

GENESIS 11 vs 1 创 11 章

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The Tower of Babel,

In this chapter, the old distinctions which survived the flood, now appear again, as men began to multiply. We have the dispersion of the sons of Adam at Babel; their presumptuous design to build a city and a tower – **their own stairway to heaven**. Add to that, some modern scientists suggest that an ice-age might cover much of the earth at this time... as the geology of the earth and atmosphere... slowly recover from the catastrophic events of the global flood.



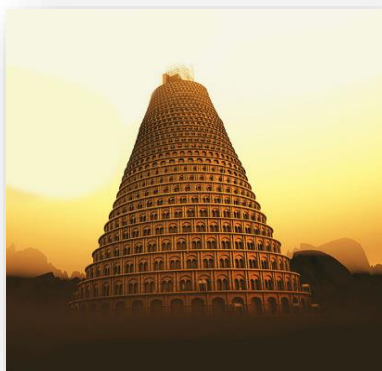
巴别塔

在这一章里，那些在洪水中幸存下来的老我，随着人口急剧增多又重新出现了。亚当的子孙分散在巴别。他们自以为是地设计建造一座城市和一座塔 - **他们自己通往天堂的阶梯**。此外，一些现代科学家认为，冰河时代可能在这个时候覆盖了地球的大部分地区...地球和大气的地质环境...从全球洪水的灾难性事件中慢慢恢复。

¹ Now the whole **earth** was of one language, and of one speech / for some reason, they started to use the same language and the same words; even though in the previous chapter that was not so. The Lord God built variety into His creation; and it seems that each of those revered, royal 8 of Noah's family had their own kingdom and culture including language; and lived for many more years in the new world.

¹ 那时，**天下**人的口音，言语，都是一样。/由于某些原因，他们开始使用相同的语言和相同的词汇;尽管在前一章中并非如此。主上帝创造万物，使其具有多样性;似乎每一个受人尊敬的诺亚家族 8 个“皇室成员”都有自己的王国和文化，包括语言;并在新大陆生活了许多年。

² And it happened, as they journeyed **from the east**, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar / later called: Babylon; and they dwelt there / and did you notice the direction they took to journey to Babylon, they came **from the east**; so they came from where the Tibetan mountains are; not from the northwest direction of the mountains of Ararat.



² 他们**往东边**迁移的时候，在示拿地/以后被称为：巴比伦；遇见一片平原，**就住在那里**。/你注意到了吗？他们**从东方来**，然后前往巴比伦去的方向。所以他们来自西藏的山脉;不是从亚拉腊山脉的西北方向来的。

On the other hand, if Noah landed somewhere on the mountain range known as Ararat, as it seems highly suggested from the communities in eastern Turkey; as recent archeological discoveries propose where so many human bones are found, suggesting an esteemed area -- a cemetery, then it still is possible that people were on the move and stumbled into ancient Babylon.

另一方面，如果诺亚在被称为 Ararat 的山脉上下船，这似乎是土耳其东部;最近的考古发现提出了发现这么多人类骨骼的地方，表明这是一个受人尊敬的地区——墓地，那么人们仍有可能是在迁徙途中偶然进入了古巴比伦。

I am less concerned with the preposition: from, or to. We know **Ararat mountains** means: high mountains... and could have been translated: high mountains. Well the highest mountains on earth are the **Himalayas**, the mountains of Tibet. So, if Noah was Asian... then it makes sense. What we do know, there was a place in Babylon where historically rebellious men tried to build their own stairway to heaven; and God was not going to allow their foolish endeavor to succeed.

Dr. John Pilkey's Origin of the Nations is an excellent discussion on Euhemerism, the belief that pagan gods such as Zeus or Osiris can be identified as ancient historic men and women; in the case of Noah and the 7 who survived the flood,

until the 1800s this was the belief about these 8 royals of Noah's elite family who were venerated and are reflected in many, if not all the priesthood traditions of the earth. **The Sumerian king list** is an extra-biblical source worth studying. **Tracing The Nations Back to Babel** is also excellent about the post-flood world.

