

THE THREE SONS OF NOAH CIVILIZATION SPREAD

Moh Mansur Abdul Haq*, Muhamad Mushollih Abdul Gofar, Mukhammad Syariful Hidayat

Universitas PTIQ Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Taufan of Noah caused the entire surface of the earth to be destroyed, except for Noah's three sons, their wives and Noah. The Qur'an only informs us that the descendants of Noah continued his lineage but does not explain the spread of their civilizations. This article aims to discuss the civilization spread of Noah's three sons to three continents and their dominance in the central region (Arab). Using qualitative methods (library research) with a descriptive-analysis approach. Data sources were obtained through observations in divine books, especially the Al-Qur'an, tafsir books and books and journals that fit the theme. From the data that has been collected, it was found that all the nations in the world, namely on the first three continents (Africa, Asia and Europe) came from the descendants of Noah, namely Sam, Ham and Yafits. Yafits has 7 children, most of whose descendants inhabited the European continent. Ham has 4 children, his descendants inhabited the African continent. Meanwhile, Sam has 5 children, among whom were the prophets and messengers such as Ismail, Ishaq and the Prophet Muhammad, as well as great nations, including the Arabs, who created extraordinary civilization, science and art.

Keywords: Three sons of Noah; Three continents; Civilization.

INTRODUCTION

Prophet Noah is the third prophet after Prophet Idris and Prophet Adam, and he is also the first apostle mentioned in various holy books, such as the Torah, the Bible, and the Qur'an. Prophet Noah's father is Lamik (Lamaka) bin Mahlail, who is a descendant of Qainan bin Yanusyi bin Syits bin Adam (Rusydi, 2017, p. 32). According to al-Razi, the genealogy of the Prophet Noah briefly, it is Noah bin Lamik (Lamaka) bin Mutawasylikh bin Akhnukh (Enouch), the name of the Prophet Idris (كتاب تفسير الرازي مفاتيح الغيب أو التفسير الكبير - سورة الأعراف الآيات إلى - المكتبة الشاملة," n.d.). In general, Prophet Noah sent by Allah to convey His message to the Bani Rasib, who initially worshiped the One God but then started worshiping idols. The five early figures from Bani Rasib who were originally pious people had many followers, and they lived from the time of Prophet Adam up to Prophet Noah. However, when these five figures died, their followers began to make statues to commemorate them. These statues started as a sign of respect, but over time, they started worshiping these statues. As in Q.S. Noah: 23, These statues are referred to as Wadd, Suwa', Ya'uq, Yaghuts and Nashr (Ramadhan, 2022, p. 1).

As a result of their disbelief and rejection of the preaching of the Prophet Noah, Allah ordered the Prophet Noah to make an ark as a shelter for believers and various types of animals. Allah would punish the people of Prophet Noah with a *taufân* (a very large and terrible flood characterized by water rolling, twisting, or writhing with very strong energy, submerging it and covering all matter it encounters). After finished building the ark, Prophet Noah accepted the command of Allah to bring his family, believers, and various kinds of animals in pairs and all kinds of plants as food so that their descendants can survive.

The entire surface of the earth sank so that not a single person survived except those on the ship of Prophet Noah, after that Prophet Noah is called "Abul Basyar al-Tsani" or "second human father," because all the inhabitants of the earth come from the descendants of those who survived

*Correspondance Author: moh.mansur.abdul.haq@mhs.ptiq.ac.id

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ص 360 - كتاب تفسير الرازي مفاتيح الغيب أو التفسير الكبير - سورة هود (" سورة هود " - المكتبة الشاملة n.d.). According to Ibn Katsir, based on Ibn 'Abbâs's history, there were around 80 people on board the ship who were believers from the family of the Prophet Noah and besides, including women. History of Ka'âb al-Akhbar said their number was 72 people. There was also those who said that their number is 10 people (Ibnu Katsir, 2008, p. 51; Manshur Abdul Hakim, T.th, p. 212).

The great flood that occurred all over the surface of the earth meant that not a single person, both adults and small children, was saved, apart from those who accompanied Prophet Noah on a boat (Abil Abbas Ahmad al-Qalqasyandi, 1980, p. 24). In fact, among those who drowned was one of the sons of the Prophet Noah who follow the path of the infidels, disobeying their father and the teachings he brought, namely Yâm, but there was also those who say Kan'ân. (Miftakhussurur, 2022, p. 203) Meanwhile, the children of Prophet Noah the other, Yâfits, Sâm and Hâm were saved, where all the descendants of Adam's children on the surface of the earth at this time returned to them the three sons of the Prophet Noah. As expressed in Q.S. al-Shaffat: 77

"And We made his children and grandchildren people who will continue the descendants."

