

BIBLE STUDY GUIDE WEEK
32 • MATTHEW

Matthew

EMMANUEL IS BORN

Focal Verses • MATTHEW 1:18–25

Aim for Change

By the end of the lesson, we will: **EVALUATE** the story of the birth of Jesus with fresh eyes, **FEEL** the presence of God in our lives, and **CONSIDER** fresh ways of sharing the Good News with others.

In Focus



Aaron was asked by the pastor to be one of the speakers at the annual Men's Conference. He was excited and terrified at the same time.

For about three days Aaron rushed home right after work to prepare his message. At first, he'd sit at his desk and then on the couch but nothing came to mind. He began to worry and wonder if he should go to his pastor and withdraw from the conference. He wanted to give it one last try before speaking with the pastor so once again he came straight home and sat on the couch with his laptop. Just as he began to worry, Aaron remembered how his father would help him get through times like this.

"God is with us through good and bad times. All we have to do is let Him in," Aaron said out loud hearing his father's voice as he said the words.

Aaron knelt near the couch and began to pray. He asked God for help

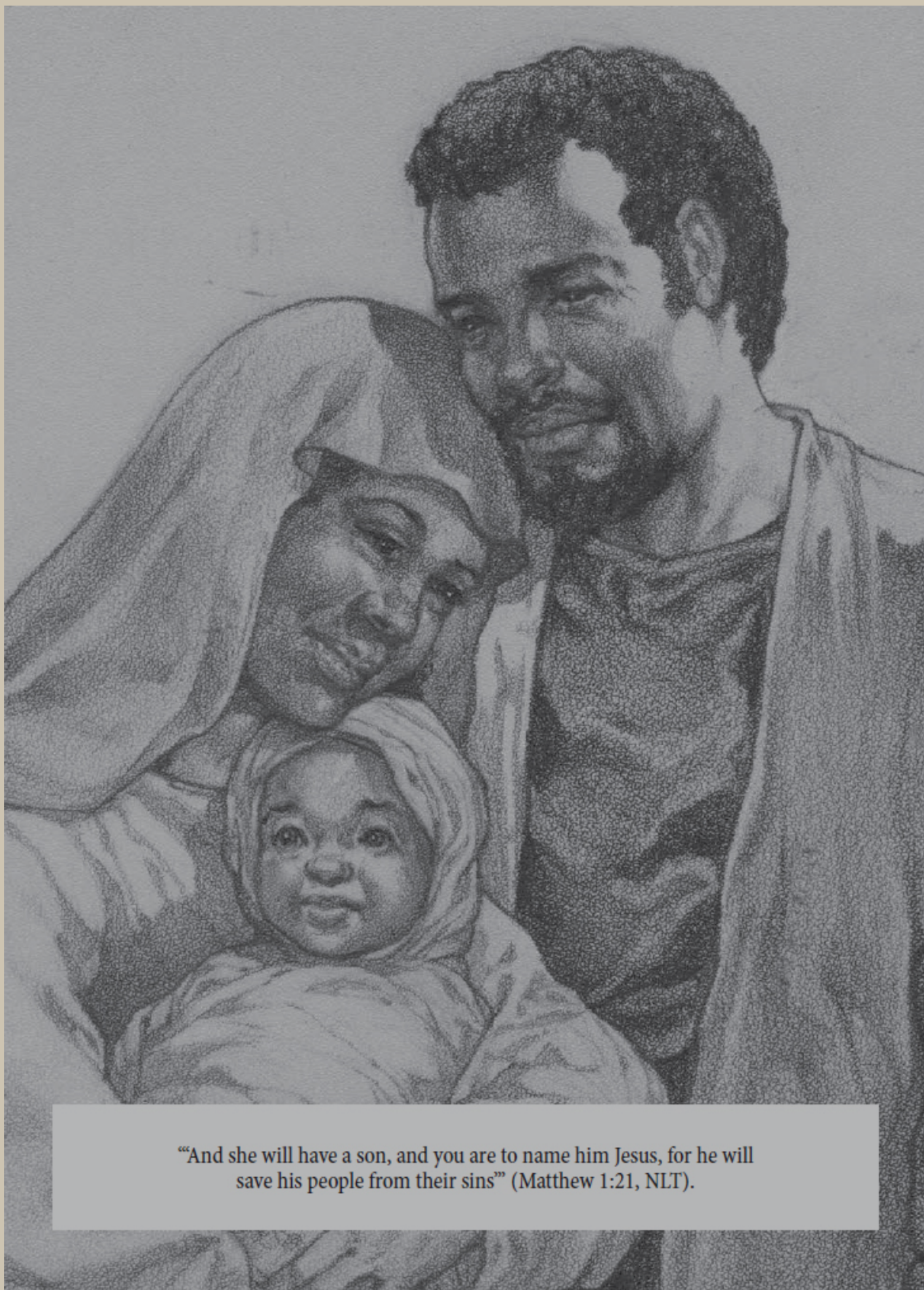
with a message to share with his brothers in Christ.

