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## The Line of Shem

### 10: 21-31

**The line of Shem DIG: What was significant about the descendants of Shem in relation to the Jewish people? Who was the key person to come through the line of Shem? Why was he so important? What is fundamental about the number seventy?**

**REFLECT: How could it be possible that the line of Shem has affected your life? If you had a son or a daughter, which line would you want them to be a part of spiritually? Japheth? Ham? Or Shem? Why? What can you do to make that a possibility? What is beyond your control?**



**Shem** is the last **brother** discussed because **he** is the most crucial. Although **his** offspring included the Arabs, the line of faith in **the LORD** came through **Shem** and **his** descendants, the Hebrews. **Shem** lived 502 years after the Flood, and that means **he** lived until after Tara, Abraham's father died. In fact, Noah lived until Tara was 128 years old. **Sons were also born to Shem, whose older brother was Japheth.** Although **Eber** occurs as a name far down the list among **the Shemites** (Semites), **his** importance is called to our attention

early in the passage: **Shem was the ancestor of all the sons of Eber (10:21).**<sup>195</sup> **Eber** in Hebrew is *Ever* and is the source of the word for Hebrew. *So what this means is that Shem was the father of the Hebrews.* And this is the main significance of **his** line. So, it is not just **Shem** that is crucial, but also **Eber**.

**The five sons of Shem** were **Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud and Aram (10:22)**. The first son was **Elam**. **His** descendants settled east of Babylon and later became part of Persia. Chedorlaomer, king of **Elam**, was the apparent leader of the confederacy that invaded Canaan during the days of Abram (**14:4-5**). The ancient city of Susa, or Shushan, east of Mesopotamia, was their capital. **The Elamites** apparently later merged with others, especially the Medes (descendants of Madai and therefore of Japheth), to form the Persian Empire.<sup>196</sup> The second **son** was **Asshur**. **His** descendants settled in the land of Assyria along the Tigris River and the capital of **Asshur** was Nineveh. These are the Semitic Assyrians who supplanted the Hamitic Assyrians in **10:11**. **The third son** was **Arphaxad**. The Jewish historian Josephus refers to **him** and the Chaldeans, northeast of Nineveh. **This is line that the Seed of the woman (3:15), or the Messiah, comes through, so this is the Seed son.** The fourth **son** was **Lud** and **his** descendants settled in Lydia, in what is now western Turkey. And **the fifth son** was **Aram**. **His** descendants settled in Aramia between Damascus and the Euphrates River, better known today as Syria. By the time of Christ, Aramaic would be the common language for the leading nations of the ancient world, including Assyria and Babylonia. Some of the TaNaKh (portions of **Dani'el** and **Ezra**) were written in Aramaic, and it was the common spoken language among the Jews at the time of Christ.<sup>197</sup>

**The four sons of Aram** (and **the four grandsons of Shem**) were **Uz, Hul, Gether and Meshech (10:23)**. Little is known about these four, but they are all Syrian tribes between Armenia and Mesopotamia. **The first son** was **Uz**. **His** descendants located in northwest Mesopotamia (**22:21**), and perhaps the same was the home of Job since **Uz** is mentioned as Job's home in **Job 1:1**. It may also be the same as the land of **Uz** in **Jeremiah 25:20**. **The second son** was **Hul**. Josephus locates **him** in Armenia, but more likely **he** was located in the region of Leja. **The third son** was **Gether**. **His** specific location is unknown, but Josephus put **him** in Bactria, in northeast Afghanistan. **The fourth son** was **Meshech**. Again the specific location is again unknown, but puts **his** descendants, the Mesena, at the mouth of the Euphrates. The rest of this section focuses on the line of **Arphaxad** because **he** was **the Seed son**.

**Shem's third son Arphaxad, was the father of Shelah.** Where **he** settled is unknown, but **he** is mentioned in the Septuagint and the book of Jubilee as being **the father of Cainan**. They both say that **Arphaxad was the father of Cainan**, and **Cainan was the father of**

**Shelah.** So in both of these extra-biblical books **Cainan** was between **Arphaxad** and **Shelah**. And indeed this was the order written by **Luke**. **He** writes that **Shelah** was **the son of Cainan**, and **Cainan** was **the son of Arphaxad (Luke 35-36)**. **Luke** knew of **Cainan** from these other records at that time.

Then the Bible tells us that **Shelah**, or **Shem's** grandson, was **the father of Eber**, **Shem's** great-grandson (**10:24**). The descendants of **Eber** settled in **Ur of the Chaldeans (11:31)**, **Haran (11:27)** and **Paddan Aram (25:20)** - for **he** is the father of the Hebrews.

