

Genesis 36:1-14 The Family of Esau (1 Chr. 1:35–42) Esau Moves; History of Esau

Gen 36:1 Now this is the genealogy (**family history, records of the descendants**) of Esau, who is Edom.

Gen 25:30 And Esau said to Jacob, "Please feed me with that same red stew, for I am weary." Therefore his name was called Edom.

Gen 25:25 And the first came out red. He was like a hairy garment all over; so they called his name Esau.

Gen 36:2 Esau took his wives (**three wives**) from the daughters of Canaan (**Canaanites: evil practices, bad company, false worship**): Adah the daughter of Elon the Hittite; Aholibamah the daughter of Anah, the daughter(**daughter of their son, referring to Anah, then a granddaughter**) of Zibeon the Hivite;

Gen 36:3 and Basemath, Ishmael's daughter, sister of Nebajoth.

Esau took three wives

Adah — daughter of Elon the Hittite

Aholibamah — daughter of Anah, who is identified in the verse as a descendant (**granddaughter or relative**) of Zibeon the Hivite

Basemath (also Mahalath)— daughter of Ishmael, mentioned in the following verse (Gen. 36:3 & 28:9)

Gen 26:34 When Esau was forty years old, he took as wives Judith the daughter of Beeri the Hittite, and Basemath the daughter of Elon the Hittite.

Gen 26:35 And they were a grief of mind to Isaac and Rebekah.

Mahalath in Genesis 28:9 and Basemath in Genesis 36:3 are the same woman, she has two names.

Gen 28:8 Also Esau saw that the daughters of Canaan did not please his father Isaac.

Gen 28:9 So Esau went to Ishmael and took Mahalath the daughter of Ishmael, Abraham's son, the sister of Nebajoth, to be his wife in addition to the wives he had.

Gen 36:4 Now Adah bore (**gave birth to a son named**) Eliphaz to Esau, and Basemath bore (**gave birth to a son named**) Reuel.

Gen 36:5 And Aholibamah bore (**gave birth to sons named**) Jeush, Jaalam, and Korah. These were the sons of Esau, who were born to him in the land of Canaan.

Gen 36:6 Then Esau took his wives, his sons, his daughters, and all the persons of his household, his cattle and all his animals, and all his goods (**possessions**) which he had

gained (**accumulated**) in the land of Canaan, and went to a country (**land some distance**) away from the presence of his brother Jacob.

Gen 36:7 For their possessions (**flocks and herds**) were too great for them to dwell (**live**) together (**in the same region**), and the land where they were strangers (**lived temporarily**) could not support them (**both**) because of their livestock.

Their possessions (**flocks and herds**) became great
Esau's separation from Jacob was similar to the separation of Lot from Abraham (13:6–13).

Gen 36:8 So Esau dwelt (**moved and now lives**) in Mount Seir. Esau is Edom (**Esau is also known as Edom**).

Mount Seir was divinely given to Esau's by God (Deut. 2:5; Josh. 24:4).

Deu 2:5 "Do not meddle with them, for I will not give you any of their land, no, not so much as one footstep, because I have given Mount Seir to Esau as a possession.

Jos 24:4 'To Isaac I gave Jacob and Esau. To Esau I gave the mountains of Seir to possess, but Jacob and his children went down to Egypt.

Gen 32:3 Then Jacob sent messengers before him to Esau his brother in the land of Seir, the country of Edom.

Gen 32:4 And he commanded them, saying, "Speak thus to my lord Esau, 'Thus your servant Jacob says: "I have dwelt with Laban and stayed there until now.

Gen 36:9 And this is the genealogy (**generations, an accounting of Esau's descendants**) of Esau the father of the Edomites in Mount (**hill country of**) Seir (**Seir a mountain area southeast of the Dead Sea**)

Gen 36:10 These were the names of Esau's sons: Eliphaz the son of Adah the wife of Esau, and Reuel the son of Basemath the wife of Esau.

Gen 36:11 And the sons (**descendants**) of Eliphaz were Teman, Omar, Zepho (**Spelled Zephi in 1 Chronicles 1:36**), Gatam, and Kenaz.

Gen 36:12 Now Timna was the concubine of Eliphaz, Esau's son, and she bore Amalek to Eliphaz. These were the sons of Adah, Esau's wife.

Timna's son, Amalek, became a people that would war against the Israelites (see Num. 14:39–45).

