He Made the Nations

Teaching Outlines

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**The Table of Nations – Genesis 10**

* 1. Japheth
		1. Gomer - Galatians
			1. Ashkenaz – Germans (Ashkenazi)
			2. Riphath – Paphlagonians (Northern Turkey)
			3. Togarmah – Phyrgia (home of the real King Midas and Gordias)
		2. Magog – Scythians (nomadic warriors in what is now Russia)
		3. Madai - Medes
		4. Javan – Ionians (Greeks)
			1. Elishah – Aeolians (Greeks)
			2. Tarshish – Cilicians (southern Turkey – Tarsus)
			3. Kittim – Island of Cyprus
			4. Dodanim
		5. Tubal – Iberians (southern Spain)
		6. Meshech – Cappadocians (from modern Turkey – aka: Hittites)
		7. Tiras – Thracians (southern Europe just north of Greece)
	2. Ham
		1. Cush – Ethiopians or Cushites
			1. Sebah – Sabeans (South Arabia – Queen of Sheba)
			2. Havilah – Getuli (North Africa – a Berber tribe)
			3. Sabtah
			4. Raamah
				1. Sheba
				2. Dedan
			5. Sabtecha
			6. Nimrod
		2. Mizraim - Egyptians
			1. Ludim – Conquered Phut and renamed Libya)
			2. Anamim
			3. Lehabim
			4. Naphtuhim
			5. Pathrusim
			6. Casluhim
				1. Philistim
			7. Caphtorim
		3. Phut – Libya (original inhabitors, later defeated by Ludim)
		4. Canaan
			1. Sidon – (Tyre and Sidon)
			2. Heth
			3. Jebusite – Original founders of Jerusalem
			4. Amorite
			5. Girgasite
			6. Hivite
			7. Arkite
			8. Sinite – Originally settled in Sinai – Migrated to China (Sina) and founded the Xia dynasty
			9. Arvadite
			10. Zemarite
			11. Hamathite
	3. Shem
		1. Elam – Persians
		2. Asshur - Assyrians
		3. Arphaxad - Chaldeans
			1. Salah
				1. Eber – Hebrews

Peleg

Joktan

Almodad

Sheleph

Hazarmaveth

Jerah

Hadoram

Uzal

Diklah

Obal

Abimael

Sheba

Ophir

Havilah

Jobab

* + 1. Lud - Lydians
		2. Aram - Syrians
			1. Uz – founded Damascus
			2. Hul – Armenia (originally named Hayk or Hayastan)
			3. Gether
			4. Mash

**1. The Canaanites**

* 1. Location – Gen 10:19
		1. Triangular borders with Sidon as the northernmost point, Gaza as the southwest corner and Sodom and Gomorrah as the southeast corner
		2. Territory included between the east bank of the Jordan river and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.
		3. First post-flood description of borders in the Bible
	2. Progenitor – Canaan, the son of Ham – Gen 10:6
		1. Cursed by Noah – Gen 9:24-25
			1. Known as the Curse of Ham
				1. Did not apply to all of Ham’s descendants but only to the Canaanites
				2. Some commentators claim that Canaan represented all of Ham’s descendants because he was the youngest, but there is no justification for this
				3. The curse was not applied to all of Ham’s descendants until medieval Christians twisted this passage into a justification for slavery.
				4. Began with the claim that all serfs were somehow descended from Ham while all nobles were descended from Japheth
				5. Later modified to say that all black people were predestined to be serfs or slaves
				6. No biblical justification for applying the curse of Canaan to black people
				7. Canaan may not even have had black skin since the Bible links blackness with the descendants of Cush and not the descendants of Canaan – Jer 13:23
			2. May have been born from incest – Gen 9:20-25
				1. One possible view of this passage is that Noah and his wife both became drunk and were laying in their tent naked when Ham discovered them and committed incest with his mother
				2. Ham then told Shem and Japheth what he had done, and they covered their parents’ nakedness while looking away
				3. Noah found out what Ham had done, and he cursed the child who had been conceived from Ham’s sin
				4. That child was Canaan
				5. The phrase “father’s nakedness” is used elsewhere in Scripture as a reference to mother-son incest

Lev 18:8 – Uses uncovering nakedness as a euphemism for intercourse

Lev 20:11, Deut 27:20 – Explains the euphemism

* + - * 1. This is the only theory that uses Scripture to explain why Canaan was cursed and not Ham
	1. Role in Scripture
		1. First occupants of the promised land – Gen 10:19
		2. Abraham’s neighbors – Gen 12:6
		3. Supplanted by Israel as they returned to the promised land – Ex 23:27-33
			1. God commanded the destruction of the Canaanites because they committed the abominations of incest, adultery, child sacrifice, homosexuality, bestiality – Lev 18:24-25
			2. Israel was commanded to kill all of the Canaanites in the land – Deut 7:1-3, 20:16-18
			3. Israel failed to kill all of the Canaanites in the land and began to intermingle with them instead – Judges 1:27-33, 3:4-7
			4. Israel’s adoption of Canaanite practices brought the wrath of God upon the nation repeatedly – Judges 3:8
	2. Modern Descendants
		1. The command to kill the Canaanites only applied to those living in the promised land at the time of the exodus
		2. There were many Canaanites who were allowed to live in spite of God’s command
		3. There were many Canaanites who lived outside of the borders of the promised land
		4. Thus, the Canaanites are mentioned throughout the Bible
			1. II Sam 24:7 – The Canaanites were included in David’s census
			2. Ezra 9:1 – Jews were marrying Canaanites after the Babylonian captivity
			3. Matt 10:1-4 – One of the twelve Apostles was a Canaanite
		5. Modern descendants of the Canaanites still live in the Middle East and include people such as the Palestinians, the Syrians, and the Lebanese.
1. **The Egyptians**
	1. Location
		1. North eastern Africa surrounding the Nile River Delta
		2. From about 1500 BC to 1050 BC, the Egyptian Empire exercised control in one form or another over most of the Middle East.
	2. Progenitor
		1. Founded by Mizraim the son of Ham – Gen 10:6
		2. The Hebrew name which is translated as “Egypt” in our Bibles is the name “Mizraim.”
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. A protector of God’s people before the nation of Israel was formed
			1. Abram – Gen 12:10
				1. Abram was never condemned in the Bible for this decision
				2. Pharaoh’s response to Abram’s deceit shows that the Egyptians were a moral people at this time – Gen 12:17-20
				3. Pharaoh did not order Abram killed in order to have his wife as Abram had feared.
			2. Jacob – Gen 46:1-6
				1. God wanted Jacob to go to Egypt
				2. Pharaoh gave Jacob and his family the best land for their home – Gen 47:5-6
			3. Egypt’s role in protecting the people of God was the example that God used when establishing Israel’s immigration policy
				1. No oppression or vexation of strangers – Ex 22:21
				2. Love for strangers – Deut 10:19
				3. Treating strangers as if they are locals – Lev 19:34
		2. An oppressor of God’s people
			1. Slavery – Ex 1:8-13
			2. Infanticide – Ex 1:15-16
			3. God used the example of Egypt as an oppressor to explain why the Jews were to give bountiful gifts to their servants – Deut 15:13-15
		3. Made an example of God’s wrath – Ex 7:3-5
			1. The ten plagues corresponded to ten different gods that were worshipped by the Egyptians
				1. Hapi the god of the Nile – Water to blood – Ex 7:17
				2. Heket the goddess of fertility – Frogs – Ex 8:1

Heket had the head of a frog

* + - * 1. Geb the god of the earth – Lice from the ground – Ex 8:16
				2. Khepri the god of creation – Flies – Ex 8:24

Khepri had the head of a beetle

The word translated “flies” refers to a swarm of flying insects

The same word is translated as “diverse sorts of flies” in Psalm 78:41-45

* + - * 1. Hathor the goddess of love and protection – Death of cattle – Ex 9:6

Hathor had the head of a cow

* + - * 1. Isis the goddess of health – Boils and sores – Ex 9:10
				2. Nut the goddess of the sky – Hail and brimstone – Ex 9:23-24
				3. Seth the god of storms – A wind that brought locusts – Ex 10:13
				4. Ra the sun god – Darkness – Ex 10:22-23
				5. Pharaoh the greatest god – Death of the firstborn – Ex 11:5

Pharaoh was believed to be a god, the son of Ra in the flesh

Pharaoh himself was probably killed in this plague

Moses said that he would never see Pharaoh again – Ex 10:28-29

Moses said that the man sitting on the throne would die in this plague – Ex 11:5

Moses said that Pharaoh’s servants would come to him and give the command for Israel to leave – Ex 11:8

The Pharaoh that actually commanded the Israelites to leave was probably the next in line – Ex 12:29-31

