The Genealogies of Jesus: Introduction

Why are the genealogies in the Bible?
The Bible is a book of books. These books contain stories. The stories are connected by families. The families are connected by genealogies. The study of the genealogies helps us put all of the __________ together. The genealogies give us perspective of the relationships and tell us how far apart events occurred. The genealogies weave the stories together like a weaver weaves together a piece of cloth.

The genealogies help us keep the stories in __________. The Bible is woven together with the breath of God and the hand of man. It’s our job when we study the Bible not to pull one thread out of context, but rather to keep in mind that each thread/story fits within the whole of the Bible.

Can’t I just skip them?
2 Timothy 3:16-17 makes it clear that, “All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work.” We don’t get to skip or ignore ______ part of Scripture. We should study it all.

Some attempt to show the Bible is filled with errors and will say that the genealogies are filled with errors. The genealogies are consistent.

Summary of Matthew 1:1-15

1. ____________  
2. Isaac  
3. Jacob  
4. Judah  
5. Perez  
6. Hezron  
7. Ram  
8. Amminadab  
9. Nahshon  
10. Salmon  
11. Boaz  
12. Obed  
13. Jesse  
14. David  
15. David  
16. ____________  
17. Rehoboam  
18. Abijah  
19. Asa  
20. Jehoshaphat  
21. Joram  
22. Uzziah  
23. Jotham  
24. Ahaz  
25. Hezekiah  
26. Manasseh  
27. Amon  
28. Josiah  
29. Jeconiah  
30. Shealtiel  
31. Zerubbabel  
32. Abiud  
33. Eliakim  
34. Azor  
35. Zadok  
36. Achim  
37. Eliud  
38. Eleazar  
39. Matthan  
40. Jacob  
41. Joseph/Mary  
42. ____________  

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1. __________
2. Joseph/Mary
3. Heli
4. Matthat
5. Levi
6. Melchi
7. Janna
8. Joseph
9. Mattathiah
10. Amos
11. Nahum
12. Esli
13. Naggai
14. Maath
15. Mattathiah
16. Semei
17. Joseph
18. Judah
19. Joannas
20. Rhesa
21. Zerubbabel
22. Shealtiel
23. Neri
24. Melchi
25. Addi
26. Cosam
27. Elmodam
28. Er
29. Jose
30. Eliezer
31. Jorim
32. Matthat
33. Levi
34. Simeon
35. Judah
36. Joseph
37. Jonan
38. Eliakim
39. Melea
40. Menan
41. Mattathah
42. __________
43. David
44. Jesse
45. Obed
46. Boaz
47. Salmon
48. Nahshon
49. Amminadab
50. Ram
51. Hezron
52. Perez
53. Judah
54. Jacob
55. Isaac
56. __________
57. Terah
58. Eliakim
59. Serug
60. Reu
61. Peleg
62. Eber
63. Shelah
64. Cainan
65. Arphaxad
66. Shem
67. Noah
68. Lamech
69. Methuselah
70. Enoch
71. Jared
72. Mahalalel
73. Cainan
74. Enosh
75. Seth
76. Adam
77. _____

The Differences

1. Matthew spans Abraham to Jesus and Luke spans Jesus to God.
2. Matthew goes from the ________ to the present. Luke goes from the ____________ to the past.
3. Luke includes more __________ from Jesus to Abraham than Matthew does.
4. Matthew has some ________________.
5. Luke has a lot more ________________ words than Matthew.
6. Joseph (the husband of Mary) appears (on the surface) to have ______ different fathers.

Teasers

1. Perspective
In Matthew, ____________ plays a more prominent role. In Luke, ________ plays a more prominent role. This helps to explain why Matthew records Joseph’s genealogy and Luke records Mary’s genealogy.

