

The Forgotten Jesus Podcast

S3E6

Title – The Two Marks Of The Messiah

Description – What were some of the signs that the Jewish people were looking for in the coming Messiah? Today we'll examine two of those marks, one from the northern kingdom of Israel and one from the southern kingdom of Judah.

Jesus is the Messiah, but how do we know he's the messiah and not a messiah-type like Moses or David before him?

Jesus has to fulfill two requirements, one from the southern Kingdom and one from the Northern Kingdom.

In Israeli History, the kingdom was divided after Solomon into the Northern Kingdom of Israel, (10 tribes), and the Southern Kingdom (Judah & Benjamin)

The Southern Kingdom said the Messiah had to be of the lineage of David.

The Northern Kingdom said the Messiah had to be confirmed / identified by God Himself. God has to put his seal on His Messiah prophetically or by His word.

Matthew & Luke is going to show that Jesus is affirmed in three ways:

Gabriel confirms to Mary in Matthew. Gabriel always delivers news from God.

John the Baptist confirms Jesus when he sees him coming to be baptized.

God himself also confirms Jesus after the baptism when he says, "This is my beloved son, with whom I am well pleased."

At the baptism of Jesus we see God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit, thus refuting the heresy of Modalism.

Modalism being the errant theology that God is just one god, who appears in three forms (God, Son, Spirit) but only one form or "mode" at a time.

Remember, Matthew is writing to prove a theme. He's trying to show us something in the area of Gematria. That the numbers are more significant than just being numbers.

They had a counting system, we've clarified that several times now, but numbers had a weight to them. The Hebrew letters correspond to a number.

Also, we're not trying to turn every single number to mean something that isn't there.

But Matthew does use the number “7.” Not the number of perfection as we so often call it, but the number of completeness or wholeness.

The genealogy of Matthew is 3 segments of seven sections. Abraham, David, and Jechoniah to Joseph.

Out of those genealogies, you have 3 sections of 14 names. Abraham to David - 14 names, David to Jeconiah, 14 names, and Jeconiah to Joseph, is 14 names.

So you have 6 sets of 7 names. 6 being the number of incompleteness. And then, when you have Jesus come on the scene, you have the start of the 7th set of 7 names.

Next week we'll look at the 4 women in the genealogy and the Jeconiah problem.

Matthew 1:11

¹¹ and Josiah fathered Jeconiah and his brothers at the time of the exile to Babylon.

Who is Jeconiah? And why is he a problem for Jesus's genealogy in Matthew?