

# **Trinity Bible Church**

**The Carpenter's House**

**May 24, 2009**

*The Table of Nations*

*The Sons of Shem.*

*Genesis 10:21-32*

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*Please join us for refreshments between services*

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## **ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Sunday	May 24	Picnic at the Owsley's.
Monday	May 25	Memorial Day.
Wednesday	May 27	Prophecy-Prophetical Babylon.
Sunday	May 31	Bridal Shower for Brian Martin and Leanna Thompson.
Wednesday	June 3	Prophecy.
Sunday	June 7	The Lord's Table.

- \*\* Bible Drive for Tanzania. There are many people in need, including a lot of pastors. The Bibles cost \$10 each. There is a need for at least 200 Bibles. If you would like to help please mark your contribution as "Tanzania Bibles." So far, you have donated \$1515. Praise the Lord!
- \*\* You can catch up on any missed classes on our website: [www.tbckc.org](http://www.tbckc.org)
- \*\* If you would like to serve on a committee please contact the deacon in charge.

	April	Total 2009	General Fund	Building Fund	Missions YTD
Income	\$ 7,605.30	\$33,434.91			\$6,430.00
Expenses	6,904.71	29,184.59			6,665.00
Balance	700.59	4,250.32	\$14,061.57	\$11,107.00	-235.00

## **ANNOUNCEMENTS & OFFERING**

**Hymns**

**The Message:**

***The Plan of God and the Angelic Conflict***

*The Sons of Shem.  
Genesis 10:21-32*

4. The Dispersion Of Man, The Nations (10-11)
- A. The Generations of Noah. 10:1
  - B. The Sons of Japheth. 10:2-5
  - C. The Sons of Ham. 10:6-14
  - D. The Sons of Canaan. 10:15-20
  - E. The Sons of Shem. 10:21-31

Gen 10:21 = Shem's Line.

10:21 L.T. = And also to Shem, the father of all the children of Eber, and the older brother of Japheth, children were born.

Gen 10:22 = Five Sons of Shem.

10:22 L.T. = The sons of Shem were Elam and Asshur and Arpachshad and Lud and Aram.

**Summary:**

1. Four of Shem's five listed sons became the ancestors of great nations.
  - A. The Elamites or Elymaeans stretched from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea. They are first met as Persians who speak a non-Semitic language.
  - B. Asshur is the Assyrians who settled in the area between the Tigris and Euphrates and later spread to Asia Minor. Their empire reached its peak in the 8<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> centuries B.C. Destroyed the Northern Kingdom known as Israel in 705 B.C.
  - C. Arpachshad lived in northern Assyria and his name means "origin of the Chaldeans." He was evidently a Believer who received the rights of the first born (cf 11:12). They occupied a desert between northern Arabia and the Persian Gulf. They finally settled in the area called "Ur of the Chaldees" from which Abraham came.
  - D. Lud was the ancestor of the Lydians, also known as Anatolia, which is modern day Turkey.
  - E. Aram was the ancestor of the Aramaeans who were called "Syrians" by the King James Translation. Their language became the international tongue for trade and diplomacy. Their original location was north of Elam and east of Assyria. They were the most widely scattered descendents of Shem and never formed a single political unit. They were to the land trade what the Phoenicians were to the sea. Their great trade center in upper Mesopotamia was Haran and in Palestine it was Damascus.

Gen 10:23 = Four Sons of Aram.

10:23 L.T. = And the sons of Aram were Uz and Hul and Gether and Mash.

**Summary:**

1. Uz was located in the Syrian desert between Damascus and Edom. It was the home of Job. Job 1:1
2. Hul settled between Galilee and the area assigned to the tribe of Dan.
3. Gether settled between Antioch and Carchemish.
4. Mash settled in a desert called Mat in Arabia.

**Gen 10:24 = The Sons of Arpachshad and Shelah.**

10:24 L.T. = And Arpachshad became the father of Shelah; and Shelah became the father of Eber.

**Summary:**

1. The LXX says that Kainan aka Kenan aka Cainan was the son of Arpachshad and the father of Shelah. His name is picked up in Luke 3:36 which some use this to try to prove that the genealogies are not literal
2. The genealogy of 1 Chronicles 1 does not include Kainan.
3. Arpachshad begat Shelah when he was 35 years old. This is a scriptural declaration that must be accepted. Gen 11:12-13
4. Kainan could very well have been a son of Arpachshad who died before he fathered a child.
5. In which case, Arpachshad may have fathered a child for him like Judah did, under a principle written down by Moses. Deut 25:5-6
6. In any event, the child was born in Arpachshad's 35<sup>th</sup> year which is the critical information in a biblical timeline.

**Gen 10:25 = The Two Sons of Eber.**

10:25 L.T. = And two sons were born to Eber; the name of the one was Peleg, for in his days the earth was divided; and his brother's name was Joktan.

**Summary:**

1. "The Hebrew," "Eber" had two primary children, along with other sons and daughters. Cf 11:17
2. During Peleg's 239 years, the earth was divided by language and water. Psa 55:9; Job 38:25
3. Joktan is known as Kachtan by the Arabians and is considered the father of all the primitive tribes of Arabia. (Keil and Delitsch Commentary)

**Gen 10:26 = The First Four Sons of Joktan.**

10:26 L.T. = And Joktan became the father of Almodad and Sheleph and Hazarmaveth and Jerah

**Summary:**

1. Almodad means "The Agitator." His descendants are known to early Arab historians as the Almorad tribe - although their precise area of settlement cannot now be determined.
2. Sheleph is a southern Arabian tribe who were known to the pre-Islamic Arabs as the Salif. They were a Yemeni tribe whose capital, Sulaf lay some 60 miles due north of present-day Sana.