* + 1. An example of the physical consequences of sin
			1. The Egyptians suffered from many diseases as a result of their sins, and Israel was warned to avoid those sins lest they suffer from the same diseases
				1. The Promise – Ex 15:26, Deut 7:15
				2. The Punishment – Deut 28:27, 60
		2. A place of refuge
			1. Many people sought asylum in Egypt
				1. Hadad – I Kings 11:14-22
				2. Jeroboam – I Kings 11:40
				3. Christ – Matt 2:13-14
		3. A nation that occasionally served the Lord
			1. The Egyptians were a moral and upright nation not just during the time of the patriarchs but also at several other periods in their history
				1. Pharaoh Necho – II Chron 35:20-22
				2. Psalm 68:29, 31-32
				3. We often think of the Bible as portraying the nation of Israel as the only godly nation prior to the spread of Christianity, but this is far from true. Every nation was invited to serve God and to benefit from His blessings.
		4. A future example of judgement but also of redemption
			1. Judgement – Isaiah 19:1-4
			2. Redemption – Isaiah 19:19-25
	1. Modern Descendants
		1. Those who live in Egypt today
1. **The Horites**
	1. Location – Gen 14:6
		1. The mountains of Seir – a mountain range between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba
		2. Formed the southeastern border of Israel
		3. God promised this region to Esau and did not include it as part of Israel’s promised land – Deut 2:4-5, Josh 24:4
	2. Progenitor
		1. Seir the Horite – Gen 36:20
			1. We know nothing about him other than that he founded the Horites
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. Defeated by Chedorlaomer in the War of Nine Kings – Gen 14:1-9
			1. One of the earliest key events in Scripture that correlates with archeology
			2. Fragments of records have been discovered which mention Chedorloamer’s alliance with Tidal and Arioch
			3. These records are used to confirm the biblical date of Abraham’s journey to Canaan
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. None – They were eventually wiped out by the Edomites – Deut 2:12
2. **The Amalekites**
	1. Location
		1. Southeast of Israel somewhere between the Red Sea and the Euphrates River
			1. South – Numbers 13:29
			2. Next to Shur – I Sam 27:8
				1. Shur was on the eastern shore of the Red Sea – Ex 15:22
			3. East
				1. In the land of Havilah – I Sam 15:7
				2. Havilah is East of Israel – Gen 25:18 (As thou goest toward Assyria)
		2. We do not know the exact location
	2. Progenitor
		1. Unknown
		2. The Jews claim that the Amalekites are descendants of Esau – Gen 36:12
			1. Amalekites were already a nation at the time of Abraham – Gen 14:7
			2. Balaam’s prophecy refers to Amalek as the first nation – Num 24:20
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. First nation to fight against Israel after the Exodus – Ex 17:8-16
		2. Cursed by God because of how they attacked Israel – Ex 17:14-16
			1. They set an ambush for Israel – I Sam 15:2
			2. They attacked elderly and feeble civilians – Deut 25:17-19
			3. Israel was to be the tool that God would use to destroy Amalek
		3. Opportunists who attacked Israel when they were weak
			1. Joined Eglon to attack Israel after Othniel died – Judges 3:11-13
			2. Joined the Midianites in pillaging Israel – Judges 6:1-4
		4. Saul was commanded to kill them – I Sam 15:2-8
			1. Saul lost the kingdom because of his failure – I Sam 15:28
			2. Samuel personally killed the king of the Amalekites – I Sam 15:32-33
				1. Agag demonstrated the attitude of the Amalekites when he “came unto him delicately.” They were cowards who only attacked the weak and helpless.
		5. David killed many of the Amalekites
			1. While hiding from Saul in Gath – I Sam 27:8-12
			2. After they captured his family in Ziklag – I Sam 30:1-3, 17-18
		6. Finally wiped out by the sons of Simeon during the reign of Hezekiah – I Chron 4:38-43
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. None – God fulfilled His promise to utterly destroy the Amalekites
3. **The Amorites**
	1. Location
		1. East of Jordan
			1. Sihon – Num 21:13 & 24
				1. On the eastern shore of Jordan and the Dead Sea
				2. Between the River Arnon and the River Jabbok
				3. Split between Rueben and Gad when the land was divided – Deut 3:12
			2. Og – Deut 3:8-10
				1. Eastern shore of Jorden and the Sea of Galilee
				2. Between the River Jabbok and Mount Hermon
				3. Given to Manasseh when the land was divided – Deut 3:13
		2. West of Jordan – Josh 5:1
			1. Occupied the entire southern region of Canaan – Josh 10:5 & 40-42
			2. Given to Simeon and Judah when the land was divided – Josh 15:1-12 & 19:1-9
	2. Progenitor
		1. One of the sons of Canaan – Gen 10:16
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. Abraham may have been called an Amorite because of where he lived – Eze 16:3, Gen 14:13
		2. The Amorites were once confederates with Abraham – Gen 14:13
		3. God’s mercy on and patience toward the Amorites was the reason that He allowed Israel to spend 400 years in slavery – Gen 15:13-16
			1. The sin of the Amorites was so great that it was the standard by which God judged Judah in the time of Manasseh – II Kings 21:9-12
				1. Manasseh sacrificed his own children in idol worship – II Kings 21:6, II Chron 33:6
		4. It was fear of the Amorites that caused Israel to spend 40 years wandering in the wilderness
			1. The Israelites camped at Kadesh Barnea which was called the mountain of the Amorites – Deut 1:19-20
			2. They sent spies into the land – Deut 1:22
			3. The people murmured because of the reports of the giants among the Amorites – Deut 1:27-28
			4. God used the Amorites to drive Israel into the wilderness – Deut 1:44
		5. An early example of closed borders – Num 21:21-24
			1. Israel stopped at the border of Sihon in order to request permission to pass through
			2. This was highly unusual
			3. There are many examples of border crossings in the Bible
			4. But there are extremely few examples of anyone having to stop and ask permission first
			5. The examples of the Amorites here and of the Edomites in the previous chapter are the only two that I can think of
			6. Both examples are presented negatively
		6. The Conquest of the East Side of Jordan
			1. Sihon attacked Israel at the border and was defeated
			2. Og did not challenge Israel at his border but attacked when they were in the center of his kingdom where he thought he could prevent their escape – Num 21:33-35
				1. Og was a giant with a bed that was 13.5 feet long and 6 feet wide – Deut 3:11
				2. God told Moses not to fear Og because it was fear of the giants of the Amorites that had caused Israel to wander in the wilderness for the past 40 years – Num 21:34
		7. The Gibeonites
			1. Tricked the Israelites into a treaty – Josh 9:3-9 & 15
			2. Declared to be Amorites – II Sam 21:2
		8. Joshua’s Southern Campaign
			1. The Battle at Gibeon
				1. The Amorites on the west side of Jordan were not afraid of the Israelites, but they were afraid of the Gibeonites – Josh 10:1-2
				2. The remaining five kings of the Amorites declared war against Gibeon – Josh 10:3-5
				3. Joshua came to Gibeon’s defense and won – Josh 10:6-10
			2. The Pursuit
				1. The Amorites fled from Joshua after losing at Gibeon – Josh 10:10
				2. God fought against the Amorites by attacking them with hailstones – Josh 10:11
				3. Joshua commanded the sun to stop in the middle of the sky to prevent the Amorites from escaping at night – Josh 10:12-14
				4. Joshua was victorious – Josh 10:42
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. Unknown
		2. Most of the Amorites were killed by Joshua
		3. Most of the Gibeonites were killed by Saul – II Sam 21:1
		4. All the Canaanites that were still alive at the time of Solomon were made slaves – I Kings 9:20
		5. The archaeological record of the Amorites shows that their influence in the area experienced a sudden decline about the time of the Exodus c. 1500 BC with the last known reference to them dating to about 600 BC.
4. **The Kenites**
	1. Location
		1. A nomadic tribe that lived among the Midianites in the Sinai Peninsula – Ex 3:1
		2. Eventually settled in southern Canaan near Arad – Judges 1:16, Num 33:40
	2. Progenitor
		1. Unknown
		2. Liberal scholars claim that they are descended from Cain
			1. All of Cain’s descendants died in the flood
		3. I suspect that they are descendants of the grandson of Esau
			1. One of the grandsons of Esau was named Kenaz – Gen 36:15
			2. Jethro the Kenite was also called Reuel – Ex 2:18-21
				1. Reuel was the name of one of Esau’s sons – Gen 36:10

