

1 Chronicles 1

ΠΑΡΑΛΕΙΠΟΜΕΝΩΝ Α' Α'

Each verse opens with the running Greek, an English translation, and a **discourse note** (its connective, relation, and role in the argument). Below follows the word-by-word breakdown in six tiers: gloss, case (color), parsing, *syntax*, **semantic force**, and a | lexical note.

CASE ■ Nominative ■ Genitive ■ Dative ■ Accusative ■ Vocative ■ Verb (no case) ■ Indeclinable

Discourse notes head each verse: **relation** · connective · clause-flow. Indentation marks prominence — flush-left = main line of argument; indented = supporting / subordinate material.

Theme

The chapter is the Chronicler's panoramic opening genealogy, compressing the primeval and patriarchal past into a rapid sequence of names and lists that runs from Adam to Abraham and then outward through Ishmael, Keturah, Esau, Seir, and the early rulers of Edom.

Translation & textual notes

The Greek text of 1 Chronicles 1 follows the standard critical text of the Septuagint as established in the Rahlfs–Hanhart edition (Septuaginta, rev. ed. 2006), an ancient and public-domain text; the critical apparatus is not reproduced. The chapter is the Chronicler's panoramic opening genealogy, compressing the primeval and patriarchal past into a rapid sequence of names and lists that runs from Adam to Abraham and then outward through Ishmael, Keturah, Esau, Seir, and the early rulers of Edom. Rather than narrating events, it arranges Israel's world by descent: Adam to Noah (vv. 1–4), the nations through Japheth and Ham with the Nimrod notice (vv. 5–10), the resumed Shem-line to Abraham (vv. 17, 24–27), Abraham's

non-Israelite branches (Ishmael and Keturah, vv. 28–34), Esau and the Horites of Seir (vv. 35–42), and the Edomite kings and chiefs (vv. 43–54). In effect the chapter gathers Genesis 5, 10, 11, 25, and 36 into a single threshold text that places Israel's chosen line inside the full map of humanity while already moving the reader's eye toward Judah's rivals and neighbors. The Greek style is overwhelmingly list-like and paratactic: bare nominatives, repeated $\nu\iota\omicron\iota$ / $\nu\iota\omicron\iota$ $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ formulas, and persistent $\kappa\alpha\iota$ -linkage reproduce the chronicler's ledger-like compression rather than smoothing it into periodic Greek prose. Proper names are almost entirely transliterated and function as indeclinables. Particularly notable is the retention of the brief narrative aside on Nimrod (v. 10), where the static genealogy suddenly opens into a predicate clause: οὗτος ἤρξατο τοῦ εἶναι γίγας κυνηγὸς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. The chapter also preserves the politically important Edomite regnal dossier (vv. 43–54), parallel to Genesis 36:31–43, in order to show that Edom possessed kings and chiefs before Israel's own monarchy came into view. The verse numeration of the Greek tradition is notably discontinuous in places in this chapter (after v. 10 the extant CATSS/Rahlfs line resumes at v. 17, then at v. 24), and the imported chapter follows that source numbering rather than harmonizing it to later English versification. The result is a deliberately selective preface to Chronicles as a whole: universal in scope, but already ordered toward the Abrahamic, Edomite, and ultimately Davidic horizon.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 1:1–4

From Adam to Noah: the primeval spine in four strokes

The chapter opens with maximal compression: Adam to Noah is reduced to four terse verses and ten names, with Noah's three sons added as the hinge into postdiluvian humanity. What Genesis narrates at length, Chronicles here inventories. The effect is not to retell the primeval history but to treat it as the indispensable preface to Israel's later story.

B · 1:5–10

Japheth and Ham: the table of nations, climaxing in Nimrod

Verses 5–10 gather two major branches of Genesis 10. Japheth's line is listed first (vv. 5–7), then Ham's through Cush, Mizraim, Phud, and Canaan (vv. 8–9). The otherwise static genealogy briefly turns narrative at v. 10 with Nimrod, the first figure characterized rather than merely named: he 'began to be' a giant hunter upon the earth.

C · 1:17, 24–27

Shem to Abraham: the chosen line resumed in compressed form

After the Hamite material the genealogy resumes with Shem (v. 17) and then leaps forward through Sala, Eber, Phalek, Ragau, Serouch, Nachor, and Thara to Abraham (vv. 24–27). The abbreviated line is the chapter's theological center: universal genealogy narrows toward the patriarch through whom the later story of Israel will proceed.

D · 1:28–34

Abraham's collateral lines: Ishmael, Keturah, and the bridge back to Isaac

Once Abraham is reached, the genealogy broadens again before narrowing. Ishmael's twelve-prince line is given first under its own γενέσεις heading (vv. 28–31), then Keturah's sons and grandsons (vv. 32–33). Only then does the text return to Isaac in v. 34. The ordering acknowledges Abraham's wider fatherhood while reserving the covenantal line for the Isaac-to-Jacob movement that follows.

E · 1:35–42

Esau, Seir, and the Horite world of Edom

Verses 35–37 list Esau's sons and grandsons; vv. 38–42 expand sideways into the sons of Seir and the Horite inhabitants of the land. The chapter thus frames Edom not merely as Esau's household but as a settled kin-political world with its own older territorial matrix.

F · 1:43–50

The kings of Edom before Israel's kingship

The genealogy turns openly political in vv. 43–50. A succession list of Edomite kings is given, each introduced by the death of the predecessor and the enthronement of the next. The point is more than antiquarian: Edom possessed organized monarchy before Israel's royal age emerged in the Chronicler's narrative horizon.

G · 1:51–54

The chiefs of Edom: territorial closure to the chapter

After the royal list ends, the chapter closes with a roll of Edomite chiefs (ἡγεμόνες). The movement from Adam to nations, from Abraham to collateral branches, and from Esau to kings and chiefs ends with a territorial-political map of Edom. Universal origins have been funneled into the neighborhood world in which Israel's monarchy will later stand.

1 Αδαμ Σηθ Ενως

Adam, Seth, Enosh.

Genealogical incipit: Adam to Enos

ASYNDETON

The chapter opens without conjunction or narrative verb: bare proper names in asyndetic sequence. The effect is archival rather than narrative. Adam, Seth, and Enos form the first stroke of the primeval spine, assuming Genesis rather than retelling it.

Αδαμ

Adam

name-item in bare genealogical register

Adam: the first man and opening ancestor of the whole human line.

Σηθ

Seth

name-item in bare genealogical register

Seth: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Ενως

Enosh

name-item in bare genealogical register

Enosh: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

2 Καιναν Μαλελεηλ Ιαρεδ

Cainan, Mahalalel, Jared.

Continuation of the primeval line

ASYNDETON

The second triad continues the same name-list rhythm with no syntactic development beyond apposition by sequence. The genealogical register advances by compression: no ages, no formulas, only the chain itself matters.

Καιναν

Cainan

name-item in bare genealogical register

Cainan: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Μαλελεηλ

Mahalalel

name-item in bare genealogical register

Mahalalel: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Ιαρεδ

Jared

name-item in bare genealogical register

Jared: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

3 Ενωχ Μαθουσαλα Λαμεχ

Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech.

Continuation of the primeval line to Lamech

ASYNDETON

The third triad brings the line to Lamech. The unrelieved asyndeton gives the material a mnemonic, ledger-like cast, as though the Chronicler is moving swiftly across inherited sacred memory toward a more structurally important threshold.

Ενωχ

Enoch

name-item in bare genealogical register

Enoch: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Μαθουσαλα

Methuselah

name-item in bare genealogical register

Methuselah: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Λαμεχ

Lamech

name-item in bare genealogical register

Lamech: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

4 Νωε υἱοὶ Νωε Σημ Χαμ Ιαφεθ

Noah; the sons of Noah: Shem, Ham, Japheth.

Primeval hinge: Noah and his three sons

Νωε

Noah becomes the hinge into postdiluvian humanity. The sudden insertion of υἱοὶ Νωε breaks the previous triadic rhythm and marks the transition from one surviving patriarch to the three branches from which the nations will now be mapped.

Νωε

Noah

opening name-item completing the Adam-to-Noah spine

Noah: the flood survivor and hinge between the primeval world and the nations.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

head noun introducing Noah's threefold postdiluvian branch

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Νωε

Noah

genitive dependent on υἱοί, naming the progenitor

Noah: the flood survivor and hinge between the primeval world and the nations. Here in the genitive after υἱοί to mark Noah as father of the three branches.

