

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).

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Maacah [Maachah] ("depression"). [1] The son of Nahor, Abraham's brother (Gen. 22:24). [2] One of David's wives and mother of Absalom (2 Sam. 3:3; 1 Chron. 3:2). [3] A king of Maachah (2 Sam. 10:6). [4] Father of Achish, king of Gath (1 Kings 2:39). [5] The mother of Asa, king of Judah (1 Kings 15:10, 13; 2 Chron. 15:16). [6] Concubine of Caleb (1 Chron. 2:48). [7] Wife of Machir, son of Manasseh (1 Chron. 7:15-16). [8] Wife of Jehiel (1 Chron. 8:29; 9:35). [9] Father of one of David's warriors (1 Chron. 11:43). [10] Father of Shephatiah, ruler of Simeon (1 Chron. 27:16). [11] *See* Michaiah [2].

Maachah. *See* Maacah.

Maadai ("Jehovah is ornament"), one who married a foreign wife (Ezra 10:34; Neh. 12:5).

Maadiah ("Jehovah is ornament"), a priest who returned from the Babylonian Captivity (Neh. 12:5). He is called Moadiah in Nehemiah 12:17.

Maai ("Jehovah is compassionate"), a priest who helped to purify the people who returned from the Exile (Neh. 12:36).

Maaseiah ("Jehovah is a refuge"). [1] A Levite of the praise service (1 Chron. 15:18,20). [2] A captain who helped to make Joash king (2 Chron. 23:1). [3] Officer of King Uzziah (2 Chron. 26: 11). [4] A son of Ahaz, king of Judah (2 Chron. 28:7). [5] Governor of Jerusalem under Josiah's reign (2 Chron. 34:8). [6], [7], [8], [9] Four men who took foreign wives during the Exile (Ezra 10:18, 21-22, 30). [10] Father of Azariah, who repaired part of the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 3:23). [11] A priest who stood with Ezra while he read the Law (Neh. 8:4). [12] A priest who explained the Law (Neh. 8:7); possibly the same as [11]. [13] One who sealed the new covenant with God after the Exile (Neh. 10:25). [14] A descendant of Pharez living in Jerusalem (Neh. 11:5). [15] One whose descendants lived in Jerusalem (Neh. 11:7). [16], [17] Two priests who took part in the purification of the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 12:41-42). [18] A priest whose son was sent by King Zedekiah to inquire of the Lord (Jer. 21:1; 29:25). [19] Father of a false prophet (Jer. 29:21). [20] An officer of the temple (Jer. 35:4). [21] Grandfather of Baruch, Jeremiah's scribe (Jer. 32: 12).

Maasi ("work of Jehovah"), a descendant of Aaron (1 Chron. 9: 12).

Maath ("small"), an ancestor of Christ (Luke 3:26).

Maaz ("counselor"), a son of Ram (1 Chron. 2:27).

Maaziah ("strength of Jehovah"). [1] Priest to whom certain sanctuary duties were charged (1 Chron. 24: 18).

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[2] A priest who sealed the new covenant with God after the Exile (Neh. 10:8).

Machbanai ("thick"), warrior who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:13).

Machbenah ("knob, lump"), a descendant of Caleb (1 Chron. 2:49).

Machi ("decrease"), father of one of the spies sent into Canaan (Num. 13:15).

Machir ("salesman; sold"). **[1]** A son of Manasseh (Gen. 50:23; Num. 26:29; Josh. 13:31). **[2]** A descendant of Manasseh living near Mahanaim (2 Sam. 9:4-5; 17:27).

Machnadebai ("liberal; gift of the noble one"), one who had married a foreign wife (Ezra 10:40).

Madai (a personification of the Medes), son of Japheth (Gen. 10:2; 1 Chron. 1:5).

Magdiel ("God is renowned"), a duke of Edom (Gen. 36:43; 1 Chron. 1:54).

Magog ("covering; roof"), the second son of Japheth (Gen. 10:2; 1 Chron. 1:5).

