

Matthew

The Birth of Christ

The Generations from Abraham to Christ (Matthew 1:17)

From Abraham to David.

From David to the deportation of Babylon.

From Babylon to Christ.

The Birth of Christ (Matthew 1:18–25)

While Mary was engaged to Joseph, she was found with child by the Holy Spirit (Matthew 1:18).

Joseph was a just man under the Mosaic Law (Matthew 1:19).

He did not desire to make a public display of Mary.

He determined to put her away secretly.

While Joseph was burning within concerning the situation, an angel appears to him in a dream (Matthew 1:20–21).

He is instructed to not fear to take Mary as his wife.

That which she conceives is from the Holy Spirit.

She will bring forth a Son.

His name will be called Jesus—The LORD delivers.

He will save His people from their sins.

All this was done to fulfill the word spoke by the prophet Isaiah (Matthew 1:22–23).

King Ahaz, to hide his fear, refuses to ask for a sign (Isaiah 7:10–13).

Before the child was able to speak, the riches of Damascus and the spoils of Samaria were taken from the king of Assyria (Isaiah 8:3).

Ahaz was facing an invasion from a coalition of the king of Rezin, Syria, and Pekah of Isreal (Isaiah 7:1–6).

God informs Ahaz, Judah will not fall to them (Isaiah 7:7–9).

God give a sign to the house of David (Isaiah 7:14).

Before the child knows good and evil, the kings coming against Israel will forsake the land (Isaiah 7:15–16).

This was initially fulfilled by the Son of Isaiah (Isaiah 8:3–4).

God uses this prophecy again in Matthew 1:22–23 concerning the birth of Christ.

In Hebrew, *‘almāh* may refer to a virgin or young woman.

In Greek, the specific word of virgin (*parthenos*) is used to describe Christ’s birth in fulfillment of this prophecy.

Only God can indicate a double fulfillment of prophecy.

The fulfillment of the prophecy in the Garden (Genesis 3:15).

As a seed of the woman, Christ did not possess the corrupt nature from Adam, which is passed down through the blood (Genesis 5:3).

Joseph was aroused from sleep by the angel and did as he was instructed, taking Mary as his wife (Matthew 1:24).

Joseph did not know Mary until after the birth of Christ (Matthew 1:25).

The Magi from the East (Matthew 2:1–12)

The Magi came about two years after the birth of Christ.

The term Magi comes from Old Persian (*magu*).

Magi are priest from among the Medes and Persians noted for their study of the stars, interpretation of dreams, and expertise in natural philosophy.

The prophecy of the Gentiles coming because of Christ’s birth (Isaiah 60:3).

The Magi came because of a star seen from the east (Matthew 2:2; Numbers 24:17).

Herod was troubled by the news of the Magi and their purpose (Matthew 2:3).

Herod gathered the chief priest and scribes to inquire about where the Messiah would be born (Matthew 2:4–6).

Herod calls the Magi to meet with him, inquiring about the time the star became visible (Matthew 2:7).

The Magi are instructed on where to look at return to Herod when they find the child (Matthew 2:8).

The star led the Magi to the house of the child (Matthew 2:9–11).

The term used for “child” signifies a child around two years of age.

The gifts they gave to the Child provided for their needs in Egypt.

The Magi are warned to not return to Herod (Matthew 2:12).

Joseph is Warned to Flee to Egypt (Matthew 2:13–15)

After the Magi leave, Joseph is warned in a dream to flee to Egypt (Matthew 2:13).

Joseph took Mary and the child, departing that night (Matthew 2:14).

This fulfilled the statement in Hosea 11:1.

The Prophecy of Jeremiah Fulfilled (Matthew 2:16–18)

When Herod learned the Magi left, he slaughtered all the male children, two years and younger in Bethlehem (Matthew 2:16).

This act fulfilled the prophecy in Jeremiah 31:15.