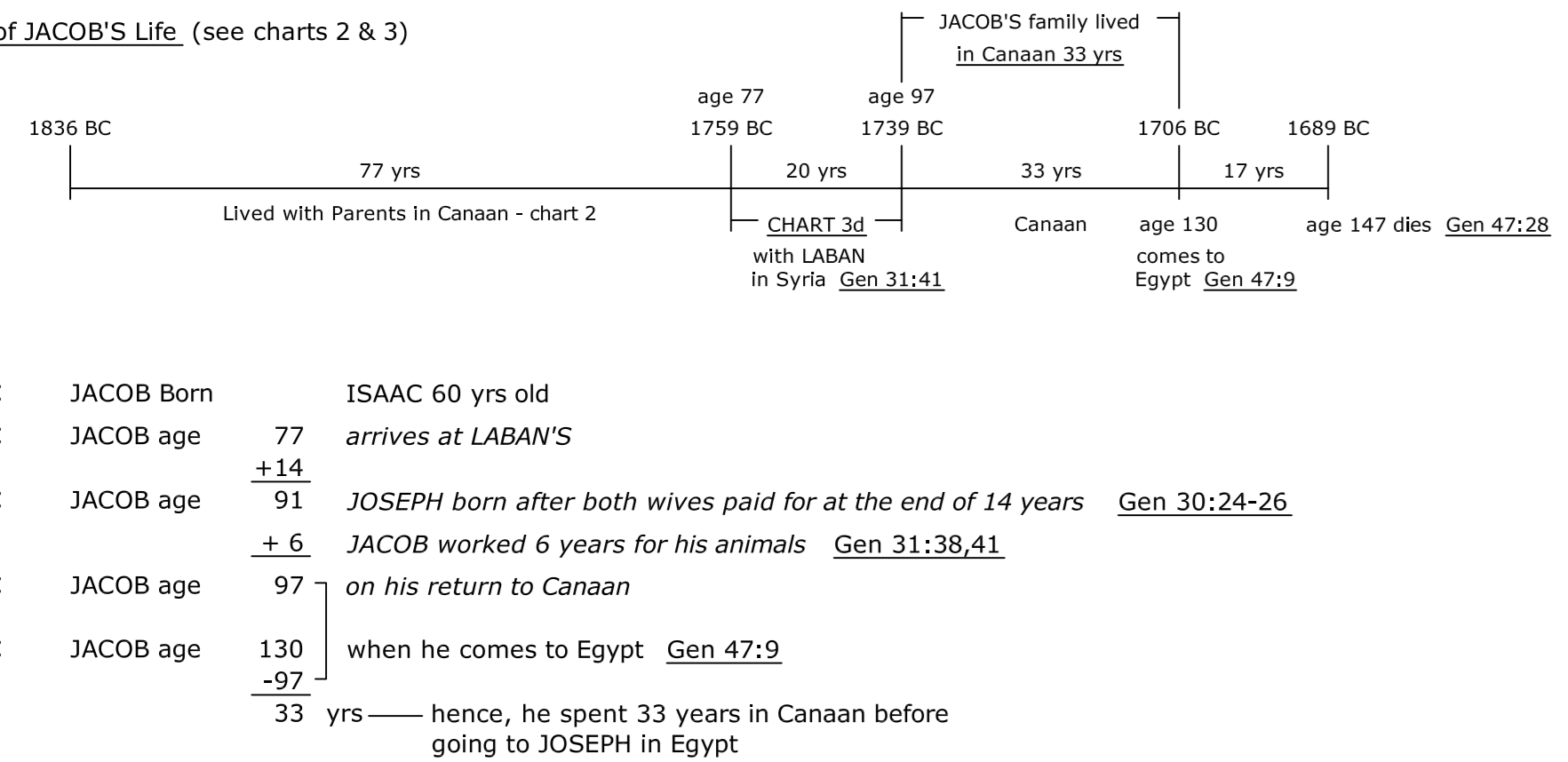
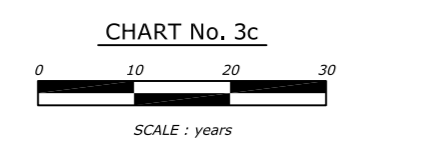


