

Military imagery in the closing section of the Flood narrative

CHAPTER/VERSE	HEBREW WORD	CONTEXTUAL MEANING
8.21	<i>nkhh</i>	"to smite," as Gen 14.5ff, as what kings do to other kings
9.2	<i>mora'/chath</i>	"fear and dread," as Deut 11.25, which uses <i>pachad/mora'</i>
9.14	<i>qeshet</i>	"bow," always elsewhere as archer's bow, as Gen 21.16; 27.3

Examples of *qeshet* as military "bow" rather than "rainbow"

Genesis 27.3:

Now then, take your weapons, your quiver and your bow [*qeshet*], and go out to the field, and hunt game for me.

1 Samuel 18.4:

Jonathan stripped himself of the robe that he was wearing, and gave it to David, and his armor, and even his sword and his bow [*qeshet*] and his belt.

2 Kings 6.22:

He answered, "No! Did you capture with your sword and your bow [*qeshet*] those whom you want to kill?"

Examples of covenant (*berit*) as symbol of ending of hostilities or war

Genesis 31.44, Laban and Jacob:

"Come now, let us make a covenant, you and I; and let it be a witness between you and me."

2 Samuel 3.12, Abner, after Saul's death:

Abner sent messengers to David at Hebron, saying, "To whom does the land belong? Make your covenant with me, and I will give you my support to bring all Israel over to you."

1 Kings 5.12:

So YHWH gave Solomon wisdom, as he promised him. There was peace between Hiram and Solomon; and the two of them made a covenant.