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The Line of Ham

10: 6-20

The line of Ham DIG: Why do the Jewish people have a legitimate right to the Promised Land? What was significant about the descendants of Ham in relation to the Tower of Babel? Who was the key person to come through the line of Ham? Why so? How did his descendants affect the Jewish people? What does it say about his descendants that they were the Canaanites?

REFLECT: Is there a part of your life that identifies with the line of Ham? Do you have a friend, family member or relative that *seems like* he or she came from the line of Ham? How have they been ensnared with his words and incited to rebel against God. What can you do? What is beyond your control?

The descendants of **Ham** migrated for the most part to northeast Africa, especially Egypt, the eastern Mediterranean region, and southern Arabia. Eventually, **they** formed the eastern and southern people of Mesopotamia. The descendants of **Canaan** settled in the area that **the LORD** later promised to give to the descendants of Shem.¹⁸⁷ It was even called **the Land of Canaan**. But because of **Ham** (**Canaan's** father) and the continual moral degradation of **the Canaanites**, they forfeited the land and actually were enslaved by **Isra'el, Shem's** descendants.

Therefore, Genesis opens with a bit of history in order to explain to the world the origin of the Jewish people's legitimate right to the Promised Land. The story of **Noah's sons** teaches us that **Canaan**, whose offspring inhabited **the Land** after **the Flood** were condemned to **slavery** and this was **their** own fault. Accordingly, **the land of Canaan** was promised to **Abraham**. For the original inhabitants continued in **their** depraved ways and were not worthy of possessing **the jewel of lands**.



The four sons of Ham were **Cush, Mizraim, Put and Canaan (10:6)**. **The sons enumerated all became heads of clans whose land was promised to Abraham**. The first son is **Cush**; **the Cushites** settled in the land of the upper Nile south of Egypt in Nubia and Ethiopia. Therefore, **Cush** and Ethiopia are interchangeable in the Bible. **They** intermarried with Semitic tribes living in the same region, so there is some repetition of the names in other lines. The second **son** is **Mizraim**; this is the well-known name for Egypt. In fact, Egypt is called **the land of Ham** in **Psalm 105:23**. The third **son** is **Put (Jeremiah 46:9; Ezekiel 30:5, 38:5)**; **he** located in North Africa in modern day Libya. The famous Jewish historian Josephus confirmed this. This is the only **son of Ham** whose genealogy is not given. The fourth **son** is **Canaan**, the father of **the Canaanites**. They were **Hamitic** in origin, but they adopted a Semitic language and culture, as we know from both the Bible and archaeology.

The five sons of Cush were **Seba, Havilah, Sabtah, Raamah and Sabteca (10:7a)**. They ended up being nations in southern Arabia. The first son was **Seba**; **he** migrated from southwestern Arabia across the Red Sea, into the region now known as the Sudan. **His** descendants became known as the Sabeans (**Isaiah 45:14**). The second **son** was **Havilah** meaning *sand land*; **he** settled along the Arabian coast at the proverbial source of gold (**2:11**). This is the place where Ishmael (**25:18**) and the Amalekites lived (**First Samuel 15:7**). The third **son** was **Sabtah**; **he** settled on the west coast of the Persian Gulf and is sometimes identified with Sabaka who ruled Ethiopia between 712 and 700 BC. **He** conquered Egypt and set up the twenty-fifth dynasty. The fourth son was **Raamah**; **he** settled in the extreme southwest of Saudi Arabia. The fifth **son** was **Sabteca**, connected with the land of Nubia or Ethiopia. The sixth **son** was **Nimrod**. **The five other brothers**

each became the founder of a people; but **Nimrod did not and is, therefore, not included in this verse.**

