Supplemental Notes:

The Gospel
of
Matthew

compiled
by
Chuck Missler

Acknowledgments

These notes have been assembled from speaking notes and related materials which had been compiled from a number of classic and contemporary commentaries and other sources detailed in the bibliography, as well as other articles and publications of Koinonia House. While we have attempted to include relevant end notes and other references, we apologize for any errors or oversights.

The complete recordings of the sessions, as well as supporting diagrams, maps, etc., are also available in various audiovisual formats from the publisher.

Audio Listing

Introduction and Chapter 1

Introduction and Background. The Birth of Jesus Christ.

Matthew

Matthew

Matthew

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Audio Listing

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The Gospel of Matthew: Session 1
Introduction & Matthew 1

Is the Canon Complete? The Old Testament ended with:

- Unexplained Ceremonies   (Sacrificial Rituals)
- Unachieved Purposes   (Covenants)
- Unappeased Longings   (Poetical books)
- Unfulfilled Prophecies   (over 7,000…)

The Key

Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me!

John 5:39

Emmaus Road

And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself.

Luke 24:27

The New Testament

Historical Books		**5**
The Gospels	4	
Acts	1	
Interpretive Letters		**21**
Paul's Epistles	14*	
Hebrew Christian Epistles	7	
The Revelation		**1**
		27

The Old Testament was compiled over several thousand years; the New Testament was compiled *within one lifetime:* The Four Gospels (Luke in two volumes) and the Pauline Corpus (and other epistles) were circulated with LXX for instruction & worship—Luke and Paul *rely* on contemporary eyewitnesses!

Conspicuous NT Omissions

- Nero's persecutions after 64 A.D. • Execution of James, 62 A.D.
- Jewish Revolt against Romans, 66 A.D. • The Destruction of Jerusalem, 70 A.D.

The "Jesus Papyri"

A segment of the Greek text of Matthew's Gospel appears to have been dated *before* 66 A.D. Three fragments, with text on both sides (codices = pages), a total of 24 lines, contains a segment of Matthew 26:23, 31 (corresponds to the *Textus Receptus*).
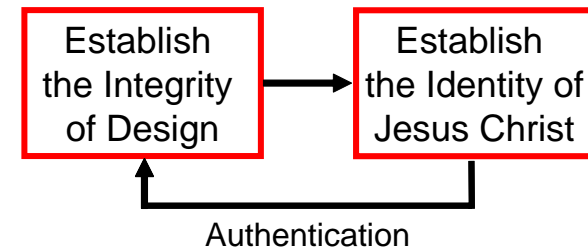
Technology to the Rescue

A Scanning Laser Microscope can differentiate between 20 μmeter layers of the papyrus, measuring the height and the depth of ink, as well as the angle of the stylus used by the scribe. Dr. Carsten Thiede, using a scanning laser microscope, and comparing with four other manuscripts—at Qumran (dated to 58 A.D.); at Herculaneum (dated prior to 79 A.D.); at Masada (dated to between 73-74 A.D.); and at the Egyptian town of Oxyrynchus (65-66 A.D.)—has concluded that this is either an original of Matthew's Gospel, or an immediate copy, written while Matthew and the other disciples and other eyewitnesses were still alive.

Integrated Design

These 66 separate books, penned by over 40 different individuals over several thousand years, evidences a design that anticipates, in detail, events *before* they happen, from *outside* our time domain!

Epistemological Approach

Authentication Codes?

An automatic security monitor, watching over every single letter of the text, that doesn't rust or wear out, running continually over several thousand years… the Fingerprint signature of the Author; a non-compromiseable design. For instance, "sevens" in the Bible occur in over 600 passages; some overt, some structural, and some hidden. Are these underlying Heptadic structures uesd as a signature?

Design Challenge: A Genealogy

- The number of words must be divisible by 7, evenly.
- The number of letters must also be divisible by 7, evenly.
- The number of vowels and the number of consonants must also be divisible by 7.
- The number of words that begin with a vowel must be divisible by 7.
- The number of words that begin with a consonant must be divisible by 7.
- The number of words that occur more than once must be divisible by 7.
- The number of words that occur in more than one form must be divisible by 7.
- The number of words that occur in only one form must be divisible by 7.
- The number of nouns shall be divisible by 7.
- Only 7 words shall not be nouns.
- The number of names shall be divisible by 7.
- Only 7 other kinds of nouns are permitted.
- The number of male names shall be divisible by 7.
- The number of generations shall be divisible by 7.

This is the genealogy of Jesus Christ as found in Matthew 1:1-11 (in Greek)!

Greek Alphanumerics

α	1	ι	10	ρ	100
β	2	κ	20	σ ς	200
γ	3	λ	30	τ	300
δ	4	μ	40	υ	400
ε	5	ν	50	φ	500
ς*	6	ξ	60	χ	600
ζ	7	ο	70	ψ	700
η	8	π	80	ω	800
θ	9	$_Q$*	90	§*	900

*Vau (6), koppa (90), and samsi (900), later became extinct.

