

# Genesis 36 - Generations of Esau, Father of the Edomites; Descendants of Seir the Horite

II. Epilogue: Patriarchal history (Gen 11:10—50:26)

(3) Life of Jacob (Gen 27:1—36:43)

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(i) Family of Esau (36:1-14)

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(e) Esau's line distinguished (36:1-43)

Before recounting the life story of Joseph, the writer of Genesis describes something of the land of Edom and its inhabitants. The original inhabitants of Mount Seir were called Horites or Hurrians. In the course of time, Esau and his descendants took over the territory. Esau became wealthy and possessed much cattle and sheep. The principal cities of the area were Sela, Bozrah, Petra, Teman, and Ezion-geber. The Edomites continued to be hostile to the Israelites throughout OT times (Cf. Obadiah).

## Genesis 36

(i) Family of Esau (36:1-14)

(a) Wives (36:1-8)

1 Now these are *the records of* the generations of Esau (that is, **Edom**).

1 Now these are *the records of* the generations of Esau (that is, Edom).

1 This is a record of Esau's genealogy, that is, of Edom.

1 Now these are the generations of Esau, who is Edom.

- This first of Esau's two toldots lists his wives and sons

- "...Edom" - Esau's alternate name, and also the name of the nation that came of him

2 Esau took his wives from the daughters of Canaan: **Adah** the daughter of Elon the Hittite, and **Oholibamah** the daughter of Anah, the granddaughter of Zibeon the Hivite;

2 Esau took his wives from the daughters of Canaan: Adah the daughter of Elon the Hittite, and Oholibamah the daughter of Anah and the granddaughter of Zibeon the Hivite;

2 Esau had married Canaanite women, including Elon the Hittite's daughter Adah, Oholibamah, the daughter of Anah (who was Zibeon the Hivite's daughter), and

2 Esau took his wives of the daughters of Canaan; Adah the daughter of Elon the Hittite, and Aholibamah the daughter of Anah the daughter of Zibeon the Hivite;

- "...Adah" - "ornament"; also called Basemath (26:34)

- "...Oholibamah" - means "tent height" or "a tent of a high place," which carries an idolatrous connotation

— She is the same as Judith (26:34)

3 also **Basemath**, Ishmael's daughter, the sister of Nebaioth.

3 also Basemath, Ishmael's daughter, the sister of Nebaioth.

3 Ishmael's daughter Basemath (who was Nebaioth's sister).

3 And Bashemath Ishmael's daughter, sister of Nebajoth.

- "...Basemath" - the same as Mahalath (28:9)

4 Adah bore Eliphaz to Esau, and Basemath gave birth to Reuel,

4 Adah bore Eliphaz to Esau, and Basemath bore Reuel,

4 Adah bore Eliphaz to Esau, Basemath bore Reuel, and

4 And Adah bare to Esau Eliphaz; and Bashemath bare Reuel;

5 and Oholibamah gave birth to Jeush, Jalam, and Korah. These are the sons of Esau who were born to him in the land of Canaan.

5 and Oholibamah bore Jeush and Jalam and Korah. These are the sons of Esau who were born to him in the land of Canaan.

5 Oholibamah bore Jeush, Jalam, and Korah. These were Esau's sons, who were born to him in the territory of Canaan.

5 And Aholibamah bare Jeush, and Jaalam, and Korah: these are the sons of Esau, which were born unto him in the land of Canaan.

6 Then Esau took his wives, his sons, his daughters, and all his household, and his livestock and all his cattle, and all his property which he had acquired in the land of Canaan, and went to *another* land away from his brother Jacob.

6 Then Esau took his wives and his sons and his daughters and all his household, and his livestock and all his cattle and all his goods which he had acquired in the land of Canaan, and went to *another* land away from his brother Jacob.

6 Later, Esau took his wives, his children, everyone in his household, his livestock, all his animals, and all his possessions that he had acquired in the territory of Canaan and moved far away from his brother Jacob,

6 And Esau took his wives, and his sons, and his daughters, and all the persons of his house, and his cattle, and all his beasts, and all his substance, which he had got in the land of Canaan; and went into the country from the face of his brother Jacob.