Magor-missabib ("terror is about"), symbolic name given to Pashur by Jeremiah (Jer. 20: 1-3).

Magpiash ("collector of a cluster of stars; moth-killer"), one who sealed the new covenant with God after the Exile (Neh. 10:20).

Mahalah ("tenderness"), descendant of Manasseh (1 Chron. 7:18). *See* Mahlah.

Mahalaleel [Maleleel] ("God is splendor"). **[1]** Son of Cainan and an ancestor of Christ (Gen. 5:12-13, 15; Luke 3:37). **[2]** One whose descendants lived at Jerusalem (Neh. 11:4).

Mahalath ("mild"). **[1]** One of Esau's wives (Gen. 28:9). *See* Esau's Wives. **[2]** Wife of Rehoboam (2 Chron. 11:18).

Mahali. *See* Mahli.

Maharai ("hasty"), one of David's warriors (2 Sam. 23:28; 1 Chron. 11:30; 27:13).

Mahath ("dissolution; snatching"). **[1]** A descendant of Kohath who helped to purify the sanctuary (1 Chron. 6:35; 2 Chron. 29: 12). **[2]** A Levite overseer of dedicated things during Hezekiah's reign (2 Chron. 31:13).

Mahazioth ("visions"), one set over the song service of the temple (1 Chron. 25:4, 30).

Maher-shalal-hash-baz ("the spoil hastens, the prey speeds"), symbolic name of Isaiah's son (Isa. 8:1-4).

Mahlah ("mildness; sick"), eldest daughter of Zelophehad allowed a share of the land because her father had no sons (Num. 26:33;27:1; Josh. 17:3). *See* Mahalah.

Mahli [Mahali]("mild; sickly"). **[1]** A son of Merari (Exod. 6: 19; Num. 3:20; 1Chron. 6: 19,29; Ezra 8:18). **[2]** A descendant of Levi(1 Chron. 6:47; 23:23; 24:30).

Mahlon ("mild; sickly"), the first husband of Ruth who died in Moab (Ruth 1:2-5).

Mahol ("dancer"), father of renowned wisemen (1 Kings 4:31).

Malachi ("messenger of Jehovah" or "my messenger"), the last of the prophets recorded in the Old Testament; he was contemporary with Nehemiah (Mal. 1:1).

Malcham ("their king"), a descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8:9).

Malchiah [Malchijah; Melchiah] ("Jehovah is king"). **[1]** A leader of singing under David's reign (1 Chron. 6:40). **[2]** An Aaronite whose descendants dwelled in Jerusalem after the Captivity (1 Chron. 9: 12; Neh. 11: 12). **[3]**Head of a priestly family (1 Chron. 24:9). **[4],[5], [6]** Three who married foreign wives during the Exile (Ezra 10:25, 31). **[7], [8], [9]** three who helped to rebuild the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 3:11,14,31). **[10]** A prince or Levite who stood beside Ezra as he read the law (Neh. 8:4). **[11]** A priest who helped to purify the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 10:3;2:42). **[12]** Father of Pashur (Jer. 21:1; 38:1).

Malchiel ("God is a King"), a descendant of Asher (Gen. 46:17; Num. 26:45; 1 Chron.7:31).

Malchijah. *See* Malchiah.

Malchiram ("my king is exalted"), a descendant of King Jehoiakim (1 Chron. 3: 18).

Malchi-shua. *See* Melchi-shua.

Malchus ("counselor; ruler"), a servant of the high priest whose ear Peter cut off (John18:10).

Maleleel, Greek form of Mahalaleel (q. v.).

Mallothi ("Jehovah is speaking"), one who was set over the song service of the temple(1 Chron. 25:4, 26).

Malluch ("counselor; ruling"). **[1]** A descendant of Levi (1 Chron. 6:44). **[2], [3]** Two who took foreign wives during the Exile (Ezra10:29, 32). **[4]** A priest who sealed the covenant (Neh. 10:4); he is called Melicu in Nehemiah 12:14. **[5]** A leader who sealed the new covenant with God after the Exile (Neh,10:27).

