



KID'S  
BIBLE

ENGLISH STANDARD VERSION



CROSSWAY

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# INTRODUCTION

This Bible is intended to be a young person's first full-text Bible, designed for children ages 8 to 12. The entire text of the English Standard Version is presented in a readable, pleasing format, inviting to a younger readership. Various added elements have been created specifically for this edition of the Bible in an effort to help children begin to engage the Bible regularly, building a foundation of lifetime Bible reading.

To help children get a sense of some of the most important events in the biblical storyline, we have included fourteen full-color inserts throughout the Bible, explaining in accessible ways important parts of the Bible such as the Ten Commandments or the parables of Jesus. In this way children can begin to get a sense of the landscape of the Bible even as they wade into a full-text Bible for the first time.

One of the burdens of this edition is to help children begin in their lives to build a daily habit of Bible reading. This is a vital part of Christian discipleship that should not be delayed until adulthood. For this reason we have placed two new reading plans in the back of this Bible. These are designed to be do-able “on-ramps” to reading the Bible. The first is a one-month reading plan, designed for the younger age range of those who will use this Bible. The other is a three-month plan, designed for slightly older ages. In both cases, important chapters of the Bible have been carefully selected that will (1) give the reader a sense of the overarching biblical storyline while also (2) introducing the reader to some of the most beloved and encouraging passages in all the Bible.

We have included other elements in the back of this edition for further help to young readers: a dictionary, Scripture references for specific experiences in life (for example, “God’s Word for Me When . . .”), timelines for both the Old Testament and the New Testament, and a set of maps.

We trust that God himself will meet with and comfort readers of this edition, nurturing a love for God and his Word even from an early age.



# PREFACE

## *The Bible*

“This Book [is] the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is Wisdom; this is the royal Law; these are the lively Oracles of God.” With these words the Moderator of the Church of Scotland hands a Bible to the new monarch in Britain’s coronation service. These words echo the King James Bible translators, who wrote in 1611, “God’s sacred Word . . . is that inestimable treasure that excelleth all the riches of the earth.” This assessment of the Bible is the motivating force behind the publication of the English Standard Version.

## *Translation Legacy*

The English Standard Version (ESV) stands in the classic mainstream of English Bible translations over the past half-millennium. The fountainhead of that stream was William Tyndale’s New Testament of 1526; marking its course were the King James Version of 1611 (KJV), the English Revised Version of 1885 (RV), the American Standard Version of 1901 (ASV), and the Revised Standard Version of 1952 and 1971 (RSV). In that stream, faithfulness to the text and vigorous pursuit of precision were combined with simplicity, beauty, and dignity of expression. Our goal has been to carry forward this legacy for this generation and generations to come.

To this end each word and phrase in the ESV has been carefully weighed against the original Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek, to ensure the fullest accuracy and clarity and to avoid under-translating or overlooking any nuance of the original text. The words and phrases themselves grow out of the Tyndale–King James legacy, and most recently out of the RSV, with the 1971 RSV text providing the starting point for our work. Archaic language has been brought into line with current usage and significant corrections have been made in the translation of key texts. But throughout, our goal has been to retain the depth of meaning and enduring quality of language that have made their indelible mark on the English-speaking world and have defined the life and doctrine of its church over the last five centuries.

## *Translation Philosophy*

The ESV is an “essentially literal” translation that seeks as far as possible to reproduce the precise wording of the original text and the personal style of each Bible writer. As such, its emphasis is on “word-for-word” correspondence, at the same time taking full account of differences in grammar, syntax, and idiom between current literary English and the original languages. Thus it seeks to be transparent to the original text, letting the reader see as directly as possible the structure and exact force of the original.

In contrast to the ESV, some Bible versions have followed a “thought-for-thought” rather than “word-for-word” translation philosophy, emphasizing “dynamic equivalence” rather than the “essentially literal” meaning of the original. A “thought-for-thought” translation is of necessity more inclined to reflect the interpretive views of the translator and the influences of contemporary culture.

Every translation is at many points a trade-off between literal precision and readability, between “formal equivalence” in expression and “functional equivalence” in communication, and the ESV is no exception. Within this framework we have sought

to be “as literal as possible” while maintaining clarity of expression and literary excellence. Therefore, to the extent that plain English permits and the meaning in each case allows, we have sought to use the same English word for important recurring words in the original; and, as far as grammar and syntax allow, we have rendered Old Testament passages cited in the New in ways that show their correspondence. Thus in each of these areas, as well as throughout the Bible as a whole, we have sought to capture all the echoes and overtones of meaning that are so abundantly present in the original texts.

As an essentially literal translation, taking into account grammar and syntax, the ESV thus seeks to carry over every possible nuance of meaning in the original words of Scripture into our own language. As such, the ESV is ideally suited for in-depth study of the Bible. Indeed, with its commitment to literary excellence, the ESV is equally well suited for public reading and preaching, for private reading and reflection, for both academic and devotional study, and for Scripture memorization.

### *Translation Principles and Style*

The ESV also carries forward classic translation principles in its literary style. Accordingly it retains theological terminology—words such as grace, faith, justification, sanctification, redemption, regeneration, reconciliation, propitiation—because of their central importance for Christian doctrine and also because the underlying Greek words were already becoming key words and technical terms among Christians in New Testament times.

The ESV lets the stylistic variety of the biblical writers fully express itself—from the exalted prose that opens Genesis, to the flowing narratives of the historical books, to the rich metaphors and dramatic imagery of the poetic books, to the ringing rhetoric in the prophetic books, to the smooth elegance of Luke, to the profound simplicities of John, and the closely reasoned logic of Paul.

In punctuating, paragraphing, dividing long sentences, and rendering connectives, the ESV follows the path that seems to make the ongoing flow of thought clearest in English. The biblical languages regularly connect sentences by frequent repetition of words such as “and,” “but,” and “for,” in a way that goes beyond the conventions of current literary English. Effective translation, however, requires that these links in the original be reproduced so that the flow of the argument will be transparent to the reader. We have therefore normally translated these connectives, though occasionally we have varied the rendering by using alternatives (such as “also,” “however,” “now,” “so,” “then,” or “thus”) when they better express the linkage in specific instances.

In the area of gender language, the goal of the ESV is to render literally what is in the original. For example, “anyone” replaces “any man” where there is no word corresponding to “man” in the original languages, and “people” rather than “men” is regularly used where the original languages refer to both men and women. But the words “man” and “men” are retained where a male meaning component is part of the original Greek or Hebrew. Likewise, the word “man” has been retained where the original text intends to convey a clear contrast between “God” on the one hand and “man” on the other hand, with “man” being used in the collective sense of the whole human race (see Luke 2:52). Similarly, the English word “brothers” (translating the Greek word *adelphoi*) is retained as an important familial form of address between fellow-Jews and fellow-Christians in the first century. A recurring note is included to indicate that the term “brothers” (*adelphoi*) was often used in Greek to refer to both men and women, and to indicate the specific instances in the text where this is the case. In addition, the English word “sons” (translating the Greek word *huiot*) is retained in specific instances because the underlying Greek term usually includes a male meaning component and it was used as a legal term in the adoption and inheritance



laws of first-century Rome. As used by the apostle Paul, this term refers to the status of all Christians, both men and women, who, having been adopted into God's family, now enjoy all the privileges, obligations, and inheritance rights of God's children.

