

1 Chronicles 1

Verses: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54

Text

Hebrew

1	אָדָם שֵׁת אָנוֹשׁ
2	קִינָן מֵהַלֵּלָאֵל יִרְדָּ
3	חֲנוּךְ מִתְנַשֵּׁלַח לִמְדָּ
4	נָח שָׁם חָם וִיפֹת
5	בְּנֵי יִפֹּת גָּמֶר וּמִגֹּג וּמְדִי וַיֹּן וְתַבֵּל וּמִשְׁדָּ וְתִירָס
6	וּבְנֵי גָמֶר אֲשַׁכֵּנִז וְדִיפֹת וְתוֹגְרָמָה
7	וּבְנֵי יֹן אֱלִישָׁה וְתַרְשִׁישָׁה כְּתִים וְרוּדִנִים
8	בְּנֵי חָם כּוֹשׁ וּמִצְרַיִם פּוּט וּכְנַעַן
9	וּבְנֵי כּוֹשׁ סָבָא וְחַוִּילָה וְסַבְתָּא וְרַעְמָא וְסַבְתָּא וּבְנֵי רַעְמָא שָׁבָא וְדָדָן

אתָּ [plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big](#)

hebrew

The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by [\(נִמְרֹד הוּא הָחַל לְהִיטוּת \)](#) [plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big](#) הָיָה

hebrew

The word הָיָה means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament.

10

This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence.

* It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3 Exodus 3:12 Ruth 1:1 Isaiah 2:2 [בָּאָרֶץ](#) [plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big](#) אֶרֶץ

hebrew

Meaning:

* Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country

The word אֶרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground.

When coupled with heavens (שָׁמַיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order. Genesis 12:1

אֶת־וּמְצִיִּים לֵדֹאֵת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big

hebrew

The Hebrew אֶת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (לודיים לודים ואֶת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big

hebrew

The Hebrew אֶת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

11 For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (ענמים ואֶת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big

hebrew

The Hebrew אֶת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (להבים ואֶת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big

hebrew

The Hebrew אֶת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (נפתחים ברא אֶת־

	אתָּplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (פִּתְּרָסִים וְאֵת) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big אתָּ hebrew
12	The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (כְּסִלָּחִים אֲשֶׁר יִצְאוּ מִשָּׁם פְּלִשְׁתִּים) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big אתָּ hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (כְּפִתְרִים) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים
13	אתָּplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big וְכִנְעַן יָלַד אֶת hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (צִידוֹן בָּכְרוֹ וְאֵת) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big אתָּ hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (חֵת) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים

	אתָּplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by הַיְּבוּסִי וְאֵת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew
14	The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by הָאֱמֹרִי וְאֵת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by הַגְּרָנְשִׁי בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים (plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big
15	אתָּplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by הַחֲנִי וְאֵת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by הָעֶרְקִי וְאֵת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by הַסִּינִי בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים (plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big

	אתָּplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (הָאֵרֶץ וְאֶת) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew
16	The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (הַצִּמְרִי וְאֶת) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (הַחֲמָתִי) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים
17	בְּנֵי שָׁם עֵילָם וְאֶשׁוּר וְאַרְפַּכְשָׁד וְלֹד וְאַרְם וְעֹז וְחִיל וְגֵתֵר וּמִשְׁדֵּךְ
18	אתָּplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (שָׁלַח וְשָׁלַח יָלַד אֶת) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (עֶבֶר) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים

	אָרֶץ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big אָרֶץ hebrew Meaning: 19 * Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country The word אָרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground. When coupled with heavens (שָׁמַיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order. Genesis 12:1 וְשָׁם אֶחָיו יִקְטֹן
	אֶת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big אֶת hebrew The Hebrew אֶת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by אֱלֹהִים (אֱלֹהִים וְאֶת) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big אֶת hebrew The Hebrew אֶת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.
20	אֶת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big אֶת hebrew The Hebrew אֶת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by אֱלֹהִים (אֱלֹהִים וְאֶת) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big אֶת hebrew The Hebrew אֶת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by אֱלֹהִים (אֱלֹהִים וְאֶת) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big אֶת

אתָּplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big

hebrew

The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by הָדוֹרָם וְאֵת (אֵת) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big

hebrew

21 The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by אֵת וְאֵת (אֵת) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big

hebrew

The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים (דָּקָה) בָּרָא

אתָּplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big

hebrew

The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by עֵיבָל וְאֵת (אֵת) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big

hebrew

22 The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by אֲבִימָאֵל וְאֵת (אֵת) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big

hebrew

The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by שָׁבָא (שָׁבָא) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים

