

LESSON THREE 7-8

I. GENEALOGIES FROM ADAM TO DAVID (1:1-9:44)

9. THE DESCENDANTS OF THE TRIBE OF ISSACHAR (7:1-5)

INTRODUCTION

The representatives of other tribes of Israel clearly identifiable in David's day are mentioned in this section. Joshua and Saul are prominent names appearing in this account.

TEXT

Chapter 7:1. And of the sons of Issachar: Tola, and Puah, Jashub, and Shimron, four. 2. And the sons of Tola: Uzzi, and Rephaiah, and Jeriel, and Jahmai, and Ibsam, and Shemuel, heads of their fathers' houses, to wit, of Tola; mighty men of valor in their generations: their number in the days of David was two and twenty thousand and six hundred. 3. And the son of Uzzi: Izrahiah. And the sons of Izrahiah: Michael, and Obadiah, and Joel, Isshiah, five; all of them chief men. 4. And with them, by their generations, after their fathers' houses, were bands of the host for war, six and thirty thousand for they had many wives and sons. 5. And their brethren among all the families of Issachar, mighty men of valor, reckoned in all by genealogy, were fourscore and seven thousand.

PARAPHRASE

Chapter 7:1. The sons of Issachar: Tola, Puah, Jashub, Shimron. 2. The sons of Tola, each of whom was the head of a subclan: Uzzi, Rephaiah, Jeri-el, Jahmai, Ibsam, Shemuel. At the time of King David, the total number of men of war from these families totaled 22,600. 3. Uzzi's son was Izrahiah among whose five sons were Michael, Obadiah, Joel, and Isshiah, all chiefs of subclans. 4. Their descendants, at the time of King David, numbered 36,000 troops; for all five of them had several wives and many sons. 5. The total number of men available for military service from all the clans of the tribe of Issachar

numbered 87,000 stouthearted warriors, all included in the official genealogy.

COMMENTARY

The enumeration in chapter seven was taken "in the days of David" (7:2).¹ Issachar was Jacob's fifth son by Leah (Genesis 35:23). He was the father of four sons: Tola, Puah, Jashub, and Shimron. Tola's descendants at the time of this record numbered 22,600. The descendants of Uzzi, son of Tola, numbered 36,000. Tola's and Uzzi's people total 58,600. Verse five indicates that "all of the families of Issachar" numbered 87,000. This latter number agrees well with the census figures in Moses' day (Numbers 26:23-25). The Issacharites are described as mighty men of valor, great warriors.

10. THE DESCENDANTS OF THE TRIBE OF BENJAMIN (7:6-12)

TEXT

Chapter 7:6. The sons of Benjamin: Bela, and Becher, and Jediael, three. 7. And the sons of Bela: Ezbon, and Uzzi, and Uzziel, and Jerimoth, and Iri, five; heads of fathers' houses, mighty men of valor; and they were reckoned by genealogy twenty and two thousand and thirty and four. 8. And the sons of Becher: Zemirah, Joash, and Eliezer, and Elioenai, and Omri, and Jeremoth, and Abijah, and Anathoth, and Alemeth. All these were the sons of Becher. 9. And they were reckoned by genealogy, after their generations, heads of their fathers' houses, mighty men of valor, twenty thousand and two hundred. 10. And the sons of Jediael: Bilhan. And the sons of Bilhan: Jeush, and Benjamin, and Ehud, and Chenaanah, and Zethan, and Tarshish, and Ahishahar. 11. All these were sons of Jediael, according to the heads of their fathers' houses, mighty men of valor, seventeen thousand and two hundred, that were able to go forth in the host for war. 12. Shuppim also, and Huppim, the sons of Ir, Hushim. the sons of Aher.

¹Elmslie, W. A. L., *The Interpreter's Bible*, Vol. III, The First and Books of Chronicles, Abingdon Press, New York, 1954, p. 371.

