

The Biblical identity of the Job of the Book of Job

Genesis 46:13: And **the sons of Issachar; Tola**, and **Phuvah**, and **Job**, and **Shimron**.

Numbers 26:23-24: Of **the sons of Issachar** after their families: of **Tola**, the family of the Tolaites: of **Pua**, the family of the Punites: Of **Jashub**, the family of the Jashubites: of **Shimron**, the family of the Shimronites.

1 Chronicles 7:1: Now **the sons of Issachar** were, **Tola**, and **Puah**, **Jashub**, and **Shimron**, four.

The way the Jashub of Numbers 26:24 and 1 Chronicles 7:1 was originally determined to be a variant of “Job” was that Genesis 46:13 declared the third son of Issachar to be Job whereas Numbers 26:23-24 and 1 Chronicles 7:1 called Issachar’s third son “Jashub”.

As the names of the first, second and fourth sons of Issachar are the same in the above examples, the same Issachar is obviously in view in them all.

Thus, there should be no doubt that the Book of Job is referring to the third son of Issachar, and that identification brings the matter under very rigid, stringent biblical mathematical limitations. These absolutely fix the date of Job’s trial to within a maximum range of a mere one to three years!