



The Story of Four Unlikely Examples of Moms - Matthew 1:1-6

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All Scriptures are printed verbatim with translations noted. • Pastor Joe's email address is Joe@southreno.com

A record of the genealogy of Jesus Christ the son of David, the son of Abraham: <sup>2</sup> Abraham was the father of Isaac, Isaac the father of Jacob, Jacob the father of Judah and his brothers, <sup>3</sup> Judah the father of Perez and Zerah, whose mother was Tamar...<sup>5</sup> Salmon the father of Boaz, whose mother was Rahab, Boaz the father of Obed, whose mother was Ruth, Obed the father of Jesse, <sup>6</sup> and Jesse the father of King David. David was the father of Solomon, whose mother had been Uriah's wife (Bathsheba).

- Matthew 1:1-6, NIV84



## Tamar

• "Tamar," in Hebrew, means *palm tree*. • Genesis 38 tells her story. • Judah was not only the father of the Israelite tribe of Judah; he was the father of twin sons by his daughter-in-law,

Tamar. • Tamar was so desperate to have children that she tricked Judah into impregnating her. • Judah, who had made a promise to her that she would marry one of his sons—that promise he did not keep. Judah permitted her to live because he broke that promise. • We cannot but wonder how Judah and Tamar have the distinction of mention in that sacred genealogy of Jesus Christ, but as Dr. Bishop Hall expressed it, "God's election is only by Grace, for otherwise Judah and Tamar would never have been chosen." • Judah was a Jew; Tamar, a Gentile, and thus their parentage of Perez (Matt. 1:3) can be looked upon as a foreshadowing of the fact that both Jews and Gentiles were to share in the blessings of the Gospel.

Tamar teaches us that God's grace will abound, despite our desperation, if we put our hope (and roots) in God.

## Rahab

• "Rahab," in Hebrew, means *choice*. • The second and sixth chapters of Joshua tell her story. • While the Hebrews of the Exodus were still camped in what is now Jordan, their leader, Joshua, sent two spies to scout the fortified border town of Jericho. The spies ended up at the house of the prostitute, Rahab. Rahab's house was built into the wall of the city, so she used a rope to let the spies escape from her window. The spies promised to spare her family when the attack of the city took place. They told Rahab to dangle a scarlet rope from her window (a foreshadowing of Christ's blood—what a beautiful picture of salvation tucked away in the OT.) She placed her hope in God, was forgiven and used by God in the days ahead.

Rahab teaches us that there is hope for any and all who choose to put their trust in God.

## Ruth

• "Ruth" in Hebrew, means *companion* or *satisfied*. She was a Moabite. • She was raised in a godless home in a pagan home an anti-God culture. Despite that, she found peace with God.

Ruth teaches us that there is hope for those who face 'false obligations' or weathered a tough childhood if they find their satisfaction in God.

New Determination	"Entreat me not to leave you"
New Direction	"Wherever you go, I will go"
New Dependence	"Wherever you lodge, I will lodge"
New Desire	"Your people will be my people"
New Devotion	"Your God shall be my God"
New Dedication	"Whenever you die, I will die."
New Destiny	"Where you are buried, I will be buried."

## Bathsheba

• Bathsheba, in Hebrew, means an oath. Her story is told in 1 Samuel 11. Like her husband, she had very little choice but to obey the king's summons or risk death for defying him. • She is essentially at the mercy of the men in her life. In the end, Uriah's righteousness cost him his life, and Bathsheba is brought to the palace to take her place in the harem as another of David's wives. However, her story is far from over. • It is through these traumatic circumstances that Bathsheba discovered God's purpose for her—Solomon.

Bathsheba teaches us that by refusing to identify as David's victim she could propose (make an oath) to become Solomon's heroine.