PARAPHRASE

Chapter 7:6. The sons of Benjamin were: Bela, Becher, Jedia-el. 7. The sons of Bela: Ezbon, Uzzi, Uzziel, Jerimoth, Iri. These five mighty warriors were chiefs of subclans and were the leaders of 22,034 troops (all of whom were recorded in the official genealogies). 8. The sons of Becher were: Zemirah, Joash, Eliezer, Eli-o-enai, Omri, Jeremoth, Abijah, Anathoth, Alemeth. 9. At the time of David there were 22,200 mighty warriors among their descendants; and they were led by their clan chiefs. 10. The son of Jedia-el was Bilhan. The sons of Bilhan were: Jeush, Benjamin, Ehud, Chenaanah, Zethan, Tarshish, Ahishahar. 11. They were the chiefs of the subclans of Jedia-el, and their descendants included 17,200 warriors at the time of King David. 12. The sons of Ir were Shuppim and Huppim. Hushim was one of the sons of Aher.

COMMENTARY

The indications here are that Benjamin had three sons, namely, Bela, Becher, and Jediael. The list in Genesis 46:21 names the sons of Benjamin. Some of these are to be identified as grandsons. At the time when this present enumeration was taken, Bela's descendants numbered 22,034. Becher's direct descendants numbered 20,200 (verses 8 and 9), and Jedia-el's people numbered 17,200. Evidently these enumerations have to do with warriors. The total military strength of Benjamin at this time was 59,434.

11. THE DESCENDANTS OF NAPHTALI (7:13)

TEXT

Chapter 7:13. The sons of Naphtali: Jahziel, and Guni, and Jezer, and Shallum, the sons of Bilhah.

PARAPHRASE

Chapter 7:13. The sons of Naphtali (descendants of Jacob's wife Bilhah) were: Jahzi-el, Guni, Jezer, Shallum. The reference to this tribe is very brief. Bilhah, Jacob's concubine, was the

mother of Naphtali and Dan. In the first census Naphtali's tribe numbered 53,400 warriors (Numbers 1:42, 43). In the second census in the Plains of Moab this tribe numbered 45,400, having suffered considerable loss in the wilderness wanderings. The territory of this tribe was situated in what later came to be known as the Galilee country. There is no additional specific information on Naphtali's sons.

12. THE DESCENDANTS OF MANASSEH (7:14-19)

TEXT

Chapter 7:14. The sons of Manasseh: Asriel, whom his concubine the Aramitess bare; she bare Machir the father of Gilead: 15. and Machir took a wife of Huppim and Shuppim, whose sister's name was Maacah; and the name of the second was Zelophehad: and Zelophehad had daughters. 16. And Maacah the wife of Machir bare a son, and she called his name Peresh; and the name of his brother was Sheresh; and his sons were Ulam and Rakem. 17. And the sons of Ulam: Bedan. These were the sons of Gilead the son of Machir, the son of Manasseh. 18. And his sister Hammolecheth bare Ishhod, and Abiezer, and Mahlah. 19. And the sons of Shemida were Ahian, and Shechem, and Likhi, and Aniam.

PARAPHRASE

Chapter 7:14. The sons of Manasseh, born to his Aramaean concubine, were, Asri-el and Machir (who became the father of Gilead). 15. It was Machir who found wives for Huppim and Shuppim. Machir's sister was Maacah. Another descendant was Zelophehad, who had only daughters. 16. Machir's wife, also named Maacah, bore him a son whom she named Peresh; his brother's name was Sheresh, and he had sons named Ulam and Rakem. 17. Ulam's son was Bedan. So these were the sons of Gilead, the grandsons of Machir, and the great-grandsons of Manasseh. 18. Hammolecheth, Machir's sister, bore Ishhod, Abiezer, and Mahlah. 19. The sons of Shemida were Ahian, Shechem, Likhi, and Aniam.

COMMENTARY

We studied an earlier reference to the tribe of Manasseh in 5:23-26. Several names in the paragraph now under attention are of interest. Machir, Manasseh's son, is known as a frontiersman. Gilead, the son of Machir, left his name on a considerable part of the territory bordering the Jordan River on the east. Zelophehad was the great-grandson of Manasseh (Joshua 17:3). He had five daughters; but he had no sons. He died in his sins during the wilderness wanderings. His daughters came to Moses (Numbers 27:1) requesting their father's inheritance. This was granted. A ruling was also passed in Numbers 36 that heiress must marry within their own tribe. It is of interest to note that the name "Gilead" became more prominent than that of "Machir". Abiezer (verse 18) was the grandson of Machir and the ancestor of Gideon, who was an Abiezrite of the tribe of Manasseh and a judge in Israel.

