

# LOCATING NOAH'S ARK FROM POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

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## **1 Abstract**

*According to the Holy Bible, all humanity today descended from Noah's three sons and their wives, after the Flood wiped out the other descendants of Adam. Biblical genealogies principally align the descendants of Shem with the white race, the descendants of Ham with the black/brown races and the descendants of Japheth with the mongoloid race. A historical examination of migration patterns shows the focal point of the racial separation is centered at the Pamir mountain plateau in Asia. It is likely therefore, that Noah's Ark is located in the proximity.*

## **2 Introduction**

Gen 9:19 indicates that all humanity today descended from Noah's sons Shem, Ham and Japheth. Though Noah and his wife survived the Flood, the genealogies do not show Noah having any other sons. Being the progeny of Noah and his wife, Noah's sons would have similar genetic makeup, but their wives will introduce some variation to their respective offspring. Genetic studies confirm that current world population can be traced back to three female progenitors classified as the L3, M, and N mtDNA haplogroups all descended from the mitochondrial Eve<sup>1</sup> and also that the mtDNA mutation rates are consistent with the biblical timeline<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Updated comprehensive phylogenetic tree of global human mitochondrial DNA variation. Van Oven, Mannis, Manfred Kayser. 2, s.l. : Wiley-Liss, Inc, 2009, Vol. 30.

<sup>2</sup> On the Origin of Human Mitochondrial DNA Differences, New Generation Time Data Both Suggest a Unified Young-Earth Creation Model and Challenge the Evolutionary Out-of-Africa Model. Jeanson, Nathaniel T. 2016, Answers Research Journal, Vol. 9, pp. 123-130.

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We would expect that in the years immediately after the flood, the children of Noah's sons will preferably marry children of the other sons, thus generating a mixed genetic pool. The incident with Canaan (Gen 9:21 ~ 27), portrays Noah's family in close proximity. Canaan was the fourth son of Ham (Gen 10:6), and since he was a young boy or teenager at that time, this incident took place in excess of twenty years after the flood. The curse pronounced on Canaan (Gen 9:25 ~ 27), would likely drive a wedge in the family and serve to ostracize the children of Canaan, but in the main, the post-flood population continued in some proximity, until the incident of the Tower of Babel (Gen 11:1 ~9) initiated pronounced tribal segregation. James Ussher estimated the tower of Babel incident some 106 years after the flood<sup>3</sup>. Gen 10:25 speaks of the dividing of the earth in the days of Peleg, which Adam Clarke places at approximately 120 years after the flood<sup>4</sup>.

Thereafter, the distances separating the tribes will ensure some degree of genetic specialization. We observe also that climatic factors, principally the level of sunlight, has affected skin color over time, resulting in native skin color getting progressively darker with proximity to the equator.

We can conclude that the relatively homogenous population existing after the flood, quickly segregated with time, into the racial traits we see prevalent today. These racial differences can be used to trace the likely directions of the dispersion, and the location of Noah's Ark.

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<sup>3</sup> Ussher, James. *The Annals of the World*. s.l. : Master Books, 2007. 978-0890515105.

<sup>4</sup> Clarke, Adam. *Adam Clarke's Commentary on the Bible*. [ed.] Rick Mayers. s.l. : eSword, eSword. Vol. Gen 10:25.

### **3 Population Demographics**

#### **3.1 Selection of racial delineation for analysis**

Anthropologists have historically classified the races as Caucasoid, Mongoloid and Negroid based on skin color and other physical characteristics<sup>5</sup>. Genetic studies<sup>6</sup> attempting to specify genetic markers peculiar to racial groups show alignment with this classical delineation.

For this analysis therefore, we will use the *prima facie* delineation of ‘white’, ‘black/brown’ and ‘mongoloid’ to describe the world’s primary racial groups.

#### **3.2 Biblical pointers to racial alignments with Noah’s sons**

Of the three racial groups, the one most clearly identified with a son of Noah is the tribe of Ham. The black races have traditionally been seen as descended from Ham. Egypt in the Hebrew is ‘mitsrayim’, Libya is from ‘put’ and Ethiopia is from ‘cush’ (Ezek 38:5; Nah 3:9; Ps 105:23, 27; 106:22), all sons of Ham (Gen 10:6), and native populations in all these countries are dark skinned. Herodutus (circa 489 ~ 420 BCE) also identified the inhabitants of India as Eastern Ethiopians, resembling their western relatives but having straight hair<sup>7</sup>. Josephus (circa 37 ~ 100 CE) also recognized a western (African) and eastern (Asian) Ethiopia<sup>8</sup>.

Present day Jews retain clear historical links to Shem through their tribal forbearer Judah (Luke 3: 23 ~ 38). Since the Jews can be classed as ‘white’, the indication is that Shem is the forbearer of the white races.

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<sup>5</sup> Editor. race. The free online dictionary by Farlex. [Online] 2017. <http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Race>.

<sup>6</sup> Cavalli-Sforza, Luigi Luca, Paolo Menozzi, and Alberto Piazza. *The history and geography of human genes*. s.l. : Princeton university press, 1994. ISBN 978-0-691-08750-4.

<sup>7</sup> Godley, A. D. *Herodotus The Histories 7.70.1*. [ed.] Gregory R. Crane. s.l.: Tufts University, Perseus Digital Library.

<sup>8</sup> Josephus, Flavius. *Antiquities*. s.l.: e-Sword Reference Library. Vols. Bk 1, Chap 6, vs 2.

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By the process of elimination, the mongoloid races are therefore descended from Japheth.

### **3.3 Verifying feasibility of present-day population from time of Noah's Flood.**

Based on present day population, it is possible to verify a likely date to the first parents. The population at any time is given by:

$$N_t = N_0(1 + g)^t \quad \text{Equation (1)}$$

Where  $N_t$  = population at year 't';  $N_0$  = population at year '0' with  $\{N_0 \geq 2\}$ ;  $g$  = net population growth rate (births less deaths).

Present day world population is estimated at 7.5 billion<sup>9</sup>, while the date of Noah's Flood is estimated as BCE 2348 by Ussher<sup>10</sup>. A starting population of 8 over this time period yields a growth rate,  $g$ , of slightly less than 0.5%. (Using a starting population of 6 to discount Noah and his wife, marginally increases the growth rate, but it is still less than 0.5%). It should be noted too, that the longer lifespans for the generation after the flood does not translate to larger family sizes and may be explained by a different time basis attributable to astronomical events affecting the orbit of the earth<sup>11</sup>.

Recorded world population growth rate from 1951 to present<sup>12</sup> varied from about 2% in 1966 to about 1.11% in 2017. The current approximate lifespan of 70 years is likely higher than previous generations due to factors such as infant mortality, medical advances and better sanitation. Thus, an estimated growth rate of 0.5% from Noah is quite realistic, when

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<sup>9</sup> Editor. Worldometers Population. [Online] 2017.  
<http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/>.

<sup>10</sup> Ussher, James. *The Annals of the World*. s.l.: Master Books, 2007. 978-0890515105. Though there is some uncertainty of the Bible date of the flood, the degree of the uncertainty does not meaningfully affect the derived growth rate.

<sup>11</sup> Ramsundar, Pallant. Planetary realignments at the time of Noah's Flood and its effect on the Biblical Lifespan of Man. 44, 2015, *American Journal of Biblical Theology*, Vol. 16.

