

Chapter VI

What Do We Know about Wandering Tribes?

To your descendants I give this land, from the wadi of Egypt to the Great River, the river Euphrates, the Kenites, the Kenizzites, the Kadmonites, the Hittites, the Perizzites, the Rephaim, the Amorites, the Canaanites, the Girgashites, and the Jebusites. Genesis 15:18b-21.

In the above quotation, to whom is God speaking? Through whom is God speaking? This quote from Genesis sounds like an enthusiastic priest at a religious service trying to say positive things to the ruler Abraham in order to gain that leader's favor. Was the person who was speaking for God or inspired by God, telling Abraham that the ten tribes mentioned were related to Abraham, or was the person speaking for God forecasting that Abraham's descendants would outnumber the original inhabitants? Jake is for a purely Jewish occupation. Phelicia believes a God of Love intended that all the people would live in harmony. If Abraham came out of a Hindu background, that would be one possible conclusion as Hindu temples accepted all comers. David tried to put that all-encompassing philosophy into action. The ten tribes mentioned here are the people who were then occupying the land. The Kenites are Canaanites; the Kenizzites are Edomites; the Kadmonites are ancestors of Gad; Hittites are Louvians; the Perizzites are from the hill country in southern Palestine (Perizzites may follow a god who was formulated in Peru); the Rephaim are giants related to Noah; the Amorites, Jebusites (a Canaanite tribal division), and other Canaanites are from Abraham's mother's side of the family; the Girgashites may be a religious group like the Gergesenes who kept pigs on the east side of the Sea of Galilee; they were also known as the Kirki-shati who were of Lebanese descent from the Phoenicians. Are some of these tribes related to Abraham as other caste divisions or religious groups coming out of India? It is hard to imagine a God who is Love, shutting out a majority of the created humans from a particular country. It goes against the "All are welcome" philosophy. A God or ethical system that embraces the total creation is more believable. The three jewels of the ethical system of Buddhism are (1) faith (in Buddha) (2) faith (in teachings of law and doctrine) (3) faith (in community). Similarly, other religions take refuge in God's Spirit (always present), God's laws (or wisdom down through the centuries), and God in the community of believers. The presence of a privileged elite can be a detriment to a religious system. Consider Buddhism in India:- It was supported by the upper caste. When the upper class became less influential, Buddhism filtered over to China, where the common people could also participate. People, as the years pass, seem to settle into a varying range of belief systems.

We do not often think of early people belonging to different religious groups, but the Gergesenes are the pig keepers of a Gospel story. The story goes that Jesus got into a boat and crossed the water, where he found a man who was mentally ill, living in the tombs beside the sea. He cast the devils out of the man, and the devils fled into the pigs. The pigs threw themselves into the sea. The Jews believed that pigs were unclean, so the Gergesenes must have been a break away group from the Jewish religion.

In Jesus' time there were other religious groups. The most obvious were the priests of the temple, but they, too, were divided into sects. We have heard about the Pharisees and the Saducees. There were also the Essenes, the Nazareans, and the Samaritans. Pilate, as a representative of the Romans, felt that Jesus was a Nazarean, and this was such an important fact to him, that he had a sign put on the cross, "Jesus, the Nazarean, the King of the Jews." Today we have different sects of Hindus, different groups of Buddhists, different groups of Muslims, different groups of Christians, such as Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics, and Seventh Day Adventists, each with their own special beliefs and rituals. So it was in the time of Jesus. Jesus carried the message of compassion and healing, finding that more important than divisive rituals and laws.

Abraham was also plagued with multiple beliefs, from his childhood, through his adult culture, and in his religious heritage. There are many descendants of Father Abraham. We have heard about Isaac, the son of Sarah, and Ishmael, the son of Hagar, but how about Keturah who is mentioned in Genesis 25:1-4? "Abraham married another wife whose name was Keturah; and she bore him Zimram, Jokshan, Median, Ishbak, and Shuah. Jokshan was the father of Sheba and Dedan, and the sons of Dedan were the Asshurites, the Letushim and the Leummim. The sons of Midian are Ephah, Ephraim, Hanoch, Abida and Eldaah. All these are sons of Keturah." Thus Abraham had seven sons.

It seems reasonable to conclude that he also had some daughters listed among his descendants. The descendants of these daughters also carry the genes of Father Abraham. These daughters may have married Edomites, or Louvians, or Jebusites. These multi-tribal people would also carry the genes of Abraham. With so many offspring, how many of us have received genes from this Abraham who often lamented about the barrenness of his wife Sarah. Surely, God could foresee that the Holy Land would not be big enough for all the descendants of Abraham. With our present problems of over population, people are wondering if the whole world will be able to support 6 billion people.

There were a lot fewer people in the time of Abraham. The hillsides were covered with trees and there were giant cedars in Lebanon. There was room enough to share, and no bombs to throw around to destroy and pollute the earth. Shortly after Abraham's time, other tribes entered the so-called Holy Land and instead of sharing, there was a horrible slaughter.

"But just as every promise of good made to you by Yahweh your God has been fulfilled for you, so also will Yahweh fulfill against you all his threats of evil, even to driving you out of the good land that Yahweh your God has given you. For if you violate the covenant which Yahweh your God has demanded of you, if you go and serve other gods and bow down before them, then Yahweh's anger will be roused against you, and you will quickly vanish from the good land that he has given you." Joshua 23:15-16.

Even if you are a tribe with a strong, righteous God, there may be problems with remaining peacefully in your land. If you bow down to the gods of militarism and do not share the goods of the land with your neighbors, then you will vanish from that good land. It was true in Joshua's day, and it will hold for the present generation. In Joshua's day, tribe assaulted tribe; today Israelis bomb the people of the land that they have occupied, and the people of the land fight back with their feeble armaments. Modern day Afghans and Jews hold property in the same tribal manner as their forefathers. The tribal leaders decide just what territory they will occupy, and if another tribe is living there, they will be harassed or killed. Acting in God's name--a leader or ruler quotes God as saying, "I will give you this land if you do my will." What can be done to ease the situation so that both Israel and the Palestinians respect each other and follow human rights' regulations? There may be some help for sorting things out if we relate tribal histories and ancestries from multiple viewpoints, and take note of solutions where people of different backgrounds have lived peacefully together. Hatred and fear are the main causes behind the collapse of civilizations and religious organizations. There is no need for nations to despise other nations. How can one nation be willing to scatter landmines across the territory of another nation, knowing that the victims of these armaments will be innocent civilians? Besides too many armaments, one of the factors that causes turmoil in the Near East is the lack of water. This could be solved by desalinizing the water from the sea or making pipelines from far away fresh water sources. We have pipelines to carry oil over tremendous distances. Can't we move water around the earth using the same methods?

With mythical beginnings, it is very easy to be confused when one myth dwindles into another. The story about Herod killing the innocents, because he felt his rule was threatened, was also told about both Abraham and Moses. In Arabian myths, Abraham's mother hid herself and her son so that the wicked king would not kill Abraham. The life of the baby Moses was also threatened by a ruler, as the women who delivered babies were commanded to kill all the male babies coming from Jewish women. Can we figure out the beginning threads of a myth by comparing the time lines of various religions which stretch back orally thousands of years? (See <www.fsmita.com/timeline.html>). The Jewish religion did not start with Adam and Eve. Noah may have been a Zoroastrian. Abraham may have been a Hindu rather than a Hebrew. We could assign Moses as the first tribal leader of the Hebrews, if we could be sure his leadership took place in the Sinai, and not in a wilderness in Turkey associated with the God Molech. People have given various names and attributes to the One God down through the centuries. The God Molech in the Mideast may have taken his name from the bountiful River Moche in Peru. Wanderers from Peru may have taken their God's name to the Mideast, where other tribes condemned that God's character as an idol to be avoided. The name of the God Molech in the Mid-east sounds like the name of the culture hero Moses. Gods from Peru have a connection to gods in the Near East. We have the Maranon River, which is near Lima, Peru and flows into the Amazon. Is the word *maranatha* (which means *our Lord comes*) inviting this version of a river god to come near? The Maranon is a turbulent river, which may reflect a powerful god. Si-An was a Peruvian name for the Moon Goddess; does that sound like Zi-on? Was there an early temple to the Moon Goddess on Mount Zion? The Moon God was frequently a woman. Ur was the center of worship for the Moon Goddess Nanna. Si-anna could be shortened to Si-an. The Moon Goddess of both the Greeks and the Amazons was Artemis, a woman. Ishtar, Astar, Inanna, and Diana were all feminine.

