

THE BIBLICAL FAMILY TREE

Adam through the Old and New Testaments

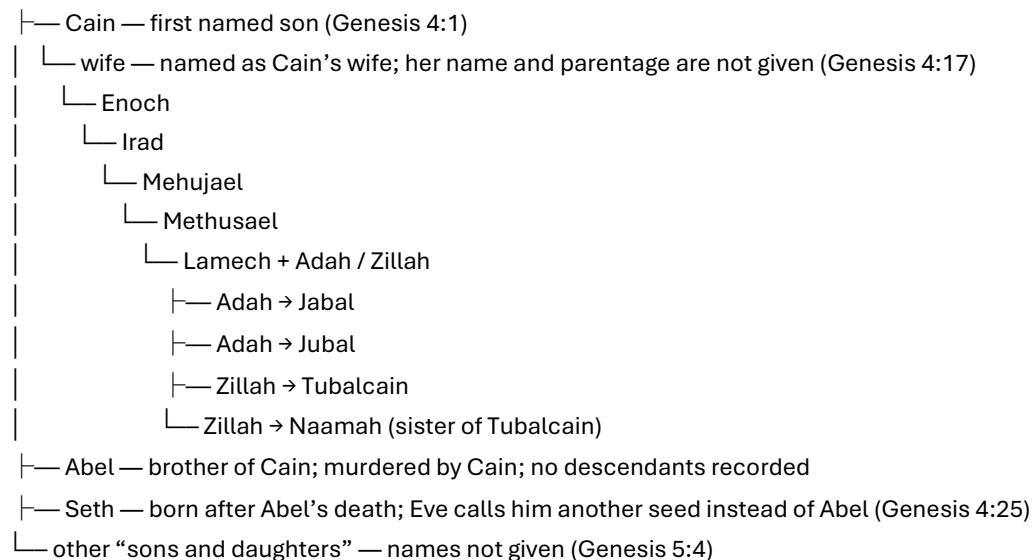
KJV-based • Scripture-stated relationships only • No invented links

Purpose. This reference is designed to answer “who belonged to whom?” while reading Scripture. A solid line/arrow below means the Bible explicitly gives the relationship or genealogy. Where Scripture names a spouse but does not give that spouse’s parentage, the spouse is shown without attaching an invented ancestry. “Not recorded” means exactly that.

Important limits. The Bible does not provide a parentage for every named person. It also contains selective genealogies: “begat” lists can trace a legal/dynastic line without attempting to name every child in every generation. This document therefore records the relationships Scripture states and flags important gaps rather than filling them with tradition.

1. Adam and Eve: The Beginning

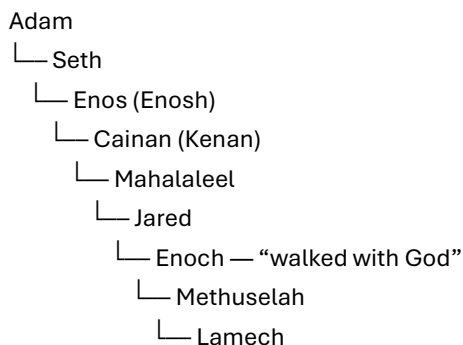
Adam + Eve

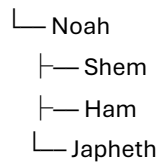


Key Scripture: Genesis 4:1–26; 5:1–5

NOTE: Cain’s line is recorded through Lamech and his children, but Scripture does not trace that named line beyond Genesis 4. Genesis 7:23 says only Noah and those with him in the ark remained alive after the Flood. Noah’s stated paternal line is through Seth. Scripture does not give the ancestry of Noah’s wife or the wives of Shem, Ham, and Japheth, so their pre-Flood ancestry should not be assumed.