	את plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew את word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (אופיר ואת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big) hebrew
23	The Hebrew את word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (חילה ואת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big) hebrew The Hebrew את word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (יובב כל אלה בני יקטן ברך אלהים)
24	שם ארפכשד שלח
25	עבר פלג רעו
26	שרוג נחור תרח
27	אברם הוא אברהם
28	בני אברהם יצחק וישמעאל
29	אלה תלדותם בכור ישמעאל נביות וקדר ואדבאל ומבשם
30	משמע ודומה משא חדד ותימא
31	יסור נפיש וקדמה אלה הם בני ישמעאל
32	את plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew את word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (זמרו ויקשו ומדו ומדו וישבק ושוה ובני יקשו שבא ידון)
33	ובני מדו עיפה ועפר וחנוד ואבידע ואלדעה כל אלה בני קטורה
34	את plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew את word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (יצחק בני יצחק עשו ושראל ברך אלהים)

35	בְּנֵי עֶשָׂו אֲלִיפָז רְעוּאֵל וַיְעֹשׁ וַיְעֵלָם וְקָרַח
36	בְּנֵי אֲלִיפָז תִּימָן וְאוֹמֵר צָפִי וְגַעְתָּם קִנִּז וְתַמְנֵעַ וְעַמְלָק
37	בְּנֵי רְעוּאֵל נַחַת זָרַח שִׁמְהָ וּמִזָּה
38	וּבְנֵי שְׁעִיר לֹטָן וְשׁוּבָל וְצַבְעֹן וְעֵנָה וְדִישׁוֹן וְאַצָּר וְדִישׁוֹן
39	וּבְנֵי לֹטָן חָרִי וְהוּמָם וְאַחֹת לֹטָן תַּמְנֵעַ
40	בְּנֵי שׁוּבָל עֲלִין וּמִנַּחַת וְעִיבָל שְׂפִי וְאוֹנָם וּבְנֵי צַבְעֹן אִיָּה וְעֵנָה
41	בְּנֵי עֵנָה דִישׁוֹן וּבְנֵי דִישׁוֹן חֲמֶרֶן וְאַשְׁכּוֹן וְיִתְרֹן וְכָרֶן
42	בְּנֵי אֲצָר בִּלְהוֹן וְזַעֲזֹן יַעֲקֹן בְּנֵי דִישׁוֹן עֹיִז וְאֶרֶן
אָרֶץ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning: 43 * Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country The word אָרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground. When coupled with heavens (שָׁמַיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order. Genesis 12:1 אֲדֹם לִפְנֵי מֶלֶךְ מֶלֶךְ לְבִנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בָּלַע בֶּן בָּעוֹר וְשָׁם עִירוֹ דִּנְהָבָה	
44	וַיָּמָת בָּלַע וַיִּמְלֹךְ תַּחְתָּיו יוֹבָב בֶּן זָרַח מִבְּצָרָה
אָרֶץ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning: 45 * Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country The word אָרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground. When coupled with heavens (שָׁמַיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order. Genesis 12:1 הַתִּימָנִי	
אֶת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew 46 The Hebrew אֶת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים (מִדְּלִן בְּשֵׁדָה מוֹאֵב וְשָׁם עִירוֹ עֵוִית עֵוִית	
47	וַיָּמָת הֲדָד וַיִּמְלֹךְ תַּחְתָּיו שְׁמֵלָה מִמְּשָׁרְקָה
48	וַיָּמָת שְׁמֵלָה וַיִּמְלֹךְ תַּחְתָּיו שָׁאוּל מִרְחֻבּוֹת הַנֶּהָר
49	וַיָּמָת שָׁאוּל וַיִּמְלֹךְ תַּחְתָּיו בָּעַל חֲנָן בֶּן עַכְבָּזֹר
50	וַיָּמָת בָּעַל חֲנָן וַיִּמְלֹךְ תַּחְתָּיו הֲדָד וְשָׁם עִירוֹ פְּעִי וְשָׁם אֲשֶׁתּוֹ מְהִיטְבָּאֵל בֵּת מִטְרֹד בֵּת מִי זָהָב

