

Timeline of Truth – Abraham’s Final Days (Gen 25:1-11)

<p>¹ Abraham again took a wife, and her name <i>was</i> Keturah.</p>	<p>1. Abraham <u>Remarries</u>.</p>
<p>² And she bore him Zimran, Jokshan, Medan, Midian, Ishbak, and Shuah. ³ Jokshan begot Sheba and Dedan. And the sons of Dedan were Asshurim, Letushim, and Leummim. ⁴ And the sons of Midian <i>were</i> Ephah, Epher, Hanoch, Abidah, and Eldaah. All these <i>were</i> the children of Keturah.</p>	<p>2. Abraham <u>Fathers Six More Sons</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Father of many nations</i> • <i>See charts and commentary</i>
<p>⁵ And Abraham gave all that he had to Isaac. ⁶ But Abraham gave gifts to the sons of the concubines which Abraham had; and while he was still living he sent them eastward, away from Isaac his son, to the country of the east.</p>	<p>3. Abraham <u>Divides His Wealth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All to Isaac (as the son of promise)</i> • <i>Gifts to the rest (and sent east)</i>
<p>⁷ This <i>is</i> the sum of the years of Abraham’s life which he lived: one hundred and seventy-five years. ⁸ Then Abraham breathed his last and died in a good old age, an old man and full <i>of years</i>, and was gathered to his people.</p>	<p>4. Abraham <u>Dies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“gathered to his people?”</i> • <i>Heb 11:11-16</i>
<p>⁹ And his sons Isaac and Ishmael buried him in the cave of Machpelah, which <i>is</i> before Mamre, in the field of Ephron the son of Zohar the Hittite, ¹⁰ the field which Abraham purchased from the sons of Heth. There Abraham was buried, and Sarah his wife.</p>	<p>5. Abraham Is <u>Buried</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>By his two sons</i> • <i>With Sarah</i>
<p>¹¹ And it came to pass, after the death of Abraham, that God blessed his son Isaac. And Isaac dwelt at Beer Lahai Roi.</p>	<p>6. God <u>Continues His Promise</u> with Isaac</p>

Immediate Descendants of Abraham (Abram)

By SARAH	By HAGAR	By KETURAH
<p>① Isaac</p> <p>Rebekah</p> <p>② Esau</p> <p>Adah</p> <p>③ Eliphaz</p> <p>Basemath</p> <p>③ Reuel</p> <p>Aholibamah</p> <p>③ Jeush</p> <p>③ Jaalam</p> <p>③ Korah</p> <p>② Jacob</p> <p>Leah</p> <p>③ Reuben (1)</p> <p>③ Simeon (2)</p> <p>③ Levi (3)</p> <p>③ Judah (4)</p> <p>③ Issachar (9)</p> <p>③ Zebulun (10)</p> <p>③ Dinah (11)</p> <p>Bilhah (Rachel’s handmaid)</p> <p>③ Dan (5)</p> <p>③ Naphtali (6)</p> <p>Zilpah (Leah’s handmaid)</p> <p>③ Gad (7)</p> <p>③ Asher (8)</p> <p>Rachel</p> <p>③ Joseph (12)</p> <p>③ Benjamin (13)</p>	<p>① Ishmael</p> <p>② Nebajoth</p> <p>② Mahalath <i>(Gen 28:9 wife of Esau)</i></p> <p>② Kedar</p> <p>② Adbeel</p> <p>② Mibsam</p> <p>② Mishma</p> <p>② Dumah</p> <p>② Massa</p> <p>② Hadar</p> <p>② Tema</p> <p>② Jetur</p> <p>② Naphish</p> <p>② Kedemah</p>	<p>① Zimran</p> <p>① Jokshan</p> <p>② Sheba</p> <p>② Dedan</p> <p>③ Asshurim</p> <p>③ Letushim</p> <p>③ Leummim</p> <p>① Medan</p> <p>① Midian</p> <p>② Ephah</p> <p>② Epher</p> <p>② Hanoch</p> <p>② Abidah</p> <p>② Eldaah</p> <p>① Ishban</p> <p>① Shuah</p>

Timeline of Abraham's Life

Age	Reference	Event
75	Gen 12:1-4	"Now the LORD had said to Abram: 'Get out of your country, From your family And from your father's house, To a land that I will show you. ² I will make you a great nation; I will bless you And make your name great; And you shall be a blessing. ³ I will bless those who bless you, And I will curse him who curses you; And in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed.' ⁴ So Abram departed as the LORD had spoken to him, and Lot went with him. And Abram [was] seventy-five years old when he departed from Haran."
[85]	Gen 16:3	"Then Sarai, Abram's wife, took Hagar her maid, the Egyptian, and gave her to her husband Abram to be his wife, after Abram had dwelt ten years in the land of Canaan."
86	Gen 16:16	"Abram was eighty-six years old when Hagar bore Ishmael to Abram."
99	Gen 17:1 17:23-25	God appears to Abram. God renames Abram to Abraham and repeats and expands His promises to him. God assigned to Abraham the sign of the covenant, circumcision. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17:1 "When Abram was ninety-nine years old, the LORD appeared to Abram and said to him, "I [am] Almighty God; walk before Me and be blameless." • 17:23-25 "So Abraham took Ishmael his son, all who were born in his house and all who were bought with his money, every male among the men of Abraham's house, and circumcised the flesh of their foreskins that very same day, as God had said to him. ²⁴ Abraham was ninety-nine years old when he was circumcised in the flesh of his foreskin. ²⁵ And Ishmael his son was thirteen years old when he was circumcised in the flesh of his foreskin."
100	Gen 21:5	"Now Abraham was one hundred years old when his son Isaac was born to him." [Sarah was 90.]
[137]	Gen 23:1	"Sarah lived one hundred and twenty-seven years ; [these were] the years of the life of Sarah."
[140]	Gen 25:20	"Isaac was forty years old when he took Rebekah as wife, the daughter of Bethuel the Syrian of Padan Aram, the sister of Laban the Syrian."
[160]	Gen 25:26	"Afterward his brother came out, and his hand took hold of Esau's heel; so his name was called Jacob. Isaac [was] sixty years old when she bore them."
175	Gen 25:7	"This is the sum of the years of Abraham's life which he lived: one hundred and seventy-five years. "

