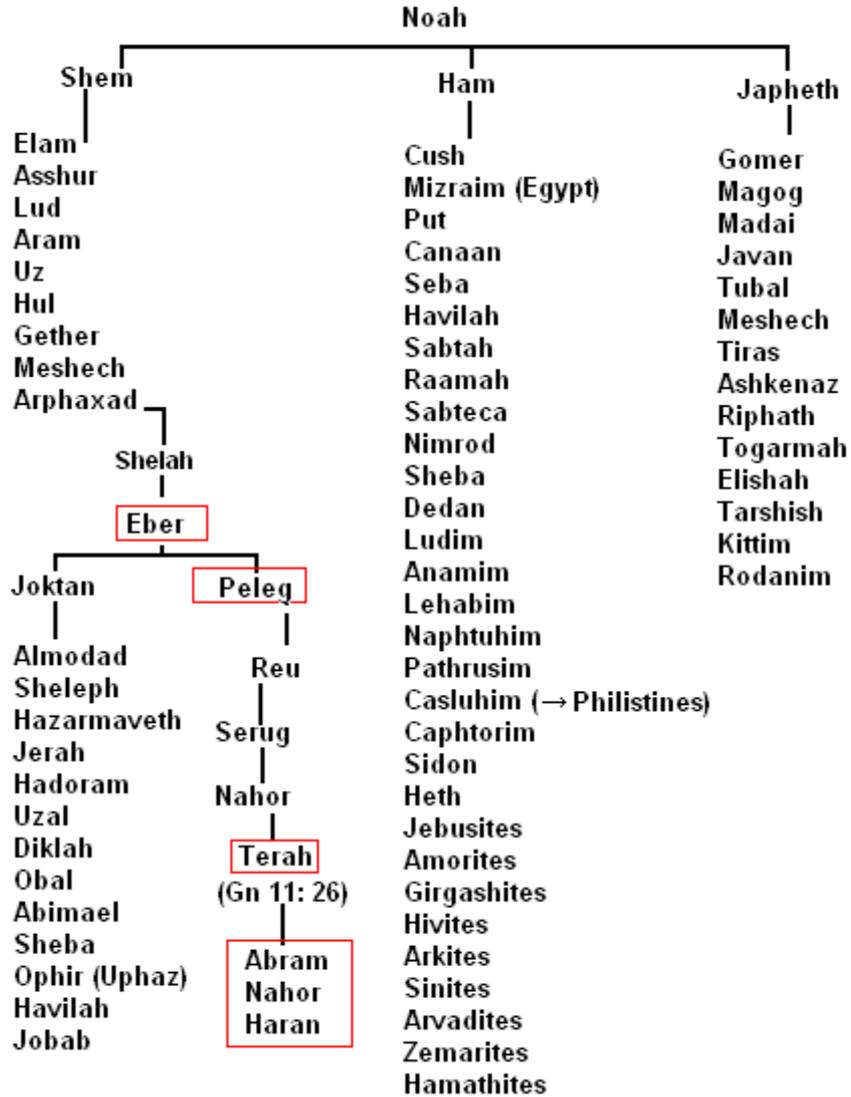
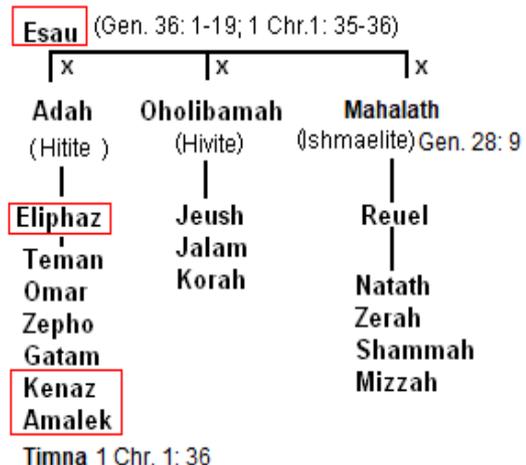
