

Study of Genesis 10

by

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Genesis 10:1-32

I Now these are the generations of the sons of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth: and unto them were sons born after the flood.

(וְאֵלֶּה תּוֹלְדֹת בְּנֵי-נֹחַ שֵׁם תָּם וַיִּפֶּת וַיְהוֹלְדוּ לָהֶם בָּנִים אַחֵר הַמִּבּוּל), VeEleh Toldot Beney Noach Shem Cham VaYaphet Vayivaldu Lahem Baniym Acher HaMabul, where the **word** VeEleh, is from the **word** Eleh, אֵלֶּה, which means, to worship as a deity, deify, he adored or worshipped, it means, to curse, swear, took an oath, obligation by an oath, it means to wail, lament, it means, terebinth, oak, a large strong tree, it means, bat, club, cudgel, it means, goddess, and it means, these, the word Toldot, means, history, chronology, generations, annals, chronicles, consequences, outcome, the word Beney, means, children, the word Noach means, restful, quiescent, and if we add or insert the letter Vav in this word, we form the **word** Noach, נוּחַ, which means, to rest, seat for resting, cushion, pillow, was extended was rested, he made camels kneel down, resting place of camels, he settled down, was quiet, was given rest, was relieved, he caused to rest, gave rest, he caused to alight, set down, he deposited, he let remain, he let alone, he permitted, it means easy, convenient, pleasing, kind, benign, rest, repose, the **word** Shem, means means, name, designation, reputation, renown, fame, character, the essence of, it could be said, that it is everything that person stands for, his beliefs, his way of life, it is also the name of one of Noah's sons, and as an adverb it means there, existing, in existence, the **word**, Cham, means, warm, warmth, heat, temperature, it also means the husband's father, father in law, the word VaYaphet is from the **word** Yaphet, יַפֶּת, Yaphet, Ya Pet, which is broken down to the word Ya, which is a short form of the name Yahweh, and the **word** Pet, פֶּת, which means, morsel of bread, piece of bread, and the Yod ך, suffix, represents the working hand, and therefore it represents Messiah/YHVH, who is the Bread of life, and **IF** we choose to eat of that bread on a daily basis, it will lead us into the kingdom of Elohim, the **word**, Vayivaldu, is from the **word** Yeled, יָלַד, which means, to bear, bring forth, beget, he begot, she bore, brought forth, he helped deliver a child, was born, he declared his pedigree, he behaved like a child, he caused to bear, begot, it means child, boy, offspring, young man, the **word**, Lahem, means, to them, the **word**, Baniym, means sons, children, the **word**, Achar means, to be or remain behind, he was late, tarried, he delayed, kept back, it means another, other, next, strange, and as an adverb it means, after, behind, afterward, the **word**, HaMabul, means the flood, deluge, inundation, it is derived from the word Yabal, which means to flow)

This tells us that human beings are **ALL** of one race, we are all descendants of one of Noach's sons. There are no other entities mentioned here, no aliens, no Yetis, no Abominable Snowman, no Bigfoot, only the human race, and they all come from Noach who came from Adam and Chava. YHVH formed mankind in His image, and then, He gave mankind dominion over all other life forms that YHVH formed on the earth, in the skies and in the waters.

2 The sons of Japheth; 1 Gomer, and 2 Magog, and 3 Madai, and 4 Javan, and 5 Tubal, and 6 Meshech, and 7 Tiras.

בְּנֵי יָפֶת גֹּמֶר וּמָגוֹג וּמָדַי וַיָּוָן וְתוּבַל וּמִשְׁכֵּךְ וְתִירָס (Beney Yaphet Gomer UMagog UMaday VeYavan VeTubal Umeshek VeTiyras, where the **word** Beney, means sons, children, the name Yaphet, Ya Pet, is broken down to the **word** Ya, which is a short form of the name Yahweh, and the **word** Pet, פֶּת, which means, morsel of bread, piece of bread, and the Yod ך, suffix, represents the working hand, and therefore it represents Messiah/YHVH, who is the Bread of life, and **IF** we choose to eat of that bread on a daily basis, it will lead us into the kingdom of Elohim, the **word** or name Gomer, means, to complete, finish, came to an end, he brought to an end, finished, completed, he concluded, deduced, he learned, he finished, wasted, spent, squandered, he destroyed, was decided, end completion, conclusion, it also means to burn spices on coal, perfumed, it is related to the **word** Gemara, which is a commentary on the Mishnah, together with which, it forms the Talmud, the **word**, UMagog, is from the **word** Magog, which is defined in Ezekiel, as a prince who is the leader of the people of Persia, Cush, Put, Gomer, and Bethgarmah, who, in the future, will march against Israel, at a time when the people of Elohim have returned to the land, and live in peace, completely undefended; **BUT** this will be allowed by YHVH, so that He might display His Holiness among them. For Ezekiel says that the people of Elohim will **NOT** have to fight, because, Elohim Himself will destroy the armies of Gog, the **word** UMaday, is from the **word** Maday, מַדַּי, as preposition, it means, as often as, every, from what is sufficient, it is from the **word** Dy, which means, sufficiency, as an adverb it means enough, sufficiently, worthy, enough, already and as a pronoun it means, who, which, that, of, about, the **word** VeYavan, is from the **word** or name Yavan, יָוָן, which means, male of the dove, it also means Greece, it means to Hellenize, became Greek, it also means mire or mud, the **word** VeTubal, is from the **word** or name Tubal, which means to spice, he spiced, seasoned, he added relish to, it also means confusion, violation of the natural order, abomination, the **word** Umeshek, is from the **word** or name Meshek, מִשְׁכֵּךְ, and it means, to draw, drag, was extended, conducted, took, to seize firmly, he grasped and held, he bent the bow, he drew, dragged pulled, he took possession of an object by drawing or pulling, was prolonged, was delayed, was stretched, extended, continued, he conducted water into channels, one who tows, a tower, the **word**, VeTiyras, is from the **word** Tiyras, תִּירָס, which means, maize, corn, but without the letter Yod, we form the word Tiras, תִּרָס which sounds the same but means, to contradict, to oppose, he opposed, protested against)

In this chapter we discover the names of the people who will form the nations of the world, and as we read on in Scripture we will see where some of these people ended up, but it is mostly through historical books that we find out where most of these people ended up and which nations they formed. In *verse 2* we see that **seven** of Japheth or Yaphet's sons are mentioned, and then from that point on, their sons, or Yaphet's grandsons are mentioned until we get to the other sons of Noah. YHVH is establishing for us who became the leaders of the nations of the world. Then as we read on, we read about the names of the other two sons of Noah and their children.

3 *And the sons of Gomer; Ashkenaz, and Riphath, and Togarmah.*

(וּבְנֵי גֹמֶר אֲשְׁכַנַּז וְרִיפַת וְתוֹגַרְמָה, Ubeney Gomer Ashkanaz VeRiyphat VeTogarmah, where the **word** Ubeney, means and his sons, the **word** or name Gomer, means, to complete, finish, came to an end, he brought to an end, finished, completed, he concluded, deduced, he learned, he finished, wasted, spent, squandered, he destroyed, was decided, end completion, conclusion, it also means to burn spices on coal, perfumed, it is related to the **word** Gemara, which is a commentary on the Mishnah, together with which, it forms the Talmud, the **word** or name Ashkanaz, is the eldest son of Gomer, and his name is representative of the people mentioned by Jeremiah in *Jeremiah 51:27* in association with Ararat and Minni, who were later identified as Scythians, it also means, Germany, a Jew from Germany or other countries from central Europe, the **word** VeRiyphat, is from the **word** or name Riyphat, which means, grits, ground corn, wheat, the **word** VeTogarmah, is from the **word** or name Togarmah, son of Gomer and Ezekiel tells us that his descendants became a nation called Beth Togarmah, a nation that is described as carrying on extensive trade with Tyre in horses and mules, *Ezekiel 27:14*)

Here we are told that Gomer, one of the sons of Japheth or Yaphet had three sons, and while their names do not shed much light on the message that YHVH is conveying to us, I believe that the number of children are important, which I will explain later.

