

Lesson 2

Tuesday, September 12, 2023

Online Bible Study

6:30 pm

Zoom Meeting ID 973 678 1217, Passcode 6781293

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- I. WELCOME TO NEW ATTENDEES. WELCOME BACK TO THOSE WHO WERE WITH US LAST WEEK. THE IMPORTANCE OF BIBLE STUDY
 - II. QUICK RECAPITULATION - WHY THIS SUBJECT AND FOCUS?
 1. The maintenance of black history in America is under assault. There are focused and intentional attempts to erase it. These attempts are largely political, but there are (and have always been) religious, theological, and spiritual attempts to do so.
 2. We must continue to combat biblical ignorance about the ethnicity of the people in the Bible.
 3. Keeping the church relevant.
 4. Be clear what this study is about: Investigating biblical ethnicity and *establishing correct* biblical history.
 - a. Using the words of the Bible to do it.
 - III. REVIEWING SOME OF THE WORKBOOK AND END-OF-CHAPTER QUESTIONS SHARED LAST WEEK.

1. Can you prove on which continent Israel is located?

Yes. “Prior to the 1859 creation of the Suez Canal, which included the removal of the Strip of land that physically connected the so-called “Middle East” to Egypt, forming the new waterway, Israel was very much a part of the northeastern region of the African continent.” (Page 17)



2. What are your thoughts about the so-called Middle East? On which continent is it located? What countries make up the so-called Middle East? When did this area become known as the Middle East and why?

“Israel and Egypt are considered Middle East countries. The term *Middle East* entered the English lexicon around the late 19th to the early 20th century to designate the area between Arabia and India. Later it was expanded to include, among some Asian nations, the African countries of Egypt, Israel, Morocco, Libya, Algeria, Sudan, Mauritania and Tunisia, in part to disassociate them from Africa.” (Page 16)

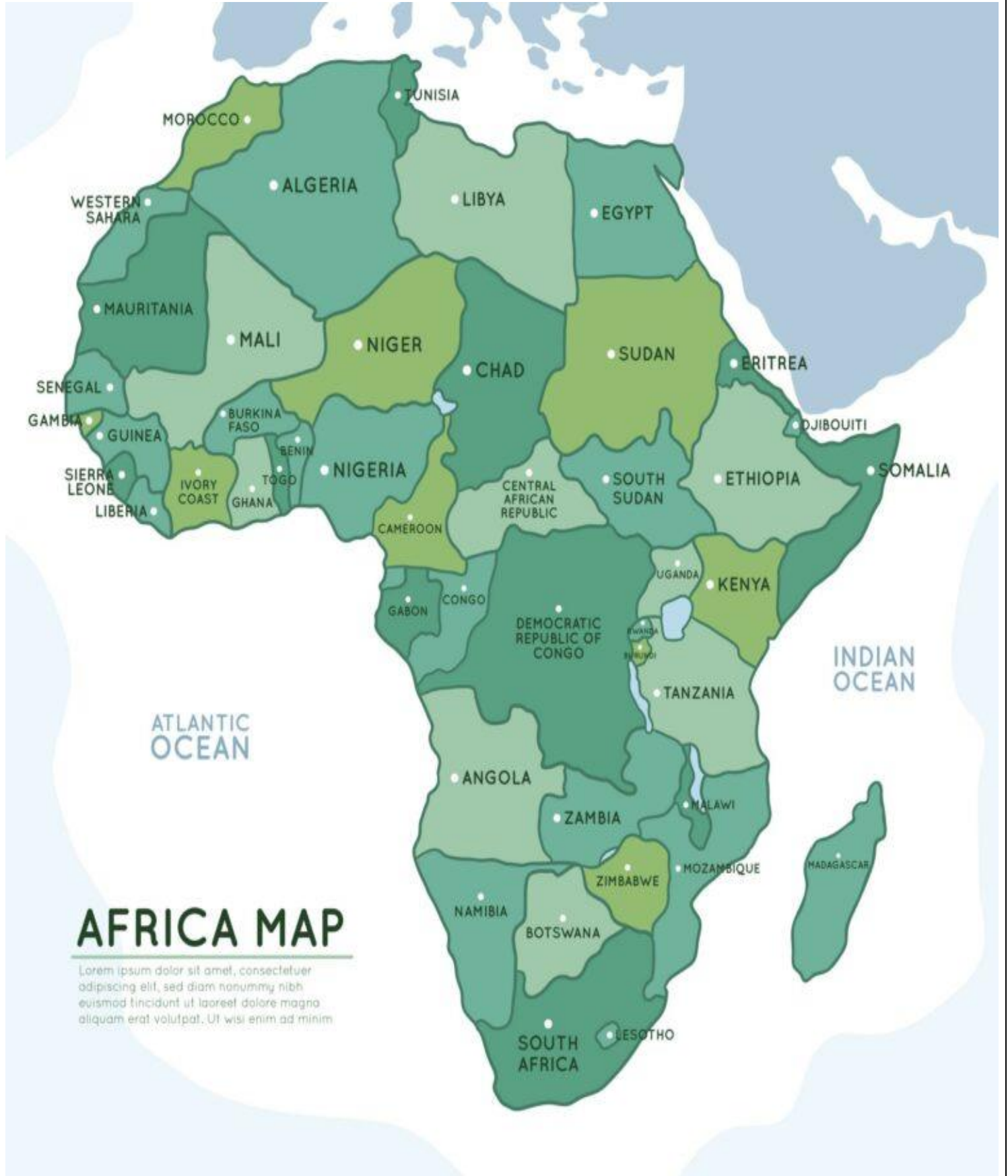
3. Why do you think the biblical writers rarely used skin color to describe the biblical characters?