The line from Adam through Seth to Noah





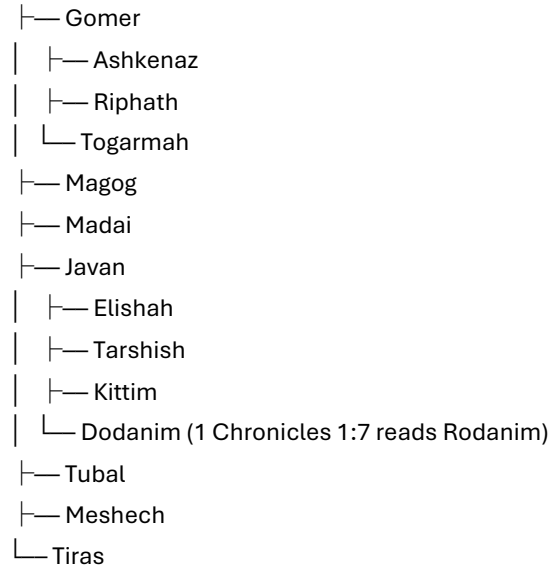
Key Scripture: Genesis 5:3–32; 1 Chronicles 1:1–4; Luke 3:36–38

NOTE: Do not confuse Cain’s Enoch and Lamech with the Enoch and Lamech in Seth’s line. They are different men.

2. Noah and the Table of Nations

Japheth

Noah → Japheth

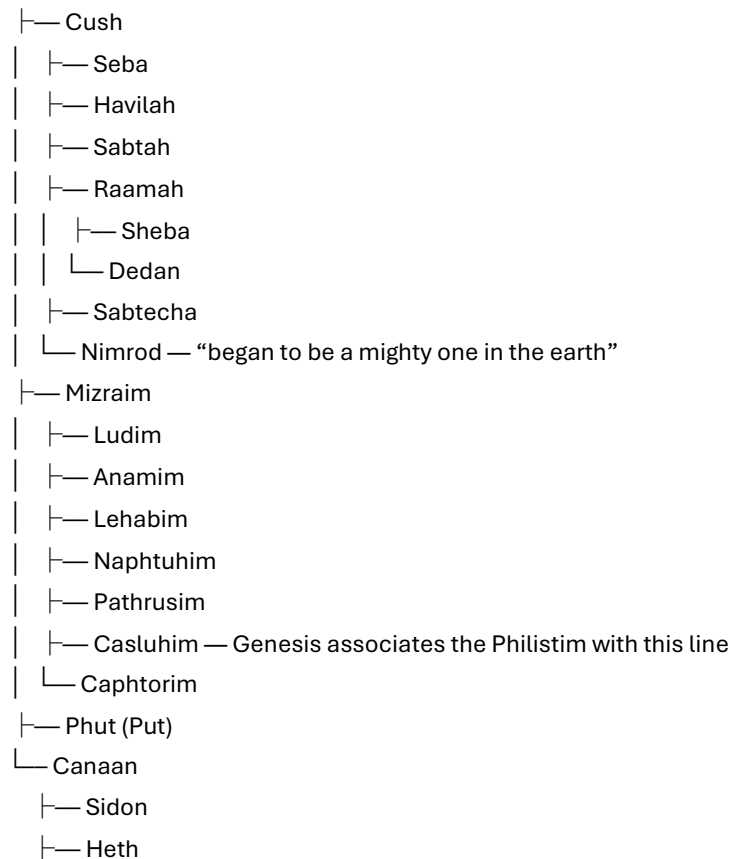


Key Scripture: Genesis 10:2–5; 1 Chronicles 1:5–7

NOTE: Ezekiel 38–39 later uses the names Magog, Meshech, Tubal, Gomer, and Togarmah. Ezekiel 38:2 identifies Gog as being “of the land of Magog.” The Bible itself does not explicitly equate these names with a modern nation-state.

