

The origin of languages: a synthesis

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Apart from the question of dating there is no conflict between the biblical account of the confusion of language and the evidence obtained from linguistic studies and archaeology. A reasonable basis for reconciliation of the two sources is to assume a correspondence between the sons and grandsons of Noah and the major language groups.

Linguists recognise a Hamito-Semitic group in which the Semitic languages originate in Mesopotamia and the Hamitic in the Middle East and Africa. This is consistent with the Hamites migrating from Babel south and west; Japheth and his descendants migrating north and east, and the Shemites staying in the vicinity of Mesopotamia.

Of the sons of Shem, the names of Asshur and Aram are linked with early Semitic languages. Could the oldest known language, Sumerian, have been the language of Arphachshad and his descendants, for example, Terah? And also, as a language 'isolate', could it be the original language?

A possible identification of the sons of Japheth with the main language groups to the north and east consistent with biblical references is shown in Table 1.

Other groups proposed by linguists may be:

1. derivatives of these, possibly associated with the next generation, for example, Amerind derived from Mongolian? or
2. derived by the interaction of two groups (hybrid), for example, Tai, by the interaction of Sino-Tibetan and Austro-Asiatic.

Linguists propose the people of the Kurgan culture of the Volga steppes as the logical candidates for Proto-Indo-European and this is consistent with known people movements and cultures, and biblical references and dating.

The synthesis

The objective of this synthesis is to provide an explanation of the origin of languages that is as far as possible consistent with the biblical, linguistic, historical and archaeological data. No one of these disciplines, nor all of these disciplines combined, can provide us with a solution that is beyond dispute.

The best that can be done is to provide a best fit hypothesis. To the modern mind science equals fact; a reputation gained by the scientific method of a hypothesis being tested by an experiment that demonstrates the truth or falsity of the hypothesis. Unfortunately, outside a limited field of laboratory science, the ability to test hypotheses is drastically limited, and much that passes for science is the hypothesis that best fits the current paradigm. The hypothesis I present will be one that fits my own personal paradigm, or world-view, or theology.

Chronology

Early historical chronology is basically dependent on king lists such as

1. those in the biblical books of Kings and Chronicles,
2. the Assyrian king lists,
3. the Egyptian king lists, etc.

The date of 967 BC for the building of the temple in Solomon's reign is derived from (1) and (2), and can be considered accurate to within a few years with a high degree of confidence.

Rohl in his book, *A Test of Time*,¹ argues that the only fixed date in Egyptian chronology is the Assyrian conquest of 664 BC (see Table 2). Uncertainties in Egyptian chronology arise from contemporary and competing dynasties in the so-called Intermediate Periods.

Biblical chronology can be extended beyond Solomon on the basis of time statements such as:

1. I Kings 6:1 which dates the Exodus 480 years before

NORTH	EAST	SOUTH-EAST
Madai (Medea) — Indo-European	Meshech — Altaic (Mongolian)	Javan* — Austro-Asiatic and Austronesian
Gomer — Uralic	Tubal — Altaic (Turkic)	Tiras — Dravidian
	Magog — Sino-Tibetan	

Table 1. A possible identification of the sons of Japheth with the main language groups.

Many scholars regard Javan as the ancestor of the Greeks. In the OT, the Hebrew word translated Greece or Greek is always *Javan* — Editor.

EVENT/DYNASTY	KINGDOM (OR PERIOD)	CHRONOLOGY			MESOPOTAMIA	ISRAEL
		OLD	NEW	DIFFERENCE		
Start of 12th Dynasty	Middle	1937				
Joseph arrives in Egypt			1683			Joseph
Amenemhat III		1817	1682	-135		
Start of 13th Dynasty	—	1759	1632	-127		
Neferhotep I		1696	1540	-156	Hammurabi (25th year)	
End of 13th Dynasty	(2nd)	1618	1447	-171		Exodus
Hyksos						
Start of 15th Dynasty	(Hyksos)	1633	1290	-343		
Start of 18th Dynasty	New	1539	1194	-345		
Thutmose I		1493	1150	-343		
Thutmose III		1479	1138	-341	Hittite Alliance	
Thutmose IV		1392	1059	-333	Mittanni Alliance	Saul
Ramses I 19th Dynasty		1295	950	-345		Solomon
Ramses II (Shishak)		1279	934	-345		
		1275	929	-346	Battle of Kadesh	Rehoboam

Table 2. Rohl's chronology of Egypt linked to Mesopotamia. (See also Table 4.)

2. Exodus 12:40-41 which gives the Israelites' stay in Egypt as 430 years and so the date of the entry into Egypt as 1877 BC (higher chronology). However, the Septuagint (LXX) of Exodus 12:40 adds 'and Canaan' after Egypt; and Galatians 3:17 specifies 430 years from the giving of the promise to the giving of the Law, so that the entry into Egypt is dated at 1662 BC, a difference of 215 years (lower chronology).

The Septuagint also differs in its genealogies of the patriarchs and the times between generations (see Table 3).² In his genealogy, Luke follows the Septuagint, and Old

Testament quotations in the New Testament usually follow the Septuagint. The Jews made a new Greek translation of the Old Testament because of the use made of the Septuagint by Christian Jews witnessing to Jesus as the Christ. The oldest extant Masoretic manuscript dates from about AD 900. The Dead Sea scroll of Isaiah [IQIsa^a] predates the Christian era. While the differences may be small, where variations occur the Septuagint should be seriously considered. Another factor is that 'son' is often used to mean 'descendant'. A comparison of Matthew's genealogy from David to the captivity with the kings

RADIOCARBON DATE	SITE	EVENT	SEPTUAGINT		MASORETIC	
			LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
9000 BC	Shanidar	Flood	3124	3339	2244	2459
8000 BC	Natuf		2987	3202		
7000 BC	Jericho	Salah	2857	3072	2207	2422
6000 BC	Ugarit	Eber	2727	2942	2177	2392
5000 BC	Samarra	Peleg	2593	2808	2143	2358
4500 BC	Eridu					
4000 BC	Ubaid	Reu	2463	2678	2113	2328
3500 BC	Uruk					
3000 BC	Early Dynastic					
2700 BC	Enmebaragesi	Serug	2331	2546	2081	2296
		Nahor	2201	2416	2051	2266
		Terah	2022	2237	2022	2237
		Abram	1952	2167	1952	2167
		Abramic Covenant	1877	2092	1877	2092
		Israel enters Egypt	1662	1877	1662	1877
		Exodus	1447	1447	1447	1447

Assumptions:—

(1) Shanidar is the site of the first settlement after the Flood.

(2) The Samarra site is contemporary with the Babel event.

Note:—

(1) I have accepted the Masoretic dating of the Exodus, but prefer the Low Chronology of the Septuagint supported by Gal. 3:17. I have shown alternative dates for those whose views differ.

(2) Enmebaragesi is the first Mesopotamian figure who can be dated tentatively from historical records. The Received (radiocarbon) Dating is probably approximately 350 years too high.

(3) See Table 4 for the 'New Dating' for the period after Enmebaragesi.

Table 3. Comparison of radiocarbon dating (RCD) and biblical dating.

EGYPT	ARAMAEA CHALDEA	ANATOLIA	AEGEAN	ISRAEL
OLD KINGDOM	Ebla c.2350 Ennebaragesi c.2250 Lagash City		Early Minoan Early Helladic	(EM) (EH) 2331 Serug 2201 Nahor
2000 1st Inter Period	AMORITES Invasion → Incursions →	HATTI		1952 Abram
1850 MIDDLE KINGDOM	3rd Dynasty of UR c.1898 Ur Nammur c.1880 Shulgi	'Hittite', Luwian invasion	Kurgan invasion Palatial Minoan	(MH I) (MM1) 1877 Covenant
1800 12th Dynasty	c.1810 Shu Sin c.1800 Ibbi Sin DYNASTY OF ISIN c.1790 Ishbi Erra			
1682 Amenemhat III	Sacked Ebla Dynasties Gungunum (Larsa) 1703 Sumuabum (Babylon)* 1667 Domination of Aramaea & Babylon			1683 Joseph in Egypt 1662 Israel to Egypt
2nd Inter Period	ASSYRIA Shamsi-Adad → 1586 1554	*OLD BABYLONIAN EMPIRE Isin and Larsa conquered		
1632 13th Dynasty		HITTITE OLD KINGDOM c. 1400 Hattusilis I		1447 EXODUS
1540 Neferhotep I ←		1522 Samsuiluma Kassites mentioned 1419 Ammisaduga 1398 Samsuditana 1368 Babylon sacked ↔ by Mursilis Zidantis I Huzziyas I	LH (Mycenean) Thera Eruption Linear A script	
1448 Dudimose		KASSITE RULERS 'The Dark Ages' 1200 Ulamburiash		
1447 Early Hyksos		MIDDLE KINGDOM Alluwarmas Hantilis II Zidantis II Huzziyas II		
1290 15th Dynasty		EMPIRE 1096 Tudhaliyas I 1076 Hattusilis II 1066 Tudhaliyas II 1046 Arnuwandas I 1031 Tudhaliyas III 1020 Suppiluliumas I 1014 1st Syrian Campaign (Phrygians, Armenians invade from Europe) → 992 Marriage Alliance 984 2nd Syrian Campaign ← → 967 Defeated 970 Mursilis II		
NEW KINGDOM				
18th Dynasty				
1194 Ahmose I				
1170 Amenhotep I				
1150 Thutmose I				
1139 Thutmose II				
1138 Thutmose III ←				
[Hatshepsut]				
1085 Amenhotep II				
1059 Thutmose IV ←				
1050 Amenhotep III ←				
1022 Amenhotep IV				
1003 Tutankamen				
Ankhesenamun ←				
995 Ay				
977 Haremheb ←				
				→ 971 Solomon

recorded in Kings and Chronicles illustrates the need for caution in assuming that all generations have been included in any genealogy.

For prehistory, radiocarbon dating is used universally in archaeological texts and is the most convenient way of expressing comparative dates. Because it depends on assumptions, it does not give absolute dates (see Rohl's Appendix C for a discussion of some of the problems historians have with radiocarbon dating and dendrochronological calibration). **Any prehistoric dating must be tentative.**

The Received Dating (RCD) based on radiocarbon analysis and Egyptian king lists will be compared with alternatives giving greater credence to biblical data, which I have called New Dating (ND), and which will always be so specified (that is, dates not so specified are RCD). For the dates after which there is general agreement, see Table 4.

Introduction

God made man for fellowship with Himself. In the Garden of Eden, Satan sowed the first seeds of rebellion against God. So God began His ministry of reconciliation to which Adam and Eve, and Abel, responded, but which Cain and his descendants rejected resulting in open rebellion (Genesis 4:6-24; 6:5). God responded with the judgment of the Flood and a new start with Noah, his wife and his sons and their wives. But soon there is a new act of defiance (Genesis 11:6), and in response God makes it difficult for mankind to combine against Him by confusing their language and so scattering them over the Earth. This resulted in two opposing trends. First, from a limited number of primary languages, as families spread out and tribes developed, so also new dialects and new but related languages developed. Second, as man endeavoured to control his environment by agriculture and irrigation, city states and trade developed. The languages of the more powerful states and peoples spread with the influence of the state or people, so that dialects were consolidated and some languages lost. This paper is primarily concerned with the first process, but the second should be borne in mind.

They found a plain in Shinar

'Now the whole world had one language and a common speech. As men moved eastward, they found a plain in Shinar and settled there.' (Genesis 11:1-2)

First Settlement (Figure 1)

It is interesting that the earliest evidence of the herding of sheep and harvesting of cereals comes from the cave of Shanidar and the adjacent village site of Zawi Chemi,

almost due south of Mt Ararat on the upper slopes of the Tigris (Great Zab) catchment, just inside the Iraqi border.³ Burney comments:

*'The occurrence of some obsidian indicates relations with the region around Lake Van.'*⁴

(Mt Ararat lies just to the north east of Lake Van.) Dating from the same period are the caves of Wadi en-Natuf on the western slopes of the Judean hills and Palegawra on the western slopes of the Zagros Mountains in Iraqi Kurdistan. These three define a crescent of hill country around the Mesopotamian Plain. Mureybit lies on the edge of it. Continued development in farming and settlement occurred around the crescent, and extended west into Anatolia and east into Medea over the next three and a half millennia (RCD). Clark suggests that over this period, settlement size probably grew from three or four households to small towns with populations in the hundreds.⁵ He also notes that these settlements lie where there was *'sufficient rainfall to permit an efficient dry agriculture'*.⁶

First Environmental Control

From (RCD) c. 5500 BC, settlement began on the Mesopotamian plain requiring irrigation by river water, possibly first on the middle Tigris, at Samarra, which is known for its pottery.⁷ Men who could bake pottery could also bake bricks. The possibility of man controlling his environment by irrigation provides the appropriate setting for the Babel event.