“Just as the ancient historians of European, Chinese, Indian, and other cultures rarely mentioned skin color to identify their ethnicities, the ancient Hebrew historians seldom used color to identify theirs. The dominant complexion of the biblical characters was obvious to the writers and their audiences, so it was unnecessary to make skin color a significant part of the narrative.” (Page 27). In other words, **since everybody was black, they didn’t have to identify black people!**”

4. Other than the fact that Adam originates in Africa, what other evidence is there to prove Adam’s race?

“DNA evidence verifies that the world’s first man, whom the Bible identifies as Adam, and the world’s first woman, known as Eve, were Black people in Africa.” (Page 35)

IV. IMPORTANT EXTRA INFORMATION ABOUT AFRICA



| # | Country | Population (2023) | Subregion |
|----|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | <u>Nigeria</u> | 223,804,632 | Western Africa |
| 2 | <u>Ethiopia</u> | 126,527,060 | Eastern Africa |
| 3 | <u>Egypt</u> | 112,716,598 | Northern Africa |
| 4 | <u>DR Congo</u> | 102,262,808 | Middle Africa |
| 5 | <u>Tanzania</u> | 67,438,106 | Eastern Africa |
| 6 | <u>South Africa</u> | 60,414,495 | Southern Africa |
| 7 | <u>Kenya</u> | 55,100,586 | Eastern Africa |
| 8 | <u>Uganda</u> | 48,582,334 | Eastern Africa |
| 9 | <u>Sudan</u> | 48,109,006 | Northern Africa |
| 10 | <u>Algeria</u> | 45,606,480 | Northern Africa |
| 11 | <u>Morocco</u> | 37,840,044 | Northern Africa |
| 12 | <u>Angola</u> | 36,684,202 | Middle Africa |
| 13 | <u>Ghana</u> | 34,121,985 | Western Africa |
| 14 | <u>Mozambique</u> | 33,897,354 | Eastern Africa |
| 15 | <u>Madagascar</u> | 30,325,732 | Eastern Africa |
| 16 | <u>Côte d'Ivoire</u> | 28,873,034 | Western Africa |
| 17 | <u>Cameroon</u> | 28,647,293 | Middle Africa |