The question is, how and where were the three sons of the Prophet Noah distributed? on this earth, as well as how the civilization of the descendants of the three sons of the Prophet Noah.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research is in the form of a journal that specifically discusses the spread of the children of the Prophet Noah. So far there has only been one study, such as the article by Isa Barid and Rangga Umbara K entitled "Human Civilization after Noah," (Barid & K, 2016) while research in the form of other journals actually discusses the story of the Prophet Noah in general, such as Muhammad Rusydi's writing entitled "The Meaning of the Story of Noah in the Qur'an (Philosophical Hermeneutical Perspective)," (Rusydi, 2017) Muhammad Thaib Muhammad "The story of Noah in the perspective of the Qur'an," (Muhammad, 2018). However, about one of his children, Kan'ân, there are several, one of which is in the form of a thesis with the title, "The Character of Kan'ân and the Brothers of the Prophet Yusuf in the Qur'an (Comparative Study of the Stories of the Prophet Noah and the Prophet Ya'qub in Educating Children)" (Amin, 2023).

Sat least data about the children of the Prophet Noah and its spread can be found in books, journals and scriptures about the Prophet Noah. especially classical exegesis books, both before and after the great flood that befell the Prophet Noah and his people, ancient stories in the heavenly religion, as well as website articles which are certainly reliable. So with these references, as well qualitative method (library research) with a descriptive-analytic approach, The author will discuss the spread and civilization of the children of the Prophet Noah, who were saved from the great flood, then spread across the face of the earth as the successors of the descendants of the Prophet Adam.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Spread to Three Continents

As in Q.S. al-Shaffat: 77

"And We made his children and grandchildren people who will continue the descendants."

Ibn Katsir interpreted this verse through the history of Ali bin Abi Talhah that Ibn 'Abbas said:

"There were no humans left besides the descendants of the Prophet Noah."

"Said bin Abi Urwah said from Qatadah, regarding the words of Allah: (And We made his children and grandchildren people who will continue the descendants), he said: all humans were

descendants of the Prophet Noah.” (ص 19 - كتاب تفسير ابن كثير ط العلمية - سورة الصافات الآيات إلى) “- المكتبة الشاملة n.d.)

Ibn Jarîr al-Thabari in his interpretation also interpreted the verse above as interpreted by Ibn Katsîr, but al-Thabari added the of the three sons of the Prophet Noah as follows:

“About the word of Allah (And We made his children and grand children the people who will continue the descendants) al-Thabari said that: And We made him the children and grand children of the Prophet Noah the people remaining on the surface of the earth after the destruction of their people, as in fact all humans after the destruction of the Prophet Noah (flood) until now were the descendants of the Prophet Noah, then the ‘Ajam (Persians and Romans) and Arabs were the descendants of Sam bin Noah, the Turks, the Shaqalibah (Slavic people), and the Khazars were the descendants of from Yâfits bin Noah, and the Sudanese people were descendants of Hâm bin Noah.” (ص 59 - كتاب تفسير الطبري جامع البيان ط دار التربية والتراث - المكتبة الشاملة) n.d. The meaning of the Romans is the first Romans, and they are the Greeks whose descendant is connected to Rumi bin Libthi bin Yunan bin Yâfits bin Noah.)

Ibn Katsir and al-Thabari’s interpretation of Q.S. al-Shaffat: 77 can be seen that Allah has made safe the three sons of the Prophet Noah and became the next generation of descendants of all humans (children of Adam) after the tawfân (big flood) that hit Prophet Noah and his people. According to Ibn ‘Abbas, The number of people saved was 80 people along with their wives. That matter as be delivered Syarif Sami that al-Thabari said based on the history of Ibn ‘Abbas, Noah’s children previously lived in Qoryah Tsamânîn (a village of only 80 people), then spread to Babylonia, and spread across the surface of the earth (Syarif Sami, 2022, p. 128). However Ka’âb al-Akhbar said 72 people. There are also those who say 10 people (Ibnu Katsir, 2008, p. 51). In contrast, Imam Jalâluddîn al-Suyuthi in Bada’i al-Zuhur fî Waqo’i al-Duhur said:

“When Prophet Noah got out of the boat with 80 people, after that Prophet Noah built a village and enliven it. The village was named “tsamânîn”. This village was the first village built on the surface of the earth after a major flood (taufan). After the 80 people occupied the village, then Allah brought down the damage and perished the 80 people simultaneously. There is nothing left except Prophet Noah and his 3 children, namely Sam, Ham and Yafits, as well as his 3 sons-in-law, so the total is 7 people, as Allah said in Q.S. al-Shaffât: 77 (And We made his children and grandchildren people who continue their descendants) So that everything in this world began with Prophet Noah, and Prophet Noah was the father of the second human being after the Prophet Adam”(Jalaluddin Abdurrahman bin Abi Bakar al-Suyuthi, n.d., pp. 32–33).

It is also said in the history of Ibn ‘Abbas that when the Prophet Noah was from the boat, all the people with him died, both men and women, except his children (Sam, Ham and Yafits) and his wives (Manshur Abdul Hakim, T.th, p. 213). According to the author, at least the difference in the number of survivors of the great flood is proof of the accuracy of the scholars and proof that the spread was well documented. At least that the three sons of the Prophet Noah, namely Sâam, Ham, and Yafits were the successors of the descendants of Adam’s children, all three of whom were spread across the surface of the earth. As Ibn ‘Abbas said, quoted by Imam al-Razi:

“Ibn ‘Abbas said that his three sons were the Prophet Noah were Sam, Ham, and Yafits. Sâam was the father of the Arabs, Persians and Romans, Hâm was the father of the Sudanese people, and Yâfits was the father of the Turks” (ص 339 - كتاب تفسير الرازي مفاتيح الغيب أو التفسير الكبير - القصة) “- المكتبة الشاملة n.d.).

Yafits was the eldest son of the Prophet Noah, Sam was the second son, and Ham was the youngest son (Abil Abbas Ahmad al-Qalqasyandi, 1980, p. 24; Sami bin Abdullah bin Ahmad al-Maghluts, 2007, p. 79). According to Syarif Sâmi, generally commentators said that Sâam was the oldest child (Syarif Sami, 2022, p. 128). Each nation returned its descendants to one of Noah’s three sons, although there were many disputes on this matter (Manshur Abdul Hakim, 2023, p. 295). Prophet Noah prayed for Sâam's descendants so that their descendants will become prophets and apostles. Yâfits so that his descendants would become kings, and prayed for Hâm, so that his

descendants would change their skin color, so that Ham's descendants would become servants to the descendants of Sam and Yafits (Muhammad bin Jarir al-Thabari, 1387, p. 204).

Prayer of the Prophet Noah to Ham, according to Syarif Sâmi it happened after the flood, when Prophet Noah would plant *syajaratul kiram al-muskiroh* (noble and intoxicating vine), a history of Imam Tsa'labi quoted by Imam al-Suyuthi, Prophet Noah ordered by Allah to plant trees, and *syajaratul as* (teak trees) were the first trees planted, then Prophet Noah planted a vine. This was done by the Prophet Noah in order to start a new life by greening the earth. However, Noah lost the tree seed he was going to plant, Hearing this news, the Angel Jibril (Gabriel) came down to earth and told Prophet, "O Noah, your vine has been stolen by Satan," Prophet Noah then said to the Devil and asked that the plant seeds be returned. The devil replied, "I will return it if you are willing to share it with me," Prophet Noah offered, "I'll give you a third of the share." But the devil rejected the offer. Prophet Noah again increased his offer. "I'll give you two-thirds," and in the end, the Devil accepted the offer (Jalaluddin Abdurrahman bin Abi Bakar al-Suyuthi, n.d., p. 34).

