

ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE BIBLE

This article identifies all of the people whose proper names occur in the Bible, excluding the deuterocanonical books.

The names are set out alphabetically as they are spelled in the King James Version, with variant spellings enclosed in brackets []. The meaning of the name is then given in parentheses (). Under each entry, various individuals bearing this name are differentiated by boldface brackets, like this: **[1]**; **[2]**; and so on. Then follows a description of the character, with several Bible verses listed where the name occurs. (Not all verses could be given; so if the reader is considering a passage that is not cited in the section, he must choose the character that would most likely be identical with the person in his passage.)

We have made no attempt to designate each person as a Palite, Harodite, Gileadite, and so on. Many of these designations refer to the ancestor of an individual; in other cases, they refer to the person's city, district, or distinctive clan. It is often a guess as to which meaning is intended.

The meanings of the names are not infallibly accurate; they are simply interesting possibilities. These names are ancient and their history is obscure and uncertain.

Many people in Scripture bear the same name. In dozens of cases, we cannot determine whether an individual in one book is identical with someone having the same name in another book. In the ancient world, a person was often called by more than one name.

In the transmission of Scripture, copyists occasionally made errors. Surely Reuel was not also called Deuel, nor Jemuel called Nemuel, and so on. Yet which is original? Only in a few cases do we have any clues.

We find variant forms and contractions of names through the Bible. They probably presented little difficulty to an ancient reader. But this further complicates the identification problem for us.

The Hebrew genealogies are abbreviated at many points. At times it is difficult to distinguish a man from his ancestor. Consider also the problem of trying to match an abbreviated list with a fuller list. Either the names in the abbreviated list are independent of the longer list or they are already included in it. In other words, we may find the same person included in two lists or two different people in two lists.

In a few cases, our English versions use the same word to transliterate several similar Hebrew names. In these instances, we have recorded a separate entry for each Hebrew name (e.g., Iddo).

S

Sabta [Sabtah] ("striking"), the third son of Cush (Gen. 10:7; 1 Chron. 1:9).

Sabtecha [Sabtechah] ("striking"), the fifth son of Cush (Gen. 10:7; 1 Chron. 1:9).

Sacar ("hired"). **[1]** The father of one of David's mighty men (1 Chron. 11:35). He is called Sharar ("strong") in 2 Samuel 23:33. **[2]** A Levite tabernacle gatekeeper in the days of David (1 Chron. 26:4).

Sadoc (Greek form of Zadok—"righteous"), an ancestor of Christ (Matt. 1:14).

Sala [Shelah] ("petition; sprout"), a son of Arphaxad and ancestor of Christ (Gen. 10:24; 11:12; Luke 3:35). He is called Shelah in 1 Chronicles 1:18,24.

Salathiel, Greek form of Shealtiel (q.v.).

Sallai ("rejecter"). **[1]** A chief man of the tribe of Benjamin (Neh. 11:8). **[2]** A priest who returned with Zerubbabel from the Exile (Neh. 12:20). He is called Sallu ("contempt; rejection") in Neh. 12:7.

Sallu ("weighed; dear"). **[1]** A descendant of Benjamin dwelling in Jerusalem (1 Chron. 9:7; Neh. 11:7). **[2]** See Sallai [2].

Salma [Salmon] ("strength; clothing"). **[1]** A son of Caleb son of Hur (1 Chron. 2:51,54). **[2]** Father of Boaz and ancestor of Christ (Ruth 4:20-21; Matt. 1:4-5; Luke 3:32). Not to be confused with Zalmon.

Salome ("clothing; strength"). **[1]** One of the women who saw the Crucifixion (Mark 15:40; 16:1). Matthew 27:56 mentions that the mother of the sons of Zebedee was present; she is probably to be identified with Salome. John 19:25 lists the sister of Jesus' mother among those near the cross; some scholars identify her with Salome, but others deny this. **[2]** The daughter of Herodias who danced before Herod (Matt. 14:6; Mark 6:22).

Salu ("miserable; unfortunate"), father of Zimri, who was slain (Num. 25:14).

Samgar-nebo, a Babylonian officer who sat with other officials in the middle gate of Jerusalem (Jer. 39:3). Some take this as a proper name (perhaps meaning "be gracious, Nebo"). Others view it as a title of Nergal-sharezer.

Samlah ("garment"), king of Edom (Gen. 36:36; 1 Chron. 1:47-48). Samson ("distinguished; strong"), judge of Israel for 20 years. His great strength and moral weakness have made him famous (Judg. 13:24; 14-16).

Samuel [Shemuel] ("asked of God; heard of God"),

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prophet and last judge of Israel. He anointed Saul and later David as king (1 Sam. 1:20; 3-13; 15-16; 19; 25:1; Heb. 11:32).

Sanballat ("strong"), a leading opponent of the Jews at the time they were rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem (Neh. 2:10; 4:1, 7; 6:1-14).

