

# The Genealogy of Jesus according to Matthew

[MATT 1:2] **Abraham** — Father of Issac (Gen 11:26 - 25:19)

Abram was born of Terah, a worshipper of false gods (Joshua 24:2). As such, Abram did not know the one and true God. Rather, God came to Abram and revealed Himself. God changed Abram's name to Abraham, and told Abraham to go forth from his homeland to the land He would show Him (Gen 12:1-9). In faith, Abraham did as God said (Hebrews 11:8).

When Abraham was ninety-nine years old, God appeared to Abraham and made a covenant with him. The covenant promised to make Abraham the father of a multitude of nations. He promised that Abraham would give birth to a son through whom God would bless and multiply. God would give Abraham's descendents the land of Canaan. God also promised to be their God forever. (Gen 17:1-14) The promises of God had no conditions attached. Through a child of Abraham, all nations would be blessed. The child of whom God was speaking was Jesus Christ as the apostle Paul would later clarify in Galatians 3:16. The promise of Abraham comes to all whom belong to Christ (Galatians 3:29) as they are children of Abraham through Christ who is the descendant of Abraham.

From this, Abraham went forth to Canaan. On the way, however, Abraham encountered several challenges. Being that his wife Sarai was so beautiful, Abraham feared that another man might kill him in order to take Sarai from him. Because of this, Abraham told people that Sarai was his sister. This was partly true because Sarai was his sister by marriage, but not by blood. Despite this, Abraham lied by leading others to believe she was not married. In two instances, one in the land of Egypt (Gen 12:10-20) and the other in the land of Gerar (Gen 20:1-18), Kings attempted to take Sarai as their wife, and in both instances, God intervened by threatening to wipe out each nation if they did not return Abraham's wife. As such, we see from this that while Abraham was a faithful man of God, He was not sinless.

[MATT 1:2] **Isaac** — Father of Jacob (Gen 17:19-21; 21:1 – 28:9; 35:16-29)

The scriptures do not provide any details into the person of Isaac. Simply, he was the child of promise (Gen 17:19) who lived in the land of Hebron (Gen 35:27) most of his life with his wife Rebekah (Gen 24). He had two sons, Esau and Jacob (Gen 25:19-26).

Isaac followed the pattern of his father's lying. In the land of Gerar, Isaac lied saying Rebekah was his sister. When the King discovered this, he questioned Isaac. Upon hearing the truth, the King ordered all the people not to touch Rebekah or else they will be put to death. (Gen 26:6-11)

[MATT 1:2] **Jacob** (also known as Israel) — Father of Judah and his brothers (Gen 25-50)

Jacob, 'the heel-gripper', was the second born of twins. His brother Esau was born first while Jacob came 'grasping' the heel of his brother. The imagery depicts Jacob as one seizing the advantage of his brother. Once grown, Jacob bribed Esau with food causing Esau to sell his birthright for a pot of stew (Gen 25:19-34).

Jacob followed the pattern of deception characterized by his fathers. When Isaac laid weak and dying on his bed, he sent for Esau to bestow blessing upon his beloved son. Jacob seized the opportunity. With the help of his mother, Jacob deceived his father into thinking he was Esau. Therefore, Isaac bestowed the blessing upon Jacob rather than Esau. When Esau finally did arrive, it was too late. Having lost his birthright and blessing to Jacob, Esau held a grudge against Jacob. Because of this, Rebekah commanded to Jacob to flee to the land of Haran to stay with her brother Laban.(Gen 27)

Jacob journeyed to Haran and met Rachel, Laban's daughter, along the way. He introduced himself and she ran to tell her father of their visitor. Laban welcomed Jacob and offered him work. Rachael was a beautiful woman. So in response, Jacob, offered to work seven years for Rachel's hand in marriage. Laban agreed. However, at the end of seven years, Laban tricked Jacob and gave him his other daughter Leah instead as

he said it was the custom for the older daughter to marry first. Laban offered Rachael a week later if he would work another seven years for him. Jacob took Rachael to be his wife and served Laban for another seven years. (Gen 28-30)