- Jacob ceded the Land of Canaan to Jacob

- Esau now took the Patriarchal Blessing quite seriously, and decided that he must find his possession away from the Land (27:39-40)

- Esau left the Land soon after Jacob left, but well before Jacob returned

7 For their possessions had become too great for them to live together, and the land where they resided could not support them because of their livestock.

7 For their property had become too great for them to live together, and the land where they sojourned could not sustain them because of their livestock.

7 because their holdings were too vast to allow them to stay together, since the land where they had settled was not able to support all of their livestock.

7 For their riches were more than that they might dwell together; and the land wherein they were strangers could not bear them because of their cattle.

- The same issue separated Lot and Abraham (13:6)

- There was actually plenty of territory to support both Jacob and Esau, however there was very little "neutral land" that wasn't occupied by city-states

- This is the same reason why Abraham and Lot separated...the lack of neutral land available for nomads

8 So Esau lived in the **hill country of Seir**; Esau is Edom.

8 So Esau lived in the hill country of Seir; Esau is Edom.

8 So Esau lived in Mount Seir. (Esau was also known as Edom.)

8 Thus dwelt Esau in mount Seir: Esau is Edom.

- "...hill country of Seir" - this was divinely appointed as Esau's place (Deut 2:5; Josh 24:4)

(b) Sons (36:9-14)

9 These then are *the records of* the generations of Esau the father of the Edomites in the hill country of Seir.

9 These then are *the records of* the generations of Esau the father of the Edomites in the hill country of Seir.

9 This is a record of the family history of Esau, the ancestor of the Edomites of Mount Seir.

9 And these are the generations of Esau the father of the Edomites in mount Seir:

- This second of two toldots of Esau lists his sons and grandsons born outside the Land
- The narrative has stressed two elements:

(1) Esau's sons were born in the land (Canaan, v5) before he moved to Seir (v8)

- This contrasts sharply with Jacob, whose children were born out of the Land, and who then moved into the Land

(2) Esau was Edom

- Certainly Israel would understand the importance of this because she often struggled with the Edomites (Cf. Obadiah), Esau's descendants (v43)

10 These are the names of Esau's sons: Eliphaz the son of Esau's wife Adah, *and* Reuel the son of Esau's wife Basemath.

10 These are the names of Esau's sons: Eliphaz the son of Esau's wife Adah, Reuel the son of Esau's wife Basemath.

10 The names of Esau's sons were Eliphaz (the son of Esau's wife Adah) and Reuel (the son of Esau's wife Basemath).

10 These are the names of Esau's sons; Eliphaz the son of Adah the wife of Esau, Reuel the son of Bashemath the wife of Esau.

11 The sons of Eliphaz were **Teman**, Omar, **Zepho**, Gatam, and Kenaz.

11 The sons of Eliphaz were Teman, Omar, Zepho and Gatam and Kenaz.

11 Eliphaz's sons were Teman, Omar, Zepho, Gatam, and Kenaz.

11 And the sons of Eliphaz were Teman, Omar, Zepho, and Gatam, and Kenaz.

- "...Teman" - this is later the place where one of Job's friends, Eliphaz the Temanite, came from

- "...Zepho" - Zephi in 1 Chr 1:36

12 Timna was a concubine of Esau's son Eliphaz, and she bore Amalek to Eliphaz. These are the sons of Esau's wife Adah.

12 Timna was a concubine of Esau's son Eliphaz and she bore Amalek to Eliphaz. These are the sons of Esau's wife Adah.

12 Timnah was a concubine of Esau's son Eliphaz. She bore Amalek to Eliphaz.

**12** And Timna was concubine to Eliphaz Esau's son; and she bare to Eliphaz Amalek: these were the sons of Adah Esau's wife.

