

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:

- 1. 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
- 2. 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.
- 3. 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).

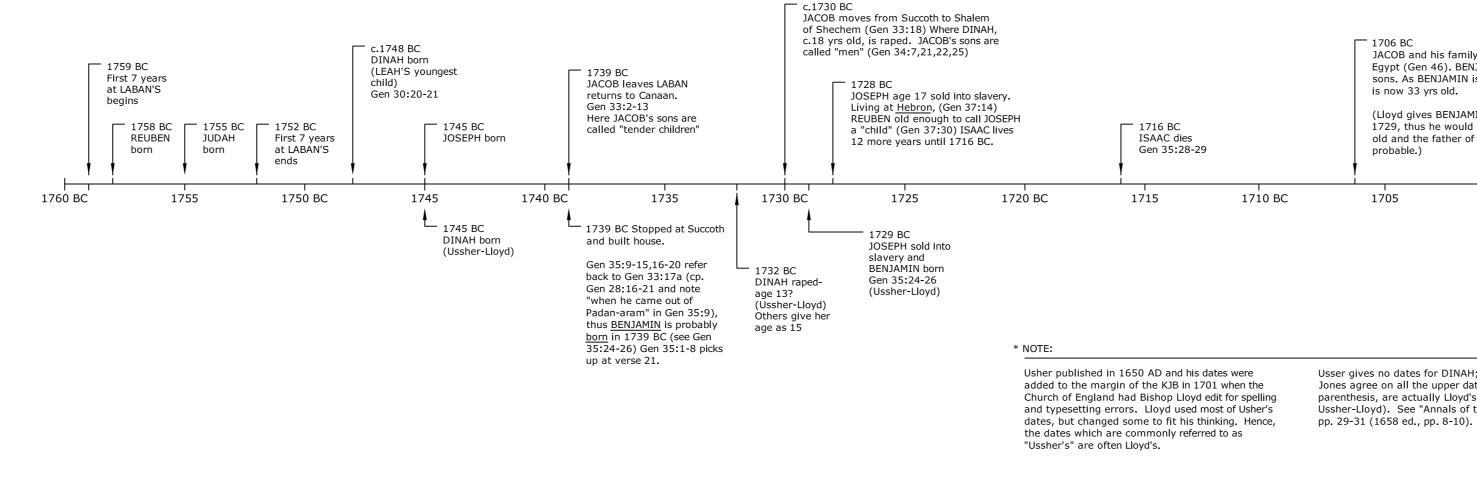
Now Leah had 6 sons and a daughter **before** Joseph was born (30:20-24). Furthermore, there was a period when she "left (off) bearing" after having birthed 4 sons (29:35; 30:9). During this interval of barrenness, she gave Zilpah, her handmaid, to Jacob that she might have more children through her. 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.

4. 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 allow. 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 Canaanitess, the daughter of Shuah of Adullam. They begat a son named Er who married Tamar. The LORD slew Er and his younger brother, Onan, wed 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 disquised 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.5:5-10). 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) be born in only 49 years, i.e., Judah's birth in B.C. 1755 (Chart 3d) minus 1706, the Year the family entered Eqypt (Charts Two 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 around 14 to 15 years old when they married.



However, if we try to place the time of Judah's birth in the second 7 year period, we lose 7 years, forcing all these births and marriages into only a 42 year term (1748 - 1707 = 42) as displayed in the bottom scenario of Chart 3f. Here the marriage ages become so small such that the setting does not ring true. Furthermore, the ages of Er and Onan become generally too young (c.11 or 12) to procreate or to incur the judgment that fell upon them. Moreover, it is difficult to imagine God as describing boys of 12 and 11 years as "wicked".

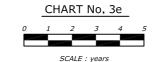
Therefore, in view of the above four considerations one must conclude that Jacob took his wives at the beginning of the entire 14 year dowry period, working for Laban to pay off the dowry while living with both Leah and Rachel. How else could it be said of a love smitten suitor that the time "seemed unto him (Jacob) but a few days" (Gen.29:20)? Yet there is still more confirming evidence.

