

Two Genealogies of Jesus Christ

Matthew 1:1-17

Luke 3:23-38

The Genealogy of Jesus

Introduction:

I. Luke's introduction, as we have studied, resembles good Greek history.

II. John's introduction reminds us of Jewish wisdom literature.

III. Matthew's introduction resembles a Jewish legal/religious document.

IV. The Jewish Old Testament began and ended with genealogies.

A. The Hebrew Old Testament ended with 1 and 2 Chronicles. These books have much to say about genealogies.

B. The first Old Testament book, Genesis, uses the title, "These are the generations of . . ." as a major divider.

C. Matthew starts with "A record of the genealogy . . ."

V. Genealogies have three essential functions:

A. To show the character of a particular blood line.

B. To demonstrate God's work in history with a particular blood line.

C. To assure legal and religious rights as in property inheritance and Aaronic priesthood appointments and in establishing the Messianic line.

Text:

Matthew 1:1-17,

- 1. A record of the genealogy of Jesus Christ the son of David, the son of Abraham:**
- 2. Abraham was the father of Isaac, Isaac the father of Jacob, Jacob the father of Judah and his brothers,**
- 3. Judah the father of Perez and Zerah, whose mother was Tamar, Perez the father of Hezron, Hezron the father of Ram,**
- 4. Ram the father of Amminadab, Amminadab the father of Nahshon, Nahshon the father of Salmon,**
- 5. Salmon the father of Boaz, whose mother was Rahab, Boaz the father of Obed, whose mother was Ruth, Obed the father of Jesse,**
- 6. and Jesse the father of King David. David was the father of Solomon, whose mother had been Uriah's wife,**
- 7. Solomon the father of Rehoboam, Rehoboam the father of Abijah, Abijah the father of Asa,**
- 8. Asa the father of Jehoshaphat, Jehoshaphat the father of Jehoram, Jehoram the father of Uzziah,**
- 9. Uzziah the father of Jotham, Jotham the father of Ahaz, Ahaz the father of Hezekiah,**
- 10. Hezekiah the father of Manasseh, Manasseh the father of Amon, Amon the father of Josiah,**
- 11. and Josiah the father of Jeconiah and his brothers at the time of the exile to Babylon.**
- 12. After the exile to Babylon: Jeconiah was the father of Shealtiel, Shealtiel the father of Zerubbabel,**
- 13. Zerubbabel the father of Abiud, Abiud the father of Eliakim, Eliakim the father of Azor,**
- 14. Azor the father of Zadok, Zadok the father of Akim, Akim the father of Eliud,**
- 15. Eliud the father of Eleazar, Eleazar the father of Matthan, Matthan the father of Jacob,**

16. and Jacob the father of Joseph, the husband of Mary, of whom was born Jesus, who is called Christ.

17. Thus there were fourteen generations in all from Abraham to David, fourteen from David to the exile to Babylon, and fourteen from the exile to the Christ.

Commentary:

I. Matthew arranged this chronology in three (3) sections; viz., 14 generations from Abraham to David, 14 from David to the Babylonian exile, and 14 from the Babylonian exile to the birth of Christ.

A. Christ (Greek) and Messiah (Hebrew) both mean “the Anointed One.”

B. Jesus is shown as the fulfillment of all Jewish history.

C. By actual count Matthew listed 14 from Abraham to David, 13 from David to the exile, and 14 from the exile to Christ. A tax collector was not likely to make a calculation error of this kind.

D. Further 4 names are omitted in verse 9; viz., Ahaziah, Joash, Amaziah, and Jehoiakim. If these were added the total generations would be 14/17/14 respectively.

E. Jews were not interested in a complete list. (Complete listing is a Western expectation).

F. Jews were interested in descent and often omitted from genealogies insignificant and unflattering people.

G. Such words as “father, son, begat” can be used to establish a relationship between a grandfather/grandson or even further down the biological line.