Ham

Noah → Ham



└─ Jebusite, Amorite, Girgasite, Hivite, Arkite, Sinite, Arvadite, Zemarite, Hamathite peoples

Key Scripture: Genesis 10:6–20; 1 Chronicles 1:8–16

Shem

Noah → Shem

└─ Elam

└─ Asshur

└─ Arphaxad

└─ Salah

└─ Eber

└─ Peleg

└─ Joktan

└─ Almodad

└─ Sheleph

└─ Hazarmaveth

└─ Jerah

└─ Hadoram

└─ Uzal

└─ Diklah

└─ Obal

└─ Abimael

└─ Sheba

└─ Ophir

└─ Havilah

└─ Jobab

└─ Lud

└─ Aram

└─ Uz

└─ Hul

└─ Gether

└─ Mash

Key Scripture: Genesis 10:21–31; 1 Chronicles 1:17–23

The stated line from Shem to Abram

Shem → Arphaxad → Salah → Eber → Peleg → Reu → Serug → Nahor → Terah

└─ Abram (Abraham)

└─ Nahor

└─ Haran → Lot, Milcah, Iscah

Key Scripture: Genesis 11:10–32; 1 Chronicles 1:24–27

3. Terah, Abraham, Lot, Ishmael, Isaac, and Esau

Terah's household

Terah

└— Abram / Abraham

| └— wife: Sarai / Sarah — Genesis 20:12 states she was Abraham's sister, daughter of his father but not his mother; her mother is not named

| └— Hagar (Sarah's Egyptian handmaid) → Ishmael

| └— Sarah → Isaac

| └— Keturah → Zimran, Jokshan, Medan, Midian, Ishbak, Shuah

└— Nahor + Milcah (daughter of Haran)

| └— Huz (Uz), Buz, Kemuel, Chesed, Hazo, Pildash, Jidlaph, Bethuel

| | └— Bethuel → Rebekah and Laban

| └— concubine Reumah → Tebah, Gaham, Thahash, Maachah

└— Haran

└— Lot

└— Milcah

└— Iscah

Key Scripture: Genesis 11:26–32; 20:12; 22:20–24; 25:1–6

Lot

Lot

└— elder daughter → son Moab — father/son relationship arises from Genesis 19:30–37

└— younger daughter → son Ben-ammi — father of the children of Ammon (Genesis 19:38)

Key Scripture: Genesis 19:30–38

Ishmael

Abraham + Hagar → Ishmael

└— sons: Nebajoth, Kedar, Adbeel, Mibsam, Mishma, Dumah, Massa, Hadar (Hadad in 1 Chr 1:30), Tema, Jetur, Naphish, Kedemah

└— daughter: Mahalath/Basemath is identified as Ishmael's daughter and Nebajoth's sister in the Esau narratives

Key Scripture: Genesis 25:12–18; 28:9; 36:3; 1 Chronicles 1:29–31

Isaac and Rebekah

Abraham + Sarah → Isaac + Rebekah (daughter of Bethuel; sister of Laban)

└— Esau / Edom

└— Jacob / Israel

Key Scripture: Genesis 21:1–3; 24:15, 29; 25:19–26

Esau / Edom

Isaac + Rebekah → Esau

└— Adah → Eliphaz

| └— Teman, Omar, Zepho, Gatam, Kenaz

| └— concubine Timna → Amalek

└— Aholibamah → Jeush, Jaalam, Korah

└— Bashemath (daughter of Ishmael, sister of Nebajoth) → Reuel

└— Nahath, Zerah, Shammah, Mizzah

Biblical Family Tree • Scripture-stated relationships only

Key Scripture: Genesis 36:1–19; 1 Chronicles 1:35–37

4. Jacob / Israel and the Twelve Tribes

Jacob's wives, handmaids, sons, and daughter

Isaac + Rebekah → Jacob / Israel



Key Scripture: Genesis 29:31–35; 30:1–24; 35:16–18, 22–26

The families entering Egypt

Reuben → Hanoch, Phallu, Hezron, Carmi

Simeon → Jemuel, Jamin, Ohad, Jachin, Zohar, Shaul (son of a Canaanitish woman)

Levi → Gershon, Kohath, Merari

Judah → Er, Onan, Shelah, Pharez (Perez), Zarah (Zerah); Er and Onan died in Canaan