Mamre ("firmness; vigor"), an Amorite chief who allied with Abraham (Gen. 14:13,24).

Manaen ("comforter"), a teacher or prophet at Antioch (Acts 13:1).

Manahath ("resting place; rest"), a descendant of Seir (Gen. 36:23; 1 Chron. 1:40).

Manasseh [Manasses] ("causing forgetfulness"). **[1]** The first son of Joseph (Gen. 41:51). His descendants became one of the twelve tribes of Israel and occupied both sides of the Jordan (Josh. 16:4-9; 17). **[2]** The idolatrous successor of Hezekiah to the throne of Israel. He was an ancestor of Christ (2Kings 21:1-18; Matt. 1:10). **[3]** One whose descendants set up graven images at Laish (Judg.18:30). Most scholars suggest that we

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should read Moses here instead. Perhaps a scribe felt an idolatrous descendant would cast reproach on the great lawgiver. A few manuscripts of the Septuagint, Old Latin, and the Vulgate read Moses here. [4], [5] Two who had taken foreign wives (Ezra 10:30, 33).

Manasses, Greek form of Manasseh (q. v.).

Manoah ("rest"), the father of Samson the judge (Judg. 13:1-23).

Maoch ("poor"), father of Achish king of Gath (1 Sam. 27:2).

Mara ("bitter"), name assumed by Naomi after the death of her husband (Ruth 1:20).

Marcus. See Mark.

Mareshah ("possession"). [1] Father of Hebron (1 Chron. 2:42). [2] Son of Laadah (1 Chron. 4:21).

Mark [Marcus] ("polite; shining"), a Christian convert and missionary companion of Paul (Acts 12:12, 25; 15:37, 39; Col. 4:10). Mark is his Latin name, John his Hebrew name. He wrote the Gospel bearing his name.

Marsena ("worthy"), a prince of Persia (Esther 1:14).

Martha ("lady"), sister of Mary and Lazarus in Bethany (Luke 10:38, 40-41; John 11:1-39).

Mary (Greek form of Miriam, "strong"). [1] The mother of Jesus Christ; her song of faith (Luke 1:46-55) reveals her deep faith (Matt. 1:16-20; cf. John 2: 1-11). [2] Mary the sister of Martha. She anointed the Lord with ointment and received His approval (Luke 10:39, 42; John 11:1-45). [3] A woman of Magdala in Galilee. She had been converted after having "seven devils" cast out of her (Matt. 27:56,61; 28: 1; Luke 8:2; John 19:25). [4] The mother of John Mark (Acts 12:12). [5] A Roman Christian to whom Paul sent greetings (Rom. 16:6). [6] Mary, the mother of Joses (Mark 15:47) and James (Luke 24:10), the "other Mary" (Matt. 28: 1), and the Mary, wife of Cleophas (John 19:25), are possibly to be identified as the same person (Mark 15:40).

Mash ("drawn out"), son or grandson of Shem (Gen. 10:23). He is also called Meshech (1 Chron. 1:17). The Septuagint has Meshech in both passages.

Massa ("burden; oracle"), a son of Ishmael (Gen. 25:14; 1 Chron. 1:30).

Mathusala, Greek form of Methuselah (q. v.).

Matred ("God is pursuer" or "expulsion"), mother of Mehetabel, wife of Hadar (Gen. 36:39; 1 Chron. 1:50).

Matri ("Jehovah is watching" or "rainy"), ancestor of a tribe of Benjamin to which Saul belonged (1 Sam. 10:21).

Mattan ("gift"). [1] A priest of Baal slain by the Jews (2 Kings 11:18; 2 Chron. 23: 17). [2] Father of a prince of Judah (Jer. 38: 1).