3 And they said to one another, Come, let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly. And they used brick for stone, and they used tar for mortar.

4 And they said, Come, let us build for ourselves a city, and a tower whose top will reach to heaven; and let us make for ourselves a name, lest we be scattered abroad over the face of the whole earth.

5 And the LORD came down to see the city and the tower, which the children of men built.

6 And the LORD said, Behold, they are one people, and they all have one language; and this they began to do: and now nothing they imagine to do will be restrained from them.

7 Come, let us go down there, and confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech.

我不太关心从哪儿来或者到哪儿去。我们知道**亚拉腊山脉**的意思是:高山...也许曾经就一直翻译成高山。地球上最高的山是**喜马拉雅山**,也就是西藏的山脉。所以,如果诺亚是亚洲人,那就说得通了。我们所知道的是,在巴比伦有一个地方,历史上,叛逆的人们试图建造通往天堂的楼梯;上帝不会让他们愚蠢的努力得逞的。

约翰·皮尔基博士的《民族的起源》是对欧赫默主义的极好的讨论。欧赫默主义相信异教的神,如宙斯或欧西里斯可以被认为是古代历史上的男人和女人;以诺亚和洪水中幸存的七人为例,

直到 19 世纪,诺亚精英家族的 8 位皇室成员都是这样的信仰,他们受到尊敬,即使不是地球上所有的祭司传统,也反映了他们的信仰。**苏美尔国王名单**是一个额外的圣经来源,值得研究。将这些国家**追溯到巴别塔**也是关于洪水后世界的精彩描述。

3 他们彼此商量说,来吧,我们要作砖,把砖烧透了。他们就拿砖当石头,又拿石漆当灰泥。

4 他们说,来吧,我们要建造一座城和一座塔,塔顶通天,为要传扬我们的名,免得我们分散在全地上。

5 耶和华降临,要看看世人所建造的城和塔。

6 耶和华说,看哪,他们成为一样的人民,都是一样的言语,如今既作起这事来,以后他们所要作的事就没有不成就的了。

7 我们下去,在那里变乱他们的口音,使他们的言语彼此不通。

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⁸ So the LORD scattered them from there over the face of all the **earth**: and they stopped building the city / a massive structure still disintegrating today in modern Iran.

⁹ Therefore the name of it is called Babel; because there the LORD confounded the language of all the **earth**: and from there the LORD scattered them over the face of all the **earth**.



⁸ 于是，耶和华使他们从那里分散在**全**地上。他们就停工，不造那城了。/在今天的伊朗，一个巨大的架构仍然在瓦解。

⁹ 因为耶和华在那里变乱**天**下人的言语，使众人分散在**全**地上，所以那城名叫巴别（就是变乱的意思）。

The Descendants of Shem,

闪的后代

¹⁰ These are the generations of Shem:

Shem was a hundred years old, and begat Arpachshad two years after the flood:

The pyramids of Egypt timeline is: 2450 bc. The Septuagint, the Samaritan Pentateuch; and the roman historian Flavius Josephus all add a hundred additional years to the next progeny of Noah mentioned here; and Paul says: by the mouth of 2 or 3 witnesses every word will be established – **2 Corinthians 13:1**:

and with all the older verses there is **an additional 650 years** added to the timeline which takes us to **about 3,000 bc**; and as one would expect, all the fathers died before their sons; so NO Shem did not live to see Abraham. This info is well documented in: [Were the Pyramids Built Before the Flood?](#)

¹¹ And Shem lived after he begat Arpachshad five hundred years, and begat sons and daughters.

¹² And Arpachshad lived **a hundred** thirty-five years, and begat Salah:

¹³ And Arpachshad lived after he begat Salah four hundred three years, and begat sons and daughters.

