

ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE BIBLE

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This article identifies all of the people whose proper names occur in the Bible, excluding the deuterocanonical books.

The names are set out alphabetically as they are spelled in the King James Version, with variant spellings enclosed in brackets []. The meaning of the name is then given in parentheses (). Under each entry, various individuals bearing this name are differentiated by boldface brackets, like this: **[1]**; **[2]**; and so on. Then follows a description of the character, with several Bible verses listed where the name occurs. (Not all verses could be given; so if the reader is considering a passage that is not cited in the section, he must choose the character that would most likely be identical with the person in his passage.)

We have made no attempt to designate each person as a Palite, Harodite, Gileadite, and so on. Many of these designations refer to the ancestor of an individual; in other cases, they refer to the person's city, district, or distinctive clan. It is often a guess as to which meaning is intended.

The meanings of the names are not infallibly accurate; they are simply interesting possibilities. These names are ancient and their history is obscure and uncertain.

Many people in Scripture bear the same name. In dozens of cases, we cannot determine whether an individual in one book is identical with someone having the same name in another book. In the ancient world, a person was often called by more than one name.

In the transmission of Scripture, copyists occasionally made errors. Surely Reuel was not also called Deuel, nor Jemuel called Nemuel, and so on. Yet which is original? Only in a few cases do we have any clues.

We find variant forms and contractions of names through the Bible. They probably presented little difficulty to an ancient reader. But this further complicates the identification problem for us.

The Hebrew genealogies are abbreviated at many points. At times it is difficult to distinguish a man from his ancestor. Consider also the problem of trying to match an abbreviated list with a fuller list. Either the names in the abbreviated list are independent of the longer list or they are already included in it. In other words, we may find the same person included in two lists or two different people in two lists.

In a few cases, our English versions use the same word to transliterate several similar Hebrew names. In these instances, we have recorded a separate entry for each Hebrew name (e.g., Iddo).

Jaakan [Jakan] ("intelligent"), a son of Ezer son of Seir (Deut. 10:6; 1 Chron. 1:42). In Genesis 36:27, he is called Akan. Many scholars believe the reference in the Deuteronomy passage is to a city.

Jaakobah ("to Jacob"), a descendant of Simeon (1 Chron. 4:36).

Jaalah [Jaala] ("elevation"), a servant of Solomon whose descendants returned from the Exile (Ezra 2:56; Neh. 7:58).

Jaalam ("hidden"), a duke of Edom (Gen. 36:5, 14, 18; 1 Chron. 1:35).

Jaanaï ("answerer"), a descendant of Gad (1 Chron. 5:12).

Jaare-oregim ("foresters"), father of Elhanan, slayer of Goliath the Gittite (2 Sam. 21:19). Some suggest this is a copyist's error for Jair, another name of Elhanan's father (1 Chron. 20:5).

Jaasau ("maker"), one who married a foreign wife (Ezra 10:37).

Jaasiel [Jasiel] ("God is maker"). **[1]** One of David's mighty men (1 Chron. 11:47). **[2]** A cousin of Saul's (1 Chron. 27:21).

Jaazaniah ("Jehovah is hearing"). **[1]** A captain of the forces who joined Gedaliah (2 Kings 25:23). He is the Jezaniah ("Jehovah determines; Jehovah hears") of Jer. 40:8; 42: 1, and possibly the Azariah of Jer. 43:2. **[2]** A chief of the tribe of Reuben, a son of a certain man named Jeremiah but not the prophet (Jer. 35:3). **[3]** One enticing the people to idolatry (Ezek. 8: 11). **[4]** A wicked prince of Judah seen in Ezekiel's vision (Ezek. 11:1).

Jaaziah ("Jehovah is determining"), a descendant of Merari living in Solomon's day (1 Chron. 24:26-27).

Jaaziel ("God is determining"), a temple musician in David's time (1 Chron. 15:18). He is called Aziel ("God is might") in verse 20.

Jabal ("moving"), son of Lamech, a nomad (Gen. 4:20).

Jabesh ("dry place"), father of Shallum, who killed Zechariah and reigned in his place (2 Kings 15:10-14).

Jabez ("height"), head of a family of Judah (1 Chron. 4:9-10).

Jabin ("intelligent; observed"). **[1]** A king of Hazor defeated by Joshua (Josh. II: 1). **[2]** Another king of Hazor who oppressed Israel and was defeated by Deborah (Judg. 4).

Jachan ("afflicting"), a descendant of Gad (1 Chron. 5: 13).

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Jachin ("founding" or "he will establish"). [1] A son of Simeon (Gen. 46: 10; Exod. 6:15; Num. 26: 12). He is called Jarib in 1 Chronicles 4:24. [2] A priest in Jerusalem after the Babylonian Captivity (1 Chron. 9: 10; Neh. 11: 10). [3] Head of a family of Aaron (1 Chron. 24:17). *See Jarib.*

Jacob ("supplanter; following after"). [1] Son of Isaac, twin of Esau, and an ancestor of Christ. He bought Esau's birthright and became the father of the Jewish nation (Gen. 25-50; Matt. 1:2). God changed his name from Jacob to Israel ("God strives"; Gen. 32:28; 35:10). [2] The father of Joseph, the husband of Mary (Matt. 1:15-16). *See also Heli.*

Jada ("knowing"), a descendant of Judah (1 Chron. 2:28, 32).

Jadau ("friend"), one who married a foreign wife (Ezra 10:43).

Jaddua ("very knowing; known"). [1] One who sealed the covenant (Neh. 10:21). [2] The last high priest mentioned in the Old Testament (Neh. 12:11,22).

Jacob's well. This well near Sychar is traditionally identified as Jacob's well, located near the land the patriarch gave to his son Joseph. It was here that Jesus talked with the woman of Samaria (John 4).



Jadon ("judging"), one who helped repair the wall (Neh. 3:7).

Jael ("a wild goat"), wife of Heber who killed Sisera (Judg. 4:17-22; 5:6,24).

Jahath ("comfort; revival"). [1] A descendant of Judah (1 Chron. 4:2). [2], [3], [4], [5] Four descendants of Levi (1 Chron. 6:30, 43; 23:10-11; 24:22). [5] An overseer of temple repair (2 Chron. 34:12).

Jahaziah ("Jehovah reveals"), one who assisted in recording those who had foreign wives (Ezra 10: 15).

Jahaziel ("God reveals"). [1] One who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:4). [2] A priest who helped bring the ark of the covenant into the temple (1 Chron. 16:6). [3] Son of Hebron (1 Chron. 23:19; 24:23). [4] A Levite who encouraged Jehoshaphat's army against the Moabites (2 Chron. 20: 14). [5] A chief man whose son returned from Babylon (Ezra 8:5).

