

'BRAIN PICKERS: Genesis 10 (part 4) ' The Research into the Genesis 10 Hebrew Text'

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Genesis 10

The Names Tell A Story

volcanic activity!

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for the **Northwest Science Museum**

www.northwestsciencemuseum.com

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Genesis 10

The Names Tell A Story volcanic activity!

Introduction:

When I first began doing research on the meaning of names in Genesis chapter 10, I found that most of the reference books would usually say, 'probably of foreign origin' without rendering a Hebrew meaning. Afterwards, I began learning Hebrew & became convinced that Hebrew was the language that Adam & Eve spoke. (The late Dr Henry Morris Sr. also was of the same notion!) Later, when I tackled this portion of scripture again, I tackled it with the assumption that all these names have some kind of meaning in Hebrew. The results were amazing! Most of the names are records of geological events. If something was going on when the child was born, the child would be named after the event. Only seven of the genealogies of Shem, Ham & Japheth's grandchildren are listed. When the names of those cousins are placed side by side according to birth order, they tell a story about what was going on geologically at the time in the vicinity of Mount Ararat.

Genesis 10

The Names Tell A Story volcanic activity!

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THE NAMES TELL A STORY: Volcanic activity!! [updated 5/4/12]

[Please note: Hebrew transliterations are Sephardic pronunciation.]

Yäfet vi Cham Shem Noach bnāy tōldōt* lēh vā Genesis
 tpy" w' ~x' ~ve xno ynB. tdd wTo hLae w 10`1
 Japheth & Ham Shem Noah sons-of generations-of these & ← reads from right to left

[KJV] Now these are the generations of the sons of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth:

tōldōt*: The Jewish people translate this word as 'history of' & not just simply 'generations of'. One Hebrew word can have several meanings in English.

mabul ha achar banim lahem yēvāldu vā
 `I VBM; h; rxa; ~ynB' ~hJ' Vd I WVI vr.
 flood the after sons to-them were-born &

[KJV] And unto them were sons born after the flood.

The names that Shem, Cham & Yafet gave to their descendants is also a record of these 3 guy's personalities.

JAPHETH/YAFET

Yafet tpy< (Japheth) Expansion (speaking of the expansion of God's Kingdom. His name was part of Noah's 3 point sermon outline that he was preaching before the Flood. Noah was preaching that people should put their trust in the NAME of YAHWEH, & not the names of the sons of the Nephilim (who had become their heroes). { You are not going to see this unless you read the Genesis 6: 1-8 Hebrew Text. http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Genesis_6_1to8_stones.pdf See the end of verse 4 } All those who put their trust in the names of the sons of the Nephilim would receive the heat of God's judgment. All those who put their trust in YAHWEH would receive the heat of eternal life (dead things don't produce their own body heat). YAHWEH Elohim will rule from 'horizon to horizon'. His sermon was an addendum to what his great grandfather Enoch had been preaching (mentioned in Jude 14-15). The following gives specifics:

'Shem' { 'name' in reference to Gen 4:26 because at the time of these 3 son's births, the people had abandoned the worship of God's NAME & had instead put their trust in the names of the sons of the Nephilim Gen 6:4; }

'Cham' (Ham) { an 'oxymoron' which means 'heat' because Noah was preaching that all those who put their trust in the NAME of YAHWEH would have the 'heat' of life (people who are physically dead do not produce their own body heat) & all those who put their trust in the names of the sons of the Nephilim would receive the heat of God's wrath. }

'Yafet' (Japheth) { was the last point in Noah's sermon. He was saying that the knowledge & dominion of YAHWEH's Kingdom would expand from 'horizon to horizon' & fill all the heavens & all the earth! It would be vast! } Noah's sermon was an addendum to his Great Grandfather Enoch's sermon mentioned in Jude 14-15.

Noah's 'Sermon Notes' are presented 3 times before the Flood & 3 times after the Flood! It's always 'Shem, Cham & Yafet' in that order! (Genesis 5:32, 6:10, 7:13 & after the Flood 9:18, 10:1, 1 Ch 1:4) [During the 'wine incident' in Gen 9:20-27 Noah is very careful not to mention his 'sermon notes' but refers to Cham as 'his youngest son']

Tērās v' Mē-shech oo Tūvāl ve Yavan v Ma-die oo Ma-gog oo Gō-mer Yafet bnāy
 `sryti w> %vm, W I b'tu w> !w'y" w> ydm' W gwgdh' W rmG0 tpy< ynB. 10`2
 Tiras & Meshech & Tubal & Javan & Madai & Magog & Gomer Japheth sons-of

[KJV] The sons of Japheth; Gomer, and Magog, and Madai, and Javan, and Tubal, and Meshech, and Tiras.

Gō-mer **rmfo** Gomer 'To bring to an end, to complete'

Why would Yafet & his wife name their first born 'To bring to an end, to complete'? My guess is that he was probably conceived while they were still on the Ark, but after the rain stopped. He was probably born soon after they exited the Ark. It would be their way of saying "The rain has stopped, the Flood has ended, the old world & its ways have ended!"

Ma-gog **gwgth'** Magog 'on account of the surface rising' **Magog & Mizraim (Gen 10:6 & pg 8) may have been born around**

gwg 'Gog' **m** 'from' in the sense of 'to be far away **from** something' **the same time. See research on pg 27.**

hwg 'to be rising', 'convex'

gG' 'roof of a house', 'top of an altar'

hag 'to grow up, to increase; to be lifted, exalted, majestic' **W** 'and'

Ma-die **ydm'** Madai 'from what is enough', or 'sufficiently'. **This guy....**

yd 'enough' or 'sufficient' **m** 'from'

Yavan **!wy"** Javan 'wine effervesce'

....and this guy were twins. Their names go together.

This 4th son was probably born right after Genesis 9:23. This would mean that the wine incident happened probably during the first time that there was enough grapes to make wine, which would be about 3 or 4 years after the Flood.

Notice the word used for 'wine' in Genesis 9:21 & 24 It's **!yY:** and **wmyö**

yī'n **!yY:** #3196 from an unused root mean. 'to effervesce; wine (as fermented)'; [Strongs]

wine pg 312 n.m.s. dec.6h **!wy** pg 302 root not used. 'to which is ascribed the signification of heat & fermentation' [Davidson]

This son became the founder of the Greeks, Ionians, Patronym **ynwy;** **~ynwyh ynB**

Tūvāl **Ibtu** Tūbal 'to increase & flow (as a mighty river!)' [Same idea as Genesis 4:20-22]

Iby 'to flow' **Ibwt** means 'to increase' or 'propagate'

see more research on page 27

Mě-shech **%vm,** Meshach [root word]

'acquisition in the process of scattering seeds & those seeds taking root, then multiplying and spreading. It's the idea of spreading out & seizing something, & becoming strong & durable in the process'.

As an illustration, in Montana, where I live, we have a problem with plants that were introduced to the area by European settlers. The technical name for those plants are 'noxious weeds'. When a 'noxious weed' is introduced into an area, it takes over the soil & multiplies to the point where the native plants are no longer able to thrive. Pretty soon there are huge areas of nothing but 'noxious weeds'. This is the idea for the translation of 'Meshech', but in a positive way!

Tērās sryti Tiras 'terrifying fracture'
ryt from root word ary which means 'to fear, be afraid'. Example: ayryt 'fear' proper name 1 Ch 4:16
sr from hSrl 'fracture' from root word ssr

Tiras was the youngest son of Japheth. He had 6 older brothers & presumably an unknown amount of sisters.



 Keep in mind that

for every geological event,

there are

at least 2 people

whose names describe something about that event.

The Next Generation... THE NAMES TELL A STORY: Volcanic activity!!

Check out the following comparison.... (It's absolutely profound!)