Jacob was blessed by God and prospered. This led to jealousy on the part of Laban's sons. So, the Lord told Jacob to return to the land of his fathers. (Gen 31:1-4) On the way while Jacob was left alone, a man came and wrestled with Jacob. When the man couldn't overpower Jacob, he touched Jacob's hip crippling him. Jacob persisted and would not let the man leave until he blessed him. The man changed Jacob's name to Israel, "because you have struggled with God and with men and have overcome." (Gen 32:22-31)

Jacob also met up with Esau and reconciled their past (Gen 33). He settled in the city of Shechem which is in the land of Canaan (Gen 33:18). Jacob later moved to Bethel at the command of God. There, God blessed Him and affirmed the covenant made Abraham to Jacob (Gen 35).

Jacob had twelve sons: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Zebulun, Issachar, Dan, Gad, Asher, Naphtali, Joseph, and Benjamin (Gen 35:22-26). These became the twelve tribes of Israel (Gen 49; 1 Chronicles 2:1-2).

[MATT 1:3] **Judah** — Father of Perez and Zerah (Gen 37:18-36; 38, 29:35)

[MATT 1:3] **Perez** — Father of Hezron (Gen 38; 46:12; Numbers 26:20)

[MATT 1:3] **Zerah** (pronounced like Sarah) — Brother of Perez (Gen 38; 46:12; Numbers 26:20)

[MATT 1:3] **Tamar** — Mother of Perez and Zerah (Gen 38)

### Background on Judah

Judah, born in Paddan-aram, was Jacob and Leah's fourth son (Gen 29:35; 35:23).

When the band of brothers sought to kill Joseph out of jealousy, Reuben attempted to save him by having him thrown into a pit. Judah furthered this by suggesting they sell Joseph into slavery for a profit. (Gen 37:18-36)

### Story of Judah, Tamar, Perez, and Zerah (Gen 38)

Judah had three sons by the name of Er, Onan, and Shelah. Er married a woman named Tamar. Sometime later, Er's life was taken by the Lord as He was evil. According to the custom of the day, when a man dies, the brother is supposed to take his brother's widow as a wife so as to preserve the family line of the dead brother. Onan, however, "knew that the offspring would not be his; so when he went in to his brother's wife, he wasted his seed on the ground in order not to give offspring to his brother. (Gen 38:9, NAS)" Because of this, the Lord was displeased and took Onan's life. In response, Judah told Tamar to remain a widow until his last son Shelah was old enough to marry.

Years later, Judah's wife died. After the time of mourning, Judah went to take care of some business in town. Tamar, having been told of this, disguised herself and sat at the gateway of the town. Upon seeing her, Judah thought she was a prostitute and requested of her. He offered a young goat from his flock for her services, but he couldn't pay her right away. So, he gave her his seal, cord, and staff as a pledge. Later, when Judah sent the goat by one of his servants, she could not be found. So, he returned home. Three months later, Judah was told that his daughter-in-law was pregnant as a result of prostitution. In response, Judah ordered that she be burned. On her way to being sentenced, however, Tamar sent a message to Judah containing his missing items. At this, Judah admitted, "She is more righteous than I, since I wouldn't give her to my son Shelah. (Gen 38:26, NIV)" She gave birth to twin sons, Perez and Zerah..

[MATT 1:3] **Hezron** — Father of Ram (Gen 46:12; Num 26:21; 1 Chron 2:5, 9, 18, 21, 24-25; 4:1)  
*Scripture does not give any details of his life or person.*

[MATT 1:4] **Ram** — Father of Amminadab (Ruth 4:19; 1 Chron. 2:9-10; Luke 3:33)  
*Scripture does not give any details of his life or person.*

[MATT 1:4] **Amminadab** (a-min-a-dab) — Father of Nahshon (Exod 6:23; Num 1:7; 2:3; 7:12; 17; 10:14; Ruth 4:19-20)