<sup>12</sup> Editor. Worldometers Population. [Online] 2017.  
<http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/>.

additionally considering significant events like the Black Death, the post-Columbian depopulation of indigents due to disease, and periodic mass deaths attributable to wars, natural disasters and epidemics.

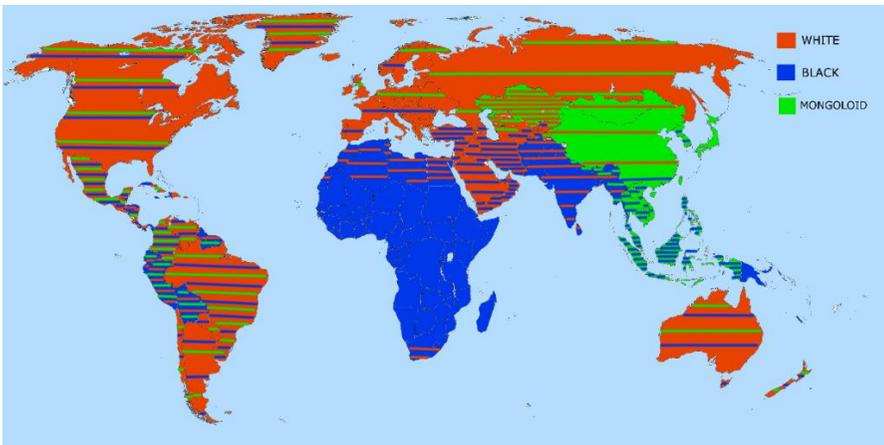
## 4 Historical Track of Population Demographics

### 4.1 Racial Demographics 2018

Migration over the centuries have produced a degree of intermingling of the races. By estimating racial percentages based on color and features, we can obtain a global picture of the racial distribution. Using data from the CIA Factbook<sup>13</sup>, some current demonstrative breakdowns averaged for a representative individual of the country are:

- India - 30 % white, 60% black and 10% mongoloid.
- Brazil – 60% white, 30% black and 10% mongoloid.
- Egypt – 30% white and 70% black.
- Indonesia – 40% black and 60% mongoloid.

A pictorial of 2017 worldwide racial distribution is shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1: 2017 worldwide racial distribution based on white, black and mongoloid criteria.**

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<sup>13</sup> The World Factbook. [Online] Central Intelligence Agency, 2017.  
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

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The analysis for all the countries of the world yields figures very close to 2.5 billion for each of the demographics (white, black, mongoloid), which is an indication that the racial specialization aligns back to the population dispersion of Gen 11:8.

Current global racial distribution is a result of well-known post-Columbian migration, colonialization and displacement of Africans due to the slave trade. It shows, nevertheless, a nexus of the three primary racial groups at the Pamir Mountains, lying between the Hindu-Kush to the south, Tien Shan mountains to the north-east and Karakoram mountains to the east (see Figure 2).



**Figure 2: Mountain ranges in central Asia<sup>14</sup>.**

From the nexus, the natural mountain ranges separate the three racial groups as follows:

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<sup>14</sup> Editor. Asia Physical. mapsofworld. [Online] 2012.  
<https://www.mapsofworld.com/physical-map/maps/asia-physical-map.jpg>.

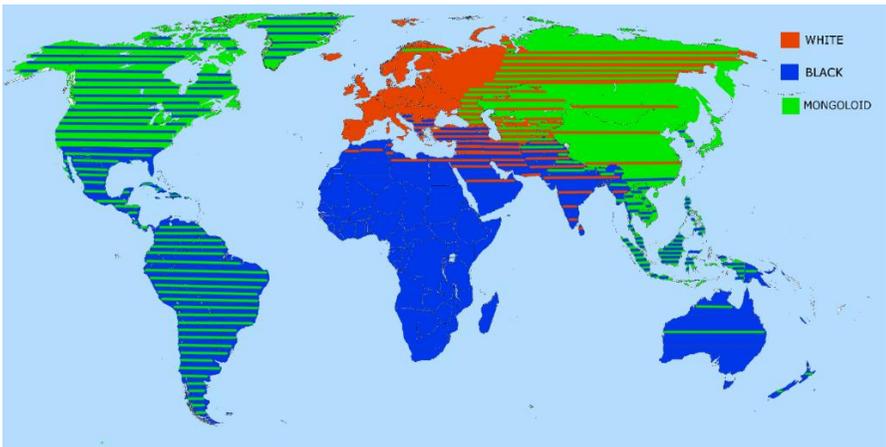
- White and Mongoloid races - Tien Shan, Altai, Sayan and Yablonovy mountain ranges.
- White and Black - Zagros mountain range south of the Black and Caspian seas.
- Mongoloid and Black – Himalayan mountain ranges.

A fair degree of racial blending is prevalent at the border regions.

The current global racial distribution is important in determining the borders of the nations ordained by God (Acts 17:26) because it negates the transient demographic changes attributable to the ebb and flow of empires over time.

#### **4.2 Pre-Columbium Demographics circa 1500 CE**

The pre-Columbian era circa 1500 CE, shows a racial distribution as shown in Figure 3.



***Figure 3: 1500 CE worldwide racial distribution based on white, black and mongoloid criteria.***

The pre-Columbian racial distribution shows the white races crowded into Europe by the Ottomans on the South and the Mongols on the East. The black races have migrated through Africa, the Indian sub-continent and Australia. Mixed Black and Mongoloid populations have spread throughout south-east Asia, the East Indies, North America, Central America and South America. The racial disposition in the East Indies

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suggest that the Black races initially pushed on to Australia and a later migration of Mongolian races encroached into South-East Asia and the East Indies leaving pockets of Black concentrations in Australia and New Guinea. Although the pre-Columbian population of North, Central and South America were all mixed Black/Mongoloid in features, their cultures are very different, suggesting different migratory origins. The North American natives are nomadic hunters/farmers, while the Aztecs, Mayas and Incas of Central and South America are sophisticated city builders with many similarities to the Egyptians. This is indicative of one migratory route for the descendants of Japheth through the Bearing Strait and North America, and another migratory route for Egyptian refugees traveling through the straits of Gibraltar to settle in Central America and spreading south to Peru. The lack of pyramid-like structures in Peru suggest an initial migratory penetration to Peru and a subsequent influx of Egyptian immigrants to Central America who interjected the pyramid-building culture.

From the pre-Columbian racial distribution, after accounting for the Mongol and Turk invasions, we see that demographically, the nexus of racial separation again points to the Pamir Mountains.

### **4.3 Historical demographic changes due to the rise and fall of empires**

A historical look at the rise and fall of empires is instructive of the impact on demographic changes.

#### ***4.3.1 106 years after the flood. Demographic distribution at the tower of Babel, circa 2242 BCE,*** <sup>15</sup>

The Tower of Babel describes a mixed tribal migration from the east to the land of Shinar (Gen 11:2). Gen 10:10 shows that the land of Shinar housed cities that borders the Euphrates river (see Figure 4). A traditional location for Noah's Ark landing is speculated as the Ararat Mountains, which is to the north of the Euphrates, and does not satisfy Gen 11:2. The

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<sup>15</sup> Ussher, James. *The Annals of the World*. s.l.: Master Books, 2007. 978-0890515105.