Saph ("preserver"), a descendant of Rapha the giant (2 Sam. 21:18). He is called Sippai ("Jehovah is preserver") in 1 Chronicles 20:4.

Sapphira ("beautiful; sapphire"), the dishonest wife of Ananias, who was struck dead by God (Acts 5:1-10).

Sara, Greek form of Sarah (q.v.).

Sarah [Sara; Sarai] ("princess"), the wife of Abraham and mother of Isaac (Gen. 17-18; 20-21; Heb. 11:11; 1 Pet. 3:6). Her name was changed from Sarai ("Jehovah is prince") to Sarah ("princess") because she would be the progenitor of a great nation (Gen. 17:15).

Sarai. *See* Sarah.

Saraph ("burning"), a descendant of Judah (1 Chron. 4:22).

Sargon ("[the god] Sargon has established the king [ship]"), an important king of Assyria who finished the siege of Samaria and carried away Israel. He is called by name only once in Scripture (Isa. 20: 1).

Sarsechim ("chief of the eunuchs"), a prince of Babylon who sat at the gate (Jer. 39:3).

Saruch, Greek form of Serug (q.v.).

Saul [Shaul] ("asked"). [1] The first king of Israel; God eventually gave him up. He tried several times to slay David, but was killed himself at Gilboa (1 Sam. 9-31). [2] The original name of Paul (q.v.). [3]. *See* Shaul [1].

Sceva ("fitted"), a Jewish priest at Ephesus whose sons attempted to cast out a demon, but were wounded by it instead (Acts 19:14-16).

Seba ("drunkard"), eldest son of Cush (Gen. 10:7; 1 Chron. 1:9). Not to be confused with Sheba.

Secundus (" second "), a Thessalonian Christian and friend of Paul (Acts 20:4).

Segub ("might; protection"). [1] Younger son of Hiel who rebuilt Jericho in the days of Ahab (1 Kings 16:34). [2] A grandson of Judah (1 Chron. 2:21-22).

Seir ("rough; wooded"), a chief of the Horites (Gen. 36:40-21; 1 Chron. 1:38).

Seled ("exultation"), a descendant of Judah (1 Chron. 2:30).

Sem, Greek form of Shem (q.v.).

Semachiah (" Jehovah supports "), a gatekeeper of the tabernacle in David's day (1 Chron. 26:7).

Semei (Greek form of Shimei), an ancestor of Christ (Luke 3:26).

Sennacherib (Babylonian, *Sin-ahi-eriba*—"[the god] Sin has substituted for my brother"), an Assyrian king who killed his brother to usurp the throne. He

unsuccessfully invaded Judah. The amazing story of the destruction of his army is told in 2 Kings 19 (2 Kings 18:13; Isa. 36:1; 37:17,21,37).

Senuah ("the violated"), a descendant of Benjamin (Neh. 11:9). Possibly the same as Hasenuah (q.v.).

Seorim ("fear; distress"), a priest in the days of David (1 Chron. 24:8).

Serah ("extension"), a daughter of Asher (Gen. 46: 17; 1 Chron. 7:30). Numbers 26:46 should read Serah, not Sarah.

Seraiah ("Jehovah is prince; Jehovah has prevailed"). [1] A scribe of David (2 Sam. 8:17). In 2 Samuel 20:25, he is called Sheva ("self-satisfying") and Shavsha ("nobility; dominion") in 1 Chronicles 18:16. [2] Chief priest of Jerusalem (2 Kings 25:18; 1 Chron. 6: 14; Ezra 7: 1). [3] One whom Gedaliah advised to submit to Chaldea (2 Kings 25:23; Jer. 40:8). [4] The brother of Othniel (1 Chron. 4: 13-14). [5] A descendant of Simeon (1 Chron. 4:35). [6] A priest that returned to Jerusalem with Zerubbabel (Ezra 2:2; Neh. 10:2; 12: 1). [7] A leader sent to capture Jeremiah (Jer. 36:26). [8] A prince of Judah who went to Babylon (Jer. 51:59,61). [9] A son of Hilkiah dwelling in Jerusalem after the Exile (Neh. 11:11).

Sered ("escape; deliverance"), eldest son of Zebulun (Gen. 46: 14; Num. 26:26).

Sergius Paulus, the Roman deputy of Cyprus who was converted because Elymas was struck blind (Acts 13:7).

Serug [Saruch] ("strength; firmness"), father of Nahor and ancestor of Christ (Gen. 11:20,21; Luke 3:35).

Seth [Sheth] ("compensation; sprout"), son of Adam and Eve, and an ancestor of Christ (Gen. 4:25-26; 1 Chron. 1:1; Luke 3:38).

Sethur ("secreted; hidden"), one sent to spy out the land (Num. 13:13).

Shaaph ("union; friendship"). [1] A descendant of Judah (1 Chron. 2:47). [2] A son of Caleb (1 Chron. 2:49).