Amminadab is the father of Elisheba, who married Aaron (Exod 6:23). Aaron and Elisheba had four sons: Nadab, Abihu, Eleaza, and Ithamar. Aaron and his sons were chosen to be priests who serve in the temple before the Lord (Exod 27:21). Nabad and Abihu did not honor the Lord as holy and offered strange fire on the altar of the Lord. Thus, they died before the Lord. (Lev 10:1-3)

[MATT 1:4] **Nahshon** (Na-sh-on) — Father of Salmon (Ruth 4:20; 1 Chron 2:10-11; Num 1:7; 2:3-4; Num 7:12, 17; Num 10:14)

Nahshon is the brother of Elisheba, wife of Aaron (see Amminadab). He was the leader of the people of Judah in the time of Moses and represented them at the census (Num 1:7). At the dedication of the Tabernacle, Nahshon brought the offerings of his tribe on the first day of the celebration (Num 7:12-17). When the Israelites journeyed away from Sinai to the promised land of Canaan, the armies of Judah set out first led by Nahshon.

[MATT 1:5] **Salmon** (Sal-mon) — Father of Boaz (Ruth 4:20-21; 1 Chron 2:11)  
*Scripture does not give any details of his life or person.*

[MATT 1:5] **Rahab** (Ray-hab) — Mother of Boaz (Joshua 2; 6:17-25)

Joshua, the leader of the Israelites, sent two spies into Canaan to assess the strength of the land, especially the city of Jericho. The men went to Jericho and stayed at the house of a prostitute named Rahab. The King of Jericho learned of the spies and sent word through messengers for Rahab to bring out the men. Rahab, however, hid the spies and then lied to the messengers saying the spies had left and if they hurried, they might catch them. The messengers left on the road to Jordan and the gate to the city was shut. That night, Rahab confessed her faith in their God and pleaded that they spare the lives of her family. They made a pledge to spare her if she tied a cord of scarlet thread in the window when they attacked. She agreed and helped them escape. Her house was on the wall of the city and she let them down by a rope. (Joshua 2) On the day of the attack on Jericho, Rahab and her household were spared. (Joshua 6:17-25)

[MATT 1:5] **Boaz** (Bo-az) — Father of Obed (Ruth 2-4; 1 Chron 2:12)

[MATT 1:5] **Ruth** — Mother of Obed (Ruth)

### **The story of Boaz, and Ruth** (Ruth)

Elimelech and Naomi were Israelites who went to live in the land of Moab due to a famine in the land of Israel. Elimelech and Naomi had two sons. Tragedy struck as Naomi's husband died. Their two sons each married Moabite women, one by the name of Orpah and the other named Ruth. Tragedy also struck these women as their husbands died. Having lost her family, Naomi returned to the land of Judah. She told each of her two daughters-in-law to go to their mother's home. Ruth, however, refused and persisted on staying with Naomi saying, "Don't urge me to leave you or to turn back from you. Where you go I will go, and where you stay I will stay. Your people will be my people and your God my God. Where you die I will die, and there I will be buried. May the LORD deal with me, be it ever so severely, if anything but death separates you and me (Ruth 1:16-17)." Therefore, both Naomi and Ruth returned to the land of Judah.

Without husbands or sons, Naomi and Ruth had to care for themselves. As such, Ruth went to the fields to glean for food. In doing so, she happened to come to the field of Boaz, a wealthy relative of Naomi's husband. One day, Boaz saw Ruth gleaning in his field and questioned his servants concerning her. Upon learning about Ruth's kindness shown to her mother-in-law, Boaz showed kindness to her. He fed her,

asked her to glean only in his fields, and told his servants to let her glean even among the sheaves and not to insult her.

Ruth told Naomi of her encounter with Boaz. Naomi then instructed Ruth on how to seduce Boaz so as to attract his attention to his obligation to marry her according to the custom of the day. Ruth did as her mother-in-law requested. Boaz, however, knew of another relative who had first rights to her and the land of Elimelech, Naomi's husband. And so, Boaz sought this other man to see if he desired to have Ruth and acquire the land. The man turned down the offer as it meant that Ruth's first born son would take possession not only of Elimelech's land, but his land also. So, Boaz took Ruth to be his wife. Together, they had a son named Obed. (Ruth 1-4)

[MATT 1:5] **Obed** (O-bad) — Father of Jesse (Ruth 4:21-22; 1 Chron 2:12)

*Scripture does not give any details of his life or person.*

[MATT 1:6] **Jesse** — Father of King David (Ruth 4:22; 1 Samuel 16, 17)

Jesse is known for being the father of King David. Jesse had eight sons with David being the youngest. Jesse is seen sending David to bring supplies to his other's sons during the war against the Philistines (1 Sam 17:17-19).

