

1

MATTHEW			
Announcement and Arrival of the King Main Emphasis: His Credentials Birth Baptism Temptation CHAPTERS 1-4	Proclamation and Reception of the King Main Emphasis: His Message Sermon on the Mount Miracles Discourses Parables CHAPTERS 5-15	Opposition and Rejection of the King Main Emphasis: His Suffering and Death Spread of opposition Preparation of disciples Final predictions Crucifixion CHAPTERS 16-27	Resurrection and Triumph of the King Main Emphasis: His Conquest God's power Great Commission CHAPTER 28
The King	His identity: Israel's promised King		His destiny: "Crucify Him!"
Scope	Teaching the vast multitudes		Teaching the Twelve
Location	Bethlehem and Nazareth	Ministry in Galilee	Ministry in Judea
People's Reaction	Increased popularity		Increased hostility
Theme	Jesus is the King, Israel's long-awaited Messiah.		
Key Verses	16:16-19; 28:18-20		
Christ in Matthew	Jesus, the Messiah, fulfills the prophecies, promises, types, and expectations of the Old Testament Scriptures (16:16-19; 28:18-20).		

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2

Review from last week. Ending with two research questions, canonization and different fathers of Joseph between Matthew and Luke's genealogy.

What is the background of the canonization of the Bible?

- The Apocrypha, has some debate and discussion continuing today. The vast majority of Hebrew scholars considered the Apocrypha to be good historical and religious documents, but not on the same level as the Hebrew Scriptures.
- The first "canon" was the [Muratorian Canon](#), which was compiled in AD 170. The Muratorian Canon included all of the New Testament books except Hebrews, James, 1 and 2 Peter, and 3 John. In AD 363, the Council of Laodicea stated that only the Old Testament (along with one book of the Apocrypha) and 26 books of the New Testament (everything but Revelation) were canonical and to be read in the churches.

3

What is the background of the canonization of the Bible (continued)?

For the New Testament, the process of the recognition and collection began in the first centuries of the Christian church. The New Testament was canonized in the council of Hippo in year 393, and this was later affirmed in the council of Carthage in year 397 and 419¹². The exact twenty-seven books were not finally agreed on until Athanasius' Easter-time bishop's encyclical letter in A.D. 367, and this canon was formally ratified only in 393 at the Council of Hippo and in 397 by the Council of Carthage². The generally accepted theory is that the canon was completed late in the fourth century³.

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4

Matthew 1:1 The book of the genealogy of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham.

Why are genealogies so important to Jews?

What is the impact of the phrase "son of David"?

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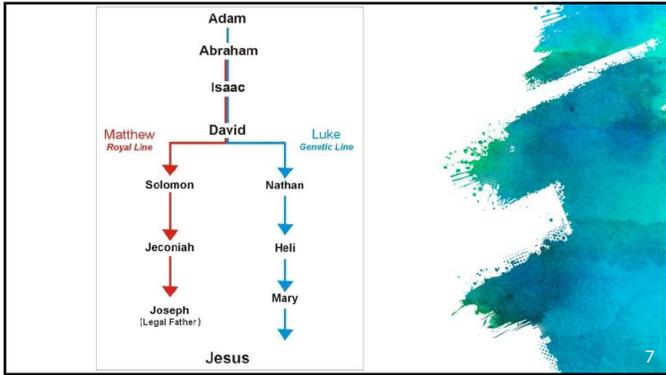
Matthew 1:2-6? Abraham was the father of Isaac, and Isaac the father of Jacob, and Jacob the father of Judah and his brothers, ³ and Judah the father of Perez and Zerah by Tamar, and Perez the father of Hezron, and Hezron the father of Ram, ⁴ and Ram the father of Amminadab, and Amminadab the father of Nahshon, and Nahshon the father of Salmon, ⁵ and Salmon the father of Boaz by Rahab, and Boaz the father of Obed by Ruth, and Obed the father of Jesse ⁶ and Jesse the father of David the king. And David was the father of Solomon by the wife of Uriah.

Women are not typically listed. What do we know of Tamar, Rahab, Ruth and the wife of Uriah?

What can we note from this portion of the genealogy?

