

Handout 1: Exodus Lesson 4
The Genealogy of Exodus chapter 6

The Clans of Reuben			
Hanoch	Pallu	Hezron	Carmi

The Clans of Simeon					
Jemuel	Jamin	Ohad	Jachin	Zohar	Shaul*

* Canaanite mother

The Clans of Levi (Levi lived 137 years)		
Gershon	Kohath (133 yrs)	Merari
descendants of Gershon (sub-clans and their families)	descendants of Kohath and their sons (sub-clans and their families)	descendants of Merari (sub-clans and their families)
Libni	Amram (137 yrs) m. Jochebed = (<u>Aaron</u> , Moses)*	Mahli
Shimei	Izhar (<u>Korah</u> , <u>Nepheg</u> , <u>Zichri</u>)	Mushi
	Hebron (not listed)	
	Uzziel (<u>Mishael</u> , <u>Elzaphan</u> ^, <u>Sithri</u>)	

* = Miriam is not listed in the Ex 6 genealogy but she is listed in Num 26:59.

^ leader of the house Kohathite clans (Num 3:30)

__ = underlined names continue in the next subset of clan families

Kohathite Clan: sons of Aaron (son of Amram & g-son of Kohath)	Kohathite Clan: sons of Korah (son of Izhar & g-son of Kohath)
Aaron * m. Elisheba of Judah (dau. of prince Amminadab)+ = Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar ^, Ithamar	Korah m. ? = Assir, Elkanah, Abiasaph
Eleazar ^m. one of Putiel's * dau = Phinehas ^ (Num 25:6-13)	

* Aaron was Israel's first High Priest

+ Amminadab was a prince of Judah; his son, Nahshon, was selected as the census official for Judah (Num 1:7;) and was the prince of Judah chosen to lead the march of the tribes of Israel; he led the company that carried the standard of the Judahites (Num 10:14; 1 Chr 2:10).

** Putiel only named in this passage because he is the grandfather of Phinehas. A high priest had to be born from a righteous family of Israelite blood and their genealogies were kept until the destruction of the Temple in 70 AD.

^ Eleazar, the third son, succeeded his father Aaron as High Priest and was in turn succeeded by his son Phinehas. Putiel's daughter is mentioned because she was the mother of Phinehas, Israel's third High Priest and the man with whom God made a Covenant of Peace, establishing a perpetual priesthood (Num 25:10-13; Sir 45:23-26), which prefigures Christ's perpetual priesthood. Israel's High Priest had to descend through Phinehas' line but later would be limited to the line of his descendant Zadok (1 Chr 5:30-34/ 6:4-8). The line of legitimate High Priests ended with the murder of Onias III in 170 BC (2 Mac 4:1-6, 30-38).

Handout 2: Exodus Lesson 4

The Ten Egyptian Plagues

Scripture Passage	The Plagues
Ex 7:14-35	1. Water of the Nile turns to blood (even Nile water in wood and stone vessels)
Ex 7:26-8:10 (8:1- 14)	2. The plague of frogs
Ex 8:12-15 (8:16-19)	3. The plague of lice/mosquitoes
Ex 8:16-28 (8:20-32)	4. The plague of the mixture+ *
Ex 9:1-7	5. The plague of the death of the Egyptians' livestock+
Ex 9:8-12	6. The plague of the boils
Ex 9:13-32	7. The plague of the hail+
Ex 10:12-20	8. The plague of the locusts
Ex 10:21-23	9. The plague of darkness+
Ex 11:1-8; 12:29-34	10. The plague of the death of the firstborn +
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+ = the five plagues that did not affect the Israelites (8:16; 9:4, 26; 10:23; 11:7).

* = the precise nature of the 4th plague is not clear. The Hebrew word for the fourth plague is 'arov, a noun based on a Hebrew root meaning "to mix," thus yielding a word that means "mixture."

It is possible to suggest what the fourth plague may have been from observing the pattern of the other plagues that seem to progress in pairs:

- Plagues 1 and 2 came from water: the water of the Nile turning to blood and the frogs coming from the water of the Nile (Ex 7:28 and 8:3).
- Plagues 5 and 6 were caused by disease.
- Plagues 7 and 8 came from the sky (9:23; 10:13).
- Plagues 9 and 10 were the absence of light and the absence of the light of life; darkness in Scripture is often a symbol of death.

Therefore, one might conclude that the plague of the lice/ mosquito insects might be followed by a plague composed of a "mixture" of pesky insects. This was the view of the 1st century AD Jewish priest-historian Flavius Josephus (*Antiquities of the Jews*, 2.14.3), and St. Jerome agreed by describing the fourth plague in his Latin Vulgate (produced c. 400 AD) as "all kinds of flies."