Jahdai ("Jehovah leads" or "leader; guide"), one of the family of Caleb the spy (1 Chron. 2:47).

Jahdiel ("union of God; God gives joy"), head of a family of Manasseh east of the Jordan (1 Chron. 5:24).

Jahdo ("union"), descendant of Gad (1 Chron. 5: 14).

Jahleel ("God waits; wait for God"), a son of Zebulun (Gen. 46: 14; Num. 26:26).

Jahmai ("Jehovah protects"), head of a clan of Issachar (1 Chron. 7:2).

Jahzeel [Jahziel] ("God apportions"), a son of Naphtali listed three times (Gen. 46:24; Num 26:48; 1 Chron. 7:13).

Jahzerah ("Jehovah protects"), a priest of the family of Immer whose descendants dwelt in Jerusalem (1 Chron. 9: 12). Perhaps another name for Ahasai (q.v.).

Jahziel, *See Jahzeel.*

Jair ("Jehovah enlightens"). [1] A descendant of Judah through his father and of Manasseh through his mother (Num. 32:41; Deut. 3: 14; 1 Kings 4: 13; 1 Chron. 2:22). [2] Judge of Israel for twenty-three years (Judg. 10:3-5). [3] The father of Mordecai, Esther's cousin (Esther 2:5). [4] *See Jaare-oregim.*

Jairus ("enlightened"), a ruler of a synagogue near Capernaum whose daughter Jesus raised from the dead (Luke 8:41).

Jakan. *See Jaakan.*

Jakeh ("hearkening"), the father of Agur, the wise man (Prov. 30:1).

Jakim ("a setter up"). [1] Descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8: 19). [2] Head of a family descended from Aaron (1 Chron. 24:12).

Jalon ("Jehovah abides"), a descendant of Caleb the spy (1 Chron. 4: 17).

Jambres, one of the Egyptian magicians who opposed Moses (Exod. 7:9-13; 2 Tim. 3:8; cf. Exod. 7:9-13).

James (Greek form of Jacob). [1] The son of Zebedee and brother of John called to be one of the twelve. He

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was slain by Herod Agrippa I (Matt. 4:21; Mark 5:37; Luke 9:54; Acts 12:2). [2] The son of Alphaeus, another of the twelve apostles. He is probably the same as James "the less," the son of Mary. By "the less" is meant his age or height in relation to James the son of Zebedee (Matt. 10:3; Mark 15:40; Acts 1:13). [3] The brother of Jesus (Matt. 13:55). After Christ's resurrection, he became a believer (1 Cor. 15:7) and a leader of the church at Jerusalem (Acts 12:17; Gal. 1:19; 2:9). He wrote the epistle of James (James 1:1). [4] Unknown person mentioned as "the brother of Judas." Most view this as an incorrect translation and would render "...Judas, the son of James" (Luke 6:16; Acts 1:13).

Jamin ("right hand; favor"). [1] A son of Simeon (Gen. 46:10; Exod. 6:15; Num. 26:12; 1 Chron. 4:24). [2] A descendant of Ram (1 Chron. 2:27). [3] A priest who explained the Law (Neh. 8:7).

Jamlech ("Jehovah rules"), a prince of Simeon (1 Chron. 4:34).

Janna, an ancestor of Christ (Luke 3:24).

Jannes ("he who seduces"), an Egyptian magician who opposed Moses (2 Tim. 3:8-9; cf. Exod. 7:9-13).

Japheth ("the extender; fair; enlarged"), second son of Noah, considered the father of the Indo-European races (Gen. 5:32; 6:10; 7:13; 9:18, 23, 27; 1 Chron. 1:4-5).

Japhia ("high"). [1] Amorite king of Lachish defeated by Joshua (Josh. 10:3). [2] A son of David (2 Sam. 5:15; 1 Chron. 3:7; 14:6).

Japhlet ("Jehovah causes to escape"), a descendant of Asher (1 Chron. 7:32-33).

Jarah [Jehoadah] ("unveiler; honey"), a son of Ahaz of the family of Saul (1 Chron. 9:42). He is called Jehoadah ("Jehovah unveils; Jehovah has numbered") in 1 Chronicles 8:36.

Jareb ("contender; avenger"), a king of Assyria (Hos. 5:13; 10:6); surely a nickname.

Jared [Jered] ("descending"), a descendant of Seth and ancestor of Christ (Gen. 5:15-20; 1 Chron. 1:2; Luke 3:37).

Jaresiah ("Jehovah gives a couch"), a descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8:27).

Jarha, an Egyptian servant who married his master's daughter (1 Chron. 2:34-35).

Jarib ("striving"). [1] A chief man under Ezra (Ezra 8:16). [2] A priest who took a foreign wife during the Exile (Ezra 10:18). [3] *See* Jachin [1].

Jaroah ("new moon"), a descendant of Gad (1 Chron. 5:14).

Jashen ("shining"), the father of some, or one, of David's mighty men (2 Sam. 23:32). But the text probably should read thus: "... Jashen, Jonathan the son of Shammah the Hararite." Thus, Jashen would be one of the mighty men, and Shage (1 Chron. 11:34) is the same as Shammah (2 Sam. 23:33). *See also* Hashem.

Jasher ("upright"), one who wrote a now lost book (Josh. 10:13; 2 Sam. 1:18).

Jashobeam ("the people return"). [1] One of David's mighty men (1 Chron. 11:11; 27:2). [2] One who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:6). *See* Adino.

Jashub ("turning back"). [1] One who took a foreign wife (Ezra 10:29). *See* Jashubi-lehem. [2] *See* Job [2].

Jashubi-lehem ("turning back to Bethlehem"), a descendant of Judah (1 Chron. 4:22).

Jasiel, *See* Jaasiel.

Jason ("healing"). [1] Paul's host during his stay at Thessalonica (Acts 17:5-9). [2] A Jewish Christian kinsman of Paul who sent salutations to Rome (Rom. 16:21).

Jathniel ("God is giving"), a gatekeeper of the tabernacle (1 Chron. 26:2).

Javan (personification of the eastern Greeks, "Ionians"), fourth son of Japheth (Gen. 10:2, 4; 1 Chron. 1:5, 7).

Jaziz ("shining"), David's chief shepherd (1 Chron. 27:31).

Jeaterai ("steadfast"), a descendant of Gershon (1 Chron. 6:21).

Jeberechiah ("Jehovah is blessing"), the father of the Zechariah whom Isaiah took as a witness (Isa. 8:2).

Jecamiah [Jekamiah] ("may Jehovah establish"). [1] A descendant of Judah (1 Chron. 2:41). [2] A son of King Jeconiah (Jehoiachin; 1 Chron. 3:18).

Jecholiah [Jecoliah] ("Jehovah is able"), mother of Uzziah (or Azariah), king of Judah (2 Kings 15:2; 2 Chron. 26:3).