Σημ

Shem

first coordinated son-name under Noah

Shem: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Χαμ

Ham

second coordinated son-name under Noah

Ham: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Ιαφεθ

Japheth

third coordinated son-name under Noah

Japheth: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

5 υἱοὶ Ιαφεθ Γαμερ Μαγωγ Μαδαι Ιωυαν Ελισα Θοβελ Μοσοχ καὶ Θιρας

The sons of Japheth: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Elishah, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras.

New genealogical branch: Japheth υἱοὶ Ιαφεθ

The formula υἱοί + genitive launches the Japhethite table. The verse widens the horizon from the single preserved family to the peoples of the northern and western world known from Genesis 10.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

head noun introducing a filial sub-list

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Ιαφεθ

Japheth

genitive dependent on υἱοί, naming the progenitor

Japheth: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. Here in the genitive after υἱοί to mark the ancestor whose descendants are listed.

Γαμερ

Gomer

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Gomer: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Μαγωγ

Magog

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Magog: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Μαδαι

Madai

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Madai: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Ιωυαν

Javan

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Javan: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Ελισα

Elishah

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Elishah: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Θοβελ

Tubal

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Tubal: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Μοσοχ

Meshech

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Meshech: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Θιρας

Tiras

final coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Tiras: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

6 καὶ υἱοὶ Γαμερ Ασχαναζ καὶ Ριφαθ καὶ Θοργαμα

And the sons of Gomer: Ashkenaz, and Riphath, and Togarmah.

Sub-branch under Japheth: Gomer

καὶ υἱοὶ Γαμερ

The repeated καὶ υἱοὶ formula marks a lower genealogical tier within the Japheth section. The list remains purely nominative and additive, preserving the structure of a family register rather than producing explanatory prose.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

resumptive head noun introducing a nested filial sub-list

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Γαμερ

Gomer

genitive dependent on υἱοι, naming the progenitor

Gomer: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. Here in the genitive after υἱοὶ to mark the ancestor whose descendants are listed.

Ασχαναζ

Ashkenaz

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Ashkenaz: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ΡΙΦΑΘ
Riphat

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Riphat: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ΘΟΡΓΑΜΑ
Togarmah

final coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Togarmah: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

7 καὶ υἱοὶ Ἰωυαν Ἐλιστα καὶ Θαρσις Κίτιοι καὶ Ῥόδιοι

And the sons of Javan: Elishah, and Tarshish, Kittians, and Rhodians.

Sub-branch under Japheth: Javan

καὶ υἱοὶ Ἰωυαν

A second Japhthite sub-branch closes the section. The Kittians and Rhodians point the list toward island and maritime peoples, broadening the chapter's geographical horizon before the Hamite line begins.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

υἱοὶ
sons

Nom Masc Plur

resumptive head noun introducing a nested filial sub-list

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Ἰωυαν
Javan

genitive dependent on υἱοί, naming the progenitor

Javan: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. Here in the genitive after υἱοί to mark the ancestor whose descendants are listed.

Ἐλιστα
Elishah

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Elishah: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ
and

*coordinating conjunction joining sibling names
or clauses*

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Θαρσις
Tarshish

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Tarshish: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Κίτιοι
Kittians

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Kittians: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ
and

*coordinating conjunction joining sibling names
or clauses*

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Ῥόδιοι
Rhodians

*final coordinated descendant-name in filial
register*

Rhodians: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

8 καὶ υἱοὶ Χαμ Χους καὶ Μεστραιμ Φουδ καὶ Χανααν

And the sons of Ham: Cush, and Mizraim, Phud, and Canaan.

New genealogical branch: Ham

καὶ υἱοὶ Χαμ

The chapter turns from Japheth to Ham with the same formal list device. Cush, Mizraim, Phud, and Canaan prepare for the more elaborate Hamite material that follows, especially the Cushite cluster and the Canaanite horizon relevant to Israel's later story.

καὶ
and

*coordinating conjunction joining sibling names
or clauses*

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

υἱοὶ
sons

Nom Masc Plur

*resumptive head noun introducing a nested filial
sub-list*

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Χαμ
Ham

*genitive dependent on υἱοὶ, naming the
progenitor*

Ham: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. Here in the genitive after υἱοὶ to mark the ancestor whose descendants are listed.

Χους
Cush

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Cush: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ
and

*coordinating conjunction joining sibling names
or clauses*

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Μεστραῖμ
Mizraim

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Mizraim: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Φουδ
Phud

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Phud: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ
and

*coordinating conjunction joining sibling names
or clauses*

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Χανααν
Canaan

*final coordinated descendant-name in filial
register*

Canaan: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

9 καὶ υἱοὶ Χους Σαβα καὶ Ευιλατ καὶ Σαβαθα καὶ Ρεγμα καὶ Σεβεκαθα καὶ υἱοὶ Ρεγμα Σαβα καὶ Ουδαδαν

And the sons of Cush: Saba, and Havilah, and Sabatha, and Regma, and Sebecatha; and the sons of Regma: Saba and Oudadan.

Expansion of the Cushite branch

καὶ υἱοὶ Χους

The Hamite line narrows immediately to Cush and then proliferates. The doubled appearance of Saba and the inclusion of the sons of Regma show the genealogical habit of expanding only selected lines where later ethnographic significance is at stake.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

head noun introducing the Cushite filial sub-list

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Χους

Cush

genitive dependent on υἱοί, naming the progenitor

Cush: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. Here in the genitive after υἱοί to mark Cush as father of the listed descendants.

Σαβα

Saba

first coordinated descendant-name in the Cushite line

Saba: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Ευιλατ

Havilah

coordinated descendant-name in the Cushite line

Havilah: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Σαβαθα

Sabatha

coordinated descendant-name in the Cushite line

Sabatha: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses</i> καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.	Ρεγμα Regma <i>coordinated descendant-name in the Cushite line</i> Regma: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.	καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses</i> καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.	Σεβεκαθα Sebecatha <i>final coordinated descendant-name in the first Cushite list</i> Sebecatha: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.
καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses</i> καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.	υἱοὶ sons Nom Masc Plur <i>nested head noun introducing the sons of Regma</i> υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.	Ρεγμα Regma <i>genitive dependent on vioi, naming the progenitor of the nested sub-list</i> Regma: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. The line narrows here from Cush to Regma and then to Regma's own sons.	Σαβα Saba <i>first coordinated descendant-name in Regma's sub-list</i> Saba: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.
καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses</i> καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.	Ουδαδαν Oudadan <i>final coordinated descendant-name in Regma's sub-list</i> Oudadan: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.		

10 καὶ Χους ἐγέννησεν τὸν Νεβρωδ οὗτος ἤρξατο τοῦ εἶναι γίγας κυνηγὸς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς

And Cush begot Nimrod; he began to be a mighty hunter upon the earth.

Narrative aside within the genealogy: Nimrod

καὶ Χους ἐγέννησεν

For the first time the list becomes a sentence. The aorist ἐγέννησεν and the explanatory clause οὗτος ἤρξατο τοῦ εἶναι transform the register into a miniature character notice. Nimrod stands out from the names because he is described as a γίγας κυνηγός, not merely catalogued.

καὶ

and

narrative conjunction introducing the Nimrod notice

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Χουs

Cush

subject of ἐγέννησεν

Cush: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. Here the genealogy momentarily turns into a full clause.

ἐγέννησεν

begot

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of genealogical begetting notice

→ constative aorist (genealogical begetting notice)

γεννάω: beget; the standard verb that turns a bare list into an explicit descent statement.

τὸν

the

Acc Masc Sing

article with the direct object Νεβρωδ

Definite article from ὁ, ἡ, τό marking and specifying the following noun or name.

Νεβρωδ

Nimrod

direct object of ἐγέννησεν

Nimrod: Nimrod, the only early descendant in this chapter briefly characterized rather than merely listed. The line pauses on Nimrod for characterization rather than moving on immediately to more names.

οὗτος

this one

Nom Masc Sing

demonstrative subject introducing the explanatory predicate

οὗτος: demonstrative pronoun; anaphoric here, picking up Nimrod by name and singling him out for characterization.

ἤρξατο

began

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sing

main verb of inceptive characterization

→ ingressive aorist (entry into a characterized role)

ἄρχω (mid.): begin; with the infinitive it marks the inception of Nimrod's career-description.

τοῦ

the

Gen Masc/Neut Sing

article with the complementary infinitive εἶναι

Definite article from ὁ, ἡ, τό marking and specifying the following noun or name.