The sons of Raamah were Sheba and Dedan (10:7b). Two of Abraham's grandchildren were named **Sheba and Dedan (25:3)**. The first **son** was **Sheba**; **he** settled in southwest Arabia and is famous as the homeland of the queen that visited Solomon in the tenth century B. C. (**First Kings 10:1-13**). The second **son** is **Dedan**; **he** settled in the oases of El Ela in northwestern Saudi Arabia (**Isaiah 21:13; Jeremiah 25:23, 49:8; Ezekiel 25:13**). Inserted in this section of the birth of nations is the story of **Nimrod**. **He** was the rebel, the founder of Babel, and the **hunter** of the souls of men. **He** was the lawless one and the first world ruler - a shadow of the last world ruler, **the antichrist** who is yet to appear.¹⁸⁸

Cush was the father of Nimrod (10:8a). **He** was the youngest son of **Cush**, who apparently resented the curse of **Canaan (9:25)** more and more as the years went on. By the time **Nimrod** was born, the resentment had become so strong that **he** gave **his son** a name that means *the Rebel, or literally, let us rebel*. The implication is that from childhood **Cush** trained **Nimrod** to be a leader in a planned and organized rebellion against **God**. During the Great Tribulation, **the antichrist**, or **the lawless one** (see my commentary on **Revelation**, to see link click [Bt - The Rise of the Man of Lawlessness](#)), will also lead a planned and organized rebellion against **ADONAI**. **The LORD** had destined **Nimrod** to serve **his** brothers. But **Nimrod** would not allow it! **He** would rule them instead! And so, **Cush** began to train **Nimrod** to rule **his** brothers and plan against **God**.¹⁸⁹

Nimrod is obviously intended as a historical figure in this passage, but attempts to identify **him** have been unsuccessful. Nevertheless, attempts have been made to identify **him** with others such as Sargon the Great, Naramsim, who was the war-like grandson of Sargon, Marduk, a god of Babylon (**Jeremiah 50:2**), and Ninurta, the Babylonian god of war. He was the god of the hunt, and was called the arrow or the mighty hero, Gilgamesh, the great hunter of Sumerian literature, Numarad, meaning *a man from the city of Marad*, Tukulti Ninurta I, the Assyrian king who captured Babylon and carried off the idol of Marduk in 1246-1206 BC. He was the first one to rule Babylonia and Assyria, was called Amenophis, also known as Amenhotep III who ruled Egypt from 1460 to 1379, and finally, Orion, the hunter of Greek mythology. Elsewhere in Scripture he is mentioned only in **Micah 5:6**.

Nimrod grew to be a mighty warrior on the earth (10:8b). This verse focuses on **his** relationship with **the earth**. **He** was a **hunter** of animals, but **he** was also a **hunter** of men. **The rabbis teach that he began to display man's power over the wild animals by hunting them, and then capturing them. Then he began to stir up the revolt against**

God, which resulted in the Tower of Babel.

He was a mighty hunter before the LORD (10:9a). This verse focuses on **his** relationship with **ADONAI**. The phrase **before the LORD** implies antagonism against and opposition to **God Himself**. **The Jerusalem Targum says that he was powerful in hunting and wicked before the LORD, for he was a hunter of the souls of the sons of men. As he said to them, "Depart from the judgment of God, and hear the judgment of Nimrod."** Therefore, it is said, **"As Nimrod the strong one, strong in hunting and wickedness before ADONAI."** The same will be true of **the antichrist: The king will do as he pleases. He will exalt and magnify himself above every god and will say unheard-of things against the God of gods. He will be successful until the time of wrath, or the Great Tribulation, is completed, for what has been determined must take place. He will show no regard for the gods of his fathers or for the one desired by women, nor will he regard any god, but will exalt himself above them all (Dani'el 11:36-37).**

The Rabbis teach that the phrase, a mighty hunter, means he ensnared men with his words and incited them to rebel against God. And the phrase before the LORD means that his intention was to provoke God. Therefore, because of his actions, there was a proverbial saying that developed during his time: That is why it is said, "Like Nimrod, a mighty hunter before the LORD" (10:9b). The word **mighty** is used to describe **Nimrod**. Here again we are reminded of **the lawless one** of whom it is said: **The coming of the lawless one will be in accordance with the work of Satan displayed in all kinds of counterfeit miracles, signs and wonders (Second Thessalonians 2:9).**¹⁹⁰