David might be the first to be called the King of the Hebrews, but he also might have been a haphazard leader of a hastily put-together conglomerate. Did David worship a monotheistic God or a God confined within the bounds of Israel? We must not take established time lines or king lists as the final word. Those who have published many books leaning on their own respected theories, are not anxious to change their minds or their books to entertain any innovative ideas.

Shamshi-Adad I was a powerful Amorite who ruled in Mesopotamia just before Hammurabi (who was also an Amorite). Og was an Amorite! “Og was the last of the giants,” is stated in Deuteronomy 3:11. Amorites were a specific component of the Canaanites. The word *Amorites* means *Westerners*. *Amorite* can be understood as *Amurru* which can be twisted into *Hamurru* or *Heberu*. The appellation *Hebrew* can also be equated to descendants of *Eber* or to a tribal name *Aperu* connected with a far away place called “(not) Peru” (where A=not)! Is there a reason why Persians are called Persians. Are they connected with Peru? Then there is the much disputed people who were called *Arian* or *Aryan*.

One of the first historically noticed people in Israel were Hamites, or descendants of Ham, at Gezer. Could these be descendants of Neanderthals and *homo sapiens*? The Bible speaks of mixed peoples. They were not Semites. Semitic invaders were the next people to appear. They were noted as workers in bronze. In Egyptian pictures of Amorites, the Amorite chiefs look Semitic. *Ammuru* (or *Amurru*) was an early Semitic name for Palestine. The Babylon flood story may have originated along the Canaanite (Palestine) coast from those who escaped from Atlantis.

Amorites and Arians may have invaded Turkmenistan and India. The capital Ecbatana (or *Hamadan*) of the Medes was the seat of empire in 700BCE. Hamadan may be an offshoot from the Tribe of Dan. The northern region of Media on the River Araxes was called *Atrapatene*. Persians or *Persis* (Is this name related to Peru?) was on the Persian Gulf, the original home of Cyrus, who overthrew the Median Empire and founded the Persian Empire in 558BCE, with capitals at *Persepolis* and *Pasargadae*. Note that the syllable *gad* is possibly related to the tribe of Gad. Note that *Persepolis* means *City of Perse*.

Hyrcania and Parthia were east of the Caspian Sea, south of the Desert of Turkistan; east of this desert were the Mountains Paropamisus (*Hindoo Khoosh*) and Imaus (*Belurtag*). From these mountains flowed the Rivers Oxus (Gihon) into the Caspian and Jaxartes (Sihon) mentioned in Genesis, into the Sea of Aral, to the fertile regions of Sogdiana (which name contains names of Gods Og and Diana) with its capital at Samarcand. The rivers continued their flow to the region of Bactriana with capital at Zariaspa; to the region of Margiana; and further north to the region of Chorasmia on the eastern coast of the Caspian; and further on to Eastern Ariana (*Beloochistan* and *Afghanistan*). Upon the sea, east of Persis, were Carmania and Gedrosia. East of the desert were Aria (Ariana or Herat), Drangiana and Arachosia (Candahar). Beyond the Paropamisus are the Emodi (the Himalaya Mountains) from which flow the Indus with its tributary rivers, the Hydaspes (Jeloom) and Hyphasis (Sutlej). The *Rig Veda* preserved a record of a vernal equinox that occurred 5000BCE in Sogdiana. The rivers Sihon and Gihon are mentioned in Genesis as near the Garden of Eden.

Hammurabi's code was written about 1750BCE. There was an earlier law by Ur-Nammu. The name *Hammurabi* means *healer* and *rabbi*. It also is related to Ammurru if the (H) is dropped. The *Ten Commandments* were in the story about Moses but were adopted and set down about 1000BCE under David, and later copied and recopied during the Babylonian Captivity around 585BCE.

Who were the Semites? During the Würm II era (12,500BP), long headed, slim boned, dark people moved from Africa into Arabia, and they were called Semites. The latest theory (which is only a theory) put out by National Geographic and others, proposes that we all came from Africa. Those folk who continued northward we call Indo-Europeans as they may have come from India and gone towards Europe. They formed a language wedge between the agglutinative Finnish, Turkish, and Mongolian peoples. Somehow these dark skinned people became the blond, fair-skinned, blue-eyed Nordics of Germany, Sweden, and Great Britain. (*The Evolution of Civilizations* Carroll Quigley, p.190). A Semite is a Caucasian (or white person) chiefly represented by Jews or Arabs and descended from Shem, speaking Hebrew, Phoenician, Aramaic, Arabic, or Amharic. These languages came out of a seafaring mixture of languages. What did Cain's family speak? Could it have been seafaring language from the Lost Continent of Mu? However, there were people north of the Himalayas, and in Indonesia, before the 200,000 reputed exodus from Africa. The Northerners had beards and lighter skin. The ones on Indonesia were smaller and medium brown. Some of these smaller people may have traveled to Africa and became known as pygmies.

An Aryan is a member of the Caucasian race which occupied the Iranian plateau, while another branch entered India and took over other early inhabitants there. The first inhabitants of Harappa had one variety of language and

were smaller. The second inhabitants were invaders that spoke the parent language from which the Indo-European languages are derived. This could be the language of Noah's family? Could it be a variety of Kichua, or Mayan? Remember the myth of the early famous person Enoch from the Mexico City area. Then there is The First Book of Enoch which was written in the first two centuries before Christ, written by Pseudo-Enoch or Enoch's fellow religionists. It is an inspirational book that supposes Enoch got very close to God in Heaven.

There is a difficulty in defining Aryans, Arameans, Amorites, and Semites. Jake feels that the Aryans are people who speak an Indo-European language and have lighter skin color. Some of them descend from the Amorites (the Westerners) who have come from the west (or even those who may have come from Atlantis after the deluge). Others may have come from the north, such as people related to Peking Man, or from Siberia. The city of Troy was on the coast and was subject to continual raids from the sea. Noah was said to have landed his ark on Mount Ararat. Going down the mountain, he mixed with the general population. Present day Aryans (or Indo-Europeans) include the following, according to Hitler and others: Indo-Aryans, Iranians, Balts, Kurds, Armenians, Slavs, Gypsies, Albanians, Greeks, Romanics, Teutonics, Celts, Anglo-Americans, North American white Hispanics, Anglo-Aussies, Anglo-Africans, Boers. Those with questions about racial beginnings leave out black people even if those people speak an Indo-European language and have white ancestors. Early Aryans include Semites (Babylonians, Assyrians, Phoenicians, Hebrews, Arameans, and others). The Guti were an Aramean/Semitic people. There were Semetics and Aryans before the Turks came, but Arameans are Semitic, descended from Shem, son of Noah. Aramaeans might be Aryans from the Indus Valley or the Caspian Sea area. Medes and Persians were classified as Aryans. Before 1500BCE (3500BP) the Arameans were wanderers. But then they settled down. Someone gave them land, possibly Tiglath Pileser, dated 1114-1076BCE.

As possible Indo-Aryans, Abraham and Sara had a relative named Laban which means *white*. The Jewish race as children of Abraham is descended from the Amorites and Indo-Aryans, who may be the same people. However, there is also a connection of Abraham as a Hammite. Therefore Abraham can claim relatives with Hammites. David was a Gudhite from the tribe of Gudah (or Judah, or Guti), back in the hills of Babylonia, but he consolidated all the loose tribes rattling around in Palestine. Jake admires David for accomplishing this feat. He hopes that some determined leader can unite the Middle East countries today using David's psychology. David persuaded all the tribes that they were brothers with their father being Jacob (or Israel), the name of the land that fathered them all, or where they happened to be located in the time of David.

Phelicia's idea is that Abraham's ancestors came from the west, even as far west as America. *Americans = Amorites = Westerners*. She traces them from Atlantis to Spain to Tuscany (Etruscans) to Greece to Turkey to Turkmenistan to India and then back to Palestine via Iran with the sheep herding business.

