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Jacob's Genealogy

46: 8-27

Jacob's genealogy DIG: What does the number seventy represent? Why is the actual number of people who went down to Egypt substantially more than seventy? When Jacob's sons went to Egypt to buy grain, could they carry enough back for this many people? How long do you think the grain would last?

REFLECT: Is there more to your genealogy than meets the eye? Who are the characters in your family line? What story does your family genealogy tell? But more importantly, are you written in the genealogy of ADONAI, the Lamb's Book of Life (Psalm 69:28; Revelation 3:5 and 21:27)?



This is **Jacob's** genealogy, probably written by **Joseph** after they had all settled in **Egypt**. He was interested in knowing all **his** relatives and wanted a formal document. Some time later, Moses, who compiled eleven family documents, added it to the record of **Genesis**. Because it was a formal genealogy, **Yosef** was only interested in **Ya'akov's direct descendants**. We must remember that we need not expect genealogies to operate in the Jewish culture as they do in ours. As a

result, both **his daughters** and **his daughters-in-law** are **not** mentioned (**46:26**). Because this was a patriarchal society, only **his grandsons** are mentioned, not **his granddaughters**. In addition, a few **great grandchildren** are mentioned, while most are not.

By the time of **Messiah**, formal Jewish genealogies had evolved to the point where no women were to be mentioned at all. For example, **Luke** tells us about the birth of **Christ** from Mary's perspective and follows the strict Jewish law of **his** time (**Luke 3:23-38**). **He** mentions no women, **not** even Mary whose line **he** is tracing, but **he** uses **her father's** name, **Heli**. As a result, it was no accident that in ancient Jewish writings of the first and second century **Yeshua** was referred to as **the son of Heli**. *Therefore, the purpose of **Luke's** genealogy is to show us why **Jesus** could be king, because **He** was a descendant of David, but apart from Jeconiah.* **Matthew**, on the other hand, tells us about the birth of **Messiah** from Joseph's perspective. But **Matthew's** was not a formal Jewish genealogy of **his** time. Even though **he** names **Yeshua** as a descendant of David, **he** mentions women, skips names and includes Jeconiah. *Therefore, the purpose of **Matthew's** genealogy is to show us that if **Jesus** really were Joseph's son, **He** could not be king.*

Jacob's genealogy is not based upon the order of the birth of **his sons**. It is based on **his wives**, and there are *four lists*. The *first* six **sons** are listed as **children of Leah**; the *second* lists the **two sons** who belong to **Zilpah**, then **Rachel's two sons** are mentioned in the *third* list, and *fourthly*, the last **two sons** belong to **Bilhah**.

First, we have **the names of the sons of Leah** and **Isra'el (Jacob and his direct descendants) who went to Egypt (46:8a)**: Several times here, **his daughters-in-law** are **not** mentioned (**46:26**), even though we know that **his sons** had **wives and children** when they **left Beersheba (46:5)**. It is similar to the genealogy recorded in **Numbers 26:4-62**, although the latter includes later generations as well.

Reuben was **the firstborn of Ya'akov (46:8b)**. The **sons of Reuben** were **Hanoch, Pallu, Hezron and Carmi (46:9)**. The **sons of Simeon** were **Jemuel, Jamin, Ohad, Jakin, Zohar and Shaul the son of a Canaanite woman (46:10)**. This phrase may have been inserted as a stinging rebuke of **Simeon** and of **his** relations with a pagan woman. Ironically, it was **Simeon** (along with **Levi**) who slaughtered the men of Shechem for dishonoring **his** sister **Dinah**

(34:25-31).⁷⁰⁵ The sons of **Levi** were **Gershon, Kohath and Merari (46:11).**

The **sons of Judah** were **Er, Onan, Shelah, Perez and Zerah** (but **Er and Onan** had died in the land of Canaan). The **sons of Perez** were **Hezron and Hamul (46:12)**. There are thirteen living **grandsons** of **Jacob** listed before we get to **his** twin **grandsons, Perez and Zerah**, and thirty-eight in all (not counting **Manasseh, Ephraim and Benjamin's sons**). Then we are told that **Perez** had two **children, Hezron and Hamul**. How many other **great grandchildren** were there? **Joseph** was almost forty by that time, and **his brothers** were all older than **him** except for **Benjamin**. Therefore, it is improbable that no **great grandchildren** were born at all by this time because we know that **the sons of Isra'el** grew into a great nation. We get all the way down to **Asher** and we are told that **his** last son **Beriah**, had two **great grandsons** of **Jacob, Heber and Malkiel (46:17b)**. Did **Dan** or **Naphtali's** children have any **grandsons** or **granddaughters** by then? No **granddaughters** are mentioned even among the older **brothers**, although I am sure there were many. There is no way of knowing. But it is safe to say that if the thirteen **grandsons** of **Ya'akov** (let alone the thirty-eight) had only two **children** each, which does not seem that far fetched when you look at the number of **children their fathers** had, there would be at least twenty **great grandchildren**.

This concept of only counting the **men** continued up until the time of **Christ**. When **Jesus** fed the five thousand, **Matthew** records: **The number of those who ate was about five thousand men, besides the women and the children**, which indicates the total could have been as large as twenty-five thousand (**Matthew 14:21**).⁷⁰⁶

The **sons of Issachar** were **Tola, Puah, Jashub and Shimron (46:13)**. The **sons of Zebulan** were **Sered, Elon and Jahleel (46:14)**. These were the **sons Leah** bore to **Jacob** in **Paddan Aram**, besides **his daughter Dinah**. Each of the four sections delineating **Jacob's** offspring, ends with a summarizing formula.⁷⁰⁷ **These direct sons and daughters of his were thirty-three in all (46:15).**

Second, we have **the names of the sons of Zilpah** and **Isra'el** (**Jacob** and **his direct descendants**) who went to **Egypt**. The **sons of Gad** were **Zephon, Haggi, Shuni, Ezbon, Eri, Arodi and Areli**. The **sons of Asher** were **Imnah, Ishvah, Ishvi and Beriah**. No other **daughters** are mentioned except for **Serah**, although I am sure there were many. **The sons of Beriah** were **Heber and Malkiel**. These were the **direct children** born to **Jacob** by **Zilpah**, whom

Laban had given to his daughter Leah, sixteen in all (46:16-18).