Reuel is formed by adding the -el ending to Reu

Reu means friend, and Reuel means friend of God

Reu was the name of the great, great, grandfather of Abraham – Gen 18-27

Reu was 161 when Abraham was born and lived to be 239

* + - 1. Jethro was also called a Midianite – Num 10:29
				1. The Midianites were descendants of Midian who was one of Abraham’s sons through Keturah – Gen 25:1-2
				2. One of the descendants of Esau usurped the throne of the Midianites after killing Midian – Gen 36:31-35
			2. Some of the Kenites lived among the Amalekites – I Sam 15:6
				1. Amalek was another of Esau’s grandsons – Gen 36:12
			3. Most of the names associated with the Kenites are also associated with the Edomites
	1. Role in Scripture
		1. Jethro
			1. Father in law of Moses – Ex 2:18-21, 3:1
			2. Priest of Midian – Ex 3:1, 18:8-12
				1. Followed the true God
				2. Offered a sacrifice to God
				3. Aaron and all the elders of Israel joined with him in that sacrifice
			3. Created the popular branch of Israel’s bicameral legislature – Ex 18:17, 21-24,
				1. The elders were selected by popular vote – Deut 1:9, 13-15
			4. Departed and returned to Midian – Ex 18:27
		2. Hobab
			1. Moses’ brother in law – Num 10:29
			2. Joined Israel as they journeyed through the wilderness – Num 10:29-33
			3. His descendants settled in Arad in southern Judah – Judges 1:16
		3. Heber
			1. Left the other Kenites and settled further north near the Sea of Galilee – Judges 4:11
			2. The Hobab mentioned here is probably a family name that was shared by both Jethro and his son
				1. It means “cherished”
				2. May have been a nickname similar to Junior in our day
				3. Some scholars say that the word translated “father in law” actually means “male relative by marriage” and should be translated as “brother in law” instead.
			3. Husband of Jael who killed Sisera – Judges 4:17-22
		4. The Rechabites
			1. Kenite scribes who lived in Jabez – I Chron 2:55
				1. A town near Bethlehem
			2. Led by Jehonadab the son of Rechab
				1. Joined with Jehu in destroying the house of Ahab – II Kings 10:15-17
				2. Jehu’s conversation with him was the source of the phrase "Come with me, and see my zeal for the LORD" – II Kings 10:16
				3. Stood with Jehu when he killed all the worshipers of Baal – II Kings 10:18-28
			3. Praised by God for not assimilating into Israel – Jer 35:1-19
				1. Refused to drink wine – Jer 35:6-10

They had a local law against the consumption of alcohol

God’s praise of this law lends support to the use of prohibitions against various drugs and harmful substances

* + - * 1. Lived in tents – Jer 35:6-10
				2. Promised to be blessed forever – Jer 35:19

A better promise than God gave to David because it was unconditional – I Kings 2:4

* 1. Modern Descendants
		1. There are various Jewish and Arab groups that claim to be descended from the Rechabites
1. **The Hittites**
	1. Location
		1. The mountains of northern Canaan – Num 13:29
	2. Progenitor
		1. Heth – Gen 23:10
			1. the son of Canaan
			2. Grandson of Ham
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. Neighbors and friends of Abraham – Gen 23
			1. Sold Abraham a field in which to bury Sarah
		2. Joined the northern Canaanite army in attacking Israel – Josh 11:1-5
			1. Joshua defeated their army – Josh 11:6-8
			2. He also captured all their cities – Josh 11:12
			3. He killed every man, woman, and child in those cities – Josh 11:14
		3. After Joshua died, more Hittites moved back into the land – Judges 3:1-5
			1. God left some nations in the area to test Israel
			2. These nations were outside the borders of Israel
				1. The five lords of the Philistines were in the region around Gaza, Gath, and Ashdod which were southwest of Israel – Josh 11:22
				2. Mount Lebanon, Baalhermon, and Hamath were all in Lebanon to the north of Israel
			3. Between Joshua and Judges, some of the people in these nations seem to have moved into the unoccupied cities that Joshua left behind after his conquest and before the various tribes of Israel could occupy them
			4. These new occupants were not as established as the previous ones, so the task of driving them out of the cities was left up to the individual tribes
			5. The book of Judges begins with a list of the various tribes’ failures to drive out these new inhabitants
		4. Uriah the Hittite
			1. Bathsheba’s first husband – II Sam 11:3
			2. A soldier in David’s army – II Sam 11:6-7
			3. One of David’s mighty men – II Sam 23:8, 39
			4. God punished David for killing a Hittite – II Sam 12:9-12
			5. Uriah demonstrates that God’s command to Joshua to kill all the Hittites in the land was not racism. The Hittites in Canaan at that time were killed because of their sins. Uriah was a righteous man, and God avenged his death very severely without regard to his race.
		5. The Kings of the Hittites
			1. Archaeology confirms that the Hittites in Canaan were the southern tip of a large Hittite empire that occupied most of the territory between the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (modern day Turkey)
			2. This empire is referenced a few times in Scripture
				1. The price of chariots purchased from Egypt during Solomon’s reign – I Kings 10:29
				2. The wives of Solomon – I Kings 11:1
				3. The fear of the Syrians in the time of Elisha – II Kings 7:6
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. Unknown
			1. Archaeological records indicate that the Hittite empire was conquered by the Assyrians sometime before the Assyrian conquest of Israel in the late 700’s BC
			2. The Assyrians sought to prevent conquered nations from rebelling by forcing them to relocate to new homes throughout the empire
			3. The Hittites were absorbed into the Assyrian empire by this means of assimilation
2. **The Perizzites**
	1. Location
		1. In a wooded region near Mt. Ephraim – Josh 17:15
		2. This is the only thing that is known of the Perizzites. They are mentioned in several of the lists of the people living in Canaan before the conquest, but no other details of them are given. Gen 13:7, Ezra 9:1
3. **The Jebusites**
	1. Location
		1. The inhabitants of Jerusalem – Josh 15:63
	2. Progenitor
		1. One of the sons of Canaan – Gen 10:15-16
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. Created the league of nations that fought against Joshua during his southern campaign – Josh 10:1-4
		2. Completely defeated and killed during this campaign – Josh 10:40
		3. The focus of at least four additional campaigns
			1. A successful campaign by the tribe of Judah – Judges 1:8
			2. A failed campaign by the tribe of Judah – Josh 15:63
			3. A failed campaign by the tribe of Benjamin – Judges 1:21
			4. A final and successful campaign by King David – II Sam 5:6-8
				1. The Jebusites thought that they were invincible in their city
				2. Their reference to the bling and the lame seems to have been a reference to the idea that David could no more eliminate the Jebusites than he could eliminate blindness or lameness. They were taunting him by pointing out their lengthy persistence as a foreign nation I the very center of Israel.
				3. David’s reference to the blind and lame in vs 8 was probably a slur against the Jebusites. It was as if David was saying, “You said I couldn’t conquer your city unless I eliminated the blind and the lame. But you were so easy to defeat that you must have been talking about yourselves.”
				4. The people apparently appreciated the irony so much that they began to refer to Jerusalem as a city where the blind and lame were not allowed to go.
				5. David’s conquest is alluded to by God in the book of Zechariah to indicate that Ekron’s eventual defeat will be as embarrassing as the Jebusites’ loss to David – Zech 9:5 & 7
		4. No contradiction
			1. Skeptics claim that there is a contradiction between the Bible saying that Joshua killed all the Jebusites and there still being enough Jebusites in the land to fight four additional campaigns against Israel, but there is no contradiction here.
			2. There were at least 30 years between Joshua’s initial campaign against Jerusalem and the first of Judah’s campaigns against the same city
				1. Joshua was about 20 when he went with the other spies to spy out the land of Canaan (could have been as old as 40, but closer to 20 is more likely) – Num 11:28
				2. Joshua’s first campaign against Jerusalem was 40 years later in approximately 1400 BC – Num 14:33
				3. Joshua died at the age of 110 – Josh 24:29
				4. At the time of Joshua’s death the individual tribes had not fought any battles on their own – Judges 1:1
				5. Joshua died at least 30 and maybe as much as 50 years after the initial campaign against Jerusalem
				6. Judah’s first campaign was sometime after the death of Joshua – Judges 1:1
			3. The dates of Judah’s second campaign and of Benjamin’s failed campaign are unknown, but they must have occurred prior to David’s campaign in about 1000 BC
			4. The four campaigns against Jerusalem span a period of 400 years. That’s more than enough time for the city to be destroyed and rebuilt multiple times.
		5. The temple was built on land purchased from a Jebusite
			1. When David sinned in numbering the people, God sent an angel to punish him by killing people in a plague
			2. God told the angel to stop above the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite – I Chron 21:15
			3. David bought Ornan’s property to build an altar – I Chron 21:21-25
			4. Solomon built the temple on the same piece of land – II Chron 3:1
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. Unknown
		2. The Jebusites were still around in the time of Ezra and Nehemiah but we don’t know what happened to them beyond that point – Ezra 9:1
4. **The Moabites**
	1. Location
		1. Between Zered and Arnon – Num 21:11-13
			1. The Israelites were still in the wilderness when they camped at Ijeabarim
			2. Ijeabarim is near the brook Zered on the way from the wilderness to Moab
		2. The region north of Arnon was often contested
			1. At the time of the conquest, it was controlled by the Amorites
			2. It was previously controlled by the Moabites – Num 21:26
			3. All but one of the cities identified with the Moabites in the Bible are located in the region north of Arnon which indicates that the Moabites reinhabited this region after the conquest
	2. Progenitor
		1. Moab – Gen 19:36-37
			1. the son and grandson of Lot
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. Hired Balaam to curse the Israelites – Num 22:1-5
		2. God told Israel not to fight against them – Deut 2:9
		3. They were not allowed to enter the temple – Deut 23:3
			1. This was punishment for hiring Balaam – Deut 23:4
		4. Israel was forbidden from helping them – Deut 23:6
		5. Where Moses died – Deut 34:5-6
		6. Conquered Israel during the time of the judges – Judges 3:12-14
			1. Eglon was assassinated by Ehud, the left handed judge – Judges 3
			2. Ehud was probably one of the 600 Benjamites that survived the civil war in Israel
			3. He led the armies of Israel in a campaign against Moab – Judges 3:28-30
		7. The home of Ruth – Ruth 1:4
			1. Ruth was the great-grandmother of David – Ruth 4:17
			2. When she married Boaz, she became the daughter-in-law of Rahab the harlot from Jericho – Matt 1:4
			3. Ruth, Rahab and Mary are the only three women who are listed by name in the genealogy of Christ
		8. Provided shelter for David’s parents while he was hiding from Saul – I Sam 22:3-4
		9. Later conquered by David and made servants – II Sam 8:2-3
		10. One of David’s mighty men was a Moabite – I Chron 11:46
		11. Rebelled against Israel after the death of Ahab – II Kings 3
			1. Jehoram (king of Israel) and Jehoshshaphat (king of Judah) joined forces to attack Moab – vs 7
			2. Their armies ran out of water – vs 9
			3. They sent for Elisha – vs 11-12
			4. Elisha wanted nothing to do with Jehoram, but he helped them because of Jehoshaphat – vs 13-14
			5. Elisha told the people to fill the valley with ditches – vs 16
			6. God filled the ditches with water for them to drink – vs 20
			7. The Moabites thought the water was blood from the Israelites killing each other – vs 22-23
			8. The Israelites killed the Moabites as they came out for the spoil – vs 24
		12. Invaded Israel again after Elisha died – II Kings 13:20
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. None
		2. Multiple prophets foretold that Moab would be completely destroyed – Amos 2:1-2, Zeph 2:8-9
5. **The Philistines**
	1. Location
	2. Progenitor
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. [Missing notes – Check audio]
		2. Captured the Ark of the Covenant
			1. Brought it to Ashdod – I Sam 5:1-7
				1. Put the Ark in the temple of Dagon

