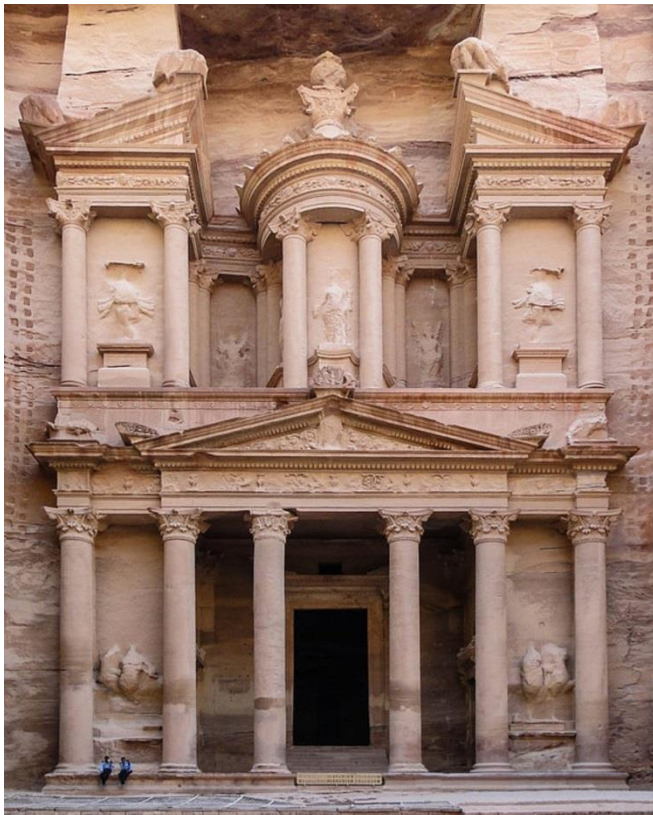


THE BOOK OF JOB

Who is Job? Where did he come from? When was he here?

By: David A. Sargent

There are clues as to who Job is; where he is located and his Geneology and from where he came. The three so called 'friends' give us some clues as to when Job lived. There is a fourth person in the mix and then there is Job himself.



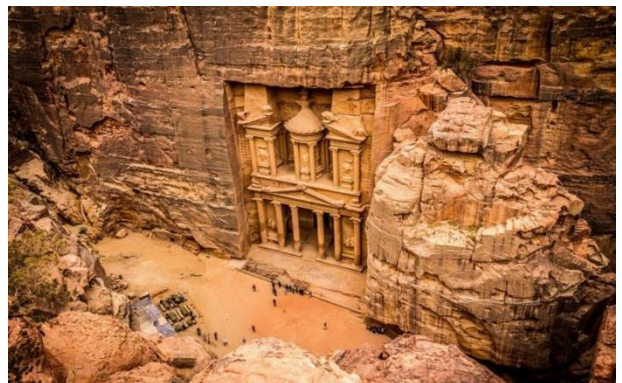
The Lost City of the Giants is in Petra which is in the area of Edom.

Job 2:11, “Now when Job's three friends heard of all this evil that was come upon him, they came every one from his own place; Eliphaz the Temanite, and Bildad the Shuhite, and Zophar the Naamathite: for they had made an appointment together to come to mourn with him and to comfort him.”

Then there is a fourth person introduced as Elihu the Son of Barachel the Buzite: Job 32:2, “Then was kindled the wrath of Elihu the son of Barachel the Buzite, of the kindred of Ram: against Job was his wrath kindled, because he justified himself rather than God.”

So we have first Eliphaz the Temanite who is introduced in Job 4:1, “Then Eliphaz the Temanite answered and said...”

Temanites were descended from Teman, who was the first son of Eliphaz, who was the son of Esau, as mentioned in Genesis 36:9-19, “And these are the generations of Esau the father of the Edomites in mount Seir: These are the names of Esau's sons; Eliphaz the son of Adah the wife of Esau, Reuel the son of Bashemath the wife of Esau. And the sons of