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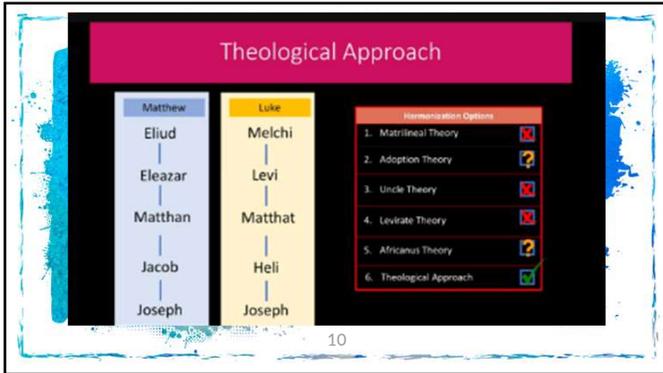
Gospel of Matthew	Gospel of Luke
28 David	41 David
Solomon	Nathan
...	...
9 Zerubbabel	18 Zerubbabel
...	...
Zadok	Joseph
Akim	Jannai
Eliud	Melchi
Eleasar	Levi
Matthan	Matthat
Jacob	Heli
Joseph	Joseph
Jesus	Jesus

8

Matthew and Luke

Matthew 1:2-16		Luke 3:23-38	
Abraham	Solomon	God	Abraham
Isaac	Rehoboam,	Adam	Isaac
Jacob	Abijah	Seth	Jacob
Judah	Asaph	Enosh	Judah
Perez	Jehoshaphat	Cainan	Pharez
Hezron	Joram,	Mahalalel	Hezron
Ram	Uzziah,	Jared	Armi
Amminadab	Iotham,	Enoch	Admin
Nahshon	Ahaz	Methuselah	Amminadab
Salmon	Hezekiah	Lamech	Nahshon
Boaz	Manasseh	Noah	Salmon
Obed	Amos	Shem	Boaz
Jesse	Josiah	Arphaxad	Obed
David	Jechoniah	Cainan	Jesse
		Shelah	David
		Eber	Er
		Peleg	Elmadam
		Reu	Cosam
		Serug	Addi
		Nahor	Melchi
		Terah	Neri
			Shealtiel
			Zerubbabel
			Rhesa
			Joanan
			Joda
			Josech
			Semein
			Mattathias
			Mahath
			Naggai
			Hesli
			Nahum
			Amos
			Mattathias
			Joseph
			Jannai
			Melchi
			Levi
			Matthat
			Heli
			Joseph*
			Jesus

9



10

Genealogy Differences between Matthew and Luke

- Both Matthew and Luke just got it wrong or made it up. This would prove Bible has errors and has been focus and used as proof by most atheist to refute the existence of God.
- Matthew is showing father's lineage and Luke is showing Mary's lineage. Problems Luke never refers to Mary as decedent only Joseph.
- Matthew showing legal claim to throne of David and Mary showing blood line as coming from David.
- Joseph had two fathers, Jacob and Heli.
- Levirate marriage invoked.
- Facts are we just do not have definitive conclusion. Paul's warning Titus 3:9- "But avoid foolish controversies, genealogies, dissensions, and quarrels..."

11

11

Theories on Harmonization (YouTube, Study of Christianity):

- Matrilineal – Father-in-law was often referred to as father of the son-in-law
- Adoption – Heli adopted Joseph to further his line because he had not natural sons. (Ezra 2:61, Neh 7:63)
- Uncle – Heli's sister married Jacob and Heli died so his nephew becomes his Heir but was not truly a son
- Levirate Marriage – Husband's brother must take sister-in-law as wife if her husband dies. Matthat and Matthan are similar so are these the same man – no because of differing genealogy preceding them
- Africanus – names were omitted for the simple reason to make the theory work

12

12

Theories on Harmonization (YouTube, Study of Christianity):

Theological – The differences simply cannot be reconciled. Harmonization does not work. There are some theological similarities:

Matthew was not primarily concerned with history but he was with theology. Matthew's theology is to show Jacob and Jesus as the new Israel as compared to Jacob and Joseph as the old Israel in the book of Genesis.

- Jacob, father of Joseph – Joseph had dreams
- Jacob, father of Joseph, the father of Jesus – Joseph had dreams.

13

13

Moses	Jesus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pharaoh tried to kill at birth • Out of Egypt • Cross the Red Sea • Wilderness for 40 years • Receives old law from mountain • Delivered the people from slavery • Moses has 5 books/teachings • Established the Old Covenant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herod tried to kill at birth • Out of Egypt • Baptized in Jordan River • Wilderness for 40 days • Delivers the new law on mountain • Delivers people from spiritual slavery • Jesus has 5 major teachings • Established the New Covenant

Allen Parr YouTube Channel Overview of Matthew 14

14



Ideas,
Thoughts,
Comments?

Thank you!

15

15