'They said to each other, "Come let's make bricks and bake them thoroughly". They used brick instead of stone and tar for mortar. Then they said, "Come let us build ourselves a city, with a tower that reaches to the heavens, so that we may make a name for ourselves and not be scattered over the face of the whole earth.' (Genesis 11:3-4)

The inference from Genesis 11:1-4 is that this was still the united tribe of Noah, but if radiocarbon and pottery dating for this period is at all self-consistent, there were settlements from Jericho and Cilicia to the Caspian (see Figure 1). This indicates that the scattering of which they were afraid had already begun; but not so far as to make it impossible for the heads of the clans to come together in one place, and plan an organised and controlled future. This they apparently did. Irrigation would feed the people, and the tower would provide the focal point of man's 'One World' state religion.

'Peleg, for in his days was the earth divided' (Genesis 10:25)

It has been commonly assumed that this division refers to the division of the people caused by the confusion of the language. This fits well with regard to both population and motivation. Noah had three sons and 16 grandsons, a

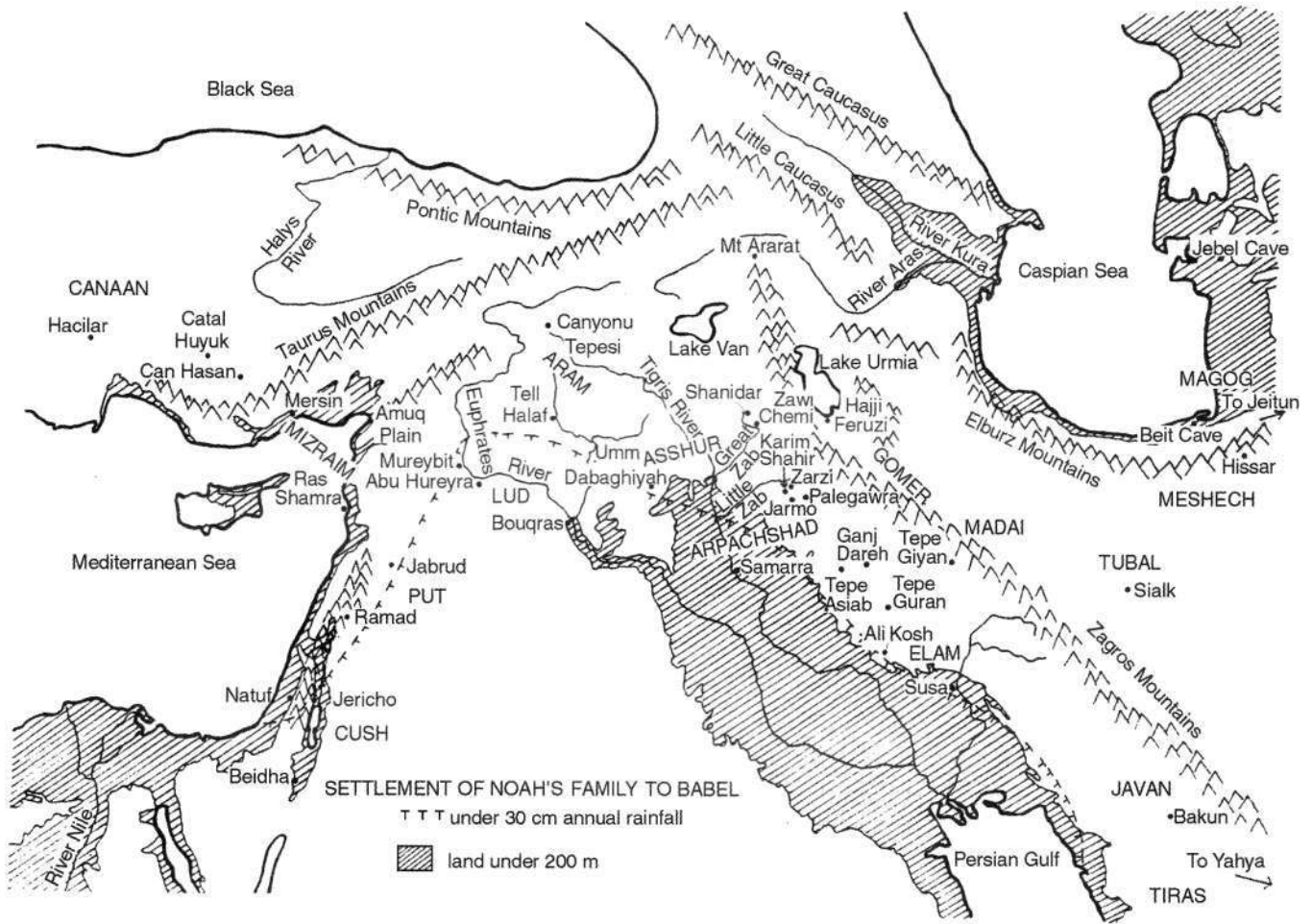


Figure 1. The pattern of settlement of Noah's family in the post-Flood era to Babel.

factorial increase of 5.3. Assuming an equal number of granddaughters, there would be 16 fertile couples in the second generation. Projecting population increase on a factor of 5 would give for generations 5, 6 and 7 populations of 5,000, 25,000 and 125,000; or on a factor of 6: 8,300, 50,000 and 300,000. So Peleg's generation, the sixth after Noah with a population of 25,000 to 50,000 fits the Babel event best, giving the 16 tribes (of the grandsons) an average strength of 1,500-3,000. This estimate fits well with the number and size of settlements at the time of the occupation of the Mesopotamian plain.⁵

The time from the Flood to the birth of Peleg is 101 years (Masoretic), or 531 years (Septuagint) assuming the lists to be complete, which cannot be guaranteed. The Septuagint seems more reasonable* since if the Masoretic genealogy is considered to be complete and accurate, Noah, Shem, Arpachshad and presumably Ham and Japheth all had many years still to live when Peleg was born. If the Septuagint is considered accurate, Noah was long dead and

Shem had recently died, and perhaps the lessons of the Flood seemed remote and unimportant.

Babel
The LORD confused the language
of the whole world'.

'The LORD said, "If as one people speaking the same language they have begun to do this, then nothing they plan to do will be impossible for them. Come, let us go down and confuse their language so they will not understand each other." So the LORD scattered them from there over all the earth, and they stopped building the city. That is why it was called Babel, because there the LORD confused the language of the whole world. From there the LORD scattered them over the face of the whole earth.' (Genesis 11:6-9)

God's purpose was to prevent man combining to control his own environment and so assert his independence of God. The means He used was to break them up into language groups which would act independently, each

* For a defence of the superiority of the Masoretic Text over the Septuagint, see Williams, P., 1998. Some remarks preliminary to a biblical chronology. *CEN Tech. J.* 12(1):98-106 — Editor

seeking their own territory and so be scattered until they had occupied the whole earth.

The questions we are seeking to throw light on are:-

1. How many original languages?
2. The relationship of these languages to the descendants of Noah.
3. The nature of the dispersion that occurred, for example, timing and route.
4. The relationship of known language groups to the original languages.

The data available to us are:

1. The record of the descendants of Noah.
 2. The known languages and their relationships.
 3. The known movements of peoples and their languages.
- Clearly the evaluation of data is critical and will be influenced by the person making the evaluation, whether that person be the linguist, archaeologist, historian or theologian quoted from the sources, the author or the reader.

A satisfactory solution must be comprehensive and consistent chronologically, geographically and theologically. Most 'Tables of the Nations' in Bible handbooks completely ignore the greater part of Asia and all of America. I will postulate a possible comprehensive solution, but while some parts will be well supported, other parts will be highly speculative.

Noah had three sons and 16 grandsons. C.F. and F.M. Voegelin list 17 major language groups, plus three language isolates.⁸ (See Table 7.)

As one of these language groups is Hamito-Semitic, clearly some grandsons of Noah will be allocated an individual language, while some great grandsons may be allocated a language group. The more speculative allocations gain some support from the allocation of languages and/or groups where the connection is clear and also from the known movements of the people involved.

The Semites (See Table 5)

Semitic Languages are divided into three or four groups: Northern Peripheral (N.E.), Northern Central (N.W), Southern Central and Southern Peripheral (S).

Northern Peripheral (NE): The oldest language of this group became known as Akkadian when Sargon of Kish (c. 2334-c. 2279 BC) made his capital at Agade (Akkad), near where Babylon was later sited. He dominated the land from the Gulf to the Mediterranean. 'Akkadian' names are known from c. 2600 BC and

*'the Sumerian king list places the 1st dynasty of Kish, together with a series of kings bearing Akkadian names, immediately after the Flood.'*¹¹

*'By c. 2000 Akkadian had supplanted Sumerian as the spoken language of Southern Mesopotamia . At about the same time, the language divided into the Assyrian dialect, spoken in northern Mesopotamia, and the Babylonian dialect spoken in southern Mesopotamia.'*¹²

Northern Central (NW): The earliest known language from this group was spoken at Ebla, a city between the Orontes and Euphrates Rivers which dominated northern Syria, Lebanon and parts of northern Mesopotamia from c. 2600 BC until destroyed by fire during the period of Akkadian domination. There are some 15,000 tablets surviving from this period.¹³ The language has been called 'Eblaite', but is possibly the earliest Aramaean language.

The Amorites were mainly pastoral people centred around Tadmor about halfway between Damascus and the Euphrates. About 1800 BC, they began a series of incursions into Mesopotamia, resulting in Amorite dynasties in a number of city states. On these occasions, the Amorites adopted the Akkadian (Babylonian) language. Amorite names and a few other words have survived from about 1800 BC, and have been classified as Northern Central Semitic. This may reflect the influence of the powerful and literate Ebla state over a period of up to 800 years, Eblaite replacing the original 'Hamitic' Amorite. 'Old' Canaanite is also known only from borrowings or glosses in the Amarna correspondence of Amenhotep IV.¹⁴ Since he reigned 1007-991 BC by the new dating, 'Old Canaanite' is also probably an Aramean dialect.

Ugaritic refers to the texts found at Ugarit dating from c.1450-1200 BC (1105-855 ND), including correspondence with Amarna. It bears a closer resemblance to biblical Hebrew.

Phoenician had developed by the 10th century and Moabite by the 9th. 'Old' Aramaic became the language of northern Syria by the 10th century.

Southern Central (S) consists of Arabic, known from the 5th century BC and its derivatives including Maltese. It is closest to Northern Central from which it probably derives.

ANCESTOR	LANGUAGE	LAND	LOCATION
Elam	Elamite	Elam	Eastern Mesopotamia
Asshur (= Assyria)	Akkadian -Babylonian -and Assyrian	Akkad Babylonia Assyria	Eastern Mesopotamia <i>parent language of —</i> Central Mesopotamia Northern Mesopotamia
Arpachshad	Sumerian*	Sumer*	Southern Mesopotamia
Lud		Lydia?	Western Anatolia
Aram	Aramaic	Aram	Syria

*Sumerian is a language 'isolate', not classified in any language group. However, Terah, a descendant of Arpachshad, came from Ur in Sumer. It is strange that no language is named after Shem's firstborn (Genesis 11:10-11). I suggest that while the other families were given new languages, the family of Arpachshad was allowed to retain the memory of the original language, possibly as keepers of the written records of the creation and the Flood (Genesis 5:1 NIV). If so, the responsibility for this was probably defined by the genealogy of Genesis 11 and carried on by Ishmael, Isaac, Esau and Jacob (Genesis 25:12, 19; 36:1 and 37:2).¹⁰ Sumerian is the oldest known language and remained as a literary language even after Akkadian superceded it for general use.

? The identification of Lud with Lydia is questionable.

Table 5. The Shemites, sons of Shem (Genesis 10:22).

Southern Peripheral (S) languages are Sabaeen (Sheba?), Minaean, Qatabanian and Hadramawtian from south Arabia spoken from c. 1000 BC-AD 1000, and Geez or Ethiopic found in northern Ethiopia in the 1st millennium AD, and modern derivatives spoken in south Arabia and Ethiopia-Eritrea. This group is closest to the Northern Peripheral¹⁵ and possibly derived from proto-Akkadian through the migration of Joktan's descendants (Genesis 10:26-30).¹⁶

This shows the tribe of Shem remaining in the Mesopotamian area.

The Hamites (see Table 6)

Egyptian, Berber, Cushitic and Chadic form the Hamitic sub-section of the Hamito-Semitic group.

Cushitic is allocated to Raamah, because the names of his sons, Sheba and Dedan, are associated with the Arabian peninsula, from which they may have been dispossessed by the descendants of Joktan, and so crossed or recrossed the strait into north-east Africa, where Cushitic languages compete with the Southern Peripheral Semitic languages today.

Nilo-Saharan, Niger-Congo and Khoisan are classified as African language groups, but their close proximity to the Hamitic languages, and the doubt as to whether such languages as Fulani should be classified as Niger-Congo or Hamitic, the inclusion of Kordofan languages of the Sudan with the Niger-Congo in the Niger-Kordofanian super-group, and similarities between Khoisan and Hamitic languages,¹⁷ all indicate at least a long association between these groups and supports the thesis that the Africans are descendants of Ham. There are also physical similarities. For example:-

"The (Egyptian) peasant or fellah is less racially mixed than the town dweller, and is generally of middle stature, sturdy, dark haired, and dark eyed, with a wide-nostrilled nose and full lips!"¹⁸

"The earliest inhabitants of the Sudan can be traced to Negroid peoples who lived in the vicinity of Khar-toum (and) were clearly in contact with predynastic Egypt."¹⁹

Climatic influence on racial characteristics must also be considered. The Nguni people claim to have migrated from the region of the upper Nile. The Khoisan (Capoid) are

also believed to have originated in northern Africa.²⁰

Canaanite and Amorite are included in the Semitic subgroup. Both these people had close contact with the Semites of Mesopotamia and probably adopted Semitic (Aramaean) languages, but may have retained some vestiges of their original Hamitic language(s).