| # | Country | Population (2023) | Subregion |
|----|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 18 | <u>Niger</u> | 27,202,843 | Western Africa |
| 19 | <u>Mali</u> | 23,293,698 | Western Africa |
| 20 | <u>Burkina Faso</u> | 23,251,485 | Western Africa |
| 21 | <u>Malawi</u> | 20,931,751 | Eastern Africa |
| 22 | <u>Zambia</u> | 20,569,737 | Eastern Africa |
| 23 | <u>Chad</u> | 18,278,568 | Middle Africa |
| 24 | <u>Somalia</u> | 18,143,378 | Eastern Africa |
| 25 | <u>Senegal</u> | 17,763,163 | Western Africa |
| 26 | <u>Zimbabwe</u> | 16,665,409 | Eastern Africa |
| 27 | <u>Guinea</u> | 14,190,612 | Western Africa |
| 28 | <u>Rwanda</u> | 14,094,683 | Eastern Africa |
| 29 | <u>Benin</u> | 13,712,828 | Western Africa |
| 30 | <u>Burundi</u> | 13,238,559 | Eastern Africa |
| 31 | <u>Tunisia</u> | 12,458,223 | Northern Africa |
| 32 | <u>South Sudan</u> | 11,088,796 | Eastern Africa |
| 33 | <u>Togo</u> | 9,053,799 | Western Africa |
| 34 | <u>Sierra Leone</u> | 8,791,092 | Western Africa |

| # | Country | Population (2023) | Subregion |
|----|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| 35 | <u>Libya</u> | 6,888,388 | Northern Africa |
| 36 | <u>Congo</u> | 6,106,869 | Middle Africa |
| 37 | <u>Central African Republic</u> | 5,742,315 | Middle Africa |
| 38 | <u>Liberia</u> | 5,418,377 | Western Africa |
| 39 | <u>Mauritania</u> | 4,862,989 | Western Africa |
| 40 | <u>Eritrea</u> | 3,748,901 | Eastern Africa |
| 41 | <u>Gambia</u> | 2,773,168 | Western Africa |
| 42 | <u>Botswana</u> | 2,675,352 | Southern Africa |
| 43 | <u>Namibia</u> | 2,604,172 | Southern Africa |
| 44 | <u>Gabon</u> | 2,436,566 | Middle Africa |
| 45 | <u>Lesotho</u> | 2,330,318 | Southern Africa |
| 46 | <u>Guinea-Bissau</u> | 2,150,842 | Western Africa |
| 47 | <u>Equatorial Guinea</u> | 1,714,671 | Middle Africa |
| 48 | <u>Mauritius</u> | 1,300,557 | Eastern Africa |
| 49 | <u>Eswatini</u> | 1,210,822 | Southern Africa |
| 50 | <u>Djibouti</u> | 1,136,455 | Eastern Africa |
| 51 | <u>Comoros</u> | 852,075 | Eastern Africa |

| # | Country | Population (2023) | Subregion |
|----|--|-------------------|----------------|
| 52 | <u>Cabo Verde</u> | 598,682 | Western Africa |
| 53 | <u>Sao Tome & Principe</u> | 231,856 | Middle Africa |
| 54 | <u>Seychelles</u> | 107,660 | Eastern Africa |

Dependencies or other territories

| # | Territory | Population (2023) | Dependency of |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 | <u>Réunion</u> | 981,796 | France |
| 2 | <u>Western Sahara</u> | 587,259 | (disputed) |
| 3 | <u>Mayotte</u> | 335,995 | France |
| 4 | <u>Saint Helena</u> | 5,314 | U.K. |

Over 1,000 official languages are spoken across the African continent; and the largest religious group is Islam, followed by Christianity.

V. LESSON 2 – NOAH & HIS OFFSPRING

A. Foundational Text – Genesis 10

B. Pre-flood, everyone was Black. Post-flood, Noah and his family who were in the ark, were Black.

This is the account of Shem, Ham and Japheth, Noah's sons, who themselves had sons after the flood. ² The sons^[a] of Japheth: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshek and Tiras. ³ The sons of Gomer: Ashkenaz, Riphath and Togarmah. ⁴ The sons of Javan: Elishah, Tarshish, the Kittites and the Rodanites.^[b] ⁵ (From these the maritime peoples spread out into their territories by their clans within their nations, each with its own language.)

⁶ The sons of Ham: Cush (Ethiopia), Egypt, Put (Libya) and Canaan. ⁷ The sons of Cush: Seba, Havilah, Sabtah, Raamah and Sabteka. The sons of Raamah: Sheba and Dedan.