εἶναι

to be

Pres Act Infinitive

complementary infinitive after ἤρξατο

εἶμι: be; complementary infinitive completing the inceptive sense of ἤρξατο.

γίγας

mighty man

Nom Masc Sing

first predicate nominative after εἶναι

γίγας: giant / mighty man; here a characterization of Nimrod as a figure of exceptional prowess rather than a mere name in the list.

κυνηγός

hunter

Nom Masc Sing

second predicate nominative after εἶναι

κυνηγός: hunter; labels Nimrod by activity, making him the chapter's most vividly characterized early figure.

ἐπὶ

upon

preposition governing τῆς γῆς

ἐπί + genitive: on / upon; here locative, situating Nimrod's activity on the earth.

τῆς

the

Gen Fem Sing

article with γῆς

Definite article from ὁ, ἡ, τό marking and specifying the following noun or name.

γῆς

the earth

Gen Fem Sing

object of ἐπὶ

γῆ: earth / land; here the inhabited earth as the stage of Nimrod's fame.

17 υἱοὶ Σημ Αἰλαμ καὶ Ἀσσοῦρ καὶ Ἀρφαξὰδ

The sons of Shem: Elam, and Asshur, and Arphaxad.

Return to the third great branch: Shem υἱοὶ Σημ

After the intervening ethnographic material the Shemite line is resumed. In the imported Greek source the verse numbering jumps here, and the chapter follows that inherited numeration. Structurally, however, the point is clear: the genealogy is now moving toward Abraham.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

head noun introducing a filial sub-list

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Σημ

Shem

genitive dependent on υἱοὶ, naming the progenitor

Shem: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. Here in the genitive after υἱοὶ to mark the ancestor whose descendants are listed.

Αἰλαμ

Elam

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Elam: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Ασσουρ

Asshur

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Asshur: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Αρφαξαδ

Arphaxad

final coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Arphaxad: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

24 Σαλα

Salah.

Compressed resumption of the Abrahamic ascent

Σαλα

The single-name verse intensifies the chapter's compression. Instead of reproducing the fuller Genesis genealogy with repeated formulas, Chronicles now advances almost telegraphically from link to link.

Σαλα

Salah

name-item in bare genealogical register

Salah: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

25 Εβερ Φαλεκ Ραγου

Eber, Phalek, Ragau.

Continuation toward Abraham

Εβερ

Three names are grouped into one line, with Phalek especially signaling the line that continues after the division traditions of Genesis. The Chronicler wants the sequence, not the intervening narrative.

Εβερ

Eber

name-item in bare genealogical register

Eber: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Φάλεκ

Phalek

name-item in bare genealogical register

Phalek: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Ραγαν

Ragau

name-item in bare genealogical register

Ragau: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

26 Σερουχ Ναχωρ Θαρα

Serouch, Nahor, Thara.

Continuation toward Terah

Σερουχ

The patriarchal preface is narrowed still further. Serouch, Nachor, and Thara are listed in uninterrupted succession, carrying the reader to the immediate threshold of Abraham.

Σερουχ

Serouch

name-item in bare genealogical register

Serouch: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Ναχωρ

Nahor

name-item in bare genealogical register

Nahor: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Θαρα

Thara

name-item in bare genealogical register

Thara: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

27 Αβρααμ

Abraham.

Arrival at Abraham: genealogical climax of the first half

Αβρααμ

The one-name verse gives Abraham visual prominence. The long narrowing movement from Adam through Shem terminates here in the patriarch from whom Israel's specific story will unfold.

Αβρααμ

Abraham

name-item in bare genealogical register

Abraham: the patriarch through whom the chapter narrows from universal humanity toward Israel's story.

28 υἱοὶ δὲ Αβρααμ Ισαακ καὶ Ισμαηλ

Now the sons of Abraham: Isaac and Ishmael.

New patriarchal branch-point: Abraham's sons

υἱοὶ δὲ Αβρααμ

δέ marks the transition from the ascent to Abraham to the distribution of Abraham's lines. Isaac and Ishmael are named together before the text differentiates the collateral and covenantal branches.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

head noun introducing a filial sub-list

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

δὲ

now

postpositive connective marking transition or resumption

δέ: mild connective; here it marks a fresh sub-list or resumptive turn rather than strong contrast.

Αβρααμ

Abraham

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Abraham: the patriarch through whom the chapter narrows from universal humanity toward Israel's story.

Ισαακ

Isaac

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Isaac: the son of promise and the covenantal line through Abraham.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Ισμαηλ

Ishmael

final coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Ishmael: Abraham's firstborn, here given a full collateral genealogy.

29 αὗται δὲ αἱ γενέσεις πρωτοτόκου Ισμαηλ Ναβαιωθ καὶ Κηδαρ Ναβδεηλ Μαβσαν

And these are the generations of Ishmael the firstborn: Nabaioth, and Kedar, Nabdeel, and Mabsan,

Sub-heading: the generations of Ishmael

αὗται δὲ αἱ γενέσεις

The phrase αὗται δὲ αἱ γενέσεις gives Ishmael's line a formal heading parallel to Genesis toledoth notices. By beginning with the πρωτότοκος, the text acknowledges Ishmael's priority of birth even while the larger biblical history will move through Isaac.

αὗται

these

Nom Fem Plur

demonstrative introducing a formal heading

οὗτος: demonstrative pronoun; cataphoric here, pointing forward to the genealogical heading that follows.

δὲ

now

postpositive connective marking transition or resumption

δέ: mild connective; here it marks a fresh sub-list or resumptive turn rather than strong contrast.

αἱ

the

Nom Fem Plur

article with γενέσεις

Definite article from ὁ, ἡ, τό marking and specifying the following noun or name.

γενέσεις

generations

Nom Fem Plur

head noun of the Ishmaelite heading

γένεσις: generations / genealogical origins; a toledoth-style heading noun relaunched the list formally.

πρωτοτόκου

firstborn

Gen Masc Sing

genitive modifier of Ισμαηλ

πρωτότοκος: firstborn; marks Ishmael's birth-priority without transferring the covenant line from Isaac.

Ισμαηλ

Ishmael

genitive dependent on γενέσεις and πρωτοτόκου, identifying the line's ancestor

Ishmael: Abraham's firstborn, here given a full collateral genealogy. The heading formally relaunched the genealogy under Ishmael.

Ναβαιωθ

Nabaioth

first named descendant under the Ishmaelite heading

Nabaioth: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Κηδαρ

Kedar

coordinated descendant-name under the Ishmaelite heading

Kedar: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Ναβδεηλ

Nabdeel

coordinated descendant-name under the Ishmaelite heading

Nabdeel: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Μαβσαν

Mabsan

final descendant-name in this first Ishmaelite line

Mabsan: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

30 Μασμα Ιδουμα Μασση Χοδδαδ Θαιμαν

Masma, Idouma, Masse, Chodad, Teman,

Continuation of Ishmael's princely line **Μασμα**

The name-list continues without verbs or predicates. The style underlines the point of the section: Ishmael too becomes a substantial people-world, not a mere discarded sideline.

Μασμα

Masma

name-item in bare genealogical register

Masma: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Ιδουμα

Idouma

name-item in bare genealogical register

Idouma: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Μασση

Masse

name-item in bare genealogical register

Masse: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Χοδδαδ

Chodad

name-item in bare genealogical register

Chodad: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Θαιμαν

Teman

name-item in bare genealogical register

Teman: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

31 Ιεττουρ Ναφες καὶ Κεδμα οὗτοί εἰσιν υἱοὶ Ισμαηλ

Jettour, Naphes, and Kedma; these are the sons of Ishmael.

Closure of Ishmael's line **Ιεττουρ**

The concluding demonstrative-summary οὗτοί εἰσιν υἱοὶ Ισμαηλ closes the section with an explicit formula of identification. The list is complete and self-contained before the Keturah material begins.

Ιεττουρ Jettour <i>continuing descendant-name in the Ishmaelite register</i> Jettour: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.	Ναφες Naphes <i>continuing descendant-name in the Ishmaelite register</i> Naphes: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.	καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses</i> καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.	Κεδμα Kedma <i>final descendant-name in the Ishmaelite register</i> Kedma: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.
οὗτοί these Nom Masc Plur <i>demonstrative summary term</i> οὗτος; demonstrative pronoun; summarizes the just-listed names as the completed Ishmaelite register.	εἰσιν are Pres Act Indic 3 Plur <i>copular verb of summary-identification</i> → present of identification εἰμί; be; identifies the preceding names as the completed Ishmaelite line.	υἱοὶ sons Nom Masc Plur <i>predicate nominative in the identifying summary</i> υἱός; son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.	Ισμαηλ Ishmael <i>genitive dependent on υἱοὶ in the summary formula</i> Ishmael: Abraham's firstborn, here given a full collateral genealogy. The closing formula seals the whole Ishmaelite sub-list.

