

א וַיְהִי כָּל-הָאָרֶץ, שָׁפָה אֶחָת, וּדְבָרִים, אֶחָדִים.

ב וַיְהִי, בְּנִסְעָם מִקֶּדֶם; וַיִּמְצְאוּ בְקֶעָה בְּאֶרֶץ שִׁנְעָר, וַיֵּשְׁבוּ שָׁם.

ג וַיֹּאמְרוּ אִישׁ אֶל-רֵעֵהוּ, הִבֵּה נִלְבְּנָה לְבָנִים, וְנִשְׂרָפָה, לְשִׂרְפָה;  
וַתְּהִי לָהֶם הַלְּבָנָה, לְאֶבֶן, וְהַחֲמֹר, הָיָה לָהֶם לַחֲמֹר.

ד וַיֹּאמְרוּ הִבֵּה נִבְנֶה-לָּנוּ עִיר, וּמִגְדָּל וְרֹאשׁוֹ בַשָּׁמַיִם,  
וְנַעֲשֶׂה-לָּנוּ, שֵׁם: כִּי-נִפְּוֹץ, עַל-פְּנֵי כָּל-הָאָרֶץ.

ה וַיֵּרַד יְהוָה, לִרְאוֹת אֶת-הָעִיר וְאֶת-הַמִּגְדָּל, אֲשֶׁר בָּנוּ, בְּנֵי  
הָאָדָם.

# BABEL

ו וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה, הֲוֹ עִם אֶחָד וְשָׁפָה אֶחָת לְכָלֶם, וְזֶה, הַחֲלָם  
לַעֲשׂוֹת; וְעַתָּה לֹא-יִבְצָר מֵהֶם, כֹּל אֲשֶׁר יִזְמוּ לַעֲשׂוֹת.

ז הִבֵּה, נִרְדָּה, וְנִבְלָה שֵׁם, שְׁפַתָּם--אֲשֶׁר לֹא יִשְׁמְעוּ, אִישׁ שְׁפַת  
רֵעֵהוּ.

ח וַיִּפֹּץ יְהוָה אֶתֶם מִשָּׁם, עַל-פְּנֵי כָּל-הָאָרֶץ; וַיִּחַדְּלוּ, לְבִנְת  
הָעִיר.

ט עַל-כֵּן קָרָא שְׁמָהּ, בָּבֶל, כִּי-שָׁם בָּלַל יְהוָה, שְׁפַת כָּל-הָאָרֶץ;  
וּמִשָּׁם הִפְּיָצָם יְהוָה, עַל-פְּנֵי כָּל-הָאָרֶץ.

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CLOVER CREEK

# Babel



**FACE**



Hace mucho tiempo, la gente estaban moviendo afuera en el mundo como Dios le hubo mandado, pero la gente decidieron desobedecer a Dios. Decidieron dejar en un lugar y edificar una ciudad. En est diudad, quisieron edificar una torre para demostrar que grande una gente eran. (Génesis11: 1-3)

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A long time ago people were spreading out into the world as God commanded, but then people decided to disobey God. They decided to stay in one place and build a city. At that city, they wanted to build a tower to show how great a people they were. (Genesis 11: 1-3)





Sinar, el lugar donde la instalaron, era bajo y plano. La gente hizo ladrillos y usaron betún por argamasa. (Génesis 11: 3)

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Shinar, the place they settled, was low and flat. The people made bricks and used bitumen for mortar. (Genesis 11: 3)