Perez → Hezron, Hamul

Issachar → Tola, Phuvah, Job/Jashub, Shimron

Zebulun → Sered, Elon, Jahleel

Gad → Ziphion, Haggi, Shuni, Ezbon, Eri, Arodi, Areli

Asher → Jimnah, Ishuah, Isui, Beriah; daughter Serah; Beriah → Heber, Malchiel

Dan → Hushim

Naphtali → Jahzeel, Guni, Jezer, Shillem

Joseph + Asenath (daughter of Potipherah priest of On) → Manasseh, Ephraim

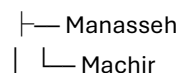
Benjamin → Belah, Becher, Ashbel, Gera, Naaman, Ehi, Rosh, Muppim, Huppim, Ard (Genesis 46 list)

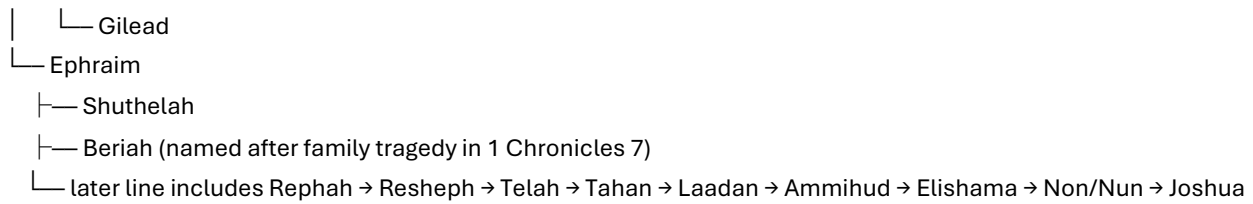
Key Scripture: Genesis 46:8–27; compare Numbers 26 and 1 Chronicles 2–8 for later clan lists and spelling/list differences

NOTE: Benjamin's descendants are presented with differing generational arrangements in Genesis 46, Numbers 26, and 1 Chronicles 7–8. This document does not force those lists into a single invented structure where the text itself presents them differently.

Joseph

Jacob → Joseph + Asenath





Key Scripture: Genesis 41:50–52; 48; Numbers 26:28–37; 1 Chronicles 7:14–27

5. Levi: Moses, Aaron, and the Priesthood

Jacob → Levi

└─ Gershon

└─ Kohath

└─ Amram + Jochebed (daughter of Levi; Exodus 6:20)

└─ Miriam

└─ Aaron + Elisheba (daughter of Amminadab; sister of Naashon)

└─ Nadab — died without children

└─ Abihu — died without children

└─ Eleazar + daughter of Putiel

└─ Phinehas → Abishua → Bukki → Uzzi → Zerariah → Meraioth → Amariah → Ahitub → Zadok → Ahimaaz ...

└─ Ithamar

└─ Moses + Zipporah (daughter of Reuel/Jethro)

└─ Gershom

└─ Jonathan (Judges 18:30 textual tradition identifies him in Moses' line)

└─ Eliezer → Rehabiah → descendants recorded in 1 Chronicles 23–26

└─ Izhar

└─ Korah → Assir, Elkanah, Abiasaph (Korah's sons did not die with him; Numbers 26:11)

└─ Hebron

└─ Uzziel

└─ Merari

Key Scripture: Exodus 2:21–22; 6:16–25; 18:2–4; Numbers 3:17–20; 26:57–61; 1 Chronicles 6; 23:12–24

NOTE: Numbers 26:59 explicitly names Jochebed as Levi's daughter and the mother of Aaron, Moses, and Miriam.

Scripture provides the relationship; questions about chronological use of “daughter” should not be solved by inventing an unrecorded generation.

