

WHERE IS THE LOCATION OF "MAGOG"?

Magog

The following list of Chinese rulers is derived from Shoo King, translated by Legge in "Chinese Classics", III, 1, pp. 184-188. As the later history of China is recognized by all reputable scholars as valid, only the early portion is included in this Compendium.

Late in Chinese historiography it became the practice to add to the list of early rulers the legendary names of heroes from before the flood. These late additions are manifestly invalid, for no nation without the Hebrew record had access to the information after Babel.

The first man of whom Chinese sources speak is Yao, or Yaou. The traditional information about Yao is nebulous. When referring to the Mongols, the Arabian historians speak of Magog and Yagog. It is likely that the Yagog of Arabic tradition is the personage whom the Chinese tradition knows as Yao.

The results of a catastrophic flood were still apparent in Yao's day. "The deluge assailed the heavens, and in its vast expanse encompassed the mountains, and overtopped the hills ..." (Canon of Yao).

In the lifetime of Yao a stranger named Shun came to power. The meaning of his name is obscure. Later legends found in the Shoo King attempt to create Shun a native Chinese hero. But the earliest records (some found in the Bamboo Annals) make it clear he was a black foreigner. His mother was "Queen of the West land;" his father was Kusou, or Chusou -- Cush. From Babylonian traditions we learn that Cush and Nimrod shared jointly in the government together until Nimrod displaced his father. In Chinese records, as in Genesis, only Shun (Nimrod) appears -- for he was certainly the mainspring of the rebellion.

-Compendium of Human History Vol 1 p 166

The early history of Scandinavia is a remarkable confirmation of the Biblical record and of the early history of the German and Mediterranean peoples. It begins with the story of the dispersal of the families of the earth by Noah. It was this God-decreed event against which Nimrod rebelled. Why should people not be free to go where they pleased? After all this was their earth! Or so he thought.

From Persian and Italian history it has already been determined that the migration to various parts of the world began in 2261. Swedish chronicles trace the history of this migration and of the peoples who have since inhabited Scandinavia. The story opens with the migration of Magog out of the region of Ararat or Armenia.

The family of Magog at first settled in the vast reaches of the Eurasian steppes. From there most of his descendants spread north and east through Bactria and Turkestan into Mongolia and China. A few spread northwest -- by 2260, says Bertius -- into the North Russian plains and the lands bordering on the Baltic. At this very day may be found a semi-Mongoloid people -- the Lapps -- inhabiting the Scandinavian Arctic with their reindeer. Sweden was also inhabited in early times by Goths -- whom all writers admit were the children of Gether, the son of Aram.

- Compendium of Human History Vol 2 p 156

Descended from Japheth? Article #1

"The biblical attempt to list all the peoples of the world as descended from Shem, Ham and Japhet, the three sons of Noah, only survivors of the Flood, left out the Chinese. The Islamic continuation of this division of the world is not entirely uniform but stresses mainly that the Chinese stem from Japhet. The 10th Century writers Ya'qubi and Mas'udi suggest that descendants of Amur (Gomer?), son of Japhet, reached China. Several other suggestions are found, especially in 16th and 17th Century Christian writings, but most interesting of all is the specific claim by the Chinese Muslim writer, Liu Chih, c. 1724, that Japhet ruled China, expanded by 19th Century Chinese Muslims, who identified Japhet with Fu Hsi, the first legendary Emperor of China of c. 3000 B. C. E."

- [quora.com/Descendants of Noah](https://www.quora.com/Descendants-of-Noah)

Descendants of Japheth in Prophecy

Here are the pertinent paragraphs "Look at these Japhetic peoples for a moment. We know that Meshech and Tubal are associated with Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Some people have even connected the city of Moscow in Russia with Meshech. That is a possibility. These nations of Japheth moved north and then on farther east. Later on, we find that Gomer and Javan and the others of Japheth followed them into the east into the region of what we call China today."

"They also went into Southeast Asia, and then through the Malay archipelago into various islands of the ocean... Look at what this means regarding the Chinese who were once known as the people of Cathay or Kittim. Believe it or not, the Kittim people were the original ones who first settled the island of Cyprus in the eastern Mediterranean after the Tower of Babel incident. From there they went further westward and made settlements in Italy. Then they were pushed northward and then eastward by Semites coming from the eastern Mediterranean areas. The people of Kittim journeyed even further north and then eastward into the central areas of Asia. Finally winding up in the region we now call China (indeed, an early name of China was Cathay which comes from the root word Khitai which also answers to Kittim, the 'im' is plural)."

- www.askelm.com

Magog

In the language of the Colchi and Armenians, "Gog-hasan", or Gog's fortress. This land of Magog is the same with Cathaia or Cathay (see ancient Cathaia) (same as Mongolia / Northern China) or Scythia*, that part of Tartary (China / Mongolia) from whence the Turks came; and which perhaps may come into their hands again before this prophecy is fulfilled; and even now the Turk calls himself king of Tartary

- John Gill's Exposition of the Bible

[Did Mongol \(Magog?\) invasions of 13th C give birth to Russia?](#)

[See also Impact on \[Russian\] Development](#)

* The Scythians were a nomadic people whose culture flourished between the 7th and 3rd century BCE in a territory ranging from Thrace in the west, across the steppe of Central Asia, to the Altai Mountains of Mongolia in the east. This covers an area around 4000 kilometers (2500 mi) in length.

See "Cyclopedia of Biblical, Theological & Ecclesiastical Literature" #3

[See John Thomas article from "Elpis Israel"](#)

Sources:

Josephus (Antiqu. l. 1. c. 6. sect. 1.) - Sythians of Tartary

Golius (Lexic. Arabic in Rad. col. 26.) - north of China beyond Imaus

Bochart (Phaleg. l. 3. c. 13. col. 187) - Magog is the same with Cathaia or Scythia (Tartary)

Paulus Venetus (Apud Schindler. Lex. Polyglott. col. 288. And Harris's Voyages and Travels, vol. 1. p. 604.)

Magog on ancient maps [See also Map showing Russia - China - Magog](#)

Ancient "flipped" map of Cathaia



Modern "flipped" map



Delhi

Magog