Mattaniah ("gift of Jehovah"). [1] The original name of King Zedekiah (2 Kings 24:17). [2] A descendant of Asaph whose family dwelt at Jerusalem (1 Chron. 9:15;



House of Mary and Martha. Christ visited the home of Mary and Martha at Bethany, where He ate a meal. This is the traditional site of their home. Martha complained that Mary was not helping in preparation of the food; Christ replied that Mary had chosen a better task by remaining to converse with Him (Luke 10:38). Six days before Passover, Christ again ate a supper at Bethany. On this occasion, Mary anointed the Lord's feet with precious ointment, wiping them with her hair (John 12:1-8).

Neh. 11:17,22). [3] A son of Heman the singer (1 Chron. 25:4, 16). [4] One who helped to cleanse the temple (2 Chron. 29: 13). [5], [6], [7], [8] Four who married foreign "wives during the Exile (Ezra 10:26-27, 30, 37). [9] A descendant of Levi (Neh. 13: 13).

Mattatha ("gift"), ancestor of Jesus (Luke 3:31). Not to be confused with Mattathah.

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Mattathah ("gift"), one who married a foreign wife (Ezra 10:33). Not to be confused with Mattatha.

Mattathias ("God's gift"). [1] An ancestor of Jesus (Luke 3:25). [2] Another ancestor of Christ (Luke 3:26).

Mattenai ("gift of Jehovah"). [1], [2] Two who married foreign wives during the Exile (Ezra 10:33, 37). [3] A priest who returned from the Exile (Neh. 12: 19).

Matthan ("gift"), an ancestor of Jesus (Matt. 1: 15).

Matthat ("gift"). [1] Grandfather of Joseph and ancestor of Jesus (Luke 3:24). [2] Another ancestor of Jesus (Luke 3:29).

Matthew ("gift of God"), one of the twelve apostles; he was a tax collector before his call. He was also known as Levi (Matt. 9:9; 10:3; Mark 2: 14). He wrote the Gospel bearing his name.

Matthias ("God's gift"), a Christian chosen to become an apostle to fill the place of Judas (Acts 1:23, 26). He was surnamed Justus.

Mattithiah ("gift of Jehovah"). [1] A Levite in charge of "things made in pans" (1 Chron. 9:31). [2] A Levite singer and gatekeeper (1 Chron. 15: 18, 21; 16:5). [3] A son of Jeduthun (1 Chron. 25:3, 21). [4] One who took a foreign wife during the Exile (Ezra 10:43). [5] One who stood with Ezra when he read the Law (Neh. 8:4).

Mebunnai. *See* Sibbecai.

Medad ("love"), one of the elders of the Hebrews on whom the spirit fell (Num. 11:26-27).

Medan ("judgment"), a son of Abraham by Keturah (Gen. 25:2; 1 Chron. 1:32).

Mehetabel [Mehetabeel] ("God is doing good"). [1] Wife of King Hadar of Edom (Gen. 36:39; 1 Chron. 1:50). [2] Father of Delaiah who defied Nehemiah (Neh. 6:10).

Mehida ("famous"), an ancestor of returned captives (Ezra 2:52; Neh. 7:54).

Mehir ("dexterity"), a descendant of Caleb of Hur (1 Chron. 4: 11).

Mehujael ("God is combating"), a descendant of Cain (Gen. 4: 18).

Mehuman ("true"), one of the chamberlains of Ahasuerus (Esther 1: 10).

Mehunim [Meunim], one whose descendants returned (Ezra 2:50; Neh. 7:52).

Melatiah ("Jehovah delivers"), an assistant wall-builder (Neh. 3:7).

Melchi ("my King"). [1] An ancestor of Jesus (Luke 3:24). [2] Another ancestor of Jesus (Luke 3:28).

Melchiah. *See* Malchiah.

Melchisedec, Greek form of Melchizedek (q.v.).

Melchi-shua [Malchi-shua], the third son of King Saul (1 Sam. 14:49; 31:2; 1Chron. 8:33).

Melchizedek [Melchisedec] ("king of righteousness"), king and high priest of Salem. He was a prophetic

symbol or "type" of Christ (Gen. 14:18-20; Psa. 110:4; Heb. 5-7).

Melea ("full"), ancestor of Christ (Luke 3:31).