Samuel's Levitical/Kohathite line as Chronicles presents it

Korahite/Kohathite line → ... → Elkanah + Hannah

└─ Samuel

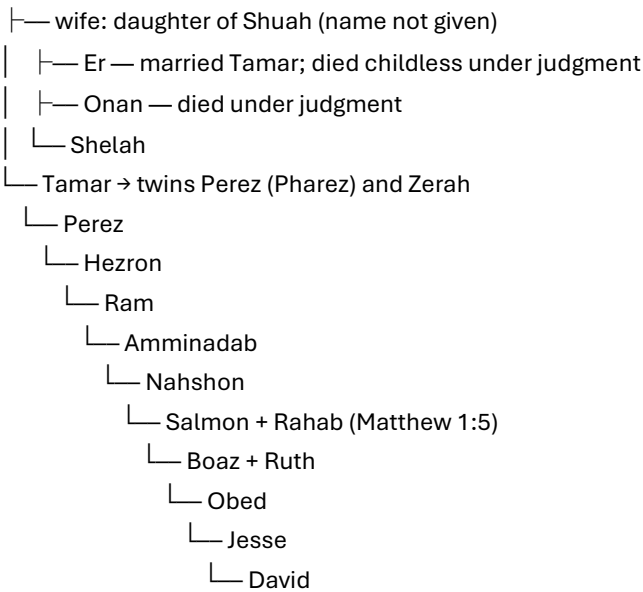
└─ Joel

└─ Abiah

Key Scripture: 1 Samuel 1:1–2, 19–20; 8:1–2; 1 Chronicles 6:22–28, 33–38

6. Judah: From Perez to David

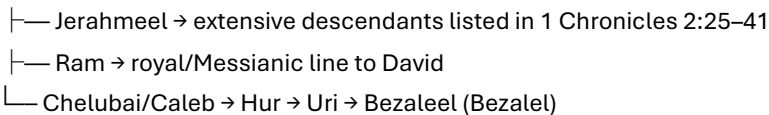
Jacob → Judah



Key Scripture: Genesis 38; Ruth 4:18–22; 1 Chronicles 2:3–15; Matthew 1:3–6

Hezron's other recorded branches

Hezron



Key Scripture: 1 Chronicles 2:9–20, 25–55

Jesse's children

Jesse



Key Scripture: 1 Samuel 16:6–13; 17:13; 1 Chronicles 2:13–17

7. David's Family and the Royal House

David's named sons by mother

David

└— Ahinoam → Amnon

└— Abigail → Chileab / Daniel

- └— Maacah (daughter of Talmai king of Geshur) → Absalom

└ Tamar (Absalom's sister; daughter of David)

└— Haggith → Adonijah

└─ Abital → Shephatiah

└─ Eglah → Ithream

└— Bathsheba/Bathshua (wife of Uriah; daughter of Ammiel/Eliam)

└— first child — unnamed son who died

| — Shimea/Shammua

└─ Shobab

| |— Nathan

└─ Solomon

— additional sons born at Jerusalem: Ibhar, Elishama, Eliphelet, Nogah, Nepheg, Japhia, another Elishama, Eliada, another Eliphelet; daughters also born, not all named

Key Scripture: 2 Samuel 3:2–5; 5:13–16; 11–12; 13:1; 1 Chronicles 3:1–9; 14:3–7

NOTE: Samuel and Chronicles contain name/spelling and list differences among David’s Jerusalem-born sons. Both lists are preserved rather than “corrected” by assumption.

Solomon to the Babylonian captivity: the royal line of Judah

David → Solomon + Naamah the Ammonitess

└─ Rehoboam

└ Abijah/Abia

L Asa

└─ Jehoshaphat

└─ Jehoram/Joram

└ Ahaziah

└ Joash/Jehoash

└─ Amaziah

└ Uzziah/Azariah

└ Jotham

└ Ahaz

└ Hezekiah

└─ Manasseh

└ Amon

└ Josiah

└─ Johanan

└─ Jehoiakim/Eliakim

└ Jeconiah/Jehoiachin/Coniah + brothers/royal family

└— Zedekiah/Mattaniah

— Shallum/Jehoahaz

Key Scripture: 1 Chronicles 3:10–16; 2 Chronicles 10–36; Matthew 1:6–11

NOTE: Matthew 1 is a deliberately structured genealogy and omits some kings between Joram and Ozias/Uzziah. The historical books and 1 Chronicles explicitly preserve Ahaziah → Joash → Amaziah → Uzziah. We should not pretend Matthew names every biological generation.