The inclusive use of the generic "he" has also regularly been retained, because this is consistent with similar usage in the original languages and because an essentially literal translation would be impossible without it.

In each case the objective has been transparency to the original text, allowing the reader to understand the original on its own terms rather than in the terms of our present-day Western culture.

### *The Translation of Specialized Terms*

In the translation of biblical terms referring to God, the ESV takes great care to convey the specific nuances of meaning of the original Hebrew and Greek words. First, concerning terms that refer to God in the Old Testament: God, the Maker of heaven and earth, introduced himself to the people of Israel with a special personal name, the consonants for which are YHWH (see Exodus 3:14–15). Scholars call this the "Tetragrammaton," a Greek term referring to the four Hebrew letters YHWH. The exact pronunciation of YHWH is uncertain, because the Jewish people considered the personal name of God to be so holy that it should never be spoken aloud. Instead of reading the word YHWH, therefore, they would normally read the Hebrew word *'adonay* ("Lord"), and the ancient translations into Greek, Syriac, and Aramaic also followed this practice. When the vowels of the word *'adonay* are placed with the consonants of YHWH, this results in the familiar word *Jehovah* that was used in some earlier English Bible translations. As is common among English translations today, the ESV usually renders the personal name of God (YHWH) by the word LORD (printed in small capitals). An exception to this is when the Hebrew word *'adonay* appears together with YHWH, in which case the two words are rendered together as "the Lord [in lowercase] GOD [in small capitals]." In contrast to the personal name for God (YHWH), the more general name for God in Old Testament Hebrew is *'elohim* and its related forms of *'el* or *'eloah*, all of which are normally translated "God" (in lowercase letters). The use of these different ways to translate the Hebrew words for God is especially beneficial to English readers, enabling them to see and understand the different ways that the *personal* name and the *general* name for God are both used to refer to the *One True God* of the Old Testament.

Second, in the New Testament, the Greek word *Christos* has been translated consistently as "Christ." Although the term originally meant simply "anointed," among Jews in New Testament times it had specifically come to designate the Messiah, the great Savior that God had promised to raise up. In other New Testament contexts, however, especially among Gentiles, *Christos* ("Christ") was on its way to becoming a proper name. It is important, therefore, to keep the context in mind in understanding the various ways that *Christos* ("Christ") is used in the New Testament. At the same time, in accord with its "essentially literal" translation philosophy, the ESV has retained consistency and concordance in the translation of *Christos* ("Christ") throughout the New Testament.

Third, a particular difficulty is presented when words in biblical Hebrew and Greek refer to ancient practices and institutions that do not correspond directly to those in the modern world. Such is the case in the translation of *'ebed* (Hebrew) and *doulos* (Greek), terms which are often rendered "slave." These terms, however, actually cover a range of relationships that requires a range of renderings—"slave," "bondservant," or "servant"—depending on the context. Further, the word "slave" currently carries associations with the often brutal and dehumanizing institution of slavery particularly in nineteenth-century America. For this reason, the ESV translation of the words *'ebed* and *doulos* has

been undertaken with particular attention to their meaning in each specific context. Thus in Old Testament times, one might enter slavery either voluntarily (e.g., to escape poverty or to pay off a debt) or involuntarily (e.g., by birth, by being captured in battle, or by judicial sentence). Protection for all in servitude in ancient Israel was provided by the Mosaic Law, including specific provisions for release from slavery. In New Testament times, a *doulos* is often best described as a “bondservant”—that is, someone in the Roman Empire officially bound under contract to serve his master for seven years (except for those in Caesar’s household in Rome who were contracted for fourteen years). When the contract expired, the person was freed, given his wage that had been saved by the master, and officially declared a freedman. The ESV usage thus seeks to express the most fitting nuance of meaning in each context. Where absolute ownership by a master is envisaged (as in Romans 6), “slave” is used; where a more limited form of servitude is in view, “bondservant” is used (as in 1 Corinthians 7:21–24); where the context indicates a wide range of freedom (as in John 4:51), “servant” is preferred. Footnotes are generally provided to identify the Hebrew or Greek and the range of meaning that these terms may carry in each case. The issues involved in translating the Greek word *doulos* apply also to the Greek word *sundoulos*, translated in the text as “fellow servant.”

Fourth, it is sometimes suggested that Bible translations should capitalize pronouns referring to deity. It has seemed best not to capitalize deity pronouns in the ESV, however, for the following reasons: first, there is nothing in the original Hebrew and Greek manuscripts that corresponds to such capitalization; second, the practice of capitalizing deity pronouns in English Bible translations is a recent innovation, which began only in the mid-twentieth century; and, third, such capitalization is absent from the KJV Bible and the whole stream of Bible translations that the ESV carries forward.

A fifth specialized term, the word “behold,” usually has been retained as the most common translation for the Hebrew word *hinneh* and the Greek word *idou*. Both of these words mean something like “Pay careful attention to what follows! This is important!” Other than the word “behold,” there is no single word in English that fits well in most contexts. Although “Look!” and “See!” and “Listen!” would be workable in some contexts, in many others these words lack sufficient weight and dignity. Given the principles of “essentially literal” translation, it is important not to leave *hinneh* and *idou* completely untranslated and so to lose the intended emphasis in the original languages. The older and more formal word “behold” has usually been retained, therefore, as the best available option for conveying the original weight of meaning.

#### *Textual Basis and Resources*

The ESV is based on the Masoretic text of the Hebrew Bible as found in *Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia* (5th ed., 1997), and on the Greek text in the 2014 editions of the *Greek New Testament* (5th corrected ed.), published by the United Bible Societies (UBS), and *Novum Testamentum Graece* (28th ed., 2012), edited by Nestle and Aland. The currently renewed respect among Old Testament scholars for the Masoretic text is reflected in the ESV’s attempt, wherever possible, to translate difficult Hebrew passages as they stand in the Masoretic text rather than resorting to emendations or to finding an alternative reading in the ancient versions. In exceptional, difficult cases, the Dead Sea Scrolls, the Septuagint, the Samaritan Pentateuch, the Syriac Peshitta, the Latin Vulgate, and other sources were consulted to shed possible light on the text, or, if necessary, to support a divergence from the Masoretic text. Similarly, in a few difficult cases in the New Testament, the ESV has followed a Greek text different from the text given preference in the UBS/Nestle-Aland 28th edition. Throughout, the translation team has benefited greatly from the massive textual resources that have become readily available recently, from new insights into

biblical laws and culture, and from current advances in Hebrew and Greek lexicography and grammatical understanding.