	הִיָּהָּ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigהִיָּהָּ hebrew The word הִיָּהָּ means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament. This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence. * It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים תִּמְנַע אֱלֹהִים עָלֶיהָ עָלָהּ אֱלֹהִים יִתֵּן
51	אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים תִּמְנַע אֱלֹהִים עָלֶיהָ עָלָהּ אֱלֹהִים יִתֵּן
52	אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים תִּמְנַע אֱלֹהִים עָלֶיהָ עָלָהּ אֱלֹהִים יִתֵּן
53	אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים תִּמְנַע אֱלֹהִים עָלֶיהָ עָלָהּ אֱלֹהִים יִתֵּן
54	אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים תִּמְנַע אֱלֹהִים עָלֶיהָ עָלָהּ אֱלֹהִים יִתֵּן

ESV

1	Adam, Seth, Enosh;
2	Kenan, Mahalalel, Jared;
3	Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech;
4	Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.
5	The sons of Japheth: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras.
6	The sons of Gomer: Ashkenaz, Riphath, and Togarmah.
7	The sons of Javan: Elishah, Tarshish, Kittim, and Rodanim.
8	The sons of Ham: Cush, Egypt, Put, and Canaan.
9	The sons of Cush: Seba, Havilah, Sabta, Raama, and Sabteca. The sons of Raamah: Sheba and Dedan.
10	Cush fathered Nimrod. He was the first on earth to be a mighty man.
11	Egypt fathered Ludim, Anamim, Lehabim, Naphtuhim,
12	Pathrusim, Casluhim (from whom the Philistines came), and Caphtorim.
13	Canaan fathered Sidon his firstborn and Heth,
14	and the Jebusites, the Amorites, the Girgashites,
15	the Hivites, the Arkites, the Sinites,
16	the Arvadites, the Zemarites, and the Hamathites.
17	The sons of Shem: Elam, Asshur, Arpachshad, Lud, and Aram. And the sons of Aram: Uz, Hul, Gether, and Meshech.
18	Arpachshad fathered Shelah, and Shelah fathered Eber.
19	To Eber were born two sons: the name of the one was Peleg (for in his days the earth was divided), and his brother's name was Joktan.
20	Joktan fathered Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah,
21	Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah,
22	Obal, Abimael, Sheba,
23	Ophir, Havilah, and Jobab; all these were the sons of Joktan.
24	Shem, Arpachshad, Shelah;
25	Eber, Peleg, Reu;
26	Serug, Nahor, Terah;
27	Abram, that is, Abraham.
28	The sons of Abraham: Isaac and Ishmael.

29	These are their genealogies: the firstborn of Ishmael, Nebaioth, and Kedar, Adbeel, Mibsam,
30	Mishma, Dumah, Massa, Hadad, Tema,
31	Jetur, Naphish, and Kedemah. These are the sons of Ishmael.
32	The sons of Keturah, Abraham's concubine: she bore Zimran, Jokshan, Medan, Midian, Ishbak, and Shuah. The sons of Jokshan: Sheba and Dedan.
33	The sons of Midian: Ephah, Ephraim, Hanoch, Abida, and Eldaah. All these were the descendants of Keturah.
34	Abraham fathered Isaac. The sons of Isaac: Esau and Israel.
35	The sons of Esau: Eliphaz, Reuel, Jeush, Jalam, and Korah.
36	The sons of Eliphaz: Teman, Omar, Zepho, Gatam, Kenaz, and of Timna, Amalek.
37	The sons of Reuel: Nahath, Zerah, Shammah, and Mizzah.
38	The sons of Seir: Lotan, Shobal, Zibeon, Anah, Dishon, Ezer, and Dishan.
39	The sons of Lotan: Hori and Hemam; and Lotan's sister was Timna.
40	The sons of Shobal: Alvan, Manahath, Ebal, Shepho, and Onam. The sons of Zibeon: Aiah and Anah.
41	The son of Anah: Dishon. The sons of Dishon: Hemdan, Eshban, Ithran, and Cheran.
42	The sons of Ezer: Bilhan, Zaavan, and Akan. The sons of Dishan: Uz and Aran.
43	These are the kings who reigned in the land of Edom before any king reigned over the people of Israel: Bela the son of Beor, the name of his city being Dinhabah.
44	Bela died, and Jobab the son of Zerah of Bozrah reigned in his place.
45	Jobab died, and Husham of the land of the Temanites reigned in his place.
46	Husham died, and Hadad the son of Bedad, who defeated Midian in the country of Moab, reigned in his place, the name of his city being Avith.
47	Hadad died, and Samlah of Masrekah reigned in his place.
48	Samlah died, and Shaul of Rehoboth on the Euphrates reigned in his place.
49	Shaul died, and Baal-hanan, the son of Achbor, reigned in his place.
50	Baal-hanan died, and Hadad reigned in his place, the name of his city being Pai; and his wife's name was Mehetabel, the daughter of Matred, the daughter of Mezahab.
51	And Hadad died. The chiefs of Edom were: chiefs Timna, Alvah, Jetheth,
52	Oholibamah, Elah, Pinon,
53	Kenaz, Teman, Mibzar,
54	Magdiel, and Iram; these are the chiefs of Edom.