Gen 36:13 These were the sons (**descendants**) of Reuel: Nahath, Zerah, Shammah, and Mizzah. These were the sons (**descendants**) of Basemath, Esau's wife.

Gen 36:14 These were the sons of Aholibamah (or **Oholibamah**), Esau's wife, the daughter of Anah, the daughter (**granddaughter**) of Zibeon. And she bore to Esau: Jeush, Jaalam, and Korah.

Genesis 36:15-19 The Chiefs of Edom

Gen 36:15 These were the chiefs (**tribal chiefs: generally means ruler over a thousand**) of the sons (**descendants**) of Esau. The sons of Eliphaz, the firstborn (**oldest**) son of Esau, were (**leaders of the different clans**) Chief Teman, Chief Omar, Chief Zepho, Chief Kenaz,

Gen 36:16 Chief Korah, Chief Gatam, and Chief Amalek. These were the chiefs of Eliphaz in the land of Edom. They were the sons of (**descendants of Esau's wife**) Adah.

Gen 36:17 These were the sons of Reuel, Esau's son (**tribal leaders of the different clans**): Chief Nahath, Chief Zerah, Chief Shammah, and Chief Mizzah. These were the chiefs of Reuel in the land of Edom. These were the sons (**descendants**) of Basemath, Esau's wife.

Gen 36:18 And these were the sons of Aholibamah (or **Oholibamah**), Esau's wife (**leaders of the clans**): Chief Jeush, Chief Jaalam, and Chief Korah. These were the chiefs who descended from Aholibamah, Esau's wife, the daughter of Anah.

Gen 36:19 These were the sons of Esau, who is (**also known as**) Edom, and these were their chiefs (**clan leaders**).

Genesis 36:20-30 The Sons of Seir (1 Chron 1:38-42)

Gen 36:20 These were the sons of Seir the Horite (**tribes**) who inhabited (**lived in**) the land (**of Edom**): Lotan, Shobal, Zibeon, Anah,

Gen 36:21 Dishon, Ezer, and Dishan. These were the chiefs (**clan leaders**) of the Horites, the sons (**descendants**) of Seir, in the land of Edom.

Gen 36:22 And the sons (**descendants**) of Lotan were Hori and Hemam (**Spelled Homam in 1 Chronicles 1:39**). Lotan's sister was Timna.

Gen 36:23 These were the sons of Shobal: Alvan, Manahath, Ebal, Shepho, and Onam (**Alvan spelled Alian in 1 Chronicles 1:40, also Shepho, spelled Shephi in 1 Chronicles 1:40**).

Gen 36:24 These were the sons of Zibeon: both Ajah and Anah. This was the Anah who found (**discovered**) the water (**hot springs**) in the wilderness as he pastured the donkeys of his father Zibeon.

Gen 36:25 These were the children of Anah: Dishon and Aholibamah (**Esau's wife**) the daughter of Anah.

Gen 36:26 These were the sons of Dishon: Hemdan, Eshban, Ithran, and Cheran (**Dishon or Hebrew Dishan; Hemdan spelled Hamran in 1 Chronicles 1:41; Cheran or Keran**).

Gen 36:27 These were the sons of Ezer: Bilhan, Zaavan, and Akan (**spelled Jaakan in 1 Chronicles 1:42**).

Gen 36:28 These were the sons of Dishan: Uz and Aran.

Job 1:1 There was a man in the land of Uz, whose name was Job; and that man was blameless and upright, and one who feared God and shunned evil.

Gen 36:29 These were the chiefs of the Horites (**clans, tribes**): Chief Lotan, Chief Shobal, Chief Zibeon, Chief Anah,

Gen 36:30 Chief Dishon, Chief Ezer, and Chief Dishan. These were the chiefs of the Horites, according to their chiefs (**leaders of various clans**) in the land of Seir.

Genesis 36:30-39 The Sons of Seir

Gen 36:31 Now these were the kings (**suggest a settled people**) who reigned (**ruled**) in the land of Edom before any king reigned (**ruled**) over the children of Israel (**or before an Israelite king ruled over them**):

Gen 36:32 Bela the son of Beor reigned (**ruled as king**) in Edom, and the name of his city was Dinhabah.

Gen 36:33 And when Bela died, Jobab the son of Zerah of Bozrah reigned (**ruled as king**) in his place (**as his successor**).

Gen 36:34 When Jobab died, Husham of the land of the Temanites reigned (**ruled as king**) in his place (**as his successor**).

