



# The Two Different Genealogies of Christ

Luke 3:23-38

Matt 1:2-17



# Full Disclosure

In the beginning, I did  
not want to tackle this.

## Luke 3

<sup>23</sup> Jesus, when he began his ministry, was about thirty years of age, being the son (as was supposed) of Joseph, the son of Heli  
<sup>38</sup> the son of Enos, the son of Seth, the son of Adam, the son of God.

77 generations

## Matthew 1

<sup>2</sup> Abraham was the father of Isaac, and Isaac the father of Jacob, and Jacob the father of Judah and his brothers,  
<sup>16</sup> and Jacob the father of Joseph the husband of Mary, of whom Jesus was born, who is called Christ.

42 generations

# Matt 1:2-16 V. Luke 3:23-38



BLUE LETTER BIBLE

	Matt.	Mark	Luke	John
<b>The Baptism of Christ</b>				
Ministry of John the Baptist	3:1-12	1:1-8	3:1-18	1:15-31
Baptism of Jesus Christ	3:13-17	1:9-11	3:21-22	1:32-34
<b>The Temptation of Christ</b>			<b>Luke 3:23-38</b>	
The temptation	4:1-11	1:12-13	4:1-13	
<b>The Early Ministry of Christ</b>				
Andrew and another disciple and Simon Peter				1:35-42
Philip and Nathanael				1:43-51
The marriage in Cana of Galilee				2:1-11

## Matthew 1:2–16

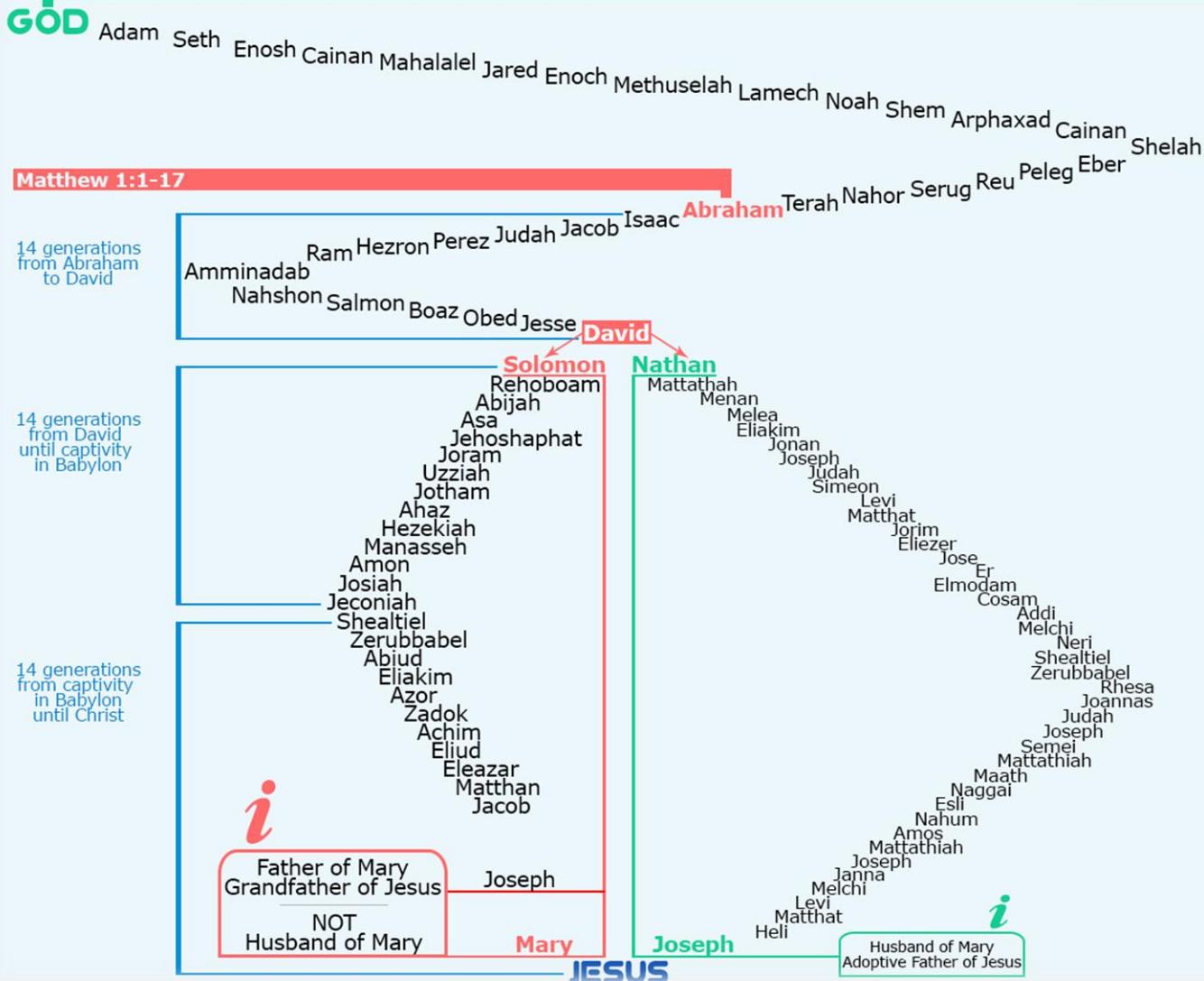
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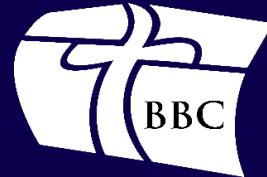
# GENEALOGY OF JESUS

