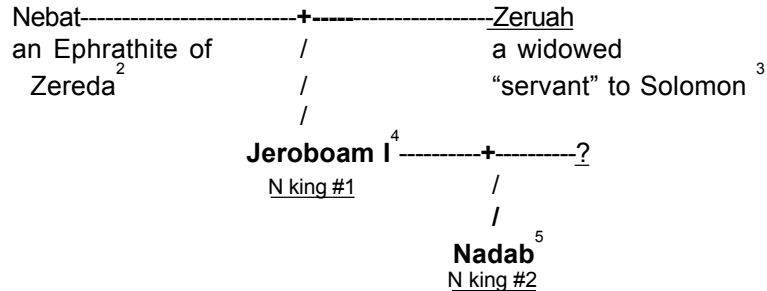


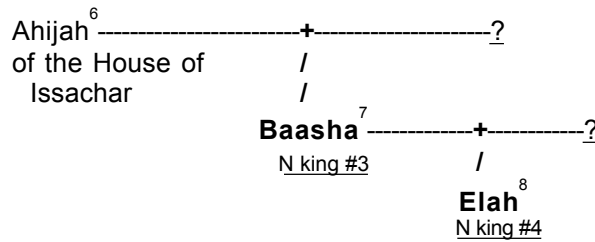
**Appendix 2C, III**

**Parentages As Given for Kings of the Period<sup>1</sup>**

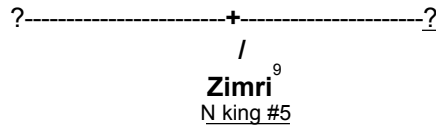
**A. NORTHERN KINGDOM**



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<sup>1</sup> Biblical text citations for the respective kings accompany the narrative in Appendix 2C, IV; footnotes in this part supply assorted extra detail.

<sup>2</sup> (a) Only use of Nebat, whose parentage is not given; (b) "Ephrath/Ephrathah," see Appendix 1B; (c) Zereda tentatively is placed 16 miles SW of Shechem. ("Zeredathah" at 2 *Chronicles* 4:17 resembles 1 *Kings* 7:46's "Zarethan," where Solomon had precious metal temple vessels cast.)

<sup>3</sup> Only use of *Zeruah*; for *Zerujah*; see Appendix 2A, Attachment 1, "Jesse, Descendancy of."

<sup>4</sup> Jeroboam originally was chief over the labor of the house(s) of Joseph until contention began between him and Solomon. The only other use of Jeroboam is N king #13; they are distinguished here by the numerals I and II.

<sup>5</sup> Other uses, Appendix 1A, Attachment 1, Nadab.

<sup>6</sup> (a) *Ahijah's* parentage is not given; however, a .051-inch black seal "found at an unknown location with a bronze ring still attached...seems to have belonged to a man...in the second half of the eighth century B.C.E....but the reading of the letters in its lower register is uncertain: 'Ahiyahu/[son of] Sm[.]'" *McCarter*, p. 144. See page 505, Ahiyahu. (An *Ahijah*, a Shiloh prophet, was involved directly in and confirmed Jeroboam I's ascension; Jeroboam I's unnamed queen later consulted the prophet Ahijah with respect to her ailing son, *Abijah*.) (b) Refer to Appendix 2A, Attachment 4, "Eli, Descendancy of," part II, (b), Ahijah/Ahiah, for all uses.

<sup>7</sup> Only use of *Baasha*.

<sup>8</sup> Other uses, Appendix 1A, Attachment 1, Elah, and Appendix 2A, Elah.

<sup>9</sup> Other uses: (a) The unknown geographical locus of "...all the kings of *Zimri*" (*Jeremiah* 25:25), which some see connected to (Keturah + Abraham-) *Zimran* (*Genesis* 25:1-2); (b) (Tamar + Judah-Zerah-) *Zimri* (*1 Chronicles* 2:4, 6); (c) (Salu-) *Zimri*, slain by (Aaron- Eleazar-) Phinehas in the 'Cozbi affair,' Appendix 1C, Attachment 1, fn. 23; and (d) (Saul-Jonathan -Merib-baal-Micah-Ahaz- Jehoadah-) *Zimri* (*1 Chronicles* 8:33ff.; 9:39ff.).