[MATT 1:6] **David** — Father of Solomon (1 Sam 16 – 2 Kings 1; 1 Chron 2 – 29)

[MATT 1:6] **Bathsheba** (Bath-she-ba) — Mother of Solomon (2 Sam 11-12)

[MATT 1:2] **Uriah** (Yer-rye-a) — Husband of Bathsheba (2 Sam 11)

[MATT 1:7] **Solomon** — Father of Rehoboam (1 Kings 1-11; 1 Chron 28 – 2 Chron 9)

### Background on David

David was the youngest son of Jesse. He was a shepherd who was ruddy (having a healthy reddish color) and handsome. God chose David to replace Saul as King. (1 Samuel 16:1-13) God said that David was a man after his own heart (1 Samuel 13:14; Acts 13:22). God would bless David and use him to conquer the fearsome Philistine warrior Goliath who struck fear into the Israelite soldiers (1 Samuel 17). Through difficulty, David rose to the throne and succeeded Saul. During his reign, the Kingdom of Israel enjoyed great blessing as they conquered all their enemies and grew powerful and wealthy as a nation.

God also established a covenant with David that his throne would be established forever. (1 Sam 7:1-17)

### The story of David, Bathsheba, Uriah, and Solomon

Normally, when the King goes off to war with his army, David stayed home while sending his general Joab with the army to fight without him. One evening, David arose from bed and walked around on the roof of his palace. From the roof, he saw a very beautiful woman bathing. David questioned concerning her learning that she was the wife of Uriah the Hittite. David then sent messengers to her. She came and slept with him. Shortly thereafter, she sent word to David that she was pregnant. David sought to hide his affair, so he requested that Uriah be sent home from war to spend time with his wife. Uriah, however, refused to go home and instead slept at the palace entrance. When questioned, he said, "the ark and Israel and Judah are staying in tents, and my master Joab and my lord's men are camped in the open fields. How could I go to my house to eat and drink and lie with my wife? (2 Sam 11:11, NIV)" David then spent the evening eating and drinking with Uriah so as to make him drunk. Uriah still would not go home. And so, David sent him back to the battlefield and told Joab to put Uriah in the front line where the fighting is fiercest so that he would die. Joab did as David commanded and Uriah died in battle. Bathsheba mourned her husband's death. After the time of mourning, David then took Bathsheba to be his wife. (2 Sam 11)

While it appeared that David had concealed his sin, God knew of what had happened and was displeased. God sent the prophet Nathan to confront David concerning his sin and deliver a message of judgment. When David had realized his sin, he confessed and repented. God forgave his sin, but because David had

blasphemed the Lord's name among the nations, David would still suffer grave consequences. His own family would be struck with division, conflict, and death. The son born from the affair was sentenced to death, and despite David's fasting and pleas, the child died. (2 Sam 12) In addition to this, many other tragedies came upon David's family including the war against David's throne by his own son.

From David's affair, however, God turned this sin into good. David and Bathsheba gave birth to another son named Solomon who would become the King chosen by God to succeed David. God's promise to always have a descendant of David upon the throne would be continue through Solomon.

### **Background on Solomon**

Solomon was the son of David who succeeded David as King of Israel. Upon rising to power, King Solomon went before the Lord and asked for wisdom so that he might rule the people justly. God, upon hearing this prayer, granted Solomon's request, and said that since Solomon did not ask for long life or wealth, He would also give him honor and wealth. (1 Kings 3:1-15) In his life, God made Solomon the richest and wisest king on earth. (2 Chron 9:22)

While King David spent most of his reign at war, King Solomon enjoyed a reign of peace (1 Chron 2:9). Due to the great peace and prosperity, Solomon built a grand temple in Jerusalem for God (1 Kings 5-7). The building of the temple and Solomon's palace required a great deal of labor and resources. Because of this, the people in the Kingdom were continually laboring for the King.