Euphrates is about 2000 miles journey from the Pamir Mountains to the East and was done in more than 100 years, which averages to about 20 miles/year, and is well within achievable limits. (Ararat is about 200 miles north of the Tigris valley and if it was the landing location for the Ark, the tribes would have reached the Euphrates much sooner than 2242 BCE). The nature of peaceful migrations would be to locate a suitable site, travel for days to the site and stay there for a period of time till it is necessary to move on. Even so, in the next section it is clear that only a fraction of Noah's descendants was at Babel, which means that other descendants were expanding East, North and West of the Euphrates. After Babel, tribal separation became pronounced and expanded in separate orbits.

The Tower of Babel incident thus supports a landing for Noah's Ark at the Pamir mountains to the east of the Euphrates.

#### ***4.3.2 450 years after the flood. Demographic distribution in the time of Abraham, circa 1996 ~ 1821 BCE<sup>16</sup>***

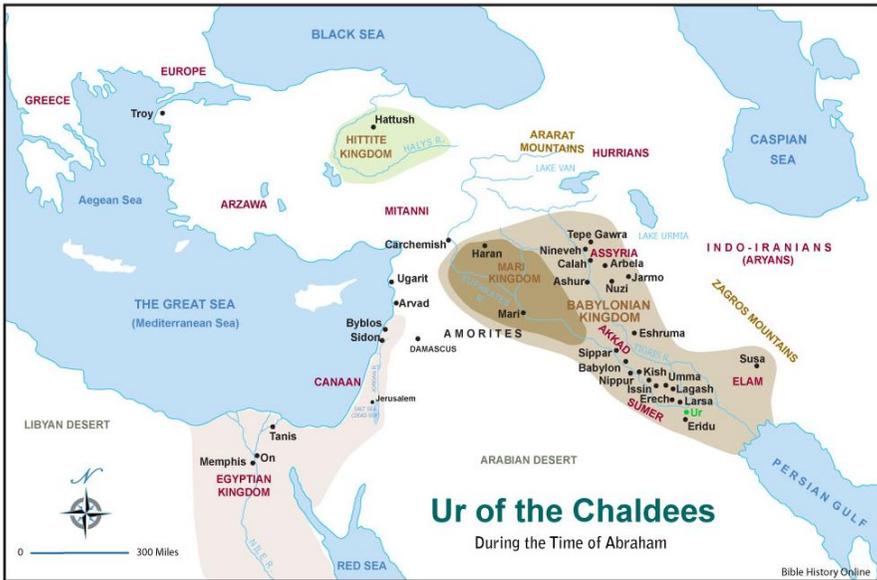
Abraham is descended from Shem (Gen 11:10,26), which places him in the 'white' race category.

Abram, later renamed Abraham (Gen 17:15), migrated to the land of Canaan circa 1936 BCE (Gen 12:4 ~ 5). Gen 12:8 places that area at Bethel, which is just west of Jerusalem.

During that period, the population in west Asia and south of the Black and Caspian Seas shows predominantly Hamitic composition (see Figure 4), primarily descended through Canaan and his sons. The Hittite kingdom south of the Black Sea was Hamitic (Gen 10:15; 23:10), as well as the Amorites east of Jerusalem (Gen 10:16). Further South was Egypt, also descended from Ham.

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<sup>16</sup> Ussher, James. *The Annals of the World*. s.l.: Master Books, 2007. 978-0890515105.



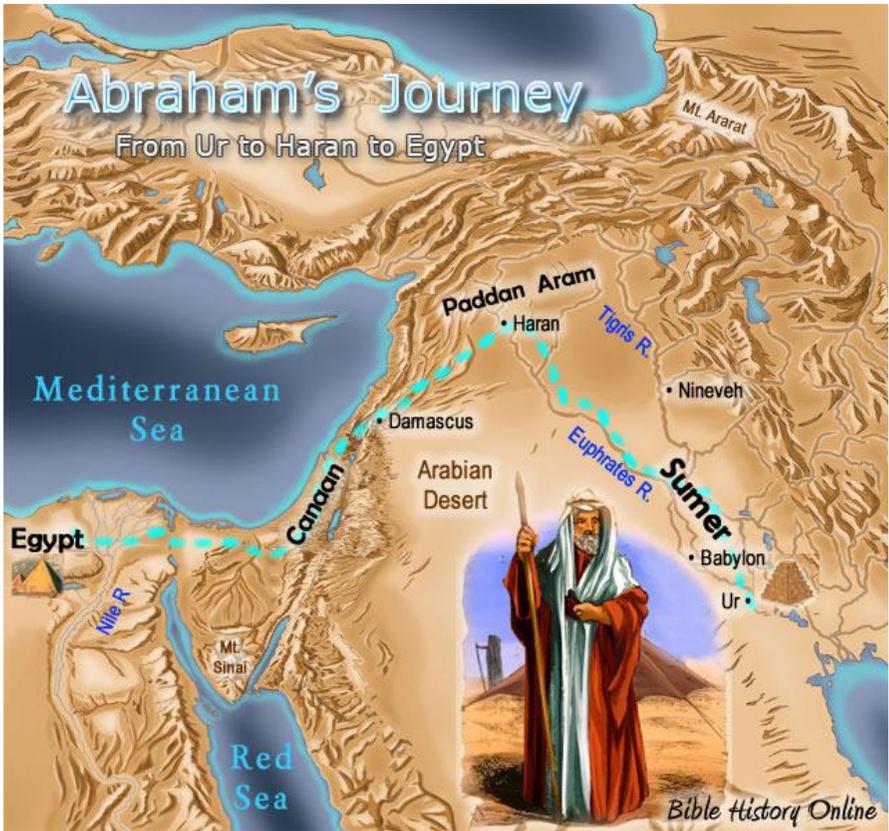
**Figure 4: Disposition of kingdoms in West Asia concurrent with Abraham<sup>17</sup>.**

Babylon is Hamitic been settled by Nimrod, a grandson of Ham (Gen 10:9~ 10). Gen 15:19 ~ 21 list other sons of Ham occupying the region between Egypt and the Euphrates. Further east is the Indo-Iranians with the Indians also descended from Ham as explained in section 3.2.

In this Hamitic concentration south of the Black and Caspian Seas, there are enclaves of different tribes. Assyria, north of Babylon is descended from Shem through Asshur (Gen 10:11,22), while to the south-east of Babylon is a settlement of Elammites. Elam is a son of Shem (Gen 10:22). South of the Black sea is the Mari kingdom, an enclave of Medes (1Chron 5:26; 1Kings 17:6), who descended from Madai, a son of Japheth (Gen 10:2).

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<sup>17</sup> Editor. Ur of the Chaldees at the Time of Abraham. Bible History Online. [Online] Feb 2, 2018. <http://www.bible-history.com/maps/books.php>.



**Figure 5: Abraham's Journeys<sup>18</sup>.**

Abraham descended from another son of Shem ‘Arphaxad’ (Gen 11:10 ~ 26), but was residing at Ur, near this Elammite enclave (see Figure 5).

Abraham’s journey took him north to relatives in Haran (Gen 11:27 ~ 31), which is just south of the Black Sea. This indicates that Abraham’s family line were interlopers staying in the Semitic/Japhetic enclaves in a largely Hamitic region. Their tribal differences with the people of the land is confirmed in Gen 24:3 ~ 4, 10.

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<sup>18</sup> Editor. The Journeys of Abraham. Bible History Online. [Online] February 17, 2018. <http://www.bible-history.com/maps/6-abrahams-journeys.html>.