25:2 *Zimran, Medan, and Ishbak* are not traceable, although we may assume based on their brothers that they are generally related to the region of Arabia (v. 2//1 Chr 1:32a). *Jokshan* is usually located in Arabia simply due to his children's locations, Sheba and Dedan (v. 3a). *Jokshan* should not be equated with *Joktan* of the Shemites in the Table of Nations, whose thirteen descendants are located in southwest Arabia ... *Shuah* is the home of Bildad, one of Job's friends (Job 2:11) whose residences are also usually associated with Arabia. *Shuah* has been equated ... however, with the Euphrates site *Sūhu* (Akk.) in northeast Syria, which was located on an important trade route in the first millennium, but the context of Arabian sites for the genealogy questions this identification. Another sibling, *Midian*, is the best known of the children born to Abraham and Keturah. Traditionally the region of the Midianites was northwest Arabia, the territory stretching along the eastern shore of the Gulf of Aqaba (Ex 2:15; 1 Kgs 11:8). The major oasis of that region is Bad'. Biblical references, however, show that they roamed far, including the southern Transjordan (Josh 13:21; Num 22:4-7; cf. comments on 36:35), the Arabah (1 Kgs 11:18), Egypt (37:25), and Syria (Num 22:4). They are also associated with the Ishmaelites (37:25-28, 36; 39:1; Jud 8:24) who traded with Egypt, and they are counted among the "eastern peoples," including the Amalekites (Jud 6:3,33; 7:12; 8:10). The exchange of the terms Midianites and Ishmaelites in Genesis can be accounted for on the basis of a later assimilation of the two peoples, related to one another as half-brothers by having the same father, Abraham.

25:3 *Sheba* and *Dedan* (v. 3a//1 Chr 1:32b), as the offspring of *Jokshan* in the Keturah genealogy, may be confused with the tribes bearing the same names who are identified as the sons of Raamah in the Hamitic lineage (10:7b). The Hamitic tribes were possibly located in northwest Arabia since *Dedan* (modern *al-Ula*) was an important commercial center in the region. Also another "Sheba" is a descendant of Shem, whose father was the similar-sounding "Joktan" (10:26, 28, 29). The names *Jokshan* and *Joktan* cannot be equated, however, and the "Sheba" of Shemite lineage (10:28) probably was the famous southwest Arabian people. Ethnogeographical factors which may help account for similarities among these three genealogies are: different tribes possessed the same names, migrations occurred between east Africa and southern Arabia, and the possible comingling of once-distinct but closely related peoples. As for the Keturah descendants, *Sheba* and *Dedan* can be differentiated from the Hamitic tribes of the same name by their relationship to Abraham... The children of *Dedan* are three people groups, whose names are the only ones in the genealogy listed in the Hebrew plural form: the *Asshurites*, *Letushites*, and *Leummites*. The same plural feature (Hb., *îm*) designates certain peoples in the Table of Nations (cp. 10:4, 13-14; ...). *Asshur* is a name occurring for different people groups (10:11,22; ...) and may well be related to the *Asshur* mentioned in v. 18 (see comments there). "Leummities" in Hebrew ... means "clan, tribe, people" ... but here refers to a whole people group. That these three unknown tribes were related to *Dedan* suggests they were subgroups of *Dedan* or located nearby in the same northwest Arabian region. The targums and rabbinic interpretation, however, translated the names as vocations, "merchants, traders, and heads of peoples"

25:4 The grandchildren of Abraham who descended through *Midian* are five. These five tribes or place names probably were located in *Midian* or nearby. *Ephah* is mentioned again in Isa 60:6, where it appears with *Midian*, referring to their spice trade by camel caravan. Scholars usually identify it with the Arabian tribe *Haiappa* named in Assyrian texts that place it in the area. The old identification of *Ephah* with the site *Ruwafah* (100 miles southeast of Bad') has been recently challenged. Like *Ephah*, the remaining descendants—*Epher*, *Hanoch*, *Abida*, and *Eldaah*—are difficult to locate confidently, though most scholars assume they were in northwest Arabia associated with towns or oases along caravan routes. ¹ (Mathews, K. A. (2005). *Vol. 1B: Genesis 11:27-50:26*. The New American Commentary (353-354). Nashville: Broadman & Holman Publishers.)