Outline of JACOB'S Life (see charts 2 & 3)



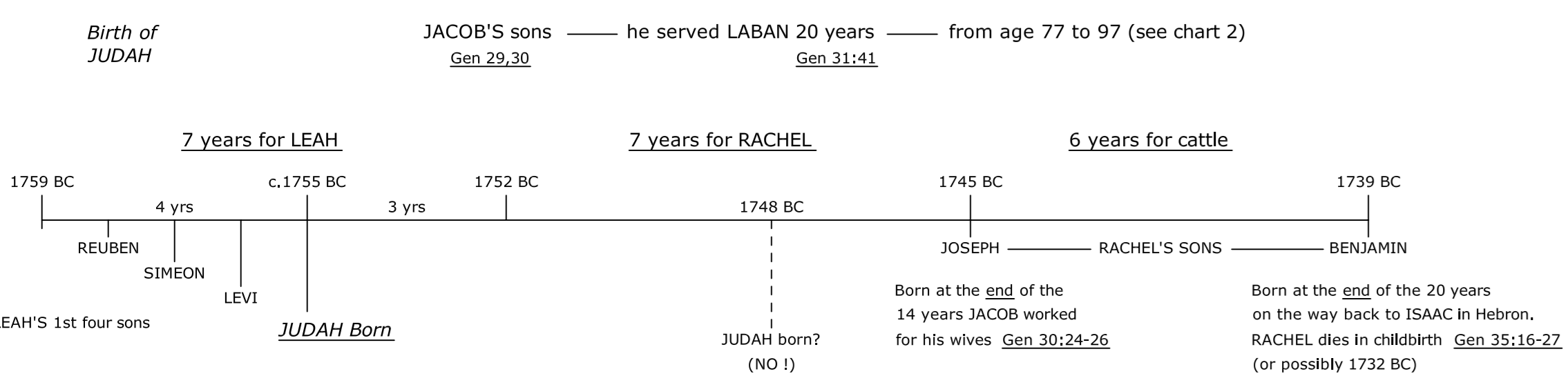
**IF** 1836 BC JACOB Born ISAAC 60 yrs old  
 1759 BC JACOB age 77 arrives at LABAN'S  
 +14  
 1745 BC JACOB age 91 JOSEPH born after both wives paid for at the end of 14 years Gen 30:24-26  
 +6 JACOB worked 6 years for his animals Gen 31:38,41  
 1739 BC JACOB age 97 on his return to Canaan  
**THEN** 1706 BC JACOB age 130 when he comes to Egypt Gen 47:9  
 -97  
 33 yrs — hence, he spent 33 years in Canaan before going to JOSEPH in Egypt

**THEREFORE** The events in Gen 38 concerning JUDAH and TAMAR to Gen 46:12 all take place during these 33 years in Canaan.

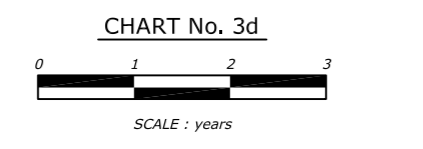


JACOB'S 20 YEARS WITH LABAN (From chart 3c)

Possible SCENARIO for JUDAH Genesis 38



Birth of JUDAH: 1759 BC REUBEN, c.1755 BC SIMEON, 1752 BC LEVI, 1748 BC JUDAH Born, 1745 BC JOSEPH, 1739 BC BENJAMIN.  
 JACOB'S sons — he served LABAN 20 years — from age 77 to 97 (see chart 2) Gen 29,30 Gen 31:41  
 7 years for LEAH, 7 years for RACHEL, 6 years for cattle.  
 Born at the end of the 14 years JACOB worked for his wives Gen 30:24-26  
 Born at the end of the 20 years on the way back to ISAAC in Hebron. RACHEL dies in childbirth Gen 35:16-27 (or possibly 1732 BC)