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The demographics south of the Black and Caspian seas, show the disposition of the majority of the descendants of Ham but only one son of Japheth and two sons of Shem. The other far more numerous descendants of Shem and Japheth are located elsewhere.

During this same period, the Japhetic footprint is dominated in east Asia by the Xia Dynasty (see Figure 6). Following the typical pattern of migration, various other Japhetic tribes will be dispersed around the Xia concentration.



**Figure 6: Disposition of kingdoms in East Asia concurrent with Abraham<sup>19</sup>.**

<sup>19</sup> Luke Cai. Map of Xia Dynasty. Museum of Chinese Art and Ethnography. [Online] [http://www.museocineseparma.org/risorse/dinastie/china\\_xia.htm](http://www.museocineseparma.org/risorse/dinastie/china_xia.htm).

The population demographics in the time of Abraham, circa 1800 BCE, shows a Hamitic dominance south of the Black and Caspian Seas, and a Japhetic concentration east of the Himalayas. History does not fully capture the location of the Semitic population of that time period, but the only available space to accommodate them would fall north-west of the Pamir plateau. The Tigris and Euphrates valley contains a unique confrontation of tribes from Shem, Ham and Japheth that sets the stage for the rise and fall of empires for millennia.

The demographics again points to a nexus of the tribal separation as the Pamir mountains.

#### ***4.3.3 950 years after the flood. Demographic disposition at the founding of Israel, circa 1400 BCE<sup>20</sup>.***

Abraham's descendants through his grandson Jacob settled in the land of Goshen in Egypt (Gen 47:6, 27; Ex 8:22).

By the time of the Exodus (see Figure 7), circa 1491 BCE<sup>21</sup>, Israel's population was in excess of 3 million (Num 1:46) of principally Semite lineage (Ex 12:38).

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<sup>20</sup> Brantley, Gerry K. The Conquest of Canaan: How and When? [Online] 1994.  
<https://www.apologeticspress.org/apcontent.aspx?category=13&article=593#>.

<sup>21</sup> Ussher, James. The Annals of the World. s.l.: Master Books, 2007. 978-0890515105.

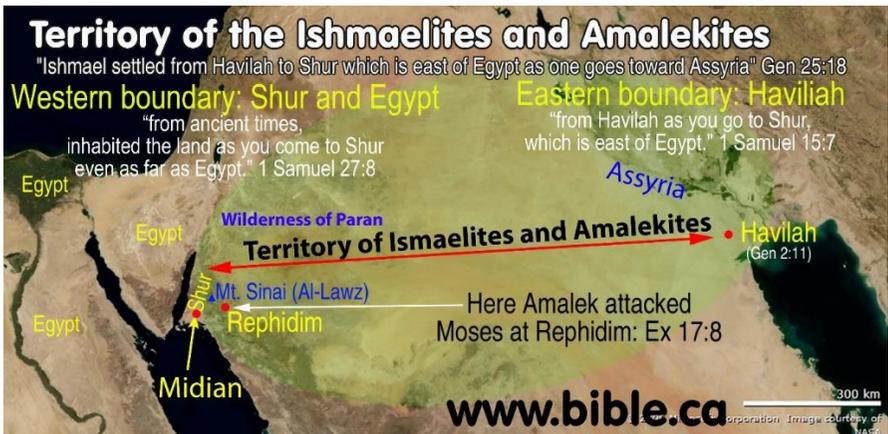


**Figure 7: Southeast Mediterranean demographics at the Exodus<sup>22</sup>.**

At that time, enclaves east of the Jordan were settled by other descendants of Abraham. Ismael, son of Abraham, spread out from Shur to Havilah (Gen 25:18) in the area from Egypt to the Persian Gulf (see Figure 8).

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<sup>22</sup> Editor. The Land of Goshen in Egypt. [www.bibleistrue.com](http://www.bibleistrue.com). [Online] 1985. [Cited: February 17, 2018.] <https://bibleistrue.com/qna/exodus11g.gif>.



**Figure 8: Settlement territory for Ismael's descendants<sup>23</sup>.**

Other sons of Abraham also settled in the same territory as Ismael (Gen 25:1 ~ 6). Esau (Edom), grandson of Abraham, settled East of the Sinai Peninsula (see Figure 7). Abraham had other sons with his wife Keturah that he sent east of the Jordan (Gen 25:6). The descendants of Lot, Abraham's nephew were Moab and Ammon (Gen 19:37 ~ 38) and settled east of the Jordan (see Figure 7). Circa 1491 BCE, the descendants of Ismael, Esau, Lot and the other sons of Abraham are each likely to have populations in excess that of Israel. These populations were mixed Semite/Hamite (Gen 16:1,4; Gen 28:8,9), but with time, intermarriage among the Abrahamic tribes (Gen 29:8; 37:28) will likely concentrate the Semitic element.

By the time Israel subjugated the land of Canaan circa 1400 BCE<sup>24</sup>, Abraham's descendants had formed a Semitic enclave east of the Mediterranean (see Figure 9), in a largely Hamitic region (Jos 1:4). Not

<sup>23</sup> Territory of Ishmaelites and Amalekites. The Interactive Bible. [Online] [Cited: February 17, 2018.] <http://www.bible.ca/archeology/maps-bible-archeology-exodus-ishmaelites-amalekites.jpg>.

<sup>24</sup> Ussher, James. The Annals of the World. s.l. : Master Books, 2007. 978-0890515105.

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shown in Figure 9 are the descendants of Ismael, which stretched from Egypt to the Euphrates.



**Figure 9: Tribal disposition of Abraham’s descendants circa 1400 BCE<sup>25</sup>.**

<sup>25</sup> Canaan the Tribal Territories of Israel. Online Image Arcade. [Online] [Cited: February 17, 2018.] <http://imgarcade.com/the-promised-land-map.html>.

During this same period, the Japhetic footprint in east Asia is dominated by the Shang Dynasty (see Figure 10).



***Figure 10: Disposition of kingdoms in East Asia, concurrent with Israel's occupation of Canaan<sup>26</sup>.***

History again does not fully capture the location of the Semitic population circa 1400 BCE, but the only available space to accommodate them would fall north-west of the Pamir plateau, in the region north and west of the Black and Caspian seas.

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<sup>26</sup> Cai, Luke. Map of Shang Dynasty. Museum of Chinese Art and Ethnography. [Online] 2018. [Cited: February 24, 2018.] [http://www.museocineseparma.org/risorse/dinastie/china\\_shang.htm](http://www.museocineseparma.org/risorse/dinastie/china_shang.htm).

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At 1400 BCE, approximately one thousand years after the flood, the nexus of the tribal separation of the sons of Noah remains at the Pamir mountains, with Abraham's descendants gaining a foothold in Hamitic territory, east of the Mediterranean Sea.