Mizraim was the father of the Ludim and also the Casluhites and the Caphtorites (from whom the Philistines came — Genesis 10:13; Jeremiah 47:4; Amos 9:7). The Caphtorites are commonly associated with Crete (in Akkadian = Kapturu) and the Ludim (Ludites) could also be associated with Lydia. **This shows the tribe of Ham moving south and west.**

The Japhethites

The sons of Japheth: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech and Tiras. We have seen that:

1. from Mesopotamia, the Shemites and Hamites initially occupied south-west Asia and north-east Africa;
2. the Hamito-Semitic languages still dominate this area of Asia and northern Africa; and
3. the African languages and peoples are probably Hamitic.

Logically, then, the Japhethites, at least initially, will be found to the north and east.

MADAI is the same word as Medea since the early Hebrew was a consonantal text without vowel signs. The Iranian languages belong to the **Indo-European** group, which is therefore associated with Madai.

GOMER and his son Togarmah from the far north (Ezekiel 38:6 NIV, Genesis 10:3) make the **Uralic** group an obvious choice. This group includes the Finnish and Eskimo (Samoyedic) groups of the Arctic, as well as the Magyars (Hungarians).

JAVAN and his sons Elishah, Tarshish, Kittim and

ANCESTOR	LANGUAGE	LAND	COMMENTS
Mizraim	Egyptian (Coptic)	Egypt	Greek: Aegyptos = Hebrew: Mizraim
Put	Proto-Berber	Libya	North African — Tuareg
Canaan	Hamo-Canaanite	Canaan	Adopted NW Semitic
Cush and sons:*			
Raamah	Cushitic	Sudan	Ethiopia, Somalia
Seba	Chadic	Chad	Nigeria — Hausa, Mandara, etc.
Havilah	Nilo-Saharan	Sub-Saharan	Southern Sudan, Nile River
Sabtah	Niger-Congo	Africa	Senegal to the Cape
Sabteca	Khoisan	SW Africa	

The allocation of particular language groups to the sons of Cush is rather arbitrary, but the number of sons and language groups correspond.

Table 6. The Hamites, sons of Ham.

GROUP	SUB-GROUP	LANGUAGE	SON	GRANDSON	GREAT GRANDSON	OTHER
<i>Indo-European</i>			Japheth	Madai		
<i>Uralic</i>				Gomer		
<i>Caucasian</i>						Hybrid? TNS:7 million
<i>Altaic</i>	Turkic Mongolian Manchu-Tungus			Tubal Meshech Meshech Meshech Meshech Meshech ?		Derived Hybrid? (Austronesian) Derived? TNS: 25,000
<i>Amerind</i>		<i>Korean</i>		Magog		
<i>Paleo-Siberian</i>		<i>Japanese</i>		Magog		Hybrid? (Austro-Asiatic)
<i>Sino-Tibetan</i>	<i>Tai</i>			Javan		
<i>Austric</i>	<i>Austro-Asiatic</i> <i>Austronesian</i> <i>Papuan</i> (Indo-Pacific) <i>Australian</i>			Javan Javan? Javan?		Derived? (Austro-Asiatic) Derived? (Austric)
<i>Dravidian</i>				Tiras		
<i>Isolates</i>		Sumerian Elamite	Shem	Arpachshad Elam		
<i>Hamito-Semitic</i>				Asshur		
<i>Semitic</i>	Northern Peripheral Northern Central Southern Central Southern Peripheral			Aram		Derived from Northern Central Joktan's migration?
	<i>Hamitic</i>			Mizraim		
	Berber-Libyan (unknown) Cushitic Chadic	Egyptian	Ham	Put Canaan Cush	Raamah? Seba? Havilah? Sabtah? Sabteca?	
<i>African</i>	Nilo-Saharan Niger(-Congo)-Kordofanian Khoisan					
<i>Isolates</i>		Etruscan Basque	Ham? Ham?			

Voegelin's major groups are in italics.

Language or group modified to a significant degree by contact with another language or group; for example, English could be described as Germanic (hybrid-Romance).

More distant ethnic or linguistic relationship indicating a longer period of development and/or separation; for example, Papuan (derived: Austro-Asiatic).

77 insular Southeast Asia one small language group, Nicobarese, consisting of the languages spoken on the Nicobar Islands, is in a liberal classification, classified as Austro-Asiatic. The other (adjacent) insular family, Andamanese, consisting of the languages spoken on the Andaman Islands by perhaps fewer than 200 people has only recently been supposed to be remotely related to the Papuan languages of Melanesia.⁶

Relationship uncertain.

Total number of speakers

Table 7. Language groups and Noah's family.

Dodanim. Traditional associations have been: Javan with the Ionians; Tarshish with Tartessus in Spain (or Tarsus), Elishah and Kittim with Cyprus (Alasiya), Dodanim with Rhodes. The case for Tarshish-Tartessus is based on Jonah embarking at Joppa for Tarshish (Jonah 1:3), the metals supplied by Tarshish and its association with Tyre (Ezekiel 27:12, etc.).

However, there is another possibility as to the site of Tarshish. Solomon had a fleet of ships built at Ezion-Geber, that went to Ophir and brought gold (I Kings 9:26-28), almuq wood and precious stones (I Kings 10:11), and silver, ivory, apes and peacocks (I Kings 10:22) from Tarshish every three years (II Chronicles 9:21). Later, Jehoshaphat built ships in Ezion-Geber to go to Ophir (I Kings 22:48)

and Tarshish (II Chronicles 20:35-37).

This seems to rule out any Mediterranean destination for these ships. Cansdale's comment on I Kings 10:22 is:

"The peacock is native to the jungles of the Indo-Malayan region. There is no independent evidence to confirm the identification "tukkiyyim" (Hebrew); it is suggested that this word is derived from the Tamil "tokai", but this means "tail" and is not known to refer to the peacock itself. This splendid bird had reached Athens by 450 BC, and had been kept on the island of Samos earlier still. If this translation is correct, [it] suggests that Solomon had traffic with Ceylon or India ... and could have introduced them".²¹

The almuq wood has traditionally been identified with red sandalwood (*Petrocarpus santalinus*), a large leguminous tree native to India and Ceylon.²² It is possible that the name Tarshish is related to the Akkadian word 'to smelt', and that Tarshish came to mean any distant source of metals, much as to us El Dorado means a rich source of gold.²³

The location of Ophir is also uncertain, southern Arabia and East Africa being candidates. Wiseman also lists:

*'(S)upara, 75 km N of Bombay, India. Josephus (Ant.8. 164; LXX and Vulgate (Job 28:16) interpreted Ophir as India. In favour of this interpretation are the facts that all the commodities named are familiar in ancient India, and it is known that from the 2nd millennium BC there was a lively sea-trade between the Persian Gulf and India.'*²⁴

So I have assigned to Javan the combined **Austro-Asiatic** and **Austronesian** language groups.

The **Austro-Asiatic** family comprises about 150 languages in three main subfamilies — Munda, Nicobarese and Mon-Khmer, which includes Vietnamese.

'Superficially, there seems to be little in common between a monosyllabic tone language such as Vietnamese and a polysyllabic toneless Munda language such as Mundari of India; every recent study, however, confirms the underlying unity of the family.'

*'In 1906 Wilhelm Schmidt, a German priest and anthropologist, classified Austro-Asiatic together with the Austronesian family to form a large family called **Austriac**.'*²⁵

Austronesian is divided into:

1. Western which includes the mainland languages of Malaya, and parts of Vietnam and Cambodia, but also includes the indigenous languages of the Indonesian Archipelago, the Philippines, Formosa, and Madagascar; and
2. Eastern which comprises Melanesian, Micronesian and Polynesian.

Pawley comments :-

*'Many different proposals have been made to link Austronesian with other language groups — Mon-Khmer, Munda, and Vietnamese of the Austro-Asiatic family, Tai-Kadai, Sino-Tibetan and Indo-European among others. None has been convincing. Ultimately, no doubt, Austronesian languages like every other family in Oceania, must derive from ancestral stages spoken in Asia at some remote period. Discovery of such distant connections, however, will have little bearing on the question of where the ancestral Austronesian language developed.'*²⁶

'The location of Proto-Austronesian has been the subject of much speculation but little systematic

*investigation. At various times in the past the parent tongue has been placed somewhere in the Southeast Asian mainland, South China and even India and Mesopotamia. There is increasing evidence of an archaeological, geographic, and linguistic nature, however, that the homeland lay in the region of Indonesia and New Guinea.'*²⁷

We can note three things about Austronesian:-

1. How well a language group covering the islands from Hawaii in the North Pacific to Madagascar, off the east coast of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, is described by Genesis 10:4, 'From these the maritime peoples spread out into their territories by their clans within their nations, each with its own language.'
2. The close connection with the mainland and possible common origin with the Austro-Asiatic.
3. While it may have developed among the islands, its origin lies on the mainland, possibly as far away as India (or Mesopotamia).

Magog, the country that produces Gog, the chief prince of Meshech and Tubal (Ezekiel 38:2), is likely to be China, the most populous country in the world and potentially the most powerful, and the Yellow River civilisation where the **Sino-Tibetan** language group originated. While China is primarily an Eastern power its common border with Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgystan and Uzbekistan makes it, like Russia, a potential player in south-west Asian affairs.

Meschech and **Tubal** so closely associated with Magog may be the **Altaic** language groups originating around the Altaic Mountains of Central Asia.

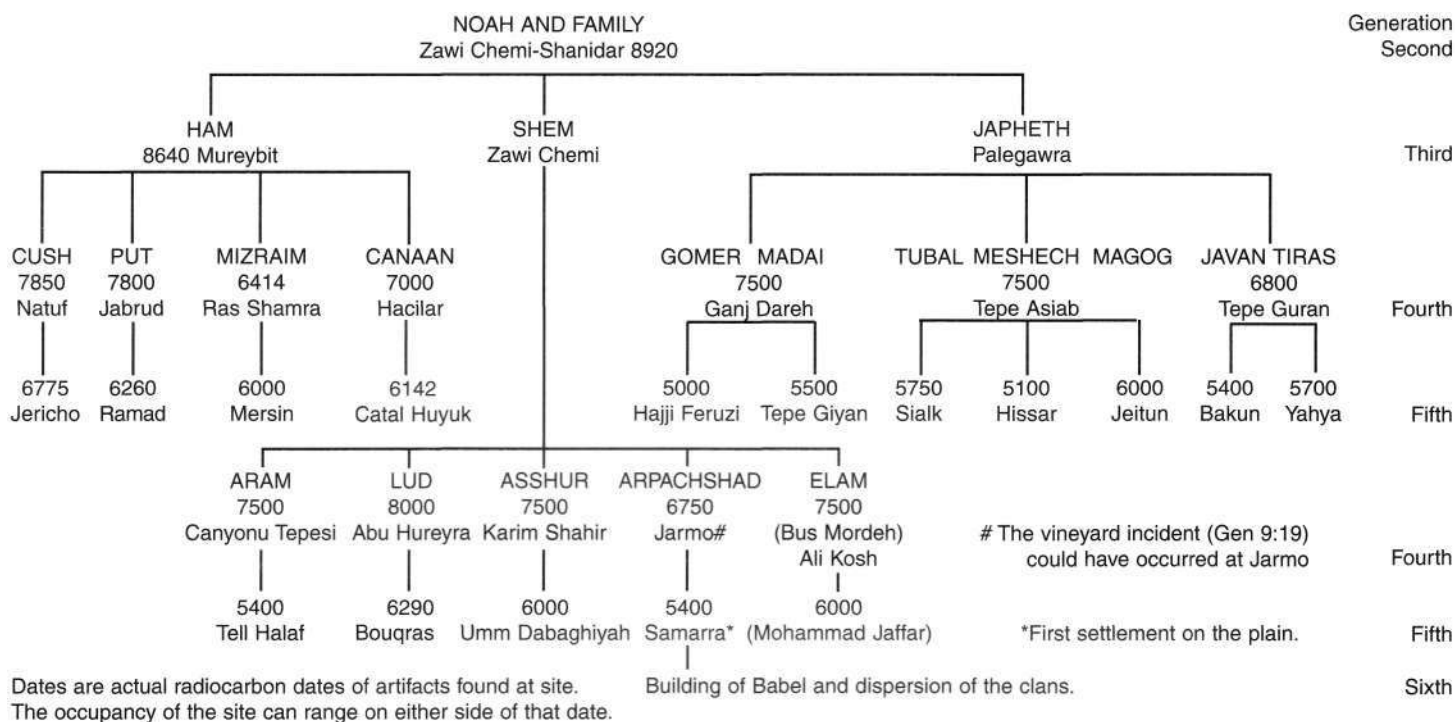
Meschech the **Mongol, Manchu, Tungus** sub-group with which the Japanese and Korean languages are related, and possibly the Amerind also.

