

1 Chronicles 05 - Genealogy of the Trans-Jordanian Tribes

I. Genealogies (1 Chr 1:1—9:44)

(3) The 12 tribes (1 Chr 4:1—8:40)

(C) Transjordan tribes (5:1-26)

(a) Reuben (5:1-10)

(b) Gad (5:11-17)

(c) Conquests of the eastern tribes (5:18-22)

(d) East Manasseh (5:23-26)

1 Chronicles 5

(C) Transjordan tribes (5:1-26)

(a) Reuben (5:1-10) (Cf. Gen 46:8-9)

1 Now the sons of Reuben, the firstborn of Israel (for he was the firstborn, but because he defiled his father's bed, his birthright was given to the sons of Joseph, the son of Israel; so he is not enrolled in the genealogy according to the birthright.

1 Now the sons of Reuben the firstborn of Israel (for he was the firstborn, but because he defiled his father's bed, his birthright was given to the sons of Joseph the son of Israel; so that he is not enrolled in the genealogy according to the birthright.

1 Here is a record of the descendants of Reuben, Israel's firstborn. (He was the firstborn, but because he defiled his father's marriage bed, his birthright was transferred to the descendants of Israel's son Joseph. As a result, Reuben is not enrolled in the genealogy according to the birthright.

1 Now the sons of Reuben the firstborn of Israel, (for he was the firstborn; but, forasmuch as he defiled his father's bed, his birthright was given unto the sons of Joseph the son of Israel: and the genealogy is not to be reckoned after the birthright.

- As Jacob's firstborn, Reuben would ordinarily expect to be the son through whom the leadership and covenant blessing would be transmitted, but Reuben committed adultery with his father's concubine Bilhah (Gen 35:22), and so forfeited his privileges

2 Though Judah prevailed over his brothers, and from him *came* the leader, yet the birthright belonged to Joseph),

2 Though Judah prevailed over his brothers, and from him *came* the leader, yet the birthright belonged to Joseph),

2 Even though Judah became prominent among his relatives—that is, the Commander-in-chief will be his descendant—nevertheless the right of the firstborn went to Joseph.)

2 For Judah prevailed above his brethren, and of him came the chief ruler; but the birthright was Joseph's:)

- God passed over Reuben because of his sin, and blessed Joseph with the double portion of his birthright

— He did this by elevating Joseph's two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh, to equality among Jacob's other sons, Joseph's brothers

— The right of primogeniture then fell to Joseph, though through Judah came a ruler (David), and through him the Ruler, Jesus Christ

ByPass of Firstborn

Favored —> First Born

- Abel —> Seth / Cain
- Shem —> Japheth
- Isaac —> Ishmael
- Jacob —> Esau
- Ephraim —> Manasseh
- Judah/Joseph —> Reuben
- Moses —> Aaron
- David —> all his brothers (Eliab = firstborn)
- New Covenant —> Old Covenant
- Last Adam (Jesus Christ) —> First Adam (Adam)

Why did God interrupt the concept of the "first born" for all of the patriarchs? To demonstrate Jesus as the "firstborn" who brings the hopes and promises of the nation to realization. He is the firstborn who redeems the world (Cf. Ex 4:22). He is the firstborn who rules His Kingdom (all creation) as the son of David (Cf. Ps 89:27; 2 Sam 7:12-14). All previous history pointed to him and waited for him. The "firstborn" is the promised Savior Messiah of Israel who rules and reigns over His creation. When Paul called Jesus the "firstborn" in Colossians he was declaring Jesus to be the long hoped for Messianic Savior.

3 the sons of Reuben the firstborn of Israel were Hanoch and Pallu, and Hezron and Carmi.

3 the sons of Reuben the firstborn of Israel were Hanoch and Pallu, Hezron and Carmi.