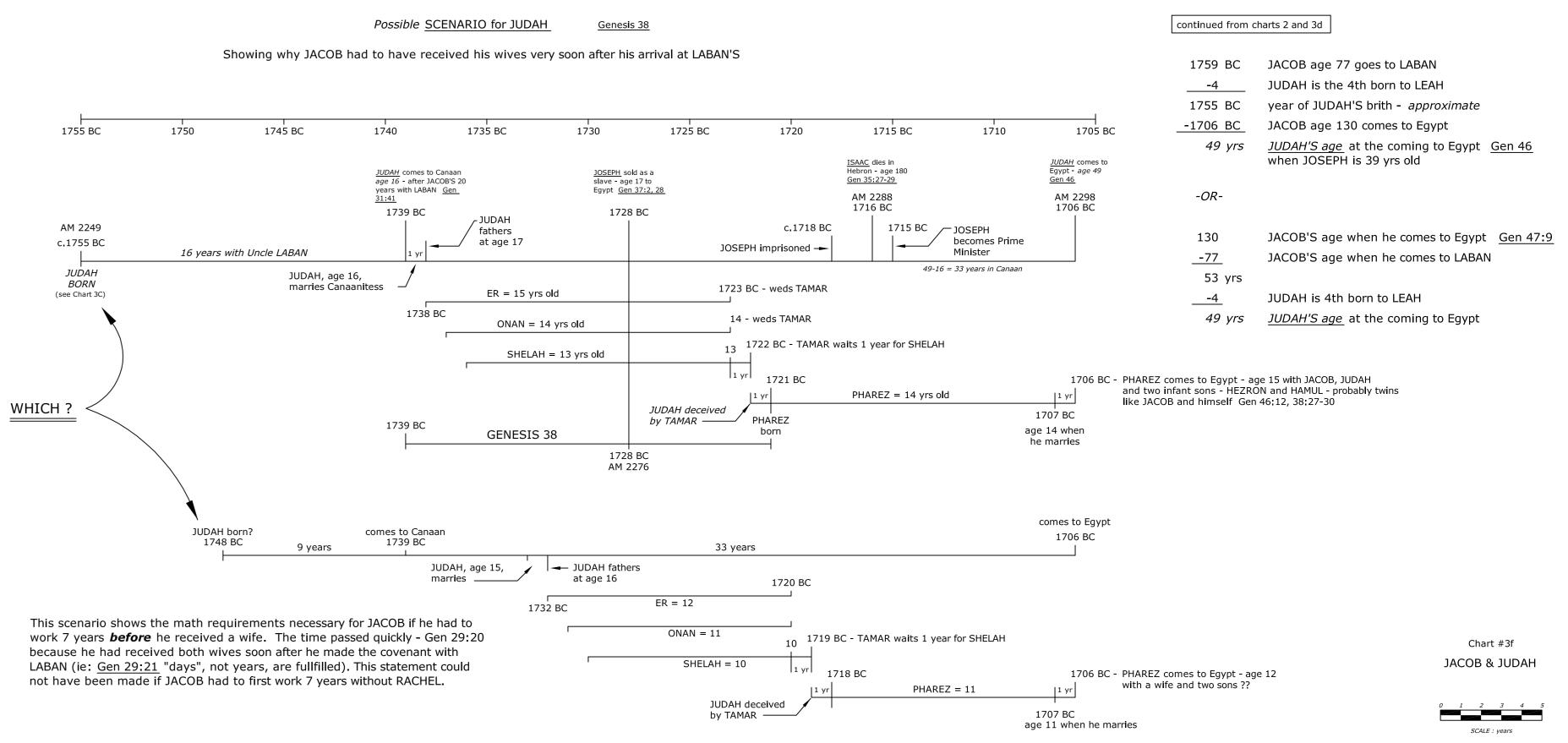
5. Dinah's age is a restricting factor with regard to when Jacob obtained his wives (See Chart 3f). During their sojourn at Shechem, Dinah (Jacob's daughter by Leah) "went out to see the daughters of the land" (Genesis 34) at which time Shechem the Hivite, son of the prince, raped her. Jacob had gone to Laban in B.C. 1759 and Joseph was born in 1745 at the end of the 14 year dowry period which he served to pay for his wives (Gen.30:24-26; cp. 29:18-28). Dinah was born before Joseph (Gen.30:19-26). Jacob had passed significant time in both Succoth, where he built a house, and Shechem where he had bought "a parcel of a field". Upon his return, his sons were referred to as "tender children" (Gen.33:2-13) whereas at the time of the rape they were called "men" (Gen 34:7, 21, 22, 25).

Later while living in Hebron with Isaac, Joseph's brothers sold the 17 year old into slavery in 1728 B.C. (Gen.37:2, 28, 36; cp. 35:27). This and Joseph's birth date places restrictions on Dinah's age at the time of her defiling. As she was Leah's youngest and since the rape took place before Joseph's 17th year, Jacob could not have waited 7 years until B.C. 1752 (1759 - 7 = 1752) before he received his wives for Dinah could not feasibly be born during the first 7 year span as demonstrated in point three. Even in the extreme unlikelihood of this having happened, at best her birth would have had to have been in the same year as that of Joseph's (1745). Such a scenario would place her age around 13, too young to fit the context of the incident; so young a maiden would hardly go unescorted among the ungodly in that day. The additional seven years brings her age much more in line with the story.