- H. Christ was a descendant of David who is counted twice in the genealogy making the 14/14/14/ generation grouping correct. The numerical value of David is 14.
- I. Seven (or any multiple of it) was often used to represent completeness or perfection, (example: seven days of creation; seven days in a week or the seventh day "Sabbath").
- II. Matthew's genealogy includes women, a rather uncommon but not unheard of practice.
- A. **1 Chronicles 1:32, The sons born to Keturah, Abraham's concubine: Zimran, Jokshan, Medan, Midian, Ishbak and Shuah. The sons of Joshan: Sheba and Dedan.**
- B. **1 Chronicles 2:17-21, 24, 26, Abigail was the mother of Amasa, whose father was Jether the Ishmaelite. Caleb son of Hezron had children by his wife Azubah (and by Jerioth). These were her sons: Jeshur, Shobab and Ardon. When Azubah died, Caleb married Ephrath, who bore him Hur. Hur was the father of Uri, and Uri was the father of Zezealel. Later, Hezron lay with the daughter of Makir the father of Gilead (he had married her when he was sixty years old), and she bore him Segub. After Hezron died in Caleb Ephrathah, Abijah the wife of Hezron bore him Ashhur the father of Tekoa. Jerahmeel had another wife, whose name was Atarah; she was the mother of Onam.**
- C. It would be expected that women, who were rarely included, would be of good character. However this was not necessarily true.
- D. Tamar was guilty of prostitution and incest. Genesis 38:6-30.

1. Genesis 38:6-30, And Rachel said, God hath judged me, and hath also heard my voice, and hath given me a son: therefore called she his name Dan. And Bilhah Rachel's maid conceived again, and bare Jacob a second son. And Rachel said, With great wrestlings have I wrestled with my sister, and I have prevailed: and she called his name Naphtali. When Leah saw that she had left bearing, she took Zilpah her maid, and gave her Jacob to wife. And Zilpah Leah's maid bare Jacob a son. And Leah said, A troop cometh: and she called his name Gad. And Zilpah Leah's maid bare Jacob a second son. And Leah said, Happy am I, for the daughters will call me blessed: and she called his name Asher. And Reuben went in the days of wheat harvest, and found mandrakes in the field, and brought them unto his mother Leah. Then Rachel said to Leah, Give me, I pray thee, of thy son's mandrakes. And she said unto her, Is it a small matter that thou hast taken my husband? and wouldest thou take away my son's mandrakes also? And Rachel said, Therefore he shall lie with thee to night for thy son's mandrakes. And Jacob came out of the field in the evening, and Leah went out to meet him, and said, Thou must come in unto me; for surely I have hired thee with my son's mandrakes. And he lay with her that night. And God hearkened unto Leah, and she conceived, and bare Jacob the fifth son. And Leah said, God hath given me my hire, because I have given my maiden to my husband: and she called his name Issachar. And Leah conceived again, and bare Jacob the sixth son. And Leah said, God hath endued me with a good dowry; now will my husband dwell with me, because I have born him six sons: and she called his name Zebulun. And afterwards she bare a

daughter, and called her name Dinah. And God remembered Rachel, and God hearkened to her, and opened her womb. And she conceived, and bare a son; and said, God hath taken away my reproach: And she called his name Joseph; and said, The LORD shall add to me another son. And it came to pass, when Rachel had born Joseph, that Jacob said unto Laban, Send me away, that I may go unto mine own place, and to my country. Give me my wives and my children, for whom I have served thee, and let me go: for thou knowest my service which I have done thee. And Laban said unto him, I pray thee, if I have found favour in thine eyes, tarry: for I have learned by experience that the LORD hath blessed me for thy sake. And he said, Appoint me thy wages, and I will give it. And he said unto him, Thou knowest how I have served thee, and how thy cattle was with me. For it was little which thou hadst before I came, and it is now increased unto a multitude; and the LORD hath blessed thee since my coming: and now when shall I provide for mine own house also?

E. Rahab was a foreign harlot. Joshua 2:1, 3, Hebrews 11:31.

- 1. Joshua 2:1, 3, And Joshua the son of Nun sent out of Shittim two men to spy secretly, saying, Go view the land, even Jericho. And they went, and came into an harlot's house, named Rahab, and lodged there. And the king of Jericho sent unto Rahab, saying, Bring forth the men that are come to thee, which are entered into thine house: for they be come to search out all the country.**

2. Hebrews 11:31, By faith the harlot Rahab perished not with them that believed not, when she had received the spies with peace.