Jabesh<sup>20</sup> -----+-----?  
 /  
**Shallum**<sup>21</sup>  
 N king #15

\*\*\*\*\*

Gadi<sup>22</sup> -----+-----?  
 /  
**Menahem**<sup>23</sup> -----+-----?  
 N king #16 /  
 /  
**Pekahiah**<sup>24</sup>  
 N king #17

\*\*\*\*\*

Remaliah-----+-----?  
 (Pekahiah's "general") /  
 /  
**Pekah**<sup>25</sup>  
 N king #18

\*\*\*\*\*

Elah<sup>26</sup> -----+-----?  
 /  
**Hoshea**<sup>27</sup>  
 N king #19

## B. SOUTHERN KINGDOM

Solomon-----+-----Naamah, the Ammonitess<sup>28</sup>  
 /  
**Rehoboam**<sup>29</sup> -- *continued next page*

<sup>20</sup> One other use only--see Appendix 2A, Jabesh/Jabesh-Gilead.

<sup>21</sup> Appendix 3B, I, Shallum.

<sup>22</sup> In this form, only use; others: (a) *Gaddi*, son of [Manasseh-] Susi, and *Gaddiel*, son of [Zebulun-] Sodi, both among Moses' group of 12 'spy' chiefs; (b) *Gad*, a prophet who became a counselor to David during and after the Saul contention ("Behold, David's acts, the first and last, are written in the books of Samuel, the seer; Nathan, the prophet; and *Gad*, the seer...?" [1 *Chronicles* 29:30] (Gad directed David concerning acquisition of the threshing floor of Jebusite Araunah/Oman, upon which site David built an altar [2 *Samuel* 24:16-25, 1 *Chronicles* 21:9ff.]. A natural stone scarp beneath Jerusalem's present-day Dome of the Rock has been speculated as being part of that ancient threshing floor.)

<sup>23</sup> This being the only biblical use of *Menahem* as a person's name, an Assyrian inscription relating to payment of tributes reads, "Menahem the Samarian." Presently a town of "Menahemya" exists a short distance SW of the Sea of Galilee.

<sup>24</sup> Only use.

<sup>25</sup> Only use.

