

Message: The Generations of Noah. 노아의 세대들**Genesis Chapter 10¹**

We continue an expository, verse by verse, study of the Book of Genesis.

		Theme	
Genesis	Chapter	1	Creation
		2	Creation of Man
		3	The Serpent, Man's Sin, God's Provision of a Blood Sacrifice
		4	Cain Murders Abel
		5	The Generations of Adam
		6	The Sons of God and Daughters of Men, Giants
		7	The Flood
		8	The Aftermath of the Flood
		9	God's Covenant with Noah

Now, let's Read: Genesis Chapter 10

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

These are the generations [Toledoh]; we have seen that term before.

2 The sons of Japheth; Gomer, and Magog, and Madai, and Javan, and Tubal, and Meshech,

1 이제 노아의 아들들인 셈과 함과 야벳의 세대들은 이러하니라. 홍수 이후에 그들에게 아들들이 태어났는데

2 야벳의 아들들은 고멜과 마곡과 마대와 야완과 두발과

Last Genesis Outline: The Outline: God's Covenant with Noah [& the Animals & Us!]

1. There will be NO MORE worldwide floods.
 - a. God made this an 'perpetual' promise.
 - b. The world will be destroyed by fire, one day in the future.
2. There will be bows [Rainbows] in the clouds.
 - a. God remembers.
 - b. Thank God for His mercy and Grace!
3. Drinking Wine Can Get You Into Trouble.
 - a. You could get drunk.
 - b. Things could happen that you remember, and later curse.
- c. It could affect your family for a long time!

All Scripture taken from the King James Version (via e-sword, reference (Ref:), www.e-sword.net) or the Korean King James Version (KKJV, ref: <http://www.keepbible.com>).

and Tiras.

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

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

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

Isles: [H339], island, coasts, habitable spots.
섬, 해안, 사람이 거주할 수 있는 장소

Here we see how God describes people – tongues, families, nations [nothing about race, or skin color].

하나님께서 사람들을 어떻게 나타내고 있는지 보십시오 – 언어들, 가족들, 민족들 (인종이나, 피부색 같은 것은 없습니다)

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

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

8 And Cush begat Nimrod: he began to be a

메섹과 디라스요,

3 고멜의 아들들은 아스그나스와 리밧과 도갈마요,

4 야완의 아들들은 엘리사와 다시스와 깃딤과 도다님이더라.

5 이들이 이방인들의 섬들을 자기들의 영토대로 나누되 각각 자기 언어와 자기들의 가족들에 따라 자기들의 민족들대로 나누었더라.

6 ¶ 함의 아들들은 구스와 미스라임과 붓과 가나안이요,

7 구스의 아들들은 스바와 하월라와 샹다와 라아마와 샹드가요, 라아마의 아들들은 세바와 드단이며

8 구스가 니므롯을 낳았는데

mighty one in the earth.²

그가 땅에서 강력한 자가 되기 시작하였더라.

Nimrod: [H5248]: son of Cush. 니므롯:
구스의 아들

Mighty One: [H1368] גִּבְבֹּר *gibbôr ghib-bore'*,
ghib-bore' Intensive from the same as H1397; *powerful*; by
implication *warrior, tyrant*: - champion, chief, X excel, giant,
man, mighty (man, one), strong (man), valiant man. 강력한,
전사, 폭군을 암시, 거인, 용감한 사람

Nimrod may have been a giant.³
니므롯은 아마도 거인이었을 것입니다.

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

9 그가 {주} 앞에서 강한
사냥꾼이었으므로 사람들이
이르기를, 아무개는 {주}
앞에서 강한 사냥꾼인 니므롯
같다, 하느니라.

Mighty [H1368 as above]. 강한
Hunter [H6718]: to lie in wait, to catch an
animal. 사냥꾼: 숨어서 기다리며, 동물을
잡음

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

10 그의 왕국의 시작은 시날
땅에 있는 바벨과 에렉과
악갓과 갈레였으며

² Matthew Henry says of Nimrod; “Nimrod was a mighty hunter *against* the Lord, so the Septuagint; that is, (1.) He set up idolatry, as Jeroboam did, for the confirming of his usurped dominion. That he might set up a new government, he set up a new religion upon the ruin of the primitive constitution of both. *Babel was the mother of harlots*. Or, (2.) He carried on his oppression and violence in defiance of God himself, daring Heaven with his impieties, as if he and his huntsmen could out-brave the Almighty, and were a match for the Lord of hosts and all his armies. *As if it were a small thing to weary men, he thinks to weary my God also, Isa 7:13.*” Via E-sword.