Nimrod was the first to establish kingdoms. This happened in two stages. The first stage took place in the plain of **Shinar** where **the Tower of Babel** would eventually be built. **The first city of his kingdom was in Babylon. Therefore, Nimrod laid the seeds of the Babylon captivity (Jeremiah 52:1-34; Dani'el 1:1-2) and Mystery Babylon (Revelation 17:1-18), and was the fountainhead of all false worship.** The second city was **Erech**. This is the Babylonian Uruk, and is one hundred miles southeast of **Babylon**. In Babylonian mythology this was the home of Gilgamesh. Today it is known as Warka. The third city is **Akaad** and was located north of Babylon on the Euphrates River. The fourth city, whose location is unknown to us today, is **Calneh (10:10).**

Then there was a second stage. As a result of the confusion of languages in **11:1-9, he went from the land of Shinar to Assyria** (which is called **the land of Nimrod** in **Micah 5:6**). There **he built** several cities, the first of which was **Nineveh**, on the Tigris River, two

hundred miles north of the city of Babylon. This became the capital of the Assyrian Empire. Therefore, **Nimrod** also laid the seeds of the **Assyrian** captivity of the northern Kingdom. The second city **he** built was **Rehoboth Ir**. This is known today as **Rebit**, which is a suburb of **Nineveh**. The third city is **Calah**, known today as Kalhu, which is eighteen miles south of **Nineveh** on the Tigris (**10:11**) and the fourth city is **Resen, which is located between Nineveh and Calah**. **Calah** has been excavated on the Tigris River about twenty miles south of Nineveh. It is still called *Nimrud* after its founder.¹⁹¹ All four parts actually made up **Nineveh; that is the great city (10:12)**. At first, all these cities were Hamitic cities, but in the course of time they became Semitic cities. **Nimrod** would war against the northern Kingdom and the southern Kingdom, just as **the antichrist** will war against the Jews during the last three years of the Great Tribulation.

The second son of Ham was Mizraim. *Mizraim* is the Hebrew word for Egypt. It literally means *two Egypts* and referred historically to Upper and Lower Egypt. **He** had seven sons and **was the father of the Ludites**, located in North Africa, west of the Delta (**Jeremiah 46:9; Ezekiel 30:5**). Secondly, **he was the father of the Anamites**, who were the Anami in the writings of Sargon II. Thirdly, **he was the father of the Lehabites**, located in the vicinity of Egypt and Libya. Fourthly, **he was the father of the Naphtuhites**, located in Lower Egypt in the Delta region, or the people of Memphis (**10:13**). Fifthly, **he was the father of the Pathrusites; he and his family located in Middle Egypt**. Sixthly, **he was the father of the Casluhites (from whom the Philistines came**, not that they were his descendants, but they merely came from the same territory); **they** located east of the Delta between Egypt and Canaan. Lastly, **he was the father of the Caphtor (10:14)**. **Caphtor** is another name for Crete and was the original homeland of other Philistine groups (**Jeremiah 47:4; Amos 9:7**).

The third son of Ham was Put, but **his** genealogy is not given.

The fourth son of Ham was Canaan. The area that **he** settled in was later called *Palestine* after the Philistines. **The Canaanites** are of interest to us because these were seven of the prominent nations at the time when **Joshua** conquers the Land. **Canaan was the father of Sidon his firstborn**, and was the forbearer of the Phoenicians. They became a great maritime nation based first in **Sidon** and later in Tyre. **His** second son was **Het**, which later became **the Hittites (10:15)**, a very powerful nation, as a result of **their** monopoly in the smelting of iron. **Their** empire lasted for eight hundred years from the time of Abraham all the way through to Solomon (**Numbers 13:29**). Hence, the Hittites were, in reality, a Canaanite group, although they mainly lived north of what is usually referred to as the land of Canaan, and did not speak the language of the Canaanites.

