

Source Texts: Luke 3:23-37 and Mathew 1:1-17

1. Reconciling the Genealogies of Mathew and Luke

- a. Since the days of the church fathers there has been controversy over these two genealogies of Jesus.
- b. We will cover some of the theories about how they are reconciled.
- c. First Theory: They are not meant to be accurate genealogies
 - i. Pros:
 1. Neither genealogy seems to record all of Jesus' ancestors.
 2. We know that the gospels are selective.
 - a. John 21:25
 - ii. Cons:
 1. The Genealogy of Jesus is critical to the mission of Jesus.
 - a. Genesis 3:14-15
 - b. Genesis 22: 15-18
 - c. 2 Samuel 7:11-16
- d. Second Theory: The genealogies do not line up because of levirate marriage
 - i. Pro:
 1. This did occur in the OT.
 - a. Deuteronomy 25:5-6
 - ii. Cons: It is not explicitly stated that this occurred.
- e. Third Theory: Luke's genealogy is through Mary.
 - i. Pros:
 1. It explains the inconsistency about David's son and Joseph's father.
 - ii. Cons:
 1. Luke does not explicitly say that it is Mary's genealogy.
 - iii. Evidence: "He (Jesus) was the son, so it was thought, of Joseph, the son of Heli."
 1. 2 possible interpretations:
 - a. The statement , so it was thought of Joseph, could be a parenthetical statement.
 - i. It would be read "He was the son (so it was thought of Joseph), the son of Heli
 - ii. This would call Jesus the son of Heli because Heli, his maternal grandfather, would be his closest biological male relative.
 - b. The statement is calling Joseph's father Heli.
 - i. This could then be read as Joseph, the adopted son of Heli or Joseph the son in law of Heli.
- f. Conclusion: ***Biblical scholars have debated this topic since the first days of the Church. Both gospel writers, inspired by the Holy Spirit, emphasize different aspects of Jesus' biological lineage to advance theological points.***

2. Mathew's Genealogy

- a. Mathew lists his genealogy first.
 - i. Right out of the gate he reveals the legitimacy of Jesus as the Messiah.
- b. Mathew's gospel was written to the Jews to reveal Jesus as the fulfillment of prophecy.

- c. Mathew artificially structures his genealogy into three segments and emphasizes Jesus' legal right to sit upon the throne of David, through his father Joseph.
 - i. 14 generations from Abraham to David.
 - ii. 14 generations from David to the exile.
 - iii. 14 generations from the Exile to Jesus.
 - iv. Joseph's descent is traced from David to Solomon to Reheboam etc down the kingly line.
 - d. Mathew emphasizes God's grace by including three unusual women.
 - i. Mathew emphasizes two prostitutes and one rape victim.
 - 1. Tamar and Rahab
 - 2. Bathsheba
3. Luke's Genealogy
- a. Luke lists his genealogy at the onset of Jesus' ministry.
 - i. Luke uses the genealogy to reflect Jesus' global mission.
 - b. Luke begins his genealogy with God and Adam.
 - i. This connects Jesus to the protoevangelium found in Genesis 3.
 - ii. This extends the mission of Christ not just to the Jews awaiting their Davidic Messiah but also to the Gentiles.
 - 1. Genesis 22:15-18
 - c. Rather than a highly structured and forced genealogy like Mathew's, Luke emphasizes the humanity of Jesus.
 - i. Rather than a Davidic Messiah we have the mystery of the incarnation.
 - d. Luke emphasizes the virgin birth of Christ
 - i. "He was the son, or so it was thought of Joseph"
 - ii. Recognize that this implies that Joseph was involved in the shame of having an illegitimate child.
4. Overall Conclusion:
- a. God always fulfills his Word
 - i. Adam, Abraham, David
 - b. God is active in history.
 - c. Jesus has all the qualifications to sit upon the throne of David
 - d. Jesus was fully man and fully God.

Source Texts: **Luke 3:23-37** and **Mathew 1:1-17**

1. Reconciling the Genealogies of Mathew and Luke

- a. Since the days of the _____ there has been controversy over these two genealogies of Jesus.
- b. We will cover some of the theories about how they are reconciled.
- c. First Theory: They are _____ accurate genealogies
 - i. Pros:
 1. Neither genealogy seems to record _____.
 2. We know that the gospels are _____.
 - a. **John 21:25**
 - ii. Cons:
 1. The Genealogy of Jesus is _____ to the _____ of Jesus.
 - a. **Genesis 3:14-15**
 - b. **Genesis 22: 15-18**
 - c. **2 Samuel 7:11-16**
- d. Second Theory: The genealogies do not line up because of levirate marriage
 - i. Pro:
 1. This did _____.
 - a. **Deuteronomy 25:5-6**
 - ii. Cons: It is not _____ that this occurred.
- e. Third Theory: Luke's genealogy is _____.
 - i. Pros:
 1. It explains the inconsistency about David's _____ and Joseph's _____.
 - ii. Cons:
 1. Luke does not _____ say that it is Mary's genealogy.
 - iii. Evidence: "He (Jesus) was the son, so it was thought, of Joseph, the son of Heli."
 1. 2 possible interpretations:
 - a. The statement, so it was thought of Joseph, could be a parenthetical statement.
 - i. It would be read "He was the son (so it was thought of Joseph), the son of Heli"
 - ii. This would call Jesus the son of Heli because Heli, his maternal grandfather, would be his closest _____ relative.
 - b. The statement is calling Joseph's father Heli.
 - i. This could then be read as Joseph, the adopted son of Heli or Joseph the son in law of Heli.

*f. Conclusion: **Biblical scholars have debated this topic since the first days of the Church. Both gospel writers, inspired by the Holy Spirit, emphasize different aspects of Jesus' biological lineage to advance theological points.***

2. Mathew's Genealogy

- a. Mathew lists his genealogy _____.
 - i. Right out of the gate he reveals the _____ of Jesus as the Messiah.
- b. Mathew's gospel was written to _____ to reveal Jesus as the _____.
- c. Mathew artificially structures his genealogy into _____ and emphasizes Jesus' _____ to sit upon the throne of David, through his father Joseph.
 - i. 14 generations from _____ to _____.
 - ii. 14 generations from David to _____.
 - iii. 14 generations from the Exile to _____.
 - iv. Joseph's descent is traced from David to Solomon to Rehoboam etc down the _____.
- d. Mathew emphasizes God's grace by including three _____.
 - i. Mathew emphasizes two _____ and one _____.
 1. _____ and _____.
 2. _____.

3. Luke's Genealogy

- i. Luke lists his genealogy at the _____.
 - ii. Luke uses the genealogy to reflect Jesus' global mission.
- b. Luke begins his genealogy with _____ and _____.
 - i. This connects _____ to the protoevangelium found in Genesis 3.
 - ii. This extends the _____ not just to the Jews awaiting their Davidic Messiah but also to the _____.

1. Genesis 22:15-18

- c. Rather than a highly _____ and forced genealogy like Mathew's, Luke emphasizes the _____ of Jesus.
 - i. Rather than a Davidic Messiah we have the _____.
- d. Luke emphasizes the _____ of Christ
 - i. "He was the son, or so it was thought of Joseph"
 - ii. Recognize that this implies that Joseph was _____ in the shame of having an illegitimate child.

4. Overall Conclusion:

- a. God always _____.
 - i. Adam, Abraham, David
- b. God is _____.
- c. Jesus has all the _____ to sit upon the throne of David
- d. Jesus was _____.