Jeconiah after the captivity

Jeconiah / Jehoiachin

└— Assir (wording/structure debated in translations; KJV 1 Chr 3:17 reads “Assir, Salathiel his son”)

└— Salathiel/Shealtiel

└— Malchiram

└— Pedaiah

| └— Zerubbabel

| └— Shimei

└— Shenazar

└— Jecamiah

└— Hoshama

└— Nedabiah

Key Scripture: 1 Chronicles 3:17–24; Ezra 3:2; Haggai 1:1; Matthew 1:12

NOTE: 1 Chronicles 3:19 calls Zerubbabel a son of Pedaiah, while Ezra, Haggai, and Matthew associate Zerubbabel with Shealtiel. Scripture does not spell out the legal/familial mechanism. This document therefore records both statements without inventing a solution.

8. Other Important Old Testament Families

Saul, first king of Israel — tribe of Benjamin

Benjamin → ... → Abiel

└— Kish → Saul

| └— Jonathan → Mephibosheth/Meribbaal → Micha

| └— Ishui/Abinadab

| └— Melchishua

| └— Ishbosheth/Eshbaal

| └— Merab

| └— Michal

└— Ner → Abner (Saul's cousin)

Key Scripture: 1 Samuel 9:1–2; 14:49–51; 31:2; 2 Samuel 2:8; 4:4; 1 Chronicles 8:29–40; 9:35–44

Caleb and Joshua

Jephunneh → Caleb (the faithful spy; called the Kenezite)

Nun → Joshua (of Ephraim)

Key Scripture: Numbers 13:6, 8, 16; 14:6; 32:12; 1 Chronicles 7:20–27

NOTE: Do not confuse Caleb son of Jephunneh with Chelubai/Caleb son of Hezron in 1 Chronicles 2 unless Scripture itself establishes an identity; the text presents distinct patronymics.

Elimelech, Naomi, Ruth, and Boaz

Elimelech + Naomi

└— Mahlon + Ruth the Moabitess — Mahlon dies

└— Chilion + Orpah — Chilion dies

Boaz (kinsman of Elimelech's family) + Ruth

└— Obed → Jesse → David

Key Scripture: Ruth 1:1–5; 4:9–22

Job

NOTE: Job's father and ancestry are not stated in the book of Job. Job 1:1 identifies him as a man in the land of Uz. The book names his wife but not her name. Job 1:2 says he initially had seven sons and three daughters; their names are not given. After his trials he again had seven sons and three daughters, and Job 42:14 names the daughters Jemima, Kezia, and Keren-happuch. Scripture does not state that Job is the Jobab of Genesis 10 or Genesis 36; that identification should not be inserted as fact.

Key Scripture: Job 1:1–2; 2:9; 42:13–15

Esther and Mordecai

Abihail → Esther/Hadassah

Mordecai — Esther's older cousin/kinsman; Esther 2:7 says she was "his uncle's daughter"; he raised her after her parents died

Key Scripture: Esther 2:5–7, 15

Prophets whose parentage Scripture states

Amoz → Isaiah

Hilkiah → Jeremiah

Buzi → Ezekiel

Beerī → Hosea

Pethuel → Joel

Amittai → Jonah

Berechiah → Zechariah (Zechariah 1:1 also names Iddo as ancestor)

Berechiah → Meshullam (Nehemiah 3:4) — a different Berechiah; do not merge without textual warrant

Key Scripture: Isaiah 1:1; Jeremiah 1:1; Ezekiel 1:3; Hosea 1:1; Joel 1:1; Jonah 1:1; Zechariah 1:1

NOTE: Many prophets have no biblical genealogy beyond a father's name—or none at all. For example, Scripture does not provide Elijah's parents.

9. The New Testament: The Family Surrounding Jesus

John the Baptist

Zacharias (priest of the course of Abia) + Elisabeth (of the daughters of Aaron)

└ John the Baptist

Elisabeth is called Mary's "cousin" in KJV Luke 1:36 (Greek denotes a relative/kinswoman); the exact degree of relationship is not specified.

