

Greek Readings
Series A, Advent 4
Matthew 1:18–25

● **Verse 18**

- Translate Τοῦ δὲ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ἡ γένεσις οὕτως ἦν. What is significant about Matthew's choice of wording in this introductory phrase? _____
- What specialized meaning does ἡ γένεσις have? (BDAG 192, 1a; cf. LXX Gen. 40:20, Hos. 2:5, Eccl. 7:1) _____
- Parse μνηστευθείσης _____. What would this have told Matthew's original readers about Mary's social status (see the title of Joseph in v. 19)? (BDAG 656, LXX Dt. 20:7; 22:25, 27-8; Lk. 1:27a; 2:5) _____
- What is the theological significance of ἐκ πνεύματος ἁγίου? (cf. 1:20c) _____
_____ What phrase in the Creed articulates this scriptural truth? _____

● **Verse 19**

- Parse ὧν and θέλων _____. What is their force? (Voelz, 135) _____
How does this inform our understanding of Joseph's actions? _____
- Look up δειγματίσαι (BDAG 214) _____. What other examples in Scripture indicate what this would entail? (John 8:3ff; Col. 2:15) _____
- Translate ἐβουλήθη λάθρα ἀπολῦσαι αὐτήν _____.
Would Joseph's actions have been lawful? (Gibbs I.97) _____

● **Verse 20**

- Parse ἐνθυμηθέντος _____. What time frame does the aorist tense indicate? (Voelz, 135) _____
- κατ' ὄναρ is a distinctly Matthean phrase (cf. 2:12, 13, 19, 22; 27:19). Looking up the pertinent passages, what does the phrase reveal about revelation in the Gospel according to Matthew? _____
What does the phrase reveal about Jesus "according to His human nature?" _____
- How is Joseph's title, υἱὸς Δαβίδ, significant? (2 Chr. 21:7, Is. 22:22, Zech. 13:1) _____
- Parse μὴ φοβηθῆς _____. What type of grammatical construction is this? (Voelz, 194) _____

● **Verse 21 and 22**

- Translate τέξεται δὲ υἱόν _____. What OT promise would this have brought to mind? (Gen. 17:19) _____ Where is it fulfilled in this passage (1:25) _____
- Why is the nominative αὐτός used in the construction αὐτός γὰρ σώσει? (Gibbs I.99) _____
- Why is the name Ἰησοῦς to be used? (Gibbs I.107) _____
How does this show the fulfillment of all that God has done for λαὸν αὐτοῦ? _____

- Translate ἵνα πληρωθῇ τὸ ῥηθὲν ὑπὸ κυρίου διὰ τοῦ προφήτου. _____
 Why does Matthew use this phrase so frequently? (see 2:15, 2:17, 4:14, 8:17, 12:17, 13:35, 21:4-5, 27:9-10) _____
 What is different about this particular usage of the phrase? _____
 What might that indicate? _____
- **Verse 23**
 - How does the usage of παρθένης in this verse shed light on the Hebrew (especially מַלְאָכָה [‘*almah*]) of Is. 7:14? _____
 - Parse καλέσουσιν _____. How does this bring the prophecy from Isaiah to apply to the hearers of Matthew’s Gospel? _____
 - What is the significance of “God with us?” (Is. 7:14; 8:8, 10; Mt. 26:29; 28:20b) _____
- **Verse 24**
 - Translate ἐποίησεν ὡς προσέταξεν αὐτῷ _____
 How is this different from the reaction of King Ahaz, who also heard this prophecy? (see Is. 7:10-13) _____
 - For the formula ἐγερθεῖς ... παρέλαβεν (cf. 2:13, 14, 20, 21) these repeated words connect this passage to what overall theme in the Infancy Narrative? _____
- **Verse 25**
 - Translate καὶ οὐκ ἐγίνωσκεν αὐτήν ἕως οὗ ἔτεκεν υἱόν _____
 Why would it have been important for Matthew to include this in the account of Jesus’ origin? _____
 - Parse ἐκάλεσεν _____. What is the significance of the closing of this account with the name of Jesus? _____

Integration of Meaning

Develop a sermon outline that preaching the Law and Gospel specific to this text.