Heptadic Structures

- Vocabulary: 72 words
- Gematrical values:

Total:	42,364	=	7 x	6,052
α – β	9,821	=	7 x	1,403
γ – δ	1,904	=	7 x	272
ε – ξ	3,703	=	7 x	529
θ – ρ	19,264	=	7 x	2,752
σ – χ	7,672	=	7 x	1,096

Remainder of Chapter 1 (Versus 18 – 25

161 words:	7 x 23
105 forms:	7 x 15
77 vocabulary:	7 x 11

Words of the Angel:

28 words:	7 x 4
value: 52,605	7 x 7,515
35 forms:	7 x 5
value: 65,429	7 x 9347

Chances of Multiples of 7

For 2	$7^2 = (7 \times 7)$	49
For 3	$7^3 = (7 \times 7 \times 7)$	343
For 4	$7^4 = (7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7)$	2,401
For 5	7^5	16,807
For 6	7^6	117,649
For 7	7^7	823,543
For 8	7^8	5,764,801
For 9	7^9	40,353,607

7^9 chances = 40,353,607 attempts @ average of 10 minutes/attempt = 403,536,070 minutes or *3,362 years*!

(It gets worse…)

Chances of Multiples of 7

For 2	$7^2 = (7 \times 7)$	49
For 3	$7^3 = (7 \times 7 \times 7)$	343
For 4	$7^4 = (7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7)$ etc.	2,401
For 5	7^5	16,807
For 6	7^6	117,649
For 7	7^7	823,543
For 8	7^8	5,764,801
For 9	7^9	40,353,607
For 10	7^{10}	282,475,249
For 11	7^{11}	1,977,326,743
For 12	7^{12}	13,841,287,201
For 13	7^{13}	96,889,010,047
For 14	7^{14}	678,223,072,849
For 15	7^{15}	4,747,561,509,943
For 16	7^{16}	33,232,930,569,601
For 17	7^{17}	232,630,513,987,207
For 18	7^{18}	1,628,413,597,910,449
For 19	7^{19}	11,398,895,185,373,143
For 20	7^{20}	79,792,266,297,612,001
For 21	7^{21}	558,545,864,083,284,007
For 22	7^{22}	3,909,821,048,582,988,049
For 23	7^{23}	27,368,747,340,080,916,343
For 24	7^{24}	191,581,231,380,566,414,401
For 25	7^{25}	1,341,068,619,663,964,900,807
For 26	7^{26}	9,387,480,337,647,754,305,649
For 27	7^{27}	65,712,362,363,534,280,139,543
For 28	7^{28}	459,986,536,544,739,960,976,801
For 29	7^{29}	3,219,905,755,813,179,726,837,607
For 30	7^{30}	22,539,340,290,692,258,087,863,249
For 31	7^{31}	157,775,382,034,845,806,615,042,743
For 32	7^{32}	1,104,427,674,243,920,646,305,299,201
For 33	7^{33}	7,730,993,719,707,444,524,137,094,407
For 34	7^{34}	54,116,956,037,952,111,668,959,660,849

Still want to try?
- $7^{34} = \sim5.4 \times 10^{28}$ tries would be needed.
- There are $\sim3.15 \times 10^7$ sec/year; 400 million tries per second?
- At 4×10^8 tries/sec, it would take about 4.3×10^{12} computer-years:
  = 1,000,000 supercomputers 4,300,000 years?

And that's with only 34 distinctive features of sevens; Panin has identified 75!

Dr. Ivan Panin

The numeric structure of the Bible has been much studied and the subject of numerous volumes in the past, but none are more provocative than the works of Dr. Ivan Panin.

Ivan Panin was born in Russia on December 12, 1855. Having participated in plots against the Czar at an early age, he was exiled and after spending some years in study in Germany, came to the United States and entered Harvard University. After graduation in 1882, he converted from agnosticism to Christianity.

In 1890 he discovered some of the phenomenal mathematical design underlying both the Greek text of the New Testament and the Hebrew text of the Old Testament. He was to devote over 50 years of his life painstakingly—and exhausting his health—exploring the numerical structure of the Scriptures, generating over 43,000 detailed hand-penned pages of analysis. He went on to be with the Lord in his 87th year, on October 30, 1942.

Unique Vocabularies?

Vocabulary unique to Matthew occurs 42 times (7 x 6) with 126 letters (7 x 18). How could *this* have been organized? Prior agreement with other authors? Or was this Gospel written *last*? Verbal inspiration: every letter guided by One Mind, supernaturally…

Inter-Testament Heptadic Bridges

	OT	+ NT	= Total	
"Hallelujah"	24	4	28	7 x 4
"Hosanna"	1	6	7	7 x 1
"Shepherd"	12	9	21	7 x 3
"Jehovah Sabaoth"	285	2	287	7 x 41
"Corban"	82	2	84	7 x 12
"Milk"	44	5	49	7 x 7
"Isaac"	112	14	126	7 x 18
"Aaron"	443	5	448	7 x 64
"Abaddon"	6	1	7	7 x 1
"Christ at the right hand of God"	2	19	21	7 x 3
"After Melchizedek"	1	6	7	7 x 1
"Stone ...refused...headstone..."	1	6	7	7 x 1
"Love thy neighbor as thyself"	1	6	7	7 x 1
"Uncircumcision of the heart"	6	1	7	7 x 1

Introduction to the Book of Matthew

Events unique to Matthew: No less than *60 Old Testament references*—NONE in Luke, John, or Mark. Matthew was a Levite: His interest was to present Jesus as the Meshiach of Israel; His credentials are that He fulfilled prophecy. The following are unique to Matthew's Gospel.

