***1 Chronicles***

***Chapter 3***

***The Sons of David***

**These were the sons of David born to him in Hebron:**

**The firstborn was Amnon the son of Ahinoam of Jezreel;**

**the second, Daniel the son of Abigail of Carmel;**

**2 the third, Absalom the son of Maacah daughter of Talmai king of Geshur;**

**the fourth, Adonijah the son of Haggith;**

**3 the fifth, Shephatiah the son of Abital;**

**and the sixth, Ithream, by his wife Eglah.**

**4 These six were born to David in Hebron, where he reigned seven years and six months.**

**David reigned in Jerusalem thirty-three years, 5 and these were the children**

**born to him there: Shammua, Shobab, Nathan and Solomon. These four were**

**by Bathsheba daughter of Ammiel. 6 There were also Ibhar, Elishua, Eliphelet, 7**

**Nogah, Nepheg, Japhia, 8 Elishama, Eliada and Eliphelet—nine in all. 9 All these**

**were the sons of David, besides his sons by his concubines. And Tamar was**

**their sister.**

**3:1–24** See note on 2:10–3:24. (CSB)

**3:1–9** This list of David’s children is largely drawn from 2Sa 3:2–5; 5:13–16; 13:1 (see notes there). The sons born in Jerusalem are repeated in 1Ch 14:3–7. The name Eliphelet occurs twice (vv. 6, 8); in 14:5, 7 two spellings of the name are given (only one son having this name is mentioned in 2Sa 5:14–16). The reference to David’s seven-year rule in Hebron (v. 4) is repeated in 29:27, though the Chronicler does not deal with this period in his narrative. The references to Absalom, Tamar, Adonijah, Amnon and Bathsheba all recall unhappy incidents in the life of David, incidents the Chronicler has omitted from his later narrative (see 2Sa 11–15; 17–18; 1Ki 1). (CSB)

***The Kings of Judah***

**10 Solomon’s son was Rehoboam,**

**Abijah his son,**

**Asa his son,**

**Jehoshaphat his son,**

**11 Jehoram his son,**

**Ahaziah his son,**

**Joash his son,**

**12 Amaziah his son,**

**Azariah his son,**

**Jotham his son,**

**13 Ahaz his son,**

**Hezekiah his son,**

**Manasseh his son,**

**14 Amon his son,**

**Josiah his son.**

**15 The sons of Josiah:**

**Johanan the firstborn,**

**Jehoiakim the second son,**

**Zedekiah the third, Shallum the fourth.**

**16 The successors of Jehoiakim:**

**Jehoiachin his son, and Zedekiah.**

**3:10** *Rehoboam.* See 2Ch 10–12. (CSB)

*Abijah.* See 2Ch 13:1–14:1. (CSB)

*Asa.* See 2Ch 14–16. (CSB)

*Jehoshaphat.* See 1Ki 22. (CSB)

**3:11** *Jehoram.* See 2Ch 21. (CSB)

**3:13** *Ahaz.* See 2Ch 28. (CSB)

*Hezekiah.* See 2Ch 29–32. (CSB)

*Manasseh.* See 2Ch 33:1–20. (CSB)

**3:14** *Amon.* See 2Ch 33:21–25. (CSB)

*Josiah.* See 2Ki 22:1–23:30; 2Ch 34:1–36:1. (CSB)

**3:15–16** “Johanan the firstborn” is not mentioned elsewhere and may have died before Josiah. The genealogy is segmented at this point, instead of linear as in vv. 10–14. Since Josiah’s other three sons would all occupy the throne, the succession was not uniformly father to son. Shallum/Jehoahaz (2Ch 36:2–4; 2Ki 23:30–35) was replaced by Jehoiakim (2Ch 36:5–8; 2Ki 23:34–24:6); Jehoiakim was succeeded by his son Jehoiachin (2Ch 36:9–10; 2Ki 24:8–16). After Jehoiachin was taken captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, Josiah’s third son Zedekiah (2Ki 24:18–20; 2Ch 36:11–14) became the last king of Judah. (CSB)