*'A conservative genetic classification reflects immense genetic diversity for East Asia by claiming that Ainu, Japanese and Korean are neither related to each other nor to any other language in East Asia and that the Chinese languages (or dialects) belong in one family, Miao-Yao languages in another, and Tai languages in still another. A liberal genetic classification leaves Ainu isolated, includes Korean and Japanese in the Altaic family, and classifies some or all of the other languages as Sino-Tibetan.'*²⁸

Tubal is then the **Turkic** subgroup of Altaic.

TIRAS the remaining son must then be allocated to the **Dravidian** of south India who were displaced from the Indo-Gangetic plain by the arrival of the Indo-Europeans of the Sanskrit of the Rig-Veda.

Table 7 lists the recognised language groups and Noah's family. Figures 2 and 3 show the nuclear areas of the language families and their expansion.



GENERATIONS:		Population	Dating Radiocarbon	Age New	
First	— Shem	8			
Second	— Arpachshad	40	c. 9000	c. 3120	
Third	— Cainan	c. 230	c. 8000	c. 2985	Mesolithic
Fourth	— Salah	c. 1400	c. 7000	c. 2860	Prepottery Neolithic
Fifth	— Eber	c. 8000	c. 6000	c. 2730	Pottery
Sixth	— Peleg	c. 50000	c. 5000	c. 2600	

Table 8. Settlement of Noah's family. (Refer Fig. 1.)

The dispersion

The LORD scattered them over the face of the whole earth! (Genesis 10:9)

(To compare biblical dates refer to Table 3.)

From known relationships between language distribution, and the sons and grandsons of Noah, it was the descendants of Ham who first migrated to the African continent and the Levant. The descendants of Shem initially were confined to the vicinity of Mesopotamia. Of the sons of Japheth, Madai (Medea) lies to the east, and Gomer is associated with the north (Ezekiel 38:6). It is reasonable to assume that after Babel the clans continued to disperse according to the pattern already established. Hence the Jericho settlers would probably be from the clans of Cush or Put, and the Caspian settlers from the clans of Magog, Meshech or Tubal. The confusion of language would have affected members of a clan the same way at a remote settlement as at Babel (see Numbers 11:24-27).

We dealt above very briefly with the progress of Noah and his descendants from the Ark to Babel. We will now endeavour to relate that progress to the evidence from archaeology in more detail (refer to Figure 1 again and see Table 8).

Comparison with the map will show Noah and then **Shem's family**, and then Arpachshad's, moved steadily south from Mt Ararat and Lake Van down the Great Zab and Tigris Rivers until they finally settled on the plain, and the possibilities of irrigation and a controlled environment led to Babel. At the same time, Elam moved down to the foothills bordering the lower Tigris, where signs of irrigation occur at Choga Mami. On the other side, Aram moved up the Tigris to its source near the upper Euphrates, and then occupied Aram-Naharaim (Paddan-Aram), the land of Aram between the two rivers. Following Arpachshad, Asshur staked his claim just before the Tigris leaves the hills to join the plain.

Meanwhile, **Ham's family** moved west, occupying the Levant and southern Anatolia, and **Japheth's family** crossed the Zagros and started to spread out; back towards Lake Urmia, east toward the Caspian and southeast towards the Gulf.

After Babel the dispersion of the tribes, especially those of Ham and Japheth, accelerated (see Figures 2 and 3).

Ham. The tribes of **Put** and **Cush** moved on to the Nile Delta, where the first Neolithic settlement at Merimde is dated to c. 4800 BC. From the delta, Put probably moved west to Cyrenaica and beyond, while the Cushitic clans

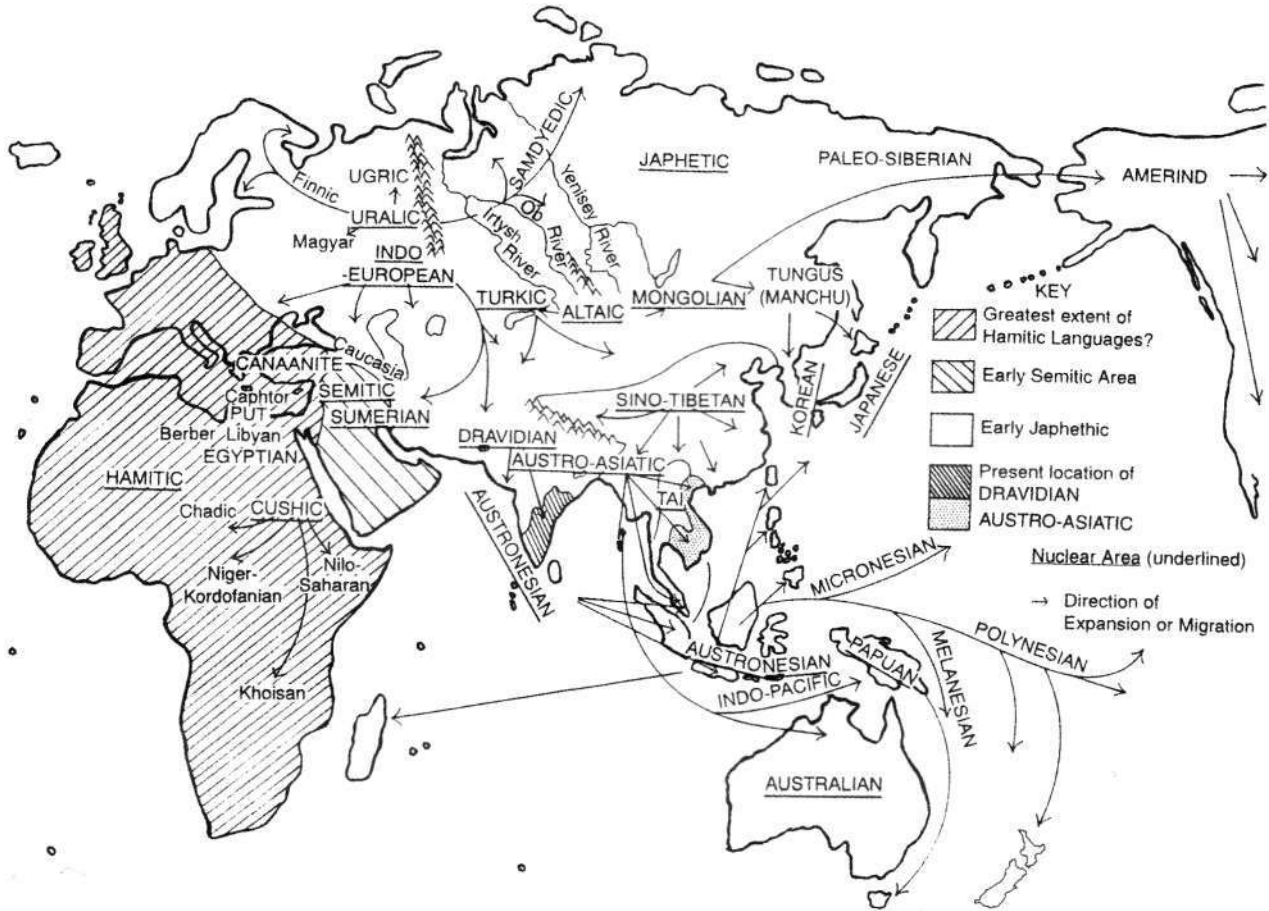


Figure 2. The nuclear areas of the language families and their expansion.

moved south up the Nile to the land of Nubia (or Cush). From there the various clans could have spread east into the horn (Raamah), west to the Niger and south down the east coast. I have shown **Canaan** occupying Hacilar and Catal Huyuk, while Mizraim occupied Ras Shamra (Ugarit) and Mersin; and of the Semites, Lud occupied Abu Hureyra and Bouqras, and Aram occupied Canyonu Tepesi and Halaf. Thus four tribes were poised around the Amuq Plain, the crossroads between Anatolia, Mesopotamia and the Levant. I suggest that most of the clans of **Mizraim** moved south from Ras Shamra to displace Put and Cush from the Nile Delta and settle there themselves, but that some clans or part-clans of the Caphtorites, Casluhites and Ludites moved west from Mersin along the Mediterranean coast of Anatolia and developed maritime skills. Caphtorites probably settled Crete (Kapturu). The Minoan civilisation had strong links with Egypt. Some Casluhites may have settled the Aegean Islands and later become known to the Greeks, who displaced them, as Pelasgians. As seafarers, they may well have settled the Gaza strip from early times, possibly with an eye on the Red Sea trade, and been known as Philistines (Genesis 10:13-14 and Amos 9:7). The Ludites may have settled in the area later known as Lydia, but some commentators amend their name to Lub and associate them with Libya.

Canaan had eleven sons, or was the father of eleven tribes or peoples (Genesis 10:13-18). *The New Bible Dictionary* identifies the Arkites, Arvadites and Zemarites with the seaports of Arka, Aradus (Arvad) and Simirra, north of Tripoli on the Syrian coast,²⁹ and Sidon is the well known port city. All these were Phoenician cities, so the Phoenicians either were Canaanites or else displaced Canaanites. Keil also lists the Sinites as the inhabitants of Sin, a place in Lebanon.³⁰ Hamath is the modern Hamah on the east bank of the Orontes River, and the most northerly state to come under the rule of Solomon and later Jeroboam the second. The other five, Hittites, Jebusites, Amorites, Girgashites and Hivites, together with the Canaanites are all mentioned as occupying the Promised Land (Genesis 15:18-21 and Exodus 13:5). The Promised Land extended from the Brook of Egypt to the Euphrates River, and clearly the descendants of Canaan had occupied the land from Egypt to the Euphrates, and the Mediterranean coast at least as far north as Arvad (Genesis 10:19 probably refers to the hegemony of Sidon, not just the city).

Thus, as Mizraim moved south from Ras Shamra and west from Mersin, the clans of Canaan from the region of Catal Huyuk and Can Hasan also moved east and south to occupy the land they left. The Canaanites at Hacilar from

the Hittite clan are proposed as the ancestors of the Hatti, who were later conquered by an Indo-European group who adopted their name.

Shem. According to the Septuagint, **Arpachshad** died six years after the birth of Peleg. Perhaps it was Cainan, omitted from the Masoretic text,* that led the clan south to continue the Babel lifestyle at Eridu, the earliest known village in southern Sumer, dated to c. 4500 BC. Ur was built shortly afterwards. Uruk, the biblical Erech, is dated after 3500 BC. Erech with Akkad, Babylon and Calneh were the first centres of Nimrod's kingdom in Shinar. He later went to the land of Asshur, where we are told he built Nineveh and four other cities (Genesis 10: 8-12). Nimrod is not listed among the sons of Cush in Genesis 10:7. I would suggest that he was a grandson of Raamah living in south-west Arabia, and a contemporary of Eber. A mighty warrior, I suggest he swept into Sumer from the south and occupied those four cities from which he temporarily controlled Sumer. This was probably the first occurrence of organised aggression. I suggest that the Sumerians rose up against him and with superior

numbers forced his retreat to the hills, where he built the stronghold of Nineveh with its four outposts.

'The earliest city wall so far known, that of Uruk, dates only to 2700-2650 BC'.³¹

Was this built after the departure of Nimrod? Was it necessary because others followed in Nimrod's footsteps? Was Nimrod's invasion the reason for Joktan's occupation of south-west Arabia (Genesis 10:26-30)? Did he migrate to escape Nimrod's tyranny, or was it a punitive expedition, or forward defence?

Note that Nimrod's empire included both Sumerian and Akkadian language areas, and thus promoted the knowledge of Akkadian in Sumer.

Lud may have moved west from Bouqras and settled in the area known as Lydia. They may well have found Hamites there. If so they may have intermingled. The Hamites may have been named after Lud the Semite.

The Japhethic migration

Japheth and his family probably moved from Shanidar, south along the western slopes of the Zagros Mountains, via Palegawra to Ganj Dareh and Tepe Asiab, and Tepe Guran near modern Kermanshah.

* Some argue that the 'Cainan' of Luke 3:36 is a later copyist's interpolation, e.g. letter, *CEN Tech. J.* 12(1):39-40, 1998 — Editor.