His Childhood

1)	Visit of the Magi	Mt 2:1-15
2)	Massacre at Bethlehem	Mt 2:16-18
3)	Flight to Egypt	Mt 2:19-22
4)	Return into Nazareth	Mt 2:23

Ten Parables

1)	The Tares	Mt 13:24-30
2)	The Hidden Treasures	Mt 13:44
3)	The Pearl	Mt 13:45
4)	The Dragnet	Mt 13:47
5)	The Unmerciful Servant	Mt 18:23-35
6)	The Laborers in the Vineyard	Mt 20:1-16
7)	The Two Sons	Mt 21:28-32
8)	The Marriage of the King's Son	Mt 22:1-14
9)	The Ten Virgins	Mt 25:1-13
10)	The Talents	Mt 25:14-46

Two Miracles

1)	The Two Blind Men	Mt 20:30-34
2)	The Coin in the Fish's mouth	Mt 17:24-27

Nine Special Discourses

Matthew knew shorthand! It was required of a customs official (Mt 9).

1)	The Sermon on the Mount	Mt 5-7
2)	The Invitation to the Weary	Mt 11:28-30
3)	Idle Words	Mt 12:36-37
4)	The Revelation to Peter	Mt 16:17-19
5)	Humility and Forgiveness	Mt 18:15-35
6)	Rejection of that Generation	Mt 21:43
7)	The Eight Woes	Mt 23

8)	The Prophecy on Olivet	Mt 24:1-25:46
9)	The Commission and Promise	Mt 28:18-20

Six Events of Final Week

1)	Conspiracy and Suicide of Judas	Mt 26:14-1627:3-11
2)	The Dream of Pilate's Wife	Mt 27:19
3)	Resurrection of Saints (after His Resurrection)	Mt 27:52, 53
4)	Suggested Plot about His Body	Mt 27:62-64
5)	The Watch at the Sepulcher	Mt 27:65-66
6)	Earthquake Resurrection morning	Mt 28:2

Matthew 1: The Birth of Jesus Christ

1] The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham.

"Father" and "son" in Hebrew does not mean adjacently (they have no word for grandfather, or grandson). Matthew is laying down the claim to throne of David, the legal line of Jesus. Matthew begins his genealogy with the first Jew: Abraham.

2] Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren;

3] And Judas begat Phares and Zara of Thamar; and Phares begat Esrom; and Esrom begat Aram;

"Tamar": Cf. Gen 38 (Perez and Zerah are the illegitimate offspring of Tamar by Judah when he thought she was a prostitute and lay with her.)

"Perez": 10 generations to David (Ruth 4:18-22). In Leviticus an illegitimate son prohibits inheritance until the 10th generation.
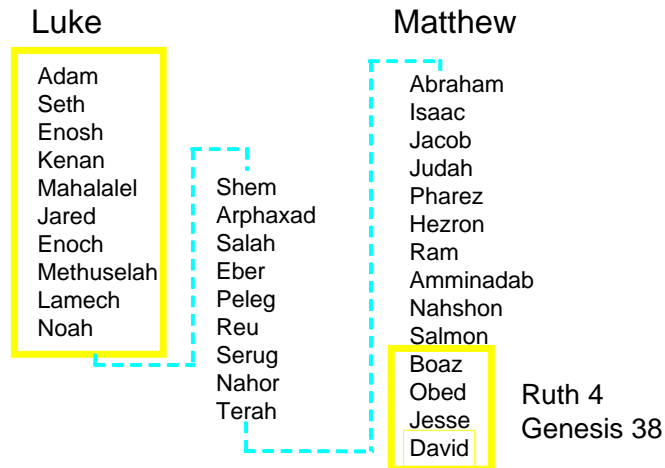
The Design of the Gospels

	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
Presents as:	Messiah	Servant	Son of Man	Son of God
Genealogy:	Abraham	--	Adam	Eternal
	(Legal)		(Blood line)	(Preexistence)

4] And Aram begat Aminadab; and Aminadab begat Naasson; and Naasson begat Salmon;

5] And Salmon begat Booz of Rachab; and Booz begat Obed of Ruth; and Obed begat Jesse;

6] And Jesse begat David the king; and David the king begat Solomon of her *that had been the wife* of Urias;

Rahab: of Joshua's time. Thus, Boaz had a Gentile mother, Rahab! [Note: Rachab (Mishnah... of Zarad?) reestablishing the line from Judah…cf. Ruth 4:18-22; Genesis 38.]

The Genealogies

Luke   Matthew

Adam   Abraham
Seth   Isaac
Enosh   Jacob
Kenan   Shem   Judah
Mahalalel   Arphaxad Pharez
Jared   Salah   Hezron
Enoch   Eber   Ram
Methuselah   Peleg   Amminadab
Lamech   Reu   Nahshon
Noah   Serug   Salmon
               Nahor   Boaz
               Terah   Obed   Ruth 4
                        Jesse   Genesis 38
                        David

The Book of Ruth (Synopsis)

- "In the days the judges ruled…"
- The Ultimate Love Story.
  - At the literary level.
  - At the prophetic, personal level.
- One of the most significant books for *the Church*.
  - The Role of the Kinsman-Redeemer.
  - Essential Pre-requisite to Revelation.

The Tenth Man

Adam	Shem	Isaac
Seth	Arphaxad	Jacob
Enosh	Salah	Judah
Kenan	Eber	Pharez
Mahalalel	Peleg	Hezron
Jared	Reu	Ram
Enoch	Serug	Amminadab
Methuselah	Nahor	Nahshon
Lamech	Terah	Salman
Noah	Abraham	Boaz

The Strange Prophecy

And let thy house be like the house of Pharez, whom Tamar bare unto Judah, of the seed which the LORD shall give theeof this young woman.

