

# I Chronicles 1-10

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Historical Books II  
Lecture #23

# GENEALOGIES!!!

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- Chapters 1-9 are the largest collection of Hebrew names in the Bible.
- There is a temptation to overlook these genealogical tables because we often lack a perspective on their purpose.
- Three reasons for their importance (Adams):
  - Establish family trees for returning exiles.
  - Demonstrate that God had preserved the nation and His promises even through judgment.
  - Illustrate that God blesses those that trust in Him.

# I Chronicles

## Chapter 1

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Genealogies From Adam to Israel

# Adam to Noah

- Adam – “red earth” – 4004-3074 BC
- Sheth/Seth – “compensation” – 3874-2962 BC
- Enos – “mortal man” – 3769-2864 BC
- Kenan/Cainan – “possession” – 3679-2769 BC
- Mahalaleel – “praise of God” – 3609-2714 BC
- Jered/Jared – “descent” – 3544-2582 BC
- Henoah/Enoch – “dedicated” – 3382-3017 BC
- Methuselah – “man of the dart” – 3317-2348 BC
- Lamech – “powerful” – 3130-2353 BC
- Noah – “rest” – 2948-1998



The Flood occurred in  
2348 BC.

# Sons of Japheth



- Gomer – “perfect” – Cimmeria/Crimea
  - Ashchenaz – unclear meaning - Germans, Saxons
  - Riphath – “spoken” – Carpathians
  - Togarmah – “which all is bone” – Armenians
- Magog – “covering; roof; dissolving” – Georgia, Scythia
- Madai – “middle land” - Medes
- Javan – “clay” – Ionia
  - Elishah – “God is salvation” – Greeks (Hellens)
  - Tarshish – “established” – Spain
  - Kittim – “bruisers” - Cyprus
  - Dodanim – “leaders” – Dardanelles, Rhodes
- Tubal – “the earth, the world; confusion” – Tiberani (Tobolsk, Russia)
- Meshech – “drawing out” - Russia (Muskovi)
- Tiras – unclear meaning? - Thracians

# Sons of Ham - 1



- Cush – “black” – Ehtiopia, Kushites
  - Seba – unclear meaning – Sudan
  - Havilah – “circle” - Arabians
  - Sabta/Sabtah – “striking” - Arabians
  - Raamah – “horse’s mane” - Arabia
    - Sheba – “seven, all oath or on oath”
    - Dedan – “low country”
  - Sabtecha – “striking” - Arabians

# Sons of Ham - 2



- Mizraim – “red soil” - Egypt
  - Ludim – “strife”
  - Anamim – unclear meaning
  - Lehabim – “fiery, flaming”
  - Naptuhim – “border-people”
  - Pathrusim – “people of the Pathros ”
  - Casluhim – “fortified”
  - Caphthorim – “people of Caphtor”
- Put/Phut – “a bow” – Libya, North Africa
- Nimrod – “rebellion” – Tigris-Euphrates area

# Sons of Ham - 3



- Canaan – “low, flat” – Canaanites
  - Zidon – “a fishery” – Phoenicia
  - Heth – “terror” – Hittites, Asia Minor.
  - Jebusite – “descendants of Jebus” – Jerusalem
  - Amorite – “dwellers on the summits, mountaineers” – northeast of Dead Sea
  - Gargashite – “dwelling on a clayey soil” – east of Sea of Galilee
  - Hivite – “villagers” – near Mt. Hermon
  - Arkite – unknown meaning – north of Phoenicia
  - Sinite – unknown meaning – Sinai? near Arka in Syria? China?
  - Arvadite – unknown meaning – Phoenicia
  - Zemarite – unknown meaning – near Phoenicia?
  - Hamathite – unclear meaning, perhaps as a descendant of Ham – Hamath, Syria.



