'Genesis 10 Names Describe Volcanic Activity'

also known as

'BRAIN PICKERS: Genesis 10 (part 4)

' **The Research into the Genesis 10 Hebrew Text'**

Please note that in order to read the Hebrew in this document you will have to download the BibleWorks Font & here is that link: **http://www.bibleworks.com/fonts.html**

Genesis 10
The Names Tell A Story:
volcanic activity!

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Women's Resources On Creation Science w-rocs.org

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The Names Tell A Story:
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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, 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!

[**Please note**: Hebrew transliterations are Sephardic pronunciation.]

Yăfet	vi	Cham	Shem	Noach	bnāy	**tōldōt***	lĕh	vā	Genesis

tpy"w" ~x' ~ve xno ynB. tdodlwTo hLaew>   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	yĕvăldu	vă

`lWBM; h; rxa; ~ynB' ~hl' Wdl_WTw:

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 Noach's 3 point sermon outline that he was preaching before the Flood. Noach 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 Noach 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 Noach'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!**}** Noach's sermon was an addendum to his Great Grandfather Enoch's sermon mentioned in Jude 14-15.

Noach'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 Noach is very careful not to mention his 'sermon notes' but refers to Cham as 'his youngest son']

Tērăs	v'	Mĕ-shech	oo	Tūvăl	ve	Yavan	v	Ma-die	oo	Ma-gog	oo	Gō-mer	Yafet	bnāy

`sryti w> %vm, W lb'tuw>!w"w>ydm'W gwogm'W rmGO 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.

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Gō-mer ⌐rmGo 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!"

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

gwg 'Gog'   m 'from' or 'out-of'   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   wnyY

yĭ'n   #3196 from an unused root mean. 'to effervesce; wine (as fermented)'; [Strongs]

!yY: !wy

wine pg 312 n.m.s. dec.6h   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

....

Tūvăl l b'tu Tubal **'to increase & flow (as a mighty river!)'**   [Same idea as Genesis 4:20-22]

l by 'to flow'   l bWt means 'to increase' or 'propagate'

                              see more research on page 27

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Mĕ-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!

Tērăs srŷti 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 hSrI 'fracture' from root word ssr

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

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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

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Possible birth-order of the cousins: [This is color coded according to their Dad's names]

God said in Genesis 9:1 to fill the earth, so apparently Noah got his grandsons together when they were young adults, and persuaded ten of them to leave in order to begin a new settlement.
Apparently Yavan was convinced that God wanted them to leave the vicinity of Ararat. (Elishah was his firstborn son.)
Aram & Arpachshad were also convinced of it. Apparently Mizraim was too, but he was the dreamer of the bunch, & Canaan, being of a practical mind, began collecting provisions for the move.

1)Uz 'to consult, take counsel'1)Sidon 'furnish oneself with provisions'
1)Elishah (God is, God owns, God is firm) 1)Lud 'if only I could fly' 1)Shelach 'to send' (Arpachshad was one of the ones who went.) (Shelach was born 37 years after the Flood)

Then God allowed something to happen that would motivate the rest of them….

2)Anam 'two fountains' 3)Lehab 'to burn, flame' [Twins]
1)Ashkenaz(sprinkled with fire) 2)Hul 'hurled'
2) Tarshish (a destruction that breaks into pieces of white, ie. 'white volcanic ash rock or pumice') Kittim (violent peltings)
2)Heth 'terror' 3)Jebus 'to tred underfoot' [Twins?]
1)Seba 'surrounds entrance' 2)Havilah 'circular' [Twins?]

4)Naphtuh 'to open' 3)Sabtah 'surrounded by clefts/fissures'

5) Pathrusim 'enlarged fracture'

2)Riphath(poundings-shakings) 4)Raamah 'to tremble, quake'

4)Amor 'to declare, or command'

3)Togarmah(to flow out everywhere) 5)Gir-gash 'to drag, draw away-to impel, drive, approach'

5)Sabtechan 'surrounded by what is built up'

3)Dodanim('2 Breast Judgments' or '2 Cauldron Judgments')[It sounds like 2 different volcanic eruptions going on at the same time!!]
6)Chivi 'to breath, to live'6)Casluhim 'there is hope to live'

7)Caphtor 'a round or spherical knob'

After this Cush said….. '6)Nimrod' (let us rebel) [Apparently Cush, Mizraim, Gomer, & Javan leave]

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' 7)Ark 'to flee' 8)Sin 'mire' [Twins?]