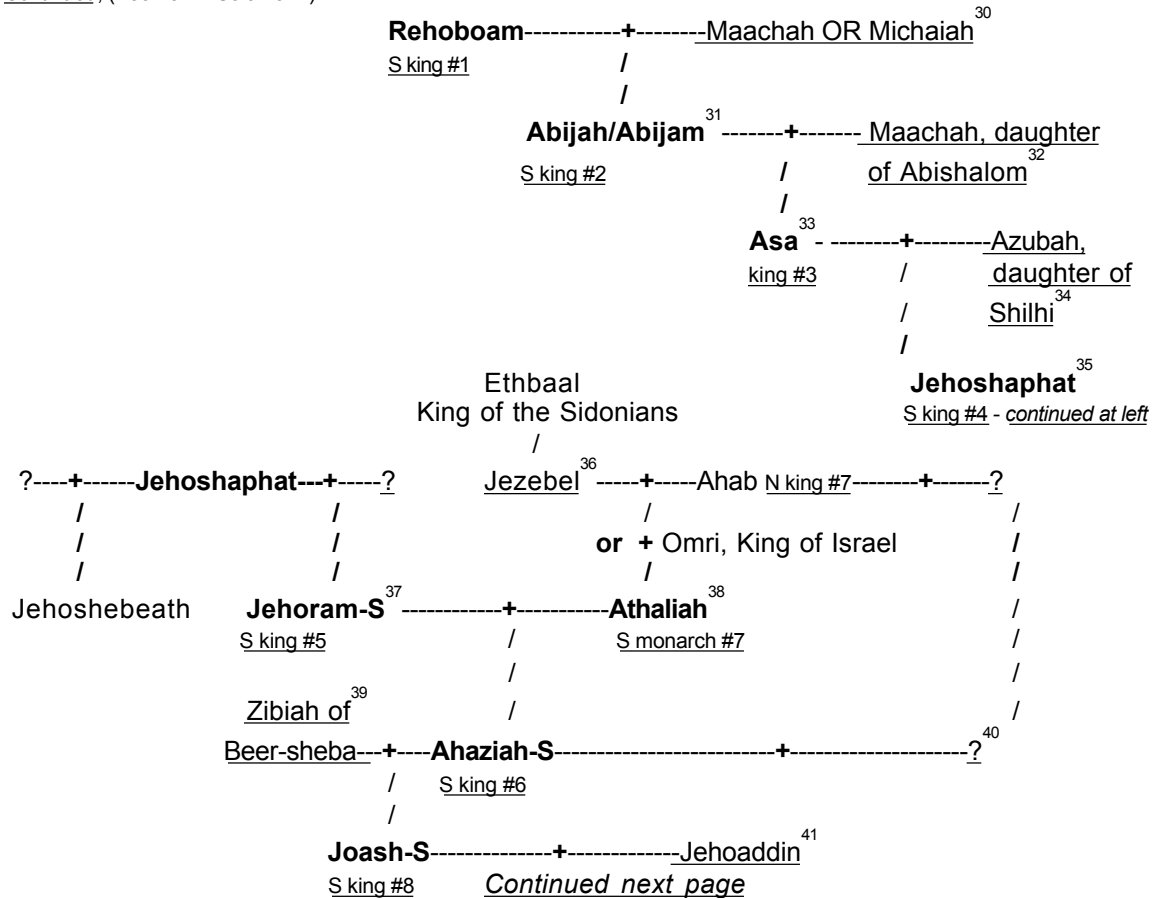
<sup>26</sup> The name also of N king # 4--at fn. 8.

<sup>27</sup> Hosea/Hoshea and Hoshaiah, Appendix 3B, I.

<sup>28</sup> Page 19, fn. 18.

<sup>29</sup> Only use.

*Continued.* (Naamah + Solomon -)



<sup>30</sup> Refer to Appendix 2A, Attachment 3, "David, Descendancy of," sub-part IV, for questions related to Maachah and Abijah/m and Asa lineage.

<sup>31</sup> Abijam in *Kings*; Abijah in *Chronicles*. All uses, Appendix 3B, I, Abijah/Abiah/Abijam.

<sup>32</sup> Follow fn. 30.

<sup>33</sup> Page 566, Berechiah/Barachiah.

<sup>34</sup> The only other *Azubah* was a wife of Caleb; see Appendix 1C, Attachment 1, D. Information related to "Shilhi" is confined to its resemblance to the town "Shilhim" (/Sharuhan/Shaaraim), about 20 miles W of Beer-Sheba at the southern outskirts of Judah territory.

<sup>35</sup> Others: (a) (Ahilud-) *Jehoshaphat*, Recorder under David; (b) (Paruah-) *Jehoshaphat*, Solomon's provisional officer in Issachar; and (c) *Jehoshaphat*, father of a Jehu; he generally is not taken as north king #10, *but see* fn. 17.

<sup>36</sup> Strictly, the texts do not state that Jezebel was Athaliah's mother, nor, that Ahab was her father--refer to next two footnotes. "Daughter of Ethbaal," *1 Kings* 16:31; her mother is not given. (One other use of *Jezebel* occurs in *Revelation* 2:21, as a personage of Thyatira.)