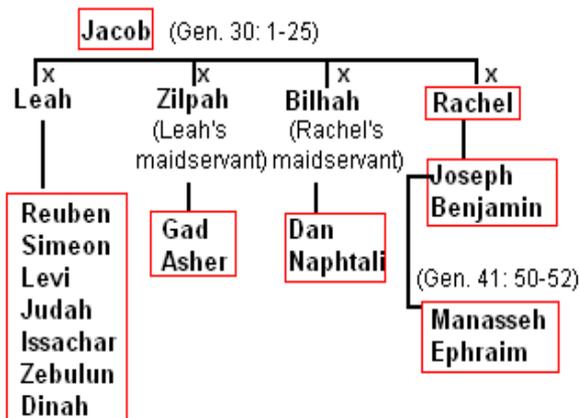
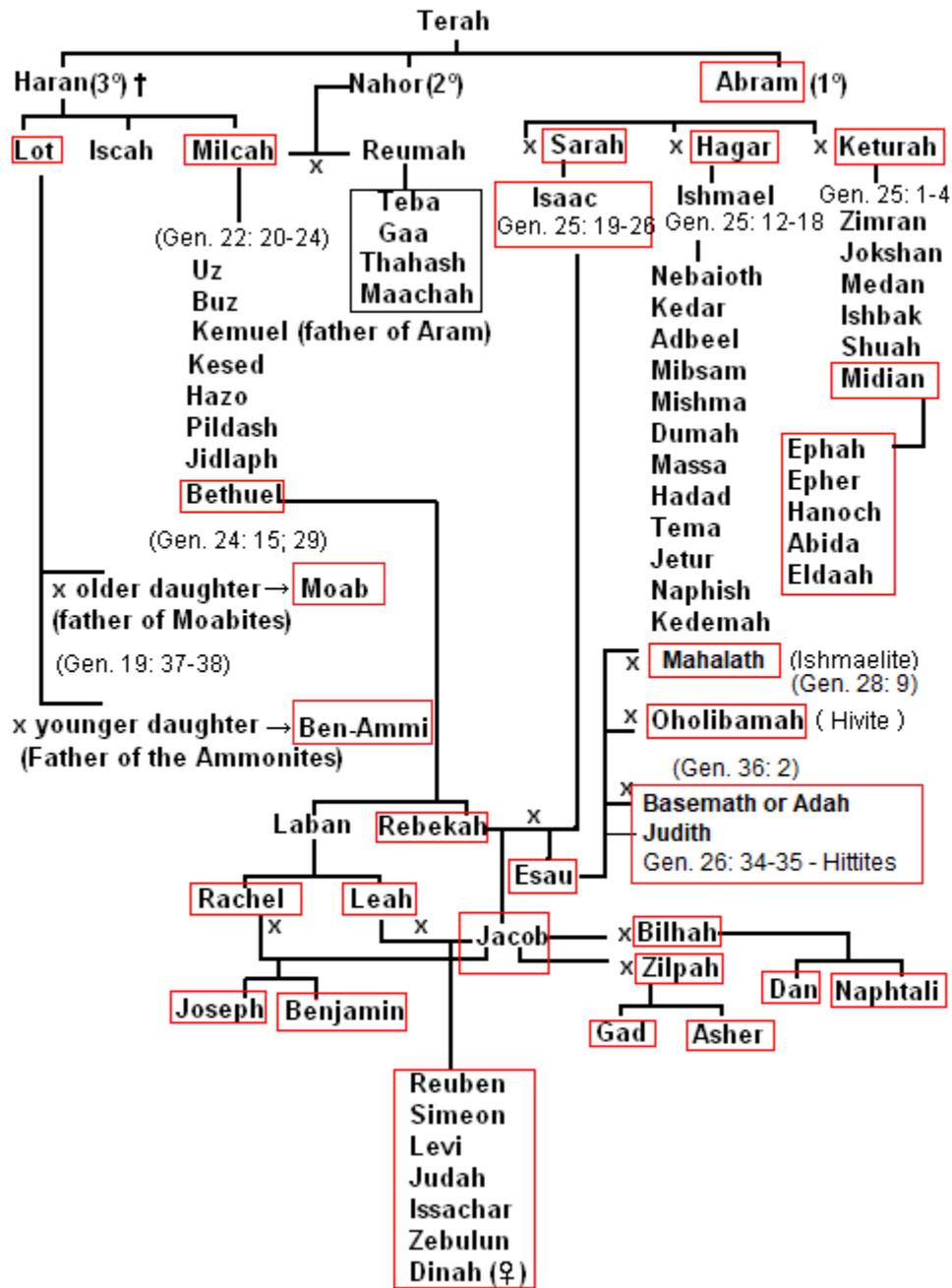