Abraham or herders like him must have traversed the route between Egypt, Iran, and India grazing their sheep on farmers' land and getting the wrath of the farmers in return. Some wise mediator-ruler may have solved this problem. There is a small cuneiform tablet saying a person named Abram had bought some land. Did this tablet use official kingly language giving title to grazing land to Abraham, and that tablet (there may have been 1000 like it made out to 1000 different individuals) has been interpreted by some of his descendents to mean that Abraham was given a specific spot of land by God. The accompanying blessing has also been interpreted to mean that Abraham's descendents will be as numerous as the sands of the sea. This blessing may have been the official blessing in the Mideast when someone wrote up a legal document for a client. Land deeds passed to favorite nobles by King George of England and other monarchs, are written in the name of God and may contain a similar blessing. With such documents King George of England stole land from the Native Americans, and no one spoke up against this thievery. The Mid-East might be able to resolve its territory problems of today by assuring the Palestinians of their land and water rights.

Og, King of Bashan, was an Amorite, a remnant of the Rephaim. Bashan may have been in the Mid-east or it may have been a mythic name for Canada. Lake Memphremagog is on the U.S. - Canada line. One date for Og is the same period as Joshua, 1234BCE, as Og is mentioned in the Book of Joshua. However, while Joshua is given credit for the fall of the walls of Jericho, those particular walls originally fell long before Joshua's time, due to an earthquake 4000 to 2000BCE. This could be a case of transporting mythical names from one territory to another. Jericho has been around for 6000 years BCE. This information disturbs Jake's theorizing. In 3100BCE Jericho's defensive walls were rebuilt with towers 6 to 8 meters tall. It is in a valley below sea level! From 1800-1400BCE it was destroyed, maybe by Israelis. Two archaeologists found earlier walls intact. The Natufian Period was 10,500 to 9300BCE; the pre-pottery neo-lithic period was 8300-7300BCE. The people living in Jericho decorated human skulls with plaster.

Joshua and Og have approximate dates of 1400BCE, yet Og was also known as a remnant of the Rephaim, a much older tribal group. He was also known as an Amorite king. Og means *gigantic* or *great*. The Canaanites had iron, and Og is noted for having a bed of iron. There was also iron in Canada and the place name *Og* is also found among Canadian place-names. Place names sometimes outlast the tribal group that founded them.

The Oxus civilization, a Bronze Age Culture, is also known as the Bactria-Margiana archaeological site. It is in Central Asia and is also called the Gonur (or Gomer) site. The Gomer people are also known as the Cimmarron. Another Gomer site is Tepe Gawra in Iraq, near modern Mosul where the lower excavated levels are dated at 5000BCE. Some tribes are known by the name they call themselves; other tribes are known by what others call them.

The story of Gomer having a tribal name change is as follows:- Early in biblical history people would omit the vowels when writing words. Not only did C's and G's look alike, but they had a tendency to sound alike. It was easy for an early scribe to switch GMR to CMR. More changes were quick to follow. When vowels came into play, GoMeR became CiMaRon. As the Gomer tribe moved onward into new territory, it encountered other people who twisted the name to suit their language. The tribe passed through the Crimea which is a portion of Turkey. The name Crimea has several vowels and the CRM letters in a different order. Some tribes would order their letters from left to right, as we have our languages in northern Europe. Other writing was from right to left, such as Arabic or Hebrew. As the tribe passed through Germany, we note that there are vowels with GRM and an extra letter N. In Britain, there is a district called *Cumberland*. Language specialists will tell you that *Cumber* has an extra B with its CMR, and a 'land' on the end. Experts justify the extra B by telling about the words *number* and *numerology*. Those who spoke early English felt more comfortable putting a B in some of their words. Jumping from Britain to Ireland, the Celts have the letters CLT. Some people feel that this is a follow through with the original name of Gomer. Actually, some C's turn into K's and we have both Celts and Kelts. Thus, language specialists have traced the tribe of Gomer across Europe. It also may be possible to track the tribe through Africa. Another interesting fact is that Celtic was once spoken across Europe as far as to Hittite Turkey. (*The Story of Human Language*, John McWhorter, The Teaching Company, Chantilly VA, 2004, p.44.)

In the Bible quote, Gomer is the son of Japheth. It is also possible to track Japheth into Greece and Japan. When archaeologists found sandy haired blue eyed mummies wearing scottish plaids buried on the Silk Road through China, they were surprised. These were probably people from the tribe of Gomer heading across Asia. Consider the letter J which can change itself to the sound of an H and even into the sound of a letter I. Japheth traveled to Greece; the J letter changed to the I letter, and Japheth's descendents became known as Ionians.

Berosus (or Pseudo-Berosus) has much to say about the descendants of Noah. The writer affirms many titles for Noah. Noah was *Ogyges Saga*, which is Scythian for:- *Great Patriarch*, *Sovereign Priest*, and *Mighty Sacrificer*. The Scythians and Armenians called him *Olybarma* (meaning *Heavenly*) and *Arsa* (pertaining to the *Sun*). He built many cities and named them after himself and his wife Titea. In Genesis 9:20 Noah is described as planting the first after-the-flood agriculture. The first farms after the flood evidently were in northeast Turkey. (*The Settlement of the Americas*, Thomas Dillehay, 2000).

Noah is also called *Ianus* which in Scythian means *giver of wine*. The myth is that he was first to find out the use of it, and was not able to endure its strength. He invited many of his friends to a celebration and became drunk. Genesis 9:20 also reports on Noah's drunkenness. The Avesta calls the drink *haoma*, while the Indian/Indo-Aryan Rigveda calls it *soma*. Plants for making soma were soaked in vessels coated inside with gypsum. Two basic ingredients of the soma/hoama brew are the oriental poppy (papaver) and ephedra (which can be deadly). They did not mention wine or hops as an ingredient. Native Americans had hops fields. Do Hopi chants have anything to do with hops and soma? This was a religious drink. The first world religion (Zoroastrianism) emerged in Turkmenistan with Noah and his tribe. The soma cult also originated in Turkmenistan. 2,500 years ago Zoroaster or Zarathushtra from Margush at the Murghab River proposed the worship of fire because it was a purifying agent. There was a temple for this religion in Gonur-Depe. Purification by fire is one way to get rid of a disliked religion, an unruly people, or a despised ruler. Some ancient structures have undergone purification and destruction in this manner. We might think of the library at Alexandria or the temple in Jerusalem.

Vohu Manah is a Zoroastrian concept in the oldest Avesta texts called the *Gathas* and is frequently translated as *Good Purpose* or *Good Mind*, meaning "the good moral state of mind that enables an individual to accomplish his duties." Sometimes it is used without the *Vohu* prefix. Its Middle Persian equivalent in the Pahlavi script texts of Zoroastrian tradition, is *Wahman*, which borrows from the Avestan language and continues in New Persian as

Bahman. The term *Vohu Manah* frequently occurs without the *Good (Vohu)* prefix. In the post-Gathic texts that expound Zoroastrian ideas, *Vohu Manah* is one of six “divine sparks” of the God *Ahura Mazda*. Each spark represents one facet of creation. We might call them the archangels of Zoroastrianism or *avatars*, good people whose spirits continue on with us.

The Achaemenid Emperor Artaxerxes II (a Greek name) had ‘Vohu Manah’ as the second part of his throne name, which when “translated” into Greek appeared as *Mnemon*. (From Wikipedia on *Vohu Manah*.) We have also heard of an Egyptian ruler named Mnemon. *Agamemnon* means *Great Memnon*, or possibly *Great Mind*.

Thinking about the Hebrews wandering in the wilderness, is there some hidden meaning in their receiving *manna* from heaven? Did their struggles in the wilderness improve their spiritual capacity? Can our conflicts and traumas be the nudge that inspire us to be more giving and wise people? Was Moses a type of *avatar* or spiritual spark freeing up an oppressed people?

There is some mythical religious connection with Zoroaster and Noah, perhaps by someone who did not like Zoroaster’s brand of religion. One myth says that Noah’s son Cham (or Ham) was into magic art, and was called Zoroast. Cham hated his father, because he thought his father did not love him. He bewitched his father so that he disabled his sex organs. For these and his other detestable impieties, he incurred the wrath and displeasure of God and was banished from his father, who asked for no further punishment for his son. The Bible in Genesis 9:23-25 also mentions disapprovingly that Noah’s son Ham (or Cham) saw his father Noah exposed.

Berosus or one of his editors, continues his history by telling how Noah distributed the world to his sons. Sem Melchisedech went to Asia with 25 rulers of his family. He built Jerusalem and lived until the time of Abraham. Japheth went to Europe with 14 rulers of his generation. Cham was out of favor with his father, but he had his heritage allowed to him, the other third part of the world. ‘Sem Melchisedech with 25 rulers’ may signify a dynasty or church organization that lasted many years. Melchisedech is usually considered to be at the same time period as Abraham, much later than Noah. Jerusalem wasn’t worthy of being mentioned as a city until about 1000BCE, the time of David and Solomon. We know this because the Egyptian Thutmose III (1490-1435BC) mentioned other more important towns in his annals. The dates given by the Berosus do not seem consistent.

