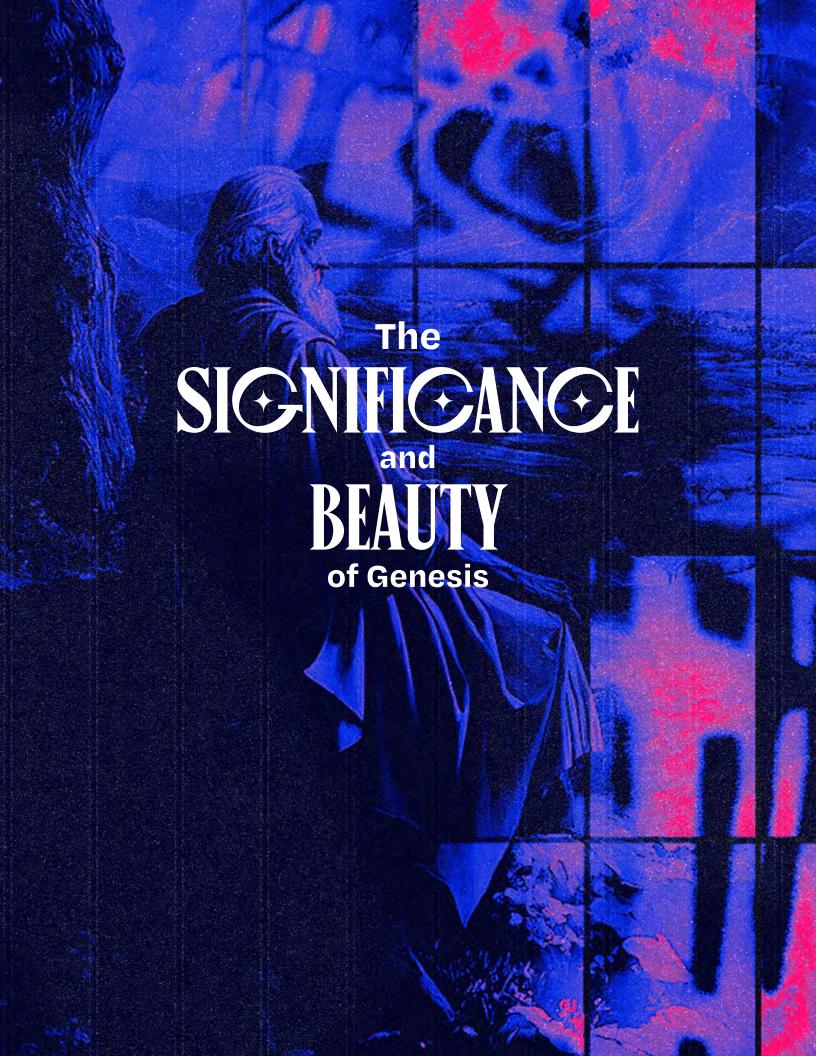


# **CONTENTS**

INTRODUCTION	neierence	# Paye #
I. ANCIENT HISTORY	I-II	
A. Creation		8
	1-2:3	
2. Personal Creation Account	2:4-24	13
R The Fall		15
	g	
2. Consequences of The Fall		18
	4	
4. The Lineage of Noah & The Com	ning Seed 5	22
C. Growing Wickedness and The Flood		<b>24</b>
D. The Tower of Babel		31
II. THE ERA OF THE PATRIARCHS	12-50	
A. The Life of Abraham	12-25:10	33
1. God's Promises to Abram		34
2. To Egypt and Back	12:9-13:18	37
Hagar and Ishmael     Circumcision and Covenant Deta	ails	42
8. Abraham, Abimelech, and Sarah	1	50
9. Abraham's Test of Faith		53
10. Sarah Dies		55
B. The Life of Isaac		57
	24	
	nmael	
	Esau	
4. The Covenant Renewed with Isa	ac 26	61
	27-28:9	
	cob	
	30.25-31	
D. The Life of Joseph		70
1. Joseph Sold Into Slavery		80
2. Joseph in Potiphar's House		83
3. Joseph in Prison		85
•		
ι. Joseph Dies in Faith		94

# MAPS & DIA PRAMS

		Page	e #
	Genesis at a Glance		
	When the Events in Genesis Occurred		. 6
	When the Events Recorded in the Books of the Law Occurred		. 6
Мар	The Fertile Crescent and Modern Boundaries		. 9
Мар	The Nations of Genesis 10		28
	The Abrahamic Covenant		28
	Time Periods of the Flood		29
Мар	Abraham's Migration in the Near East		36
Мар	Travels of the Patriarchs		56
Мар	The Journeys of Isaac and Rebekah / The Patriarchs in the Promised Land		62
Мар	Events in the Life of Jacob		78
	The Sons of Jacob		87
	Patriarchal Family Tree		97



### Introduction

Genesis – this word means "origin, source, birth, or beginnings."

Why read such an old, archaic book? Genesis is the foundation for the entire Bible and a correct Christian worldview. Genesis answers many questions about our existence, purpose, and significance. Genesis also reveals God's character, power, and plan. Genesis must be read and understood to give Christians a basis by which to correctly interpret and understand the rest of the Bible. During different stages of history, we learn that God interacts with man in various ways. In Genesis we see the Lord walking in the Garden of Eden and spending time with Abraham in His tent. What an incredible journey you are about to embark upon as you enter the pages of this divinely inspired book! Enjoy learning about the Lord and His greatness. God alone is the hero of Genesis.

### **Date**

Probably written during the wilderness exile of Israel, 1446-1406 BC

### **Basic Outline of Genesis**

- I. Ancient History
  - 1. Creation
  - 2. The Fall
  - 3. The Flood
  - 4. The Tower of Babel

### II. The Era of the Patriarchs

- 1. Abraham
- 2. Isaac
- 3. Jacob
- 4. Joseph

### Interpretation

As we read through Genesis we must remember to keep our eye on the major themes (God's character, the covenants, the "holy war" between the seed of the woman and the serpent, the results of sin, the role of faith, and the development of Israel as a nation) as we also study

the details (relationships, genealogies, and life details).

### **Author**

Tradition has held to Moses as the author. Did Moses write some of Genesis, most of Genesis, or every single word of Genesis? It is clear that God did a supernatural work to give Moses a personal account of Creation and the first days of man. Any and all information in Genesis, whether it tells of the days before Moses or the days after Moses, are days that the Lord is fully aware of and is able to pass on to Moses to write down. It is logical that if God imparted the information about Creation to Moses, why He would not impart all the information necessary to write the entirety of the book of Genesis. If this conclusion is enough for you, then you are done with this topic. If you want a more in-depth look at the discussion of authorship then continue reading this section.

This issue has been under debate for centuries and the question does not only include Genesis. but extends to the Pentateuch (the first five books of the Bible). The historic-classic approach is that there is only one author-Moses. There are several difficulties (though not impossibilities) with this opinion. Why are there two Creation accounts and two accounts of the naming of Beersheba (21:31 and 26:33)? An even more concerning question is what is meant by the "to this day" statement in 32:32. There is reference to the Kings of Israel in Gen. 36:31. As far as we know there were no kings of Israel before the time of Moses. It would also be odd for Moses to record in Numbers 12:3 that he was the humblest man on the face of the earth. It is also obvious that Moses did not record the story of his own death

It would seem that from 32:32 that there was some document(s) that existed before the time of Moses and from 36:31 it appears that there may have been a document(s) written well after the time of Moses. We can answer this situation in several ways. At the time of the writing of this book God obviously allowed Moses to peek back into the beginning of time in order to write about Creation. It is not impossible to also believe that Moses' statement in 36:31 may have

been prophetic in nature. This basic argument is that God did not use other sources or documents to give Moses the needed information, but God gave the necessary information directly to Moses in a similar way He gave Moses the Ten Commandments. God did not limit Himself to Moses' knowledge or experience to determine what Moses would write. This line of argument certainly uplifts the divine intervention given in the writing of the Pentateuch, but does a poor job at explaining many of the textual questions. Tradition also lays its weight into this argument. Even from the time of Joshua the book of the law was called the "Book of Moses" and this is also true in 2 Chronicles 25:4, Ezra 6:18, and Nehemiah 13:1. Why would this tradition exist, even one generation after Moses, if it were not true?