Gomer & Javan(Yavan) were sons of Japheth(Yafet)

Gomer's sons

- 1) **Ashkenaz** (sprinkled with fire)
- 2) **Riphath** (poundings-shakings)
- 3) **Togarmah** (to be poured out everywhere)

Javan's sons

- 1) **Elishah** (God is, God owns, God is firm)
- 2) **Tarshish Kittim** (destruction breaks into white pieces) (violent peltings)
- 3) **Dodanim** ('2 breast (masc.) judgments', as in volcanic eruptions.)

Arphaxad & Aram were sons of **Shem**.

Aram's sons

- 1) **Uz** 'to consult, take counsel'
 - 2) **Hul** 'to be hurled'
 - 3) **Gether** 'a full vat' (the vat part of a wine press where grapes are trodden that's full of liquid.)
 - 4) **Mash** 'to move, withdraw, depart, escape'
- [These 4 names are basic Hebrew words]

Arphaxad's son

- 1) **Shelah** 'to send' (10:24)

Cush, Mizraim, & Canaan were sons of Ham(Cham)

Cush's sons

- 1) **Seba** 'surrounds entrance' [twin to Havilah?]
- 2) **Havilah** 'circular'
- 3) **Sabtah** 'surrounded by clefts/fissures'
- 4) **Raamah** 'to tremble, quake'
- 5) **Sabtechan** 'surrounded by what is built up'
- 6) **Nimrod** 'let us rebel'

Raamah's sons [contemporaries with Eber]

- 1) **Sheba** 'broken entrance' or 'consumes entrance' [possibly twins]
- 2) **Dedan** 'breast judgment' (as in volcanic eruption)

Canaan's sons

- 1) **Sidon** 'furnish oneself with provisions'
- 2) **Heth** 'terror' [twin to Jebus?]
- 3) **Jebus** 'to tread underfoot'
- 4) **Amor** to say, declare, command
- 5) **Gir-gash** to drag, draw away-to impel, drive, approach
- 6) **Chivi** 'to breath, to live'
- 7) **Ark** 'to flee' Job 30:3 [twin to Sin?]
- 8) **Sin** 'mire'
- 9) **Arvad** 'a wandering'
- 10) **Zemar** wool
- 11) **Hamath** to surround with a wall (fortress)

Mizraim's sons

- 1) **Lud** 'if only I could fly'
- 2) **Anam** '2 fountains' [Anam & Lehab twins]
- 3) **Lehab** 'to burn, flame'
- 4) **Naphtuh** 'to open'
- 5) **Pathrusim** 'enlarged fracture'
- 6) **Casluhim** 'there is hope to live' [twin to Caphtor?]
- 7) **Caphtor** 'a round or spherical knob'

Casluhim's son [next generation]

- 1) **Philist** 'to wallow in the dust' [contemporary with Eber]

Why are there only 6 Son's Descendants Mentioned? See page 27

PLEASE NOTE: The names in all of the following verses include the Hebrew research done on their meanings. I did this because the concordances usually say 'of foreign origin' without rendering a Hebrew meaning, & I disagree with them! I am of the opinion that Ancient Hebrew was the language that Adam spoke, therefore, because most of these people were named before the Tower of Babel incident, they should all have some kind of meaning in Hebrew. Because I am doing the research from this perspective, I have to back up my research. If you want to see my references, they are at the end of this document. Also note that the references I use were developed before the mechanics of volcanic activity were widely understood, so it wasn't included in those references.



Sons of Gomer

- 1) **Ashkenaz** (sprinkled with fire)
- 2) **Riphath** (poundings-shakings)
- 3) **Togarmah** (to flow out everywhere)

Toe-gar-mah vī Rē-fāt v Āsh-k-nāz Gō-mer vnay oo
 \hmr̄g:tōw tpyrl w>znk̄va; rm̄ḡo ynb. W 10'3
 Togarmah & Riphath & Ashkenaz Gomer sons-of &

[KJV] And the sons of Gomer; Ashkenaz, and Riphath, and Togarmah,

Āsh-k-nāz znk̄va; Ashkenaz 'sprinkled with fire'

va fire (used of lightening, or the sun, or metaphor used for anger) or 'shining brightness' burning, fiery, fire, flaming, hot

hko in this manner' !k 'so', 'thus'

hzn be sprinkled or sprinkle, to spatter, dlyzn 'naw-zeed' is something boiled.

It sounds like there was some volcanic activity going on around Mt Ararat during that time, especially when you compare this with his two brother's names.

It's also a possible prophetic picture of the Germans that was fulfilled during the 2nd World War. [The Jews refer to Jews in the Diaspora who dwelt in the area of Germany & it's surroundings as 'Ashkenazi Jews'. The Ashkenazi Jews were sprinkled with fire. The word 'Holocaust' means 'burnt offerings'.]

Rē-fāt tpyrl Riphath 'poundings-shakings'

@lr to be agitated, shaken Job 26:11 tpr Arab. to bruise, pound

It sounds like the kind of continuous earthquakes that happen just before a volcanic eruption. The word means to shake, agitate, pound.

Toe-gar-mah hmr̄g:tō hmr̄gAT] Togarmah 'To Flow Out Everywhere'.

rGT [rgn] 2nd person singular ' to be poured out, to flow out hm 'everywhere'

Possibly talking about a volcanic flow of lava.



Sons of Javan/Yavan

1) **Elishah** (God is, God owns, God is firm)

2) **Tarshish** (destruction breaks into white pieces) **Kittim** (violent peltings) [This is 1 person with 2 names]

3) **Dodanim** ('2 breast (masc.) judgments' or '2 cauldron judgments' as in '2 mountain peak judgments' as in volcanic eruptions.)

doe-dah-niym v' key-teem tar-shiysh v el-ee-shah yah-van vnay oo
 ~ybd'd > ~yTKi vyvirṯ; > hvylā/ !wy" ynb. W 10`4
 Dodanim & Kittim Tarshish & Elishah Javan sons &

[KJV] And the sons of Javan; Elishah, and Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim. {KJV doesn't line-up with Hebrew Text!}

El-ee-shah hvylā/ Elishah 'God is', 'God owns', 'God is firm'

la 'mighty' la/ 'God' [The 5 little purple 'dots' underneath the a/ indicate that the name is referring to 'God'.]

hvy" to be, exist, subsist, to be firm

'God is firm' [You would expect Japheth's kids & grandkids to know the true God, & here's evidence of it!]

God said in Genesis 9: 1 to fill the earth, but people like sheep usually want to stay huddled together. Apparently Yavan was convinced that God wanted them to leave the vicinity of Ararat. Elishah was his firstborn son, but for some reason at that time he remained in the vicinity of Ararat.

Tar-shiysh vyvirṯ; Tarshish (a destruction that breaks into pieces of white, like the color of white marble. ie. 'volcanic ash'.
 Or the destruction breaks it into little white volcanic rocks.)

vvr to break in pieces, to destroy

vyv noun, masc. sing.; vwv root. 'to be white' vyv; 'white marble'

rwt to go around, or about rAT turn, order

There's no '&' [v] between 'Tarshiysh' & 'Kittim' in the Hebrew Text. This is the only place where the 'vav' is left out between people's names in these lists of names. **'Tarshish Kittim' is the name of one person instead of two.** When the list of names are counted in this chapter, if Tarshish Kittim is counted as 2 persons instead of one, the number is 71 instead of 70! (16+35+4+2+13=70 nations)

Key-teem ~yTKi Kittim (violent peltings)

ttk to beat, hammer, forge, beat down, break in pieces ~ytk this form makes the word plural.

Strongs #3807 'to bruise or violently strike: --beat(down, to pieces), break in pieces, crushed, destroy, discomfit, smite, stamp.

NASB #3807 [510a] to beat down, crush by beating: --battered(1), beat(2), beat down(1), broke in pieces(1), broken in pieces(1), crush(1), crushed(4), defeated(1), hammered(2), shattered(1), smashed(1), strike(1).