4 *And the sons of Javan; Elishah, and Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim.*

(וּבְנֵי יָוָן אֵלִישָׁה וְתַרְשִׁישׁ כִּיִּטִּים וְדֹדָנִים, Ubeney Yavan Eliysha VeTarshish Kitiym VeDodaniym, where the **word** Ubeney means, and the sons, or ,and the children, the **word** or name Yavan, means, male of the dove, it also means Greece, it means to Hellenize, became Greek, it also means mire or mud, the **word** or name Eliyshah, is made up of the word Eliy which could mean my Elohim, and the word Sha, means, young sheep, lamb, small cattle, goat, the **word** VeTarshish, is from the **word** or name Tarshish, and he is the grandson of Noach, and his name means Topaz, and the names of his brothers Kittim and Dodanim, clearly refer to places or people groups, so Tarshish was presumably the progenitor of the Mediterranean people, and his name was attached to a geographical area, the **word** or name Kittim, is associated with the Aegean peoples, the **word** or name Dodaniym, is said to be Rodaniym, and it is the name of a people group descended from Yavan, who is associated with Greece)

Here we see that Yavan, had four sons, whose descendants eventually became nations that were named after them. In *verse 5* we are told that that is what happened

5 *By these were the isles of the Gentiles divided in their lands; every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations.*

(מֵאֵלֶּה נִפְרְדוּ אֵינֵי הַגּוֹיִם בְּאֶרְצוֹתָם אִישׁ לְלִשְׁגּוֹ לְמִשְׁפַּחְתָּם בְּגוֹיָהֶם, MeEleh Niphredu Iyey HaGoyim Bartzotam Ish Lilshono LeMishpechotam BeGoyehem, where the **word** Me'Eleh, is from the **word** Eleh, אֵלֶּה, which means, to worship as a deity, deify, he adored or worshipped, it means, to curse, swear, took an oath, obligation by an oath, it means to wail, lament, it means, terebinth, oak, a large strong tree, it means, bat, club, cudgel, it means, goddess, and it means, **these**, the **word**, Niphredu, is from the **word** Parad, פָּרַד, which means, to divide, separate, he separated, scattered, drove off, he ran, fled, he went apart, he separated, he decomposed, resolved into constituent parts, was

dispersed, he made a division, it also means mule, the running or fleeing animal, it also means dried pomegranat seed, it means odd number, separation, atom, parting, departure, the **word** Iyey, means, Islands, the **word**, HaGoyim is from the **word** Goy, גוי, which means, nation, people, gentile, an irreligious Jew, and the plural is Goyim, the **word**, Bartzotam, is from the **word**, Aretz, which means the land, the earth, the ground, the country, the **word**, Ish means, man, husband, masculine, male, hero, everyone, each one, anyone, anybody, it also means, to man, was manned, the **word**, Lilshono, is from the **word** Lashon לשון or לשון or Lashonah, לשנה, which means, language, tongue, speech, expression, parlance, anything tongue shaped, linguist, linguistic, lingual, tongue-like, it also has a negative connotation, it means to slander, to use the tongue for evil, the **word**, LeMishpechotam, is from the **word** Mishpachah, משפחה, which means, family, clan, species, kind, race, offspring, the **word**, BeGoyehem, is from the **word** Goy, which is defined above)

Here we see that the sons of Japheth or Yaphet, established the land of the gentiles, which means that they did not become the people of Israel. Yaphet had seven sons and the number seven in scripture speaks of completion. One of Yaphet's sons, Gomer, had three children and the number three in Scripture speaks of resurrection, and another of Yaphet's sons, Yavan had four sons, and the number four in Scripture speaks of the advent of Messiah, for He came to earth at the end of the fourth millennium and the number four also speaks of the four Gospels that were going to be preached through the whole world. I believe that YHVH is telling us that at some point in the future, His message of redemption onto salvation, will be preached to the gentiles also.

6 And the sons of Ham; Cush, and Mitzrayim, and Phut, and Canaan.

(וּבְנֵי חָם כּוּשׁ מִצְרַיִם וּפְטִי וְכַנְעַן, Ubeney Cham Kush Mitzrayim UPhut UKenaan, where the **word** Ubeney, means, and his sons, or, and his children, the **word** or name Cham, means, warm, warmth, heat, temperature, it also means the husband's father, father in law, the **word** or name Kush, means, Ethiopia, Ethiopian, negro, the **word**, or name Mitzrayim, מִצְרַיִם, means, Egypt, the **word**, Mitzry מִצְרַיִם, means Egyptian and they are both from the root word Matzar, מצר, which means, strait, distress, to be in distress, it means boundary, that which is pressed in, confined, limited, to bound, to confine, limit, the **word** UPhut is from the **word** or name, Phut, is a son of Cham, and the name Phut is also the name of his descendants or their region, and the name of the Persian tribe, it is translated as Put 2 times, as Phut, 2 times, as Libyan 2 times, as Libya, 1 time, the **word** UKenaan, is from the **word** or name Kanaan, כְּנַעַן, means, Phoenician, merchant, trader)

Here we see that Cham, who is a son of Yaphet has four sons, who also eventually become different nations.

7 And the sons of Cush; Seba, and Havilah, and Sabtah, and Raamah, and Sabtecha: and the sons of Raamah; Sheba, and Dedan.

(וּבְנֵי כּוּשׁ סְבָא וְחַוִּילָה וְסַבְתָּחָה וְרַעְמָה וְסַבְתְּכָא וּבְנֵי רַעְמָה שְׁבָא וְדֵדָן, Ubeney Kus Seva VaChaviylah VeSavtah VeRamah VeSavteka Ubeney Ramah Sheva Udedan, where the **word** Ubeney, means, and his sons, the **word** or name Kush, means, Ethiopia,

Ethiopian, negro, the **word** Seba, means, old, old man, grandfather, it means to drink largely, he drank wine, it means, drink, liquor, drinking bout, it is also the name applied to his descendants, a people group that inhabited the eastern part of Ethiopia or possible the region in South Arabia, the **word** VaChaviylah, is from the **word** or name Chaviylah, and it is also the name of an area mentioned in *Genesis 2:11-12*, which the river Pishon flowed into, an area that is described as being rich in gold, resin and onyx, the **word**, VeSavtah, is from the **word** or name Savtah, who is a son of Kush, grandson of Cham, the closest word that I could get to it, is the word Sebat, סבת, which is the same letters without the Hey suffix and it means, to listen, he kept silent, he listened, the **word** VeRamah, is from the **word**, Ramah and he is the son of Kush, grandson of Cham, and father of Sheba, and Dedan, he appears to be the ancestor of a tribe in Arabia, the traders of both Ramah and Sheba brought to the markets of Tyre their best of all kinds of spices, precious stones and gold (*Ezekiel 27:22*), the **word** VeSavteka, is from the **word** or name Sabteka is said to be the name of a place in Arabia, the **word** Ubeney, means, and the sons, or, and the children, the **word** or name Ramah, is defined above, the **word** or name Sheba, said to be founder of the Sabeans, in Arabia, the **word** Udedan, is from the **word** or name Dedan, founder of the Dedanites, also residents of Arabia)

Here we see that Kush, the son of Cham, had four children that are mentioned by name in this *verse* and that he had another son, Nimrod, mentioned in the next *verse*, and that he also had two grandchildren mentioned by name, and that their descendants formed nations that were called after their names.