Shaashgaz ("lover of beauty; one anxious to learn"), a chamberlain of Ahasuerus (Esther 2:14).

Shabbethai ("sabbath-born"). [1] An assistant to Ezra (Ezra 10:15). [2] One who explained the Law to the people (Neh. 8:7). [3] A chief Levite in Jerusalem (Neh. 11:16). All three may be identical.

Shachia ("fame of Jehovah"), a descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8: 10).

Shadrach ("servant of [the god] Sin"), the name given to Hananiah at Babylon. He was cast into a fiery furnace and rescued (Dan. 1:7; 3).

Shage ("erring; wandering"), father of one of David's mighty men (1 Chron. 11:34). Possibly another name of Shammah (q.v.).

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Shaharaim ("double dawn"), a descendant of Benjamin who went to Moab (1 Chron. 8:8).

Shallum [Shallun] ("recompenser"). [1] The youngest son of Naphtali (1 Chron. 7: 13). He is also called Shillem ("retribution") (Gen. 46:24; Num. 26:49). [2] A descendant of Simeon (1 Chron. 4:25). [3] A descendant of Judah (1 Chron. 2:40-41). [4] One who usurped the throne of Israel and reigned for one month (2 Kings 15:10-15). [5] Husband of Huldah the prophetess (2 Kings 22: 14; 2 Chron. 34:22). [6] *See* Jehoahaz [2]. [7] *See* Meshullam [7]. [8] A gatekeeper of the tabernacle (1 Chron. 9: 17, 19; Ezra 2:42; Neh. 7:45). [9] Father of Jehizkiah (2 Chron. 28: 12). [10], [11] Two who married foreign wives during the Exile (Ezra 10:24, 42). [12] One who helped to repair the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 3: 12). [13] One who helped to repair the gate of Jerusalem (Neh. 3: 15). [14] An uncle of Jeremiah (Jer. 32:7). [15] Father of one who was a temple officer in the days of Jehoiakim (Jer. 35:4).

Shalmal ("Jehovah is recompenser"), ancestor of returned exiles (Ezra 2:46; Neh. 7:48).

Shalman, the king who sacked Beth-arbel (Hos. 10: 14). Perhaps he was either Shalmaneser V of Assyria or Shalman king of Moab.

Shalmaneser (Babylonian, *Shulmanerasharidu*—"the god Sulman is chief"), the king of Assyria to whom Hoshea became subject was Shalmaneser V (2 Kings 17:3). Either Shalmaneser or Sargon, his successor, was the king to whom Samaria fell after a long siege (2 Kings 17:6; 18:9).

Shama ("hearer"), one of David's heroes (1 Chron. 11:44).

Shamariah. *See* Shemariah.

Shamed ("destroyer"), a son of Elpaal (1 Chron. 8: 12).

Shamer ("preserver"). [1] A descendant of Merari (1 Chron. 6:46). [2] A descendant of Asher (1 Chron. 7:34). He is called Shomer ("watcher") in 1 Chronicles 7:32.

Shamgar ("cupbearer; flier"), judge of Israel who rescued his people from the Philistines (Judg. 3:31; 5:6).

Shamhuth ("fame; renown"), a captain of David's army (1 Chron. 27:8).

Shamir ("thorn hedge; approved"), a son of Micah, a Levite (1 Chron. 24:24).

Shamma ("fame; renown"), a descendant of Asher (1 Chron. 7:37). *See* Shammah.

Shammah ("fame; renown"). [1] A grandson of Esau (Gen. 36: 13, 17; 1Chron. 1:37). [2] A son of Jesse (1 Sam. 16:9; 17:13). He is also called Shimeah (2 Sam. 13:3; 21:21), and Shimma (1 Chron. 2:13). [3] One of David's mighty men or the father of one of David's mighty men (2 Sam. 23:11). [4] Another of David's mighty men (2 Sam. 23:33), called Shammoth in 1

Chronicles 11:27. [5] Yet another of David's mighty men (2 Sam. 23:25).

Shammai ("celebrated"). [1] A descendant of Judah (1 Chron. 2:28, 32). [2] A descendant of Caleb, son of Hezron (1 Chron. 2:44-45). [3] A son or grandson of Ezra (1 Chron. 4:17).

Shammoth. *See* Shammah [4].

Shammua [Shammuah] ("famous"). [1] One sent to spy out the land of Canaan (Num. 13:4). [2] One of David's sons (2 Sam. 5:14; 1 Chron. 14:4). In 1 Chronicles 3:5, he is called Shimea. [3] A Levite who led the temple worship after the Exile (Neh. 11:17). He is also called Shemaiah (1 Chron. 9: 16). [4] The head of a priestly family in Nehemiah's day (Neh. 12:18).

Shamsherai ("heroic"), a descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8:26).

Shapham ("youthful; vigorous"), a chief of Gad (1 Chron. 5:12).