13. THE DESCENDANTS OF EPHRAIM (7:20-29)

TEXT

Chapter 7:20. And the sons of Ephraim: Shuthelah, and Bered his son, and Tahath his son, and Eleadah his son, and Tahath his son, 21. and Zabad his son, and Shuthelah his son, and Ezer, and Elead, whom the men of Gath that were born in the land slew, because they came down to take away their cattle. 22. And Ephraim their father mourned many days, and his brethren came to comfort him. 23. And he went in to his wife, and she conceived, and bare a son, and he called his name Beriah, because it went evil with his house. 24. And his daughter was Sheerah, who built Beth-horon the nether and the upper, and Uzzensheerah. 25. And Rephah was his son, and Resheph, and Telah his son, and Tahan his son, 26. Ladan his son, Ammihud his son, Elishama his son, 27. Nun his son, Joshua his son. 28. And their possessions and habitations were Beth-el and the towns thereof, and eastward Naaran, and westward Gezer, with the towns thereof; Shechem also and the towns thereof, unto Azzah and the towns thereof; 29. and by

the borders of the children of Manasseh, Beth-shean and its towns, Taanach and its towns, Megiddo and its towns, Dor and its towns. In these dwelt the children of Joseph the son of Israel.

PARAPHRASE

Chapter 7:20, 21: The sons of Ephraim: Shuthelah, Bered, Tahath, Eleadah, Tahath, Zabad, Shuthelah, Ezer, Ele-ad. Ele-ad and Ezer attempted to rustle cattle at Gath, but they were killed by the local farmers. 22. Their father Ephraim mourned for them a long time, and his brothers tried to comfort him. 23. Afterwards, his wife conceived and bore a son whom he called Beriah (meaning "a tragedy") because of what had happened. 24. Ephraim's daughter's name was Sheerah. She built Lower and Upper Beth-horon and Uzzen-sheerah. 25, 26, 27. This is Ephraim's line of descent: Rephah, the father of Resheph, the father of Telah, the father of Tahan, the father of Ladan, the father of Ammihud, the father of Elishama, the father of Nun, the father of Joshua. 28. They lived in an area bounded on one side by Bethel and its surrounding towns, on the east by Naaran, on the west by Gezer and its villages, and finally by Shechem and its surrounding villages as far as Ayyah and its towns. 29. The tribe of Manasseh, descendants of Joseph the son of Israel, controlled the following cities and their surrounding areas: Beth-shean, Taanach, Megiddo, and Dor.

COMMENTARY

The sons of Ephraim do not figure prominently in the Bible record. Ephraim's sons most likely were born in Egypt. Their conflict with the men of Gath, or the Philistines, would have taken place early in the conquest of Canaan. Because of the reverses suffered by Ephraim's sons, when another son was born, he was called "Beriah", ill-favored. There may be some ground for suggesting that men of Gath made an excursion into the Goshen country in Egypt while Ephraim and his sons were

yet in that country.¹ Joshua, son of Nun, is the best known of all Ephraimites in his association with Moses and in the conquest of Canaan. The expression "children of Joseph" can refer to both of the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh. The principal villages in Ephraim were Bethel, Gezer, Shiloh, and Shechem. Bethshean, Taanach, and Megiddo were located in Manasseh west of the Jordan river. The tribe of Ephraim became the most important tribe in the north after the division of the kingdom at Solomon's death.

14. THE DESCENDANTS OF ASHER (7:30-40)

TEXT

Chapter 7:30. The sons of Asher: Imnah, and Ishvah, and Ishvi, and Beriah, and Serah their sister. 31. And the sons of Beriah: Heber, and Malchiel, who was the father of Birzaith. 32. And Heber begat Japhlet, and Shomer, and Hotham, and Shua their sister. 33. And the sons of Japhlet: Pasach, and Bimhal, and Ashvath. These are the children of Japhlet. 34. And the sons of Shemer: Ahi, and Rohgah, Jehubbah, and Aram. 35. And the sons of Helem his brother: Zophah, and Imna, and Shelesh, and Amal. 36. The sons of Zophah: Suah, and Harnepher, and Shual, and Beri, and Imrah, 37. Bezer, and Hod, and Shamma, and Shilshah, and Ithran, and Beera. 38. And the sons of Jether: Jephunneh, and Pispah, and Ara. 39. And the sons of Ulla: Aran, and Hanniel, and Rizia. 40. All these were the children of Asher, heads of the fathers' houses, choice and mighty men of valor, chief of the princes. And the number of them reckoned by genealogy for service in war was twenty and six thousand men.

