

become the eponymous tribal “fathers” comes from a much later tradition than the David/Solomon saga, as does the wider patriarchal narrative of Abraham/Sarah, Isaac/Rebekah, and Jacob/Rachel–Leah. For instance, note the distribution of the mention of *any* of the primary patriarchs in the Genesis–2 Kings narrative in Table 7.

**Table 7: Mention of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob from Genesis to 2 Kings**

<i>Book</i>	<i>Abraham</i>	<i>Isaac</i>	<i>Jacob</i>
Genesis	134 times	82 times	188 times
Exodus	9 times, always as the formula “Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob”		Exod. 1:1, 5; 19:3, “house of Jacob”
Leviticus	Only 26:42: “. . . then will I remember my covenant with Jacob; I will remember also my covenant with Isaac and also my covenant with Abraham, and I will remember the land.”		
Numbers	Only 32:11: “. . . the land that I swore to give to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob . . .”		23:7, 10, 21, 23; 24:5, 17, 19; 32:11
Deuteronomy	7 times, always as formula “Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob”		32:9; 33:4, 10, 28
Joshua	24:2–4: a brief summary of the journey from “beyond the River” to Egypt		Also 24:32
Judges	none		
1 Samuel	none		12:8: “When Jacob went into Egypt and the Egyptians oppressed them . . .”
2 Samuel	none		23:1: “. . . the God of Jacob . . .”
1 Kings	18:36: “. . . YHWH, God of Abraham, Isaac, and Israel . . .”		18:31: “Elijah took twelve stones, according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Jacob, to whom the word of YHWH came, saying, ‘Israel shall be your name.’”
2 Kings	13:23: “. . . covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob . . .”		17:34: “. . . children of Jacob, whom he named Israel.”