3 The descendants of Reuben, Israel's firstborn, included Hanoch, Pallu, Hezron, and Carmi.

3 The sons, I say, of Reuben the firstborn of Israel were, Hanoch, and Pallu, Hezron, and Carmi.

4 The sons of Joel *were* Shemaiah his son, Gog his son, Shimei his son,
4 The sons of Joel *were* Shemaiah his son, Gog his son, Shimei his son,
4 Joel's descendants were his son Shemaiah, his son Gog, his son Shimei,
4 The sons of Joel; Shemaiah his son, Gog his son, Shimei his son,

5 Micah his son, Reaiah his son, Baal his son,
5 Micah his son, Reaiah his son, Baal his son,
5 his son Micah, his son Reaiah, his son Baal,
5 Micah his son, Reaia his son, Baal his son,

6 *and* Beerah his son, whom Tilgath-pilneser king of Assyria took into exile; he was leader of the Reubenites.

6 Beerah his son, whom Tilgath-pilneser king of Assyria carried away into exile; he was leader of the Reubenites.

6 *and* his son Beerah, whom King Tiglath-pileser of Assyria carried away into exile, and who was a governor of the descendants of Reuben.

6 Beerah his son, whom Tilgathpilneser king of Assyria carried away captive: he was prince of the Reubenites.

7 His relatives by their families, in the genealogy of their generations, *were* Jeiel the chief, then Zechariah

7 His kinsmen by their families, in the genealogy of their generations, *were* Jeiel the chief, then Zechariah

7 His relatives, listed by families when the genealogy was enrolled according to their generations, included the chief, Jeiel, Zechariah,

7 *And* his brethren by their families, when the genealogy of their generations was reckoned, were the chief, Jeiel, and Zechariah,

8 *and* Bela, the son of Azaz, the son of Shema, the son of Joel, who lived in Aroer, as far as Nebo and Baal-meon.

8 *and* Bela the son of Azaz, the son of Shema, the son of Joel, who lived in Aroer, even to Nebo and Baal-meon.

8 *and* Azaz's son Bela, grandson of Shema, and great-grandson of Joel, who lived in Aroer, near Nebo and Baal-meon.

8 *And* Bela the son of Azaz, the son of Shema, the son of Joel, who dwelt in Aroer, even unto Nebo and Baalmeon:

9 Toward the east he settled as far as the entrance of the wilderness from the river Euphrates, because their livestock had increased in the land of Gilead.

9 To the east he settled as far as the entrance of the wilderness from the river Euphrates, because their cattle had increased in the land of Gilead.

9 He also lived eastward as far as the entrance to the wilderness this side of the Euphrates River, because their cattle had increased in the territory of Gilead.

9 And eastward he inhabited unto the entering in of the wilderness from the river Euphrates: because their cattle were multiplied in the land of Gilead.

10 In the days of Saul they made war with the Hagarites, who fell by their hand, so that they occupied their tents throughout the land east of Gilead.

10 In the days of Saul they made war with the Hagarites, who fell by their hand, so that they occupied their tents throughout all the land east of Gilead.

10 During the reign of Saul they declared war on the Hagarites, who fell in battle by their hand. They lived in their tents throughout all of east Gilead.

10 And in the days of Saul they made war with the Hagarites, who fell by their hand: and they dwelt in their tents throughout all the east land of Gilead.

(b) Gad (5:11-17)

11 Now the sons of Gad lived opposite them in the land of Bashan, as far as Salecah.

11 Now the sons of Gad lived opposite them in the land of Bashan as far as Salecah.

11 Gad's descendants lived beside them in the land of Bashan as far as Salecah:

11 And the children of Gad dwelt over against them, in the land of Bashan unto Salchah:

12 Joel was the head and Shapham the second, then Janai and Shaphat in Bashan.

12 Joel was the chief and Shapham the second, then Janai and Shaphat in Bashan.

12 They included Joel their chief, Shapham their second in command, Janai, and Shaphat, who lived in Bashan.

12 Joel the chief, and Shapham the next, and Jaanai, and Shaphat in Bashan.

- There was no clearly defined border between Gilead and Bashan (v16) so no doubt the Eastern tribes mingled rather freely

— The descendants of Gad listed here appear nowhere else, the names evidently having been compiled from documents of the period of Jeroboam II of Israel (793-753 BC) and Jotham of Judah (750-735 BC)

13 Their relatives of their fathers' households were Michael, Meshullam, Sheba, Jorai, Jacan, Zia, and Eber, seven.

13 Their kinsmen of their fathers' households were Michael, Meshullam, Sheba, Jorai, Jacan, Zia and Eber, seven.

13 Their seven relatives, according to the households of their clans, included Michael, Meshullam, Sheba, Jorai, Jacan, Zia, and Eber.