Once he prayed it seemed as if the message was clear and Aaron began to write with ease.

In this week's lesson, we will learn how God supplies our needs on time. Jesus' birth was the fulfillment of God's promises at the right time.

Keep in Mind

“And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name JESUS: for he shall save his people from their sins” (Matthew 1:21, KJV).



“And she will have a son, and you are to name him Jesus, for he will save his people from their sins” (Matthew 1:21, NLT).

Focal Verses

KJV Matthew 1:18 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 public 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.

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.

NLT **Matthew 1:18** This is how Jesus the Messiah was born. His mother, Mary, was engaged to be married to Joseph. But before the marriage took place, while she was still a virgin, she became pregnant through the power of the Holy Spirit.

19 Joseph, her fiancé, was a good man and did not want to disgrace her publicly, so he decided to break the engagement quietly.

20 As he considered this, an angel of the Lord appeared to him in a dream. “Joseph, son of David,” the angel said, “do not be afraid to take Mary as your wife. For the child within her was conceived by the Holy Spirit.

21 And she will have a son, and you are to name him Jesus, for he will save his people from their sins.”

22 All of this occurred to fulfill the Lord’s message through his prophet:

23 “Look! The virgin will conceive a child! She will give birth to a son, and they will call him Immanuel, which means ‘God is with us.’”

24 When Joseph woke up, he did as the angel of the Lord commanded and took Mary as his wife.

25 But he did not have sexual relations with her until her son was born. And Joseph named him Jesus.

The People, Places, and Times

Emmanuel (or Immanuel). The name given to Christ is interpreted as “God with us” (Matthew 1:23; Isaiah 8:8, 10). The prophet Isaiah foretold of a Saviour, who would be born of a virgin and would bear this name

(7:14). Symbolically, the name implies God's coming to Earth in human flesh. Literally, the meaning of "Immanuel" refers to His dwelling among us, as Jesus Christ—just as He is present today in every believer's life (1 John 4:2).

Joseph. A descendant of King David and the husband of Mary, the mother of Jesus. Born in Nazareth, a town in the region of Galilee, Joseph was the legal, earthly father of Jesus. He was a carpenter by trade and "a righteous man" (Matthew 1:19). After Mary was found to be with child, the angel of the Lord instructed Joseph to marry her, even though Jewish laws regarding her pregnancy would have justified an opposite choice. Joseph obeyed the angel's bidding. Joseph is last mentioned in the Bible when Jesus is 12 years old; he may have died before Jesus' public ministry (Matthew 1:19–25; 13:55).