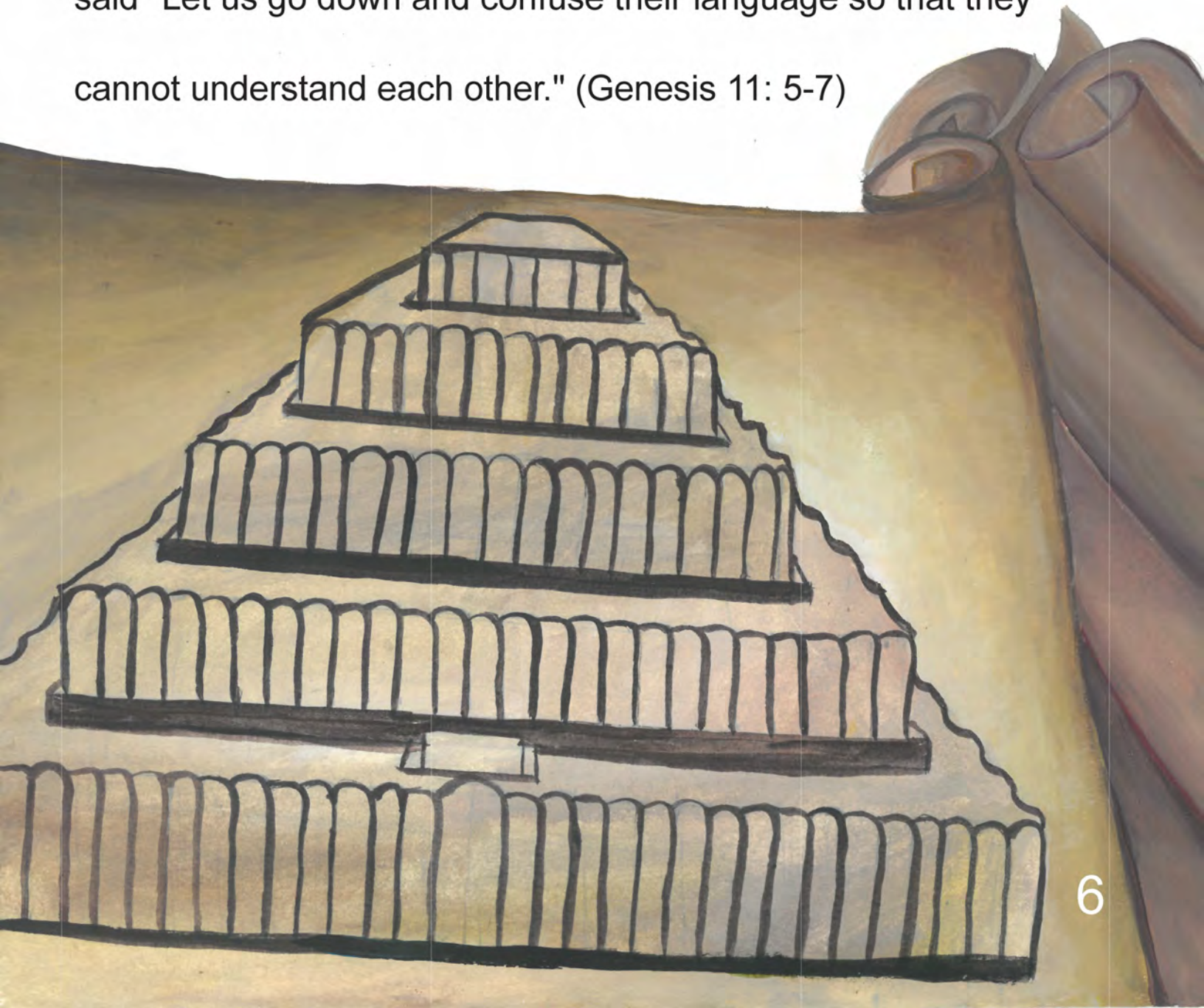




Dios vió la ciudad y la torre que estaban edificando. Entonces Dios dijo, "Déjanos ir abajo y confundir su lengua para que no pueden entenderse uno al otro." (Génesis 11: 5-7)

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God saw the city and the tower that they were building. Then God said "Let us go down and confuse their language so that they cannot understand each other." (Genesis 11: 5-7)





ii. α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ ς τ υ φ χ φ ω  
 Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Χ Ψ Ω

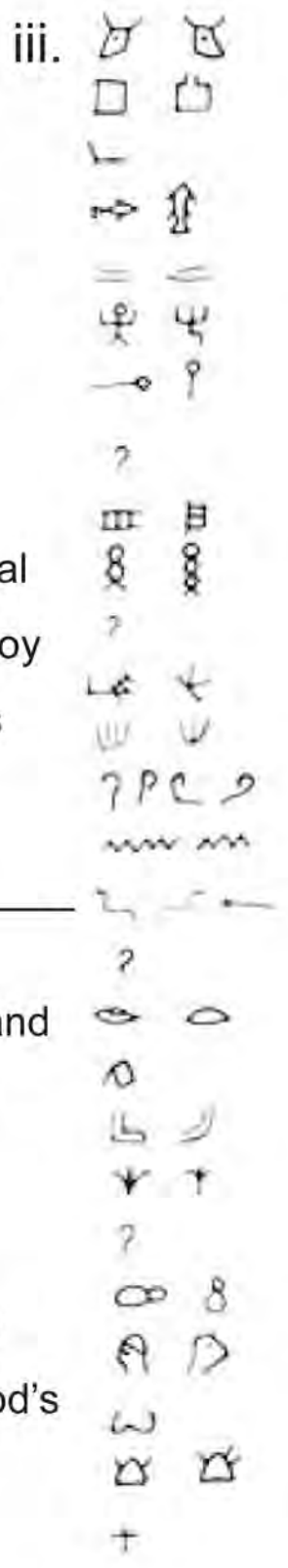
Dios les dio muchas lenguas diferentes para confundirlos y causar divisiones entre ellos. Ese es el porqué el lugar es llamado Babel.