Luke 3:23-38



# 3 Options

1. **Matthew and Luke's genealogies are Joseph's through two different fathers.**
2. **Matthew's genealogy is Joseph's genealogy and Luke's genealogy is Mary's.**
3. **Matthew's genealogy is Mary's and Luke's genealogy is Joseph's (the adopted father of Jesus).**



# Luke 3:23

- Jesus, when he began his ministry, was about thirty years of age, being the son (as was supposed) of Joseph, the son of Heli,



**What is this all about?**



# Why do Jews and Christians care about genealogies?



# Why is Jesus' genealogy of particular importance?

# **What are the requirements the genealogy of Christ must meet:**

- 1. Born of a woman**
- 2. Descendent of Abraham**
- 3. Of the tribe of Judah**
- 4. Son of David**
- 5. Son of Solomon**



# Do we need a bloodline genealogy in the New Testament?



# Turn Back to Luke 1:-3

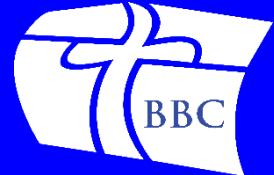
Inasmuch as **many have undertaken to compile a narrative of the things that have been accomplished among us,**<sup>2</sup> just as those who from the beginning were eyewitnesses and ministers of the word have delivered them to us,<sup>3</sup> it seemed good to me also, **having followed all things closely for some time past, to write an orderly account for you, most excellent Theophilus,**



Can we reasonably  
assume that Luke had  
access to a copy of  
Matthew?

Is it fair to conclude that Luke wanted to communicate something Matthew wasn't providing?

