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**STUDY**

**FAMILY**

**TREES**





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# GENESIS 5, ADAM TO NOAH

| Ancestor   | Years until<br>Parenthood | Years after<br>Parenthood | Years Total<br>of Life |
|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| NOAH       | 500                       | 450                       | 950                    |
| ▲          |                           |                           |                        |
| LAMECH     | 182                       | 595                       | 777                    |
| ▲          |                           |                           |                        |
| METHUSELAH | 187                       | 782                       | 969                    |
| ▲          |                           |                           |                        |
| ENOCH      | 65                        | 300                       | 365<br>(taken up)      |
| ▲          |                           |                           |                        |
| JARED      | 162                       | 800                       | 962                    |
| ▲          |                           |                           |                        |
| MAHALALEL  | 65                        | 830                       | 895                    |
| ▲          |                           |                           |                        |
| KENAN      | 70                        | 840                       | 910                    |
| ▲          |                           |                           |                        |
| ENOSH      | 90                        | 815                       | 905                    |
| ▲          |                           |                           |                        |
| SETH       | 105                       | 807                       | 812                    |
| ▲          |                           |                           |                        |
| ADAM       | 130                       | 800                       | 930                    |



# GENESIS 5, ADAM TO NOAH

## The Importance of Genesis 5

Genesis 5 is a great chapter to look at if you're seeking confidence that the Bible is true. It contains the family line between Adam and Noah written in an interesting way. Many early myths from various cultures have stories of "early gods" leaping from planet to planet or "touching down" on some outer space zoom mobile, etc. While angels and fallen spirits from other dimensions may certainly have been a part of our history, the tales of this sort were not written with credibility as a top priority.

We see from Genesis 5 that descendants of Adam took time to keep records very carefully and in a way we could all understand.

They seemed to have had the forethought to realize that future generations may gauge years and calendars differently (such as BC and AD). They sought a universally understandable means of accuracy.

Hence, they reached for birth and death ages that do not defy any way of thinking, even today.

## A Credibility Check on Descendants' Ages

So, then, we may ask, why did the people in the chart live so long? It may seem people living six to nine times longer than we do today isn't credible. From some scriptures and extrabiblical texts, we can gather that the pre-Flood atmosphere was more prolific, and the Flood would have been a great shock to it. The atmosphere thereafter was not as life-preserving. God would not allow for a restoration because, as illuminated by Genesis 6 and extrabiblical texts, mankind can get into a whole lot of trouble given multiple centuries to do so.

Shorter lives on earth prove more inductive to life eternal. Using life on planet Earth as a precursor for eternal or "real" life became the focus for man's consciousness after the Flood.

## Why This Important Chapter Is Often Ignored

Genesis 5 looks strange enough that many church leaders don't try to teach this chapter—hence, most parishioners miss its importance. However, a chronicler in each generation was taking the time and using the forethought to sound as credible as possible to any generation that read it.

## Notes:

**GENERATION #1:** Some scholars set the creation of Adam around 4,000 BC. By doing so, you can trace the start of the Great Flood by adding the length of years between each generation (column 2), but only generally speaking. We are not sure whether the children were born a month into their father's birth year or 11 months. The adding of the ages at the time of parenthood allows us to gauge the Great Flood to be around 1,550 years later, or between 2500 and 2400 BC.

**GENERATION #2:** It's amazing that many Christians don't know about Seth. The story of Cain and Abel is very popular, but from it many people only get that Abel, the lover of God, died. It is very important to note that the line to Christ (as written in Luke 3) is from Seth and not from Cain. Another interesting fact is that all of Cain's descendants were all lost in the Flood.

**GENERATIONS #3 & #7:** People often confuse Enosh (Generation 3) with Enoch (Generation 7), and similarly, Cain's eldest son was also named Enoch, as reported in Genesis 4:17. These are three distinct people. The famous good soul was Enoch of Generation 7 in the line of Adam/Seth above. See the note about Generation #7 below.

**GENERATION #4:** Kenan is sometimes spelled Cainan, such as in the King James Version of the Bible. Hence, he is not to be confused either with Cain or with a descendant also named Cainan, who was the great-grandson of Noah through his son Shem. This latter Cainan also is in the Luke genealogy (3:36) and in the Table of Nations (Family Tree #2)

**GENERATION #6:** The introductory passage of Genesis 6 is so astonishing that most teachers skirt around it. As previously mentioned in the main text of Family Tree #1, this passage gives clues to how much trouble men can get into, given lives that span centuries. In some extrabiblical texts, the generation of Jared is specifically mentioned as one of those eras where things went from bad to worse. Touching on Genesis 6, this appears largely to have spawned from the genetics and consequential behavior of the hybrid children mentioned therein.

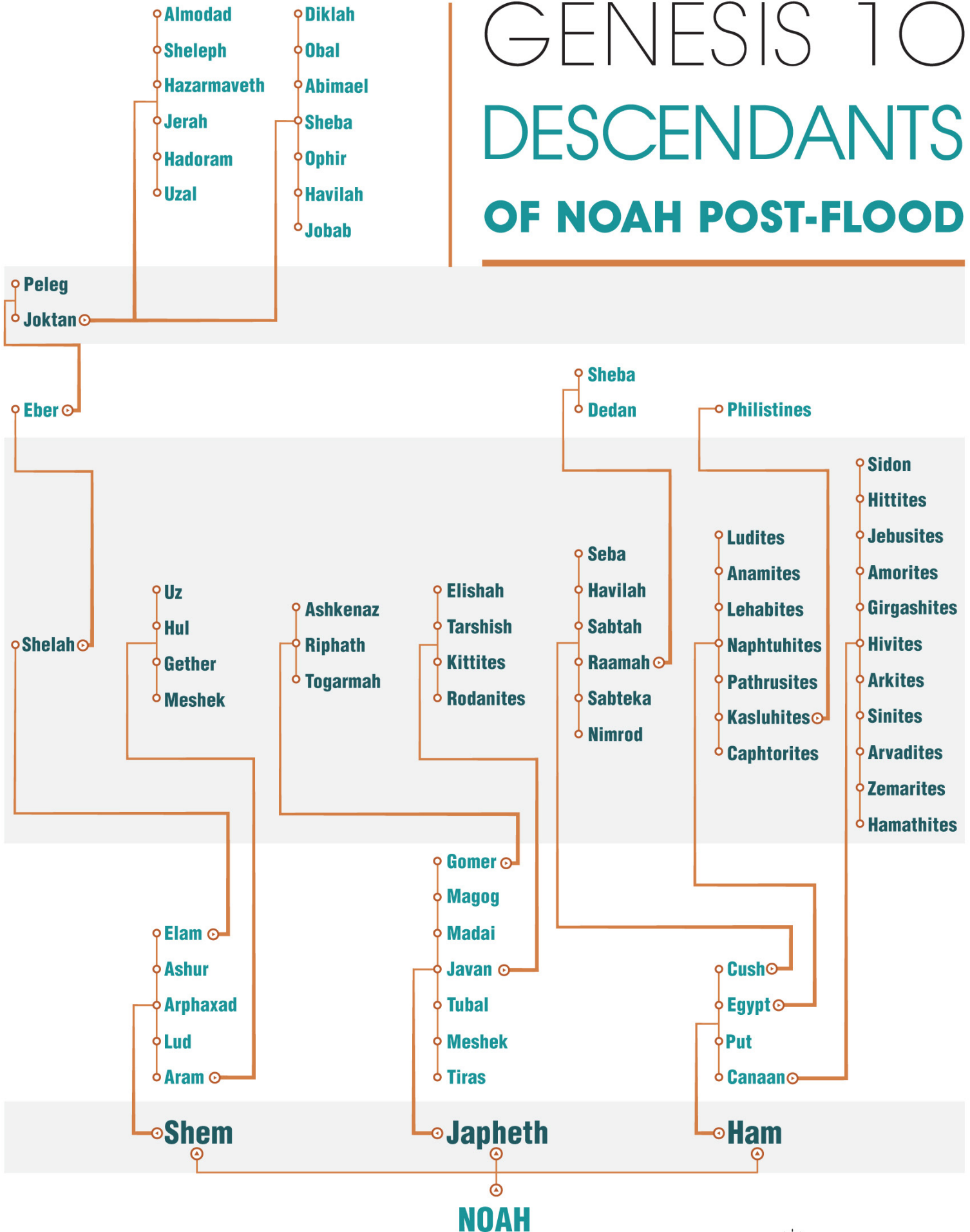
**GENERATION #7:** This "good Enoch" was taken up to heaven without dying. He and the prophet Elijah are the only two recorded people to have been awarded this privilege. It is interesting that scholars have wondered if these two men might be the two prophets or "witnesses" martyred in Revelation 11, where they would eventually go through death themselves.