***4.3.4 1767 years after the flood. Demographic disposition to the fall of Judah, circa 581 BCE<sup>27</sup>.***

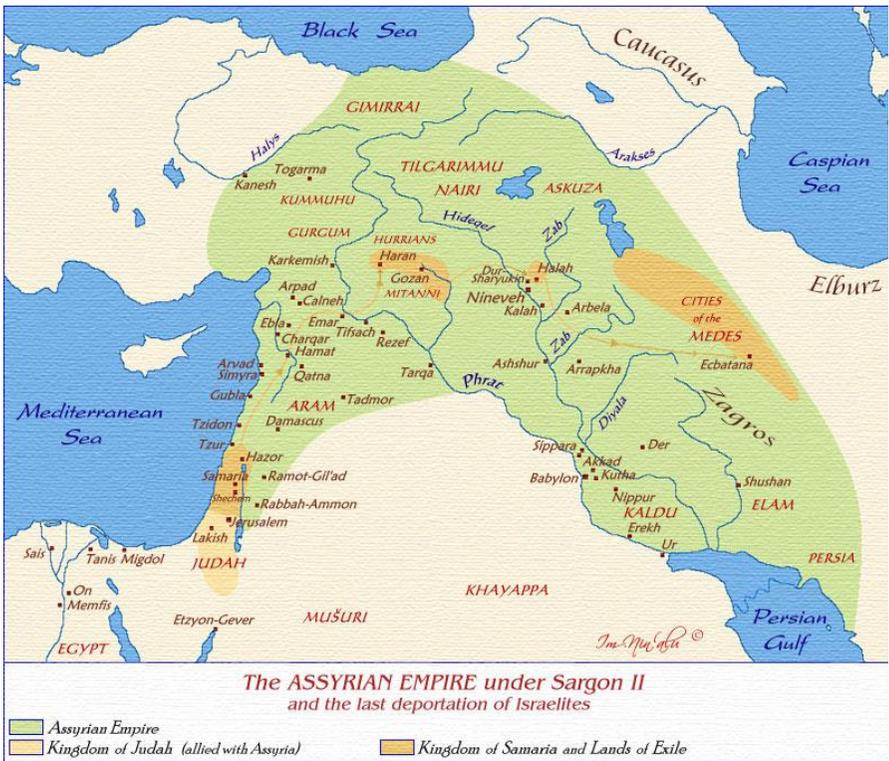
Israel which was established circa 1400 BCE as a close association of tribes, unified as a kingdom under Saul circa 1052 BCE (1 Sam 11:15) and subsequently split into two kingdoms some 121 years later under David's grandson Rehoboam (1 Kings 12:20). The northern kingdom of ten tribes retained the name Israel, while the southern kingdom, Judah, consisted of the tribes of Judah, Benjamin and Levites resettling from other parts of Israel (1 Kings 12:21; 2 Chron 11:13 ~ 14).

Circa 740 BCE, the portion of the kingdom of Israel east of the Jordan was conquered by the Assyrians and the people resettled north in the region of the river Gozan (1 Chron 5:26) in Assyrian captured territory (see Figure 11).

Circa 720 BCE, the Assyrians completed the conquest of the kingdom of Israel and deported the rest of the population of Israel to the same region (2 Kings 17:5 ~ 6). The area of the kingdom of Israel was repopulated by Hamitic peoples (2 Kings 17:24).

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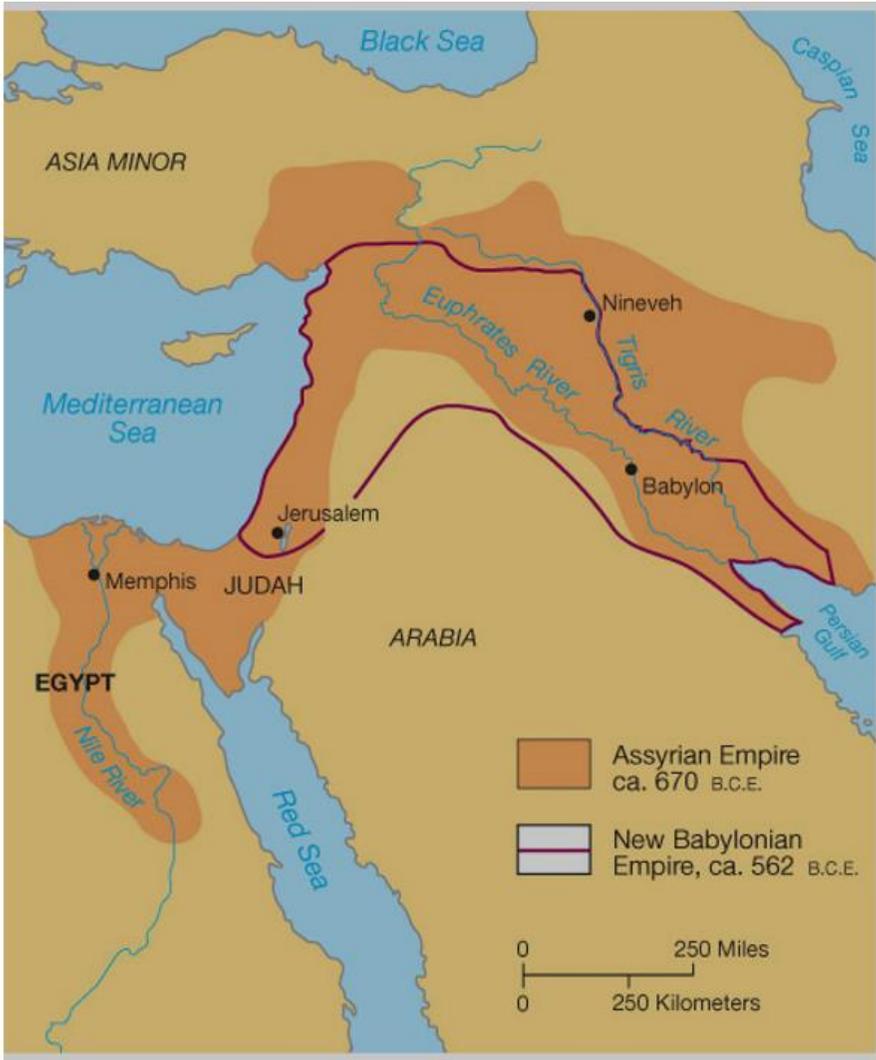
<sup>27</sup> Dunn, James G. and Rogerston, John William. Eerdmans Commentary on the Bible. s.l.: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing., 2003. p. 545. ISBN 978-0-8028-3711-0.



**Figure 11: Assyrian Empire under Sargon II<sup>28</sup>.**

A similar set of events befell the kingdom of Judah. Circa 605 BCE under King Jehoiakim (2 Kings 24:1) Judah was subjugated by the Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar and after a series of military actions, the nation was repeatedly depopulated and survivors deported to Babylon until circa 586 BCE (2 Kings 25:9 ~ 12).

<sup>28</sup> Myths, Hypotheses and Facts. Imninalu.net. [Online] [Cited: August 11, 2018.] <http://www.imninalu.net/maps.htm>.



**Figure 12: The Assyrian and Babylonian empires<sup>29</sup>**

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<sup>29</sup> The Assyrian and Babylonian Empires. Map List. [Online] 4 7, 2019. [https://www.google.com/search?q=babylonian+empire+lion+publishing&tbm=isch&tbs=ring:Ce4OG3Z0dlsuljh\\_1w25mQjeRZteOmMglVY98pwqvrXrTqvuG2qfAy-DPp95mGRAydmLSIgykzBLojl88jF5oHZZ5SoSCX\\_1DbmZCN5FmEdq46QUlOR7mKhIJ146YyCVVj3wRDDz-azTH99QqEgmnCq-uxetOqxHlaxmqfRXWf](https://www.google.com/search?q=babylonian+empire+lion+publishing&tbm=isch&tbs=ring:Ce4OG3Z0dlsuljh_1w25mQjeRZteOmMglVY98pwqvrXrTqvuG2qfAy-DPp95mGRAydmLSIgykzBLojl88jF5oHZZ5SoSCX_1DbmZCN5FmEdq46QUlOR7mKhIJ146YyCVVj3wRDDz-azTH99QqEgmnCq-uxetOqxHlaxmqfRXWf).

