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Lessons From the Genealogical Scroll

Matthew 1:1-17

Introduction:

●Genealogical records in the Bible

1. Some s_____ reading them for various reasons
2. There are some valuable l_____ we can learn from these records

●Our study today is the genealogy of Jesus in Matthew 1

1. Luke 3 gives a different genealogy of Jesus because Luke is tracing Jesus's physical line through M_____.
2. Matthew's genealogy traces Jesus's l_____ line through Joseph. Thus Jesus fulfilled the Messianic prophecies of lineage in every way:
 - a. He was the p_____ heir to the throne of David (Lk 3)
 - b. He was the l_____ heir to the throne of David (Matt 1)
3. In Matthew's genealogy five women are mentioned
 - a. Their mention is unnecessary to the lineage (except for Mary)
 - b. Their mention is to remind us of the stories about them.

The lesson of our true identity (3)

●Judah gave birth to Perez by T_____ (Gen 38)

1. Judah acquired Tamar as a w_____ for his son Er
 - a. Er was so w_____ that God took his life
 - b. Tamar was left c_____
2. Judah ordered his next son to marry Tamar and produce children through her.
 - a. That son married her but r_____ to give her children
 - b. God t_____ his life for this refusal.
3. Judah told Tamar that he would give his next son to her as a husband when he was o_____ enough.
 - a. Tamar went back home to her father and w_____
 - b. Many years passed and Tamar thought that Judah was not going to fulfill his promise
4. Tamar disguised herself and Judah thought she was a p_____
 - a. He promised to pay her with a goat and left her his i_____ (his unique seal, his cord, and his staff).
 - b. Three months later Judah learned that Tamar had prostituted herself and had become pregnant. He ordered her death by b_____
 - c. Tamar revealed to Judah his seal, cord, and staff, telling him that he was the f_____ of her child.

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5. Judah let her live and twins were born, Perez being firstborn.

●Where do we get our true identity?

1. Perez might have derived it from the circumstances of his birth, a son of a w_____.
2. As believers in Christ our true identity does not come from our p_____ or by what people might say about us. Our true identity comes from God and what He says:
 - a. 2 Cor 5:17 – a new c_____ - the old is gone
 - b. John 1:12 – c_____ of God
 - c. 1 Cor 1:2 – s_____ by calling (set apart from the world to serve God's purposes)

The lesson of God's inclusiveness

●Rahab was the town p_____ in Jericho (Josh 2)

1. She heard about God's miraculous work in delivering the Hebrew people from Egyptian s_____ and came to believe.
2. The residents of Jericho were t_____ of God and knew that His people were coming to possess their land.
3. 40 years later, Joshua sent s_____ into Jericho and Rahab protected their lives.
4. Rahab asked that she and her family be p_____ when they overtake Jericho.
5. She and her family became part of the Hebrew people. She married Salmon and bore B_____.

●Ruth was a M_____ who worshipped many gods (Ruth)

1. She married into a Jewish family that left their land because of a f_____.
2. All the husbands died, and Ruth was left c_____.
3. Her mother-in-law returned to the Israelite land and Ruth returned with her renouncing her g_____ and joining the Hebrew culture.
4. Ruth fell in love with Boaz, married him and gave birth to Obed, the g_____ of king David.

●God's plan has always been to be the S_____ of all nations, not just the Jews.

1. We are to be his w_____ (Acts 1:8)
 - a. To those living a_____ us by how we act and talk (Matt 5:16; 1 Tim 2:21) – corresponds to Jerusalem, Judea
 - b. To those who are considered the un_____ - corresponds to Samaria

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- c. To the ends of the e_____ - by supporting mission work (Matt 24:14; 28:19 – all the “ethnos” or ethnic groups)
2. Let’s j_____ God in His work!

The lesson of forgiveness & consequences

- Bathsheba’s name is not actually mentioned in Matthew’s text – literally, *David was the father of Solomon by her who belonged to Uriah.* (2 Sam 11)
 1. Matthew omits the wife’s name to focus on Uriah – the wrongs committed against him:
 - a. A_____
 - b. M_____
 2. David r_____ after being confronted by the prophet Nathan.
 3. God f_____ David’s sin but did not remove the consequences of sin which would follow him for the rest of his life.
- For all true believers in Christ
 1. God forgives _____ our sins as soon as they are committed. He patiently molds us and shapes us even through our failures.
 2. Every sin carries at least one consequence
 - a. Some consequences are g_____ than others
 - b. Some consequences last l_____ than others
 3. NEVER take sin l_____

Conclusion:

- We believers have a genealogical record – God is our F_____, Christ is our brother.
- Let’s work together for God’s kingdom by building His family.