Also, we find arguments that Moses is an author and the compiler of the Pentateuch. The thought is that the author is essentially and primarily Moses. It is acknowledged that additions were made to the Torah after Moses. Dillard & Longman summarize their findings as, "In the final analysis, it is possible to affirm the substantial Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch in line with the occasional internal evidence and strong external testimony, while allowing for earlier sources as well as later glosses and elaboration" (47).

### **Structure & Theme**

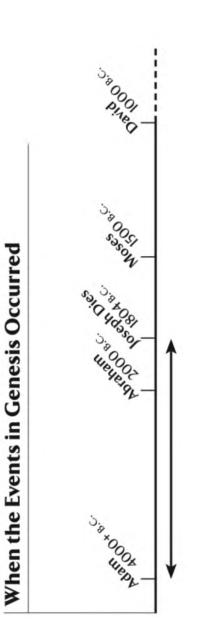
- Genesis can be divided up into 11 **toledoths**, (תֹדְלוֹת) meaning "this is the account of" or "these are the generations of." This phrase mainly this introduces a character.
- The most simplistic (and my preferred) way of breaking up Genesis is:

Chapter 1-11 – Ancient History Chapter 12-50 – Era of the Patriarchs (The First Fathers of Israel)

Events – Creation, Fall, Flood, Babel
 Characters – Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph

			GENE	SISATA	<b>GENESIS AT A GLANCE</b>			
		Four	Four Events			Four People	ople	
Reference	1:1——3:1-		-6:1 10:1 -	:112:1		-25:1927:	-27:19 37:1-50:26	:1-50:26
	Creation	Fall	Flood	Nations	Abraham	Isaac	Jacob	Joseph
		Huma	Human Race			Hebrew Race	Race	
		Hist	Historical			Biographical	nical	
		Fertile (Eden-	Fertile Crescent (Eden-Haran)		(Har	Canaan (Haran-Canaan)		Egypt (Canaan- Egypt)
	c. 4	c. 200 1000+ ⊣	c. 4000+-C. 2166 B.C.	c.	23 c. 216	281 Years c. 2166–1885 B.C.	.:	81 Years (1885– 1804 B.C.)

Nelson's Complete Book of Bible Maps and Charts © 1993 by Thomas Nelson, Inc.



Genesis is the first chapter in the history of the redemption of man. In this work, four great events and four great people are emphasized.

# When the Events Recorded in the Books of the Law Occurred

(not including prophecies unfulfilled when these books were written)

Odlow Sand SAOOSAT DE OOOT PINE Soosi W URINE ON NA TOOOK

Chapters 1-11 are dominated by four momentous events which form a basis for all subsequent biblical history.

# FROM MEMORY

Write out the four major events and the four major people in Genesis.

Events	People
1	1
2	2
3.	3.
4.	4.





- A. Creation (1-2)
- B. The Fall (3)
- C. Growing Wickedness and The Flood (6-10)
- D. The Tower of Babel (11)

- Universal Creation Account (1-2:3)
- 2. Personal Creation Account (2:4-24)

### 1. Universal Creation Account

Ch. 1-2:3

Knowing that God is Triune (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit), what was happening before anything was created?

Genesis 1:1-2 & Colossians 1:15-17 - Who was involved in Creation?

What does this teach us about God?

Verse 5 – "the first day" – How long was this day? Some argue that "day" refers to an age and some argue that this is a legitimate day (24 hours). Give a couple arguments for each side:

An Age:

A 24-Hour Day:

Which interpretation makes the most sense to you? Why?

The reality is that "day" either refers to a 24-hour day or to an age (some are Christians are right and some are wrong) and only God knows the answer. Is it reasonable to suggest that Christians can disagree on this point and still enjoy Christian unity with one another?

After each day of Creation, God announces that it was "good." Why did He do this?

Why did He say "very good" after day six?

On day 1 God created light. On day 4 God created the sun and the moon. Where did the light come

1:24-27 – Why is it difficult to believe in evolution after reading this passage?

How can the way you answer the question from verse 5 affect your view of evolution?

Remember evolution is a theory, not a fact. Evolution is based upon the view that everything essentially came from nothing. Instead of God Creates, Nothing Creates. Life as we know it has progressed/evolved through mutations that caused adaptations to a species that caused the mutated individuals of the species to survive while the others died off. Those that mutated and survived would then mutate again and again until it took on the qualities of a completely different species. This process is theorized as taking place over billions (or trillions) of years.

Some Christians do hold to the concept of divine evolution—God created over ages through the process of evolution.

### Remember a few things:

- The archaeological record should be so incredibly saturated with missing links (between every species in existence) that we should be tripping over them every time we walk.
- At what point would God in the evolutionary process have considered man a morally responsible being?
- How did God create man in "His own image" if He took man through this slow, arduous process of evolution?
- A creation with like animals and similar species can just as logically point to a common Creator as a common descendant in the evolutionary process.

- Mutations are the key to further evolution and progression. Have you ever met an evolutionist who wished that his or her children had been born with mutations?
- The basic laws of thermodynamics teach us that everything on its own increases in entropy and disorder. Evolution demands that living organisms increase in order and complexity—the exact opposite from what we see in nature.
- Finally, Gen. 2:7 gives us a detailed look at the creation of man and it does not describe evolution.

**Area of Sensitivity:** Christians can disagree on this subject, but we must be careful not to agree with views of the world just to avoid persecution.

**Area of Clarity:** Clearly, the Bible says that it was God who created. We may not know God's exact method or how long it took, but we do know that He is completely and ultimately responsible for the creating and sustaining of all things! Therefore God should be worshiped and praised by His creation!

1:27 – What does it mean that God created man in His own image? In what way do we reflect God's nature and how has the Fall affected this image?

1:28 – What is man commanded to do? How is this related to being created in "the image" of God?

1:29-30 – What was the purpose of the plant life?

2:3 - Was God tired? What principle is God teaching man?

Why do we not take the idea of a Sabbath seriously?

- A. Creation (1-2)
- B. The Fall (3)
- C. Growing Wickedness and The Flood (6-10)
- D. The Tower of Babel (11)

Universal Creation Account (1-2:3)

2. Personal Creation Account (2:4-24)

### 2. Personal Creation Account

Ch. 2:4-24

This is a second account of Creation. The first account had a global/universal focus and this is more of a personal account of Creation around the Garden of Eden and the creation of Adam & Eve. It is important to remember this distinction as we read the two accounts.

"These are the generations..." is a phrase used multiple times in Genesis to signify a new section.

### **Contradictions?**

In the first account plants and vegetation were created on the third day and man on the sixth day. In verse 5 there is "no bush of the field" and "no small plant", yet man is created in this day. Can this be resolved?

1:11-12 tells us that God made all of the plants, but it does not tell us if they immediately came up from the ground or had to slowly grow like every other plant. It appears that many (if not all) of the plants grew up from the ground. Man was created before these plants had fully come up from the ground or vegetation may not have multiplied to this area of the world.

8 – It seems that God not only created on a broad scale, but even gave special attention to some things, like the Garden of Eden. What do you think this place was like?

9 - What were the two special trees in the garden?

Obviously, the Garden of Eden will never be found, but it appears that it is in the Mesopotamia region, the same region that most archaeologists trace the beginning of human history.

15 - What was man's role in the garden?

16-17 – Why would God place a restriction on Adam and Eve?

Is God's commandment unreasonable? Would Adam & Eve have felt overly restricted?

Why was it important for God to give Adam and Eve a choice? What happens to the situation if no choice exists?
17 – What exactly does God command?
What will be the consequence for disobedience?
Marriage  18 – Why was it not good for Adam to be alone?
21-22 – God could have created Eve from the dust of the ground like Adam, why do you suppose He created Eve in this manner? What does it tell us about the connection between a man and a woman?
<ul> <li>23 – It is hard to tell in the English, but Adam is very excited about what he saw. Adam was very pleased with what God had made.</li> <li>24 – Because of this excitement and love for the woman, the man is called to do what?</li> </ul>
Man is to "leave" mom and dad. He is to continue to respect, honor, and help his parents, but this is no longer his primary relationship—his wife is his primary relationship. What do you think happens if a man or woman does not properly "leave" their mother and father?
What can be the negative effects on the marriage?
They are to "hold fast" or cleave to one another and become "one flesh." This means that there is now no separation between the two. They are entirely one. What happens if a husband and a wife do not properly unite to one another?
Leaving and cleaving are essential components to a healthy marriage. Which of these two areas do you think that you might struggle with?