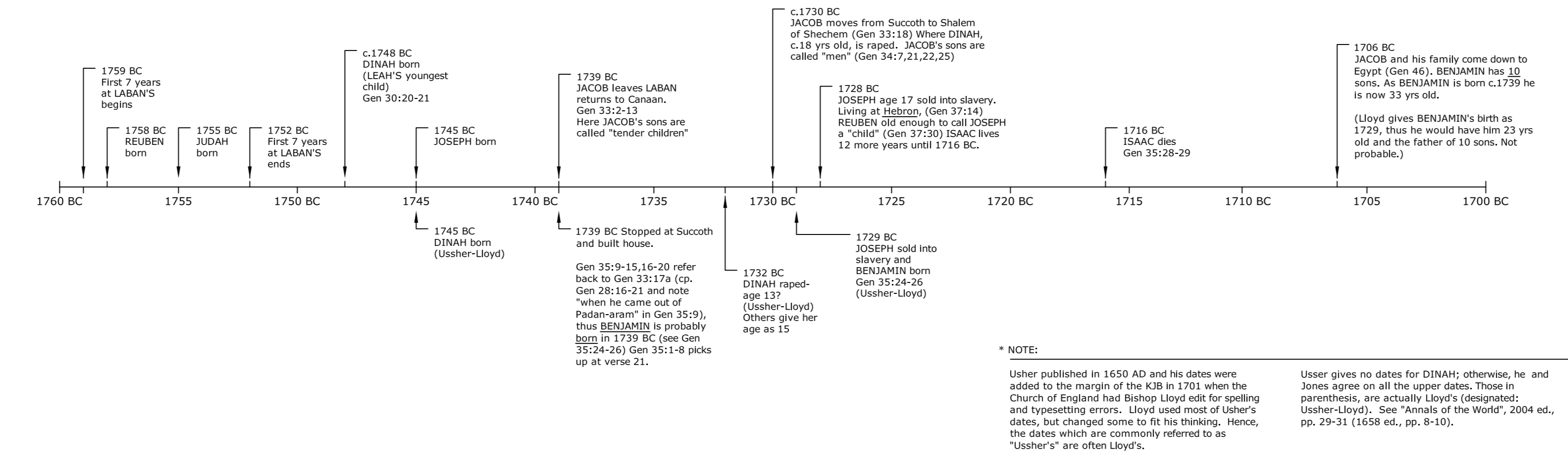
Jacob took his wives, Leah and Rachel, almost immediately upon coming to his uncle Laban's in Padan-aram (northern Syria). It could not have been after first working and waiting for 7 years that the marriage contract was fulfilled for the following 4 reasons:

- Jacob did not say "Give me my wife, for my years are fulfilled." He said "for my days are fulfilled" (Gen.29:21). This implies a certain number of days from the time the contract was made until he could actually take Rachel to wife. The number itself was always left to the determination of the contracting parties. The 7 years (v.18) of service were the total dowry and not the customary waiting period. The "few days" of Gen.29:20 could have been the month of verse 14 and the contract could have been made at the beginning of these 30 days. Verse 15 implies that Jacob had already been working or "serving" Laban in order to earn his keep.
  - Jacob actually received both wives within a week of each other (vs.27-30). He was told that if he would "fulfill her (Leah's) week" (v.27) Rachel would then be given to him. Verse 28 declares: "And Jacob did so, and fulfilled her week; and he gave him Rachel his daughter to wife also." As it may be proved that Leah became his wife at the beginning of the total 14 year dowry period (See reasons #3 and #4.), then Rachel had to have also become his wife at that time.
  - It is not feasible that Jacob obtained Leah (and Rachel a week later) at the end of the first 7 year period because that would not allow enough time for all the children to be born. Joseph was the last son of Jacob born before the return to Canaan and was born at the end of the 14 year dowry period. At his birth and having fully paid for Rachel (Gen.30:24-26), Jacob desired to return to Canaan but Laban persuaded him to remain 6 more years (for the cattle, Gen.30:24-28; 31:41). Thus all the other children had to be born in either a 7 year span or a 14 year span (except Benjamin who was born of Rachel near Bethlehem on the return just before coming to Isaac at Hebron, Gen.35:16-20, 27).
- Now Leah had 6 sons and a daughter before Joseph was born (30:20-24). Furthermore, there was a period when she "left (off) bearing" after having birthed 4 sons (29:35; 30:9). During this interval of barrenness, she gave Zilpah, her handmaid, to Jacob that she might have more children through her. As Zilpah bore 2 sons before Leah herself began to bear again, the childless interval had to have been close to a minimum of 2 years. Thus, it is not possible that Leah could have had 7 single births and an approximately 2 year unfruitful interval in only 7 years. Moreover suckling tends to delay ovulation making this even less conceivable. Therefore Jacob received his wives at the beginning of the entire 14 year dowry period.