Ruth 4:12

A bastard shall not enter into the congregation of the LORD; even to his tenth generation shall he not enter into the congregation of the LORD.

Deuteronomy 23:2

Cf. Judah's inadvertent incestuous relationship with Tamar…

1) Perez 2) Hezron 3) Ram 4) Amminadab 5) Nahshon 6) Salmon 7) Boaz 8) Obed 9) Jesse 10) David! This final part of the story provides the significance of the whole account...

Genesis 38: Judah's Sin With Tamar

1] And it came to pass at that time, that Judah went down from his brethren, and turned in to a certain Adullamite, whose name *was* Hirah.

2] And Judah saw there a daughter of a certain Canaanite, whose name *was* Shuah; and he took her, and went in unto her.

3] And she conceived, and bare a son; and he called his name Er.

Judah, who had suggested that the brothers sell Joseph to the Ishmaelites (Gen 37:26-27), then left and stayed in Adullum (about 15 miles NW of Hebron) and married a pagan Canaanite woman. This marriage to a Canaanite almost ruined Judah's family. Intermarriage with the Canaanites had been avoided earlier (Gen 34), but not here.

4] And she conceived again, and bare a son; and she called his name Onan.

5] And she yet again conceived, and bare a son; and called his name Shelah: and he was at Chezib, when she bare him.

6] And Judah took a wife for Er his firstborn, whose name *was* Tamar.

7] And Er, Judah's firstborn, was wicked in the sight of the LORD; and the LORD slew him.

They had three sons, Er, Onan, and Shelah. Two died without leaving children. Judah promised Tamar, who had been the wife of the brothers, one after the other, that she should have his third son, Shelah, for a husband, when he came of the right age. The family line must not die out.

8] And Judah said unto Onan, Go in unto thy brother's wife, and marry her, and raise up seed to thy brother.

9] And Onan knew that the seed should not be his; and it came to pass, when he went in unto his brother's wife, that he spilled *it* on the ground, lest that he should give seed to his brother.

10] And the thing which he did displeased the LORD: wherefore he slew him also.

"displeased...": Heb. "was evil in the eyes of the Lord."

By the custom of the levirate law of marriage, the second son, Onan, was to marry Tamar, the widow of his brother, and raise up offspring for his brother. However, Onan repeatedly used that law for sexual gratification. He took advantage of the situation, but refused the responsibility that went with it. So God took his life too.

Levirate Marriage

- from Latin *levir,* "husband's brother."
- Codified in the *Torah* (Deut 25:5-10).
- The role of the *Goel*
  – The Kinsman-Redeemer (Ruth 1-4).
  – The Ultimate Redemption (Rev 5).

11] Then said Judah to Tamar his daughter in law, Remain a widow at thy father's house, till Shelah my son be grown: for he said, Lest peradventure he die also, as his brethren *did*. And Tamar went and dwelt in her father's house.

12] And in process of time the daughter of Shuah Judah's wife died; and Judah was comforted, and went up unto his sheepshearers to Timnath, he and his friend Hirah the Adullamite.

In view of the situation, Judah refused to give his third son Shelah to Tamar, Er's widow. Shelah was not yet grown up (and even later when he was, Judah still refused; v. 14). Sheep shearer season, which occurs in Palestine towards the end of March, was spent in more than usual hilarity, and the wealthiest masters invited their friends, as well as treated their servants, to sumptuous entertainments. Accordingly, it is said, Judah was accompanied by his friend Hirah.

13] And it was told Tamar, saying, Behold thy father in law goeth up to Timnath to shear his sheep.

14] And she put her widow's garments off from her, and covered her with a vail, and wrapped herself, and sat in an open place, which *is* by the way to Timnath; for she saw that Shelah was grown, and she was not given unto him to wife.

15] When Judah saw her, he thought her *to be* an harlot; because she had covered her face.

Tamar felt she would have to take matters into her own hands if she were to be granted the rights of the levirate custom. Pretending to be one of the *kedeshot* (religious prostitutes), she tricked Judah into having illicit relations with her.

16] And he turned unto her by the way, and said, Go to, I pray thee, let me come in unto thee; (for he knew not that she *was* his daughter in law.) And she said, What wilt thou give me, that thou mayest come in unto me?

17] And he said, I will send *thee* a kid from the flock. And she said, Wilt thou give *me* a pledge, till thou send *it*?

18] And he said, What pledge shall I give thee? And she said, Thy signet, and thy bracelets, and thy staff that *is* in thine hand. And he gave *it* her, and came in unto her, and she conceived by him.

19] And she arose, and went away, and laid by her vail from her, and put on the garments of her widowhood.

In pledge that he would send a goat for payment, he left his seal (which hung suspended from a cord around his neck) and his staff with her. Bracelets, including armlets, were worn by men as well as women among the *Hebrews*. But the *Hebrew* word here rendered "bracelets," is everywhere else translated "lace" or "ribbon."

20] And Judah sent the kid by the hand of his friend the Adullamite, to receive *his* pledge from the woman's hand: but he found her not.

21] Then he asked the men of that place, saying, Where *is* the harlot, that *was* openly by the way side? And they said, There was no harlot in this *place*.

22] And he returned to Judah, and said, I cannot find her; and also the men of the place said, *that* there was no harlot in this *place*.

When he tried to retrieve them through his friend Hirah (cf. v. 1), the girl was nowhere to be found.

23] And Judah said, Let her take *it* to her, lest we be shamed: behold, I sent this kid, and thou hast not found her.