A. Creation (1-2)

B. The Fall (3)

C. Growing Wickedness and The Flood (6-10)

D. The Tower of Babel (11)

The Temptation and Questioning (3:1-13)
 Consequences of The Fall (3:14-24)
 Cain and Abel (4)
 The Lineage of Noah & The Coming Seed (5)

### 1. The Temptation and Questioning

Ch. 3:1-13

1 – How is the serpent described?

2 - In his question, how did the serpent pervert and change God's command?

How did this extreme manipulation of God's command make God look?

How do we see this same lie play out in our society today?

2-3 Did Eve properly understand God's command and the consequences?

4 - What is the serpent doing in this statement he makes to Eve?

How is he trying to make God look? How do we see this played out today?

5 - The serpent makes an accusation of God's intention behind the command. How does the serpent's statement undermine God's character and intentions?

Why is this a powerful way to tempt Eve?

How does the serpent make the fruit more desirable?

How do we see Satan working in the same way today?

### Satan's plan:

- First, he distorts God's commands.
- · He creates doubt about the consequences of sin.
- Then he tempts us to doubt that God has our best in mind. / Undermines our faith in God.
- · Satan proposes that there will actually be a good and profitable outcome to our disobedience.

It is essential that you recognize these lies and temptations. They are very effective. Satan is not infinitely wise, and he tends to use the same strategies and temptations over and over again with different packaging.

Can you see any of these lies at work in your life? How is Satan trying to tempt you not to trust God?

Is he trying to persuade you that there is no real consequence for our sin? How would we live if we truly understood the eternal significance of sin?

Understanding how these lies work will give you the ability to help others discern the lies in their lives that they are believing. Can you think of anyone in your life who has believed any of these lies?

6-7 – What does it mean that "their eyes were opened?"

Why do you suppose that they now felt shame?

8 – What do you learn about God's interaction with man?

This level of interaction with man was God's original desire. What does this tell us about heaven?

12 – What is Adam's initial reaction? How does this confirm that sin had already entered Adam's way of thinking?

### 2. The Consequences of the Fall

Ch. 3:14-24

The fact that all three receive consequences means that God's holds them all responsible.

### The Serpent

What are the consequences given to the serpent?

15 – This verse has huge implications for humanity. There are two lines of offspring: those of the woman and those of the serpent. This represents what is communicated in Ephesians as the children of God and the children of the devil—those who will believe God and those who will reject God.

How do you see this enmity / hatred / warfare between these two?

Any idea who the "He" is that will bruise/crush Satan's head?

3:15 is the first glimpse we have of a coming Savior. This verse points to the reality that there is one (Jesus Christ) who will come through the line of the woman and will ultimately crush the authority and power of Satan. The reality of a coming Messiah is the foundation for the rest of Scripture.

How does Satan bruise the heel of Jesus?

### 16 - The Woman

Pain in childbirth will remind each woman of what?

### 17 - The Man

Is Adam still held responsible for his sin even though Eve tempted him?

What happens to the ground? How will this consequence affect man's ability to work the ground to provide food?

Death is a consequence of this sin. In the garden before the Fall, it seems that Adam and Eve would not have died. But now everything has changed. Think of a Christian's funeral—how has Jesus conquered death?

How does this show the power of Christ?

21 - What do we learn about God from this verse? Wasn't God just sinned against?

22 – They had eaten of the tree of Good and Evil and now they both knew and had experienced good and evil. Why did the Lord not want him to eat also of the tree of life?

24 – Read Revelation 2:7; 22:2, 14 – What happens to the tree of life? Will you ever be able to eat from the tree of life?

I.	Ancient	Historv

- A. Creation (1-2)
- B. The Fall (3)
- C. Growing Wickedness and The Flood (6-10)
- D. The Tower of Babel (11)

1.	The	Temptation	and	Questioning	(3:1-13)
----	-----	------------	-----	-------------	----------

- The remptation and Questioning (3.1-13)
   Consequences of The Fall (3:14-24)
   Cain and Abel (4)
   The Lineage of Noah & The Coming Seed (5)

### 3. Cain and Abel Ch. 4

1 – At this point, it does not say if Cain and Abel were the first two children and it does not say how many other children were born. You will notice that the Old Testament focuses on the lineage of the coming Messiah and not the lineage of every man alive. What would be God's expectation of Adam and Eve according to Genesis 1:28?
2 – What were the occupations of Cain and Abel?
3-7 Why was Cain's offering not acceptable?
Why was Abel's offering acceptable?

What kind of offering do you bring to the Lord? How is this reflected in your time, finances, and use of your abilities?

7 – What is the Lord's warning to Cain?

What must Cain do to resist sin? How hard should we fight against sin?

What sins are crouching at your door?

Is the Lord ready and willing to accept an offering from Cain if Cain makes an offering that is acceptable and pleasing to the Lord?

8 – How did Cain respond to God's warning? How does this remind you of Cain's mother and father?
How do the lives of Cain and Abel reflect the realities taught in Genesis 3:15 about the offspring of the serpent and the woman?
9 – How does Cain show arrogance and deceit in his response to the Lord?
With both with Adam and Cain, the Lord begins by asking a question that reveals their hearts. Why do you suppose the Lord does this?
10-15 – Is this a just punishment? How do we continue to see God's mercy?
16-17 – How is it possible for Cain to travel and meet others (1:28)? What does this tell you about Adam & Eve (can you say "like rabbits")?
18-24 – The lineage of Cain. Some of the names in this chapter are the same as in chapter 5, but realize these are different people—I know several other Mikes. What do we learn about the line of Cain from verse 23?
22 – Notice that within only several generations man was already making instruments and tools from bronze and iron.
25 — In the serpent's attempt to kill the line of the woman (Cain killing Abel), how does God demonstrate that the serpent will ultimately fail?
26 – How were people responding to the Lord? Do you think the well-known punishment of Cain had anything to do with this?

### 3. The Lineage of Noah & The Coming Seed

Ch. 5

4:25 - Who did Seth replace? What is the significance of this blessing (Genesis 3:15)?

Notice that Ch. 5 begins with Seth and ends with his descendant Noah. It is through Noah and his son, Shem, that the future Messiah would come. God will accomplish what he set out to do in Genesis 3:15. A Messiah will come and Satan will not be able to stop it no matter how sinful the world becomes. How does this demonstrate the power of God and the importance of the incarnation of Christ?

21-24 - How is Enoch described?

Where does Enoch go?

Hebrews 11:5 - What do we learn about Enoch?

Hebrews 11:6 – What does it look like in your life to walk with God? How do you know if you are pleasing God?

27 - Methuselah is the oldest person recorded in the Bible. How old was he when he died?

31 - What were the names of Noah's three sons?



- A. Creation (1-2)
- B. The Fall (3)
- C. Growing Wickedness and The Flood (6-10)
- D. The Tower of Babel (11)

### **Growing Wickedness and The Flood**

Ch. 6-10

2 - "sons of God" - This is a very tough passage to understand and interpret.

There are several major ways this section could be understood:

### 1st Interpretation:

"Sons of God" refers to those who were in the line of Seth. The line of Seth was part of the lineage of Christ and they had begun intermarrying with others outside of their clan.

"Sons of God" in the New Testament refers to Christians. Perhaps this is the designation that is being given to the lineage of Seth.

**Difficulty:** Nowhere in the Old Testament is there an example of the lineage of Seth receiving this title. As far as we know, Seth had not been commanded not to marry with others outside of their clan. This interpretation seems to ignore the traditional use of the title "sons of God" used in the Old Testament.

### 2nd Interpretation:

"Sons of God" usually refers to angels in the Old Testament (Job 1:6, 2:1, 38:7).

