

Genesis 11:1-9 (2358 BC, one hundred years after Flood)

1. Organization through genealogies follows this pattern:
 GENEALOGY-narrative-GENEALOGY-narrative-GENEALOGY-narrative-GENEALOGY
 - a. (5:32) GENEALOGY of Noah's sons
 - b. (6:1-8) **narrative** about the sons of God
 - c. (6:9-10) GENEALOGY of Noah's sons
 - d. (6:11-9:17) **narrative** about the Flood
 - e. (9:18-19) GENEALOGY of Noah's sons
 - f. (9:20-27) **narrative** about Canaan's curse
 - g. (9:28-10:32) GENEALOGY of Noah's sons
 - h. (11:1-9) **narrative** about Tower of Babel
 - i. (11:10-32) GENEALOGY of Shem's sons
 - j. (12-35) **narrative** about Abraham (included are genealogies of Abraham's brother Nahor (22:20-24)
 - k. (35:22-28-36:1-43) GENEALOGY of Jacob and Esau
 - l. (37:1-50:26) **narrative** about Joseph called the tō·lə·dō·wt of Jacob (37:2)
2. The events in Genesis 11 happen before the dispersion of the people into territories described:
 - a. their lands
 - b. each with his own language
 - c. by their clans
 - d. in their nations (10:5)
3. Nimrod tried to conquer and reunite after the Tower of Babel (ch. 11).
 Nimrod did not build the Tower of Babel
4. Geological and hydrological studies show there was a drying out of the land of Sumer during this time and migration moved into the plain. This is a result of the flood waters receding.
5. Also, the ice age maintained a lot of the water in ice formation allowing movement into North America. As the ice melted the ocean levels rose. Some civilizations were eventually covered in water.

Genesis 11:1 – Now the whole earth had one language and the same words.

259 [e]	1697 [e]	259 [e]	8193 [e]	776 [e]	3605 [e]	1961 [e]
'ā·ḥā·dīm.	ū·də·bā·rīm	'e·ḥāt;	śā·pāh	hā·'ā·reṣ	kāl	way·hî
אֶחָדִים:	וּדְבָרִים	אֶחָת	שָׁפָה	הָאָרֶץ	כָּל־	וַיְהִי 1
one	and speech	one	language	the earth	all	And had
Number-mp	Conj-w N-mp	Number-fs	N-fs	Art N-fs	N-msc	Conj-w V-Qal-ConseclImperf-3ms

דָּבָר = *dabar* /daw-baw/
 † = "speech", "word", "to speak"