9)Arvad 'a wandering'

10)Zemar wool

11)Hamath to surround with a wall (fortress)

67 Years after The Flood (Gen 11:10-14)
Shelach's son 1) Eber 'To passover' or 'to overflow'

Raamah's son 1) Sheba 'broken entrance' or 'consumes entrance' Are these guys twins or is this 2 separate events?

Raamah's son 2) Dedan 'breast judgment' [as in mountain top volcanic eruption]

Casluhim's son 1)Philist 'to wallow in the dust'

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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.

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

Toe-gar-mah	vǐ	Rē-făt	v	Ǎsh-k-năz	Gō-mer	vnay	oo
`hmrgtow	tpyrl w>	znKva;	rmGo	ynb. W	10`3		
Togarmah	&	Riphath	&	Ashkenaz	Gomer	sons-of	&

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

....

Ǎsh-k-năz znKva; 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,   dyzn '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-făt tpyrl Riphath 'poundings-shakings'

@Wr 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.

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Toe-gar-mah hmrg:to [hmrgAT] 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.

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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
`~ynd'd`	`w>`	`~yTKi`	`vyvir:t;`	`w>`	`hvyli a/`	`!w"y`	`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!)

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El-ee-shah `hvyli a/`**Elishah**   'God is', 'God owns', **'**God is firm'

`li a` 'mighty'   `li a/` '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.

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Tar-shiysh `vyvir:t;`**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.; `vvv`root. 'to be white' `vyv;`'white marble'

`rWT`to go around, or about   `rAT` turn, order

There's no '&' [`W` **] 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**)

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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)

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Doe-dah-niym ~yn"d'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 [dDo 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)

~yn"dD> gen noun,. pl of ~yn"dD> from !d"D> 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. ~ydWD>

!WD   !yDI !D"   !D"   0

to rule, govern, judge   cause for judgment   'Dan' (judge) [one of Jacob's sons]

~yn"dAr   dWr

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

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	artzotam	b	goyim ha	ee-yah		nee-frdu	me-eleh
	~t'cra;	B.	~yIAGh;	yYEai		WdrpnI	hLaeme 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	mishpchotam	l	lilshono	iysh
	`~hyEyAgB.	~t'xP.vmi	l.	wnOvl.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.

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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	jWp	W	~yIrcmi	W	vWK	~h'	ynEb.	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' vWK **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**

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Mitz-rye-m ~yIrcmi **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.

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Fut jWp **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.]

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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 Chnaan'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.

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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   rǎ-mǎh   vnay   oo   sav-tcha   v   rǎ-mǎh   va   saw-v-tah   v   ha-vee-lah   v   say-vah   koosh   vnay   oo

`!d'd>W abV. hm'[r: ynb. W akTbs; w>hm'[r: w>hTbs; w>hl'ywk] 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 hl'ywk] **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'

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Rǎ-mǎh ~[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)

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Neem-rod/Nimrod

    Neem-rod drmnl **Nimrod**

   from drm 'to rebel' drmnl = 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.

v	koosh	yǎ-lǎd	et	neem-rod	hu	hě-chell	leeh—yot	gibor	ba	aretz
w>10`8	vWk	dly"	ta,	drmnl	aWh	lxhe	twyh.li	rB0l	B'	#ra'
&	Cush	begot	et	Nimrod	he	began	to-be	mighty-one	on	earth

[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

הוּא הָיָה גִבֹּר־צַיִד לִפְנֵי יְהוָה 9`10

YAHVEH   to-face   hunter   mighty   was   he

YAHVEH   li-fnay   tza-yid   gibor   nimrod   k   ye-amar   kein   al

עַל־כֵּן יֵאָמַר כְּנִמְרֹד גִּבּוֹר צַיִד לִפְנֵי יְהוָה׃

YAHVEH   to-face   hunter   mighty   Nimrod   as   it-is-said   so   because

tza-yid/hunter: **'hunter' is the meaning of how it's used here.** But what's interesting is that the root word צוּד 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 צַו then the meaning changes to 'command', 'precept'.