F. Ruth was a foreigner, a Moabitess.

G. Bathsheba was an adulteress. 2 Samuel 12:24.

1. 2 Samuel 12:24, And David comforted Bathsheba his wife, and went in unto her, and lay with her: and she bare a son, and he called his name Solomon: and the Lord loved him.

H. The inclusion of these women attests to the wondrous grace of God!

III. Jesus was the adopted son of Joseph and the natural son of Mary.

A. 2 Samuel 7:12-17, When your days are over and you rest with your fathers, I will raise up your offspring to succeed you, who will come from your own body, and I will establish his kingdom. He is the one who will build a house for my Name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever. I will be his father, and he will be my son. When he does wrong, I will punish him with the rod of men, with floggings inflicted by men. But my love will never be taken away from him, as I took it away from Saul, whom I removed from before you. Your house and your kingdom will endure forever before me; your throne will be established forever. Nathan reported to David all the words of this entire revelation.

B. Jeremiah 22:30, This is what the Lord says, “Record this man as if childless, a man who will not prosper in his lifetime, for none of his offspring will prosper, none will sit on the throne of David or rule anymore in Judah.”

Text:

Luke 3:23-38,

23. Now Jesus himself was about thirty years old when he began his ministry. He was the son, so it was thought, of Joseph, the son of Heli,

24. the son of Matthat, the son of Levi, the son of Melki, the son of Jannai, the son of Joseph,

25. the son of Mattathias, the son of Amos, the son of Nahum, the son of Esli, the son of Naggai,

26. the son of Maath, the son of Mattathias, the son of Semein, the son of Joseph, the son of Joda,

27. the son of Joanan, the son of Rhesa, the son of Zerubbabel, the son of Shealtiel, the son of Neri,

28. the son of Melki, the son of Addi, the son of Cosam, the son of Elmadam, the son of Er,

29. the son of Joshua, the son of Eliezer, the son of Jorim, the son of Matthat, the son of Levi,

30. the son of Simeon, the son of Judah, the son of Joseph, the son of Jonam, the son of Eliakim,

31. the son of Melea, the son of Menna, the son of Mattatha, the son of Nathan, the son of David,

32. the son of Jesse, the son of Obed, the son of Boaz, the son of Salmon, the son of Nahshon,

33. the son of Amminadab, the son of Ram, the son of Hezron, the son of Perez, the son of Judah,

34. the son of Jacob, the son of Isaac, the son of Abraham, the son of Terah, the son of Nahor,

35. the son of Serug, the son of Reu, the son of Peleg, the son of Eber, the son of Shelah,

36. the son of Cainan, the son of Arphaxad, the son of Shem, the son of Noah, the son of Lemech,

37. the son of Methuselah, the son of Enoch, the son of Jared, the son of Mahalalel, the son of Kenan,

38. the son of Enosh, the son of Seth, the son of Adam, the son of God.

Commentary:

I. There are three main differences between Matthew's genealogy and Luke's.

A. Matthew begins with Abraham and moves forward to Christ. Luke begins with Jesus and moves backward all the way to Adam.

B. Matthew's and Luke's genealogies are virtually identical between Abraham and David. From David to Christ the lists are very different and contain only two names in the same order, Shealtiel and Zerubbabel. **Matthew 1:12, After the exile to Babylon: Jeconiah was the father of Shealtiel, Shealtiel the father of Zerubbabel. Luke 3:27, the son of Joanan, the son of Rhesa, the son of Zerubbabel, the son of Shealtiel, the son of Neri.**

C. Luke's list contains 40 progenitors between David and Christ while Matthew's list contains only 26. It appears we have the genealogies of two different people.

D. Luke appears to give Mary's ancestry while Matthew appears to give Joseph's ancestry.

E. Jesus was Mary's physical son, Joseph's adopted son, and God's only begotten (unique) son. (Literally, "only one of his race").