**GENERATION #8:** Methuselah actually outlived his son Lamech, and is known for having the longest life of any human. His name means, "when he dies, judgment!" He died shortly before the Flood, perhaps with his death being a forewarning that the Flood was about to begin.

**GENERATION #10:** Genesis 5 ends with Noah at 500 years old and his children closing in on 100. Then starts the Flood. The rest of his years are reconciled at the end of Genesis 9:28-29 even though they are included in this chart.

# GENESIS 10

## DESCENDANTS OF NOAH POST-FLOOD





# GENESIS 10, DESCENDANTS OF NOAH POST-FLOOD

This family tree records five generations of Noah's descendants known as the Table of Nations. The first generation is the survivors of the Great Flood—the three sons of Noah. The rest are their descendants, sometimes named by their tribe and not as an individual.

## This Family Tree Maps Out Much of Bible History

This family tree is important because it indicates where Noah's descendants settled, and in later biblical history, where they surface. For example, Ham's son Canaan became the Canaanites, from whom the Promised Land was taken after many battles. Ham also fathered Egypt, from where Israel escaped slavery to return to the Promised Land.

This is a great table to have beside you when reading the history of biblical wars, as well as prophecies.

Many of the places mentioned are derivatives of these names, so you get a better idea of who is fighting whom, and who is getting a tongue thrashing from the major or minor prophets.

## Where Did These People Go?

It is generally known that upon leaving Mount Ararat after the Great Flood, Japheth's children mostly stayed north, going west, with most settling throughout Europe and Northern Asia. The children of Ham split up, half going south to Africa and Arabia on up to Canaan. The rest stayed near Mount Ararat in the north. Shem's ancestors split also, with some going south to Arabia and some staying north near Assyria and Turkey.

Different translations of the Bible use different names and spellings for the Table of Nations. Again, family trees' spellings also correspond with the New International Version (NIV).

## Notes:

1. Shem gave us the word Semite, meaning people who speak the Semitic language. The word still has modern connotations when referring to antisemitic attitudes. Shem's descendants listed here have only innocent mentions and were not part of the battles for the Promised Land, nor were any attackers among them.
2. Shem/Arphaxad/Cainan/Shelah/Peleg is the line to Christ. These descendants of Noah are listed in the Luke 3 genealogy of Christ back to Adam.
3. Ham had some black sheep overtones in Genesis 9, which started when he made fun of his father's naked body. (Noah was sleeping off the first wine he made in the new environment.) It sounds from the text like this was not the first incident of Ham deeply annoying the family. Noah spoke a prophecy upon hearing of the incident that claimed Ham's descendants would face extreme challenges. Ham's descendants make up the majority of the nations Israel fought to acquire the Promised Land. They also migrated to become chief residents of Africa.
4. Ham/Raamah/Sheba is associated with the very wealthy Queen of Sheba who visited Solomon while he was king.
5. Ham/Canaan/Sidon, Hittites, Jebusites, Amorites, Girgashites, Hivites, Arkites: Over 1,000 years later, Israel had to defeat these seven descendant tribes in order to obtain the Promised Land. They also included the Philistines and Sebiters. Joshua's army failed to deport remnants of these people as God ordered, and hence, the wars continued for another 350 years, until David took Jerusalem around 1000 BC.
6. Ham/Cush/Nimrod was a famous warrior, politician, and the failed builder of the Tower of Babel. He ended up building cities in which the eventual nations would take down Israel during the Era of the Kings (1,500 years later), both Nineveh in Assyria and cities in Babylon.
7. Ham/Cush/Raamah/Dedan: While not mentioned in the wars for Israel, Dedan is prophesied against in Isaiah 21:13, Ezekiel 25:13 and Jeremiah 49:8. This Arabian nation grew quite wealthy but was destroyed; its exact crimes are not clear.
8. Japheth/Aram/Uz: This is the same Uz that is mentioned in the Book of Job as his dwelling place. No one is sure where it is; however, clues in Job as to the climate, strains of farming, and threatening neighbors suggest it was located east of Israel and east of Edom in Northern Arabia.
9. Japheth/Javan/Tarshish: This descendant became the city of Tarshish, the maritime location where Jonah was heading to escape God's command to prophesy to Nineveh, around 800 BC.
10. Japheth/Magog: Magog has two further mentions in the Bible, both intriguing. Ezekiel 38 & 39 as well as Revelation 20 refer to a Magog with a leader, Gog, as heading an army that will attack Israel. They are enemies of the truth whom God will defeat. In 1 Chronicles 5:4, a Gog is named as a descendant of the prophet Joel.
11. Japheth/Gomer/Togarmah are mentioned in an end-times prophecy from Ezekiel 38:6 as being involved in the war of wars to come upon Israel as part of the Great Tribulation.
12. Japheth/Tubal & Meshek are mentioned in Ezekiel 27 as having been extremely wealthy nations. They are called out in Ezekiel 32 as having been almost completely destroyed for spreading terror in their lands. They finally are mentioned in an end-times chapter. Ezekiel 38:2 names Gog in the land of Magog as a chief prince or idol to Meshek and Tubal.

# GENESIS 11, NOAH TO ABRAHAM

| Ancestor | Years until<br>Parenthood | Years after<br>Parenthood | Years Total<br>of Life |
|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| ABRAM    | 86                        | 89                        | 175                    |
| ▲        |                           |                           |                        |
| TERAH    | 70                        | 135                       | 205                    |
| ▲        |                           |                           |                        |
| NAHOR    | 29                        | 119                       | 148                    |
| ▲        |                           |                           |                        |
| SERUG    | 30                        | 200                       | 230                    |
| ▲        |                           |                           |                        |
| REU      | 32                        | 207                       | 239                    |
| ▲        |                           |                           |                        |
| PELEG    | 30                        | 209                       | 239                    |
| ▲        |                           |                           |                        |
| EBER     | 34                        | 430                       | 464                    |
| ▲        |                           |                           |                        |
| SHELAH   | 30                        | 403                       | 433                    |
| ▲        |                           |                           |                        |
| ARPHAXAD | 35                        | 403                       | 438                    |
| ▲        |                           |                           |                        |
| SHEM     | 100                       | 500                       | 600                    |
| ▲        |                           |                           |                        |
| NOAH     | 500                       | 450                       | 950                    |



# GENESIS 11, NOAH TO ABRAHAM

Here, we are back to the great chronicling tradition of Genesis 5 to give credibility and historicity. This passage records the descendants of Noah through the line of Shem, which is eventually the line to Christ. Here again, it gives the years they lived before parenting, and the years each lived after. There were 10 generations in Family Tree #1, and there are 10 generations here in Family Tree #3. Ten generations from Adam to Noah; 10 from Noah to Abraham, and about 2,000 total years of history.

There is no noteworthy history for anyone listed here after Shem, so there will be only a few notes. The point of the genealogy was merely to keep an accurate record of the descendants, a way for them to communicate by relying on history rather than mythology.

Of course, there is also talk about the bloodline to Christ being important. Some people believe Noah being described as “perfect in his generations” (Genesis 6:9 KJV) was a reference not only to his outstanding behavior, but that his ancestry had not been tainted by the evil described in Genesis 6:1-7.

It is implied in biblical texts, starting even before this explosive passage, that Satan would try to ruin the bloodline which would make the birth of the Messiah impossible. It is likely that at the time, these chroniclers understood the importance of this particular bloodline at least in principle, though the Savior himself—all His redemptive purposes, humble life, and gifts with the miraculous—would have been shrouded in mysteries.

Why does credibility include a bloodline? We are only up to Genesis 11, and already we’ve seen three. Prophecies about the Messiah coming through the lines of multiple Old Testament heroes abound. Prophecies mention Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Judah, Jesse, and David.

Why was it worth mentioning if the bloodline of the Messiah could have come from anyone and anywhere?

We can only speculate on some of the reasons, but the importance of family seems obvious.