8 *And Cush begat Nimrod: he began to be a mighty one in the earth.*

(וְכוּשׁ יָלַד אֶת־נִמְרוֹד הוּא הֵחֵל לְהִיּוֹת גִּבּוֹר בְּאֶרֶץ, VeKus Yalad Et Nimrod Hu HeChel Liheyot Gibor BaAretz, where the **word** VeKus is from the **word** or name Kush, which means, Ethiopia, Ethiopian, negro, the **word** Yalad, means to beget, the **word** Et, is the first and last letters of the Hebrew Alphabet and they represent our Messiah, the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End, the **word** or name Nimrod, of whom we are told, founded a kingdom in Mesopotamia, his rule included the great cities of Babel, Erech, Akkad, and Calneh, the **word** Hu, means he or it, the **word** HeChel, is from the **word** Chalal, חלל, which means, to lose, profane, defile, he polluted, defiled, he violated, was rendered common, to be hollow, to hollow out, bore, pierce, he perforated, was wounded, a person totally wounded, a person slain, a hollow, cavity, empty, space, the outer space, it means, to play, he played the flute, it means a person deprived of priesthood, a priest of illegitimate descent, the **word**, LiHeyot, is from the **word** Heyot, הָיָה, which means, to be, existence, it is from the **word** Hayah, חָיָה, which means, to live, he lived, was alive, he was quickened, revived, recovered, he survived, he preserved alive, let live, he gave life, revived, refreshed, he nourished, restored, renewed, he came to life again, spirit of life, soul, the **word**, Gibor means, to be strong, overpower, overbearing behaviour, he conquered, grew mighty, increased, he strengthened, he prevailed, he behaved himself proudly, he strengthened himself, confirmed, gathered strength, it means, man, male, warrior, hero, a strong young man, it also means a cock, a rooster, the **word** BaAretz, means in the land)

Here we are told that one of the sons of Cham, called Nimrod, HeChel, which means, that Nimrod, began to profane, defile, pollute, render common the Words and the Ways of YHVH,

and that he LiHeyot, he began to be a Gibor, a strong powerful, overbearing ruler, in the Land. This is exactly what happened before the flood, and here we see the beginning of this type of behaviour happening again, as if to say, that mankind has great difficulty with the idea that they are to surrender their hearts to YHVH and obeying His Words and His Ways. *Verse 9* describes what kind of person this Nimrod was.

9 He was a mighty hunter before YHVH: wherefore it is said, Even as Nimrod the mighty hunter before YHVH.

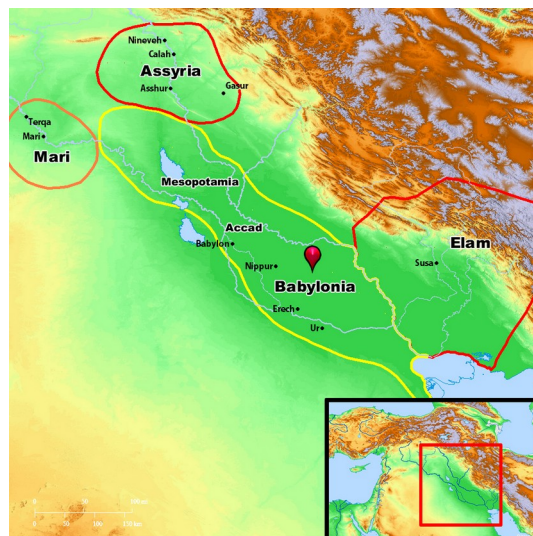
(הוּ הַיָּהָה גִּבּוֹר-צַיִד לִפְנֵי יְהוָה עַל-כֵּן יֵאמָר כְּנִמְרוֹד גִּבּוֹר צַיִד לִפְנֵי יְהוָה) Hu Hayah Gibor Tzayid Liphney YHVH Al Ken YeAmar KeNimrod Gibor Tzayid Liphney YHVH, where the **word**, Hu, means, he or it, the **word** Hayah, means, to live, he lived, was alive, he was quickened, revived, recovered, he survived, he preserved alive, let live, he gave life, revived, refreshed, he nourished, restored, renewed, he came to life again, spirit of life, soul, the **word**, Gibor, means, to be strong, overpower, overbearing behaviour, he conquered, grew mighty, increased, he strengthened, he prevailed, he behaved himself proudly, he strengthened himself, confirmed, gathered strength, it means, man, male, warrior, hero, a strong young man, it also means a cock, a rooster, you could sty, puffed up by his own importance, just like a rooster, the **word**, Tzayid, means, to feed, provide with provisions, he equipped, furnished, provided, supplied, it means hunting, game, food, provision, **hunter**, the **word** Liphney, as a preposition, means, in the presence of, before, at the face of, it is formed from the **word** Paniym, which means face, and the prefix letter Lamed which means to, toward, before, the **word**, YHVH means Yahweh, the **word**, Al, means, height, upper part, and as a preposition, it means, on, upon, above, at, beside, toward, against, concerning, about because of, on account of, together with, it also means, yoke, to insert, thrust in, the **word** Ken, means, right, truthful, honest, just, to be set up, established, be firm, it also means base, stand, pedestal, to put or place, the **word** YeAmar, is from the **word** Amar, אָמַר, which means, to say, he said, told, uttered, he commanded, ordered, he said in his heart, thought, he caused to say, induced to say, he avouched, it also means, to be high, he boasted, it means, word, speech, saying, utterance, the **word** KeNimrod, is from the **word** or name Nimrod defined above, the **word** Gibor, means, to be strong, overpower, overbearing, and it is defined above, the **word** Tzayid, hunter, is defined above, the **word**, YHVH, is the Name Yahweh)

Here we are told that Nimrod Hayah, which means that he was, or became, a Gibor, a strong, mighty overbearing, Tzayid, a hunter, Liphney, before YHVH. It is like Nimrod was snubbing YHVH and choosing to rely on his own understanding, his own strength, He rejected the Ways or the Words, and or the doctrine of YHVH, the Words of His Torah of Life, and relied instead, on his own understanding, his own man made doctrine, which means that he lived by his own rules, much like the leaders of most of the countries of the world that we now live in, are trying to do today, but as we read on, we will find out that it did not work out so well for Nimrod, which leads me to believe, that it will not work out so good for the leaders of the countries of today, who are trying to follow in Nimrod's footsteps, of overbearing leadership.