PARAPHRASE

Chapter 7:30. The children of Asher: Imnah, Ishvah, Ishvi, Beriah, Serah (their sister). 31. The sons of Beriah were: Heber, Machi-el (the father of Birzaith). 32. Heber's children were:

¹Schaff, Philip, *Lange's Commentary, Chronicles*, Charles Scribners Sons, New York, 1901, p. 79.

Japhlet, Shomer, Hotham, Shua (their sister). 33. Japhlet's sons were: Pasach, Bimhal, Ashvath. 34. His brother Shomer's sons were: Rohgah, Jehubbah, Aram. 35. The sons of his brother Hotham were: Zophah, Imna, Shelesh, Amal. 36, 37. The sons of Zophah were: Suah, Harnepher, Shual, Beri, Imrah, Bezer, Hod, Shamma, Shilshah, Ithran, Be-era. 38. The sons of Ithran were: Jephunneh, Pispa, Ara. 39. The sons of Ulla were: Arah, Hanniel, Rizia. 40. These descendants of Asher were heads of subclans and were all skilled warriors and chiefs. Their descendants in the official genealogy numbered 36,000 men of war. Another list of Asher's people is recorded in Genesis 46:17. Some forty descendants are listed here. The number of men of war at the time of this enumeration was 26,000. They numbered 41,500 in the first census (Numbers 1:40, 41). The 26,000 in this present counting most likely is a reference to only a part of the tribe. Asher was assigned the territory north of Mt. Carmel and the Kishon river, the Phoenician country. It was said of Asher that his dwelling would be by the sea. In spite of their remarkable valor, they never displaced the Phoenician people.

15. THE DESCENDANTS OF THE TRIBE OF BENJAMIN (8:1-40)

TEXT

Chapter 8:1. And Benjamin begat Bela his first-born, Ashbel the second, and Aharah the third, 2. Nohah the fourth, and Rapha the fifth. 3. And Bela had sons: Addar, and Gera, and Abihud, 4. and Abishua, and Naaman, and Ahoah, 5. and Gera, and Shephuphan, and Hiram. 6. And these are the sons of Ehud: these are the heads of fathers' houses of the inhabitants of Geba, and they carried them captive to Manahath: 7. and Naaman, and Ahijah, and Gera, he carried them captive; and he begat Uzza and Ahihud. 8. And Shaharaim begat children in the field of Moab, after he had sent them away; Hushim and Baara were his wives. 9. And he begat of Hodesh his wife, Jobab, and Zibia, and Mesha, and Malcam, 10. and Jeuz, and Shachia, and Mirmah. These were his sons, heads of fathers' houses. 11. And

of Hushim he begat Abitub and Elpaal. 12. And the sons of Elpaal: Eber, and Misham, and Shemed, who built Ono and Lod, with the towns thereof; 13. and Beriah, and Shema, who were heads of fathers' houses of the inhabitants of Aijalon, who put to flight the inhabitants of Gath; 14. and Ahio, Shashak, and Jeremoth, 15. and Zebadiah, and Arad, and Eder, 16. and Michael, and Ishpah, and Joha, the sons of Beriah, 17. and Zebadiah, and Meshullam, and Hizki, and Heber, 18. and Ishmerai, and Izliah, and Jobab, the sons of Elpaal, 19. and Jakim, and Zichri, and Zabdi, 20. and Elienai, and Zillethai, and Eliel, 21. and Adaiah, and Beraiah, and Shimrath, the sons of Shimei, 22. and Ishpan, and Eber, and Eliel, 23. and Abdon, and Zichri, and Hanan, 24. and Hananiah, and Elam, and Anthothijah, 25. and Iphdeiah, and Penuel, the sons of Shashak, 26. and Shamsherai, and Shehariah, and Athaliah, 27. and Jareshiah, and Elijah, and Zichri, the sons of Jeroham. 28. These were heads of fathers' houses throughout their generations, chief men: these dwelt in Jerusalem.