## Notes:

**NOAH – ABRAHAM:** You can see the length of years of life and procreation slowly decreasing with the passing of generations. The reason life expectancy became shorter is unknown, though many feel it had to do with the atmosphere after the Great Flood having been traumatized. Shorter life was also in God’s plans.

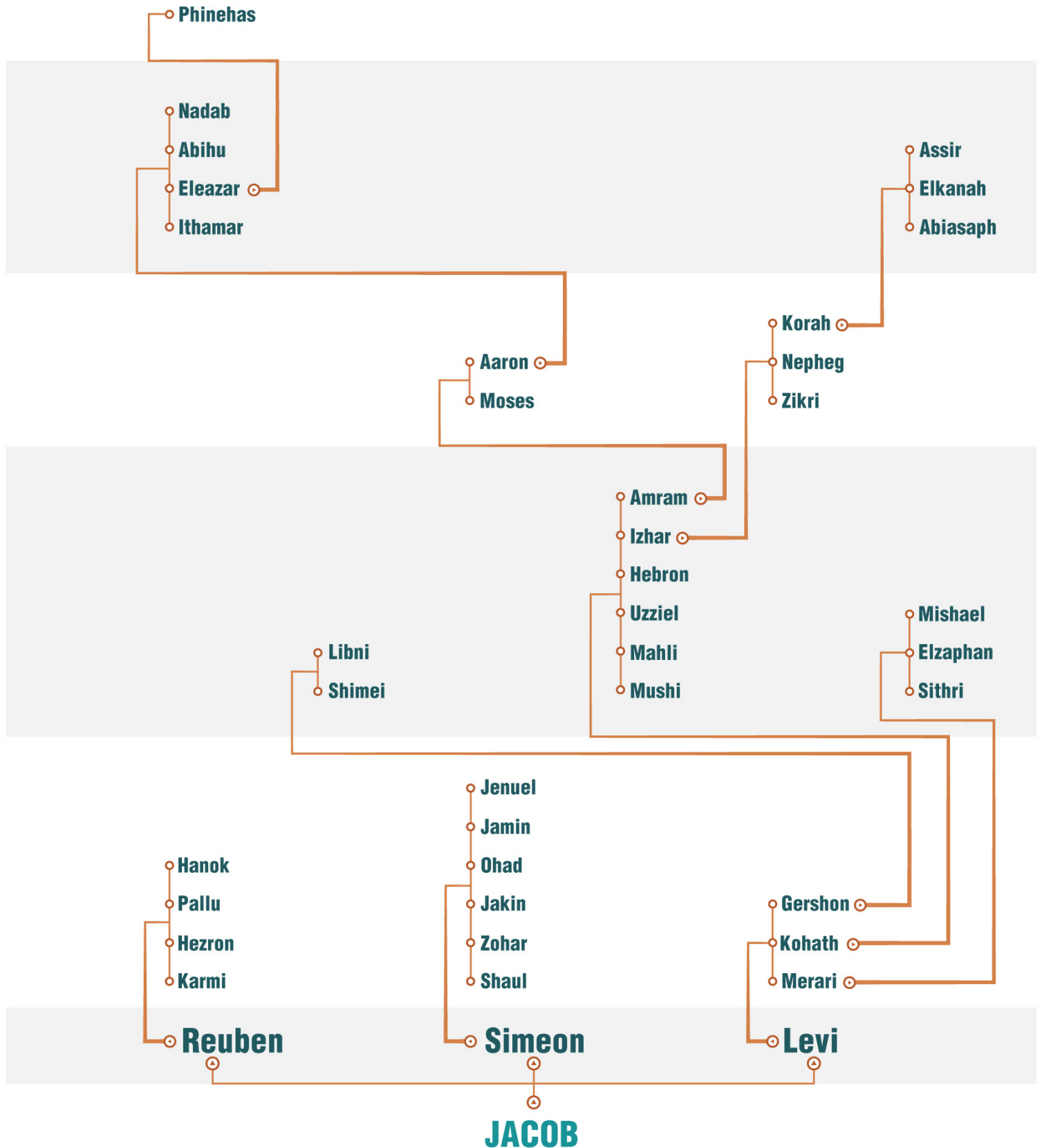
**SHEM** carried the line to Christ. Hence, all these names are also listed in the Luke 3 genealogy of Christ’s bloodline.

**TERAH** is the only person to come with some history in this list after Shem. Abraham’s journey of faith to the Promised Land is a very important piece of Judeo-Christian history.

However, the journey actually started with Terah, his father. Terah also wanted to go to Canaan, Abraham’s final destination. No reason is given for why they stopped halfway. The family was first settled in Ur, to the south near the Euphrates River. Terah followed the river north, bringing the family to Haran, which was actually far north of the future Jerusalem. (Perhaps he wanted to avoid the desert.) Abraham finished the trek to Canaan, which is the location of the future Promised Land.

**ABRAHAM** was known as Abram until Genesis 17, when God changed his name. The new addition makes the name akin to “father of many nations.”

# EXODUS 6, ABRAHAM TO MOSES





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# EXODUS 6, ABRAHAM TO MOSES

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Most people don't know there is a family tree from Abraham>Isaac>Jacob to Moses in the Bible.

It was already traditional for the Jews to keep meticulous records of family, even after their move to Egypt when thoughts of returning to the Promised Land had faded away.

This first genealogy to include Moses is pretty well buried in Exodus 6, starting at verse 13.

The chapter is surrounded by the intrigue of Moses returning to Egypt and speaking to Pharaoh and the threat of Plague #1.

The point of this lineage is to show Moses' and Aaron's relationship to the forefathers of the Promised Land. It details the descendants of Levi (Abraham>Isaac>Jacob>Levi) but also includes Levi's elder brothers, Reuben and Simeon.

Only these three lines are captured here instead of 12 or just Levi's.

This is possibly because Levi was third oldest of the 12 sons of Jacob.

According to the Pulpit Commentary, Moses only inserted the Reuben and Simeon families so that he "might not seem to disregard the claims of primogeniture" (the respect due to elders and those born first).

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## Notes:

**Levi** carries the line to Moses.

Judah, his younger brother and fourth-oldest of the 12 sons, carries the line to Jesus.

Hence the line between Christ and Moses is not close, the last common ancestor being Jacob, of Abraham>Isaac>Jacob in Genesis.

## Levi/Kohath/Amram/Aaron and Moses:

We see Aaron's children listed here, but not Moses'.

Moses had two sons with his wife Zipporah who would not have been part of this record, as they were born in Midian after Moses escaped from there as a young man.

His sons Gershom and Eleazar are barely mentioned in scripture.

Their father's position was singular and not meant to be succeeded with future generations.

# ABRAHAM TO JOSHUA

EXTRACTED FROM  
1 CHRONICLES 7:19-27

| Generation | Name           |
|------------|----------------|
| 14         | JOSHUA         |
| 13         | NUN            |
| 12         | ELISHAMA       |
| 11         | AMMIHUD        |
| 10         | LADAN          |
| 9          | TAHAN          |
| 8          | TELAH          |
| 7          | RESHEPH        |
| 6          | REPHAH         |
| 5          | BERIAH         |
| 4          | JOSEPH/EPHRAIM |
| 3          | JACOB          |
| 2          | ISAAC          |
| 1          | ABRAHAM        |



# ABRAHAM TO JOSHUA

EXTRACTED FROM  
1 CHRONICLES 7:19-27

The family line to Joshua is quite different than the one to Moses or King David. But it gives Joshua credibility along with the loyalty he showed to Moses in all circumstances. Joshua was a hero before he took Moses' place in Deuteronomy 31. That was at the end of the 40-year Exodus, and Joshua had found favor with God in its earliest months.

- Joshua is introduced in Numbers 11:28 as an aid to Moses since his youth.
- Exodus 24 tells us Joshua was with Moses nearing the top of Mount Sinai when Moses went to receive God's instructions. He tried to warn Moses on his way down that the people were up to trouble.

- In Numbers 13:30, he and Caleb brought back the only reports of faith among the spies sent into the Promised Land.
- In Numbers 14:30, Joshua and Caleb were singled out as the only survivors of their generation to enter into the Promised Land.
- Exodus 33:11 tells us that Joshua was often closest to Moses when Moses heard the voice of the Lord in the meeting tent that existed before the Tabernacle.
- Joshua took over upon Moses' death and defeated 31 kings to seize the Promised Land. He witnessed the famous Old Testament miracle of the sun standing still in the sky. He died at the age of 110.