24] And it came to pass about three months after, that it was told Judah, saying, Tamar thy daughter in law hath played the harlot; and also, behold, she *is* with child by whoredom. And Judah said, Bring her forth, and let her be burnt.

Again Jacob's family experienced deception—this time by his **Canaanite** daughter-in-law! "Burnt"? The crime of adultery was anciently punished in many places by burning (Lev 21:9; Judg 15:6; Jer 29:22).

25] When she *was* brought forth, she sent to her father in law, saying, By the man, whose these *are, am* I with child: and she said, Discern, I pray thee, whose *are* these, the signet, and bracelets, and staff.

26] And Judah acknowledged *them*, and said, She hath been more righteous than I; because that I gave her not to Shelah my son. And he knew her again no more.

When she proved by the seal, cord, and staff that he was the guilty partner. Tamar had won the right to be the mother of Judah's children, though in a deceitful way. Her action was desperate and risky. And she thus appears in the Messianic family tree: Matthew 1:3.

27] And it came to pass in the time of her travail, that, behold, twins *were* in her womb.

28] And it came to pass, when she travailed, that *the one* put out *his* hand: and the midwife took and bound upon his hand a scarlet thread, saying, This came out first.

29] And it came to pass, as he drew back his hand, that, behold, his brother came out: and she said, How hast thou broken forth? *this* breach *be* upon thee: therefore his name was called Pharez.

But in the birth of the boys an unusual situation occurred, ***paralleling the births of Jacob and Esau***. After one twin's hand came out the other made a breach and was born first, so he was rightly named Perez ("breach"). Then the second twin was named Zerah ("scarlet ") because of the scarlet thread the midwife tied on his wrist. Pharez = a breach.

30] And afterward came out his brother, that had the scarlet thread upon his hand: and his name was called Zarah.

[Boaz, Ruth, Obed, Jesse, David are encrypted in Genesis 38.]

* * *

6] And Jesse begat David the king; and David the king begat Solomon of her *that had been the wife* of Urias;

"...of her that had been the wife of Uriah" = Bathsheba. Note: It was *David's* sin. (Cf. Proverbs 31: Bathsheba's counsel to Solomon…)

7] And Solomon begat Roboam; and Roboam begat Abia; and Abia begat Asa;

8] And Asa begat Josaphat; and Josaphat begat Joram; and Joram begat Ozias;

From Joram to Uzziah, there are **3 guys omitted**: Ahaziah, Joash and Amaziah! Ahaziah was called the son-in-law to the House of Jacob (2 Kgs 8) and slain by Jehu (2 Kgs 9). Joash was slain by the servants in 2 Kings 12 and Amaziah was slain by the people of Jerusalem in 2 Kings 14. God was visiting them because of idolatry, and fulfilled literally the punishing of the 3rd and 4th generations. Deuteronomy 29 instructs that their names be blotted out! While you will find their records in the Old Testament, they are blotted out of this genealogy!

9] And Ozias begat Joatham; and Joatham begat Achaz; and Achaz begat Ezekias;

10] And Ezekias begat Manasses; and Manasses begat Amon; and Amon begat Josias;

11] And Josias begat Jechonias and his brethren, about the time they were carried away to Babylon:

Copyist's error? Jehoiakim omitted between Josiah and Jeconiah. Josiah did not beget Jeconiah; and Jeconiah did not have "brethren."

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

Salathiel "adopted" to circumvent blood curse on Jeconiah? He was son of Neri (Luke 3:27), a descendant of David through his son Nathan.

The Blood Curse on Jeconiah

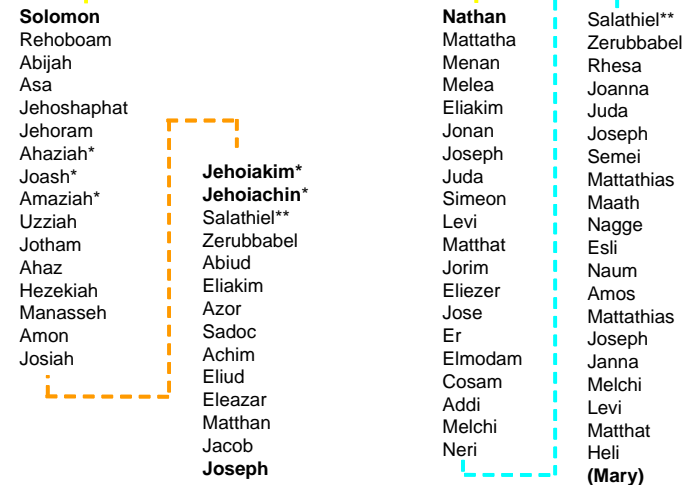(Jeconiah and Coniah are alternative names for Jehoiachin.)

Thus saith the LORD, Write ye this man childless, a man that shall not prosper in his days: for no man of his seed shall prosper, sitting upon the throne of David, and ruling any more in Judah.

