

Jesus' (annotated) family tree Matthew 1:1-17

NIV Matthew 1:1 A record of the genealogy of **Jesus Christ** the son of **David**, the son of **Abraham**:

- Read 2 Samuel 7 for the Davidic Covenant and Genesis 12, 15 & 17 and Galatians 3:6-9 for the Abrahamic covenant. Jesus represents the fulfilment of these covenants.

2 Abraham was the father of Isaac (Genesis 21-27),

Isaac the father of Jacob (Genesis 25-50),

Jacob the father of Judah and his brothers (Genesis 29-50),

3 Judah the father of Perez and Zerah, whose mother was Tamar (Genesis 38),

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 (Book of Ruth), 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** (See Samuel, Kings and Chronicles).

David was the father of Solomon, whose mother had been Uriah's wife (especially 1 Kings 1-11),

7 Solomon the father of Rehoboam, (2 Chronicles 10-12)

- The kingdom splits into Israel (north) and Judah (south) during Rehoboam's reign. The Davidic line remains on Judah's throne.

Rehoboam the father of Abijah (2 Chr 13),

Abijah the father of Asa (2 Chr 14-16),

8 Asa the father of Jehoshaphat (2 Chr 17-20),

Jehoshaphat the father of Jehoram (2 Chr 21),

- At this point, the son of Jehoram, Ahaziah (king of Judah – the southern kingdom) marries the daughter of the king of Israel (the northern kingdom). This causes generations of discord and idolatry in Israel, which Matthew omits.

Jehoram the father of Uzziah (2 Chr 26),

9 Uzziah the father of Jotham (2 Chr 27),

Jotham the father of Ahaz (2 Chr 28),

Ahaz the father of Hezekiah (2 Chr 29-32), (Hezekiah was one of the best kings)

Little is known of Hezron (Ge 46:12; 1Ch 2:5), Ram (1Ch 2:9), Amminadab (Mt 1:4; Ex 6:23; Nu 1:7; 1Ch 2:10), Nahshon (Nu 2:3; 7:12; "the leader of the people of Judah," 1Ch 2:10), and Salmon (Mt 1:5; Ru 4:20–21; 1Ch 2:11) (Don Carson, Expositor's Bible Commentary).

Abr
aham
was the
father of
Isaac, and
Isaac the
father of Jacob,
and Jacob the
father of Judah and
his brothers, and
Judah the father of Perez
and Zerah by Tamar, and
Perez the father of Hezron,
and Hezron the father of Ram,
and Ram the father of
Amminadab, and Amminadab the
father of Nahshon, and Nahshon the
father of Salmon, and Salmon the father
of Boaz by Rahab, and Boaz the father of
Obed by Ruth, and Obed the father of Jesse,
and Jesse the father of David the king. And
David was the father of Solomon by the wife of
Uriah, and Solomon the father of Rehoboam, and
Rehoboam the father of Abijah, and Abijah the father
of Asaph, and Asaph the father of Jehoshaphat, and
Jehoshaphat the father of Joram, and Joram the father of
Uzziah, and Uzziah the father of Jotham, and Jotham the
father of Ahaz, and Ahaz the father of Hezekiah, and Hezekiah
the father of Manasseh, and Manasseh the father of Amos, and
Amos the father of Josiah, and Josiah the father of Jechoniah and his
brothers, at the time of the deportation to Babylon. And after the
deportation to Babylon: Jechoniah was the father of Shealtiel, and
Shealtiel the father of Zerubbabel, and Zerubbabel the father of Abiud, and
Abiud the father of Eliakim, and Eliakim the father of Azor, and Azor the
father of Zadok, and Zadok the father of Achim, and Achim the father of Eliud,
and Eliud the father of Eleazar, and Eleazar the father of Matthan, and Matthan
the father of Jacob, and Jacob the father of Joseph
the husband
of Mary, of
whom was
b o r n

JESUS
who is called Christ.

- The Northern Kingdom of Israel was carried into exile in Assyria at this point because they pursued other gods instead of YHWH (2 Kgs 18:11-12).

10 Hezekiah the father of Manasseh, (2 Chr 33) (one of the worst kings, who repented in the end)
 Manasseh the father of Amon (2 Chr 33), (even worse than his father)
 Amon the father of Josiah (2 Chr 34-36), (Josiah was one of the best kings)

11 and Josiah the father of Jeconiah and his brothers at the time of **the exile** to Babylon.

- See 2 Chronicles 36:17-21 – the fall of Jerusalem and Judah goes into exile in Babylon.

12 After the exile to Babylon: Jeconiah was the father of Shealtiel, (1 Chr 3:17)
 Shealtiel the father of Zerubbabel (Ezra 2-5; Nehemiah 7-12; Haggai 1-2; Zechariah 4:6-10).
 (Governor of the restored Judah after the exile – Haggai 1:1)

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,

The nine names from Abiud to Jacob are not otherwise known to us today (Carson, EBC).

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.

Questions for reflection:

1. How does Jesus’ genealogy reflect God’s grace and His willingness to work through imperfect people? Will you allow God to work through you?
2. There is a common thread that runs through Jesus’ genealogy – those who lived for YHWH were blessed; those who ignored Him were cursed. What lesson can we learn for our own lives, knowing that the ultimate blessing, salvation by faith (the promise of the Abrahamic covenant) is given freely by God’s grace?
3. How does Jesus’ genealogy illustrate God’s commitment to the Davidic covenant (See esp. 2 Samuel 7:14-15)? Do you trust God to keep His promises?
4. Notice how some sons are more faithful than their fathers and vice versa. Although we are each ultimately responsible for our response to the grace of God, how can we help the next generation to believe?

“This genealogy is not complete, of course. Several names are left out. It was common among the Jews to leave out unimportant names to help the children remember the lists. Three sets of fourteen names would be easy to remember. In 1:8, Ahaziah, Joash, and Amaziah are omitted, probably because of their relationship to Ahab's wicked daughter, Athaliah. No Jew today has his legal genealogy. All the records were destroyed in A. D. 70 when the temple was ruined. Jesus Christ is the only Jew alive today who can prove His rights to the throne of David” (Warren Wiersbe, Expository Outlines on the OT and NT, on Matthew 1:1-17).