- "...Amalek" - the Amalekites played a huge role in Israel's history
- They settled in the area of the Sinai and Negev (14:7; Num 13:29; 14:43,45)
- They were the first nation to attack Israel (Ex 17:8-16); they later subjugated Israel in the period of the Judges (Judges 3:13; 6:3; 7:12)
- They were slaughtered under Saul at God's command (1 Sam 14:48; 15:1-9); they were later attacked by David (1 Sam 27:8; 30:1)
- The tribe of Simeon finally exterminated them in the days of Hezekiah (1 Chr 4:42-43)

13 And these are the sons of Reuel: Nahath, Zerah, Shammah, and Mizzah. These were the sons of Esau's wife Basemath.

13 These are the sons of Reuel: Nahath and Zerah, Shammah and Mizzah. These were the sons of Esau's wife Basemath.

13 Reuel's sons were Nahath, Zerah, Shammah, and Mizzah. These were the sons of Esau's wife Basemath.

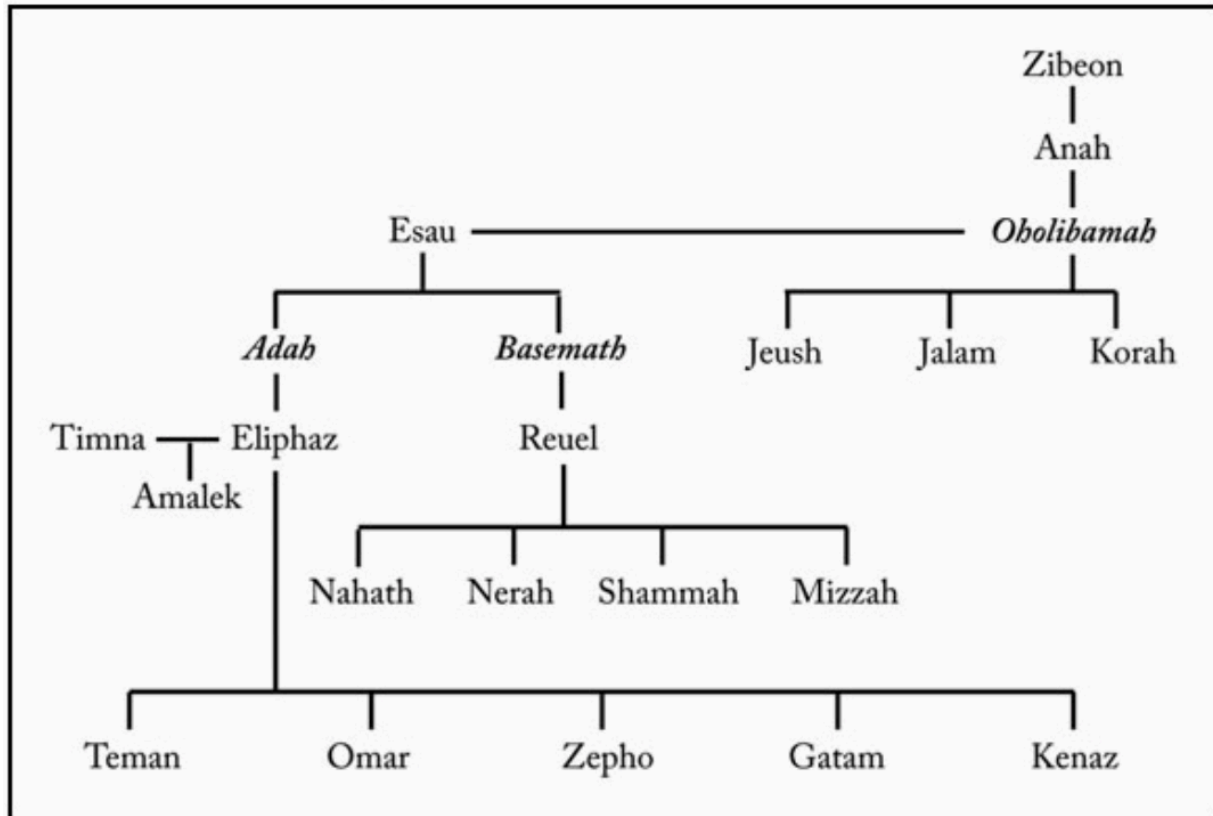
**13** And these are the sons of Reuel; Nahath, and Zerah, Shammah, and Mizzah: these were the sons of Bashemath Esau's wife.

14 And these were the sons of Esau's wife Oholibamah, the daughter of Anah, the granddaughter of Zibeon: she bore to Esau Jeush, Jalam, and Korah.

