

# GENESIS 10

## Expounding God's Word

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### KEYWORD

### REVERANCE

God (Plural)

Elohim (The Trinity)

God (Singular)

El

LORD

Jehovah & or Yahweh (YHWH)

GOD

Jehovah & or Yahweh

Lord

GOD the Master (Kurios), Adonai

lord

Man the Master

El Olam

Everlasting God

Bara

God creating from nothing

Asah

God making or assembling from existent materials

Beth

House

Numbers

- 1 - Unity between God the Father & His Son Jesus (John 10:30)
- 2 - Represents union, division, and verification
- 3 - Harmony, New Life & completeness (467 times)
- 4 - Creation & The creative ability of God.
- 5 - God's grace, goodness and favor toward humans (318)
- 6 - Imperfection of man and the sin and weakness he has
- 7 - Perfection
- 8 - New beginnings
- 9 - Divine completeness or conveys the meaning of finality (49)
- 10 - God's authority, completeness, order, and divine perfection
- 11 - Disorder, chaos and judgment (11 - 24 & "11th" - 19)
- 12 - God's power and authority (187)
- 13 - Rebellion
- 40 - Represent completeness or wholeness.

Keywords

“create” (bara), “make” (asah), and “form” (yatsar). In Isaiah 43:7 – All the three are used.

*Jehova means the becoming one as God relates to man and man's needs and becomes to man whatever man may need*

### PRAYER

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**Father we thank you for the privilege of studying your word together.**

Thank you for the records Jesus, that lead us to you and eternal life in you.

**Jesus let thy Holly spirit now implant upon our hearts your truths.**

Thank you Jesus that revelation knowledge will flow freely, uninterrupted & un-hindered by satanic or demonic forces.

**In Jesus's name and everybody say Amen!**

# GENESIS 10

## REVIEW

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As we get into Chapter (10), this chapter is commonly known as the “**Table of Nations**”.

We see how the three sons of Noah, that’s Shem, Ham, and Japheth and how they became the progenitors of the various nations of people and the regions in which they settled after the Tower of Babel.

The first section lists the sons and descendants of Japheth.

Japheth's people apparently settled mostly in the lands to the north of the region that would become the Promised Land of Israel.

The second section details the line of Noah's son Ham.

The people and nations that come from Ham will become central to Israel's story, as told in the rest of the Bible.

Ham's descendants include the peoples who will eventually become Egypt, the great nation that will play a pivotal and on-going role in Israel's history.

Ham's grandson Nimrod (through Cush) will establish the powerful kingdoms of Babylon and Assyria, who will both become enemies of Israel.

And the descendants of Ham's son Canaan will eventually be (mostly) driven from the Promised Land by the Israelites.

The final section of the table of nations in chapter 10 describes the descendants of Shem.