Third, **Joseph and Benjamin** were the names of the sons of Jacob's wife **Rachel**. **She** is called **Ya'akov's wife**, and it is a distinction reserved for her and not applied to any of the other wives in **Jacob's** genealogy. It indicates her favored position in **Ya'akov's** and **Joseph's** eyes.⁷⁰⁸ In **Egypt, Ephraim and Manasseh were born to Yosef** (The Septuagint, or the Greek translation of the Bible, added five of **Jacob's great grandchildren** through **Ephraim** and **Manasseh** here) **by Asenath daughter of Potiphera, priest of On**. Even though the ten **sons of Benjamin** probably were not actually born in Canaan because **he** was only in **his** early twenties, **they** are listed in order to make this roll of founders parallel and complete, since all of **Jacob's grandsons** were to be listed among the founders. You could say that they were in the loins of **Benjamin**. **The sons of Benjamin were Bela, Beker, Ashbel, Gera, Naaman, Ehi, Rosh, Muppm, Huppm and Ard (46:21)**. These were the direct **sons** and **grandsons** of Rachel who were **born to Ya'akov, fourteen in all (46:19-22)**.

Fourth, we have **the names of the sons of Bilhah and Isra'el (Jacob and his direct descendants) who went to Egypt**. **The sons of Dan were hushim (46:23)**. **Hushim** is not the name of a **son** although you will see it listed that way in genealogies. The **im** ending is plural and a tribal collective. It's like saying **the sons of Dan were those guys**. **He** is the only one of the **brothers** whose **sons** were not listed. We will discover the tribe of **Dan** is singled out for disdain by **the Holy Spirit** from day one. The reason for that will become evident as we study further in **49:16-17**. **The sons of Naphtali were Jahziel, Guni, Jezer and Shillem (46:24)**. These were the direct **sons** and **grandsons** born to Jacob by **Bilhah**, whom Laban had given to his daughter Rachel, seven in all (46:25).

All those who actually went to Egypt with Jacob (but not including **Jacob**), **those who were his direct descendants, not counting his daughters-in-law, numbered sixty-six persons (46:26)**, but when **Joseph, Ephraim and Manasseh**, or **the two sons** who had been born to him in Egypt and Ya'akov were added to **the members of Jacob's direct descendants which went to Egypt, there were seventy in all (46:27)**. *However, seventy is merely a symbolic figure.*

The number **seventy** seems to have been associated in a particular way with the nation of **Isra'el** ever since the time when these **seventy** apparently became its

official founders. (Note **Deuteronomy 32:8**, which suggest that this number was tied to the **seventy** other nations of the world first established by **ADONAI**, as listed in **Chapter 10** (to see link click [Dj - The Line of Shem](#)). There were **seventy** elders in **Numbers 11:16**, there were **seventy** years of Babylonian dominance declared (see my commentary on [Jeremiah Gu - Seventy Years of Imperial Babylonian Rule](#)), there are **seventy** weeks decreed on the nation of **Isra'el** to atone for **their** sin, there were **seventy** translators of the Septuagint translation of the TaNaKh into Greek, there were **seventy** members of the Sanhedrin in the days of **Yeshua** and there were **seventy** witnesses to **Isra'el** sent by **Messiah** in **Luke 10:1**.⁷⁰⁹

Stephen's speech in **Acts 7:14** seems to contradict this account by saying that there were **seventy-five** people who came into **Egypt** with **Ya'akov**. But **Stephen**, being Hellenistic or Greek, would have used the Septuagint translation of the Bible, which added five of **Jacob's great grandchildren** through **Ephraim** and **Manasseh**.

Because this genealogy contains only the names of **his direct descendants**, *there are four groups that are not accounted for*. First, **Ya'akov took his daughters with him to Egypt**. Only **Dinah** was named, but there must have been about an equal number of **daughters** as **sons**. Second, there are **Jacob's** eleven **daughters-in-law** (**Asenath** being already **in Egypt**). Third, there were probably at least thirty-five **granddaughters** when they left **Beersheba (46:7)** and fourth, there were **his great grandchildren**, which could possibly number twenty or thirty. **Therefore, I think it would be conservative to say that the number of people who accompanied Ya'akov into Egypt must have amounted to hundreds, at least.**

Notice what care **the Holy Spirit** takes with each name. Many of these names are only listed here in the Bible and not found anywhere else. We don't know who they are, but **ADONAI** does. **He** has a list of those who are in **His** family; it is called **the Lamb's Book of Life (Revelation 21:27)**. **Yeshua** said: **He who overcomes will be dressed in white. I will never blot out his or her name from the book of life, but will acknowledge his or her name before my Father and His angels (Revelation 3:5)**. Have you ever heard of it? The better question is this, is your name written in it? You were born into the family of Adam, but the only way you can get into **His** genealogy is by adoption when you receive **Christ** as your personal **Lord** and **Savior**. When you do that, you become a child of **God**⁷¹⁰ (see my commentary on [The Life of Christ Bw - What God Does for Us at the Moment](#)



of Faith).