shin-are   aretz   b   chal-nay   v   ă-kăd   va   ěrěch   va   bă-věl   măm-lach-toe   rě-sheet   t-hē   vă

וַתְּהִי רֵאשִׁית מַמְלַכְתּוֹ בָּבֶל וְאֶרֶךְ וְאַכַּד וְכַלְנֵה בְּאֶרֶץ שִׁנְעָר׃ 10`10

Shinar   land   in   Calneh   &   Accad   &   Erech   &   Babel   kingdom-his   beginning-of   is   &

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

וַתְּהִי רֵאשִׁית   [[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' היה)

măm-lach-toe   מַמְלַכְתּוֹ   kingdom-his

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

Babel בָּבֶל from בלל 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.)[Strongs #1101]

Erech אֶרֶךְ 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 אַכַּד from an unused root prob. mean. 'to strengthen' 'a fortress' . The name is a boast.

Calneh כַלְנֵה along the Tigris river (Arab.)
כל to complete 'the whole' נֵה 'magnificent' . The name is a boast.

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

r[h٨i 'a sharp (distinct) rise'

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

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

min	ha	aretz	hī	hē	yătză	ăshūr	va	yē-věn	et	nĭn-věh	et	v	rā-chō-vōt	ĭyr	et	v	kă-lăch
`xlK' ta, w>ry[i tbxr>ta, w>hwֵֶynl ta, !b,YIw: rWVa; acy" awhi h; #ra'h' !mi 10`11

the from the land the that went-forth Asshur & built et Nineveh & et Rehoboth city & et Calah

[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-věh hwֵֶynl Nineveh **'perpetual dwelling'**

!yn noun. masc. sing. from !wn 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 ĭyr ry[i tbxr> Rehoboth City' **'wide/spacious/roomy [walled] city'**

rā-chō-vōt tbxr> Rehoboth **'wide/spacious/roomy'**

bxr 'to be or become wide, spacious'

ĭyr 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 xlK' 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]

v	et	rĕsĕn	ben	nĭnvěh	oo	vān	Kă-lăch	hē	ha	ĭyr	hă	gē-dō-lăh
`hl'd6>h; ry[i h' awhi xlK' !ybe W hwֵֶynl !yBe !sr< ta, w>10`12

& et Resen between Nineveh & between Calah she the city the big-one

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

[Be careful not to get Calah mixed up with Cal**n**ah! 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 Tigress & 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.

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

....

Anam im ~ymin'[] 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 ~yxiTupn: from xtp to open

....

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

....

Caslu-chi m ~yxilsuK; 'hope to live' from lsk hope, confidence, & yxi life

....

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

....

Caphtor im ~yrTpoK; from rTpoK; round or spherical knob   **(Caslu-chi & Caphtor may have been twins)**

....

naf-too-kim	et	v	l'hăveem	et	v	ănă-meem	et	v	Loo-deem	et	yălăd	mitz –rye-m	oo
`~yxiTupn:	ta, w>	~ybh'l.	ta, w>	~ymin'[]	ta, w>	~ydWl	ta,	dly"	~ylrcmi	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,

kăf-tōr-eem	et	v	pĕl-ĭsh-teem	mē-shăm	yătz-oo	asher	kăs-loo-heem	et	v	păt-roo-seem	et	&
`~yrTpoK;	ta, w>	~yTvil.P.	~Vmi	Wacy" rva]	~yxilsuK;	ta, w>	~ysirttP;	ta, w>
Caphtorim	et	&	Philistim	from-there	went-forth	that	Casluhim	et	&	Pathrusim	et	&

[KJV] And Pathrusim, and Casluhim (out of whom came Philistim.) and Caphtorim.