29. And in Gibeon there dwelt the father of Gibeon, Jeiel, whose wife's name was Maacah; 30. and his first-born son Abdon, and Zur, and Kish, and Baal, and Nadab, 31. and Gedor, and Ahio, and Zecher. 32. and Mikloth begat Shimeah. And they also dwelt with their brethren in Jerusalem, over against their brethren. 33. And Ner begat Kish and Kish begat Saul; and Saul begat Jonathan, and Malchi-shua, and Abinadab, and Eshbaal. 34. And the son of Jonathan was Merib-baal; and Merib-baal begat Micah. 35. And the sons of Micah: Pithon, and Melech, and Tarea, and Ahaz. 36. And Ahaz begat Jehoaddah; and Jehoaddah begat Alemeth, and Azmaveth, and Zimri; and Zimri begat Moza. 37. And Moza begat Binea; Raphah was his son, Eleasah his son, Azel his son. 38. And Azel had six sons, whose names are these: Azrikam, Bocheru, and Ishmael, and Sheariah, and Obadiah, and Hanan. All these were the sons of Azel. 39. And the sons of Eshek his brother: Ulam his first-born, Jeush the second, and Eliphelet the third. 40. And the sons of Ulam were mighty men of valor, archers, and had many sons, and sons' sons, a hundred and fifty. All these were of the

sons of Benjamin.

PARAPHRASE

Chapter 8:1. The sons of Benjamin, according to age, were: Bela, the first; Ashbel, the second; Aharah, the third; Nohah, the fourth; Rapha, the fifth. 3, 4, 5. The sons of Bela were: Addar, Gera, Abihud, Abishua, Naaman, Ahoah, Gera, Shephuphan, Hiram. 6, 7. The sons of Ehud, chiefs of the subclans living at Geba, were captured in war and exiled to Manahath. They were: Naaman, Ahijah, Gera (also called Heglam), the father of Uzza and Ahihud. 8, 9, 10. Shaharaim divorced his wives Hushim and Baara, but he had children in the land of Moab by Hodesh, his new wife: Jobab, Zibia, Mesha, Malcam, Jeuz, Sachia, Mirmah. These sons all became chiefs of subclans. 11. His wife Hushim had borne him Abitub and Elpaal. 12. The sons of Elpaal were: Eber, Misham, Shemed (who built Ono and Lod and their surrounding villages). 13. His other sons were Beriah and Shema, chiefs of subclans living in Aijalon; they chased out the inhabitants of Gath. 14. Elpaal's sons also included: Ahio, Shashak, Jeremoth. 15, 16. The sons of Beriah were: Zebadiah, Arad, Eder, Michael, Ishpah, Joha. 17, 18. The sons of Elpaal also included: Zebadiah, Meshullam, Hizki, Heber, Ishmerai, Izliah, Jobab. 19, 20, 21. The sons of Shime-i were: Jakim, Zichri, Zabdi, Eli-enai, Zille-thai, Eliel, Adaiiah, Beraiah, Shimrath. 22-25. The sons of Shashak were: Ishpan, Eber, Eliel, Abdon, Zichri, Hanan, Hananiah, Elam, Anthothijah, Iphdeiah, Penuel. 26, 27. The sons of Jeroham were: Shamsherai, Shehariah, Athaliah, Jaareshiah, Elijah, Zichri. 28. These were the chiefs of the subclans living at Jerusalem.

29. Je-iel, the father of Gibeon, lived at Gibeon; and his wife's name was Maacah. 30, 31, 32. His oldest son was named Abdon, followed by: Zur, Kish, Baal, Nadab, Gedor, Ahio, Zecher, Mikloth who was the father of Shimeah. All of these families lived together near Jerusalem. 33. Ner was the father of Kish, and Kish was the father of Saul; Saul's sons included: Jonathan, Malchishua, Abinadab. Eshbaal. 34. The son of

Jonathan was Mephibosheth; The son of Mephibosheth was Micah. 35. The sons of Micah: Pithon, Melech, Tarea, Ahaz. 36. Ahaz was the father of Jehoaddah, Jehoaddah was the father of: Alemeth, Azmaveth, Zimri. Zimri's son was Moza. 37. Moza was the father of Bine-a, whose sons were: Raphah, Eleasah, Azel. 38. Azel had six sons: Azrikam, Bocheru, Ishmael, Sheariah, Obadiah, Hanan. 39. Azel's brother Eshek had three sons: Ulam, the first; Jeush, the second; Eliphelet, the third. 40. Ulam's sons were prominent warriors who were expert marksmen with their bows. These men had 150 sons and grandsons, and they were all from the tribe of Benjamin.