Eliphaz were Teman, Omar, Zepho, and Gatam, and Kenaz. And Timna was concubine to Eliphaz Esau's son; and she bare to Eliphaz Amalek: these were the sons of Adah Esau's wife. And these are the sons of Reuel; Nahath, and Zerah, Shammah, and Mizzah: these were the sons of Bashemath Esau's wife. And these were the sons of Aholibamah, the daughter of Anah the daughter of Zibeon, Esau's wife: and she bare to Esau Jeush, and Jaalam, and Korah. These were dukes of the sons of Esau: the sons of Eliphaz the firstborn son of Esau; duke Teman, duke Omar, duke Zepho, duke Kenaz, Duke Korah, duke Gatam, and duke Amalek: these are the dukes that came of Eliphaz in the land of Edom; these were the sons of Adah. And these are the sons of Reuel Esau's son; duke Nahath, duke Zerah, duke Shammah, duke Mizzah: these are the dukes that came of Reuel in the land of Edom; these are the sons of Bashemath Esau's wife. And these are the sons of Aholibamah Esau's wife; duke Jeush, duke Jaalam, duke Korah: these were the dukes that came of Aholibamah the daughter of Anah, Esau's wife. These are the sons of Esau, who is Edom, and these are their dukes.”



The timeline for any Temanite is after Esau. The Eliphaz in Job would therefore be a descendant of Teman. The number of generations will be dealt with later. A note is that there is an Eliphaz under Esau; and this Eliphaz is the father of Teman which is the father of the Temanites who the Eliphaz of Job is named for.

Next is Bildad the Shuhite introduced in Job 8:1, “Then answered Bildad the Shuhite, and said...”

The Shuhites were descended from Shuah son of Abraham by his concubine Keturah: Genesis 25:1-2, “Then again Abraham took a wife,

and her name was Keturah. And she bare him Zimran, and Jokshan, and Medan, and Midian, and Ishbak, and Shuah.”

Shuah would have been born after the death of Sarah, and after Abraham took Keturah to wife. Bildad generational divergence from Shuah will be dealt with later.

We will deal with Sarah's age: Genesis 23:1, "And Sarah was an hundred and seven and twenty years old: these were the years of the life of Sarah." Sarah was 127 years old when she died.

Sarah was 10 years younger than Abraham: Genesis 17:17, "Then Abraham fell upon his face, and laughed, and said in his heart, Shall a child be born unto him that is an hundred years old? and shall Sarah, that is ninety years old, bear?" So that when Abraham was 99 and circumcised Sarah was 89 and Ishmael was 13. So Sarah was 76 when Ismael was born of her handmaid Hagar. Genesis 17:24, "And Abraham was ninety years old and nine, when he was circumcised in the flesh of his foreskin." And Genesis 17:26, "In the selfsame day was Abraham circumcised, and Ishmael his son." Then in Genesis 21:5, "And Abraham was an hundred years old, when his son Isaac was born unto him." Compare this with Genesis 17:17 above. So we have some numbers to put in our timeline. This personage would not be an Israelite; but would be a Hebrew. This timeline also puts in as a contemporary with the children of Israel; and as we will see Job.

Next is Zophar the Naamathite introduced in Job 11:1, "Then answered Zophar the Naamathite, and said..."

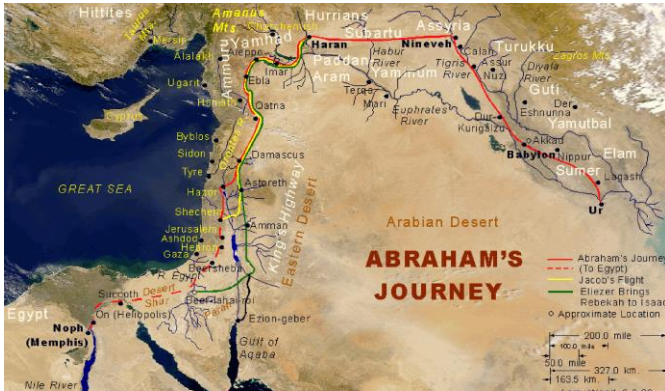
The Naamathites could very easily be the same as the Naamites from Naaman the son of Benjamin: Genesis 46:21, "And the sons of Benjamin were Belah, and Becher, and Ashbel, Gera, and Naaman, Ehi, and Rosh, Muppim, and Huppim, and Ard." And Numbers 26:38-41, "The sons of Benjamin after their families: of Bela, the family of the Belaites: of Ashbel, the family of the Ashbelites: of Ahiram, the family of the Ahiramites: Of Shupham, the family of the Shuphamites: of Hupham, the family of the Huphamites. And the sons of Bela were Ard and Naaman: of Ard, the family of the Ardites: and of Naaman, the family of the Naamites. These are the sons of Benjamin after their families: and they that were numbered of them were forty and five thousand and six hundred."