Entonces, después de tiempo, la gente se movió más lejos al todo el mundo. Todas las lenguas que hablamos el día de hoy son el resultado del castigo de Dios para esa gente quienes desobedecieron a El. (Génesis 11: 8-9)

God gave them many different languages to confuse them and cause division among them. This is why the place is called Babel.

Then over time people moved farther and farther into all the world. All the languages we speak today are the result of God's punishment for these people who disobeyed him. (Genesis 11: 8-9)

iv. 7 z ⊕ ⊞ I 4 3 4 1 9 †  
 x w 4 ϕ ρ 7 0 ‡ † 6 8



# Preguntas

1. ¿Donde edificó la gente la ciudad de Babel?
2. ¿Qué estaban edificando en la ciudad de Babel?
3. ¿De qué era la torre edificó?
4. ¿Quién confundió a la gente?
5. ¿Cómo confundió Dios a la gente?

# Questions

1. Where did the people build the city of Babel?
2. What were they building at the city of Babel?
3. What was the tower made of?
4. Who confused the people?
5. How did God confuse the people?

# Actividad 1 / Activity 1

Dibuja lo que piensas que la fruta del Árbol del Conocimiento de Bueno y Malo posiblemente apareció.

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Draw what you think the fruit of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil looked like.



# Actividad 2 / Activity 2

Colorea esta imagen de Adán y Eva en el Jardín de Edén mientras están tentado por Satán quien estaba en la forma de una serpiente.

---

Color this picture of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden being tempted by Satan who was in the form of a snake.



# Actividad 3 / Activity 3

Halle cada palabra y haga un círculo alrededor las letras para deletrear la palabra. Las palabras son en inglés y español.

Find each word and circle the letters to spell the word. The words are in both English and Spanish.

I	A	D	Y	Z	K	X	E	F	M
L	D	I	O	S	W	B	N	V	E
B	A	G	P	T	F	G	Q	T	A
É	M	N	O	Á	K	U	O	M	Y
N	U	F	Z	W	B	A	Y	D	I
O	E	R	C	H	X	D	U	N	È
A	S	T	Q	E	U	Á	Z	P	S
H	U	K	L	V	M	N	O	É	F
P	B	A	B	E	L	T	Y	Q	D
U	L	I	D	S	F	V	É	U	T

GOD  
DIOS

ADAM  
ADÁN

EVE  
EVA

NOAH  
NOÉ



# Actividad 4 / Activity 4

Esta es una actividad de estimulación. Vea si puede traducir el Hebreo.

This is a challenge activity. See if you can translate the Hebrew.

## Los Instrucciones / Instructions:

1. Usando el alfabeto Hebreo, lee las letras Hebreas del derecho a la izquierda.  
Using the Hebrew alphabet, read the Hebrew letters from right to left.
2. Usando el alfabeto Hebreo, escribe la traducción de la izquierda al derecho.  
Using the Hebrew alphabet, write the translation from left to right.
3. Basado en las consonantes dado, conjeture lo que es la palabra por sonando alto las letras.  
Based on the consonants given, guess what the word is by sounding the letters out.

Por Ejemplo / Example:  $\leftarrow$  Leer / Read  $\rightarrow$  Escribe / Write  $\rightarrow$   
 ישראל  $\rightarrow$  ל ש ר א י  $\rightarrow$  Israel  
L R S Y

1. דניאל

2. דוד

3. אברהם

### Notas / Notes:

1. La sona alef se hecho por un pauso corto de respiración que es semejante a un [H] en la palabra inglés [Heir].

Aleph sound is made by a short pause in breathing that is similar to a silent "H" in the English word "heir."

Ayin se hecho en la misma manera, solamente más áspero.

Ayin is produced the same way, only rougher.

2. Kaph, Mem, Nun, Peh, et Sadhe tienen mas que una forma.

Kaph, Mem, Nun, Peh, and Sadhe have more than one form.

