

and 36:8,9. From this marriage came children: Shealtiel, Malchiram, Pedaiah, and others (I Chron. 3:17,18). Shealtiel, the eldest son, took possession of the property of his maternal grandfather (Assir) and was regarded by the law as his legitimate son. That is why he is described in I Chron. 3:17 as the son of Assir, who was one of the two sons of Jeconiah (Jehoiachin) whereas in Luke 3:27 he is described according to his lineal descent, as the son of Neri. Shealtiel then died without having any children and left his wife a widow. This made it necessary for one of Shealtiel's brothers to marry his widow (Duet. 25:5-10). Pedaiah, Shealtiel's second brother, appears to have performed this duty and to have begotten two children by his sister-in-law: Zerubbabel and Shimei (I Chron. 3:19). Zerubbabel, being the first one born, was entered into the family register of his deceased uncle Shealtiel as his lawful son and heir continuing his family.

(2) His position

He was the Persian governor of Judah -the temporal head of the nation of Israel (Hag. 1:1).

b. Joshua

(1) His lineage

(a) His father

His father was Jehozadak (Hag. 1:1) who had been carried away by the Chaldeans to Babylon (I Chron. 6:15).

(b) His grandfather

His grandfather was the high priest Seraiah, whom Nebuchadnezzar had caused to be executed at Riblah in the year 588 B.C. after he had conquered Jerusalem (2 Kings 25:18-21 and Jer. 52:24-27).

(2) His position

He was the high priest - the spiritual head of the nation of Israel (Hag. 1:1).

Note: Joshua, the son of Jehozadak and Joshua, the son of Nun, who succeeded Moses are two different persons. Joshua, the son of Jehozadak lived in 520 B.C. Joshua, the son of Nun, who succeeded Moses lived in 1400 B.C. Thus, Joshua, the son of Nun, who succeeded Moses lived almost 900 years before Joshua, the son of Jehozadak.

3. Source of the Message (Hag. 1:1-3,5,7-9, 12,13).

The message that Haggai delivered to Zerubbabel and Joshua came ~~directly~~ from the Lord.