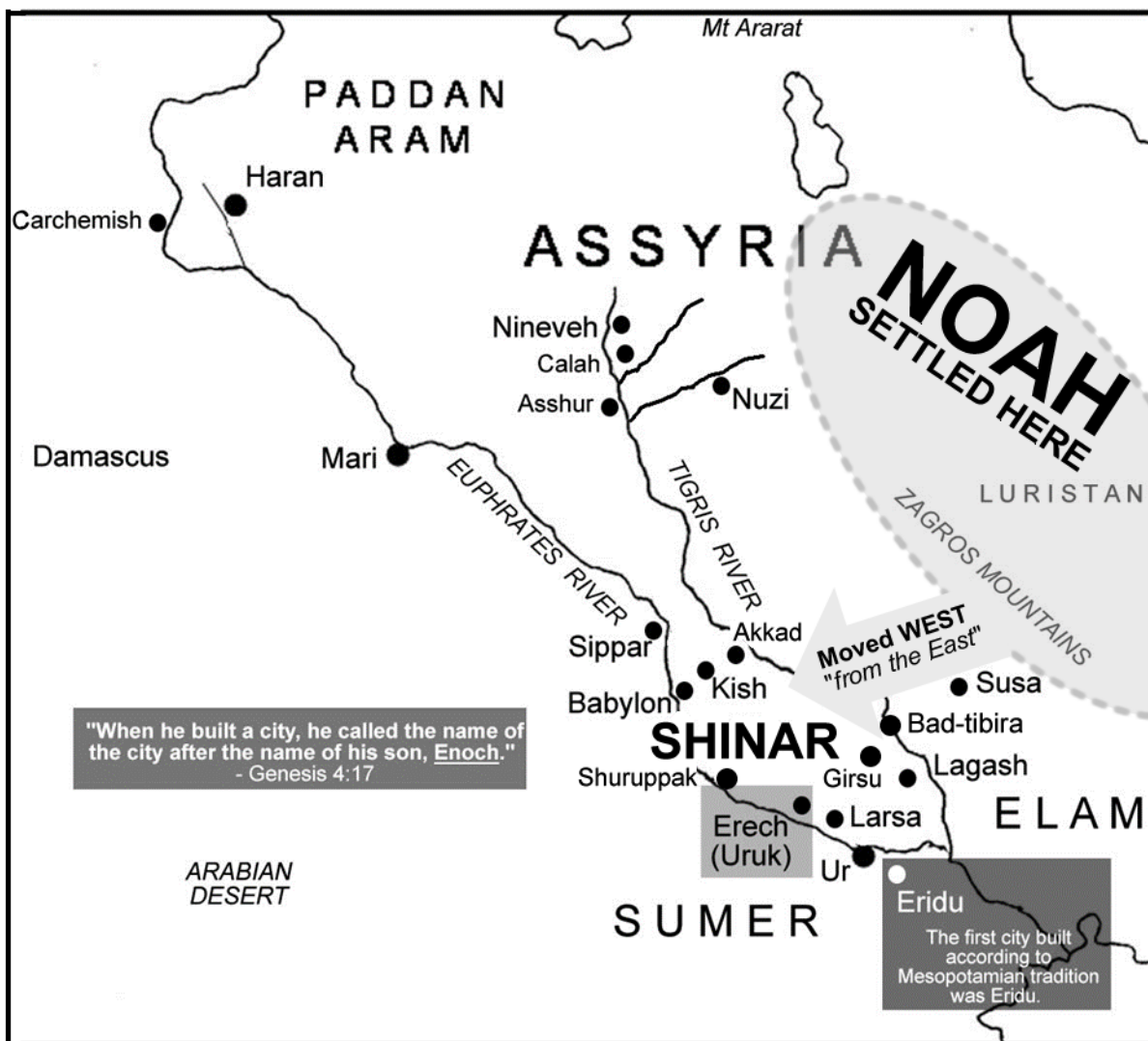
שָׁפָה = *saphah* /saw-faw/ = "lip", "speech", "edge"

1. "language" (*saphah*) and "speech" (*dabar*) are related, but are NOT interchangeable
 - a. "language" speaks of "one language" (*saphah*)
 - b. This one language had a common, unified vocabulary or "one speech" (*dabar*)
 - c. The account begins with a functioning universal language
 - d. The account ends with a destroyed universal language

11:2 – And as people migrated from the east, they found a plain in the land of Shinar and settled there.

1237 [e]	4672 [e]	6924 [e]	5265 [e]	1961 [e]
biq·'ah	way·yim·šə·'ū	miq·qe·dem;	bə·nā·sə·'ām	way·hî
בְּקִעָה	וַיִּמְצְאוּ	מִקְדָּם	בְּנִסְעָם	וַיְהִי 2
a plain	that they found	<u>from the east</u>	as they journeyed	And it came to pass
N-fs	Conj-w V-Qal-Conseclmpf-3mp	Prep-m N-ms	Prep-b V-Qal-Inf 3mp	Conj-w V-Qal-Conseclmpf-3ms

8033 [e]	3427 [e]	8152 [e]	776 [e]
šām.	way·yê·šə·bū	šin·'ār	bə·'e·reš
שָׁם:	וַיֵּשְׁבוּ	שִׁנְעָר	בְּאֶרֶץ
there	and they dwelt	of Shinar	in the land
Adv	Conj-w V-Qal-Conseclmpf-3mp	N-proper-fs	Prep-b N-fsc



1. "In the East"
 - a. Genesis 2:8 – "And the Lord God planted a garden in Eden, in the east, and there he put the man whom he had formed. "

- b. Genesis 3:24 – “He drove out the man, and **at the east of the garden of Eden he placed the cherubim and a flaming sword** that turned every way to guard the way to the tree of life.”
- c. Genesis 4:16 – “Then Cain went away from the presence of the Lord and settled in the **land of Nod** (means “wandering”), **east of Eden.**”
- d. Genesis 8:4 – “the **ark came to rest on the mountains of Ararat.**”
 - i. Today’s Mt. Ararat is not in the Zagros Mountains
 - ii. But, The Zagros Mountains are a long mountain range in Iran, northern Iraq, and southeastern Turkey which includes the general area of Mt. Ararat and could easily have been the actual location of the landing of the ark since Mt. Ararat was located and named later.
- e. Genesis 11:2 – “as **people migrated from the east**, they found a plain in the land of Shinar and settled there.”