Background

The book of Matthew is called the “Jewish Gospel” because its intended audience is Jewish. It is rooted in Old Testament prophecy related to the coming King through the lineage of King David. In the first chapter of Matthew, the author presents Jesus’ royal lineage, describing His kingly line and rightful place as heir to David’s throne. Although Mary was a descendant of David through the house of Nathan, the legal inheritance had to come through the line of Solomon—through Joseph, Jesus’ earthly father (Luke 3:23; 4:22). Jesus’ lineage proved that He had the right to be called the King of the Jews, the Son of David, and the Son of Abraham.

Jesus was conceived by the Holy Spirit, which gave Him the right to be called the Son of God (Matthew 1:18–25). He was fully God and fully human; He was the Living Word who came

down from heaven, clothed in human flesh, and dwelled among men (John 1:1–4; Luke 1:26–35; 2:1–7). His virgin birth fulfilled the prophetic utterances of Isaiah (Isaiah 7:14). The name “Jesus” is a Greek form of the Hebrew name Jehoshua, which means “the Lord saves.” The sinless and divine nature of Jesus made Him the only man capable of shedding divine blood on the Cross and becoming the final atonement for humankind’s sins.

At-A-Glance

- 1. Fathered by the Holy Spirit (Matthew 1:18)
- 2. Faced a Dilemma (v. 19)
- 3. Forfeited a Decision (v. 20)
- 4. Followed God’s Instructions (v. 21)
- 5. Fulfilled Prophecy (vv. 22–23)
- 6. Fulfilled Promise (vv. 24–25)

In Depth

1. Fathered by the Holy Spirit (Matthew 1:18)

The virgin birth of Jesus is crucial to Christianity. As the Son of God, He could not be tainted by sin.

He was born out of a woman's womb, which made Him fully human, yet was fathered by the Holy Spirit, which made Him fully God.

Because God was Jesus' Father, Jesus was born with the characteristics of God. Had Joseph been His sole father, Jesus would have been born with the sinful characteristics passed down from Adam. However, because God was His Father, Jesus could rightfully claim His position as the Son of God, the Messiah and Saviour of the world, fulfilling the prophecies in Scripture.

Born fully man as well, Jesus was able to experience every aspect of human life and was touched by every human emotion, yet was without sin. His life experiences helped Him develop empathy for human suffering, and He was able to give grace to

the hurting through genuine love and compassion. Jesus, born fully God, was given the authority to forgive human sin and reconcile humankind to God (Colossians 2:13–15; Hebrews 4:15–16).

2. Faced a Dilemma (v. 19)

In Jewish customs, marriage consisted of three important steps. First, the families of the intended couple agreed to the marriage. Second, when an agreement was made, the man and woman became espoused (pledged to each other, somewhat beyond the expectations of a modern-day engagement) and publicly announced their intentions to marry. Third, the couple formally married and lived together as man and wife.

According to Jewish law, when Joseph discovered that Mary was pregnant and the child was not his, he had every right to divorce her. Mary's condition violated marital laws and was

deemed unacceptable in Jewish society, giving Jewish authorities the right to stone her to death (Deuteronomy 22:23–24).

Joseph's actions speak volumes about the character of Mary. No matter how bizarre her story must have sounded, there was something about her character that provoked his love and the desire to protect her reputation. Throughout their relationship, Mary must have exhibited the characteristics of a woman who loved and worshiped the Lord, so much so that she was highly favored in the eyes of God, and God chose her to be the mother of His only begotten Son, Jesus Christ (Luke 1:26–35).

Joseph was a righteous man, and he struggled to make the right decision. Faced with the dilemma of Mary's unexpected pregnancy, Joseph was forced to make a choice that would affect his and Mary's life. Should

he divorce the woman he loved or leave her to face public humiliation? He decided to divorce Mary privately, thinking it would protect her from public disgrace. If Joseph was trying to avoid humiliation, he knew that marrying Mary would create even greater suffering. In Jewish society, Mary's condition constituted adultery and justified punishment by stoning. Marrying her would bring even greater disgrace to his family, since the baby was not biologically his.