Jechonias, Greek form of Jeconiah. *See* Jehoiachin.

Jecoliah, *See* Jecholiah.

Jeconiah. *See* Jehoiachin.

Jedaiah ("Jehovah is praise"). [1] A descendant of Simeon (1 Chron. 4:37). [2] One who helped repair the wall (Neh. 3:10).

Jedaiah ("Jehovah is knowing"). [1] A priest of Jerusalem (1 Chron. 9:10; 24:7; Ezra 2:36; Neh. 7:39). [2] A priest who returned with Zerubbabel (Neh. 11:10; 12:6, 19; Zech. 6:10, 14). [3] Another priest who came up with Zerubbabel (Neh. 12:7, 21).

Jediael ("God knows"). [1] A son of Benjamin (1 Chron. 7:6, 10-11). Possibly the same as Ashbel (1 Chron. 8:1). [2] One of David's mighty men (1 Chron. 11:45). [3] One who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:20). [4] A descendant of Korah, son of Meshelemiah (1 Chron. 26:2).

Jedidah ("beloved"), mother of King Josiah (2 Kings 22:1).

Jedidiah ("Beloved of Jehovah"), the name God gave Solomon through Nathan (2 Sam. 12:25).

Jeduthun ("a choir of praise"), one of the three chief musicians of the service of song (1 Chron. 9:16; 16:38-40).

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42; 25:1-6; Neh. 11:17). He was also named Ethan (1 Chron. 6:44; 15:17, 19).

Jeezer (contracted form of Abiezer, "father of help"), a descendant of Manasseh (Num. 26:30). Probably the same as the Abiezer of Joshua's time (Josh. 17:2; 1 Chron. 7:18).

Jehaleleel [Jehalelel] ("God is praised"). [1] A descendant of Judah through Caleb the spy (1 Chron. 4:16). [2] A descendant of Merari in the time of Hezekiah (2 Chron. 29:12).

Jehdeiah ("union of Jehovah"). [1] A descendant of Levi in David's time (1 Chron. 24:20). [2] An overseer of David (1 Chron. 27:30).

Jehezkel ("God is strong"), a priest with sanctuary duty (1 Chron. 24:16).

Jehiah ("Jehovah is living"), a Levite gatekeeper of the ark (1 Chron. 15:24).

Jehiel ("God is living"). [1] A singer in the tabernacle in David's time (1 Chron. 15:18; 16:5). [2] A descendant of Gershon (1 Chron. 23:8; 29:8). [3] A companion of the sons of David (1 Chron. 27:32). [4] A son of Jehoshaphat (2 Chron. 21:2). [5] A son of Heman the singer (2 Chron. 29:14). [6] A Levite in charge of the dedicated things in the temple (2 Chron. 31:13). [7] A chief priest in Josiah's day (2 Chron. 35:8). [8] Father of one who returned from the Exile (Ezra 8:9). [9] Father of the one who first admitted taking a foreign wife during the Exile (Ezra 10:2). [10], [11] Two who had taken foreign wives (Ezra 10:21, 26). [12] Another name for Jehiah (q.v.).

Jehieli, a Levite set over the treasures of the sanctuary in David's time (1 Chron. 26:21-22). *See* Jehiel.

Jehizkiah ("Jehovah is strong" or "Jehovah strengthens"), an opponent of those who would have made fellow Jews slaves (2 Chron. 28:12). *See* Hezekiah.

Jehoadah. *See* Jarah.

Jehoaddan ("Jehovah gives delight"), mother of King Amaziah and wife of King Joash (2 Kings 14:2; 2 Chron. 25:1).

Jehoahaz ("Jehovah upholds"). [1] Son and successor of Jehu on the throne of Israel. His reign was one of disaster (2 Kings 10:35; 13:225). [2] The son of Josiah and ruler of Judah for three months before he was deposed by Pharaoh Necho (2 Kings 23:30-34; 2 Chron. 36:1-4). He was also called Shallum before becoming king (1 Chron. 3:15; Jer. 22:11). [3] *See* Ahaziah [2].

Jehoash [Joash] ("Jehovah has given; Jehovah supports"). [1] The ninth king of Judah. Until the time of Jehoiada the priest's death Jehoash followed God; afterwards, he brought idolatry and disaster to his country (2 Kings 11:21-12:21). He is more frequently called by the shortened form of his name, Joash. [2] The



Jeroboam's capital. King Jeroboam of Israel fortified the city of Shechem and made it his capital for a time. Jeroboam incurred God's wrath by building shrines in Dan and Bethel to rival the Jerusalem temple.

twelfth king of Israel; he was successful in many military campaigns (2 Kings 13:9-14:16). He is most frequently called Joash, an abbreviated form of his name.

Jehohanan ("Jehovah is gracious"). [1] A gatekeeper of the tabernacle in David's time (1 Chron. 26:3). [2] A chief captain of Judah (2 Chron. 17:15). [3] Father of one who aided Jehoiada (2 Chron. 23:1). [4] One who married a foreign wife during the Exile (Ezra 10:28). [5] A priest who returned to Jerusalem with Zerubbabel (Neh. 12:13). [6] A singer at the purification of the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 12:42).

Jehoiachin ("Jehovah establishes"), ruler of Judah when it was captured by Nebuchadnezzar. He was an ancestor of Christ (2 Kings 24:8-16; 2 Chron. 36:9-10; Matt. 1:11-12). Jeconiah [Jechonias] ("Jehovah is able") is an altered form of his name (1 Chron. 3:16-17; Jer. 24:1) as is Coniah ("Jehovah is creating"; Jer. 22:24, 28; 37:1).

Jehoiada ("Jehovah knows"). [1] The father of one of David's officers (2 Sam. 8:18; 1 Kings 1:8, 26). [2] The chief priest of the temple for many years of the monarchy. He hid Joash from Athaliah for 6 years (2 Kings 11-12:9). [3] One who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:27). [4] A counselor of David (1 Chron. 27:34). [5] One who helped to repair a gate of Jerusalem.

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[6] A priest replaced by Zephaniah (Jer. 29:26). *See* Joiada.

Jehoiakim ("Jehovah sets up" or "Jehovah has established"), the name given to Eliakim by Pharaoh Necho when he made him king of Judah. The name probably means that Necho claimed Jehovah had authorized him to put Eliakim on the throne (2 Kings 23:3~24:6). Not to be confused with Joiakim.

Jehoiarib ("Jehovah contends"). [1] A priest in Jerusalem (1 Chron. 9: 10). [2] Head of a family of Aaron (1 Chron. 24:7). Not to be confused with Joiarib.