Dagon was broken

* + - * 1. The men were plagued with hemorrhoids and death
			1. Sent the Ark to Gath – I Sam 5:8-9
				1. The men were plagued with hemorrhoids and death
			2. Sent the Ark to Ekron – I Sam 5:10-12
				1. They thought the other cities sent it to them to destroy them
				2. The men were plagued with hemorrhoids and death
			3. Sent the Ark back to Israel – I Sam 6:1-12
				1. Included golden mice and hemorrhoids as an offering to God
				2. Placed the Ark on a cart drawn by cows with calves
				3. The cows carried the Ark back to Israel without any guide and in spite of the fact that they did not want to leave their calves.
		1. Driven out of Israel by Samuel – I Sam 7:3-14
			1. The difference between this battle and the previous one was that the people had repented of their sins and turned back to God – vs 3-4
			2. Samuel called for a national prayer service in Mizpeh – vs 5-6
			3. The Philistines heard about the service and attacked – vs 7
			4. The Israelites begged Samuel to pray for their safety – vs 8
				1. A big difference from their previous response of using the Ark as a talisman
				2. This was the proper response
			5. God thundered against the Philistines – vs 9-10
				1. God didn’t have to actually fight against them
				2. All He had to do was send some supernatural thunder
				3. Shows that the Philistines were still afraid of God as a result of the plagues from the Ark of the Convenant
			6. The Israelites chased the Philistines all the back to the border – vs 11
			7. The Philistines did not come back while the people followed Samuel – vs 13
		2. Provoked into battle by Saul
			1. Jonathan attacked a garrison of the Philistines – I Sam 13:1-3
			2. Saul took the credit for Jonathan’s victory – I Sam 13:4
			3. The Philistines retaliated – I Sam 13:5
			4. This account gives insight into the tactical decisions of the Philistines
				1. They used spoilers – I Sam 13:17-18

This allowed them to travel independent of any logistics and without supply wagons slowing them down

The spoilers also terrorized their enemies by pillaging and raping among the citizen population while the main army kept the enemy forces occupied

* + - * 1. They had outlawed weapons among the Israelites – I Sam 13:19-22
			1. The Philistines were defeated by Jonathan and his armor bearer – I Sam 14:6-16
			2. Saul continued to fight the Philistines throughout his reign – I Sam 14:52
		1. Goliath the Champion
			1. The Philistines realized that they needed a champion because God was obviously on the side of Israel, so they found a giant to fight for them – I Sam 17:4
			2. Goliath challenged the Israelites to send out a man to fight him one to one – I Sam 17:8-11
			3. David wondered why no one was taking up Goliath’s challenge – I Sam 17:26
				1. David viewed Goliath with contempt instead of fear
			4. David volunteered to fight Goliath – I Sam 17:32
				1. David was certainly smaller than Goliath, but he was the same size as Saul who was head and shoulders above the average Israelite – I Sam 17:38-39
			5. David fought for the Lord and not for himself – I Sam 17:45-47
			6. David was victorious – I Sam 17:48-51
			7. The Philistines fled – I Sam 17:51
				1. The death of their champion was yet another confirmation of their fear that the God of Israel was still too strong for them.
			8. David kept Goliath’s head and his armor – I Sam 17:54
				1. He gave the head to Saul – I Sam 17:57
				2. He probably sold the armor
				3. The sword of Goliath ended up with the priests in Nob – I Sam 21:9
				4. David claimed Goliath’s sword for his own proving that he was a very large and powerful man
		2. The contrast between David’s victories and Saul’s victories – I Sam 18:6
			1. David slaughtered the Philistines – I Sam 19:8, 23:5
			2. Saul merely chased the Philistines – I Sam 24:1
		3. David’s life among the Philistines
			1. While fleeing from Saul, David sought refuge among the Philistines – I Sam 27:1
				1. He went to Gath – I Sam 27:2

Goliath’s home town – I Sam 17:4

Goliath’s four brothers were still alive at this time – II Sam 21:16-22

* + - * 1. Lived there for a year and four months – I Sam 27:7
				2. Asked Achish, the king of Gath, for a small city to live in – I Sam 27:5