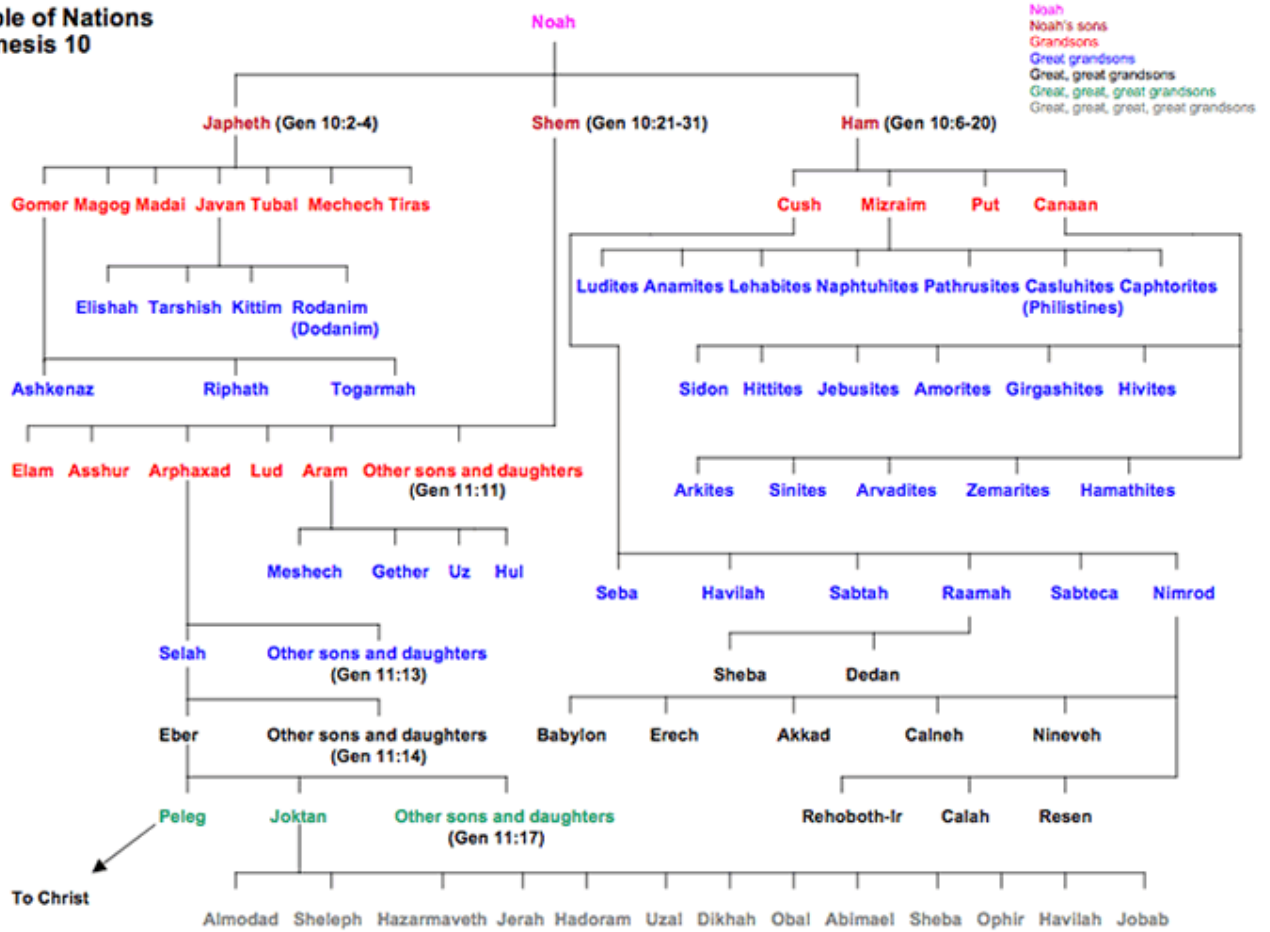
It is Shem's line that will lead to Abraham and the nation of Israel.

The dispersal of the peoples into separate nations, languages, and tribes will happen after the events surrounding the tower of Babel as described in Genesis 11.

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# GENESIS 10

**Table of Nations  
Genesis 10**



# GENESIS 10

## GEN 10: 1

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Now these are the generations of the sons of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth; and unto them were sons born after the flood. (The verse is clear that these sons were born to Noah's three sons after the flood and not before.)

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This genealogy was probably compiled by Shem, in that, he only followed the descendants of his two brothers until the time of Babel when the nations were divided.

From the genealogies of Ham and Japheth, we get the ethnic origins of the different nations as we are going to see later.

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## GEN 10: 2-5

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The sons of Japheth; Gomer, (Gomer was the father of the Germanic people) and Magog (

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- These were fierce and warlike people and presided over by Gog.
  - From Magog came the Scythians and the Russians.
  - Later in the Apocalypse (Revelation 20:8-10) Gog and Magog appear as two distinct nations combined against the Church of God.),
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hand Madai, (Father of the Medes) and Javan, (The Greeks) and Tubal, (Modern day Tobolsk) and Meshech, (Modern day Moscow) and Tiras, (Tiras became the Thracians.

Now the names of Japheth's seven sons would be associated with city-states mentioned later in Scripture, such as

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- Magog (Ezekiel 38:2),
  - Tarshish (Genesis 10:4; Psalm 72:10; Ezekiel 38:13) and
  - Kittim (Genesis 10:4; Numbers 24:24; Daniel 11:30).
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and the sons of Gomer; Ashkenaz, and Riphath, and Togarmah, (These would be the Germanic People) and the sons of Javan; Elishah, and Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim. (Area of Europe, Scandinavia, England, all descended from Japhat) By these were the isles of the Gentiles divided in their lands; every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations.

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Basically the sons of Japheth were the progenitors of what are known as the Indo-European nations.

If you have a European type background, it is probable that you are a descendant of Japheth.

The interesting thing is the prophecy of Noah in **Gen.9:27a**,

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# GENESIS 10

## God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem...

When Shem's descendants rejected the Messiah, then basically it was the European nations that picked up in Christianity and we dwell in the covering that God gave to Shem.

We have come to dwell and find our place of rest in the covering of Jesus Christ.

It is basically the people of Japheth who have embraced the gospel and carried it to the rest of the world.

It is a fulfilment of the prophecy of Noah.

At this point Japheth's descendants are dropped when the gentiles are divided in their land.