Ancestors of Christ

Key: (M) – Listed in Matthew's Genealogy

(L) – Listed in Luke's Genealogy

(M, L) – Listed in both Matthew's and Luke's Genealogy

1. Abijah (M) – A king of Judah and son of Rehoboam and Maacah, the granddaughter of Absalom. (2 Chronicles 11:20, 22).

2. Abiud (M) – An ancestor of Jesus, listed in the gospel of Matthew. (Matthew 1:13). We know nothing else of this person.

3. Abraham (M, L) – Known as the Father of the Faithful who was called of God to leave the Ur of Chaldees and travel to Canaan by way of Haran. Abraham is an illustrious ancestor of Christ.

4. Adam (L) – An ancestor of Jesus Christ who is listed in the genealogy according to Luke. (Luke 3:28).

5. Addi (L) – An ancestor of Jesus Christ who is listed in the genealogy according to Luke. (Luke 3:28). Addi is the Greek form of Iddo.

6. Ahaz (M) – Ahaz was a son of Jotham and the eleventh king of Judah. (2 Kings 15:38; 16:1-20). He was an ungodly king who promoted the worship of Molech with its pagan rights of human sacrifice. (2 Chronicles 28:1-4). At his death, Ahaz was buried without honor in

Jerusalem. He was not deemed worthy of a burial in the royal tombs. (2 Chronicles 28:27).

7. Akim (Achim) (M) – An ancestor of Jesus Christ listed in the genealogy according to Matthew who was the son of Zadok and the father of Eliud.

8. Amminadab (M, L) – The father of Elishebi, Aaron's wife. (Exodus 6:23). Amminadab's name appears as an ancestor of David (Ruth 4:19-22) and, thus, as an ancestor of Jesus (Matthew 1:4; Luke 3:33).

9. Amon (M) – A son of Manasseh and a king of Judah. (2 Kings 21:18-26; 2 Chronicles 33:20-25). Amon ruled only two years. His reign was characterized by idolatry. It appears that this person was named by his wicked father after the Egyptian god Amun. Amon is mentioned in the New Testament as an ancestor of Jesus. (Matthew 1:10).

10. Amos (L) – Nothing else is known of this ancestor of Christ who is mentioned only in Luke 3:25. He is not the prophet Amos who wrote the book of the Old Testament which bears his name.

11. Arphaxad (L) – Arphaxad was a son of Shem (Genesis 10:22) and the father of Salah. Arphaxad was the first patriarch born after the flood, and he lived for 438 years. He was an ancestor of Jesus as stated in Luke 3:36.

12. Asa (M) – The third king of Judah (911-870 B.C.) and the son of Abijam, king of Judah. Asa was the grandson of King Rehoboam and Maachah (1 Kings 15:8-24). The first ten years of Asa's reign were peaceful and prosperous. He led many religious reforms and tore down pagan images and idols (1 Kings 15:12). When Asa contracted a disease in his feet in the 39th year of his reign, he did not seek the Lord, but rather consulted physicians showing a disregard for the Lord. Shortly

thereafter he died and was buried in Jerusalem. (2 Chronicles 16:12). He should have put faith in God to heal him and then avail himself of the services of the best medicine he could find in his day.

13. Azor (M) – An ancestor of Jesus according to Matthew’s genealogy. (Matthew 1:13, 14). Nothing else is known of this person.

14. Boaz (M,L) – A wealthy and honorable man of Bethlehem from the tribe of Judah. He was a kinsman of Elimelech, Naomi’s husband, and he became the husband of Ruth, Naomi’s widowed daughter-in-law. Through their son Obed, Boaz and Ruth became ancestors of King David and the Lord Jesus Christ. (Ruth 2-4; Matthew 1:5).

15. Cainan (L) – A son of Arphaxad and an ancestor of Jesus. (Luke 3:36).

16. Cosam (L) – A descendent of David and an ancestor of Jesus. (Luke 3:28).

17. David (M, L) – The second king of the United Kingdom of Israel, ancestor of Jesus Christ, valiant warrior and writer of numerous psalms.