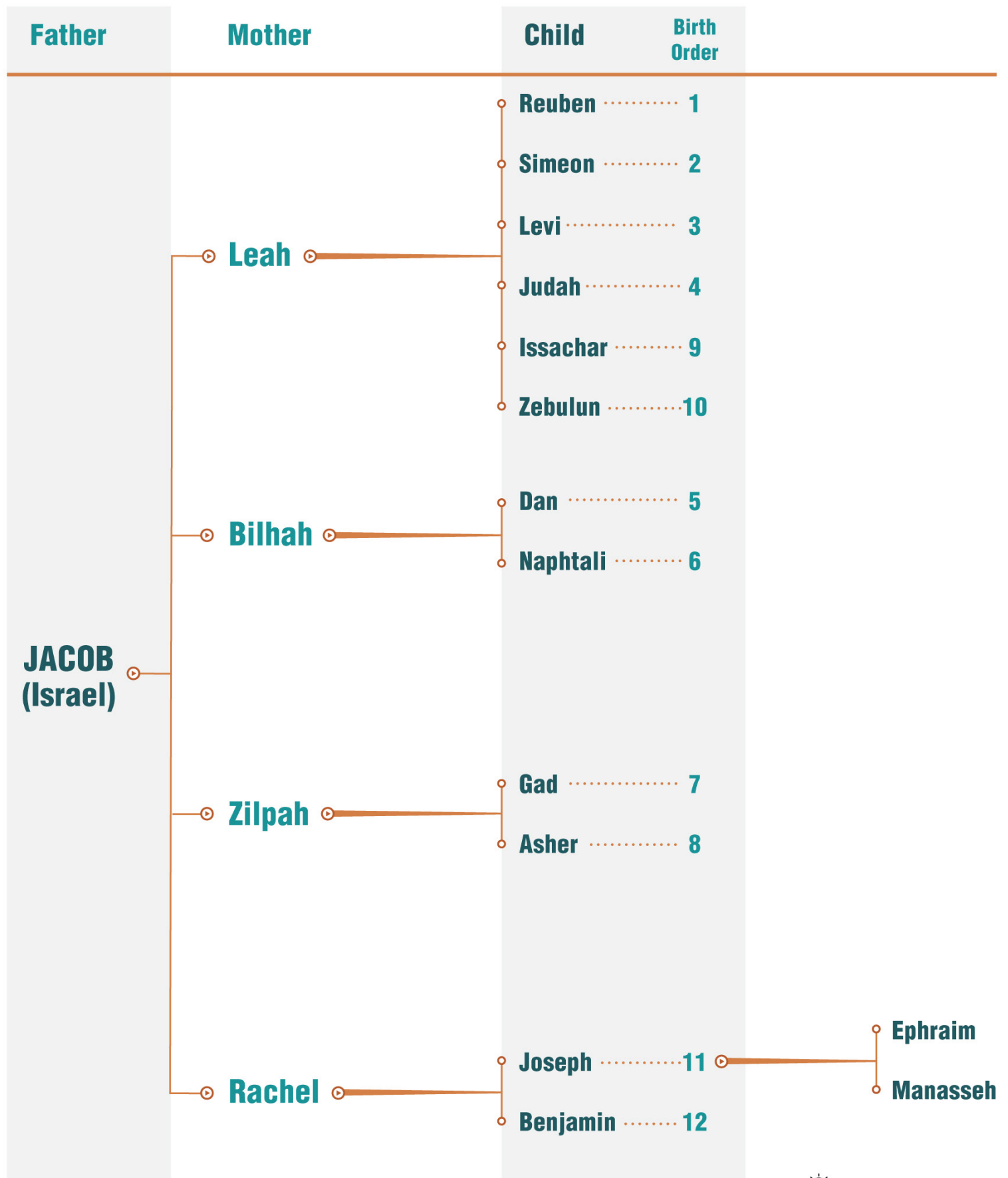
## Notes:

**Joseph/Ephraim:** Joshua came from this line in the Tribe of Joseph.

Joseph had been given two tribes when his father Jacob was reunited with him.

His two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh, gave Joseph's tribes their name. Joshua came from this line. Moses came from the line of Levi. Christ came from the line of Judah.

# THE 12 TRIBES OF ISRAEL





# THE 12 TRIBES OF ISRAEL

## How did the Tribes of Israel come into being? Why are they so important?

In the line of Abraham/Isaac/Jacob, all three generations received special promises from God about their bloodline. They were promised that they would father a nation. Abraham is considered the “father of the nation of Israel,” and this is why we call him “Father Abraham.”

However, the blood-father of the 12 tribes is Abraham's grandson, Jacob. God changed Jacob's name to Israel in Genesis 32. Jacob became the father of 12 sons through his two wives and two concubines. Those sons were the first generation of the 12 tribes, which were named after each son. The tribes continued to be identified by these sons' names, right up until their dissolutions, starting over 1,000 years later.

## What happened with the Tribes?

The 12 tribes of Israel were each given their own parcel of land after the Promised Land was conquered by Joshua's army in 1406-1350 BC. Those parcels of land were preserved through the eras of the judges and the united kingdom of Israel. The united kingdom ended when Solomon died. His son Rehoboam created a rift over taxes during the early days of his reign (see 1 Kings 12).

Ten of the tribes split off and formed the kingdom of Israel.

The two remaining tribes were Judah and Benjamin, and Benjamin agreed to stay with Judah to form the kingdom of Judah.

The Ten Tribes remained part of the kingdom of Israel until the Assyrian invasion of 722 BC. The Assyrians carried the people off into exile and integrated them into their own communities and those of comrade nations. They never returned, and hence dissolved.

The two remaining tribes that formed Judah stayed intact until the Babylonian invasion of 586 BC. At that time, they were exiled to Babylon. A remnant of around 100,000 returned to Jerusalem 70 years later and became responsible for rebuilding both the Temple and the city. See Family Tree #9 for even further info.

At the time of Christ, people rarely identified themselves by tribal names. It was a thing of the past, save that the Samaritans (remnant of the north) and the Judeans (remnant of the south) did not think highly of each other.

DNA may enable us at some point to figure out where the tribes went and who their descendants are today. Prophecy seems to indicate that someday we will know.

## Notes:

**Leah** was Jacob's first wife, made famous by the story of Jacob having to work seven years for his love, Rachel. However, his father-in-law fooled him, tricking Jacob into marrying Leah, his elder daughter, first. Jacob later married Rachel as well. Hence, Jacob had two wives. Leah bore six of the 12 sons of Israel.