The communication in the story above shows that the Prophet Noah ate the *syajaratul kiram muskir*, so he was drunk (unconscious) and his private parts were exposed. Ham found out about the incident and saw his father's private parts, and did not immediately cover his father's private parts, instead he told his two brothers Sâam and Yâfits. They rushed to cover their father's private parts by covering their faces so as not to see their father's private parts. After Prophet Noah realized, he knew that Ham had seen his nakedness and did not rush to cover it, so Noah cursed his descendants from Kan'an (the youngest son of Ham bin Noah) by praying for them to become slaves, and including the signs of slaves, one of whom was black. Scholars are doubtful about this story, they say that the prophets are *ma'shum*, how could one of the prophets, Prophet Noah in this case, drunkenness, as well as all heavenly religions agree that a sinful person will not bear the sins of others, how could a prophet curse his innocent child, and why not all his children who were cursed were only the descendants of one of Hâm bin Noah's children, namely Kan'an (Syarif Sami, 2022, pp. 124–125; Manshur Abdul Hakim, 2023, p. 287).

Manshur Abdul Hakim actually differs from Syarif Sami, that black-skinned humans come from the descendants of Ham because when the Prophet Noah while sleeping, her nakedness was exposed so that Ham saw it, and he did not immediately cover it. Meanwhile Sam and Yafits saw it, then both of them covered it with clothes. When Prophet Noah waking up, he found out what Hâm and his brothers had done so he prayed badly for them. This was what the Jews said in their Torah. So according to Manshur Abdul Hakim, the nakedness of the Prophet Noah was revealed. not because of Prophet Noah unconscious after eating *syajaratul kirâm muskir*, instead he was revealed to be unconscious while sleeping (Manshur Abdul Hakim, T.th, p. 214).

Sam bin Noah

Ibn al-Thabari mentioned that Sam's wife was named Shalib binti Batawil bin Mahawil bin Akhnukh bin Qayin (Qabil) bin Adam, and from her Sam inherited Arfakhsyad, Iram (Aram), Asyudz (Assyur/Ansyud/Aswad), 'Ilam ('Uwilam), and Lawudz (Ludz/Lud). (Muhammad bin Jarir al-Thabari, 1387, pp. 202–203) Giving birth to offspring who became the ancestors of great nations in the world. Islamic historians such as Ibn Ishaq and Ibn Hisyam always include the name Sâam bin Noah in the genealogy of the Prophet Muhammad (Ibnu Hisyam, 2019, p. 3; Muhammad bin Ishaq bin Yasar al-Mathlabi al-Madani, 2004, p. 17). The skin color of the offspring is between black and white, medium (Syarif Sami, 2022, p. 131).

1. Arfakhsyad bin Sam bin Noah who gave birth to the Hebrew and Arab nations, from the line of 'Abir bin Syalekh bin Arfakhsyad bin Sam. According to al-Thabari in *Tarikh Thobari* from here also gave birth to the Hind and Sind nations through the path of Yoktan (Qahthan) bin 'Abir (Eber) bin Syalekh bin Arfakhsyad. From the Yoktan route (Qahthan) also gave birth to the Saba' nation (Muhammad bin Jarir al-Thabari, 1387, p. 205). According to Syarif Sâmi through the path of Falikh bin 'Abir (Eber) bin Syalekh bin Arfakhsyad who gave birth to many prophets such as Prophet Ibrahim, Prophet Isma'il, Prophet Ishaq, Prophet Ya'qub, Prophet Luth, Prophet Daud, Prophet 'Isa until

the Prophet Muhammad. Arfakhsyad is the ancestor of two Arab tribes, namely the Qahthan tribe and the Adnan tribe. These two tribes originate from the 'Abir (Eber) descendant. The Qahthan tribe, also known as Qahthaniyyun, originates from the descendants of Ya'rub bin Yashjub bin Qahthan bin 'Abir bin Syalekh bin Arfakhshad. They are a native Arab tribe (al-'Arab al-'Aribah), spread across the Yemen region (Syarif Sami, 2022, pp. 151–174). In this group are also classified the 'Amaliqah, descendants of 'Imliq, who are still cousins of the Bani Qahthan. Before becoming extinct, the Amaliqah people inhabited the Hijaz, Syria and Egypt. Meanwhile, the Adnan tribe, known as Adnaniyyun, comes from the Ismail descendant (bani Ismail). They are referred to as immigrant Arab tribes (al-'Arab al-Musta'ribah) (Zaenal Muttaqin, 2023, pp. 28–29).