14 These were the sons of Esau's wife Oholibamah, the daughter of Anah and the granddaughter of Zibeon: she bore to Esau, Jeush and Jalam and Korah.

14 These were the sons of Esau's wife Oholibamah, the daughter of Anah, who was the daughter of Zibeon. She bore Jeush, Jalam, and Korah for Esau.

**14** And these were the sons of Aholibamah, the daughter of Anah the daughter of Zibeon, Esau's wife: and she bare to Esau Jeush, and Jaalam, and Korah.



(ii) Chiefs of the sons of Esau (36:15-19)

**15** These are the chiefs of the sons of Esau. The sons of Eliphaz, the firstborn of Esau, are chief Teman, chief Omar, chief Zepho, chief Kenaz,

**15** These are the chiefs of the sons of Esau. The sons of Eliphaz, the firstborn of Esau, are chief Teman, chief Omar, chief Zepho, chief Kenaz,

**15** These were the tribal leaders of Esau's descendants; that is, the children of Eliphaz, who was Esau's firstborn: tribal leaders Teman, Omar, Zepho, Kenaz,

**15** These were dukes of the sons of Esau: the sons of Eliphaz the firstborn son of Esau; duke Teman, duke Omar, duke Zepho, duke Kenaz,

16 chief **Korah**, chief Gatam, and chief Amalek. These are the chiefs descended from Eliphaz in the land of Edom; these are the sons of Adah.

16 chief Korah, chief Gatam, chief Amalek. These are the chiefs descended from Eliphaz in the land of Edom; these are the sons of Adah.

16 Korah, Gatam, and Amalek. These were the tribal leaders who descended from Eliphaz in the territory of Edom. These were Adah's sons.

16 Duke Korah, duke Gatam, and duke Amalek: these are the dukes that came of Eliphaz in the land of Edom; these were the sons of Adah.

- "...Korah" - this name is missing from the list in v9-14 and also from 1 Chr 1:36

— This is likely a copying error from v18

17 And these are the sons of Reuel, Esau's son: chief Nahath, chief Zerah, chief Shammah, *and* chief Mizzah. These are the chiefs descended from Reuel in the land of Edom; these are the sons of Esau's wife Basemath.

17 These are the sons of Reuel, Esau's son: chief Nahath, chief Zerah, chief Shammah, chief Mizzah. These are the chiefs descended from Reuel in the land of Edom; these are the sons of Esau's wife Basemath.

17 These were the descendants of Esau's son Reuel: tribal leaders Nahath, Zerah, Shammah, and Mizzah. These were the tribal leaders who descended from Reuel in the territory of Edom. These were the sons of Esau's wife Basemath.

**17** And these are the sons of Reuel Esau's son; duke Nahath, duke Zerah, duke Shammah, duke Mizzah: these are the dukes that came of Reuel in the land of Edom; these are the sons of Bashemath Esau's wife.

18 And these are the sons of Esau's wife Oholibamah: chief Jeush, chief Jalam, *and* chief Korah. These are the chiefs descended from Esau's wife Oholibamah, the daughter of Anah.

18 These are the sons of Esau's wife Oholibamah: chief Jeush, chief Jalam, chief Korah. These are the chiefs descended from Esau's wife Oholibamah, the daughter of Anah.

18 These were the descendants of Esau's wife Oholibamah: tribal leaders Jeush, Jalam, and Korah. These tribal leaders descended from Esau's wife Oholibamah, Anah's daughter.

**18** And these are the sons of Aholibamah Esau's wife; duke Jeush, duke Jaalam, duke Korah: these were the dukes that came of Aholibamah the daughter of Anah, Esau's wife.