	1706 BC JACOB and his family come down to Egypt (Gen 46). BENJAMIN has <u>10</u> sons. As BENJAMIN is born c.1739 he is now 33 yrs old.	
BC C dies 35:28-29	(Lloyd gives BENJAMIN's birth as 1729, thus he would have him 23 yrs old and the father of 10 sons. Not probable.)	
1710 BC	1705	1700 BC

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.,





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"Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to come. He shall glorify me: for he shall receive of mine, and shall shew [it] unto you." (John 16:13-14)

"But the anointing which ye have received of him abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach you: but as the same anointing teacheth you of all things, and is truth, and is no lie, and even as it hath taught you, ye shall abide in him." (1 John 2:27)

Francis Turretin<sup>1</sup> 1623-1687 (brackets and emphasis mine):

"By **original** texts, we do not mean the **autographs** [originals] written by the hand of Moses, of the prophets and the apostles, which certainly do not now exist. We mean their **apographs**<sup>2</sup> [perfect copy; genuine original; 'authentical'] which are so called because they set forth to us the word of God in the **very words** of those who wrote under the **immediate inspiration** of the Holy Spirit."<sup>3</sup>

God bless,

Louis M Kole Standard Bearers louis.kole@standardbearers.net

Hymn ~ Come, Gracious Spirit- Heavenly Dove!

"Behold, I come quickly: hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown." (Revelation 3:11)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Gerstner, called Turretin, "**the most precise theologian in the Calvinistic tradition**." *Turretin on Justification*' an audio series by John Gerstner (1914-1996) a Professor of Church History at Pittsburgh Theological Seminary and Knox Theological Seminary.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Apograh means "a perfect copy, an exact transcript". This is the same witness of the authors of the Westminster Confession when they described their copy of the Word of God as 'authentical', which Webster's 1828 dictionary defines as "having a genuine original". <sup>3</sup> Turretin, Institutes of Elenctic Theology, (Phillipsburg: Presbyterian and Reformed, 1992 reprint), 1:106, See also Robert Barnett, "Francis Turretin on the Holy Scriptures," a paper presented at the annual meeting of the Dean Burgon Society held at Calvary Baptist Church, Ontario, Canada, in 1995.

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- ♦ 40 Years after What? The date of Absalom's Rebellion ~ Chapter 5 excerpt (p.105)
- ♦ Jehoiachin (Jeconiah) Age 8 or 18? ~ Chapter 6 excerpt (p.202)

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Individual Charts by Dr. Jones from, Chronology of the Old Testament

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- $\diamond \quad \text{Chart } 2 \sim \text{Jacob's Age Determined}$
- ♦ Chart 3 ~ 430 Years Sojourn
- $\diamond$  Chart 3A ~ The 4 Generations of Genesis
- $\diamond$  Chart 3B ~ Scenarios for Judah's Family in Egypt
- ♦ Chart 3CDEF ~ Jacob and Judah
- ♦ Chart 4 ~ Judges to the First 3 Kings
- $\diamond$  Chart 4AB ~ Judges Tested by Judah's Lineage
- $\diamond$  Chart 5 ~ Kings of the Divided Monarchy
- $\diamond$  Chart 5A ~ Kings of the Divided Monarchy
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- ♦ Examples of Modern Criticism ~ Appendix C (p.241)
- ♦ History of Texts Transmission ~ Appendix D (p.247)

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- Textual Criticism 101: Theological, Faith-Based versus Naturalistic, Rationalistic ~ <u>Believing</u> or <u>Neutral</u> to Divine Inspiration, Divine Preservation, Divine Identification (textual criticism)
- Preaching and Loss: Peer Pressure and the Fear of the Lord ~ Why the Tempest? The Foolishness of Preaching (the duty of a watchman)
- Retaking the Hill of Biblical Inerrancy: The Next Reformation
  *~ The Westminster Confession Rejection of the Chicago Statement* (overview in a nutshell)
- Divine Preservation: How We 'Lost' the Doctrine of the Divine Preservation of the Word of God ~ 3 Centuries of Sound Doctrine ~ Eradicated in 3 Generations of Neglect (the error)
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- The Fear of The Lord: Restoring the Biblical Doctrine of Inerrancy
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Hymn ~ We Rest on Thee, Our Shield and Our Defender!

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