18. Eber (L) – A descent of Shem and an ancestor of Christ. (Genesis 10:21, 24-25).

19. Eleazor (M) – Eliud’s son and one of the ancestors of Jesus. (Matthew 1:15).

20. Eliakim (M, L) – An ancestor of Christ descended from Zerubbabel. (Matthew 1:13).

21. Eliakim (L) – An ancestor of Christ descended from David, who lived before the Captivity. (Luke 3:30).

22. Eliezer (L) – An ancestor of Christ. (Luke 3:29).

23. Eliud (M) – A son of Achim and the father of Eleazar in the genealogy of Jesus. (Matthew 1:14, 15).

24. Elmadam (L) – An ancestor of Jesus, the son of Er. (Luke 3:28).

25. Enosh (L) – A grandson of Adam, a son of Seth, and the father of Cainan. He lived 905 years. (Genesis 5:6-11). Enosh is listed in Luke's genealogy of Jesus. (Luke 3:38).

26. Er (L) – An ancestor of Jesus who lived between the time of David and Zerubbabel. (Luke 3:28).

27. Esli (L) – An ancestor of Jesus. (Luke 3:25).

28. God (L) – In the genealogy as given by Luke all of the ancestors of Christ including Jesus himself were descendents of almighty God who by miraculous means created Adam.

29. Heli (L) – The father of Joseph, the foster father of Jesus, in Luke's genealogy of Jesus. Heli is the Greek form of Eli. (Luke 3:23).

30. Hezekiah (M) – Hezekiah was the thirteenth king of Judah, born the son of Ahaz by Abi, daughter of Zechariah. Hezekiah was one of Judah's most righteous and godly kings. He is listed by Matthew as an ancestor of Jesus Christ.

31. Hezron (M, .) – A founder of a tribal family (Genesis 46:12) and an ancestor of Jesus. (Matthew 1:13).

32. Isaac (M, L) – Isaac was the only son of Abraham by his wife Sarah. He became the father of Jacob and through Jacob the father of the Israelite nation and ancestor of Jesus Christ.

33. Jacob (M, L) – One of the twin sons of Isaac and Rebekah. Jacob's life was one of cunning and craftiness, escaping for his life, reaping what he had sown, losing his son Joseph to slavery, and reuniting with his son in Egypt in his old age. Jacob was an ancestor of Christ and a father of the Israelite nation. Jacob was a son of Isaac.

34. Jacob (M) – An ancestor of Christ whose father was Mathan and whose son was Joseph, the husband of Mary, of whom was born Jesus. Nothing else is known of this Jacob.

35. Jannai (L) – An ancestor of Jesus. Nothing else is known of this person. His name is sometimes spelled Janna. (Luke 3:24).

36. Jared (L) – Father of Enoch and an ancestor of Abraham and Jesus. (Genesis 5:15, 16; 1 Chronicles 1:2; Luke 3:37).

37. Jeconiah (M) – Jeconiah is a form of Jehoiachin. Jehoiachin was king of Judah who did evil in the sight of the Lord. He reigned only three months. His brief reign ended when the armies of Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon besieged Jerusalem. When the city surrendered, Jehoiachin was exiled to Babylon. (2 Kings 24:6-15). In the New Testament Johoiachin is listed by Matthew as an ancestor of Jesus. (Matthew 1:11, 12). He is called Jeconiah in 1 Chronicles 3:16, 17 and Coniah in Jeremiah 22:24.

38. Jehoram (M, L) – Jehoram was the fifth king of Judah. He is also known as Joram. He was the son and successor of Jehoshaphat a king of Judah. (1 Chronicles 3:10, 11). Because of his moral and religious depravity no one mourned his death and he was not buried in the tombs

of the kings. At age 40 his reign was ended prematurely. He is listed as an ancestor of Christ. (Matthew 1:9). Jehoram is also known as Joram.

39. Jehoshaphat (M) – A son of Asa who succeeded his father as king of Judah. (1 Kings 15:24). Jehoshaphat was regarded as a good king who “delighted in the ways of the Lord.” (2 Chronicles 17:6). He showed a high regard for justice in his dealings. (2 Chronicles 19:4-11). However, he made serious mistakes with his dealings with Ahab, King of Israel.

