

Ady Endre: Góg és Magóg fia vagyok én

- 

Góg és Magóg fia vagyok én,
Hiába döngetek kaput, falat
S mégis megkérdem tőletek:
Szabad-e sírni a Kárpátok alatt?

Verecke híres útján jöttem én,
Fülembe még ősmagyar dal rivall,
Szabad-e Dévénynél betörnöm
Új időknék új dalaival?

Fülembe forró ólmot öntsetek
Legyek az új, az énekes Vazul,
Ne halljam az élet új dalait,
Tiporjatok reám durván, gazul.

De addig sírva, kínban, mit se várva
Mégiscsak száll új szárnyakon a dal
S ha elátkozza százszor Pusztaszer,
Mégis győztes, mégis új és magyar.





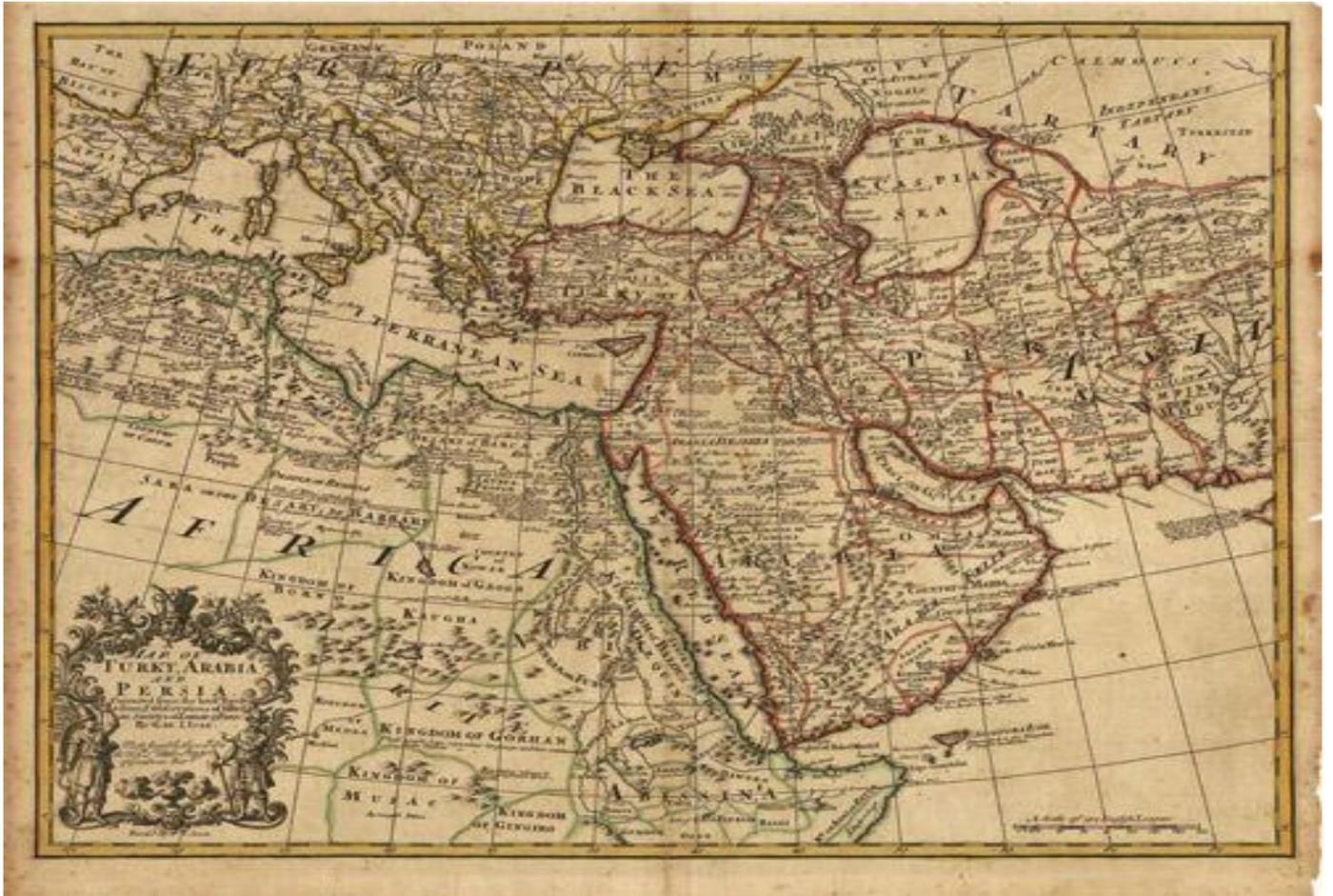
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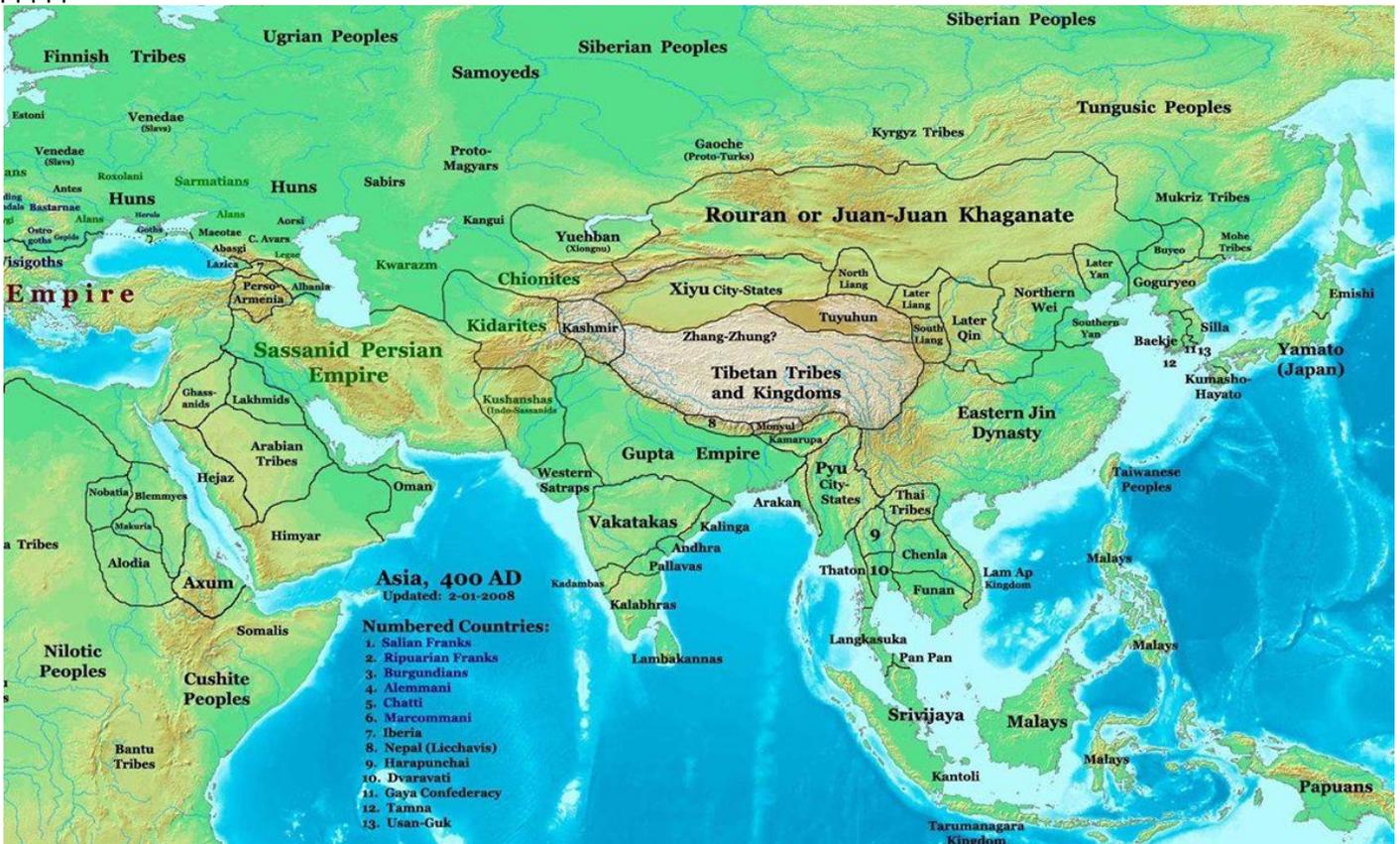
Pandora Jakob
Gog und Magog
was wäre, wenn.....