This took place at the time of the building of the Tower of Babel.

Shem lost track of Japheth and his descendants once they were scattered and it isn't necessary to go further in that lineage.

We are only interested in the line to Abraham, who comes through the line of Shem.

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## GEN 10: 6-9

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And the sons of Ham; Cush, and Mizraim, and Phut, and Canaan. (These went south and populated Africa) And the sons of Cush; Seba, and Havilah, and Sabtah, and Raamah, and Sabtechah; and the sons of Raamah; Sheba, and Dedan. And Cush begat Nimrod; (

So who is Nimrod?

Nimrod comes from the Hebrew verb *marad*, which means rebel and appears 4 times in the Hebrew bible (Genesis 10:8,9, 1 Chronicles 1:10 & Micah 5:6).

Nimrod is described as the first of the "mighty men" to appear on the earth after the great flood.

Previous to the flood, there had been giants and mighty men on the earth, and "also afterward" (Genesis 6:4).

From examination of the biblical texts and other ancient documents, it is clear that Nimrod was one of these mighty men, and there is also evidence that he was much larger than the average man—a giant, so to speak.

The Bible calls Nimrod "a mighty hunter before the Lord."

Nimrod established a great kingdom that included "Babel, Erech, Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar" (Genesis 10:9-10).

He later extended his kingdom into Assyria, where he built the cities of "Nineveh, Rehoboth Ir, Calah and Resen" (verses 11-12).

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Nimrod was obviously a skilled man and an ambitious leader.

Besides being the founder of the infamous Babel and many other cities, Nimrod was a mighty man with great physical strength and great strength of will.

If he was also of giant stature, then that would be another reason why the people of his time would follow him—and why so many legends would spring up around him.

There are other instances of giants in Scripture, and they appear to be connected to the line of Ham, through Nimrod.

When Moses sent the spies into the land of Canaan, they reported seeing the “sons of Anak” there (Numbers 13:28).

The sons of Anak were giants, before whom the spies said they felt “like grasshoppers” (Numbers 13:33).

The Canaanites were descended from Canaan, son of Ham, and thus related to Nimrod.

Other passages refer to the Rephaim, and, of course, David had to face a giant named Goliath, who had four brothers (2 Samuel 21:15–22).

As the leader of the kingdom of Babel, Nimrod is also connected with the Tower of Babel (Genesis 6).

According to the historian Josephus, Nimrod “said he would be revenged on God, if he should have a mind to drown the world again; for that he would build a tower too high for the waters to reach.

And that he would avenge himself on God for destroying their forefathers” (Antiquities of the Jews, Book 1, Chapter 4).

The motive, according to Josephus, for building the Tower of Babel was to protect humanity against another flood.

But the reason for the first flood was humanity’s wickedness and rebellion (Genesis 6:5–6), from which humanity refused to repent.

Nimrod was rebellious against God, just like his antediluvian forebears, and, according to Josephus, he “persuaded [his subjects] not to ascribe [their strength] to God, as if it were through his means they were happy, but to believe that it was their own courage which procured that happiness”.

Construction of the Tower of Babel ended with a show of God’s power: the Lord confused the languages of the people, making it impossible for them to communicate effectively enough to finish the construction of the tower.

So, Nimrod was proved wrong—all of man’s strength and ability, even the strength of the mightiest of men, is a gift from God that He can choose to revoke at any time.

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Nimrod has lent his name to our vocabulary: today, a “nimrod” is “a hunting expert or devotee.” (And, for a brief time in the 1980s, nimrod was a less-than-heroic slang term for “geek” or “socially awkward person.”)

Nimrod appears as a character in the mythology of many ancient cultures; he shows up in Hungarian, Greek, Arabic, Syrian, and Armenian legends.

There is evidence that the Epic of Gilgamesh and the myth of Hercules both find their origins in Nimrod’s life.

Nimrod was undoubtedly a powerful, charismatic hero-figure of the ancient world who actually attempted to build a tower to heaven, hoping to thwart the plans of God.

It isn’t hard to see why so many myths and legends would spring up in the wake of such a man.

In the end, however, Nimrod’s power and glory came to nothing, because God is stronger than even the mightiest of men, and He cannot be thwarted. Nimrod was a mighty hunter before the Lord, but humility before the Lord is the posture of the wise (Proverbs 3:34; 11:2; James 4:6; 1 Peter 5:5).

## **THE SPIRIT OF BABYLON**

**Nimrod’s rebellion against God’s use of patriarchal government is at the very root of what the Bible refers to as “the spirit of Babylon”.**

The spirit of Babylon is resident within every human endeavor that seeks to operate without God’s oversight and blessing.