In this interpretation, it appears that there was a time when God did not restrict the interaction between angels and men. Demons (fallen angels) took beautiful women as wives and had children (Later, many may have taken this unique period of history and to create myths and legends. Can you think of similar stories in Greek and Roman mythology?).

Notice that in Genesis 19:1-11 two angels appeared as men and had taken on all the noticeable characteristics of men (appearance, movement, speech, they ate and drank, they physically pulled Lot back from the door and pushed it shut).

**Difficulty:** This interaction between demons and mankind "feels" wrong. There is no further biblical support of this kind of interaction.

Nephilim (verse 4) – "mighty men who were of old, the men of renown" – These men are connected to the relationship reported between the 'sons of God' and the daughters of men. Nephilim does not necessarily refer to a group of descendants from a particular person. Nephilim means 'large or big' and may simply refer to individuals who were large in size – Any giant of a person could be connected to the Nephilim.

Read Numbers 13:33 - Remember in Numbers 13 the spies are trying to dissuade the people from taking the Promised Land. What would be the persuasive power of connecting the people dwelling in the Promised Land with the Legendary Nephilim?

Deuteronomy 9:2 Who is stronger, God or these giant men?

6:3 – 120-year limit – why did God set up this new standard for human life?

Is God's focus on "120 years" or on the curbing and limiting of evil in a single individual's life?

5 - How wicked had the world become?

6 – What do you think of God's response? Does God have emotions? How do they influence or impact His decisions?

How can God have emotions and still be consistent in His decision making?

### Does God make mistakes? Does God know the future?

Some have argued that this passage shows that God changes His mind and therefore is inconsistent and does not know the future. God's emotional response of sorrow and God's judicial response of punishment are both appropriate responses to man's sin. God knew that man would sin and He knew that it would bring Him great sorrow, but this sorrow is minimal in comparison to the great glory and eternal happiness that God will receive through the Church, the Bride of Christ.

The flood is not a show of God's failure rather it is a show of man's failure and God's incredible mercy and grace. God is the Great Hero and Great Provider for the righteous through the judgment of the flood. His plan did not change and God's purposes were not thwarted – God simply hates sin and is saddened by its presence in man. Anyone who doubts God's ability to know and control the future should read the book of Revelation which demonstrates that God is in complete control both now and through all eternity.

8 - What do we learn about Noah?

**"Blameless in his generation"** – how do we respond to the temptations and ungodly values of our generation?

Do you stand up for God's values or do you take on the values and standard of the generation? Do you influence others or are you influenced by others?

"Noah walked with God" – Describe what it looks like when you and a close friend take a walk together: How should all of these qualities be reflected in your relationship with God? **Application:** Sometime this week, actually take a walk with God. Get outside and simply spend your time praying and talking to Him. Praise Him, tell Him about your hopes, dreams, disappointments, and frustrations. Ask for His guidance, help, and wisdom. Ask Him to lead your thoughts and attitudes as you spend time with Him. Take this experience and try to apply it to your everyday life! Walk with God everywhere you go—to your car, at work, with your family... 11-12 Which lineage of offspring seem to be dominating the earth (Gen. 3:15)? 13 – Is this a reasonable and right judgment based upon verses 5 and 11-12? 14-21 - What was Noah asked to do? 18 - God establishes a covenant with Noah. A covenant is a contract or promise made between two parties. This covenant is wholly based upon God. He sets the rules and regulations and He sets the rewards and punishments. After the flood is over, what do we learn about the nature of this covenant (Genesis 9:9-17)? How should the sight of a rainbow increase your faith and bring you peace? Read chapters 7-8. 7:11 – Where did the water come from? 7:19 – Does it appear to be a local flood or a global flood?

After months and months of global flooding, what do you think this much water did to the geography of the earth?

In Biblical history, we usually assume that this is when the dinosaurs died off and perhaps there was a tectonic shift in continents.

7:21-23 — Did the flood accomplish its purpose?

8:1 - How did God subside the waters?

8:20 – What was Noah's first act after leaving the ark? Is this our first response after incredible hardship and trial?

Read chapter 9.

22 - What was Ham's sin?

What was his consequence?

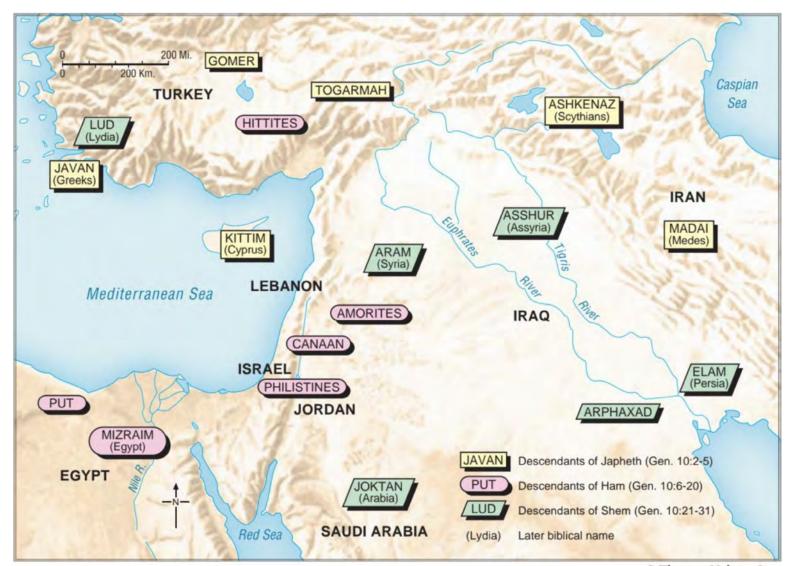
26 – Abraham and the nation of Israel came from the line of Shem. God gave them the "Promised Land" which was the land of Canaan. Israel in the book of Joshua destroys the Canaanites and takes the land. How does this fulfill the blessing given to Shem and the curse upon Canaan the son of Ham?

Chapter 10 – The lineage of the sons of Noah / A tracking of the lineage of the Coming Messiah

6 – The sons of Ham include Cush, Egypt, Put, and Canaan. All of these would wage war against Israel in the future.

15 – Sons of Canaan are mentioned. Read and try to remember these names. In Numbers, Joshua and Judges many of these names will be mentioned as nations that lead Israel away from the Lord and make war against them.

## **The Nations of Genesis 10**



© Thomas Nelson, Inc.

	THE ABRAHAMIC COVENANT
Genesis 12:1-3	God initiated His covenant with Abram when he was living in Ur of the Chaldeans, promising a land, descendants, and blessing.
Genesis 12:4, 5	Abram went with his family to Haran, lived there for a time, and left at the age of 75.
Genesis 13:14-17	After Lot separated from Abram, God again promised the land to him and his descendants.
Genesis 15:1–21	The covenant was ratified when God passed between the sacrificial animals Abram laid before God.
Genesis 17:1-27	When Abram was 99 God renewed His covenant, changing Abram's name to Abraham ("Father of a Multitude"). Sign of the covenant: circumcision.
Genesis 22:15–18	Confirmation of the covenant because of Abraham's obedience.