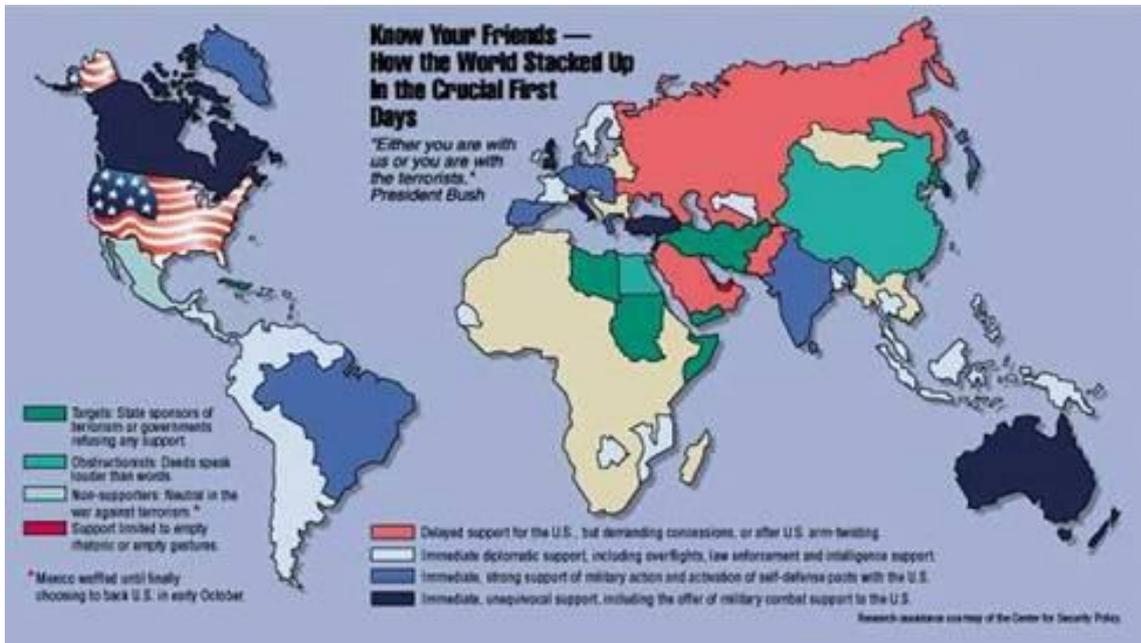


German edition



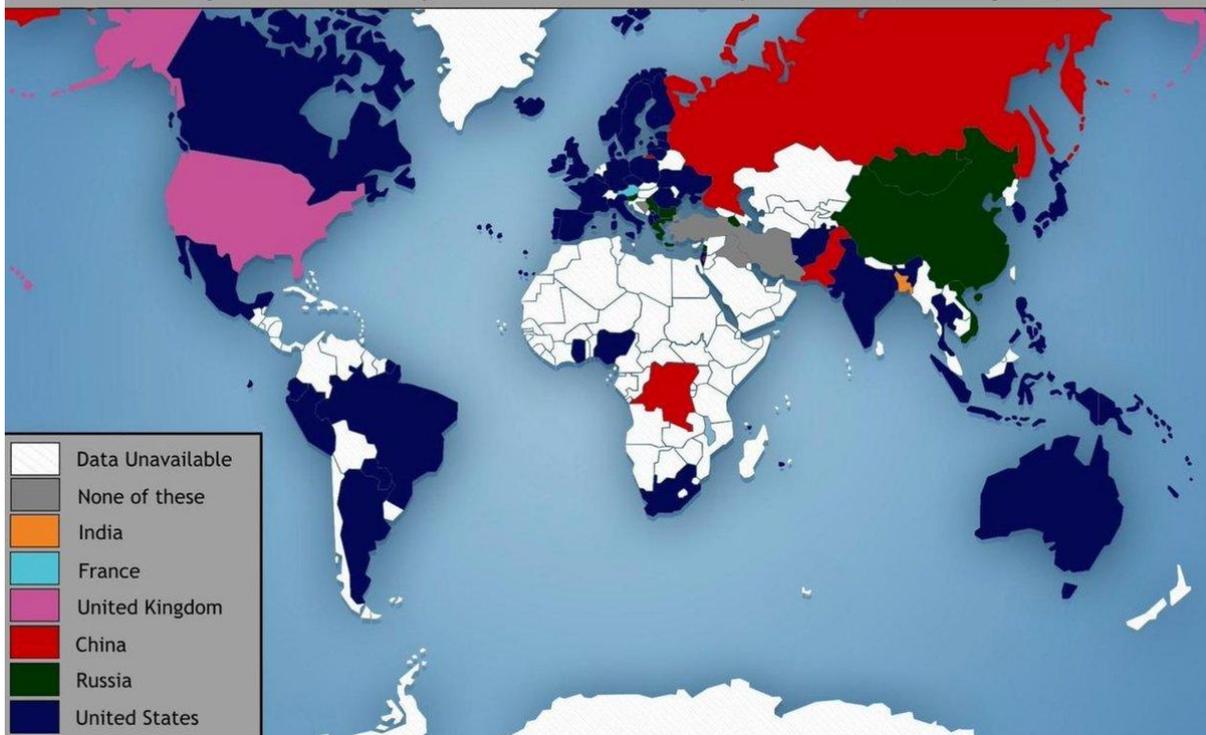
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Most preferred ally in case of military threat (2017 poll)