40. Jesse (M, L) – Jesse was the father of King David (1 Samuel 16:18, 19) and an ancestor of Jesus. Jesse was the father of eight sons (Eliab, Abinidab, Shimea who is also known as Shammah, Nethanel, Raddai, Ozem, Elihu, and David) and two daughters (Zeruiah and Abigail). He is called a Bethlehemite. (1 Samuel 16:1, 18). Isaiah and Paul both spoke of the Messiah’s being a “root of Jesse.” (Isaiah 11:10; Romans 15:12).

41. Joanan (L) – Joanan is also known as John. Joanan (John) was the eldest son of Mattathias who was surnamed Gaddis. He was of the Maccabean family. He was slain by the children of Jambri about 160 B.C. Joanan is listed as an ancestor of Christ by Luke.

42. Joda (L) – An ancestor of Christ who lived near the time of the Babylonian exile. Joda is also known as Juda or Judah. (Luke 3:26).

43. Jonam (L) – An ancestor of Jesus as listed in Luke’s genealogy. (Luke 3:30) His name is also spelled Jonan.

44. Josech (L) – An ancestor of Jesus in Luke’s genealogy. (Luke 3:26).

45. Joseph (M, L) – The husband of Mary, mother of Jesus. (Matthew 1:16-24; 2:13; Luke 1:27; 2:4).

46. Joseph (L) – The son of Mattathias and father of Jannai. (Luke 3:24, 25).

47. Joseph (L) – Joseph was a son of Jonam and the father of Judah.

48. Jossai (M) – The 16th king of Judah, the son of Amon, and the grandson of Manasseh (2 Kings 21:23-30). The three decades of Jossai's reign were characterized by peace, prosperity and reform. They were among the happiest years in the history of the southern kingdom of Judah. In the New Testament, Jossai is referred to as Josias in the KJV in Matthew 1:10.

49. Jotham (M) – Jotham was a son of Uzziah (Azariah) and the 11th king of Judah. (2 Kings 15:32-38). He reigned from about 750-732 B.C. His 18 year reign was a godly one although the people persisted in idolatry. Jotham was an ancestor of Jesus (Matthew 1:9) whose name in the KJV is Joatham.

50. Judah (M,L) – The fourth son of Jacob and Leah and the founder of the family out of which the Messianic line developed. (Genesis 29:35; Matthew 1:2).

51. Judah (L) – The father of Simeon and the son of Joseph, and the grandson of Jonam. This Judah was an ancestor of Jesus who lived before the exile. (Luke 3:30).

52. Kenan (L) – Kenan is a form of the name Cainan. Kenan was a son of Arphaxad and an ancestor of Jesus. (Luke 3:36).

53. Lamech (L) – The first son of Methuselah, and the father of Noah. (Genesis 5:25, 26, 28-31). Lamech lived to be 777 years old (Genesis 5:31). He is mentioned in the genealogy of Jesus. (Luke 3:36).

54. Levi (L) – An ancestor of Jesus Christ. (Luke 3:24). Levi was a son of Melchi and the father of Matthat.

55. Levi (L) – An ancestor of Jesus Christ. (Luke 3:29). This Levi was the son of Simeon and the father of Matthat.

56. Maath (L) – An ancestor of Jesus about whom nothing else is known. (Luke 3:26).

57. Mahalal (L) – An antediluvian patriarch in the line of Seth who became an ancestor of Jesus. (Genesis 5:12-17; Luke 3:37).

58. Manasseh (M) – The fourteenth king of Judah, the son of Nezekiah. (2 Kings 21:1-18). Manasseh reigned longer (55 years) than any other king of the southern kingdom and is considered to be Judah's most wicked king. He was temporarily deported to Babylon. He humbled himself before God in repentance. (2 Chronicles 33:11-13). He is listed in Matthew's genealogy as the son of Nezekiah and the father of Amon. (Matthew 1:10).

59. Mattathias (L) – Mattathias was a son of Semei and an ancestor of Jesus. (Luke 3:26).

60. Mattathias (L) – A descendent of King David who is listed in the genealogy of Christ. (Luke 3:31).

61. Matthan (M) – The grandfather of Joseph listed in Matthew's genealogy of Jesus. (Matthew 1:15).

62. Matthat (L) – An ancestor of Jesus listed in Luke's account. (Luke 3:24). This Matthat is the father of Heli and the son of Levi. (Luke 3:24).