While Solomon enjoyed great blessing and prosperity by the Lord, He did not keep the Lord first in his life. The Lord commanded that King's of Israel should not take many wives (Deut 17:16) or his heart may be led astray, and the Israelites were commanded not to take wives from surrounding nations (Exod 34:16; Deut 7:3-4; 1 Kings 11:1). Despite this, King Solomon had over 700 wives of royal birth and 300 concubines from many different nations. Because of this, Solomon did evil in the sight of the Lord by worshipping false gods and causing the people of Israel to do the same. Since Solomon did not keep the covenant and decrees, God tore down Solomon's mighty Kingdom. God rose up several adversaries who sought to take Solomon's throne. Among these was Jeroboam, the son of one of Sololmon's servants (1 Kings 11:26). God told Jeroboam through a prophet that He would tear 10 tribes from Israel and give them to him (1 Kings 11:31). After Solomon's death, the Kingdom of Israel divided into two Kingdoms, the North and the South. Jeroboam became King of the Northern Kingdom.

[MATT 1:7] **Rehoboam** (Ray-o-bo-am) — Father of Abijah (1 Kings 11:43; 12:14; 1 Chron 3:10; 2 Chron 9:13)

Rehoboam was the son of Solomon who succeeded his father as King of Israel. On the day of his coronation, the people of Israel said to Rehoboam, "Your father put a heavy yoke on us, but now lighten the harsh labor and the heavy yoke he put on us, and we will serve you (1 Kings 12:4, NIV)." Rehoboam requested and was granted three days to think about. He consulted the elders who had served his father Solomon. They advised him to grant their petition. Rehoboam, however, rejected their counsel and consulted the young men who served him. They said to tell the people, "My father laid on you a heavy yoke; I will make it even heavier. My father scourged you with whips; I will scourge you with scorpions. (1 Kings 12:11, NIV)." Because of this, Israel rebelled against Rehoboam and crowned Jeroboam King. None but he tribe of Judah, the house of Judah and Benjamin, followed Rehoboam just as the Lord spoke through the prophet. (1 Kings 11:26 – 12:1-24) Rehoboam fought against Jeroboam continually.

Jeroboam led the people of Israel away from God into syncretism and idolatry. (1 Kings 12:25 – 13:34)

Rehoboam reigned for 17 years but did not follow in the footsteps of His father David. He allowed the people of Judah to fall into idolatry and sin. Because of their sin, God allowed Egypt to attack and plunder the treasures in the house of the Lord. (1 Kings 14:21-31; 2 Chron 12)

[MATT 1:7] **Abijah** (Aba-ja) (also Abiham) — Father of Asa (1 Kings 15:1-8; 2 Chron 13)

Abijah was the son of Rehoboam who succeeded his father as King. He reigned in Jerusalem for about 3 years. He warred constantly against Jeroboam with success (1 Chron 13:19). His heart, however, was not fully devoted to the Lord (1 Kings 15:3).

[MATT 1:8] **Asa** (Ai-sa) — Father of Jehoshaphat (1 Kings 15:8-24; 2 Chron 14-16)

Asa was the son of Abijah who succeeded his father as King of Judah. He reigned in Jerusalem 41 years and he did what was right in the sight of the Lord. He removed cult prostitution and tore down the idols in the land.

Asa was faithful to God. He called on the Lord to help him in battle and relied on God for deliverance (2 Chron 14:11). Asa also led the whole people in an act of covenant renewal in which they promised to seek the Lord with 'all their heart and soul' (2 Chron 15:12).