Gen 36:35 And when Husham died, Hadad the son of Bedad, who attacked Midian (**defeated the Midianites**) in the field (**land**) of Moab, reigned (**ruled as king**) in his place. And the name of his city was Avith.

Gen 36:36 When Hadad died, Samlah of (**the city of**) Masrekah reigned (**ruled as king**) in his place (**succeeded him**).

Gen 36:37 And when Samlah died, Saul (**or Shaul of the city of**) Rehoboth-by-the-River (**Euphrates River**) reigned (**ruled as king**) in his place.

Gen 36:38 When Saul died, Baal-Hanan the son of Achbor reigned (ruled as king) in his place (as his successor).

Gen 36:39 And when Baal-Hanan the son of Achbor died, Hadar reigned in his place; and the name of his city (walled city) was Pau. His wife's name was Mehetabel, the daughter of Matred, the daughter of Mezahab. (Hadar spelled Hadad in 1 Chronicles 1:50; Pau spelled Pai in 1 Chronicles 1:50)

Genesis 36:40-43 The Chiefs of Esau

Gen 36:40 And these were the names of the chiefs (tribal chiefs, leaders of clans) of Esau, according to their families and their places, by their names: Chief Timnah, Chief Alvah, Chief Jetheth (Alvah spelled Aliah in 1 Chronicles 1:51),

Gen 36:41 Chief Aholibamah (Oholibamah), Chief Elah, Chief Pinon,

Gen 36:42 Chief Kenaz, Chief Teman, Chief Mibzar,

Gen 36:43 Chief Magdiel, and Chief Iram. These were the chiefs of Edom (that is, Esau), according to their dwelling places in the land of their possession (that is, where their family line settled). Esau was the father of the Edomites.

Reminds us of Rebekah at the birth of twins:

Gen 25:23 And the LORD said to her: "Two nations are in your womb, Two peoples shall be separated from your body; One people shall be stronger than the other, And the older shall serve the younger."

Genesis 37:1-11 Joseph Dreams of Greatness

Gen 37:1 Now Jacob (Israel) dwelt in the land where his father (Isaac) was a stranger (resident foreigner, sojourner), in the land of Canaan.

Gen 17:8 "Also I give to you and your descendants after you the land in which you are a stranger, all the land of Canaan, as an everlasting possession; and I will be their God."

The Lord had promised that this land would become a permanent possession of Abraham's family.

Gen 23:3 Then Abraham stood up from before his dead, and spoke to the sons of Heth, saying,

Gen 23:4 "I am a foreigner and a visitor among you. Give me property for a burial place among you, that I may bury my dead out of my sight."

Gen 28:4 And give you the blessing of Abraham, To you and your descendants with you, That you may inherit the land In which you are a stranger, Which God gave to Abraham."

Gen 37:2 This is the history (**generations**) of Jacob. Joseph, being seventeen years old, was feeding (**shepherding**) the flock with his brothers (**Dan, Naphtali, Gad, and Asher**). And the lad (**youth**) was with the sons of Bilhah and the sons of Zilpah, his father's wives (**secondary wives**); and Joseph brought a bad (**evil**) report of them to his father.

Unfavorable/damaging report: The original wording has a negative/ slanderous sense.
Joseph reported the bad behavior of his brothers to his father. This added to the fact the brothers disliked and hated him

Gen 37:3 Now Israel (**Jacob**) loved Joseph more than all his children, because he was the son of his old age (**Benjamin was actually the last son**). Also (**one day**) he (**Israel/Jacob**) made him(**Joseph**) a tunic of many colors (**a distinctive multicolored full-length robe with long-sleeves; cf. 2 Sam 13:18; Song 5:3. The tunic was a visible reminder to Joseph's brothers of their father's favoritism**).

The name Israel was given to Jacob following his wrestling with the Lord (32:22–32).
Jacob's favoritism was an obvious source of conflict in the family.
Joseph is the second youngest son of Jacob, but his father gives him privileges far beyond what was normally given to the firstborn.

Gen 37:4 But when his brothers saw that their father (**Israel/Jacob**) loved him(**Joseph**) more than all his brothers, they hated him(**Joseph**) and could not speak peaceably (**find it within themselves kind words to speak to**) to him (**their younger brother**).

Esau hated Jacob, family hatreds

Gen 27:41 So Esau hated Jacob because of the blessing with which his father blessed him, and Esau said in his heart, "The days of mourning for my father are at hand; then I will kill my brother Jacob."

Gen 37:5 Now (**one night**) Joseph had a dream, and he told it to his brothers; and they hated him even more (**Hebrew: this added to their hate also v8**).