NIV

1	Adam, Seth, Enosh,
2	Kenan, Mahalalel, Jared,
3	Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech, Noah.
4	The sons of Noah: Shem, Ham and Japheth. The Japhethites
5	The sons of Japheth: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech and Tiras.
6	The sons of Gomer: Ashkenaz, Riphath and Togarmah.
7	The sons of Javan: Elishah, Tarshish, the Kittim and the Rodanim. The Hamites
8	The sons of Ham: Cush, Mizraim, Put and Canaan.
9	The sons of Cush: Seba, Havilah, Sabta, Raamah and Sabteca. The sons of Raamah: Sheba and Dedan.
10	Cush was the father of Nimrod, who grew to be a mighty warrior on earth.
11	Mizraim was the father of the Ludites, Anamites, Lehabites, Naphtuhites,
12	Pathrusites, Casluhites (from whom the Philistines came) and Caphtorites.

13	Canaan was the father of Sidon his firstborn, and of the Hittites,
14	Jebusites, Amorites, Girgashites,
15	Hivites, Arkites, Sinites,
16	Arvadites, Zemarites and Hamathites. The Semites
17	The sons of Shem: Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud and Aram. The sons of Aram: Uz, Hul, Gether and Meshech.
18	Arphaxad was the father of Shelah, and Shelah the father of Eber.
19	Two sons were born to Eber: One was named Peleg, because in his time the earth was divided; his brother was named Joktan.
20	Joktan was the father of Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah,
21	Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah,
22	Obal, Abimael, Sheba,
23	Ophir, Havilah and Jobab. All these were sons of Joktan.
24	Shem, Arphaxad, Shelah,
25	Eber, Peleg, Reu,
26	Serug, Nahor, Terah
27	and Abram (that is, Abraham).
28	The sons of Abraham: Isaac and Ishmael. Descendants of Hagar
29	These were their descendants: Nebaioth the firstborn of Ishmael, Kedar, Adbeel, Mibsam,
30	Mishma, Dumah, Massa, Hadad, Tema,
31	Jetur, Naphish and Kedemah. These were the sons of Ishmael. Descendants of Keturah
32	The sons born to Keturah, Abraham's concubine: Zimran, Jokshan, Medan, Midian, Ishbak and Shuah. The sons of Jokshan: Sheba and Dedan.
33	The sons of Midian: Ephah, Ephraim, Hanoch, Abida and Eldaah. All these were descendants of Keturah. Descendants of Sarah
34	Abraham was the father of Isaac. The sons of Isaac: Esau and Israel.
35	The sons of Esau: Eliphaz, Reuel, Jeush, Jalam and Korah.
36	The sons of Eliphaz: Teman, Omar, Zepho, Gatam and Kenaz; by Timna: Amalek.
37	The sons of Reuel: Nahath, Zerah, Shammah and Mizzah. The People of Seir in Edom
38	The sons of Seir: Lotan, Shobal, Zibeon, Anah, Dishon, Ezer and Dishan.
39	The sons of Lotan: Hori and Homam. Timna was Lotan's sister.
40	The sons of Shobal: Alvan, Manahath, Ebal, Shepho and Onam. The sons of Zibeon: Aiah and Anah.
41	The son of Anah: Dishon. The sons of Dishon: Hemdan, Eshban, Ithran and Keran.
42	The sons of Ezer: Bilhan, Zaavan and Akan. The sons of Dishan: Uz and Aran. The Rulers of Edom
43	These were the kings who reigned in Edom before any Israelite king reigned: Bela son of Beor, whose city was named Dinhabah.
44	When Bela died, Jobab son of Zerah from Bozrah succeeded him as king.
45	When Jobab died, Husham from the land of the Temanites succeeded him as king.
46	When Husham died, Hadad son of Bedad, who defeated Midian in the country of Moab, succeeded him as king. His city was named Avith.
47	When Hadad died, Samlah from Masrekah succeeded him as king.
48	When Samlah died, Shaul from Rehoboth on the river succeeded him as king.
49	When Shaul died, Baal-Hanan son of Acbor succeeded him as king.
50	When Baal-Hanan died, Hadad succeeded him as king. His city was named Pau, and his wife's name was Mehetabel daughter of Matred, the daughter of Me-Zahab.
51	Hadad also died. The chiefs of Edom were: Timna, Alvah, Jetheth,