³ If Nimrod was a giant, how did this happen? Did Genesis 6:2 re-occur? [I don't think so; God judged the evil angels.]. The only other explanation that I can think is that there is still giant blood in humans [from Noah's son's wives]. Later, the children of Israel will deal with the remnants of the giants in Canaan.

Kingdom: [H6447] dominion. 왕국: 통치권

This is the first use of kingdom in the Bible.

여기에서 성경 가운데 왕국이란 단어가 처음 사용되었습니다.

So, I believe that we can say that Nimrod is the first king that we see in the Bible.

따라서 니므롯이 성경에 나온 첫 왕이라고 말할 수 있습니다.

11 Out of that land went forth Asshur, and builded Nineveh, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah,⁴

11 그 땅에서 앗수르가 나아가
니느웨와 르호봇 도시와
갈라와

We also see cities being built. 도시들이 세워졌습니다.

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

12 또 니느웨와 갈라 사이의
레센을 세웠는데 바로 그것은
큰 도시니라.

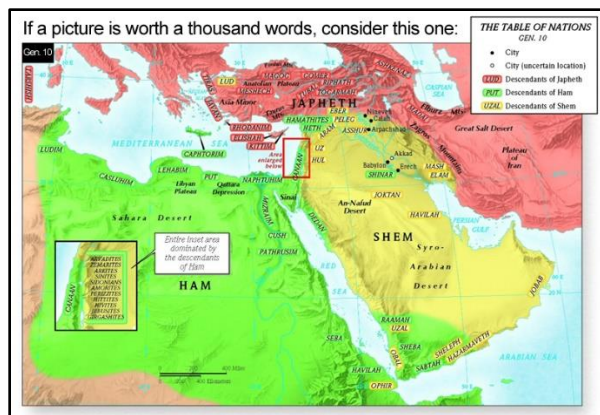
13 And Mizraim begat Ludim, and Anamim, and Lehabim, and Naphtuhim,

13 미스라임은 루딤과
아나뫼와 르하빔과 납두힘과

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

14 바스루심과 가슬루힘과
갑도림을 낳았는데
(가슬루힘에게서 블레셋이
나왔더라.)

⁴ Asshur: **H804** אַשּׁוּר אֲשֻׁר 'ashshûr 'ashshûr ash-shoor', ash-shoor'' Apparently from **H833** (in the sense of *successful*); *Ashshur*, the second son of Shem; also his descendants and the country occupied by them (that is, Assyria), its region and its empire: - Asshur, Assur, Assyria, Assyrians. See **H838**.



15 And Canaan begat Sidon his firstborn, and Heth,

15 ¶ 가나안은 자기의 맏아들 시돈과 헛을 낳고

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

16 또 여부스 족속과 아모리 족속과 기르가스 족속과

17 And the Hivite, and the Arkite, and the **Sinite**,⁶

17 히위 족속과 알가 족속과 신 족속과

Sinite: an inhabitant of Sinim. 신족속: 시님 땅의 거주민

⁵ Ref: <https://www.theapricity.com/forum/showthread.php?207036-Noah-s-sons-Ham-Shem-and-Japheth>

⁶ Sinite: **H5513** שִׁינִי see-nee' From an otherwise unknown name of a man; a *Sinite*, or descendant of one of the sons of Canaan: - Sinite. **Total KJV occurrences: 2**

Genesis 10:17 히위 족속과 알가 족속과 신 족속과.

Gen 10:17 希未人、亚基人、西尼人、 Gen 10:17 Xī wèi rén, yà jī rén, xī ní rén,

Gen 10:17 The Hivites, the Achish, the Sini,

Sinim —The 'land of Sinim' ([Isa 49:12](#)) must, from the context, have been in the extreme south or east of the known world. In the south, Sin (*Pelusium*, [Eze 30:15](#) f.) and Syene ([Eze 29:10](#); [Eze 30:6](#)) have been suggested. The latter is favoured by recent discoveries of papyri (cf. Seveneh). The LXX favours the view that a country in the east was intended, and some modern commentators have identified Sinim with China, the land of the Sinæ.