**It is reasonable to conclude that Luke assumed his reader would not need additional information?**



# Let's Compare

## Matt v. Luke

1. The genealogies are in reverse order and Luke's genealogy is not abbreviated.

## Matthew 1:2–16

### **2 Abraham was the father of Isaac,**

Isaac the father of Jacob, and Jacob the father of Judah and his brothers,<sup>3</sup> and Judah the father of Perez and Zerah by Tamar, and Perez the father of Hezron, and Hezron the father of Ram,<sup>4</sup> and Ram the father of Amminadab, and Amminadab the father of Nahshon, and Nahshon the father of Salmon,<sup>5</sup> and Salmon the father of Boaz by Rahab, and Boaz the father of Obed by Ruth, and Obed the father of Jesse,<sup>6</sup> and Jesse the father of David the king. And David was the father of Solomon by the wife of Uriah,<sup>7</sup> and Solomon the father of Rehoboam, and Rehoboam the father of Abijah, and Abijah the father of Asaph,<sup>8</sup> and Asaph the father of Jehoshaphat, and Jehoshaphat the father of Joram, and Joram the father of Uzziah,<sup>9</sup> and Uzziah the father of Jotham, and Jotham the father of Ahaz, and Ahaz the father of Hezekiah,<sup>10</sup> and Hezekiah the father of Manasseh, and Manasseh the father of Amos, and Amos the father of Josiah,<sup>11</sup> and Josiah the father of Jechoniah and his brothers, at the time of the deportation to Babylon.<sup>12</sup> And after the deportation to Babylon: Jechoniah was the father of Shealtiel, and Shealtiel the father of Zerubbabel,<sup>13</sup> and Zerubbabel the father of Abiud, and Abiud the father of Eliakim, and Eliakim the father of Azor,<sup>14</sup> and Azor the father of Zadok, and Zadok the father of Achim, and Achim the father of Eliud,<sup>15</sup> and Eliud the father of Eleazar, and Eleazar the father of Matthe,<sup>16</sup> and Matthe the father of Jacob,<sup>16</sup> and Jacob the father

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

## Luke 3:23–38

### **23 Jesus, when he began his ministry, was about thirty years of age, being the son (as was supposed) of Joseph,**

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14 generations  
from David  
until captivity  
in Babylon

**27/28**

14 generations  
from captivity  
in Babylon  
until Christ

**Solomon**  
Rehoboam  
Abijah  
Asa  
Jehoshaphat  
Joram  
Uzziah  
Jotham  
Ahaz  
Hezekiah  
Manasseh  
Amon  
Josiah  
Jeconiah  
Shealtiel  
Zerubbabel  
Abiud  
Eliakim  
Azor  
Zadok  
Achim  
Eliud  
Eleazar  
Matthan  
Jacob

**i**  
Father of Mary  
Grandfather of Jesus  
NOT  
Husband of Mary

Joseph

Mary

**JESUS**

**Nathan**  
Mattathah  
Menan  
Melea  
Eliakim  
Jonan  
Joseph  
Judah  
Simeon  
Levi  
Matthat  
Joram  
Eliezer  
Jose  
Er  
Elmodam  
Cosam  
Addi  
Melchi  
Neri  
Shealtiel  
Zerubbabel  
Rhesa  
Joannas  
Judah  
Joseph  
Semei  
Mattathiah  
Maath  
Naggai  
Esl  
Nahum  
Amos  
Mattathiah  
Joseph  
Janna  
Melchi  
Levi  
Matthat  
Heli  
**i**  
Husband of Mary  
Adoptive Father of Jesus

**42**

1. The genealogies are in reverse order and Luke's genealogy is not abbreviated.
2. **Matthew includes the names of 5 women; Luke does not include any women including Mary**