10 And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar.

(וַתְּהִי רֵשִׁיט מַמְלַכְתּוֹ בְּבָבֶל וְאַרְדּוֹ וְאַכַּד וְכַלְנֵה בְּאַרְצֵי שִׁנְעָר) VeTehiy Reshiyt Mamlakto Babel VeErek VeAkad VeKalneh BeAretz Shinar, where the **word** VeTehiy is from the **word** Hayah, which means, to be, it came to be, exist, happen, become, was, existed, came into being, became, he remained, it came to pass, happened, it was done, brought about, he caused something to become, he made, the **word** Reshiyt, is from the **word** Rosh, ראש, which means, head, chief, leader, top, summit, beginning, division, sum, principal, capital, basis, foundation, first, former, previous, superior, but it can also mean, venom, poison, the **word**, Mamlakto, is from the **word** Mamlakah, מַמְלָכָה, which means, kingdom, sovereignty, reign, dominion, the **word**, Babel, is the name of the city of Babel, and it is also translated as Babylon or Babylonia, it is from the word Bab, which means gateway, and gateway, entrance, and the word El, is a short form of the title Elohim, therefore the word Babel, can mean, the Gateway to, or of Elohim, the **word** VeErek, is from the **word** Erek, אָרָךְ, which means, to be long, was long, lasted, lasted long, was protracted, he lengthened, prolonged, protracted, it became long, length, longitude, the **word** VeAkad, is from the **word** Akad, אַכַּד, which is the name of a city in northern Babylonia, where we get the name Akadiy, אַכַּדִּי, Accadian, the **word**, VeKalneh is from the **word** Kalneh, and it too, is the name of another city founded by Nimrod, in Shinar, the **word**, BeEretz, means in the land, the **word**, Shinar, is an area in Babylonia)

He we are told that the beginning of Nimrod's kingdom, His Mamlakah, מַמְלָכָה was Babel, which can be translated as the gateway of Elohim, and that is a good name for the place that Nimrod established, since Nimrod thought of himself as a god, and as we will learn later on, he builds a tower which was suppose to be a gateway into the heavens. We are told that Erek, אָרָךְ, which means, to be long, lasted, and that Accad, אַכַּד, which is a city in northern Babylonia, and Kalneh, כַּלְנֵה, a city in Shinar, and Shinar, is an area in Babylonia, were the areas that Nimrod set up, to control his kingdom, and based on who and what Nimrod believed, we can be assured that all the people of these cities were encouraged and maybe even forced into believing, that Nimrod, was their god. Next, in *verse 10*, we are told that Asshur went out of Shinar.



11 *Out of that land went forth Asshur, and built Nineveh, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah,*
 (מִן־הָאֶרֶץ הַהִוא יָצָא אֲשׁוּר וַיִּבֶן אֶת־נִינְוָה וְאֶת־רְחֹבֹת עִיר וְאֶת־כַּלַּח) Min HaAretz
 HeHu Yatza Ashur Veyiben Et Nineveh VeEt Richobot Iyr VeEt Kalach, where the **word**
 Min, denotes separation, and means, away from, thereof, of, out of, since, because, than,
 more than, it is also the pronoun, what, the **word** HaAretz, means, the land, the country,
 the ground, the earth, the **word**, HaHe, is from the **word** He, הָיָא, and it is the personal
 pronoun, he or it, the **word**, Yatza, means, to go or come out, went forth, burst forth,
 bloomed, he brought out, brought forth, carried out, he released, discharged, he
 excluded, he spent, he published, the **word** Ashur, is the name of the second son of
 Shem, and it also means, the land of Assyria, it means box tree, step, pronouncing happy,
 confirmation, corroboration, authentication, the **word**, Veyiben is from the **word** Banah,
 בָּנָה, which means, to build, to create, to bring forth, he built, he constructed,
 established, he reconstructed, it also means to become the mother of a child, the **word** Et,
 is the first and last letters of the Hebrew Alephbet, and they represent Messiah, the First
 and the Last, the Beginning and the End, the **word**, Nineveh, is the name of the capital of
 Assyria, the **word**, VeEt is from the **word** Et, defined above, the **word** Rechobot, is the
 name of a city in Assyria, that Nimrod built, the **word** Iyr means city, the **word**, VeEt is
 from the **word** Et, defined above, the **word** Kalach, is the name of a city in Assyria built
 by Nimrod.

12 *And Resen between Nineveh and Calah: the same is a great city.*

(וְאֶת־רֶסֶן בֵּין נִינְוָה וּבֵין כַּלַּח הוּא הָעִיר הַגְּדֹלָה) VeEt Resen Beyn Nineveh Ubeyn
 Kalah Hu HaIyr HaGedolah, where the **word** VeEt is from the **word** Et which is the first
 and the last letters of the Hebrew Alephbet, and it represents Messiah, the First and the
 Last, the Beginning and the End, the **word** Resen, is the name of a city said to be located
 between Nineveh and Kalah, the **word** Beyn, means, between, the **word** Nineveh, is
 defined above, the word Ubeyn is from the word Beyn which means between, the word
 Kalach, is a city in Assyria, the word Hu, means he or it, the word HaIyr, means the city,
 the word, HaGedolah, is from the word Gadol which means, great, large, big, strong,
 noble, honoured, growing, raising, rearing)

Asshur, is the son of Shem, was a cousin to Nimrod's father, Kush, and here, we are told that
 Asshur went out of the land of Shinar and built the cities of Nineveh, Rehoboth, Kalah and
 Resen. Does this mean that since he came out of the land of Shinar, where Nimrod ruled, that
 Nimrod's influence and power was growing larger and larger in the land, and that he continued
 to expand his territory and his power over a much larger area of the land, for it appears that
 Nimrod's appetite for more and more power, was insatiable; and that appetite fuelled his desire
 and his quest to be a god, and maybe even challenge YHVH's power, in his mind and in his
 heart.

13 *And Mitzraim begat Ludim, and Anamim, and Lehabim, and Naphtuhim,*

(וּמִצְרַיִם יָלַד אֶת־לֹדִיִּים וְאֶת־עַנְמִיִּים וְאֶת־לְהָבִים וְאֶת־נַפְתָּחִים) UMitrayim Yalad Et
 Ludiym VeEt Anamiym VeEt LeHabiym VeEt Naphtuhiym, where the **word** UMitrayim
 is from the **word** or name Mitzrayim, which means, Egypt, and the **word** Mitzry מִצְרַיִם,
 means Egyptian, they are both from the **word** Matzar, which means strait, distress, to be
 in distress, it means boundary, that which is pressed in, confined, limited, to bound, to

confine, limit, the **word** Yaled, means to beget, the **word** Et is the first and last letters of the Hebrew Alphabet and they represent Messiah, the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End, the **word** or name Ludiyim is also the name of a city in Mesopotamia, the **word** VeEt is from the **word** Et defined above, the **word** or name Anamiym, is also the name of a tribe or nation related to the Egyptians, the **word** VeEt, is defined above, the word LeHabiym, has no record of where they settled, the word VeEt, is defined above, the **word** or name Naphtuhiym, are people that are said to be associated with the lower part of Egypt)

14 And Pathrusim, and Casluhim, (out of whom came Philistim,) and Caphtorim.

(וְאֶת־פְּתָרִים וְאֶת־כַּסְלִיִּים אֲשֶׁר יָצְאוּ מִשָּׁם פְּלִשְׁתִּים וְאֶת־כַּפְתָּרִים) VeEt Patrusiyim VeEt Kasluchiym Asher Yatzu Misham Pelishtiym VeEt Kaphtoriym, where the **word** VeEt is from the **word** Et which is the first and the last letters of the Hebrew Alphabet, and it represents Messiah, the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End, the **word** or name Patrusiyim, is also said to have settled in lower part of Egypt, the **word** VeEt is defined above, the **word** or name Kasluchiym, is said to be progenitor of the Philistines, the **word** or name Asher, means, to walk straight, to walk, he led, was led, it means to be happy, happiness, was easy, prospered, called blessed, to strengthen, confirm, he authenticated, was corroborated, and as a pronoun it means, **who**, which, that, that which, and as a conjunction, it means, in order that, the **word** Yatzu, is from the **word** Yatza, יָצָא, means to go or **come out**, went forth, burst forth, bloomed, he brought out, brought forth, carried out, he released, discharged, he excluded, he spent, he published, the **word**, MiSham, means from, the **word** or name Pelishtiym, is the name of a warlike people of Aegean origin, and who occupied a territory in SW Palestine, known as Philistia, and from the years of 1220 BC to 1000 BC they were the principal enemy of Israel, the **word** VeEt is defined above, the **word** or name Kaphtoriym, is said to be the ancestor of the Kaphtorites and of the Philistines, for they are both said to have come from Kaphtor and are probably to be identified or related)

Here we are told that the second son of Cham, Mitzraim begat seven sons, Ludim, Anamim, Lehabim, Naphtuhim, Pathrusim, Casluhim, (out of whom came Philistim,) and Caphtorim, and that they too also became different nations.