Was given the city of Ziklag for himself and all his men to live in – I Sam 27:6

* + - * 1. Achish wanted David to fight with him against Israel – I Sam 28:1
				2. The other Philistines forced Achish to send David back to Ziklag – I Sam 29:1-4
		1. Saul defeated by the Philistines
			1. After sending David away, the Philistines attacked Israel and defeated them – I Sam 31:1
			2. They killed Jonathan and two of Saul’s other sons – I Sam 31:2
			3. Saul was wounded and killed himself – I Sam 31:3-4
			4. The Philistines began to occupy Israel again – I Sam 31:7
			5. The Philistines saw Saul’s defeat as evidence that their gods had finally triumphed over the God of Israel – I Sam 31:8-10
		2. David’s victory as king
			1. After David was crowned king of all Israel, the Philistines attacked and were defeated twice – II Sam 5:17-25
			2. David finally completed the deliverance from the Philistines which was begun by Samson – II Sam 8:1, I Chron 18:1
			3. The Philistines fought four more battles against David each with a different brother of Goliath leading the charge – I Sam 21:15-22
			4. The Philistines did not fight Israel again until the time of Jehoram more than 100 years later – II Chron 21:16-17
		3. Uzziah conquered the Philistines again 100 years after Jehoram’s defeat – II Chron 26:6-7
		4. The Philistines rose up again during the reign of Ahaz about 30 years later – II Chron 28:18-19
		5. They were again defeated by Hezekiah, Ahaz’s son – II Kings 18:8
	1. Modern Descendants
		1. None
		2. The Philistines were wiped out by the Chaldeans as prophesied by Jeremiah – Jer 47:1-7
		3. This prophecy was repeated by Ezekiel, Amos, Zephaniah, and Zechariah – Eze 25:15-17, Amos 1:6-8, Zeph 2:5-7, Zech 9:3-6
1. **The Edomites**
	1. Location
		1. The mountains of Seir – a mountain range between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba – Gen 32:3
		2. This region used to be the land of the Horites, but the Edomites defeated them and took over – Deut 2:12
		3. Formed the southeastern border of Israel
		4. God promised this region to Esau and did not include it as part of Israel’s promised land – Deut 2:4-5, Josh 24:4
	2. Progenitor
		1. Esau – Gen 36:1, 8-9, 19, 43
		2. Called Edom because he sold his birthright for a bowl of red soup – Gen 25:30
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. Refused to allow Israel to travel through their land – Num 20:14-21 & 21:4
			1. One of only two references to closed borders in the Bible
			2. Israel relented and traveled around Edom at the time – Num 21:4
			3. God eventually promised to punish Edom because of this – Amos 1:11
			4. Regardless of your opinion on open borders for America, the example of Edom is not a good example to use in support for closed borders
		2. Israel was commanded not to despise them – Deut 23:7-8
			1. Allowed to become citizens of Israel in the third generation from their initial immigration
		3. Balaam prophesied that they would be conquered by Israel – Num 24:18-19
		4. David fulfilled the prophesy of Balaam – II Sam 8:14
			1. Killed eighteen thousand Edomites in the Valley of Salt – I Chron 18:12-13
			2. Killed every male left in Edom – I Kings 11:15-16
			3. This conquest was the inspiration for Psalm 60
		5. Solomon built a naval yard in Edom on the Gulf of Aqaba – I Kings 9:26
		6. Because of Solomon’s idolatry, God allowed Hadad the Edomite to lead a rebellion against Israel – I Kings 11:14-17 & 21
		7. Joined Israel and Judah in a war against Moab during the reign of Jehoram the son of Ahab – II Kings 3:1, 7-9
		8. Successfully rebelled against Judah during the reign of Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat – II Kings 8:16-22
			1. It is interesting to note that Jehoshaphat’s willingness to associate with the wicked king of Israel poisoned his son against God and cost Judah the entire region of Edom including in all likelihood the loss of the naval yard on the Gulf of Aqaba
		9. Defeated by Amaziah
			1. Killed ten thousand in the Valley of Salt – II Chron 25:11
			2. Began to worship the idols of Edom and was destroyed – II Chron 25:14-16
		10. Total destruction prophesied
			1. Several of the prophets warned that Edom would be destroyed
			2. The entire Book of Obadiah is a letter from God to Edom foretelling their destruction – Oba 1:1
			3. The Edomites helped the Babylonians capture Judah – Oba 1:10-14
			4. God promised that Edom would be destroyed as well – Oba 1:15-16
			5. God said that there would not be anyone left of Edom – Oba 1:18
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. None
2. **The Midianites**
	1. Location
		1. In the south
			1. Where Moses lived after he left Egypt – Ex 3:1
			2. In the region of Mt. Horeb/Mt. Sinai
			3. East of the Gulf of Aqabah
			4. Home of Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses
		2. In the north
			1. Mingled with the Moabites between Zered and Arnon
			2. These were the Midianites that Moses fought just before his death
	2. Progenitor
		1. Abraham
			1. Midian was one of Abraham’s sons from his second wife, Keturah – Gen 25:1-2
			2. This offers a possible explanation for Jethro’s role as the priest of Midian
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. Bought Joseph from his brothers and sold him in Egypt – Gen 37:28 & 36
		2. Place to which Moses fled after killing the Egyptian – Exo 2:15
			1. Moses married a Midianite, Zipporah the daughter of Jethro – Exo 2:16 & 21
		3. Where God appeared to Moses and told him to lead the Israelites out of bondage – Exo 3:1, 4:19
		4. Joined Moab in hiring Balaam to curse Israel – Num 22:4 & 7
			1. Followed the advice of Balaam to commit fornication with the Israelites – Rev 2:14, Num 25:1-18
			2. God commanded that Moses “vex” the Midianites – Num 25:16-17
			3. Israel declared war against Midian, defeated them, and killed all the men – Num 31:1-8
			4. All of the women who were not virgins were killed – Num 31:9, 15-18
				1. Most likely done to prevent the spread of a disease
				2. The fornication between the Israelites and the Midianites had caused a plague to sweep through the camp of the Israelites – Num 25:8
				3. Israel only sent 1,000 men from each tribe to fight the Midianites – Num 31:4
				4. Israel had 601,730 men that they could have sent to this war – Num 26:2 & 51
				5. 12,000 out of 601,730 means that only about 2% of Israel’s total fighting force was allowed to engage in war against Midian
				6. After the war, the men, the spoils, and the captives were all required to go through a lengthy process of quarantine and cleaning – Num 31:19-24
				7. No other war required this level of purification afterwards
		5. Conquered Israel when they rebelled against God – Judges 6:1
			1. They were so oppressive that the Israelites made caves to hide in – Judges 6:2-6
			2. God raised up Gideon to fight against the Midianites – Judges 6:11-16
				1. The Midianites and the Amalekites gathered together for their regular raid of Israel’s crops – Judges 6:33
				2. Gideon gathered an army and camped across the valley from the Midianites – Judges 7:1
				3. God told Gideon that he had too many men and reduced the number to 300 men – Judges 7:2-7
				4. God told Gideon to sneak into the enemy camp to show him that they were afraid – Judges 7:9-15
				5. The plan to use trumpets, pitchers, and lamps came from Gideon – Judges 7:16-18
				6. The plan worked, and the Midianites killed each other as they fled – Judges 7:19-22
				7. Gideon defeated the remnant of their army and killed the kings of Midian – Judges 8:10-12
				8. Midian never bothered Israel again – Judges 8:28
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. Tradition says that the Midianites and the Ishmaelites merged together to become the Arabs
3. **The Girgashites**
	1. Location
		1. Somewhere in the land of Canaan – Gen 15:18-21
		2. This is the only thing that is known of the Girgashites. They are mentioned in several of the lists of the people living in Canaan before the conquest, but no other details of them are given – Deut 7:1, Josh 3:10
4. **The Hivites**
	1. Location
		1. From Lebanon north of Israel in a region surrounding the mountains of Hermon and Lebanon – Judges 3:1-3, Josh 11:3
		2. The Hivites had a colony in Shechem, a region north of Jericho in the heart of Canaan – Gen 33:18-19, Gen 34:2
	2. Progenitor
		1. Canaan – Gen 10:15-17
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. Inhabitants of the city of Shechem which was destroyed by Jacob’s sons – Gen 34
			1. See “Shechem” in Unsung Heroes and Obscure Villains of the Bible.
		2. One of the wives of Edom was a Hivite – Gen 36:2
		3. The Gibeonites who made a league with Joshua were descendants of the Hivites in Shechem – Josh 9:3 & 7
		4. One of the nations that God left outside the borders of Israel to test the faithfulness of the Israelites – Judges 3:1-4
		5. Eventually captured by David, included in the census, and made servants under Solomon – II Sam 24:7, I Kings 9:20
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. Unknown
		2. They were most likely absorbed into the nation of Israel
5. **The Geshurites**
	1. Location
		1. East of the Sea of Galilee beyond the Golan Heights forming part of the northeastern border of Israel
			1. Most Bible maps place Geshur in the middle of the land of Manasseh close to the Sea of Galilee in the western portion of Bashan
			2. I Chron 2:22-23 tells us that Jair conquered Kenath when he conquered Geshur, and Kenath is located on the eastern border of Bashan past Ashtaroth and Edrei
			3. Deut 3:14 says that Jair conquered the region of Argob when he conquered Geshur which is also on the eastern border of Bashan
			4. This would place Geshur to the east of Bashan and not to the west as it is usually found on maps
			5. This also makes sense of Joshua saying that Og king of Bashan reined unto the border of the Geshurites – Josh 12:4-5
			6. If Geshur had been where the Bible maps show it to be, it would have been surrounded by the kingdom of Bashan
		2. Southern region bordering the land of the Philistines – I Sam 27:8
	2. Progenitor
		1. Unknown
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. Both nations of Geshurites were among the nations that the Israelites did not destroy during the conquest of Canaan
			1. The southern nation is listed along with the Philistines– Josh 13:2