¹⁰ 闪的后代记在下面：

洪水以后二年，闪一百岁生了亚法撒。

埃及金字塔的时间轴是在公元前 2450 年。撒马利亚五书;罗马历史学家弗拉维乌斯·约瑟夫都在这里提到的诺亚的后代上又加了 100 年;保罗说：“凭两三个人的口作见证，句句都要定准。” **哥林多后书 13:1**：

与所有更古老的诗篇相比，又**多了 650 年**的时间也就是**公元前 3000 年**;不出所料，所有的父亲都死在儿子之前;所以闪没有活着见亚伯拉罕。这个信息在 [《金字塔是在大洪水之前建造的吗?》](#)

¹¹ 闪生亚法撒之后，又活了五百年，并且生儿养女。

¹² 亚法撒活到**一百三十五**岁，生了沙拉。

¹³ 亚法撒生沙拉之后，又活了四百零三年，并且生儿养女。

¹⁴ And Salah lived thirty years, and begat Eber:

¹⁵ and Salah lived after he begat Eber four hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters.

¹⁶ And **Eber** lived **a hundred** thirty-four years / the father of the Hebrew language and culture,

and begat Peleg / whose name means **divided**; when God separated the nations and forced the different people groups to go their own way, in the days of the birth of Peleg:

¹⁷ And Eber lived after he begat Peleg four hundred and thirty years, and begat sons and daughters.

¹⁸ And Peleg lived **a hundred** thirty years,

and begat Reu / Peleg, the great, great, great-grandfather of Abraham:

¹⁹ And Peleg lived after he begat Reu two hundred nine years, and begat sons and daughters.

²⁰ And Reu lived **a hundred** thirty-two years,

and begat Serug / Reu, the great, great-grandfather of Abraham:

²¹ And Reu lived after he begat Serug two hundred seven years, and begat sons and daughters.

²² And Serug lived **a hundred** thirty years, and begat Nahor / Serug, the great-grandfather of Abraham:

²³ And Serug lived after he begat Nahor two hundred years, and begat sons and daughters.

²⁴ And Nahor lived **seventy**-nine years,

and begat **Terah** / **the father** of Abraham:

¹⁴ 沙拉活到三十岁，生了希伯。

¹⁵ 沙拉生希伯之后又活了四百零三年，并且生儿养女。

¹⁶ **希伯**活到一百三十四岁 / 希伯来语和文化之父，

生了法勒。 / 其名字的意思是**分裂**；在法勒诞生的日子里，神将不同的民族分开，强迫不同的民族走自己的路：

¹⁷ 希伯生法勒之后，又活了四百三十年，并且生儿养女。

¹⁸ 法勒活到**一百**三十岁，

生了拉吴。 / 法勒，亚伯拉罕的曾曾祖父：

¹⁹ 法勒生拉吴之后，又活了二百零九年，并且生儿养女。

²⁰ 拉吴活到**一百**三十二岁，

生了西鹿。 / 拉吴，亚伯拉罕的曾祖父

²¹ 拉吴生西鹿之后，又活了二百零七年，并且生儿养女。

²² 西鹿活到**一百**三十岁，生了拿鹤。 / 亚伯拉罕的曾祖父西鹿：

²³ 西鹿生拿鹤之后，又活了二百年，并且生儿养女。

²⁴ **拿鹤**活到二十九岁，生了他拉。 / 亚伯拉罕的**父亲**

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²⁵ And Nahor lived after he begat Terah a hundred and nineteen years,

and begat sons and daughters / Nahor, grandfather of Abraham is the first to die before his father; in his case: 2 years before.

²⁶ And Terah lived seventy years,

and begat Abram, Nahor, and Haran / three sons, were they triplets?

²⁷ Now these are the generations of Terah:

Terah begat Abram, Nahor, and Haran;

and Haran begat Lot.

²⁸ And Haran died before his father / the second time in this list that we read a son died before his father, Terah in the land of his nativity, in Ur of the Chaldees.

²⁹ And Abram and Nahor took for themselves wives:

the name of Abram's wife was Sarai;

and the name of Nahor's wife was Milcah, the daughter of Haran, who was the father of both Milcah and Iscah.

³⁰ But Sarai was barren; she had no child.

³¹ And Terah took Abram his son, and Lot the son of Haran his son's son, and Sarai his daughter in law, his son Abram's wife; and together they went out from Ur of the Chaldees,

to go to the land of Canaan; and they came to Haran, and dwelt there.