The most prolific of all the sons of Cham was Canaan, for we are told in *verse 15-18*, that he had eleven children and that all of them had clans that were named after them, and that many of these clans became nations.

15 And Canaan begat Sidon his firstborn, and Heth,

(וּכְנֻעַן יָלַד אֶת־צִידֹן בְּכוֹרוֹ וְאֶת־חֵת) Ukenaan Yalad Et Tzidon Bekoro VeEt Chet, where the **name**, Kanaan means, Phoenician, merchant, trader, the **word** Et, is defined above, the **word** Yaled, means to beget, the **word** or name Tzidon, possibly means fishing town, and it is the name of an important coastal city of Pheonecia, and it is also defined as a territory of the Cananites which is said to have extended from Sidon to the south as far as Gaza, the **word** Bekoro is from the **word** Bekor, בְּכוֹר, which means, firstborn son, senior, elder, ripening, preferring, the **word** VeEt is defined above, the **word**, or name Chet, means, terror, fear, shattered, dismayed, and as an adjective it means, one)

16 *And the Jebusite, and the Amorite, and the Girgashite,*

וְאֶת־הַיְבוּסִי וְאֶת־הָאֲמֹרִי וְאֶת־הַגִּרְגָּשִׁי, VeEt HaYebusiy VeEt HaEmoriy VeEt HaGirgashiy, where the **word** VeEt is from the **word** Et which is the first and the last letters of the Hebrew Alephbet, and it represents Messiah, the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End, the **word** HaYebusiy, is from the **word** or name Yabusiy, which means, an inhabitant of Jebus, also means Jerusalem, the **word** or name HaEmoriy is where the **word** or name Amorite comes from, and they are an ethnic group that inhabited Canaan, the **word** or name Girgashiy, is the name of a Canaanite tribe descended from Cham, through his son Canaan, and included in various lists of peoples dispossessed by the Israelites)

17 *And the Hivite, and the Arkite, and the Sinite,*

וְאֶת־הַחִיטִי וְאֶת־הָעַרְקִי וְאֶת־הַסִּינִי, VeEt HaChiviy VeEt HaArqiy VeEt HaSiyniy, where the **word**, VeEt is from the **word** Et, which is the first and the last letters of the Hebrew Alephbet, and it represents Messiah, the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End, the **word** HaChiviy, is from the **word** or name Chiviy, is one of the people who were dispossessed by the Israelites, the Hivites are descendants of Canaan, the **word** VeEt is defined above, the **word** HaSiyniy, is from the **word** Siyniy, and they are a people group descended from Canaan)

18 *And the Arvadite, and the Zemarite, and the Hamathite: and afterward were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad.*

וְאֶת־הָאַרְוָדִי וְאֶת־הַצְּמָרִי וְאֶת־הַחַמָּתִי וְאַחַר נָפְצוּ מִשְׁפְּחוֹת הַכְּנַעֲנִי, VeEt HaArvediy VeEt HaTzemariy VeEt HaChamatiy VeAchar Naphotzu Mishpechot HaKenaaniy, where the **word** VeEt is from the **word** Et which is the first and the last letters of the Hebrew Alephbet, and it represents Messiah, the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End, the **word** HaArvediy, is from the **word** or name Arvad which is the name of the most northerly town in Phoenicia situated on a rocky island called Ruad, opposite the coastal town of Tarus, Syria, it lies a short distance of the Syrian coast, directly opposite Cyprus, the **word** VeEt is defined above, the **word** HaTzemariy, is from the **word** or name Tzemariy, and it is the name of a people group descended from Canaan and associated with the city of Tzemer or Zemer in our English Scriptures, the **word** VeEt is defined above, the **word** or name HaChamatiy, is defined as a nation descended from Canaan, they were the early settlers of Chamat, the **word** VeAchar, is from the **word** Achar, which means, to be or remain behind, he was late, tarried, he delayed, kept back, it means another, other, next, strange, and as an adverb it means, after, behind, afterward, the **word** Naphotzu, is from the **word** Putz, פִּיץ, which means, to be dispersed, be scattered, spread, he circulated, distributed, I also means to speak, he opened his mouth, spoke, said, related to the **word** Putzetz, פִּינֵץ, which means explosive, the **word** Mishpechot, means families, the **word** HaKenaaniy, is from the **word** or name Canaan, which means, Phoenician, merchant, trader)

All these people are related, but as time went by, many of them became enemies, and most if not all of them, became enemies of Israel, the people that YHVH established as the people that were going to be His one and only family, through Abraham, for Abraham, believed, followed and obeyed the Torah of YHVH when no one else did.



19 And the border of the Canaanites was from Sidon, as you come to Gerar; unto Gaza; as you go, unto Sodom, and Gomorrah, and Admah, and Zeboim, even unto Lasha.

וַיְהִי גְבוּל הַכְּנַעֲנִי מִתְצִידוֹן בְּאֶכָה גֵרָרָה עַד־עֵינָה בְּאֶכָה סְדוֹמָה וְעִמְרָה וְאַדְמָה וְצִבּוֹיִם (עַד־לָשָׁע, VeYehiy Gebul HaKenaaniy MiTziydon BoAkah Gerarah Ad Azah BoAkah Sedomah VaAmorah VeAdamah Utzboyim Ad Lasha, where the **word** VaYihiy is from the word Hayah, הָיָה, which means, to be, exist, happen, become, was, existed, came into being, became, he remained, it came to pass, happened, it was done, brought about, he caused something to become, he made, the **word** Gebul, means border, frontier, boundary, borderline, limit, territory, district, province, it also means kneaded, mixing, the **word** HaKenaaniy, is from the **word** Kenaan, and it means a descendent of Kanaan, the **word** MiTziydon, means from Tzidon and the **word** Tzidon is the name of the

firstborn son of Canaan, and it is an important coastal city-state of Phoenicia, the **word**, Boachah is from the **word** Bo, בּוֹא, which means, to come, come in, arrive, enter, reach, happen, set, and without the letter Vav we form the **word** Bo, בּוּ, which means he who comes, he who arrives, coming, subsequent, next, the **word** Gerarah, is the name of a district south of Gaza, and southwest of the border of Canaan, near the Mediterranean Sea, the **word** Ad, as a preposition and conjunction, means, to, unto, up to, even to, until, while, it is related to the **word** Ed, and it too, as a conjunction, means, to, unto, up to, even, until, while, as a noun it means eternity, perpetuity, progress in time, it means booty, to take away, tear away, it means witness, testimony, menstruation, to count, to reckon, consider, he prepared himself, it means ornament, jewel, choice, best, it also the heart of the word Moed, which speaks of YHVH's festivals, His weekly and yearly Feasts, His appointed times, the times where Israel is to stop what they are doing and rehearse the type of Life that they will live, in the kingdom of Elohim for eternity, the **word**, Azah, pronounced Gaza in English, it means, strong, it was one to the five chief cities of the Philistines, in Southwest Palestine, the other being Ashdod, Ashkelon, Ekron and Gath, the **word** BoAkah, is defined above, the **word** Sedomah, is one of the cities destroyed by YHVH, Sodomah, the borders of Canaan, reached from Sidon toward Gerar, as far as Gaza, and them toward Sodom, Gomorrah, Amah and Zeboim, the **word** VaAmarah, is pronounced Gomorrah in English, the **word** VeAdma, is the name of one of the cities of the plain, along with Sodom, Gomorrah, and Zeboim, it is also Canaan's southern most border, the word, Utzboyim, is pronounced Zeboim in English)