11:3 – And they said to one another,
 “Come, let us make **bricks**, and burn them thoroughly.”
 And they had **brick** for stone, and **bitumen** for mortar.

8313 [e] wə-niś-re-pāh וַיִּשְׂרְפוּ and bake [them]	3843 [e] la-bé-ním, = <i>lebenah</i> /leb-ay-naw/ "brick", "tile" לִבְנֵים bricks	3835 [e] nil-be-nāh לְבַנְנָה let us make	3051 [e] hā-bāh הָבֵה come	7453 [e] 413 [e] 376 [e] rē-é-hū, 'el- 'iš רַעְהוּ אֶל-אִישׁ another to one	559 [e] way-yō-mə-rū וַיֹּאמְרוּ And they said
Conj-w V-Qal-ConjImperf.Cohort-1cp	N-fp V-Qal-Imperf.Cohort-1cp	V-Qal-Imperf.Cohort-1cp	V-Qal-Imperf-3fs	N-msc 3ms Prep N-ms	Conj-w V-Qal-ConseclImperf-3mp

חֵמָר = *chemar* /khay-mawr/ = "bitumen", "asphalt"
 from *chamar* meaning "to ferment", "boil", "foam up"

2563 [e] la-hō-mer. לְחֵמָר: for mortar	1961 [e] lā-herm לְהֵם -	2564 [e] hā-yah הָיָה they had	2564 [e] we-ha-hé-mār, וַחֵמָר and asphalt	68 [e] le-ā-ben, לְאֶבֶן for stone	3843 [e] hal-le-bé-nāh הַלְלֵבְנָה brick	1961 [e] lā-herm לְהֵם -	8316 [e] wat-tə-hī וַתְּהִי And they had	8316 [e] liš-ré-pāh; לְשִׂרְפָה thoroughly
Prep-I, Art N-ms	Prep 3mp	V-Qal-Perf-3ms	Conj-w, Art N-ms	Prep-I N-fs	Art N-fs	Prep 3mp	Conj-w V-Qal-ConseclImperf-3fs	Prep-I N-fs

1. Stone is not easily available in this area of Shinar as it had been in the more mountainous area.

11:4 – Then they said,
 “Come, let us build ourselves a city and a tower with its top in the heavens, and let us make a name for ourselves, lest we be dispersed over the face of the whole earth.”

8064 [e] baš-ša-ma-yim, בַּשָּׁמַיִם in the heavens	7218 [e] wə-rō-šōw וְרֹאשׁוֹ and the top [is]	4026 [e] 5892 [e] ū-miḡ-dāl 'īr, וּמִגְדָּל עִיר and a tower a city	lā-nū לָנוּ ourselves	1129 [e] nib-neh- נִבְנֶה let us build	3051 [e] hā-bāh הָבֵה come	559 [e] way-yō-mə-rū וַיֹּאמְרוּ And they said	
Prep-b, Art N-mp	Conj-w N-msc 3ms	Conj-w N-ms	N-fs	Prep 1cp	V-Qal-Imperf.h-1cp	V-Qal-Imperf-3fs	Conj-w V-Qal-ConseclImperf-3mp

776 [e] hā-ā-reš. הָאָרֶץ: the earth	3605 [e] kāl כָּל- of all	6440 [e] pe-né פְּנֵי the face	5921 [e] 'al- עַל- over	6327 [e] 6435 [e] nā-pūš pen- נִפְּוֹץ פֶּן- we be scattered abroad lest	8034 [e] šēm; שֵׁם a name	lā-nū לָנוּ for ourselves	6213 [e] wə-na-ā-šeh- וַנַּעֲשֶׂה and let us make	
Art N-fs	N-msc	N-cpc	Prep	V-Qal-Imperf-1cp	Conj	N-ms	Prep 1cp	Conj-w V-Qal-ConjImperf.h-1cp

1. The people were building a tower and a city.
2. It appears the tower was completed since the Lord came down to it, but 11:8 clearly says the city building project was not completed.
3. The tower would have been a Ziggurat:
 - a. Ziggurats have no inside. (An Egyptian pyramid may have rooms and pathways inside.)

