

St. Matthew

First Series

1. Abraham
2. Isaac
3. Jacob
4. Judah
5. Perez
6. Hezron
7. Ram
8. Amminadab
9. Nahashon
10. Salmon
11. Boaz
12. Obed
13. Jesse
14. David (1008 – 968)

Second Series

1. Solomon (by Bathsheba - *I Chr 3:5*) (968-928)
2. Rehoboam (928-911)
3. Abijah (911-908)
4. Asa (908-867)
5. Jehoshaphat (867-851)
6. Joram (851-843)
- * **Ahaziah** (843-842)
- * **Jehoash** (842-836)
- * **Amaziah** (799-786)
7. Uzziah (786-758)
8. Jotham (758-742)
9. Ahaz (742-726)
10. Hezekiah (726-697)
11. Manasseh (697-642)
12. Amos (Amon) (642-640)
13. Josiah (640-609)
- * **Jehoiakim** (*I Chr 3:15*) (608-598)
14. Jechoniah (Jehoiachin) into exile (598- 597)

Third Series

1. Jechoniah (Jehoiachin) into exile (598- 597)
2. **(Pedaiah) Shealtiel (I Chron 3:17)**

(Greek - Salathiel)

Heir of David's throne

through Jeconiah

(by adoption).

Son of David through Neri

(by natural descent).

(*I Chr 3:17*)

3. Zerubbabel (Ezra 3:2) (Governor of Judah after the Exile)

4. Abiud
5. Eliakim
6. Azor
7. Zadok
8. Achim
9. Eliud
10. Eleazar
11. Matthan
12. Jacob
13. Joseph
14. Jesus

St. Luke

Third Series

56. Abraham
55. Isaac
54. Jacob
53. Judah
52. Perez
51. Hezron
50. Ram
49. Amminadab
48. Nahashon
47. Salmon
46. Boaz
45. Obed
44. Jesse
43. David

Second Series

42. Nathan (by Bathsheba - *I Chr 3:5*)
41. Mattatha
40. Menna
39. Melea
38. Eliakim
37. Jonam
36. Joseph
35. Judah
34. Simeon
33. Levi
32. Matthat
31. Jorim
30. Eliezer
29. Joshua
28. Er
27. Elmadam
26. Cosam
25. Addi
24. Melchi
23. Neri
22. **(Pedaiah) Shealtiel (I Chron 3:17)**

First Series

21. Zerubbabel (Ezra 3:2) (Governor of Judah after the Exile)

20. Rhesa
19. Joanan
18. Joda
17. Josech
16. Semein
15. Mattathias
14. Maath
13. Naggai
12. Esli
11. Nahum
10. Amos
9. Mattathias
8. Joseph
7. Jannai
6. Melchi
5. Levi
4. Mathat
3. Heli
2. (Joseph)
1. Jesus

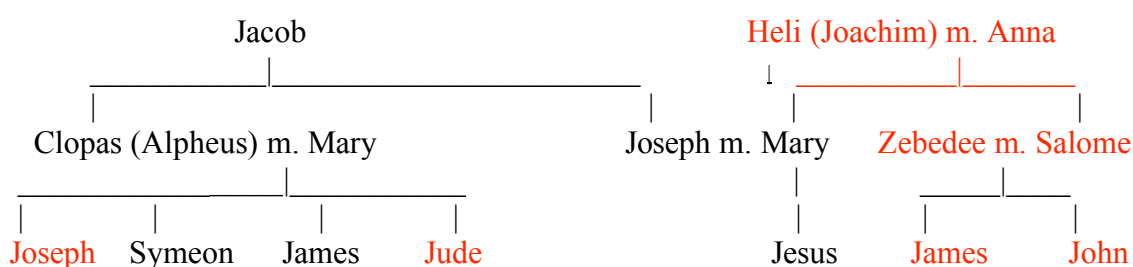
The Jerusalem Talmud states that Mary was the daughter of Heli (Haggigah, Book 77, 4). Heli was Mary's father and Joseph was his son-in-law according to modern reckoning. But this designation "son" instead of "son-in-law" was common in those days. It was not an error.

Although some of the early Church Fathers perceived that this was Mary's pedigree, they did not apparently make the discovery that in the Talmud, Jewish tradition held that Mary was the daughter of Heli (Beth-Heli).⁽²⁸⁾ Early Christian writers held that Mary was the daughter of **Joiakim and Anna**. But the name **Joiakim** is interchangeable with **Eliakim**, as 2 Chronicles 36:4 shows, and **Eli or Heli** is an abridgment of **Eliakim**. It is thus quite possible that the early Christian tradition is in perfect harmony with that of the Jewish people themselves whose knowledge would be based on temple records.

Joiakim -> Eliakim -> Eli -> Heli

Hegesippus, (c. 110 – c. 180)

After the martyrdom of James (AD 62) and the conquest of Jerusalem which immediately followed (AD 70), it is said that those apostles and disciples of the Lord that were still living came together from all directions with those that were related to the Lord according to the flesh (for the majority of them were still alive) to take counsel as to who was worthy to succeed James. They all with one consent pronounced Symeon, the son of Clopas of who the Gospel also make mention, to be worth of the Episcopal throne of that parish. He was a cousin, as they say of the Savior . . . Clopas was a brother of Joseph.



1. Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary and *brother of James and Joses and Judas and Simon . . .?*" (Mark 6:3, Matthew 13:55).
2. There were women looking on from afar, among whom were Mary Magdalene, *and Mary the mother of James the younget (ho mikros) and of Joses, . . .*" (Mark 15:40, Matthew 27:56).
3. **James, the son of Mary, brother of Joseph (or Joses)** --. Probably the son of Clopas (John 19:25) where "Mary the wife of Clopas", as married women are commonly distinguished by the addition of their husband's name.
4. **James, the son of Alpheus, Apostle** -- Matthew 10:3; Mark 3:18; Luke 6:15; Acts 1:13. It is commonly admitted, that **Clopas** and **Alpheus** are merely different transcriptions of the same Aramaic word **Halphai**.
5. **James, the brother of Jude** -- Jude 1:1. Most Catholic commentators identify Jude with the "Judas Jacobi", the "brother of James" (Luke 6:16; Acts 1:13), called thus because his brother James was better known than himself in the primitive Church.
6. **James, the brother of the Lord** --; Galatians 1:19. Without a shadow of doubt, he must be identified with the James of Galatians 2:2 and 2:9; Acts 12:17, 15:13 sqq. and 21:18; and I Corinthians 15:7.

The Sons of Zebedee

Salome (mentioned by Mark), also called "the mother of Zebedee's sons" by Matthew and "His [Jesus'] mother's sister" by John. With Salome and Mary being sisters, their children —Jesus, son of Mary, and the disciples James and John, sons of Salome and Zebedee— were first cousins.

This relationship sheds light on the incident in Matthew 20:21, where "the mother of the sons of Zebedee" asked that her sons, James and John, be given the two most prominent positions in Christ's Kingdom. The request seems quite audacious—but then we realize that the requester was Jesus' aunt, making the request on behalf of His two cousins.

The 5 women of Matthew's genealogy:

God doesn't choose according to righteousness under the Mosaic Law. Matthew takes great care to point this out in his genealogical record by purposely including the names of 5 women through whom the Messiah came - 4 of whom would have been 'disqualified' if God's calling depended upon the righteousness of the Law:

1- Tamar, Mat.1:3:

Tamar is a Canaanite woman wife of Judah's eldest son, Er (Ge.38:1-7).

Gen 38:11-30 informs us that Judah's daughter-in-law, deprived of a promised husband (the last of Judah's sons), **impersonated a harlot**. She enticed Judah (her father-in-law) to lie with her and from that illicit union came two sons - Perez and Zerah. And from Perez sprung Boaz, David and ultimately the Jesus.

2- Rahab, Mat.1:5:

Rahab was known as **'the harlot'** (Joshua 2:1).

Because Rahab had given friendly welcome to the spies, she'd exercised faith in the spies' God (Heb 11:31). She believed that Jehovah was about to destroy Jericho and give Israel Canaan, so she petitioned the spies to spare her (Joshua 2:9-13).

Having entered into a covenant agreement with her (Joshua 2:14,17-20), she tied a red cord in the window, demonstrating her faith (belief in action) and was saved by Jehovah who didn't let her habitation in the wall be destroyed (Joshua 6:25)... and she became the mother (ancestor) of Christ.

3- Ruth, Mat.1:5:

Ruth was a Moabitess, **a gentile**, a pagan (Ruth 1:4)

From her marriage union with Boaz, David came and the greater Son of David, Jesus. David, strictly speaking, was the third generation from Ruth,

4- Bathsheba, Mat.1:6:

She had **adultery** with King David (2S.11:4).

- Solomon, her son with David, was the ancestor of Joseph (Mat.1:7)... the "legal father" of Jesus.

- Nathan, the other son with David, was the ancestor of Virgin Mary (Lk.3:31)... the "real mother" of Jesus, thus avoiding the Jeconiah curse.

5- Virgin Mary, Mat.1:16: She is the Mother of Jesus, "the most blessed among women" proclaims the Bible (Lk.1:42), the one who "all generations shall call blessed" (Lk.1:48, Ps.45:17).

The Jeconiah Curse:

In the genealogy in Matthew 1, notice one name, **Jeconiah (Jechonias)**, in verse 11. If Joseph had been Jesus' father according to the flesh, He could never have occupied the throne, for God's word barred the way. There had been **a curse** on this royal line since the days of Jeconiah. In Jeremiah 22:30 we read, *Thus says the Lord: write this man down as childless, a man who shall not prosper in his days: for none of his descendants shall prosper, sitting on the throne of David, and ruling any more in Judah.* Joseph was in the line of this curse. Hence, if Jesus had been Joseph's son, He could not have sat on David's throne.

But we find another genealogy of Jesus in **Luke 3. This is Mary's line, back to David, through Nathan, not Jeconiah** (Luke 3:31)... If Virgin Mary would not have been virgin, the whole genealogy of Jesus in Mat.1 and Lk.3 would have been a farce... but Virgin Mary was indeed a Virgin, and Jesus was not conceived by Joseph but by the Holy Spirit in person (Lk.1:35, Mat.1:18-25). **Mary Virgin**

Joseph was the "legal father" of Jesus, the "adopted father", but not the "natural father".

Every man has two genealogies: One through his father and another through his mother... being Mary a virgin, the genealogy of Jesus is very special.