Dreams in scriptures can be associated with divine revelations (Gen 20:3; 28:12; 31:10–11; 40:5–8; 41:1). We always need to check with scripture.

1 Thes 5:20–21 "Do not despise prophecies, but test everything; hold fast what is good."

Jer 23:25 "I have heard what the prophets have said who prophesy lies in My name, saying, 'I have dreamed, I have dreamed!'

Jer 23:26 "How long will this be in the heart of the prophets who prophesy lies? Indeed they are prophets of the deceit of their own heart,

Jer 23:27 "who try to make My people forget My name by their dreams which everyone tells his neighbor, as their fathers forgot My name for Baal.

Jer 23:28 "The prophet who has a dream, let him tell a dream; And he who has My word, let him speak My word faithfully. What is the chaff to the wheat?" says the LORD.

Gen 37:6 So he(**Joseph**) said to them (**his brothers**), "Please hear (**listen to the details of**) this dream which I have dreamed:

Gen 37:7 "There we (**brothers**) were, binding sheaves (**bundling grain stalks**) in the field. Then behold (**suddenly**), my sheaf arose and also stood upright (**remained standing**); and indeed your sheaves stood all around and bowed down (**in respect**) to my sheaf."

Gen 42:6 Now Joseph was governor over the land; and it was he who sold to all the people of the land. And Joseph's brothers came and bowed down before him with their faces to the earth.

Gen 42:9 Then Joseph remembered the dreams which he had dreamed about them, and said to them, "You are spies! You have come to see the nakedness of the land!"

Gen 43:26 And when Joseph came home, they brought him the present which was in their hand into the house, and bowed down before him to the earth.

Gen 44:14 So Judah and his brothers came to Joseph's house, and he was still there; and they fell before him on the ground.

Gen 37:8 And his brothers said to him(**Joseph**), "Shall you indeed reign (**rule**) over us? Or shall you indeed have dominion (**or govern**) over us?" So they hated him even more for (**telling**) his dreams and for his words (**the way he spoke was with arrogant attitude**).

Gen 37:9 Then he(**Joseph**) dreamed still another dream and told it to his brothers, and said, "Look, I have dreamed another dream. And this time (**I saw**), the sun, the moon, and the eleven stars bowed down (**in respect**) to me."

Joseph could have been more sensitive to his families with telling them his dreams. He didn't consider how the dreams would sound in the ears of others.

Quote from David Guzik on Blue Letter Bible

Though Joseph was wrong to tell these dreams, they certainly did come true. One may receive a wonderful message from God that He does not intend them to publish to others. Joseph showed a lack of wisdom here, perhaps rooted in pride.

The dream of stars, moon, and sun representing the family of Israel is repeated in Revelation 12 This passage gives us understanding and speaks of Jesus coming from the nation of Israel.

Gen 37:10 So he(**Joseph**), told it to his father(**Israel/Jacob**) and his brothers; and his father rebuked him(**Joseph**) and said to him, "What is (**the meaning of**) this dream that you have dreamed? Shall your mother and I and your brothers indeed come to bow down (**in respect**) to the earth before you?"

Gen 37:11 And his brothers envied (**were jealous of**) him(**Joseph**), but his father kept the matter in mind (**wondering about the meaning**).

Act 7:9 "And the patriarchs, becoming envious (**jealous**), sold Joseph into Egypt. But God was with him.

James 3:13 Who is wise and understanding among you? Let him show by good conduct that his works are done in the meekness of wisdom.

James 3:14 But if you have bitter envy (**jealousy**) and self-seeking in your hearts, do not boast and lie against the truth.

James 3:15 This wisdom does not descend from above, but is earthly, sensual, demonic.

James 3:16 For where envy(**jealousy**)_and self-seeking exist, confusion and every evil thing are there.

James 3:17 But the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, willing to yield, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality (**doubting, changing your mind**) and without hypocrisy (**favoritism**).

Genesis 37:12-22 Israel ask Joseph to Check on his Brothers and the Flocks

Gen 37:12 Then his(**Joseph's**) brothers went to feed their father's flock in (**the pastures, in or near**) Shechem.

Gen 37:13 And Israel (**Jacob**) said to Joseph, "Are not your brothers feeding the flock in Shechem? Come, I will send you to them." So he(**Joseph**) said to him(**dad**), "Here I am (**ok, ready to go**)."