13 And their brethren of the house of their fathers were, Michael, and Meshullam, and Sheba, and Jorai, and Jachan, and Zia, and Heber, seven.

14 These were the sons of Abihail, the son of Huri, the son of Jaroah, the son of Gilead, the son of Michael, the son of Jeshishai, the son of Jahdo, the son of Buz;

14 These were the sons of Abihail, the son of Huri, the son of Jaroah, the son of Gilead, the son of Michael, the son of Jeshishai, the son of Jahdo, the son of Buz;

14 These were the descendants of Huri's son Abihail, who was fathered by Jaroah, who was fathered by Gilead, who was fathered by Michael, who was fathered by Jeshishai, who was fathered by Jahdo, and who was fathered by Buz:

14 These are the children of Abihail the son of Huri, the son of Jaroah, the son of Gilead, the son of Michael, the son of Jeshishai, the son of Jahdo, the son of Buz;

15 Ahi the son of Abdiel, the son of Guni, was head of their fathers' households.

15 Ahi the son of Abdiel, the son of Guni, was head of their fathers' households.

15 Abdiel's son Ahi, who was the grandson of Guni, was chief in their clan.

15 Ahi the son of Abdiel, the son of Guni, chief of the house of their fathers.

16 They lived in Gilead, in Bashan and in its towns, and in all the pasture lands of Sharon, as far as their borders.

16 They lived in Gilead, in Bashan and in its towns, and in all the pasture lands of Sharon, as far as their borders.

16 They lived in Gilead, in Bashan and its villages, and in all the surrounding suburbs of Sharon as far as their borders.

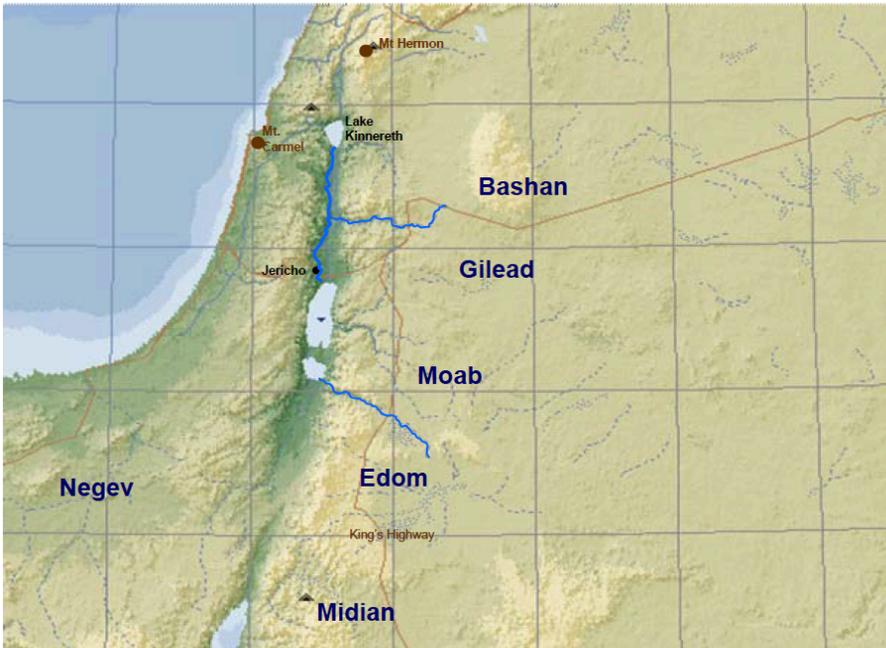
16 And they dwelt in Gilead in Bashan, and in her towns, and in all the suburbs of Sharon, upon their borders.