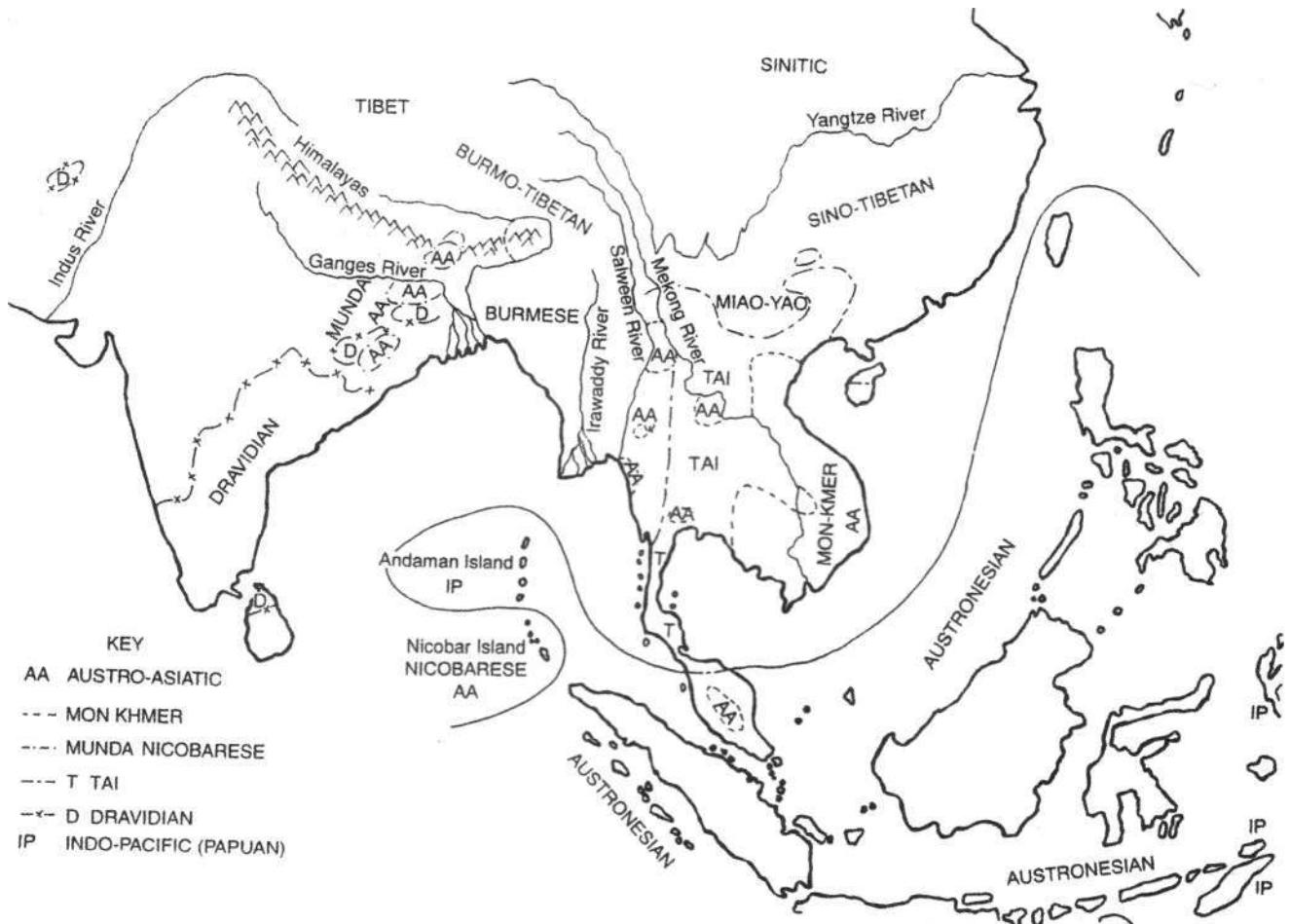


Figure 3. The nuclear areas of the language families and their expansion (enlargement of the Indian and South-East Asian regions of Figure 2).

*The Neolithic communities of the southern margin of Turkmenia (e.g. Djeitun) the south slopes of the Elburz facing the inner desert zone of the Iranian plateau (e.g. Sialk) and the western slope of the Zagros from Kurdistan (e.g. Palegawra) and Kermanshah to Fars (e.g. Ali Kosh, Bakun and Guran), although differing in their pottery styles, were united by the basically epi-Zarbian nature of their flint work. ... There is comparable evidence for farmers settling down and starting to make pottery containers and cooking vessels from many localities along the western slopes of the Zagros from Kermanshah to Fars (e.g. Bakun near modern Shiraz) and on to Baluchistan.*³²

If farmers settling down and making cooking vessels does not sound like a migrating clan, it must be remembered that we are talking of a migration taking tens of years, if not hundreds.

So it is possible **Tiras** took the southern route to the Indus Valley.

'It was from Iran that the uplands of Baluchistan and the lowlands of Sind were first colonised by farmers.'

*'To judge from radiocarbon dating of the first settlement at Kile Ghul Mohammad, farmers with a comparatively sophisticated technology had already colonized northern Baluchistan by way of Seistan [Sistan] and the Helmand River as early as the middle of the fourth millennium BC.*³³

*A few isolated remnants of Dravidians are [still] found in the Sistan region.*³⁴

The **Tiras** clan settled along the Indus River establishing the Harappan civilisation, which was in contact with the Mesopotamian civilisation by sea and/or land from very early times.

*'Already during the third millennium the Indus Valley was linked by sea with Sumer.*³⁵

This fact is confirmed by Mesopotamian sources.

If the **Javan** clan also travelled via Sistan they may have continued down the Ganges River, followed the coast by boat and/or land to the Malayan Peninsula, and from there spread around the coast and to the islands. However, the association of Tarshish and possibly Ophir with Ceylon and India makes it more likely that they developed as sea peoples from a base on the Persian Gulf, eventually moving east to more hospitable lands, while maintaining trade and perhaps colonies to the west. Potential staging posts are provided by the natural harbours of the west coast of India, known in modern times as Karachi, Jamnagar, Surat, Bombay, Goa, Calicut, etc. Once they had rounded Cape Cormorin and initial exploration had established the existence of the Malay Peninsula, they probably used prevailing winds to sail across the Bay of Bengal to the Andaman and Indonesian Islands from south-east coast bases.

It is also possible that one clan (the Austro-Asiatic)

took the Ganges route, and another clan (the Austronesian) took the south India-Ceylon route. The statement of Herodotus that the Phoenicians arrived from the Persian Gulf area via the Red Sea, suggests that they could have also been a clan of these seafaring people.³⁶ If this is the case, the Phoenicians, like the Amorites, adopted the dominant local language of the Arameans.

Meanwhile, the **Magog** clan moving east from the Elburz following the lower northern slopes of the mountains would come to the Oxus River (Amu Dar'ya), of which a tributary passing between the Tien Shan and Pamir Ranges leads to a pass over the mountains to the Tarim Basin. This is the famous Old Silk Road, that then skirts the southern slopes of the Tien Shan to the Turfan Depression, and then south of the Gobi Desert to the valley of the Hwang Ho. The radiocarbon date for the earliest Chinese culture, the Yan-shao, is 4000 BC.³⁷

Meshech and Tubal, following Magog, may have taken a more northerly tributary of the Oxus that would have allowed them to skirt the western end of the Tien Shan and then follow it north. Presumably they ignored the Dzungarian Gate, and continued north-east and settled in the valleys around the Altai Mountains — **Tubal** possibly in the valley of the Irtysh to the south of the Altai, and **Meshech** to the north in the valley of the Yenisei, possibly centred on the Minusinsk Basin where copper came into use about 2000 BC.³⁸ From here they spread to the east, giving rise to the Amerind, the Manchu-Tungus and the Mongolians, with a major contribution to Korean and Japanese ancestry.

Gomer probably moved north up the west coastal plain of the Caspian Sea, and then followed the Volga and Kama Rivers to the western slopes of the Urals, possibly to the site of present day Perm.

*'The original homeland of Proto-Uralic is considered to have been in the vicinity of the central Urals, possibly centred west of the mountains. Following the dissolution of Uralic, the precursors of the Samoyeds gradually moved northward and eastward into Siberia. The Finno-Ugrians moved to the south and west, to an area close to the junction of the Kama and Volga Rivers.*³⁹

Madai probably followed the same route as Gomer to the south-western foothills of the Urals. Warren Cowgill, Professor of Indo-European Linguistics, Yale University, 1972-1985, writes:

'Anatolian, Indo-Iranian and Greek are different enough that the parent language (Indo-European) must have split into several different languages well before 2000 BC, but similar enough that the first split into separate languages is not likely to have been much earlier than 3000 BC and may have been later.'

He adds that it is necessary to identify

'a population group within Eurasia that was relatively small and homogenous before 3000 BC and that underwent considerable expansion and

fragmentation beginning about 3000BC. ... At present the archaeological evidence seems to find such a group in the Kurgan culture of the South Russian steppe, east of the Dneiper River, north of the Caucasus, and west of the Urals. According to the Lithuanian-American archaeologist Marija Gimbutas in *Indo-European and Indo-Europeans* (1970) this culture began spreading west c. 4000-3500 BC and began to occupy a really wide area stretching from eastern central Europe to Northern Iran c. 3500-3000 BC.⁴⁰

It is logical to identify these 'Kurgan' Indo-European people with the biblical Madai.*

**The first Europeans
(see Figure 4)**

The earliest Neolithic occupation of the Aegean and central Balkans is differently named in each of

* In the OT, the Hebrew word for 'Medes' is always *Madai* — Editor.

the modern European countries in which it is distributed — Proto-Sesklo (Greece), Starcevo (Yugoslavia), Koros (Hungary), Cris (Romania) — but these are regional variants of a widespread, comparatively uniform cultural complex, [see table 9]'

The subsistence bases relied upon enmer, a primitive variety of wheat, and the domesticated sheep or goat... which ... must have been introduced from their natural habitat in Anatolia and the Near East.'

*'Radioactive-carbon dates and typological study show the Thessalian and Macedonian pre-pottery and early ceramic sites to be Europe's earliest Neolithic settlements.'*⁴¹

The extent of this culture is Greece, inland Yugoslavia, Transylvania and south-east Hungary. In Bulgaria the Karanovo culture was contemporary.

The 1961 discovery at Tartaria in Transylvania of three clay tablets inscribed with pictographs and linear signs has encouraged the explanation of

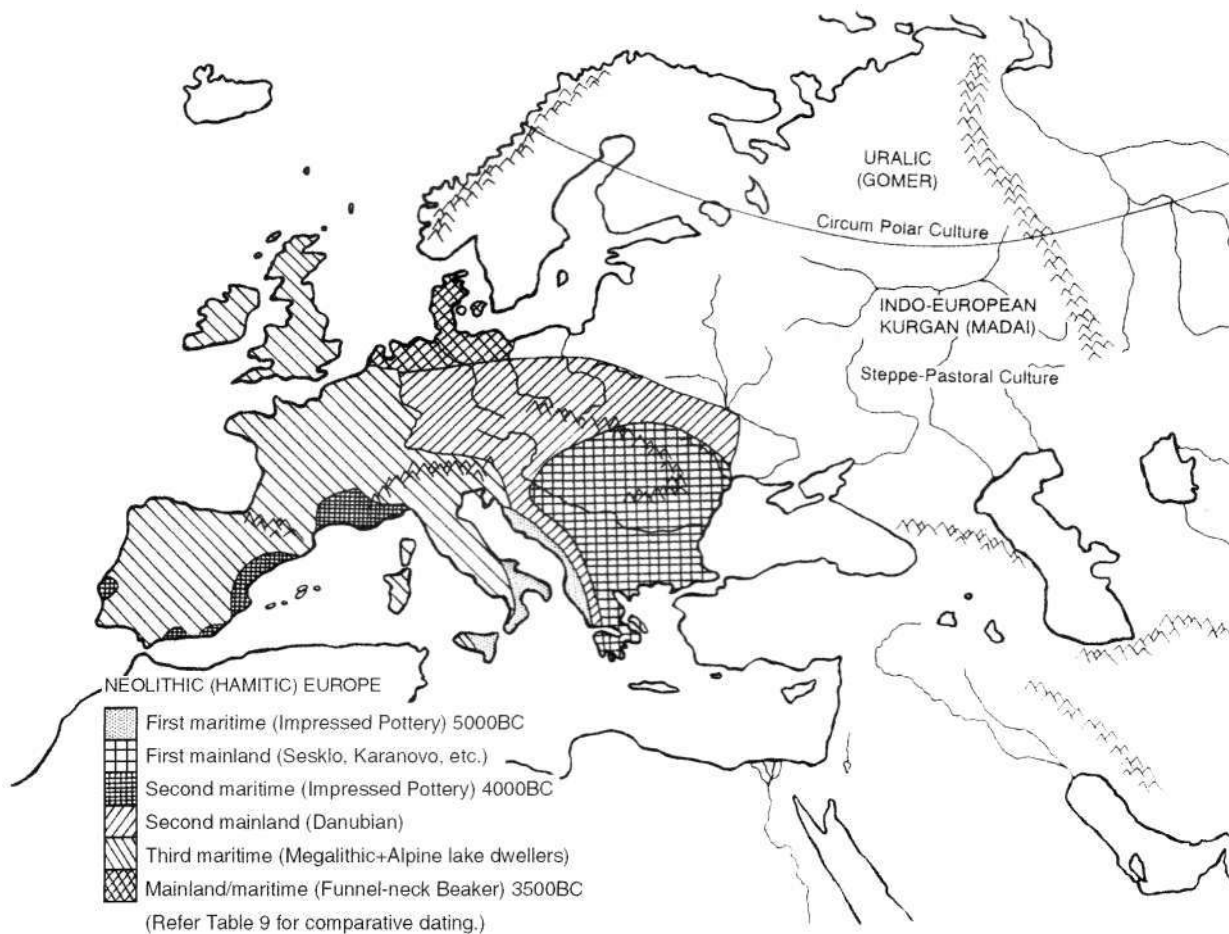


Figure 4. The first Europeans — Neolithic (Hamitic) Europe.