#### *Textual Footnotes*

The footnotes that are included in most editions of the ESV are therefore an integral part of the ESV translation, informing the reader of textual variations and difficulties and showing how these have been resolved by the ESV translation team. In addition to this, the footnotes indicate significant alternative readings and occasionally provide an explanation for technical terms or for a difficult reading in the text.

#### *Publishing Team*

The ESV publishing team has included more than a hundred people. The fourteen-member Translation Oversight Committee benefited from the work of more than fifty biblical experts serving as Translation Review Scholars and from the comments of the more than fifty members of the Advisory Council, all of which was carried out under the auspices of the Crossway Board of Directors. This hundred-plus-member team shares a common commitment to the truth of God's Word and to historic Christian orthodoxy and is international in scope, including leaders in many denominations.

#### *To God's Honor and Praise*

We know that no Bible translation is perfect; but we also know that God uses imperfect and inadequate things to his honor and praise. So to our triune God and to his people we offer what we have done, with our prayers that it may prove useful, with gratitude for much help given, and with ongoing wonder that our God should ever have entrusted to us so momentous a task.

*Soli Deo Gloria!*—To God alone be the glory!  
*The Translation Oversight Committee*

# EXPLANATION OF FEATURES

## INCLUDED IN THIS EDITION

The Kid's Compact Edition of the ESV Bible includes a number of valuable features to encourage the reading and study of the Bible. A brief description is provided below explaining the purpose and use of these features.

### SECTION HEADINGS

Section headings have been included throughout the text of the ESV Kid's Compact Bible. While the headings are not part of the Bible text itself, they have been provided to help identify and locate important themes and topics throughout the Bible.

### TEXTUAL FOOTNOTES

Several kinds of footnotes related to the ESV text are provided throughout the ESV Bible to assist the reader. These footnotes appear at the bottom of the page and are indicated in the ESV text by a superscript *number* that *follows* the word or phrase to which the footnote applies (e.g., "Isaac<sup>2</sup>"). Superscript *letters* that *precede* a word indicate cross-references (see explanation on the following page).

The footnotes included in the ESV Bible are an integral part of the text and provide important information concerning the understanding and translation of the text. The footnotes fall mainly into four categories, as illustrated in the examples below.

#### *Types of Textual Footnotes*

(1) *Alternative Translations.* Footnotes of this kind provide alternative translations for specific words or phrases when there is a strong possibility that such words or phrases could be translated in another way, such as: "Or *keep awake*" (see Matt. 26:38); and "Or *down payment*" (see Eph. 1:14). In such cases, the translation deemed to have the stronger support is in the text while other possible renderings are given in the note.

(2) *Explanation of Greek and Hebrew Terms.* Notes of this kind relate primarily to the meaning of specific Greek or Hebrew terms, as illustrated by the following examples:

(a) Notes about the meaning of names in the original languages, such as: "Isaac means *he laughs*" (see Gen. 17:19); and "Simeon sounds like the Hebrew for *heard*" (see Gen. 29:33).

(b) Notes that give the literal translation of a Greek or Hebrew word or phrase deemed too awkward to be used in the English text, such as: "Greek *girding up the loins of your mind*" (see 1 Pet. 1:13).

(c) Notes indicating that absolute certainty of the meaning of a word or phrase is not possible given our best understanding of the original language (e.g., Hebrew words occurring so infrequently in the Old Testament that their meaning cannot be determined with certainty). Such words are identified with a note stating that "The meaning of the Hebrew is uncertain" (see, e.g., Josh. 17:11).

(d) Notes that indicate the specialized use of a Greek word, such as: "brothers," translating the Greek word *adelphoi* (see, e.g., the extended note on Rom. 1:13, corresponding to the first occurrence of *adelphoi* in any New Testament book,

and the abbreviated note, e.g., on Rom. 7:1, corresponding to subsequent occurrences of *adelphoi* in any New Testament book); and “sons,” translating the Greek word *huioi* (see, e.g., Rom. 8:14). See also the discussion of *adelphoi* and *huioi* in the Preface.

(3) *Other Explanatory Notes*. Footnotes of this kind provide clarifying information as illustrated by the following examples:

(a) Notes clarifying additional meanings that may not otherwise be apparent in the text, such as: “*Leprosy* was a term for several skin diseases; see Leviticus 13.”

(b) Notes clarifying important grammatical points that would not otherwise be apparent in English, such as: “In Hebrew *you* is plural in verses 1–5” (see Gen. 3:1).

(c) Notes clarifying when the referent for a pronoun has been supplied in the English text, such as: “Greek *he*” (see, e.g., Mark 1:43).

(d) Notes giving English equivalents for weights, measures, and monetary values.

(4) *Technical Translation Notes*. Footnotes of this kind indicate how decisions have been made in the translation of difficult Hebrew and Greek passages. Such notes occasionally include technical terms. For an explanation of these terms the reader is referred to standard Bible study reference works. See further the section in the Preface on “Textual Basis and Resources” for an explanation of the original-language texts used in the translation of the ESV Bible and how the translation of difficult passages has been resolved.

### CROSS-REFERENCE FOOTNOTES

In addition to the *numeric* (textual) footnotes, the New Testament portion of this edition of the ESV Bible includes two kinds of cross-reference notes. These are identified *alphabetically* and follow the numeric notes at the bottom of each page. These include (1) *direct quotations from the Old Testament* (indirect quotations and allusions are not included), and (2) *parallel passages in the four Gospels*. These cross-references are included to help the reader understand the relationship of the New Testament to the Old Testament, and the harmony of the Gospels in the New Testament.



THE  
OLD TESTAMENT





# GENESIS

## *The Creation of the World*

**1** In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth. **2** The earth was without form and void, and darkness was over the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God was hovering over the face of the waters.

**3** And God said, “Let there be light,” and there was light. **4** And God saw that the light was good. And God separated the light from the darkness. **5** God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And there was evening and there was morning, the first day.

**6** And God said, “Let there be an expanse<sup>1</sup> in the midst of the waters, and let it separate the waters from the waters.” **7** And God made<sup>2</sup> the expanse and separated the waters that were under the expanse from the waters that were above the expanse. And it was so. **8** And God called the expanse Heaven.<sup>3</sup> And there was evening and there was morning, the second day.

**9** And God said, “Let the waters under the heavens be gathered together into one place, and let the dry land appear.” And it was so. **10** God called the dry land Earth,<sup>4</sup> and the waters that were gathered together he called Seas. And God saw that it was good.

**11** And God said, “Let the earth sprout vegetation, plants<sup>5</sup> yielding seed, and fruit trees bearing fruit in which is their seed, each according to its kind, on the earth.” And it was so. **12** The earth brought forth vegetation, plants yielding seed according to their own kinds, and trees bearing fruit in which is their seed, each according to its kind. And God saw that

it was good. **13** And there was evening and there was morning, the third day.