# Sons of Shem



- Elam – “eternity” – Elamites, Mesopotamia/Persia
- Asshur – “successful” – Assyrians
- Arphaxad – “a healer; a releaser” – Assyria?
  - Shelah – “a petition”
    - Eber – “the region beyond” – root of the word Hebrew
      - Peleg – “division, part”
      - Joktan – “small” - Arabia
- Lud – “strife” - Lydia
- Aram – “high” – Arameans/Syrians
  - Uz – “strong” – Arabia
  - Hul – “circle” – Lebanon
  - Gether – “fear” – not clear
  - Meshech – “drawing out” – not clear

# Shem to Abraham

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- Shem – “name” – 2446-1846
- Arphaxad – “a healer; a releaser” – 2346-1908 BC
- Shelah/Salah – “a petition” – 2311-1878 BC
- Eber – “the region beyond” – 2281-1817 BC
- Peleg – “division, part” – 2247-2008 BC
- Reu – “friend” – 2217-1978 BC
- Serug – “branch” – 2185-1955 BC
- Nahor – “snorting” – 2155-2007 BC
- Terah – “station” – 2126-1921 BC
- Abram – “a high father” / Abraham – “father of a multitude” – 1996-1821 B.C.

# Sons of Abraham

- Ishmael – “whom God hears” – 1910-1773 BC
- Isaac – “laughter” – 1896-1715 BC
  - Esau – “hairy”
  - Jacob – “supplanter” / Israel – “the prince that prevails with God” – 1836-1689 BC
- Zimram – “celebrated”
- Jokshan – “fowler”
- Medan – “contention”
- Midian – “strife”
- Ishbak – “left behind”
- Shuah – “wealth”



# Sons of Esau

- Eliphaz – “God is the strength”
- Reuel – “friend of God”
- Jeush – “assembler”
- Jaalam – “concealer”
- Korah – “baldness”



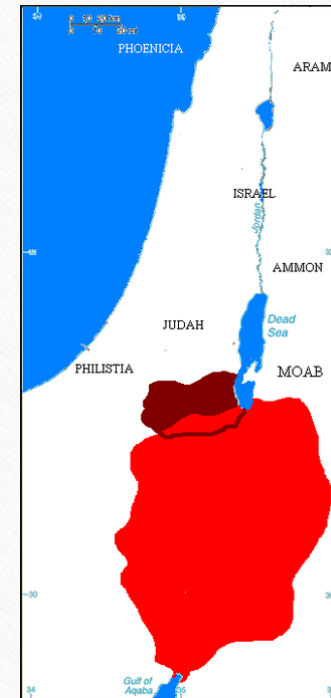
# Sons of Seir

- NOTE – Esau’s line marries into and then absorbs this group.
- Lotan – “covering”
- Shobal – “flowing”
- Zibeon – “robber”
- Anah – “one who answers”
- Dishon – “antelope”
- Ezer/Ezar – “treasure”
- Dishan – “antelope”
- ♀ Timna – “restraint” – sister of Lothan, concubine of Esau’s son Eliphaz



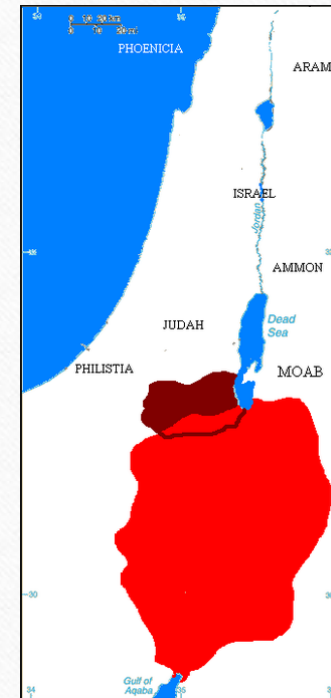
# Rulers of Edom – Before Esau

- Bela – “destruction” – capital of Dinhabah – “robber’s den”
- Jobab – “a desert”
- Husham – “hastily”
- Hadad – “mighty” – capital of Avith – “ruins”
- Samlah – “garment”
- Saul/Shaul – “desired”
- Baalhanan – “lord of grace”
- Hadar/Hadad – “mighty” – capital of Pau – “bleating”



# Rulers of Edom – After Esau

- Timnah – “portion”
- Aliah – “evil”
- Jetheth – “a nail”
- Aholibamah – “my tabernacle is exulted”
- Elah – “an oak, strength”
- Pinon – “darkness”
- Kenaz – “hunting”
- Teman – the south”
- Mibzar – “fortress”
- Magdiel – “prince of God”
- Iram – “belonging to a city”