63. Matthat (L) – An ancestor of Jesus listed in Luke’s genealogy who is said to be the father of Jorim and the son of Levi.* (Luke 3:29)

*The two people by the name of Levi mentioned above are not to be considered the same person in regard to Matthat. These people were separated by many years.

64. Melea (L) – An ancestor of Christ listed in Luke 3:31 about whom nothing else is known.

65. Melki (L) – an ancestor of Jesus who is listed in the genealogy of Luke. He is said to be the son of Addi and the father of Neri. Nothing else is known of this person.

66. Menna (L) – Menna is a form of Menan who is listed as an ancestor of Jesus in Luke 3:31.

67. Methuselah (L) – An ancestor of Jesus (Luke 3:37) whose name in the KJV is Mathusala. Mathusala was a son of Enoch and a grandfather of Noah. Methuselah lived longer of any other person of whom we have a record, 969 years.

68. Naggai (L) – An ancestor of Jesus Christ (Luke 3:25) whose name is spelled in the KJV as Nagge. Nothing else is known of this person.

69. Nahor (L) – The father of Terah, grandfather of Abraham (Genesis 11:22-25), and an ancestor of Jesus Christ. (Luke 3:34). Nahor is rendered Nachor in the KJV.

70. Nahshon (M, L) – A son of Amminadab and a leader of the tribe of Judah during the wilderness wanderings. (Number 2:3). Nahshon was an ancestor of Boaz and King David (Ruth 4:20-22) and, therefore, of Jesus Christ. (Matthew 1:4; Luke 3:32, 33). Nahshon is rendered Naasson in the KJV.

71. Nahum (L) – An ancestor of Jesus according to Luke 3:25 of whom we know nothing more.

72. Neri (L) – an ancestor of Jesus Christ of whom nothing more is known. (Luke 3:27).

73. Noah (L) – Noah was the faithful servant of God who built the ark to the saving of his family and the human race in anticipation of the coming flood. He is a memorable and honored ancestor of Jesus Christ. (Genesis 6:5, Genesis 6:22) (Luke 3:36).

74. Obed (M,L) – A son of Boaz and Ruth and an ancestor of Jesus Christ. (Ruth 4:17-22; 1 Chronicles 2:12; Matthew 1:5).

75. Peleg (L) – A descendent of Noah through Shem and a son of Eber. (Genesis 10:25) Peleg was an ancestor of Jesus who is also known in the KJV as Phalec. (Luke 3:35).

76. Perez (M, L) – The first born of the twin sons of Judah by Tamar, also rendered Pharez in the KJV. (Genesis 38:29). Perez was an ancestor of Jesus through David. (Ruth 4:12, 18; Matthew 1:3; Luke 3:33).

77. Ram (M, L) – The father of Amminadab of the tribe of Judah and an ancestor of Jesus Christ whose name is rendered in the KJV Aram. (Ruth 4:19; 1 Chronicles 2:9, 10; Matthew 1:3, 4; Luke 3:33).

78. Rehoboam (M) – The son and successor of Solomon and the last king of the united monarchy and the first king of the southern kingdom. He reigned from 931-913 B.C. His mother was Naamah, an Ammonite. (1 Kings 14:31). He acted very foolishly in regard to the exercise of power which led to the division of the kingdom. He was an evil king.

(2 Chronicles 12:14). He did not heed the advise of seasoned courtiers. Nonetheless he became an ancestor of Christ.

79. Reu (L) – A son of Peleg and father of Serug who is listed as an ancestor of Jesus by Luke. (Genesis 11:18-21; 1 Chronicles 1:25; Luke 3:35). In the KJV his name is rendered Ragau.

80. Rhesa (L) – A descendant of Zerubbabel and an ancestor of Christ. (Luke 3:27).

81. Salmon (M,L) – The father of Boaz and an ancestor of Jesus. He is also called Salma and Sala in the new revised standard version. (Ruth 4:20, 21; Matthew 1:4, 5; 1 Chronicles 2:11; Luke 3:32).

