

~HIDDEKEL (103) (Hid'de-kel)

- One of the four rivers branching off from the river issuing out of Eden.
- Now there was a river issuing out of Eden to water the garden, and from there it began to be parted and it became, as it were, four heads. ([Genesis 2:10](#))
- The first ones name is Pishon. It is the one encircling the entire land of Havilah, where there is gold. ([Genesis 2:11](#))
- And the gold of that land is good. There also are the bdellium gum and the onyx stone. ([Genesis 2:12](#))
- And the name of the second river is Gihon. It is the one encircling the entire land of Cush. ([Genesis 2:13](#))
- And the name of the third river is **Hiddekel**. It is the one going to the east of Assyria. And the fourth river is the Euphrates. ([Genesis 2:14](#))
- The **Hiddekel** was known in [Old Persian](#) as the *Tigra*, from which comes the [Greek](#) name for the **Tigris River**. In [Arabic](#) it is known as the *Shatt Dijla*. It is called by some the twin river of the Euphrates, and together with this river, it waters the plains of Mesopotamia.
- It was on the banks of the **Tigris**, **Hiddekel**, River that Daniel received the vision concerning the power struggle to be waged by the king of the north and the king of the south.
- And on the twenty-fourth day of the first month, while I myself happened to be on the bank of the great river, that is, **Hiddekel**. ([Daniel 10:4](#))
- I also proceeded to raise my eyes and see, and here was a certain man clothed in linen, with his hips girded with gold of Uphaz. ([Daniel 10:5](#))
- And the king of the south will become strong, even one of his princes, and he will prevail against him and will certainly rule

with extensive dominion greater than that one's ruling power.
(**Daniel 11:5**)

- And at the end of some years they will ally themselves with each other, and the very daughter of the king of the south will come to the king of the north in order to make an equitable arrangement. But she will not retain the power of her arm, and he will not stand, neither his arm, and she will be given up, she herself, and those bringing her in, and he who caused her birth, and the one making her strong in those times. (**Daniel 11:6**)
- After entering the Mesopotamian plains, the **Tigris** passes by the sites of many ancient cities. Opposite modern Mosul the ruins of ancient Nineveh lie on the rivers East bank.
- On the same side, farther South, is the site of Calah, and below it, on the West bank, is found ancient Asshur. A short distance below Baghdad, on the West bank, are the ruins of Seleucia, ancient capital of the Seleucid dynasty of rulers.
- The **Tigris** has its sources in central Armenia, the eastern part of modern Turkey. Of the **Tigris** headstreams, the western is the more distant, rising on the southern slopes of the Anti-Taurus Mountains about 25 kilometers (15 miles) Southeast of the city of Elazig and just a few miles from the source of the Euphrates River.
- It is thus evident that these two rivers could easily have had a single source before the global Flood produced topographical changes in the earth's surface. For the first 240 kilometers (150 miles) the western source flows Southeast and is joined by other shorter eastern sources.
- Then, at a point south of the western end of Lake Van, the river takes a more southerly course. It passes through a deep gorge before finally emerging from the mountains onto the upper part of the Mesopotamian plain.
- From there to its junction with the Euphrates River, the **Tigris** is fed from the East by four tributary streams, the Great Zab, the Little Zab, the `Adhaim, and the Diyala.
- It is generally believed that, anciently, the **Tigris** and Euphrates had separate entrances into the sea, but that over the centuries the

accumulation of silt has filled in the head of the gulf so that now the rivers unite.

- **After their junction they form the wide stream called the Shatt-al-Arab, which flows some 160 kilometers (100 miles) before emptying into the Persian Gulf.**
- **The full length of the **Tigris** covers some 1,850 kilometers (1,150 miles). It is a wide stream, at some points having a width of 366 meters (400 yards), but is generally shallow, and above Baghdad it is navigable only by boats of shallow draft.**
- **A much swifter river than the Euphrates, the Tigris is only about two thirds the length of its twin and of lesser importance commercially.**