

Matthew: The Life & Teaching of Jesus the Messiah

Lakewood Presbyterian Church

Lesson 2
Matt. 1:1-17
The Genesis of Jesus
(8-24-25)

Key Idea: Matthew's genealogy of Jesus Christ is not a throwaway half-chapter to be greeted with a yawn. It is the first, and an essential step, is showing that Jesus of Nazareth is the promised Messiah, rightful heir to David's throne, the promises of Abraham, and it implies his divinity.

I. THE PURPOSE OF MATTHEW'S GENEALOGY

- A. Matthew 1:1 introduces not only the principal t_____ of Chapter one, but also the major t_____ of Matthew's gospel.
1. Namely, that Jesus Christ is the _____ of _____, the Son of _____, the true a_____ King of Israel.
 2. *Biblos geneleos* means _____
 3. What's in a name: Jesus Christ is Greek for Y_____ m_____.
- B. The genealogy establishes that Jesus is the rightful heir to the t_____ of David and the true d_____ of Abraham who will do on to fulfill the p_____ made to Abraham.
- C. The details of the genealogy also underscore how God uses also sorts of p_____ to accomplish his p_____.
- D. The language of the genealogy, particularly v.16, lends support to the I_____.
1. What is the I_____ : That _____

II. THE RELATIONSHIP OF MATTHEW'S GENEALOGY TO LUKE'S (3:23-38)

- A. Principle differences:
1. Matthew's genealogy is d_____ (Hebraic); Luke's is a _____ (Greek)
 2. Matthew's genealogy goes as far back as _____; Luke goes back to A_____.
 3. Matthew's genealogy is arranged around three cycles of seven (1:17):
 - a. From _____ to _____
 - b. From _____ to _____
 - c. From _____ to _____
 4. Luke's genealogy has additional n_____, particularly between Zerubbabel and Joseph
 5. Matthew's genealogy omits several of the k_____ of Judah.
- B. Some explanations:
1. Abraham vs. Adam reflects the a_____ to whom each author wrote:
 - a. Matthew writes to a _____.
 - b. Luke writes to a _____.
 2. Matthew is uses s_____ numbers.
 - a. The role of "seven" _____ (even DVD's name)
 - b. As an aid to m_____.

C. Two possible explanations for the different post-exilic names:

1. Matthew is tracing J _____ lineage whereas Luke is tracing M _____
(What would Joseph and Mary's surnames be? _____)
2. Matthew is tracing the l _____ line of David's succession. Luke is tracing David's
b _____ through Mary.

D. Matthew is also communicating in the language of his genealogy, particularly v. 16, that Joseph is the l _____ father of Jesus, not his blood kin.

1. The importance of gender in grammar: Of whom is in the f _____ which under-
scores Jesus' human nature comes through _____ not _____.

Application: Traducianism vs. Creationism or why am I like my father?

III. RACISM, RIGHTEOUSNESS & GOD'S PLAN IN MATT.'s GENEALOGY

A. Can you name the good kings in Matthew's genealogy? How about the bad ones?

B. How many Gentiles are there in Matthew's genealogy?

C. How many women are listed in Matthew's genealogy? Which ones were sketchy characters?

D. Some conclusions from the sorts of people listed in Matthew's genealogy:

1. Nobody has a right relationship with God on account of his g _____ (Matt. 3:9; John 8:39f)
 - a. There is no r _____ based r _____ .
 - b. This is just part of the problem with Christian Z _____ .
2. God is f _____ to his Covenant promises to Abraham in spite of the f _____
of the members of the Covenant.
 - a. You cannot out-m _____ God or frustrate His p _____ .
 - b. The is _____ Plan B.
3. Any kind of person can be r _____ .
 - a. God uses and redeems both w _____ and o _____ .
4. God honors and uses w _____ as part of His plan of redemption.
5. Jesus is for the _____ . He is their Messiah and the One in whom the G _____ would
Hope (Matt. 12:21)