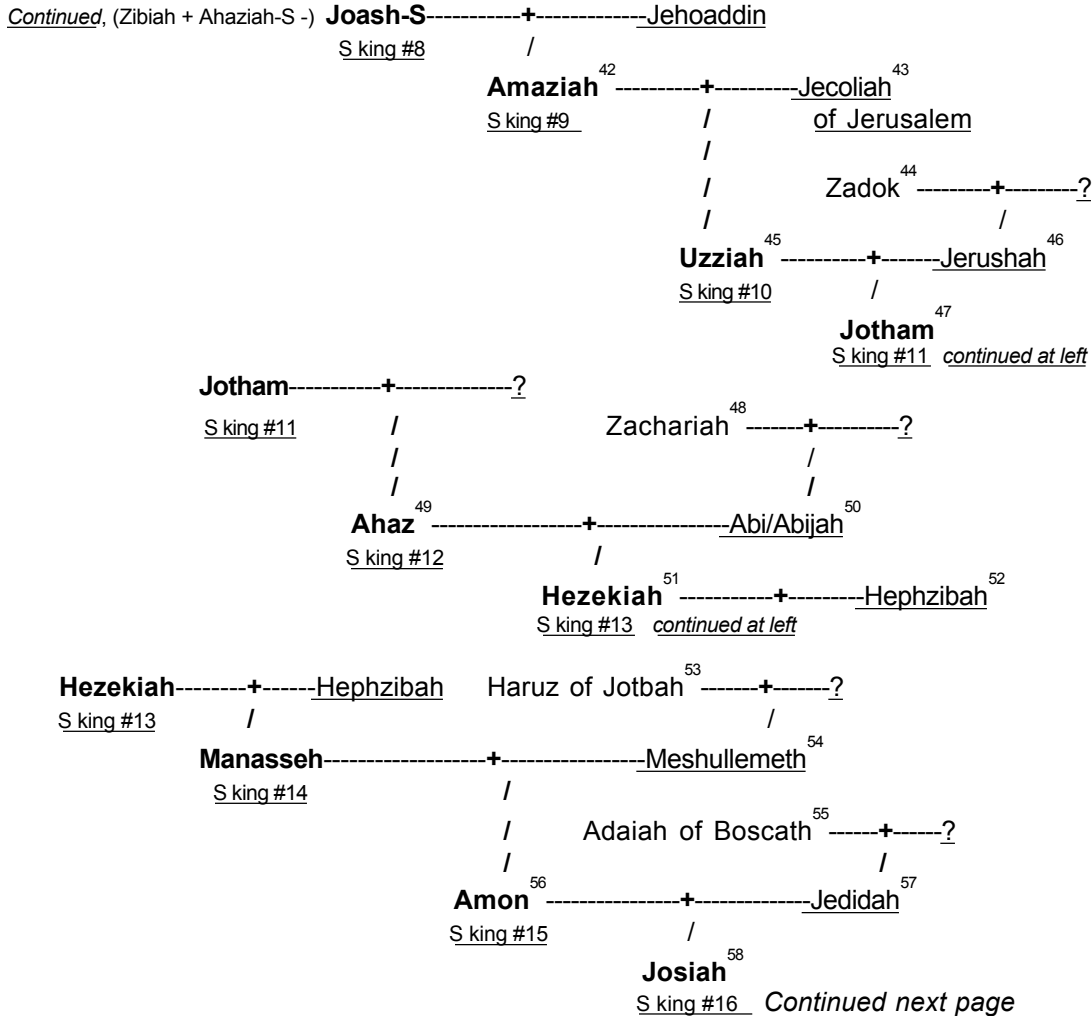
<sup>37</sup> Even with regard to Jehoram and Athaliah are the texts indefinite: Jehoshaphat "contracted a marriage with Ahab" (*2 Chronicles* 18:1), but neither spouse is named; and ; "[A] daughter of Ahab was to [Jehoram] for a wife" (*2 Kings* 8:18, *2 Chronicles* 21:6), but the daughter's name is not given.

<sup>38</sup> (a) *Athaliah*, mother of Ahaziah-S, "youngest son of Jehoram," *2 Chronicles* 22:2; (b) the mother of "Ahaziah, the son of Jehoram...was *Athaliah, the daughter of Omri, the king of Israel*" (*2 Kings* 8:26); (c) "*Athaliah, the daughter of Omri*" (*2 Chronicles* 22:2). Per *2 Chronicles* 24:7, this Athaliah also had other sons. Others: (a) *Athaliah* in a list of "sons of Jeroham [sic.]" among "heads of the fathers, by their generations...in Jerusalem" (*1 Chronicles* 8:25-28); (b) father of Jeshaiah, a "chief" with 70 sons of Elam in the post-Babylon repatriation and excommunications (Appendix 3B, II, sub-part III, A and B, and sub-part IV).