- b. The outside surface, or façade /fuh-sod/, was covered with kiln-fired brick or tile work.
 - c. Ziggurats were dedicated to a deity. A city may have more than one ziggurat, each for a god.
 - d. Archaeologists have found 30 ziggurats in the area of Sumer and ancient texts mention many more that no longer exist
 - e. The architectural features of a ziggurat were:
 - i. A stairway or ramp leading to the top
 - ii. A small room at the top with a bed and table for the god
 - iii. The sides of a ziggurat could be 60 to 200 feet long. Or, from the length of a bowling lane (62 feet) to a cargo ship or naval vessel (200 feet)
 - iv. Ziggurats were not part of worship rituals in Mesopotamia.
 - 1. According to ancient literature people did not use the ziggurat for anything.
 - 2. It was a sacred place and off-limits to people for common use
 - v. The top of the ziggurat was made for the god. But, it was not a temple used for worship.
 - vi. The temple associated with the god and the ziggurat was located near the base of the ziggurat and was a separate building.
 - f. The names given to the ziggurats indicate the purpose of these towers:
 - i. Etemenanki, the ziggurat at Babylon means “temple of the foundation of heaven and earth”
 - ii. At Larsa the name means “temple that links heaven and earth.”
 - iii. At Sippar the name means “temple of the stairway to pure heaven”
 - g. The ziggurat supported the stairway to the deity and would be used by the god to travel from heaven to earth.
 - i. The ziggurat was designed as a place for the god to come down to visit the people.
 - ii. The sole purpose of the ziggurat was for the convenience of the god
 - iii. The room, the bed and the table at the top were there to provide comforts and services for the god
 - h. At the top was a gate of the gods and at the bottom was a free-standing temple where the invited god could enter for worship.
4. The tower was NOT built for these purposes:
- a. For people could go into heaven
 - b. So high that it reached into what the ancients supposedly thought was heaven
 - c. To flee to in order to escape another flood
 - d. To offer sacrifices or burn incense.
 - e. Astronomical observation
 - f. Burial
5. The people had two errors:
- a. They refused to scatter and fill the earth. Their intention was opposite of God's:
 - i. Genesis 1:28 – *“And God blessed them. And God said to them, “Be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth and subdue it, and have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the heavens and over every living thing that moves on the earth.”*
 - ii. Genesis 9:1 – *“And God blessed Noah and his sons and said to them, “Be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth.”*

- b. They wanted to make a name for themselves
 - i. This may refer to a legacy, a remembrance, a history where their name (*shem*) would always be memorialized
 - ii. Ancestor worship
 - iii. Their name (*shem*) would never be forgotten and their descendants would continue to have memorial meals, etc. in their forefather's name.
 - iv. Abraham leaving his father's household would have been exactly opposite of this "making a name" for his fathers.

11:5 – **And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower, which the children of man had built.**

834 [e]	4026 [e]	853 [e]	5892 [e]	853 [e]	7200 [e]	3068 [e]	3381 [e]
'ä-šer	ham-miḡ-dāl;	wə-'eṭ-	hā-'îr	'eṭ-	lîr-'ōṭ	Yah-weh,	way-yê-red
אֲשֶׁר	הַמִּגְדָּל	וְאֶת-	הָעִיר	אֶת-	לְרֹאֵת	יְהוָה	וַיֵּרַד 5
which	the tower	and	the city	-	to see	Yahweh	But came down
Pro-r	Art N-ms	Conj-w DirObjM	Art N-fs	DirObjM	Prep-l V-Qal-Inf	N-proper-ms	Conj-w V-Qal-ConsecImperf-3ms

perfect tense,
"had built", it was built, finished

120 [e]	1121 [e]	1129 [e]
hā-'ā-dām.	bə-nê	bā-nū
הָאָדָם:	בְּנֵי	בָּנוּ
of men	the sons	had built
Art N-ms	N-mpc	V-Qal Perf 3cp

1. And, of course, Yahweh came down to the ziggurat the people had built for the deity to descend on.
2. "Had built" is perfect tense meaning the tower was finished

11:6 – **And the Lord said, "Behold, they are one people, and they have all one language, and this is only the beginning of what they will do. And nothing that they propose to do will now be impossible for them.**

2088 [e]	3605 [e]	259 [e]	8193 [e]	259 [e]	5971 [e]	2005 [e]	3068 [e]	559 [e]
wə-zeh	le-ḡul-lām,	'a-ḥat	we-šā-pāh	'e-ḥād	'am	hên	Yah-weh	way-yō-mer
וְזֶה	לְכֻלָּם	אַחַת	וְשִׁפְהָ	אֶחָד	עַם	הֵן	יְהוָה	וַיֹּאמֶר 6
And this	they have all	one	and language	one	the people [are]	indeed	Yahweh	And said
Conj-w Pro-ms	Prep-l N-msc 3mp	Number-fs	Conj-w N-fs	Number-ms	N-ms	Interjection	N-proper-ms	Conj-w V-Qal-ConsecImperf-3ms