The Abrahamic covenant was foundational to other covenants:

- The promise of land in the Palestinian Covenant (Deut. 30:1-10)
- The promise of kingly descendants in the Davidic Covenant (2 Sam. 7:12-16)
- The promise of blessing in the "Old" and "New" Covenants (Ex. 19:3-6; Jer. 31:31-40)

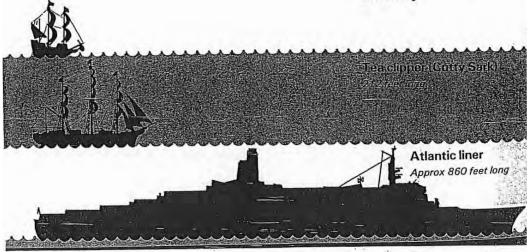
# Time Periods of the Flood

122	DATE	NUMBER OF DAYS	EVENT	GENESIS REFERENCE
1	Month 2 Day 10	Waited 7	Entered the ark.	7:4, 10
llêd 24)	*Month 2 Day 17	Lasted 40	Rain began.	7:4-6, 11, 12
er prevalled days (7:24	Month 3 Day 26	End of 40	Rain stopped.	7:4, 11
Wát 150	*Month 7 Day 17	End of 150	Ark rested on Ararat.	7:24; 8:4
	*Month 10 Day 1	Waited 40	Tops of mountains visible.	8:5-6
5 (8.3)	Month 11 Day 10	Waited 1	Raven sent.	8:7
150 day	Month 11 Day 11	Waited 7	Dove sent; returns.	8:8-9
receded 150 days	Month 11 Day 19	Waited 7	Dove sent; returns with olive leaf.	<sup>*</sup> 8:10-11
Waterr	Month 11 Day 27		Dove sent; does not return.	8:12
	Month 12 Day 17	End of 150	Water fully receded.	8:3
ing irth	*Month 1 Day 1		Covering of ark removed.	8:13
Dryii ofea	*Month 2 Day 27		Earth dry; left ark.	8:14-19
Statistics	7 days waiting +	ed in the ark = 150 days +	h equals 30 days.  1 year, 17 days = 360 + 17 =  150 days + 70 days  water receding earth dryi	= 377 day

The Ark

Scholars have speculated forcentum
over the shape of the Ark. Genesis 6
states the length was to be 300 cub
(approx 450 feet) long

Galleon (Mayflower)





- A. Creation (1-2)
- B. The Fall (3)
- C. Growing Wickedness and The Flood (6-10)
- D. The Tower of Babel (11)

### D. The Tower of Babel

Ch. 11

- 9:1 What did God command Noah and his sons to do?
- 11:4 What was man's intention? What did they want to see happen and what did they want to prevent?

Why was this sinful and in rebellion to God's desire?

11:6 – What will happen if God just lets this go?

11:7 - Why did God confuse their language?

As we read through Genesis, we are given an understanding of the world—a Christian worldview. In this chapter we are given the reason for why we have different languages and cultures. It is interesting that even though there has been so much sin in the world due to different ethnicities, there would be even more sin if all the races were united.

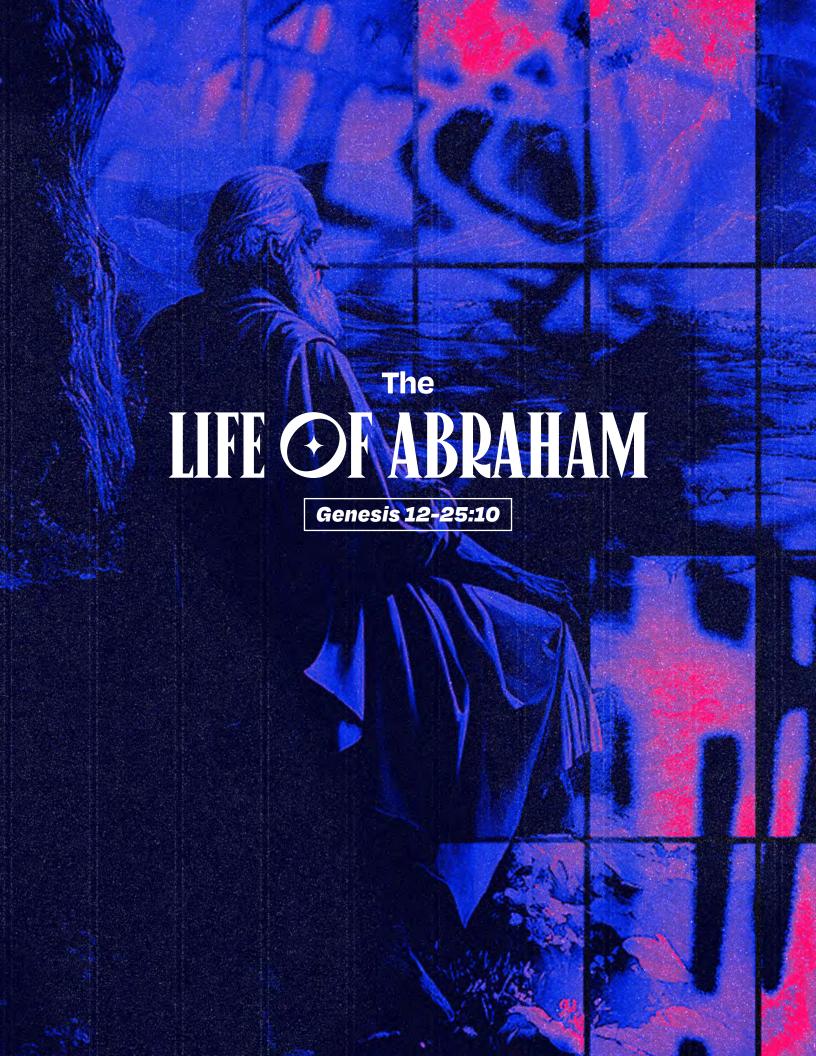
- 11:9 How was God's original command and intention for man fulfilled?
- 11:10-32 Why do you suppose so much time is devoted to the lineage from Seth to Abram?
- 11:27 So what is Lot's relationship to Abram?
- 11:31-32 How did Abram end up in Haran?

# FROM MEMORY

Outline Genesis 1-11.

I.

A	
	1
	2
_	
В	
	1
	2
	3
C	
_	



### II. The Era of the Patriarchs

- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. God's Promises to Abram (12:1-7)
- 2. To Egypt and Back (12:9-13:18)
- 3. Abram Rescues Lot (14)
- 4. God's Covenant with Abram (15)
- 5. Hagar & Ishmael (16)
- 6. Circumcision and Covenant Details (17-18:15)
- 7. Sodom & Gomorrah (18:16-19)
- 8. Abraham, Abimelech, and Sarah (20-21)
- 9. Abraham's Test of Faith (22)
- 10. Sarah Dies (23)

### 1. God's Promises to Abram

Ch. 12:1-8

1 - What did God ask of Abram?

How would this show Abram's level of faith in God?

2-3 – What are all of the things that God promises to Abram?

What did Abram do to deserve to be called out of Haran and blessed this way?

What does this tell you about the God we serve?

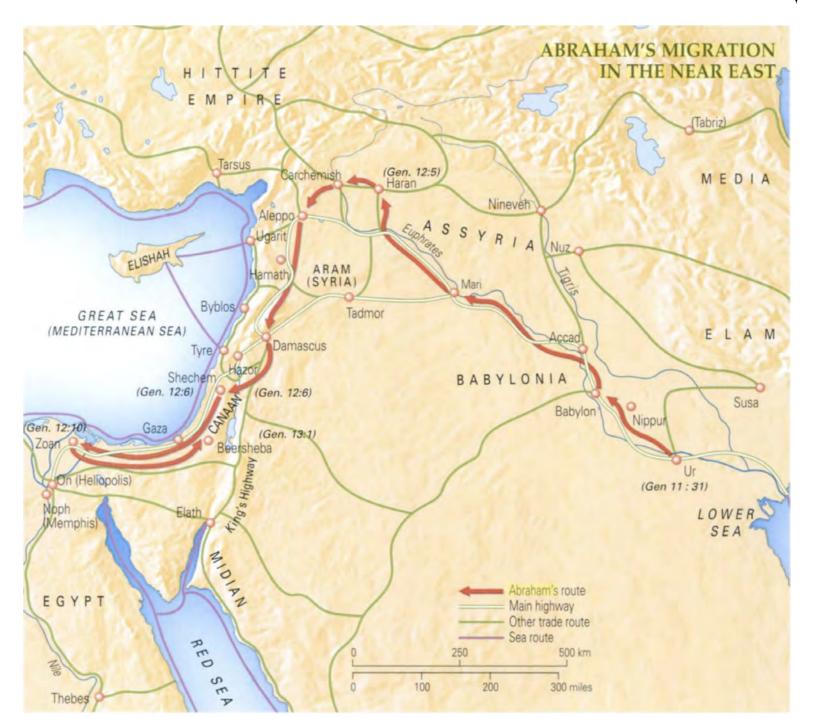
This passage is usually referred to as the **Abrahamic Covenant**. A covenant in its simplest form is a contract between two parties. There can be both conditions and stipulations and there can rewards and punishments. This covenant is considered an unconditional covenant between God and Abram. God makes a promise to Abram without any conditions placed upon Abram. Why would God do this?