Ref: Hastings Dictionary of the Bible, via e-sword.

I believe that eventually Sinites/Sinim become China [or the East, which could include Korea and Japan]. 신족속/시님땅은 중국이 되었을 것으로 생각합니다 (중국 동쪽, 한국과 일본도 포함되었을 수 있습니다)

That is my opinion. [I could be wrong.]
이건 제 생각인데 (틀릴 수도 있습니다)

Compare:

Isaiah 49:11-12

11 And I will make
all my mountains a
way, and my
highways shall be
exalted.

11 내가 나의 모든
산을 길로 만들고
나의 큰길들을
돋우리니

12 Behold, these
shall come from far:
and, lo, these from
the north and from
the west; and these
from the land of
Sinim.

12 보라, 이들은
먼 곳에서 오며,
보라, 이들은
북쪽과 서쪽에서
오고 또 이들은
시님 땅에서
오리라.

Now back to **Genesis 10**:

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

18 아르왓 족속과 스말 족속과 하맛 족속을 낳았으며 그 뒤에 가나안 족속들의 가족들이 널리 흩어지니라.

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

19 가나안 족속들의 경계는 시돈에서부터 네가 그랄에 이를 때에 만나는 가자까지며 또 네가 가면서 만나는 소돔과

Border: [H1366] boundary.

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

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

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

- We saw Asshur earlier; he built Nineveh.

Nineveh and Babylon are two cities [nations] who God will use to judge Israel.

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

24 And Arphaxad begat Salah; and Salah begat Eber.

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.

The earth was divided [H6385]: split.
땅이 나뉘었습니다.

This may be a **preview** of what happens at the Tower of Babel in the next chapter of Genesis.

고모라와 아드마와
스보임까지 곧
라사까지였더라.

20 이들은 함의 아들들 곧
그들의 가족들과 언어들에
따라 그들의 나라들과
민족들대로 함의
아들들이니라.

21 ¶ 셈은 에벨의 모든 자손의
조상이요, 그 형 야벳의
동생이라. 그에게도 자손이
태어났는데

22 셈의 자손은 엘람과
앗수르와 아르박삿과 룿과
아람이요,

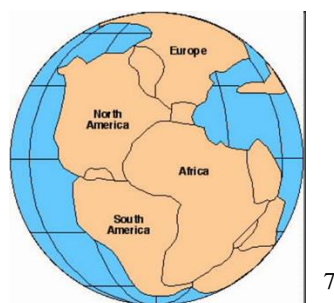
23 아람의 자손은 우스와 훌과
게델과 마스이며

24 아르박삿은 살라를 낳고
살라는 에벨을 낳았더라.

25 에벨에게 두 아들이
태어났는데 하나의 이름은
벨렉이었으니 이는 그의
날들에 땅이 나뉘었기
때문이다. 그의 형제의
이름은 욥단이었는데

창세기 다음 장에 나오는 바벨탑 사건을 미리 보여주는 듯 합니다.

Here is a slide that is interesting; though I cannot prove it. I offer it only as one potential explanation for the phrase ‘the earth was divided’. 여기 재미있는 슬라이드가 있습니다. 증명할 수는 없지만, 땅이 나뉘었다는 구절을 설명할 수 있을 것으로 생각합니다.



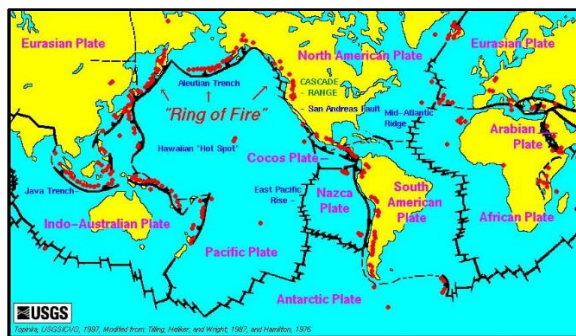
Here is another slide which shows pressure plates in the earth.

지구의 지각판을 보여주는 다른 슬라이드가 있습니다.