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

Sidon **!dych** '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 **ywxi** 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 **dwra** 'a wandering'

Zemar **rmc** wool

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

Hĕt	et	v	bĕchōrō	tzēdōn	et	yălăd	Chnaan	oo
`txe	ta, w>	wrkB.	!dych	ta,	dlly"	![nk. W	10`15
Heth	et	&	his-firstborn	Sidon	et	begot	Canaan	&

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

Gĭr-gă-shē	ha	et	v	ā-mōr-ē	ha	et	v	yĭ-voo-sē	ha	et	v
`yvGrGh;	ta,w>	yrma/h'	ta, w>	yswby	h;	ta, w>	10`16
Girgasite	the	et	&	Amorite	the	et	&	Jebusite	the	et	&

[KJV] And the Jebusite, and the Amorite, and the Girgasite,

sĭnny	ha	et	v	ăr-key	ha	et	v	key-vē	ha	et	v
`ynySi h;	ta, w>	yqr[; h;	ta, w>	ywxi	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	&	zĭ-măr-y	ha	et	v	ăr-vă-dē	ha	et	v
`ytmx]	h;	ta, w>	yrmC.	h;	ta, w>	ydwra; 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 **!dych** zee-don from **dwc** to hunt, furnish oneself with provision

....

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

....

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Jebusite ysWby ya-voo-see

swby 'place trodden down'. Ancient name for Jerusalem

from swb to trample upon, tread underfoot

....

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

....

Girgasite yvGrGl gir-ga-she

rrg 'to drag, draw away'

vg root form vgn 'to impel, drive, to approach'

....

Hivite ywxi chey-vee from hwx to breath, to live

....

Arkite yqr[; ar-key from qr['to flee' Job 30:3

....

Sinite ynySi 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 ydwra; arl-**vă**-dee

from dwra 'a wandering' dra 'to flee' !ADra; 'fugitive' dwr to wander, rove

....

Zemarite yrmC. z-mar-ee from rmc wool   Strongs #6785 'to be shaggy'`

....

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

....

Chnaany   ha   mēsh-p-hōt   nă-fō-tzoo   ăchăr   vā

`ynl[;hK. h; twxP.vmi Wcpo" rxa; w>

Canaanites   the   families-of   spread-out   afterwards &

[KJV} and afterward were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad.

grăh-răh   bō-ăkăh   tzedōn   mĭ   Chnaany   ha   g-vool   y'he   vi

hrrg> hk'aBo !doyCi mi ynl[;hK. h] lWbG> yhiy>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,

Lăshă   ăd   tzvoi-yim oo   ădmăh   v   ă-mōr-ăh vă   să-dō-măh   bō-ăkăh   ăh-zăh ăd

`[v;l' d[; ~yboc. W hm'da;>hrmq] w: hm'do's. hk'aBo 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.

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Area Names:

grăh-răh hr'g> **Gerar** from rrg to drag, draw away pg 141 Strongs #1641 to bring up the cud (to ruminate), to catch, chew, destroy, saw. Strongs # 1642 'a rolling country'

Lăshă [v;l' **Lasha** Strongs #3962 from an unused root thought to mean 'to break through. A boiling spring.
A place probably E of the Jordan
h[v to look at, regard with attention l to, unto, towards

tzvoi-yim ~ybc. **Zeboim** hbc to swell, to be prominent ~ybc. gazelles

ădmăh hm'da; **Admah** to be red, ruddy, reddish brown

ă-mōr-ăh hr'm[] **Gomorrah** [notice that there is no 'g' in the Hebrew] rm[to bind sheaves; 'a heap' (of grain)

să-dō-măh hm'ds. **Sodom** 'dew' or 'plentiful waters'
Strongs #5467 ~ds from an unused root. meaning 'to scorch'; 'burnt district' (volcanic or bituminous)

ăh-zăh hZ'[; **Gaza** [notice that there is no 'g' in the Hebrew] 'to console'
Strongs #5804 'strength' feminine of z['strong', 'vehement', 'harsh'

b-goy-yhim	b-artzo-tam	lil-shōn-ōtăm	l-mish-p-chō-tăm	Cham	vnay	ayleh
`~hyiygoB.	~t'coraB.	~th'Od.li	~t'xoP.vmil.	~x'	ynB.	hLae 10`20
in-their-nations	in-their-lands	to-their -tongues	to-their-families	Ham	sons-of	these-are

[KJV} These are the sons of Ham, after their families, after their tongues, in their countries, and in their nations.