COMMENTARY

Some attention had already been given to the tribe of Benjamin in chapter 7:6-12 as this tribe took its place among the other descendants of Israel. Inasmuch as some special attention is now focused on Saul, the first king of Israel, a more complete genealogy of Benjamin is in order. Benjamin was the youngest of Jacob's sons and he was the son of the beloved Rachel. His mother died in giving him birth (Genesis 35:16-20). Ten sons of Benjamin are named in Genesis 46:21. Some of these were actually grandsons. Any variations in the Genesis record and this record may be accounted for on the basis of the use of different genealogical records, some of which are more complete than others. Ehud is identified as a great grandson of Benjamin (I Chronicles 7:10). Ehud, son of Gera, a Benjamite, was the left handed warrior judge who slew Eglon, king of Moab (Judges 3:15). Geba was a village in Benjamin prominently mentioned in the days when Saul was fighting the Philistines (I Samuel 13:3). Verses 9-11 name seven unknown persons of the tribe of Benjamin. Verses 12-28 list the descendants of Elpaal. Lod (Lydda) was in the Plain of Sharon, southeast of Joppa. The village of Ono was near Lod. Once Nehemiah was invited to the plain of Ono by those who would hinder his rebuilding program in Jerusalem (Nehemiah 6:2). Aijalon was the valley northwest of Jerusalem where Joshua fought the enemy the day the sun stood still. Some of the names such as Shimei,

Hananiah, Athaliah, and Elijah are quite familiar from other connections and in other days. Their use here only indicates that these were popular names from early times among the Hebrew people. Jerusalem was within the limits of the territory of Benjamin.

The nearer relatives of Saul are included in the review in verses 29-40. Chapter 9:35-44 presents a similar account of Saul's house. Eight sons of Jeiel are listed in verses 30, 31. Ner is presented here as the grandfather of Saul.¹ I Samuel 9:1 would seem to list Abiel as the grandfather instead of the great-grandfather. That is not unusual in genealogical references. I Samuel 14:51 appears to identify Ner as Saul's uncle, but may be read in such a way as to make him Saul's grandfather. Kish, the Benjamite, was Saul's father. It was he who had the estate at Gibeah and it was he who owned the lost asses for which Saul was searching when he found Samuel. It is evident from the Bible records that Saul was the father of nine children: Jonathan, Malchishua, Abinadab, Eshbaal, Merab, Michal (I Samuel 14:49), Ishvi (I Samuel 14:49), Armoni and Mephibosheth, sons of Rizpah, the concubines (II Samuel 21:8). Jonathan was Saul's eldest son and was in line to succeed him on the throne in Israel. Jonathan's son, Mephibosheth, is the one known as the lame prince. He was crippled at five years of age when he was dropped by his nurse (II Samuel 4:4). Mephibosheth is called Merib-baal here in Chronicles. He had a son named Micah (Mica). Zimri is a famous name in Hebrew history. This Zimri (v. 36) may be identified as the man in I Kings 16:9-20 who slew Elah and who committed suicide when pressed by Tibni. The Benjamite men through all the years were regarded as strong, fearless warriors. It is significant that Jehovah turned to this tribe when he selected Saul, the first king of Israel. Saul was called to be king that he might deliver his people from the power of the Philistines.

¹Spence, H. P. M., *The Pulpit Commentary, I Chronicles*, p. 109.

SUMMARY QUESTIONS

LESSON THREE (7-8)

95. In the genealogical list of Issachar's tribe what was the total enumeration?
96. Where was Issachar's territory located?
97. How many were numbered in the tribe of Benjamin? Locate the territory of Benjamin.
98. Carefully locate the Naphtali country.
99. Who was Machir?
100. Trace other Bible references to Zelophehad and his daughters.
101. Carefully locate the Ephraimite country.
102. Where was Gath?
103. Who is this Joshua named in 7:27?
104. Name two important villages in the Ephraimite territory.
105. How many warriors were numbered out of Asher's tribe?
106. Where was Asher's territory located?
107. Name the father and mother of Benjamin?
108. Describe the location of the territory of Benjamin.
109. Locate Aijalon.
110. Name the main villages in the tribe of Benjamin.
111. Who is Kish?
112. Name the sons of Saul. How do these names relate to the previous account in I Samuel?
113. Identify Merib-baal.
114. What do we learn in the earlier record about Micah (8:34)?