However, later in his reign Asa faltered. During his reign, King Baasha of Israel waged war against the Kingdom of Judah and effectively sealed off the land so that people could not leave. Asa bribed the King of Aram (Syria) for aid. The King of Aram agreed and attacked Baasha's kingdom destroying many towns. The Lord later confronted Asa through a prophet stating, "Because you relied on the king of Aram and not on the LORD your God, the army of the king of Aram has escaped from your hand. Were not the Cushites and Libyans a mighty army with great numbers of chariots and horsemen? Yet when you relied on the Lord, he delivered them into your hand. For the eyes of the LORD range throughout the earth to strengthen those whose hearts are fully committed to him. You have done a foolish thing, and from now on you will be at war." (1 Chron 16:7-9, NIV)

In the thirty-ninth year, Asa came down with a severe disease in his feet. He did not ask God for help but relied on doctors. Two years later, he died. (1 Chron 16:12-13)

[MATT 1:8] **Jehoshaphat** (Je-ha-sha-fat) — Father of Jehoram (1 Kings 15:23-24; 22; 2 Kings 3; 2 Chron 17-20)

Jehoshaphat is the son of Asa who succeeded his father as King of Judah. Jehoshaphat reigned 25 years. Jehoshaphat followed after his father David who was devoted to the Lord and did what was right in the eyes of the Lord. God blessed Jehoshaphat and his kingdom grew great in strength, wealth, and power. (2 Chron 17:1-19) Jehoshaphat made peace with evil King Ahab who ruled over the Northern Kingdom of Israel through an alliance by marriage (1 Chron 18:1).

[MATT 1:8] **Jehoram** (Je-hor-ram) (also Joram) — Father of Uzziah (2 Kings 8:16-24; 9:14-26; 2 Chron 21:4-20)

Jehoram is the son of Jehoshaphat who succeeded his father as King of Judah. Jehoram reigned 8 years. Jehoram had married the daughter of evil King Ahab and did evil in the sight of the Lord (2 Chron 21:6). He killed all his brothers and some of the princes of Israel. He built high places for people to worship false gods. Because of his sins, the Lord sent a letter of judgment to him through the prophet Elijah stating that he will become ill with a lingering disease in the bowels that will cause his bowels to fall out. He died in great pain.

[MATT 1:9] **Uzziah** (A-zia) (also Azariah) — Father of Jotham (2 Kings 15:1-7; 2 Chron 26:1-23)

### Skipped Kings in the Lineage

Upon Jehoram's death, **Ahaziah**, son of Jehoram, became king. He reigned one year and did evil in the sight of the Lord. He went to war against Aram with Ahab and was wounded which caused his death.

**Jehoash** became king and reigned 40 years in Jerusalem. He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord. He was succeeded by **Amaziah** who reigned 29 years and did what was right in the eyes of the Lord.

### Story of Uzziah

Uzziah is the son of Amaziah and grandson of Jehoram who succeeded as King of Judah. He became king at age 16 and reigned 52 years. He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord. Uzziah was blessed with great success "as long as he sought the Lord" (1 Chron 26:5). In the first part of his reign, he did what was right in the eyes of the Lord and this led to blessing from the Lord in battle against the Philistines, Arabs, and Ammonites. He was taught by a prophet called Zechariah. His fame spread even as far as the borders with Egypt. He raised an enormous army and equipped it well. (2 Chron. 26:3-15)

However, as with so many who become powerful and famous, he became proud and disobedient. He entered the Temple to offer a sacrifice that only the priests were allowed to perform according to God's law. The priests point out his sin, but rather than repent, Uzziah became angry against the priests. In the process, the Lord afflicted him with leprosy. Lepers were not allowed to enter the Temple, as such, this was an appropriate punishment. (2 Chron 26:16-21)

[MATT 1:9] **Jotham** (Ja-tham) — Father of Ahaz (2 Kings 15:32-38; 2 Chron 27)

Jotham was the son of Uzziah who succeeded his father as King of Judah. He was 25 years old when becoming king and reigned 16 years. Jotham was a good king who did what was right in the eyes of the Lord. He rebuilt portions of the temple of the Lord. He built towns, forts, and towers in Judea. He grew powerful because "he walked steadfastly before the Lord his God" (2 Chron 27:6, NIV).

