Enoch (Ancestor of Noah)

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| **Enoch the Patriarch** | |
| God took Enoch, as in Genesis 5:24: "And Enoch walked with God, and he was no longer, for God had taken him" (JP), illustration from the 1728 Figures de la Bible; illustrated by Gerard | |
| **Antediluvian Patriarch** | |
| **Venerated in** | [Armenian Apostolic Church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenian_Apostolic_Church) [Armenian Catholic Church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenian_Catholic_Church) [Enochian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enochian) [Christian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian) sects (see John) [Islam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam) [Medieval](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medieval) [Rabbinical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabbi) [Judaism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judaism) Some [New Age](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Age) cults devoted to angelology, [Baha'i Faith](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baha%27i_Faith) |
| [**Feast**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calendar_of_saints) | July 30 |

**Enoch** ([/ˈiːnək/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/English); [Hebrew](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hebrew_language): חֲנוֹךְ, [Modern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_Hebrew) *H̱anokh*, [Tiberian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiberian_vocalization) *Ḥănōḵ*; [Arabic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language): أَخْنُوخ‎‎ *ʼAkhnūkh*, [commonly in [Qur'ānic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qur%27%C4%81n) literature]: إِدْرِيس *ʼIdrīs*) is a figure in Biblical literature. "In the seventh generation from Adam," he was considered the author of the [*Book of Enoch*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Enoch) and also called Enoch the scribe of judgment. In addition to an appearance in the [Book of Genesis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Genesis) of the [Hebrew Bible](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hebrew_Bible), Enoch is the subject of many Jewish, Christian, and Muslim writings.

Enoch was the son of [Jared](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jared_(Biblical_figure)) ([Genesis 5:19–21](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Genesis+5%3A19%E2%80%9321&version=9)), the father of [Methuselah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methuselah), and the great-grandfather of [Noah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noah). At 65 years old, he begot Methuselah. Regim and Gaidad are also mentioned as his sons according to [2 Enoch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Book_of_Enoch).

The Bible says that Enoch lived 365 years before he was taken by God. The text reads that Enoch "walked with God: and he was no more; for God took him" ([Gen 5:21–24](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Gen+5%3A21%E2%80%9324&version=9)), which some Christians interpret as Enoch [entering Heaven alive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entering_Heaven_alive).

This Enoch is not to be confused with [Cain's](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cain_and_Abel) son [Enoch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enoch_(son_of_Cain)) ([Genesis 4:17](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Genesis+4%3A17&version=9)). The Christian New Testament has three references to Enoch from the lineage of [Seth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seth) (Luke 3:37, Hebrews 11:5, Jude 1:14–15).

Enoch in the Book of Genesis

Enoch appears in the [Book of Genesis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Genesis) of the [Pentateuch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pentateuch) as the seventh of the ten pre-[Deluge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genesis_flood_narrative) [Patriarchs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriarchs). Genesis recounts that each of the pre-Flood Patriarchs lived for several centuries. Genesis 5 provides a genealogy of these ten figures (from Adam to Noah), providing the age at which each fathered the next, and the age of each figure at death. Enoch is considered by many to be the exception, who is said to "not see death". ([Hebrews 11:5](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Hebrews+11%3A5&version=9)) Furthermore, [Genesis 5:22–29](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Genesis+5%3A22%E2%80%9329&version=9) states that Enoch lived 365 years which is extremely short in the context of his peers, who are all recorded as dying at over 700 years of age. The brief account of Enoch in Genesis 5 ends with the cryptic note that "he *[was]* not; for God took him".