⁸ Cush was the father^[c] of Nimrod, who became a mighty warrior on the earth. ⁹ He was a mighty hunter before the LORD; that is why it is said, "Like Nimrod, a mighty hunter before the LORD." ¹⁰ The first centers of his kingdom were Babylon, Uruk, Akkad and Kalneh, in Shinar. ¹¹ From that land he went to Assyria, where he built Nineveh, Rehoboth Ir, Calah ¹² and Resen, which is between Nineveh and Calah—which is the great city. ¹³ Egypt was the father of the Ludites, Anamites, Lehabites, Naphtuhites, ¹⁴ Pathrusites, Kasluhites (from whom the Philistines came) and Caphtorites. ¹⁵ Canaan was the father of Sidon his firstborn,^[g] and of the Hittites, ¹⁶ Jebusites, Amorites, Girgashites, ¹⁷ Hivites, Arkites, Sinites, ¹⁸ Arvadites, Zemarites and Hamathites. Later the Canaanite clans scattered ¹⁹ and the borders of Canaan reached from Sidon toward Gerar as far as Gaza, and then toward Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah and Zeboyim, as far as Lasha. ²⁰ These are the sons of Ham by their clans and languages, in their territories and nations.

²¹ Sons were also born to Shem, whose older brother was^[h] Japheth; Shem was the ancestor of all the sons of Eber. ²² The sons of Shem: Elam, Ashur, Arphaxad, Lud and Aram. ²³ The sons of Aram: Uz, Hul, Gether and Meshek.^[i] ²⁴ Arphaxad was the father of^[j] Shelah, and Shelah the father of Eber. ²⁵ Two sons were born to Eber: One was named Peleg,^[k] because in his time the earth was divided; his brother was named Joktan. ²⁶ Joktan was the father of Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah, ²⁷ Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah, ²⁸ Obal, Abimael, Sheba, ²⁹ Ophir, Havilah and Jobab. All these were sons of Joktan. ³⁰ The region where they lived stretched from Mesha toward Sephar, in the eastern hill country. ³¹ These are the sons of Shem by their clans and languages, in their territories and nations. ³² These are the clans of Noah's sons, according to their lines of descent, within their nations. From these the nations spread out over the earth after the flood.