Europeans, desirous of being related to Noah, carried stories of his genealogy into Europe. There is “*An Historical Treatise of the Travels of Noah into Europe*” in English by Richard Lynche, Printed by Adam Islip, 1601, which makes questionable connections to justify the reigns and authority of European nobility. Many books have been written to justify tyrants and promote them as gods. Names of culture heroes and heroines from various countries are listed in some of the material below from the website of Mike Gascoigne; updated Feb. 2002.

About 120 years after his return from his voyage, Noah began to divide kingdoms and to erect monarchies in the world. The first kingdom was Nemroth the giant [Nimrod?], son of his nephew Cush the son of Cham. Nemroth was the first ruler over the Babylonians and Assyrians. After the confusion of languages, Nemroth lived in peace for 56 years. After establishing Babylon, Noah divided four kingdoms in Europe. In Italy the king was Comerus Gallus (Gomer), the eldest son of Japheth. In Spain the king was Tuball, also called Inball, the 15th son of Japheth. In France the king was Samoths, surnamed Dis, the 4th son of Japheth, or the 6th son of Japheth and king of Celtica which includes Britain and France. In Almain (Germany) the king was the giant Tuyscon, one of the sons of Noah.

Noah went on a second voyage into Europe, leaving his relative Sabatius Saga and brother Nemroth, to govern Armenia. Sabatius Saga was called Saturn, and had all the country of Bactria, lying toward India (Tartaria).

Cham was surnamed Esenus, the infamous god Pan. He ruled Egypt for a long time, even to the 56th year of the reign of Jupiter Belus, the second king of Babylon. Then he began to travel, and came to Italy which was then called Kytim. He usurped the kingdom of Comerus Gallus after his death, and corrupted the youth with all sorts of impiety. Shortly after this, Cham and Rhea had a son called Osyris, later surnamed Iupiter Iustus. He was a noble and gallant prince, different from the wickedness of his father. Osyris married his sister Isis, and they became king and queen of Egypt. They excelled in goodness and virtue, as their father Cham had not. They applied themselves to the study of the nature of herbs, and the planting, tilling and sowing of corn. They instructed their people in these matters, including their neighbors dwelling in Palestina, where Sem, surnamed Melchisedech, was the first that ever offered bread and wine to God. Osyris had many children, from his wife Isis and from many other women. Some names are Hercules, Anubis, Macedon, Lidus, Meon, Neptune, and Oros. Osyris travelled to many countries, accompanied by some of his children, and left his queen Isis in charge of Egypt. He took with him an army and subdued many tyrannical giants, establishing his own rule and teaching the people about agriculture, victuals and justice. One of the many giants was Typhon, who was in the place where Troy was later erected.

The Egyptian legend of Osyris is woven in to reassure the reader that the writer is to be believed.

When Osyris returned to his kingdom of Egypt, his brother Typhon went into a conspiracy with many other malicious giants, and by subtlety and craft they entrapped and murdered him. They divided his body into 26 pieces and distributed them among themselves, one for each giant. Some time later, his wife Isis found the parts and gathered them together and buried them, with

due solemnity and honor. After that, the Egyptians worshipped him as a god, so that he was also called Serapis, and the ancient poets called him Dionysius, Liber Pater and Bacchus.

When Altheus was king of Italy, Hesperus was expelled from Spain by his brother Atlas, surnamed Italus. Atlas was not content with the kingdom of Spain, so he came to Italy and overthrew Altheus. He called it Italy after himself, and before that time it was called Comera, after Comerus (Gomer). Atlas was an astrologer, and the poets say that he upheld the heaven with his shoulders.

The descent of Dardanus is as follows: On his father's side: Noah, Cham, Osyris, Hercules, Tuscus, Altheus, Blascon, Camboblascon, Dardanus. On his mother's side: Noah, Japheth, Gomer, then possibly some unknown generations, then Atlas, Electra, Dardanus.

Atlas is described as a "descendant" of Gomer. A-tla-s is similar to I-tal-y. This list of names, from Hercules to Dardanus, is confirmed by the *The O'Clery Book of Genealogies* which gives the descent of Philip of Spain. However, it suggests that Hercules was Greek rather than Egyptian and gives his descent as: Noah, Japheth, Javan, Dodanim, Hercules.

Atlas Italus, who overthrew Altheus and usurped his kingdom in Italy, had a daughter called Rhoma, and appointed her as duchess of the people and nation called the Aborigines. She was married to a prince of Tuscany and they had a son called Rhomanessos, who was the first that ever laid the foundation of the city of Rome (according to an author called Sempronius). This disposes of the notion that the city was founded by Romulus at a much later date. It is true that Romulus enlarged and beautified the city, but he was not its founder. He came to the city by accident, and he did not name it after himself, instead he named himself after the city.

(The above is from *Holinshed's Chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland*, Raphael Holinshed and others, 1587 edition. Reprinted 1807 for J. Johnson and others, London. Facsimile reprint 1965 by AMS Press Inc, New York, NY 10003. Volume 1, England, pp. 432-3. Copyright 2000. Mike Gascoigne; updated Feb. 2002.)

The armies of Babylonia conquered the city-states of Isin, Eshnunna, Uruk, and Mari. Babylonia had no natural, defensible boundaries, so it was easy to attack. Trade and culture thrived for around 150 years, until the reign of the 15th king of the first dynasty, Samsu-Ditana. He was overthrown following the "sack of Babylon" by the Hittite King Mursili I, and Babylonia was turned over to the Kassites. The sack of Babylon helps to date events in the ancient Near East, since both a solar and a lunar eclipse are said to have occurred in the month of Sivan of the year 1659BCE, according to ancient records. The fall of Babylon is taken as an approximate point in the discussion of events occurring in the Ancient Near East. Suggestions for precise dates vary by as much as 150 years, corresponding to the uncertainty regarding the length of the "Dark Age" of the Bronze Age collapse, resulting in the shift of the entire Bronze Age chronology of Mesopotamia with regard to the chronology of Ancient Egypt.

The extent of the Babylonian Empire during the Kassite dynasty is disputed. The Kassite dynasty was founded by Kandis or Gandash of Mari. The Kassites renamed Babylon "Kar-Duniash", and their rule lasted for 576 years. This foreign dominion parallels the roughly contemporary rule of the Hyksos in ancient Egypt. Babylonia having lost its empire over western Asia, the high-priests of Ashur made themselves kings of Assyria. Most divine attributes ascribed to the Semitic kings of Babylonia disappeared at this time; the title of God was never given to a Kassite sovereign. However, Babylon continued to be the capital of the kingdom and the 'holy' city of western Asia, where the priests were all-powerful, and the only place where the right to inheritance of the old Babylonian empire could be conferred. Despite the loss of territory, and evident reduction in literacy and culture, the Kassite dynasty was the longest-lived dynasty of Babylon, lasting until 1155 BCE, when Babylon was conquered by Shutruk-Nahhunte of Elam, and reconquered a few years later by Nebuchadnezzar I.

The following is Berossus material from *Fragments of Chaldaen History* given by Wikipedia.

"There was a time in which there existed nothing but darkness and an abyss of waters, wherein resided most hideous beings, which were produced of a twofold principle. There appeared men, some of whom were furnished with two wings, others with four, and with two faces. They had one body but two heads: the one that of a man, the other of a woman: and likewise in their several organs both male and female. Other human figures were to be seen with the legs and horns of goats: some had horses' feet: while others united the hind quarters of a horse with the body of a man, resembling in shape the hippocentaurs. Bulls likewise were bred there with the heads of men; and dogs with fourfold bodies, terminated in their extremities with the tails of fishes: horses also with the heads of dogs: men too and other animals, with the heads and bodies of horses and the tails of fishes. In short, there were creatures in which were combined the limbs of every species of animal. In addition to these, fishes, reptiles, serpents, with other monstrous animals, which assumed each other's shape and countenance. Of all which were preserved delineations in the temple of Belus at Babylon.