<sup>39</sup> Only use in this form; there is a (Hodesh + Shahraraim -) *Zibia*--Appendix 1C, Attachment 2, "Charted Exploration of Familial Relationships, Benamin and Manasseh," part B.

<sup>40</sup> This spouse of Ahaziah-S is shown here as an unnamed daughter of King Ahab, but *2 Kings* 8:27 states only that Azariah was "a son-in-law of the house of Ahab."

<sup>41</sup> Also found as Jehoaddan. This is the only use except the similar (Saul-Jonathan-Merib-baal-Micah-Ahaz-) *Jehoaddah* - Alemeth, Azmaveth, Zimri; *1 Chronicles* 8:33ff.



<sup>42</sup> Other uses of Amaziah, see Appendix 3B, I.

<sup>43</sup> Only use.

<sup>44</sup> Others, Appendix 3B, I, Zadok.

<sup>45</sup> Other uses, Appendix 3B, I, Uzziah; referred to also as "Azariah"--see Appendix 2C, II, fn. 6.

<sup>46</sup> This is the only use of "Jerushah, mother of King Jotham; wife of Uzziah" (2 Kings 33 and 2 Chronicles 26:19). .

<sup>47</sup> One other: (Jahdai-) Jotham, 1 Chronicles 2:47.

<sup>48</sup> Appendix 3B, I, Zachariah, et al.

<sup>49</sup> Refer to Appendix 3B, I, Seals and Their Inscriptions, concerning bullae discoveries that refer to king Ahaz. One other use: (Saul-Jonathan-Merib-baal-Micah-) Ahaz, which string is continued here at fn. 41 1 Chronicles 8:33ff.

<sup>50</sup> Others: Appendix 3B, I, Abijah/Abijam.

<sup>51</sup> Refer to Appendix 3B, I, Seals and Their Inscriptions, concerning bullae discoveries that refer to king Hezekiah. Other uses: (a) (Hezekiah-Amariah-Gedaliah-Cushi-) Zephaniah, of the Book of; (b) in form, Hizkiah, see Appendix 3B, I, Neariah;" (c) in form, Hizkijah, see Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, "Comparison Collected Listings, etc.," column (5).

<sup>52</sup> One other use: Certain Isaiah 62:4 translations replace the text which says, Jerusalem "shall be called Heph-zibah," with "My Delight [is] in Her."

<sup>53</sup> Only use of Haruz. Jotbah has been related to a site about nine miles north of Nazareth.

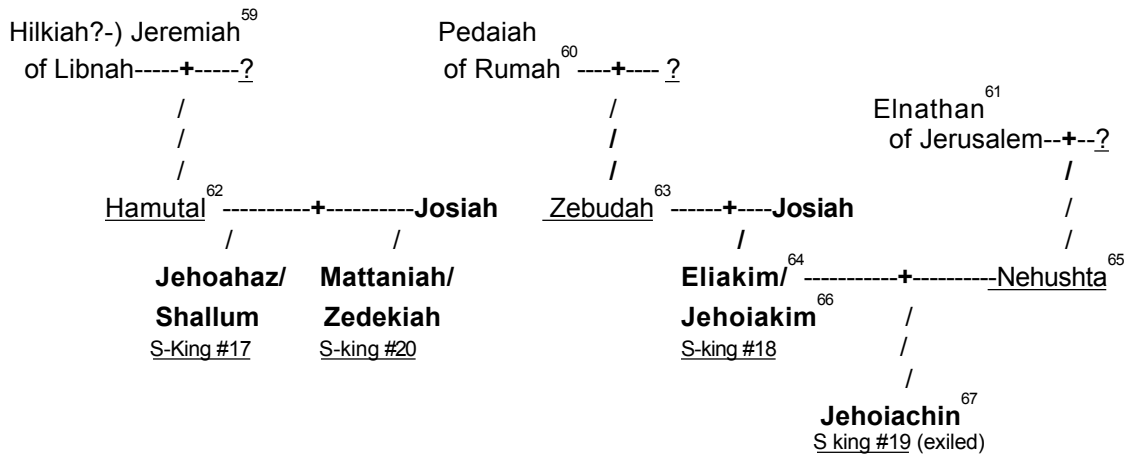
<sup>54</sup> Appendix 3B, I, Meshullemith, etc.