			2. When God told Joshua to divide the land, He mentioned Israel sharing a border with the Geshurites in the north – Josh 13:11-13
		2. The northern nation was conquered by Jair who was one of the Judges – I Chron 2:22-23
		3. The southern nation was completely destroyed by David – I Sam 27:8-9
		4. David married the daughter of Talmai king of the northern nation of Geshur and Absalom was their son – II Sam 3:2-3
		5. Absalom lived in Geshur for three years after killing his brother Amnon – II Sam 13:37-38
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. Unknown
		2. Probably absorbed into the nation of Israel or destroyed by the Assyrians
6. **The Maachathites**
	1. Location
		1. North of the Geshurites – Deut 3:14
	2. Progenitor
		1. May have been Maachah the son of Abraham’s brother Nahor – Gen 22:20 & 24
		2. This would explain why the Maachathites were not destroyed during the conquest of Canaan
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. Among the nations that the Israelites did not destroy – Josh 13:11
		2. The Maachathites appear to have been frequent immigrants to Israel
			1. One of David’s mighty men was descended from a Maachathite – II Sam 23:34
			2. One of the men who came to Gedaliah was a son of a Maachathite – Jer 40:8
			3. Neither of these men were identified as Maachathites themselves which indicates that they were citizens of Israel whose parents or grandparents had been Maachathites
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. Unknown
		2. Probably absorbed into Israel given the references to immigration
7. **The Sidonians**
	1. Location
		1. North of Israel along the coast of the Mediterranean
		2. Just north of Tyre
	2. Progenitor
		1. Sidon the firstborn son of Canaan – Gen 10:15
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. Left outside the borders of Israel in order to test the generations after Joshua – Judges 3:1-4
		2. A city of Sidonians was destroyed by the tribe of Dan – Judges 18:7, 26-29
		3. Worshipped the goddess Ashtoreth (Ashtaroth) – I Kings 11:5
		4. Jezebel was the daughter of the king of Sidon – I Kings 16:31
		5. The widow who fed Elijah during the famine was a Sidonian – I Kings 17:9,
			1. Jesus used this account to illustrate why He was rejected in His hometown of Nazareth – Luke 4:16-30
		6. There were many Sidonians present for the Sermon on the Mount – Luke 6:17
		7. Jesus compared the cities of Sidon to the cities of Israel – Matt 11:21-22
		8. One of the few cities that Jesus travelled to outside of Israel – Matt 15:21
			1. While there, He delivered the daughter of a Canaanite woman from demonic possession – Matt 15:22-28
		9. It was Herod’s acceptance of the praise of the Sidonians that led to his death – Acts 12:20-23
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. Unknown
			1. The cities of Sidon are still in existence and occupied, but Sidon has been conquered so many times that no one knows if there are any actual descendants of Sidon today
			2. Sidon was captured by the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Egyptians, the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans
			3. The frequent conquests of Sidon were prophesied by Ezekiel – Eze 28:21-24
8. **The Gezrites**
	1. Location
		1. Southwest corner of Ephraim – Josh 16:1-4
		2. Northeast of Philistia
	2. Progenitor
		1. One of the descendants of Canaan – Josh 16:10
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. Conquered and destroyed by Joshua – Josh 10:33
		2. Reinhabited by the Canaanites – Josh 16:10
			1. Probably from Canaanites in Philistia
			2. Ephraim did not drive them out – Judges 1:29
		3. Destroyed again by David while he was hiding among the Philistines – I Sam 27:8-12
			1. David destroyed the city, but he did not occupy it
		4. The location of two wars with the Philistines where two of Goliath’s four brothers were killed
			1. The first war at Gezer – I Chron 20:4, II Sam 21:18
			2. The second war at Gezer – II Sam 21:19, I Chron 20:5
		5. Reinhabited by the Canaanites and then destroyed by the Egyptians – I Kings 9:15-17
			1. Given to Solomon as a wedding present
			2. Solomon rebuilt it as a warehouse district
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. None
9. **The Cherethites**
	1. Location
		1. On the shore of the Mediterranean near Philistia – Zeph 2:5
	2. Progenitor
		1. Unknown
		2. Probably a tribe of the Philistines
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. The bodyguards of David and Solomon – II Sam 8:18, I Kings 1:28
		2. Pursued after Sheba who had started a rebellion – II Sam 20:1-2, 6-7
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. Unknown
		2. Probably absorbed into the Israelites
10. **The Syrians**
	1. Location
		1. Basically the same as modern day Syria
		2. North of Israel extending northeast from Tyre and Sidon to include most of the northern arc of the fertile crescent
		3. A federation of five kingdoms
			1. Hamach, Hadrach, Zobah, Rehob, and Damascus
			2. The kingdom mentioned the most in the Bible is Damascus
	2. Progenitor
		1. Aram the son of Shem – Gen 10:22
			1. The Hebrew word translated as Syria is the word Aram
			2. The compound names for the various regions of Syria all included the name Aram – Gen 25:20, Psalm 60:1
			3. We use the name Syria instead of Aram because that was the Greek name for the region which means that it was the name used for that region in the New Testament and in the Septuagint
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. The home of Abraham’s family
			1. Abraham was living in Ur of the Chaldees when God first told him to leave, but he travelled from there to his brother’s house in Haran – Gen 11:29-31
			2. Rebekah was also from Syria – Gen 25:20
			3. Rachel and Leah were Rebekah’s nieces in Syria – Gen 28:5
			4. God commanded that the Israelites remember their Syrian heritage as part of the prayer that they were to say when tithing – Deut 26:5
		2. Conquered by David
			1. David fought against an alliance of Syrians and gained dominion over the entire region – II Sam 8:3-6
			2. This conquest fulfilled God’s promise to give Israel all the land between the Nile and the Euphrates – Gen 15:18, Deut 11:24
			3. David’s conquest of Syria is covered in more detail in the series Forgotten Battles of the Bible
			4. David’s sin with Bathsheba and his murder of Uriah took place during this war
		3. Rebelled against Solomon
			1. God actually helped the Syrians because of Solomon’s idolatry – I Kings 11:9-14, 23-25
		4. God told Elijah to anoint Hazael to be king of Syria – I Kings 19:15
			1. Hazael was a Gentile
			2. He was the servant of Benhadad the current king of Syria – II Kings 8:7-8
		5. Defeated by Ahab – I Kings 20
			1. Ahab was a very evil king, but he began to return to God at the end of his reign – I Kings 21:28-29
			2. Benhadad threatened Ahab and told Ahab to send him his wives, his children, and his gold – I Kings 20:2-4
			3. When Benhadad told Ahab to let him plunder Israel, Ahab did the right thing and refused – I Kings 20:5-9
			4. God sent a prophet to Ahab and promised victory – I Kings 20:13
			5. Ahab was humble enough to ask God how to defeat Benhadad and then to follow God’s instructions – I Kings 20:14-15
			6. God gave them a great victory – I Kings 20:19-20
			7. Benhadad returned with another army the next year – I Kings 20:26
			8. God gave them a great victory and killed the rest Himself – I Kings 20:27-30
			9. Ahab made a foolish treaty with Benhadad – I Kings 20:30-34
			10. God rebuked him – I Kings 20:42
		6. Hazael becomes king – II Kings 8:7-15
			1. Sent to Elisha to enquire if his master Benhadad would recover from illness – II Kings 8:7-9
			2. Did not let his disappointment show when Elisha said that Benhadad would recover – II Kings 8:10-11
			3. Elisha was not fooled, and told Hazael that he knew he would be king – II Kings 8:11-13
			4. Hazael murdered Benhadad and claimed the crown for himself – II Kings 8:14-15
		7. Hazael declares war against Israel – II Kings 8:28
			1. Joram the king of Israel was wounded in battle against Hazael, and that is why he was at Jezreel when Jehu came to kill him – II Kings 9:14-15
			2. Jehu was also a wicked king, and God used the Syrians to punish him – II Kings 10:31-32
		8. Hazael declares war against Judah – II Kings 12:17
			1. Jehoash tried to pay him off – II Kings 12:18
			2. God sent Hazael to punish Judah – II Chron 24:17-24
		9. God delivers Israel from Syria
			1. God delivered Israel into the hands of the Syrians because of the sins of Jehoahaz – II Kings 13:1-3
			2. Jehoahaz begged God for help, and God sent a deliverer – II Kings 13:4-5
			3. Jehoash defeated Syria and reclaimed all the cities that they had taken – II Kings 13:22-25
		10. The League between Pekah and Rezin – II Kings 15:37
			1. Rezin was the king of Syria
			2. Pekah was the 18th king of Israel, and he had usurped the throne by killing his predecessor Pekaliah – II Kings 15:25-26
			3. Ahaz became king of Judah during Pekah’s reign over Israel – II Kings 16:1
			4. Ahaz was a wicked king who sacrificed his own son to idols – II Kings 16:3
				1. The phrase “pass through the fire” was a euphemism for child sacrifice – Lev 18:21, Eze 16:20-21
			5. Pekah and Rezin declared war against Judah – II Kings 16:5
			6. Ahaz sought help from Tiglathpileser, the king of Assyria – II Kings 16:7-8
			7. Tiglathpileser attacked Damascus and killed Rezin – II Kings 16:9
			8. More details are provided in II Chron 28
				1. Ahaz didn’t just sacrifice his son, he sacrificed many of his children – vs 3-4
				2. The Syrians didn’t just besiege Jerusalem, they also carried away a large number of Jews into captivity – vs 5
				3. Pekah and Israel killed 120,000 men and captured 200,000 women and children – vs 6
				4. Tiglathpileser took the money from Ahaz, but would not form a league with him. He only attacked Damascus and killed Rezin – vs 20-21
				5. Ahaz turned to the gods of the Syrians for help – vs 22-23
				6. He closed the temple of God – vs 24-25
			9. This is the scene upon which Isaiah gave his famous prophecy of the Messiah – Isaiah 7
				1. Jerusalem was under siege – vs 1
				2. God sent Isaiah with a message of hope – vs 3-4
				3. Isaiah prophesied that the plans of Syria and Israel would not come to pass for two reasons – vs 7