Shaphan ("prudent; sly"). [1] A scribe of Josiah who read him the Law (2 Kings 22:3; 2 Chron. 34:8-21). [2] Father of a chief officer under Josiah (2 Kings 22:12; 2 Chron. 34:20). [3] Father of Elasa (Jer. 29:3). [4] Father of Jaazaniah whom Ezekiel saw in a vision (Ezek. 8: 11).

Shaphat ("judge"). [1] One sent to spy out the land of Canaan (Num. 13:5). [2] Father of Elisha the prophet (1 Kings 19:16, 19; 2 Kings 3:11; 6:31). [3] One of the family of David (1 Chron. 3:22). [4] A chief of Gad (1 Chron. 5: 12). [5] One over David's herds in the valley (1 Chron. 27:29).

Sharai ("Jehovah is deliverer"), one who took a foreign wife (Ezra 10:40).

Sharar. *See* Sacar [1].

Sharezer [Sherezer] (Babylonian, *Sharutsur*—"he has protected the king"). [1] A son of the Assyrian king Sennacherib who, with his brother, killed their father (2 Kings 19:37; Isa. 37:38). [2] One sent to consult the priests and prophets (Zech. 7:2).

Shashai ("noble; free"), one who married a foreign wife during the Exile (Ezra 10:40).

Shashak ("assaulter; runner"), a descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8: 14, 25).

Shaul [Saul] (variant form of Saul). [1] The sixth king of Edom (Gen. 36:37-38; 1 Chron. 1:48-49). [2] A descendant of Levi (1 Chron. 6:24). [3] A son of Simeon found in several lists (Gen. 46:10; Exod. 6:15; 1 Chron. 4:24).

Shavsha. *See* Seraiah [1].

Sheal ("request"), one who took a foreign wife (Ezra 10:29).

Shealtiel ("lent by God"), father of Zerubbabel and an ancestor of Christ (Ezra 3:2, 8; 5:2; Hag. 1:1, 12; Matt. 1:12).

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Sheariah ("Jehovah is decider"), a descendant of Saul (1 Chron. 8:38; 9:44).

Shear-jashub ("a remnant returns"), symbolic name given a son of Isaiah (Isa. 7:3).

Sheba ("oath; covenant"). [1] A chief of Gad (1 Chron. 5:13). [2] One who rebelled against David and was beheaded for it (2 Sam. 20). [3] A grandson of Abraham (Gen. 25:3; 1 Chron. 1:32). [4] A descendant of Shem (Gen. 10:28; 1 Chron. 1:22). [5] A descendant of Ham (Gen. 10:7; 1 Chron. 1:9).

Shebaniah ("Jehovah is powerful"). [1] A priest who aided in bringing the ark of the covenant to the temple (1 Chron. 15:24). [2] A Levite who guided the devotions of the people (Neh. 9:4-5; 10:10). [3], [4] Two priests who sealed the covenant (Neh. 10:4, 12, 14).

Sheber ("breach"), a descendant of Jephunneh (1 Chron. 2:48).

Shebna ("youthfulness"). [1] The scribe or secretary of Hezekiah (2 Kings 18:18; Isa. 36:3-22). [2] The treasurer who was replaced by Eliakim (Isa. 22: 15).

Shebuel ("God is renown"). [1] A son of Gershom (1 Chron. 23: 16; 26:24). [2] A son of Haman, chief singer in the sanctuary (1 Chron. 25:4). He is called Shubael in verse 20.

Shecaniah ("Jehovah is a neighbor"). [1] A priest in the time of David (1 Chron. 24: 11). [2] A priest in Hezekiah's day (2 Chron. 31:15).

Shechaniah ("Jehovah is a neighbor"). [1] Head of a family of the house of David (1 Chron. 3:21-22). [2], [3] Two whose descendants returned from the Babylonian Captivity (Ezra 8:3,5). [4] One who took a foreign wife during the Exile (Ezra 10:2). [5] Father of one who repaired the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 3:29). [6] Father-in-law to one who opposed Nehemiah (Neh. 6:18). [7] A priest who returned from the Exile (Neh. 12:3).

Shechem [Sychem] ("shoulder"). [1] Son of Hamor who defiled Dinah; he and his family were soon destroyed for that act (Gen. 33: 19; 34). [2] A descendant of Manasseh (Num. 26:31; Josh. 17:2). [3] Another descendant of Manasseh (1 Chron. 7:19).

Shedeur ("shedder of light"), one who helped number the people (Num. 1:5; 2:10; 7:30,35).

Shehariah ("Jehovah is the dawn"), a descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8:26).

Shelah ("peace"). [1] The youngest son of Judah (Gen. 38:5-26; 1 Chron. 2:3; 4:21). [2] *See* Sala.