Apocryphal Books of Enoch

Three extensive [apocryphal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apocryphal) works are attributed to Enoch:

* [1st Book of Enoch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1_Enoch), or simply the [Book of Enoch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Enoch), written in [Ge'ez](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ge%27ez) (Ethiopic), first time brought in Europe by [James Bruce](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Bruce) and translated in English by August Dillmann and Reverent Schoode - recognized by the Ethiopian Bible and usually dated between the third century BC and the first century AD.
* [2nd Book of Enoch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2_Enoch) or the Book of the Secrets of Enoch, written in Old Bulgarian, Russian, Serbian and other Slav languages, first translated in English by William Morfill - recognized by the [Old Slavonic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Church_Slavonic) Bible usually dated to the first century AD.
* [3rd Book of Enoch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3_Enoch), a Rabbinic text in Hebrew usually dated to the fifth century AD.

These recount how Enoch was taken up to [Heaven](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heaven) and was appointed guardian of all the celestial treasures, chief of the [archangels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archangels), and the immediate attendant on [God's throne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Throne_of_God). He was subsequently taught all secrets and mysteries and, with all the angels at his back, fulfils of his own accord whatever comes out of the mouth of God, executing His decrees. Much esoteric literature like the [3rd Book of Enoch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3_Enoch) identifies Enoch as the [Metatron](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metatron), the angel which communicates God's word. In consequence, Enoch was seen, by this literature, and the Rabbinic kabbala of Jewish mysticism, as having been the one which communicated God's revelation to Moses, in particular, the dictator of the [Book of Jubilees](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Jubilees).

**Enoch in Book of Giants**

[The Book of Giants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Book_of_Giants) is a [pseudepigraphical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pseudepigraphical) Jewish work from the 3rd century BC and resembles the [Book of Enoch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Enoch). At least six and as many as eleven copies were found among the [Dead Sea Scrolls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dead_Sea_Scrolls) collections.

**Septuagint**

The third-century BC translators who produced the Greek [Septuagint](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Septuagint) rendered the phrase "God took him" with the Greek verb *metatithemi* (μετατίθημι) meaning moving from one place to another. [Sirach](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wisdom_of_Sirach) 44:16, from about the same period, states that "Enoch pleased God and was translated into [paradise](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paradise) that he may give repentance to the nations." The Greek word used here for [paradise](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paradise), 'paradeisos' (παράδεισος), was derived from an ancient Persian word meaning "enclosed garden", and was used in the Septuagint to describe the garden of Eden. Later, however, the term became synonymous for heaven, as is the case here.

**Enoch in classical Rabbinical literature**

In classical Rabbinical literature, there are various views of Enoch. One view regarding Enoch was that found in the [Targum Pseudo-Jonathan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Targum_Pseudo-Jonathan), which thought of Enoch as a pious man, taken to Heaven, and receiving the title of *Safra rabba* (*Great scribe*). After Christendom was completely separated from Judaism, this view became the prevailing rabbinical idea of Enoch's character and exaltation.

According to [Rashi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rashi)[from [Genesis Rabba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genesis_Rabba)], “Enoch was a righteous man, but he could easily be swayed to return to do evil. Therefore, the Holy One, blessed be He, hastened and took him away and caused him to die before his time. For this reason, Scripture changed [the wording] in [the account of] his demise and wrote, ‘and he was no longer’ in the world to complete his years.”

Among the minor [Midrashim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midrash), esoteric attributes of Enoch are expanded upon. In the *Sefer Hekalot*, Rabbi Ishmael is described as having visited the [7th Heaven](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Heavens), where he met Enoch, who claims that earth had, in his time, been corrupted by the demons Shammazai, and [Azazel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azazel), and so Enoch was taken to Heaven to prove that God was not cruel. Similar traditions are recorded in [Sirach](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wisdom_of_Sirach). Later elaborations of this interpretation treated Enoch as having been a pious ascetic, who, called to mix with others, preached repentance, and gathered (despite the small number of people on [Earth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth)) a vast collection of disciples, to the extent that he was proclaimed king. Under his wisdom, peace is said to have reigned on earth, to the extent that he is summoned to Heaven to rule over the *sons of God*. In a parallel with [Elijah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elijah), in sight of a vast crowd begging him to stay, he ascends to Heaven on a horse.