Hebrew Alphabet										
Kaph	Yod	Tet	Het	Zayin	Waw	He	Dalet	Gimmel	Bet	Aleph
K	Y	T	H	Z	W	H	D	G	B	א
כ	י	ט	ה	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א
Peh	Ayin	Samek	Nun	Mem	Lamed					
P	ע	ס	נ	מ	ל					
פ	ע	ס	נ	מ	ל					
Taw	Shin	Sin	Resh	Koph	Sadhe					
T	ש	ס	ר	ק	ש					
ת	ש	ש	ר	ק	ש					

Respuestas / Answers: 1. Daniel 2. David 3. Abraham

# Reconocimiento

## Acknowledgements

### vi. Banpo Pottery Symbols (5th Millennium BC)

Lu Hang. "Origin of Chinese Scripts Key to Studying Early Civilization." *Chinese Social Sciences Today*.



### vii. Jiangzhai Pottery Symbols



### viii. Jiahu Symbols

"Origins of Chinese Script."  
*China Culture. org*



# Reconocimiento

## Acknowledgements

### ix. Back Cover: *Sennacherib Prism*

Translation: "And Hezekiah the Jew, who would not submit to my yoke, 46 of his fortified cities, fortresses, and small cities in their vicinity, which were innumerable. . . I surrounded; and as for him, I enclosed him like a caged bird inside Jerusalem his royal city."

**Significance:** Historical account of 2 Kings 18: 13-19: 37. While the king of Assyria, Sennacherib, boasted of besieging Jerusalem, there is no record of his victory; nor he did not boast of any spoils of war in his seige against King Hezekiah since Sennacherib lost against the Lord.

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Ph.D. from Hebrew Union College  
M.A. from David Lipscomb University



III 8 וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁמַע הַמֶּלֶךְ הַיְהוּדִי אֶת-כָּל-אֲשֶׁר-עָשָׂה סַנְחֶרֶב מֶלֶךְ-אַשּׁוּרִים  
בְּיִרְמְיָהוּ בֶן-חִנָּנִי וְכָל-אֲשֶׁר-עָשָׂה לְיִשְׂרָאֵל וְלְיְהוּדָה וְלְיִרְמְיָהוּ  
10 בְּיִרְמְיָהוּ בֶן-חִנָּנִי וְכָל-אֲשֶׁר-עָשָׂה לְיִשְׂרָאֵל וְלְיְהוּדָה וְלְיִרְמְיָהוּ  
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15 בְּיִרְמְיָהוּ בֶן-חִנָּנִי וְכָל-אֲשֶׁר-עָשָׂה לְיִשְׂרָאֵל וְלְיְהוּדָה וְלְיִרְמְיָהוּ  
בְּיִרְמְיָהוּ בֶן-חִנָּנִי וְכָל-אֲשֶׁר-עָשָׂה לְיִשְׂרָאֵל וְלְיְהוּדָה וְלְיִרְמְיָהוּ  
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25 בְּיִרְמְיָהוּ בֶן-חִנָּנִי וְכָל-אֲשֶׁר-עָשָׂה לְיִשְׂרָאֵל וְלְיְהוּדָה וְלְיִרְמְיָהוּ  
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30 בְּיִרְמְיָהוּ בֶן-חִנָּנִי וְכָל-אֲשֶׁר-עָשָׂה לְיִשְׂרָאֵל וְלְיְהוּדָה וְלְיִרְמְיָהוּ  
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95 בְּיִרְמְיָהוּ בֶן-חִנָּנִי וְכָל-אֲשֶׁר-עָשָׂה לְיִשְׂרָאֵל וְלְיְהוּדָה וְלְיִרְמְיָהוּ  
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350  
Königschriften: Sennarib: III 8 - 95

# Notas

# Notes

Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a form of cuneiform or a stylized alphabet, located on a torn piece of paper at the top left.

v.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a form of cuneiform or a stylized alphabet, located on a torn piece of paper at the top center.

vi.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a form of cuneiform or a stylized alphabet, located on a torn piece of paper at the top right.

vii.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a form of cuneiform or a stylized alphabet, located on a torn piece of paper on the left side.

vi.

“Y a Heber le nacieron dos hijos:  
el nombre de uno fue Peleg,  
porque en sus días fue repartida  
la tierra...” (Génesis 10: 25)

Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a form of cuneiform or a stylized alphabet, located on a torn piece of paper on the right side.

vi.

viii.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a form of cuneiform or a stylized alphabet, located on a torn piece of paper on the left side.

“And unto Eber were born two  
sons: the name of one was  
Peleg; for in his days was the  
earth divided...” (Genesis 10: 25)

ix.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a form of cuneiform or a stylized alphabet, located on a torn piece of paper on the right side.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a form of cuneiform or a stylized alphabet, located on a torn piece of paper at the bottom center.

ix.

v.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a form of cuneiform or a stylized alphabet, located on a torn piece of paper at the bottom left.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a form of cuneiform or a stylized alphabet, located on a torn piece of paper on the right side.