32 καὶ υἱοὶ Χεττουρας παλλακῆς Αβρααμ καὶ ἔτεκεν αὐτῷ τὸν Ζεμβραν Ιεξαν Μαδαν Μαδιαμ Σοβακ Σωε καὶ υἱοὶ Ιεξαν Σαβα καὶ Δαιδαν

And the sons of Keturah, Abraham's concubine: she bore to him Zembran, Jexan, Madan, Madiam, Sobak, and Soe; and the sons of Jexan: Saba and Daidan.

New collateral branch: Keturah καὶ υἱοὶ Χεττουρας

Keturah is identified as Abraham's παλλακίῃ, and the line is introduced both by υἱοὶ and by the finite verb ἔτεκεν. The mixed formula preserves the list's genealogical feel while stressing that these too are true Abrahamic descendants.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

υἱοὶ
sons

Nom Masc Plur

head noun introducing Keturah's collateral line

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Χεττουρας
Keturah

genitive dependent on vioi, naming the mother of the line

Keturah: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. Keturah is named from the maternal side in this collateral genealogy.

παλλακῆς
concubine

Gen Fem Sing

genitive in apposition to Χεττουρας

παλλακή: concubine; identifies Keturah's status in relation to Abraham in the collateral genealogy.

Αβρααμ
Abraham

genitive dependent on παλλακῆς, identifying Abraham as possessor

Abraham: the patriarch through whom the chapter narrows from universal humanity toward Israel's story. Abraham is named here to locate Keturah's branch within his wider fatherhood.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἔτεκεν
bore

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of birth notice for Keturah

→ *constative aorist (birth notice)*

τίκτω: bear / give birth; used from the maternal side where γεννάω had represented paternal descent.

αὐτῷ
to him

Dat Masc Sing

indirect object with ἔτεκεν

αὐτός: third-person pronoun; refers to Abraham as the father to whom Keturah bore sons.

τὸν
the

Acc Masc Sing

article with the first object-name Ζεμβραν

Definite article from ὁ, ἡ, τό marking and specifying the following noun or name.

Ζεμβραν
Zembran

first direct-object name under ἔτεκεν

Zembran: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Ιεξαν
Jexan

coordinated direct-object name under ἔτεκεν

Jexan: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Μαδαν
Madan

coordinated direct-object name under ἔτεκεν

Madan: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Μαδιαμ
Madiam

coordinated direct-object name under ἔτεκεν

Madiam: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Σοβακ
Sobak

coordinated direct-object name under ἔτεκεν

Sobak: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Σωε
Soe

final direct-object name under ἔτεκεν

Soe: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

υῖοι

sons

Nom Masc Plur

nested head noun introducing the sons of Jexan

υῖός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Ιεξαν

Jexan

genitive dependent on υῖοι, naming the progenitor of the nested line

Jexan: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Σαβα

Saba

first descendant-name in Jexan's sub-list

Saba: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Δαιδαν

Daidan

final descendant-name in Jexan's sub-list

Daidan: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

33 καὶ υῖοὶ Μαδιαμ Γαιφα καὶ Οφερ καὶ Ενωχ καὶ Αβιδα καὶ Ελδαα πάντες οὗτοι υῖοὶ Χεττουρας

And the sons of Madiam: Gaipha, and Opher, and Enoch, and Abida, and Eldaa; all these are the sons of Keturah.

Continuation and closure of Keturah's line

καὶ υῖοὶ Μαδιαμ

The Keturah section narrows to Midian and then closes with πάντες οὗτοι υῖοὶ Χεττουρας. The summarizing formula parallels the Ishmael close and keeps Abraham's collateral branches balanced before the return to Isaac.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

υῖοι

sons

Nom Masc Plur

head noun introducing the sons of Madiam

υῖός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Μαδιαμ

Madiam

genitive dependent on υῖοι, naming the progenitor of the sub-list

Madiam: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Γαιφα

Gaipha

first descendant-name in the Madiam line

Gaipha: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses</i> καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.	Οφερ Opher <i>coordinated descendant-name in the Madiam line</i> Opher: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.	καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses</i> καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.	Ενωχ Enoch <i>coordinated descendant-name in the Madiam line</i> Enoch: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.
καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses</i> καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.	Αβιδα Abida <i>coordinated descendant-name in the Madiam line</i> Abida: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.	καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses</i> καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.	Ελδαα Eldaa <i>final descendant-name in the Madiam line</i> Eldaa: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.
πάντες all Nom Masc Plur <i>summative modifier of οὔτοι</i> παῖς: all; gathers the full Keturah-line into a closing summary statement.	οὔτοι these Nom Masc Plur <i>demonstrative predicate term in the closing summary</i> οὗτος: demonstrative pronoun; used either to introduce the Edomite kings or to summarize a completed list.	υἱοὶ sons Nom Masc Plur <i>predicate nominative in the closing summary</i> υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.	Χεττουρας Keturah <i>genitive dependent on υἱοὶ in the closing summary</i> Keturah: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. The closing formula gathers the whole collateral branch back under Keturah.

34 καὶ ἐγέννησεν Ἀβραὰμ τὸν Ἰσαὰκ καὶ υἱοὶ Ἰσαὰκ Ἡσαὺ καὶ Ἰακωβ

And Abraham begot Isaac; and the sons of Isaac: Esau and Jacob.

Return to Isaac and bridge to Jacob/Esau καὶ ἐγέννησεν Ἀβραὰμ

The genealogy deliberately circles back: Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac's sons are Esau and Jacob. This verse functions as a hinge from Abraham's wider fatherhood to the fraternal line whose tensions shape the rest of the chapter.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἐγέννησεν

begot

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb returning from collateral lines to Abraham's covenantal branch

→ constative aorist (genealogical begetting notice)

γεννάω: beget; the standard verb that turns a bare list into an explicit descent statement.

Ἀβραάμ

Abraham

subject of ἐγέννησεν

Abraham: the patriarch through whom the chapter narrows from universal humanity toward Israel's story. The genealogy circles back from Ishmael and Keturah to the Isaac line.

τὸν

the

Acc Masc Sing

article with the direct object Ἰσαάκ

Definite article from ὁ, ἡ, τό marking and specifying the following noun or name.

Ἰσαάκ

Isaac

direct object of ἐγέννησεν

Isaac: the son of promise and the covenantal line through Abraham.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

head noun introducing Isaac's sons

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Ἰσαάκ

Isaac

genitive dependent on υἱοὶ, naming the progenitor

Isaac: the son of promise and the covenantal line through Abraham.

Ἡσαυ

Esau

first coordinated son-name under Isaac

Esau: Esau, ancestor of Edom and focal figure of the chapter's closing dossiers.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Ἰακωβ

Jacob

second coordinated son-name under Isaac

Jacob: Jacob, the covenant heir whose line will govern the rest of Chronicles.

35 υἱοὶ Ἡσαυ Ἐλιφας καὶ Ραγουὴλ καὶ Ἰεουλ καὶ Ἰεγλομ καὶ Κορε

The sons of Esau: Eliphaz, and Ragouel, and Jeoul, and Jeglom, and Kore.

Opening of the Esau/Edom dossier υἱοὶ Ἡσαυ

The Esau section begins with his sons, not Jacob's line. Chronicles is not forgetting Israel; it is situating Israel among its nearest kin-rivals, especially Edom, whose political maturity will be highlighted next.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

head noun introducing a filial sub-list

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Ἡσαυ

Esau

genitive dependent on υἱοὶ, naming the progenitor

Esau: Esau, ancestor of Edom and focal figure of the chapter's closing dossiers. Here in the genitive after υἱοὶ to mark the ancestor whose descendants are listed.

Ἐλιφας

Eliphaz

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Eliphaz: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Ραγουὴλ

Ragouel

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Ragouel: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Ἰεουλ

Jeoul

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Jeoul: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Ἰεγλομ

Jeglom

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Jeglom: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Κορε

Kore

final coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Kore: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

36 υἱοὶ Ελιφας Θαιμαν καὶ Ωμαρ Σωφαρ καὶ Γωθαμ καὶ Κενεζ καὶ τῆς Θαμνα Αμαληκ

The sons of Eliphaz: Teman, and Omar, Sophar, and Gothom, and Kenez, and by Timna, Amalek.