זָמַם = zamam /zaw-mam/ = "to consider", "purpose", "devise"	שִׁפְהָ = <i>saphah</i> /saw-faw/ = "lip", "speech", "edge"	בָּצַר = batsar /baw-tsar/ = "to cut off", "make inaccessible", "enclose"							
6213 [e]	2161 [e]	834 [e]	3605 [e]	1992 [e]	1219 [e]	3808 [e]	6258 [e]	6213 [e]	2490 [e]
la-'ä-šō-wṭ.	yā-zə-mū	'ä-šer	kōl	mê-hem,	yib-bā-šér	lō-	wə-'at-tāh	la-'ä-šō-wṭ;	ha-hil-lām
לַעֲשׂוֹת:	יִזְמֹוּ	אֲשֶׁר	כָּל	מֵהֶם	יִבָּצֵר	לֹא	וְעַתָּה	לַעֲשׂוֹת	הֵחֲלָם
to do	they devise	that	all	from them	will be withheld	nothing	now	to do	they have begun
Prep-l V-Qal-Inf	V-Qal-Imperf-3mp	Pro-r	N-ms	Prep-m Pro-3mp	V-Nifal-Imperf-3ms	Adv-NegPrI	Conj-w Adv	Prep-l V-Qal-Inf	V-Hifil-Inf 3mp

11:7 – Come, let us go down and there confuse their language, so that they may not understand one another's speech."

3808 [e]	834 [e]	8193 [e]	8033 [e]	בלל	1101 [e]	3381 [e]	3051 [e]
lō	'ā-šer	šə-pā-tām;	šām	= <i>balal</i> /baw-lal/ = "to mingle", "mix", "confuse", "confound"	wə-nā-bə-lah	nē-re-dāh,	hā-bah
לֹא	אֲשֶׁר	שְׂפָתָם	שָׁם		וְנִבְּלָה	נִרְדָּה	הִבָּה
not	that	their language	there		and confuse	let Us go down	Come
Adv-NegPrt	Pro-r	N-fsc 3mp	Adv	Conj-w V-Qal-ConjImperf.Cohort-1cp	V-Qal-Imperf.Cohort-1cp	V-Qal-Imperf.Cohort-1cp	V-Qal-Imperf-3fs
		noun - feminine singular construct	3rd person masculine plural				

7453 [e]	8193 [e]	582 [e]	8085 [e]
rē-'ē-hū.	šə-pat	īš	yiš-me'ū,
רַעְהוּ:	שְׂפַת	אִישׁ	יִשְׁמְעוּ
of another	the speech	one man	may understand
N-msc 3ms	N-fsc	N-ms	V-Qal-Imperf-3mp
	noun - feminine singular construct		

11:8 – So the Lord dispersed them from there over the face of all the earth, and they left off building the city.

776 [e]	3605 [e]	6440 [e]	5921 [e]	8033 [e]	853 [e]	3068 [e]	6327 [e]
hā-'ā-reš;	kāl	pə-nē	'al-	miš-šām	'ō-tām	Yah-weh	way-yā-peš
הָאָרֶץ	כָּל-	פְּנֵי	עַל-	מִשָּׁם	אֹתָם	יְהוָה	וַיַּפְּצוּ
the earth	of all	the face	over	from there	them	Yahweh	So scattered abroad
Art N-fs	N-msc	N-cpc	Prep	Prep-m Adv	DirObjM 3mp	N-proper-ms	Conj-w V-Hifil-ConseclImperf-3ms

5892 [e]	1129 [e]	2308 [e]
hā-'īr.	lib-nōt	way-yah-de-lū
הָעִיר:	לְבִנָּת	וַיַּחֲדְלוּ
the city	building	and they ceased
Art N-fs	Prep-l V-Qal-Inf	Conj-w V-Qal-ConseclImperf-3mp

11:9 – Therefore its name was called Babel, because there the Lord confused the language of all the earth. And from there the Lord dispersed them over the face of all the earth.