**14** And God said, “Let there be lights in the expanse of the heavens to separate the day from the night. And let them be for signs and for seasons,<sup>6</sup> and for days and years,<sup>15</sup> and let them be lights in the expanse of the heavens to give light upon the earth.” And it was so. **16** And God made the two great lights—the greater light to rule the day and the lesser light to rule the night—and the stars. **17** And God set them in the expanse of the heavens to give light on the earth, **18** to rule over the day and over the night, and to separate the light from the darkness. And God saw that it was good. **19** And there was evening and there was morning, the fourth day.

**20** And God said, “Let the waters swarm with swarms of living creatures, and let birds<sup>7</sup> fly above the earth across the expanse of the heavens.” **21** So God created the great sea creatures and every living creature that moves, with which the waters swarm, according to their kinds, and every winged bird according to its kind. And God saw that it was good. **22** And God blessed them, saying, “Be fruitful and multiply and fill the waters in the seas, and let birds multiply on the earth.” **23** And there was evening and there was morning, the fifth day.

**24** And God said, “Let the earth bring forth living creatures according to their kinds—livestock and creeping things and beasts of the earth according to their kinds.” And it was so. **25** And God made the beasts of the earth according to their kinds and the livestock according to their kinds, and everything that creeps on the

<sup>1</sup> Or a canopy; also verses 7, 8, 14, 15, 17, 20 <sup>2</sup> Or fashioned; also verse 16 <sup>3</sup> Or Sky; also verses 9, 14, 15, 17, 20, 26, 28, 30; 2:1 <sup>4</sup> Or Land; also verses 11, 12, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30; 2:1 <sup>5</sup> Or small plants; also verses 12, 29 <sup>6</sup> Or appointed times <sup>7</sup> Or flying things; see Leviticus 11:19–20

ground according to its kind. And God saw that it was good.

<sup>26</sup> Then God said, “Let us make man<sup>1</sup> in our image, after our likeness. And let them have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the heavens and over the livestock and over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creeps on the earth.”

<sup>27</sup> So God created man in his own image,  
in the image of God he created him;  
male and female he created them.

<sup>28</sup> And God blessed them. And God said to them, “Be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth and subdue it, and have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the heavens and over every living thing that moves on the earth.”<sup>29</sup> And God said, “Behold, I have given you every plant yielding seed that is on the face of all the earth, and every tree with seed in its fruit. You shall have them for food.<sup>30</sup> And to every beast of the earth and to every bird of the heavens and to everything that creeps on the earth, everything that has the breath of life, I have given every green plant for food.” And it was so.<sup>31</sup> And God saw everything that he had made, and behold, it was very good. And there was evening and there was morning, the sixth day.

### *The Seventh Day, God Rests*

**2** Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them.<sup>2</sup> And on the seventh day God finished his work that he had done, and he rested on the seventh day from all his work that he had done.<sup>3</sup> So God blessed the seventh day and made it holy, because on it God rested from all his work that he had done in creation.

### *The Creation of Man and Woman*

<sup>4</sup> These are the generations of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that the LORD God made the earth and the heavens.

<sup>5</sup> When no bush of the field<sup>2</sup> was yet in the land<sup>3</sup> and no small plant of the field had yet sprung up—for the LORD God had not caused it to rain on the land, and there was no man to work the ground,<sup>6</sup> and a mist<sup>4</sup> was going up from the land and was watering the whole face of the ground—<sup>7</sup> then the LORD God formed the man of dust from the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man became a living creature.<sup>8</sup> And the LORD God planted a garden in Eden, in the east, and there he put the man whom he had formed.<sup>9</sup> And out of the ground the LORD God made to spring up every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food. The tree of life was in the midst of the garden, and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

<sup>10</sup> A river flowed out of Eden to water the garden, and there it divided and became four rivers.<sup>11</sup> The name of the first is the Pishon. It is the one that flowed around the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold.<sup>12</sup> And the gold of that land is good; bdellium and onyx stone are there.<sup>13</sup> The name of the second river is the Gihon. It is the one that flowed around the whole land of Cush.<sup>14</sup> And the name of the third river is the Tigris, which flows east of Assyria. And the fourth river is the Euphrates.

<sup>15</sup> The LORD God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden to work it and keep it.<sup>16</sup> And the LORD God commanded the man, saying, “You may surely eat of every tree of the garden,<sup>17</sup> but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you

<sup>1</sup> The Hebrew word for *man* (*adam*) is the generic term for mankind and becomes the proper name *Adam*. <sup>2</sup> Or *open country*. <sup>3</sup> Or *earth*; also verse 6. <sup>4</sup> Or *spring*.

shall not eat, for in the day that you eat<sup>1</sup> it you shall surely die.”

<sup>18</sup>Then the LORD God said, “It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him a helper fit for<sup>2</sup> him.”

<sup>19</sup>Now out of the ground the LORD God had formed<sup>3</sup> every beast of the field and every bird of the heavens and brought them to the man to see what he would call them. And whatever the man called every living creature, that was its name.

<sup>20</sup>The man gave names to all livestock and to the birds of the heavens and to every beast of the field. But for Adam<sup>4</sup> there was not found a helper fit for him.

<sup>21</sup>So the LORD God caused a deep sleep to fall upon the man, and while he slept took one of his ribs and closed up its place with flesh. <sup>22</sup>And the rib that the LORD God had taken from the man he made<sup>5</sup> into a woman and brought her to the man.

<sup>23</sup>Then the man said,

“This at last is bone of my bones  
and flesh of my flesh;  
she shall be called Woman,  
because she was taken out of  
Man.”<sup>6</sup>

<sup>24</sup>Therefore a man shall leave his father and his mother and hold fast to his wife, and they shall become one flesh. <sup>25</sup>And the man and his wife were both naked and were not ashamed.

### The Fall

**3** Now the serpent was more crafty than any other beast of the field that the LORD God had made.

He said to the woman, “Did God actually say, ‘You<sup>7</sup> shall not eat of any tree in the garden?’” <sup>2</sup>And the woman said to the serpent, “We may eat of the fruit of the trees in the garden, <sup>3</sup>but God said, ‘You shall not eat of the fruit of the tree that is in the midst of the garden, neither shall

you touch it, lest you die.’” <sup>4</sup>But the serpent said to the woman, “You will not surely die. <sup>5</sup>For God knows that when you eat of it your eyes will be opened, and you will be like God, knowing good and evil.” <sup>6</sup>So when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was a delight to the eyes, and that the tree was to be desired to make one wise,<sup>8</sup> she took of its fruit and ate, and she also gave some to her husband who was with her, and he ate. <sup>7</sup>Then the eyes of both were opened, and they knew that they were naked. And they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves loincloths.