Key Scripture: Luke 1:5–25, 36, 57–66

Jesus Christ — Matthew's genealogy through Joseph

Abraham → Isaac → Jacob → Judah → Perez → Hezron → Ram → Amminadab → Nahshon → Salmon → Boaz → Obed → Jesse → David

David → Solomon → Roboam → Abia → Asa → Josaphat → Joram → Ozias → Joatham → Achaz → Ezekias → Manasses → Amon → Josias → Jechonias

After the carrying away to Babylon: Jechonias → Salathiel → Zorobabel → Abiud → Eliakim → Azor → Sadoc → Achim → Eliud → Eleazar → Matthan → Jacob

└ Joseph — "the husband of Mary, of whom was born Jesus, who is called Christ"

Key Scripture: Matthew 1:1–16

NOTE: Matthew 1:16 carefully changes its wording at Jesus: Joseph is not called the begetter of Jesus; he is called the husband of Mary, "of whom was born Jesus." Matthew 1:18–25 explicitly states the virgin conception by the Holy Ghost.

Jesus Christ — Luke's genealogy

Jesus — "being (as was supposed) the son of Joseph"

Joseph → Heli → Matthat → Levi → Melchi → Janna → Joseph → Mattathias → Amos → Naum → Esli → Nagge → Maath → Mattathias → Semei → Joseph → Juda → Joanna → Rhesa → Zorobabel → Salathiel → Neri

... → Nathan → David → Jesse → Obed → Booz → Salmon → Naasson → Aminadab → Aram → Esrom → Phares → Juda → Jacob → Isaac → Abraham

... → Sem → Noe → Lamech → Mathusala → Enoch → Jared → Maleleel → Cainan → Enos → Seth → Adam → God

Key Scripture: Luke 3:23–38

NOTE: Luke 3 and Matthew 1 diverge after David: Matthew proceeds through Solomon; Luke proceeds through Nathan. Luke 3:23 says Jesus was "as was supposed" the son of Joseph and then gives Joseph as "the son of Heli" in the KJV wording. Scripture does not explicitly say in Luke 3 that Heli was Mary's father. The common explanation that Luke gives Mary's biological genealogy may be discussed as an interpretation, but it should not be printed as an explicit biblical fact.

Mary, Joseph, and Jesus' household

Mary — mother of Jesus; her parents are not named in canonical Scripture

Joseph — husband of Mary; Matthew calls his father Jacob; Luke's genealogy says "Joseph, which was the son of Heli"

Jesus Christ — conceived of the Holy Ghost and born of the virgin Mary

Named brothers of Jesus: James, Joses/Joseph, Simon, Judas

Sisters of Jesus: plural, but not named

Key Scripture: Matthew 1:16–25; 13:55–56; Mark 6:3; Luke 1:26–35; 3:23

NOTE: The New Testament identifies these men as Jesus' "brethren." It does not provide a separate parentage statement for each brother in those passages. Different Christian traditions interpret the precise family relationship differently; this chart leaves the wording at what the text states.

10. New Testament Apostolic Families Explicitly Stated

Jonas/Jona → Simon Peter and Andrew (brothers)

Zebedee + wife (name not supplied in the Gospel text) → James and John (brothers)

Alphaeus → James “the son of Alphaeus”

Alphaeus → Levi/Matthew is called “son of Alphaeus” in Mark 2:14; Scripture does not explicitly say this Alphaeus is the same man as James’s father

Mary (wife of Cleophas/Clopas in John 19:25) — Gospel relationships among the several women named Mary must not be merged beyond what each passage states

Judas “the brother of James” (KJV Luke 6:16); Jude 1:1 calls Jude “the brother of James” and servant of Jesus Christ

James is called “the Lord’s brother” (Galatians 1:19)

Philip the evangelist → four unmarried daughters who prophesied

Lois → Eunice → Timothy (father was a Greek; his name is not given)

Key Scripture: Matthew 4:18–22; 10:2–4; 27:56; Mark 1:16–20; 2:14; Luke 6:14–16; John 1:42; 19:25; Acts 16:1; 21:8–9; Galatians 1:19; 2 Timothy 1:5; Jude 1:1

11. Quick Master Line: Adam to Christ

This condensed line is useful as a memory aid. It combines the explicit Old Testament backbone with the New Testament genealogical presentations while preserving their differences.