The person, who presided over them, was a woman named Omoroca; which in the Chaldaean language is Thalath in Greek Thalassa, the sea; but which might equally be interpreted the Moon. [Omoroca might also stand for America.] All things being in this situation, Belus came, and cut the woman asunder: and of one half of her he formed the earth, and of the other half the heavens; and at the same time destroyed the animals within her. All this was an allegorical description of nature. For, the whole universe consisting of moisture, and animals being continually generated therein, the deity above-mentioned took off his own

head: upon which the other gods mixed the blood, as it gushed out, with the earth; and from thence were formed men. On this account it is that they are rational, and partake of divine knowledge. This Belus, by whom they signify Jupiter, divided the darkness, and separated the Heavens from the Earth, and reduced the universe to order. But the animals, not being able to bear the prevalence of light, died. Belus upon this, seeing a vast space unoccupied, though by nature fruitful, commanded one of the gods to take off his head, and to mix the blood with the earth; and from thence to form other men and animals, which should be capable of bearing the air. Belus formed also the stars, and the sun, and the moon, and the five planets.

Lucius Cornelius Alexander Polyhistor was a Greek scholar who was enslaved by the Romans during the Mithridatic War and taken to Rome as a tutor. According to Alexander Polyhistor the above is the account in the *First Book* of Berossus. The *Second Book* contained ...

... the history of the ten kings of the Chaldaeans, and the periods of the continuance of each reign, which consisted collectively of an hundred and twenty sari, or four hundred and thirty-two thousand years; reaching to the time of the Deluge. The Chaldaeans seem to know about the Zodiacal Circle of constellations, the twelve part divisions of constellations as seen from the earth. For Alexander, enumerating the kings from the writings of the Chaldaeans, after the ninth Ardates, proceeds to the tenth, who is called by them Xisuthrus, ...”

Xisuthrus is another name for the Noah figure. To continue with the myth of Noah:

After the death of Ardates, his son Xisuthrus reigned eighteen sari. In his time happened a great Deluge; the history of which is thus described. The Deity, Cronus, appeared to him in a vision, and warned him that upon the fifteenth day of the month Dæsius there would be a flood, by which mankind would be destroyed. He therefore enjoined him to write a history of the beginning, procedure, and conclusion of all things; and to bury it in the city of the Sun at Sippara; and to build a vessel, and take with him into it his friends and relations; and to convey on board every thing necessary to sustain life, together with all the different animals; both birds and quadrupeds, and trust himself fearlessly to the deep. Having asked the Deity, whither he was to sail? he was answered, “To the Gods:” upon which he offered up a prayer for the good of mankind. He then obeyed the divine admonition: and built a vessel five stadia in length, and two in breadth. Into this he put every thing which he had prepared; and last of all conveyed into it his wife, his children, and his friends.

If Noah’s boat was 2 by 5 stadia in width and length, it was 3,125 feet long, which is a very big boat, as one stadium equals 625 feet. It was a boat of reeds, probably two story, perched on resinous wood. That way, the people could live upstairs, and the animals could live on the lower floor. The Bible uses the cubit as a measurement and gets a different size boat. The boat was 300 cubits long (or 450 feet) by 50 cubits wide (or 75 feet) by 30 cubits in height (or 45 feet in height), with three decks. That is still a big boat.

After the flood had been upon the earth, and was in time abated, Xisuthrus sent out birds from the vessel; which, not finding any food, nor any place whereupon they might rest their feet, returned to him again. After an interval of some days, he sent them forth a second time; and they now returned with their feet tinged with mud. He made a trial a third time with these birds; but they returned to him no more: from whence he judged that the surface of the earth had appeared above the waters. He therefore made an opening in the vessel, and upon looking out found that it was stranded upon the side of some mountain; upon which he immediately quitted it with his wife, his daughter, and the pilot. Xisuthrus then paid his adoration to the earth: and having constructed an altar, offered sacrifices to the gods, and, with those who had come out of the vessel with him, disappeared.

They, who remained within, finding that their companions did not return, quitted the vessel with many lamentations, and called continually on the name of Xisuthrus. Him they saw no more; but they could distinguish his voice in the air, and could hear him admonish them to pay due regard to religion; and likewise informed them that it was upon account of his piety that he was translated to live with the gods; that his wife and daughter, and the pilot, had obtained the same honor. To this he added, that they should return to Babylonia; and, as it was ordained, search for the writings at Sippara, which they were to make known to all mankind: moreover that the place, wherein they then were, was the land of Armenia. The rest having heard these words, offered sacrifices to the gods; and taking a circuit, journeyed towards Babylonia. The vessel being thus stranded in Armenia, some part of it yet remains in the Corcyræan mountains of Armenia; and the people scrape off the bitumen, with which it had been outwardly coated, and make use of it by way of an alexipharmic and amulet. And when they returned to Babylon, and had found the writings at Sippara, they built cities, and erected temples: and Babylon was thus inhabited again.—*Syncei. Chron. 28.*—*Euseb. Chron. 5.*
8. Quote is from *Fragments of Chaldaen History* by Berossus, from Wikipedia.

Harappa and Mohenjodara on the Indus River were cities invaded by the Aryans who chased the Dravidians away. Harappa is in the north while Mohenjo-Dara is 400 kilometers to the southwest. There were over 1000 cities along the Indus. Another possibility is that a plague decimated the Indus area, rather than invading Aryans.

Later, Canaanite Civilization (2200BCE-50BCE) brought economic expansion and traders. The Canaanites had bloody religious ceremonies like the Aztecs. Who had these ceremonies first? We often think of tribal sacrifice as belonging exclusively to the Aztecs, Incas, Philistines, and others that we might classify as ‘pagan.’ Perhaps sacrifice was, for early tribes, the best way to get rid of community offenders or unwanted children. Even today we modern thinkers use the death penalty to get rid of some of the people we condemn to prison. We may not distribute their bodies to be eaten by the rest of the community group, but then, we are not as hard up for nutritious protien as the early Native American poor. We also are ready and willing to sacrifice our teen age youth to the vagaries of war, or the God of War, who we proclaim to be on our side in some nefarious conflict. We continue to sacrifice babies by

abortion. Some who believe in an angry, punishing God, think they are doing God's will when they slaughter those of other religious beliefs. There is an ancient notion that God who made the heavens and the earth, can be controlled by lowly human beings through the use of rites and rituals and, most importantly, by sacrifice. If God made All That Is, does such a Force require our help? If we believe that God made the other people in our world who often believe differently from us, how can we justify slaughtering them, when we all possess possibilities of the spirit of goodness and wisdom from our common Creator?

Those who moved eastward were called Akkadians and Assyrians. The second wave were known as Canaanites in the Levant and as Amorites in Mesopotamia. [Amorites=Americans=westerners] Those who moved eastward towards Mesopotamia were the Amorites (2200BCE). Those who moved westward towards the Levant were the Canaanites. Canaanite society expanded as Egyptian and Hittite cultures dwindled. The Canaanites in the southwest Levant were squeezed between Philistines coming from the sea and Hebrews coming from the eastern desert. (*The Evolution of Civilizations*, Carroll Quigley, pp.243,247). Dates for Akkadians and Sumerians are about 2000BCE; then Amorites (who were Semites) came later about 1900-1600BCE. Sumerians (no beards, round heads) were not Semetic (who had black hair like Native Americans). Sumerians were in southern Iraq from 6000BCE to 2000BCE.

Sumerians were beardless. Amorites had beards. About 5000BCE stocky, round headed beardless people that we call Sumerians came and settled in river valleys because of the refertilizing function of annual floods. Sumerians spoke an agglutinative language related to Elamite and Hurrian, but not related to Indo-European, and not to Semitic. Cuneiform writing was used in the Sumerian city-state of Lagash about 2300BCE. The Semites were less tall, darker eye and hair color, and complexion. Late Bronze Age Cypriots from the Island of Cyprus are bearded. The Gods had beards! Indo-Europeans were long headed, hairy, with beards, and less stocky. (*The Evolution of Civilizations* Carroll Quigley, p.172). The shorter round-headed Sumerians had to look up to the bearded Indo-Europeans or Amorites.