<sup>55</sup> Appendix 3B, I, Aadaiah. Boscath/Bozkath has been placed in the Shephelah due west of Hebron.

<sup>56</sup> Appendix 2A, Amon.

<sup>57</sup> Only use, but resembles another singular use, "Jedidjah," Nathan's name for Solomon.

<sup>58</sup> One other use: (Zephaniah -) Josiah (Zechariah 6:10).



Parentage of the last southern king, **Mattaniah/Zedekiah**, is unclear. Pertinent references are:

- 1 *Chronicles* 3:15: Josiah's sons were "the firstborn, Johanan;<sup>68</sup> the second, Jehoiakim; the third, *Zedekiah*; the fourth, Shallum."<sup>69</sup>
- 1 *Chronicles* 3:16: "And the sons of Jehoiakim, Jeconiah,<sup>70</sup> his son, *Zedekiah*, his son."  
If Jehoiakim inherited Josiah's harem, a (Hamutal + Josiah-) Zedekiah also might be called a son of Jehoiakim.
- 2 *Kings* 23:36: Jehoiakim's mother was "Zebudah."

<sup>59</sup> Unless the calendaring of the last decades of the period were adjusted, it appears unlikely this Jeremiah also could have been the active prophet. Tradition thus has held that this Hilkiah, father of one Jeremiah, was not the Hilkiah who was King Josiah's high priest; however, refer to Appendix 2C, VII, "Jeremiah."

<sup>60</sup> (a) *Pedaiah* appears also as the name of (a) one of seven sons reported born to Jehoiachin (S king #19) and (b) one of contradicting names for Zerubbabel's father--see Appendix 3B, I, *Zerubbabel*. (b) There exists a "seventh-century B.C.E. seal inscribed *lpyhw bn / hmlk*, 'Belonging to Pedyahu, son of / the king,'" in Hebrew letters within two registers, "surmounted by a third, upper register containing a stylized proto-Aeolic capital, a rare but not unique design in Hebrew seals." "[T]he individual who owned this seal is probably not mentioned in the bible." *McCarter*, p. 147. Rumah is placed 15 miles W of the Sea of Galilee, 6 miles N of Nazareth, or--less possibly--"Arumah," 6 miles SE of Shechem.

<sup>61</sup> (a) This Elnathan, Jehoiachin's maternal grandfather, could be *Elnathan*, "son of Achbor," whom king Jehoiakim sent to Egypt to bring back the prophet Urijah (*Jeremiah* 26:22, 36:12). (Micaiah/Micah-) Achbor/Abdon was one of the men that king Josiah sent to consult the prophetess Huldah when the Book of the Law was found. *2 Kings* 22:12; *2 Chronicles* 34:20--refer to part IV, narrative. (b) A Lachish letter dated to this period states: "The commander of the host, Coniah [Jehoiachin; see fn. 67] of *Elnathan*, hath come down in order to go into Egypt"--refer to Appendix 3B, I, *Lachish Letters*.

<sup>62</sup> Only use.

<sup>63</sup> Only use.

<sup>64</sup> Other uses, Appendix 3B.I, *Eliakim*.

<sup>65</sup> "Nehushta" does not occur as the name of any other individual. A similar, singular reference occurs at *2 Kings* 18:4: S-king Hezekiah "took away the high places, and broke in pieces the standing pillars, and cut down the Asherah, and beat to bits the serpent bronze that made Moses, for to days those offered the sons of Israel burned sacrifices to it; and called it *Nehushtan*."