# I Chronicles

## Chapter 2

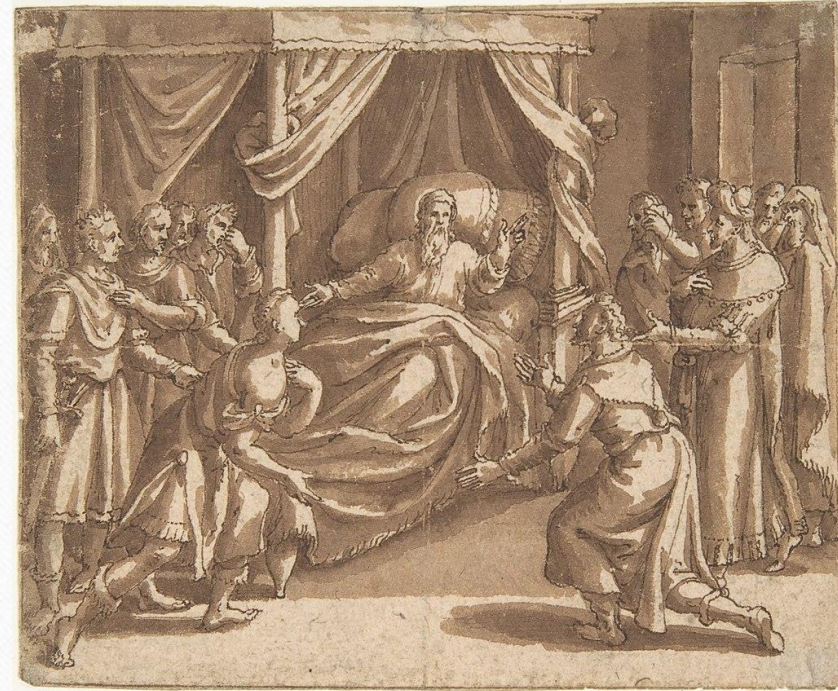
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Genealogies From Judah to Jesse



# Sons of Israel

- Reuben – “behold a son”
- Simeon – “heard”
- Levi – “joined”
- Judah – “praised, celebrated” – 1755-
- Issachar – “reward”
- Zebulun – “a habitation”
- Dan – “a judge”
- Joseph – “increase”
- Benjamin – “son of the right hand, fortunate”
- Naphtali – “wrestling”
- Gad – “a troop”
- Asher – “blessed”



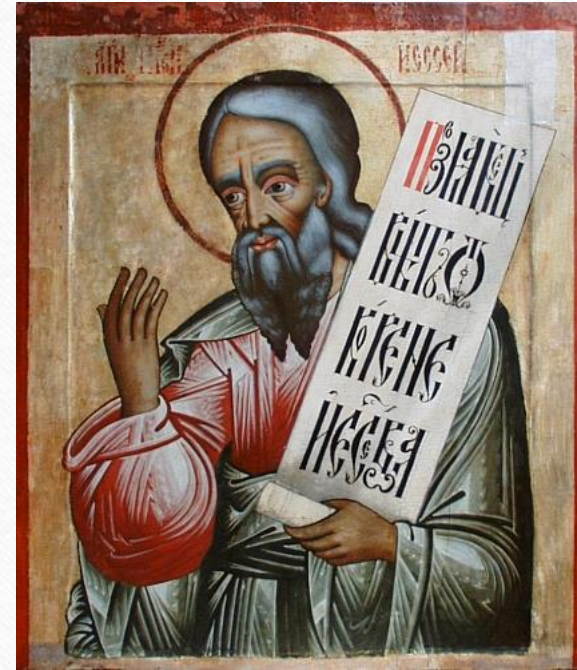
# Sons of Judah

- Er – “watchful” – slain by God in Genesis 38:7
- Onan – “strong” – slain by God in Genesis 38:9
- Shelah – “a petition”
- Pharez/Perez – “breach”
  - Hezron – “surrounded by a wall”
    - Jerahmeel – “mercy of God”
    - Ram – “high, exalted” → to be continued...
    - Chelubai – “capable”
  - Hamul – “pitied”
- Zerah – “rising (of the sun)”



