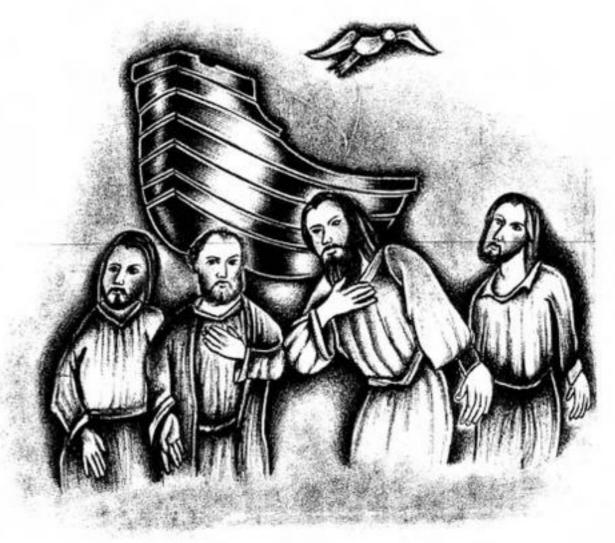
## Lesson 3 : Japheth

Now that we understand the natural origin of a 'Nation', and the religious obligations we owe to members of our own nation, the question logically arises as to the origin and meaning of the "Japhetic Nation". The Japhetic Nation is, simply, the nation of those descended from the Patriarch Japheth. Which leads to an explanation of the identity of this mystical figure.

The Sacred Scriptures, and indeed, many other non-biblical secular and religious sources, recount a point in time in which a large part of humanity was wiped out in a Great Flood. (Genesis 7). The only survivors, as related in Genesis, were Noah and his three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth, "and from these, the whole earth

was peopled." (Genesis 9:19). Genesis 10 contains a genealogical list of the offspring of these three sons, who were ordered to multiply and repopulate the earth. The "Semitic Peoples", described as descended from the Biblical Shem, include the Jews, Israelites, Arabs, Asians, and hosts of other peoples. The "Hamitic Peoples" and their progeny refer to the various African peoples of the world, such as the Egyptians, the Ethiopians, among others. The "Japhetic Peoples" were the Caucasian, or European races, that sprang from the line of Japheth.



The ancient Israelites did not consider these national identities to be mythological in origin. The truth of these genealogical identifications had a very real, practical application that governed the manner that they interacted with the world around them. The ancient Sanhedrin, or council of Elders, was composed of 70 men exactly. Numerous Biblical verses refer to a mysterious group known as "The Elders" (e.g. Exodus 3:16,18; 4:28; 12:21; 17:5,6; 18:12; 19:7...etc). The first mention of this group being limited to seventy is in Exodus 24:1,9. Shortly thereafter, these seventy elders were divinely appointed to share in Moses' rulin capacity when God had them assembled together and took some of the Spirit off of Moses and put it on the seventy elders, who immediately began to prophesy (Numbers 11:16-30). This was the beginning of the Sanhedrin.

The number seventy is significant because in the ancient Israelites ethnocentric understanding of the world, they considered the entire world to contain only seventy distinct nations. At the tower of Babel, when God dispersed the nations of the world, He divided them into seventy nations. In the song of Moses, sung shortly before his death, he sang, "...When the Most High apportioned the nations, when He divided humankind, he fixed the boudaries of the peoples, according to the number of the gods (or Israelites)" (Deut. 32:8). The reference to the number of Israelites is to those born of Jacob that went into Egypt, which in Exodus 1:5, and in Genesis 46:27, was seventy. The reference to gods, or spiritual entities, also held true, for according to the Israelites, at the dispersion at the tower of Babel, God delivered each distinct nation into the hands of a spiritual ruler, while retaining Israel as His own portion (cf. Sirach 17: 17). This understanding was accepted by both the ancient rabbis (cf Jubilees 15:23) and the earliest Christian Popes (cf. 1st Clement [4th Pope] to the Corinthians 13:7).

The ancient Sanhedrin was meant to act as a global governing body as it's seventy elders represented the seventy distinct nations of the world. The Israelites also kept track of these seventy non-Taraeli nations as they arose repeatedly in the historical and prophetical books of the Bible under their specific ethnographic identifications. A close perusal of Genesis Chapter 10 will reveal the fact that seventy nations descended from Shem, Ham, and Japheth. These seventy names, far from having and signifying an insignificant or mythological basis, appear literally hundreds of times throughout the Psalms and Prophets, and even well into the New Testament book of Revelation. The names of Magog, Riphath or Togormah are meaningless as prophecies and identification designations if the veracity of the genealogical lists in Genesis 10 is disregarded. These various peoples of the world would play a role in Israel's future again and again in the years to come, and indeed until the end of time.

Significant effort has been expended by the enemies of the faith to call into question the accuracy of these national identities. Yet the Christian peoples, as instructed in the Holy, Traditional, Catholic Faith, must hold to the literal meaning of the historical portions of the Holy Bible. Pope Pius XII, in his encyclical 'Humani Generis' of 8/12/1950, authoritatively issued the following proclamations: "22. ... To return, however, to the new [condemned] opinions mentioned above, a number of things are proposed or suggested by some even against the divine authorship of Sacred Scripture. For some go so far as to pervert the sense of the Vatican Council's definition that God is the author of Holy Scripture, and

they put forward the opinion, already often condemned, which asserts that immunity from error extends only to those parts of the Bible that treat of God or of moral or religious matters... 38. ... In a particular way must be deplored a certain too free interpretation of the historical books of the Old Testament... This letter, in fact, clearly points out that the first eleven chapters of Genesis, although properly speaking not conforming to the historical method used by the best Greek and Latin writers...do nevertheless pertain to history in a true sense... 39. ... Therefore, whatever of the popular narrations have been inderted into the Sacred Scripture must in no way be considered on a par with myths or other such things..."