## Matthew 1:2–16

<sup>3</sup> and Judah the father of Perez and Zerah by Tamar,  
and Perez the father of Hezron, and Hezron the father of Ram,<sup>4</sup> and Ram the father of Amminadab, and Amminadab the father of Nahshon, and Nahshon the father of Salmon,<sup>5</sup> and Salmon the father of Boaz by Rahab, and Boaz the father of Obed by Ruth, and Obed the father of Jesse,<sup>6</sup> and Jesse the father of David the king. And David was the father of Solomon by the wife of Uriah,<sup>7</sup> and Solomon the father of Rehoboam, and Rehoboam the father of Abijah, and Abijah the father of Asaph,<sup>8</sup> and Asaph the father of Jehoshaphat, and Jehoshaphat the father of Joram, and Joram the father of Uzziah,<sup>9</sup> and Uzziah the father of Jotham, and Jotham the father of Ahaz, and Ahaz the father of Hezekiah,<sup>10</sup> and Hezekiah the father of Manasseh, and Manasseh the father of Amos, and Amos the father of Josiah,<sup>11</sup> and Josiah the father of Jechoniah and his brothers, at the time of the deportation to Babylon.<sup>12</sup> And after the deportation to Babylon: Jechoniah was the father of Shealtiel, and Shealtiel the father of Zerubbabel,<sup>13</sup> and Zerubbabel the father of Abiud, and Abiud the father of Eliakim, and Eliakim the father of Azor,<sup>14</sup> and Azor the father of Zadok, and Zadok the father of Achim, and Achim the father of Eliud,<sup>15</sup> and Eliud the father of Eleazar, and Eleazar the father of Matthan, and Matthan the father of Jacob,<sup>16</sup> and Jacob the father of Joseph the husband of Mary, of whom Jesus was born, who is called Christ.

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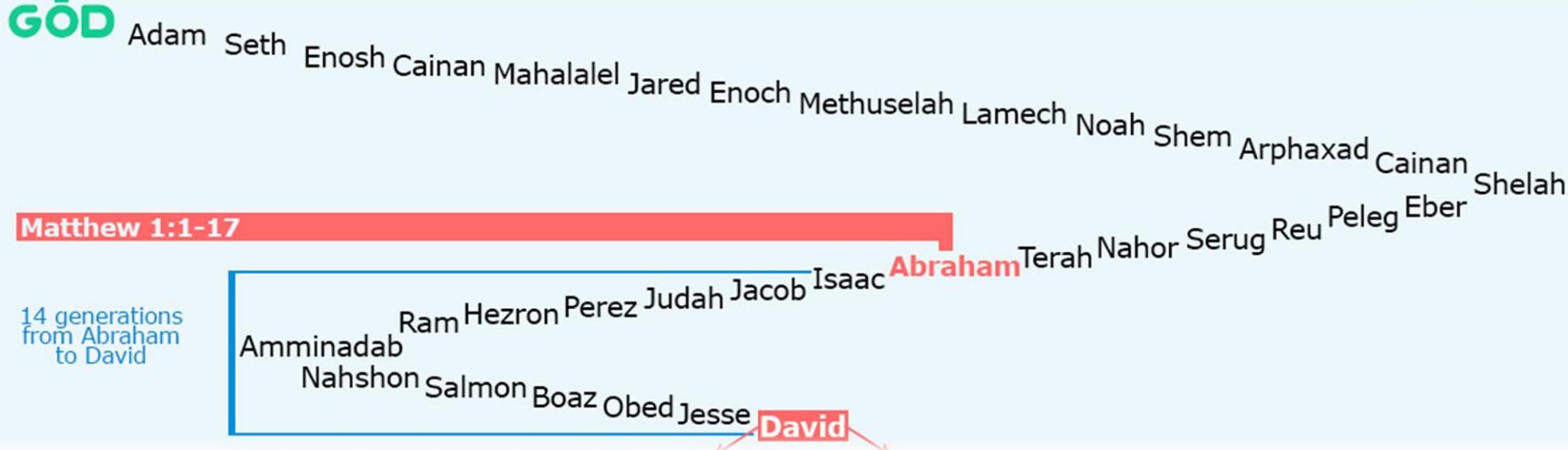
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# GENEALOGY OF JESUS

Luke 3:23-38



1. The genealogies are in reverse order and Luke's genealogy is not abbreviated.
2. Matthew includes the names of 5 women; Luke does not include any women including Mary
3. Matthew stops at Abraham; Luke goes all the way back to Adam
4. **Matthew runs through Solomon; Luke runs through Nathan**

Is this a problem?