20 These are the sons of Cham, after their families, after their tongues, in their countries, and in their nations.

אֵלֶּה בְּנֵי-חָם לְמִשְׁפְּחֹתָם לְלִשְׁנֹתָם בְּאֶרֶצְתָּם בְּגוֹיֵיהֶם, Eleh Beney Cham

LeMishpechotam Lileshonotam BeArtzotam BeGoyehem, where the **word** Eleh means, these, but it also means, to worship as a deity, deify, he adored or worshipped, it means, to curse, swear, took an oath, obligation by an oath, it means to wail, lament, it means, terebinth, oak, a large strong tree, it means, bat, club, cudgel, it means, goddess, the **word** Beney, means sons, children, the **word** Cham, means, warm, warmth, heat, temperature, it also means the husband's father, father in law, the **word** LeMishpechotam, means families, the **word** Lileshonotam, is from the **word** Lashon, which means, language, tongue, speech, expression, parlance, anything tongue shaped, linguist, linguistic, lingual, tongue-like, it also has a negative connotation, it means to slander, to use the tongue for evil, the **word** BeArtzotam, is from the **word** Aretz, which means, country, land, earth, ground, the **word** BeGoyehem, is from the **word** Goy which means, nations, gentiles)

In *Genesis 11:1*, it says that *the whole earth was of one language*, one Shaphah, שָׁפָה, which means, lip, language, tongue, edge, margin, rim, border, shore, mustache, to hemstitch, to sweep bare, be smooth, planed, trimmed, he rubbed, polished, he compensated, indemnified, it also means to be quiet, be at ease, became sane, cured of lunacy, it also means to put over the fire, and here in *verse 20* it says, *after their tongues*, Lashon, לָשׁוֹן, which means, language, tongue, speech, expression, parlance, anything tongue shaped, linguist, linguistic, lingual, tongue-like, it also has a negative connotation, it means to slander, to use the tongue for evil. The difference is, that the word tongue Lashon, could mean, dialect, parlance, idiom, formulation, expression, which means that they spoke the same language but probably had

different accents, and maybe used local words, colloquialisms, that may not have been known to newcomers, while the word Shaphah, means the language within the same border, but once YHVH confused their language, their Shaphah, they, those who were now speaking a different language, created borders for themselves, borders of towns, cities and nations, where they spoke different languages.

Next we are told about the five sons of Shem.

21 Unto Shem also, the father of all the children of Eber, the brother of Japheth the elder, even to him were children born.

(וּלְשֵׁם יֻלַּד גַּם הוּא אָבִי כָּל־בְּנֵי־עֶבֶר אַחִי יֶפֶת הַגָּדוֹל), UISHem Yulad Gam Hu Aviy Kal Beney Eved Achiy Yephet HaGadol, where the **word** UISHem means, and unto Shem, and the **word** Shem, שֵׁם is the name of one of Noach's sons, and it means, name, designation, reputation, renown, fame, character, the essence of, it could be said, that it is everything that person stands for, his beliefs, his way of life, and as an adverb, it means, there, existing, in existence, the **word** Yulad, means, to bear, bring forth, beget, he begot, she bore, brought forth, he helped deliver a child, was born, he declared his pedigree, he behaved like a child, he caused to bear, begot, it means child, boy, offspring, young man, the **word** Gam, is a conjunction, that means, also, to, even as well, heap, abundance, much, the **word** Hu, means he or it, the **word** Aviy, means father, the **word** Kal, means, all, the whole of, everything, the **word** Beney, means sons, children, the **word** Ever or Eber, means, servant, slave, bondman, worshipper, to work, to serve, he worked, laboured, tilled, cultivated, he worshipped, he dressed tanned, was elaborate, adapted, deed, work, action, he made, he did, the **word** Achiy, is from the **word** Ach and means brother, the **word** Yephet, is the name of one of Noach's sons, the **word** Hagadol is from the **word** Gadol which means, great, large, big, strong, noble, honoured, growing, raising, rearing)

22 The children of Shem; Elam, and Asshur, and Arphaxad, and Lud, and Aram.

(בְּנֵי שֵׁם עֵילָם וְאַשּׁוּר וְאַרְפַּכְשָׁד וְלוּד וְאַרָם), Beney Shem Eylam VeAshur VeArpakshad VeLud VeAram, where the **word** Beney means, the sons, the children, the **word** Shem, is the name of one of Noach's sons, and it means, name, designation, reputation, renown, fame, character, the essence of, it could be said, that it is everything that person stands for, his beliefs, his way of life, and as an adverb, it means, there, existing, in existence, the **word** or name Eylam, is the name of a people and a country in the southern area of the Iranian plateau in the Zagros mountains, East Northeast of the valley of Tigris which is in the area of the present day Iranian province of Khuzistan, the word VeAshur, is from the **word** or name, Ashur, and it is the name of the second son of Shem, and it means, the land of Assyria, it means box tree, step, pronouncing happy, confirmation, corroboration, authentication, the **word** VeArpakshad, is from the **word** or name Arpakshad, and it is the name of the first son of Shem, and he is the grandfather of Eber, the birth of Arpakshad is the first recorded birth after the flood, it is suggested that he was the father of the Kasdim of Chaldeans, the **word** VeLud is the **word** or name Lud, son of Shem and grandson of Noach, the **word** VeAram, is from the **word** or name Aram, אֲרָם, which means high, exalted, and he is one of the five sons of Shem and the father of Uz, Hul, Gether, and Mash, he is regarded as the ancestor of the Arameans, and Aram is

also the name of a place, it is the name, Syria, Mesopotamia, originally meaning highland)

As you can see, Shem had five sons, which might be YHVH's way of indicating to us that Shem kept the Words of the Torah of YHVH, as Abraham, a descendant of Shem, later did the same.

23 And the children of Aram; Uz, and Hul, and Gether, and Mash.

(וּבְנֵי אָרָם עוּז וְחֹל וְגֵתֵר וּמָשׁ, Ubeney Aram Utz VeChul VeGeter VaMash, where the **word** Ubeney, means and the sons of, the **word** Aram, is one of the five sons of Shem and the father of Uz, Hul, Gether, and Mash, he is regarded as the ancestor of the Arameans, and it is also the name of a place, it is the name, Syria, Mesopotamia, originally meaning highland, the **word** or name Utz, is the name of the son of Aram, and grandson of Shem, the land of Uz or Utz, was apparently a district or a section of the country east of Palestine, on the border of Arabia, it was the home of Job, and the prophet Jeremiah refers to it twice, and the **word** Utz means to advise, the **word** VeChul, is from the **word** or name Chul, חוּל, he is a son of Aram, grandson of Shem, and his name means, to move around in a circle, whirl, dance, to fall, occur, he danced, it fell upon, it fell, occurred, happened, the **word** VeGeter, is from the word or name Geter, he was a son of Aram, and grandson of Shem, the **word** VaMash, is from the **word** or name Mash, he is a son of Aram, grandson of Shem)