Jeremiah 22:30

The House of David

Matthew:			Luke:
Solomon		**Nathan**	Salathiel**
Rehoboam		Mattatha	Zerubbabel
Abijah		Menan	Rhesa
Asa		Melea	Joanna
Jehoshaphat		Eliakim	Juda
Jehoram		Jonan	Joseph
Ahaziah*		Joseph	Semei
Joash*	**Jehoiakim***	Juda	Mattathias
Amaziah*	**Jehoiachin***	Simeon	Maath
Uzziah	Salathiel**	Levi	Nagge
Jotham	Zerubbabel	Matthat	Esli
Ahaz	Abiud	Jorim	Naum
Hezekiah	Eliakim	Eliezer	Amos
Manasseh	Azor	Jose	Mattathias
Amon	Sadoc	Er	Joseph
Josiah	Achim	Elmodam	Janna
	Eliud	Cosam	Melchi
	Eleazar	Addi	Levi
	Matthan	Melchi	Matthat
	Jacob	Neri	Heli
	Joseph		**(Mary)**

13] And Zorobabel begat Abiud; and Abiud begat Eliakim; and Eliakim begat Azor;

14] And Azor begat Sadoc; and Sadoc begat Achim; and Achim begat Eliud;

15] And Eliud begat Eleazar; and Eleazar begat Matthan; and Matthan begat Jacob;

16] And Jacob begat Joseph the husband of Mary, of whom was born Jesus, who is called Christ.

Daughters of Zelophehad

Torah exception on rules of inheritance: Requested of Moses (Num 27:1-11); Granted by Joshua (Josh 17:3-6). The husband is *adopted* by the father of the bride (Ezra 2:61 = Neh 7:63; Num 32:41, cf. 1 Chr 2:21-23, 34-35). This anticipates the lineage of Christ: Joseph was the *son-in-law* of

Heli (Lk 3:23): νομίζω, *nomizo*, "reckoned as by law." Every detail—even in the regulations of the Torah—are there by deliberate design; *and always point to Christ!*

The Virgin Birth

- Hinted at the Garden of Eden: *"The Seed of the Woman..."* (Gen 3:15).
- Prophesied by Isaiah: *A Virgin shall conceive..."* (Isa 7:14).
- *Required* by the blood curse on the royal line (Jer 22:30).

17] So all the generations from Abraham to David *are* fourteen generations; and from David until the carrying away into Babylon *are* fourteen generations; and from the carrying away into Babylon unto Christ *are* fourteen generations.

18] Now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise: When as his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph, before they came together, she was found with child of the Holy Ghost.

19] Then Joseph her husband, being a just *man*, and not willing to make her a publick example, was minded to put her away privily.

20] But while he thought on these things, behold, the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a dream, saying, Joseph, thou son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary thy wife: for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost.

21] And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name JESUS: for he shall save his people from their sins.

22] Now all this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying,

23] Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us.

> *Moreover the LORD spake again unto Ahaz, saying, Ask thee a sign of the LORD thy God; ask it either in the depth, or in the height above. But Ahaz said, I will not ask, neither will I tempt the LORD. And he said, Hear ye now, O house of David; Is it a small thing for you to weary men, but will ye weary my God also? Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel.*
>
> Isaiah 7:10-14

24] Then Joseph being raised from sleep did as the angel of the Lord had bidden him, and took unto him his wife:

25] And knew her not till she had brought forth her firstborn son: and he called his name JESUS.

The Pre-Existent One

> *In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by Him; and without Him was not any thing made that was made.*
>
> John 1:1-3

The Incarnation

> *And the Word was made flesh, and tabernacled among us, (and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.*
>
> John 1: 14

The Final Horseman

> *And I saw heaven opened, and behold a white horse; and He that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness He doth judge and make war...And He was clothed with a vesture dipped in blood: and his name is called The Word of God.*
>
> Revelation 19:11,13

The Coming One

The second Adam; a prophet like Moses; a priest like Melchizedek; a champion like Joshua; an offering like Isaac; a king like David; a wise counselor like Solomon; and a beloved, rejected, exalted son like Joseph.

Why We Accept the Bible

- The authentication **of** Christ (LXX: over 300 detailed specifications; Daniel "70 Weeks" undeniable).
- The authentication **by** Christ (the Torah; Daniel, et al.).
- Integrated Design (transcendental origin).

Specifications Fulfilled

- He would be born of a virgin   Isaiah 7:14
  - And He was   Mt 1:18-25
- He would be born in Bethlehem   Micah 5:2
  - And He was   Mt 2:1-6
- He would be taken into Egypt   Hosea 11:1
  - And He was   Mt 2:15
- He would heal the sick and make people whole   Isa 53
  - And He did   Mt 8
- He would be crucified   Ps 22:14-17
  - And He was   Mt 27:31
- He would die for our sins   Isa 53
  - And He did   Jn 1:29; 11:49-52
- He would be raised from the dead   Ps 16:10
  - And He was   Mt 28:1-10

Supplemental Background Information

See "Structure of the Four Gospels" on the next page.

A Baker's Dozen

It is helpful to realize that there were really 13 tribes, not just "twelve." This can be confusing to the uninitiated reader.

Jacob had twelve sons, each becoming the founder of one of the twelve tribes. However, Joseph was sold into slavery and subsequently emerged as the prime minister of Egypt. In Egypt, Joseph married Asenath and had two sons, Manasseh and Ephraim. When Jacob and the rest of the family ultimately came to Egypt, Jacob adopted his two grandsons as his own. With the tribe of Joseph in two parts, we have an "alphabet" of 13 to chose from.

The Twelve tribes of Israel (Jacob) are listed twenty times in the Old Testament. They are listed by their mother (Leah, Rachel, Zilhah, and Bilhah), their numeration, their encampment, their order of march, their geographical relations, etc. Each time, they are listed in a different order.