Enoch in Christianity

**New Testament**

The New Testament contains three references to Enoch.

* The first is a brief mention in one of the genealogies of the ancestors of Jesus by Luke (Luke 3:37).
* The second mention is in Hebrews 11: 5 (KJV) which says, "By faith Enoch was translated that he should not see death; and was not found, because God had translated him: for before his translation he had this testimony, that he pleased God." This suggests he did not experience the mortal death ascribed to Adam's other descendants which is consistent with Genesis 5:24(KJV), which says, "And Enoch walked with God: and he *[was]* not; for God took him."
* The third mention is in the [Epistle of Jude](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epistle_of_Jude) (1:14-15) where the author attributes to "Enoch, the Seventh from Adam" a passage not found in Catholic and Protestant canons of the Old Testament. The quotation is believed by most modern scholars to be taken from [1 Enoch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Enoch) 1:9 which exists in Greek, in Ge'ez (as part of the Ethiopian Orthodox canon), and also in Aramaic among the [Dead Sea Scrolls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dead_Sea_Scrolls). Though the same scholars recognize that 1 Enoch 1:9 itself is a [midrash](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midrash) of the words of [Moses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moses) "he came from the ten thousands of holy ones" from Deuteronomy 33:2.

The introductory phrase "Enoch, the Seventh from Adam" is also found in 1 Enoch (1 En. 60:8), though not in the Old Testament. In the [New Testament](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Testament) this Enoch prophesies "to" ungodly men, that God shall come with His holy ones to judge and convict them (Jude 1:14-15).[Jude](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Jude) [1:14-15](http://bible.oremus.org/?passage=Jude+1:1%E2%80%931:15&version=nrsv)</ref>

**Early Christianity**

Early Christianity contains various traditions concerning the "translation" of Enoch.

Regarding the quotation in Jude, most of early Christianity considered it an independent quotation pre-dating the flood. Regarding the [Book of Enoch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Enoch) itself [Origen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Origen), [Jerome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jerome) and [Augustin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustine_of_Hippo) mention it, but as of no authority. [Justin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justin_Martyr), [Athenagoras](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athenagoras_of_Athens), [Irenaeus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irenaeus), [Clemens Alexandrinus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clemens_Alexandrinus), [Lactantius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lactantius), and others borrowed an opinion out of this book of Enoch, that the angels had sexual relations with the daughters of men, of whom they had offspring ('the giants of the past'). [Tertullian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tertullian), in several places, speaks of this book with esteem and would persuade us that it was preserved by [Noah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noah) during the deluge.



*Elijah and Enoch* - seventeenth-century icon, Historic Museum in Sanok, Poland

**Medieval and Reformation**

According to the [Figurists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Figurism) (a group of Jesuit missionaries mainly led by [Joachim Bouvet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joachim_Bouvet) into China at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century and based on ideas of [Matteo Ricci](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matteo_Ricci) 1552 to 1610), [Fu Xi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fu_Xi) in China's ancient history is actually Enoch.

**Modern Christianity**

Enoch is not counted as a saint in Roman Catholic tradition, though Enoch has a saint's day, July 26, in the [Armenian Apostolic Church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenian_Apostolic_Church). The "St. Enoch" in the place name St. Enoch's Square, Glasgow, is a corruption from the site of a medieval chapel to Saint [Teneu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teneu), the legendary mother of [Saint Mungo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Mungo), and unconnected with Enoch.

Enoch is revered in the [Ethiopian Orthodox Church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethiopian_Orthodox_Church), and the Enochic texts [Jubilees](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jubilees) and [1 Enoch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1_Enoch) regarded as the 13th and 14th books, respectively, of the [Tewahedo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethiopian_Orthodox_Tewahedo_Church) [Old Testament canon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Development_of_the_Old_Testament_canon). Most churches, including the [Catholic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_Church), [Greek Orthodox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_Orthodox_Church), and [Protestant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestantism) churches, do not accept the books.