Edom, Moab and Ammon, also descendants of Abraham, suffered similar circumstances (Jer 27:2 ~ 3; 48:46; 49:17).

We see that circa 581 BCE, the Semitic enclave of the children of Abraham east of the Mediterranean was disbanded. The Ishmaelites were still dispersed from Egypt to the Euphrates, but other tribes were redistributed in the Euphrates valley. Seventy years later we see a fraction of the deportees returning to resettle their respective territories (Jer 29:10; 48:47; Ezra 2:64; Dan 11:41), but the bulk of the transplanted peoples resettled or migrated elsewhere.

Circa 581 BCE the Japhetic footprint in east Asia is dominated by the Zhou dynasty (see Figure 13).



**Figure 13: Disposition of kingdoms in East Asia, concurrent with Israel's occupation of Canaan<sup>30</sup>.**

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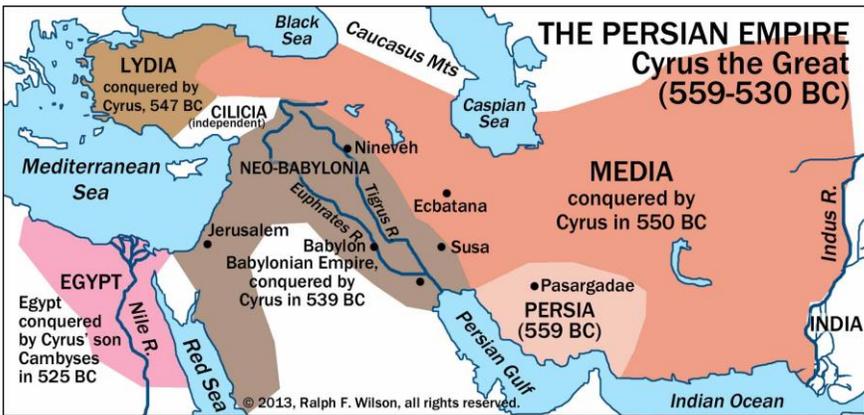
<sup>30</sup> Zhou Dynasty. Museum of Chinese Art and Ethnography. [Online] April 21, 2018. [http://www.museocineseparma.org/risorse/dinastie/china\\_zhou.htm](http://www.museocineseparma.org/risorse/dinastie/china_zhou.htm).

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About 1800 years after the flood, the nexus of the tribal separation of the sons of Noah remains at the Pamir mountains. Abraham's descendants are dispersed east of the Mediterranean Sea, in largely Hamitic territory, with enclaves of Semite and Japhetic tribes.

#### 4.3.5 2825 years after the flood. Demographic disposition to the fall of the Western Roman Empire, circa 476 CE.

The Babylonian Empire, circa 612 to 539 BCE, was succeeded by the Medo-Persian empire, which fell to the Macedonians under Alexander circa 333 BCE.

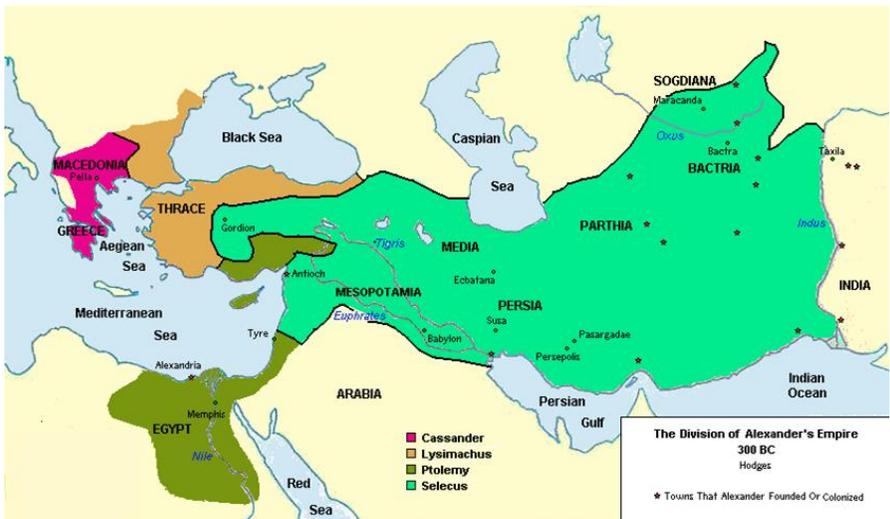


**Figure 14: Medo-Persian Empire<sup>31</sup>.**

Following Alexander's death in 323 BCE, the Macedonian empire was divided among his four generals Cassander, Lysimachus, Ptolemy, and Seleucus.

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<sup>31</sup> Wilson, Ralph. Appendix 2. The Medo-Persian Empire . JesusWalk Bible Study Series. [Online] 2018. [Cited: 5 12, 2018.] [http://www.jesuswalk.com/daniel/app2\\_medo-persian-empire.htm](http://www.jesuswalk.com/daniel/app2_medo-persian-empire.htm).



**Figure 15: The division of Alexander's empire<sup>32</sup>.**

A Roman army under consul Lucius Mummius subjugated Greece and Macedonia circa 146 BCE with the destruction of Corinth<sup>33</sup>. An Athenian rebellion in 88 ~ 85 BCE was crushed by Roman general Sulla<sup>34</sup>. The eastern Seleucid empire fell to the Roman general Pompey in 63 BCE<sup>35</sup>. The southern Ptolemaic empire ended with the death of Cleopatra in 30 BCE after invasion by the Roman emperor Octavian<sup>36</sup>.

<sup>32</sup> Missler, Chuck. The division of Alexander's empire. Planet Zion. [Online] 2018. [Cited: 05 12, 2018.] <https://planetzion.files.wordpress.com/2015/01/greek-empire-divided-in-four-parts.png>.

<sup>33</sup> Editor. Sack of Corinth. www.worldhistory.biz. [Online] [Cited: July 7, 2018.] <http://www.worldhistory.biz/ancient-history/55529-sack-of-corinth.html>.

<sup>34</sup> Tung, Anthony. Preserving the world's great cities: the destruction and renewal of the historic metropolis. s.l. : Clarkson Potter, 2001. ISBN 0517701480.

<sup>35</sup> Lending, Jona. Selucid Empire. [Online] Aug 27, 2015. [http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Seleucid\\_Empire](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Seleucid_Empire).

<sup>36</sup> Wasson, Donald L. Ptolemaic Dynasty. Ancient History Encyclopedia. [Online] September 29, 2016. [https://www.ancient.eu/Ptolemaic\\_Dynasty/](https://www.ancient.eu/Ptolemaic_Dynasty/).

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The Roman Empire grew to engulf Europe and the Mediterranean basin. At its peak the Roman emperor Diocletian in 285 CE divided the empire into eastern and western branches (see Figure 16).



**Figure 16: The Roman empire circa 400 CE<sup>37</sup>.**

The Western Roman empire fell to the Germanic King Odoacer in 476 CE while the Eastern Roman Empire continued to its fall to the Ottoman Empire in 1453 CE<sup>38</sup>.