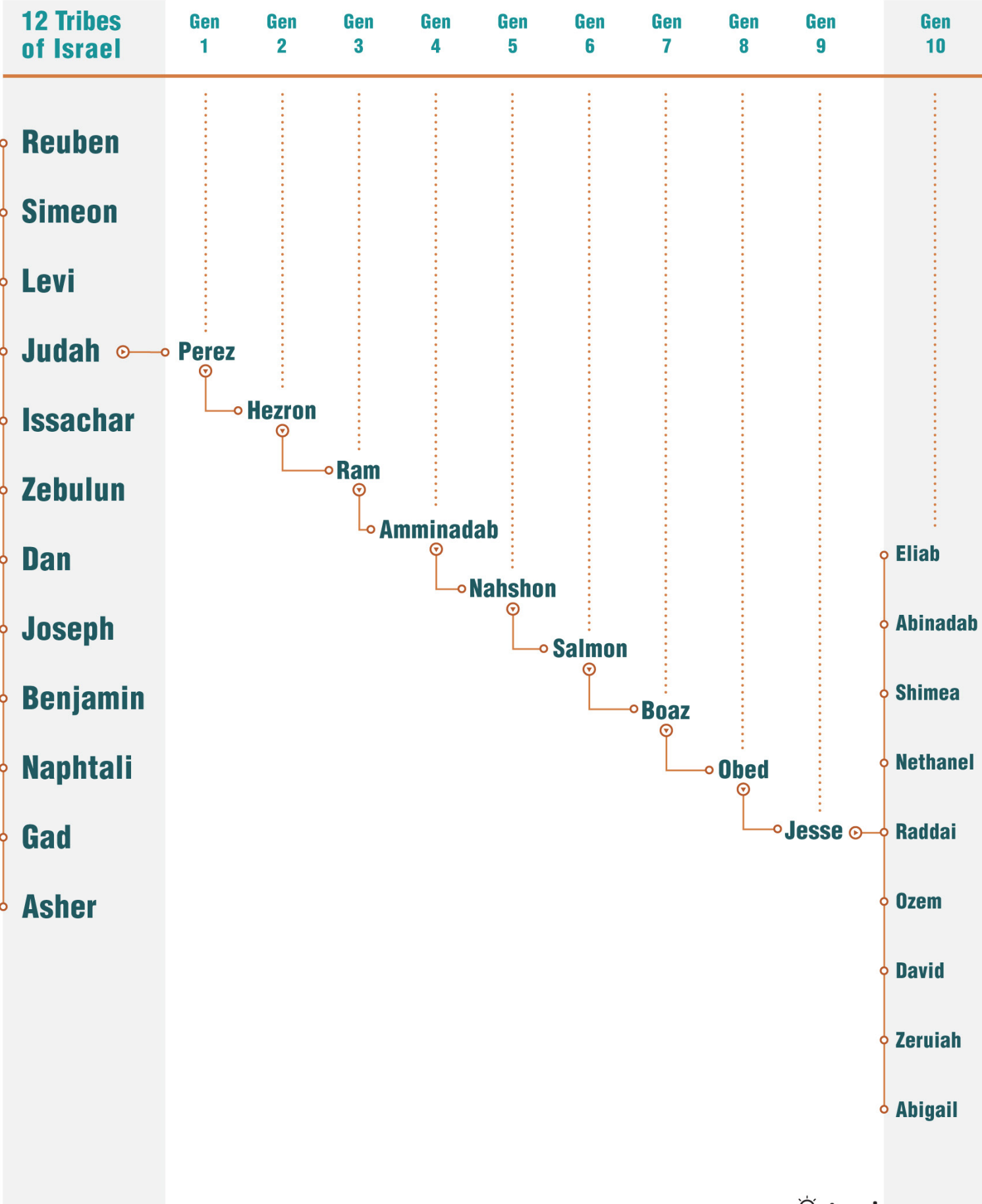
**Bilhah and Zilpah** were maids to Rachel and Leah respectively. At various points outlined in Genesis 30, Leah and Rachel came to believe they would not bear (more) children. Rachel was barren at the start of her marriage, and Leah came to believe the same was true about herself after her fourth son was born. Both women, in a sort of sibling rivalry, had their maids also consort with their husband, feeling the babies would be attributed to them personally. This accounts for the births of sons five through eight, though each initial wife went on to have two children after that.

**Joseph** was a favorite of Jacob, largely due to Jacob's special feelings toward Rachel. The relentless rivalry of Rachel and Leah attests to some of the more painful aspects of polygamy, and it was not lost on the children. The rivalry against Joseph was so inflamed, it inspired his older half-brothers to sell him to slave traders.

**Levi:** The Tribe of Levi was the only one to refuse to worship the golden calf idol in the wilderness. Hence, God rewarded them as laid out in Deuteronomy 18:1-4. Their inheritance was God himself, and hence they did not receive a land inheritance later in Canaan. All priests would come from the tribe of Levi, and they were supported by the other tribes through temple gifts and sacrifices.

**The 12 Tribes:** The names of the 12 tribes are listed in various places in the Bible including Exodus 1. However, the names are often spread out among text and not usually listed in chronological order.

# GENERATIONS BETWEEN JUDAH AND DAVID



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# GENERATIONS BETWEEN JUDAH AND DAVID

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So much history happened between the time when Jacob fathered Judah in Genesis and when King David assumed the throne in 2 Samuel. The Israelites traveled to Egypt and, after close to 500 years, they came back. They fought for land and established the Promised Land as Israel. They established judges who headed Israel for 350 years. David took Jerusalem around 1012 BC as Israel's second king.

Throughout this time, prophecies were coming forth to project the bloodline of the Messiah. Genesis 49:10 tells us the Messiah would come through the line of Judah, who is first in this tree. Second Samuel 7:12-13 and Isaiah 9:7 tell us that the Messiah would be a descendant of David.

The people in the middle haven't much history, though some of their names correspond with notes of interest.

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## Notes:

**Sons of Jacob (Israel):** First Chronicles captures the names of the 12 sons/tribes, but they are not in chronological order. Benjamin was the youngest and Joseph second youngest. The order would have something to do with elevating the importance of Rachel's children.

**Judah** is the bloodline from which Christ came, as is David. So these ancestors are common to Christ's in the Luke 3 Genealogy.

**Amminadab:** According to Exodus 6:23, Aaron, brother of Moses, married one of this man's daughters.

**Boaz** is the male protagonist of the Book of Ruth. He married Ruth and saved her from poverty and starvation, along with her mother-in-law Naomi. The couple's first child was Obed, grandfather to King David.

**Jesse:** Isaiah 11:1 mentions Jesse in the prophecy about the coming Messiah, who would spring from his roots.

### **David and all children in Generation 10:**

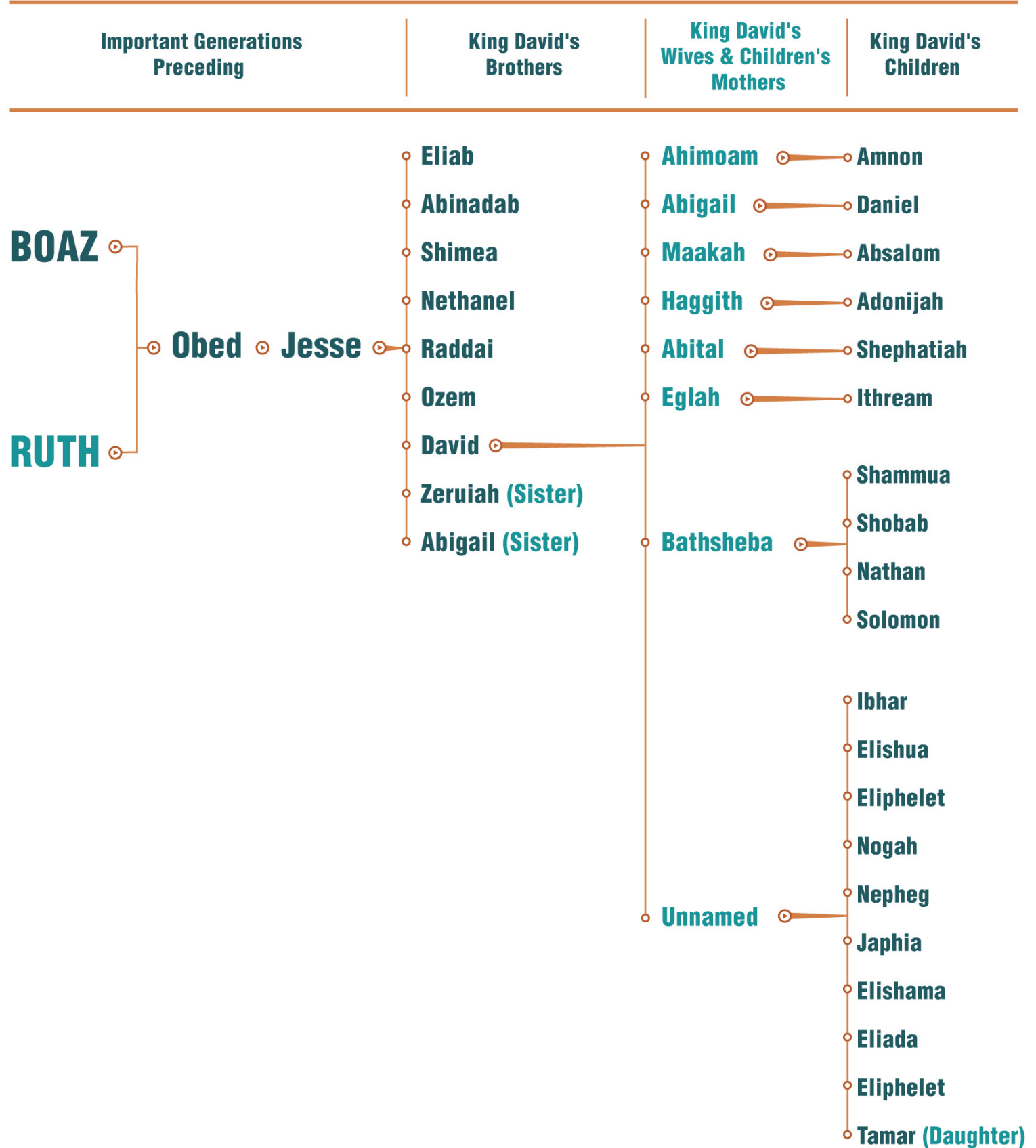
David was the youngest of the seven boys named in 1 Chronicles 2, plus an unnamed brother implied in 1 Samuel 16:10-11. How many brothers did King David have? The appropriate number is seven, and he was the youngest of eight boys. David was anointed by the prophet Samuel in 1 Samuel 16.