52	Oholibamah, Elah, Pinon,
53	Kenaz, Teman, Mibzar,
54	Magdiel and Iram. These were the chiefs of Edom.

NLT

1	The descendants of Adam were Seth, Enosh,
2	Kenan, Mahalalel, Jared,
3	Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech,
4	and Noah. The sons of Noah were Shem, Ham, and Japheth.
5	The descendants of Japheth were Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras.
6	The descendants of Gomer were Ashkenaz, Riphath, and Togarmah.
7	The descendants of Javan were Elishah, Tarshish, Kittim, and Rodanim.
8	The descendants of Ham were Cush, Mizraim, Put, and Canaan.
9	The descendants of Cush were Seba, Havilah, Sabtah, Raamah, and Sabteca. The descendants of Raamah were Sheba and Dedan.
10	Cush was also the ancestor of Nimrod, who was the first heroic warrior on earth.
11	Mizraim was the ancestor of the Ludites, Anamites, Lehabites, Naphtuhites,
12	Pathrusites, Casluhites, and the Caphtorites, from whom the Philistines came.
13	Canaan's oldest son was Sidon, the ancestor of the Sidonians. Canaan was also the ancestor of the Hittites,
14	Jebusites, Amorites, Girgashites,
15	Hivites, Arkites, Sinites,
16	Arvadites, Zemarites, and Hamathites.
17	The descendants of Shem were Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram. The descendants of Aram were Uz, Hul, Gether, and Mash.
18	Arphaxad was the father of Shelah. Shelah was the father of Eber.
19	Eber had two sons. The first was named Peleg (which means "division"), for during his lifetime the people of the world were divided into different language groups. His brother's name was Joktan.
20	Joktan was the ancestor of Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah,
21	Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah,
22	Obal, Abimael, Sheba,
23	Ophir, Havilah, and Jobab. All these were descendants of Joktan.
24	So this is the family line descended from Shem: Arphaxad, Shelah,
25	Eber, Peleg, Reu,
26	Serug, Nahor, Terah,
27	and Abram, later known as Abraham.
28	The sons of Abraham were Isaac and Ishmael.
29	These are their genealogical records: The sons of Ishmael were Nebaioth (the oldest), Kedar, Adbeel, Mibsam,
30	Mishma, Dumah, Massa, Hadad, Tema,
31	Jetur, Naphish, and Kedemah. These were the sons of Ishmael.
32	The sons of Keturah, Abraham's concubine, were Zimran, Jokshan, Medan, Midian, Ishbak, and Shuah. The sons of Jokshan were Sheba and Dedan.
33	The sons of Midian were Ephah, Ephraim, Hanoch, Abida, and Eldaah. All these were descendants of Abraham through his concubine Keturah.
34	Abraham was the father of Isaac. The sons of Isaac were Esau and Israel.
35	The sons of Esau were Eliphaz, Reuel, Jeush, Jalam, and Korah.

36	The sons of Eliphaz were Teman, Omar, Zepho, Gatam, Kenaz, and Amalek, who was born to Timna.
37	The sons of Reuel were Nahath, Zerah, Shammah, and Mizzah.
38	The sons of Seir were Lotan, Shobal, Zibeon, Anah, Dishon, Ezer, and Dishan.
39	The sons of Lotan were Hori and Heman. Lotan's sister was named Timna.
40	The sons of Shobal were Alvan, Manahath, Ebal, Shepho, and Onam. The sons of Zibeon were Aiah and Anah.
41	The son of Anah was Dishon. The sons of Dishon were Hemdan, Eshban, Ithran, and Keran.
42	The sons of Ezer were Bilhan, Zaavan, and Akan. The sons of Dishan were Uz and Aran.
43	These are the kings who ruled in Edom before there were kings in Israel: Bela son of Beor, who ruled from his city of Dinhabah.
44	When Bela died, Jobab son of Zerah from Bozrah became king.
45	When Jobab died, Husham from the land of the Temanites became king.
46	When Husham died, Hadad son of Bedad became king and ruled from the city of Avith. He was the one who destroyed the Midianite army in the land of Moab.
47	When Hadad died, Samlah from the city of Masrekah became king.
48	When Samlah died, Shaul from the city of Rehoboth on the river became king.
49	When Shaul died, Baal-hanan son of Acbor became king.
50	When Baal-hanan died, Hadad became king and ruled from the city of Pau. His wife was Mehetabel, the daughter of Matred and granddaughter of Me-zahab.
51	Then Hadad died. The clan leaders of Edom were Timna, Alvah, Jetheth,
52	Oholibamah, Elah, Pinon,
53	Kenaz, Teman, Mibzar,
54	Magdiel, and Iram. These were the clan leaders of Edom.