Sub-branch: Eliphaz and Amalek

υἱοὶ Ελιφας

Eliphaz's descendants are listed first. The final notice καὶ τῆς Θαμνα Αμαληκ is especially pointed, since Amalek emerges from the Esau line and will later stand as one of Israel's emblematic enemies.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

head noun introducing the sons of Eliphaz

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Ελιφας

Eliphaz

genitive dependent on υἱοὶ, naming the progenitor

Eliphaz: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Θαιμαν

Teman

first coordinated descendant-name in the Eliphaz line

Teman: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Ωμαρ

Omar

coordinated descendant-name in the Eliphaz line

Omar: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Σωφαρ

Sophar

coordinated descendant-name in the Eliphaz line

Sophar: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Γωθαμ

Gothom

coordinated descendant-name in the Eliphaz line

Gothom: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Κενεζ

Kenez

coordinated descendant-name in the Eliphaz line

Kenez: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

τῆς

the

Gen Fem Sing

article with Θαμνα

Definite article from ὁ, ἡ, τό marking and specifying the following noun or name.

Θαμνα

Timna

*genitive with an implied maternal relation
introducing Amalek through Timna*

Timna: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. The compressed genitive construction preserves the terse genealogical style while signaling Timna's role in the Amalek notice.

Αμαληκ

Amalek

*final descendant-name attached through the
Timna notice*

Amalek: Amalek, fixed here within the Esau/Edom line and significant for later Israelite conflict. Amalek receives special later significance in Israel's story.

37 καὶ υἱοὶ Ραγουηλ Ναχεθ Ζαρε Σομε καὶ Μοζε

And the sons of Ragouel: Nacheth, Zare, Some, and Moze.

Sub-branch: Reuel

καὶ υἱοὶ Ραγουηλ

A parallel sub-list under Reuel balances the Esau genealogy. The repeated formula keeps the structure transparent: son-line, then grandson-line, then the expansion into Seir.

καὶ

and

*coordinating conjunction joining sibling names
or clauses*

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

*resumptive head noun introducing a nested filial
sub-list*

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Ραγουηλ

Ragouel

*genitive dependent on υἱοί, naming the
progenitor*

Ragouel: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. Here in the genitive after υἱοί to mark the ancestor whose descendants are listed.

Ναχεθ

Nacheth

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Nacheth: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Ζαρε

Zare

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Zare: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Σομε

Some

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Some: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Μοζε

Moze

final coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Moze: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

38 υἱοὶ Σηὶρ Λωταν Σωβαλ Σεβεγων Ἀνα Δησων Ὁσαρ Δαισων

The sons of Seir: Lotan, Sobal, Sebegon, Ana, Deson, Osar, and Daison.

Territorial widening: the Horites of Seir

υἱοὶ Σηὶρ

The genealogy shifts from Esau's direct descendants to the older inhabitants of Seir. This move shows that Edom is not only a family tree but a territorial-political world with preexisting local structures.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

head noun introducing a filial sub-list

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Σηὶρ

Seir

genitive dependent on υἱοὶ, naming the progenitor

Seir: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. Here in the genitive after υἱοὶ to mark the ancestor whose descendants are listed.

Λωταν

Lotan

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Lotan: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Σωβαλ

Sobal

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Sobal: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Σεβεγων

Sebegon

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Sebegon: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Ἀνα

Ana

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Ana: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Δησων

Deson

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Deson: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Ὁσαρ

Osar

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Osar: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Δαῖσων

Daison

final coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Daison: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

39 καὶ υἱοὶ Λωταν Χορρι καὶ Αἰμαν καὶ Αἰλαθ καὶ Ναμνα

And the sons of Lotan: Chorri, and Aiman, and Ailath, and Namna.

Continuation within the Seir/Horite material

καὶ υἱοὶ Λωταν

The Horite register now proceeds branch by branch. The style remains additive and administrative, fitting the chapter's concern to catalogue the land-world surrounding Esau/Edom.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

resumptive head noun introducing a nested filial sub-list

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Λωταν

Lotan

genitive dependent on υἱοί, naming the progenitor

Lotan: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. Here in the genitive after υἱοί to mark the ancestor whose descendants are listed.

Χορρι

Horri

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Horri: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Αἰμαν

Aiman

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Aiman: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Αἰλαθ

Ailath

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Ailath: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ
and

*coordinating conjunction joining sibling names
or clauses*

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Ναμνα
Namna

*final coordinated descendant-name in filial
register*

Namna: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

40 υἱοὶ Σωβαλ Γωλαμ Μαναχαθ Γαιβηλ Σωβ καὶ Ωναμ υἱοὶ δὲ Σεβεγων Αἰα καὶ Ἀνα

The sons of Sobal: Golam, Manachath, Gaibel, Sob, and Onam; and the sons of Sebegon: Aia and Ana.

Continuation within the Seir/Horite material

υἱοὶ Σωβαλ

Another Horite sub-branch follows, with the secondary notice about the sons of Sebegon. The genealogy stacks kin-groups to create a layered social map rather than a single linear ancestry.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

head noun introducing a filial sub-list

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Σωβαλ

Sobal

*genitive dependent on υἱοὶ, naming the
progenitor*

Sobal: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. Here in the genitive after υἱοὶ to mark the ancestor whose descendants are listed.

Γωλαμ

Golam

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Golam: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Μαναχαθ

Manachath

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Manachath: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Γαιβηλ

Gaibel

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Gaibel: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Σωβ

Sob

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Sob: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

*coordinating conjunction joining sibling names
or clauses*

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Ωναμ

Onam

*final name-item in the current list before a nested
filial heading begins*

Onam: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

resumptive head noun introducing a nested filial sub-list

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

δὲ

now

postpositive connective marking transition or resumption

δέ: mild connective; here it marks a fresh sub-list or resumptive turn rather than strong contrast.

Σεβεγων

Sebegon

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Sebegon: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Αἰα

Aia

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Aia: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Ανα

Ana

final coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Ana: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

41 υἱοὶ Ανα Δαισων υἱοὶ δὲ Δησων Εμερων καὶ Εσεβαν καὶ Ιεθραν καὶ Χαρραν

The sons of Ana: Daison; and the sons of Deson: Emeron, and Eseban, and Jethran, and Charran.

Continuation within the Seir/Horite material

υἱοὶ Ανα

The branching continues through Anah, Dishon, and their sons. These internal subdivisions underline that Edom's background is richly articulated long before the kings appear.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

head noun introducing a filial sub-list

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Ανα

Ana

genitive dependent on υἱοὶ, naming the progenitor

Ana: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. Here in the genitive after υἱοὶ to mark the ancestor whose descendants are listed.

Δαῖσων

Daison

final name-item in the current list before a nested filial heading begins

Daison: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

resumptive head noun introducing a nested filial sub-list

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

δὲ

now

postpositive connective marking transition or resumption

δέ: mild connective; here it marks a fresh sub-list or resumptive turn rather than strong contrast.

Δησων

Deson

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Deson: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

Εμερων

Emeron

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Emeron: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Εσεβαν

Eseban

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Eseban: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Ιεθραν

Jethran

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Jethran: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Χαρραν

Charran

final coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Charran: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

42 καὶ υἱοὶ Ὁσαρ Βαλααν καὶ Ζουκαν καὶ Ἰωκαν υἱοὶ Δαῖσων Ὡς καὶ Ἀρραν

And the sons of Osar: Balaan, and Zoukan, and Jokaan; the sons of Daison: Os and Arran.

Closure of the Seir/Horite material καὶ υἱοὶ Ὁσαρ

The final Seirite sub-list brings the territorial register to completion. The chapter has now moved from Esau's household outward into the broader web of Edomite-Horite organization.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

υἱοὶ
sons

Nom Masc Plur

resumptive head noun introducing a nested filial sub-list

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Ὁσαρ
Osar

genitive dependent on υἱοί, naming the progenitor

Osar: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. Here in the genitive after υἱοὶ to mark the ancestor whose descendants are listed.

Βαλααν
Balaan

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Balaan: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Ζουκαν
Zoukan

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Zoukan: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Ἰωκαν
Jokaan

final name-item in the current list before a nested filial heading begins

Jokaan: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

υἱοὶ

sons

Nom Masc Plur

resumptive head noun introducing a nested filial sub-list

υἱός: son; the standard genealogical heading noun introducing descendants under a named progenitor.