17 All of these were enrolled in the genealogies in the days of Jotham king of Judah, and in the days of Jeroboam king of Israel.

17 All of these were enrolled in the genealogies in the days of Jotham king of Judah and in the days of Jeroboam king of Israel.

17 All of them were enrolled by genealogies during the reign of King Jotham of Judah and during the reign of King Jeroboam of Israel.

17 All these were reckoned by genealogies in the days of Jotham king of Judah, and in the days of Jeroboam king of Israel.



Gilead was bounded on the north by Bashan, and on the south by Moab (Gen 31:21; Deut 3:12-17). The deep ravine of the river Hieromax separated Bashan from Gilead, which was about 60 miles in length and 20 miles in breadth, extending from near the south end of the Lake of Gennesaret to the north end of the Dead Sea.

(c) Conquests of the eastern tribes (5:18-22)

18 The sons of Reuben, the Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh, *consisting* of valiant men, men who carried shield and sword and shot with a bow and *were* skillful in battle, *totaled* 44,760 who went to war.

18 The sons of Reuben and the Gadites and the half-tribe of Manasseh, *consisting* of valiant men, men who bore shield and sword and shot with bow and *were* skillful in battle, *were* 44,760, who went to war.

18 The descendants of Reuben, the descendants of Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh produced 44,700 valiant soldiers expert in shield, sword, and bow. Trained in warfare, they were equipped to serve at a moment's notice.

18 The sons of Reuben, and the Gadites, and half the tribe of Manasseh, of valiant men, men able to bear buckler and sword, and to shoot with bow, and skilful in war, were four and forty thousand seven hundred and threescore, that went out to the war.

- The chronicler interrupts the genealogies to comment on military matters common to the Eastern tribes, recounting their war with the Hagrites (Cf. v10) and their allies.

— The Trans-jordanian tribes, with their 44,760 soldiers, achieved a signal triumph by God's help in answer to their prayers

19 They made war against the Hagrites, Jetur, Naphish, and Nodab.

19 They made war against the Hagrites, Jetur, Naphish and Nodab.

19 They fought in battle against the Hagrites, Jetur, Naphish, and Nodab.

19 And they made war with the Hagarites, with Jetur, and Nephish, and Nodab.

- The Hagrites, known now from Assyrian inscriptions, were replaced by the victorious Israelites until the Exile (1 Chr 5:22), perhaps the Assyrian Captivity of some Israelites led by Tiglath-Pileser III in 734 BC (not to be confused with the final Assyrian Captivity of Israel in 722 BC).

20 They were helped against them, and the Hagrites and all who *were* with them were handed over to them; for they cried out to God in the battle, and He answered their prayers because they trusted in Him.

20 They were helped against them, and the Hagrites and all who *were* with them were given into their hand; for they cried out to God in the battle, and He answered their prayers because they trusted in Him.

20 When they received assistance against them, the Hagrites and all of their allies were handed over to their control, because they cried out to God during the battle. He honored their entreaty, because they had placed their trust in him.

20 And they were helped against them, and the Hagarites were delivered into their hand, and all that were with them: for they cried to God in the battle, and he was intreated of them; because they put their trust in him.

21 They took away their livestock: their fifty thousand camels, 250,000 sheep, *and* two thousand donkeys; and a hundred thousand people.

21 They took away their cattle: their 50,000 camels, 250,000 sheep, 2,000 donkeys; and 100,000 men.

21 They captured 50,000 camels, 250,000 sheep, 2,000 donkeys, and 100,000 war captives from their possessions.

21 And they took away their cattle; of their camels fi fty thousand, and of sheep two hundred and fifty thousand, and of asses two thousand, and of men an hundred thousand.