LXX

1	Αδαμ Σηθ Ενως
2	Καιναν Μαλελεηλ Ιαρεδ
3	Ενωχ Μαθουσαλα Λαμεχ
4	Νωε υἱοὶ Νωε Σημ Χαμ Ιαφεθ
	υἱοὶ Ιαφεθ Γαμερ Μαγωγ Μαδαι Ιωυαν Ελιστα Θοβελ Μοσοχ καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαὶ greek
5	Meaning
	* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
	Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Θιρας

	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” οὐὶ Γαμερ Ασχαναζ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek
6	Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ριφαθ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Θοργαμα
	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” οὐὶ Ιωυαν Ελιστα καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek
7	Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Θαρσις Κίτιοι καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ῥόδιοι

	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” οὐὶ Χαμ Χους καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek
8	Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Μεστραμ Φουδ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Χανααν

καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

Meaning

* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” υἱοὶ Χουρ Σαβα
καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

Meaning

* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ευιλατ
καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

Meaning

* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Σαβαθα καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

9 Meaning

* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ρεγμα καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

Meaning

* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Σεβεκαθα
καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

Meaning

* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” υἱοὶ Ρεγμα Σαβα
καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

Meaning

* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ουδαδαν

	καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Χους ἐγέννησεν τὸν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article Νεβρωδ οὗτος plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὗτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 ἤρξατο τοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article εἶναι plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἶμι greek εἶμι is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἶμι is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. γίγας κυνηγὸς ἐπὶ τῆς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article γῆς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigγῆ Meaning: * Soil or ground (e.g. Matthew 13:5) * Land (e.g. Luke 4:5) * Country * Earth (e.g. Matthew 5:5) Feminine noun. Connected to the English words “ground”, “geometry” and “geology”. It occurs throughout the LXX and the New Testament (approximately 250 times in the New Testament) and its meaning varies subtly on context, for example, in the LXX:Genesis 1:1Genesis 2:7Genesis 12:1
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	

	υἱοὶ Σημ Αἰλαμ καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαὶ greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So 17 Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ἀσσοῦρ καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαὶ greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ἀρφαξὰδ
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	Σαλα
25	Ἐβερ Φαλεκ Ραγαυ
26	Σερουχ Ναχωρ Θαρα
27	Ἀβρααμ
	υἱοὶ δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. Ἀβρααμ Ἰσαακ καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαὶ 28 greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ἰσμαηλ

	αὐταὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὗτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 δὲplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big greek
29	δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. αἱplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big greek The definite article γενέσεις πρωτοτόκου Ισμαηλ Ναβαιωθ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαὶ greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Κηδαρ Ναβδεηλ Μαβσαν
30	Μασμα Ιδουμα Μασση Χοδδαδ Θαϊμαν Ιεττουρ Ναφες καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαὶ greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Κεδμα οὗτοιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὗτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek
31	Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 εἶσινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἶμι greek εἶμι is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἶμι is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. οὐλοὶ Ισμαηλ

	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” οὐὶ Χεττουρας παλλακης Αβρααμ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἔτεκεν αὐτῷ αὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
32	Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) τὸν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article Ζεμβραν Ιεξαν Μαδαν Μαδιαμ Σοβακ Σωε καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” οὐὶ Ιεξαν Σαβα καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Δαιδαν

	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” οἱ Μαδιαμ Γαιφα καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Οφερ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ενωχ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Αβιδα καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ελδα πάντεςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς greek Meaning * All * Every * The whole Adjective. Usage in the New Testament The sense of πᾶς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable. With singular countable nouns → "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 οὗτοιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὗτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 οἱ Χεττουρας
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	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἐγέννησεν Αβρααμ τὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article Ισαακ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
34	greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” υἱοὶ Ισαακ Ησαυ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ιακωβ
	υἱοὶ Ησαυ Ελιφας καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Παγουηλ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
35	Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ιεουλ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ιεγλομ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Κορε