Melech ("King"), great-grandson of Saul (1 Chron. 8:35; 9:41).

Melicu. *See* Malluch [4].

Melzar ("the overseer"), one to whom Daniel and his companions were entrusted (Dan. 1:11, 16); this is possibly a title, rather than a proper name.

Memucan, a Persian prince (Esther 1:14-21).

Menahem ("comforter"), the idolatrous and cruel usurper of the throne of Israel who killed Shallum (2 Kings 15:14-23).

Menan, an ancestor of Christ (Luke 3:31).

Meonothai ("Jehovah is dwelling" or "my dwelling"), a descendant of Judah (1 Chron. 4: 14).

Mephibosheth ("idol breaker"). [1] Son of Saul by his concubine Rizpah (2 Sam. 21:8). [2] A grandson of Saul. He was loyal to David, even though Ziba told David he was a traitor (2 Sam. 4:4; 9:6-13). He was also called Meribbaal ("Baal contends") (1 Chron. 8:34; 9:40).

Merab ("increase"), daughter of Saul promised to David but given to Adriel (1 Sam. 14:49; 18:17, 19). Apparently she was a sister of Michal.

Meraiah ("revelation of Jehovah"), a priest of Jerusalem in the days of Joiakim (Neh. 12:12).

Meraioth ("revelations"). [1] A descendant of Aaron and ancestor of Azariah (1 Chron. 6:6-7,52; Ezra 7:3). [2] Another priest of the same line (1 Chron. 9:11; Neh. 11:11). [3] Another priest at the end of the Exile (Neh. 12:15); possibly the same as Meremoth [1] or [3].

Merari ("bitter; excited"), the third son of Levi and founder of a priestly clan (Gen. 46:11; Exod. 6:16, 19; Num. 3; 4:29-45).

Mered ("rebellious"), son of Ezra, descendant of Judah (1 Chron. 4:17-18).

Meremoth ("strong; firm"). [1] A priest who weighed the gold and silver vessels of the temple (Ezra 8:33; Neh. 3:4,21). [2] One who took a foreign wife during the Exile (Ezra 10:36). [3] One who sealed the new covenant with God after the Exile (Neh. 10:5; 12:3).

Meres ("worthy"), one of the seven princes of Persia (Esther 1:14).

Merib-baal, *See* Mephibosheth.

Merodach-baladan (Babylonian, *Marduk-baladan*— "[the god] Marduk has given a son"), a king of Babylon in the days of Hezekiah (Jer. 50:2).

Mesech [Meshech] (a personification of the Mushki nation). [1] A son of Japheth (Gen. 10:2; 1 Chron. 1:5). [2] *See* Mash.

Mesha ("freedom"). [1] A king of Moab who rebelled against Ahaziah (2 Kings 3:4). [2] Eldest son of Caleb (1 Chron. 2:42). [3] A descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8:9).

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Meshach ("the shadow of the prince; who is this?"), the name given to Mishael after he went into Babylonian captivity. He was delivered from the fiery furnace (Dan. 1:7; 3: 12-30).

Meshelemiah ("Jehovah recompenses"), a descendant of Levi (1 Chron. 9:21; 26: 1-2, 9). He is also called Shelemiah (1 Chron. 26:14).

Meshezabeel ("God is deliverer"). [1] One who sealed the new covenant with God after the Exile (Neh. 10:21; 11:24). [2] One whose descendants helped to repair the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 3:4).

Meshillemith ("recompense"), a priest whose descendants lived in Jerusalem (1 Chron. 9: 12). Not to be confused with Meshillemoth.

A tax collector. While the Romans controlled Palestine, they contracted local businessmen to collect taxes. These businessmen appointed scribes known as publicans to do the actual work of collecting the tax. The publicans levied more than the legal tax, keeping the excess for themselves and their employers. Roman law did not limit the amount that they could charge, so most publicans overtaxed the people to a painful degree. For this reason, Jewish observers were scandalized when Jesus called a publican named Matthew to become one of His disciples (Luke 5:27-31).