Joseph's actions also speak volumes about his own character and upbringing. His behavior demonstrated the ability to exercise discretion and sensitivity. He was sensitive to Mary's needs and sought to do the right thing in the eyes of God by not publicly assassinating her reputation. He practiced discretion when he chose to divorce Mary privately and not make her a public spectacle. No doubt Joseph

felt hurt and betrayed by the situation, yet in spite of his own feelings, he wanted to carry out what he thought was the best solution.

3. Forfeited a Decision (v. 20)

God did not leave the situation in Joseph's hands. Knowing Joseph's plans to divorce Mary, God intervened immediately by sending an angel to him in a dream. The angel told Joseph not to fear and to take Mary as his wife, for the child she was carrying was of the Holy Spirit. No matter how good our intentions appear to be, when God has a plan for us and we are going in the wrong direction, He will quickly disrupt our plans and steer us in the right direction.

Joseph had an important role to play in making sure Mary's pregnancy came to fruition. Sometimes God will lead us into situations that bring hardship, embarrassment, and

humiliation into our lives. However, remembering that God is sovereign will help us to understand that God chooses only the best solution, the one that will produce the best outcome in our lives. He uses all our situations to work for our good (Romans 8:28).

4. Followed God's Instructions (v. 21)

Joseph's role was crucial. He would be responsible for protecting young Jesus and raising Him in the things of God. He would play a crucial role in assisting God in bringing forth the promises He made to His people. The name "Jesus" is the Greek form of the name Joshua, which means "the Lord saves."

God desired to save His people from hopelessness and sin. Sin is innate in every human being, and only through the shed blood of Jesus could humankind be redeemed from the

devastating and final consequences of sin.

There is no real evidence that Joseph fully understood what the angel meant when he said that Jesus would save the people from their sin. Joseph may have believed that Jesus would be a king who would one day lead with a fearless army of Jewish soldiers, pounding down the doors of oppressive enemies. Unknown to Joseph, Jesus would not come as a mighty, typically imagined warrior but as a humble man, going about His Father's business, forgiving people of their sins—and then, He would be handed over to the enemy and crucified on a cross. For it is at the Cross, where our Lord Jesus Christ shed His precious blood, that we are given total victory over sin and death. The Cross represents the final atonement for humankind's fallen state, and Jesus, taking on the sins of humankind, endured the Cross for

our sake. Anyone who believes, repents, and accepts Him as Lord and Saviour is forgiven of sin, reconciled back to God, and given the gift of eternal life (Colossians 1:20–22; 2:14–15; Hebrews 12:2).

5. Fulfilled Prophecy (vv. 22–23)

God's Word was being manifested in the lives of His people (v. 22). It had been a long-awaited prophecy, and now the people were finally experiencing the truth of God's Word. The Word of God is true and never returns to Him without accomplishing its intended purpose. God speaks through human beings and uses us to fulfill His promises; however, our obedience or disobedience to God's Word cannot thwart the will of almighty God. When God sets in motion the fulfillment of a promise, it is fulfilled regardless of people's dim understanding of the outcome (Isaiah 55:11).

The word “Immanuel” means “God with us” (Matthew 1:23). The prophet Isaiah predicted that God would live among the people (Isaiah 7:14). Jesus, being God in human flesh, would dwell among the people and live a simple life. He would work as a carpenter like His earthly father Joseph and not perform public ministry until the appropriate time. God still dwells among His people in the form of the Holy Spirit. He lives in the hearts of believers. God is an ever-present help and, as He promised, will never leave or forsake us. He is always with us (Joshua 1:5; Psalm 46:1; Hebrews 13:5).

6. Fulfilled Promise (vv. 24–25)

Joseph believed God’s messenger and immediately obeyed the spoken word (v. 24). He forfeited his decision to divorce Mary and took her as his wife. Joseph probably faced opposition from his family, but despite

their disapproval, he obeyed God's command. There will be times in our lives when God will tell us to make a decision that appears to others as wrong or unpopular. Our ultimate goal is to please God and not one another. As we follow God's instructions, the Lord can fulfill His purpose for our lives. God knows our future, and to trust God means to follow His instructions for us.