Some Church Fathers, like [St. John of Damascus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._John_of_Damascus), as well as some modern Evangelical commentators consider Enoch to be one of the [Two Witnesses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two_Witnesses) in the [Book of Revelation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Revelation) due to the fact that he did not die according to Genesis 5:24. Two [televangelists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Televangelism) holding this view, for example, are Pastor [John Hagee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Hagee) of [Christians United for Israel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christians_United_for_Israel) and [Hebrew Roots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hebrew_Roots) Bible teacher Perry Stone.

**In LDS theology**

Among the [Latter Day Saint movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latter_Day_Saint_movement) and particularly in [The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Church_of_Jesus_Christ_of_Latter-day_Saints), Enoch is viewed as having founded an exceptionally righteous city, named [Zion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zion_(Latter_Day_Saints)), in the midst of an otherwise wicked world. This view is encountered in the [Mormon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mormon) [scripture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripture) (see [Standard Works](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_Works)), the [Pearl of Great Price](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pearl_of_Great_Price_(Mormonism)) and the [Doctrine and Covenants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doctrine_and_Covenants), which states that not only Enoch, but the entire peoples of the city of Zion, were [taken off this earth without death](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Translation_(Mormonism)), because of their piety. (Zion is defined as "the pure in heart" and this city of Zion will return to the earth at the [Second Coming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Coming) of [Jesus Christ](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus_Christ).) The Doctrine and Covenants further states that Enoch prophesied that one of his descendants, [Noah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noah), and his family, would survive a [Great Flood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genesis_flood_narrative) and thus carry on the human race and preserve the [Scripture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gospel). The [Book of Moses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Moses) in the *Pearl of Great Price* has several chapters that give an account of Enoch's preaching, visions and conversations with God. In these same chapters are details concerning the wars, violence and natural disasters in Enoch's day, and notable miracles performed by Enoch. The Book of Moses is itself an excerpt from [Joseph Smith](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Smith)'s translation of the Bible, which is published in full, complete with these chapters concerning Enoch, by [Community of Christ](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_of_Christ), as the Holy Scriptures/[Inspired Version of the Bible](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inspired_Version_of_the_Bible), where it appears as part of the Book of Genesis. D&C 104:24 (CofC) / [107:48-49](http://lds.org/scriptures/dc-testament/dc/107.48-49?lang=eng#47) (LDS) states that Adam ordained Enoch to the higher priesthood (now called the [Melchizedek](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melchizedek), after the great high priest) at age 25, that he was 65 when Adam blessed him, and he lived 365 years *after that* until he was translated, so making him 430 years old when that occurred.

Additionally in LDS theology, Enoch is implied to be the scribe who recorded [Adam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam)'s blessings and prophecies at [Adam-ondi-Ahman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam-ondi-Ahman), as recorded in D&C [107:53-57](http://lds.org/scriptures/dc-testament/dc/107.53-57?lang=eng#52) (LDS) / D&C 104:29b (CofC).

The left column lists the Bible’s teachings about Enoch, plus some not from the Bible; the right column lists additional information found in the LDS canon.