	υἱοὶ Ελιφας Θαϊμαν καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ωμαρ Σωφαρ καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Γωθαμ καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
36	greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Κενεζ καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” τῆς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὀ greek The definite article Θαμνα Αμαληκ
	καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
37	Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” υἱοὶ Παγουηλ Ναχεθ Ζαρε Σομε καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Μοζε
38	υἱοὶ Σηιρ Λωταν Σωβαλ Σεβεγων Ανα Δησων Ωσαρ Δαισων

	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” υἱοὶ Ἀωταν Χορρι καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
39	Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Αἱμαν καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Αἱλαθ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ναμνα
40	υἱοὶ Σωβαλ Γωλαμ Μαναχαθ Γαιβηλ Σωβ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ωναμ υἱοὶ δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. Σεβεγων Αἱα καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ανα

	υἱοὶ Ἀνα Δαισων υἱοὶ δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. Δησων Εμερων καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Εσεβαν καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
41	greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ιεθραν καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Χαρραν καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
	greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” υἱοὶ Ωσαρ Βαλααν καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
42	Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ζουκαν καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Ιωκαν υἱοὶ Δαισων Ως καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” Αρραν

	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” οὗτοιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὗτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 οἱplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article βασιλεῖς αὐτῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning 43 * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Βαλακ υἱὸς Βεωρ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ὄνομα τῆplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article πόλει αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Δεσσαβα
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44	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἀπέθανεν Ιωβαβ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἐβασίλευσεν ἀντ αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Ασομ ἐκ τῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ
45	γῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigγῆ greek Meaning: * Soil or ground (e.g. Matthew 13:5) * Land (e.g. Luke 4:5) * Country * Earth (e.g. Matthew 5:5) Feminine noun. Connected to the English words “ground”, “geometry” and “geology”. It occurs throughout the LXX and the New Testament (approximately 250 times in the New Testament) and its meaning varies subtly on context, for example, in the LXX:Genesis 1:1Genesis 2:7Genesis 12:1 Θαῖμᾶνων

	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἀπέθανεν Ασομ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἐβασίλευσεν ἀντ αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Αδαδ υἱὸς Βαραδ ὁ αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ
46	greek The definite article πατάξας Μαδιαμ ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. τῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article πεδίω Μωαβ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ὄνομα τῇ αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek The definite article πόλει αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Γεθααμ

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47	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἀπέθανεν Σαμαα καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἐβασίλευσεν ἀντ αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Σαουλ ἐκ Ρωβωθ τῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article παρὰ ποταμόν
48	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἀπέθανεν Σαμαα καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἐβασίλευσεν ἀντ αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Σαουλ ἐκ Ρωβωθ τῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article παρὰ ποταμόν

	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἀπέθανεν Σαουλ καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning
49	* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἐβασίλευσεν ἀντ αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Βαλαεννων υἱὸς Αχοβωρ

καὶ	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big	καί
greek		
Meaning		
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So		
Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and”	ἀπέθανεν	
Βαλαεννων	υἱὸς	Αχοβωρ
καὶ	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big	καί
greek		
Meaning		
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So		
Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and”	ἐβασίλευσεν	ἀντ
αὐτοῦ	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big	αὐτός
greek		
Meaning		
* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same		
50	Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.	
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English)	Αδαδ υἱὸς	Βαραδ
καὶ	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big	καί
greek		
Meaning		
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So		
Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and”	ὄνομα	τῇ
αὐτοῦ	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big	αὐτός
greek		
The definite article	πόλει	αὐτοῦ
αὐτοῦ	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big	αὐτός
greek		
Meaning		
* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same		
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.		
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English)	Φογωρ	

	καίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἀπέθανεν Αδαδ καίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek
51	Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἦσανplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἠγεμόνες Εδωμ ἠγεμῶν Θαμανα ἠγεμῶν Γωλα ἠγεμῶν Ιεθετ
52	ἠγεμῶν Ελιβαμας ἠγεμῶν Ηλας ἠγεμῶν Φινων
53	ἠγεμῶν Κενεζ ἠγεμῶν Θαιμαν ἠγεμῶν Μαβσαρ
54	ἠγεμῶν Μεγεδιλ ἠγεμῶν Ηραμ οὔτοιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὔτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὔτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 ἠγεμόνες Εδωμ