***The Royal Line After the Exile***

**17 The descendants of Jehoiachin the captive:**

**Shealtiel his son, 18 Malkiram, Pedaiah, Shenazzar, Jekamiah, Hoshama and Nedabiah.**

**19 The sons of Pedaiah:**

**Zerubbabel and Shimei.**

**The sons of Zerubbabel:**

**Meshullam and Hananiah.**

**Shelomith was their sister.**

**20 There were also five others: Hashubah, Ohel, Berekiah, Hasadiah and Jushab-Hesed.**

**21 The descendants of Hananiah:**

**Pelatiah and Jeshaiah, and the sons of Rephaiah, of Arnan, of Obadiah and of Shecaniah.**

**22 The descendants of Shecaniah:**

**Shemaiah and his sons: Hattush, Igal, Bariah, Neariah and Shaphat—six in all.**

**23 The sons of Neariah:**

**Elioenai, Hizkiah and Azrikam—three in all.**

**24 The sons of Elioenai:**

**Hodaviah, Eliashib, Pelaiah, Akkub, Johanan, Delaiah and Anani—seven in all.**

**3:17–20** Seven sons are attributed to Jehoiachin, but not one succeeded him (see notes on vv. 15–16; Jer 22:30). Tablets found in Babylon dating from the 10th to the 35th year of Nebuchadnezzar (595–570 b.c.) and listing deliveries of rations mention Jehoiachin and five sons as well as other Judahites held in Babylon. Jehoiachin received similar largess from Nebuchadnezzar’s successor Evil-Merodach (562–560 b.c.; see 2Ki 25:27–30). (CSB)

**3:18** *Shenazzar.* May be another spelling of the name Sheshbazzar. If so, the treasures of the temple were consigned to his care for return to Judah (Ezr 1:11). He also served for a short time as the first governor of the returnees and made an initial attempt at rebuilding the temple (Ezr 5:14–16). Little is known of him; he soon disappeared from the scene and was overshadowed by his nephew Zerubbabel, who assumes such importance in Ezra, Haggai and Zechariah. But see note on Ezr 1:8. (CSB)

**3:19** *Pedaiah.* Other texts name Shealtiel (v. 17) as Zerubbabel’s father (Ezr 3:2, 8; Ne 12:1; Hag 1:12, 14; 2:2, 23). Suggestions offered to resolve this difficulty are: 1. Shealtiel may have died early, and Pedaiah became the head of the family. 2. Pedaiah may have married the childless widow of Shealtiel; Zerubbabel would then be regarded as the son of Shealtiel according to the law of levirate marriage (Dt 25:5–6). In Lk 3:27 Neri instead of Jehoiachin (v. 17) is identified as the father of Shealtiel. Similar suggestions to those above could be made in this instance as well. It is also interesting to note that the genealogies of Jesus in Mt 1 and Lk 3 both trace his descent to Zerubbabel, but that none of the names subsequent to Zerubbabel (v. 19–24) is found in the NT genealogies. (CSB)

**3:20** *five others.* May have been sons of Zerubbabel, but no kinship terms are provided. Since the sons of Hananiah (v. 19) are specified in v. 21, they could also be the sons of Meshullam (v. 19). (CSB)

**3:21** *sons of Rephaiah … Shecaniah.* Probably other Davidic families at the time of Zerubbabel (v. 19) or Pelatiah and Jeshaiah. If they are understood as contemporary with Zerubbabel, his genealogy was carried only two generations (his sons and grandsons) and a date for Chronicles as early as 450 b.c. is possible (see Introduction: Author, Date and Sources). (CSB)

**3:22** *six.* Shemaiah appears to have five sons, but the total is given as six. Either one of the six names is missing, or Shemaiah is to be understood as the brother of the five persons named (in which case there should be a semicolon after “sons” instead of a colon)—all six then being sons of Shecaniah. (CSB)