With these comparisons we see the generations go further after Jacob to Benjamin and to Bela (Belah), and to Naaman; the family of the Naamites.

We see from these so far the genealogies of these three that Job would have to be contemporary with Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Benjamin, Bela and Naaman at the very least. But it would be after Sarah had died to be in that area of Keturah and Shuah which narrows down the line a bit.

Next is Elihu the Son of Barachel the Buzite introduced in Job 32:2. The Buzite were descended from Buz listed in Genesis 22:20-22, “And it came to pass after these things, that it was told Abraham, saying, Behold, Milcah, she hath also born children unto thy brother Nahor; Huz his firstborn, and Buz his brother, and Kemuel the father of Aram, And Chesed, and Hazo, and Pildash, and Jidlaph, and Bethuel.” This puts this personage in the list of Hebrews and also an Israelite.



Now one last personage in Job and that is Job himself. Genesis 46:13, “And the sons of Issachar; Tola, and Phuvah, and Job, and Shimron.” Here we see Job in a list of the sons of Issachar who was one of the twelve sons of Jacob. This pinpoints Job’s location with more than one witness. So don’t have to assume he is NOT this Job listed in the chronology as one of the children of Israel.

The location of Job is in Uz: Job 1:1, “There was a man in the land of Uz, whose name was Job; and that man was perfect and upright, and one that feared God, and eschewed evil.”

Because this land was named from Esau the namesake Uz must have been after Esau was born because it is in the land of Edom. So we see two persons of the name Uz. The first Uz is in: Genesis 10:23, “And the children of Aram; Uz, and Hul, and Gether, and Mash.” With 1 Chronicles 1:17, “The sons of Shem; Elam, and Asshur, and Arphaxad, and Lud, and Aram, and Uz, and Hul, and Gether, and Meshech.” And then we have the second person Uz: Genesis 36:28, “The children of Dishan are these; Uz, and Aran.” And in 1 Chronicles 1:42, “The sons of Ezer; Bilhan, and Zavan, and Jakan. The sons of Dishan; Uz, and Aran.”

Next we see the “the land of Uz” is mentioned in Jeremiah 25:20-21, “And all the mingled people, and all the kings of the land of Uz, and all the kings of the land of the Philistines, and Ashkelon, and Azzah, and Ekron, and the remnant of Ashdod, Edom, and Moab, and the children of Ammon,” Notice that Uz is connected with Edom. Then look at Genesis 36:20-28, “These are the sons of Seir the Horite, who inhabited the land; Lotan, and Shobal, and Zibeon, and Anah, And Dishon, and Ezer, and Dishan: these are the dukes of the Horites, the children of Seir in the land of Edom. And the children of Lotan were Hori and Hemam; and Lotan's sister was Timna. And the children of Shobal were these; Alvan, and Manahath, and Ebal, Shepho, and Onam. And these are the children of Zibeon; both Ajah, and Anah: this was that Anah that found the mules in the

wilderness, as he fed the asses of Zibeon his father. And the children of Anah were these; Dishon, and Aholibamah the daughter of Anah. And these are the children of Dishon; Hemdan, and Eshban, and Ithran, and Cheran. The children of Ezer are these; Bilhan, and Zaavan, and Akan. The children of Dishan are these; Uz, and Aran.” This Uz is in the land of Edom and lines up with the location of the city of Uz and would best suit this as the location because the names in those days would have been known by their personages.

Now notice that Seir is connected with Esau: Genesis 14:6, “And the Horites in their mount Seir, unto Elparan, which is by the wilderness.” This same location is called by his name Edom: Genesis 36:8, “Thus dwelt Esau in mount Seir: Esau is Edom.” The



Edomites come from Esau: Genesis 36:9-14, “And these are the generations of Esau the father of the Edomites in mount Seir: These are the names of Esau's sons; Eliphaz the son of Adah the wife of Esau, Reuel the son of Bashemath the wife of Esau. And the sons of Eliphaz were Teman, Omar, Zepho, and Gatam, and Kenaz. And Timna was concubine to Eliphaz Esau's son; and she bare to

Eliphaz Amalek: these were the sons of Adah Esau's wife. And these are the sons of Reuel; Nahath, and Zerah, Shammah, and Mizzah: these were the sons of Bashemath Esau's wife. And these were the sons of Aholibamah, the daughter of Anah the daughter of Zibeon, Esau's wife: and she bare to Esau Jeush, and Jaalam, and Korah.”