This is all under God’s control. 이 모든 것이 하나님의 통제하에 있습니다.

This may be some of the reasons for why some areas of the earth are susceptible to earthquakes, Hurricanes, Typhoons etc. 이것이 지구의 어떤 부분들이 왜 지진, 허리케인, 태풍에 취약한지 이유가 됩니다.

⁷ The earth was divided. Ref: <https://heavenawaits.wordpress.com/earth-was-divided/> Accessed: 9/4/2018 at 7:03 am.



8

Again, these slides are presented as something to think about – they are not Bible doctrine.

다시 말씀드리지만, 이 슬라이드들은 단지 생각해 볼 자료로 보여드리는 것입니다 – 성경교리가 아닙니다.

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

26 욕단은 알모닷과 셀렙과 하살마벳과 예라와

27 And Hadoram, and Uzal, and Diklah,

27 하도람과 우살과 디글라와

28 And Obal, and Abimael, and Sheba,

28 오발과 아비마엘과 세바와

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

29 오빌과 하월라와 요바를 낳았더라. 이들은 다 욕단의 아들들이었더라.

30 And their dwelling was from Mesha, as thou goest unto Sephar a mount of the east.⁹

30 그들이 거하는 곳은 네가

⁸ Ref: The earth was divided.

https://www.google.com/search?q=The+earth+was+divided.&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjymK-B65_dAhWPZt4KHbOEEDDMQ_AUICigB&biw=1600&bih=794#imgsrc=VqlBDH5ajF7koM: Accessed 9/4/2018 at 7:07 am.

⁹ **Sephar** *sē ʾār*: Only in [Gen 10:30](#) סְפָרָה, *ṣ^ephārāh*, “toward Sephar”), as the eastern limit of the territory of the sons of Yoktan (Joktan). From the similarity between the names of most of Yoktan's sons and the names of South Arabian towns or districts, it can hardly be doubted that Sephar is represented by the Arabic *Zafār*. The appropriateness of the site seems to outweigh the discrepancy between Arabic *z* and Hebrew *ṣ*. But two important towns in South Arabia bear this name. The one lies a little to the South of *Ṣan ʿāʾ*. According to tradition it was founded by Shammir, one of the Sabeen kings, and for a long time served as the royal seat of the Tubbas. The other *Zafār* stands on the coast in the district of *Shihr*, East of *Ḥaḍramaut*. The latter is probably to be accepted as the Biblical site. ISBE, via e-sword.

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

동쪽의 산 스발로 갈 때에
만나는 메사에서부터
시작되었더라.

31 이들은 셈의 아들들 곧
그들의 가족들과 언어들에
따라 그들의 영토들과
민족들대로 셈의
아들들이니라.

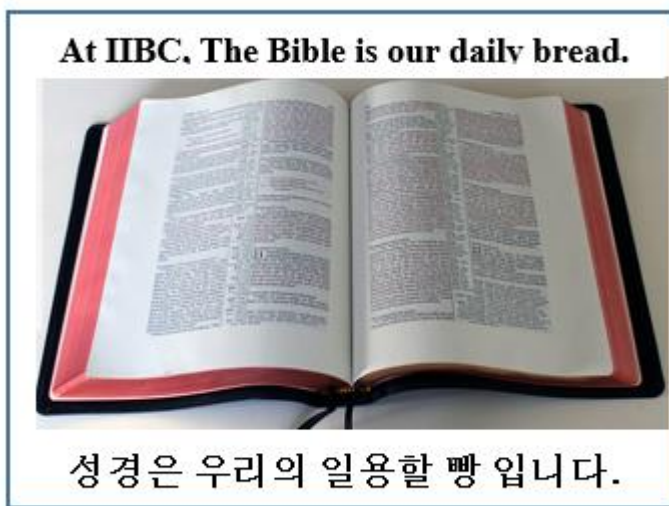
32 These [are] the families of the sons of Noah, after their generations, in their nations: and by these were the nations divided in the earth after the flood.

32 이들은 노아의 아들들의
가족들 곧 그들의 세대들에
따라 그들의 민족들대로
노아의 아들들의
가족들이니라. 홍수 이후에
이들로 말미암아 땅에서
민족들이 나뉘었더라.