Adam to Abraham

Adam → Seth → Enos → Cainan → Mahalaleel → Jared → Enoch → Methuselah → Lamech → Noah → Shem → Arphaxad → Salah → Eber → Peleg → Reu → Serug → Nahor → Terah → Abraham

Abraham to David

Abraham → Isaac → Jacob → Judah → Perez → Hezron → Ram → Amminadab → Nahshon → Salmon → Boaz → Obed → Jesse → David

David forward: Matthew 1

David → Solomon → ... royal line ... → Jeconiah → Salathiel → Zerubbabel → ... → Matthan → Jacob → Joseph (husband of Mary) → Jesus Christ born of Mary

David forward: Luke 3

David → Nathan → ... → Neri → Salathiel → Zerubbabel → ... → Heli → Joseph (“as was supposed” father of Jesus) → Jesus

Key Scripture: Ruth 4:18–22; 1 Chronicles 1–3; Matthew 1:1–17; Luke 3:23–38

12. Reading Notes: Common Name Traps

Enoch

Cain had a son named Enoch (Genesis 4:17). Jared also had a son named Enoch in Seth's line (Genesis 5:18–24).

Lamech

Cain's descendant Lamech appears in Genesis 4:18–24. Seth's descendant Lamech was Noah's father (Genesis 5:25–31).

Cainan

Cainan appears between Enos and Mahalaleel. Luke 3:36 also contains a Cainan between Arphaxad and Sala in the KJV; Genesis 11 and 1 Chronicles 1 do not list that intermediate Cainan.

Saul

King Saul son of Kish is not Saul of Tarsus/Paul. Acts identifies the apostle as Saul before he is commonly called Paul.

Zechariah

Many biblical men are named Zechariah. Do not automatically merge Zechariah the prophet, Zechariah father of John the Baptist (Zacharias in KJV), and other men of that name.

Mary

The New Testament contains several women named Mary. Mary the mother of Jesus, Mary Magdalene, Mary of Bethany, Mary the mother of James/Joses, and others should not be collapsed into one person.

James

Several men are named James: James son of Zebedee, James son of Alphaeus, and James the Lord's brother are identified by different descriptors.

Judas/Jude

Judas Iscariot, Judas brother/son language among the apostles, Judas of Galilee, and Jude/Judas associated with James are not automatically the same person.

Herod

"Herod" is used of multiple rulers in the New Testament; family relationships require separate historical treatment and are not all supplied as a simple biblical genealogy.

13. Accuracy Rules Used in This Tree

- No relationship is added merely because later tradition supplies a name.
- No modern ethnic or national identity is assigned to Genesis 10 descendants unless the biblical text itself makes the identification.
- When two biblical lists differ in spelling, number of names, or genealogical structure, the difference is noted rather than silently harmonized.
- Named spouses are shown, but their ancestry is not supplied unless Scripture supplies it.
- "Son," "daughter," "father," and "begat" are recorded according to the biblical wording; a missing generation is not invented to solve chronology.
- Legal/dynastic genealogy and biological parentage are not treated as identical unless the text establishes that relationship.
- Apocryphal and later traditional genealogies are excluded.

14. Primary Genealogy Passages for Further Study

Passage	What it traces
Genesis 4	Cain's line; Seth's birth
Genesis 5	Adam → Seth → Noah
Genesis 10	Noah's sons / Table of Nations
Genesis 11:10–32	Shem → Abram; Terah's family
Genesis 22:20–24	Nahor's family
Genesis 25	Keturah's sons; Ishmael; Isaac/Jacob/Esau
Genesis 36	Esau/Edom
Genesis 46	Jacob's household entering Egypt
Exodus 6	Levi → Moses/Aaron
Numbers 26	Tribal/clan families
Ruth 4:18–22	Perez → David
1 Chronicles 1–9	Largest OT genealogical collection
Ezra 2 / Nehemiah 7	Post-exile family records
Matthew 1:1–17	Abraham → David → Joseph/Mary/Christ
Luke 3:23–38	Jesus → Adam

Prepared as a Scripture-first study reference. KJV names/spellings are favored where practical.