⌘⌘

SHEM

Shem ~Ve **Name** (talking about God's NAME!)

gadol	ha	Yafet	ăchē	Āvĕr	bnay	kol	ăvē	hu	găm	yulăd	Shem	la	oo

`lAdG"h; tpy< yxia] rb,[eynB. lK' ybia] aWh ~G: dLyU ~vel.W  10`21

greater/elder	the	Japheth Expansion	brother-of	Eber Pass-over	sons-of	all	Father-of	he	also	was-born	Shem to Name	&

[KJV] Unto Shem also, the father of all the children of Eber, the brother of Japheth the elder, even to him were *children* born.

The word 'greater/elder' is describing Shem & not Japheth according to the way Hebrew sentences are structured. In Hebrew the sentence starts with the subject of the sentence, & then it later adds the adjectives & phrases to describe the subject.

For example we would say **'man'**: tall, father of, brother of, oldest (or older than) to describe the man (not his brother).

For examples of Hebrew sentence structure, look at Genesis chapters one & two of the 'Brain Pickers'.
[See The MacArthur Study Bible concerning this verse; Also see Stern's 'Complete Jewish Bible'; & the 'JPS Hebrew-English TANAKH']

If Shem was the younger brother of Japheth, the verse would say 'the younger', after 'Japheth'.

ărăm	vă	lūd	v	ăr-păch-shăd	v	ăshūr	vă	ālăm	Shem	bnay

`~r"a]w: dWl w>dvkPra; w>rWVa; w>~ly[e ~vey nB.  10`22

Aram	&	Lud	&	Arphaxad	&	Asshur	&	Elam	Shem	sons-of

[KJV] The children of Shem; Elam, and Asshur, and Arphaxad, and Lud, and Aram.

....

Elam ~ly[e plural form from hl[**to go or come up, to ascend, mount up** (can be about a growing plant, or exalting a person, or can be an offering upon the altar) **to rise, to increase, to arise** (of the dawn). Used in 8:20 for the offerings ascending (up in smoke) to God. They sacrificed several critters, hence the plural form. These sacrifices would have been of utmost importance to Shem

l[y:[The name is a beautiful blessing!] Used in Genesis 14:19 where Melchizedek blesses Abram. 'God Highest' is !Ayl[, lae

....

Asshur rWVa; from rva 'to go straight on' {1) to guide, direct upright 2)**to be happy or blessed**}

(Asshur & Arphaxad are probably twins as their names go together. See Genesis 11:10)

....

Arphaxad dvkPra; **to be set free from your enemies to the point that you can utterly relax!** (It's prophetic of Israel when Messiah returns!)

Pra; from hpr to hang down the hands, to become relaxed, feeble (to let alone, to desist from smiting)

dvk. from ddv to treat with violence, to oppress, to attack, invade, to plunder, devastation, ruin, destruction

....

Lud dWl **'if only I could fly'** (Lud & Aram may have been twins as their names seem to go together)

Wl pronounced 'loo', is a conditional particle; 'if'; 'would that!', 'oh that', 'if only', 'please', 'would that'.

had pronounced 'daah'. It's a prim. root. that means 'to fly swiftly', 'dart through the air' Strongs #1675

Modern Hebrew: twadl **'soar'** pronounced 'leed'ot'; past tense 'leeda'ah'; present tense 'leedo'eh'; fut. 'yeed'eh'.

[Webster's NewWorld Hebrew Dictionary by Hayim Baltsan]

[It's not as far fetched as you might think. When I lived in the Eastern Highlands of Papua New Guinea, I used to visit a town called 'Chimbu'. It was located up in the mountains. The airstrip was on the edge of a cliff. There were mountains towering above the town, & those mountains were dotted with villages. They were so far away,

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

							Ărăm	vnay	oo
măsh	v	gĕtĕr	v	chool	v	ootz			
`vm;	w"	rtg<w>	lWx	w>#W[	~r'a]	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 lWx **Hul** 'to be hurled' or 'to fall upon', & the process causes pain & fear.

....