3. Hazarmaveth's descendants populated the 200 mile long valley that runs parallel to the southern coast of Arabia. It is known to this day as the Hadramaut (a direct transposition into Arabic of the name Hazarmaveth). In pre-Islamic inscriptions, the name is variously rendered hdrmt and hdrmmwt. Strabo tells us that the tribe of Hazarmaveth was one of the four main tribes of Arabs in his day. The name means '*town of death*' (Hadramaut means the same thing in Arabic), the history of which if known, could doubtless render a fascinating account.
4. Jerah's descendants migrated into the southern regions of Arabia. Indeed, the Arab city that bore Jerah's name, and which was rendered by Ptolemy as Jerakon Kome, lay on the Mahra coast close to the Hadramaut. They were moon worshippers.

Gen 10:27 = The Next Three.

10:27 L.T. = and Hadoram and Uzal and Diklah

Summary:

1. Hadoram is a southern Arabian tribe which is unattested to in known secular records.
2. Uzal is rendered by Arab historians as Azal. This is the ancient pre-Islamic name of the city of San'a, the modern capital of the Yemen. Uzal's descendants are still thriving in the area. The Assyrians knew the tribe of Uzal as the Azalla.
3. Diklah was rendered by the Akkadians rendered it as Diklath, and the Assyrians knew it as Idiklat. All transpose into Greek as Tigris. This may prove to be an important clue as to the area in which this people settled, that is to the north of the Persian Gulf or at least in the north-east extremity of the Arabian peninsula.

Gen 10:28 = Three More.

10:28 L.T. = and Obal and Abimael and Sheba

Summary:

1. Obal was a southern Arabian tribe whose name was rendered by Arab historians as Ebal. Ancient inscriptions from Yemen render it as Abil, which is elsewhere given as Ubil. According to the sources the location of this tribe's place of settlement lies between the ancient Yemeni cities of Hadeida and San's.
2. Abimael's descendants lived in southern Arabia, where their existence is known through ancient Sabeen inscriptions.
3. Sheba had their capital at Mariaba aka Saba in southwest Arabia. These were a people of great wealth, trading in gold, frankincense, precious stones and perfumes.

Gen 10:29 = And Three Makes Thirteen.

10:29 L.T. = and Ophir and Havilah and Jobab; all these were the sons of Joktan.

**Summary:**

1. Ophir's existence is noted in the pre-Islamic Arabian inscriptions. Their area of settlement is given by them as lying between Saba and Yemen, and Hawlan. Their name seems to have been preserved in the coastal town of Ma'afir in south-west Arabia.
2. Havilah is distinct from the Hamitic tribe of the eastern regions of the Arabian peninsula. This Semitic tribe occupied areas on the opposite side of the peninsula. In Strabo's day, they were still occupying areas of northern Arabia, their name being recorded by him as the Khaulotaei. Josephus knew them as the Euilat. The Arabian cosmographer, Yakut, informs us that their dialect, Hawil, was spoken by *'the descendants of Midian, the son of Abraham.'* This Semitic tribe of Havilah also occupied the southernmost tip of Arabia, crossing the Bab-el-Mandeb to the African coast. Here both Ptolemy and Pliny refer to their city of Aualis on the Red Sea coast of Africa, which lay next to the modern state of Djibouti. This same city (Aualis) is today known as Zeila.
3. Jobab's descendants were known to the Akkadians as the Labibi. They settled in the town that bore their founder's name, Juhaibab, which, according to Sabeen inscriptions, lay close to what is now Mecca.
4. There are thirteen sons of Joktan listed, whose names are still retained in places and districts of Arabia at the south end of the Red Sea on both banks, while others are not yet discovered, or are entirely extinct. (Keil and Delitsch)

Gen 10:30 = Joktan's Territory.

10:30 L.T. = Now their settlement extended from Mesha as you go toward Sephar, a mountain of the east.

Gen 10:31 = In Summary.

10:31 L.T. = These are the sons of Shem, according to their families, according to their languages, by their lands, according to their nations.

**Summary:**

1. This chapter gives us the basic racial, linguistic and political divisions of every nation on the earth.
2. Ancient Jewish tradition holds to 70 nations, from which came every nation on the earth, although this number is not specified in scripture and is subject to how one counts the names.

Gen 10:32 = In Summary.

10:32 L.T. = These are the families of the sons of Noah, according to their genealogies, by their nations; and out of these the nations were separated on the earth after the flood.

**Summary:**

1. Nationalism comes from God and is for man's protection.
2. The contrast between Peleg and Joktan is significant in that two great lines of humanity diverge from the midst of the sons of Shem.

## *The Plan of God and the Angelic Conflict*

### 25. The Plan of God and His Will:

F. Satan was the first to violate God's Spiritual Laws, thus indicating His Sovereign Will was transgressed.

1. He was the first and highest ranking \_\_\_\_\_.  
Ezek 28:11-19
2. He chose His will over God's will and led other angels astray, displaying the \_\_\_\_\_ God had given to moral creatures. Isa 14:12
3. He was placed on trial, found guilty and \_\_\_\_\_ to a Lake of Fire. Matt 25:41
4. He will not be placed in the Lake of Fire until the \_\_\_\_\_ Advent of Jesus Christ. Rev 20:10
5. He evidently appealed the judgment and God's grace decided to let Satan challenge His \_\_\_\_\_ Will.
6. Thus man was created to play a role in the \_\_\_\_\_ of this conflict. Heb 1-2
7. Based on Satan's character we can reasonably suppose that he would attack every part of God's \_\_\_\_\_.
8. All of this is an \_\_\_\_\_ part of the Plan of God.
9. The Plan of God is an intricately woven tapestry that has considered all \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Causes for all of creation.