Shelemiah ("Jehovah is recompense"). [1] *See* Meshelemiah. [2], [3] Two who married foreign wives during the Exile (Ezra 10:39, 41). [4] Father of Hananiah (Neh. 3:30). [5] A priest over the treasury (Neh. 13:13). [6] An ancestor of one who was sent by the princes to get Baruch (Jer. 36: 14). [7] One ordered to capture Baruch and Jeremiah (Jer. 36:26). [8] Father of one sent to Jeremiah to ask for prayers (Jer. 37:3; 38:1). [9]

Father of the guard who apprehended Jeremiah (Jer. 37: 13).

Sheleph ("drawn out"), a son of Joktan (Gen. 10:26; 1 Chron. 1:20).

Shelesh ("might"), a descendant of Asher (1 Chron. 7:35).

Shelomi ("Jehovah is peace"), father of a prince of Asher (Num. 34:27).

Shelomith ("peacefulness"). [1] Mother of one stoned for blasphemy in the wilderness (Lev. 24: 11). [2] Daughter of Zerubbabel (1 Chron. 3: 19). [3] A descendant of Gershon (1 Chron. 23:9). [4] A descendant of Levi and Kohath (1 Chron. 23: 18). [5] One over the treasures in the days of David (1 Chron. 26:25-28). [6] Child of Rehoboam (2 Chron. 11:20). [7] An ancestor of a family that returned from the Exile (Ezra 8: 10). Not to be confused with Shelomoth.

Shelomoth ("peacefulness"), a descendant of Izhar (1 Chron. 24:22). Many identify him with Shelomith [4].

Shelumiel ("God is peace"), a chief of Simeon appointed to assist Moses (Num. 1:6; 2: 12; 7:36).

Shem [Sem] ("name; renown"), son of Noah and ancestor of Christ (Gen. 5:32; 6:10; 10:1; Luke 3:36).

Shema ("fame; repute"). [1] A son of Hebron (1 Chron. 2:43-44). [2] A descendant of Reuben (1 Chron. 5: 8). [3] A chief of the tribe of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8: 13). [4] One who stood with Ezra when he read the Law (Neh. 8:4).

Shemaah ("the fame"), father of two valiant men who joined David (1 Chron. 12:3).

Shemaiah ("Jehovah is fame" or "Jehovah hears"). [1] A prophet who warned Rehoboam against war (1 Kings 12:22; 2 Chron. 11 :2). [2] A descendant of David (1 Chron. 3:22). [3] Head of a family of Simeon (1 Chron. 4:37). [4] Son of Joel (1Chron. 5:4). [5] A descendant of Merari (1 Chron. 9:14; Neh. 11:15). [6] One who helped to bring the ark of the covenant to the temple (1 Chron. 15:8, 11). [7] A Levite who recorded the allotment in David's day (1 Chron. 24:6). [8] A gatekeeper for the tabernacle (1 Chron. 26:4, 6-7). [9] A Levite whom Jehoshaphat sent to teach the people (2 Chron. 17:8). [10] One who helped to cleanse the temple (2 Chron. 29: 14). [11] A Levite in Hezekiah's day (2 Chron. 31:15). [12] A chief Levite in Josiah's day (2 Chron. 35:9). [13] One who returned with Ezra (Ezra 8: 13). [14] A person sent to Iddo to enlist ministers (Ezra 8: 16). [15], [16] Two who married foreign wives during the Exile (Ezra 10:21, 31). [17] One who helped to repair the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 3:29). [18] One who tried to intimidate Nehemiah (Neh. 6:10). [19] One who sealed the new covenant with God after the Exile (Neh. 10:8; 12:6, 18, 34-35). [20] One who helped to purify the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 12:36). [21] One at the dedication of the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 12:42). [22] Father of the

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prophet Urijah (Jer. 26:20). [23] One who wanted the priests to reprimand Jeremiah (Jer. 29:24, 31). [24] Father of a prince of the Jews (Jer. 36:12). [25] *See* Shammua [3].

Shemariah [Shamariah] ("whom Jehovah guards"). [1] One who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:5). [2] A son of King Rehoboam (2 Chron. 11:19). [3], [4] Two who married foreign wives during the Exile (Ezra 10:32, 41).

Shemeber ("splendor of heroism"), the king of Zeboim in the days of Abraham (Gen. 14:2).

Shemer ("watch"), owner of the hill which Omri bought and on which he built Samaria (1 Kings 16:24).

Shemida [Shemidah] ("fame of knowing"), a grandson of Manasseh (Num. 26:32; Josh. 17:2; 1 Chron. 7: 19).

Shemidah. *See* Shemida.

Shemiramoth ("fame of the highest"). [1] A Levite in the choral service (1 Chron. 15:18, 20; 16:5). [2] One sent by Jehoshaphat to teach the Law (2 Chron. 17:8).

Shemuel (variant form of Samuel—"asked of God"). [1] One appointed to divide the land of Canaan (Num. 34:20). [2] Head of a family of Issachar (1 Chron. 7:2). [3] *See* Samuel.