## Matthew 1:2–16

<sup>2</sup> Abraham was the father of Isaac, and Isaac the father of Jacob, and Jacob the father of Judah and his brothers, <sup>3</sup> and Judah the father of Perez and Zerah by Tamar, and Perez the father of Hezron, and Hezron the father of Ram, <sup>4</sup> and Ram the father of Amminadab, and Amminadab the father of Nahshon, and Nahshon the father of Salmon, <sup>5</sup> and Salmon the father of Boaz by Rahab, and Boaz the father of Obed by Ruth, and Obed the father of Jesse, <sup>6</sup> and Jesse the

father of David the king. **And David was the father of Solomon by the wife of Uriah,<sup>7</sup> and Solomon the father of Rehoboam,**

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the son of Melea, the son of Menna, the son of Mattatha, **the son of Nathan, the son of David,**

**Where should we turn now?**



# 2 Samuel 7:12-13

•When your [David] days are fulfilled and you lie down with your fathers, I will raise up your offspring after you, who shall come from your body, and I will establish his kingdom. <sup>13</sup> He [Solomon] shall build a house for my name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever.

# Fact

From a covenant perspective, Jesus must be biologically a descendent of Solomon. Luke's genealogy does not help with this problem.

1. The genealogies are in reverse order and Luke's genealogy is not abbreviated.
2. Matthew includes the names of 5 women; Luke does not include any women including Mary
3. Matthew stops at Abraham; Luke goes all the way back to Adam
4. Matthew runs through Solomon; Luke runs through Nathan
5. **Matthew says the father of Joseph is Jacob; Luke says the father of Joseph is Heli**

Matthew 1

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

Luke 3

**23 Jesus, when he began his ministry, was about thirty years of age, being the son (as was supposed) of Joseph, the son of Heli**

**So which is right?**



**It is very common to  
suggest that the  
genealogy in Luke is  
Mary's genealogy.**

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# Which genealogy is Mary's or which is the bloodline genealogy?

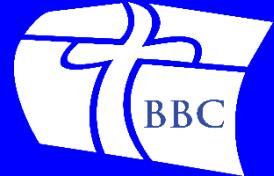
- A. Matthew
- B. Luke

<b>Matthew's Genealogy</b>	<b>Luke's Genealogy</b>
<b>Includes Mary's name</b>	<b>No mention of Mary</b>
<b>Identifies the names of 4 other women</b>	<b>No women listed</b>
<b>Emphasizes the birth</b>	<b>Identifies and clarifies the sonship relationship</b>
<b>Descends from Solomon</b>	<b>Descends from Nathan</b>

**Do we need Jesus to be a bloodline descendant of King Solomon?**

# Question

**If Luke had a copy of Matthew's gospel  
and knew that Matthew presented  
Joseph's genealogy, why would he create  
such confusion by giving the church  
another genealogy of Joseph?**



