

His Coming—A Savior is Born The Birth of the Messiah (Part 22)

1. The Promise of the Birth of John the Baptist (Lk. 1:5-25)
 2. The Annunciation (Lk. 1:26-38)
 3. Mary's Visit to Elizabeth (Lk. 1:39-56)
 4. The Birth of John the Baptist (Lk. 1:57-80)
 5. The Genealogy of Jesus (Lk. 3:23-28; Mt. 1:2-17)
- The Genealogy of Jesus (Lk. 3:23-38; Mt. 1:1-17)
 - The Gospel and Genealogical Accuracy
 - Witnessed to Theologically
 - Recognized Historically
 - Applied in Preaching
 - Affirmed by the Angels
 - The Jews and Genealogical Accuracy
 - Seen in Election
 - Seen in the Law of the Kinsmen Redeemer
 - Seen in the Law of Levirate Marriage
 - Seen in Messianic Prophecy
- I. The Structure of the Genealogies
 - A. The Nature of the Genealogies
 - Taken from the Same Source
 - Crafted to Fit Their Theme

Matthew employs selected events from the life of Christ bolstered by numerous Old Testament quotes in order to demonstrate to a primarily Jewish audience that Jesus Christ is the promised Messiah of the Old Testament, and assure them that although the Jewish nation rejected and killed their Messiah that He continues the kingdom program of God.

Luke composes a well ordered historical account of the life and ministry of Jesus, the Jewish Messiah, in order to present to a predominately Gentle audience that Jesus Christ is the divine Son of Man who was rejected by the Jews with the result that Gentiles could now also experience the salvation of God.

- B. The Differences between the Genealogies
 - Their Order
 - Their Design
 - Their Focus
 - Their Unique Inclusions