Shenazar ("ivory keeper; Sin [the god] protect"), son or grandson of Jeconiah (1 Chron. 3: 18).

Shephathiah [Shephathiah] ("Jehovah is judge"). [1] A son of David by Abital (2 Sam. 3:4; 1 Chron. 3:3). [2] Father of Meshullam who dwelled in Jerusalem (1 Chron. 9:8). [3] A valiant man who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:5). [4] A prince of Simeon (1 Chron. 27:16). [5] A son of Jehoshaphat (2 Chron. 21:2). [6] An ancestor of returned captives (Ezra 2:4; Neh. 7:9). [7] One of Solomon's servants whose descendants returned from the Babylonian Captivity (Ezra 2:57; Neh. 7:59). [8] An ancestor of returned captives (Ezra 8:8). [9] A descendant of Pharez whose descendants dwelled in Jerusalem (Neh. 11:4). [10] A prince of Judah in Zedekiah's time (Jer. 38: 1).

Shephi [Shepho] ("unconcern"), a descendant of Seir the Horite (1 Chron. 1:40). He is called Shepho in Genesis 36:23.

Shepho. *See* Shephi.

Shephuphan. *See* Muppim.

Sherah ("blood-relationship"), a woman descendant of Ephraim (1 Chron. 7:24). She was either his daughter or granddaughter; the text is unclear.

Sherebiah ("Jehovah is originator"). [1] A priest who returned from the Exile (Ezra 8: 18, 24; Neh. 8:7; 9:4-5). [2] A Levite who sealed the new covenant with God after the Exile (Neh. 10:12; 12:8, 24).

Sheresh ("union"), a descendant of Manasseh (1 Chron. 7: 16).

Sherezer. *See* Sharezer.

Sheshai ("free; noble"), a son of Anak slain by Caleb (Num. 13:22; Josh. 15:14).

Sheshan ("free; noble"), a descendant of Judah through Jerahmeel (1 Chron. 2:31, 34, 35).

Sheshbazzar ("O Shamash [the god], protect the father"), the prince Of Judah into whose hands Cyrus placed the temple vessels. Many believe he is the same as Zerubbabel, but others deny this. They claim Sheshbazzar was governor under Cyrus and Zerubbabel under Darius (Ezra 1:8; 11; 5:14-16).

Sheth ("compassion"), a chief of the Moabites (Num. 24:17). Not to be confused with Seth.

Shethar ("star; commander"), one of the seven princes of Persia and Media (Esther 1:14). Not to be confused with Shetharboznai.

Shethar-boznai ("starry splendor"), an official of the king of Persia (Ezra 5:3,6; 6:6, 13).

Sheva ("self-satisfying"). [1] A son of Caleb (1 Chron. 2:49). [2] *See* Seraiah [1].

Shilhi ("a warrior; one with darts"), grandfather of King Jehoshaphat (1 Kings 22:42; 2 Chron. 20:31).

Shillem ("retribution"). *See* Shallum.

Shiloni ("weapon; armor"), father of Zechariah (Neh. 11:5).

Shilshah ("might; heroism"), a son of Zophath (1 Chron. 7:37).

Shimea ("fame; rumor"). [1] A descendant of Merari (1 Chron. 6:30). [2] Father of Berachiah (1 Chron. 6:39). [3] *See* Shammah [2]. [4] *See* Shammua [2].

Shimeah ("splendor"). [1] One of the family of King Saul whose descendants dwelled in Jerusalem (1 Chron. 8:32; 9:38). In the latter passage he is called Shimeam ("fame"). [2] *See* Shammah [2].

Shimeam. *See* Shimeah [2].

Shimeath ("fame"), mother of one who aided in killing King Jehoash (2 Kings 12:21; 2 Chron. 24:26).

Shimei [Shimhi; Shimi] ("Jehovah is fame; Jehovah hear me"). [1] A descendant of Gershon (Exod. 6:17; 1 Chron. 6:17, 42). [2] A descendant of Benjamin who cursed David when he was fleeing from Absalom (2 Sam. 16:5-13; 19:16-23). [3] A loyal officer of David (1 Kings 1:8). [4] An officer of Solomon (1 Kings 4:18). [5] Grandson of King Jeconiah (1 Chron. 3: 19). [6] A man who had sixteen sons and six daughters (1 Chron. 4:26-27). [7] A descendant of Reuben (1 Chron. 5:4). [8] A son of Libni (1 Chron. 6:29). [9] Father of a chief of Judah (1 Chron. 8:21). [10] A Levite (1 Chron. 23:9). [11] A Levite in the temple song service in the days of David (1 Chron. 25:17). [12] One in charge of many vineyards (1 Chron. 27:27). [13] One who helped to cleanse the temple (2 Chron. 29: 14). [14] A Levite in charge of the temple offerings under Hezekiah (2 Chron. 31:12-13). [15], [16], [17] Three men who took foreign wives during the Exile (Ezra 10:23, 33, 38). [18]

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Grandfather of Mordecai (Esther 2:5). [19] Probably the descendant of one named Shimei (Zech. 12:13; cf. Num. 3:21).