Esau mixed with the people of Canaan who were from Ham of the Hittite and Hivite: Genesis 36:1-2, “Now these are the generations of Esau, who is Edom. Esau took his wives of the daughters of Canaan; Adah the daughter of Elon the Hittite, and Aholibamah the daughter of Anah the daughter of Zibeon the Hivite...” He also mixed with the Horites with his son.

By extrapolation we can see these things:

In Genesis 36:12 Esau's wife Adah wife has a son Eliphaz who is given a concubine Timna who has a son Amalek and we also see that this Timna is connected with the Horites Genesis 36:20-21 from Hori (Horites) and Seir the Horite who has a son Lotan who's sister is Timna. This Seir also has other sons: Shobal, Zibeon, Anah, Dishon, Ezer, Dishan all are called Horites, the children of Seir in the land of Edom. And we know that Edom is Esau. So we see Lotan's sister is Timna in Genesis 36:22; 1

Chronicles 1:39 and they have a son also called Hori (Horites). In the list of the children of Seri is one Dishan who has a son Uz: Genesis 36:28, “The children of Dishan are these; Uz, and Aran.” This Uz gets his name associated with the location of Job.

I have seen another possibility is that Job is short for Jobab. This is a stretch in my thinking because that means you can just make all other people have short names too. And make them who they are not. However, there is some credibility to this theory.

The trouble with Jobab is that he is dated prior to all the other people given in the book of Job. Here is where this theory fails.

Genesis 10:25-29, “And unto Eber were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided; and his brother's name was Joktan. And Joktan begat Almodad, and Sheleph, and Hazarmaveth, and Jerah, And Hadoram, and Uzal, and Diklah, And Obal, and Abimael, and Sheba, And Ophir, and Havilah, and Jobab: all these were the sons of Joktan.” Joktan has 13 sons and Jobab is the 13th son. This seems a bit farfetched seeing that God does not do good things in with the number 13. And the time is way off; this would be right after the language dispersion at Babel. But Job was NOT at Babel! He was in Edom; but not an Edomite. This places the Job story to close to the Tower of Babel which is in the wrong location for Uz.

Another Jobab shows up as an Edomite: Genesis 36:31-34, “And these are the kings that reigned in the land of Edom, before there reigned any king over the children of Israel. And Bela the son of Beor reigned in Edom: and the name of his city was Dinhabah. And Bela died, and Jobab the son of Zerah of Bozrah reigned in his stead. And Jobab died, and Husham of the land of Temani reigned in his stead.” This Jobab just doesn’t work either because even though this could be around the time of the sons and grandsons of Israel, the lineage is all wrong. This makes Job and Edomite and NOT an Israelite. In my limited thinking the Bible is a Jewish – Israelite book both the Old AND New Testaments. Why would a book be in it about an Edomite? I suppose the argument that the book of Ruth is named after a Moabitess; and so therefore Job could have been a Moabite, right? You mean Jobab? Job is given in a list of chronology that it seems no one pays any attention to. So why stretch this out any longer Job is Job not Jobab. Just because Ruth is a book named after an outsider does not mean that Job is. Besides this in the book of Ruth she is called a Moabitess: Ruth 1:22, “So Naomi returned, and Ruth the Moabitess, her daughter in law, with her, which returned out of the country of Moab: and they came to Bethlehem in the beginning of barley harvest.” Where does the book of Job call Job a Moabite? Further Ruth was taken by Naomi and declares to become a follower of her God: Ruth 1:16-17, “And Ruth said, Intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou

lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God: Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried: the LORD do so to me, and more also, if ought but death part thee and me.” Where does Job confess NOT to believe in the God of Israel and then turn to believe? This is just not warranted.