- As alluded to earlier, Judah could not have been born in the second 7 year period because the events relating to his life recorded in Gen.38 require more time than that would flow. This episode occurs before Judah's family went down to Egypt. Jacob departed from Laban in Haran when he was 97 years old (See Chart 3c.) and he was 130 when he and his family entered Egypt (Gen.47:9). Thus the family only dwelt in Canaan 33 years (130 - 97 = 33, See Chart 3c.) during which time Judah married a Canaanite, the daughter of Shuah of Adullam. They begat a son named Er who married Tamar. The LORD slew Er and his younger brother, Onan, and Tamar.
- After God also slew Onan for his wickedness, Judah refused to let his youngest son, Shelah, marry Tamar. Later, after Judah's wife had died, Tamar disguised herself as a harlot and seduced her father-in-law, Judah, to the intent that she might give birth to a son in order to "raise up seed" to Er (Gen.38:8; cp. Deu.5:1-10). She gave birth to twins and at the time that Jacob and his clan followed Joseph into Egypt they were of sufficient age that one of them, Perez (Pharez), was married and had 2 sons (Gen.46:12).

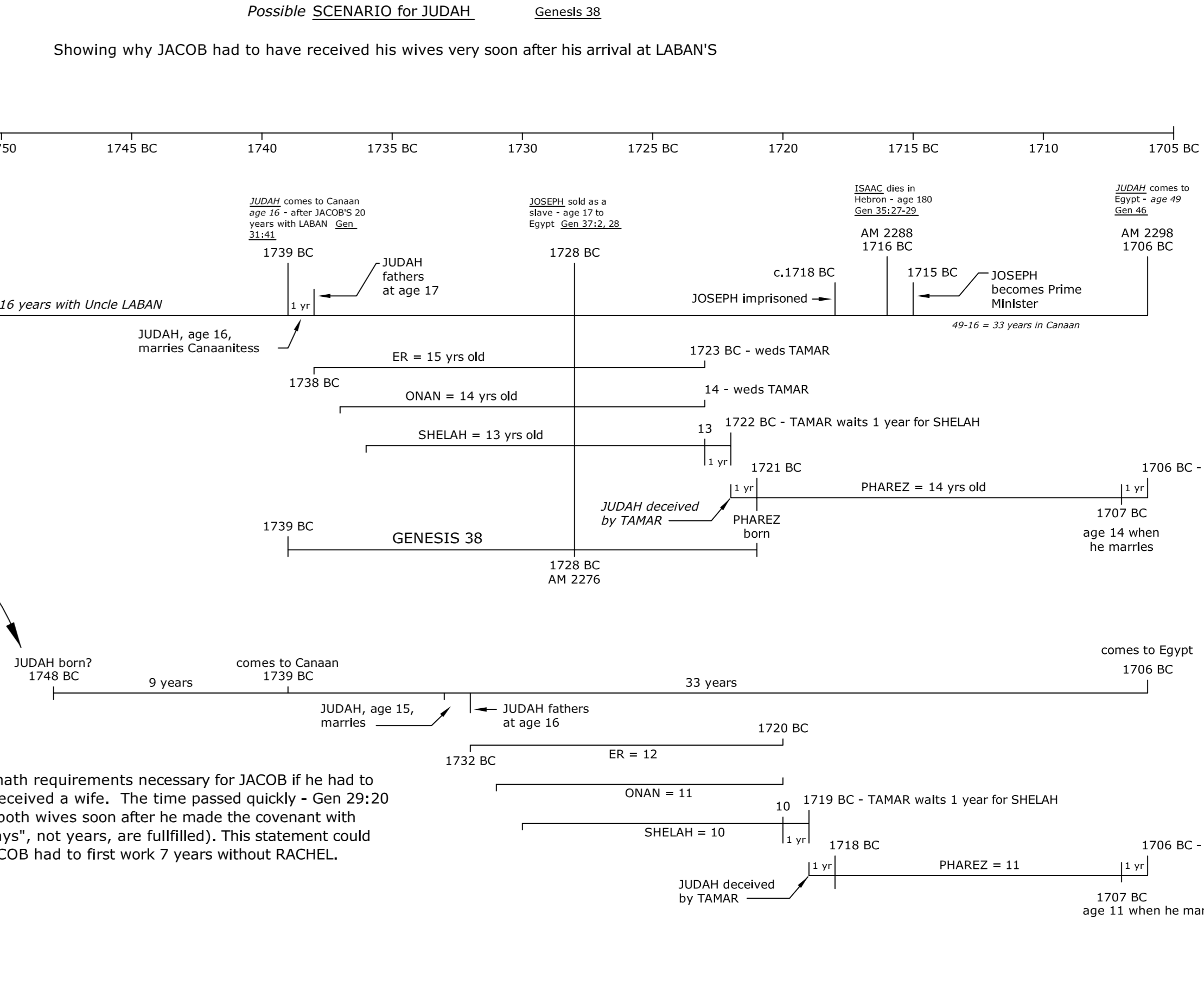
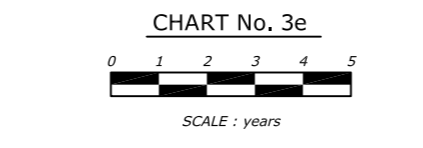
Judah was Jacob and Leah's 4th son (Gen.29:31-35). Chart 3d depicts the 20 years that Jacob spent with Laban in which he worked 14 years for his two wives and 6 years for his cattle (Gen.31:41) and it exhibits two possible scenarios for the birth year of Judah. Chart 3f portrays both possibilities for comparison.