The Levites were exempt from military duties. When the order of military march is given, there are still 12 listed, *excluding* Levi, by dividing Joseph into two: Ephraim and Manasseh. (Levi is thus omitted on four occasions. In a similar manner, Dan is omitted on three occasions, the most notable one in Revelation 7.)

The Camp of Israel

In Numbers Chapter 1 we encounter the numbering of the people. Why? Why did the Holy Spirit want you to know this list of numbers? What hidden insight lies behind them? Of course, there are valid historical reasons for the inclusion of this detail in the Torah (the five books of Moses). But if we examine these details more closely, some remarkable insights emerge.

The Tabernacle

When Moses received the Ten Commandments on Mt Sinai, he also received detailed specifications and instructions for the building of the Tabernacle, or tent of Meeting. The purpose of this unusual facility was to provide a place for God to dwell among His people. (For an in-depth study of the Tabernacle, see *Mystery of the Lost Ark* Briefing Package.)

Design Structure of the Four Gospels

	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
		Synoptic Gospels		
Presents as:	Messiah	Servant	Son of Man	Son of God
Face:	**Lion**	**Ox**	**Man**	**Eagle**
Ensign:	Judah	Ephraim	Reuben	Dan
Camp Site:	East	West	South	North
Genealogy:	Abraham (Legal)	---	Adam (Bloodline)	Eternity (Preexistence)
What Jesus:	Said	Did	Felt	Was
To the:	Jew	Roman	Greek	Church
1st Miracle:	Leper cleansed	Demon expelled	Demon expelled	Water into Wine
Ends with:	Resurrection	Ascension	Promise: Spirit (Acts)	Promise: Return (Revelation)
Style:	Groupings	Snapshot	Narrative	Supernatural Review
Key Word:	Fulfilled (38X)	*Eutheos* (42X)	It came to pass (40X)	Verily, Verily (24X)
Jesus:	151X	13X	88X	247X
Facts:	Whole Camp (Outer)	Outer Court (Outer)	Holy Place (Outer)	Holy of Holies (Outer)
Aspects:	Human	Human	Human	Divine
Ministry:	Galilean	Galilean	Galilean	Judean

The Tabernacle was always set up at the center of the Camp of Israel. The tribe of Levi was assigned to care for it, and encamped around it. Moses, Aaron, and the priests camped on the east side next to the entrance. The three families of the tribe of Levi (Merari, Kohath, and Gershon) camped on the north, south, and west side, respectively.

The remaining twelve tribes were grouped into four camps around the Levites. Each of these groups, of three tribes each, was to rally around the tribal standard of the lead tribe. Judah's tribal standard was, of course, the lion. Reuben's ensign was a man; Ephraim's the ox; Dan's, ultimately, the eagle. (These are detailed in the diagram.)

The Mazzeroth

It may come as a surprise to many to learn that each of the 12 tribes were associated with one of the constellations of the *mazzeroth* (the Hebrew zodiac). We know these by their post-Babel names after being corrupted by pagan traditions. By learning the Hebrew names, and the names of the principal stars in the order of their magnitude, we discover they portray the entire redemptive plan of God—from the virgin birth (Virgo) to the triumph of the Lion of the Tribe of Judah (Leo). (A full discussion of this has been included in our briefing package, *Signs in the Heavens.*)

The Four Faces

It is interesting to note that these four primary tribal standards—the lion, the man, the ox, and the eagle—are the same as the four faces of the cherubim. Each time we encounter a view of the throne of God, we notice these strange living creatures, somehow associated with the protection of His throne, His holiness, etc. It would seem that the camp of Israel—with the tabernacle in the middle—seems to be a model of the throne of God: His presence in the center, represented by the tabernacle, encircled by the four faces, all surrounded by His people.

By there's even more. Why the specific numbers?

The Numbering

The numbering of the tribes is detailed in Numbers Chapter 1. The actual population represented is obviously somewhat larger than these enumerations, since only men over twenty, able to go to war, were counted. Most analysts assume that women, children, and the elderly would multiply the count factor: three or whatever. The total camp would thus appear to approximate two million.

While the numbers of each tribe may not seem very revealing, the totals for each of the four camps are.

Cardinal Compass Points

Each of the camps, of three tribes each, was to encamp on one of the cardinal compass directions (N, S, E, or W) with respect to the camp of the Levites enclosing the tabernacle. We can only guess at how much space was required by the Levites, whether it was 100 ft. on a side, 100 yards, or whatever. But whatever it was, we'll view that length as a basic unit.

To fully appreciate all of the implications, you must try to think like a rabbi: you need to maintain an extremely high respect for the precise details of the instructions.

The Tribe of Judah, Issachar, and Zebulon—collectively called the Camp of Judah—had to encamp *east* of the Levites. This poses a technical problem. Notice that if the breadth of their camp was larger than that of the Levites, the excess would be southeast or northeast, not <u>east</u>. Therefore, their camp could only be as wide as the Levites, and they then had to extend eastward to obtain whatever space they required.