(see the previous name)

Doe-dah-niyim ~y**nb'do** **Dodanim** ('2 Breast(masculine) Judgments' or '2 Cauldron Judgments') [Dodanim is not a duel word and Greater and Lesser Ararat are considered to be 2 different parts of the same volcano system.]

Dōd **dWD** [dDō] breast, teat [masculine word 'love', but only in the plural] **dD**; the breasts (masc.) (only in the dual)
 #1717 the breast(as the seat of love, or from it's shape)

~y**nb'D**> gen noun, . pl of ~y**nb'D**> from **!dD**> name of a people & region N. of Arabia

dWD
 1)Syr. to disturb, agitate
 2)to love **ddy"**

dWD masc. 1) pot, boiler, or cauldron, pl. ~y**bd'D**>

!WD to rule, govern, judge **!yDI !D"** cause for judgment **!D"** **0** 'Dan' (judge) [one of Jacob's sons]

~y**nb'Ar**

1Ch 1:7 Masoretic text but not KJV or Hebrew Publishing Co,1939

dWr

to wander, rove

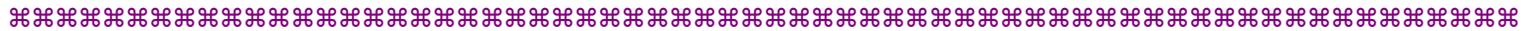
Possibly '2 Breast(masculine) Judgments'. [Mountains is a masculine word, so breasts has to be masculine too in the Hebrew] In Montana & other places along the Rocky Mountain Chain, Mountain peaks can be named after women's breasts. You've got "Squaw Peak, 'Molly's Nipple', 'Twin Peaks' & the 'Grand Tetons' (Which in French means something about 'huge breasts') to name a few. [Don't laugh!! This is a delicate subject!!! Guys are the ones who tend to give the mountains their names, & the women are the ones who get a little upset about it!!] When you're done laughing..... maybe that's why the word is 'masculine' because the women took offence?..... Right after the Flood the mountain peaks would have been more pronounced. [Oh man, this is going to get me in more trouble!] Consider the scenario... back then there was no such thing as 'political correctness' & you've got all these women nursing their babies 'cause there was no such thing as bottled formula back then & then you've got some very sharp new mountain peaks that haven't been eroded away by geological processes yet.... Most likely there's going to be some connections between the two visuals... Do I need to say more?



artzotam b goyim ha ee-yah nee-frdu me-eleh
 ~t**crā**; B. ~y**hGō h**; y**Yai** **Wdrpnl** h**Lae me 10`5**
 lands-theirs in nations the islands-of(also 'coastlands') divided/scattered these from
 would also include 'lake coastlands' & 'fjords'

be-go-ya-hem mishpchatam l lilshono iysh
 ~h**ygB**. ~t**xP.vmi l**. **WvD .li** **vyai**
 in-nations-theirs families-theirs to to-tongue/dialect-his each-man

[KJV] By these were the isles of the gentiles divided in their lands; every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations.



Cham/Ham

Cham ~X 'heat' (speaking of God's 'heat')

chnaan oo fut oo mitz-rye-m oo koo-sh cham vnay oo
 ~!**[nk. W j Wp W** ~y**rcmi** **W vIK** ~h' **ynb. W 10`6**
 Canaan & Phut & Egypt/Mitzrim & Kush Ham sons-of &

[KJV] And the sons of Ham; Cush, and Mizraim, and Phut, and Canaan.

'koo-sh' **vVK** Cush 'burnt(scorched) there is!' [possibly referring to 'pillow lava' up on Mt Ararat]

hwK' to be burned or scorched

vae fire; used of lightening etc. 2) shining brightness... example: 'stones of fire', 'glittering gems' **vaeynba;**

hVai an offering made by fire

vai there is, there are

The pillow lava on Mt Ararat would have been something they had never seen before. Consider also, that before the Flood, rocks would have only been located in mines & quarries, and not scattered randomly across the face of the earth. (Before the Flood, rounded rocks could have been worth a fortune!) **See also update on page 27**

Mitz-rye-m **~yrcmi** Mizraim/Egypt 'to shut', 'to limit', 'boarder' **Mizraim & Magog (Genesis 10:2 & pg 4) may have been born**

hcm to suck, drain, wring out

around the same time. See research on pg 27.

~yr to be high (masculine singular). root = **~ar** to be high

An ancient version of **'high & dry!'** or 'someplace safe!'

Mizraim is a 'dual' plural Hebrew word.

Fut **j Wp** Phut 'afflicted'

This guy.....

Whatever the affliction was, at this point Cham became angry instead of trusting God, & then, because of his anger, his mind became clouded to the point that when Noah became intoxicated (probably on accident) his response was not what it should have been. [Apparently 'the afflicted one' was willing to keep God's command to fill the earth, because he is the only one out of Cham's sons who leave Ararat in the first migration.]

Ch-naan! **[nk]** Canaan 'to bend the knee' ('low') 'humble' **....and this guy were probably twins (underweight preemies)**

[nk] 'to bow down, bring low. **humble**, subdue'

It could be that Phut & Canaan were twins, because their names seem to go together. Maybe they were born under weight & weak, & Phut was the weakest of the two. Obviously, God was faithful despite their weaknesses because they both grew up to produce great multitudes of people. (And apparently out of all 4 of Ham's sons it was Phut who was the one who was willing to go down to Shinar in the initial group who were sent out to colonize.)

Cham may have addressed them as **'Afflicted'** and **'Humble'** .

Apparently, according to Luke 3:36, one of Chnaa's daughters married Shelach the grandson of Shem. Shelach is ancestor to Messiah Yeshua/Jesus (The other end of that genealogy list's Mary's Dad, & Luke was writing to the descendants of Ch'naan! It might not be an 'error' as some speculate.)

Somehow, Ch'naan kept the original language. My guess is that he didn't migrate down to Shinar with his brothers because he didn't want to serve them, and he didn't want his kids serving them.



Sons of Cush

- 1) **Seba** 'surrounds entrance'
- 2) **Havilah** 'circular'
- 3) **Sabtah** 'surrounded by clefts/fissures'
- 4) **Raamah** 'to tremble, quake'
- 5) **Sabtechan** 'surrounded by what is built up'
- 6) **Nimrod** 'let us rebel'

Raamah's sons (are these guys twins?)

- 1) **Sheba** 'broken entrance' or 'consumed entrance'
- 2) **Dedan** 'breast judgment'

d-dawn oo she-va rä-mäh vnay oo sav-tcha v rä-mäh va saw-v-tah v ha-vee-lah v say-vah koosh vnay oo
`!d'd>W abv. hm'[r: ynb. W akTbs; v> hm'[r: v> hTbs; v> h l ynk] w: ab's. vWk ynb. W 10`7
Dedan & Sheba Raamah sons-of & Sabtecha & Raamah & Sabtah & Havilah & Seba Cush sons-of &

[KJV] And the of Cush; Seba, and Havilah, and Sabtah, and Raamah, and Sabtechan:
and the sons of Raamah; Sheba and Dedan.