19 These are the sons of Esau (that is, Edom), and these are their chiefs.

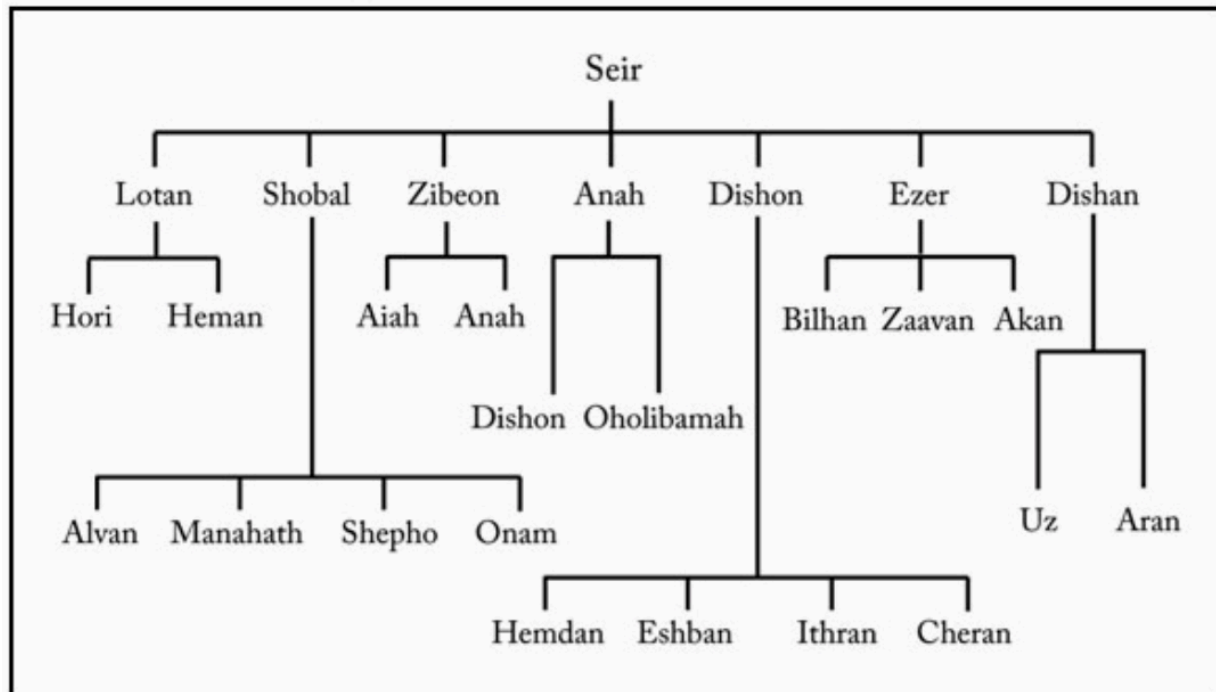
19 These are the sons of Esau (that is, Edom), and these are their chiefs.

19 These were the descendants of Esau (also known as Edom) and their tribal leaders.

19 These are the sons of Esau, who is Edom, and these are their dukes.

- There are a total of 14 chiefs ("dukes") mentioned, but only 13 existed since Korah is listed twice (v16,18)

(iii) Sons of Seir (36:20-30)



**20** These are the sons of Seir the **Horite**, the inhabitants of the land: Lotan, Shobal, Zibeon, Anah,

**20** These are the sons of Seir the Horite, the inhabitants of the land: Lotan and Shobal and Zibeon and Anah,

**20** These were the descendants of Seir the Horite, who lived in the territory: Lotan, Shobal, Zibeon, Anah,

**20** These are the sons of Seir the Horite, who inhabited the land; Lotan, and Shobal, and Zibeon, and Anah,

- The text now moves from the conquerors (Edom) to the conquered (Horites)

- "...Horite" - "cave dwellers"; also known as Hurrians, frequently mentioned in the Nuzi Tablets; these were the original inhabitants of Edom

— The Horites lived in Mount Seir before it became known as the land of Edom

— They were originally an independent nation (14:6); they were partially exterminated and partial subjugated by Esau (Deut 2:12,22)

— The remnant of living Horites intermarried with the Edomites and were absorbed

21 Dishon, Ezer, and Dishan. These are the chiefs descended from the Horites, the sons of Seir in the land of Edom.

21 and Dishon and Ezer and Dishan. These are the chiefs descended from the Horites, the sons of Seir in the land of Edom.

21 Dishon, Ezer, and Dishan. These were the tribal leaders who descended from the Horites, the descendants of Seir in the territory of Edom.