The camps of Reuben, Ephraim, and Dan had the same constraint on the south, west, and north respectively. The length of each leg would be proportional to the total in each camp.
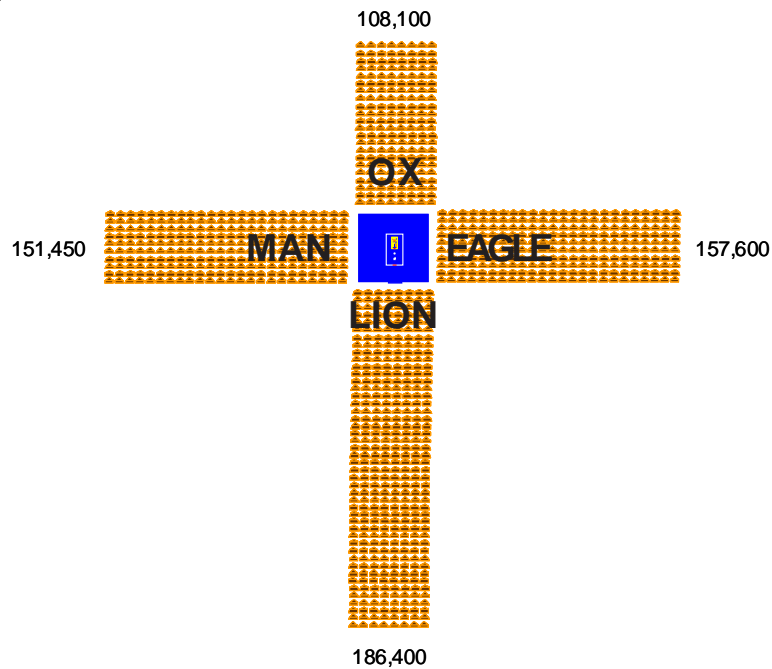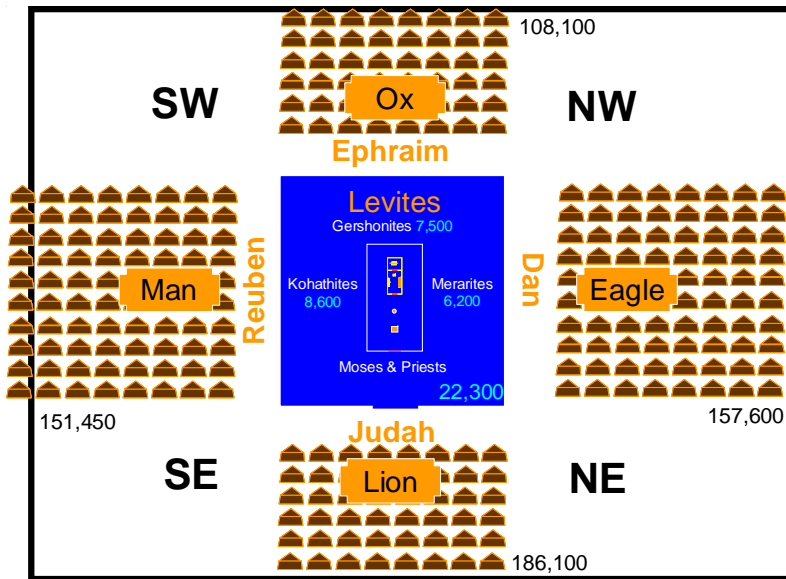
Aerial View

If we assemble what we can infer from the Torah account, we can imagine what the camp of Israel looked like from above: the tabernacle and the Levites in the center, surrounded by the four faces of the tribal standards, and each of the four camps of Judah, Ephraim, Reuben, and Dan, stretching out in the four cardinal directions.

We can also tally the size of each tribe to total the *relative* length of each camp as they stretched out in each of the four directions. The plan view, on a relative scale, is shown on the next page. It would appear to us that it is a cross! Isn't that remarkable? And this is from the Torah, not the New Testament!

The New Testament is in the Old Testament concealed;
The Old Testament is in the New Testament revealed.

Isn't the Word of God fabulous?

SW 108,100

Ox

Ephraim

NW

Levites
Gershonites 7,500

Kohathites 8,600 | Merarites 6,200

Reuben

Man

Dan

Eagle

Moses & Priests
22,300

151,450

SE Judah

Lion

NE 157,600

186,100

108,100

OX

151,450 MAN | EAGLE 157,600

LION

186,400

Read Matthew Chapter 2: Who were the Magi? Why was "all of Jerusalem troubled" by their presence? What do we know about Jesus' sojourn in Egypt? Why did the priests march though the streets of Jerusalem in sackcloth in 7 A.D.?

The Gospel of Matthew: Session 2
Matthew 2

Chapter 2

1) Visit of the Magi — Mt 2:1-15
2) Massacre at Bethlehem — Mt 2:16-18
3) Flight to Egypt — Mt 2:19-22
4) Return into Nazareth — Mt 2:23

The Magi of Medo-Persia

"Magi" is the Latinized form of *Magoi*, ancient Greek transliteration of the Persian original [Herodotus, 1:101].

רב־מֹג *Rab-Mag,* Chief of the Magi in Nebuchadnezzar's Court (Jer 39:3,13) and Daniel's Title (Dan 4:9; 5:11). [This *Jewish* appointment may have had repercussions among the *hereditary* Median priesthood, leading to the plot of Daniel 6, which involved the ordeal of the lion's den.]

Singular *magus...* "magic." "Magicians" (a profession, rather than citizenship or cultural link), presented in the book of Acts as vile men without standing or morals: Simon Magus in Samaria (Acts 8:9-24); Elymas Magus at Paphos on the Island of Cyprus associated with Sergius Paulsu the proconsul [*International Dictionary* 3:222].

Persian magi were credited with profound and extraordinary religious knowledge. (***Babylonian magi often considered mere imposters***.)

Oneiromancy, not astrology, was their key skill [*Herodotus* I.107, 120; VII.19]. Established as the state religion of Persia by Darius the Great, after some Magi who were considered to be expert in the interpretation of dreams had been attached to the Median court.