Say-vah **ab's**. Seba 'to drink to excess' or 'turn to go in' or 'surrounds entrance'. The first choice is not something you would name your kid! The 3rd choice is most likely when compared to the names of his brothers & cousins.

bbs' to turn, encompass or **surround**, to change

ab' from **awb** to **enter**, to come, or go in

Does **Seba** mean 'to drink to excess' or does it mean 'to turn to go in'? Two of his siblings also have names that begin the same way. Let's compare them:

Seba **abs** as a whole word means 'to become drunk, drink, wine'. If broken down it could mean to 'turn to go in' or 'surrounded entrance'

Sabtah **hTbs;** 'surrounded by clefts/fissures' . **htb** Fem. of root word **ttb** and it means 'clefts, fissures'

Sabtechan **akTbs;** 'surrounded by what is built up'

Cha-vee-lah **h l ynk]** **Havilah** 'Circular'

Strongs #2341 'circular' , probably from #2342

#2342 a prim. root. 'to twist or whirl' (in a circular or spiral manner)

May have been **Seba's** twin

Saw-v-tah **hTbs;** **Sabtah** 'surrounded by clefts/fissures'

bbs to turn oneself, to surround

hTB; clefts, fissures

htb Fem. of root word **ttb** and it means 'clefts, fissures'

Ră-măh ~[r"] Raamah 'to tremble, quake'

Sav-tcha akTbs; Sabtechan 'surrounded by what is built up'

bbs to turn oneself, to surround

^Tb from hnb 'to build up'

She-va abV Sheba 'breaks-up entrance' or 'consumes entrance'

bbV' 7616 'to break up' The V by itself means 'to consume'. hab #872 an entrance (i.e. to a building): entry.

ab' from awb to enter, come, or go in [has to do with entering something]

This name is also in verse 18 & in Genesis 25:3. In each case, the names next to it are describing volcanic activity. Because of this & also because of the research of his uncle's name 'Seba', I've come to the conclusion that it's describing the breaking up of the entrance of a volcano.

D-dawn !d'd> Dedan 'breast judgment' (as in mountain top judgment. See discussion on 'Dodanim' Gen 10:4)



Neem-rod/Nimrod

Neem-rod drml Nimrod

from drm 'to rebel' drml = Nimrod = 'let us rebel'

How did **Cush** get away with naming his son 'let us rebel'? It apparently was his reaction to the volcanic activity he encountered at Ararat, & although he was the one who would inherit his father's farm, he decided to leave the area instead.

aretz ba gibor leeh-yot hě-chell hu neem-rod et yă-lăd koosh v
`#ra' B' rBôl twôli l xē awh drml ta, dly" vkk w>10`8
earth on mighty-one to-be began he Nimrod et begot Cush &

[KJV] And Cush begat Nimrod: he began to be a mighty one in the earth.

'He **began**' or 'hu **hechell**': The idea behind the word '**began**' is 'to set the stage so that others can follow'. The same Hebrew root word is used for the '**window**' that God told Noah to cut into the Ark (Gen 8:6). It's also used for Gen 4:26 when men '**began**' to call upon the NAME of YAHWEH. It is also used in Genesis 9:20 where Noah '**began**' to be a farmer.

Dr Kent Hovind puts forth the idea about how the guys who can hunt & save the village from the fierce beast usually become the people's heroes. Before the Flood, the people turned away from putting their trust in the NAME of YAHVEH & instead, put their trust in the strength & talent of the Nephilim. In this case, according to verse 9, it sounds like these guys were applauding Nimrod's exploits & giving God the credit for it at the same time; However, it got to the point where they transferred their trust completely over to Nimrod & he persuaded them to rebel against God's command to fill the earth.

YAHVEH li-fnay tza-yid gibor hayah hu
 hwhy>ynp.l i dyc; rBgl hyh' aWh 10`9
 YAHVEH to-face hunter mighty was he

[KJV] He was a mighty hunter before the LORD:

YAHVEH li-fnay tza-yid gibor nimrod k ye-amar kein al
 `hwhy>ynp.l i dyc; rWBgl drbml K. rmayE !Ke I [;
 YAHVEH to-face hunter mighty Nimrod as it-is-said so because

[KJV] wherefore it is said, Even as Nimrod the mighty hunter before the LORD.

tza-yid/hunter: 'hunter' is the meaning of how it's used here. But what's interesting is that the root word **dWc** is also used as a metaphor meaning 'to hunt, pursue, ensnare, beguile men'. The root word can also be used as a citadel, fortress, strong place, or net of a hunter. And if you drop the last letter of the root word **WC**, then the meaning changes to 'command', 'precept'.

shin-are aretz b chal-nay v ä-käd va ęřech va bā-vēl mām-lach-toe rě-sheet t-hē vā
 `r [hvi #ra, B. hml k; WdKa; W%ra, W l bB' WT&l mm; tyvārE yhiT. W. 10`10
 Shinar land in Calneh & Accad & Erech & Babel kingdom-his beginning-of is &

[KJV] And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar.

Was he building all 4 places at once? All 4 names translate into Hebrew & make sense. If he began building them after the Tower Of Babel incident, they probably wouldn't be translatable, unless he was one of the ones who continued to speak the original language. [Ur was in this area. Later did Abraham have to learn a different language in order to live in the land of Canaan?]

rě-sheet t-hē
tyvārE yhiT. [[RED FLAGS!!]]
 beginning-of is (Kal fut. which means that 'it's repeatable or incomplete')
 (Gen 1:1) (Gen 1:3 etc. root 'to be' **hyh**)

mām-lach-toe **WT&l mm;** kingdom-his

First mentioned 'king' in the scriptures. When God 'poured new words' into the original language, He put restraints on Nimrod's power to rule. [and we live in the days when those restraints are rapidly being removed!]

Babel **l bB'** from **l l b** the idea is to pour one liquid into another until it over-flows & pours out in all directions. (When God confounded the language, He poured new words into it & it overflowed in a multitude of directions, picking up debris along each flow.) [Strong's #1101]

Erech **%ra**, root word: 'to be or become long' of both space & time.
 It means to be huge & last a long time! The name is a boast.

Accad **dKa;** from an unused root prob. mean. 'to strengthen' 'a fortress' . The name is a boast.

Calneh **hml k;** along the Tigris river (Arab.)

l k; to complete 'the whole' **hnlE** 'magnificent' . The name is a boast.

Shinar : 'tooth skin' . It was their way of describing this vast valley below the mountains they were so familiar with

r[hvi 'a sharp (distinct) rise'

!nv to sharpen !v a tooth, a sharp cliff

r[from rw[something that is bare. Job 19:20 ~y!vi rA['skin of the teeth' (gums)

kă-lăch et v ĩyr rā-chō-vōt et v nĭn-vĕh et yĕ-vĕn va āshūr yătză hĕ hĭ aretz ha min
`xIK' ta, w>ry[i tbœ>ta, w>hwĕynl ta, !b!l w: r!W!a; acy" awhi h; #r!r' h' !mi 10`11
Calah et & city Rehoboth et & Nineveh et built & Asshur went-forth that the land the from
[KJV] Out of that land went forth Asshur, and builded Ninevah, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah

yătză/went-forth acy" This is a root word with a common gender. If it was a single person it would have a single person gender designation attached to it. Asshur, who was one of the original '10' that were sent out from Ararat to start the next colony, continued to keep the pattern set before him, & with each new generation of his descendants a certain number was chosen to go start a new colony. Because the names of the cities are translatable Hebrew words, apparently they left the land of Shinar & Nimrod's control & built Nineveh, Rehoboth, Calah, & Resen, & continued to speak the original language, before the rebellion at Babel occurred. **Notice the difference in attitude between the names of Nimrod's cities & Asshur's.**

nĭn-vĕh hwĕynl Nineveh 'perpetual dwelling'
!yn noun. masc. sing. from !ym to re-sprout, propagate by shoots, to be perpetual/continued.
hwn 'to sit, dwell quietly'

[Jonah spoke the same language as the Ninevites. He didn't need an interpreter!]

rā-chō-vōt ĩyr ry[i tbœ> Rehoboth City 'wide/spacious/roomy [walled] city'
rā-chō-vōt tbœ> Rehoboth 'wide/spacious/roomy'
bxr 'to be or become wide, spacious'

ĩyr ry[i city a city was a place that was fortified for protection. And keep in mind that the walls had to be massive enough that they would keep out huge dinosaurs as well as unwanted people. [Neither of which compute in our thinking!]

kă-lăch xIK' Calah 'old age' or 'full age' Job 5:26, 30:2 'to be complete', 'maturity'

rĕsĕn !sr< Resen 'to bind, bridle, halter, the inner part of the mouth, the jaws'
Possibly the idea behind the name had something to do with the power to control.
She was known as 'the big city' or the 'preeminent city' [walled city]

gĕ-dō-lăh hă ĩyr ha hĕ Kă-lăch vān oo nĭnvĕh ben rĕsĕn et v
`h!dō>h; ry[i h' awhi xIK' !ybe W hwĕynl !yBe !sr<ta, w>10`12
big-one the city the she Calah between & Nineveh between Resen et &

[KJV] And Resen between Nineveh and Calah: The same is a great city.