## BIBLICAL GENEALOGIES

**Adam** → Seth → Enosh → Kenan → Mahalalel → Jared → Enoch → Methuselah → Lamech → **Noah** (70 descendants to repopulate the earth after the flood – Gen. 10: 1-32; 1 Chr. 1: 1-27; sons, grandsons, great grandsons):





The sons of **Kenaz** (1 Chr. 1: 36) joined the Jews by the tribe of Judah (Judg. 1: 16). His descendant was **Jephunneh** the Kenizzite, who begot **Caleb** (Num. 32: 12; Josh. 14: 6; 14; 1 Chr. 4: 13-15). Amalek was the father of the Amalekites.

**Descendants of Jacob** (Gen. 46: 26-27) who came to Egypt:

- From Reuben: Hanoch, Pallu, Hezron and Carmi.
  - From Simeon: Jemuel, Jamin, Ohad, Jakin, Zohar and Shaul (son of a Canaanite woman).
  - From Levi: Gershon, Kohath and Merari.
  - From Judah: Er († in Canaan), Onan († in Canaan), Shelah, Perez and Zerah;  
From Perez: Hezron and Hamul.
  - From Issachar: Tola, Puah (or Puvah, Masoretic text), Jashub (or Iob, Masoretic text) and Shimron.
  - From Zebulun: Sered, Elon and Jahleel.
  - Dinah (they were all sons of **Leah**, who had died in Canaan – Gen. 49: 31); total of **33 people** (including Jacob).
  - From Gad: Zephon (Septuagint and Samaritan Pentateuch or Ziphion in Masoretic text), Haggi, Shuni, Ezbom, Eri, Arodi and Areli
  - From Asher: Imnah, Ishvah, Ishvi, Beriah and Serah (their sister). Beriah begat Heber and Malkiel (they were all sons of **Zilpah**, Leah's maidservant); **total of 16 people**.
  - From Joseph: Manasseh and Ephraim.
  - From Benjamin: Bela, Beker, Ashbel, Gera, Naaman, Ehi, Rosh, Muppim, Huppim and Ard. They were all sons of **Rachel**, who had already died in Canaan – Gen. 35: 19), **a total of 14 people**.
  - From Dan: Hushim
  - From Naphtali: Jahziel, Guni, Jezer and Shillem (they were all sons of **Bilhah**, Rachel's maidservant); **a total of 7 people**.
- The wives of Jacob's sons were not counted  
**Total: 33 + 16 + 14 + 7 = 70 people.**