<sup>8</sup>And they heard the sound of the LORD God walking in the garden in the cool<sup>9</sup> of the day, and the man and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the LORD God among the trees of the garden. <sup>9</sup>But the LORD God called to the man and said to him, “Where are you?” <sup>10</sup>And he said, “I heard the sound of you in the garden, and I was afraid, because I was naked, and I hid myself.” <sup>11</sup>He said, “Who told you that you were naked? Have you eaten of the tree of which I commanded you not to eat?” <sup>12</sup>The man said, “The woman whom you gave to be with me, she gave me fruit of the tree, and I ate.” <sup>13</sup>Then the LORD God said to the woman, “What is this that you have done?” The woman said, “The serpent deceived me, and I ate.”

<sup>14</sup>The LORD God said to the serpent,

“Because you have done this,  
cursed are you above all livestock  
and above all beasts of the field;  
on your belly you shall go,  
and dust you shall eat  
all the days of your life.

<sup>15</sup> I will put enmity between you and the woman,  
and between your offspring<sup>11</sup> and her offspring;

<sup>1</sup> Or when you eat <sup>2</sup> Or corresponding to; also verse 20 <sup>3</sup> Or And out of the ground the LORD God formed <sup>4</sup> Or the man <sup>5</sup> Hebrew built

<sup>6</sup> The Hebrew words for woman (*ishshah*) and man (*ish*) sound alike <sup>7</sup> In Hebrew you is plural in verses 1–5 <sup>8</sup> Or to give insight <sup>9</sup> Hebrew wind <sup>10</sup> In Hebrew you is singular in verses 9 and 11 <sup>11</sup> Hebrew seed; so throughout Genesis

he shall bruise your head,  
and you shall bruise his heel.”

16 To the woman he said,

“I will surely multiply your pain in  
childbearing;  
in pain you shall bring forth chil-  
dren.  
Your desire shall be contrary to<sup>1</sup>  
your husband,  
but he shall rule over you.”

17 And to Adam he said,

“Because you have listened to the  
voice of your wife  
and have eaten of the tree  
of which I commanded you,  
‘You shall not eat of it;’  
cursed is the ground because of you;  
in pain you shall eat of it all the  
days of your life;

18 thorns and thistles it shall bring  
forth for you;  
and you shall eat the plants of the  
field.

19 By the sweat of your face  
you shall eat bread,  
till you return to the ground,  
for out of it you were taken;  
for you are dust,  
and to dust you shall return.”

<sup>20</sup>The man called his wife’s name Eve,  
because she was the mother of all living.<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>21</sup>And the LORD God made for Adam and  
for his wife garments of skins and clothed  
them.

<sup>22</sup>Then the LORD God said, “Behold,  
the man has become like one of us  
in knowing good and evil. Now, lest he reach  
out his hand and take also of the tree of  
life and eat, and live forever—” <sup>23</sup>there-  
fore the LORD God sent him out from  
the garden of Eden to work the ground

from which he was taken.<sup>24</sup>He drove out  
the man, and at the east of the garden of  
Eden he placed the cherubim and a flam-  
ing sword that turned every way to guard  
the way to the tree of life.

### *Cain and Abel*

**4** Now Adam knew Eve his wife, and  
she conceived and bore Cain, saying,  
“I have gotten<sup>3</sup> a man with the help of the  
LORD.” <sup>2</sup>And again, she bore his brother  
Abel. Now Abel was a keeper of sheep,  
and Cain a worker of the ground. <sup>3</sup>In the  
course of time Cain brought to the LORD  
an offering of the fruit of the ground,  
<sup>4</sup>and Abel also brought of the firstborn of  
his flock and of their fat portions. And the  
LORD had regard for Abel and his offer-  
ing, <sup>5</sup>but for Cain and his offering he had  
no regard. So Cain was very angry, and his  
face fell. <sup>6</sup>The LORD said to Cain, “Why are  
you angry, and why has your face fallen?  
<sup>7</sup>If you do well, will you not be accepted?<sup>4</sup>  
And if you do not do well, sin is crouching  
at the door. Its desire is contrary to<sup>5</sup> you,  
but you must rule over it.”

<sup>8</sup>Cain spoke to Abel his brother.<sup>6</sup> And  
when they were in the field, Cain rose up  
against his brother Abel and killed him.  
<sup>9</sup>Then the LORD said to Cain, “Where is  
Abel your brother?” He said, “I do not  
know; am I my brother’s keeper?” <sup>10</sup>And  
the LORD said, “What have you done?  
The voice of your brother’s blood is cry-  
ing to me from the ground. <sup>11</sup>And now  
you are cursed from the ground, which  
has opened its mouth to receive your  
brother’s blood from your hand. <sup>12</sup>When  
you work the ground, it shall no longer  
yield to you its strength. You shall be a  
fugitive and a wanderer on the earth.”  
<sup>13</sup>Cain said to the LORD, “My punish-  
ment is greater than I can bear.” <sup>14</sup>Behold,  
you have driven me today away from the  
ground, and from your face I shall be hid-  
den. I shall be a fugitive and a wanderer

<sup>1</sup> Or shall be toward (see 4:7) <sup>2</sup> Eve sounds like the Hebrew for life-giver and resembles the word for living <sup>3</sup> Cain sounds like the Hebrew for gotten <sup>4</sup> Hebrew will there not be a lifting up [of your face]? <sup>5</sup> Or is toward <sup>6</sup> Hebrew; Samaritan, Septuagint, Syriac, Vulgate add Let us go out to the field <sup>7</sup> Or My guilt is too great to bear

on the earth, and whoever finds me will kill me.”<sup>15</sup> Then the LORD said to him, “Not so! If anyone kills Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold.” And the LORD put a mark on Cain, lest any who found him should attack him.<sup>16</sup> Then Cain went away from the presence of the LORD and settled in the land of Nod,<sup>1</sup> east of Eden.

<sup>17</sup> Cain knew his wife, and she conceived and bore Enoch. When he built a city, he called the name of the city after the name of his son, Enoch.<sup>18</sup> To Enoch was born Irad, and Irad fathered Mehujael, and Mehujael fathered Methushael, and Methushael fathered Lamech.<sup>19</sup> And Lamech took two wives. The name of the one was Adah, and the name of the other Zillah.<sup>20</sup> Adah bore Jabal; he was the father of those who dwell in tents and have livestock.<sup>21</sup> His brother’s name was Jubal; he was the father of all those who play the lyre and pipe.<sup>22</sup> Zillah also bore Tubal-cain; he was the forger of all instruments of bronze and iron. The sister of Tubal-cain was Naamah.

<sup>23</sup> Lamech said to his wives:

“Adah and Zillah, hear my voice;  
you wives of Lamech, listen to  
what I say:  
I have killed a man for wounding  
me,  
a young man for striking me.

<sup>24</sup> If Cain’s revenge is sevenfold,  
then Lamech’s is seventy-  
sevenfold.”

<sup>25</sup> And Adam knew his wife again, and she bore a son and called his name Seth, for she said, “God has appointed<sup>2</sup> for me another offspring instead of Abel, for Cain killed him.”<sup>26</sup> To Seth also a son was born, and he called his name Enosh. At that time people began to call upon the name of the LORD.