**Whose genealogy  
would you expect to  
find the name Joseph  
more than once?**

<sup>23</sup> And Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of age, being (as was supposed) the son of Joseph, which was *the son of Heli*, <sup>24</sup> Which was *the son of Matthat*, which was *the son of Levi*, which was *the son of Melchi*, which was *the son of Janna*, which was *the son of Joseph*, <sup>25</sup> Which was *the son of Mattathias*, which was *the son of Amos*, which was *the son of Naum*, which was *the son of Esli*, which was *the son of Nagge*, <sup>26</sup> Which was *the son of Maath*, which was *the son of Mattathias*, which was *the son of Semei*, which was *the son of Joseph*, which was *the son of Juda*, <sup>27</sup> Which was *the son of Joanna*, which was *the son of Rhesa*, which was *the son of Zorobabel*, which was *the son of Salathiel*, which was *the son of Neri*, <sup>28</sup> Which was *the son of Melchi*, which was *the son of Addi*, which was *the son of Cosam*, which was *the son of Elmodam*, which was *the son of Er*, <sup>29</sup> Which was *the son of Jose*, which was *the son of Eliezer*, which was *the son of Jorim*, which was *the son of Matthat*, which was *the son of Levi*, <sup>30</sup> Which was *the son of Simeon*, which was *the son of Juda*, which was *the son of Joseph*, which was *the son of Jonan*, which was *the son of Eliakim*, <sup>31</sup> Which was *the son of Melea*, which was *the son of Menan*, which was *the son of Mattatha*, which was *the son of Nathan*, which was *the son of David*, <sup>32</sup> Which was *the son of Jesse*, which was *the son of Obed*, which was *the son of Booz*, which was *the son of Salmon*, which was *the son of Naasson*, <sup>33</sup> Which was *the son of Aminadab*, which was *the son of Aram*, which was *the son of Esrom*, which was *the son of Phares*, which was *the son of Juda*, <sup>34</sup> Which was *the son of Jacob*, which was *the son of Isaac*, which was *the son of Abraham*, which was *the son of Thara*, which was *the son of Nachor*, <sup>35</sup> Which was *the son of Saruch*, which was *the son of Ragau*, which was *the son of Phalec*, which was *the son of Heber*, which was *the son of Sala*, <sup>36</sup> Which was *the son of Cainan*, which was *the son of Arphaxad*, which was *the son of Sem*, which was *the son of Noe*, which was *the son of Lamech*, <sup>37</sup> Which was *the son of Mathusala*, which was *the son of Enoch*, which was *the son of Jared*, which was *the son of Maleleel*, which was *the son of Cainan*, <sup>38</sup> Which was *the son of Enos*, which was *the son of Seth*, which was *the son of Adam*, which was *the son of God*.

## Matthew's Genealogy

**Includes Mary's name**

**Identifies the names of 4 other women**

**Emphasizes the birth**

**Descends from Solomon**

**No other reference to the name Joseph**

## Luke's Genealogy

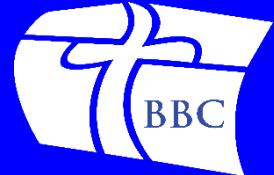
**No mention of Mary**

**No women listed**

**Identifies and clarifies the sonship relationship**

**Descends from Nathan**

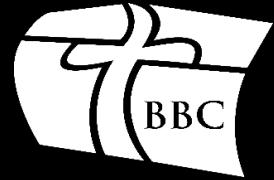
**2 or 3 forefathers also named Joseph**



# Turn to Matthew

## 1:17

# Matthew 1:17



•So all the generations from Abraham to David *are* fourteen generations; and from David until the carrying away into Babylon *are* fourteen generations; and from the carrying away into Babylon unto Christ *are* fourteen generations.

## So, why fourteen?

Matthew builds his genealogy around the number 14 because David's name in Hebrew (תַּדְּוִיד) has a value of 14. ת (dalet) + ו (vav) + ד (dalet), or  $4 + 6 + 4 = 14$ . Also, David is the fourteenth name listed in the genealogy. The emphasis on David here is abundantly clear. Matthew uses the number fourteen to connect Jesus to King David, and thus presents his genealogy in a distinctively Jewish way.





How many  
generations do we  
need to meet this  
requirement in  
verse 17?

<sup>2</sup> Abraham was the father of Isaac, and Isaac the father of Jacob, and Jacob the father of Judah and his brothers,<sup>3</sup> and Judah the father of Perez and Zerah by Tamar, and Perez the father of Hezron, and Hezron the father of Ram,<sup>4</sup> and Ram the father of Amminadab, and Amminadab the father of Nahshon, and Nahshon the father of Salmon,<sup>5</sup> and Salmon the father of Boaz by Rahab, and Boaz the father of Obed by Ruth, and Obed the father of Jesse,<sup>6</sup> and Jesse the father of David the king.