Will God be faithful?

Does God eventually provide a land? What is it called?

Does God make Abram into a great nation? Is his name great?

What must happen for all of the nations to be blessed through Abraham?
How does this relate to Genesis 3:15?
How does this relate to Matthew 28:18-20 and Acts 1:8?
4 – Does Abram begin this journey as a young man with a lot of energy?
5 – What does Abram take with him? Does it look like he is planning on coming back?
6 – How did God make His promise to Abram more tangible and memorable?
How personally involved is God in this process?
7 – God brings some clarity to one of His promises. What does He tell Abram?
What is Abram's response to this great promise?
What is the significance of the altar that Abram built? How does this altar honor and thank God? How will this altar help Abram remember God's mercy and grace?
How can we make "altars" in our life to remember, honor, and thank God?
8 – What do we learn about Abram's relationship with God?
How often are you calling on the Lord? Is prayer a daily activity in your life?



- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. God's Promises to Abram (12:1-7)
- 2. To Egypt and Back (12:9-13:18)
- 3. Abram Rescues Lot (14)
- 4. God's Covenant with Abram (15)
- 5. Hagar & Ishmael (16)
- 6. Circumcision and Covenant Details (17-18:15)
- 7. Sodom & Gomorrah (18:16-19)
- 8. Abraham, Abimelech, and Sarah (20-21)
- 9. Abraham's Test of Faith (22)
- 10. Sarah Dies (23)

# 2. To Egypt and Back

Ch. 12:9-13:18

First, read through 12:9-13:18.

Patriarch – Abraham, his son Isaac, and his grandson Jacob are usually referred to as patriarchs. They are the biological fathers to the nation of Israel.

12:10 - Why did Abram go down to Egypt?

11-12 – How do Abram's words and actions show that he has lost some of his faith-centered perspective? What does this tell us about his struggle to trust God? How do the promises from the previous section shine light on this situation?

16 – Why did the Pharaoh treat Abram well? How should Abram have responded to these gifts?

17 - How did God respond even though Abram was afraid?

18-20 - Did the Pharaoh recognize Abram's sin?

What was at the root of Abram's fear and lies?

13:2 and 13:6 – How did Abram materially benefit from his visit to Egypt?

This is the same way that the book of Genesis ends. Read Gen. 47:27.

- 3 Notice that Abram went back to the place he had been in Gen. 12:8.
- 4 What spiritual discipline do we see again in the life of Abram?

8 – How do we see Abram prioritizing family in this situation?
13 – How were the people of Sodom described?
15-17 – Notice that God restates His promise and covenant to Abram. God continues to do this over and over again (even from generation to generation), why does God do this?
Could God expect us to fully trust Him after the first time He tells us something?
15 – Who specifically will inherit the land?
16 – How will God bless Abram's offspring?
How old is Abram at this point? How many children does he have with his wife?
17 – Why do you suppose God had Abram walk around and physically see the land?
18 – Abram builds another altar. How significant was this promise from the Lord to Abram?

- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. God's Promises to Abram (12:1-7)
- 2. To Egypt and Back (12:9-13:18)
- 3. Abram Rescues Lot (14)
- 4. God's Covenant with Abram (15)
- 5. Hagar & Ishmael (16)
- 6. Circumcision and Covenant Details (17-18:15)
- 7. Sodom & Gomorrah (18:16-19)
- 8. Abraham, Abimelech, and Sarah (20-21)
- 9. Abraham's Test of Faith (22)
- 10. Sarah Dies (23)

# 3. Abram Rescues Lot

Ch. 14

Read Ch. 14.

10-11 – So which group of kings won the fight?

13 – How did Abram respond to the news about Lot?

14 – Was he more concerned about his own safety or his kinsman (a relative)?

18 - Was Abram the only one who served God in his day?

18-19 — What do you learn about Melchizedek?

20 – How does Abram show respect to Melchizedek?

19 - How does Melchizedek describe God?

God Most High - What makes this name so powerful and significant?

Possessor of heaven and earth—it is all His! How does this affect your view of material possessions?

21-23 – Why does Abram refuse any gifts from the king of Sodom?

- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. God's Promises to Abram (12:1-7)
- 2. To Egypt and Back (12:9-13:18)
- 3. Abram Rescues Lot (14)
- 4. God's Covenant with Abram (15)
- 5. Hagar & Ishmael (16)
- 6. Circumcision and Covenant Details (17-18:15)
- 7. Sodom & Gomorrah (18:16-19)
- 8. Abraham, Abimelech, and Sarah (20-21)
- 9. Abraham's Test of Faith (22)
- 10. Sarah Dies (23)

# 4. God's Covenant with Abram

Ch. 15

Read Ch. 15.

1 – How did the Lord speak to Abram?

What does it mean that the Lord is a shield for Abram? How has God already shown Himself to be a shield for Abram?

Can you remember what Abram's reward was going to be?

- 2-3 Realize that this is many years after God had first spoken to Abram. Abram was old (75) when God first spoke to him. What is Abram's concern? Is this a reasonable concern?
- 4-5 What does God promise Abram?
- 6 What is Abram's response to God's promise?

What is the role of faith in salvation in the New Testament?

What appears to be the role of faith for salvation (righteousness) in the Old Testament?

Summarize Galatians 3:6-9 -

8 – It can appear that Abram doubts God, but it seems that he genuinely wants a sign. The Lord then gives him the sign of the Covenant. At this time, two parties would "cut" a covenant to give it permanence. "Cut" would be symbolized by cutting an animal in half and then they would walk between the halves of the animal to finalize the deal. Nowadays, we shake hands or sign documents, but this method showed the serious nature of the covenant being made.

9-17 – How do we see the Lord finalizing the Covenant? How does this continue to build Abram's faith?

13 – There will be a little rain before the sunshine, Abram's descendants would go through some tough times before they would take the land. Exodus 12:40 – Did God's promise come to pass? Where were the Israelites for 400 years?

Exodus 1:7 – What happened to Israel while they were in Egypt?

Exodus 2:23-24 - What did God remember? What does He do after that?

14 – Do you remember any of the judgments that God brings upon Egypt (Exodus 6-12)?

It is interesting how Israel goes into Egypt as a small family and leaves Egypt with over a million people and great possessions. How does watching God's faithfulness in the Old Testament build your faith today?

Do you think it was easy to trust God for those 400 years that Israel was held captive in Egypt? How do we fight unbelief when things are not happening as guickly as we would like?

15 – What additional blessing does God promise Abram?

	16 – The Amorites were living in the land of Canaan and when Israel takes the land they will need to remove the Amorites. While God blesses Israel He will be judging the sin of the Amorites. What do we learn about Judgment on nations from God's point of view?
	17 – The Lord solidifies and finalizes the covenant. Abram will always have this powerful image in his mind. What powerful image of what Christ has done for you can you keep in your mind in order to build your faith?
	18-19 — What exactly did God promise Abram in this covenant?
	How does this promise set the stage for Israel's future?
	Do you think that there is any significance to the fact that in 1948 A.D. Israel again has a part of the Promised Land to call their own?
<u>5.</u>	Hagar and Ishmael Ch. 16
	Read Ch. 16.
	2 – How was Sarai's faith in God fulfilling His promise?
	1-8 – What did she then decide to do? What nationality was Hagar? How did she treat Hagar?
	7-13 – Who is "the angel of the Lord"?
	10 – Who will multiply her offspring? Therefore the angel of the Lord must be whom?
	13 – Who does this verse say spoke to Hagar? How does Hagar refer to the angel of the Lord?
	The Angel of the Lord =

What will be true of Ishmael, both good and bad?

Many of the present day ethnicities in the Middle East are descendants of Ishmael. Describe what their relationship with Israel is like today:

Has God been true to His promise to Hagar?

- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. God's Promises to Abram (12:1-7)
- 2. To Egypt and Back (12:9-13:18)
- 3. Abram Rescues Lot (14)
- 4. God's Covenant with Abram (15)
- 5. Hagar & Ishmael (16)
- 6. Circumcision and Covenant Details (17-18:15)
- 7. Sodom & Gomorrah (18:16-19)
- 8. Abraham, Abimelech, and Sarah (20-21)
- 9. Abraham's Test of Faith (22)
- 10. Sarah Dies (23)

# **6. Circumcision and Covenant Details**

Ch. 17-18:15

Read Ch. 17-18:15.

For the reader, it feels like God just said this to Abram in chapter 15, but remember—for Abram, at least 13 years have passed.

1 - How does God describe Himself? Why is this significant?

What does He command Abram to do?

2-9 – Summarize everything that God promised Abram—I mean Abraham (which means "the father of many nations"):

How many children does Sarai have at this point?

How would you describe Abraham's patience and faith?

What are things in your life that have caused you to struggle with trusting God?

7 – What can we expect with Abraham's offspring?
10-14 – God now gives Abraham a sign of the covenant—circumcision. Why does God do this?
17 – What is Abraham's response to God?
19 – What is God's response?
21 – How good do you think it felt for Abraham to finally be given a time frame? Why do you suppose God waited so long for Sarah to conceive?
Long term, how will God's timing increase their faith and trust in Him? Has God's timing been difficult in your life?
18:1-7 – How does the Lord appear to Abraham?
At this point what are the different ways that God has appeared to Abraham?
John 1:18 – How does this verse correlate with what you just read?
John 17:25-26 – What additional insight do we receive? What is the role of the Jesus the Son of God?
Luke 10:22 – Who reveals the God the Father?
Colossians 1:15 – Does Jesus accurately represent God the Father?

Colossians 1:16 - What was Jesus' role in Creation?

Matthew 1:23 – How does this verse describe Jesus?

Jesus, God with us, has always had the role of revealing the nature and character of the Father to God's people. Before He was born in the manger, Jesus was already performing this role. Based on what we learned from John 1:18, which part of the Trinity (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) do we consistently see working directly with God's people in the Old Testament?

12-14 - How did Sarah respond? What does God say in response to Sarah?

14 – How does this verse encourage you? Are there things in your life that you struggle believing that the Lord can do?

- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. God's Promises to Abram (12:1-7)
- 2. To Egypt and Back (12:9-13:18)
- 3. Abram Rescues Lot (14)
- 4. God's Covenant with Abram (15)
- 5. Hagar & Ishmael (16)
- 6. Circumcision and Covenant Details (17-18:15)
- 7. Sodom & Gomorrah (18:16-19)
- 8. Abraham, Abimelech, and Sarah (20-21)
- 9. Abraham's Test of Faith (22)
- 10. Sarah Dies (23)

## 7. Sodom & Gomorrah

Ch. 18:16-19

Read Gen. 18:16-33. Look back at 18:2. How many men did Abraham see?

16-21 – What was the Lord's plan?

22 – The men went down to Sodom, but Abraham spoke with the Lord. According to 19:1, how many went to Sodom?

Where was the third man? Who was He?

Who exactly were the three men that appeared to Abraham in 18:2?

What do we learn about how the Lord uses His angels?

23 - What was Abraham's concern?

27 - How does Abraham show both boldness and humility as he approaches the Lord?

What do we learn about how to approach God from each verse?

Hebrews 10:22 -

Hebrews 12:28-29 -

BACK TO CON
19:1 – Who is living in Sodom? Can you now see why Abraham was so concerned?
3 – Take note that these angels have every appearance of a man. Those who saw them in the square assumed they were men, and Lot assumed they were hungry and gave them food that they ate.
4 – How many had gathered at Lot's door to commit this atrocious sin?
Was the Lord going to find 10 righteous men in this city (18:32)?
5-9 – "know" in this context refers to a sexual encounter. How wicked was Sodom?
This is where the term sodomy comes from. It appears that they were ready to have relations with any one of any gender that rolled into town.
9 – How did they view Lot?
10, 11, and 13 – What kind of power did these angels have? Whose commands were they following?
12 – How does the Lord answer Abraham's question from 18:23?
16 – How does God show him mercy?
Sometimes we need the Lord to grab our shoulder and drag us into His will—this must be acknowledged as mercy! What are the areas of your life where you have become complacent and are not fully following the Lord's commands?
Will you go willingly and joyfully, or does God need to grab you by the shoulder and drag you?
17-22 – Why is it in our nature to try to negotiate with an all-knowing God?

30 – Where does Lot end up going? Who knew best from the beginning?				
24 – How does God destroy these cities? Does He remain faithful to His promise made to Noah?				
26 – Remember the command from verse 17, why do you suppose she looked back?				
Did she really want to leave this city of sin?				
God gave her what she wanted: to continue to be united with Sodom. Is there sin in your life that you do not want to be separated from?				
Does this pillar of salt motivate you to run away from this sin?				
How can you better live out Romans 12:9 in your life?				
28 – What do you think this sight was like for Abraham? How can there be both sadness and contentment from such an event?				
31-38 – In what kind of environment did these daughters grow up?				
How do we see their sin on display?				
Do you have any idea how God punishes them?				
Judges 3:12-13 – How do the descendants of these women (Moabite & Ammonites) interact with the nation of Israel in the future?				

- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. God's Promises to Abram (12:1-7)
- 2. To Egypt and Back (12:9-13:18)
- 3. Abram Rescues Lot (14)
- 4. God's Covenant with Abram (15)
- 5. Hagar & Ishmael (16)
- 6. Circumcision and Covenant Details (17-18:15)
- 7. Sodom & Gomorrah (18:16-19)
- 8. Abraham, Abimelech, and Sarah (20-21)
- 9. Abraham's Test of Faith (22)
- 10. Sarah Dies (23)

# 8. Abraham, Abimelech, and Sarah

Ch. 20-21

Read Ch. 20. Does this story remind you of anything (12:9-20)?

Why would Abraham do this again?

11 - What was the source of Abraham's fear?

Should Abraham have had this fear (15:15)?

Can people of faith struggle with doubt?

14-16 - How did Abraham financially benefit from this experience?

17-18 – How seriously did the Lord take it when someone began messing with Abraham's wife?

Let's go back to Abimelech's experience:

3 - How did God show Abimelech grace?

4-5 - Abimelech believes that the Lord will do what He says He will do. How does Abimelech respond?

6 – This verse tells us a ton about God. Who kept Abimelech from sinning?
Could God keep others from sinning if He wanted to?
Why does He at times intercede and prevent sin and at other times stand aside and let sin occur?
Ultimately, will there ever be a sin committed that will not be fully and completely dealt with and punished?
How does God punish every sin ever committed? What role does Christ play in this?
Did the Father allow Jesus to be sinned against while He was on earth?
How often is God Himself sinned against?
If God is consistently sinned against and wronged, should we expect anything less for us?
Read Ch. 21.
1 – Was the Lord faithful?
Whose timing and method did God use?
What would have been the benefit for Abraham & Sarah to have waited this long for a child?
8-10 – What do we learn about the character of Sarah? What should have been her focus?

- 12-21 What do we learn about God's character?
- 22 What kind of news has spread about Abraham and the Lord?

As we learn about Melchizedek, Abimelech, Hagar, and Ishmael, what is God's heart towards those who are outside of the nation of Israel (Abraham and his immediate descendants)?

- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. God's Promises to Abram (12:1-7)
- 2. To Egypt and Back (12:9-13:18)
- 3. Abram Rescues Lot (14)
- 4. God's Covenant with Abram (15)
- 5. Hagar & Ishmael (16)
- 6. Circumcision and Covenant Details (17-18:15)
- 7. Sodom & Gomorrah (18:16-19)
- 8. Abraham, Abimelech, and Sarah (20-21)
- 9. Abraham's Test of Faith (22)
- 10. Sarah Dies (23)

### 9. Abraham's Test of Faith

Ch. 22

Read Ch. 22. Up to this point, what are some of the things that God has done to build Abraham's faith?

2 – "whom you love" God was very aware of Abraham's love for Isaac. What do you think ran through Abraham's mind when he first heard the Lord's command?

Why would this request seem to go against everything that God had promised him?