Jehonadab [Jonadab] ("Jehovah is liberal"). [1] Descendant of Rechab, who forbade his followers and descendants to drink wine and live in houses (Jer, 35:6-19; 2 Kings 10:15,23). [2] The sly son of David's brother, Shimeah (2 Sam. 13:3, 5, 32, 35).

Jehonathan ("Jehovah gives"). [1] An overseer of David's storehouses (1 Chron. 27:25). [2] One sent by Jehoshaphat to teach the Law (2 Chron. 17:8). [3] A priest (Neh. 12:18). He is called Jonathan in Neh. 12:35.

Jehoram [Joram] ("Jehovah is high"). Joram is a shortened form of the name. [1] Son and successor of Jehoshaphat to the throne of Judah and an ancestor of Christ (2 Kings 8: 16-24; Matt. 1:8). [2] The ninth king of Israel, slain by Jehu (2 Kings 1:17; 3:1-6; 9:24). [3] A priest commissioned to teach the people (2 Chron. 17:8); also called Hadoram.

Jehoshabeath [Jehosheba] ("Jehovah makes oath"), a daughter of Jehoram, king of Judah, who helped conceal Joash (2 Chron. 22: 11). In 2 Kings 1:2, she is called Jehosheba.

Jeremiah's home. The mound of Rasel-Harrubeh 5 km. (3 mi.) northeast of Jerusalem is thought to be the site of biblical Anathoth, the home of Jeremiah. This well fortified city stood on a ridge overlooking the Jordan River Valley. Destroyed by Babylonian armies in the late seventh century B.C. • Anathoth was repopulated by Jews returning from the Exile (Neh. 11 :32).



Jehoshaphat [Josaphat] ("Jehovah is judge"). [1] The recorder of David (2 Sam. 8: 16; 20:24; 1 Kings 4:3). [2] An officer of Solomon (1 Kings 4: 17). [3] Father of Jehu, who conspired against Joram (2 Kings 9:2,14). [4] A priest who helped to bring the ark of the covenant from Obed-edom (1 Chron. 15:24). [5] Faithful king of Judah and an ancestor of Christ (1 Kings 22:41-50; Matt. 1:8).

Jehosheba. *See* Jehoshabeath.

Jehoshua. *See* Joshua.

Jehozabad ("Jehovah endows"). [1] A servant who killed Jehoash (2 Kings 12:21; 2 Chron. 24:26). [2] A gatekeeper descended from Korah (1 Chron. 26:4). [3] A chief captain of Jehoshaphat (2 Chron. 17:18). Not to be confused with Jozabad.

Jehozadak. *See* Josedech.

Jehu ("Jehovah is he"). [1] The prophet who brought tidings of disaster to Baasha of Israel (1 Kings 16:1-12; 2 Chron. 19:2). [2] The tenth king of Israel (1 Kings 19:16-17; 2 Kings 9-10). His corrupt leadership weakened the nation. [3] A descendant of Hezron (1 Chron. 2:38). [4] A descendant of Simeon (1 Chron. 4:35). [5] One who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:3).

Jehubbah ("hidden"), a descendant of Asher (1 Chron. 7:34).

Jehucal [Jucal] ("Jehovah is able"), a messenger of Zedekiah (Jer. 37:3; 38:1).

Jehudi ("a Jew"), a man who brought Baruch to the princes and read the king Jeremiah's prophecies (Jer. 36:14, 21, 23).

Jehudijah ("the Jewess"), the wife of Ezra and descendant of Caleb (1 Chron. 4: 18).

Jehush ("collector"), a man of the family of Saul (1 Chron. 8:39). Not to be confused with Jeush.

Jeiel [Jehiel] ("God snatches away"). [1] A chief of the tribe of Reuben (1 Chron. 5:7). [2] An ancestor of Saul (1 Chron. 9:35). [3] One of David's mighty men (1 Chron. 11:44). [4] A singer and gatekeeper of the tabernacle (1 Chron. 15:18, 21; 16:5). [5] A descendant of Asaph (2 Chron. 20:14). [6] A scribe or recorder of Uzziah (2 Chron. 26: 11). [7] A Levite in Hezekiah's time (2 Chron. 29: 13). [8] A chief Levite in the days of Josiah (2 Chron. 35:9). [9] One who returned to Jerusalem with Ezra (Ezra 8: 13). [10] One who married a foreign wife during the Exile (Ezra 10:43).

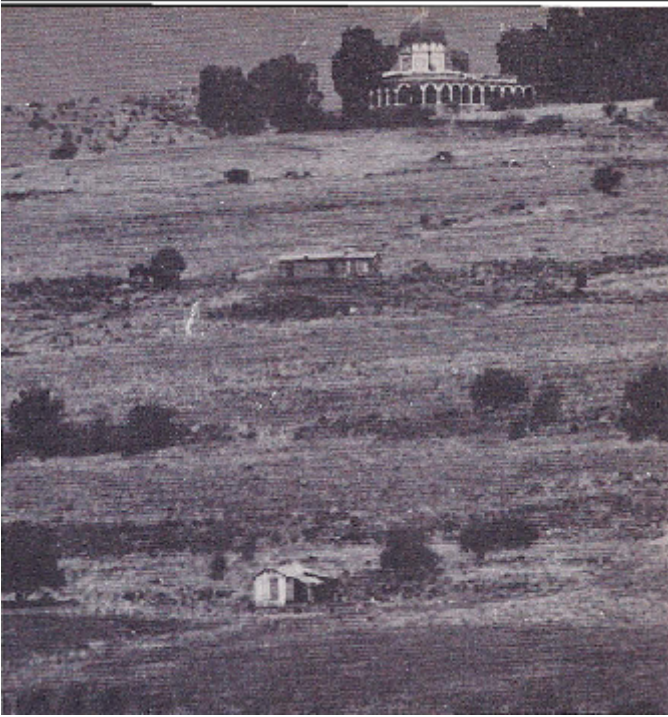
Jekameam ("standing of the people"), a descendant of Levi (1 Chron. 23: 19; 24:23).

Jekamiah. *See* Jecamiah.

Jekuthiel ("God is mighty"), a descendant of the spy Caleb (1 Chron. 4: 18).

Jemima ("little dove"), first daughter of Job to be born after his restoration from affliction (Job 42: 14).

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Mount of Beatitudes. This traditional site of Jesus' Sermon on the Mount is located on the northern edge of the Plain of Gennesaret. In 1937, the Italian dictator Benito Mussolini ordered the construction of a convent that now stands at the top of the hill.

the Exile (Neh. 10:2; 12:1, 12). [7] A descendant of Jonadab (Jer. 35:3). [8] A prophet whose activity covered the reigns of the last five kings of Judah. He denounced the policies and idolatries of his nation (Jer. 1; 20; 26; 36).

Jeremias, Greek form of Jeremiah (q.v.).

