

Chart 8:
Genealogies of Shem, Ham and Japheth
of the Egyptian Middle Kingdom
(1 Chronicles 7:32-35; 1 Chronicles 7:19)

Shomer/Shemida/Jubal Amenemhet IV Sabium (Shem II)	Hotham/Helem Amenemhet III Sumulael (Ham II)	Japhlet/Lud/Laadan Inyotef IV Warad-Sin (Japheth II)
Sons of Shem II	Sons of Ham II	Sons of Japheth II
Ahi/Ahian/Asshur Prince Haankhaf (“father” of Neferhotep I Si-Hathor and Sobekhotep IV/ Shamshi-Adad)	Arphaxad Sobekhotep III <i>Apil-Sin</i>	Pascah/Peleg/Nun Dudimose/Dedumisiu Dadusha (father of Reu/Joshua/Salitis)
Aram/Shechem Prince Montuhotep Sobekhotep II (Sekhem-re Khutawy) Rim-Sin (“father” of Sobekhotep III)	Imna (“debar”)	Bimhal
Jechubbah/Likhi/Elam Yarim-Lim	Shelesh/Shelah/Salah/ Ammihud/Harnepher Neferhotep I Sin-Muballit	Ashvath
Aniam/Rohgah Si-Hathor Zimri-Lim	Amal/Hamul Amut-pi-el	

Notes:

(1) The five political “sons” of Middle Kingdom Shem are named in Genesis 10:22 as:

Elam	Yarim-Lim
Asshur	Shamshi-Adad/ Sobekhotep IV
Arphaxad	Sobekhotep III
Lud	Warad-Sin
Aram	Rim-Sin

With so many powerful Middle Kingdom princes, division of the empire was probably inevitable. Similar circumstances led to the break-up of the Egyptian New Kingdom.

(2) Amenemhet III plays the roles of both Noah and Ham in the Middle Kingdom Flood repetition. After the death of Amenemhet IV (Shem II), the kingly line reverted to that of Amenemhet III (Ham II). The following two pharaohs, Sobekhotep III and Neferhotep I, were sons of Amenemhet III. As in the earlier Flood, the throne was eventually reclaimed by the line of "Shem" (Amenemhet IV). This led the exile of Eber (Wahibre), who was successor to the line of "Ham," i.e., Amenemhet III.

(3) Japhlet means "delivered." Japhlet and Lud are related. The root *leudh* corresponds to the Latin *liber*, "deliver, free, liberate." Ref: *The American Heritage Dictionary*. The name Lud is also related linguistically to Rad/Rud. Compare Wa-rud ("strong weapons") and the German kingly name Ludwig, "mighty in battle."

(4) Jechubbah/Hubbah and Elam are synonymous, both denote "hidden." Likhi means "seize," which relates to the root *rim* ("bind, seize") found in the name Ya-rim ("seizer of/by Ya").

(5) Pascah, Peleg and Nun are all synonymous ("divide"). Nun was the father of Joshua, which is an obvious variation on the name Dadusha.

(6) The names Aniam and Rohgah are synonymous, and denote a crying out with the voice. They also relate to Zimri ("musical") and Hathor, an Egyptian goddess of enchantations.

(7) The names Aram and Shechem are synonymous and denote "high" as in geographic elevation.

(8) Helem means "dream." Amenemhet III was the dreamer pharaoh who appointed the Middle Kingdom Joseph, Inyotef IV. New Kingdom Joseph, Yuya, was appointed by another dreamer pharaoh, Thutmose IV.

(9) Hezron and Arphaxad are related names, and connote "expansion."