Δαισων

Daison

genitive dependent on υἱοὶ, naming the progenitor

Daison: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. Here in the genitive after υἱοὶ to mark the ancestor whose descendants are listed.

Ως

Os

coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Os: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

Ἀρραν

Arran

final coordinated descendant-name in filial register

Arran: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

43 καὶ οὗτοι οἱ βασιλεῖς αὐτῶν Βαλακ υἱὸς Βεωρ καὶ ὄνομα τῇ πόλει αὐτοῦ Δενναβα

And these were their kings: Balak son of Beor, and the name of his city was Dennaba.

Political heading: the kings of Edom

καὶ οὗτοι οἱ βασιλεῖς

The register becomes explicitly political. οὗτοι οἱ βασιλεῖς announces a royal dossier, parallel to Genesis 36, and signals that Edom possessed kingship before Israel's own monarchy enters the narrative world of Chronicles.

καὶ

and

conjunction introducing the Edomite royal dossier

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

οὗτοι

these

Nom Masc Plur

demonstrative heading term for the royal list

οὗτος: demonstrative pronoun; used either to introduce the Edomite kings or to summarize a completed list.

οἱ

the

Nom Masc Plur

article with βασιλεῖς

Definite article from ὁ, ἡ, τό marking and specifying the following noun or name.

βασιλεῖς

kings

Nom Masc Plur

head noun in royal heading

βασιλεῖς: kings; introduces the Edomite royal dossier as a political register rather than a family list.

αὐτῶν

their

Gen Masc Plur

possessive genitive with βασιλεῖς

αὐτός: third-person pronoun; refers to the Edomites whose kings are now being listed.

Βαλακ

Balak

first named king in the Edomite dossier

Balak: the first named king in the Edomite royal list.

υἱός

son

Nom Masc Sing

appositional filial identifier

υἱός: son; marks paternal descent in the royal or genealogical notices.

Βεωρ

Beor

genitive dependent on υἱός, naming Bela's father

Beor: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction joining sibling names or clauses

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ὄνομα

the name

Nom/Acc Neut Sing

head noun in the city-naming formula

ὄνομα: name; in the stock notice about a ruler's city it introduces the attached place-name.

τῇ

the

Dat Fem Sing

article with πόλει

Definite article from ὁ, ἡ, τό marking and specifying the following noun or name.

πόλει

city

Dat Fem Sing

dative complement in naming formula

πόλις: city; the dative follows ὄνομα in the stock formula naming a ruler's city.

αὐτοῦ

his

Gen Masc Sing

possessive genitive with πόλει

αὐτός: third-person pronoun; in these notices it regularly marks possession of a city or relation in the succession formula.

Δενναβα

Dennaba

predicate name completing the city-naming formula

Dennaba: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

44 καὶ ἀπέθανεν Βαλακ καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἀντ' αὐτοῦ Ἰωβαβ υἱὸς Ζαρα ἐκ Βοσορρας

And Balak died, and Jobab son of Zara from Bosorra reigned in his place.

Succession formula: Jobab after Bela καὶ ἀπέθανεν Βαλακ

The recurring succession pattern begins: the death of one ruler and the enthronement of the next ἀντ' αὐτοῦ. The formula gives the section annalistic rhythm, like a compressed royal archive.

καὶ
and

conjunction opening the next succession notice

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἀπέθανεν
died

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of royal death notice

→ constative aorist (death notice)

ἀποθνήσκω: die; formulaic opening of the Edomite succession notices.

Βαλακ
Balak

name-item in the succession notice

Balak: the first named king in the Edomite royal list.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction linking the death notice to the accession notice

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἐβασίλευσεν
reigned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of succession notice

→ ingressive aorist (came to reign)

βασιλεύω: reign as king; in the succession formula it marks accession to royal power.

ἀντ'
in place of

preposition in succession formula

ἀντί + genitive: in place of / instead of; formulaically marks the replacement of one ruler by another.

αὐτοῦ
him

Gen Masc Sing

genitive object of ἀντί in the succession formula

αὐτός: third-person pronoun; in these notices it regularly marks possession of a city or relation in the succession formula.

Ἰωβαβ
Jobab

name-item in the succession notice

Jobab: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

υἱὸς
son

Nom Masc Sing

appositional filial identifier

υἱός: son; marks paternal descent in the royal or genealogical notices.

Ζαρα
Zara

genitive dependent on υἱὸς, naming the father

Zara: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

ἐκ
from

preposition marking place of origin

ἐκ: from / out of; here introduces the city or land from which a ruler comes.

Βοσορρας
Bosorra

place-name governed by ἐκ, marking origin

Bosorra: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

45 καὶ ἀπέθανεν Ἰωβαβ καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἀντ' αὐτοῦ Ἀσομ ἐκ τῆς γῆς Θαιμανων

And Jobab died, and Asom from the land of the Temanites reigned in his place.

Succession formula continues

καὶ ἀπέθανεν Ἰωβαβ

A second royal succession follows immediately, reinforcing the stability and continuity of Edomite political order as represented by the list.

καὶ
and

conjunction opening the next succession notice

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἀπέθανεν
died

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of royal death notice

→ constative aorist (death notice)

ἀποθνήσκω: die; formulaic opening of the Edomite succession notices.

Ἰωβαβ
Jobab

name-item in the succession notice

Jobab: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction linking the death notice to the accession notice

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἐβασίλευσεν
reigned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of succession notice

→ ingressive aorist (came to reign)

βασιλεύω: reign as king; in the succession formula it marks accession to royal power.

ἀντ'
in place of

preposition in succession formula

ἀντί + genitive: in place of / instead of; formulaically marks the replacement of one ruler by another.

αὐτοῦ
him

Gen Masc Sing

genitive object of ἀντί in the succession formula

αὐτός: third-person pronoun; in these notices it regularly marks possession of a city or relation in the succession formula.

Ἀσομ
Asom

name-item in the succession notice

Asom: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

ἐκ
from

preposition marking place of origin

ἐκ: from / out of; here introduces the city or land from which a ruler comes.

τῆς
the

Gen Fem Sing

article with dependent genitive noun

Definite article from ὁ, ἡ, τό marking and specifying the following noun or name.

γῆς
the land

Gen Fem Sing

head noun in the place-of-origin phrase

γῆ: earth / land; here the inhabited earth as the stage of Nimrod's fame.

Θαιμανων
Temanites

ethnic/place-name dependent on γῆς

Temanites: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

46 καὶ ἀπέθανεν Ασομ καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἀντ' αὐτοῦ Αδαδ υἱὸς Βαραδ ὁ πατάξας Μαδιαμ ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ Μωαβ
καὶ ὄνομα τῇ πόλει αὐτοῦ Γεθθαίμ

And Asom died, and Adad son of Barad, who struck Madiam in the plain of Moab, reigned in his place; and the name of his city was Geththaim.

Succession formula with exploit note on Hadad

καὶ ἀπέθανεν Ασομ

The pattern briefly expands with a characterizing aside: Hadad is identified as the one who struck Midian in the plain of Moab. As with Nimrod earlier, the list momentarily opens into remembered deed, not just name.

καὶ
and

conjunction opening the next succession notice

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἀπέθανεν
died

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of royal death notice

→ constative aorist (death notice)

ἀποθνήσκω: die; formulaic opening of the Edomite succession notices.

Ασομ
Asom

subject of the death notice

Asom: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction linking death to accession

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἐβασίλευσεν
reigned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of succession notice

→ ingressive aorist (came to reign)

βασιλεύω: reign as king; in the succession formula it marks accession to royal power.

ἀντ'
in place of

preposition in succession formula

ἀντί + genitive: in place of / instead of; formulaically marks the replacement of one ruler by another.

αὐτοῦ
him

Gen Masc Sing

genitive object of ἀντί in the succession formula

αὐτός: third-person pronoun; in these notices it regularly marks possession of a city or relation in the succession formula.

Αδαδ
Adad

new royal subject in the accession notice

Adad: a recurrent Edomite royal name in the closing succession notices.

υἱός

son

Nom Masc Sing

appositional filial identifier

υἱός: son; marks paternal descent in the royal or genealogical notices.

Βαραδ

Barad

genitive dependent on υἱός, naming Adad's father

Barad: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

ὁ

the

Nom Masc Sing

article with participle or υἱός

Definite article from ὁ, ἡ, τό marking and specifying the following noun or name.