# Ram to Jesse

- Ram – “high, exalted”
- Amminadab – “one of the prince’s people”
- Nahshon – “enchanter” – Numbers 1:7
- Salma/Salmon – “garment”
- Boaz – “fleetness”
- Obed – “serving”
- Jesse – “wealthy”



# Sons of Jesse

- Eliab – “God is my father”
- Abinadab – “father of nobleness”
- Shammah/Shimma – “astonishment”
- Nethaneel – “given of God”
- Raddai – “trampling”
- Ozem – “power”
- David – “well-beloved”
- Elihu (?) – “whose God is he”
- ♀ Zeruiah – “balsam”
- ♀ Abigail – “father, that is, source of joy”



# Sons of Jerahmeel and Chelubai

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- These lists continue Judah's lineage through Hezron.
- There are not really any connections to other Scriptures concerning most of these people.
- We do see a connection between some of these men and places they settled and the cities they founded.



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## Chapter 3

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Genealogies of the Davidic Line

# Sons of David

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- Amnon – “faithful”
- Daniel – “judgment of God”
- Absalom – “father of peace”
- Adonijah – “my Lord is Jehovah”
- Shephatiah – “judged by Jehovah”
- Ithream – “abundance of the people”
- Shimea – “fame”
- Shobab – “rebellious”
- Nathan – “a giver”
- Solomon – “peaceful”
- Ibhar – “whom God chooses”
- Elishama – “whom God hears”
- Eliphelet – “the God of deliverance”
- Nogah – “brightness”
- Nepheg – “sprout”
- Japhia – “splendid”
- Elishama – “whom God hears” / Elishua - “God is my salvation”
- Eliada – “known by God”
- Eliphelet – “the God of deliverance”
- ♀Tamar – “palm tree”

# Royal House of Judah

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- Solomon – “peaceful”
- Rehoboam – “enlarger of the people”
- Abia – “my father is the Lord”
- Asa – “physician or cure”
- Jehoshaphat – “whom Jehovah judges”
- Joram – “whom Jehovah has exalted”
- Ahaziah – “sustained by the Lord”
- Joash – “to whom the Jehovah hastens, that is, to help”
- Amaziah – “the strength of the Lord”
- Azariah – “whom the Lord helps”
- Jotham – “Jehovah is upright”
- Ahaz – “possessor”
- Hezekiah – “the might of Jehovah”
- Manasseh – “forgetting”
- Amon – “building”
- Josiah – “whom Jehovah heals”
  - Johanan – “gift or grace of God”
  - Jehoiakim – “whom Jehovah sets up”
    - Jeconiah – “whom Jehovah establishes”
    - Zedekiah – “justice of Jehovah.
  - Zedekiah – “justice of Jehovah”
  - Shallum – “retribution”



# Sons of Jeconiah (Captivity)

- Jehoiakim – “whom Jehovah sets up”
  - Jeconiah – “whom Jehovah establishes”
    - Assir – “captive”
    - Salathiel – “I have asked of God”
    - Malchiram – “king of a high one”
    - Pedaiah – “whom Jehovah redeems”
      - Zerubbabel – “born at Babel, that is, Babylon”
      - Shimei – “renowned”
    - Shenazar – “splendid leader”
    - Jecamiah – “whom Jehovah gathers”
    - Hoshama – “whom Jehovah hears”
    - Nedabiah – “whom Jehovah impels”



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## Chapter 4

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Genealogies of Judah and Simeon

# Sons of Judah

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- The descendants and growth of the tribe.
- Note Jabez in vs. 9-10.



# Sons of Simeon

- The descendants and growth of the tribe.
- Note the expansion of the tribe's territory in vs. 39-43.