First, because something bad was about to happen to Rezin, the king of Syria – vs 8-9

Second, because Ephraim (Israel) would be destroyed within the next 65 years

* + - * 1. Isaiah ended this message with the warning that if the people of Judah did not believe him, then they would not be established – vs 9
				2. Isaiah later came to Ahaz with a second message from God – vs 10

He told Ahaz to ask God for a sign – vs 11

Ahaz refused – vs 12

Isaiah got angry with Ahaz and the whole government of Judah – vs 13

God decided to give the government of Judah a sign (This was not a sign for Ahaz alone) – vs 14

The sign was the virgin birth of the Messiah

Isaiah then said that the Assyrians would capture Israel before the sign appeared – vs 16-20

The purpose of a sign is always to confirm that the thing promised would eventually happen

The Assyrian captivity would not occur for another 65 years – vs 8

Both Rezin and Pekah died long before the Assyrians conquered Israel

Therefore, the sign of the virgin birth could not have been a sign about Judah’s deliverance from Pekah and Rezin

* + 1. Amos also prophesied that Syria would be conquered by Tiglathpileser and the Assyrians – Amos 1:5
			1. But Amos also prophesied that the Syrians would be delivered and brought back to their own land – Amos 9:7
	1. Modern Descendants
		1. The Syrians of today are descended from the Syrians mentioned in the Bible
1. **The Ammonites**
	1. Location – Deut 3:16
		1. East of the Jordan River
		2. Northeast from the Dead Sea
		3. On the eastern border of Dan between the Arnon and the Jabbok
	2. Progenitor
		1. Benammi the son of Lot – Gen 19:36-38
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. God gave them a portion of the land which was promised to Abraham – Deut 2:19
		2. God helped them defeat the giants that were in the land before them – Deut 2:20-23
		3. One of only four people groups against whom God established limits to birthright citizenship in Israel – Deut 23:3-8
			1. All other children born in Israel were granted citizenship upon birth – Exo 12:19
				1. There were only two classes of residency in Israel: the strangers and those born in the land
		4. Joined with Moab to oppress Israel under the rule of Eglon – Judges 3:12-13
		5. Later oppressed Israel for 18 years before being defeated by Jephthah – Judges 10:6-8
			1. Jephthah was the illegitimate son of a harlot – Judges 11:1
			2. He was cast out by his brothers – vs 2-3
			3. Apparently, he was known to be a good warrior, and they asked him to lead them against the Ammonites – vs 4-8
			4. Jephthah made them promise to make him their ruler if he won – vs 9-11
			5. The king of the Ammonites accused Israel of taking his land – vs 13
			6. Jephthah told him that he was mistaken and that Israel had taken the land of the Amorites not the land of the Ammonites – vs 14-27
			7. The king of the Ammonites did not believe him – vs 28
			8. Jephthah defeated the Ammonites and captured twenty of their cities – vs 32-33
		6. Attacked Israel again until defeated by Saul – I Sam 11
			1. The Ammonites attacked Jabeshgilead – vs 1
			2. The men of Jabesh sought a covenant – vs 1
			3. The Ammonites presented a ridiculous condition – vs 2
			4. The men of Jabesh sent messengers to all of Israel asking for help – vs 3
			5. Saul heard about their plight – vs 4-5
				1. The people had already voted to make Saul king, but the vote was not decisive and Saul had no authority over the nation yet
			6. Saul gathered the men of the nation and promised to help – vs 6-10
			7. Saul defeated the Ammonites – vs 11
			8. The people had a second vote and all agreed to make Saul their king – vs 12-15
		7. Attacked Israel after humiliating David’s ambassadors – II Sam 10
			1. David sent ambassadors to Hanun after the death of Nahash – vs 1-2
				1. Nahash was the king of Ammon whose battle against Jabeshgilead was the catalyst for Saul’s rise to the throne
				2. We do not know what kindness Nahash showed to David
			2. Hanun though David’s ambassadors were spies and sent them back in disgrace – vs 3-4
			3. Hanun thought that David would retaliate, so he hired the Syrians to protect him – vs 6
			4. David attacked Ammon because they had hired the Syrians not because they had humiliated his ambassadors – vs 7
			5. The Ammonites fought near the safety of the city walls and left the Syrians to fight in the fields next to the city – vs 8
			6. Joab split Israel’s army into two divisions and defeated the Syrians and the Ammonites – vs 9-14
				1. His advice to his brother Abishai is some of the best advice recorded in Scripture – vs 12
		8. David was at war with Ammon again when he committed adultery – II Sam 11:1-2
			1. Joab beseiged the capital city of Ammon – II Sam 11:1
			2. This was the city that Uriah was fighting against when he died – II Sam 11:16-17
			3. Bathsheba’s child died as a result of David’s sin – II Sam 12:18
			4. David joined Joab in battle against Ammon after the death of his child – II Sam 12:26-29
			5. David violently tortured and killed many of the surviving Ammonites – II Sam 12:30-31
		9. The Ammonites regained David’s favor when he fled from Absalom – II Sam 17:27-29
		10. One of David’s mighty men was an Ammonite – II Sam 23:37
		11. Rehoboam’s mother was an Ammonite – II Chron 12:13
		12. Attacked Judah during the reign of Jehoshaphat – II Chron 20:1
			1. Jehoshaphat was a good king – II Chron 19:4
			2. He prayed for deliverance from the Ammonites – II Chron 20:3-12
			3. God promised to deliver them without a fight – II Chron 20:17
			4. The enemy armies all killed each other – II Chron 20:22-24
		13. Jeremiah prophesied that Ammon would be destroyed because of their treatment of Israel – Jer 49:1-6
			1. This was speaking of the Babylonian captivity
			2. God had warned Ammon earlier to surrender to Babylon or be destroyed – Jer 27:1-8
			3. Ezekiel also prophesied that Ammon would be destroyed by Babylon – Eze 21:18-20, 28-32
			4. Ezekiel explained that their destruction was because they were happy when Israel was taken captive – Eze 25:1-7
			5. Amos explained that Ammon attacked the helpless that remained in Israel after the rest were carried into captivity – Amos 1:13-15
			6. Zephaniah also prophesied the destruction of Ammon – Zeph 2:8-10
		14. Tobiah was an Ammonite – Neh 2:10
			1. Scorned and mocked the Jews when they decided to rebuild the wall – Neh 2:19, 4:3
			2. The Ammonites plotted to stop the work – Neh 4:7-8
			3. Nehemiah responded by arming the workers – Neh 4:16-18
			4. Tobiah later took up residence in the temple and Nehemiah evicted him – Neh 13:1-8
	4. Modern descendants
		1. Unknown
		2. The last mention of the Ammonites outside of the Bible comes from Justin Martyr who wrote that they were numerous during his time
		3. Probably absorbed into one of the Arab nations
2. **The Hagarites**
	1. Location
		1. Eastern Gilead – I Chron 5:10
		2. Gilead was the land inhabited by the tribe of Gad
		3. East of the Jordan between the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea
	2. Progenitor
		1. Ishmael – I Chron 5:19, I Chron 1:31
		2. They were likely called Hagarites because Ishmael was the son of Hagar
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. Conquered by a confederation between Rueben, Gad, and Manasseh during the reign of Saul – I Chron 5:10, 18-22
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. Most of the modern Arab nations can trace their heritage back to Ishmael
3. **The Arabians**
	1. Location
		1. The Arabian Peninsula
		2. Three regions described in Isa 21:13-17
			1. Dedan, Tema, Kedar
			2. All three are located in the Arabian Peninsula
	2. Progenitor
		1. Ishmael – Gen 25:13-15
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. Paid tribute to Solomon – II Chron 9:14
		2. Continued paying tribute through the reign of Jehoshaphat – II Chron 17:11
		3. Rebelled against Jehoshaphat’s son Jehoram – II Chron 21:16-17
			1. Killed all of his sons except for Jehoahaz (Ahaziah) who became the next king
		4. Conquered again by Uzziah – II Chron 26:3, 7
		5. Opposed the rebuilding of the wall in Jerusalem – Neh 2:19, 4:7
		6. Destruction was prophesied by Isaiah – Isa 21:13-17
		7. Destruction would come at the hands of Cyrus – Jer 25:12, 15-16, 23-24, 27
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. Most of the modern Arab nations can trace their heritage back to Ishmael
4. **The Ethiopians**
	1. Location
		1. Along the southern part of the Nile River – Gen 2:13
		2. Close to the location of modern Ethiopia
	2. Progenitor
		1. Cush, the son of Ham – Gen 10:6
		2. The Hebrew word translated as Ethiopia is the word Cush
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. Moses married an Ethiopian – Num 12:1
			1. Revealed God’s hatred for racism – Num 12:5 & 9-10
		2. God used rumors from Ethiopia to save Judah in Hezekiah’s reign – II Kings 19:6-9
		3. Joined Shishak king of Egypt in sacking Jerusalem – II Chron 12:1-4
			1. Rehoboam repented, and God spared Judah – II Chron 12:5-8
		4. Attacked Judah with an army of 1 million men during the reign of Asa – II Chronn 14:1-9
			1. Asa only had an army of 540 thousand, and no chariots – II Chron 14:8
			2. Asa asked God for help – II Chron 14:10-11
			3. God gave them a great victory – II Chron 14:12-13
			4. Asa did not ask God for help later against Israel – II Chron 16:1-6
			5. God condemned Asa for trusting in Syria instead of the Lord – II Chron 16:7-9
			6. Asa still did not learn his lesson – II Chron 16:12-13
		5. Isaiah prophesied Ethiopia’s fall to the Assyrians – Isa 20:3-5
		6. The impossibility of Ethiopian men changing the color of their skin was used as an example by Jeremiah – Jer 13:23
		7. An Ethiopian rescued Jeremiah from the pit – Jer 38:1-13
			1. God sent a special revelation for Ebedmelech promising to deliver him because of this – Jer 39:15-18
			2. Demonstrates again that God is not a racist
		8. Ezekiel prophesied Ethiopia’s fall to the Babylonians – Eze 30:1-9
		9. The salvation of the Ethiopian eunuch – Acts 8:26-39
			1. An example of a non-Jewish Jew
				1. The first gentile convert was Cornelius – Acts 10
				2. The Jewish Christians questioned the validity of their conversion – Acts 11
				3. Why was the Ethiopian convert not questioned?
				4. He was already a worshipper of God – Acts 8:27
				5. Therefore, the eunuch must have been a proselyte
				6. Proselytes were considered the same as the Jews – Ex 12:48
				7. Once again demonstrates that God is not a racist
	4. Modern Descendants
		1. Modern Ethiopians
5. **The Babylonians**
	1. Location
		1. City
			1. Straddled the Euphrates River near the Persian Gulf
			2. About 50 miles south of Baghdad, Iraq
		2. Empire – controlled all the land between the Tigris River and the Red Sea
	2. Progenitor
		1. Nimrod, son of Cush grandson of Ham – Gen 10:8-10
	3. Role in Scripture
		1. Location of the Tower of Babel – Gen 11:1-4
		2. Participated in the Battle of the Nine Kings – Gen 14:1-2
			1. This was the battle in which Lot was taken captive
			2. Amraphel may have been the same as Hamurabi
		3. Conquered Judah – II Kings 24:10-14
			1. Fulfilled a prophecy from Isaiah – II Kings 20:12-19
			2. Carried the brightest and best to Babylon – II Kings 24:14
			3. Established a puppet government – II Kings 24:17
			4. Zedekiah rebelled – II Kings 24:18-20
			5. Destroyed Jerusalem – II Kings 25:1-10
			6. Ezekiel and Jeremiah were the major prophets of this time and spoke often about Babylon
				1. God commanded that the Jews submit to the Babylonians and help them – Jer 29:4-14
				2. Said that the Jews would remain captive for 70 years – Jer 29:10
				3. This was the promise that Daniel referenced in his prayer – Dan 9:2
		4. Daniel lived during the reigns of three Babylonian kings
			1. Nebuchadnezzar
				1. Conquered Jerusalem and carried Daniel to Babylon – Dan 1:1-4
				2. Made Daniel and his friends counselors – Dan 1:19-20