³² And the days of Terah were two hundred and five years: and Terah died in Haran.

²⁵ 拿鹤生他拉之后，又活了一百一十九年，

并且生儿养女。/亚伯拉罕的祖父拿鹤是第一个死在他父亲之前的;他是 2 年前。

²⁶ 他拉活到七十岁，

生了亚伯兰，拿鹤，哈兰。/三个儿子，他们是三胞胎吗?

²⁷ 他拉的后代，记在下面：

他拉生亚伯兰，

拿鹤，哈兰。哈兰生罗得。

²⁸ 哈兰死在他的本地迦勒底的吾珥，在他父亲他拉之先。/在这个列表中我们第二次读到一个儿子比他父亲先死，

²⁹ 亚伯兰，拿鹤各娶了妻。

亚伯兰的妻子名叫撒莱。

拿鹤的妻子名叫密迦，是哈兰的女儿。哈兰是密迦和亦迦的父亲。

³⁰ 撒莱不生育，没有孩子。

³¹ 他拉带着他儿子，亚伯兰和他孙子，哈兰的儿子罗得，并他儿妇亚伯兰的妻子撒莱，出了迦勒底的吾珥，要往迦南地去。

他们走到哈兰，就住在那里。

³² 他拉共活了二百零五岁，就死在哈兰。

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Just an aside:

Some have wondered if Noah was Asian; it's interesting to note that the Hebrew word for ARK, is **teba**, which is the root of **Tibet**, the highest mountains in the world. A careful study of Chinese ideographs called: radicals... is fascinating, as we discover the most basic Chinese characters from 5,000 + years ago,

which reflect a knowledge of: the flood; and a big boat -- that happens to have 8 people in it; as well as many details of the Garden of Eden, with 2 people and a serpent prominently featured.

Of the nearly 300 flood stories told throughout the world; China has a flood story very similar to Noah and his big boat. To learn more, check out: [GOD IN ANCIENT CHINA](#)

Masoretic text based on the Leningrad Codex; was a corrupt translation in 1180ad (900 years ago) seeking to have Shem live to the days of Abraham, to be identified as Melchizedek; discrediting Jesus' claim of being High Priest after the order of Melchizedek.

旁白:

有人想知道诺亚是不是中国人;有趣的是,希伯来语中约柜的意思是 **teba**,它是**西藏**的词根,世界上最高的山。《对中国表意文字的详细研究:偏旁字》有趣的是,我们发现了 5000 年前最基本的汉字,

它们反映了以下知识:洪水;一艘大船,刚好有 8 个人;还有很多关于伊甸园的细节,两个人和一条蛇的突出特征。

在全世界流传的近 300 个洪水故事中;中国有一个与诺亚和他的大船非常相似的洪水故事。要了解更多,请查看: [古代中国的神](#)

基于列宁格勒法典的马索莱文本;是一个堕落的翻译在 1180 年(900 年前)寻求让闪活到亚伯拉罕的日子,被确定为麦基洗德;不信耶稣自称是照着麦基洗德的等次作大祭司。

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约..公元前 3000 年洪水后 2 年生下第一个孩子	第一个孩子出生后又多活了几年。闪没有活着见亚伯拉罕;他们中的大多数人在第一个孩子去世之前就已经去世了									
闪活了 100 年	+ 500 年以上									
亚法撒活了 135 年	+ 503									
撒拉活了 130 年		+ 403								
希伯活到 134 岁，是希伯来人的祖师			+ 403							
法勒活了 130 岁, 分界				+ 403		列国分散在巴别塔				
拉吴活了 132 岁					+ 207					
西鹿活了 130 岁						+ 200				
拿鹤活了 79 岁						+ 119		拿鹤比他父亲早两年去世		
他拉活了 130 岁								+ 75		
拉伯拉罕活了 100 岁								+75		
# = 从马所拉文本中缺失	650 在希伯来语马所拉文本中显然缺少了额外的年份。									
基于 Septuagint;苏美尔摩西五经;约瑟夫;使徒保罗;殉教者司提反的见证										