2. Iram bin Sam bin Noah brought down 'Aush, Jatsir, Lawudz and 'Abdu Dhohmi. In the Torah their names are 'Ush, Hul, Mash and Geter. Then 'Aush ('Ush) lowers 'Ad. Jatsir (Hul) bin Iram begat Thamud and Lawudz (Masy) begat Judis (Judays) ("Daftar keturunan Noah," 2023; Syarif Sami, 2022, p. 178). They speak Mudhari Arabic. In the era of race 'Ad, they are known as 'Ad from Iram, when the people of 'Ad were destroyed the Thamud were called Iram. After Thamud was destroyed, the remaining descendants of Iram were called Arman or Aramean. According to Ibn Hisyam, all Arabs come from the descendants of Isma'il bin Ibrahim and Qahthan (i.e. Arfakhsyad bin Sam) (Ibnu Hisyam, 2019, p. 4). Before that, in Arabia there were once older Arab people, but they were all extinct. They are the 'Ad, the Thamud (both mentioned in the Qur'an al-Karim), the Jadis, the Kaldan and the 'Imlaq (the 'Amaliqah), these are what are called the extinct Arab tribes (al-'Arab al-Ba'idah) ("Suku-suku Arab," 2023). The *Ba'idah* Arabs, namely the former Arabs whose details of their history cannot be completely known, such as the 'Ad, Thamud, kaldan and 'Amaliqah (Amaleq). The 'Ad were an ancient Arab tribe led by 'Ad bin 'Aush, who lived during the time of the Prophet Hud. The Thamud were also an ancient Arab tribe who lived from 2300 BC to 200 BC on Mount Athlab and throughout Central Arabia (Dedi Wahyudi, 2014, p. 4). The Thamud people lived during the time of Prophet Shaleh. The Kaldan people were idol worshipers who lived during the time of Prophet Ibrahim. and led by the arrogant king, king of Namrud. Meanwhile, the 'Amaliqah lived with Prophet Ismail ("Badan Pendidikan Dan Pelatihan Kemhan RI," n.d.). Apart from the Arabs, Aram also gave birth to the Syriac or Aram (Syrian) people. Their genealogy were Suriyan bin Nobet bin Mesh bin Adam bin Yâfits (Sami bin Abdullah bin Ahmad al-Maghluts, 2007, p. 79).
3. Asyudz (Assyur/Ansyud/Aswad) bin Sam bin Noah, which gave birth to the Assyrians (Assyrians), Kurds and Nabataeans (people of Babylon/Babylonia) (Syarif Sami, 2022, pp. 197–199).
4. 'Ilam ('Uwilam/Elam) bin Sam bin Noah, which later gave birth to the ancient Iranian nation. And it became Persian when it was assimilated by the descendants of Madai bin Yafits bin Noah or the Mede people ("Sejarah Iran," 2023).
5. Lawudz (Ludz/Lud) bin Sam bin Noah, Ibn Ishaq stated that Lawudz married daughter of Yâfits, namely Syabakah bint Yâfits bin Noah, and gave birth to him Faris and Jurjan. Both races inhabited the Persian region. Then from Lawudz Tasm and 'Imliq (*the 'Amaliq/giant race*) were born. 'Imliq then gave birth to the 'Amaliq nation which then spread in the regions of 'Uman, Hijaz, Syria (Syam) and Egypt. From the descendants of Lawudz, a mighty nation was born in Syria (Syam) called the *Kan'aniyyun* nation. From Lawudz also descended the Pharaohs in Egypt, the people of Bahrain and 'Uman who later became known as the Jasim nation. The inhabitants of Madinah are also from him, such as the Bani Huff, Sa'd bin Hizzan, the Bani Mathar and the Bani al-Azraq, the inhabitants of Najd are also Badil and Rahil, the Tayma residents are also descendants of Lawudz bin Sam bin Noah. Tasm bin Lawudz lived in Yamamah (the ancient city of Bahrain). Lawudz descendants such as Tasm, 'Amaliq, Umaym and Jasim use the Arabic dialect, while other Lawudz descendants such as Faris use the Persian dialect. This means that from the path of Faris bin Lawudz bin Sâm bin Noah, Persian was also born. (Muhammad bin Jarir al-Thabari, 1387, pp. 203–204) And the first person to speak Arabic was 'Imliq bin Lawudz after his move from Babylonia ("Imliq," 2023).