### *Adam’s Descendants to Noah*

**5** This is the book of the generations of Adam. When God created man, he made him in the likeness of God.<sup>2</sup> Male and female he created them, and he blessed them and named them Man<sup>3</sup> when they were created.<sup>3</sup> When Adam had lived 130 years, he fathered a son in his own likeness, after his image, and named him Seth.<sup>4</sup> The days of Adam after he fathered Seth were 800 years; and he had other sons and daughters.<sup>5</sup> Thus all the days that Adam lived were 930 years, and he died.

<sup>6</sup> When Seth had lived 105 years, he fathered Enosh.<sup>7</sup> Seth lived after he fathered Enosh 807 years and had other sons and daughters.<sup>8</sup> Thus all the days of Seth were 912 years, and he died.

<sup>9</sup> When Enosh had lived 90 years, he fathered Kenan.<sup>10</sup> Enosh lived after he fathered Kenan 815 years and had other sons and daughters.<sup>11</sup> Thus all the days of Enosh were 905 years, and he died.

<sup>12</sup> When Kenan had lived 70 years, he fathered Mahalalel.<sup>13</sup> Kenan lived after he fathered Mahalalel 840 years and had other sons and daughters.<sup>14</sup> Thus all the days of Kenan were 910 years, and he died.

<sup>15</sup> When Mahalalel had lived 65 years, he fathered Jared.<sup>16</sup> Mahalalel lived after he fathered Jared 830 years and had other sons and daughters.<sup>17</sup> Thus all the days of Mahalalel were 895 years, and he died.

<sup>18</sup> When Jared had lived 162 years, he fathered Enoch.<sup>19</sup> Jared lived after he fathered Enoch 800 years and had other sons and daughters.<sup>20</sup> Thus all the days of Jared were 962 years, and he died.

<sup>21</sup> When Enoch had lived 65 years, he fathered Methuselah.<sup>22</sup> Enoch walked with God<sup>4</sup> after he fathered Methuselah 300 years and had other sons and daughters.<sup>23</sup> Thus all the days of Enoch were 365 years.<sup>24</sup> Enoch walked with God, and he was not,<sup>5</sup> for God took him.

<sup>1</sup> Nod means *wandering* <sup>2</sup> Seth sounds like the Hebrew for *he appointed* <sup>3</sup> Hebrew *adam* <sup>4</sup> Septuagint *pleased God*; also verse 24  
<sup>5</sup> Septuagint was not found

<sup>25</sup> When Methuselah had lived 187 years, he fathered Lamech. <sup>26</sup> Methuselah lived after he fathered Lamech 782 years and had other sons and daughters. <sup>27</sup> Thus all the days of Methuselah were 969 years, and he died.

<sup>28</sup> When Lamech had lived 182 years, he fathered a son <sup>29</sup> and called his name Noah, saying, “Out of the ground that the LORD has cursed, this one shall bring us relief<sup>1</sup> from our work and from the painful toil of our hands.” <sup>30</sup> Lamech lived after he fathered Noah 595 years and had other sons and daughters. <sup>31</sup> Thus all the days of Lamech were 777 years, and he died.

<sup>32</sup> After Noah was 500 years old, Noah fathered Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

### *Increasing Corruption on Earth*

**6** When man began to multiply on the face of the land and daughters were born to them, <sup>2</sup> the sons of God saw that the daughters of man were attractive. And they took as their wives any they chose. <sup>3</sup> Then the LORD said, “My Spirit shall not abide in<sup>2</sup> man forever, for he is flesh: his days shall be 120 years.” <sup>4</sup> The Nephilim<sup>3</sup> were on the earth in those days, and also afterward, when the sons of God came in to the daughters of man and they bore children to them. These were the mighty men who were of old, the men of renown.

<sup>5</sup> The LORD saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every intention of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. <sup>6</sup> And the LORD regretted that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him to his heart. <sup>7</sup> So the LORD said, “I will blot out man whom I have created from the face of the land, man and animals and creeping things and birds of the heavens, for I am sorry that I have made them.” <sup>8</sup> But Noah found favor in the eyes of the LORD.

### *Noah and the Flood*

<sup>9</sup> These are the generations of Noah. Noah was a righteous man, blameless in his generation. Noah walked with God. <sup>10</sup> And Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

<sup>11</sup> Now the earth was corrupt in God’s sight, and the earth was filled with violence. <sup>12</sup> And God saw the earth, and behold, it was corrupt, for all flesh had corrupted their way on the earth. <sup>13</sup> And God said to Noah, “I have determined to make an end of all flesh,<sup>4</sup> for the earth is filled with violence through them. Behold, I will destroy them with the earth. <sup>14</sup> Make yourself an ark of gopher wood.<sup>5</sup> Make rooms in the ark, and cover it inside and out with pitch. <sup>15</sup> This is how you are to make it: the length of the ark 300 cubits,<sup>6</sup> its breadth 50 cubits, and its height 30 cubits. <sup>16</sup> Make a roof<sup>7</sup> for the ark, and finish it to a cubit above, and set the door of the ark in its side. Make it with lower, second, and third decks. <sup>17</sup> For behold, I will bring a flood of waters upon the earth to destroy all flesh in which is the breath of life under heaven. Everything that is on the earth shall die. <sup>18</sup> But I will establish my covenant with you, and you shall come into the ark, you, your sons, your wife, and your sons’ wives with you. <sup>19</sup> And of every living thing of all flesh, you shall bring two of every sort into the ark to keep them alive with you. They shall be male and female. <sup>20</sup> Of the birds according to their kinds, and of the animals according to their kinds, of every creeping thing of the ground, according to its kind, two of every sort shall come in to you to keep them alive. <sup>21</sup> Also take with you every sort of food that is eaten, and store it up. It shall serve as food for you and for them.” <sup>22</sup> Noah did this; he did all that God commanded him.

**7** Then the LORD said to Noah, “Go into the ark, you and all your household, for I have seen that you are righteous

<sup>1</sup> Noah sounds like the Hebrew for rest <sup>2</sup> Or My Spirit shall not contend with <sup>3</sup> Or giants <sup>4</sup> Hebrew The end of all flesh has come before me

<sup>5</sup> An unknown kind of tree; transliterated from Hebrew <sup>6</sup> A cubit was about 18 inches or 45 centimeters <sup>7</sup> Or skylight

before me in this generation. <sup>2</sup>Take with you seven pairs of all clean animals,<sup>1</sup> the male and his mate, and a pair of the animals that are not clean, the male and his mate, <sup>3</sup>and seven pairs<sup>2</sup> of the birds of the heavens also, male and female, to keep their offspring alive on the face of all the earth. <sup>4</sup>For in seven days I will send rain on the earth forty days and forty nights, and every living thing<sup>3</sup> that I have made I will blot out from the face of the ground.” <sup>5</sup>And Noah did all that the LORD had commanded him.