[Be careful not to get Calah mixed up with Calnah! The one that belongs to Nimrod has a 'n' in it!]

Babylon is 55 miles (85 Kilometers) South of Baghdad in Iraq along the North side of the Euphrates River. [You can see the site on Google Earth]. Apparently the area in-between the Tigris & Euphrates rivers from about Baghdad & on towards the gulf coast is the ancient land of Shinar. Nineveh is 250 miles (396 Kilometers) Northwest of Baghdad in the Metropolitan area of Mosul, Iraq. Try clicking 'Shinar' on Google Earth.

Sons of Mizram

Please note: The 'im' at the end of each word is how a person's name is made into a tribe of people in Hebrew.

Lud im ~ydlm 'if only I could fly' (see Hebrew 'work-up' on page 17 for Shem's son Lud)

Anam im ~ymn'[] from !y[] fountains (dual word) (It either happened twice, or there were 2 fountains at the same time.)

Lehab im ~ybh'l. from bhl to burn, flame (Anam & Lehab are twins)

Naphtuch im ~yxilpn: from xtp to open

Pathrus im ~ysirtP; 'enlarged fracture' from htp to open wide, to enlarge, & SSR fractures
 Could also be interpreted as 'enlarged fractures'

Caslu-chi m ~yxil sK; 'hope to live' from lsk hope, confidence, & yxilife

Grandson through Caslu-chi: Philisht im ~yTvl.P. from vlp 'to roll oneself, to wallow in the dust'

Caphtor im ~yrlpK; from rlpK; round or spherical knob (Caslu-chi & Caphtor may have been twins)

naf-too-kim et v l'häveem et v änä-meem et v Loo-deem et yäläd mitz -rye-m oo
 ~yxilpn: ta, v ~ybh'l. ta, v ~ymn'[] ta, v ~ydlm ta, dly" ~yrcmi W 10`13
 Naphtuhim et & Lehabim et & Anamim et & Ludim et begot Mizram {Egypt) &
 [KJV] And Mizram begat Ludim, and Anamin, and Lehabim, and Naphtuhim,

käf-tör-eem et v päl-ish-teem mē-shäm yätz-oo asher käs-loo-heem et v päť-roo-seem et &
 ~yrlpK; ta, v ~yTvl.P. ~/mi Wacy" rva] ~yxil sK; ta, v ~ysirtP; ta, v
 Caphtorim et & Philistim from-there went-forth that Casluhim et & Pathrusim et &
 [KJV] And Pathrusim, and Casluhim (out of whom came Philistim.) and Caphtorim.



Sons of Canaan (Hebrew was the language of Canaan, Isaiah 19:18)

Sidon **!dyci** 'to furnish with provisions'

Heth **txe** 'terror'

Jebus **swby** 'to tread underfoot' (Heth & Jebus are probably twins)

Amor **rma** to say, declare, command

Gir-gash **rrg** to drag, draw away **vgn** to impel, drive,

CHivi **yłxi** from **hwx** to breath, to live

Ark **qr[** 'to flee' Job 30:3

Sin **!ys** mire [perhaps a mud flow from melting ice or a volcano] (Ark & Sin are probably twins)

Arvad **dwřa** 'a wandering'

Zemar **rnc** wool

Hamath **ytmx]** from **hmx** to surround with a wall (fortress)

Hět et v bēchōrō tzēdōn et yālād Chnaan oo
 `txe ta, w> wrk B. !dyci ta, dll y" ! [nk. W 10`15
 Heth et & his-firstborn Sidon et begot Canaan &

[KJV} And Canaan begot Sidon his first-born, and Heth,

Gır-gā-shē ha et v ā-mōr-ē ha et v yī-voo-sē ha et v
 `yv Gřa h; tae w> yrmə/ h' ta, w> ysłby h; ta, w> 10`16
 Gırgasite the et & Amorite the et & Jebusite the et &

[KJV} And the Jebusite, and the Amorite, and the Gırgasite,

sınnı ha et v ăr-key ha et v key-vē ha et v
 `ynı Si h; ta, w> yqrı; h; ta, w> yłxi h; ta, w> 10`17
 Sinite the et & Arkite the et & Hivite the et &

[KJV} And the Hivite, and the Arkite, and the Sinite,

chămăty ha et & zı-măr-y ha et v ăr-vă-dē ha et v
 `ytmx] h; ta, w> yrm C. h; ta, w> ydwřa; h' ta, w> 10`18
 Hamathite the et & Zemarite the et & Arvadite the et &

[KJV} And the Arvadite, and the Zemarite, and the Hamathite:

Sidon **!dyci** zee-don from **dwc** to hunt, furnish oneself with provision

Heth **txe** chēt 'terror' from **ttx** to be broken, to be terrified, dismayed, confounded, to be broken in pieces, be shivered

Jebusite **yslby** ya-voo-see
swby 'place trodden down'. Ancient name for Jerusalem
from **swb** to trample upon, tread underfoot

Amorite **yrhæ /** ā-moor-ee from **rma** to say, declare, command

Girgasite **yvGrG** gir-ga-she
rrg 'to drag, draw away'
vg root form **vgn** 'to impel, drive, to approach'

Hivite **yllxi** chey-vee from **hwx** to breath, to live

Arkite **yqir>:** ar-key from **qr[** 'to flee' Job 30:3

Sinite **ynlSi** sin-ee from **!ys** mire [Oxford dictionary = 2)mud 1)swampy ground]
[Webster's= 2)heavy, often deep mud or slush 1)wet. soggy earth]

Arvadite **ydwrā;** arl-vā-dee
from **dwrā** 'a wandering' **dra** 'to flee' **!ADrā;** 'fugitive' **dwr** to wander, rove

Zemarite **yrhC.** z-mar-ee from **rmc** wool Strong's #6785 'to be shaggy'

Hamathite **ytmx]** cha-mat-ee from **hmx** to surround with a wall (fortress)

Chnaany ha mēsh-p-hōt nā-fō-tzoo āchār vā
ynl[hk. h; twxØ.vmi vcpo" rxa; w
Canaanites the families-of spread-out afterwards &
[KJV] and afterward were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad.

grāh-rāh bō-ākāh tzēdōn mī Chnaany ha g-vool y'he vi
hr> hk'āBo !dyCi mi yn[hk. h] I wG> yhy>w: 10`19
Gerar as-you-come Sidon from Canaanites the boundary-of [landmarks] is &
[KJV] And the border of the Canaanites was from Sidon, as thou comest to Gerar,

Lāshā ād tzvoi-yim oo ādmāh v ā-mōr-āh vā sā-dō-māh bō-ākāh āh-zāh ād
[v:] d[: ~ybc. W hmda; w>hr[hq] w: hmds. hk'āBo hZ[: d[:
Lasha to Zeboim & Admah & Gomorrah & Sodom as-you-come Gaza to
[KJV] unto Gaza; as thou goest, unto Sodom, and Gomorrah, and Admah, and Zeboim, even unto Lasha.

they looked like miniatures. The forest was all around them. It was one of those times in my own life where I too wished I could fly like a bird. Right after the Flood, the Ararat mountains would have been much taller than they are today. The ability to fly could have been a keen desire of Shem's!]