πατάξας

having struck

Aor Act Part Nom Masc Sing

circumstantial participle further identifying Adad

πατάσσω: strike / smite; the aorist participle appends a remembered exploit to Adad's name.

Μαδιαμ

Madiam

direct object of πατάξας

Madiam: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions. Midian appears here not as Abrahamic collateral line but as the people defeated by Adad.

ἐν

in

preposition governing πεδίω

ἐν + dative: in; locates Adad's victory in the plain of Moab.

τῷ

the

Dat Neut Sing

article with πεδίω

Definite article from ὁ, ἡ, τό marking and specifying the following noun or name.

πεδίω

plain

Dat Neut Sing

object of ἐν

πεδῖον: plain / open field; here the locale of Adad's victory over Midian.

Μωαβ

Moab

genitive dependent on πεδίω, specifying the plain of Moab

Moab: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction introducing the city-naming formula

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καὶ preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ὄνομα

the name

Nom Neut Sing

subject noun in the city-naming formula

ὄνομα: name; in the stock notice about a ruler's city it introduces the attached place-name.

τῇ

the

Dat Fem Sing

article with πόλει

Definite article from ὁ, ἡ, τό marking and specifying the following noun or name.

πόλει

city

Dat Fem Sing

dative complement in naming formula

πόλις: city; the dative follows ὄνομα in the stock formula naming a ruler's city.

αὐτοῦ

his

Gen Masc Sing

possessive genitive with πόλει

αὐτός: third-person pronoun; in these notices it regularly marks possession of a city or relation in the succession formula.

Γεθθαιμ

Geththaim

predicate city-name completing the formula

Geththaim: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

47 καὶ ἀπέθανεν Αδαδ καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἀντ' αὐτοῦ Σαμαα ἐκ Μασεκκας

And Adad died, and Samaa from Masekka reigned in his place.

Succession formula continues

καὶ ἀπέθανεν Αδαδ

The royal notices resume their minimalist pattern. Named cities continue to anchor the kings in specific territorial centers, making the list both dynastic and geographic.

καὶ
and

conjunction opening the next succession notice

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἀπέθανεν
died

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of royal death notice

→ constative aorist (death notice)

ἀποθνήσκω: die; formulaic opening of the Edomite succession notices.

Αδαδ
Adad

name-item in the succession notice

Adad: a recurrent Edomite royal name in the closing succession notices.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction linking the death notice to the accession notice

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἐβασίλευσεν
reigned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of succession notice

→ ingressive aorist (came to reign)

βασιλεύω: reign as king; in the succession formula it marks accession to royal power.

ἀντ'
in place of

preposition in succession formula

ἀντί + genitive: in place of / instead of; formulaically marks the replacement of one ruler by another.

αὐτοῦ
him

Gen Masc Sing

genitive object of ἀντί in the succession formula

αὐτός: third-person pronoun; in these notices it regularly marks possession of a city or relation in the succession formula.

Σαμαα
Samaa

name-item in the succession notice

Samaa: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

ἐκ
from

preposition marking place of origin

ἐκ: from / out of; here introduces the city or land from which a ruler comes.

Μασεκκας
Masekka

place-name governed by ἐκ, marking origin

Masekka: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

48 καὶ ἀπέθανεν Σαμαα καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἀντ' αὐτοῦ Σαουλ ἐκ Ρωβωθ τῆς παρὰ ποταμόν

And Samaa died, and Saul from Rooboth by the river reigned in his place.

Succession formula continues

καὶ ἀπέθανεν Σαμαα

The same annalistic rhythm persists. The cumulative effect is to portray Edom as an ordered polity with serial rulership and recognized centers of power.

καὶ
and

conjunction opening the next succession notice

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἀπέθανεν
died

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of royal death notice

→ *constative aorist (death notice)*

ἀποθνήσκω: die; formulaic opening of the Edomite succession notices.

Σαμαα
Samaa

name-item in the succession notice

Samaa: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction linking the death notice to the accession notice

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἐβασίλευσεν
reigned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of succession notice

→ *ingressive aorist (came to reign)*

βασιλεύω: reign as king; in the succession formula it marks accession to royal power.

ἀντ'
in place of

preposition in succession formula

ἀντί + genitive: in place of / instead of; formulaically marks the replacement of one ruler by another.

αὐτοῦ
him

Gen Masc Sing

genitive object of ἀντί in the succession formula

αὐτός: third-person pronoun; in these notices it regularly marks possession of a city or relation in the succession formula.

Σαουλ
Saul

name-item in the succession notice

Saul: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

ἐκ
from

preposition marking place of origin

ἐκ: from / out of; here introduces the city or land from which a ruler comes.

Ρωβωθ
Rooboth

place-name governed by ἐκ, marking origin

Rooboth: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

τῆς
the

Gen Fem Sing

article with dependent genitive noun

Definite article from ὁ, ἡ, τό marking and specifying the following noun or name.

παρὰ
by

preposition with ποταμόν

παρά + accusative: by / along; locates Rooboth with reference to the river.

ποταμόν

the river

Acc Masc Sing

object of παρά

ποταμός: river; part of the geographical
qualifier attached to Rooboth.

49 καὶ ἀπέθανεν Σαουλ καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἀντ' αὐτοῦ Βαλαεννων υἱὸς Αχοβωρ

And Saul died, and Balaennon son of Achobor reigned in his place.

Succession formula continues

καὶ ἀπέθανεν Σαουλ

Yet another succession notice drives the list forward. The formulaic repetition mirrors the Chronicler's broader archival style in this opening chapter.

καὶ

and

conjunction opening the next succession notice

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἀπέθανεν

died

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of royal death notice

→ constative aorist (death notice)

ἀποθνήσκω: die; formulaic opening of the Edomite succession notices.

Σαουλ

Saul

name-item in the succession notice

Saul: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction linking the death notice to the accession notice

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἐβασίλευσεν

reigned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of succession notice

→ ingressive aorist (came to reign)

βασιλεύω: reign as king; in the succession formula it marks accession to royal power.

ἀντ'

in place of

preposition in succession formula

ἀντί + genitive: in place of / instead of; formulaically marks the replacement of one ruler by another.

αὐτοῦ

him

Gen Masc Sing

genitive object of ἀντί in the succession formula

αὐτός: third-person pronoun; in these notices it regularly marks possession of a city or relation in the succession formula.

Βαλαεννων

Balaennon

name-item in the succession notice

Balaennon: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

υἱός

son

Nom Masc Sing

appositional filial identifier

υἱός: son; marks paternal descent in the royal or genealogical notices.

Αχοβωρ

Achobor

genitive dependent on υἱός, naming the father

Achobor: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

50 καὶ ἀπέθανεν Βαλαεννων υἱός Αχοβωρ καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἀντ' αὐτοῦ Αδαδ υἱός Βαραδ καὶ ὄνομα τῇ πόλει αὐτοῦ Φογωρ

And Balaennon son of Achobor died, and Adad son of Barad reigned in his place; and the name of his city was Phogor.

Final king before the chief-list transition καὶ ἀπέθανεν Βαλαεννων

The last royal succession in the chapter prepares for the closing shift from kings to chiefs. The recurrence of the Hadad name underlines how names and titles can recur within the Edomite dossier without implying a single individual.

καὶ

and

conjunction opening the final royal succession notice

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καὶ preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἀπέθανεν

died

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of royal death notice

→ **constative aorist (death notice)**

ἀποθνήσκω: die; formulaic opening of the Edomite succession notices.

Βαλαεννων

Balaennon

subject of the death notice

Balaennon: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

υἱός

son

Nom Masc Sing

appositional filial identifier

υἱός: son; marks paternal descent in the royal or genealogical notices.

Αχοβωρ

Achobor

genitive dependent on υἱός, naming Balaennon's father

Achobor: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction linking death to accession

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἐβασίλευσεν

reigned

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of succession notice

→ *ingressive aorist (came to reign)*

βασιλεύω: reign as king; in the succession formula it marks accession to royal power.

ἀντ'

in place of

preposition in succession formula

ἀντί + genitive: in place of / instead of; formulaically marks the replacement of one ruler by another.

αὐτοῦ

him

Gen Masc Sing

genitive object of ἀντί in the succession formula

αὐτός: third-person pronoun; in these notices it regularly marks possession of a city or relation in the succession formula.

Αδαδ

Adad

new royal subject in the accession notice

Adad: a recurrent Edomite royal name in the closing succession notices.

υἱός

son

Nom Masc Sing

appositional filial identifier

υἱός: son; marks paternal descent in the royal or genealogical notices.