Remember that Genesis is a book of beginnings. 창세기는 시작을 보여주는 책입니다.

We've seen Creation, Adam and Eve, the sin in the garden, Cain and Abel, Evil Angels, Noah and the flood, and now the beginning of nations. 창조와 아담과 이브를 보았고, 동산에서의 죄, 가인과 아벨, 악한 천사들, 노아와 홍수를 보았으며, 이제 민족들의 시작을 보고 있습니다.

Stay tuned – next week we see the Tower of Babel. 기대하십시오 - 다음 주는 바벨 탑을 공부할 예정입니다.



We are approaching the Invitation time.

What have we learned from Genesis Chapter 10?

The Outline: These are the generations of Noah. 이것들은 노아의 세대들이니라.

Noah had three sons: Shem Ham, and Japheth 노아에게 세 아들이 있었습니다:
셈, 함, 야벳

1. Japheth is generally associated with the Gentiles. 야벳은 일반적으로 이방인들과 관련지어집니다.
2. Ham is generally associated with Africa, **but** Nimrod of Babel is one of his descendants. 함은 일반적으로 아프리카와 관련이 있지만, 바벨의 니므롯은 함의 자손입니다.
 - a. So are the Sinites. [The Sinites *could be* where the people groups of China, Korea, and Japan come from].
신족속도 그러합니다 (신족속으로부터 중국,한국,일본 사람들이 비롯되었을 가능성이 있습니다.)

3. Shem is generally associated with the Middle East (later the home of the Jew and Arab). 셈은 일반적으로 나중에 유대와 아랍의 본거지가 된 중동지역과 관련이 있습니다.

Every head bowed and every eye closed, please. Christians: Confess known sin; then pray for God to bless the Invitation.

If your family is saved; why don't you get saved?
당신의 가족이 구원받는다면; 왜 구해주지 않으시겠습니까?
Do you want to spend eternity in heaven or in hell?
천국이나 지옥에서 영원을 보내고 싶습니까?

Sinners prayer:

Dear Lord have mercy on me. I know I am a sinner.
 사랑하는 주님 저를 긍휼히 여겨 주옵소서. 나는 내가 죄인인것을 압니다.
 I know you died on Calvary's cross for me.
 갈보리 십자가에서 저를 위해 돌아 가신것을 믿습니다.
 I accept you now as my personal Lord and Savior.
 지금 내 삶의 주님으로 영접하겠습니다.
 Please forgive me of all my past sins, all my present sins, and all my future sins.
 저의 모든 지나간 죄들, 지금 현재의 죄들, 그리고 미래의 죄들을 용서하여 주시길 바랍니다.
 Help me know that I am saved forever. In Jesus name, Amen
 제가 영원히 구원 받은 것을 알게 해 주세요. 예수님의 이름으로 기도 했습니다. 아멘

Invitation Hymn: #535. Does Jesus Care.

Oct 7

Memory Verse: [Genesis 10:17](#) And the Hivite, and the Arkite, and the Sinite,

QOTW: “The prophecy of Isaiah, (chapter clix. 12,) "Behold these shall come far: and lo these from the north, and from the west; and these from the land of Minim [Sinim]," has given rise to much speculation among biblical students, and is particularly interesting to those who watch the progress of the gospel in China.”

W.S. Martien, 1845. The Land of Sinim: Or, An Exposition of Isaiah XLIX. 12. Together with a Brief Account of the Jews and Christians in China (Kindle Locations 26-28). W.S. Martien. Kindle Edition.

There are no new names of God to examine.**Background:** More on Sinim**Sinim, Land of**

sī'nim, sin'īm (אַרֶץ סִינִים, 'erec šīnīm; γῆ Περσῶν, gē Persōn): The name occurs in Isaiah's prophecy of the return of the people from distant lands: "Lo, these shall come from far; and, lo, these from the north and from the west; and these from the land of Sinim" ([Isa 49:12](#)). The land is clearly far off, and it must be sought either in the South or in the East. Septuagint points to an eastern country. Many scholars have favored identification with China, the classical Sinae. It seems improbable that Jews had already found their way to China; but from very early times trade relations were established with the Far East by way of Arabia and the Persian Gulf; and the name may have been used by the prophet simply as suggesting extreme remoteness. Against, this view are Dillmann (*Commentary on Isaiah*), Duhm, Cheyne and others. Some have suggested places in the South: e.g. Sin (Pelusium, [Eze 30:15](#)) and Syene (Cheyne, *Introduction to Isa*, 275). But these seem to be too near. In harmony with his reconstruction of Biblical history, Cheyne finally concludes that the reference here is to the return from a captivity in North Arabia (*EB*, under the word). While no certain decision is possible, probability points to the East, and China cannot be quite ruled out. See article "China," *Encyclopedia Britannica* (11th edition), 188b.