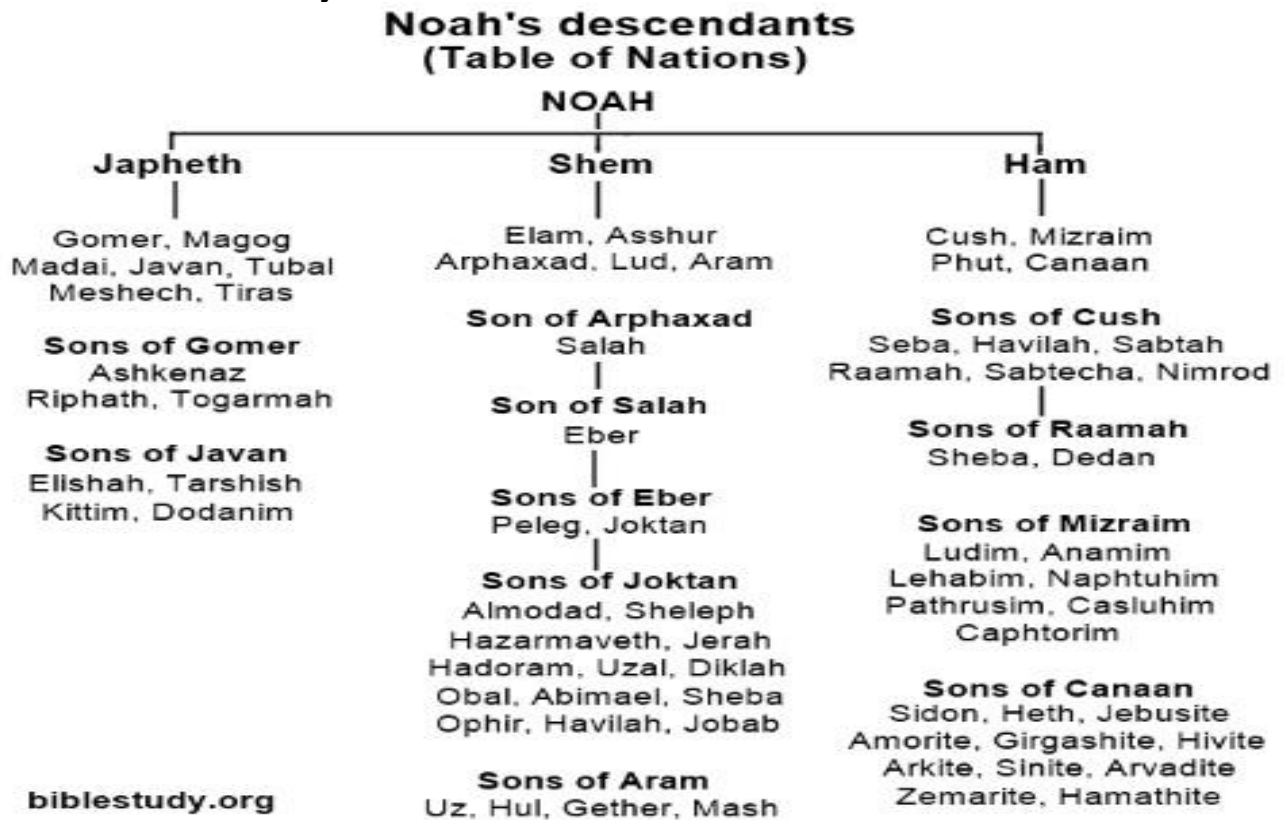
C. Points to Ponder

1. Noah's Ark came to rest on Mt. Ararat which is in Turkey.



2. Genesis 10:32 should probably be read first.

3. The Family Tree



- Ham (Hamites) – dark-skinned people. Canaan!
- Shem (Semites) – Father of Hebrews, the bloodline of Jesus, lighter skinned.
- Japheth (Japhethites) – Migrated north to Europe and parts of northern Asia, the Caucasus Region (Caucasians).

4. The Curse of Ham Theory – Genesis 9:20-28

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²⁰ Noah, a man of the soil, proceeded^[a] to plant a vineyard. ²¹ When he drank some of its wine, he became drunk and lay uncovered inside his tent. ²² Ham, the father of Canaan, saw **his father naked** and told his two brothers outside. ²³ But Shem and Japheth took a garment and laid it across their shoulders; then they walked in backward and covered **their father's naked body**. Their faces were turned the other way so that they would not see **their father naked**. ²⁴ When Noah awoke from his wine and found out what his youngest son had done to him, ²⁵ he said, "**Cursed be Canaan!**

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²⁰ And Noah began to be a farmer, and he planted a vineyard. ²¹ Then he drank of the wine and was drunk, and became uncovered in his tent. ²² And Ham, the father of Canaan, saw **the nakedness of his father**, and told his two brothers outside. ²³ But Shem and Japheth took a garment, laid it on both their shoulders, and went backward and covered **the nakedness of their father**. Their faces were [b]turned away, and they did not see **their father's nakedness**. ²⁴ So Noah awoke from his wine, and knew what his younger son had done to him. ²⁵ Then he said: "**Cursed be Canaan;** A servant of servants He shall be to his brethren." ²⁶ And

The lowest of slaves will he be to his brothers." ²⁶ He also said, "Praise be to the LORD, the God of Shem! May Canaan be the slave of Shem. ²⁷ May God extend Japheth's^[b] territory; may Japheth live in the tents of Shem, and may Canaan be the slave of Japheth." ²⁸ After the flood Noah lived 350 years. ²⁹ Noah lived a total of 950 years, and then he died.

he said: "Blessed *be* the LORD, The God of Shem, And may Canaan be his servant. ²⁷ May God enlarge Japheth, And may he dwell in the tents of Shem; And may Canaan be his servant." ²⁸ And Noah lived after the flood three hundred and fifty years. ²⁹ So all the days of Noah were nine hundred and fifty years; and he died.

5. Did Ham have sex with his mother?

VI. STUDY QUESTIONS

1. How and when did the biblical story move from Africa to Persia?
2. Why is Noah a key figure in the origin of the races?
3. Shem is Noah's oldest son. What does his name mean and why is it significant?
4. Japheth is Noah's middle son. Though neither he nor his offspring appear to be important in the biblical story, why is Japheth significant in human history?
5. Ham is Noah's youngest son. Why is he relevant in biblical and secular history?
6. Who is Canaan and why is he a central figure in the biblical story?
7. Who did Noah curse and why? What does the curse imply?

NEXT WEEK: READ CHAPTER 3 AND ANSWER THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