And David was the father of Solomon by the wife of Uriah,<sup>7</sup> and Solomon the father of Rehoboam, and Rehoboam the father of Abijah, and Abijah the father of Asaph,<sup>8</sup> and Asaph the father of Jehoshaphat, and Jehoshaphat the father of Joram, and Joram the father of Uzziah,<sup>9</sup> and Uzziah the father of Jotham, and Jotham the father of Ahaz, and Ahaz the father of Hezekiah,<sup>10</sup> and Hezekiah the father of Manasseh, and Manasseh the father of Amos, and Amos the father of Josiah,<sup>11</sup> and Josiah the father of Jechoniah and his brothers, at the time of the deportation to Babylon.<sup>12</sup>

And after the deportation to Babylon: Jechoniah was the father of Shealtiel, and Shealtiel the father of Zerubbabel,<sup>13</sup> and Zerubbabel the father of Abiud, and Abiud the father of Eliakim, and Eliakim the father of Azor,<sup>14</sup> and Azor the father of Zadok, and Zadok the father of Achim, and Achim the father of Eliud,<sup>15</sup> and Eliud the father of Eleazar, and Eleazar the father of Matthan, and Matthan the father of Jacob,<sup>16</sup> and Jacob the father of Joseph the husband of Mary, of whom Jesus was born, who is called Christ.

And after the deportation to Babylon: Jechoniah was the father of Shealtiel, and 1) Shealtiel the father of Zerubbabel,<sup>13</sup> and 2) Zerubbabel the father of Abiud, and 3) Abiud the father of Eliakim, and 4) Eliakim the father of Azor,<sup>14</sup> and 5) Azor the father of Zadok, and 6) Zadok the father of Achim, and 7) Achim the father of Eliud,<sup>15</sup> and 8) Eliud the father of Eleazar, and 9) Eleazar the father of Matthan, and 10) Matthan the father of Jacob,<sup>16</sup> and 11) Jacob the father of 12) Joseph the husband of Mary, of whom 13) Jesus was born, who is called Christ.

$$14 + 14 + 13 = 41$$

We need another  
generation.

And after the deportation to Babylon: Jechoniah was the father of Shealtiel, and 1) Shealtiel the father of Zerubbabel,<sup>13</sup> and 2) Zerubbabel the father of Abiud, and 3) Abiud the father of Eliakim, and 4) Eliakim the father of Azor,<sup>14</sup> and 5) Azor the father of Zadok, and 6) Zadok the father of Achim, and 7) Achim the father of Eliud,<sup>15</sup> and 8) Eliud the father of Eleazar, and 9) Eleazar the father of Matthan, and 10) Matthan the father of Jacob,<sup>16</sup> and 11) Jacob the father of 12) Joseph the ~~husband~~ father of 13) Mary, of whom 14) Jesus was born, who is called Christ.

**Is it ridiculous or absurd to suggest that  
Mary's father's name was Joseph and  
she was also espoused (engaged) to a  
man named Joseph?**

**1) Joseph the husband of Mary, 2) Joseph of  
Arimathea 3) Joseph of Barsabbas 4) Joseph  
also called Barnabas**

## The Gospel of Matthew Was First Written in Hebrew

Though no copies are extant, there is good historical evidence that Matthew's Gospel was first written in Hebrew. Around 130 A.D., Church father Papias (a former student of the Apostle John) explained:

*So then Matthew wrote the oracles in the Hebrew language, and everyone interpreted them as he was able.* (Recorded by Eusebius in *Church History*, 3:39)

