

# Luke 3:33

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

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,

## Analysis

---

**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**—The genealogy now reaches Judah (Ἰούδα), Jacob's fourth son through whom the messianic promise would flow (Genesis 49:10: "The scepter shall not depart from Judah"). Phares (Perez, Φάρεϛ) was born to Judah through Tamar (Genesis 38), another scandalous inclusion involving deception and unconventional circumstances—yet God's redemptive plan continued.

Esrom (Hezron, Ἑσρώμ) and Aram (Ram, Ἀράμ) connect the patriarchal period to the judges' era. Aminadab (Ἀμιναδάβ) was father-in-law of Aaron (Exodus 6:23), linking Judah's kingly line to Levi's priestly line—both converging in Jesus, the ultimate priest-king after Melchizedek's order (Hebrews 7:1-3).

## Historical Context

---

These ancestors lived during Israel's Egyptian bondage and exodus (1446 BC traditional dating). Aminadab's generation witnessed God's redemptive acts: the plagues, Passover, Red Sea crossing, and Sinai covenant. Their faithfulness preserved the Judahite line that would produce both David and ultimately Jesus.

## Related Passages

---

**Genesis 1:1** — Creation of heavens and earth

**Colossians 1:16** — All things created through Christ

## Study Questions

---

1. How does the inclusion of Tamar's scandalous account in Messiah's lineage demonstrate God's redemptive use of broken circumstances?
2. What does the convergence of kingly and priestly lines in Jesus teach about His multifaceted mediatorial role?
3. How should Jesus's connection to both exodus generation and David's kingdom inform your understanding of the 'greater exodus' in His ministry?

## Interlinear Text

---

τοῦ G3588	Ἀμιναδάβ Which was the son of Aminadab G284	τοῦ G3588	Ἀράμ, which was the son of Aram G689	τοῦ G3588
	Ἑσρὼν which was the son of Esrom G2074	τοῦ G3588	Φάρες which was the son of Phares G5329	τοῦ G3588
	Ἰούδα which was the son of Juda G2455			