Given the literal,
historical accuracy
of the nations ennumerated in Genesis
chapter 10, any
Liberal, Modernist
attempt to deny the
nature of the reality
of the Japhetic
Nation as distinct
from the other
nations of the world
must be rejected by
any Devout Catholic.

The Biblical Japheth had seven sons and seven grand-

sons, who, in turn, went on to found nations or their own. Armed with the Holy Bible and a good concordance alone, the avid Bible student can link the Japhetic Patriarchs with the Caucasian nations descended from them. For those wishing to take a simplified route to uncovering the Japhetic connections to the Caucasian peoples, writings of the ancient Priesthood of the Israelites, such as the apocryphal Book of Jubilees, relates the journeys of Japheth and his progeny after the dispersion. Another author, known simply as 'Josephus', who was himself a chief priest descended from priests stretching all the way back to Aaron, and who happened to be the last person to enter the burning Temple of Jerusalem during its destruction in the Roman-Jewish War of 70 AD, wrote about the contemporary identities of the people found in Genesis 10. In his monumental work, Antiquities of the Jews (1:6:1), Josephus links Japheth's son Gomer with the Galatians,

the Gauls, or the Celtic peoples of his day. He links the descendants of

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Javan, son of Japheth, with the Greek or Hellenic peoples; Javan's son Kittim he ties to the people of the island nation of Cyprus. He completes the identifications with contemporary nations of his age (1st century AD). A close reading of the Biblical text confirms Josephus' designations. Archaelogical and secular sources further corroborate his thesis.

Given the cultural melting pot created by the application of Masonic-Liberal principles upon which the foundation of the modern United States of America is governed upon, many national distinctions such as Celtic, Hellenic, Germanic, or Latin have been almagamated or destroyed. The nations descended from Japheth, at least in the North American continent, have been reformulated into the single Japhetic, Caucasian stock from which they originally initiated. The Japhetic Nation, as distinct from the other nations of the world, including those directly descended from Japheth, such as the Greeks or the Russians, broadly includes the entire peoples traced back to those originally inhabiting the Caucasus mountains. These are the White Nations, the Aryan Nations, The Indo\_european Nations, which are all various manners of describing the Japhetic peoples referred to in "The Japhetic Nation".

Another note of distinction about the seventy nations of the world the ancient Israelites understood to represent global humanity was the actual names. Many of the names in the Hebrew language they were revealed in, had actual meanings that corresponded to the national characteristics and traits of the nations they referred to. Ham, the progenitor of the African Nations, means "Hot" in Hebrew, possibly denoting the tropical climate he would later migrate to or perhaps his fiery disposition. The youngest son of Ham, whom Noah cursed in Genesis 9:25-27, was named 'Canaan'. Noah condemned his progeny to slavery. The very name 'Canaan' in Hebrew means 'humiliated'. Many other of the Hebrew names for the various peoples of the world aided the Israelites in the different ways they would be forced to deal with and interact with those peoples.

The very word "Japheth" (which itself means'expansion') is a play on words concerning a blessing Noah bestowed on Japheth and his progeny after the floodwaters subsided. "May God make space for Japheth, and let him live in the tents of Shem...", begins Genesis 9:27. The very words 'make space for' is 'pathah' or 'yapht' in Hebrew, similiar to the 'Yepheth' of Japheth. Also closely related to the Hebrew "Yepheth" is the word 'Yaph' which means 'to shine' or the word 'yiphah' which means 'beauty, splendor, or brightness'. It was these similiarities that led the ancient rabbis in the Babylonian Talmud- Purim 9b- to proclaim "God will grant beauty to Japheth..." which later commentators noted reflected the beauty of Greek (Javan) culture.

Japheth was fordained to be an expanding, enlarging and colonizing people. The Japhetic Nation was prophesied to be a beautiful, culturally rich people. The nations of Japheth who were in the latter times some of the first and most zealous to embrace the Catholic Christian Faith, from whom 'Christendom' and 'Christian Europe' derived, were foretold from of ancient times that they would dwell in the 'spiritual' tents of Shem. (cf. Genesis 9:27; 1 Corinthians 5:1-4). We are the physical descendants of Japheth, but through Christ, the spiritual descendants of Shem.

The Japhetic Nation is a natural unit that is innately distinct from the other nations of the world. Although the Japhetic people have no sovereign State at the present time in the world today, and are instead spread across a variety of political units controlled or heavily influenced by other nations or peoples, the natural connections the Japhetic Nation shares with it's members have not been abolished. These connections can be destroyed, if through the passage of time, we forget or surrender our common heritage or culture, but unless and until that time occurs, we, as a nation distinct from the nations of the world, have the Patriotic duty to defend and advance the interests and members of our nation. After our religious duties of obedience to God, come the secondary duties to our people written on our hearts in the natural law and revealed dogmatically through the Church's teachings of Divine Law. "Whatever you bind on earth will be bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on earth will be loosed in heaven." (St. Matthew 16:19; 18:18).

\*This lesson was gleaned from the following sources-The Holy Bible;

The Book of Jubilees; Josephus' Antiquities of the Jews; The Babylonian Talmud.

## Questions for Review

- -How many nations did the ancient Israelites consider the world to be composed of?
- -What were the names of Noah's three sons?
- -Which son of Noah migrated to the Caucasus mountains and later into Europe?
- -How many sons did this man have? grandsons?
- -What does the word 'Japheth' mean in the Hebrew language?
- -What did the members of the ancient Israelites Sanhedrin represent?
- -Did the ancient Israelites and the Catholic Church consider the Bible to contain an accurate account of the history of the world?
- -What is meant by the Japhetic Nation'?