KJV

1	Adam, Sheth, Enosh,
2	Kenan, Mahalaleel, Jered,
3	Henoch, Methuselah, Lamech,
4	Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.
5	The sons of Japheth; Gomer, and Magog, and Madai, and Javan, and Tubal, and Meshech, and Tiras.
6	And the sons of Gomer; Ashchenaz, and Riphath, and Togarmah.
7	And the sons of Javan; Elishah, and Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim.
8	The sons of Ham; Cush, and Mizraim, Put, and Canaan.
9	And the sons of Cush; Seba, and Havilah, and Sabta, and Raamah, and Sabtechah. And the sons of Raamah; Sheba, and Dedan.
10	And Cush begat Nimrod: he began to be mighty upon the earth.
11	And Mizraim begat Ludim, and Anamim, and Lehabim, and Naphtuhim,
12	And Pathrusim, and Casluhim, (of whom came the Philistines,) and Caphtorim.
13	And Canaan begat Zidon his firstborn, and Heth,
14	The Jebusite also, and the Amorite, and the Girgashite,
15	And the Hivite, and the Arkite, and the Sinite,
16	And the Arvadite, and the Zemarite, and the Hamathite.

17	The sons of Shem; Elam, and Asshur, and Arphaxad, and Lud, and Aram, and Uz, and Hul, and Gether, and Meshech.
18	And Arphaxad begat Shelah, and Shelah begat Eber.
19	And unto Eber were born two sons: the name of the one was Peleg; because in his days the earth was divided: and his brother's name was Joktan.
20	And Joktan begat Almodad, and Sheleph, and Hazarmaveth, and Jerah,
21	Hadoram also, and Uzal, and Diklah,
22	And Ebal, and Abimael, and Sheba,
23	And Ophir, and Havilah, and Jobab. All these were the sons of Joktan.
24	Shem, Arphaxad, Shelah,
25	Eber, Peleg, Reu,
26	Serug, Nahor, Terah,
27	Abram; the same is Abraham.
28	The sons of Abraham; Isaac, and Ishmael.
29	These are their generations: The firstborn of Ishmael, Nebaioth; then Kedar, and Adbeel, and Mibsam,
30	Mishma, and Dumah, Massa, Hadad, and Tema,
31	Jetur, Naphish, and Kedemah. These are the sons of Ishmael.
32	Now the sons of Keturah, Abraham's concubine: she bare Zimran, and Jokshan, and Medan, and Midian, and Ishbak, and Shuah. And the sons of Jokshan; Sheba, and Dedan.
33	And the sons of Midian; Ephah, and Ephraim, and Henoah, and Abida, and Eldaah. All these are the sons of Keturah.
34	And Abraham begat Isaac. The sons of Isaac; Esau and Israel.
35	The sons of Esau; Eliphaz, Reuel, and Jeush, and Jaalam, and Korah.
36	The sons of Eliphaz; Teman, and Omar, Zephi, and Gatam, Kenaz, and Timna, and Amalek.
37	The sons of Reuel; Nahath, Zerah, Shammah, and Mizzah.
38	And the sons of Seir; Lotan, and Shobal, and Zibeon, and Anah, and Dishon, and Ezer, and Dishan.
39	And the sons of Lotan; Hori, and Homam: and Timna was Lotan's sister.
40	The sons of Shobal; Alian, and Manahath, and Ebal, Shephi, and Onam. And the sons of Zibeon; Aiah, and Anah.
41	The sons of Anah; Dishon. And the sons of Dishon; Amram, and Eshban, and Ithran, and Cheran.
42	The sons of Ezer; Bilhan, and Zavan, and Jakan. The sons of Dishan; Uz, and Aran.
43	Now these are the kings that reigned in the land of Edom before any king reigned over the children of Israel; Bela the son of Beor: and the name of his city was Dinhabah.
44	And when Bela was dead, Jobab the son of Zerah of Bozrah reigned in his stead.
45	And when Jobab was dead, Husham of the land of the Temanites reigned in his stead.
46	And when Husham was dead, Hadad the son of Bedad, which smote Midian in the field of Moab, reigned in his stead: and the name of his city was Avith.
47	And when Hadad was dead, Samlah of Masrekah reigned in his stead.
48	And when Samlah was dead, Shaul of Rehoboth by the river reigned in his stead.
49	And when Shaul was dead, Baalhanan the son of Achbor reigned in his stead.
50	And when Baalhanan was dead, Hadad reigned in his stead: and the name of his city was Pai; and his wife's name was Mehetabel, the daughter of Matred, the daughter of Mezahab.
51	Hadad died also. And the dukes of Edom were; duke Timnah, duke Aliah, duke Jetheth,
52	Duke Aholibamah, duke Elah, duke Pinon,
53	Duke Kenaz, duke Teman, duke Mibzar,
54	Duke Magdiel, duke Iram. These are the dukes of Edom.

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