Jeremoth ("elevation"). [1] A son of Beriah (1 Chron. 8: 14). [2], [3] Two who married foreign wives (Ezra 10:26-27). [4] A son of Mushi, descendant of Levi (1 Chron. 23:23). He is called Jerimoth in 1 Chronicles 24:30. [5] One appointed by David to the song service of the temple (1 Chron. 25:22). He is called Jerimoth in 1 Chronicles 25:4.

Jeriah [Jerijah] ("Jehovah is foundation"), a descendant of Hebron in the days of David (1 Chron. 23:19; 24:23; 26:31).

Jeribai ("Jehovah contends"), one of David's mighty men (1 Chron. 11:46).

Jeriel ("foundation of God"), a descendant of Issachar (1 Chron. 7:2).

Jerijah. See Jeriah.

Jerimoth ("elevation"). [1] A son of Bela (1 Chron. 7:7). [2] A son of Becher, son of Benjamin (1 Chron. 7:8). [3] One who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:5). [4] A ruler of the tribe of Naphtali (1 Chron. 27: 19). [5] A son of David (2 Chron. 11: 18). [6] See Jeremoth [4], [5].

Jerioth ("tremulousness"), a wife or concubine of Caleb (1 Chron. 2:18).

Jeroboam ("enlarger; he pleads the people's cause"). [1] The first king of Israel after the division of the kingdom. He reigned for 22 years (1 Kings 11:26-40; 12: 1-14:20). [2] The thirteenth king of Israel; his Israel was strong but overtly idolatrous (2 Kings 14:23-29).

Jeroham ("loved"). [1] A Levite, the grandfather of Samuel (1 Sam. 1: 1; 1 Chron. 6:27). [2] A descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 9:8). [3] Head of a family of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8:27). [4] A priest whose son lived in Jerusalem after the Exile (1 Chron. 9: 12; Neh. 11: 12). [5] Father of two who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:7). [6] Father of Azareel, prince of Dan (1 Chron. 27:22). [7] Father of one who helped Jehoiada to set Joash on the throne of Judah (2 Chron. 23: 1).

Jerubbaal ("contender with Baal"), the name given to Gideon by his father (Judg. 6:32; 7: 1; 8:29).

Jerubbesheth ("contender with the idol"), name given to Jerubbaal (Gideon) by those who wanted to avoid pronouncing Baal (2 Sam. 11:21).

Jerusha [Jerushah] ("possession"), the wife of King Uzziah (2 Kings 15:33; 2 Chron. 27: 1).

Jesaiah [Jeshaiah] ("Jehovah is helper"). [1] A grandson of Zerubbabel (1 Chron. 3:21). [2] One appointed to the song service (1 Chron. 25:3, 15). [3] A grandson of Moses (1 Chron. 26:25). [4] One who

Jemuel, See Nemuel.

Jephthae, Greek form of Jephthah (q.v.).

Jephthah [Jephthae] ("an opposer"), a judge of Israel who delivered his people from Ammon (Judg. 11-12:7).

Jephunneh ("appearing"). [1] A man of Judah and father of Caleb the spy (Num. 13:6; 14:6; Deut. 1:36). [2] Head of a family of the tribe of Asher (1 Chron. 7:38).

Jerah ("moon"), a son of Joktan (Gen. 10:26; 1 Chron. 1:20).

Jerahmeel ("God is merciful"). [1] A son of Hezron, grandson of Judah (1 Chron. 2:9, 25-27, 33, 42). [2] A son of Kish (1 Chron. 24:29). [3] An officer of Jehoiakim (Jer. 36:26).

Jered ("low; flowing"). [1] A son of Ezra, a descendant of Caleb (1 Chron. 4: 18). [2] See Jared.

Jeremai ("Jehovah is high"), one who took a foreign wife during the Exile (Ezra 10:33).

Jeremiah [Jeremias; Jeremy] ("Jehovah is high"). [1] A woman of Libnah whose daughter married King Josiah (2 Kings 23:31; Jer. 52: 1). [2] Head of a family of the tribe of Manasseh (1 Chron. 5:24). [3] One who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:4). [4] A man of Gad who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:10). [5] Another who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:13). [6] A priest who sealed the new covenant with God after

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Jesus' hometown. This town in Galilee was the home of Mary and Joseph (Luke 2:3-9). Jesus lived here for about 30 years, and He was therefore called "Jesus of Nazareth." Nazareth sits in a high valley about 360 m. (1,200 ft.) above sea level, among the southernmost limestone hills of the Lebanon range.

returned from the Babylonian Captivity (Ezra 8:7). [5] A descendant of Merari who returned from Exile (Ezra 8:19). [6] One whose descendants dwelled in Jerusalem (Neh. 11:17).

Jesharelah. *See* Asarelah.

Jeshebeab ("seat of the father"), head of the fourteenth course of priests (1 Chron. 24:13).

Jeshera ("rightness"), a son of Caleb (1 Chron. 2:18).

Jeshishai ("Jehovah is ancient" or "aged"), a descendant of Gad (1 Chron. 5:14).

Jeshohaiah ("humbled by Jehovah"), a descendant of Simeon (1 Chron. 4:36).

Jeshua [Jeshuah] ("Jehovah is deliverance"). [1] A priest of the sanctuary (1 Chron. 24:11; Ezra 2:36; Neh. 7:39). [2] A Levite in charge of the tithes of the temple (2 Chron. 31:15; Ezra 2:40; Neh. 7:43). [3] A priest who returned to Jerusalem with Zerubbabel (Ezra 2:2; 3:2-9; 4:3; Neh. 7:7; 12:1-26). [4] Father of Jozabad the Levite (Ezra 8:33). [5] One whose descendants returned from the Exile (Ezra 2:6; Neh. 7:11). [6] Father of one who repaired the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 3:19). [7] A Levite who explained the Law to the people (Neh. 8:7; 9:4-5). [8] One who sealed the new covenant with God after the Exile (Neh. 10:9). [9] *See* Joshua. [6], [7], [8], and [9] may refer to the same person.

Jesiah ("Jehovah exists"). [1] One who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:6). [2] A descendant of Uzziel and a Levite (1 Chron. 23:20). He is called Isshiah in 1 Chronicles 24:25.

Jesimiel ("God sets"), a descendant of Simeon (1 Chron. 4:36).

Jesse ("Jehovah exists; wealthy"), father of David and an ancestor of Christ (Ruth 4:17, 22; 1 Sam. 17:17; Matt. 1:5-6).

Jesui. *See* Ishui.

Jesus (Greek form of Joshua). [1] A Christian who, with Paul, sent greetings to the Colossians (Col. 4:11); he was also called Justus. [2] *See* Joshua.