Circa 476 CE the Japhetic footprint in east Asia is dominated by the Southern and Northern dynasties (see Figure 17).

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<sup>37</sup> Editor. The Fall of the Roman Empire. Historical Atlas of the Meditterean. [Online] [Cited: July 7, 2018.]

<sup>38</sup> Mark, Joshua. Western Roman Empire. [Online] Dec 1, 2011. [https://www.ancient.eu/Western\\_Roman\\_Empire/](https://www.ancient.eu/Western_Roman_Empire/).

Cartwright, Mark. 1453: The Fall of Constantinople. [Online] January 23, 2018. <https://www.ancient.eu/article/1180/1453-the-fall-of-constantinople/>.



**Figure 17: Disposition of kingdoms in East Asia 420 ~ 589 CE<sup>39</sup>.**

About 2800 years after the flood, we see the European Greeks and Romans dominating the Mediterranean basin. However, the tribal character of the individual conquered states is primarily unchanged as locals who declare allegiance to the dominating empire are left in charge, while, except for minor tribal displacements, the local populations remain in their territories. The nexus of the tribal separation of the sons of Noah remains

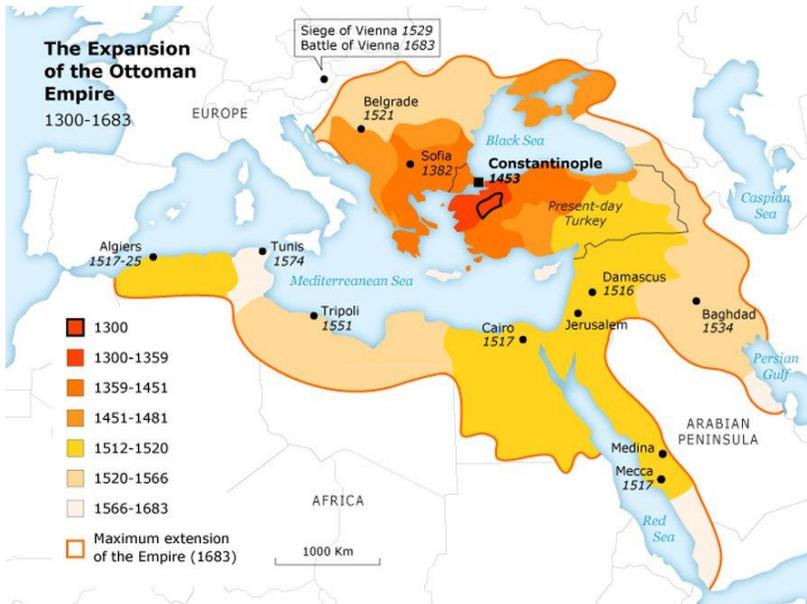
<sup>39</sup> 420 -589: Southern and Northern Dynasties. China Dynasties Guide. [Online] 2018. <https://museocineseparma.org/en/scuole/le-dinastie-della-cina/110-420-589-southern-and-northern-dynasties>

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at the Pamir mountains, with the main tribal elements existing outside the contested region between the Egypt and the Euphrates.

#### 4.3.6 3850 years after the flood. Demographic disposition to the pre-Columbian era, circa 1500 CE.

The Eastern Roman empire fell to the Ottoman empire in 1453 CE. The Ottoman Empire was founded circa 1299 CE by Osman I and spread to the southern and eastern Mediterranean all the way to Hungary in 1683 CE (See Figure 18). The Ottoman empire declined thereafter till it was defeated in 1918 CE at the end of the first World War<sup>40</sup>.

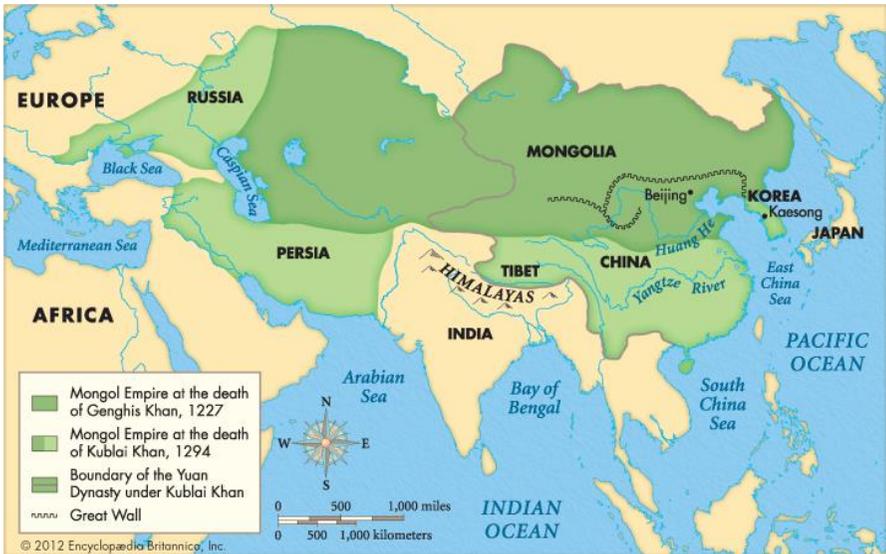


**Figure 18: The Expansion of the Ottoman Empire 1300 - 1683 CE<sup>41</sup>.**

<sup>40</sup> Editor. Ottoman Empire. History. [Online] 2017. <https://www.history.com/topics/ottoman-empire>.

<sup>41</sup> The Transformation of the Middle East, 1566-1914 (HIST 335): Maps of the Ottoman Empire. University Library. [Online] 2017. <http://guides.library.illinois.edu/c.php?g=348323&p=2347110>.

In a similar timeframe, the Mongol empire was started by Temujin in 1206 CE and quickly spread from Asia to Europe See Figure 19).



**Figure 19: The Mongol Empire to 1294 CE<sup>42</sup>.**

The Mongol empire declined after the death of Kublai Khan in 1294 CE, and the Mongols were expelled from much of their conquered territory, except for western Asia, by 1368 CE. Timur the Lame, a Turco-Mongol, united a large part of central Asia under his rule, but his empire fragmented at his death in 1405 CE. The Golden Horde Mongol invaders which controlled western Asia were steadily diminished by Russian princes till the last khanate of Crimea fell in 1783 CE. The Grand Princes of Russia pressed on to recover their territory subjugated by the Mongols territory to the borders of China<sup>43</sup>.

<sup>42</sup> Editor. Mongol Empire Map (Encyclopedia Britannica). [Online] 2012. <https://www.travelblog.org/Photos/8344197>.

<sup>43</sup> The Mongol Empire. Time Maps. [Online] 2018. <https://www.timemaps.com/civilizations/the-mongol-empire/>.

#### ***4.3.7 The effect of the rise and fall of empires on population demographics.***

Examining tribal distribution from the flood to present, we see the descendants of Japheth largely northeast of the Himalayan mountains eventually spreading to Southeast Asia, the descendants of Ham south of the Himalayas and spreading to Africa, India and South-east Asia, while the descendants of Shem are concentrated northwest of the Himalayas.