**Descendants of Levi** [1 Chr. 6: 16-30; 31-48; 1 Chr. 15: 17-19; 1 Chr. 23: 1-32 (musicians of David \*)]:

1) **Gershon**: Libni → generated offspring

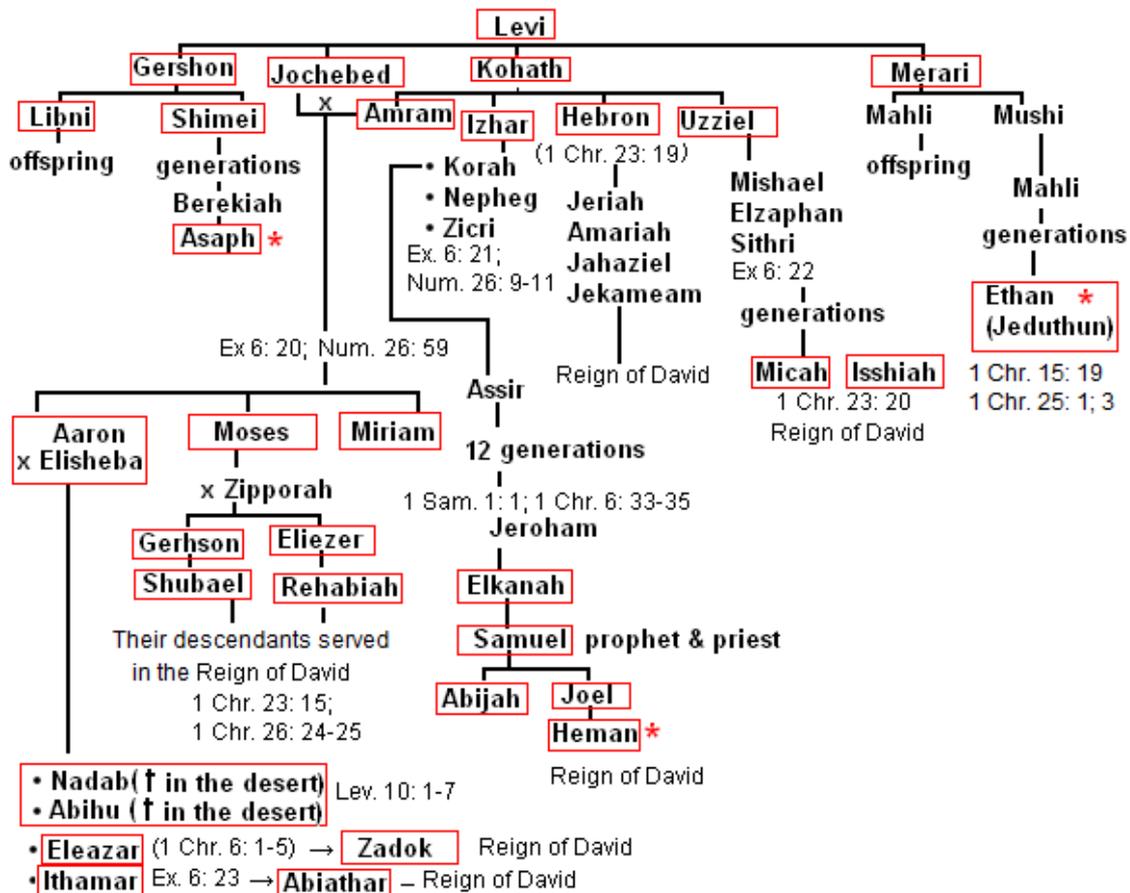
Shimei → generations → Berekiah → **Asaph\***

2) **Kohath**: Amram, Izhar, Uzziel, Hebron. **Heman\*** is a descendant of Izhar.

3) **Merari**: Mahli → generated offspring

Mushi → Mahli → generations → **Ethan\*** (Jeduthun): 1 Chr. 15: 19; 1 Chr. 25: 1; 3.

**Kohath's** family took care of the tabernacle's furnishings, after Aaron and his sons cover them; then they carried them, including the Ark of the Covenant. Aaron and his sons took care of the priesthood itself, serving in the Holy of Holies and in the Holy Place, therefore, they took care of sacred objects, the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies (The leadership was Eleazar's, 1<sup>st</sup> son of Aaron: Num. 3: 31; Num. 4: 3; 16-20). **Gershon's** family took care to carry the curtains and the outer covering, as well as other utensils of the tabernacle, not the sacred objects; and the family of **Merari** was responsible for the objects, the stakes and everything else that was on the outside court the tabernacle. These last two families were under the command of Ithamar, 2<sup>nd</sup> son of Aaron: Num. 3: 25-26; 36-37; Num. 4: 21-28; 29-33.



A descendant of **Eleazar** gave his name to eighth among the twenty-four divisions of priests (1 Chr. 24: 10), of which **Zachariah** (Lk. 1: 5), **John the Baptist's** father, was part (Lk. 1: 8-11 cf. Num. 4: 16 – Eleazar was in charge of the holy incense; not Ithamar).