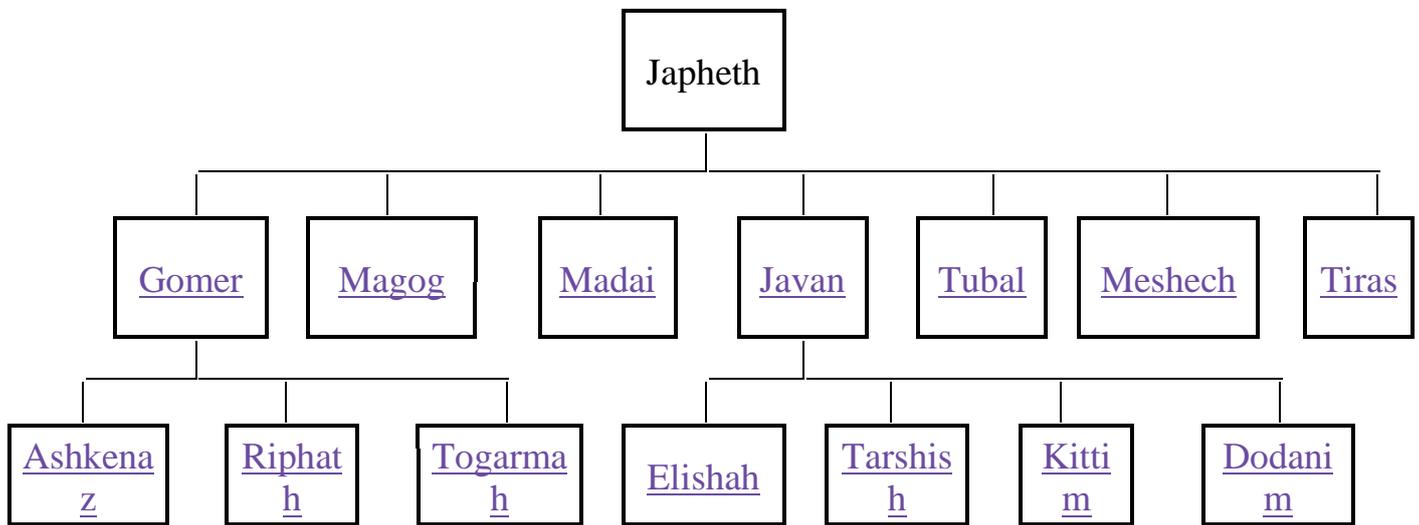
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<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japheth>

Chapter 10 of Genesis, the Table of Nations, tells how the entire Earth was populated by the sons of Noah following the Flood, beginning with the descendants of Japheth:



Origin of Japheth [Edit](#)

The [Book of Genesis](#) is the first of the five books of the [Torah](#), that contains the account of Israel's origins as a people. Scholars increasingly see this as a product of the [Achaemenid Empire](#) (probably 450-350 BCE), although some would place its production in the [Hellenistic period](#) (333-164 BCE) or even the [Hasmonean dynasty](#) (140–37 BCE).^[9] The story of Japheth and his brothers may be even more recent: almost none of the persons, places and stories in the first eleven chapters of Genesis (called the [primeval history](#)) are ever mentioned anywhere else in the Bible, leading scholars to suppose that the history is a late composition, attached to Genesis to serve as an introduction to that book and to the Torah.^{[10][11]}

Japheth (in Hebrew, Yafet) is a transliteration of the Greek [Iapetos](#), the ancestor of the Hellenic peoples.^{[12][13]} His sons and grandsons associate him with the geographic area of the eastern Mediterranean and Asia — Ionia/Javan, Rhodes/Rodanim, Cyprus/Kittim, and other points in the region of Greece and Asia Minor — approximating to one of the three kingdoms into which the generals of Alexander the Great divided his empire on his death (the descendants of Shem and Ham respectively correspond to the other two, those of the [Ptolemies](#) and [Seleucids](#)).^{[13][14]} The point of the "blessing of Japheth" seems to be that Japheth (a Greek-descended people) and Shem (the Israelites) would rule jointly over Canaan (Palestine). From the 19th century until the late 20th century it was usual to see Japheth as a reference to the [Philistines](#), who shared dominion over Canaan during the pre-monarchic and early monarchic period of Israel's history.^[15] This view accorded with earlier understanding of the origin of the Book of Genesis, which was seen as having been composed in stages beginning with the time of [Solomon](#), when the Philistines still existed (they vanish from history after the Babylonian conquest of Canaan). However, Genesis 10:14 identifies their ancestor as Ham rather than Japheth.^[12]