8193 [e]	3068 [e]	1101 [e]	8033 [e]	3588 [e]	894 [e]	8034 [e]	7121 [e]	3651 [e]	5921 [e]
šə-pat	Yah-weh	bā-lal	šām	kī-	bā-bel,	šə-māh	qā-rā	kēn	'al-
שְׂפַת	יְהוָה	בָּלַל	שָׁם	כִּי-	בָּבֶל	שְׁמָהּ	קָרָא	כֵּן	עַל-
the language	Yahweh	confused	there	for	Babel	its name	is called	thus	Upon
N-fsc	N-proper-ms	V-Qal-Perf-3ms	Adv	Conj	N-proper-fs	N-msc 3fs	V-Qal-Perf-3ms	Adv	Prep

שְׂפַת = *saphah* /saw-faw/ = "lip", "speech", "edge"

בָּבֶל = *Babel* /baw-bel/ = an Eastern Mediterranean empire and its capital

From *balal* בָּלַל meaning "to mingle, mix, confuse, confound"

776 [e]	3605 [e]	6440 [e]	5921 [e]	3068 [e]	6327 [e]	8033 [e]	776 [e]	3605 [e]	
p	hā-'ā-reš.	kāl	pə-nē	'al-	Yah-weh,	hē-pī-šām	ū-miš-šām	hā-'ā-reš;	kāl-
פ	הָאָרֶץ:	כָּל-	פְּנֵי	עַל-	יְהוָה	הִפְּצָם	וּמִשָּׁם	הָאָרֶץ	כָּל-
-	the earth	of all	the face	over	Yahweh	scattered them abroad	and from there	the earth	of all
Punc	Art N-fs	N-msc	N-cpc	Prep	N-proper-ms	V-Hifil-Perf-3ms 3mp	Conj-w, Prep-m Adv	Art N-fs	N-msc

1. What was the original language? Was the original language lost? Or, confused? Did the original language the whole world used continue? Is that language used today?
2. Possibilities (from Bodie Hodge's book "Tower of Babel: The Cultural History of Our Ancestors")
 - a. The original language could have survived the Tower of Babel.
 - i. This would have been a Semitic language since the Hebrews were Semites. Noah's descendants could have continued reading the documents passed down from Adam to Noah
 - ii. There are 11 *toledoths* in Genesis where the word **cephher**, "book", and **toledoth**, "genealogy", are used.
 - iii. This language would actually have been Adamic or Noahic, but is called Semitic.
 - iv. Abraham may have known this language, but as he traveled, he also would encounter and communicate with Canaanites (from Ham) and Egyptians which would be another language
 - b. The original language was preserved through Noah, Shem, Ham and Japheth, but was not transferred to their descendants
 - i. Noah, his sons and their wives were alive at the time of the Tower of Babel, and afterwards. What happened to their language? Could they no longer speak to each other or in their native tongue?
 - ii. The original language at Babel was not "lost", but "confused" or "mingled"
 - iii. These people lived long enough to learn the new languages. And, thus preserve any ancient documents
 - c. The original language was completely lost at the Tower of Babel and new languages took its place.
 - i. Adam and Methuselah were alive at the same time for 243 years.
Methuselah and Noah were alive at the same time for 650 years.
Shem died 35 years AFTER Abraham died and Jacob was 50 years old!!
 - d. The original language at the Tower of Babel was divided into sub-languages
3. Today there are over 6,900 languages in the world

	Who	Where	Quote
1	Aztec	Central America	"Humanity was wiped out by a flood, but one man Coxcoxtli and one woman Xochiquetzal escaped in a boat, and reached a mountain called Colhuacan. They had many children, who were dumb until the time when a dove on top of a tree made them the gift of languages; but these differed so much that the children could not understand each other." Authority: Sheppard'
2	Maidu Natives	Western North America	"Suddenly in the night everybody began to speak in a different tongue except that each husband and wife talked the same language. . . . Then he called each tribe by name, and sent them off in different directions, telling them where they were to dwell." Authority: Sheppard
3	Quiches	Central America	"When the tribes multiplied and left their old home to a place called Tulan. Here the language changed, and the people sought new homes in various parts of the world as a result of not being able to understand each other." Authority: Sheppard
4	Wa-Sania	East Africa	"That of old all the tribes of the earth knew only one language, but that during a severe famine the people went mad and wandered in all directions, jabbering strange words, and so the different languages arose." Authority: Sheppard
5	Mikir	Northeastern India	"Higher and higher rose the building, till at last the gods and demons feared lest these giants should become the masters of heaven, as they already were of earth. So they confounded their speech, and scattered them to the four corners of the world. Hence arose all the various tongues of mankind." Authority: Sheppard
6	Greece	Southern Europe	"For many ages men lived at peace, without cities and without laws, speaking one language, and ruled by Zeus alone. . . . At last Hermes introduced diversities of speech and divided mankind into separate nations." Authority: Sheppard
7	Polynesia	Pacific Island of Hao	"They made an attempt to erect a building by which they could reach the sky, and see the creator god Vatea [Atea]; but the god in anger chased the builders away, broke down the building, and changed their language, so that they spoke diverse tongues." Authority: Sheppard
8	Sumerians	Middle East	"In those days . . . the whole universe, the people in unison . . . Enki, the Lord of abundance. . . . Changed the speech in their mouths, and [brought?] contention into it, Into the speech of man that [until then] had been one." Authority: Sheppard