This took place in the first year of Nebuchadnezzar’s reign – Dan 2:1

* + - * 1. Daniel interpreted Nebuchadnezzar’s dream – Dan 2:26-28
				2. Nebuchadnezzar made Daniel the ruler of the province and appointed him to his cabinet as the leader of the wise men – Dan 2:47-49
				3. Nebuchadnezzar made an image of gold and commanded that everyone present bow down to it – Dan 3:1-2 & 6
				4. Shadrach Meshach and Abednego did not bow to the idol – Dan 3:12
				5. Daniel is not mentioned and was probably traveling as an ambassador of the king at this time
				6. Daniel’s friends survived being cast into the furnace as punishment – Dan 3:23-25
				7. Nebuchadnezzar became a believer in the one true God – Dan 3:28-29
				8. He was punished for his pride by being turned into a beast - Daniel 4

Daniel 4 was written by Nebuchadnezzar – Dan 4:1

Written for the purpose of praising God – Dan 4:2-3

Nebuchadnezzar sought the interpretation of one of his dreams – Dan 4:5-6

Daniel interpreted the dream – Dan 4:19 & 24-25

The dream was fulfilled one year later – Dan 4:28-33

Nebuchadnezzar responded to his punishment by praising God – Dan 4:34-37

* + - 1. Evilmerodach
				1. Not mentioned by Daniel
				2. Son of Nebuchadnezzar
				3. Began to reign 37 years after the conquest of Jerusalem – Jer 52:31
				4. Brought Jehoiachin out of prison and gave him a place of honor and power in his government – Jer 52:31-34
				5. This demonstrates that Evilmerodach likely followed the true God just like his father
			2. Belshazzar son/grandson of Nebuchadnezzar
				1. Made a great feast and praised false gods – Dan 5:1-4
				2. The hand of God appeared and wrote on the wall of the palace – Dan 5:5-6
				3. Belshazzar appears to have been ignorant of his father’s policies. He was apparently a lazy child content to waste his father’s wealth without any concern about maintaining it. This is evident from the queen’s response to the situation – Dan 5:10-12

This was probably Belshazzar’s mother who was mentioned by the Persians as being the queen at the time of their conquest of Babylon

* + - * 1. Belshazzar sought Daniel and offered him gifts if he could interpret the writing – Dan 5:16
				2. Daniel rejected the gifts – Dan 5:17

This is different from Daniel’s responses to Nebuchadnezzar from whom he accepted many gifts

Demonstrates that Daniel despised Belshazzar and did not want to be associated with his evil reign

Similar to Abraham not accepting any gifts from the king of Sodom

* + - * 1. Daniel rebuked Belshazzar for his wickedness – Dan 5:18-23
				2. Daniel interpreted the writing – Dan 5:24-28
				3. Belshazzar was killed that night, and the kingdom was conquered by the Medes and Persians – Dan 5:30-31
		1. Babylon in the New Testament
			1. Peter’s visit to Babylon – I Pet 5:13
				1. Three possibilities

Could have been a code word for Rome

Most commonly held view

Based primarily on Catholic tradition

Mentioned in the Acts of Peter

Could have been Babylon on the Euphrates

City was destroyed by the Greeks

50,000 Jews had recently been massacred nearby

Not consistent with Mark’s travels

Could have been the Deltaic Babylon in North Egypt

Also known as Coptic Cairo

Built by Cambyses II son of Cyrus

A major city during Peter’s lifetime

A large Jewish population

Probably the city where Mary, Joseph, and Jesus lived until the death of Herod

Coincides with Mark’s travels

Mark eventually became the pastor of a church in nearby Alexandria

* + - 1. Babylon the Great – Rev 17:3-5
				1. Only mentioned in the book of Revelation
				2. Two theories

Code word for Rome

Based primarily on the reference to seven mountains in vs 9

A resurgence of ancient Babylon

The seven mountains are a description of the beast that the woman rode not of the woman herself

My theory is that the woman and the beast are a partnership between Islam and Catholicism to bring about a one world religion during the tribulation

We won’t be here to care about which theory proves to be correct

* 1. Modern Descendants
		1. Intermarried with the Persians, then the Greeks
			1. The Persians claimed Babylon as their capital
			2. The Greeks destroyed Babylon and built Seluecia nearby