*import from Mesopotamia at about 3000 BC, but this hypothesis has been invalidated by the mutually reinforcing evidence of stratigraphic typologies and radioactive carbon dating, which locate [the] period in the latter part of the 6th millennium BC.'*⁴²

Perhaps, but R. F. Hoddinott notes:

*'The valuable comment of a Bulgarian archaeologist excavating a Roman period cemetery that if the pottery had not been found in situ it would confidently have been dated six centuries earlier, is a warning that all dating must be treated with caution.'*⁴³

It requires a good deal of faith to accept that writing was invented in Central Europe, then lost for 2,000 years or more before it was reinvented in Sumer and Egypt in the same forms. Is it not more reasonable to accept that Neolithic culture began in Europe around 3000 BC?

*'Artifacts from such settlements ... resemble in their general form and character those from Syria, Iraq, and Iran. Yet... the vessels ... from this period in Thessaly or western Macedonia differ from comparable Asiatic wares and contrast even more strongly with the deeply incised wares from early levels at Cnossus Crete, whose affinities lie rather in Anatolia'*⁴⁴, that is, its south coast and the Levant.

This implies two separate migrations. One was from Mesopotamia or Syria via the Konya plain across the Dardanelles. Here one group branched north up the Maritsa Valley to establish the Karanovo culture. The rest followed the Aegean coast to Thessaly where one group settled and drifted south to Sesklo, while others turned north up the Vardar and Morava Rivers to Starcevo on the Danube near present day Belgrade. Some continued north up the Tisra River to the Koros, where again some branched off following the Koros into Transylvania, where the Romanians know its branches as the Black and White Cris (Crisu Negru and Crisu Alb).

The second was from (southern) Anatolia to Crete and the Adriatic, Riviera and Spanish coasts, where the 'deeply incised' Impressed Pottery cultures are found.

'The first expansion of farming to the islands and coasts ... is marked by simple bowls ... decorated by impressing... a feature well known from Mersin and Ras Shamra (Ugarit). The distribution of this ware is strongly coastal',

and is found on the islands of Leukas, Corfu, Malta, Sicily, Elba and Sardinia; and the coasts of the Adriatic, Liguria, Provence, east and south-east Spain, and south Portugal.⁴⁵

'The Early Neolithic culture of the Adriatic region is known as the Impresso complex; it is characterized by grit tempered wares impressed with shells or with a stabbing tool. The simple ornamental bowls and the farming economy they served are believed to have developed as a result of rapid diffusion, a corollary to maritime movement and trade [?] along the Adriatic littoral [and] widely

*dispersed throughout the Mediterranean coastlands.'*⁴⁶

I dispute trade as a major factor in the rapid diffusion of this culture because trade implies two established populations. The rapid diffusion was more likely due to comparatively rapid migration linked with exponential population growth, not limited by war or famine, or to any great extent by disease. We have already proposed the Caphtorites and Casluhites from Mizraim as **the sea-going people** who settled Crete and probably the Aegean Islands. They can now be identified with the Neolithic Impressed Pottery people of the Mediterranean Coast, and are perhaps the forebears of the Etruscans and the Basques, whose languages have so far defied classification. They are probably also responsible for the Megalithic culture of Western Europe.

Western Europe — Megalithic Culture

*'It is reasonable to suppose that the peasant cultures that developed west of the Rhine during the fourth millennium BC, and provided a platform for the prehistory of Iberia, France and the Swiss foreland, stemmed from the primary Mediterranean (Maritime) settlement. The new form of economy spread to the very margins of the Atlantic zone as far as western Ireland, the Hebrides and the Northern Isles of Scotland.'*⁴⁷

*'Although contemporary with people who had developed a copper metallurgical industry in the south Balkans and central Europe, the peasant communities between the Alps and the Atlantic relied primarily on flint and stone for their basic technology.'*⁴⁸

'Quite another aspect of Neolithic settlements in Western Europe was the construction of collective tombs and sacred monuments of immense scale. ... Structurally passage graves might be cut out of the living rock, as in the cemetery at Palmella, Portugal, or built of dry stone walls and roofed by corbelling as at Los Millares, Spain, or, as was generally the case along the Atlantic route from Iberia and western France to the British Isles and the West Baltic, walled and roofed by megalithic slabs ... Despite ... variations ... in particular regions, the occurrence of collective tombs of monumental construction has often been attributed exclusively to seaborne diffusion. ... It is significant that... the makers of impressed ware, had been burying their dead collectively in caves since the middle of the fifth millennium. Again the distribution of impressed wares and of artificial collective tombs coincide to a significant extent. ... It remains a fact that certain tombs found on the sea-board of Atlantic Europe embody notions which can only have spread by sea (rather than being spread by prospecting

for metals). More likely the idea of building collective tombs spread northwards by routes opened up in the course of normal fishing activities.⁴⁹

This is consistent with the use, not necessarily exclusive, of such megalithic monuments as Stonehenge and Carnac as astronomical observatories. (The first Indo-European influence came from the 'Kurgan' Bell-Beaker people, who spread across western Europe, as far as Ireland, seeking metallic ores during the Early Bronze Age; and became dominant with the Celts, who expanded east and west throughout Europe around the 6th century BC.)

The early mainland settlers almost certainly came from Anatolia with a strong Mesopotamian heritage. Candidates would be the Hatti (Hittite) descendants of Canaan, or the Ludim, either from the son of Shem, or from the son of Mizraim or both. In any case these settlers did not speak an Indo-European language. The Neolithic culture continued to expand east to the lower Danube (Boian or Hamangian), north-east to the Dneiper (Cucuteni), and north-west to the Oder and Vistula (Lengyel) [see table 9].

'May God extend the territory of Japheth;

*May Japheth live in the tents of Shem,
And may Canaan be his slave.'* (Genesis 9:27)

This is a threefold prophecy:

God may/will/shall extend/enlarge/increase (the territory or bounds of) Japheth. This could apply to the number of Japheth's descendants, or to the land occupied by them; but most likely to both, since an expanding population will tend to seek more land, and plentiful land will tend to encourage population growth.

I have suggested that Japheth had initial occupancy of America, the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, all of Asia (except the south-west), and also the eastern steppes of Europe.

Surely an extensive territory, but the prophecy implies that it will expand into the territory of Shem, including that originally occupied by Canaan.

Indo-Europeanisation during the bronze age (see Figure 5 & Table 9.)

'Old Europe was developing into an urban culture, but its power was cut short by a steadily increasing infiltration of the semi-nomadic pastoralists from the Russian steppes in about 3500 BC. Their culture is called Kurgan because of their burial in tumuli covering graves in deep shafts ('Kurgan' means barrow in Turkic and Russian). It reveals elements of the hypothetical mother culture of the Indo-European speakers as reconstructed with the help of common words. In the period c. 3500-2300 BC, their presence is traced in Danubian

*Europe, and, after 2300 BC, their arrival is documented in the Aegean and Adriatic regions. Changes in social structure, economy, show that people of a different background imposed their ways of life. Centres of the new power are witnessed by strongholds such as Vucedol (at Vukovar in northern Yugoslavia) and Nagypad (at Pecs in southern Hungary). Cultural uniformity is evidenced over the Danubian plain down to Macedonia before 3000 BC. The new culture with persisting elements of Old European substratum is known by the names of Cernavoda in Dobruja, Ezero (near Nova Zagora) in Bulgaria, Cotofeni (near Craiova) in Transylvania, and Baden (near Vienna) in the middle Danube region!'*⁵⁰

Nucleation

*'By 2000 BC, nuclear groups parent to Indo-European Illyrian-, Armenian-, Venetan-, Phrygian-, Mysian-, Dacian-, Thracian-, and Greek-speaking units were formed; their cultures were typified by military aristocracies, hill forts, small villages, horses, and vehicles. Their archaeological complexes are dubbed Otomani-Wietenberg in Transylvania; Monteoru in Moldavia; Tei in the lower Danube region (Wallachia) and Thrace; and Incrusted Pottery in Pannonia and north western Yugoslavia.'*⁵⁰

The Otomani-Wietenberg was probably parent to the Unetice-Tumulus culture, the Monteoru to the Dacian and Thracian, the Tei of the lower Danube to the Greek language group, the Tei of Thrace to the Armenian, Mysian, Phrygian, the Baden to the Italic and the Incrusted Pottery, to the Venetan and Illyrian, of which modern Albanian is a descendant. By 2000 BC, the Kurgan people, who were later to be identified as Hittite and Luwian had probably moved via Dobrudja and the Black Sea coast into Anatolia. The Hittites may have been responsible for the destruction of Troy II and the Luwians for the short duration of Troy III. S.H.F. Lloyd writes:

*'About 2300 BC a great wave of Indo-European invaders, speaking a Luwian dialect, seems to have swept over Anatolia from the west, occupying practically the whole southwestern part of the peninsula.'*⁵¹

The Aegean

'End of the early Bronze Age on the mainland (c. 2200-2000). The comparative unity of incipient civilization in the Aegean area was eventually shattered by new movements of people into the Cyclades and the southern part of the mainland. Toward the end of the 3rd millennium, many of the settlements on the mainland, such as that at Lerna,

Gomer Uralic Languages to present day except as shown.

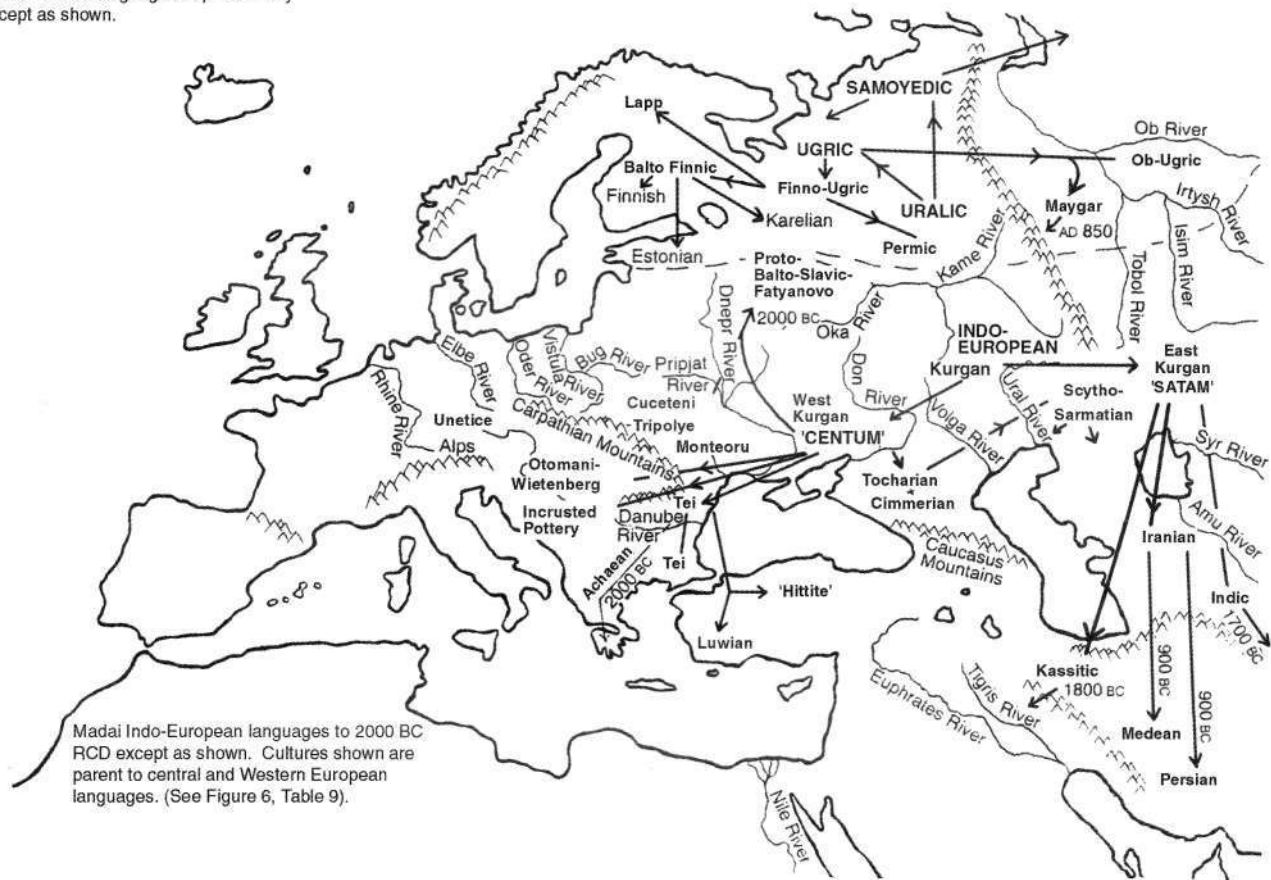


Figure 5. Indo-Europeanisation during the Bronze Age.

