

Yeshua's Toldot (Genealogy): From David to Adam [CJB Style]

The following chart outlines the *toldot* (genealogy/family history) of **Yeshua** the **Messiah** as recorded in **Luke 3:32–38**, utilizing the nomenclature and spelling conventions found in the *Complete Jewish Bible* (CJB).

Unlike the lineage in Matthew 1 which moves downward from Avraham to **Yeshua**, Luke's record moves backward in time, tracing **Yeshua**'s human lineage all the way back to the ultimate origins of humanity and God's creation.

The Lineage of **Yeshua** (Luke 3:32–38)

Luke Verse	CJB Name (Transliterated)	Hebrew / Historical Connection
3:32	Yishai	Jesse, father of King David
	'Oved	Obed, son of Bo'az and Rut (Ruth)
	Bo'az	Boaz, the kinsman-redeemer of Bethlehem
	Salmon	Sala / Salmon
	Nachshon	Nahshon, prince of the tribe of Yehudah
3:33	'Amminadav	Amminadab

	Admin	Admin (variant manuscript lineage)
	Arni	Ram / Arni
	Chetzron	Hezron, son of Peretz
	Peretz	Perez, son of Yehudah and Tamar
	Yehudah	Judah, son of Ya'akov; the royal tribe
3:34	Ya'akov	Jacob (Israel), receiver of the covenant
	Yitzchak	Isaac, the son of promise
	Avraham	Abraham, the father of the Jewish nation
	Terach	Terah, who left Ur of the Chaldeans
	Nachor	Nahor
3:35	Srug	Serug
	R'u	Reu
	Peleg	Peleg, during whose days the earth was divided
	'Ever	Eber, root ancestor of the <i>Ivrim</i> (Hebrews)
	Shelach	Shelah
3:36	Keinan	Cainan (intermediary post-flood generation)
	Arpachshad	Arphaxad
	Shem	Shem, son of Noach; blessing lineage
	Noach	Noah, survivor of the great flood
	Lemekh	Lamech
3:37	Metushelach	Methuselah, longest-living man
	Chanoch	Enoch, who walked with God and was taken
	Yered	Jared
	Mahalal'el	Mahalalel
	Keinan	Kenan
3:38	Enosh	Enosh, in whose days men began calling on Adonai
	Shet	Seth, appointed replacement for Hevel (Abel)
	Adam	Adam, the first human formed from the dust

	God	<i>Elohim</i> , the ultimate Source and Father of all
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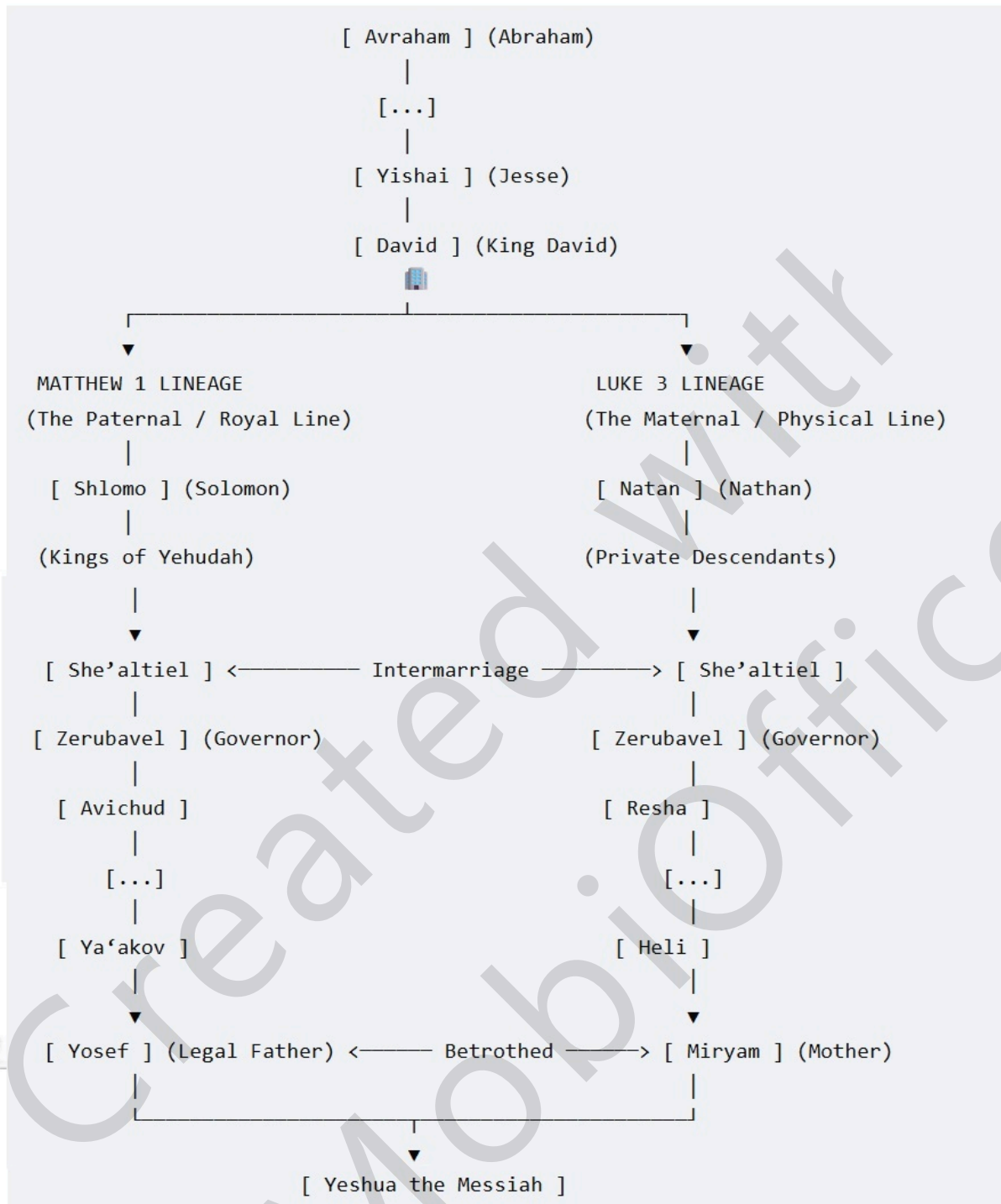
Key Messianic Themes in this Toldot