[MATT 1:9] **Ahaz** (Ai-haz) — Father of Hezekiah (2 Kings 16; 2 Chron 28)

Ahaz was the son of Jotham who succeeded his father as King of Judah. He was 20 years old when he became king and reigned 16 years. He was an evil king who did not do what was right in the eyes of the Lord. He introduced Assyrian worship by having a new temple built that was a copy of a temple in the Assyrian kingdom at Damascus. In the building of this temple to a false god, He used items from the Lord's temple. (2 Kings 16)

[MATT 1:10] **Hezekiah** (Hez-e-ki-a) — Father of Manasseh (2 Kings 18-20; 2 Chron 29-32; Isa 36-39)

Hezekiah was the son of Ahaz who succeeded his father as King of Judah. He became king at 25 years old and reigned 29 years. He was a good king who did what was right in the eyes of the Lord. "Hezekiah trusted in the Lord, the God of Israel. There was no one like him among all the kings of Judah, either before him or after him." (2 Kings 18:5)

Hezekiah initiated reform in the land from his coronation. He opened the doors of the temple and repaired them. He cleansed the temple and called the priests to consecrate themselves to the Lord. (2 Chron 29) He called the nation to celebrate the Passover and set their hearts on the Lord. The people worshipped God as He commanded in Leviticus and "there was great joy in Jerusalem, for since the days of Solomon son of David king of Israel there had been nothing like this in Jerusalem" (2 Chron 30:26, NIV). In response to the re-established worship, the people went throughout Judah and smashed all the idols and places of worship to false gods. He then ordered the people to give their tithe according to the Law. The people responded in obedience and they were blessed. "This is what Hezekiah did throughout Judah, doing what was good and right and faithful before the LORD his God. In everything that he undertook in the service of God's temple and in obedience to the law and the commands, he sought his God and worked wholeheartedly. And so he prospered." (2 Chron 31:20-21, NIV)

After all this, Sennacherib king of Assyria came and invaded Judah laying siege to the fortified cities. Sennacherib had a powerful army that had conquered many other nations. He laid siege to Jerusalem, but Hezekiah prepared for battle by rebuilding the walls and blocking of the water flowing out of the city.

Sennacherib sent message by his officers to Jerusalem asking the people, "on what are you basing your confidence?" The city was under siege by a more powerful army without anyone to save them. Sennacherib spoke against the Lord saying, "Just as the gods of the peoples of the other lands did not rescue their people from my hand, so the god of Hezekiah will not rescue his people from my hand." (2 Chron 32:17) King Hezekiah, the prophet Isaiah, and the people cried out to God for help. God answers their prayers foretelling of their enemies destruction. That night the angel of the Lord went out and put to death a 185,000 men in the Assyrian camp. So, Sennacherib broke camp and withdrew. One day, while worshipping his false gods, his sons killed him. (2 Kings 18:17-19:37; 2 Chron 32)

[MATT 1:10] **Manasseh** (Men-nas-seh) — Father of Amon (2 Kings 21:1-18; 2 Chron 33:1-20)

Manasseh was the son of Hezekiah who succeeded his father as King of Judah. He was 12 years old when he became king and he reigned 55 years. Manasseh was an evil king who rebuilt all the temples his father had destroyed. He erected altars to Baal and bowed down before starry hosts. He sacrifice his own son in the fire. Because of his great sin, God brought judgment upon him. The Lord brought against Manasseh and his people the Assyrian King who took him prisoner to Babylon. In his distress, however, he prayed to the Lord for mercy. The Lord answered his cry and restored Mahasseh. Afterward, he removed all the idols and told the people of Judah to serve the Lord. (2 Chron 33:1-20)

[MATT 1:10] **Amon** (or Ai-mon) — Father of Josiah (2 Kings 21:19-26; 2 Chron 33:21-25)

Amon was the son of Manasseh who succeeded his father as King of Judah. He was 22 years old when he became king and he reigned two years. He was an evil king who worshipped false gods. His officials conspired against him and assassinated him. The people of the land then killed those who plotted against him.