Jesus Christ (*Jesus*—"Jehovah is salvation," *Christ*—"the anointed one"), the son of the Virgin Mary who came to earth to fulfill the prophecies of the King who would die for the sins of His people. The account of His ministry is found in the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

Jether ("pre-eminent"). [1] The firstborn son of Gideon (Judg. 8:20). [2] A son of Jerahmeel (1 Chron. 2:32). [3] A descendant of Caleb the spy (1 Chron. 4:17). [4] A descendant of Asher (1 Chron. 7:38). [5] *See* Ithra.

Jetheth ("subjection"), a duke of Edom (Gen. 36:40; 1 Chron. 1:51).

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Jethro ("pre-eminence"), the father-in-law of Moses. He advised Moses to delegate the time-consuming administration of justice (Exod. 3:1; 4:18; 18:1-12). He is called Reuel in Exodus 2: 18. In Numbers 10:29, the KJV calls him Raguel; but the Hebrew text reads Reuel. **Jetur** , a son of Ishmael (Gen. 25:15; 1 Chron. 1:31). **Jeuel** ("snatching away"), a descendant of Judah (1 Chron. 9:6).

Jeush ("collector"). [1] A son of Esau (Gen. 36:5,14, 18; 1 Chron. 1:35). [2] A descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 7: 10). [3] A descendant of Gershon and the head of a clan (1 Chron. 23:10-11). [4] A son of Rehoboam (2 Chron. 11:19). Not to be confused with Jehush.

Jeuz ("counselor"), son of Shaharaim, a descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8:10).

Jezeaniah. See Jaazaniah [1].

Jezebel ("unexalted; unhusbanded"). [1] The wicked, idolatrous queen of Israel (1 Kings 16:31; 18:4-21:25; 2 Kings 9:7-37). [2] A false prophetess at Thyatira (Rev. 2:20).

Jezebel's Idolatry

Jezebel, daughter of King Ethbaal of Sidon, was raised in Sidon, a commercial city on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Sidon was considered to be a center of vice and ungodliness. When Jezebel married King Ahab of Israel, she moved to Jezreel, a city that served Jehovah. Jezebel soon decided to turn Jezreel into a city similar to her native town.

Jezebel tried to convince her husband to begin serving the golden calf, under the pretense that such worship would really be a service to Jehovah. Actually, the calf was a central idol in the worship of Baal, a sun-god who was important to ancient Phoenicians. Because Baal was believed to have power over crops, flocks, and the fertility of farm families, the golden calf was often linked with him. As the worship of Baal spread to countries bordering Phoenicia, more peoples adopted the religion's lascivious rites, which included human sacrifice, self-torture, and kissing the image. The practices of the Baal cult offended pious Jews, but because King Ahab was easily manipulated by Jezebel, beautiful temples honoring Baal were soon erected throughout Israel.

The priests of Jehovah opposed Jezebel; many of them were murdered. Even the great prophet Elijah fled from her wrath (1 Kings 18:4-19).

In her effort to erase the mark of Jehovah throughout Israel, Jezebel became the first female religious persecutor in Bible history. She so effectively injected the poison of idolatry into the veins of Israel that the nation suffered.

Elijah said, "The dogs shall eat Jezebel by the wall of Jezreel" (1 Kings 21 :23). This prophesy came true; only

Jezebel's skull, feet, and the palms of her hands were left to bury (2 Kings '9:36-37).

The hearts of the Israelites must have been ripe for idolatry, or Jezebel would not have been able to so pervert their religion. King Ahab committed a grave sin against God by marrying her, because Jezebel worshiped Baal (1 Kings 21 :25-26).

Jezer ("formation"), the third son of Naphtali (Gen. 46:24; Num. 26:49; 1 Chron. 7: 13).

Jezeiah ("Jehovah unites"), one who took a foreign wife (Ezra 10:25).

Jeziel ("God unites"), man of valor who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:3).

Jezeiah ("Jehovah delivers"), a descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8: 18).

Jezoar, a descendant of Caleb, the son of Hur (1 Chron. 4:7).

Jezeiah ("Jehovah is shining"), an overseer of the singers at the purification of the people (Neh. 12:42). *See* Izrahiah.

Jezeel ("God sows"). [1] A descendant of Etam (1 Chron. 4:3). [2] The symbolic name of a son of Hosea (Hos. 1:4).

Jibsam ("lovely scent"), a son of Tola (1 Chron. 7:2).

Jidlah ("melting away"), son of Nahor and nephew of Abraham (Gen. 22:22).

Jimna. *See* Imna.

Joab ("Jehovah is father"). [1] A son of Zeruah, David's sister. He was captain of David's army (2 Sam. 2: 13-32; 3:23-31; 18; 1 Kings 2:22-23). [2] A descendant of Caleb (1 Chron. 2:54). [3] One of the tribe of Judah (1 Chron. 4: 14). [4] An ancestor of returned captives (Ezra 2:6; Neh. 7: 11). [5] One whose descendants returned from Babylon (Ezra 8:9).

Joah ("Jehovah is brother"). [1] A son of Asaph, the recorder in the time of Hezekiah (2 Kings 18:18, 26; Isa. 36:3, 11, 22). [2] A descendant of Gershom (1 Chron. 6:21; 2 Chron. 29: 12). [3] A porter in the tabernacle (1 Chron. 26:4). [4] A Levite commissioned to repair the Lord's house (2 Chron. 34:8).

Joahaz ("Jehovah helps"), father of Joah, Josiah's recorder (2 Chron. 34:8). **Joanna** ("God-given"). [1] An ancestor of Christ (Luke 3:27). [2] The wife of Chuza, Herod's steward, who ministered to Christ and the apostles (Luke 8:3; 24:10).

Joash (abbreviated form of Jehoash). [1] A son of Becher, descendant' of Benjamin (1 Chron. 7:8). [2] The keeper of David's stores of oil (1 Chron. 27:28). [3] Father of Gideon the judge (Judge. 6: 11,29,30-31). [4] A son of Ahab (1 Kings 22:26; 2 Chron. 18:25). [5] A descendant of Judah (1 Chron. 4:22). [6] One in

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command of those who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:3). [7] *See* Jehoash [1], [2].

Joatham, Greek form of Jotham (q.v.).

Job ("hated; persecuted"). [1] A pious man of Uz. His endurance in fierce trial resulted in marvelous blessing (Job 1-3; 42; Ezek. 14:14, 20). [2] The third son of Issachar (Gen. 46: 13); he is also called Jashub (Num. 26:24; 1 Chron. 7:1).

Jobab (personification of an Arabian tribal group). [1] A son of Joktan (Gen. 10:29; 1 Chron. 1:23). [2] A king of Edom (Gen 36:33-34; 1 Chron. 1:44-45). [3] A king of Canaan conquered by Joshua (Josh. 11:1). [4] A descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8:9). [5] Another descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8: 18).