After studying this out for the past couple of years, I'm convinced that when this son was born (& the next one) Shem was then living down in the Armenian valley looking up at Mt Ararat & it was his reaction to seeing the height of Mt Ararat at that time. It was the first time on earth anybody had seen a mountain that tall before. It probably also gave him a whole new perspective on the height of the heavens, etc.

.....
Aram ~ra 'to be high' (lofty). 'He is high' or 'He is mighty' {See previous note above.}



Sons of Aram

māsh v gětēr v chool v ootz Ārām vnay oo
 \vm; w' rtg<w> | Wk w>#W[~rā] ynb. W 10`23
 Mash & Gether & Hul & Uz Aram sons-of &

[KJV} And the children of Aram; Uz, and Hul, and Gether, and Mash.

.....
 oo-tz #W[Uz 'to consult, take counsel'

.....
 chool | Wk Hul 'to be hurled' or 'to fall upon', & the process causes pain & fear.

.....
 Gětēr rtg< Gether 'a full vat of liquid'

tg = the vat part of a wine press (the part where grapes are trodden)

hwr =to be filled

.....
 Māsh VM Mash 'to move, withdraw, depart, escape'

vWn to move, withdraw, depart, escape



Sons of Ār-päch-shăd [The 'ch' is pronounced like the 'ch' in Bach the famous musician.]

ěväir et yăläd shěläch v shěläch et yăläd ār-päch-shăd &
 `rb[e ta, dly" xly, v xly' ta, dly" dvkPræ; v 10`24
 Eber et begot Shalah & Shalah et begot Arphaxad &

[KJV] And Arphaxad begat Salah; and Salah begat Eber.

shěläch xly' Salah means 'to send'. [Salah married one of Canaan's daughters according to Luke 3:36 compared with Gen 11:12. Luke also mention's Mary's husband Joseph's father-in-law Luke 3:23. Luke was a missionary along with Paul to people who were descendants of the Hittites & Ludites]

ěväir rb,[e Eber 'to overflow' or 'to pass over' (can be water, or mountain pass, or area of land, or transgressions. It's used for a whole variety of things.) It might not refer to Eber's parent passing over something. It could be talking about a geological event which would be in keeping with how kids were named during that period of history. When it's spoken of water, it means to overflow. It's used in Isaiah 54:9 which says, "For this is as the waters of Noah unto Me: for as I have sworn that the waters of Noah should no more 'go over' the earth". Also translated as an overrunning 'flood' in Nahum 1:8. In Psalm 124 it's used in verses 4 & 5. Verse 4: "then the waters had overwhelmed us, the stream had 'gone over' our soul": verse 5: "then the proud waters had 'gone over' our soul." When it's spoken of an army it means to overwhelm. Eber was born 67 years after the Flood. It's possible that at the time of his birth some of the inland lakes caused by the Flood began to breach their sides. (It could have been caused by either snow melt or volcanic activity.) That would explain why 34 years later there is enough significant changes in the geography that he is familiar with, to the point that he names his sons 'Peleg' & 'Joktan'. (Peleg is born 101 years after the Flood.)

Sons of Eber

aretz ha nēf-lā-găh yamav va key pělāg echad ha shem vaniym shēnay yūläd ěväir lā oo
 #ra' h' hgl' pni wmy" b. yki gl P, dx'a, h' ~ve ~ynb' yn&. dLyU rb,[e l. W 10`25
 land the was-divided days-his in for Peleg one the name sons 2 was-born Eber to &
 [KJV] And unto Eber were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided;

yăk-tăn ächēv shem v
 `!j'qy" wyxi'a' ~ve v
 Joktan brother-his name &

[KJV] and his brother's name was Joktan.

(Peleg & Joktan may have been twins as their names go together.)

pělāg gl P, Peleg 'brook', 'stream', 'river', 'a small channel of water as in irrigation ditch';

comes from root word gl P that means 'to be divided' or split.

nēf-lā-găh hgl' pni was-divided (Niphal(something that is acted upon) preterite(complete action) 3rd person singular feminine.

It's referring to aretz #ra' 'land' or 'earth' which is a feminine word) The dividing has to do with being divided by water. See 'Joktan' next.

yăk-tăn !j'qy" Joktan from !j q 'diminished'. It's a reference to the land becoming smaller, & not the man himself. Joktan had 13 sons & that's one of the most numerous accounts of sons listed in the scriptures. The LORD is the one who gave him the sons. It seems to me that through Joktan's name, the LORD is pointing out that the land was diminishing because of the water rising due to the post Flood lakes breaching, ice sheet beginning to melt, & the mountains reaching isostatic balance (thus causing the ocean floors to rise). Also note that Yaktan walked with the LORD, indicated by the names of some of his sons.

Sons of Joktan

yărăch et v chătz-are-măv-et et v shă-lěf et v ăl-mō-dăd et yălad yăk-tăn v
 'xry" ta, v> twrēx] ta, v>@l,y' ta, v>ddlmd a; ta, dly" !j'qy" v>10`26
 Jerah et & Hazarmaveth et & Sheleph et & Almodad et begot Joktan &

[KJV] And Joktan begat Almodad, and Sheleph, and Hazarmaveth, and Jerah,

ăl-mō-dăd ddlmd a; Almodad 'no shaking' or 'nothing shaking'
 la from lla 'to be nothing' or 'no'
 ddwm shakes Hab 3:6

shă-lěf @l,y' Sheleph 'to be plucked up like grass' or 'to be draw out' [What event does the name describe?]

chătz-are-măv-et twrēx] Hazarmaveth 'settlement dies' (2nd witness to record of Genesis 11:1-9)

rcx enclosure, area, court, tower, village, hamlet, settlement.

Basically it's a place that has a wall around it that separates it from the open country.

twm to die or dies twm masc. 'death'

twrēx] Hazarmaveth = District in Arabia meaning 'court of death'

yărăch 'xry" Jerah 'a lunation' i.e. a month, or a moon cycle.. 'month', 'moon'.

It could have been a total solar eclipse. (These guys would have been very familiar with the study of astronomy.) According to 'Our Created Moon' by DeYoung & Whitcomb 'A particular city might expect to witness a total solar eclipse only about once every 360 years' (pg 32). What is interesting here is that if you divide the amount of time from the first year of Creation up till the estimated time of Yarach's birth, it's 1800 years (360 x 5). If you go backwards (by 360 x3) from 1063 BC which was a total solar eclipse recorded by Babylonian astrologers, this would put Yarach's birth at about 2143 BC. If you add the missing 164 years to the Jewish Calendar, that would be 2138 BC by the Jewish Calendar (which is only 5 years difference). [The missing 164 years has to do with a Rabi shortening the span of the Persian Empire. For this information see pgs. 931-932, 'The Annals of The World' By James Ussher, 6th printing Nov 2006, Master Books]... When I first started researching this, that's what I thought, but later, when I translated the names in the Irish & British genealogies listed in 'After The Flood' by Bill Cooper B.A. Hons. (see http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Magog_and_Javan_Descendants.pdf) I began to wonder if it was some kind of volcanic eruption that sent enough ash up into the atmosphere to block the sunlight for a whole month, because one of Magog's descendants who would have been a contemporary of Jerah is named 'Eremon', which translates as 'Light-Refused'. And another one of Magog's descendants, also a contemporary of Jerah & a cousin of Eremon is named 'Seara' which translates as 'to be scattered by some kind of terrifying tempest'. Several of Jereh's sibling's names are describing events associated with volcanic activity. That would also explain why the next son is named 'Hadoram'!

dīklāh et v oozāl et v hă-dōr-ām et v
 `hl'qDI ta, ꞵ I zllā ta, ꞵ ~rldh] ta, ꞵ 10`27
 Diklah et & Uzal et & Hadoram et &