- The number of captured livestock was huge, revealing that that land area was fertile for sheep grazing

— This occurred in the days of Saul (v10), perhaps in connection with Saul's Ammonite wars (Cf. 1 Sam 11:1-11)

22 For many fell mortally wounded, because the war *was* of God. And they settled in their place until the exile.

22 For many fell slain, because the war *was* of God. And they settled in their place until the exile.

22 Many fell slain, because the battle's outcome was directed by God. They lived in their territory until the exile.

22 For there fell down many slain, because the war was of God. And they dwelt in their steads until the captivity.

(d) East Manasseh (5:23-26)

23 Now the sons of the half-tribe of Manasseh lived in the land; from Bashan to Baal-hermon, Senir, and Mount Hermon they were numerous.

23 Now the sons of the half-tribe of Manasseh lived in the land; from Bashan to Baal-hermon and Senir and Mount Hermon they were numerous.

23 The half-tribe of Manasseh lived in the land, spread out from Bashan to Baal-hermon, including Senir and Mount Hermon.

23 And the children of the half tribe of Manasseh dwelt in the land: they increased from Bashan unto Baalhermon and Senir, and unto mount Hermon.

24 These were the heads of their fathers' households: Epher, Ishi, Eliel, Azriel, Jeremiah, Hodaviah, and Jahdiel, valiant mighty men, famous men, heads of their fathers' households.

24 These were the heads of their fathers' households, even Epher, Ishi, Eliel, Azriel, Jeremiah, Hodaviah and Jahdiel, mighty men of valor, famous men, heads of their fathers' households.

24 These were the leaders of their clans: Epher, Ishi, Eliel, Azriel, Jeremiah, Hodaviah, and Jahdiel—they were mighty warriors, well known men, and leaders of their clans.

24 And these were the heads of the house of their fathers, even Epher, and Ishi, and Eliel, and Azriel, and Jeremiah, and Hodaviah, and Jahdiel, mighty men of valour, famous men, and heads of the house of their fathers.

- The half-tribe mentioned here had been allocated a territory east of the Jordan, from Gad in the south to Mount Hermon in the north (Cf. Num 32:39-42; Deut 3:12-17; Joshua 13:29-31)

— Though their leaders were celebrated for military exploits, they led the people into idolatry. As a result they were deported along with the Reubenites and Gadites, by Pul (Tiglath-Pileser III) of Assyria.

25 But they were untrue to the God of their fathers and prostituted themselves with the gods of the peoples of the land, whom God had destroyed before them.

25 But they acted treacherously against the God of their fathers and played the harlot after the gods of the peoples of the land, whom God had destroyed before them.

25 But they were unfaithful to the God of their ancestors by prostituting themselves to the gods of the nations of the land, whom God had exterminated right in front of them.

25 And they transgressed against the God of their fathers, and went a whoring after the gods of the people of the land, whom God destroyed before them.

26 So the God of Israel stirred up the spirit of Pul, king of Assyria, that is, the spirit of Tilgath-pilneser king of Assyria, and he took them into exile, namely the Reubenites, the Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh, and brought them to Halah, Habor, Hara, and to the river of Gozan, *where they are* to this day.

26 So the God of Israel stirred up the spirit of Pul, king of Assyria, even the spirit of Tilgath-pilneser king of Assyria, and he carried them away into exile, namely the Reubenites, the Gadites and the half-tribe of Manasseh, and brought them to Halah, Habor, Hara and to the river of Gozan, to this day.

26 So the God of Israel incited King Pul of Assyria (also known as King Tiglath-pileser of Assyria), who took them prisoner and brought the descendants of Reuben, the descendants of Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh to Halah, Habor, Hara, and to the Gozan River, where they remain to this day.

26 And the God of Israel stirred up the spirit of Pul king of Assyria, and the spirit of Tilgathpilneser king of Assyria, and he carried them away, even the Reubenites, and the Gadites, and the half tribe of Manasseh, and brought them unto Halah, and Habor, and Hara, and to the river Gozan, unto this day.

- God was not only faithful to bless as He had promised, but He also judged sin as He had said He would. Thus, the Trans-jordanian tribes were taken into captivity.