The Euphrates valley has become the focal point of confrontation of the tribes with the Semitic Assyrians in initial dominance, supplanted by the Hamitic Babylonians. These in turn are displaced by the Japhetic Medes in partnership with the Semitic Elamites or Persians. Subsequently the Semitic Greeks followed by the Romans were the overlords. Today we see much of this disputed territory between the Mediterranean and the Euphrates settled by largely Semitic descendants of Abraham through his sons Ismael and wife Keturah, and their relatives the Moabites and Ammonites descended from Abraham's nephew Lot, together with descendants of Abraham's grandson Esau, with a sprinkling of descendants from the previous empires. The current state of Israel has a fraction of the descendants of Isaac, also a son of Abraham, with the bulk of Isaac's descendants spread elsewhere in the world<sup>44</sup>.

Empires rose and fell, but the impact on local tribal demographics was not significant. There was some population displacement to acquire property and slaves, but as population increases, it is logistically only possible to have the bulk of the masses stay in place with nominal representation of conquering tribes as rulers.

Pre-Columbian we see the new world occupied by Japhetic settlers from Asia and Hamitic settlers from Africa.

Post-Columbian, the new world is overrun by Semitic colonists from Europe. It is notable that the invasion of the new world by the European powers follows the Mongol encroachment of East Europe. The decimation

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<sup>44</sup> Armstrong, Herbert W. *The United States and Britain in Prophecy*. s.l. : Authorhouse, 2002. 978-1403342669.

of the largely Japhetic indigents of the New World by the Semitic Europeans, mirrors the brutal Mongol invasion of East Europe in which Semites were butchered en-masse by the Japhetic Mongols.

We can conclude that the numerous wars among the tribes did little to significantly change the broader demographics. What remains today is what existed at Noah's flood, namely a tribal nexus at the Pamir mountains.

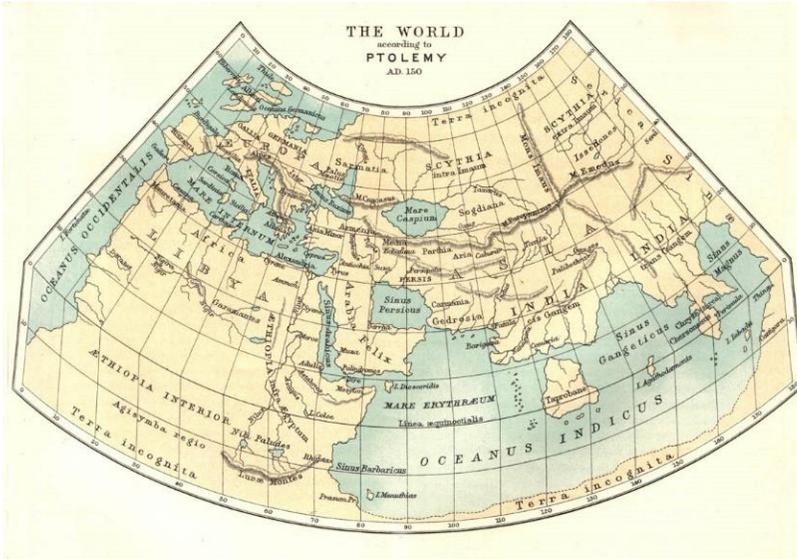
## **5 Demographic errors attributable to Flavius Josephus and its consequence to biblical prophecy.**

Much of the speculation on the present-day disposition of the descendants of Noah stems from the book 'Antiquities of the Jews' written by Flavius Josephus circa 100 CE<sup>45</sup>.

In Josephus' day the knowledge of extent of the world is illustrated in Figure 20 and shows a total lack of the disposition of peoples east of the Himalayas.

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<sup>45</sup> William Whiston, A.M. Auburn and Buffalo. John E. Beardsley. The Antiquities of the Jews Book 1. [book auth.] Flavius Josephus. The works of Flavius Josephus. 1895, 6.



**Figure 20: World Map 150 CE according to Ptolemy<sup>46</sup>.**

It is no wonder therefore, that there was an effort to place the descendants of Japheth within the confines of the known world, when they were in fact, largely located outside its territory. This is not to say that Josephus was entirely wrong, as there were likely pockets of Japhetic peoples dispersed in the Semitic territory at that time, but it is misleading to limit Japheth to this minority. It should be noted also that the Slavs, which were concentrated in central Europe in Josephus' day, have since had a massive expansion eastward to the Pacific, rewriting the tribal dispositions in the process.

The unfortunate consequence of this oversight is a misreading of end-time biblical prophecies concerning the descendants of Japheth<sup>47</sup> (Gen 10:2; Ezek 38:14 ~16). Since the bulk of descendants of Japheth lies east of the Himalayas, that location is the likely location for the tribes identified in

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<sup>46</sup> Thomson, C Wycliffe. Report on the voyage of H. M. S. Challenger 1872 - 76. s.l. : Her Majesty's Government, 1895.

<sup>47</sup> Hunt, Harold and Grigg, Russell. The sixteen grandsons of Noah. Creation.com. [Online] [Cited: Aug 04, 2018.]

biblical prophecy. The only Japhetic tribe of consequence west of the Himalayas is the Medes, descended from Madai (see section 4.3.2). Russians have been wrongly placed as Mesech, and Ukraine as Magog, though they clearly have Semitic features.

History clearly shows how Russia and eastern Europe are identified in biblical prophecy. Dan 2:32 ~ 33 gives the overview of the empires of man dominating the Mediterranean region before Christ returns and take them over (Dan 2:44). The last human empire pictured by legs and feet of iron (Dan 2:33) is the Roman empire. As we saw in section 4.3.5, the roman empire was clearly demarcated into western and eastern branches by Diocletian in 285 CE, represented by the two legs of Daniel's image. After the collapse of the both branches of the Roman empire, we saw various revivals under religious dispensation (Rev 13:11 ~ 12). The two religious branches (Rev 13:11) clearly identified with each of the legs is the Roman Catholic Church in Western Europe and the Eastern Orthodox Catholic Church, which presided in Constantinople before its fall in 1453CE, whence its center of gravity shifted primarily to Russia and Eastern Europe. The final ten toes of Daniel's image are therefore five national groupings of West Europe in some partnership with five national groupings of East Europe, which will fight Christ at his return (Rev 17:12 ~14).

End-time prophecies of Gog (Mesech and Tubal), Magog, Tubal and other sons of Japheth refer to mongoloid nations like China, Japan, Mongolia and other south-east Asian countries.

## **6 Locating Noah's Ark.**

A review of the information discussed shows the following:

- a) Observation of the features of humans support the existence of three prime tribal groupings as the white, black/brown and mongoloid.
- b) Present human population numbers trace back to realistic origination at the time of Noah's flood circa 2348 BCE.

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- c) The disposition of the three tribal groupings, now and throughout history, shows a nexus of separation at the Pamir mountains in Asia.

The practical logistic for population dispersion is concentric, especially at exit from the Ark, with limited population initially constrained to foot travel.

It is reasonable to conclude therefore, that Noah's Ark landed in the proximity of the Pamir mountain range.

Population demographics suggest that the mongoloid tribe expanded east of the Himalayas, the black/brown tribe expanded south of the Himalayas into India and Africa, while the white races expanded northwest of the Himalayas. The contested region between Egypt and the Euphrates was eventually settled from tribes descended from Abraham, fulfilling a promise made by God to Abraham (Gen 15:18). The new world was initially occupied by Mongolian and Black/Brown tribes but then largely populated by Semitic tribes immigrating to these areas after Columbus.

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