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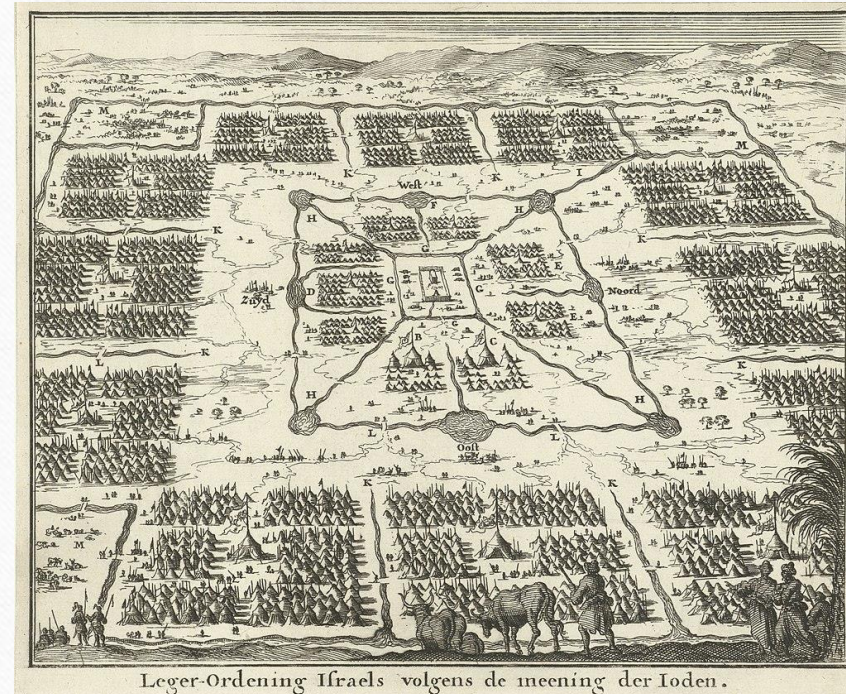
## Chapter 5

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Genealogies of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh

# Concerning the Birthright...

- Reuben lost the birthright through his sins.
- Joseph was given the birthright and a “double portion”
  - His sons became two tribes.
- Judah was the strongest tribe and prophesied to be the ruling tribe.



# Sons of Reuben

- Bela led an expansion of their territory into Gilead and toward the Euphrates.



# Sons of Gad

- Fought against the Hagarites (Ishmaelites?) with Reuben and Manasseh.





# Sons of $\frac{1}{2}$ Manasseh

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- This is the half tribe of Manasseh that dwelt east of Jordan.
- They fell into idolatry.
- They were taken captive by the Assyrians and resettled elsewhere.



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## Chapter 6

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Genealogies of Levi

# Sons of Levi

- Genealogy of Levi and Aaron – vs. 1-30
- Offices of priests and Levites – vs. 31-53
- Cities assigned to the Levites – vs. 54-81



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## Chapter 7

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Genealogies of Six Tribes

# Six Tribes

- Issachar
- Benjamin
- Naphtali
- ½ Manasseh
- Ephraim
- Asher



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## Chapter 8

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Genealogies of Benjamin and Saul

# Two Missing Tribes

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- The genealogies for the tribes of Dan and Zebulun are not given.
- There are variations in many lists of the tribes.
- There is no clear reason given for their omission here.



# Sons of Benjamin

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- The tribe of Benjamin is given a prominent place in these genealogical records.
- These records extend from the age of the Patriarchs to the return from exile.
- “Benjamin being brought back from the exile, their loyalty to Judah and the temple was rewarded by God.”





# House of Saul

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- The lineage of Saul is given special prominence.
- This was the first royal line of Israel, though it was eclipsed by David.



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## Chapter 9

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Genealogies of Returned Exiles

# Returned Exiles

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- vs. 1-9 records the first of the Jews to return from captivity.
- vs. 10-34 records the priests that served after the captivity.

# Saul Repeated

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- Yes, you just saw this same information in the last chapter.
- No, it is not a mistake.
- This is an example of *epanalepsis* – repeating a statement or information for emphasis
  - In this case, it is to reintroduce the subject.



# I Chronicles

## Chapter 10

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Saul's Death

# Saul's Death and Desecration



# Saul's Three Strikes

- Saul was rejected as king twice:
  - For sacrificing at Gilgal (STRIKE 1!)
  - For not destroying the Amalekites (STRIKE 2!)
- Here a third reason is given:
  - For visiting the witch at Endor (STRIKE 3!)



Next Week...

The Reign of King David... again...