Meshillemoth ("recompense"). [1] A descendant of Ephraim (2 Chron. 28: 12). [2] A priest of the family of Immer whose descendants lived in Jerusalem (Neh. 11:13). Not to be confused with Meshillemith.

Meshullam ("associate; friend"). [1] Grandfather of Shaphan, a scribe (2 Kings 22:3). [2] A descendant of King Jehoiakim (1 Chron. 3:19). [3] Head of a family of Gad (1 Chron. 5: 13). [4] A descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8: 17). [5] One whose son lived in Jerusalem (1 Chron. 9:7). [6] One who lived in Jerusalem (1 Chron. 9:8). [7] A descendant of Aaron and an ancestor of Ezra (1 Chron. 9: 11; Neh. 11:11). He is also called Shallum (Ezra 7:2; 1 Chron. 6: 12-13). [8] A priest (1 Chron. 9: 12). [9] An overseer of the temple work (2 Chron. 34:12). [10] A chief man who returned with Ezra to Jerusalem (Ezra 8: 16). [11] One who assisted in taking account of those who had foreign wives after the Exile (Ezra 10:15). [12] One who took a foreign wife during the Exile (Ezra 10:29). [13], [14] Two who rebuilt part of the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 3:4, 6, 30; 6:18). [15] A prince or priest who stood with Ezra while he read the Law (Neh. 8:4). [16] A priest who sealed the new covenant with God after the Exile (Neh. 10:7). [17] One who sealed the new covenant with God after the Exile (Neh. 10:20). [18] One whose descendants lived in Jerusalem (Neh. 11:7). [19] A priest who assisted in the dedication of the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 12:13,33). [20] A descendant of Ginnethon (Neh. 12: 16). [21] A Levite and gatekeeper after the Exile (Neh. 12:25). **Meshullemeth** ("friend"), wife of Manasseh and mother of Amon (2 Kings 21:19).

Methusael ("man of God"), the father of Lamech (Gen. 4:18).

Methuselah [Mathusala], the longest living human recorded in the Bible, the grandfather of Noah and an ancestor of Christ (Gen. 5:21-27; Luke 3:37).

Meunim. See Mehunim.

Mezahab ("offspring of the shining one"), grandfather of Mehetabel, wife of Hadar, the eighth king of Edom (Gen. 36:39; 1 Chron. 1:50).

Miamin ("fortunate"). [1] One who took a foreign wife during the Exile (Ezra 10:25). [2] A priest who returned from the Exile (Neh. 12:5).

Mibhar ("choice; youth"), one of David's mighty men (1 Chron. 11:38).

Mibsam ("sweet odor"). [1] A son of Ishmael (Gen. 25: 13; 1 Chron. 1:29). [2] A son of Simeon (1 Chron. 4:25).

Mibzar ("fortified"), chief of Edom (Gen. 36:42; 1 Chron. 1:53).

Micah [Michah] (abbreviated form of Micaiah-"who is like Jehovah?"). [1] A man of Ephraim who started a pagan shrine (Judg. 17:1-18). [2] Head of a family of Reuben (1 Chron. 5:5). [3] The son of Merib-baal, the

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grandson of Saul (1 Chron. 8:34-35; 9:40-41). [4] A Levite whose descendants dwelled in Jerusalem (1 Chron. 9: 15). [5] A descendant of Kohath (1 Chron. 23:20; 24:24-25). [6] Father of Abdon who inquired of the Lord when the Book of the Law was found (2 Chron. 34:20). In 2 Kings 22: 12, he is called Michaiah. [7] A prophet of Judah contemporary with Isaiah and Hosea (Jer. 26: 18; Mic. 1: 1).

Micaiah ("who is like Jehovah?"), a prophet who predicted Ahab's downfall (1 Kings 22:8-28; 2 Chron. 18:7-27). *See* Michaiah; Micha.

Micha [Michah] (abbreviated form of Micaiah, "who is like Jehovah?"). [1] A son of Mephibosheth and grandson of Jonathan (2 Sam. 9:12). [2] One who sealed the new covenant with God after the Exile (Neh. 10:11). [3] A Levite (Neh. 11:17). Not to be confused with Micah.