On a side note: Now one of the issues in dealing with Job is his children. He had seven sons and three daughters that were killed. And so in the end either his children are resurrected with no reference for this or he has seven more sons and three more daughters. Why is this so important to make an issue out of this? If it says that his children were resurrected then ok then. Does it? NO! So: why make a big stink over what the Bible DOESN'T say? Perhaps the Bible needs to be reread instead of rewritten!

The Appendix 1 shows a list that was made for the design of the timeline in Appendix 2 and shows a unique view of the ancestral contemporaries. And remarkably Shem lived to see at least 12 generations and possibly 13. It is obvious from this that many generations overlap and some span longer than others. My Dad's genealogies are farther apart than my Mom's genealogies yet my Mom's family tree is much wider than my Dad's family tree. My grandfather on my Dad's side was contemporary with my great-grandfather on my Mom's side; yet my Dad is only 5 years older than my Mom. So much the more were the genealogies of the Bible days the farther back you go because they lived so much longer. But as time progressed the life spans decreased.

In the Appendix 3 you will see a Geneology Chart of Job and his four companions; extrapolated from the above study.

APPENDIX 1

Geneology After the Flood

Name	ABS	YAS	Totals	BAF	DAF	OOB	OOD	Reference
Noah			0		350	1	3	Genesis 9:28
Shem	100	500	600		502	2	10	Genesis 11:10
Arphaxad	35	403	438	2	440	3	7	Genesis 11:12
Salah	30	430	460	37	497	4	9	Genesis 11:14
Eber	34	430	464	67	531	5	11	Genesis 11:16
Peleg	30	209	239	101	340	6	1	Genesis 11:18
Reu	32	207	239	131	370	7	4	Genesis 11:20
Serug	30	200	230	163	393	8	5	Genesis 11:22
Nahor	29	119	148	193	341	9	2	Genesis 11:24
Terah	70	135	205	222	427	10	6	Genesis 11:26
Abraham	100	75	175	292	467	11	8	Genesis 21:5
Isaac	60	120	180	392	572			Genesis 25:2
Jacob (Israel)	0		147					Genesis 47:2

Jacob (Israel)				
Benjamin (Benoni)				
Bela				
Naaman (Naamites)				
Zophar the Naamathite				
Esau (Edom)				
Eliphaz				
Teman (Temanites)				
Eliphaz the Temanite				
Sarah Dies				
Keturah	Abrham			
Shuah				
Bildad the Shuhite				
Jacob Leah				
Issachar				
Job				

The direct descendent of Jacob from Benjamin through Bela and Naaman to Zophar. Where there could be unlisted generations between Naaman and Zophar. The line has a correlation that comes within a generation of the line Job is in from Jacob and Leah through Issachar.

ABS	=	Age at Birth of Son
YAS	=	Years After Son
BAF	=	Birth After Flood
DAF	=	Death After Flood
OOB	=	Order Of Birth
OOD	=	Order Of Death

After Sarah dies Abraham remarries Keturah and has Shuah from where Bildad the Shuhite comes and even though there are gaps in the Geneology chain there is the complimentary family lineage given as Shuhite. The same can be said of Eliphaz the Temanite who is the outsider and comes from Esau through Eliphaz to Teman; and with both the given name matching Esau's son's name there is a double correlation. All these line up perfectly well with a second and third generation from Jacob. The average age of a father is when his son is born is 43.33 years.

The first Generation from Jacob could have very easily been born prior to Shem and Eber deaths as they were contemporary with Isaac, Esau and Jacob. Isaac was 108 and Esau and Jacob were 48 at the death of Shem; and at the death of Eber, Isaac was 137 while Esau and Jacob were 77.

Flood	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	The Death of Salah		Death of Shem																				
Shem	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	Death of Shem																	
Salah	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	The Death of Salah																						
Eber	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453
Isaac	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126
Esau	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
Jacob	Married Judith & Bashemath																																							
Jacob	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66

Flood	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560
Eber	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	The Death of Eber																												
Isaac	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166
Esau	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
Jacob	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106

Flood	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600									
Isaac	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	The Death of Isaac																																		
Esau	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	No Account of the Death of Esau																									
Jacob	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146									
Jacob																								17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	Jacob goes into the Land of Egypt									

Flood	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640
Jacob	147	The Death of Jacob																																						
Jacob	1																																							

APPENDIX 3

Geneology Chart of Job