21 And Dishon, and Ezer, and Dishan: these are the dukes of the Horites, the children of Seir in the land of Edom.

- Seir had seven sons (v20-21a) and 21 grandchildren (v22-28)

22 And the sons of Lotan were Hori and **Hemam**; and Lotan's sister was **Timna**.

22 The sons of Lotan were Hori and Hemam; and Lotan's sister was Timna.

22 Lotan's children were Hori and Hemam. Lotan's sister was Timna.

**22** And the children of Lotan were Hori and Hemam; and Lotan's sister was Timna.

- "...Hemam" - spelled Homam in 1 Chr 1:39

- "...Timna" - because the concubine of Eliphaz, Esau's firstborn (v12)

23 And these are the sons of Shobal: **Alvan**, Manahath, Ebal, **Shepho**, and Onam.

23 These are the sons of Shobal: Alvan and Manahath and Ebal, Shepho and Onam.

23 Shobal's children were Alvan, Manahath, Ebal, Shepho, and Onam.

**23** And the children of Shobal were these; Alvan, and Manahath, and Ebal, Shepho, and Onam.

- "...Alvan" - spelled Alian in 1 Chr 1:40

- "...Shepho" - spelled Shephi in 1 Chr 1:40

24 And these are the sons of Zibeon: Aiah and Anah—he is the Anah who found the hot springs in the wilderness when he was pasturing the donkeys of his father Zibeon.

24 These are the sons of Zibeon: Aiah and Anah—he is the Anah who found the hot springs in the wilderness when he was pasturing the donkeys of his father Zibeon.

24 Zibeon's children were Aiah and Anah. Anah discovered the hot springs in the wilderness while grazing his father Zibeon's donkeys.

**24** And these are the children of Zibeon; both Ajah, and Anah: this was that Anah that found the mules in the wilderness, as he fed the asses of Zibeon his father.

25 And these are the children of Anah: Dishon, and **Oholibamah**, the daughter of Anah.

25 These are the children of Anah: Dishon, and Oholibamah, the daughter of Anah.

25 Anah's children were Dishon and Anah's daughter Oholibamah.

25 And the children of Anah were these; Dishon, and Aholibamah the daughter of Anah.

- "...Oholibamah" - became one of Esau's wives

26 And these are the sons of Dishon: **Hemdan**, Eshban, Ithran, and Cheran.

26 These are the sons of Dishon: Hemdan and Eshban and Ithran and Cheran.

26 Dishon's children were Hemdan, Eshban, Ithran, and Keran.

**26** And these are the children of Dishon; Hemdan, and Eshban, and Ithran, and Cheran.

- "...Hemdan" - spelled Hamran in 1 Chr 1:41

27 These are the sons of Ezer: Bilhan, Zaavan, and **Akan**.

27 These are the sons of Ezer: Bilhan and Zaavan and Akan.

27 Ezer's children were Bilhan, Zaavan, and Akan.

27 The children of Ezer are these; Bilhan, and Zaavan, and Akan.

- "...Akan" - spelled Jaakan in 1 Chr 1:42

28 These are the sons of Dishan: Uz and Aran.

28 These are the sons of Dishan: Uz and Aran.

28 Dishan's children were Uz and Aran.

28 The children of Dishan are these; Uz, and Aran.

29 These are the chiefs descended from the Horites: chief Lotan, chief Shobal, chief Zibeon, chief Anah,

29 These are the chiefs descended from the Horites: chief Lotan, chief Shobal, chief Zibeon, chief Anah,

29 These were the tribal leaders who descended from the Horites: tribal leaders Lotan, Shobal, Zibeon, Anah,

**29** These are the dukes that came of the Horites; duke Lotan, duke Shobal, duke Zibeon, duke Anah,

30 chief Dishon, chief Ezer, *and* chief Dishan. These are the chiefs descended from the Horites, according to their *various* chiefs in the land of Seir.

30 chief Dishon, chief Ezer, chief Dishan. These are the chiefs descended from the Horites, according to their *various* chiefs in the land of Seir.

30 Dishon, Ezer, and Dishan. These were the tribal leaders who descended from the Horites, according to their tribal leaders in the territory of Seir.