Michael ("who is like God?"). [1] One sent to spy out the land of Canaan (Num. 13:13). [2] A descendant of Gad (1 Chron. 5:13). [3] Another descendant of Gad (1 Chron. 5:14). [4] An ancestor of Asaph (1 Chron. 6:40). [5] A chief of the tribe of Issachar (1 Chron. 7:3). [6] One residing in Jerusalem (1 Chron. 8: 16). [7] A warrior who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:20). [8] Father of Omri, a prince of Issachar (1 Chron. 27:18). [9] A son of Jehoshaphat (2 Chron. 21:2). [10] An ancestor of one who returned from the Exile (Ezra 8:8). [11] The messenger of God who came to Daniel (Dan. 10:13, 21; 12:1; Jude 9; Rev. 12:7).

Michah. *See* Micha.

Michaiah("who is like Jehovah?"). [1] Wife of Rehoboam (2 Chron. 13:2). She is also called Maachah (1 Kings 15:2; 2 Chron. 11:20). [2] A prince commissioned by Jehoshaphat (2 Chron. 17:7). [3] An ancestor of one at the purification of the wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 12:35,41). [4] A prince of Judah (Jer. 36:11, 13). [5] *See* Micah [6]. Not to be confused with Micaiah.

Michal ("who is like God?"), a daughter of Saul whom David married (1 Sam. 14:49). Michal "had no child unto the day of her death" (2 Sam. 6:23). Yet 2 Samuel 21:8 states she had five sons. The KJV rendering, "whom, she brought up for Adriel," is not a permissible translation—the Hebrew text states she bore them. A few Hebrew, Greek, and Syriac manuscripts read: "the five sons of Merab" . instead of Michal, which seems a plausible solution to the problem, *See* 1 Samuel 18:19. **Michri** ("Jehovah possesses"), an ancestor of a clan of Benjamin in Jerusalem (1 Chron. 9:8).

Midian ("contention"), a son of Abraham by Keturah and founder of the Midianites (Gen. 25:2, 4; 36:35; 1 Chron. 1:32).

Mijamin ("fortunate"). [1] A priest in the time of David (1 Chron. 24:9). *See also* Miniamin [2]. [2] One

who sealed the new covenant with God after the Exile (Neh. 10:7).

Mikloth ("twigs; sticks"). [1] A descendant of Benjamin living in Jerusalem (1 Chron. 8:32; 9:37-38). [2] A chief military officer under David (1 Chron. 27:4).

Mikneiah ("Jehovah is jealous"), a Levite musician (1 Chron. 15:18,21).

Milalai ("Jehovah is elevated"), a priest who aided in the purification of the wall (Neh. 12:36).

Milcah ("counsel"). [1] A daughter of Haran, Abraham's brother, and wife of Nahor (Gen. 11:29; 22:20, 23). [2] A daughter of Zelophehad (Num. 26:33; 27:1).

Miniamin ("fortunate"). [1] A Levite who apportioned the tithes (2 Chron. 31: 15). [2] A priest in the days of Joiakim (Neh. 12:17). He is possibly the same as Mijamin in 1 Chronicles 24:9. *See* Mijamin [1].