Shimeon ("hearing"), one who married a foreign wife (Ezra 10:31). Not to be confused with Simeon.

Shimhi. *See* Shimei.

Shimi. *See* Shimei.

Shimma. *See* Shammah [2].

Shimon ("trier; valuer"), a descendant of Caleb (1 Chron. 4:20).

Shimrath ("watch"), a descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8:21).

Shimri [**Simri**] ("Jehovah is watching"). [1] Head of a family of Simeon (1 Chron. 4:37). [2] Father of one of David's mighty men (1 Chron. 11:45). [3] Gatekeeper of the tabernacle in David's day (1 Chron. 26:10). [4] One who helped to cleanse the temple (2 Chron. 29:13).

Shimrith [**Shomer**] ("watch"), a woman of Moab, mother of Jehozabad who killed Joash (2 Chron. 24:26). She is called Shomer ("watcher") in 2 Kings 12:21.

Shimrom [**Shimron**] ("watch"), the fourth son of Issachar (Gen. 46:13; Num. 26:24; 1 Chron. 7:1).

Shimshai ("Jehovah is splendor"), a scribe who, with Rehum, wrote to the king of Persia opposing the rebuilding of the wall of Jerusalem (Ezra 4:8-9, 17, 23).

Shinab, the king of Admah attacked by Chedorlaomer and his allies (Gen. 14:2).

Shiphi ("Jehovah is fulness"), father of a chief of Simeon (1 Chron. 4:37).

Shiphrah ("beauty"), one of the Hebrew midwives at the time of the birth of Moses (Exod. 1:15).

Shiptan ("judge"), father of Kemuel, a chief of Ephraim (Num. 34:24).

Shisha ("distinction; nobility"), father of two of Solomon's scribes (1 Kings 4:3). Possibly the same as Seraiah [1].

Shishak, another name for Sesconchis I, king of Egypt. He sheltered Jeroboam against Solomon and in later years invaded Judah (1 Kings 11:40; 14:25; 2 Chron. 12).

Shitrai ("Jehovah is deciding"), a man in charge of David's herds in Sharon (1 Chron. 27:29).

Shiza ("splendor"), father of one of David's valiant men (1 Chron. 11:42).

Shobab ("returning"). [1] A son of David (2 Sam. 5:14; 1 Chron. 3:5). [2] A son of Caleb (1 Chron. 2:18).

Shobach ("expansion"), captain of the army of Hadarezer of Zobah (2 Sam. 10:16, 18); he is also called Shophach (1 Chron. 19:16).

Shobai ("Jehovah is glorious"), a tabernacle gatekeeper whose descendants returned from the Babylonian Captivity (Ezra 2:42; Neh. 7:45).

Shobal ("wandering"). [1] A son of Seir (Gen. 36:20, 23; 1 Chron. 1:38, 40). [2] A son of Caleb, son of

Hur (1 Chron. 2:50, 52). [3] A son of Judah (1 Chron. 4:1-2).

Shobek ("free"), one who sealed the covenant with Nehemiah (Neh. 10:24).

Shobi ("Jehovah is glorious"), a man who helped David when he fled from Absalom (2 Sam. 17:27).

Shoham ("leek-green beryl"), a descendant of Merari (1 Chron. 24:27).

Shomer ("keeper"). [1] *See* Shamer [2]. [2] *See* Shimrith.

Shophach. *See* Shobach.

Shua ("prosperity"), daughter of Heber (1 Chron. 7:32).

Shuah [**Shua**] ("prosperity"), a Canaanite whose daughter Judah married (Gen. 38:2, 12; 1 Chron. 2:3).

Shuah ("depression"). [1] A son of Abraham by Keturah (Gen. 25:2; 1 Chron. 1:32). [2] A brother of Chelub; descendant of Caleb (1 Chron. 4:11).

Shual ("jackal"), the third son of Zophah (1 Chron. 7:36).

Shubael ("God's captive"). [1] A son or descendant of Amram, a descendant of Levi (1 Chron. 24:20). [2] *See* Shebuel [2].

Shuham. *See* Hushim [1].

Shuni ("fortunate"), a son of Gad (Gen. 46:16; Num. 26:15).

Shupham. *See* Muppim.

Shuppmim ("serpent"). [1] A gatekeeper in the days of David (1 Chron. 26:16). [2] *See* Muppim.

Shuthelah ("setting of Telah"). [1] A son of Ephraim (Num. 26:35-36; 1 Chron. 7:20). [2] Another descendant of Ephraim (1 Chron. 7:21).

Siaha [**Sia**] ("congregation"), ancestor of returned captives (Ezra 2:44; Neh. 7:47).