Gĕtĕr 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

....

Măsh vm **Mash** 'to move, withdraw, depart, escape'

vWm to move, withdraw, depart, escape

❋❋❋

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

ĕvăĭr	et	yălăd	shĕlăch	v	shĕlăch	et	yălăd	ăr-păch-shăd	&

`rb,[e ta, dly" xl,v, w>xlv' ta, dly" dvkPra; w>10`24

| Eber | et | begot | Shalah | & | Shalah | et | begot | Arphaxad | & |

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

....

shĕlăch xlv' **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]

....

ĕvăĭr 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. (The most likely cause would be from massive amounts of snow melt.) 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	pĕlāg	echad	ha	shem	vaniym	shĕnay	yūlăd	ĕvăĭr	lā	oo

#ra' h' hg'lpnl wymy" b. yKi glP, dxa, h' ~ve ~ynb' ynv. 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	ăchēv	shem	v

`!j'qy" wyxia' ~ve w>

| Joktan | brother-his | name | & |

[KJV} and his brother's name *was* Joktan.

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

....

pĕlāg glP **Peleg** 'brook', 'stream', 'river', 'a small channel of water as in irrigation ditch';

comes from root word glP that means **'to be divided'** or split.

nēf-lā-găh hg'lpnl **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.

....

The Names Describe Volcanic Activity 　　　　**w-rocs.org**

yăk-tăn !j'qy" **Joktan** from !jq '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-lĕf	et	v	ăl-mō-dăd	et	yălăd	yăk-tăn	v
`xry"	ta,w>	twmrx]	ta,w>@l,v'	ta,w>ddwml a;	ta,dly"!j'qy"w>							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 ddwmd a; **Almodad** 'no shaking' or 'nothing shaking'

        l a from l l a 'to be nothing' or 'no'

        ddwm shakes Hab 3:6

....

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

....

chătz-are-măv-et twmrx] **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'

       twmrx] 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'!

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

....

hă-dōr-ăm ~rWdh] **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

....

oozăl lzWa **Uzal**   from   lza   'to go away, to depart'

....

dĭklăh 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.**]**

....

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

....

ōvăl lbW[**Oval** from   lb[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.)

   ăvē-mă-ĕl laemybia] **Abimael**   'A Father is God' [NASB]

                 [From ba & an unused word. NASB]

      ybia] 'father'   lae 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	ālĕl	kōl	yōvăv	et	v	chă-vē-lăh	et	v	ōfīr	et	v	
` !j'qy"	ynB.	hLae	lK'	bbWy0	ta,	w>	hl\ywx]	ta,	w>	rpiWao	ta,	w>	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.

....

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

....

chă-vē-lăh hl\ywx] **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

....

yōvăv bbWy0 **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!

....

	kĕdĕn	hă	hăr	sfărăh	ăchăh	bō	mĕshă	mē	shă-văm	mō	y'hē	vă	
`~dQ,	h;	rh;	hrp's.	hk'a]	Bo	avMe	mi	~bVw	mo	yhiy>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.**

....

mĕshă avMe **Mesha** 'burden', 'loan', 'anything burdensome'   from   avn   'to lift, carry, take'

....

	l-goy-yhim	b-artzo-tam	lĭl-shōn-ōtăm	l-mish-p-chō-tăm	Shem	vnay	ayleh	
`~hyfg0.	~t'craB.	~thOvLli	~txPvmil.	~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	l'tol-doe-tam	Noach	bnay	mish-p-chōt	ayleh	
~hyfgB.	~t'dldwtl.	xnDynB.	txPvmi	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	nifrdu	ayleh	may oo	
`lWBM;	h;	rxa;	#ra'	B'	~yiWG0	h;	Wdrpnl	hLaeme	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.

nifrdu Wdrpnl 'divided' from drp 'to separate, disperse, divide, be scattered'

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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 scares 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' ⴸⴸK **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 house-wife 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)
> 2005 Public Domain
> 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.htmhttp://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 Baltsan 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

[The rest of my Genesis 1-11 research can be seen on line
in the **'Turning over every stone… (Hebrew Research & Creation Science)'** section
at www.w-rocs.org]