[KJV} And Hadoram, and Uzal, and Diklah,

hă-dōr-ām ~rldh] Hadoram 'thanks/praise be lifted up'
 rdh 'honor, respect'
 dh 'a shout'
 rwd 'to dwell, to move in a circle, go around, age, generation'
 wdh from hdy to give thanks, praise
 ~r from ~wr to be high, lofty, to be lifted up

oozāl I zllā Uzal from I za 'to go away, to depart'

dīklāh hl'qDI Diklah 'to make into nothing' by one of the following methods: crushing, crumbling, beating, bruising, pulverizing, threshing or grinding.
 qqd to crush, crumble, beat into pieces, bruise, make into powder or dust; to beat or grind small; to pulverize, thresh.
 hl' 'not', 'nothing' [A 'Krakatau' event where a volcano blows up? Insight from Rick Oliver, PhD.]

sh-vă et v ävë-mă-ěl et v öväi et v
 `abv. ta, ꞵ I amybia] ta, ꞵ I bw[ta, ꞵ 10`28
 Sheba et & Abimael et & Oval et &

[KJV} And Obal, and Abimael, and Sheba,

öväi I bw[Oval from I b[to be leafless, stripped of leaves [Davidson]

When magma comes in contact with limestone, it produces carbon dioxide which comes up through the soil & prevents the roots of the tress from taking in oxygen, so that they die & their leaves fall off. This is currently happening in Mammoth Lake , Calif. (Insight from Rick Oliver, PhD.)

ävë-mă-ěl I amybia] Abimael 'A Father is God' [NASB]
 [From ba & an unused word. NASB]
 ybia] 'father' I ae God

sh-vă abv. Sheba 'breaks-up entrance' (Sheba & Ophir may have been twins.)
 bbv' 7616 'to break up' hab #872 an entrance (i.e. to a building): entry
 ab' from awb to enter, come, or go

yăk-tăn bnāy ālēl kōl yōvāv et v chă-vē-lăh et v ōfir et v
 `!j'qy" ynB. hLae I K' bblw0 ta, v>hI ywK] ta, v>rpivao ta, v>10`29
 Joktan sons these all Jobab et & Havilah et & Ophir et &

[KJV] And Ophir, and Havilah, and Jobab: all these were the sons of Joktan.

ōfir rpiva Ophir from rpa 'ashes' also 'to cover' . if you put the 2 thoughts together = 'to be covered in ashes'

chă-vē-lăh hI ywK] Havilah 'Circular' (Havilah & Jobab may have been twins.)

From previous research I have learned that this is how they described a cone volcano. See 10:7

yōvāv bblw0 Jobab 'crier' or 'howler' from bby 'to call aloud, bawl, to cry out, to cry in a shrill voice'

It could have been a particular sound that some volcanoes make. Apparently the sound is similar to what a jet engine makes at take-off, only much more intense!

kědēn hă hăr sfărăh ächäh bō mēshă mē shă-văm mō y'hē vă
 `~dQ, h; rh; hrp's. hk'a] Bo avMe mi ~bVw mo yhj>w. 10`30
 East the mountain Sephar you-go in Mesha from dwellings-theirs from is &

[KJV] And their dwelling was from Mesha, as thou goest unto Sephar a mount of the east.

sfărăh hrp's. Sephar 'book', 'scroll', 'bill', register', 'letter', 'evidence'.

from rps The idea is to write a record of something along with the action of being able to recount it.

We would say, 'a documentation by writing'. It's a witness to the fact that they could both write & count & record things.

mēshă avMe Mesha 'burden', 'loan', 'anything burdensome' from avni 'to lift, carry, take'

I-goy-yhim b-artzo-tam līl-shōn-ōtām I-mish-p-chō-tām Shem vnay ayleh
 `~hyfg0. ~tcrab. ~thvd.li ~txp.vmil. ~ve ynb. hLae 10`31
 to-their-nations in-their-lands to-their-tongues to-their-families Shem sons-of these-are

[KJV] These are the sons of Shem, after their families, after their tongues, in their lands, after their nations.



b-goy-yhim I'tol-doe-tam Noach bnay mish-p-chōt ayleh
 ~hyfgB. ~tdo wtd. xndynB. txp.vmi hLae 10`32
 in-nations-theirs to-generations-theirs Noah sons-of families-of these-are

[KJV] These are the families of the sons of Noah, after their generations, in their nations:

mabul ha achar arutz ba goyim ha nifrdū ayleh may oo
 `I WBM; h; rxa; #ra' B' ~jhg0 h; vdrpnl hLae me W
 flood the after land/earth in nations the divided these from &

[KJV] and by these were the nations divided in the earth after the flood.

nifrdū vdrpnl 'divided' from drp 'to separate, disperse, divide, be scattered'

Magog (Genesis 10:2 & pg 4) and **Mizraim (Gen 10:6 & pg 10)** may have been **born around the same time**. Their names seem to be describing something that was going on at the time. Magog gives the idea of a surface that continues to rise, and Mizraim gives the idea of being high above something and dried out. (See the research on their respective pages.) In researching 'Noah's Ark: Fact or Fable?' by Violet M. Cummings and 'The Explorers of Ararat & The Search for Noah's Ark' by B.J. Corbin, I found out that the ancient traditions of the Armenians say that Noah & his family descended Mt Ararat on the Armenian side of the mountain. If that is the case, most likely, when they first got off the Ark, the 'land' of Armenia would have been a huge 'lake' at the base of Mt Ararat at that time. Rivers & streams would have been flowing into it from 'anywhere uphill'. Apparently all the debris from the Flood began to accumulate where the drainfield of the present day Araxes River is located just past Naxcivan and Nechram. Go to Google Earth and follow the Aras River past Naxcivan and Nechram. The erosion scars indicate that at some time in the past the water was bottle-necked there, and rose. Then whatever was the cause of the problem suddenly broke loose and the huge volume of water left quickly, eroding the area just below the 'neck'.

Here's a possible scenario: Right after the Flood, (within a year or 2) all the debris, the logs and drift wood would have floated towards where the water exited 'Lake Armenia'. At that time there probably was an abundance of Debris from the pre-Flood world, including what floated into the lake from upstream. Possibly during the first 'Spring Melt' after the Flood, huge log rafts would have formed, somehow creating a dam along the Aras river just past Naxcivan and Nechram, which in turn caused the water level of 'Lake Armenia' to rise. Sometime later, possibly just before the birth of **Tubal** (Japheth's 5th son, pgs 1&2), the dam of logs & debris broke up and in the process 'Lake Armenia' disappeared, and was replaced by the Aras River at the base of Mt Ararat. Tubal means 'a flowing river'.

This same sort of scenario was probably happening in other mountain valleys around the globe.

.....
'koo-sh' **VWK** **Cush** 'burnt(scorched) there is!' At this time I'm convinced that it is a reference to the pillow lava Cham(Heat) found when they exited the Ark. Apparently, when Cush (Burnt-there-is!) reached adulthood & started raising a family, he lived somewhere between Greater & Lesser Ararat because of the description given in the names of his sons. Apparently he was reluctant to leave the vicinity of Ararat, because he didn't leave after Lesser Mt Ararat began to develop. It was the lava flowing from the fault between the 2 Ararats that finally motivated him to leave. Naming one of his sons 'Nimrod' (Let-us-rebel) may have been his reaction to this event.
.....

WHY Are There Only 6 Son's Descendants Mentioned?

After studying the Hebrew Translation of the names in the Irish & British genealogies in 'After The Flood' by Bill Cooper, & comparing it with Genesis 10, I've come to the conclusion that Noah & his sons decided to send out groups of 10 guys with their wives & kids to start new colonies, & that was to be the pattern. It's probably where the idea of a Jewish 'minyan' got started, because the first thing they would have done upon arriving at the new settlement would have been to build an altar & offer up sacrifices as an act of public worship (like they did when they got off the Ark). The ten sons whose descendants that aren't mentioned, apparently left Ararat in the first migration. *And actually the list is of seven sons & not six*, because although Arphaxad/ **ăr-păch-shăd** most likely left in the first migration, some of his descendants are also mentioned.