Sibbechai [**Meb Sibbecai**] ("Jehovah is intervening"), a mighty man who killed a Philistine giant (2 Sam. 21:18; 1 Chron. 11:29; 20:4). He is called Mebunnai ("built up") in 2 Samuel 23:27.

Sidon [**Zidon**] ("fortress"), eldest son of Canaan, son of Ham (Gen. 10:15). He is called Zidon in 1 Chronicles 1:13.

Sihon ("great; bold"), an Amorite king that was defeated by Israel (Num. 21:21-31; Deut. 1:4; 2:24-32; Josh. 13:15-28).

Silas [**Silvanus**] ("forest; woody; third; asked"), an eminent member of the early church who traveled with Paul through Asia Minor and Greece and was imprisoned with him at Philippi (Acts 15:22, 32-34; 2 Cor. 1:19; 1 Thess. 1:1).

Silvanus. *See* Silas.

Simeon [**Simon**] ("hearing"). [1] The second son of Jacob by Leah (Gen. 29:33; 34:25; 48:5; 49:5). His descendants became one of the twelve tribes of Israel. [2] A devout Jew who blessed the Christ child in the

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temple (Luke 2:25-34). [3] An ancestor of Jesus (Luke 3:30). [4] A disciple and prophet at Antioch (Acts 13:1); he was surnamed Niger ("black"). [5] Original name of Peter (q.v.). Simon is but another form of Simeon. Not to be confused with Shimeon.

Simon ("hearing"). [1] Original name of the apostle Peter (Matt. 4: 18; 16:16-17; Luke 4:38; Acts 10:18). [2] Another of the twelve apostles, called Simon the Canaanite, indicating his fierce loyalty either to Israel or to his faith (Matt. 10:4; Mark 3:18; Luke 6:15; Acts 1:13). [3] One of Christ's brothers (Matt. 13:55; Mark 6:3). [4] A leper of Bethany in whose house Christ was anointed (Matt. 26:6; Mark 14:3). [5] A Cyrenian who was forced to bear the cross of Christ (Matt. 27:32; Mark 15:21). [6] A Pharisee in whose house the feet of Christ were anointed (Luke 7:40, 43, 44). [7] The father of Judas Iscariot (John 6:71; 12:4; 13:2). [8] A sorcerer who tried to buy the gifts of the Holy Spirit (Acts 8:9,13,18,24). [9] A tanner of Joppa with whom Peter lodged (Acts 9:43; 10:6, 17, 32).

Simri. *See* Shimri.

Sippai. *See* Saph.

Sisamai ("Jehovah is distinguished"), a descendant of Jerahmeel son of Pharez (1 Chron. 2:40).

Sisera ("mediation; array"). [1] Captain of the army of Jabin who was murdered by Jael (Judg. 4:1-22; 5:26, 28). [2] One whose descendants returned (Ezra 2:53; Neh. 7:55).

So ("vizier"), a king of Egypt, either Osorkon IV or Tefnakht. Others believe this name is a reference to a city (2 Kings 17:3-7).

Socho ("brambly"), a son of Heber (1 Chron. 4: 18). **Sodi** ("Jehovah determines"), father of one of the spies sent into Canaan (Num. 13: 10).

Solomon ("peace"), son of David by Bathsheba and king of a united, strong Israel for forty years. His wisdom and carnal sin stand out in his multi-faceted character (1 Kings 1:11; 2: 11). He was an ancestor of Christ (Matt. 1:6-7).

Sopater ("one who defends the father"), a man of Berea who accompanied Paul to Asia (Acts 20:4). Perhaps the same as Sosipater (q.v.).

Sophereth ("learning"), servant of Solomon whose ancestors returned from exile (Ezra 2:55; Neh. 7:57).

Sosipater ("one who defends the father"), one who sent greetings to the Roman Christians (Rom. 16:21). He was Jewish (a "kinsman" of Paul) and is possibly the same as Sopater (q.v.).

Sosthenes ("strong; powerful"). [1] Chief ruler of the synagogue at Corinth, beaten by the Greeks (Acts 18:17). [2] A believer who united with Paul in addressing the Corinthian church (1 Cor. 1:1). Some believe he was [1] after conversion.

Stachys ("ear of com"), a believer of Rome to whom Paul sends greetings (Rom. 16:9).

Stephanas ("crown"), one of the first believers of Achaia (1 Cor. 1:16; 16:15-17).

Stephen ("crown"), one of the seven deacons. He became the first martyr of the church after Christ (Acts 6:5-9; 7:59; 8:2).

Suah ("riches; distinction"), a son of Zophah, a descendant of Asher (1 Chron. 7:36).

Susanna ("lily"), one of the women who ministered to Christ and was His follower (Luke 8:3).

Susi ("Jehovah is swift or rejoicing"), father of one of the spies (Num. 13:11).

Syntyche ("fortunate"), a woman of the church at Philippi (Phil. 4:2).

End of the S's.

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