Man cannot rule himself outside of the authority of God.

## **NIMROD AND LUCIFER**

Nimrod’s actions nearly mirror those of the fallen angel, Lucifer, as recorded in the Hebrew Bible.

Nimrod is born into a patriarchal system which he disdained.

Lucifer was a created angelic being and placed into a Monarchical system which he could not tolerate.

Nimrod’s rebellion against God’s patriarchal institution led men, women, and children away from their leaders which were their fathers and ancestors.

Lucifer’s rebellion led angelic beings, and later human beings, to openly defy their Heavenly Father.)

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# GENESIS 10

he began to be a mighty one in the earth. He was a mighty hunter before the LORD; **(The mighty hunter, before the LORD is not in a good sense. It is in a rebellious sense, against the LORD. Nimrod is the founder of the Babylonian Religious System and he became a dictator of the civilization that he established.)** wherefore it is said, Even as Nimrod the mighty hunter before the LORD.

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## GEN 10: 10-12

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And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. **(In the future, Nimrod's descendants will become some of Israel's greatest enemies.)** Out of that land went forth Asshur, and builded Nineveh, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah, and Resen **(Resen, mentioned in this verse, is the final of Nimrod's cities to be mentioned. The name Resen likely meant "fountainhead," and the city may have been situated on the Tigris river.)** between Nineveh and Calah; the same is a great city.

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Nimrod had a wife whose name was Synaramis and she became known as "The Queen of Heaven."

She had a son which she claimed to be virgin born and she named him Tamooz.

He was being groomed to be the centre of worship.

One day while hunting, a wild boar gored him; he laid dead for three days and when he was found he revived.

They celebrated his birth on the 25th of December.

His birth was celebrated by giving of gifts, drunken orgy and cutting the Yule trees (aka Christmas trees) and decorating them with silver and gold in their homes

They would also burn a Yule log on the fire until it was completely consumed for luck and fortune. It was an evergreen tree which was a symbol of perpetuated life.

To celebrate his resurrection from being gored by the boar, they began to decorate eggs and to have a gay celebration in the springtime which later became known as Ashtar, the Greek for Synaramis. (or Easter)

The egg, again, is a symbol of continued life.

We are shocked as we realize that these celebrations resemble very strongly those holidays that we hold year after year.

The shocking thing is that we have no biblical base for our celebrations, but there is a very strong pagan base.

We find that Satan established his counterfeit very early in the history of man there in Babylon and that is why Babylon has become synonymous with the false religious system in scripture typology.

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We realize that these Babylonian practices have become inculcated deeply within the structure of the church and unfortunately the church has carried and promoted these practices.

When Jesus addresses the church of Pergamos in Revelation; he declares his displeasure with some of the practices of the church.

When he gets to Thyratira, who has fully incorporated these practices, Jesus comes down heavy upon them.

It was during the period of Constantine that the church became the state religion; but, he sought to bring the pagan practices along with it and so, created the marriage of paganism and Christianity.

Constantine took the practice of “Saturnalia” and incorporated it with the Christian calendar, calling it Christmas and celebrating the birth of Christ.

This is what brought Babylon into the church.

When Jesus speaks to the church of Sardis His complaint was they didn’t pull completely away from the Babylonian practices.

**“...I have not found thy works perfect before God.” (Rev.3:2b).**

Yes, you’ve pulled out of a system deeply steeped in Babylonian practices, but you didn’t come all the way out.

The Lord comes down heavy, in Chapter (17) of Revelation, on the Babylonian System that has invaded the church and he speaks of God’s coming judgment against this system.

It is quite fascinating to realize that Satan developed his own counterfeit to God’s Plan, which he knew.

It would seem that God had set His plan in the stars, which were set for signs and for seasons and that the Gospel is really there in the signs of the Zodiac; but, Astrology has become a perversion of that.

This all came about at the time of Nimrod, who was one of the instigators of building the Tower of Babel to reach into Heaven.

When the birth of Christ took place there were still men in the East, who could read the stars and they were brought from afar, to worship the child that was born, by these signs.

There are many interesting books on the Zodiac and the message of the gospel in the Zodiac.

If you are interested in a more detailed study of the origins, that we find in the 10th chapter of Genesis, there is a book “The Genesis Record” by Dr. Henry Morrison. It traces each one of Noah’s son’s national roots.

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## GEN 10: 13-20

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And Mizraim (In the original Hebrew, this particular son's name is Misra'yim.

Some English translations use Mizraim here.

The Hebrew Old Testament, however, always refers to the nation of Egypt using the word Misra'yim, both in Genesis and the story of the Exodus.