For those who take the [genealogies of Genesis](#) to be [historically accurate](#), Japheth is commonly believed to be the father of Europeans. The link between Japheth and the Europeans stems from [Genesis](#) 10:5, which states:

By these were the isles of the [Gentiles](#) divided in their lands.

According to that book, Japheth and his two [brothers](#) formed the three major [races](#):

- Japheth is the father of the [Japhetic race](#)
- [Shem](#) is the father of the [Semitic race](#)
- [Ham](#) is the father of the [Hamitic race](#)

[William Shakespeare](#)'s play [Henry IV, Part II](#) contains a wry comment about people who claim to be related to royal families. [Prince Hal](#) notes of such people,

...they will be kin to us, or they will fetch it from Japhet. (II.ii 117-18)

Descendants Edit

Main article: [Japhetic](#)



Geographic identifications for the Sons of Noah ([Flavius Josephus](#), c. 100 AD); Japheth's sons shown in red

In the Bible, Japheth is ascribed seven sons: [Gomer](#), [Magog](#), [Tiras](#), [Javan](#), [Meshech](#), [Tubal](#), and [Madai](#). According to [Josephus](#) (*Antiquities of the Jews* I.6):

Japheth, the son of Noah, had seven sons: they inhabited so, that, beginning at the mountains [Taurus](#) and [Amanus](#), they proceeded along Asia, as far as the river [Tanais](#) (Don), and along Europe to [Cadiz](#); and settling themselves on the lands which they light upon, which none had inhabited before, they called the nations by their own names.

Josephus subsequently detailed the nations supposed to have descended from the seven sons of Japheth.

The "[Book of Jasher](#)", published by Talmudic rabbis in the 17th century, provides some new names for Japheth's grandchildren not found in the Bible, and provided a much more detailed genealogy (see [Japhetic](#)).

Europeans Edit

In the seventh century, [Isidore of Seville](#) published his noted history, in which he traces the origins of most of the nations of Europe back to Japheth.^{[16][17]} Scholars in almost every European nation continued to repeat and develop Saint Isidore's assertion of descent from Noah through Japheth into the nineteenth century.^[4]

[Ivane Javakhishvili](#) associated Japheth's sons with certain ancient tribes, called [Tubals](#) ([Tabals](#), Greek: *Tibarenoi*) and [Meshechs](#) (Meshekhs/Mosokhs, Greek: *Moschoi*), who they claim represent non-Indo-European and non-Semitic, possibly "Proto-Iberian" tribes of [Asia Minor](#) of the [3rd-1st millennia BC](#).^[3]

In the Polish tradition of [Sarmatism](#), the Sarmatians, an [Iranic people](#), were said to be descended from Japheth, son of [Noah](#), enabling the Polish nobility to imagine themselves able to trace their ancestry directly to Noah.^[4]

In Scotland, histories tracing the [Scottish people](#) to Japheth were published as late as [George Chalmers'](#) well-received *Caledonia*, published in 3 volumes from 1807 to 1824.^[18]

In Islamic tradition Edit

Japheth is not mentioned by name in the [Qur'an](#) but is referred to indirectly in the narrative of [Noah](#) (7:64, 10:73, 11:40, 23:27, 26:119). [Muslim exegesis](#), however, names all of Noah's sons, and these include Japheth.^[19] In identifying Japheth's descendants, Muslim exegesis more-or-less agrees with the [Biblical](#) traditions.^[20] He is usually regarded as the ancestor of the [Gog and Magog](#) tribes, and, at times, of the [Turks](#), [Khazars](#), and [Slavs](#). Some traditions narrated that 36 languages of the world could be traced back to Japheth.^[21]

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External links [Edit](#)

Wikimedia Commons has media related to *Japheth*.

- *"Japheth"*. *Encyclopædia Britannica*. 15 (11th ed.). 1911.
- [Easton Bible dictionary about Japheth](#)
- [Smith's Bible Dictionary about Japheth](#)
- [International Standard Bible Encyclopedia: Japheth](#)
- [Japheth in the Jewish Encyclopedia](#)
- [Japheth's family tree](#) at complete-bible-genealogy.com