Gen 37:14 Then he(**Israel/Jacob**) said to him(**Joseph**), "Please go and see if it is well with your brothers, and well with the flocks, and bring back word (**update**) to me." So he(**Israel/Jacob**) sent him(**Joseph**) out of the Valley of Hebron, and he(**Joseph**) went to Shechem.

Gen 37:15 Now a certain man found him(**Joseph**), and there he was, wandering in the field (**loss his way**). And the man asked him(**Joseph**), saying, "What are you seeking (**or looking for**)?"

Gen 37:16 So he(**Joseph**) said, "I am seeking my brothers. Please tell me where they are feeding (**pasturing**) their flocks."

Gen 37:17 And the man said, "They have departed from here, for I heard them say, 'Let us go to Dothan.' " So Joseph went after his brothers and found them in Dothan (**about 12-15 miles north of Shechem**).

Gen 37:18 Now when they(**Joseph's brothers**) saw him(**Joseph**) afar off (**great distance away**), even before he came near them, they conspired (**plotted**) against him, to kill him.

Gen 37:19 Then they(**Joseph's brothers**) said to one another, "Look, this dreamer is coming (**literal the master of dreams, probably sarcasm**)!

Gen 37:20 "Come therefore, let us now kill him and cast him into some pit (**cisterns, underground water storage places**); and we shall say (**to our father**), 'Some wild beast (**wild animals**) has devoured him.' We shall see what (**then?**) will become of his dreams!"

Gen 37:21 But Reuben (**oldest son, one responsible**) heard it (**their plans to kill their younger brother**), and he(**Reuben**) delivered him (**rescued Joseph**) out of their hands, and said, "Let us not kill him (**or take his life!**)"

Conviction of sin ignored

Gen 42:21 Then they said to one another, "We are truly guilty concerning our brother, for we saw the anguish of his soul when he pleaded with us, and we would not hear; therefore this distress has come upon us." (**sowing and reaping**)

Gen 42:22 And Reuben answered them, saying, "Did I not speak to you, saying, 'Do not sin against the boy'; and you would not listen? Therefore behold, his blood is now required of us."

Gen 37:22 And Reuben said to them(**his brothers**), "Shed no blood, but (**instead**) cast him into this pit (**alive**) which is in the wilderness, and do not lay a hand on him (**let him die without us laying hands on him**) (**but Reuben said this**) that he might deliver him out of their hands (**later**), and bring him back (**safely**) to his father.

Reuben had sex with one of this father's wives (Bilhah). It is sad truth that people can often be defined by the worst thing they have done? Jesus can forgive but man often does not.

Genesis 37:23-36 Joseph is Sold by His Brothers

Gen 37:23 So it came to pass, when Joseph had come to his brothers, that they stripped Joseph of his tunic, the tunic of many colors that was on him.

Mat 27:28 And they stripped (**removed cloths**) Him(**Jesus**) and put a scarlet robe on Him.

Gen 37:24 Then they(**his brothers**) took him(**Joseph**) and cast him into a pit. And the pit (**cistern**) was empty; there was no water in it.

Gen 37:25 And they sat down to eat a meal. Then they lifted their eyes and looked (**in the distance**), and there was a company (**caravan**) of Ishmaelites (**descendants of Abraham**), coming from Gilead with their camels, bearing spices, balm, and myrrh (**tree resin**), on their way to carry them down to Egypt.

Gen 37:26 So Judah said to his brothers, "What profit is there if we kill our brother and conceal his blood (**cover up the murder**)?"

Let's not just kill him? Is there a way we can make some money?

Gen 37:27 "Come and let us (**instead**) sell him to the Ishmaelites (**who were Midianite traders**), and let not our hand be upon him, for he(**Joseph**) is our brother and our flesh." And his brothers listened (**agreed**).

This kind of criminal behavior would later be prohibited by the Mosaic Law (Ex. 21:16; Deut. 24:7).

Exo 21:16 "He who kidnaps a man and sells him, or if he is found in his hand, shall surely be put to death.

Gen 37:28 Then Midianite traders passed by; so the brothers pulled Joseph up and lifted him out of the pit, and sold him to the Ishmaelite's for twenty shekels of silver. And they took Joseph (**as prisoner**) to Egypt.

Twenty to thirty shekels of silver may have been the going rate for a slave but it depended on the situation. Joseph begged his brothers not to sell him (Gen 42:21). The brothers considered Joseph gone, he would never return from slavery.