9	Gaikho	Southeast Asia	"In the days of Pan-dan-man, the people determined to build a pagoda that should reach up to heaven. . . . When the pagoda was half way up to heaven, God came down and confounded the language of the people, so that they could not understand each other. Then the people scattered, and Than-mau-rai, the father of the Gaikho tribe, came west, with eight chiefs, and settled in the valley of the Sitang." Authority: Sheppard
10	Greece	Southern Europe	"In the days of old the gods had the whole earth distributed among them by allotment. There was no quarrelling; for you cannot rightly suppose that the gods did not know what was proper for each of them to have, or, knowing this, that they would seek to procure for themselves by contention that which more properly belonged to others. They all of them by just apportionment obtained what they wanted and people to their own districts. . . . Now different gods had their allotments in different places which they set in order." ²
11	Inca	Western South America	"In the story of the creator god Virachocha, he created the second race of human beings from clay — the earth. Having painted his creations with distinctive clothes and given them different languages and customs that would distinguish them, he breathed life into them and caused them to descend into the earth and disperse." ³
12	Gherko Karens (Burma)	South East Asia	". . . in which the people decided to build a pagoda that would reach to heaven. Their god, in his wrath, came down, confused their languages, and scattered the people about the earth." Authority: Martin ⁴
13	Wangongo (Congo)	Central Africa	". . . it is said that the Wangongo wanted to see what the moon was, and so fastened one pole to another, until everyone in the village was climbing the poles. With that much weight, it is said that the tower suddenly collapsed and 'since that time no one has tried to find out what the moon is.'" Authority: Martin
14	Mexico	Central America	". . . they built a tower out of clay . . ." to reach to heaven when God became angry and scattered them. Authority: Martin
15	India	Southeast Asia	"In India, a Hindu legend tells of a group of demons that attempted to build an altar that would reach the sky, but whose completion was thwarted by Indra, the sky-god." Authority: Martin
16	Ba-Luyi	Southern Africa	". . . tells of a great tower made of 'masts' that, because of its instability, falls down and kills all who are involved in the project. The purpose of the tower is to reach the sun-god Nyambe, though it is not Nyambe who punishes them. The destruction of their tower arises, instead, from the natural consequences of their actions." Authority: Martin
17	Greece	Southern Europe	". . . tell that the god Hermes separated mankind into different nations and introduced different types of speech." Authority: Martin
18	Kachcha Nagas (Assam)	Southeast Asia	". . . told of a story in which a band of warriors, attacking a python, suddenly found themselves to be speaking different languages. The men of the same speech, it says, 'now drew apart from the rest and formed a separate band.'" Authority: Martin

19	Winnebago Natives	Midwest-ern North America	"Earthmaker then sent the man into the world. When he came to the very center, there he split and was dispersed. And thus all the different peoples and all the languages came into existence." Authority: Leach ⁵
20	Mundurucú Natives	Central South America	". . . the place that where Karusakaibö stamped his foot is in the village of Necodemos. There the people climbed up a rope from the underworld, and the Mundurucú Indians are the ones whom Karusakaibö tattooed to look like himself. The rest, some white, some black ran off in different directions." Authority: Leach
21	Ona Natives	Southern South America	"Kenos was the first man, sent into the world by Temaukl' to put things in order. So Kenos created the plants and animals and gave the Ona their own land. K'aux came after him; he was the mythical hero who divided the land into 39 hunting sections and assigned each Ona family one of them." Authority: Leach
22	Mesopotamia (Epic of Gilgamesh)	Middle East	The building of this temple offended the gods. In a night they threw down what had been built. They scattered them abroad, and made strange their speech. The progress they impeded. ⁶
23	Maio	East Asia	Lo-han then begat Cusah and Mesay. Lo-shan begat Elan and Nga-shur. Their offspring begotten became tribes and peoples; Their descendants established encampments and cities. Their singing was all with the same tunes and music; Their speaking was all with the same words and language. Then they said let us build us a very big city; Let us raise unto heaven a very high tower. This was wrong, but they reached this decision; Not right, but they rashly persisted. God struck at them then, changed their language and accent. Descending in wrath, He confused tones and voices. One's speech to the others who hear him has no meaning; He's speaking in words, but they can't understand him. ⁷

