Tower of Babel Location

Jabal Al Lawz So it's interesting that there's a place called Jabal of laws which has a mountain peak that is scorched and if you break a rock with scorching, it only penetrated maybe a quarter inch into the rocks showing a temporary scorching and it's not a volcano and there's nothing inherent inside of it that would have scorched the top of the peak nothing inside of the mountain And it's the place that the locals say was the place where Moses met with God when God was up on top of a mountain and he descended down and in a fire with lightning and things, so the irony is that this place exist in the locals know what it is, but yet it's this big secret for the rest of the world so it seems like the tower of battle share the same thing. Is there a place that substantiates or looks like or has a mound in place of on the global imaging the tower of Babel.

Thought for 19s

Yes — there *are* real-world places you can point to on satellite imagery that plausibly match what people mean by "the Tower of Babel," but it's not like a single obvious "Babel tower" still standing.

A few key anchors that help:

1) Quick correction on the name "Jabal al-Lawz"

It isn't "Jabal of laws." In Arabic, **al-Lawz means "almonds,"** so the name is **"Mountain of Almonds."**
(Separate issue: the "scorched peak" claim is heavily disputed; several geologists/archaeology writers argue the dark cap is explained by local volcanic/metamorphic rock, not a one-time external burning event.)

2) What the Bible actually gives you for Babel's location

Genesis 11 places it in **"the land of Shinar."** In most mainstream scholarship, Shinar is tied to **southern Mesopotamia** (the Babylon/Sumer region), which is why the Tower of Babel conversation almost always lands in **Iraq**.

3) The two “best” physical candidates you can see as mounds/ruins on imaging

A) Etemenanki (Babylon’s main ziggurat) — the “classic” Tower of Babel candidate

Many scholars identify **Etemenanki**, the major ziggurat at **ancient Babylon**, as the most likely real-world referent behind the biblical Tower of Babel tradition.
On modern imagery, you’re mostly looking at **ruins/foundations** rather than a dramatic tower, because the structure was dismantled over time (ancient repairs/demolition/rebuild attempts are part of the textual history).

If you want a “drop pin” to inspect on global imagery, an academic gazetteer (Pleiades) places Etemenanki at roughly:

- **32.5363, 44.4211**

B) Borsippa / Birs Nimrud (a very visible surviving ziggurat ruin)

A second major ziggurat site near Babylon is **Borsippa**, whose ziggurat ruin (“Birs Nimrud”) is *visually* more striking today and became associated with the Tower of Babel in later tradition.

A solid coordinate reference for Borsippa/Birs Nimrud is about:

- **32.3920, 44.3419**

4) Why this feels like “a secret” (similar to the Sinai-site debates)

Because “Babel” is not one guarded mountaintop with a single telltale marker — it’s an **ancient city + ziggurat tradition** in a region with **many ziggurats** and a long history of destruction, reuse of bricks, rebuilding, and modern constraints on excavation/tourism. Even the most “probable” identification (Babylon/Etemenanki) is still an inference from location (“Shinar”), genre (ziggurat “to heaven”), and later Mesopotamian evidence — not a museum placard that says “Tower of Babel: confirmed.”

5) If you want the simplest “global imaging” test

Open Google Earth (or similar) and check these two pins:

- **Etemenanki / Babylon**: 32.5363, 44.4211
- **Borsippa / Birs Nimrud**: 32.3920, 44.3419

Then zoom out a bit: you’ll notice you’re in the broader **Babylon/Hillah** area, very close to the Euphrates system where the Babylon complex sits.

If you tell me which “Tower of Babel model” you’re assuming (Babylon-in-Shinar vs an alternative like a northern Mesopotamian proposal), I can point you to the best-matching site list for *that* model and what you should expect to see on satellite.