Joseph revered the Lord and respected his wife, and, unlike what would have occurred under normal circumstances, their marriage was not consummated until after the birth of Jesus (v. 25). God gives us the strength to deal with every unusual, difficult situation. He provides sufficient grace to enable us to obey His commands no matter what difficulties we might face. Joseph followed the commandment of God and named the child "Jesus."

Search the Scriptures

1. Where did the angel appear before Joseph (Matthew 1:20)?

2. How did Mary conceive Jesus (v. 20)?

3. What does the word “Emmanuel” mean (v. 23)?

4. Fill in the blanks: “Then Joseph being raised from _____ did as the _____ of the Lord had bidden him, and took unto him his _____” (v. 24).

5. Fill in the blanks: “And knew her not till she had brought forth her _____ son: and he called his name _____” (v. 25).

Discuss the Meaning

1. When she conceived Jesus, why was it important that Mary be a virgin?

2. What significance is given to the name “Jesus”? Why do you think God chose that name?

3. After reading this lesson, can you describe the important role angels play in communicating God's Word? Why does God use angels?

Liberating Lesson

For many people who live in poverty, hopelessness is a way of life and survival becomes the primary need. Greedy landlords make unfulfilled promises to them about fixing the plumbing and heating or removing rodents from the buildings they own, only to allow these same conditions to continue to exist for years and years. When people's lives are full of broken promises, it is hard for them to accept the possibility of things getting better. How many times have you expected something to happen in your life and later found out it was not going to happen? How did you respond? How many times have you made commitments and promises and

not followed through? Think about a situation in your life in which you made a promise to someone and did not keep it. What kept you from fulfilling your promise?

Application for Activation

God is a God of truth and He honors His commitments to His people. Think about commitments you've made to your spouse, children, ministry, school, and work that you have not fulfilled. Then, write them down, pray, and ask God to help you fulfill your promises. If you feel you have not broken any promises, ask God to show you what you have not done that He has asked you to do; then do it. Share your results with the class next week.

Follow the Spirit

What God wants me to do:

Remember Your Thoughts

Special insights I have learned:

More Light on the Text

Matthew 1:18–25

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.

The Greek word *genesis* (**GHEN-es-iss**) denotes “origin” or “beginning.” It is the same Greek word used in

Matthew 1:1 (translated “genealogy” in the *New International Version* and *New King James Version*). In verses 1–17, there is a broad account of Jesus’ human descendants, but verses 18–25 give a more detailed description of His earthly beginning in what seems like an attempt to explain verse 16.

The Greek word *mnesteutheise* (mnay-stew-**THAY**-sace) or “was espoused to” indicates Mary’s relationship to Joseph when her pregnancy was discovered. They were engaged but not married in our modern day terms. Thus, they did not *sunelthein* (Gk. soon-el-**THANE**) or “come together” as husband and wife. The last part of the verse explains that Mary’s pregnancy was made possible by the Holy Spirit (see also v. 20; John 3:6).

19 Then Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make

her a public example, was minded to put her away privily.

The Greek word *aner* (ah-NAIR) or “husband” literally means “an adult male,” as opposed to *gune* (goo-NAY) which refers to a “woman” or “wife,” and in contrast to *anthropos* (AHN-thraw-pahss) which refers to “man” or “people” in the generic sense as human beings, either male or female. Joseph was Mary’s man. According to the Law, the engagement was equivalent to binding marriage (see Deuteronomy 22:23–24). Thus, it is possible to call Joseph Mary’s “husband,” which is also a meaning of the Greek word *aner*.