Footnotes to Table

1. Sheppard, "Tongue Twisting Tales," <http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v3/n2/tongue-twisting-ales>.
2. Plato, *Critias*, p. 479.
3. Jones, *The Lost History of the Incas*, p. 198.
4. Martin, *Flood Legends*, p. 28–31.
5. Leach, *The Beginning*, p. 81, 124, 131, and 237.
6. George Smith, Chaldean Account of Genesis, 1880, as quoted in Stephen L. Caiger, *Bible and Spade — An Introduction to Biblical Archaeology* (London, England: Oxford University, 1946), p. 29.
7. Truax, "Genesis According to the Miao People," <http://www.icr.org/article/341/289/>.

"Tower of Babel: The Cultural History of Our Ancestors" by Bodie Hodge

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Master Books®, P.O. Box 726, Green Forest, AR 72638

Master Books® is a division of the New Leaf Publishing Group, Inc.

ISBN: 978-0-89051-715-4

ISBN: 978-1-61458-318-9 (digital)

Discovered in Sumer and dated to around 2100 BC the Sumerian epic called "Enmerkar and the Lord of Aratta" has had its cuneiform text translated as:


**"In those days, the lands of Subur (and) Hamazi,
Harmony-tongued Sumer, the great land of the decrees of princship,
Uri, the land having all that is appropriate,
The land Martu, resting in security,
The whole universe, the people in unison
To Enlil in one tongue [spoke].
(Then) Enki, the lord of abundance (whose) commands are trustworthy,
The lord of wisdom, who understands the land,
The leader of the gods,
Endowed with wisdom, the lord of Eridu
Changed the speech in their mouths, [brought] contention into it,
Into the speech of man that (until then) had been one."**



(https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Enmerkar_and_the_Lord_of_Aratta_Ashmolean.jpg)

In the British Museum from 750-650 BC is a cuneiform inscription describing the wrath of a god on a building in ancient Babylon:

... he the father of all the gods had repudiated; the thought of his heart was evil.
 ... of Babylon he hastens to the submission, small and great he confounded on the mound. Their walls all the day he founded; for their destruction in the night ... he did not leave a remainder. In his anger also his secret counsel he pours out; to confound [their] speeches he set his face. He gave the command, he made strange their counsel



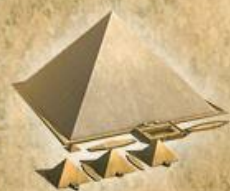







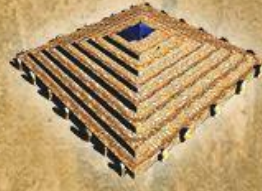







THE HUMAN ODYSSEY

PYRAMID STRUCTURES OF THE WORLD

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SIMON E. DAVIES

			
<p>ZIGGURAT OF TEPE SIALK Kashan, Iran: 3000 BCE</p>	<p>PYRAMID OF DJOSER Memphis, Egypt: 2610 BCE</p>	<p>PYRAMID OF KHUFU El Giza, Egypt: 2560 BCE</p>	<p>ZIGGURAT OF UR City of Ur, Iraq: 2100 BCE</p>
			
<p>CHOGHA ZANBIL (Ziggurat) Khuzestan, Iran: 1250 BCE</p>	<p>TOMB OF KING KASHTA Shendi, Sudan: 500 BCE</p>	<p>JEBEL BARKAL PYRAMID Karima town, Sudan: 300 BCE</p>	<p>QIN SHI MAUSOLEUM Xi'an, China: 210 BCE</p>
			
<p>PYRAMID OF CESTIUS Rome, Italy: 12 BCE</p>	<p>PYRAMID OF THE SUN Teotihuacan, Mexico: 100 CE</p>	<p>TOMB OF THE GENERAL City of Ji'an, China: 300 CE</p>	<p>BOROBUDUR TEMPLE Java, Indonesia: 800 CE</p>
			
<p>PRANG TEMPLE Kol Ker, Cambodia: 940 CE</p>	<p>EL CASTILLO Chichen Itza, Mexico: 1000 CE</p>	<p>XIA TOMBS Ningxia Hui, China: 1048 CE</p>	<p>MORONGO UTA PYRAMID Rapa Iti, Polynesia: 1450 CE</p>