**God’s Provision for the Burdened**

*Matthew 1:1-16, Genesis 3811*

**Matthew 1:1-16**—*The* ***record of the genealogy*** *[direct connection to the Genesis genealogies] of* ***Jesus the Messiah****, the son of David (God promised him a son that would reign forever), the son of Abraham (God promised that Abraham’s seed would bless the world): 2 Abraham was the father of Isaac, Isaac the father of Jacob, and Jacob the father of Judah and his brothers. 3 Judah was the father of Perez and Zerah* ***by Tamar****, Perez was the father of Hezron, and Hezron the father of Ram. 4 Ram was the father of Amminadab, Amminadab the father of Nahshon, and Nahshon the father of Salmon. 5 Salmon was the father of Boaz by* ***Rahab****, Boaz was the father of Obed by* ***Ruth****, and Obed the father of Jesse. 6 Jesse was the father of David the king. David was the father of Solomon by* ***Bathsheba who had been the wife of Uriah****. 7…16 Jacob was the father of Joseph the husband of* ***Mary****, by whom Jesus was born, who is called the* ***Messiah.***

Important particulars on the Genealogy of Jesus

1. Genealogies give a glimpse of a person’s “resume”
2. The lineage shows how God fulfilled the promise of the serpent-crushing seed of Genesis 3:15
3. There are some interesting characters:
	1. **Tamar**–became a prostitute and committed incest

	**Leviticus 20:12**—*If there is a man who lies with his daughter-in-law, both of them shall surely be put to death; they have committed incest, their bloodguiltiness is upon them.*
	2. **Rahab**–a Canaanite prostitute
	3. **Ruth**–a Moabite foreigner

	**Deuteronomy 23:3**—*No Ammonite or Moabite shall enter the assembly of the Lord; none of their descendants, even to the tenth generation, shall ever enter the assembly of the Lord*
	4. **Bathsheba**–adulterer with **David

	Leviticus 20:10**—*If there is a man who commits adultery with another man’s wife, one who commits adultery with his friend’s wife, the adulterer and the adulteress shall surely be put to death.*

3 ways God grace provides for the burdened

I. God’s grace breaks through our lot

A. Lowly situations may be more than one’s sin

B. God knows our situation and exalts the lowly

II. God’s grace leads to repentance

A. Rebellion and hardness of heart grows over time (i.e. Judah)

B. Disciple and rebukes from God can lead to repentance (i.e. Tamar’s entrapment of Judah)

III. God’s grace secures our salvation

A. God redeems the oppressed and declares them righteous by faith because He takes their unrighteousness upon Himself (Substitutionary Atonement)

B. God grants us (the offender and oppressors) the opportunity of repentance