Βαραδ

Barad

genitive dependent on υἱός, naming Adad's father

Barad: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction introducing the city-naming formula

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ὄνομα

the name

Nom Neut Sing

subject noun in the city-naming formula

ὄνομα: name; in the stock notice about a ruler's city it introduces the attached place-name.

τῇ

the

Dat Fem Sing

article with πόλει

Definite article from ὁ, ἡ, τό marking and specifying the following noun or name.

πόλει

city

Dat Fem Sing

dative complement in naming formula

πόλις: city; the dative follows ὄνομα in the stock formula naming a ruler's city.

αὐτοῦ

his

Gen Masc Sing

possessive genitive with πόλει

αὐτός: third-person pronoun; in these notices it regularly marks possession of a city or relation in the succession formula.

Φογωρ

Phogor

predicate city-name completing the formula

Phogor: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

51 καὶ ἀπέθανεν Αδαδ καὶ ἦσαν ἡγεμόνες Εδωμ ἡγεμὼν Θαμανα ἡγεμὼν Γωλα ἡγεμὼν Ιεθετ

And Adad died, and there were chiefs of Edom: chief Thamana, chief Gola, chief Jetheth,

Transition from kings to chiefs καὶ ἀπέθανεν Αδαδ

With the death of the last named king the chapter changes register again: ἦσαν ἡγεμόνες Εδωμ. Kingship yields to a territorial list of chiefs, broadening the political map from dynastic succession to clan leadership.

καὶ

and

conjunction opening the transition from kings to chiefs

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἀπέθανεν

died

Aor Act Indic 3 Sing

main verb of royal death notice

→ constative aorist (death notice)

ἀποθνήσκω: die; formulaic opening of the Edomite succession notices.

Αδαδ

Adad

subject of the final death notice in the royal sequence

Adad: a recurrent Edomite royal name in the closing succession notices.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction introducing the chief-list

καί: simple coordinator; in genealogical registers the repeated καί preserves the additive, ledger-like rhythm of the source.

ἦσαν

there were

Imperf Act Indic 3 Plur

main verb introducing the list of chiefs

→ imperfect of list-existence

εἰμί: be; here existential, opening the final register of Edomite chiefs.

ἡγεμόνες

chiefs

Nom Masc Plur

predicate nominative introducing the chief-list

ἡγεμὼν: chief / clan-leader / ruler; renders the political-administrative leadership structure of Edom at the chapter's close.

Εδωμ

Edom

genitive dependent on ἡγεμόνες, identifying the polity

Edom: Edom, both kin-nation and political counterpart to Israel in the chapter's close. The register now shifts from kingship to clan leadership within Edom.

ἡγεμὼν

chief

Nom Masc Sing

repeated title introducing each named chief

ἡγεμὼν: chief / clan-leader; repeated formulaically before each named Edomite leader.

Θαμανα

Thamana

first named chief in the Edomite chief-list

Thamana: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

ἡγεμὼν

chief

Nom Masc Sing

repeated title introducing each named chief

ἡγεμὼν: chief / clan-leader; repeated formulaically before each named Edomite leader.

Γωλα

Gola

second named chief in the Edomite chief-list

Gola: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

ἡγεμὼν

chief

Nom Masc Sing

repeated title introducing each named chief

ἡγεμὼν: chief / clan-leader; repeated formulaically before each named Edomite leader.

Ιεθετ

Jetheth

third named chief in the Edomite chief-list

Jetheth: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

52 ἡγεμῶν Ελιβας ἡγεμῶν Ηλας ἡγεμῶν Φινων

chief Elibamas, chief Helas, chief Phinon,

Continuation of the chiefs of Edom

ἡγεμῶν Ελιβας

The repeated title ἡγεμῶν structures the close of the chapter. These are not narrative characters but territorial or clan authorities, the administrative texture of Edom.

ἡγεμῶν

chief

Nom Masc Sing

repeated title introducing each named chief

ἡγεμῶν: chief / clan-leader; repeated formulaically before each named Edomite leader.

Ελιβας

Elibamas

name-item governed by the repeated title ἡγεμῶν

Elibamas: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

ἡγεμῶν

chief

Nom Masc Sing

repeated title introducing each named chief

ἡγεμῶν: chief / clan-leader; repeated formulaically before each named Edomite leader.

Ηλας

Helas

name-item governed by the repeated title ἡγεμῶν

Helas: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

ἡγεμῶν

chief

Nom Masc Sing

repeated title introducing each named chief

ἡγεμῶν: chief / clan-leader; repeated formulaically before each named Edomite leader.

Φινων

Phinon

name-item governed by the repeated title ἡγεμῶν

Phinon: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

53 ἡγεμῶν Κενεζ ἡγεμῶν Θαιμαν ἡγεμῶν Μαβσαρ

chief Kenez, chief Teman, chief Mabsar,

Continuation of the chiefs of Edom ἡγεμῶν Κενεζ

The chief-list continues in the same repetitive formula, carrying the chapter toward a cadential close.
The style is deliberately catalogic and non-narrative.

ἡγεμῶν

chief

Nom Masc Sing

repeated title introducing each named chief

ἡγεμῶν: chief / clan-leader; repeated formulaically before each named Edomite leader.

Κενεζ

Kenez

name-item governed by the repeated title ἡγεμῶν

Kenez: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

ἡγεμῶν

chief

Nom Masc Sing

repeated title introducing each named chief

ἡγεμῶν: chief / clan-leader; repeated formulaically before each named Edomite leader.

Θαιμαν

Teman

name-item governed by the repeated title ἡγεμῶν

Teman: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

ἡγεμῶν

chief

Nom Masc Sing

repeated title introducing each named chief

ἡγεμῶν: chief / clan-leader; repeated formulaically before each named Edomite leader.

Μαβσαρ

Mabsar

name-item governed by the repeated title ἡγεμῶν

Mabsar: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

54 ἡγεμῶν Μεγεδιηλ ἡγεμῶν Ηραμ οὔτοι ἡγεμόνες Εδωμ

chief Magediel, chief Hiram; these are the chiefs of Edom.

Closing formula: the chiefs of Edom complete the chapter ἡγεμῶν Μεγεδιηλ

The final summary οὔτοι ἡγεμόνες Εδωμ closes the whole chapter by naming Edom not simply as kin to Israel but as a fully articulated people with remembered descent, rulers, and territorial leadership.
The universal genealogy has narrowed to Israel's immediate neighbor-world.

ἡγεμὼν

chief

Nom Masc Sing

repeated title introducing each named chief

ἡγεμὼν: chief / clan-leader; repeated formulaically before each named Edomite leader.

Μεγεδιηλ

Magediel

name-item governed by the repeated title ἡγεμὼν

Magediel: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

ἡγεμὼν

chief

Nom Masc Sing

repeated title introducing each named chief

ἡγεμὼν: chief / clan-leader; repeated formulaically before each named Edomite leader.

Ἡραμ

Hiram

name-item governed by the repeated title ἡγεμὼν

Hiram: a transliterated proper name preserved from the Genesis/Chronicles genealogical traditions.

οὗτοι

these

Nom Masc Plur

demonstrative subject in the closing summary

οὗτοι: demonstrative pronoun; used either to introduce the Edomite kings or to summarize a completed list.

ἡγεμόνες

chiefs

Nom Masc Plur

predicate nominative in the closing summary

ἡγεμὼν: chief / clan-leader / ruler; renders the political-administrative leadership structure of Edom at the chapter's close.

Ἐδωμ

Edom

genitive identifying the polity summarized by the chief-list

Edom: Edom, both kin-nation and political counterpart to Israel in the chapter's close. The final summary closes the whole chapter with Edom as a fully articulated political neighbor-world.

On the labels. Parsing gives Tense-Voice-Mood-Person-Number (+ Case-Number-Gender for participles) and lemma. The *syntactic-function* and **semantic-force** tiers follow standard intermediate-grammar categories (e.g. Wallace, *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics*); both involve interpretive judgment, and the majority reading has been chosen where opinions differ. Lexical notes condense commonly cited data (etymology, sense range, synonym contrasts, NT frequency, OT/LXX echoes) and are no substitute for a lexicon.

On the discourse tier. Discourse structure operates above the word, so it is shown at the clause/verse level (the connective, the relation it signals, and the role of the clause) and summarized in the chapter outline. Relation labels, any proposed chiasm, and the paragraph divisions reflect a common reading of the argument; other discourse analyses segment and label some relations differently.