For this reason, many translations simply use "Egypt" to avoid confusion) begat Ludim, and Anamim, and Lehabim, and Naphtuhim, and Pathrusim, and Casluhim, (out of whom came Philistim,) and Caphtorim. And Canaan begat Sidon his firstborn and Heth, and the Jebusite, and the Amorite, and the Girgashite, and the Hivite, and the Arkite, and the Sinite..." (thought to be the Oriental nation) "...And the Arvadite, and the Zemarite, and the Hamathite; and afterward were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad. And the border of the Canaanites was from Sidon, as thou comest to Gerar, unto Gaza; as thou goest, unto Sodom, and Gomorrah, and Admah, and Zeboim, even unto Lasha. These are the sons of Ham, after their families, after their tongues, in their countries, and in their nations.

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These families of Ham were dispersed during the time of the Tower of Babel when the gentiles were divided, then Shem lost track of these particular descendants of Ham.

Sidon was the home of the Phoenicians and has continued to this day, which is in the area of Southern Lebanon.

Sidon was the son of Canaan who was the son of Ham that was cursed.

Of course, the Phoenicians were not black, so, this clinches the tale promoted by the slave traders that Canaan was black and the black people were made servants by Noah's curse on Ham.

We will now follow Shem's descendants and eventually get down to Abraham.

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## GEN 10: 21-24

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Unto Shem also, the father (The term "father" is often used to refer to any male ancestor (Genesis 15:15; Genesis 31:3). This makes Shem the "father" of the Eberites, in the sense that, as Eber's great grandfather, Shem is the ancestor of that people. Through the Eberites, eventually, Shem's line will lead to Abraham (Abram).) of all the children of Eber, (Eber was the origin of the name of the Hebrews through which Abraham & his descendants come) the brother of Japheth the elder, even to him were children born. The children of Shem; Elam and Asshur, and Arphaxad, and Lud, and Aram, and the children of Aram; Uz, and Hul, and Gether, and Mash, and Arphaxad begat Salah; and Salah begat Eber.

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## GEN 10: 25

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And unto Eber were born two sons; the name of one was Peleg; **(Peleg which means division)** for in his days was the earth divided; and his brother's name was Joktan.

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There are those who believe that there was a second cataclysmic change that took place.

Probably at the time of the Tower of Babel, not only were the languages mixed but the earth was divided.

Thus, we find the records of the Indians in Central and South America going back to this time.

The stories of the flood are common to every nation around the world, showing the common origin of the nations.

The basic story of the tremendous flood that destroyed the earth and a single man and his family escaped by building a boat is the general essence of the story of the flood that you find in every ethnic group if you go back far enough in their history.

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## GEN 10: 26-29

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And Joktan begat Almodad, and Sheleph, and Hazarmaveth, and Jerah, and Hadoram, and Uzal, and Diklah, and Obal, and Abimael, and Sheba, and Ophir, and Havilah, and Jobab; **(the Jobab mentioned here is thought, by some, to be the Job of the Bible and that it is the oldest book in the Bible)** all these were the sons of Joktan.

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## GEN 10: 31-32

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These are the sons of Shem, after their families, after their tongues, in their lands, after their nations. These are the families of the sons of Noah, after their generations, in their nations; and by these were the nations divided in the earth after the flood.

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This verse serves to formally conclude the genealogy of Shem and his descendants, along with describing the regions in which they settled.

However, the line from Shem to Abraham will be described more specifically in chapter 11.

This entire chapter has been devoted to explaining the origins of the Middle East's various nations.

All people, including every possible tribe or race, are descended from Noah and his sons Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

Notably, the details in this part of the Bible are only concerned with family relationships.

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Other than a quick comment about Peleg (Genesis 10:25), the story of how the different tribes wound up with separated languages and territories is left entirely to the next part of Scripture.

That explanation will come through the story of the Tower of Babel.

We will start from Chapter 11 next week ...

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## **IF YOU HAVEN'T RECEIVED JESUS CHRIST AS YOUR PERSONAL SAVIOUR, I WANT YOU TO PRAY THIS PRAYER WITH ME RIGHT NOW**

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- Heavenly Father, I realize that I'm a sinner
- But right now I repent of my sins
- I make you my Lord
- I receive the free gift of forgiveness of sin
- I need you, Jesus
- Be my savior
- So right now I declare by faith that I am saved in Jesus' name. Amen & Praise God

If you just prayed that prayer with me online, please let us know through our website and we shall send you a free eBook as a gift to you today.

Otherwise, welcome to the family of God. Amen!

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