Matthew 1:2

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

> Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren;

Analysis

This genealogy traces Christ's legal lineage through Joseph, establishing Jesus as the rightful heir to David's throne and Abraham's covenant. The Greek 'egennesen' (begat) emphasizes the historical reality of the incarnation, refuting any notion of a merely spiritual Christ. God's sovereign providence is evident in preserving this royal line through centuries of judgment and exile.

Historical Context

Written for a Jewish audience, Matthew begins with Abraham to demonstrate Jesus fulfills God's covenant promises. The genealogy spans approximately 2000 years from Abraham to Christ, showing God's faithfulness across generations.

Related Passages

Romans 10:9 — Confession and belief for salvation

John 3:16 — God's love and salvation

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

Revelation 20:12 — Judgment according to deeds

Study Questions

1. How does Christ's genealogy demonstrate God's faithfulness to His covenant promises?
2. What does this historical record teach us about God's sovereignty over human history?

Interlinear Text

Ἀβραὰμ	ἐγέννησεν	τὸν	Ἰσαὰκ	Ἰσαὰκ	δὲ	ἐγέννησεν	τὸν
Abraham	begat		Isaac	Isaac	and	begat	
G11	G1080	G3588	G2464	G2464	G1161	G1080	G3588

Ἰακὼβ	Ἰακὼβ	δὲ	ἐγέννησεν	τὸν	Ἰούδαν	καὶ	τοὺς
Jacob	Jacob	and	begat		Judas	and	
G2384	G2384	G1161	G1080	G3588	G2455	G2532	G3588

ἀδελφοὺς	αὐτοῦ
brethren	his
G80	G846

Additional Cross-References

Acts 7:8 (References Abraham): And he gave him the covenant of circumcision: and so Abraham begat Isaac, and circumcised him the eighth day; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat the twelve patriarchs.

Genesis 25:26 (Parallel theme): And after that came his brother out, and his hand took hold on Esau's heel; and his name was called Jacob: and Isaac was threescore years old when she bare them.