- **The Royal Seed:** By tracking through **Yishai (Jesse)** and **Bo'az**, the text anchors **Yeshua** directly into the Judean Davidic dynasty, fulfilling the prophetic expectations of the Messiah coming from the line of David.
- **The Universal Scope:** While Matthew limits his genealogy to Avraham (emphasizing **Yeshua**'s Jewish kingship), Luke drives the lineage all the way back to **Adam** and ultimately **God**. This stresses a Messianic Jewish truth: **Yeshua** is not only the Redeemer of Israel but the *Go'el* (Redeemer) for all of humanity.
- **The Second Adam:** By ending the line with "**son of Adam**, son of God," Luke positions **Yeshua** immediately after His immersion

(baptism) and right before His temptation in the wilderness as the "Second Adam"—the one who will succeed where the first Adam failed.

Visual Tree Outline: The Two Branches of Yeshua's Lineage

The human lineage of **Yeshua the Messiah** splits into two complementary records after **King David**, converging again in his parents. In a Messianic Jewish framework, this reflects both his legal title to the throne of Israel and his biological claim as a true son of David.



Side-by-Side Comparison: Matthew 1 vs. Luke 3

The differences between the two accounts highlight their distinct theological and structural goals.

Comparison Feature	Mattityahu (Matthew 1:1–17)	Lucas (Luke 3:23–38)
Direction	Descending (From Avraham down to <u>Yeshua</u>).	Ascending (From <u>Yeshua</u> backward to Adam and God).
Starting Point	Avraham, emphasizing Yeshua's covenantal Jewish identity.	<u>Yeshua</u> , tracing back to <u>Adam</u> , emphasizing His universal redemption.
Davidic Branch	Through Shlomo (Solomon) , the royal line of kings.	Through Natan (Nathan) , a non-royal lineage.
Joseph's Father	Lists Ya'akov (Jacob).	Lists Heli (Eli).
Primary Perspective	Yosef's legal line to establish dynastic right to the throne.	Miryam's (Mary's) bloodline , showing physical descent from David.
Structural Theme	Divided into 3 sets of 14 generations (Gematria for <i>David</i>).	Built around 11 groups of 7 names (77 generations total, indicating completeness).

Explanatory Notes: Textual and Historical Discrepancies

When analyzing the *toldot* alongside the Tanakh (Old Testament), certain names present structural or textual variations:

1. The Inclusion of Admin and Arni (Luke 3:33)

- **The Textual Shift:** The Tanakh (Ruth 4:18–22; 1 Chronicles 2:9–15) tracks the line as: *Cheztron* → Ram → 'Amminadav. Matthew follows this exactly. However, Greek manuscript traditions utilized in modern texts (like the Nestle-Aland text underlying many CJB readings) render Luke 3:33 as: ...son of 'Amminadav, son of Admin, son of Arni, son of Chetzron.
- **The Explanation:** Scholars view **Admin** and **Arni** as ancient linguistic doublets or variant spellings. "Arni" is a Greek variant for the Hebrew Ram, while "Admin" acts as an additional generational record preserved within specific Second Temple period Judean genealogical archives used by Luke.

The Second Keinan (Luke 3:36)

- **The Textual Shift:** In Genesis 11:12–13 (Masoretic Hebrew Text), Arpachshad directly fathers Shelach. Yet, Luke 3:36 inserts **Keinan** between them (*Shelach, son of Keinan, son of Arpachshad*).
- **The Explanation:** Luke relied heavily on the Septuagint (LXX), the ancient Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible widely read by the Diaspora. The LXX preserves this second **Keinan** in its Genesis chronology. By retaining it, Luke maintains a flawless count of **77 generations** from God to Yeshua—a number representing ultimate spiritual perfection and completion in Jewish thought.

3. Heli vs. Ya'akov: Joseph's Two Fathers (Luke 3:23 vs. Matt 1:16)

- **The Legal vs. Physical Solution:** Because Hebrew lineage is strictly patronymic, Luke lists Yosef as the "son of Heli". In classic Messianic scholarship, Heli is recognized as **Miryam's biological father**. Since Yosef married Heli's daughter (and Heli likely had no sons), Yosef was legally adopted into the line to protect the family inheritance. Alternatively, church historians like Eusebius suggested a **Levirate marriage** where Ya'akov and Heli were half-brothers; one fathered Yosef biologically, while the other was his legal father under Torah law.