed, whenever the English word ‘Assyria’ is used, it is the Hebrew Asshur (*‘ashshûr*). These Shemitic Assyrians replaced the Hamitic Assyrians of 10:11. Assyria later became a powerful empire noted for its cruelty.”



Shem's Sons (vs. 22)



1. Elam
2. Asshur
3. Arphachshad
4. Lud
5. Aram



5. Aram's Sons (vs. 23)



A. Uz

B. Hul

C. Gether

D. Mash



5. Aram's Sons (vs. 23)



A. Uz

B. Hul

C. Gether

D. Mash



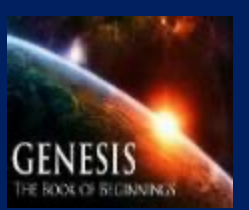
Shem's Sons (vs. 22)



1. Elam
2. Asshur
3. **Arphachshad**
4. Lud
5. Aram



Eber's Sons (vs. 25)



A. Peleg

B. Joktan



Eber's Sons (vs. 25)



A. Peleg

B. Joktan



Genesis 11:1-9

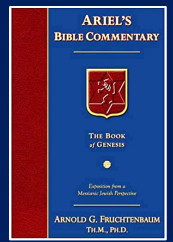
¹ Now the whole earth used the same language and the same words. ² It came about as they journeyed east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar and settled there. ³ They said to one another, “Come, let us make bricks and burn *them* thoroughly.” And they used brick for stone, and they used tar for mortar. ⁴ They said, “Come, let us build for ourselves a city, and a tower whose top will . . .



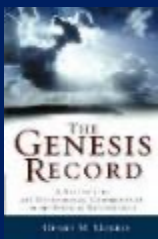


Dr. Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum

The Book of Genesis, 219



“...the name of the one was Peleg. For in his days was the earth divided. The name Peleg means ‘to divide.’ Some identify this event with the continental divide or the continental drift. However, contextually, it more likely refers to the language division of the Tower of Babel judgment. This means that the confusion of tongues occurred during Peleg’s lifetime.”

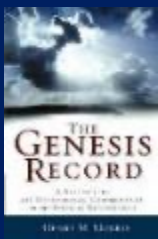


Dr. Henry M. Morris

The Genesis Record, 260-61



“Evidently this was a most memorable event, and Eber named his son in commemoration of it. The name Peleg means ‘division.’... The big question concerns the meaning of the indicated division of the earth. The most obvious interpretation of this verse is that the division was the division of the peoples at the Tower of Babel, as discussed in Genesis 11. It is significant that some such division is mentioned here in Genesis 10:5 (‘By these were the isles of the Gentiles divided in their lands; every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations’) and Genesis 10:32 (‘. . . by these were the nations divided in the earth after the flood’).”



Dr. Henry M. Morris

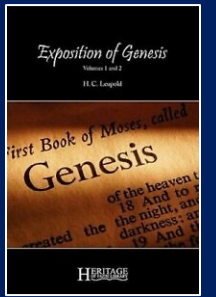
The Genesis Record, 260-61



“These verses seem clearly to refer to a linguistic and geographic division, rather than to an actual splitting of the continents. This is especially clear in verse 5, where the division is specifically ‘after his tongue.’... If it is ever actually proved that the earth once was a single land mass that somehow split apart, with the segments gradually drifting away to form the present continents, then indeed this verse might be understood to refer to such an event. At present, the question of continental drift is still open among scientists; and creationist scientists have pointed to a number of unresolved physical difficulties with the whole idea.”

H. C. Leupold

H.C. Leupold, *Exposition of Genesis*, 1:378.



“Peleg means ‘division’, for he lived at the time when the earth was divided (*niphlegah*) and the name given to the man is in memory of this event. The event referred to must be the one under consideration—the Confusion of Tongues.”

John Calvin

Genesis, 1554 (Edinburgh, UK: Banner of Truth, 1984), p. 324.



“For after he [Moses] has mentioned Arphaxad as the third of the sons of Shem, he then names Peleg, his great grandson, in whose days the languages were divided.”

Eber's Sons (vs. 25)



A. Peleg

B. Joktan





Joktan's Sons (vs. 26-29)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Alamodad | 8. Obal |
| 2. Sheleph | 9. Abimael |
| 3. Hazarmaveth | 10. Sheba |
| 4. Jerah | 11. Ophir |
| 5. Hadoram | 12. Havilah |
| 6. Uzal | 13. Jobab |
| 7. Diklah | |



GENESIS 10

Outline



- I. Introduction (1)
- II. Japheth's line (2-5)
- III. Ham's Line (6-20)
- IV. Shem's line (21-31)
- V. Conclusion (32)



Conclusion

GENESIS 10

Outline



- I. Introduction (1)
- II. Japheth's line (2-5)
- III. Ham's Line (6-20)
- IV. Shem's line (21-31)
- V. Conclusion (32)



Outline



- Table of nations (Gen 10)
- Tower of Babel (Gen 11:1-9)
- Genealogy from Shem to Terah (Gen 11:10-32)





“The LORD bless you and keep you; the LORD make his face shine on you and be gracious to you; the LORD turn his face toward you and give you peace.” (NIV)