were destroyed by fire, and the houses built afterwards were of a different type and more primitive. ... The new houses were evidently built by foreign invaders settling in the places they had destroyed. But some of the previous inhabitants may have survived as hewers of wood and drawers of water. ... About the same time as this invasion of the mainland, other people from Anatolia settled in some of the Cycladic islands, ...It is clear from their pottery that these people ... came from the coastal regions of western Anatolia which had been comparatively civilised by then by sea contacts with Cilicia and Syria. ... The mainland seems to have undergone further disturbances at the beginning of the 2nd millennium. Settlements such as those at Lerna and Eutresis were destroyed again at this time. ... Small handmade pots of primitive appearance with possible relatives in the Balkans were found at Lerna in houses built immediately after this second destruction. Scraps of pottery of a different kind, with string-impressed decoration, at Eutresis may come from vases brought by the people who destroyed the settlement there. Corded ware such as this was made by the Kurgan people, who

had spread from their original homeland in south Russia into the Balkans. ... Burial mounds similar to theirs are found in many parts of the mainland, notably in the western Peloponnese but also in Attica from this time onward. ...As often happened in ancient times, when pastoralists overran settled agricultural communities, these invaders appear to have adopted the material culture of those they had conquered.⁵²

Professor Hopper argues that the identification of Linear B tablets, found in Crete and dated to 1375 BC, as an early form of Greek means that the Greek language had reached the mainland before 1450 BC. As

'there are no signs of violent intrusion between the end of Early Helladic III (c. 1900 BC) and the destruction manifest in the Late Helladic towards the end of the 13th century BC',

the Greek speakers entered at the end of Early Helladic III with an earlier incursion at the end of Early Helladic II. He agrees that the Indo-European languages originated from nomads ranging over an area to the north of the Black Sea and states:

'The Greek-speakers have to be related also in their movements to those using other Indo-European

languages, Thracian, Phrygian, Illyric, and especially to those who spoke the Luwian and Hittite languages of Anatolia!

He argues that these latter two peoples entered Anatolia from the west.⁵³

Anatolia

Professor Houwink ten Cate says:

'It is customarily assumed that the Indo-Europeans entered Anatolia around or shortly after 2000 BC. On the basis of the agricultural terminology used in Hittite, it has been suggested that the entry into Anatolia was not a warlike invasion of predominantly male groups. If such had been the case, the influence of substratum languages would have been likely, but on the contrary, the word stems used are definitely Indo-European. The differences in terminology used in other Indo-European subgroups indicate that the 'Anatolians' seceded from the parent group at an early date, before the common agricultural nomenclature came into being. On the other hand, Hittite shares the Indo-European notion of the hereafter pictured as a pastureland with grazing cattle 'for which the dead king sets out'. There is a tendency among linguists to postulate an eastern route of entry into Anatolia by way of the Caucasus, because certain grammatical features — e.g., the loss of the feminine gender — might be explained as having been caused by prolonged contacts with Caucasian languages. It is likely that the Indo-European forebears of the later speakers of Hittite, Palaic, Luwian, and Lydian entered Anatolia together, following a common route, because the Anatolian languages share a considerable number of losses as well as innovations that presuppose a long common past.

*In the central parts of Anatolia, within the bend of the Halys River and in the northern regions, Hittite and Palaic were profoundly influenced by Hattic as a substratum language. The Hattian culture also changed the political and religious concepts of the newcomers, and a clear cultural dependency of the Indo-Europeans on the older Hattian population is evident. Some scholars have stressed the likelihood that farther to the south the Luwians might have been conversant with a different substratum.*⁵⁴

The Luwians probably displaced the Anatolians (Pelasgians?) who settled in the Cycladic islands. The invaders of mainland Greece were probably the Achaeans who, using their contacts with the Minoan civilisation of Crete, developed the Mycenaean civilisation that later provided Homer with the heroes for his epics.

Indo-European 'Hittites' occupy Anatolia

Indo-European personal names began to appear in pre-Indo-European (Hattic) texts about the 18th century BC in Luwian, Palaic and Kaneshite (the language of the town of Nesh [Kultepe]). These Indo-Europeans seemed to have mingled freely ... and Kultepe was apparently an important trading centre. The more flexible Neshian language gradually replaced Hattic ... and by the end of the 18th century the Neshians had replaced the Hattic rulers and were henceforth known as Hittites and their language as Hittite. The Old Hittite Kingdom (c. 1700-1500 BC) dates from this time,⁵⁵ and Luwiya, Pala and Hattusa formed the three major provinces of Anatolia.⁵⁶

'Cursed be Canaan! The lowest of slaves will he be to his brothers.'

(Genesis 9:25, Refer Table 4.)

It has been customary to regard the Canaanite tribes dispossessed by the Israelites, with the possible exception of Sidon, as rather insignificant. However, this is not in accord with the biblical or the secular record.

After Babel, Canaan occupied the land from Egypt to the Euphrates probably west of its junction with the Habor, and then turning west to the coast south of Ebla and Ugarit. North of the crossroads formed by the Amuq Plain the Hittites were established in Anatolia and possibly were the first settlers in mainland Europe. South of the Amuq the Amorites were a power in the land from about 2220 BC. As we have seen, our first knowledge of the Northern Central (NW) Semitic languages comes from **Ebla**, which

*'During the height of its power (c. 2600-2240) dominated northern Syria, Lebanon, and parts of northern Mesopotamia and enjoyed trade and diplomatic relations with states as far away as Egypt, Iran, and Sumer. Part of Ebla's prosperity stemmed from its agricultural hinterland in the rich [Amuq] plain of northern Syria. ... Ebla controlled a group of 17 city states, probably located in Lebanon and south-eastern Turkey. Because of its location Ebla grew rich on transit trade. Materials from Iran, Anatolia, and Cyprus were transhipped to states as distant as Sumer and Egypt. The Egyptian trade passed through Byblos⁵⁷ 'probably by sea ... in seagoing ships known to the Egyptians as "Byblos" ships.*⁵⁸

*'... the fire that destroyed the city was probably the result of an attack by Sargon's grandson Naram-Sin (c. 2240). Following a 250 year period of impoverishment, an Amorite group sacked Ebla and established its own dynasty.'*⁵⁹

Who were the Eblaites? Their nearest neighbours were the Arameans to the east, the Amorites to the south-east, Canaanites to the south, Mizraimites to the west, and

Hittites to the north. I consider the Arameans the more likely candidates because

1. Ebla predates the northward push of the Amorites by at least 400 years,
2. the Amuq Plain was a natural area of expansion for the Arameans, who
3. are known to have occupied and given their name to Aram (Syria),

'For the iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full.' (Genesis 15:16) Two factors contributed to the downfall of Sargon's Empire about 2200 BC:-

*'the invasion of the nomadic Amurru (Amorites), called Martu by the Sumerians, from the northwest, and the infiltration of the Gutians, who came apparently, from the region between the Tigris and the Zagros mountains eastward.'*⁶⁰

*'Soon after 2200 BC the Egyptian Old Kingdom was brought to an end by a movement of Asiatic nomads. Level VI at Byblos was destroyed by fire about 2150 BC, probably by the invading Amorites. The Amorites rebuilt Byblos (Level VII), and a period of close contact with Egypt was begun. The fears and foreign policy of the Middle Kingdom pharaohs, particularly those of the 12th dynasty, are illuminated by the discovery of figurines representing hostile Semitic [Amorite?] princes which had been inscribed with their names and elaborate curses on them, then broken and thrown away; and by discovery of costly gifts from the pharaohs to those Phoenician [Canaanite?] and Syrian [Aramean in alliance against the Amorites?] princes such as the rulers of Ugarit and Katna who were loyal to Egypt.'*⁶¹

The Gutian period lasted until Ur-Nammu established the 3rd dynasty of Ur (c. 2110-2004 BC). This did not bring an end to Amorite involvement.

*'In Ur III, the Martu, in part already sedentary, form one ethnic component along with Sumerians and Akkadians.'*⁶²

They were also a factor in its collapse, which

*'... came about through changing components of the population from "Sumerians and Akkadians" to "Akkadians and Amorites". An Old Babylonian liver omen states that "He of the steppes will enter and chase out the one in the city". This is indeed the abbreviated formula for an event that took place more than once: the usurpation of the king's throne in the city by the "sheik" of some Amorite tribe. These usurpations were regularly carried out as part of the respective tribes became settled, the dynasty of Larsa was Amorite. The fifth ruler of the dynasty, Gungunum c. 1932-1906 conquered Ur.'*⁶³

Babylon 'became the nucleus of a small kingdom established in 1894 BC by the Amorite king Sumuabum'. The sixth of this dynasty was Hammurabi.⁶⁴

'Between about 2000 and 1800 BC they [the

*Amorites] covered both Syria and Mesopotamia with a multitude of small principalities and cities mostly governed by rulers bearing some name characteristic of the Semitic dialect that the Amorites spoke.'*⁶⁵

*'One capital was at Mari. ... Farther west, the political centre was Halab (Aleppo); ... the region then called Amurru was northern Palestine with its centre at Hazor, and the neighbouring Syrian desert.'*⁶⁶

An interesting sidelight on the Amorites is given by Genesis 14. Abram was born in Ur in 1952 BC. Some time later Terah migrated to Haran with his sons Abram and Nahor and their wives, and also Lot, his grandson, whose father Haran had died in Ur. In 1877 BC, Abram left Haran in Aram-Naharaim in northern Mesopotamia for the promised land of Canaan. Genesis 14 reports that for 12 years the king of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboiim and Zoar had been subject to Chedorlaomer, King of Elam, but rebelled in the 13th year and were faced in the 14th year with a punitive expedition consisting of Amraphel king of Shinar (Sumer), Arioch king of Ellaser, Chedorlaomer, and Tidal king of 'Goiim' (Nations). In the 'new' chronology this occurred near the end of the Gutian period, or early in the 3rd Dynasty of Ur, possibly during the conflict with Lagash. The defeat of these kings by Abraham and his Amorite allies fits these troubled times, but also shows that the day of professional soldiers and armies was still in the future. Was the subjection of the Canaanite kings related to the first recorded famine of Genesis 12:10? This account shows the close interaction between Mesopotamia and Palestine (Canaan), and secondly, the lack of domination of one over the other. While Mesopotamian states could establish temporary domination over the Amorites and other Canaanites of the Palestine-Trans Jordan area, these tribes were not only capable of throwing off that domination, but also establishing their own hegemony over Mesopotamian cities.

The Hittites (Hatti)

*'The Hattic language appears as Hattili in Hittite cuneiform texts. Called proto-Hittite by some, it was the language of the linguistic substratum inside the Halys River bend and in more northerly regions. Apparently the Indo-European newcomers of Hittite stock were named with the same designation as their predecessors. ...It is impossible to ascertain the length of time that the Hattians had been present in Anatolia before the Indo-Europeans entered the country.'*⁶⁷

In other words, the original Hittites or Hatti of Anatolia were of non-Indo-European stock.

'It has been surmised that they (the Hittites of Canaan) were a branch of the pre-Indo-European

Hatti.⁶⁸

There is

*'the possibility that "Hattian " was once spoken over a very wide area which included Palestine.*⁶⁹

I suggest that the root of the Hatti people and kingdom was in Canaan the man, and possibly the land, and that they established themselves in Anatolia soon after the Dispersion.

Canaan and the prophecies

We have two prophecies affecting Canaan:-

1. Noah's prophecy that he would be a slave to his brothers, the slave of Shem and the slave of Japheth (Genesis 9:25-27); and
2. the LORD'S statement in Genesis 15:13-16, that after a period of 400 years Abraham's descendants would return to dispossess the Amorites.

In the 'new' chronology, the promise to Abraham was contemporary with the Amorite expansion into Mesopotamia and in the Levant, so that with the Hatti of Anatolia, Canaan controlled territory from Egypt to the Persian Gulf and the Black Sea. They had probably also settled land to the Danube and beyond. By 1400 BC, the European settlers were being subjected to the Japhetic Indo-Europeans, the Hatti were subject to the Indo-Europeans who took their name; the Amorite domination of Mesopotamia was soon to be replaced by that of the Indo-European Kassites and Mittani, and the Semitic Arameans were occupying the northern Levant, while Israel occupied the south and Asshur started to build his power, so that Canaan had become a servant to his brothers and today no language of Canaan survives.

'May Japheth live in the tents of Shem'

The first Incursions

Mesopotamia. Enmebaragasi, king of Kish (2700 BC), is said to be the first historical figure in Mesopotamia. Nimrod's hegemony in Shinar, and also his residence in the territory of Asshur, probably led to more defence conscious and militant regimes. So from 2500 BC we find Lagash and Ur contending for hegemony over the whole of Sumer and southern Akkad. By 2350 BC Sargon of Akkad was establishing an empire which included Sumer and Akkad, whose influence extended from the Gulf shores of Arabia and the Zagros Mountains to the Mediterranean, and which traded from the Indus River to Kapturu (Crete).