**Zeruiah and Abigail:** These are both females and King David's sisters. It is not clear if they are younger than he or if he was in fact the youngest of all the children. David's sister Abigail is not to be confused with his second wife Abigail, widow of Nabal. The story of this marriage is covered in 1 Samuel 25.



# GENERATIONS OF KING DAVID

Mostly from 1 Chronicles 2:13-17 & 3:1-9



# GENERATIONS OF KING DAVID

King David is one of the most famous Bible heroes, and for many good reasons. Even before he killed Goliath, he had fantastic moments of faith. He attacked wild animals assaulting his flock when he was a boy-shepherd, believing in faith that God would protect him. The prophet Samuel anointed him king after perusing his seven older brothers, all of whom were swarthy and handsome. When he first met with King Saul over the prospect of killing Goliath, he told the stories of killing the bear and the lion, and tied them into his faith that God would protect Israel's army.

People are often curious about King David's family—the wonderful story of Samuel dismissing the older boys for the youngest—as well as the less romantic stories about his children. David is sometimes accused of not being a very doting father and allowing his children to get into the worst of situations. He may or may not have been complicit in his children's scandals, but given that the number of his wives and concubines was fairly extraordinary, this thesis bears out.

This family tree holds the names of King David's relatives, with notes on how many of them played into his life.

## Notes:

**Boaz & Ruth:** Ruth was a Moabite whose incredible faith and loyalty brought to Bethlehem, eventually to become the wife of Boaz. Her main intention was to show love toward her widowed mother-in-law Naomi and prevent her from possible starvation. God rewarded Ruth's virtue by putting her in the line to King David.

**Jesse:** As noted in Family Tree #7, the text of 1 Chronicles only names seven sons of Jesse, while David's anointing by Samuel and opening of the Goliath story (1 Samuel 16 & 17) state that there were eight. Most scholars feel there were in fact eight brothers, but one did not have children (may have died at an early age). The Chronicles were written hundreds of years later, with the primary concern being to record family "lines" more so than names. Hence, the name of the son who didn't procreate is missing.

**Jesse/David/Nathan:** The Luke 3 genealogy shows Christ coming through the line of this Nathan (Luke 3:31). While many Christians know Jesus came from the line of David, some are surprised to see David's son Nathan's name here and not Solomon's. The family tree in Matthew 1 actually shows a line through Solomon. For more comparison on the New Testament family trees in Matthew and Luke, see the final two trees.

**Jesse/Eliab, Abinadab & Shimea:** These three older brothers of David were in battle against the Philistines when David was sent to bring them bread. When David started to raise questions among the troops with the thought he himself might kill Goliath, Eliab called him conceited and selfish and told him to go home. The story of David and Goliath can be found in 1 Samuel 17.

**Jesse/Abinadab:** Both Jesse and King Saul had sons named Abinadab. They are distinct people. The son of Saul was killed in battle along with his brother Jonathan.

**Jesse/Shimea:** Shimea (spelled Shimeah or Shammah in the Samuels) had a son named Jonathan who killed more of Goliath's clan in 2 Samuel 20. Again, this Jonathan is not to be confused with King Saul's son Jonathan, a best friend of David.

**David/Amnon:** This is David's eldest who raped his half-sister Tamar and therefore was killed by David's third-oldest, Absalom (2 Samuel 13).

**David/Absalom:** Absalom formed a coup d'état against his own father that caused David to temporarily flee Jerusalem. David's troops killed Absalom after a bizarre event—his hair got tangled in a bush and trapped him. David was deeply grieved in the story told in 2 Samuel 18.

**David/Adonijah:** This son pulled the same type of coup as Absalom in later years. It did not last. See 1 Kings 1.

**David/Solomon:** David and Bathsheba lost their first child created in adultery. They went on to have four more sons as recorded in the Chronicles. There is no ruling that the Chronicles must list children in order by age. Solomon is the oldest of the children (who lived) between David and Bathsheba according to 2 Samuel 12:24. Solomon was promised the kingship. He became king over this incident with Adonijah mentioned above, which is recorded in 1 Kings 2.

# THE KINGS OF JUDAH

| Gen Down<br>from<br>Solomon | KING                                    | Years BC | Broke<br>Tradition of<br>Son Being<br>Named | Started, Ended | Books of 1 & 2<br>Kings | Book of 2<br>Chronicles |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ①                           | Rehoboam                                | 931-913  |                                             | Evil, Evil     | 1 K 12, 14              | 2 Ch 10-12              |
| ②                           | Abijah                                  | 913-911  |                                             | Evil, Evil     | 1 K 15                  | 2 CH 13                 |
| ③                           | Asa                                     | 911-870  |                                             | Good, Good     | 1 K 15                  | 2 CH 14-16              |
| ④                           | Jehoshaphat                             | 870-848  |                                             | Good, Good     | 1 K 22                  | 2 CH 17-20              |
| ⑤                           | Jehoram                                 | 848-841  |                                             | Evil, Evil     | 2 K 8                   | 2 CH 21                 |
| ⑥                           | Ahaziah                                 | 841      |                                             | Evil, Evil     | 2 K 8-9                 | 2 CH 22                 |
| ⑦                           | Athaliah (Mother)                       | 841-835  | Y                                           | Evil, Evil     | 2 K 11                  | 2 CH 22-23              |
| ⑧                           | Joash                                   | 835-796  |                                             | Good, Evil     | 2 K 11-12               | 2 CH 23-24              |
| ⑨                           | Amaziah                                 | 796-767  |                                             | Good, Evil     | 2 K 14                  | 2 CH 25                 |
| ⑩                           | Uzziah                                  | 767-740  |                                             | Good, Evil     | 2 K 15                  | 2 CH 26                 |
| ⑪                           | Jotham                                  | 748-732  |                                             | Good, Good     | 2 K 15                  | 2 CH 27                 |
| ⑫                           | Ahaz                                    | 732-716  |                                             | Evil, Evil     | 2 K 16                  | 2 CH 28                 |
| ⑬                           | Hezekiah                                | 716-687  |                                             | Good, Good     | 2 K 18-20               | 2 CH 29-32              |
| ⑭                           | Manasseh                                | 687-642  |                                             | Evil, Good     | 2 K 21                  | 2 CH 33                 |
| ⑮                           | Amon                                    | 642-640  |                                             | Evil, Evil     | 2 K 21                  | 2 CH 33                 |
| ⑯                           | Josiah                                  | 640-608  |                                             | Good, Good     | 2 K 22-23               | 2 CH 34-35              |
| ⑰                           | Jehoahaz                                | 608      |                                             | Evil, Evil     | 2 K 23                  | 2 CH 34-35              |
| ⑱                           | Jehoiakim                               | 608-597  |                                             | Evil, Evil     | 2 K 23-24               | 2 CH 36                 |
| ⑲                           | Jehoiachin                              | 597      |                                             | Evil, Evil     | 2 K 24-25               | 2 CH 36                 |
| ⑳                           | Zedekiah (son of Josiah)                | 597-586  | Y                                           | Evil, Evil     | 2 K 24-25               | 2 CH 36                 |
|                             | Judah Ends<br>with Babylonian Captivity | 586      |                                             |                |                         |                         |



# THE KINGS OF JUDAH

After the reign of Solomon, the united kingdom of Israel split into two factions as already noted in Family Tree #6. The immediate problem was taxes. Solomon had been taxing the people heavily to build the Temple, and upon his death, his son Rehoboam was asked by the people for a tax break. Rehoboam not only refused the people but was belligerent and unwise (1 Kings 12).

The reception of his words split the united kingdom of Israel into the kingdoms of Judah (to the south) and Israel (to the north). Each kingdom had its own ruler. There is a family tree for the Kings of Judah because their tradition was to pass down the kingship from father to son. There were two cases in Judah where this rule was broken, but the people who took the throne were still from the family line. Hence, the family tree holds.