Jochebed ("Jehovah is honor or glory"), a descendant of Levi and mother of Moses (Exod. 6:20; Num. 26:59).

Joed ("Jehovah is witness"), a son of Pedaiah, a descendant of Benjamin (Neh. 11:7).

Joel ("Jehovah is God"). [1] The firstborn son of Samuel the prophet (1 Sam. 8:2; 1 Chron. 6:33; 15:17). *See also* Vashni. [2] A descendant of Simeon (1 Chron. 4:35). [3] The father of Shemaiah, a descendant of Reuben (1 Chron. 5:4, 8). [4] A chief of the tribe of Gad (1 Chron. 5: 12). [5] An ancestor of the prophet Samuel (1 Chron. 6:36). [6] A descendant of Tola (1 Chron. 7:3). [7] One of David's mighty men (1 Chron. 11:38). [8] A Levite in David's time (1 Chron. 15:7, 11; 23:8). [9] A keeper of the treasures of the Lord's house (1 Chron. 26:22). [10] A prince of Manasseh west of the Jordan (1 Chron. 27:20). [11] A Levite who aided in cleansing the temple (2 Chron. 29: 12). [12] One who married a foreign wife during the Exile (Ezra 10:43). [13] An overseer of the descendants of Benjamin in Jerusalem (Neh. 11:9). [14] A prophet in the days of Uzziah (Joel 1:1; Acts 2: 16).

Joelah ("God is snatching; may he avail!"), one who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:7).

Joezer ("Jehovah is help"), a warrior who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:6).

Jogli ("exiled"), a prince of Dan (Num. 34:22).

Joha ("Jehovah is living"). [1] A descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8:16). [2] One of David's valiant men (1 Chron. 11:45).

Johanah ("Jehovah is gracious"). [1] A captain who allied with Gedaliah after the fall of Jerusalem (2 Kings 25:23; Jer. 40:8, 13). [2] Eldest son of Josiah, king of Judah (1 Chron. 3:15). [3] A son of Elionai (1 Chron. 3:24). [4] Father of a priest in Solomon's time (1 Chron. 6:9-10). [5], [6] Two valiant men who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:4, 12). [7] One who opposed making slaves of Judean captives in Ahaz's time (2 Chron. 28:12). [8] A returned exile (Ezra 8:12). [9] A priest who beckoned the exiles to Jerusalem (Ezra 10:6).

[10] A son of Tobiah the Ammonite (Neh. 6: 18). [11] A priest in the days of Joiakim (Neh. 12:22-23).

John (a contraction of Jehohanan, "gift of God"). [1] The son of Zacharias and Elizabeth who came to prepare the way for the Messiah. He was called John the Baptist and was beheaded by Herod (Matt. 3; 11:7-18; 14:1-10; Luke 1:13-17). [2] A son of Zebedee and one of the twelve apostles. He is traditionally accorded the authorship of the Revelation, the Fourth Gospel, and the three epistles bearing his name (Matt. 4:21; 10:2; Acts 1:13; Gal. 2:9; Rev. 1:1). [3] A relative of the high priest Annas, who sat in judgment on Peter (Acts 4:6). [4] A missionary better known by his surname, Mark (q.v.). *See also* Jehohanan; Johanan.

Joiada ("Jehovah knows"), an ancestor of the priest Jeshua (Neh. 12:10-11,22; 13:28). *See* Jehoiada.

Joiakim ("Jehovah sets up"), the son of Jeshua who returned from the Babylonian Captivity (Neh. 12:10, 12,26). Not to be confused with Jehoiakim.

Joiarib ("Jehovah contends"). [1] One whom Ezra sent to persuade ministers to return to the land of Israel (Ezra 8: 16). [2] An ancestor of a family living in Jerusalem (Neh. 11:5). [3] A priest who returned from captivity (Neh. 11:10; 12:6, 19). Not to be confused with Jehoiarib.

Jokim ("Jehovah sets up"), a descendant of Judah (1 Chron. 4:22).

Jokshan ("fowler"), a son of Abraham by Keturah (Gen. 25:2-3; 1 Chron. 1:32).

Joktan (a personification of an Arabian tribal group), a son of Eber of Shem's line (Gen. 10:25-26; 1 Chron. 1:19-20, 23).

Jona [Jonah; Jonas] ("a dove"). [1] The father of Simon Peter (John 1:42; 21:15-17). [2] A Hebrew prophet sent to preach to Nineveh in the days of Jeroboam II. He was the first Hebrew prophet sent to a heathen nation (2 Kings 14:25; Jon. 1:1,3,5,17; 2:10; Matt. 12:39-41).

Jonadab. *See* Jehonadab.

Jonah. *See* Jona.

Jonan ("grace"), an ancestor of Christ (Luke 3:30).

Jonathan ("Jehovah is given"). [1] A priest of an idol shrine in the territory of Ephraim (Judg. 18:30). [2] A son of Abiathar the high priest (2 Sam. 15:27,36; 17:17; 1 Kings 1:42). [3] A son of Shimea, David's brother (2 Sam. 21:21; 1 Chron. 20:7). [4] One of David's mighty men (2 Sam. 23:32; 1Chron. 11:34). [5] A grandson of Onam (1 Chron. 2:32-33). [6] An uncle of David (1 Chron. 27:32). [7] Father of one who returned with Ezra (Ezra 8:6). [8] One involved with the foreign wife controversy (Ezra 10:15). [9] A descendant of Jeshua the high priest (Neh. 12:11). [10] A priest (Neh. 12:14). [11] A scribe in whose house Jeremiah was kept prisoner (Jer. 37: 15, 20; 38:26). [12] One who joined Gedaliah

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after the fall of Jerusalem (Jer. 40:8). [13] A son of Saul and close friend of David (1 Sam. 14; 18:1-4; 31:2). [14] *See* Jehonathan [3].

Jorah. *See* Hariph [2].

Jorai ("taught of God"), a chief of the tribe of Gad (1 Chron. 5: 13).

Joram (shortened form of Jehoram). [1] A descendant of Moses (1 Chron. 26:25). [2] *See* Hadoram [2]. [3] *See* Jehoram [1], [2].

Jorim (a shortened form of Jehoram), an ancestor of Christ (Luke 3:29).

Jorkoam ("spreading the people"), a son of Raham, or a city he founded (1 Chron. 2:44).

Josabad. *See* Jozabad.

Josaphat, Greek form of Jehoshaphat (q. v.).

Jose, an ancestor of Christ (Luke 3:29). Not to be confused with Josés.

Josedech [Jehozadak; Jozadak] ("Jehovah is righteous"), a priest and father of Jeshua the high priest (Hag. 1:1, 12, 14; Zech. 6: 11). He is also called Jozadak (Ezra 3:2, 8; 5:2; 10:18; Neh.12:26) and Jehozadak (1 Chron. 6:14-15).

