

Land Promised to Israel...

- I. Noah had three sons...
 - a. Gen. 5:32 And Noah was five hundred years old: and Noah begat Shem, Ham, and Japheth.
 - b. Gen. 9:18-27 – Ham, and Canaan, cursed
 - c. In General, **Japheth** settled Asia Minor, parts of Russia and Europe; hence the name for the general linguistic form of the Jephethic languages, now also commonly called Indo-European languages.
 - i. **Shem** settles in the Arabian peninsula; hence the term Semitic languages.
 - ii. **Ham** settled Northern Africa and Africa across the Red Sea from the Arabian Peninsula. But another annoyance of Ham was he kept a small sliver of land on the Eastern Mediterranean, refusing to give it to Shem, whose territory it actually encompassed. That sliver of land was known as Canaan, named after Ham's 4th son, who, as we read, was specifically cursed by Noah.
 - iii. I believe Canaan was specifically named because he was the most distant, the furthest living relative at the time Noah cursed Ham. That curse then encompassed the entire line, the whole family of Ham.
 1. Hence we see other names in the genealogy of Ham that appear in Scripture, all of them enemies of Israel.
 2. For instance, under Nimrod, who descended from Cush rather than directly from Canaan, we have Babylon, Calneh and Nineveh named as his sons. All familiar names to us of enemies of Israel.
 3. Notice too that the Casluhites, descended from Mizram, went by the name Philistines by the time Israel went over the Jordan.
 4. So that the naming of the tribes and number of tribes varies in different places in Scripture, but the central theme is they are all cursed with Ham. Some as direct descendants, others as content to live among them; to cohabitate.
 - iv. In that regard we find many of Canaan's sons as the heads of the tribes Joshua will concur. In vs. 1:4 the Hittites are mentioned. For a number of years, until the later 1800's, no evidence was found to support them as a people. But then archeological findings in the last half of the 19th century established that the Hittites were actually quite a dynasty that existed before the Assyrians finally replaced them.
 - d. Perizzites. You will note that we don't have a relative of Ham, Shem or Japheth with the name Periz. Scripture doesn't really tell us much about them. In Joshua 11:3 and then in 17:14-15 the ones spoken of in Joshua lived in the hill country of Judah and Ephraim.
 - i. In Gen. 13:7 & 34:30 we are told the Perrizites live among the Canaanites. That may mean they were part of the Canaanites, or they might be included because they have always dwelt among them.
 1. Gen. 13:7 "And there was a strife between the herdmen of Abram's cattle and the herdmen of Lot's cattle: and the Canaanite and the Perizzite dwelled then in the land."
 2. Gen. 34:30 "And Jacob said to Simeon and Levi, Ye have troubled me to make me to stink among the inhabitants of the land, among the Canaanites and the Perizzites: and I being few in number, they shall gather themselves together against me, and slay me; and I shall be destroyed, I and my house."
 - ii. There is some suggestion that the "Perizzites" is from the word "Perizi" or "Perazi" and it meant people who did not dwell in walled towns.

II. Gen. 15:

- a. 18 In the same day the LORD made a covenant with Abram, saying, Unto thy seed have I given this land, from the river of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates:
 - b. 19 The Kenites, and the Kenizzites, and the Kadmonites,
 - c. 20 And the Hittites, and the Perizzites, and the Rephaims,
 - d. 21 And the Amorites, and the Canaanites, and the Girgashites, and the Jebusites.
- III. **Ex. 23:20**-(note vs. 29-30)-33. = see vs. 23 it just says “bring thee in unto the Amorites, and the Hittites, etc.” It is “**The Land**” see vs. 29 & 30, but before in vs. 19 it is “thy land”.
- a. In vs. 31 it says “The Red Sea”, which we would take to mean the red sea where the children of Israel passed. In the LXX it is called the Erythraean Sea, the word for “red” in the Greek being Erythraean. That term was used in ancient times to also mean all the waters surrounding Arabia – including the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, not just the place we English today call the “red sea”.
- IV. **Numbers 34:1-15** = “**The Land of Canaan**”
- V. **Ezekiel 47:13-23** = “**The Land**”. Ez gives the limits of the land during the end times. It includes all of Lebanon.
- VI. The Land of “**Canaan**” is used of the **land west of the Jordan**, while “**the land of Israel**” is used to **denote the entire land given to Israel**.
- VII. In our text of Joshua 3:10 The H.S. lists 7 tribes, although we can take the “Canaanites” as a tribe of their own, as well as, the general name given to tribes living West of the Jordan.
- a. In Acts 13:19 Paul is addressing the Synagogue at Antioch. He gives a brief history of the Nation of Israel, saying in vs. 19 “And when he had destroyed seven nations in the land of Chanaan, he divided their land to them by lot.”