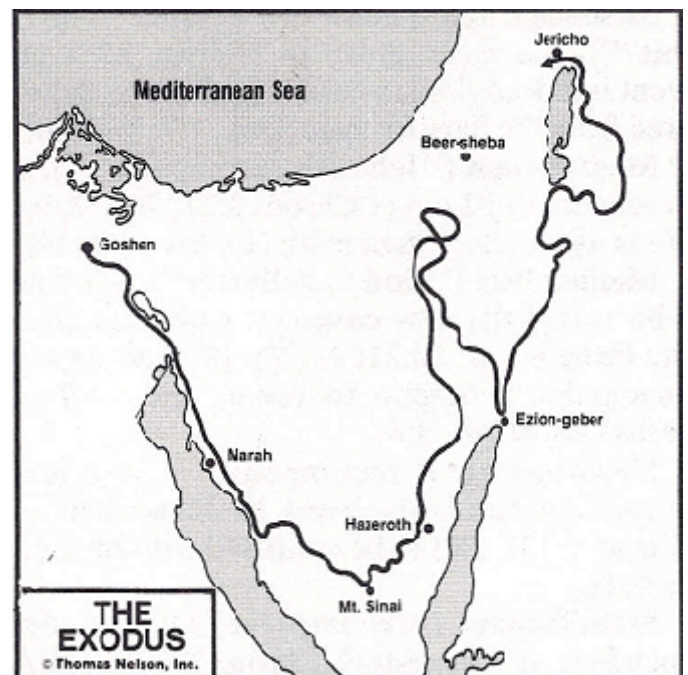
Miriam ("fat; thick; strong"). [1] The sister of Moses and Aaron. She rebelled against Moses with Aaron at Hazeroth (Exod. 2:4-10; Num. 12:1-15; 20: 1). [2] A woman descendant of Judah (1 Chron. 4:17).

Mirma ("height"), descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8: 10).

Mishael ("who is what God is?"). One who carried away the dead Nadab and Abihu (Exod. 6:22; Lev. 10:4). [2] One who stood with Ezra at the reading of the Law (Neh. 8:4). [3] One of the companions of Daniel in Babylon (Dan. 1:6-7, 11, 19). *See* Meshach.

Misham ("impetuous; fame"), a descendant of Benjamin (1 Chron. 8:12).

Mishma ("fame"), a son of Ishmael (Gen. 25: 14; 1 Chron. 1:30).



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Mishmannah ("strength; vigor"), one who joined David at Ziklag (1 Chron. 12:10).

Mispar. *See* Mispereth.

Mispereth [Mispar] ("writing"), one who returned from captivity (Neh. 7:7). He is called Mispar in Ezra 2:2.

Mithredath ("given by [the god] Mithra"). [1] The treasurer of Cyrus through whom he restored the temple vessels (Ezra 1:8). [2] One who wrote to the king of Persia protesting the restoration of Jerusalem (Ezra 4:7).

Mizraim (the personification of Egypt), second son of Ham and the progenitor of the Egyptian nation (Gen. 10:6, 13; 1 Chron. 1:8, 11).

Mizzah ("terror; joy"), a duke of Edom (Gen. 36:13, 17; 1 Chron. 1:37).

Mnason ("remembering"), a Cyprian convert who accompanied Paul from Caesarea on Paul's last visit to Jerusalem (Acts 21:16).

Moab ("From my father"), the son of Lot by his daughter and an ancestor of the Moabites (Gen. 19:34-37).

Moadiah. *See* Maadiah.

Molid ("begetter"), a descendant of Judah (1 Chron. 2:29).

Mordecai ("dedicated to Mars"). [1] A Jewish exile who became a vizier of Persia. He helped save the Jews from destruction (Esther 2-10). [2] A leader who returned from the Babylonian Captivity (Ezra 2:2; Neh. 7:7).

Moses ("drawer-out; child; one-born"), the great prophet and lawgiver of Israel. He led his people from Egyptian bondage. The Book of Exodus tells his story. He wrote the first five books of the Bible.

Moza ("origin; offspring"). [1] A son of Caleb (1 Chron. 2:46). [2] A descendant of Saul (1 Chron. 8:36-37; 9:42-43).

Mupim [Shupim, Shupham, Shephuphan] ("obscurities"), a son of Benjamin (Gen. 46:21). He is also called Shupim (1 Chron. 7:12, 15; 26:16), Shupham (Num. 26:39), Shephuphan (1 Chron. 8:5). These last three names mean "serpent." While this individual may have borne many names, probably copyists' errors account for some of the diversity.

Mushi ("drawn out; deserted"), a son of Merari, son of Levi (Exod. 6: 19; Num. 3:20; 1 Chron. 6: 19, 47).

End of the M's.

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