30 Duke Dishon, duke Ezer, duke Dishan: these are the dukes that came of Hori, among their dukes in the land of Seir.

(iv) Kings of Edom (36:31-39)

**31** Now these are the kings who reigned in the land of Edom **before any king reigned over the sons of Israel**.

**31** Now these are the kings who reigned in the land of Edom before any king reigned over the sons of Israel.

**31** This is a list of the kings who ruled the territory of Edom before any king reigned over the Israelis.

**31** And these are the kings that reigned in the land of Edom, before there reigned any king over the children of Israel.

- It is not certain how the kings of Edom were related to Esau, but they were kings who reigned in Edom, and "Esau is Edom" (v8)

- It is apparent that these kings had ruled for quite some time by the time Moses wrote Genesis

- The organization of the clans in Edom apparently paralleled that in Israel

- They ultimately chose a king from one of their tribes and carried on a line of succession from him

- Whether or not the line of eight kings mentioned here extends beyond the time of Jacob and Esau is unclear

- The point is comparative, though: there were kings in Edom before any Israelite king reigned (v31)

- "...before any king reigned over the sons of Israel" - at the time Moses wrote this, Israel did not have a king

- There is no indication of a past tense, emphasizing that it was written when a king already did reign in Edom. However, Moses knew that Israel would someday have a king because he spelled out laws for the time when Israel would have a king (Deut 17:14-20; 28:36).

- Therefore as Moses wrote this section of Genesis, he assured readers that Israel's history was not yet complete. There is a future history of Israel in which Israel will have kings.

- Here again is an example where those outside the Covenant initially seemed to do better than those within the Abrahamic Covenant. Esau seemed initially to do better than Jacob did. Edom seemed initially to do better than Israel. Lot initially seemed to do better than Abraham, etc.

- Historically speaking, Edom's kings reigned between Ex 15:15—Num 20:14 because in Ex 15:15 they are still referred to as chiefs and not kings. But about 40 years later (Num 20:14), Moses calls them kings.

In most situations, kingship was based upon dynasty according to the father-son relationship. However, kingship in Edom was not. Instead, Edom had an elected monarchy (Is 34:12). When a king died, the leaders or chiefs got together and merely elected a new king. That is the reason why not one king follows his father in this list of kings. The capital of Edom at any given time was the hometown of the elected king. Because it was an elected monarchy, Edomite kings all originated from different cities. While all other countries had capital cities, one never reads of a capital of Edom because the capital shifted accordingly from city to city depending on where the elected king came from.

32 Bela the son of Beor reigned in Edom, and the name of his city was Dinhabah.  
32 Bela the son of Beor reigned in Edom, and the name of his city was Dinhabah.  
32 Beor's son Bela ruled over Edom. His city's name was Dinhabah.  
32 And Bela the son of Beor reigned in Edom: and the name of his city was Dinhabah.

33 Then Bela died, and Jobab the son of Zerah of Bozrah became king in his place.  
33 Then Bela died, and Jobab the son of Zerah of Bozrah became king in his place.  
33 After Bela died, Zerah's son Jobab from Bozrah ruled in his place.  
33 And Bela died, and Jobab the son of Zerah of Bozrah reigned in his stead.

34 Then Jobab died, and Husham of the land of the Temanites became king in his place.  
34 Then Jobab died, and Husham of the land of the Temanites became king in his place.  
34 After Jobab died, Husham from the territory of the Temanites ruled in his place.  
34 And Jobab died, and Husham of the land of Temani reigned in his stead.

35 Then Husham died, and Hadad the son of Bedad, who defeated Midian in the field of Moab, became king in his place; and the name of his city was Avith.  
35 Then Husham died, and Hadad the son of Bedad, who defeated Midian in the field of Moab, became king in his place; and the name of his city was Avith.  
35 After Husham died, Bedad's son Hadad, who killed Midian in the field of Moab, ruled in his place. His city's name was Avith.  
35 And Husham died, and Hadad the son of Bedad, who smote Midian in the field of Moab, reigned in his stead: and the name of his city was Avith.

36 Then Hadad died, and Samlah of Masrekah became king in his place.  
36 Then Hadad died, and Samlah of Masrekah became king in his place.  
36 After Hadad died, Samlah from Masrekah ruled in his place.  
36 And Hadad died, and Samlah of Masrekah reigned in his stead.