Ham bin Noah

Syarif Sami states as in the Torah and Bible that Hâm's wife was named Nahlab binti Ma'arib bin al-Darmasil bin Muhwil bin Akhnukh bin Qayin (Qabil) bin Adam, and from her gave birth to 4 sons, namely Kusy, Qibthi (Mishrayim), Futh (But/Fut/Quth), and Kan'ân (son of Hâm bin Noah). Ibn al-Thabari said there were only 3 sons, Qibthi (Mishrayim) was not included. His descendants are black. In the book Zabur (mazâmir yahudiyyah) his descendants are spread across the countries of Africa and West Asia (Muhammad bin Jarir al-Thabari, 1387, p. 202; Syarif Sami, 2022, p. 216).

1. Kusy bin Ham bin Noah, Ibn al-Thabari mentioned that Kusy's wife was named Qarnabil bint Batawil bin Tiras bin Yafits bin Noah and from her descended Habsyah, Hind and Sind (Muhammad bin Jarir al-Thabari, 1387, p. 202). Finally settled in India. In India they formed ancient kingdoms, where most of their kings were descendants of Hind bin Kusy bin Hâm bin Noah. The residents of Barqah in the past, or what was known as the Zawilah nation, were descendants of Hawilah bin Kush bin Ham.
2. Qibthi (Mishrayim) bin Noah, Ibn al-Thabari said that the descendants of the Mishrayim were Copts and Barbarians. Including the Egyptian Qibty nation (Muhammad bin Jarir al-Thabari, 1387, p. 206).
3. Futh (Fut/But/Quth) bin Hâm bin Noah, Ibn al-Thabari mentioned Quth's wife as Bakhti bint Batawil bin Tiras bin Yâfits bin Noah (Muhammad bin Jarir al-Thabari, 1387, p. 202). Quth then lived with the descendants of Kusy, namely Hind and Sind, in India.
4. Kan'ân bin Ham bin Noah, Ibn al-Thabari mentioned that Kan'ân's wife was named Artil bint Batawil bin Tiras bin Yâfits bin Noah, and from her descended the black or negro people (al-Asawadu) including Nubah, Fazzan, Zandj and Zaghawah. All races inhabit the Sudanese region (Muhammad bin Jarir al-Thabari, 1387, p. 202).

Yafits bin Noah

Yafits bin Noah was the eldest son of the Prophet Noah. Ibn al-Thabari mentioned that wife of Yafits was named Arbasisah (Adbiyah) binti Marazil (Hazazil) bin al-Darmasil bin Mahuwil bin Akhnukh bin Qayin (Qabil) bin Adam, from his wife, Yâfits had 7 sons and 1 daughter, namely Ghomer, Marih, Wa'il, Hawwan, Tubil, Hawshil and Tiras, and the woman is Syabkah (Muhammad bin Jarir al-Thabari, 1387, p. 202). While other versions mention Ghomer (Jummer/'Umar/Bakr), Maghogh (Ma'juj/Majuj), Madai (Madzai/Madi), Yunan (Yawan/Yafan), Tubal (Thubal/Quthubal), Masyikh (Kasyih/Masyik), and Thirasy (Tiras/Tirasy). Descendants of Yâfits had blonde and red hair and many became kings and were divided into two large groups, some of whom went to Southeast Asia and became the ancestors of the Hindus and Chinese, and others who went to the north and west descended from the Europeans and their branches (Rezi & Amrina, 2019, pp. 115-116; Muhammad bin Jarir al-Thabari, 1387, p. 206).

1. Ghomer (Jummer) bin Yâfits bin Noah having Turkish children, this is where the Turkish nation emerged. Included in their race are the Qabjaq (Kipcak), Tatar, and Khazlajiah who are the Ghuz (Kushan) nation. The countries of al-Shafd, namely Ghor, Elan, Syarkes, Azkesy, and Russia, are all of the Turkic race. From here were born the Scythians, Turks, Armenians, Welsh, Picts, Irish, Germans. Shaqalibah (Slavic people) from the descendants of Esykanar bin Togarma bin Ghomer bin Yafits (Abil Abbas Ahmad al-Qalqasyandi, 1980, p. 27; Sami bin Abdullah bin Ahmad al-Maghluts, 2007, p. 79).
2. Maghogh (Ma'juj) bin Yafits bin Noah, then a nation was born which we know as Gog Magog (Gog Magog) which is still a secret until now. Chinese race, including Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Indo-Chinese, Malay.
3. Madzai (Madai) bin Yâfits bin Noah gave birth to the Daylam nation, namely the Madea or Mede people, whom the Greeks called Medes. From here emerged the Mitani, Manai, Medes, Persians (Persian-Iranian), Indo-Aryans, Kurds (Syarif Sami, 2022, pp. 285-289).