Colder conditions produced taller, chunkier bodies, thicker hair, narrow nostrils, protected eye sockets. One such type was *Neanderthal* with bony eye ridges. *Homo sapiens* and *Neanderthal* were two varieties of the same species and it is likely that they could interbreed. Neanderthals and mixed breed people moved southward, while other mixed *Homo sapiens* lived in the hills (Alpine men). They spoke agglutinative Basque and archaic Caucasian. Those mixed people that followed the reindeer spoke proto-Finnish. They were the ancestors of Ural-Altai (Finnish, Turkish, Magyar, Mongolian, even some Korean). Gauls invading Rome from the north had red hair and blue eyes (390BCE). (*The Etruscans*, Agnes Carr Vaughn, p.194). Some Neanderthals had red hair. Some Egyptian rulers had red hair. Adventures are told about red heads in the hills of Spain, Ireland, and further north.

In postglacial Europe, Africa, and Near East there were 7 types of people. (*The Evolution of Civilizations*, Carroll Quigley, p.185-190). (1) Neanderthal, moving north to extinction. (2) Agglutinative-speaking roundheads (used meaningful symbols glued together). (3) Long headed proto-Indo-European in Scandanavia (Nordic). They may have looked like the Ainu, blue eyed and blonde going west on the Silk Road. (4) Highlands Alpine, agglutinative speaking roundheads. (5) Inflective language long-heads around Mediterranean. (6) Negroid, tall long heads. (7) Pigmy short, roundheads. An eighth group would be the giants or the Rephaim, or are they included in Group 1? For all the above--where did they come from? National Geographic Magazine says *Homo sapiens* came out of Africa, but there were people in the pre-glacial Americas, in Asia, and in Australia.

C. Loring Brace, University of Michigan "believes the earliest Native Americans may be derived from the ancient Joman people of Japan." We also could surmise that the earliest Joman-Japanese came from the Americas. Some Asians and some Native American Indians have the front-of-mouth incisors scooped out on the back. (C. Loring Brace, pp.18.19). The Native Americans may have come from Africa with our first ancestors as advertised by National Geographic at 100,000BP. More recently from 14,000BCE to 6000BCE it was dry and cool in Africa. From 6000BCE to 3000BCE it was wetter. (*The Evolution of Civilizations* Carroll Quigley, p.193). There were also people coming across the Pacific, and from the Americas, and perhaps even some from Atlantis. If Atlantis had a fleet of 1200 boats (as suggested by Plato), surely some of the Atlanteans escaped the possible sea floor upheaval and gradually moved to new locations. The first Native Americans may have come from the legendary continent of Mu. Leftovers of Mu may be some of the islands of Indonesia. Circa 4000BCE-3000BCE, we find a mixed group of sea people settled in Anatolia (Turkey), in Spain, and also on Crete. Perhaps they were refugees coming from somewhere with a knowledge of metalworking in bronze. Supposedly, the workers in iron arrived later, about 1200BCE with their iron chariots and horses. Hittites pushed out the Hurrians; some became the Mitanni. (*The Evolution of Civilizations*, Carroll Quigley, pp.201,206,257). Minoan writing used representations on clay tablets; their diet was of olive oil, wine, and fish: they stored their food in pottery jars. They were the commercial middlemen of the Mediterranean, and may have

been part of the biblical Tribe of Dan.

Minoan Civilization (before 3000BCE, lasting till about 1000BCE), was gentle and without temples. (*The Evolution of Civilizations* Carroll Quigley, pp.195,196,239,240). The mystic, Madame Blavatsky, had the theory that Aeolians, Dorians, and Ionians were remnants of Atlantean stock and that some of the Atlanteans migrated to the high tablelands of Asia and became the forefathers of the Turanians, Mongols, Chinese, and other ancient nations. (See *Isis Unveiled*, p.567 and *Collected Writings* of Blavatsky.) Mount Parnassus in central Greece near Delphi is sacred to the Dorians. Indo-European invaders brought the Dorian Apollo to Greece. Homer was an Ionian. A first wave of immigrants came into the Levant just before 3000BCE. The name Levant refers to *West* Asia and makes us think of *Levites* who may have been Hittites or Semites.

A Jewish historian captured by the Romans in their decimation of Palestine (60-70AD), later set down his understanding of the dispersal of the tribes across the earth. The following is mainly from *Josephus, Book I, Chapter 6*, gleaned from:

<http://www.biblehistory.com/links.php?cat=16&sub=104&cat_name=Ancient+Documents&subcat_name=Projects> which is the Puritan website of Parnell McCarter, with relevant insertions. Josephus set down to the best of his ability, the names of the nations, who they descended from, what other nations called them, and what they called themselves. The following is a summary of names. [brackets are author's additions]

Japhet, Noah's eldest son, had seven sons that inhabited from the mountains Taurus and Amanus, proceeding along Asia as far as the river Tansis, and along Europe to Cadiz.

1. Gomer founded those whom the Greeks now call Galatians, [Galls,] but were then called Gomerites [also called Cimmerons]
 - (1) Ashkenaz Aschanax founded the Aschanaxians, who are now called by the Greeks Rheimians.
 - (2) Riphath founded the Ripheans, now called Paphlagonians;
 - (3) Togarmah (Throgramma) fathered the Throgrammeans who the Greeks named Phrygians.
2. Magog founded those that from him were named Magogites, but who are by the Greeks called Scythians.
3. Madeans, from Madai came the Madeans, who are called Medes, by the Greeks;
4. Javan - Ionia, and all the Grecians, are derived from Javan [the letter J becomes I].
 - (1) Elishah (Elisa) gave name to the Eliseans, who were his subjects; they are now the Aeolians.
 - (2) Tarshish (Tharsus to the Tharsians), for so was Cilicia of old called; the sign of which is their city is Tarsus,
 - (3) Kittim or Cethimus possessed the island Cethima: it is now called Cyprus; and from that it is that all islands, and the greatest part of the sea-coasts, are named Cethim by the Hebrews: and one city there is in Cyprus that has been able to preserve its denomination; it has been called Citius by those who use the language of the Greeks, and has not, by the use of that dialect, escaped the name of Cethim [or sometimes Kittim].
 - (4) Dananites - All traders, dispersal to islands
5. Tubal (Thobel) founded the Thobelites, who are now called Iberes [Iberians]; [the river Tiber = T'iber.]
6. Meshech or Mosocheni were founded by Mosoch; now they are called Cappadocians [from God Mosoch][Moskim?].
7. Tiras (Thiras) also called those whom he ruled over Thirasians; the Greeks changed the name into Thracians.

Ham, son of Noah, had four sons. They possessed the land from Syria and Amanus, and the mountains of Libanus; seizing upon all that was on its sea-coasts, and as far as the ocean, and keeping it as their own.

1. Cush (Chus), for the Ethiopians, over whom he reigned, are called Chusites. [or Cushites].
 - (1) Seba, Sabas, who founded the Sabeans.
 - (2) Havilah, Evilas, who founded the Evileans, who are called Getuli.
 - (3) Sabtah, Sabathes founded the Sabathens, they are now called by the Greeks Astaborans.
 - (4) Raamah or Ragnus, founded the Ragnmeans; he had two sons, the one of whom, Judadas, settled the Judadeans of western Ethiopia, and left them his name; Raamah's sons were also known as Sheba and Dedan.
 - (5) Sabteca
 - (6) Somehow Cush became the father of Nimrod who was the first potentate on earth with Babel, Erech and Accad in his empire in the land of Shinar. This Nimrod tyrannized at Babylon, as we have already informed you.
2. Misraim or Mesraites is their name; for all we who inhabit this country [of Judea] called Egypt by the name Mestre, and the Egyptians Mestrians. The children of Mesraim, being eight in number, possessed the country from Gaza to Egypt, though it retained the name of one only, the Philistim; for the Greeks call part of that country Palestine. As for the rest, Ludieim, and Enemim, and Labim, who alone inhabited in Libya, and called the country from himself, Nedim, and Phethrosim, and Chesloim, and Cephthorim, we know nothing of them besides their names; for the Ethiopic war was the cause that those cities were overthrown.
3. Put (Phut) was the founder of Libya, and called the inhabitants Phutites, after himself. The name has now been changed to be called after one of the sons of Mesraim, named Lybyos. It has been called Africa also.
4. Canaan, the fourth son of Ham, inhabited the country now called Judea, and called it from his own name Canaan.
 - (1) Sidonius, who also built a city of the same name; it is called by the Greeks Sidon.
 - (2) Amathus inhabited in Amathine, which is even now called Amathe by the inhabitants, although the Macedonians named it Epiphania, from one of his posterity.
 - (3) Arudeus possessed the island Aradus.
 - (4) Arucas possessed Arce, which is in Libanus.