37 Then Samlah died, and Shaul of Rehoboth on the *Euphrates* River became king in his place.  
37 Then Samlah died, and Shaul of Rehoboth on the *Euphrates* River became king in his place.  
37 After Samlah died, Shaul from Rehoboth by the river ruled in his place.  
37 And Samlah died, and Saul of Rehoboth by the river reigned in his stead.

38 Then Shaul died, and Baal-hanan the son of Achbor became king in his place.

38 Then Shaul died, and Baal-hanan the son of Achbor became king in his place.

38 After Shaul died, Achbor's son Baal-hanan ruled in his place.

38 And Saul died, and Baalhanan the son of Achbor reigned in his stead.

39 Then Baal-hanan the son of Achbor died, and **Hadar** became king in his place; and the name of his city was **Pau**; and his wife's name was **Mehetabel**, the daughter of Matred, daughter of Mezahab.

39 Then Baal-hanan the son of Achbor died, and Hadar became king in his place; and the name of his city was Pau; and his wife's name was Mehetabel, the daughter of Matred, daughter of Mezahab.

39 After Achbor's son Baal-hanan died, Hadar ruled in his place. His city's name was Pau. And his wife's name was Mehetabel, who was the daughter of Matred, and granddaughter of Me-zahab.

39 And Baalhanan the son of Achbor died, and Hadar reigned in his stead: and the name of his city was Pau; and his wife's name was Mehetabel, the daughter of Matred, the daughter of Mezahab.

- "...Hadar" - spelled Hadad in 1 Chr 1:50

— Being the last king mentioned means that he was the king living at the time of Moses, and the one to whom Moses wrote a letter asking permission to cross through his land (Num 20:14-21); the king refused Moses' request.

- "...Pau" - spelled Pai in 1 Chr 1:50

- "...Mehetabel" - the only wife of the kings mentioned

#### (v) Chiefs of Edom (36:40-43)

**40** Now these are the names of the chiefs descended from Esau, according to their families *and* their localities, by their names: chief Timna, chief **Alvah**, chief Jetheth,

**40** Now these are the names of the chiefs descended from Esau, according to their families *and* their localities, by their names: chief Timna, chief Alvah, chief Jetheth,

**40** These were the names of the chiefs who descended from Esau according to their clans, territories, and names: tribal leaders Timna, Alvah, Jetheth,

**40** And these are the names of the dukes that came of Esau, according to their families, after their places, by their names; duke Timnah, duke Alvah, duke Jetheth,

- This section provides names of districts with the names of the chiefs, showing their sphere of ownership and influence rather than their relationship to each other

- "...Alvah" - spelled Aliah in 1 Chr 1:51

41 chief Oholibamah, chief Elah, chief Pinon,

41 chief Oholibamah, chief Elah, chief Pinon,

41 Oholibamah, Elah, Pinon,  
41 Duke Aholibamah, duke Elah, duke Pinon,

42 chief Kenaz, chief Teman, chief Mibzar,  
42 chief Kenaz, chief Teman, chief Mibzar,  
42 Kenaz, Teman, Mibzar,  
42 Duke Kenaz, duke Teman, duke Mibzar,

43 chief Magdiel, *and* chief Iram. These are the chiefs of Edom (that is, Esau, the father of the Edomites), according to their settlements in the land of their possession.

43 chief Magdiel, chief Iram. These are the chiefs of Edom (that is, Esau, the father of the Edomites), according to their habitations in the land of their possession.

43 Magdiel, and Iram. These were the chiefs who descended from Edom, according to their territories in their own land. This was the dynasty of Esau, who was the ancestor of the Edomites.

43 Duke Magdiel, duke Iram: these be the dukes of Edom, according to their habitations in the land of their possession: he is Esau the father of the Edomites.

- These verses list the names of the chiefs who descended from Esau according to their families, after their places, and by their names

— Esau was thus a great, powerful overlord: the father of the Edomites (v43) over clans and regions (v40), with 11 chiefs descended from him

— Isaac's promises to Esau were thus being fulfilled: and by being away from Jacob he was shaking the "yoke" of his brother from his "neck" (27:39-40)

— This is the last mention of Esau in the record of Genesis