4. Yunan (Yawan) bin Yâfits bin Noah gave birth to the Yunan nation and they split into three groups. Yunan has three children, namely Lathen, Greeks, and Kuteim. The Lathan people are descendants of Lathen bin Yunan. Greeks, descendants of Greeks bin Yunan. The Keitim people came from the descendants of Kuteim bin Yunan and it was to this group that the Roman hierarchy returned (Sami bin Abdullah bin Ahmad al-Maghluts, 2007, p. 80).
5. Tubal (Quthubal) bin Yâfits bin Noah participating with the Masyikh group who inhabited the plains of North Africa to the Iberian peninsula (Spain and Portugal) and their residence in the west to the north in the northern part of the Rum Sea (Mediterranean Sea) gave birth to the Leman nation. Namely the Tabal people, Georgians, Italians, Illyrians, Liberians and the Sasque people. Nation of Francs (France) from the son of Tubal bin Yâfits (Sami bin Abdullah bin Ahmad al-Maghluts, 2007, p. 79; "Tubal," 2021).
6. Masyikh (Mashik) bin Yafits bin Noah, lowered Ashban. A colony of Ishafan settled in Syria, Egypt, several other North African regions and Spain (Sami bin Abdullah bin Ahmad al-Maghluts, 2007, p. 79).
7. Tiras (Tirasy/Thirasy) bin Yafits bin Noah, Thirasians; but the Greeks changed their name to Tracheans. The descendants of Tiras are the Traisa people, Goths, Jutes, Teutons. Muhammad Ibn Jarîr al-Thabari tells that Tiras had a son named Batawil, who had daughters named Qarnabil, Bakht, and Arsal became the wives of Kush, Put, and Kan'ân (these three people were his sons Hâm bin Noah) (Muhammad bin Jarir al-Thabari, 1387, p. 202).



Figure 1. The Spread Maps of Noah's Descendants

Source: (Sami bin Abdullah bin Ahmad al-Maghluts, 2007, p. 81)

Central Region (Arab) Civilization

Initially, Semitic peoples built civilization in Mesopotamia and Syria. Then, gradually they lost political dominance due to attacks from Semitic nomads and non-Semitic nations. The Arameans, Akkadians, Assyrians, and Mineans spoke almost the same languages as the Semitic languages. Finally, the Semites no longer had power when the Persians attacked and the arrival of the Greeks in 330 BC. After the attack, the Semitic people were scattered throughout the southern and northern regions. Where the Arab nation will develop there. The Arabs in the north built a civilization called the Nabataean Arab civilization. Then, southern Arabia formed scattered caravans. These caravans then formed a kingdom in Yemen, the Greeks often called it 'Arabia felix, which means "lucky region of Arba"(Kusnanto, 2020, p. 3).

In the Sassanid era, the Roman empire controlled the area of Syria which was then called Arabian Petra. The Romans named this desert region in the near east Arabi. In the early first century AD, the Ghasans of Yemen converted to the blood of Syria. The Ghassan, Lakhm, and Kindi were the last tribes to move to Arabian Petra. The Ghassan tribe then moved to Syria, and lived in the Harran area and the Levantine area (Lebanon, Palestine). The Ghassans ruled Syria until the arrival of the Muslims there. Meanwhile, the Lakhm people settled in the middle area of the Tigris river. They allied with the Sassanids to fight the Byzantine empire and the Ghassan tribe. They then controlled the central Arab region. The Kindi tribe migrated north, but they later moved to Bahrain and remained in Yemen (Kusnanto, 2020, p. 4).

The Arabian Peninsula is a peninsula (large peninsula) in Southwest Asia at the junction of Africa and Asia (Kusnanto, 2020, p. 5). Before the emergence of Islam, the Arabian Peninsula was located between two large empires, namely the Eastern Roman Empire which was located to the west to the Adriatic Sea, and the Persians who were located in the eastern region to the Dijlah River. These two kingdoms are known in history to have strong dominance over other nations around the Middle East region. In essence, the Arabian Peninsula was independent and not influenced by the two Kingdoms, except for green areas, such as Yemen, and several areas around the Persian Gulf. Persian territory included the Arabian Peninsula. In this way, the fertile areas on the Arabian Peninsula are free from external political and cultural influences. The Islamic religion whose foundations were laid by the Prophet Muhammad. in Mecca and Madiyah it is a pure religion, because it is not influenced by the development of religions around it or political movements around it (Barid & K, 2016, p. 72).