International Standard Bible Encyclopedia via e-sword.

Sinim

An unknown land, conjectured by some authorities to be China.

[Isa 49:12](#) Naves Topical Bible via e-sword

Sinim

Si'nim. A people noticed in [Isa 49:12](#), as living at the extremity of the known world. They may be identified with the classical *Sinoe*, the inhabitants of the southern part of China.

Smith's Bible Dictionary via e-sword

Sinim

(Heb. *Sinim*', סִינִי, prob. of foreign etymology; Sept. Πέρσαι; Vulg. *australis*), a people whose country ("the land of Sinim") is noticed in [Isa 49:12](#) as being at the extremity of the known world, either in the south or east. The majority of the early interpreters adopted the former view, but the Sept., in giving *Persians*, favors the latter, and the weight of modern authority is thrown into the same scale, the name being identified by Gesenius, Hitzig, Knobel, and others with the classical *Sinoe*, the inhabitants of the southern part of *China*. No locality in the south equally commends itself to the judgment. Sin, the classical Pelusium, which Bochart (*Phaleg*, 4, 27) suggests, is too near, and Syene (Michaelis, *Spicil.* 2, 32) would have been given in its well known Hebrew form.

There is no *a priori* improbability in the name of the Sinae being known to the inhabitants of

Western Asia in the age of Isaiah; for though it is not mentioned by the Greek geographers until the age of Ptolemy, it is certain that an inland commercial route connected the extreme east with the west at a very early period, and that a traffic was maintained on the frontier of China between the Sinae and the Scythians, in the manner still followed by the Chinese and the Russians at Kiachta. If any name for these Chinese traders traveled westward, it would probably be that of the Sinae, whose town Thinae (another form of the Sinae) was one of the great emporiums in the western part of China, and is represented by the modern *Tsin or Tin*, in the province of *Shensi*. The Sinae attained an independent position in Western China as early as the 8th century B.C., and in the 3d century B.C. established their sway under the dynasty of Tsin over the whole of the empire. The Rabbinical name of China, *Tsin*, as well as “China” itself, was derived from this dynasty (Gesenius, *Thesaur.* s.v.). This ancient people were known to the Arabians by the name of *Sin*, and to the Syrians by that of *Tsini*; and a Hebrew writer may well have heard of them, especially if sojourning at Babylon, the metropolis, as it were, of all Asia. This name appears to have been given to the Chinese by other Asiatics; for the Chinese themselves, though not unacquainted with it, do not employ it, either adopting the names of the reigning dynasties, or ostentatiously assuming high sounding titles, e.g. *Tchungkue*, “central empire.” But when the name was thus given by other nations, and whence it was derived, is uncertain. The opinion of those writers is possibly correct Who suppose that the name, סיני, *Sineses*, came from the fourth dynasty, called Tshin, which held the throne from B.C. 249 to 206 (Du Halde, *Descript. de la Chine*, 1, 1, 306; A. Rdmusat, *Nouv. MALanges Asiatiques*, 2, 334 sq.; Klaproth, *Journ. Asiat.* 10, 53 sq.). A people called Tshinas are spoken of in the laws of Menu, and the name of this dynasty may have been known among foreign nations long before it acquired the sovereign power over all China. See the *Zeitschr. fur wissenschaft. Theol.* 1863, vol. 4. *SEE CHINA*.

Cyclopedia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature, via e-sword.



The Ancient Near East.

Colors depict different nations/empires. ¹⁰

¹⁰ American Bible Society map via e-sword.



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¹¹ <http://www.godweb.org/maps/131.htm> From The Historical Atlas by William R. Shepherd, 1923