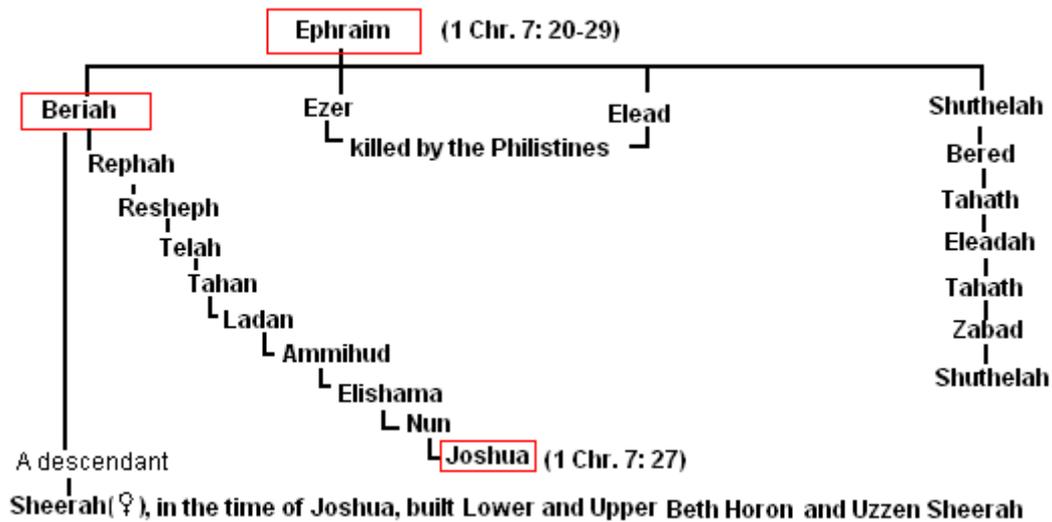
**High priests** (1 Chr. 6: 1-15; 49-53): Aaron → Eleazar → Phinehas → Abishua → Bukki → Uzzi → Zerariah → Meraioth → Amariah → Ahitub → Zadok (in the time of David) → Ahimaaz → Azariah → Johanan → Azariah (in the time of Solomon) → Amariah → Ahitub → Zadok → Shallum → Hilkiyah → Azariah (2 Chr. 31: 10 – in the time of Hezekiah) → Seraiah → Jehozadak (taken captive to Babylon) → **Post-exile:** Jeshua or Joshua (520 BC, during the period of the prophets Zechariah (520 BC) and Haggai (520-480 BC): Ezra 2: 2; Ezra 3: 2; Ezra 10: 18; Neh. 12: 1; 10-11; Haggai 1: 12; Haggai 2: 2; Zechariah 3: 1) → Joiakim (Neh. 12: 10 – 480 BC) → Eliashib (Neh. 3: 1; Neh. 12: 10; 22; Neh. 13: 4; 7; Neh. 13: 28 – 458-443 BC) → Joiada (Neh. 12: 10; 22; Neh. 13: 28 – 420 or 415 BC). Probably Eliashib and Joiada were contemporaries of the prophet Malachi (440-430 BC), the period some scholars say that coincide with the return of Nehemiah to Persia, after twelve years as governor in Jerusalem (Neh. 5: 14; Neh. 13: 6), coming back again to the Holy City (Neh. 13: 6). That's why Malachi reproached the priests, for they were neglecting their priestly duties → Jonathan (or Johanan, Neh. 12: 10; 22 – 408-336 BC) → Jaddua (Neh. 12: 10; 22 – 340 or 336 BC, shortly before Alexander the Great (333-323 BC) rise to power and defeat the Persian Empire, whose last ruler was Darius III; Jaddua met Alexander in 332 BC) → **Intertestamental period** → (Beginning in 397 BC, in the spiritual standpoint, i.e., prophetic, after the period of Malachi) → **Historical listing, not biblical** (source:

Wikipedia.org) → **Dominion of the Ptolemies on Palestine** (323-198 BC): Onias I → Simon I → Simeon the Just → Eleazar → Manasseh → Onias II (Around 234 BC) → **Dominion of the Seleucids on Palestine** (198-167 BC; priest chosen by the Seleucids): Simon II → Onias III (185-175 BC) → Jason (175-172 BC) → Menelaus (172-162 BC) → Alcimus (162-153 BC) → **Revolt of the Maccabees**, under the command of Mattathias Hasmom in the village called Modiín. Mattathias was a priest but there's no proof about having his lineage linked to Aaron's. He was father of five children: Simon, Judas (Maccabee), Eleazar, John and Jonathan. Mattathias died in the riot, and his son Judas Maccabee (160-153 BC) was appointed general. Finally, the Macabees drove out the troops of Antiochus IV (Seleucid King) of Jerusalem. The revolt lasted from 167 to 160 BC. Judas Maccabee died and was succeeded by his brother Jonathan, who became high priest of Jerusalem by the choice of the Seleucid King Antiochus VI Dionysus (144-142 BC) → **Hasmonean Dynasty on Palestine** (167-63 AC): Jonathan Maccabee (153-143 BC) → Simon Maccabee (143-135 BC) → John Hyrcanus I (the youngest son of Simon Maccabee – 135-104 BC) → Aristobulus I (His birth name was Judas, the eldest son of John Hyrcanus I – 104-103 BC) → Alexander Jannaeus (103-76 BC. Alexander, son of John Hyrcanus I inherited the throne of his brother Aristobulus I because he married his widow, Salome Alexandra, according to the levirate law) → Queen Salome Alexandra and John Hyrcanus II (76-67 BC), her eldest son by Alexander Jannaeus → Aristobulus II (67-63 BC – another son of Salome and Alexander Jannaeus) → John Hyrcanus II (63-40 BC. The grand daughter of John Hyrcanus II, Mariamne I, was the second wife of Herod the Great) → Antigonus (40-37 BC), the son of Aristobulus II. Antigonus was the last king of the Hasmonean Dynasty → about 65–64 BC, the Seleucid Empire was annexed to the Roman Republic. The same way, the Hasmonean Period was ended, and the **Roman Period** began, when Pompey invaded Jerusalem (63 BC) and Herod the Great rose to power as king → **Herodian Dynasty**: Herod was son of Antipatrus, an Idumaeen (or Edomite), placed by General Pompey as procurator of Palestine in 67 BC. Antipatrus, prospered in the court of the last Hasmonean kings and came to rule Judea after Roman occupation → Herod the Great appointed Ananelus as high priest (37-36 BC), succeeded by Aristobulus III of Judea (36 BC). Aristobulus III was Herod's brother-in-law and brother of Mariamne; he was assassinated by Herod, who had already murdered John Hyrcanus II of Judea (36 BC) → Ananelus (restored – 36-30 BC), Joshua ben Fabus (30-23 BC) → Simon ben Boethus (Father of Mariamne II, who married Herod the Great) → Joazar ben Boethus (4 BC) → Eleazar ben Boethus (4-3 BC) → **Annas** (6-15 AD – Ananus ben Seth or Annas ben Seth, the father, who is mentioned in the Gospel) → **Caiphas** (18-36 AD, Annas' son-in-law: Lk 3: 2; Jn 18: 13). He was appointed high priest by the Romans. The five sons of Annas also served as high priests:

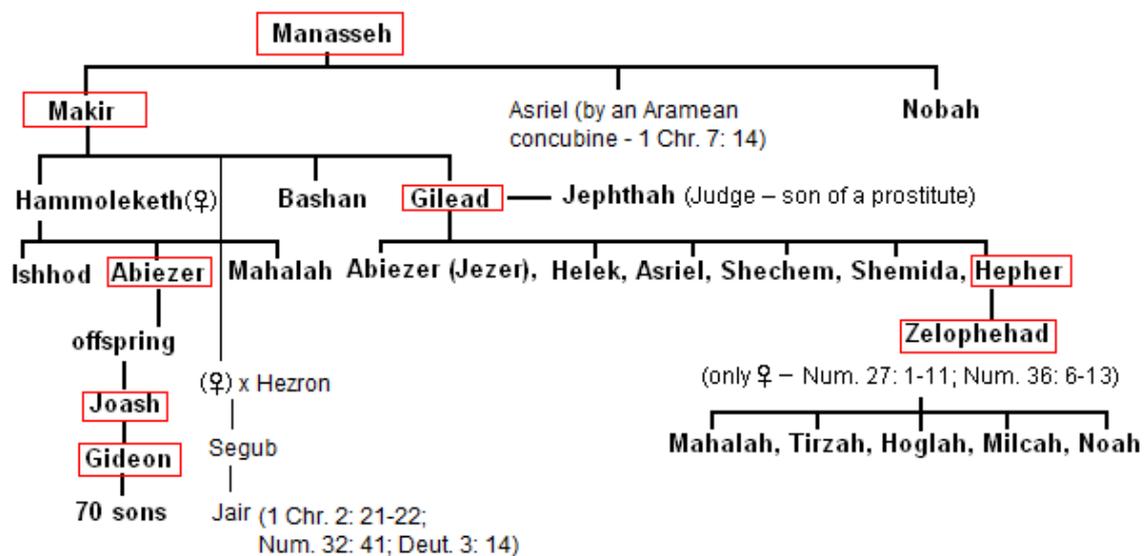
- Eleazar ben Ananus (16-17 AD)
- Jonathan ben Ananus 36-37 AD, after the death of Caiaphas)
- Theophilus ben Ananus (37-41 AD)
- Matthias ben Ananus (43 AD)
- Ananus ben Ananus (63 AD)

• **Descendants of Ephraim** (1 Chr. 7: 20-29):

Note: Beriah was a son of Ephraim (1 Chr. 7: 20–23), born after the killing of his brothers Ezer and Elead, and so called by his father 'because disaster had befallen his house.'



- **Descendants of Manasseh** (1 Chr. 7: 14-18; Judg. 11: 2; Josh. 17: 1-3; Num. 26: 29; 33):



**Jair** [a descendant of Manasseh – 1 Chr. 2: 21-22; he also took the land of the Amorites (Gilead) – Num. 32: 41; Deut. 3: 14, as well as the children of Makir – Nm 32: 40].

**Nobah** [a descendant of Manasseh; he also took the land of the Amorites, along with his brothers, namely, the land of Sihon, king of the Amorites, and Og, king of Bashan: Num. 32: 39-42].

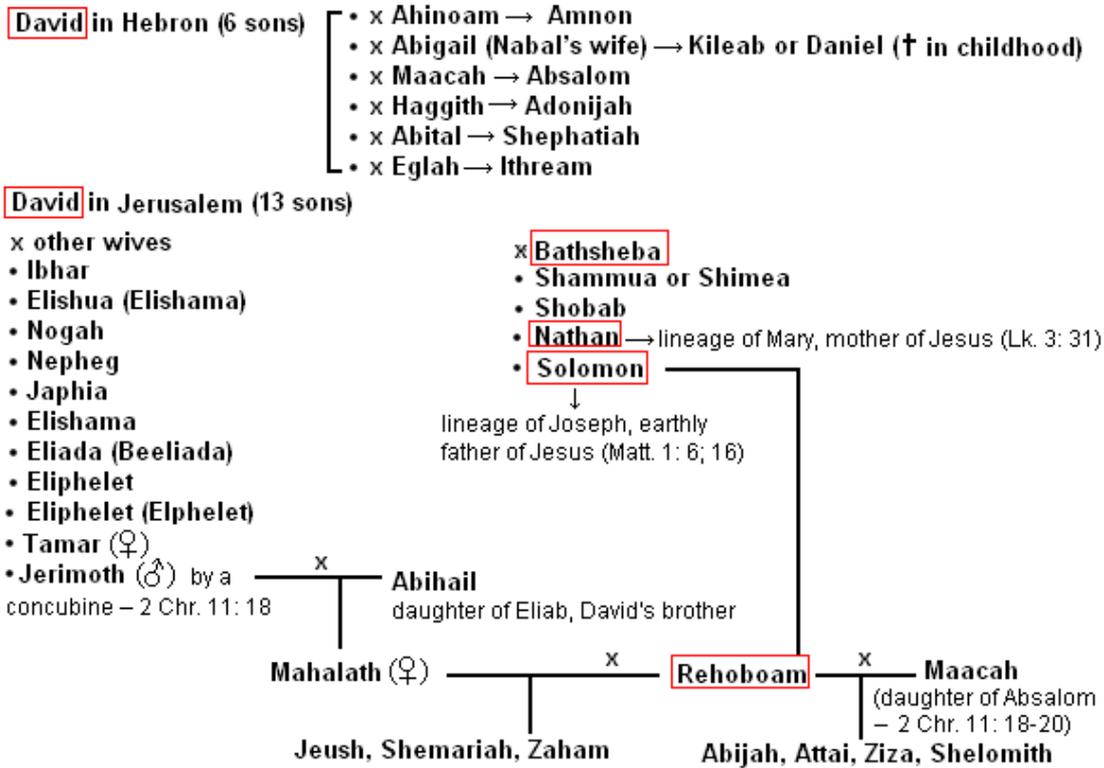
#### Descendants of Dan:

Hushim → generations → Ahisamach → **Oholiab** (Ex. 35: 34) → generations → **Manoah** (Judg. 13: 2) x ♀ (name unknown) → **Samson**

**Descendants of Benjamin** (Gen. 46: 21; 1 Sam. 9: 1-2; 1 Sam. 14: 49-51; 1 Chr. 26: 28; 1 Chr. 8: 33; 1 Chr. 9: 39).

From **Benjamin** also came: **Mordecai** (Esther's cousin, Est. 2: 5; he was son of Jair, son of Shimei, a descendant of Kish); and **Paul** (Apostle, Phil. 3: 5).





**Abijah** → **Asa** → **Jehoshaphat** → **Joram (Jehoram)** → **Ahaziah** → **Joash** → **Amaziah** (these last three were not counted in Matt. 1: 1-17) → **Azariah (Uzziah)** → **Jotham** → **Ahaz** → **Hezekiah** → **Manasseh** → **Amon** → **Josiah** → **Johanan**, **Jehoiakim** (Eliakim, 2 Chr. 36: 4), **Zedekiah**, **Shallum** (1 Chr. 3: 10-16 or **Jehoahaz**: 2 Chr. 36: 1).

**Jehoiakim** → **Jehoiachin** (or **Jeconiah**, 2 Chr. 36: 8-9; 2 Kin. 24: 8; Jer. 24: 1; Jer. 27: 20) and **Zedekiah** (or **Mattaniah** – 2 Chr. 36: 11 cf. 2 Kin. 24: 17)

**Jehoiachin** (captive) → **Shealtiel** (or **Salathiel**; born captive – 1 Chr. 3: 17; Matt. 1: 12), **Malkiram**, **Pedaiah**, **Shenazzar**, **Jekamiah**, **Hoshama** and **Nedabiah** (1 Chr. 3: 17-24). **Isaiah** said to **Hezekiah** that some of his sons would be eunuchs in the palace of the king of **Babylon** (Isa. 39: 6-7). Probably, **Jeconias** got rid of that.

**Shealtiel** → **Zerubbabel** (Ezr. 3: 2; 8; Ezr. 5: 2; Neh. 12: 1; Hag. 1: 1) and **Shimei** (1 Chr. 3: 19, says that **Zerubbabel** and **Shimei** are sons of **Pedaiah**, **Shealtiel's** brother). Some scholars say that perhaps **Shealtiel** died while **Zerubbabel** was young and he was raised by his uncle **Pedaiah**. Therefore, he would be considered his son, or else, **Shealtiel** died without descendants and **Pedaiah** married his sister-in-law (law of the levirate), wife of **Shealtiel**, and from that marriage **Zerubbabel** was born.

**Zerubbabel** → **Abiud** (Matt. 1: 13) → **Eliakim** → **Azor** → **Zadok** → **Akim** → **Eliud** → **Eleazar** → **Matthan** → **Jacob** → **Joseph** (husband of **Mary**) from whom **Jesus** was born.



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E-mail: [relacionamentosearaagape@gmail.com](mailto:relacionamentosearaagape@gmail.com)