

# Numbers 27:1

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Then came the daughters of Zelophehad, the son of Hepher, the son of Gilead, the son of Machir, the son of Manasseh, of the families of Manasseh the son of Joseph: and these are the names of his daughters; Mahlah, Noah, and Hoglah, and Milcah, and Tirzah.

## Analysis

The LORD speaking to Moses 'Get thee up into this mount Abarim, and see the land which I have given unto the children of Israel' is both mercy and judgment. The Hebrew *re'eh* (see) allowed Moses visual fulfillment of the promise, though he could not enter. This demonstrates that sin's consequences remain even for forgiven leaders—Moses' striking the rock (Numbers 20:11) disqualified him from entering Canaan. However, God's grace permitted him to see it, and later to enter the ultimate Promised Land (Jesus spoke with Moses on the Mount of Transfiguration, Matthew 17:3). Partial earthly fulfillment pointed to complete heavenly fulfillment.

## Historical Context

Mount Abarim (likely Mount Nebo, Deuteronomy 32:49) stood east of the Jordan opposite Jericho. From there, Moses could survey Canaan from Dan to the Negev. The location's significance continued—it was from Moabite territory (where Israel then camped) that they would launch the conquest. Moses' death location became a testimony that even the greatest leaders are merely servants; God accomplishes His purposes through successive generations.

## Related Passages

## **1 John 4:8 — God is love**

## 1 Corinthians 13:4 – Characteristics of love

## Study Questions

1. How does God show mercy even within the consequences of sin?
2. What does Moses seeing but not entering Canaan teach about partial earthly fulfillment pointing to complete heavenly fulfillment?
3. How should we respond when consequences of past failures prevent complete earthly success?

## Interlinear Text

בָּנָה	וַתָּקַם	בָּנָת	צָלְפָחַד	בֶּן	בָּנָי	בֶּן	בָּנָי
<b>Then came</b>	<b>of his daughters</b>	<b>of Zelophehad</b>	<b>the son</b>	<b>of Hepher</b>	<b>the son</b>		
H7126	H1323	H6765	H1121	H2660	H1121		
גָּלְעָד	בֶּן	מִכִּיר	בֶּן	מִנְשָׁה	תַּמְשִׁפְחָה	מִנְשָׁה	הַמִּנְשָׁה
<b>of Gilead</b>	<b>the son</b>	<b>of Machir</b>	<b>the son</b>	<b>of Manasseh</b>	<b>of the families</b>	<b>of Manasseh</b>	
H1568	H1121	H4353	H1121	H4519	H4940	H4519	
בָּנָי	וֹסֵף	לֵה	וְאֶלְהָה	וְשֵׁם	וְתָ	בָּנָת	מַחְלָה
<b>the son</b>	<b>of Joseph</b>		<b>and these are the names</b>			<b>of his daughters</b>	<b>Mahlah</b>
H1121	H3130	H428		H8034		H1323	H4244
נָשָׁה	וּמִגְּלָה	וּמִלְכָה	וּתְרִצָּה:				
<b>Noah</b>	<b>and Hoglah</b>	<b>and Milcah</b>	<b>and Tirzah</b>				
H5270	H2295	H4435	H8656				

## Additional Cross-References

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**Numbers 26:33** (Parallel theme): And Zelophehad the son of Hepher had no sons, but daughters: and the names of the daughters of Zelophehad were Mahlah, and Noah, Hoglah, Milcah, and Tirzah.

**Galatians 3:28** (Parallel theme): There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus.

**1 Chronicles 7:15** (Parallel theme): And Machir took to wife the sister of Huppim and Shuppim, whose sister's name was Maachah;) and the name of the second was Zelophehad: and Zelophehad had daughters.

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