

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		they were brought	to Babylon	Jechonias	
G3326	G1161	G3588	G3350	G897	G2423	
ἐγέννησεν	τὸν	Σαλαθιῆλ	Σαλαθιῆλ	δὲ	ἐγέννησεν	τὸν
begat		Salathiel	Salathiel	And	begat	
G1080	G3588	G4528	G4528	G1161	G1080	G3588
Ζοροβάβελ						
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.