**Two of Shem's** great, great grand **sons were born to Eber; one was named Peleg, because in his time the earth was divided.** This was an extremely important event and **Eber** named **his son** in commemoration of it. The word **peleg** means *division because* the language division at the Tower of Babel occurred during the time of **his** birth. Therefore, the division of languages at Babel happened five generations after the Flood. **His brother was named Joktan (10:25)**, which means *the younger son*, and **he** lived in southern Arabia.

**Joktan was the father of** thirteen **sons** and eventually thirteen nations. The fact that all of **Joktan's sons** are listed, and none of **Peleg's** may suggest that **Shem** (the probable author of this section) was living near **Joktan** at the time and so was more familiar with the names of **his sons** than of those of **his** other descendants. In any case, these names were more prominent in the day in which this was written than they have been in later times.<sup>198</sup>

**His** first four **sons** were **Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, and Jerah (10:26)**, all of which also became Arabian tribes. The first **son** was **Almodad**. **His** descendants were a south Arabian people of the tribe of Al-Mudad. The second **son** was **Sheleph**. **His** descendants were also a south Arabian people of the tribe of Sulaf in Yeman. The third **son** was **Hazarmaveth** and his descendants located in Saudi Arabia. **His** name is preserved in the term *Hadhramautic*, which is one of the most important dialects of the South Arabic language. And the fourth **son** was **Jerah**.

The fifth **son** was **Hadoram**. **His** descendants located in the Adramitae in South Arabia. The sixth **son** was **Uzal**; this was the old name for modern Sanqa, which is the capital of Yemen. The seventh **son** was **Diklah**, which means *date-palm grove*. **His** descendants also settled in the area of the Yemen (**10:27**).

**The** eighth **son** was **Obal**; **his** descendants also settled in south Arabia or Yemen (**10:28**). The ninth **son** was **Abimael**, but nothing about **him** is known. The tenth **son** was **Sheba**. **His** descendants became the Sabians (from **Seba**) of southwest Arabia, and were also listed

as part of **Ham's** line in **10:7**.

The eleventh **son** was **Ophir**. **His** descendants settled in Somalia, which was famous for its gold (**First Chronicles 29:4; Second Chronicles 8:18; Job 22:24, 28:16; and Psalm 45:9**). The twelfth **son** was **Havilah** and **he** settled on the west coast of Arabia, north of Yemen. **He** was also mentioned in Ham's line in **10:7**. The thirteenth **son** was **Jobab**, who settled in southwest Saudi Arabia. It is also the town of Juhaibab in the area of Mecca. **All were sons of Joktan (10:29)**.

**The borders of the region where they lived stretched from Mesha, the western border, toward Sephar, the eastern border, in the eastern hill country (10:30).**

**These are the sons of Shem by their clans and languages, in their territories and nations (10:31).** There are a total of twenty-six **nations** that cover six generations.

In **Chapter 10**, the Hebrew word *eretz, or land* is used fourteen times (2X7). The Hebrew word *bnei, or the sons of* is used 14 times (2X7). The Hebrew words *avi, or the father of, banim, or son, toldot, or the generations of, and yalad, or the offspring of* are used 28 times (4X7). In addition, when we add up the nations that came from **Shem, Ham** and **Japheth**, we discover a very intriguing fact: The total number is **seventy** (fourteen from **Japheth**, thirty from **Ham** and twenty-six from **Shem**). This is a further example of the significance of the number seven that we have observed so often up to this point in **Genesis (to see link [click Ae - The Number Seven](#))**. But it is more. It would also seem to be an anticipation of the number of the members of Jacob's family in Egypt, who were **seventy in all (Genesis 46:27 and Exodus 1:5)**. The **seventy** nations of **Chapter 10** are conveniently summarized in **First Chronicles 1:5-23**, where they are listed in the same exact order.<sup>199</sup>

From this point on, the number **seventy** will be particularly associated with the nation of Isra'el. Thus the angel Gabriel would say: **seventy 'sevens' are decreed for your people (Dani'el 9:24)**, and Isra'el's history can be understood within a framework of successive cycles of **seventy 'sevens.'** Isra'el was led by **seventy** elders (**Numbers 11:16 and 25**) and later there were **seventy** members of the Jewish Supreme Court (see my commentary on **The Life of Christ Lg - The Great Sanhedrin**). **Seventy** scholars translated the TaNaKh into Greek to produce the Septuagint, or the Hebrew version of the Scriptures. Moses wrote that man's allotted life span was **seventy** years (**Psalm 90:10**). The Babylonian captivity lasted **seventy** years; and the Romans destroyed Jerusalem and Herod's Temple **seventy** years after Herod's attempt to murder **Jesus**, the Jewish **Messiah**, in **His** infancy.<sup>200</sup>