Joseph ("increaser"). [1] The son of Jacob and Rachel. He was sold into slavery but became the prime minister of Egypt (Gen. 37; 39-50). [2] Father of one of the spies sent into Canaan (Num. 13:7). [3] A son of Asaph (1 Chron. 25:2, 9). [4] One who married a foreign wife during the Exile (Ezra 10:42). [5] A priest of the family of Shebaniah (Neh. 12:14). [6] The husband of Mary, mother of Jesus (Matt. 1:16-24; 2:13; Luke 1:27; 2:4). [7] A converted Jew of Arimathea in whose tomb Jesus was laid (Matt. 27:57, 59; Luke 15:43). [8] An ancestor of Christ (Luke 3:24). [9] Another ancestor of Christ (Luke 3:26). [10] Yet another ancestor of Christ (Luke 3:30). [11] A disciple considered to take the place of Judas Iscariot (Acts 1:23). He was also known as Barsabas ("son of Saba") and Justus.

Josés ("helped"). [1] One of the brothers of Christ (Matt. 13:55; Mark 6:3). [2] The son of Mary, the wife of Cleophas (Matt. 27:56; Mark 15:40, 47). Not to be confused with Jose.

Joshah ("Jehovah is a gift"), a descendant of Simeon (1 Chron. 4:34).

Joshaphat ("Jehovah judges"), one of David's valiant men (1 Chron. 11:43). Not to be confused with Jehoshaphat.

Joshaviah ("Jehovah is equality"), one of David's valiant men (1 Chron. 11:46).

Joshebekashah ("seated in hardness"), a son of Heman, David's song leader (1 Chron. 25:4, 24).

Joshua [Jehoshua; Jeshua] ("Jehovah is salvation"). [1] The successor of Moses; the general who led the conquest of the Promised Land (Exod. 17:9-14; 24:13; Deut. 31:1-23; 34:9). Moses changed his name from

Hoshea ("Jehovah is help") to Joshua. Oshea is another form of Hoshea (Num. 13:8, 16; Deut. 32:44). Joshua and Jehoshua are forms of the same name. He is also called Jeshua (Neh. 8:17). [2] A native of Beth-shem in the days of Eli (1 Sam. 6: 14, 18). [3] The governor of Jerusalem under Josiah (2 Kings 23:8). [4] High priest at the rebuilding of the temple (Hag. 1:1, 12, 14; 2:2, 4; Zech. 3:1, 3, 6).

Josiah [Josias] ("Jehovah supports"). [1] Godly king of Judah during whose reign the Book of the Law was found (1 Kings 13:2; 2 Kings 22:1-23:30). He was an ancestor of Christ (Matt. 1:10-11). [2] a son of Zephaniah living in Jerusalem (Zech. 6: 10). *See also* Hen.

Josias, Greek form of Josiah (q.v.).

Josibiah ("Jehovah causes to dwell"), a descendant of Simeon (1 Chron. 4:35).

Josiphiah ("Jehovah abides"), father of one who returned from the Exile (Ezra 8: 10).

Jotham [Joatham] ("Jehovah is' perfect"). [1] The son of Gideon who managed to escape from Abimelech (Judg. 9:5, 7, 21, 57). [2] A son of Jahdai (1 Chron. 2:47). [3] The twelfth king of Judah and an ancestor of Christ (2 Kings 15:5-38; Isa. 1:1; 7:1; Matt. 1:9).

Jozabad [Josabad] ("Jehovah endows"). [1] One who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:4). [2], [3] Two descendants of Manasseh who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:20). [4] An overseer of the dedicated things of the temple under Hezekiah (2 Chron. 31:13). [5] A chief of the Levites in Josiah's time (2 Chron. 35:9). [6] One who helped weigh the sanctuary vessels (Ezra 8:33). [7], [8] Two who had married foreign wives (Ezra 10:22-23). [9] One who interpreted the Law (Neh. 8:7). [10] A chief Levite after the Exile (Neh. 11:16). Not to be confused with Jehozabad.

Jozachar ("Jehovah remembers"), the servant and murderer of King Joash of Judah (2 Kings 12:21). He is called Zabad in 2 Chronicles 24:26.

Jozadak. *See* Josedech.

Jubal ("playing; nomad"), son of Lamech; he was skilled with musical instruments (Gen. 4:21).

Jucal, *See* Jehucal.

Juda [Judah; Judas; Jude] ("praise"). [1] A son of Jacob by Leah and an ancestor of Christ. He acquired the birthright Reuben lost. His descendants became one of the twelve tribes of Israel (Gen. 29:35; 37:26-28; 43:3-10; Matt. 1:2-3; Luke 3:33). [2] An ancestor of one who helped to rebuild the temple (Ezra 3:9). [3] One who married a foreign wife during the Exile (Ezra 10:23). [4] Second in authority over Jerusalem after the Exile (Neh. 11:9). [5] One who came up to Jerusalem with Zerubbabel (Neh. 12:8). [6] A prince of Judah (Neh. 12:34). [7] A priest and musician (Neh. 12:36). [8] One of the twelve apostles. He betrayed his Lord and hanged

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himself (Matt. 10:4; 26: 14,25, 47; 27:3; Luke 6: 16; 22:3, 47:48). He was called Iscariot, apparently meaning "a man of Kerioth," a town 19km. (12 mi.) from Hebron.

[9] One of the brothers of Jesus (Matt. 13:55; Mark 6:3). He wrote the epistle bearing his name (Jude 1). **[10]** A Galilean who caused a rebellion against Rome (Acts 5:37). **[11]** One with whom Paul stayed at Damascus (Acts 9: 11). **[12]** A prophet sent to Antioch with Silas (Acts 15:22, 27); he was surnamed Barsabas ("son of Saba"). **[13]** See Thaddeus.

Judith ("Jewess"), a wife of Esau (Gen. 26:34). See Esau's Wives.

Julia ("soft-haired"), a woman Christian to whom Paul sent greetings (Rom. 16:15).

Julius ("soft-haired"), a centurion who delivered Paul to Rome (Acts 27:1,3).

Junia ("youth"), a man or woman (probably a man) to whom Paul sent greetings (Rom. 16:7).

Jushab-hesed ("kindness is returned"), a son of Zerubbabel (1 Chron. 3:20).

Justus ("just"). **[1]** A believer in Corinth with whom Paul lodged (Acts 18:7). **[2]** See Jesus [2], [3]. See Joseph [11].

End of the J's.

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Terrain near Jericho. This rugged mountain valley is typical of the area near Jericho, the city overwhelmed by Joshua. In this view, the monastery of St. George of Koziba overlooks the Wadi Qilt.

