

Luke: Jesus' Genealogy

- ↳ **Luke 3:23-38;** Genealogies have sort of come back into vogue: our pursuit is purely recreational, trying to find out where we came from. The Jews were absolutely fastidious about their own genealogies, it was the way they tracked their ownership to the Promised Land. In the case of a priest, or king, that they had the right to whatever position they held.
- ↳ **Luke 3: 23-25, 31; 34; 38;** We are going to be comparing and contrasting Jesus' two genealogies in Luke and Matthew.
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1. Macro comparisons.

- ✓ Jesus has two Genealogies, not only because of two parents, but also because of the two purposes of the gospel writers. Luke presents Jesus in His manhood: His genealogy traces Him back to Adam. Luke's is an ascending genealogy, ascending from Jesus through His Mother Mary's side back to Adam.
 - ✓ Matthew presents Him as the King: traces His genealogy down from Abraham. Matthew's is a descending genealogy from Israel's first prince, Abraham, through King David to Jesus through Joseph, His adoptive father.
 - ✓ Jesus is the culmination of both lines of heritage: Of David, and of Adam, **John 3:3; John 1:12.**
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2. Magnificent Micro – The word of God is the only text that can endure the microscope.

- ✓ Who's Joseph's father? **Luke 3:23, Matthew 1:16**, both can't be Joseph's father? The lines diverge way back at **David: Matthew 1:6; Luke 3:31-32.**
- ✓ If we look down at **verse 33** we find a greater problem and inconsistency than this: Perez, **Deuteronomy 23:2.** Speaking of precision, there is another massive problem with the genealogy in Matthew: **Matthew 1:10-11:** God pronounces a blood curse on all his descendants, **Jeremiah 22:28-30.**
- ✓ This is also another reason why Jesus had to be virgin born because a sin nature is inherited from the father. Micro goes much further than this, even down to the semantics! Jesus' genealogy in Matthew is contracted, names have been left out of it because that was what Matthew wanted to do. It was a common practice when reciting a genealogy.

The "sevens" of Matthew go far beyond the three generational groupings of seven.
