

Matthew 1:12

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And after they were brought to Babylon, Jechonias begat Salathiel; and Salathiel begat Zorobabel;

Analysis

The genealogy continues even through the exile, demonstrating that God's promises are not nullified by human failure or divine judgment. These obscure names during Israel's lowest point show that God was still sovereignly working toward the Messiah. Faith clings to God's promises even when circumstances seem to contradict them.

Historical Context

This covers the period of Babylonian exile (586-539 BC) and the Persian period (539-333 BC), when Judah existed as a subject people without political independence. Yet God was preserving the lineage of the King of kings.

Related Passages

Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

Study Questions

1. How does God's faithfulness during Israel's exile encourage believers facing dark providences?

2. What does this teach about trusting God's promises when visible circumstances seem contrary to them?

Interlinear Text

Μετὰ δὲ τὴν μετοικεσίαν Βαβυλῶνος Ἰεχονίας
after And G3588 they were brought to Babylon Jechonias
G3326 G1161 G3350 G897 G2423

ἐγένυνησεν τὸν Σαλαθιὴλ Σαλαθιὴλ δὲ ἐγένυνησεν τὸν
begat G3588 Salathiel Salathiel And begat G3588
G1080 G4528 G4528 G1161 G1080

Zoroþáþel

Zorobabel

G2216

Additional Cross-References

1 Chronicles 3:17 (Parallel theme): And the sons of Jeconiah; Assir, Salathiel his son,

Ezra 3:2 (Parallel theme): Then stood up Jeshua the son of Jozadak, and his brethren the priests, and Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel, and his brethren, and builded the altar of the God of Israel, to offer burnt offerings thereon, as it is written in the law of Moses the man of God.