Since Joseph was *dikaios* (DICK-eye-ahss) or “just” and “righteous,” he was not *thelon auten deigmatisai* (THELL-own ow-TAIN dayg-mah-TEEZ-sigh) or “willing to make her a public example.” The Greek expression describes the firm decision made by Joseph to repudiate Mary quietly. The Greek word *apolusai*

(ahpaw-**LOO**-sigh) means “to divorce, release, or set free.” Joseph was within his legal rights to break the engagement and in fact had made the decision to do so. But being a righteous man, he did not want to expose Mary to public disgrace, so he decided to break the engagement quietly. His priority remained steadfast—to respect the privacy of his and Mary’s families and to be thoughtfully engaged in justice, the ability to consider all sides of the situation.

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.

The Greek phrase *tauta de autou enthumethentos* (**TAW**-tah duh ow-**TOO** n-thoo-may-**THIN**-tahss) or “while

he thought on these things” may mean that Joseph had made up his mind or formulated his plan. The verb tense of *enthumethentos* denotes a thought Joseph had at a point in time without yet having taken any action.

Before Joseph had time to act, he was divinely told in a dream not to hesitate to take Mary into his house as his wife because the child had been conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit. The Greek verb *paralabein* (pah-rah-lah-BAIN) or “take unto thee” means “to take to one’s side” or “to take home.”

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

Joseph is further informed that the child is to be called “Jesus,” the Greek form (*Iesous*, ee-ay-SOOCE) of a Hebrew name (*Iesoun*, ee-aa-SOON)

meaning “Saviour,” “he is saviour,” or “Yahweh is Saviour” (Acts 4:12). The child will “save his people from their sins” (Matthew 1:21). The Greek word *laon* (lah-AHN) or “people” usually designates the people of God. Similarly, *laos* (lah-OS) is used for Israel or the church (2:6; 4:23; Acts 15:14; Titus 2:14; Hebrews 4:9; 1 Peter 2:9).

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

The Greek expression *touto deh olon gegonen hina plerothe* (TOO-taw duh HAUL-ahn GHEG-uh-nen HIN-nuh play-row-THAY), meaning “this has come to be fulfilled,” sets the coming of Jesus in a larger context. It was not a circumstance of luck or human will. Jesus’ birth was the fulfillment of the divine purpose, a long process of development, the continuity within

history (see 2:15, 17, 23; 4:14; 8:17; 12:17; 13:35; 21:4; 27:9). “That it might be fulfilled...” characterizes Matthew’s gospel.

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.

The Greek word *kalehouse* (kah-LESS-oo-see) or “they shall call” describes how people will come to view Jesus as they come to realize that God is indeed with them in Him. The name Emmanuel, translated as “God with us,” testifies to the continual and saving presence of God among His people in their struggle with sin, death, and all sorts of enemies (see Isaiah 7:14; 8:10; Matthew 28:20).

24 Then Joseph being raised from sleep did as the angel of the Lord had

bidden him, and took unto him his wife:

In obedience to the divine vision, Joseph took Mary as his wife. The encounter with the Lord in a dream changes Joseph's decision. Joseph does the Lord's bidding; he obeys.

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

The Greek verb *eginosken* (eh-GEEN-oh-skin) means "had known." Joseph was not intimate with Mary until after the time when she gave birth to her son. Although the phrase seems to suggest that Joseph later had other children by Mary, the concern of verse 25 is to state Jesus' miraculous birth. It does not support the idea of Mary's subsequent virginity.

Sources:

For The People, Places, and Times (pg. 315), Background (pg. 316), and In

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Say It Correctly

Emmanuel. ih-MAN-yuh-wuhl.

Galilee. GA-luh-lee.

Atonement. uh-TONE-muhnt.

Messiah. muh-SAI-uh.

Daily Bible Readings

DAY 218

Isaiah 42–44

DAY 219

Isaiah 45–48

DAY 220

Isaiah 49–53

DAY 221

Isaiah 54–58

DAY 222

Isaiah 59–63

DAY 223

Isaiah 64–66

DAY 224

Jeremiah 1–3

Notes