<sup>66</sup> "Pharaoh Necho...changed his name to *Jehoiakim*." *2 Kings* 23:31. Only use of this spelling; see Appendix 3B, I, *Jehoiakim*.

<sup>67</sup> Only use of *Jehoiachin*, who had two apparent pseudonyms: (a) "*Jeconiah*, the son of Jehoiakim...who went to Babylon," *Jeremiah* 28:4; (b) "And reigned King Zedekiah, the son of Josiah, instead of *Coniah*, the son of Jehoiakim," *Jeremiah* 37:1; (c) "*Jeconiah*, king of Judah, whom had stripped Nebuchadnezzar," *Esther* 2:6. For the sons of Jehoiachin/Jeconiah/Coniah born in exile, see Appendix 3B, I, *Jehoiachin*, and *Zerubbabel*.

<sup>68</sup> "Johanan" as a Josiah son is not mentioned again. One *Johanan* of Judah's military that remained after Jerusalem fell is discussed in *Jeremiah* (Appendix 2C, VII, "Jeremiah").

<sup>69</sup> Taken as aka *Jehoahaz*--*Jeremiah* 22:11-12 makes reference to "...Shallum, the son of Josiah.... [I]n the place where they have exiled him [Egypt], there he will die." Refer to Appendix 2C, I, *at and in* fn. 6, and Appendix 2C, IV, narrative.

<sup>70</sup> See fn. 67.

*Jeremiah* 52:1 and *Zedekiah's* mother was "Hamutal, the daughter of Jeremiah of  
*2 Kings* 24:18: Libnah."<sup>71</sup>

One apparent direct conflict is:

*Josephus*, page 307: "Zedekiah...had the same mother with his brother, Jehoiakim."  
 This indicates Jehoiakim and Zedekiah had the same blood mother, Hamutal or Zebudah. *Josephus'* source is unknown. Age-wise, however, Zedekiah could have been son of either Josiah or Jehoiakim, based on the age comparisons in section C, below.

The final two references would not require Jehoiakim and Zedekiah to have the same mother if Josiah was father of both:

*2 Chronicles* 36:9: Nebuchadnezzar "made king Zedekiah, [Jehoiachin's] relative."  
*2 Kings* 24:17: The king of Babylon "made to reign...Mattaniah, [Jehoiachin's] uncle...and changed his name to Zedekiah."

**C. Age Potential Comparisons.**

Sequential period-years are from Appendix 2C, II, Table of Kings.

|     | <u>Period-Year</u> | <u>At Projected or Given</u><br><u>Age</u> | <u>Event</u>   |
|-----|--------------------|--|--|
|     | 351                | Josiah 8 or 18                             | Began 31-year reign.   |
|     | 357                | " 14                                       | Jehoiakim born to Josiah.  |
|     | 359                | " 16                                       | Jehoahaz born.   |
|     | 372                | " 29                                       | Zedekiah born.   |
|     | "                  | Jehoiakim 15                               | Age at Zedekiah's birth.<br>Age at which Jehoiachin was born to Jehoiakim: |
| (a) | 375                | Jehoiakim 18                               | - if Jehoiachin ascended at age 18;  |
| (b) | 385                | " 28                                       | - if Jehoiachin ascended at age 8.   |
|     | 382                | Josiah 39                                  | Died.  |
|     | 382                | Jehoahaz 23                                | Reigned three months.  |
|     | 382                | Jehoiakim 25                               | Began 11-year reign.   |
|     | 393                | " 36                                       | Deposed.   |
|     |                    |  | Jehoiachin began his reign: <sup>72</sup>                                  |
| (a) | 383                | Jehoiachin                                 | - if at age 8;   |
| (b) | 393                | "  | - if at age 18.  |
|     | 393                | Zedekiah 21                                | Began his 11-year reign.   |

<sup>71</sup> It is noted that these and the several following verses in each book are identical, one seemingly copied from the other.

<sup>72</sup> Jehoiachin's tenure is given as "three months" by *2 Kings* 24:8 and "three months and ten days" by *2 Chronicles* 36:9.