Tools, References, Influences, & other Interesting Items used in this research:

Analytical Hebrew & Chaldee Lexicon B. Davidson [1966] Samuel Bagster & Sons Limited, London

[If you use this tool, use a post-it note to mark out the page with the list of abbreviations, & also take smaller 'post-it' markers to mark out the pages where each letter of the alphabet starts, & if you have an older version, change the Roman numerals to modern numbers in the alphabet section. For more ideas, e-mail me]

Footprints in The Ash John Morris, Steven A. Austin Master Books ISBN 0-89051-400-3 & other stuff Steve Austin has presented over the years on the subject. It was his research that opened my eyes up to the possibilities of the names in Genesis 10 describing volcanic activity.

Google Earth (What a blessing!)

Hebrew fonts from www.bibleworks.com BibleWorks LLC ; BWHEBB font

Hebrew fonts:

www.bibleworks.com This is an awesome program! My Hebrew teacher continually used it! [He's with the LORD now]. He's the one who got me started into researching the Hebrew. I don't use their program (because of being a housewife without my own income), but I am using their Hebrew fonts for my own research that's being presented here. Thank you Bible Works!

<http://www.bibleworks.com/fonts.html>

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Got that?

Hebrew Text:

The Westminster Leningrad Codex (WLC)

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http://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?book_id=1&chapter=1&version=81

What an awesome & amazing privilege it is to even be allowed to examine it! Thank you Bible Gateway!

In The Beginning: Compelling Evidence for Creation & The Flood. Walt Brown, Ph.D.

Can be read on line at www.creationscience.com

[The Hydroplate Theory is the **best overall fit with the Genesis 1-11 Hebrew Text.**]

Josephus: complete works, second printing 1963 Kregel Publications. **Can be read at**

<http://www.creationism.org/books/josephus/index.htm><http://www.creationism.org/books/josephus/index.htm>

King James Bible [What do I think of the KJV? The Ruach HaKodesh warned me about not getting into discussions over the topic., so don't try & nail me on the subject! I have great respect for those who did the translating of the KJV. I also understand that they interpreted it according to how they perceived the 1511 world around them (see Genesis 1:1), & that they had to be 'politically correct' in order for their king to allow them to do the translating. Our freedoms are a direct result of the KJV Bible. For other information, see the 'Yah but...' section in this web site.]

New American Standard Exhaustive Concordance of The Bible [1981]Holman ISBN 0-87981-197-8

This is a very helpful tool because it lists all the different English translations of each Hebrew word. Then it's easy to go back & research each English translation of the word in the main body of the concordance & compare the reference numbers.

Noah's Ark: Fact or Fable? Violet M. Cummings [out of print, but it shouldn't be!]

Rand McNalley World Portrait Globe Patent Pending [My 'recycled' old beat-up globe that I relocated the poles on.]

Searching for the tombs of Noah's family http://dialogue.adventist.org/numbers/17.3_English.pdf

Strong's Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible [KJV]...James Strong, S.T.D. L.L.D. 20th printing 1951
Abingdon-Cokesbury Press New York . Nashville . *My Hebrew Teacher (who has since gone Home to be with the LORD) used to encourage us to use the oldest copywrite versions of the Strongs concordance that we could get our hands on because the research notes are better. He also said the same thing about the **Analytical Hebrew & Chaldee Lexicon** by B. Davidson.*

The JPS Hebrew English Tanakh. (Jewish Publishing Society. The Traditional Hebrew Text and The New JPS Translation. 2nd Edition, Philadelphia 1999/5759[Jewish Year] ISBN 0-8276-0697-4

Word by Word from TES. www.jewishsoftware.com Torah Educational Software, Inc. 455 Rt. 306 Monsey N.Y. 10952 Tel: 1-845-362-6380

Hebrew Transliterations = Sephardic. Purpose? Currently spoken in Israel & this research is also being geared towards them.

The Explorers of Ararat & The Search for Noah's Ark B.J. Corbin www.noahsarksearch.com

The Genesis Record: Henry M. Morris Baker Book House ISBN: 0-8010-6004-4

The Holy Scriptures (Hebrew Publishing Company, New York copyright 1930, copyright 1939).

The MacArthur Study Bible NKJV Word Bibles ISBN 0-08499-1222-9 [John MacArthur studies the Hebrew. He was also my Pastor from 1977 to 1987, & he's the one who taught me how to study the scriptures.]

The Pocket Oxford Dictionary 1967 Oxford at the Clarendon Press, Great Britain. [If you are going to study the 'English' in the KJV, you will also need an 'English' dictionary. 'American' English & 'British' English are not the same. Sometimes the differences can be quite profound!] The 'Oxford' Dictionary is a dictionary of the '**English spoken in 'England'** where the KJV was first translated.

The Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia of the Bible [1977] Zondervan Publishing House

Webster's 9th New Collegiate Dictionary Merriam-Webster inc. Publishers Springfield, Massachusetts, USA [A friend who spoke several languages, & her husband who spoke eight, said that the best way to learn a language was by reading a dictionary in that language, and that's how she did it.] This is a dictionary for the 'American' version of English. American is a *form* of English, **but it's not the 'real original thing'!** (sh! don't tell that to Americans!)

Webster's NewWorld Hebrew Dictionary Hayim Baltan ISBN 0-671-88991-5 Copyright 1992 Wiley Publishing, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio (Used for modern comparison on meaning of 'Lud')

After The Flood Bill Cooper B.A. Hons New Wine Press ISBN: 1 874367 40 X Copyright 1995 Bill Cooper (See also http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Magog_and_Javan_Descendants.pdf)

I'm also indebted to **Rick Oliver, PhD.** from www.ConfoundTheWise.org When I first translated the names, I wrote down how they translated into English, but I had no idea what kind of geological events some of the names of Joktan's sons were describing, and so I was praying "LORD I need help!" Then the LORD gave me the opportunity to pick Rick's brains... And afterwards I was able to piece together the research on the 'Sons of Eber', see http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Sons_of_Eber.pdf

Apologia: So you don't think a 'Traditional Domestic Engineer' has the God given ability to learn & study Hebrew & come up with this stuff? No? Only pastors should be learning Hebrew? Well, **first** of all I belong to a Messianic Jewish Congregation & it's required of every man, woman & child that they begin to learn Hebrew when they belong to the Jewish community at large, even though we have put our trust in Yeshua (Jesus) as God's LAMB Who took away our sins. **Secondly**, it has taken me countless hours of research just into the Genesis 10 Hebrew Text alone, so how much time would a Pastor have to spend on it with everything else he is supposed to be dealing with? **Thirdly**, did you know that learning Hebrew along with Latin & Greek, as well as a mastery of English, & being fluent in all 4 languages was a requirement for graduating from high school when high schools first began in the United States of America? Of course only boys graduated from high school back then, but nevertheless, Hebrew was something that was common knowledge. **4th** reason is we Creationists are Creationists because we believe the absolute truth of God's word. God wrote those words in Hebrew & lots of stuff gets lost in the translation into English, no matter how good the English translation is! The Genesis 1-11 Hebrew Text is a gold mine for Creation Science Research! It's like a vast ocean filled with individual drops of water containing much that is yet to be examined. So get in there & dig! **5th** reason: Did you know that there is a variety of opinions among Creation Scientists? Who is right & who is wrong? How do I sort it all out? Whose research do I use to teach other women? The answer is to **hold all Creation Science Research up to the light of the Hebrew Text.** It would be irresponsible for me not to do so! **6th** reason: Knowing what the Hebrew Text says has made me better equipped to deal with the myriad of things that people come up with in conversation over Creation Science. **7th** reason: My faith & confidence in The Creator has grown exceedingly in the process of studying the Hebrew Text. Thank you LORD!