24 And Arphaxad begat Salah; and Salah begat Eber.

(וְאַרְפַּכְשָׁד יָלַד אֶת־שָׁלַח וְשָׁלַח יָלַד אֶת־עֵבֶר, VeArpakshad Yalad Et Shalach VeShalach Yalad Et Ever, where the word or name VeArpakshad, is defined above, the **word** Yalad, means, to bear, bring forth, beget, he begot, she bore, brought forth, he helped deliver a child, was born, he declared his pedigree, he behaved like a child, he caused to bear, begot, it means child, boy, offspring, young man, the **word** Et, is the first and last letters of the Hebrew Alephbet and they represent Messiah, the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End, the **word** Shalach, is the name of the son of Arpakshad, the **word** Yalad, is defined above, the **word** Et is also defined above the **word** Ever or Eber, is the name of the son of Shalach, son of Arpakshad, and Eber, is Abraham fifth great grandfather, and his name means, servant, slave, bondman, worshipper, to work, to serve, he worked, laboured, tilled, cultivated, he worshipped, he dressed tanned, was elaborate, adapted, deed, work, action, he made, he did)

25 And unto Eber were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided; and his brother's name was Joktan.

(וּלְעֵבֶר יָלַד שְׁנֵי בָנִים שֵׁם הָאֶחָד פֶּלֶג כִּי בַיָּמָיו נִפְלְגָה הָאָרֶץ וְשֵׁם אֲחִיו יֻקְטָן, UIEver Yulad Shney Baniym Shem HaEchar Peleg Kiy Beyamayv Niphlegah HaAretz VeShem Achiyv Yaqtan, where the **word** UIEver is from the **word** or name Ever or Eber, and it is defined above, the **word** Yulad, is defined above, the **word**, Shney, is the number two, the **word** Baniym, means sons, the **word** or name Shem, is the name of one of the sons of Adam, the **word** HaEchad, means one, the **word** or name Peleg, is a son of Eber, descendant of Shem, the **word** Peleg means, division, according to the biblical text, Peleg received his name because in his time the earth was divided, separated, because of the tower of Babel incident, the **word** Kiy, means, that, because, when, while, as, if, in case,

although, though, thus, therefore, as, like, when, that, in order that, and as a noun it means burning, branding, the **word** Beyamayv, is from the **word** Yom, יוֹם, which means, day, time, year, but we also have to understand that the Hebrew letters of the word Yom, יוֹם, gives us a much more in depth meaning of this word; Yom is spelled with a Yod, a Vav and a Mem, the letter Yod means, hand, he will, to establish, strength, the letter Vav, means nail, a connection, bridge, hook, tent peg, attached, balanced, and the letter Mem, means, from, out of, womb, baptism, mikvah, incubate. Therefore, I believe that Elohim is telling us, through this word Yom, that His Right Hand (*Messiah, the Living Torah made flesh*) has established a connection, whereby we, mankind, can choose to be attached to Him, and allow the words of our Heavenly Father's Torah of Life to incubate within our hearts, so that when we choose to obey them, and put His Words into action in our daily lives, we will learn **to work out our own salvation**, by seeing and understanding that there is really only **ONE True Light**, and that that **ONE True Light IS** the Words of our heavenly Father's Torah of Life made flesh, our Messiah, our Redeemer and Saviour, the **word** Niphlegah, means division, the **word** HaAretz, means the earth, the land, the country, the ground, the **word**, VeShem, means and the name of, the **word** Achiyv, means brother, the **word** or name Yaqtan, is a son of Ever, and descendant of Shem, his thirteen children are said to have lived from Mesha to Sephar, probably referring to locations is Southwest Arabia)

26 *And Joktan begat Almodad, and Sheleph, and Hazarmaveth, and Jerah,*

(וַיִּקְטַן יָלַד אֶת־אֱלִמּוֹדָד וְאֶת־שָׁלֵף וְאֶת־חַצְרַמָּוֶת וְאֶת־יָרַח, VeyaQetan Yalad Et Almodad VeEt Shaleph VeEt Chatzarmavet VeEt Yarach, where the **word** VeyaQetan, is from the **word** or name Yaqtan, and it is defined above, the **word** Yaled, means to beget, the **word** Et is defined above, the **word** or name Almodad, is the eldest son of Yaqtan, and descendant of Shem, and his name, Almodad, could mean, Elohim is love, the **word** VeEt is defined above, the **word** or name Shaleph, is a son of Yaqtan and grandson of Eber, many believe that his name is a tribal name, referring to group in South Arabia, otherwise known by the name as-or as Sulaf, the **word** VeEt is defined above, the **word** Chatzarmavet, is the name of a son of Yaqtan, grandson of Eber, and descendant of Shem, his name appears to be preserved in Arabic, as Hadramaut, and this name is applied to a south Arabian tribe and to a fruitful valley running parallel to the Arabian sea coast for about two hundred miles, his name also means village of Mavet, or village of death, the **word** VeEt is defined above, the **word** or name Yarach, is the son of Yaqtan, grandson of Eber, descendant of Shem, some believe the name Yarach, is reflected in Arabic as the name Warah, the designation of a region in South Arabia)

27 *And Hadoram, and Uzal, and Diklah,*

(וַאֲת־הָדוֹרָם וְאֶת־אֻזָּל וְאֶת־דִּקְלָה, VeEt HaDoram VeEt Uzal VeEt Diqlah, where the **word** VeEt is from the **word** Et, which is the first and the last letters of the Hebrew Alephbet, and it represents Messiah, the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End, the **word** or name Hadoram, is the son of Yaqtan, son of Eber, descendant of Shem, and some scholars identify the name with Dauram, a locality in Yemen, Hadoram, thus may have been the name of a south Arabian tribe, the **word** VeEt is defined above, the **word** or name Uzal, is a son of Yaqtan, descendant of Shem, the **word** VeEt is defined above, the **word** or name Diqlah, is a son of Yaqtan and descendant of Shem through Eber, the

names of Yaqtan's thirteen sons, appear to refer to South Arabian tribes, but the places associated with the are difficult to identify)

The two sons of Eber, Peleg and Yaqtan, represent the two main divisions of the Semitic-speaking people, and Yaqtan is considered by some scholars to be the founder of the Arab nation.

28 *And Obal, and Abimael, and Sheba,*

(וְאֶת-עוּבָל וְאֶת-אַבִּימָאֵל וְאֶת-שֶׁבָא, VeEt Ubal VeEt Aviymael VeEt Sheva, where the **word** VeEt is from the **word** Et, which is the first and the last letters of the Hebrew Alephbet, and it represents Messiah, the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End, the **word** or name Ubal, is a son of Yaqtan, descendant of Shem, he is supposedly the ancestor of the South Arabian tribe, perhaps identified with the Banu Ubal in Yemen, the **word** VeEt is defined above, the **word** or name Aviymael or Abiymael, son of Yaqtan, descendant of Shem, the name could possibly means my father is truly Elohim, the **word** VeEt is defined above, the **word** or name Sheva or Sheba, son of Yaqtan, descendant of Shem)

29 *And Ophir, and Havilah, and Jobab: all these were the sons of Joktan.*

(וְאֶת-אוֹפִיר וְאֶת-חַוִּילָה וְאֶת-יֹבָב כָּל-אֵלֶּה בְּנֵי יֶקֶטָן, VeEt Opher VeEt Chaviylah VeEt Yovav Kal Eleh Beney YaQetan, where the **word** VeEt, is from the **word** Et, which is the first and the last letters of the Hebrew Alephbet, and it represents Messiah, the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End, the **word** or name Ophir, son of Yaqtan descendant of Shem, it is supposed that he is the ancestor of the people of the south Arabian tribe also named Ophir, and the name of a region, a maritime nation in the Arabian peninsula, known for its export of fine woods, precious stones, and especially gold, the **word** VeEt is defined above, the **word**, Chaviylah, is the name of one of the sons of Yaqtan, grandson of Eber, it is also the name of the area described as being bounded by one of the four rivers that came out of the Garden of Eden, the river Pishon, and as being rich in gold, and in onyx, the **word**, VeEt, is defined above, the **word** or name Yovav or Yobab, is a son of Yaqtan, grandson of Eber, it may also be the name on an ancient south Arabian tribe, and some scholar have noted the similarity between Jobab Yuhaybab, a tribe in central Yemen, the **word** Kal, means all, the whole of, everything, the **word** Eleh, means these, but it also means, to worship as a deity, deify, he adored or worshipped, it means, to curse, swear, took an oath, obligation by an oath, it means to wail, lament, it means, terebinth, oak, a large strong tree, it means, bat, club, cudgel, it means, goddess, the **word**, Beney, means sons, children, the **word** Yaqtan is defined above)