<sup>6</sup>Noah was six hundred years old when the flood of waters came upon the earth. <sup>7</sup>And Noah and his sons and his wife and his sons' wives with him went into the ark to escape the waters of the flood. <sup>8</sup>Of clean animals, and of animals that are not clean, and of birds, and of everything that creeps on the ground, <sup>9</sup>two and two, male and female, went into the ark with Noah, as God had commanded Noah. <sup>10</sup>And after seven days the waters of the flood came upon the earth.

<sup>11</sup>In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, on the seventeenth day of the month, on that day all the fountains of the great deep burst forth, and the windows of the heavens were opened. <sup>12</sup>And rain fell upon the earth forty days and forty nights. <sup>13</sup>On the very same day Noah and his sons, Shem and Ham and Japheth, and Noah's wife and the three wives of his sons with them entered the ark, <sup>14</sup>they and every beast, according to its kind, and all the livestock according to their kinds, and every creeping thing that creeps on the earth, according to its kind, and every bird, according to its kind, every winged creature. <sup>15</sup>They went into the ark with Noah, two and two of all flesh in which there was the breath of life. <sup>16</sup>And those that entered, male and female of all flesh, went in as God had commanded him. And the LORD shut him in.

<sup>17</sup>The flood continued forty days on the earth. The waters increased and bore up the ark, and it rose high above the earth. <sup>18</sup>The waters prevailed and increased greatly on the earth, and the ark floated on the face of the waters. <sup>19</sup>And the waters prevailed so mightily on the earth that all the high mountains under the whole heaven were covered. <sup>20</sup>The waters prevailed above the mountains, covering them fifteen cubits<sup>4</sup> deep. <sup>21</sup>And all flesh died that moved on the earth, birds, livestock, beasts, all swarming creatures that swarm on the earth, and all mankind. <sup>22</sup>Everything on the dry land in whose nostrils was the breath of life died. <sup>23</sup>He blotted out every living thing that was on the face of the ground, man and animals and creeping things and birds of the heavens. They were blotted out from the earth. Only Noah was left, and those who were with him in the ark. <sup>24</sup>And the waters prevailed on the earth 150 days.

#### *The Flood Subsides*

**8** But God remembered Noah and all the beasts and all the livestock that were with him in the ark. And God made a wind blow over the earth, and the waters subsided. <sup>2</sup>The fountains of the deep and the windows of the heavens were closed, the rain from the heavens was restrained, <sup>3</sup>and the waters receded from the earth continually. At the end of 150 days the waters had abated, <sup>4</sup>and in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, the ark came to rest on the mountains of Ararat. <sup>5</sup>And the waters continued to abate until the tenth month; in the tenth month, on the first day of the month, the tops of the mountains were seen.

<sup>6</sup>At the end of forty days Noah opened the window of the ark that he had made <sup>7</sup>and sent forth a raven. It went to and fro

<sup>1</sup> Or seven of each kind of clean animal <sup>2</sup> Or seven of each kind <sup>3</sup> Hebrew all existence; also verse 23 <sup>4</sup> A cubit was about 18 inches or 45 centimeters

until the waters were dried up from the earth. <sup>8</sup>Then he sent forth a dove from him, to see if the waters had subsided from the face of the ground. <sup>9</sup>But the dove found no place to set her foot, and she returned to him to the ark, for the waters were still on the face of the whole earth. So he put out his hand and took her and brought her into the ark with him. <sup>10</sup>He waited another seven days, and again he sent forth the dove out of the ark. <sup>11</sup>And the dove came back to him in the evening, and behold, in her mouth was a freshly plucked olive leaf. So Noah knew that the waters had subsided from the earth. <sup>12</sup>Then he waited another seven days and sent forth the dove, and she did not return to him anymore.

<sup>13</sup>In the six hundred and first year, in the first month, the first day of the month, the waters were dried from off the earth. And Noah removed the covering of the ark and looked, and behold, the face of the ground was dry. <sup>14</sup>In the second month, on the twenty-seventh day of the month, the earth had dried out. <sup>15</sup>Then God said to Noah, <sup>16</sup>“Go out from the ark, you and your wife, and your sons and your sons’ wives with you. <sup>17</sup>Bring out with you every living thing that is with you of all flesh—birds and animals and every creeping thing that creeps on the earth—that they may swarm on the earth, and be fruitful and multiply on the earth.” <sup>18</sup>So Noah went out, and his sons and his wife and his sons’ wives with him. <sup>19</sup>Every beast, every creeping thing, and every bird, everything that moves on the earth, went out by families from the ark.

### God’s Covenant with Noah

<sup>20</sup>Then Noah built an altar to the LORD and took some of every clean animal and some of every clean bird and offered burnt offerings on the altar. <sup>21</sup>And when the LORD smelled the pleasing aroma, the

LORD said in his heart, “I will never again curse<sup>1</sup> the ground because of man, for the intention of man’s heart is evil from his youth. Neither will I ever again strike down every living creature as I have done. <sup>22</sup>While the earth remains, seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night, shall not cease.”

**9** And God blessed Noah and his sons and said to them, “Be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth. <sup>2</sup>The fear of you and the dread of you shall be upon every beast of the earth and upon every bird of the heavens, upon everything that creeps on the ground and all the fish of the sea. Into your hand they are delivered. <sup>3</sup>Every moving thing that lives shall be food for you. And as I gave you the green plants, I give you everything. <sup>4</sup>But you shall not eat flesh with its life, that is, its blood. <sup>5</sup>And for your lifeblood I will require a reckoning: from every beast I will require it and from man. From his fellow man I will require a reckoning for the life of man.

**6** “Whoever sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed, for God made man in his own image.

**7** And you,<sup>2</sup> be fruitful and multiply, increase greatly on the earth and multiply in it.”

<sup>8</sup>Then God said to Noah and to his sons with him, <sup>9</sup>“Behold, I establish my covenant with you and your offspring after you, <sup>10</sup>and with every living creature that is with you, the birds, the livestock, and every beast of the earth with you, as many as came out of the ark; it is for every beast of the earth. <sup>11</sup>I establish my covenant with you, that never again shall all flesh be cut off by the waters of the flood, and never again shall there be a flood to destroy the earth.” <sup>12</sup>And God said, “This is the sign of the covenant that I make between me and you and every liv-

<sup>1</sup>Or dishonor <sup>2</sup>In Hebrew you is plural



ing creature that is with you, for all future generations: <sup>13</sup>I have set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be a sign of the covenant between me and the earth. <sup>14</sup>When I bring clouds over the earth and the bow is seen in the clouds, <sup>15</sup>I will remember my covenant that is between me and you and every living creature of all flesh. And the waters shall never again become a flood to destroy all flesh. <sup>16</sup>When the bow is in the clouds, I will see it and remember the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature of all flesh that is on the earth.” <sup>17</sup>God said to Noah, “This is the sign of the covenant that I have established between me and all flesh that is on the earth.”