By 2200 BC this empire had collapsed under pressure from Amorites from the west and **Gutians** from the east. However, the Gutian language is unknown.

The next to impact on Mesopotamia were the **Hurrians** arriving from the north (or east) about 2200 BC. The Hurrian language is related to the Urartian and possibly to the 'Veinakh' group spoken in the Caucasus.⁷⁰ The first

definitely Indo-European people to make an impact were the **Kassites** who had settled in western Iran by 1800 BC. They dominated Babylonia and southern Mesopotamia from 1600 BC to about 1300 BC.

'The weakening of the Semitic states in Mesopotamia after 1600 enabled the Hurrians to penetrate deeper into the northern region where they formed numerous small states. After 1500, isolated dynasties appear with Indo-Aryan names.'

These developed into the kingdom of the Mitanni.

*'The kingdom of the Mitanni was a feudal state led by a warrior nobility of Aryan or Hurrian origin. Frequently horses were bred on their large landed estates. Documents and contract agreements in Syria often mention a chariot warrior caste that also constituted the social upper class in the cities.'*⁷¹

About 1300 BC it was crushed between the rising powers of the Assyrian Empire to the east and the Hittite Empire to the west. (For new dating see Table 4.)

Eastern Indo-European expansion

'That there was a migration of Indo-European speakers, possibly in waves which can be dated to the 2nd millennium BC, is clear from archaeological and epigraphic evidence in western Asia. Mesopotamia witnessed the arrival, in about 1760 BC, of the Kassites, who introduced the horse and the chariot and bore such obviously Indo-European names as Surias, Indas and Maruttas (Surya, Indra and Marutah in Sanskrit). A treaty c. 1400 BC between the Hittites, who had arrived in Anatolia at about the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC, and the Mittannis invoked four deities — Indara, Uruvna, Mitira and the Nasatyas (names that occur in the Rigveda as Indra, Varuna, Mitra and the Asvins). An inscription at Bogazkoy in Anatolia of about the same date refers to certain Indo-European technical terms in the training of horses. Clay tablets dating to about 1400 BC, written at Tell el Amarna in Babylonian cuneiform, mention the names of princes, such as Biridashva and Artamanya, which are also Indo-European. The association of the horse with these peoples would point to Central Asia or the southern Russian steppes as their place of origin.

Nearer India, the Iranian Plateau was subject to a similar migration. The literature of the Iranian Aryans, the Avesta, when compared with Vedic literature indicates that there once had been a close relationship between the two. It would appear that a branch of the Iranian Aryans migrated to northern India and settled in the Sapta Sindhu region, the area extending from the Kabul River in the north to the Saraswati and upper Doab in the South. The Saraswati, the sacred river at the time, flowed

through northern Rajasthan but soon after disappeared into the desert. It was in the Sapta Sindhu that the majority of the hymns of the Rigveda were composed.'

'Iron technology ... and the migration into the Ganges Valley had resulted in the stabilization of agriculture and the formation of... towns. By the middle of the 1st millennium BC, urbanization had begun. ...A late section of the Rigveda refers to the emergence of four groups — the Brahmins (priests), Ksatriyas (military leaders and landowners), Vaisya (craftsmen and traders), and the Sudras. ... The traditional view of the Sudras is that they were non-Aryan cultivators, who came under the domination of the Aryans and in many cases were enslaved. ... But not all references to the Sudras are to slaves.'⁷²

Presumably many of the Dravidians migrated from the Indo-Gangetic plain to the Deccan, putting pressure on the Austro-Asiatic and Austronesian people to move further east. Five million Austro-Asiatics (Munda) still remain in the hills of Bihar and Orissa. The Medes and Persians, who from 539 BC to 332 BC occupied all 'the tents of Shem' developed from the 'Iranian Aryans'.

Eastern Steppes.

'Tocharian is an Indo-European language that was spoken in northern Chinese Turkestan (Tarim Basin) during the latter half of the 1st millennium AD. Documents from about AD 500-700 were discovered in the 1890s. ... Tocharian forms an independent branch of the Indo-European family not closely related to other neighbouring Indo-European languages (Indo-Aryan and Iranian). Rather, Tocharian shows a closer affinity with the western (centum) languages: compare for example Tocharian "kant" and Latin "centum" with Sanskrit "satam"; "klyos" "hear" and Latin "clueo" with Sanskrit "sru ". In spite of superficial resemblances to Italic and Celtic, the more fundamental shared features would appear to align Tocharian with the more southeastern branches of Indo-European; that is with Thracian and Phrygian or even with Greek and Armenian.'⁷³

Tocharian could well be related to the now extinct languages of other Kurgan steppe peoples, who played a significant part in European-west Asian history; the Cimmerians, Scythians and Sarmatians.

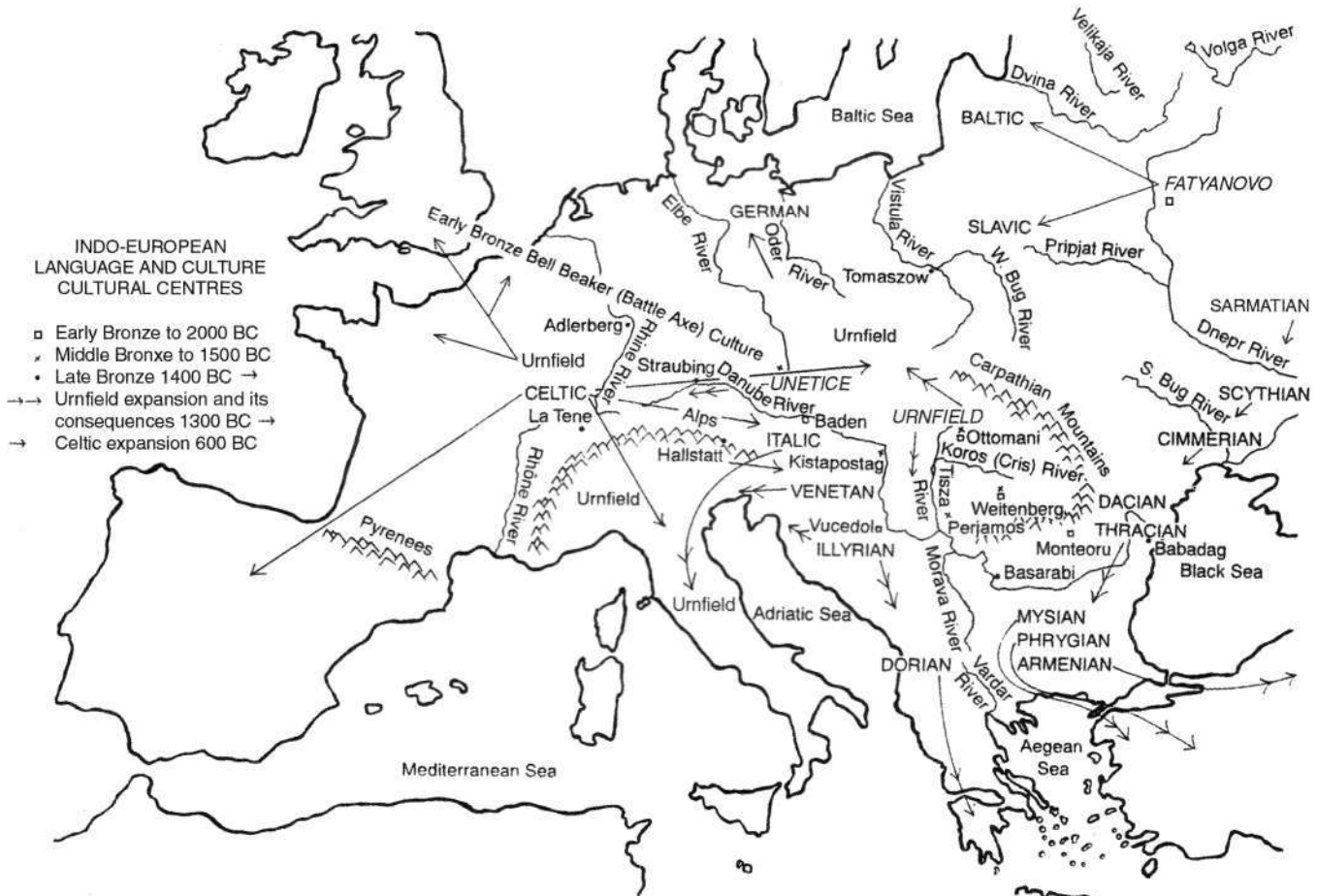


Figure 6. Western Indo-European expansion.

Western Indo-European expansion

(see Figures 5 and 6, and Table 9)

To deal with this in detail is beyond the scope of this paper, so the following is a summary only. Note that Figure 5 also shows the distribution of the Uralic languages in the north-western regions of the Eurasian landmass.

Under the heading 'Indo-Europeanisation', we have seen the parent group, the biblical Madai, identified as the Kurgan steppe peoples. As discussed above, the initial split of the parent language appears to have been into 'satam' or East Kurgan (the Iranian-Indic group), and the 'centum' of the West Kurgan group.

Early division of the West Kurgan group was probably into:-

1. a steppe group of which our only record is Tocharian.
2. an Anatolian group - Hittite, Luwian, etc.
3. Balto-Slav to the west of Tocharian in the Vistula, upper Dneiper area.⁶⁴
4. a Hellenic group - Achaean, Ionic, Doric, etc.
5. an ancient Balkan, whose modern descendant is Armenian, and probably included Phrygian and Mysian, and possibly Dacian and Thracian.
6. an Adriatic group possibly derived from the ancient Balkan and consisting of Illyrian (represented by Albanian) and possibly Venetan.^{74,75}
7. a Western group - Germanic, Celtic and Italic.

In Table 9 the sites and cultures below the line show evidence of Kurgan influence, most strongly resisted by the highly organised and insular Minoan civilisation.

Figure 6 and Table 9 also show the migrations brought about by the continuing expansion westward of the Kurgan steppe people (Cimmerians and Scythians); and also by the population growth, developing technologies and organisation of the Kurgan peoples (Mycenian, Greek, Celtic, and later Roman, German, Slav).

By 500 BC the whole of the European continent was dominated by the descendants of Japheth, the descendants of Madai over the greater part, and of Gomer in the far north. The only exceptions are possibly the remoter parts of the British Isles, the Basques (Iberians?), and the Etruscans.

Summary

- 1 (a) The archaeology of south-west Asia for the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods is consistent with a nuclear group migrating south from the Mt Ararat-Lake Van area and expanding east and west along the slopes of the Zagros, Tauros and Lebanese Mountains, where rainfall was suitable for the development (or redevelopment) of agriculture,
 - (b) This is consistent with the expansion of Noah's family after the Flood.
- 2 (a) The first evidence of irrigation occurs on the Mesopotamian plain at Samarra.

- (b) This is an appropriate time and place for the Babel event.
- 3 (a) Semitic languages are first found in Mesopotamia, and subsequently in the Levant and the Arabian peninsula. Hamitic languages are associated with Africa, but Egypt had close contacts with Crete and the Levant from early times,
 - (b) This is consistent with Ham's initial migration being west and south, and Japheth's initial migration being east and north.
- 4 (a) The first European immigrants came in two streams: a mainland stream from northern Anatolia through the Balkans and along the Danube, and a maritime migration via southern Anatolia, the Aegean islands and Crete, and the north Mediterranean coast,
 - (b) This is consistent with the first European immigrants being Hamitic, possibly the mainland Canaanite, the maritime Mizraic.
- 5 (a) The language(s) of these first Europeans is not known. Known European languages, except for a couple of isolates, are either Indo-European or Uralic. Indo-European is attributed to the Kurgan people of the Volga-Ural steppes, and the Uralic is said to have originated on the western slopes of the Ural mountains,
 - (b) The Kurgan people can be identified with the biblical Madai, and the Uralic with Gomer.
- 6 (a) After the Dispersion, Canaanites occupied land from Egypt to Anatolia, and possibly to the Danube. Around the time of the giving of the promise to Abraham, the Amorites spread their influence in Syria and Mesopotamia. About the same time, the Madai (Kurgans) crossed into the Balkans and Anatolia. Around the time of the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, and their occupation of southern Canaan, the Hatti in Anatolia and the Amorites in Mesopotamia were displaced by Japhethites, and the Arameans moved into Syria,
 - (b) This fulfilled the prophecy to Abraham (Genesis 15:16), and partially fulfilled the prophecy of Noah (Genesis 9:25-27), in that Canaan had become the servant of both Shem and Japheth, and in Mesopotamia Japheth was dwelling in the tents of Shem. Later the Medes and Persians, Greeks, Romans and Turks all occupied more permanently the tents (lands) of Shem.
- 7 (a) The initial land occupation by the sons of Noah and their families is:-

Ham	— Africa, the Mediterranean and southern Europe
Shem	— Mesopotamia and the Arabian Peninsula
Japheth	— the rest of Asia and Europe; America and Oceania.

 - (b) It could well be said that, 'God (had) enlarge(d) Japheth', but the future tense would also be applicable, since Japheth was further enlarged by the occupation of

the whole of Europe, Asia (except Arabia) and Egypt, effectively, by 525 BC.

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