These *verses* tell us that Shem had five sons, and one of his sons, Aram, had four children, another one of his sons, Arphaxad, had one son, Salah, and Salah had one son named Eber, and this Eber had two sons, Peleg and Joktan, and Joktan, had thirteen sons, for a total of twenty six sons, grandsons and great grandsons, and the number twenty six, happens to be the Gamatria of the Name יהוה, Yahweh, where the letter Yod, י has a numerical value of ten, the letter Hey ה, a value of five, the letter Vav ו, a value of six, and the letter Hey ה, has a value of five, for a total of twenty six. Could it be that YHVH is telling us, that some or all of these people, will be the ones that will follow and obey the Words of His Torah of Life as Abraham did.

30 And their dwelling was from Mesha, as you got unto Sephar a mount of the east.

(וַיְהִי מוֹשָׁבָם מִמֶּשָׁה בְּאֶרֶץ סִפְרָה הַר הַקְּדָם) VaYehiy Moshabam MiMesha Boakah Sepharah Har HaQedem, where the **word** VaYehiy is from the **word** Hayah, הָיָה, which means, to be, exist, happen, become, was, existed, came into being, became, he remained, it came to pass, happened, it was done, brought about, he caused something to become, he made, the **word**, Moshabam, is from the **word** Moshav, מוֹשָׁב, which means, sitting, seat, dwelling, residence, meeting, session, situation, site, to sit, dwell, and as an adjective it means, returned, made to sit, seated, colony, settlement of independent farmers in Israel, the **word** MiMesha, is from the **word** or name Mesha, and it is a place in the east country, probably Arabia, that along with Sephar, served to delimit the territory occupied by the sons of Yaqtan, the descendant of Shem through Eber, the **word** Boakah, means as you go, it is from the **word** Bo, בּוֹ, means, to come, come in, arrive, enter, reach, happen, set, and without the letter Vav we form the word Bo, בָּ, which means he who comes, he who arrives, coming, subsequent, next, the **word** or name Sepharah, is a place in the east country, probably Arabia, mentioned above with the city of Mesha, the **word** Har, means mountains, the **word** HaQedem, is from the word Qedem, קֵדָם, which means, to be before, be in front, he was before, preceded, went before, anticipate, he had priority over, advanced, he met, came to meet, received, welcomed, he hastened, was hurried up, he succeeded, prospered, he made progress, advanced, he confronted, as an adverb it means before, previously, before, what is in front, forward, east)



31 *These are the sons of Shem, after their families, after their tongues, in their lands, after their nations.*

אֵלֶּה בְּנֵי־שֵׁם לְמִשְׁפְּחֹתָם לְלִשְׁנֹתָם בְּאֶרְצֹתָם לְגוֹיֵיהֶם) Eleh Beney Shem LeMishpechotam Lilshonotam BeArtzotam Legoyehem, where the **word** Eleh means, these, but it also means, to worship as a deity, deify, he adored or worshipped, it means, to curse, swear, took an oath, obligation by an oath, it means to wail, lament, it means, terebinth, oak, a large strong tree, it means, bat, club, cudgel, it means, goddess, the **word** Beney, means sons, children, the **word**, Shem, is the name of one of Noach's sons, and it means, name, designation, reputation, renown, fame, character, the essence of, it could be said, that it is everything that person stands for, his beliefs, his way of life, and as an adverb, it means, there, existing, in existence, the **word** LeMishpechotam, is from the **word** Mishpachah, מִשְׁפָּחָה, which means, family, clan, species, kind, race, offspring, the **word**, Lilshonotam, is from the **word** Lashon, לָשׁוֹן, which means, language, tongue, speech, expression, parlance, anything tongue shaped, linguist, linguistic, lingual, tongue-like, it also has a negative connotation, it means to slander, to use the tongue for evil, the **word**, BeArtzotam, is from the **word** Aretz, which means, earth, country, ground, land, the **word**, Legoyehem, is from the **word** Goy, גּוֹי, which means, nation, people, gentile, an irreligious Jew, and the plural is Goyim)

32 *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.*

אֵלֶּה מִשְׁפְּחֹת בְּנֵי־נֹחַ לְתוֹלְדֹתָם בְּגוֹיֵיהֶם וּמֵאֶלֶּה נִפְרְדוּ הַגּוֹיִם בְּאֶרֶץ אַחַר הַמַּבּוּל) Eleh Mishpechot Beney Noach LeToldotam BeGoyehem UmeEleh Niphredu HaGoyim BaAretz Achar HaMabul, where the **word** Eleh, means, these, but it also means, to worship as a deity, deify, he adored or worshipped, it means, to curse, swear, took an oath, obligation by an oath, it means to wail, lament, it means, terebinth, oak, a large strong tree, it means, bat, club, cudgel, it means, goddess, the **word** Mishpechot, means family, clan, species, kind, race, offspring, the **word** Beney means sons, children, the **word**, Noach, means means, restful, quiescent, and if we add or insert the letter Vav in this word, we form the **word** Noach, נֹחַ, which means, to rest, seat for resting, cushion, pillow, was extended was rested, he made camels kneel down, resting place of camels, he settled down, was quiet, was given rest, was relieved, he caused to rest, gave rest, he caused to alight, set down, he deposited, he let remain, he let alone, he permitted, it means easy, convenient, pleasing, kind, benign, rest, repose, the **word** LeToldotam is from the **word** Toldot, תּוֹלְדוֹת, means, history, chronology, generations, annals, chronicles, consequences, outcome, the **word** BeGoyehem, is from the **word** Goy, גּוֹי, which means, nation, people, gentile, an irreligious Jew, and the plural is Goyim, the word, UmeEleh, is from the word Eleh defined above, the **word** Niphredu, is from the word Parad, פָּרַד, which means, to divide, separate, he separated, scattered, drove off, he ran, fled, he went apart, he separated, he decomposed, resolved into constituent parts, was dispersed, he made a division, it also means mule, the running or fleeing animal, it also means dried pomegranat seed, it means odd number, separation, atom, parting, departure, the **word**, HaGoyim, is from the **word** Goyim defined above, the **word**, BaAretz, means in the earth, the ground, the country, the land, the **word** Achar, means, to be or remain behind, he was late, tarried, he delayed, kept back, it means another, other,

next, strange, and as an adverb it means, after, behind, afterward, the **word**, HaMabul, means the flood)

This tells us that even before the incident of the tower of Babel, the descendants of the sons of Noach, established, cities, boundaries, territories and even some nations, and it says that they were divided. That could mean they were divided geographically, but it could also mean that they were separated by what they believed and followed. This tells me, that mankind as a race has always been ready to receive and believe in a Saviour, but, since it appears that they had walked away from the Words of the Torah of Elohim, and were going in a rebellious direction, that the people followed, prior to the flood, they were actually distancing themselves from YHVH, His Ways and His Saviour, His Words made flesh. As we read through the other chapters of Genesis, we will see how that worked out for them. Amein

Studying and keeping Torah together as a community.

*Have a great Elohim blessed week and may YHVH bless your every thought,
and your every deed. Until we meet again. Amein*