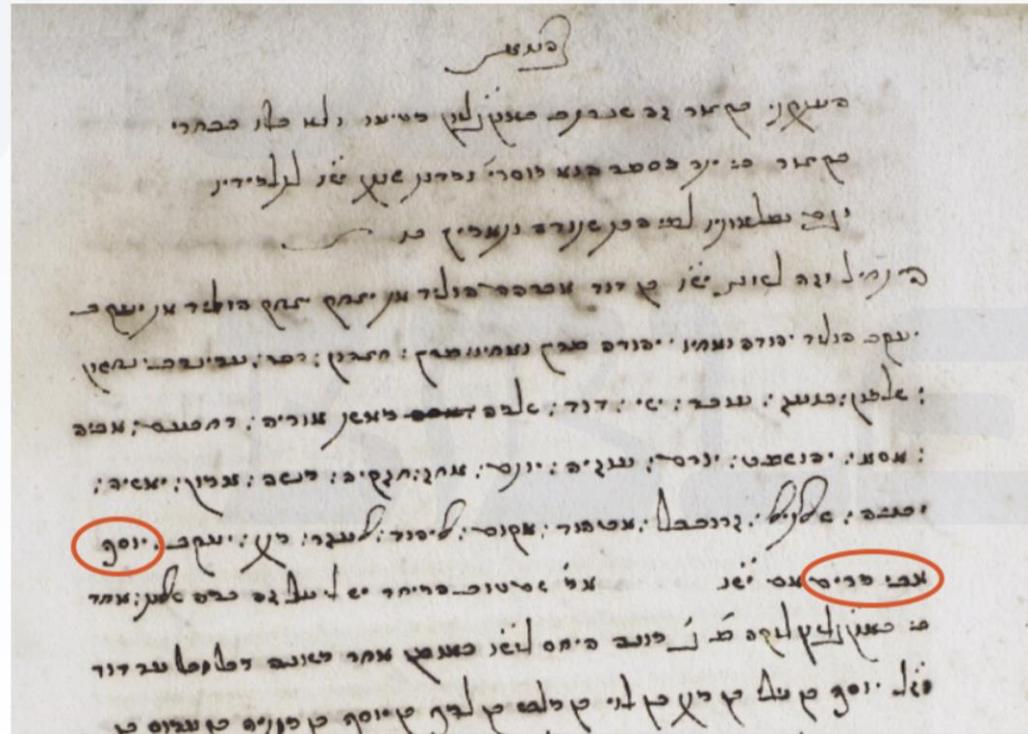
Irenaeus was a student of Polycarp, who was a student of the Apostle John. Around 170 A.D., Irenaeus confirms and elaborates upon Papias' report:

*Matthew also issued a written Gospel among the Hebrews in their own dialect, while Peter and Paul were preaching in Rome and laying the foundation of the Church. After their departure, Mark, the disciple and interpreter of Peter, did also hand down to us in writing what had been preached by Peter. Luke also, the companion of Paul, recorded in a book the Gospel preached by him. Afterwards John, the disciple of the Lord, who also had leaned upon his breast, did himself publish a Gospel during his residence at Ephesus in Asia.* (Against Heresies, 3:1)

In the Hebrew text of **Matthew 1:16** we find that the Joseph mentioned there is NOT the husband of Mary.

As you can see in the picture below, the Hebrew text reads:

**Yoseph abi Miryam = Joseph father of Mary**



 [Contact us!](#)

## Matthew 1:16

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

“father.” The Greek is *anēr* (#435 ἀνήρ), and means “an adult human male.” *Anēr* is generally assumed to mean “husband” in this verse, but that cannot be the case. For one thing, the list of the three sets of 14 generations that go from Abraham to Christ (vs. 2-16), makes this impossible. If Joseph is the husband of Mary, there would only be 13 generations in the last list of “14 generations.” Also, the Aramaic text reads differently in this verse than it does in verse 19, and in verse 19 Joseph is unmistakably referred to as the “husband” of Mary. The difference in the vocabulary indicates a difference in the relationship.

Italy  
Israel

Hebrew Matthew 1:1-17



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# Conclusion

1. The genealogy that has 5 women in it including the mother of Jesus is Mary's genealogy.
2. The genealogy that includes Solomon is the bloodline genealogy.
3. The 14<sup>th</sup> generation problem is solved.
4. Joseph does not have 2 fathers.
5. Luke does not create confusion, instead he adds to the narrative by reminding us that Jesus' genealogy goes all the way back to the son of God Adam.