Mat 27:3 Then Judas, His betrayer, seeing that He had been condemned, was remorseful and brought back the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders,

Mat 27:9 Then was fulfilled what was spoken by Jeremiah the prophet (Jer 32:6–9), saying, "And they took the thirty pieces of silver, the value of Him who was priced, whom they of the children of Israel priced,

Mat 27:10 "and gave them for the potter's field, as the LORD directed me."

The relationship between the Midianites and the Ishmaelites is unclear. Some have suggested, that "Ishmaelites" came to be used as a general term for desert tribes, and that the same merchants are called by both names in this verse. This would also explain the reference to the "Midianites" in v 36.

Another explanation, which was offered by the rabbis, is that Joseph was sold first to the Ishmaelites, who then sold him to the Midianites.

Another possibility is that they were Ishmaelites from the area of Midian. Genealogically, both groups ultimately trace their ancestry to Abraham: through his concubines

Ishmaelites → Abraham + Hagar → Ishmael

Midianites → Abraham + Keturah → Midian

Gen 37:29 Then Reuben returned to the pit (**unaware of what his brothers had done**), and indeed Joseph was not in the pit (**he is missing**); and he tore his clothes (**in grief, deep sorrow**).

Gen 37:30 And he(**Reuben**) returned to his brothers and said, "The lad (**our brother**) is no more; and I, where shall I go (**what shall I do, what shall I tell our father**)?"

Gen 37:31 So they (**brothers**) took Joseph's tunic, killed a kid (**young male**) of the goats, and dipped the tunic (**Josephs robe**) in the blood.

Gen 37:32 Then they(**brothers**) sent the tunic of many colors, and they brought it to their father and said, "We have found this. Do you know whether it is your son's tunic or not?"

Gen 37:33 And he (**the father**) recognized it and said, "It is my son's tunic. A wild beast has devoured (**eaten**) him. Without doubt Joseph is torn to pieces."

Gen 37:34 Then Jacob tore his clothes (**in grief**), put sackcloth on his waist (**woven goat hair and worn in mourning**), and mourned for his son many days.

Gen 37:35 And all his sons and all his daughters (**scripture only names one daughter Dinah**) arose to comfort him; but he refused to be comforted, and he said, "For I shall go down into the grave (**Hebrew Sheol: the place of the dead**) to my son in mourning." Thus his father wept for him.

Jacob is expressing that his mourning will continue until death.

In other words:

Gen 37:36 Now the Midianites had sold him (**Joseph as a slave**) in Egypt to Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh and captain of the guard.

End, Prayer

Extra Scriptures

Charts

Important biblical locations:

- **Abraham** first entered Canaan and came to Shechem (Genesis 12:6–7).
- On his way to Paddan-aram, **Jacob** stopped at Bethel (then called Luz). There he dreamed of a stairway reaching heaven, with angels ascending and descending. God reaffirmed to Jacob the covenant promises given to Abraham and Isaac. Jacob named the place Bethel ("House of God") (Genesis 28:10–22).
- **Jacob** settled there after returning from Paddan-aram (Genesis 33:18–20).
- **Dinah's story** takes place there (Genesis 34).
- After **Jacob** returned from Paddan-aram, God specifically told him to go back to Bethel. Jacob went there to Bethel and obeyed God's command (Gen 35:5–7) with his household, built an altar (called the place El-bethel ("God of Bethel), and God appeared to him again. God reaffirmed his new name, Israel, and the covenant promises, Jacob set up a pillar of stone and poured a drink offering and oil over. Jacob named the place Bethel (Genesis 35:1–15).
- Genesis 35:8 records Deborah's death (Rebekah's nurse) at Bethel. Rebekah was Isaac's wife and Jacob's mother. So Deborah had apparently been part of Rebekah's household for a very long time (Genesis 24:59), and eventually she became associated with Jacob's household.
- After leaving Bethel, Jacob traveled toward Ephrath (Bethlehem), where Rachel died giving birth to Benjamin (Genesis 35:16–20).
- So, chronologically, Jacob's movements include Bethel → Paddan-aram → Shechem → Bethel again → then toward Bethlehem. And Bethel is geographically south of Shechem, in the hill country, rather than being the same location as Shechem.
- **Joseph** was associated with the area of Shechem (Genesis 37:12–14).
- Later, **Joshua** gathered Israel between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim and renewed the covenant (Joshua 8:30–35; 24:1).
- **Samaria**, which became the capital of the northern kingdom of Israel, was established later by King Omri (1 Kings 16:24).