Seven others: Chetteus (the Kittim), Jebuseus (the Jebusites), Amorreus [Amorites or Westerners], Gergesus [or Gergesenes who kept pigs], Eudeus (?), Sineus (or dwellers in the Sinai), Samareus [or Samaritans]. The Hebrews overthrew their cities. They also may have been seaports far away, managed by Libyans.

Shem, the third son of Noah, had five sons, who inhabited the land that began at Euphrates, and reached to the Indian Ocean.

1. Elam left behind him the Elamites, the ancestors of the Persians.

2. Ashur lived at the city Nineve; and named his subjects Assyrians, who became the most fortunate nation, beyond others.

3. Arphaxad named the Arphaxadites, who are now called Chaldeans. Arphaxad was the son of Shem, born twelve years after the deluge. (1) Sala was the son of Arphaxad; and his son was Heber, from whom they originally called the Jews Hebrews. Heber begat Joetan and Phaleg; he was called Phaleg, because he was born at the dispersion of the nations to their several countries; for Phaleg among the Hebrews signifies division. Now Joetan, one of the sons of Heber, had these sons, Elmodad, Saleph, Asermoth, Jera, Adoram, Aizel, Decla, Ebal, Abimael, Sabeus, Ophir, Euilat, and Jobab. These inhabited from Cophen, an Indian river, and in part of Asia adjoining to it.

4. Aram had the Aramites, which the Greeks called Syrians. He had four sons.

(1) Uz founded Trachonitis and Damascus: this country lies between Palestine and Celesyria.

(2) Ul founded Armenia; (3) Gather founded the Bactrians; (4) Mesa the Mesaneans; it is now called Charax Spasini.

5. Laud founded the Laudites, which are now called Lydians. And this shall suffice concerning the sons of Shem.

Going back to the Hebrews: The son of Phaleg, whose father Was Heber, was Ragau; whose son was Serug, to whom was born Nahor; his son was Terah, who was the father of Abraham, who accordingly was the tenth from Noah, and was born in the two hundred and ninety-second year after the deluge. Now Abram had two brethren, Nahor and Haran: of these Haran left a son, Lot; as also Sarai and Milcha his daughters; and died among the Chaldeans, in a city of the Chaldeans, called Ur; and his monument is shown to this day. These married their nieces. Nabor married Milcha, and Abram married Sarai. Now Terah hating Chaldea, on account of his mourning for Haran, they all removed to Haran of Mesopotamia, where Terah died, and was buried.

This list of names can give a small idea of the complexity of the tribal dispersals. Add to this list the tribes that found their way to the Americas.

Trade was one way to have tribe dispersal. Jade was a very important trade item. In New Zealand, the native Maoris, like the Aztecs and Mayas carved pendants and ear rings from jade. They got rocks containing jade from the river beds that sent debris down from the Griffin Mountain Range. It is believed that the Aztecs and Mayas got their jade from trading, as they had valuable minerals. There are many varieties of jade: Gahnite is green octahedrons with hardness of 7 1/2 to 8; nephrite jade (or amphibole) is multicolor because of impurities (iron makes it greener). Malachite is green with a hardness of 4. Olivina (hardness 6 1/2 to 7; Uvarovite (green garnet - hardness 7 1/2; Jadeite (pyroxene - hardness 6 1/2 to 7); Pyrrhotite is magnetic. Iron is magnetic hardness- 4 1/2; early sources of jade were stream beds of Turkestan, and the River Uru in Upper Burma. Jade is reported in California and Guatemala at 1500BCE. Buddhas have thrones of jade. The two most prized forms of jade were Jadeite and Nephrite. Does Nephrite Jade reflect the tribal name of Nephilim?

Religion was another reason for tribal dispersal. Some Chinese legends have animal characters like pigs and monkeys who go hiking westward to search for scriptures. Sea going Americans may have traveled by sea to avoid volcanic activity in their homeland. The Lenni Lenape may have traveled from Siberia, getting strong on a fish diet, and passed through opposing communities in Cahokia, on their way to their fairly recent home on the Delaware. Erminie Voegelin believed that the estimated time of the Lenni Lenape migration from Mongolia was 1600BCE. Korea means land of the morning calm. Korea gets its name from the Gorea tribespeople who ranged on land towards Mongolia. Gorea might reflect the Gomer tribe spreading eastward.

Ketanëtuwit (also spelled Kittanitowet, Kitanitowit, and several other ways such as Kittum or Kitchuan, or even Connecticut) means "Great Spirit" in the Lenape language, and is the Lenape name for the Creator (God,) who is sometimes also referred to as Kishelëmukonkw (Kishelemukonk, Kishelamakank, Gicelemu'kaong, etc.) or Kickerom. Unlike most other Algonquian folklore, Lenape stories often personified the Great Spirit as a human interacting with the Lenapes; other Lenape myths treated Ketanëtuwit as a divine spirit with no human form or attributes. Ketanëtuwit is pronounced similar to keh-tah-nuh-tuh-wit, and Kishelëmukonkw similar to keesh-shay-luh-mook-kawnk, with a slight whistle at the end. The whistle may reflect the Khoi-san language click, or the Chinese sing-song pronunciation of words. ÜMahtantu (also spelled Matantu, Muttontoe, and other ways, pronounced muh-tun-toh) was the manëtu (spirit) of death. A destructive, often evil being usually in opposition to Ketanëtuwit. After the introduction of Christianity, Lenape people frequently identified Mahtantu with the Devil. Moskim or Tschimammus or Rabbit was the benevolent culture hero of the Wabanaki tribes (sometimes referred to as a "transformer" by folklorists). Moskim seems to have shared some similarities with other Algonquian heroes such as the Wabanaki Glooskap, the Anishinabe Nanabozho, and the Cree Wesakaychak. *Moskim* is pronounced "moh-skeem" and *Tschimammus* is pronounced "chuh-mah-muss."

It is reported that a great earthquake occurred about 1365BCE. In Babylonia there were the Kassites (1650-1300BCE); Philistines came from the west by sea. (*The Evolution of Civilizations* Carroll Quigley, p.207,248). Then there are the Kittim. Thutmose III ruled Egypt from 1504-1450BCE. He is pictured receiving *keftiu*, who were thin long-haired people wearing kilts or short skirts. (*Imagining Atlantis*, Richard Ellis). *Kittim* is a little used name denoting Cyprus, Italy, some other island, or faraway shores. It may be a place where traders called Kittim traded. In the Bible Javan's sons are the Kittim or the Kitche or the Quiche. The Kittim may be Phoenicians (a Greek name) or it may denote the ships of Tarshish, or it may be a name for sailors who spoke the Kitchua language. From Isaiah 23:1, "Howl ships of Tarshish for Tyre is destroyed." Ezekiel 27:6 speaks of the isles of Chittim. The former Native American name for Lake Superior was Kitchi-Gumi (or Great Lake). *Guma* = *Sea water*; *aki* = *land*; peoples' names like *Chittim* or *Kittim* reflect that they were sea-farers or lived by a body of water. The Tribe of Dan also had boats and may have been traders. A leader of the tribe of Dan was Odin [=o Dan], the culture hero of the north. The tribe of Dan at some point worshiped the Goddess Diana. They also had sun worship. The *Denyan* = *sea peoples* like the *Danuna*. There also was the Confederation of Philistines, pictured on a Ramesses III temple relief around 1188BCE, which consisted of Tjeker, Shelelesh, Denyen, and Weshesh (Welsh). The *Ta-Tjekat* or *true of voice* worshiped Isis. The sea peoples also included some from Cilicia (Turkey), from Caphtorim or Cherethim (Deuteronomy 2:23, 2 Samuel 8:18), from the Philistine coast (Amos 9:7), and the remnant of the maritime district of Caphtor. Caphtor may be Crete or Coptos, Egypt. The Peleset wear feathered helmets, also worn by Tjeket and Denyen. Red skinned Thracians, people of Illyria may also have been associated with the Phoenicians. Up north with the reindeer may have been Nordic sailors where the people made the leather sails used by traders.