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| **What the Bible Teaches** | **What Latter-day Revelation Adds** |
| Jared, when 165 years old, fathered Enoch (see Gen. 5:18). |  |
| Enoch, at 65, fathered Methuselah and also, over the years, a large posterity (see Gen. 5:21–22). | Enoch was 25 years old when Adam ordained him to the priesthood, and he was 65 when Adam again blessed him (see D&C 107:48). |
|  | By his own voice, the Lord called Enoch, apparently at age 65, to be a prophet and seer (see Moses 6:25–27). At that time the Lord showed him the first of three visions of the future recorded in Moses (see Moses 6:36). |
|  | Enoch taught gospel principles as they had been revealed by God and angels to Adam (see Moses 6:47–68). |
|  | Enoch foresaw the Canaanites annihilating the people of Shum (see Moses 7:6–7). In doing so, the Canaanites forfeited their right to gospel blessings and Enoch was forbidden to preach to them (see Moses 7:12). |
|  | He defeated the enemies of the people of the Lord through priesthood miracles, moving mountains and turning rivers from their courses. As a result, his people gained security and peace (see Moses 7:13–17). |
|  | The seer’s people flourished and established a city of holiness called Zion (see Moses 7:17–19). |
|  | Three years before Adam’s death, Enoch, with other righteous leaders, attended a great convocation called by Adam at Adam-ondi-Ahman. There Adam bestowed his last blessing upon his children and related, by the power of prophecy, what should happen to his posterity to the end of time (see D&C 107:53–56). The prophecy was recorded in the book of Enoch (see D&C 107:57). |
|  | Enoch foresaw the first coming of the Savior, his crucifixion and death, and the great destructions of the earth associated therewith (see Moses 7:45–47, 55–56). |
| Enoch prophesied that the Lord would come “with ten thousands of his saints, to execute judgment upon all” (Jude 1:14–15). | He foresaw the Second Coming of the Lord, the building up of Zion in the last days, and the return of his city to the earth (see Moses 7:60–67). |
|  | The Lord personally met with Enoch on many occasions over the 365 years of his ministry (see D&C 107:49). |
| Enoch had lived for 365 years when he was taken by the Lord through translation (see Gen. 5:23; Heb. 11:5). | Enoch was actually 430 years old when he was translated. At that time, Zion had been in existence for 365 years (see Moses 7:68; Moses 8:1). |
|  | When the world in general had rejected the law of God, the Lord translated Enoch and his people, taking them and the “government of heaven” off the earth (see History of the Church, 5:64; D&C 38:4). |
|  | The Lord appointed Enoch to minister to terrestrial bodies and “to those who shall be heirs of salvation.” In this capacity, Enoch appeared to Jude, author of the Epistle of Jude (see History of the Church, 4:209). |
|  | The Savior himself spoke of the future glory of both Enoch’s Zion and the Zion of the last days, testifying that they would eventually be reunited and that he would personally abide there. Then the earth would rest for a thousand years (see 3 Ne. 21:1; Moses 7:62–64; History of the Church, 3:34). |

Enoch in Islam

*Main article:*[*Idris (prophet)*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idris_(prophet))

In Islam, Enoch ([Arabic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language): ‎‎*ʼAkhnūkh* أَخْنُوخ, [commonly in Islamic literature]: *ʼIdrīs* إِِدْرِيس)) is identified with [Idris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idris_(prophet)), as for example by the [*History of Al-Tabari*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_ibn_Jarir_al-Tabari) interpretation and the [*Meadows of Gold*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meadows_of_Gold). The Quran contains two references to Idris; in Surah [Al-Anbiya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Anbiya) (The Prophets) verse number 85, and in Surah [Maryam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maryam_(sura)) (Mary) verses 56-57:

* (*The Prophets*, 21:85): "And the same blessing was bestowed upon Ismail and Idris and Zul-Kifl, because they all practiced fortitude."
* (*Mary* 19:56-57): "And remember Idris in the Book; he was indeed very truthful, a Prophet. And We lifted him to a lofty station".

Idris is closely linked in [Muslim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim) [tradition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tradition) with the origin of writing and other technical arts of civilization, including the study of astronomical phenomena, both of which Enoch is credited with in the [Testament of Abraham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Testament_of_Abraham). Nonetheless, even aside from the identification of Idris and Enoch, many [Muslims](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim) still honor Enoch as one of the earliest [prophets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prophet), regardless of whether they equate him with Idris or not. Thus, views on Enoch are divided into two groups:

* The first believes that Enoch and [Idris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idris_(prophet)) are one and the same.
* The second believes that Enoch and [Idris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idris_(prophet)) are two different [prophets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prophet).