## Why There Is No Family Tree for the Kings of Israel

There is no family tree for the kingdom of Israel because the father-to-son tradition was largely lost, and oftentimes commanders took over for their king. As well, the truth is born out in 2 Kings—the kings of Israel were idolaters and thieves. None were considered “good,” as we will use the words to describe a few kings of Judah.

## But the Kings of Judah Were Generally Not Angels Either

Within the divided kingdom, the words of God to the prophet Samuel, way back in 1 Samuel 8, started to come true in the worst of ways. There, God had predicted this about worldly leaders and kings:

*“<sup>11</sup>This is what the king who will reign over you will claim as his rights: He will take your sons and make them serve with his chariots and horses, and they will run in front of his chariots. <sup>12</sup>Some he will assign to be commanders of thousands and commanders of fifties, and others to plow his ground and reap his harvest, and still others to make weapons of war and equipment for his chariots.*

## Notes:

All the kings are listed in the Matthew 1 genealogy of Abraham to Christ, which shows His legal entitlement to be called the Messiah. It is strange to note that both good and horrible kings are in the line to the Messiah, though they may not have been blood related. The genealogy in Matthew 1 is thought by many scholars to trace the line of Joseph, Mary’s husband, who has no genetic relationship to Jesus.

**Rehoboam:** It’s astonishing to realize that the wisest man in the world, Solomon, raised a child who would get the evil/evil rating among scholars. It serves as a warning to all of us: it is easy for things can go bad in this world, so we should raise our children “up in the way they should go” (Proverbs 22:6).

*<sup>13</sup>He will take your daughters to be perfumers and cooks and bakers. <sup>14</sup>He will take the best of your fields and vineyards and olive groves and give them to his attendants. <sup>15</sup>He will take a tenth of your grain and of your vintage and give it to his officials and attendants. <sup>16</sup>Your male and female servants and the best of your cattle and donkeys he will take for his own use. <sup>17</sup>He will take a tenth of your flocks, and you yourselves will become his slaves. <sup>18</sup>When that day comes, you will cry out for relief from the king you have chosen, but the Lord will not answer you in that day.”*

*<sup>19</sup>But the people refused to listen to Samuel. “No!” they said. “We want a king over us. <sup>20</sup>Then we will be like all the other nations, with a king to lead us and to go out before us and fight our battles.”*

This tree tries to label the “good” kings, though the right to decide is individual. Some kings of Judah started their reigns well and finished horribly. Some started off horribly and repented.

The kings abused their positions, allowing—and even encouraging—idolatry. Some threw their own children into fires as sacrifices to other gods. God became so burdened with heartbreak that He ended the Era of the Kings by allowing other nations to invade.

## Invasions that Ended the Kingdoms

The kingdom of Israel ended in 722 BC with the invasion of the Assyrians, and the Babylonians invaded Judah in 585 BC. Ten of the 12 tribes dissolved with the kingdom of Israel, and the whereabouts of the descendants are unknown to this day. While most Judeans were taken in exile to Babylon, a remnant returned to rebuild the city. The rest of Judah remained in the masses.

This was a foreshadowing to the age of Christ, when citizenship with God did not depend primarily on bloodlines or being part of a certain ethnicity. It depended on faith and willingness to follow the ways of Jesus.

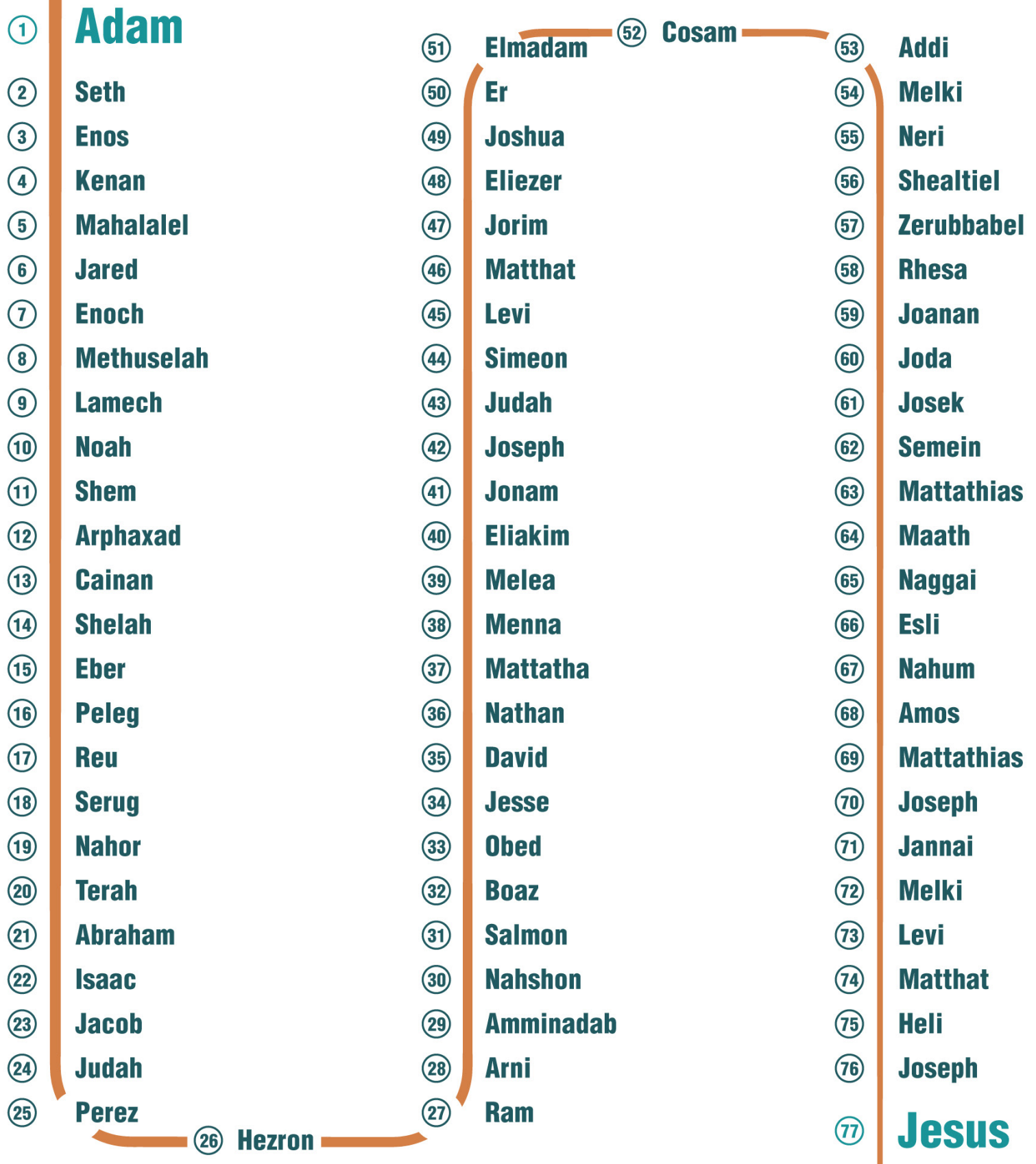
Here are the kings of Judah, along with the years they reigned.

**Atthalia** was a biblical ‘bad girl.’ The only woman in the line, she killed over 70 blood relatives to assure that she would not be overtaken. She overlooked a baby, Joash, who took the throne by storm as a young man. She died violently in 2 Chronicles 23.

**Evil/Evil:** More than half the kings of Israel earned this rating for worshipping Baal, sacrificing their children to other gods, greed, selfishness, violence and whatever absolute power inspires.

**Josiah** was considered the last good king. Things had gotten so out of hand that Josiah found a copy of the Book of the Law (Genesis through Deuteronomy) and was shocked to see what it actually said. He made many changes, but it was too late to save the nation.

# LUKE 3, ADAM TO CHRIST





# LUKE 3, ADAM TO CHRIST

## Two Reasons this Tree Is Important

This family tree is listed in opposite order of the text, starting with Adam (Verse 38) and ending with Jesus (Verse 23).

This is done so that students can follow it chronologically and historically with more ease.

This is a most important family tree for several reasons.