When Moses and Joshua came on the scene. Moses was seen as an intimate friend of God, but he didn't make it inside the land of Israel. Perhaps the legendary Moses was a leader in Turkey or Turkmenistan. In the Chimaera, Turkey, a gas ignites itself as in the Burning Bush seen by Moses in Exodus 3:1-6. (See *501 Wonders*, p.373)

Keeping order in the "Holy Land" was a pretty tough assignment for Joshua, even as it is today. Greed took over; there were murders; widows and children faced starvation, even as today. The Book of Joshua encourages Israel to take over the land, and then announces that because the land owners had iron chariots, Israel had to stay up in the hills. The Tribe of Israel is promised the land, but only if they do the will of Yahweh. The Israelis must have seen the God of Israel as a rather violent deity, and those who worshipped him thought they had to kill all the people in the land to make God happy. However, prophets saw this God as the one creative God who made all the earth and its peoples, and some in Israel emphasized that the violent leaders should be empathetic to the widows and the children, even as some prophets emphasize kindness today.

The Bible in I Samuel 15:3 advocates killing all members of a tribe, including their cattle. There is the erroneous belief in collective punishment or punishment of the bystander. An article in *America Magazine* tells how some land disputants in presentday Israel feel about killing bystanders. They believe the bystanders know about the situation and who is hiding where, and are therefore guilty. This is like saying it's OK to shoot your mother if she is hiding your kid brother under her skirts because he has offended you in some serious way. Thus it is OK to destroy the Gazians with white phosphorous when the Israelis suspect they know where the sharpshooters are shooting from. Military power is no solution to terrorism. The world needs jobs and education, not wars and occupation. 76% of American Jews support negotiations even with Israel's "worst enemies". All of us can work with the United Nations to feed the world, to rebuild bombed buildings, and to transform refuge camps into viable communities, using internet education for both men and women, (an equalist agenda). Cell phone communication, solar and wind power, water falls and tidal power, geothermal heat from the planet's interior, and creative use of plant and animal waste, may help to make a safer future for the earth.

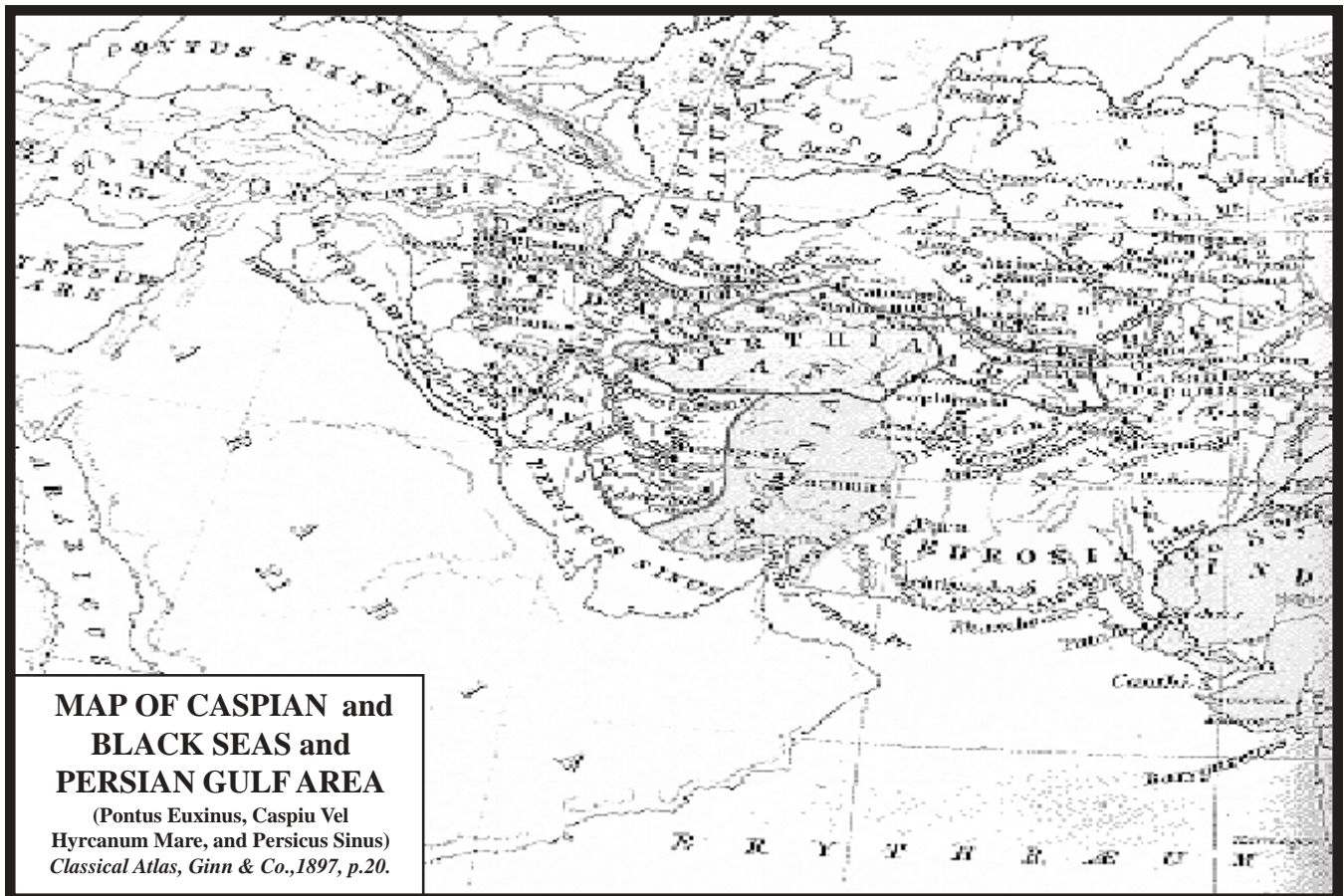
The biblical Book of Judges tells what a difficult thing it was for the people in the Levant to maintain any kind of order. Greece also had its dark ages 1100-900BCE. (*The Evolution of Civilizations* Carroll Quigley, p.266). Fortunately, David arrived on the scene, and though he killed many people, he devised a plan to help all the tribes to live together in a relatively peaceful manner. Could we dream of such a just state today? But what is justice? According to Thrasymachus, "Justice is merely a word which we apply to whatever the strong impose on the weak." (*The Evolution of Civilizations*, Carroll Quigley, p.303). The United Nations has a marvelous opportunity to reverse this trend. About 1010-930BCE was the David and Solomon era. Solomon kept a stone stable for 400 horses at Megiddo. Solomon had control of the ships of Tarshish. He had a glorious kingdom inherited from his father, but he had slaves and he worked them very hard. Slavery was wrong then, and it is wrong now. The United Nations is dedicated to freeing the oppressed from their slavery.

In 404BCE Sparta triumphed over Athens; in 371BCE Thebes had a victory over Sparta; in 338BCE Macedonia conquered all of Greece; then there were Alexander's conquests. Between 218-201BCE, Hannibal invaded Italy in an event called the 2nd Punic War. (*The Evolution of Civilizations* Carroll Quigley, p.315,317). Keep in mind that we are mainly talking about the Bible lands, and that all over the other regions of the world similarly restless tribes were moving hither and yon, and having wars over land rights and resources, as we still do today. Where people once lived circa 2000BCE might be a location where the refugees of today could find and build homes where they could recover from being bombed. Aleppo is on a land route between Europe and the East, so once must have had water resources for early travelers. Present day problems might be solved by a return to discarded desert areas. Palmyra in the desert was an oasis, and might have a water supply available for displaced Palestinians. Balbek in Lebanon and Petra in Jordan are tourist attractions that may have underground water supplies, where oppressed peoples might find a home.

When the ancestors of Hammurabi proposed a code of laws, the populations in the Americas were also being governed by laws. The laws in America may have come earlier, and may have been handed down by religious zealots or seafaring avatars or pertinent god figures. The God Atlahua was the Mexican patron of fishing. He might have been the origin of laws of the sea. Some of the statues of the Atlanteans in Tollan (or Tula), Mexico are like those on Easter Island. The founders of Tollan were supposedly Atlanteans. (Zapp & Ericson, p.41).

If we break down the word Europeans, we get (E=the important)(ur=the city of Ur)(peans=people) which means *the people from the important city of Ur*. The word European announces the original home of many Ur-opians. We go back a step further, and we find out why the city of Ur was named Ur. It was named after a God Uranus. A planet is also named for this God. Then we can think that an Eurasian is also some one in Asia who comes from people who inhabited Ur of the Chaldees or who worshiped Uranus, one of the earliest Supreme Gods.

We can also think of all these wandering tribes as immigrants looking for a better way of life for their children, in the same manner as immigrant people continue to search for security today.



Sites from: *Settlement of the Americas*,
 Thomas Dillehay, Basic Books, NY
 2000.



Archaeological Sites in South America