82. Semein (L) – Semein is a form of Semel. Semein was an ancestor of Christ who lived after the time of Zerubbabel. (Luke 3:26). Nothing more is known of this person.

83. Serug (L) - A son of Reu and the father of Nahor. (Genesis 11:20-23). Serug is listed as an ancestor of Jesus in Luke's genealogy. (Luke 3:35). Serug is rendered Saruch in the KJV.

84. Seth (L) – The third son of Adam and Eve born after Cain murdered Abel who became an ancestor of Jesus Christ. (Genesis 4:25, 26; 5:3-8, Luke 3:38) Seth lived to be 912 years of age.

85. Shealtiel (M, L) – A son of Jehoiachin (Jeconiah), king of Judah (1 Chronicles 3:17; Matthew 1:12), Shealtiel is rendered Salathiel in the KJV. Shealtiel apparently was an ancestor of Zerrubbabel, the Jewish governor of Jerusalem after the Captivity. Shealtiel was a descendent of David through his son Nathan. (2 Samuel 5:14),

86. Shelah (L) – A son of Arphaxad (1 Chronicles 1:18) who was the father of Eber and an ancestor of Christ. His name is rendered Sala in the KJV. (Luke 3:35).

87. Shem (L) – A son of Noah and brother of Japheth. Shem was born after Noah was 500 years old. (Genesis 5:32). He was one who was saved from the flood by means of the ark his father, he and his brothers built. Shem died at the age of 600 years and is listed by Luke as an ancestor of Christ. (Genesis 5:32; Genesis 11:10, 11; Luke 3:36). Shem is rendered Sem in the KJV.

88. Simeon (L) – An ancestor of Jesus listed in the genealogy of Luke about whom nothing more is known. (Luke 3:30).

89. Solomon (M) – The son of David, builder of the Temple in Jerusalem who developed a wide trade with neighboring nations, became ruler of the golden age of Israel, the author of much of the book of Proverbs and perhaps the author of the Song of Solomon and Ecclesiastes. He is listed as an ancestor of Christ in Matthew 1:7. He is regarded as one of the world's wisest people.

90. Terah (L) – The father of Abraham and an ancestor of Christ. (Genesis 11:26, 27; Luke 3:34). Terah is rendered Thara in the KJV. He descended from Shem and traveled with Abraham from the Ur of the Chaldees to Haran where he died.

91. Uzziah (M) – The son of Amaziah and Jecholiah who became the ninth king of Judah and the father of Jotham. Uzziah is also called Azariah. He became king at age sixteen and reigned for 52 years, longer than any of his royal predecessors. He was an ancestor of Christ. (Matthew 1:8; 2 Chronicles 25:26; 2 Kings 14, 15).

92. Zadok (M) – An ancestor of Jesus whose name is rendered Sadoc in the KJV. (Matthew 1:14). Nothing more is known of this Zadok who

must not be confused with anyone of several other people by this same name in the Old Testament.

92. Zerubbabel (M,L) – This person was the governor of Judah who led the first group of captives back to Jerusalem from Babylon and who was principally responsible for rebuilding the temple on the original site. This person's name literally means "offspring of Babylon." He was the son of Shealtiel (Salathiel), the grandson of Jehoiachin, and an ancestor of Christ. (Ezra 3:2, 8; Haggai 1:1; Matthew 1:12; 1 Chronicles 3:17, Luke 3:27).

In the genealogy as given by Matthew five (5) women are mentioned; viz., Bathsheba, Rahab, Ruth, Tamar and Mary. No women are listed in Luke's genealogy. References to these five (5) women include the following: (1) Bathsheba 2 Samuel 11, 12; 1 Chronicles 3), (2) Rahab (Joshua 2,6), (3) Ruth (Ruth 1-4), (4) Tamar (Genesis 38), (5) Mary (Matthew 1:16).

8. How many female progenitors did Luke list in his genealogy of Jesus?

9. _____ was guilty of prostitution and incest. _____ was a foreign harlot. _____ was a foreigner. _____ was an adulteress. How did they qualify to become ancestors of Christ? _____

10. Jesus was the _____ son of _____ and the natural physical son of _____. Jesus' true father was _____.