The Arab nation from its geographical location can generally be divided into two, namely the South and North Arabians, geographically these two regions are separated by the desert. The Arab population who inhabits this region has their own characteristics adapted to the conditions from which they come.

1. South Arabia

The Arab population of the southern region is urban, located in Yemen, Hadramaut and along the coast. Ancient Semitic, Sabaea, or Himyar, was the language they spoke, almost similar to Ethiopian in Africa. The physical characteristics of this southern person are a round head, with a large jaw, a curved nose, flat temples, and thick hair. This region of South Arabia has a main attraction, namely the wealth of aloes trees there, where these aloes have a very high value for wrapping mummies or at temple events. Wadi al-Hammah is the middle route as an important route connecting South Arabia, which is the route for conveying agarwood wood commodities (Barid & K, 2016, p. 72).

There is quite a lot of rainfall in this region of South Arabia, which makes the population's livelihood by farming, so the level of civilization in this region is quite high. Apart from that, its geographical location is very strategic in the world of commerce between India and Egypt. This South Arabian region includes the kingdom of Saba which covers the Yemeni region. The Yemeni nation has a good irrigation system. This is proven by the existence of the famous Ma'rib Dam. The Saba Kingdom established many colonial areas in Africa (Red Sea coast), one of which is famous for being Abessyara (Habasyat). The Saba kingdom was conquered by Iran and collapsed in 575 AD (Barid & K, 2016, p. 73).

2. North Arabia

The majority of the Arab population of this northern region are nomads who live in houses made of feathers in the Hijaz and Nejed. The language used by the people of North Arabia is the language of the Qur'an. The people of North Arabia were able to trade with two opposing political forces, namely Byzantium and Persia, without taking sides with either of them. Therefore, their civilization was influenced by trading activities, which means their lifestyle was far from the Bedouin lifestyle. Very different from Yemen, apart from its strategic geographical location for trade, it is also a fertile area. These two advantages allow them to rely on trade and agriculture as their economic sources. Commodities usually sent were leather, silk, gold, silver, precious stones, etc. Among the trade destinations were Egypt, Greece, Romania and the Byzantine Empire (Barid & K, 2016, p. 73).

One of the things that made the Arab nation an advanced nation in civilization was the emergence of the light of Islam among them, which was able to open up other countries and bring the influence of civilization to them. Whereas previously the Arab nation was a harsh nation and had a character that liked to argue and fight with each other. Arabs in the final era of liberation from other countries have created extraordinary civilization, science and art, so that if today we look at England, Persia or India, we will definitely find the influence of Arab civilization. like the

ornaments that are still preserved on the remains of the buildings there. Apart from that, the Arabs are also a poetic nation, and their poets are great at arranging verses (Gustaf Lobon, 2012, pp. 1–21).

CONCLUSION

After the great flood that hit the world during the time of Prophet Noah, no human being was saved except the followers of the Prophet Noah, who boarded the ark, including his children. However, after the flood subsided, and the followers of the Prophet Noah descending the ark, they were all hit by a plague and the only ones left were 7 survivors, namely the Prophet Noah, and his three children and their wives. They were Sâm bin Noah, Hâm bin Noah, and Yâfits bin Noah. So the spread of humanity and its civilization after the devastating flood only returned to these three descendants of the Prophet Noah. Sâm and his descendants were spread across the central region of Arabia, Hâm on the African continent, and Yâfits and his descendants were spread across the continents of Europe and Asia. The Arab civilization began to form after the descendants of Sâm bin Noah began to spread in the central region (Arabia), whose civilization was formed according to their geographical location. South Arabians make the majority of their living from farming, because the area is fertile. Meanwhile, the North Arabians, whose lives are nomadic, make their living from commerce because of their strategic geographical location for trade. After the light of Islam entered the Arab region, the Arabs became more advanced in civilization, science and art, and were able to influence their civilization on other countries during periods of liberation or conquest.

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