#### *Noah's Descendants*

<sup>18</sup>The sons of Noah who went forth from the ark were Shem, Ham, and Japheth. (Ham was the father of Canaan.) <sup>19</sup>These three were the sons of Noah, and from these the people of the whole earth were dispersed.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>20</sup>Noah began to be a man of the soil, and he planted a vineyard.<sup>2</sup> <sup>21</sup>He drank of the wine and became drunk and lay uncovered in his tent. <sup>22</sup>And Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the nakedness of his father and told his two brothers outside. <sup>23</sup>Then Shem and Japheth took a garment, laid it on both their shoulders, and walked backward and covered the nakedness of their father. Their faces were turned backward, and they did not see their father's nakedness. <sup>24</sup>When Noah awoke from his wine and knew what his youngest son had done to him, <sup>25</sup>he said,

“Cursed be Canaan;  
a servant of servants shall he be to  
his brothers.”

<sup>26</sup>He also said,

“Blessed be the LORD, the God of  
Shem;  
and let Canaan be his servant.

<sup>27</sup>May God enlarge Japheth,<sup>3</sup>  
and let him dwell in the tents of  
Shem,  
and let Canaan be his servant.”

<sup>28</sup>After the flood Noah lived 350 years.  
<sup>29</sup>All the days of Noah were 950 years, and he died.

#### *Nations Descended from Noah*

**10** These are the generations of the sons of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth. Sons were born to them after the flood.

<sup>2</sup>The sons of Japheth: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras.

<sup>3</sup>The sons of Gomer: Ashkenaz, Riphath, and Togarmah. <sup>4</sup>The sons of Javan: Elishah, Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim.

<sup>5</sup>From these the coastland peoples spread in their lands, each with his own language, by their clans, in their nations.

<sup>6</sup>The sons of Ham: Cush, Egypt, Put, and Canaan. <sup>7</sup>The sons of Cush: Seba, Havilah, Sabtah, Raamah, and Sabteca.

The sons of Raamah: Sheba and Dedan. <sup>8</sup>Cush fathered Nimrod; he was the first on earth to be a mighty man. <sup>9</sup>He was a mighty hunter before the LORD.

Therefore it is said, “Like Nimrod a mighty hunter before the LORD.” <sup>10</sup>The beginning of his kingdom was Babel, Erech, Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar.

<sup>11</sup>From that land he went into Assyria and built Nineveh, Rehoboth-Ir, Calah, and <sup>12</sup>Resen between Nineveh and Calah; that is the great city. <sup>13</sup>Egypt fathered Ludim, Anamim, Lehabim, Naphtuhim, <sup>14</sup>Pathrusim, Casluhim (from whom<sup>5</sup> the Philistines came), and Caphtorim.

<sup>15</sup>Canaan fathered Sidon his first-born and Heth, <sup>16</sup>and the Jebusites, the

<sup>1</sup> Or from these the whole earth was populated <sup>2</sup> Or Noah, a man of the soil, was the first to plant a vineyard <sup>3</sup> Japheth sounds like the Hebrew for enlarge <sup>4</sup> Or he began to be a mighty man on the earth <sup>5</sup> Or from where

Amorites, the Gargashites,<sup>17</sup> the Hivites, the Arkites, the Sinites,<sup>18</sup> the Arvadites, the Zemarites, and the Hamathites. Afterward the clans of the Canaanites dispersed.<sup>19</sup> And the territory of the Canaanites extended from Sidon in the direction of Gerar as far as Gaza, and in the direction of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboiim, as far as Lasha.<sup>20</sup> These are the sons of Ham, by their clans, their languages, their lands, and their nations.

<sup>21</sup>To Shem also, the father of all the children of Eber, the elder brother of Japheth, children were born.<sup>22</sup> The sons of Shem: Elam, Asshur, Arpachshad, Lud, and Aram.<sup>23</sup> The sons of Aram: Uz, Hul, Gether, and Mash.<sup>24</sup> Arpachshad fathered Shelah; and Shelah fathered Eber.<sup>25</sup> To Eber were born two sons: the name of the one was Peleg,<sup>1</sup> for in his days the earth was divided, and his brother's name was Joktan.<sup>26</sup> Joktan fathered Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah,<sup>27</sup> Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah,<sup>28</sup> Obal, Abimael, Sheba,<sup>29</sup> Ophir, Havilah, and Jobab; all these were the sons of Joktan.<sup>30</sup> The territory in which they lived extended from Mesha in the direction of Sephar to the hill country of the east.<sup>31</sup> These are the sons of Shem, by their clans, their languages, their lands, and their nations.

<sup>32</sup>These are the clans of the sons of Noah, according to their genealogies, in their nations, and from these the nations spread abroad on the earth after the flood.

### *The Tower of Babel*

**11** Now the whole earth had one language and the same words.<sup>2</sup> And as people migrated from the east, they found a plain in the land of Shinar and settled there.<sup>3</sup> And they said to one another, "Come, let us make bricks, and burn them thoroughly." And they had brick for stone, and bitumen for mortar.

<sup>4</sup>Then they said, "Come, let us build ourselves a city and a tower with its top in the heavens, and let us make a name for ourselves, lest we be dispersed over the face of the whole earth."<sup>5</sup> And the LORD came down to see the city and the tower, which the children of man had built.<sup>6</sup> And the LORD said, "Behold, they are one people, and they have all one language, and this is only the beginning of what they will do. And nothing that they propose to do will now be impossible for them.<sup>7</sup> Come, let us go down and there confuse their language, so that they may not understand one another's speech."<sup>8</sup> So the LORD dispersed them from there over the face of all the earth, and they left off building the city.<sup>9</sup> Therefore its name was called Babel, because there the LORD confused<sup>2</sup> the language of all the earth. And from there the LORD dispersed them over the face of all the earth.

### *Shem's Descendants*

<sup>10</sup>These are the generations of Shem. When Shem was 100 years old, he fathered Arpachshad two years after the flood.<sup>11</sup> And Shem lived after he fathered Arpachshad 500 years and had other sons and daughters.

<sup>12</sup>When Arpachshad had lived 35 years, he fathered Shelah.<sup>13</sup> And Arpachshad lived after he fathered Shelah 403 years and had other sons and daughters.

<sup>14</sup>When Shelah had lived 30 years, he fathered Eber.<sup>15</sup> And Shelah lived after he fathered Eber 403 years and had other sons and daughters.

<sup>16</sup>When Eber had lived 34 years, he fathered Peleg.<sup>17</sup> And Eber lived after he fathered Peleg 430 years and had other sons and daughters.

<sup>18</sup>When Peleg had lived 30 years, he fathered Reu.<sup>19</sup> And Peleg lived after he fathered Reu 209 years and had other sons and daughters.

<sup>20</sup>When Reu had lived 32 years, he

<sup>1</sup>Peleg means *division* <sup>2</sup>Babel sounds like the Hebrew for *confused*