[MATT 1:11] **Josiah** (Jo-sigh-a) — Father of Jeconiah (2 Kings 22-23:30; 25:27-30; 2 Chron 34-35)

Josiah was the son of Amon who succeeded his father as King of Judah. He was 8 years old when became king and reigned for 31 years. He was a good king who did what was right in the eyes of the Lord. He tore down the altars to false gods and removed the idols. During his reign, the book of law was discovered. The people renewed their covenant with the Lord and celebrated Passover. "The Passover had not been observed like this in Israel since the days of the prophet Samuel; and none of the kings of Israel had ever celebrated such a Passover as did Josiah, with the priests, the Levites and all Judah and Israel who were there with the people of Jerusalem." (2 Chron 35:18) King Josiah died after being badly wounded during battle with the king of Egypt. (2 Chron 35:20-27)

[MATT 1:12] **Jehoiachin** (or Jeconiah -- Je-hoya-kin) — Father of Shealtiel (2 Kings 24:8-17; 2 Chron 36:9-10)

### Skipped Kings in the Lineage

Josiah was succeeded by his son **Jehoahaz** who did evil in the sight of the Lord. He reigned 3 months before the King of Egypt replaced him with Josiah's other son **Jehoiakim**, who reigned for 11 years. He also did evil. During his reign, Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon gained control of Judah.

### The story of Jehoiachin

Jehoiachin was the son of Jehoiakim who succeeded his father as King of Judah. He was 25 years old when he became king and reigned 11 years. He was an evil King. During his father's reign, king Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon attacked and took his father to Babylon. During Jehoiachin's reign, king Nebuchadnezza took him also to Babylon. He was later released 37 years later and given a seat of hono at the kings table. (2 Kings 25:27-30)

[MATT 1:12] **Shealtiel** (She-ale-tee-el) — Father of Zerubbabel (1 Chron 3:17)

Shealtiel was the son of Jehoiachin. *Scripture does not give any details of his life or person.*

[MATT 1:13] **Zerubbabel** (Ze-rub-ba-bull) — Father of Abiud (Ezra 3-5, Nehemiah 12, Haggai)

Zerubbabel was the son of Shealtiel and the first governor after the exiles had returned from Babylon to Judah. He, with the priest Joshua, led in the reconstruction of the Jerusalem Temple by the word of the Lord which had come through the prophet Haggai. The Lord said of Zerubbabel, "Tell Zerubbabel governor of Judah that I will shake the heavens and the earth. I will overturn royal thrones and shatter the power of the foreign kingdoms. I will overthrow chariots and their drivers; horses and their riders will fall, each by the sword of his brother. 'On that day,' declares the LORD Almighty, 'I will take you, my servant Zerubbabel son of Shealtiel,' declares the Lord, 'and I will make you like my signet ring, for I have chosen you,' declares the LORD Almighty." (Haggai 2:21-23)

[MATT 1:13] **Abiud** (A-buy-u) — Father of Eliakim

*Scripture does not give any details of his life or person.*

[MATT 1:13] **Eliakim** (E-lie-a-kim) — Father of Azor

*Scripture does not give any details of his life or person.*

[MATT 1:14] **Azor** (Ai-zor) — Father of Zadok

*Scripture does not give any details of his life or person.*

[MATT 1:14] **Zadok** (Zay-dock) — Father of Achim

*Scripture does not give any details of his life or person.*

[MATT 1:14] **Achim** (Ai-Kim) — Father of Eliud

*Scripture does not give any details of his life or person.*

[MATT 1:15] **Eliud** (El-lie-oo) — Father of Eleazar

*Scripture does not give any details of his life or person.*

[MATT 1:15] **Eleazar** (El-ee-ai-zar) — Father of Matthan

*Scripture does not give any details of his life or person.*

[MATT 1:15] **Matthan** (Math-an) — Father of Jacob

*Scripture does not give any details of his life or person.*

[MATT 1:16] **Jacob** — Father of Joseph

[MATT 1:16] **Joseph** — Husband of Mary

[MATT 1:16] **Mary** — Mother of Jesus

[MATT 1:16] **Jesus**