The fourth **son's** descendants were the **Jebusites**. **They** were the original inhabitants of Yerushalayim and lived in the hill country (**Numbers 13:29; Joshua 11:3, 15:8, 18:28; Judges 1:21, 19:10; Second Samuel 5:6-9**). The fourth **son's** descendants were also the **Amorites**, whose name comes from a Babylonian word meaning westerner, lived in other parts of the hill country of Jerusalem and on the east side of the Jordan (**Numbers 13:29, 21:13; Deuteronomy 1:4 and 7, 1:44; Judges 10:5 and 8, 11:22; Joshua 2:10, 9:0, 11:3, 24:8**). **They** were one of the most prominent tribes, and sometimes **their** name is used to represent all **the Canaanites (15:16)**.

Most of the lesser-known groups lived in small city-states. The fifth **son's** descendants were the **Girgashites (10:16)**. **They** were related to the **Gergesenes (Luke 8:26 and 37)** and lived in the area of the Sea of Galilee. The sixth **son's** descendants were the **Hivites** and **they** occupied the center hill country of Judah, north of Yerushalayim, including the city of Gibeon (**Joshua 9:3-7 and 17, 11:19**). **They** also occupied the city of Shechem in the hill country east of Ephraim (**34:2**). The seventh **son's** descendants were the **Arkites**, they occupied Tell Arkah, a town in Phoenician territory about eleven miles north of Sidon, or modern-day Tripoli, Lebanon. **The** eighth **son's** descendants were the **Sinites**, and **they** were another northern **Canaanite** people. **Their** home of origin may be identified with the northern Phoenician city state of Siyannu. They were seldom self-governing, being controlled in turn by Ugarit, the Hittites and the Assyrians (**10:17**).¹⁹²

The ninth **son's** descendants were the **Arvadites**. **They** were an island city in Phoenicia, associated with Tyre (**Ezeki'el 28:8 and 11**), and about twenty-five miles north of Tel Arkah and about ninety-five miles north of Beirut. **The** tenth **son's** descendants were the **Zemarites**, and **they** were the northern most Egyptian stronghold in the land of **Canaan**. Today this is modern Sumra. The eleventh and last **son's** descendants were the **Hamathites**. They are the inhabitants of the city of Hamath, which is approximately one hundred and thirty miles north of Damascus and inland on the Orontes River. It was ruled in succession by the Egyptians, **the Hittites** and the Assyrians(**10:18**).

Later the Canaanite clans scattered (10:19). The **Hittites** spread to Asia Minor and perhaps the **Sinites** to China. The others may well have spread out as well. It is only of **the Canaanites** that this statement is made, suggesting thereby that these tribes eventually spread out more than any of the others. Perhaps this is seen best in their spread north and east into Asia and then ultimately (via the Bering Sea land bridge which existed during the Ice Age) into North America.¹⁹³

And the borders of Canaan reached from Sidon, or the northwestern border; toward

Gerar as far as Gaza, this is Philistia and the southwestern border; **and then toward Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah and Zeboiim**, or the southeastern border; **as far as Lasha**, or the northeastern border **(10:19)**. The western border is understood to be the Mediterranean Sea. These are the approximate borders of the Promised Land.

These are the three generations of the **sons of Ham by their clans and languages, in their territories and nations (10:20)**. There are a total of thirty **nations** that cover four generations. **Although divided by language and country, they were all Ham's children.**

After listing the main **nations** descended from his older brother Japheth and his other brother **Ham**, Shem then proceeds to his own family, which he knew from Noah's prophecy **(9:26)** would be the one chosen to transmit the knowledge of the true **God** and **His** promises to later generations.¹⁹⁴