2. The Women in Matthew’s Genealogy
What do the five women listed in Matthew (Tamar, Rahab, Ruth, Bathsheba, and Mary) have anything in common? ________________
The Genealogies of Jesus: Matthew 1

Treasury of Scripture Knowledge

Verse 2

**Abraham**
Genesis 21:2-5; Joshua 24:2-3; 1 Chronicles 1:28; Isaiah 51:2

**Isaac**
Genesis 25:26; Joshua 24:4; 1 Chronicles 1:34; Isaiah 41:8; Malachi 1:2-3

**Jacob**

Verse 3

**Judah**
Genesis 38:27, 29-30; 46:12; Numbers 26:20-21; 1 Chronicles 2:3-4

**Zerah**
1 Chronicles 9:6

**Tamar**
Genesis 38:6, 11, 24-26

**Perez**
Genesis 46:12; Numbers 26:21; Ruth 4:18; 1 Chronicles 2:5; 4:1

**Ram**
Ruth 4:19; 1 Chronicles 2:9

Verse 4

**Amminadab**
Ruth 4:19-20; 1 Chronicles 2:10-12

**Nahshon**
Numbers 1:7; 2:3; 7:12, 17; 10:14

Verse 5

**Salmon**
Ruth 4:21; 1 Chronicles 2:11-12

**Rahab**

**Boaz**
Ruth 1:4, 16-17, 22; 2:1-4

Verse 6

**Jesse**
Ruth 4:22; 1 Samuel 16:1, 11-13; 17:12, 58; 20:30-31; 22:8; 2 Samuel 23:1; 1 Chronicles 2:15; Psalm 72:20; Isaiah 11:1

**Solomon**
2 Samuel 12:24-25; 1 Chronicles 3:5; 14:4; 28:5

**her**
2 Samuel 11:3, 26-27; 1 Kings 1:11-17, 28-31; 15:5
**Uriah**

2 Samuel 23:39; 1 Chronicles 11:41

Verse 7

**Rehoboam**


**Abijah**

1 Kings 14:31; 2 Chronicles 12:1

**Asa**

1 Kings 15:8-23; 2 Chronicles 14:1-16

Verse 8

**Jehoshaphat**

1 Kings 15:24; 22:2-50; 2 Kings 3:1; 2 Chronicles 17:1-20

**Joram**

1 Kings 22:50; 2 Kings 8:16; 1 Chronicles 3:11; 2 Chronicles 21:1

**Uzziah**

2 Kings 14:21; 15:1-6; 2 Chronicles 26:1-23

Verse 9

**Jotham**


**Ahaz**


**Hezekiah**


Verse 10

**Manasseh**


**Amon**

2 Kings 21:19-26; 2 Chronicles 33:20-24

**Josiah**


Verse 11

**Jechoniah**


Verse 16

**Joseph**

The Genealogies of Jesus: Luke 3

Treasury of Scripture Knowledge

Verse 31

Nathan

2 Samuel 5:14; 1 Chronicles 3:5; 14:4; Zechariah 12:12

Verse 32

Jesse

Ruth 4:18-22; 1 Samuel 17:58; 20:31; 1 Kings 12:16; 1 Chronicles 2:10-15; Psalm 72:20; Isaiah 11:1-2; Matthew 1:3-6; Acts 13:22-23

Obad

Numbers 1:7; 2:3; 7:12; 1 Chronicles 2:11-12

Verse 33

Aminadab

Ruth 4:19-20; 1 Chronicles 2:9-10

Esrom

Genesis 46:12; Numbers 26:20-21

Phares

Genesis 38:29; Ruth 4:12; 1 Chronicles 2:4-5; 9:4

Pharez of Juda

Genesis 29:35; 49:8

Verse 34

Isaac

Genesis 21:3; 25:26; 1 Chronicles 1:34

Verse 35

Saruch

Genesis 11:18-21

Verse 36

Serug, Reu

Genesis 10:25

Peleg

Genesis 11:16-17

Eber

Genesis 10:24; 11:12-15

Verse 37

Sem


Noah

Genesis 5:29-30; 6:8-10, 22; 7:1, 23; 8:1; 9:1

Verse 38

Mathusala

Genesis 5:6-28; 1 Chronicles 1:1-3