The upper scenario reflects the difficulty of compressing the account of Judah's family given in Genesis 38 into the Biblically required 33 year span, even when the maximum conditions that make use of Judah's being born in the first 7 year period are considered. This scenario assumes that Jacob took his wives at the beginning of the first 7 years of his 20 year sojourn in Haran and allows that Judah was born after 4 years. Even this requires 4 generations (Judah, Er, Perez and his 2 sons) to be born in only 49 years, i.e., Judah's birth in B.C. 1755 (Chart 3d) minus 1706, the Year the family entered Egypt (Charts 2 and 3c). This could permit Judah to be about 16 when his father took him to Canaan whereupon he soon wed, fathered by age 17 so that Er, Onan and Perez (Pharez) could have been born 14 to 15 years old when they married.



\* NOTE: Usher published in 1650 AD and his dates were added to the margin of the KJB in 1701 when the Church of England had Bishop Lloyd edit for spelling and typesetting errors. Lloyd used most of Usher's dates, but changed some to fit his thinking. Hence, the dates which are commonly referred to as "Ussher's" are often Lloyd's.

Usser gives no dates for DINAH; otherwise, he and Jones agree on all the upper dates. Those in parenthesis, are actually Lloyd's (designated: Ussher-Lloyd). See "Annals of the World", 2004 ed., pp. 29-31 (1658 ed., pp. 8-10).



WHICH ?

This scenario shows the math requirements necessary for JACOB if he had to work 7 years before he received a wife. The time passed quickly - Gen 29:20 because he had received both wives soon after he made the covenant with LABAN (ie: Gen 29:21 "days", not years, are fulfilled). This statement could not have been made if JACOB had to first work 7 years without RACHEL.

continued from charts 2 and 3d

1759 BC JACOB age 77 goes to LABAN  
 -4 JUDAH is the 4th born to LEAH  
 1755 BC year of JUDAH'S birth - approximate  
 -1706 BC JACOB age 130 comes to Egypt  
 49 yrs JUDAH'S age at the coming to Egypt Gen 46  
 when JOSEPH is 39 yrs old  
 -OR-  
 130 JACOB'S age when he comes to Egypt Gen 47:9  
 -77 JACOB'S age when he comes to LABAN  
 53 yrs  
 -4 JUDAH is 4th born to LEAH  
 49 yrs JUDAH'S age at the coming to Egypt

1706 BC - PHAREZ comes to Egypt - age 15 with JACOB, JUDAH and two infant sons - HEZRON and HAMUL - probably twins like JACOB and himself Gen 46:12, 38:27-30

1706 BC - PHAREZ comes to Egypt - age 12 with a wife and two sons ??