First, it is the fifth and final family tree in the Bible making mention of Adam as an actual person. This tree links him directly to Jesus. Many Christians are unaware of the Bible family trees, even this one, because without understanding their importance, they can seem boring and are skipped by most teachers. Citing Adam as a myth becomes highly problematic with this tree, even more so than with the trees preceding in Genesis and 1 Chronicles, because of the direct reference to Christ. Is our Bible true and inspired? Then let's not speak about Adam being symbolic and mythological. We'll have to circumvent the fiery darts of skeptics with other tactics.

## What's the Difference between this Lineage and the One in Matthew 1?

The importance of this tree can only be fully appreciated once the Big Question is answered: Why does this tree differ so much from the one in Matthew 1? The tree in Matthew 1 only goes back to Abraham, and all the names between King David and Christ differ.

How can they both be true?

There are worthy theories on this, any of which can satisfy that the accounts are both real and accurate, though at times there are gaps in the generations (we'll show one in the notes).

## Notes:

**Adam:** Here is this tree's mention of Adam as a person—not a symbol or a myth. Documents like family trees are for historical record and lack the excitement of popular Bible stories. However, we won't find other major religions creating every attempt to stamp their backdrops with historicity, at least not in the detail that Judaism provided for credibility.

**Noah:** For those who enjoy numbers, there were 10 generations between Adam and Noah and another 10 between Noah and Abraham. We have no reason to believe that descendants are missing here.

**Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Judah, Jesse, David:** Various Old Testament prophecies link the Messiah to these ancestors; hence, one reason the tree is offered by Luke is as a proof. (To view some of the prophecies, see Genesis 12:2, 17:19, and 49:10; Numbers 24:17; and Isaiah 9:7 and 11:1.)

**Salmon** was the eventual husband of Rahab the Harlot, who helped Joshua's spies in Jericho and was rewarded (when the walls fell and Israel invaded) with the lives of her family. Her story is in Joshua 2, and her name is in the Matthew 1 genealogy as being Salmon's wife.

## Theory of Eusebius

One theory, held by Church Father Eusebius, is that Matthew is tracing the primary, or biological, lineage while Luke is taking into account an occurrence of "levirate marriage." If a man died without having children, it was custom for the man's brother to marry the widow and have a child who would carry on the deceased man's name. As people were not known for great longevity between Moses and Christ, this happened regularly.

## Theory Held by Most Modern Scholars

Most conservative Bible scholars of today explain the difference by holding to the theory of Jesus' genealogy in Matthew 1:1–16 being traced through Joseph's line—the Matthew line would show Jesus' royal and legal right to the Davidic throne. Conversely, the genealogy in Luke 3:23–38 traces Jesus' ancestry through Mary's bloodline. While it wasn't traditional to mention women in genealogies at that time, she alone contributed to Jesus genetically. It would seem to be a goal of Luke to show her male ancestry as well. The passage begins with "[Jesus] was the son, so it was thought, of Joseph, the son of Heli" (Luke 3:23). The comment acknowledges the truth of Jesus' virgin birth. Joseph was a "son" of Heli by virtue of his marriage to Mary, who would have been the daughter of Heli.

## The Final Family Tree

A final point: This tree ends all family trees in the Bible. Why? Why were they no longer important? The prophecies of the Old Testament promise to get us to Jesus, to create a line that is not hindered by Satan's efforts to thwart His birth. Jesus was indeed born, in spite of dark forces' alleged attempts to infest this line and/or stomp it out. Jesus told the Samaritan woman at the well in John 4: 21-24, "...believe me, a time is coming when you will worship the Father neither on this mountain nor in Jerusalem... a time is coming and has now come when the true worshipers will worship the Father in Spirit and in truth, for they are the kind of worshipers the Father seeks..." Thus, Jesus recognized here the setting in motion the New Covenant, which seeks followers of Christ and no longer descendants to Christ.

**Boaz** was the husband of Ruth, after whom the Book of Ruth was named. They are generations #5 and #4 to the throne of King David. It is a bit of a stretch and may be one place where a generation is missing. Joshua invaded Jericho around 1406 BC. King David was born around 1040 BC, which means five generations were born over span of 366 years. That would make the average age of each mother 73 years old. It is common in ancient family trees to skip a generation if the names could not be substantiated.

**Zerubbabel:** This is the same Zerubbabel spoken of in the Books of Ezra and Nehemiah. He had been born during the Babylonian exile and was among the remnant who returned to rebuild the temple. Zerubbabel is also referenced by the prophet Haggai as being the Governor of Jerusalem after the Great Exile ended in 516 BC (Haggai 1:1; 2:2, 21).

**Nahum & Amos:** These are not the Old Testament minor prophets Nahum and Amos, who would have lived hundreds of years before Zerubbabel headed the Jerusalem rebuild.



# MATTHEW 1, ABRAHAM & JESUS

|   |         |                       |
|---|---------|-----------------------|
| ① | Abraham | Era of the Patriarchs |
| ② | Isaac   |                       |
| ③ | Jacob   | 2000 BC – 1800 BC     |
| ④ | Judah   | Approx. 200 Years     |

|   |           |                     |
|---|-----------|---------------------|
| ⑤ | Perez     | Eras Including      |
| ⑥ | Hezron    | Move to Egypt       |
| ⑦ | Ram       | Exodus              |
| ⑧ | Amminadab | Conquests of Joshua |
| ⑨ | Nahshon   | Judges of Israel    |
| ⑩ | Salmon    |                     |
| ⑪ | Boaz      | 1800 BC – 1000 BC   |
| ⑫ | Obed      | Approx. 800 Years   |
| ⑬ | Jesse     |                     |

**1,000  
YEARS**

|   |             |                             |
|---|-------------|-----------------------------|
| ⑭ | David       | Eras Including              |
| ⑮ | Solomon     | The United Kingdom          |
| ⑯ | Rehoboam    | The Kings of Judah & Israel |
| ⑰ | Abijah      | Until                       |
| ⑱ | Asa         | Great Exile to Babylon      |
| ⑲ | Jehoshaphat |                             |
| ⑳ | Jehoram     | 1000 BC – 500 BC            |
| ㉑ | Uzziah      | Approx. 500 Years           |
| ㉒ | Jotham      |                             |
| ㉓ | Ahaz        |                             |
| ㉔ | Hezekiah    |                             |
| ㉕ | Manasseh    |                             |
| ㉖ | Amon        |                             |
| ㉗ | Josiah      |                             |
| ㉘ | Jeconiah    |                             |

**1,000  
YEARS**

|   |            |                                 |
|---|------------|---------------------------------|
| ㉙ | Shealtiel  | Era between                     |
| ㉚ | Zerubbabel | the return from the Great Exile |
| ㉛ | Abihud     | and                             |
| ㉜ | Eliakim    | The time of Christ              |
| ㉝ | Azor       |                                 |
| ㉞ | Zadok      |                                 |
| ㉟ | Akim       |                                 |
| ㊱ | Elihud     | 500 BC – 0                      |
| ㊲ | Eleazar    | Approx. 500 Years               |
| ㊳ | Matthan    |                                 |
| ㊴ | Jacob      |                                 |
| ㊵ | Joseph     |                                 |

**Jesus**

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# MATTHEW 1, ABRAHAM & JESUS

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The Matthew genealogy seems secondary to Luke's in importance to many Christians who study them.

For one, it only goes back as far as Abraham and thereby leaves off the stunning link to Adam and about 2,000 years of history.

Its intentions are also a bit cryptic to Christians, as they have to do with showing Jesus' legal rights to the title Messiah among laws that are unfamiliar and difficult to understand.

But there are some interesting notes.

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## Notes:

**Abraham to David:** These names are shared with the family tree in Luke. If Luke is indeed the bloodline of Mary, this means that Mary and Joseph's last common ancestor was King David. Joseph's line came through Solomon, and Mary's through his brother Nathan.

**Rehoboam through Jeconiah:** This piece of the line takes us from the breakup of the united kingdom unto the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel. It ends with the Babylonian invasion of Judah in 586 BC, which ended the Era of the Kings.

**Shieltiel to Jesus:** Sheitel was the father of Zerubbabel who was the governor of Jerusalem after the return from exile. Zerubbabel led the remnant of Judah that returned to rebuild the temple and the city wall. All the remaining descendants of Jesus lived in the period that Protestants sometimes call the Years of Silence (between Malachi who prophesied around 465 BC and the coming of Christ). Their histories are not recorded here or in the Deuterocanonical Books (from the Catholic Bible) which cover some of the period between Malachi and Matthew.