- 3 How did Abraham respond to God's command?
- 4 How many days did Abraham have before he came to the place of sacrifice? What would it have been like to be Abraham during those days?
- 5 What did Abraham tell the young man?

From his words to the young man, what does Abraham hope or expect to happen?

Hebrews 11:17-19 – By faith Abraham, when he was tested, offered up Isaac, and he who had received the promises was in the act of offering up his only son, of whom it was said, "Through Isaac shall your offspring be named." He considered that God was able even to raise him from the dead, from which, figuratively speaking, he did receive him back.

What did Abraham believe that God could do?

BACK TO CO
Are you willing to put anything on the altar that God may ask of you?
How is faith connected to the ability to give God each and every part of your life?
For the areas of your life that you are not willing to give completely to God, what is it about God that you do not trust?
9-10 – Does it appear that Abraham was ready to go through with the sacrifice?
11 – Do you remember from before, who is the angel of the Lord?
12-13 – What does Jesus do for Abraham?

14 – What an amazing thought of Jesus, watching the faithfulness of Abraham about to slay his son, knowing that one day He Himself will be slain by God the Father (Isaiah 53:5-6, 10) for our sins. Ultimately, how does God provide for us?

The ram becomes a substitution for Isaac. How is this reflected in the cross?

Did the Lord ask Abraham to do anything that He Himself was not willing to do?

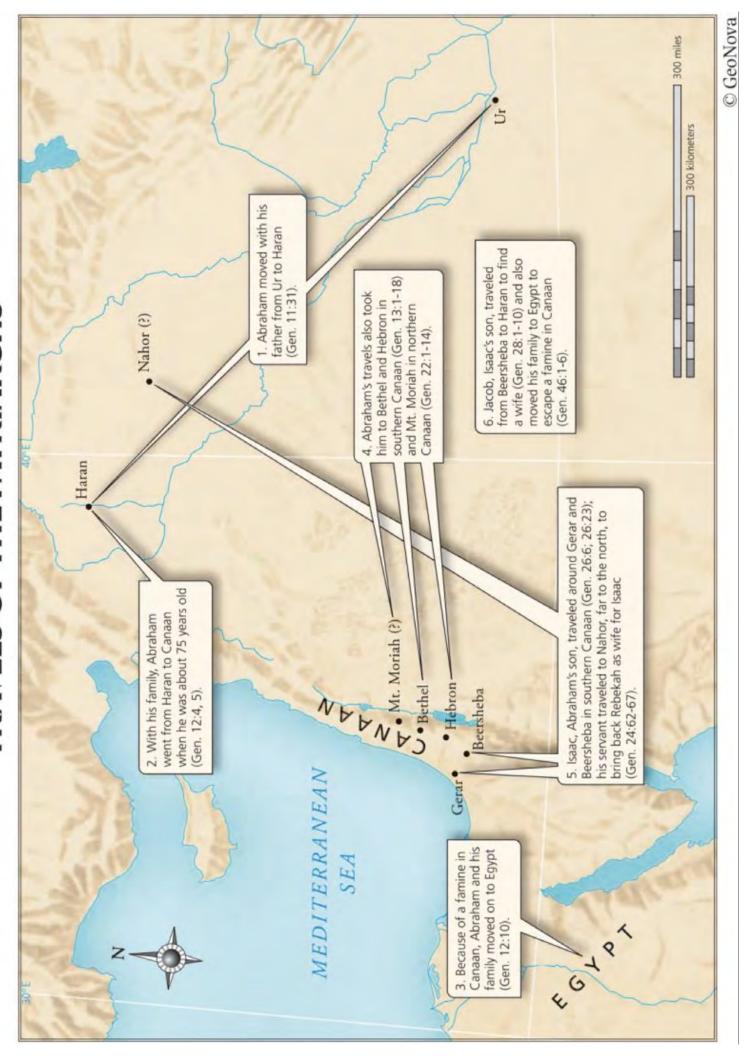
**Substitutionary Atonement** – This is a description of what Jesus did for us on the cross. He was a substitute for us and He atoned for our sin / made payment for our sin by bearing the wrath of God's anger against our sin. Only He could have stood in our place and only He, the Son of God of infinite worth, could have bore the wrath of God and survived.

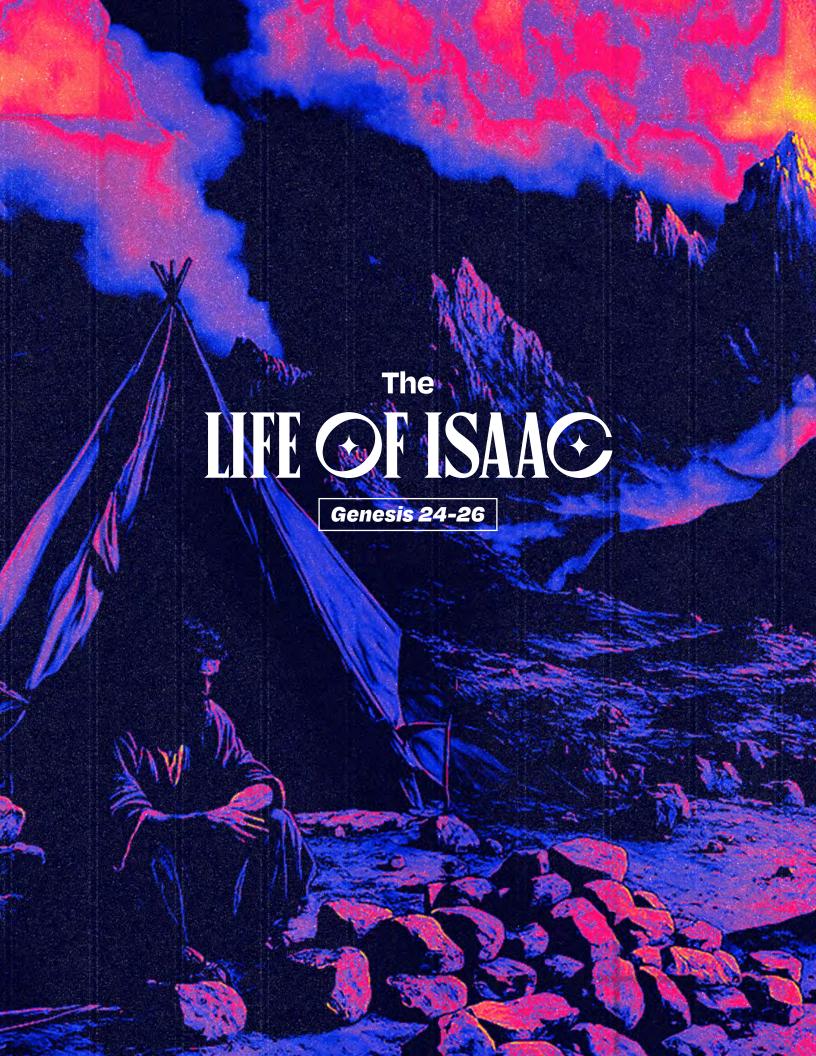
15-18 – How does the Lord respond to Abraham's faith?

Do you recognize any of these promises from 12:1-3?

10. Sarah Dies	Ch. 23
What did the Hittites think of Abraham?	
What was his relationship with the Hittites like?	
Where was Sarah ultimately buried?	
FROM MEMORY  Record what you remember about the life of Abraham:	

# TRAVELS OF THE PATRIARCHS





- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)

### 1. Abraham Gets Isaac a Wife (24)

- 2. Genealogies of Abraham and Ishmael (25:1-18)
- 3. Rebekah Has Twins: Jacob and Esau (25:19-34)
- 4. The Covenant Renewed with Isaac (26)

# 1. Abraham Gets Isaac a Wife

Ch. 24

Read Ch. 24.

1 - How had the Lord treated Abraham?

2-6 – Where was the servant supposed to go in order to find a wife for Isaac? Why was this so important to Abraham?

Why would Abraham want to make sure that Isaac would not return to his old country?

Hebrews 11:8-10 – By faith, Abraham obeyed when he was called to go out to a place that he was to receive as an inheritance. And he went out, not knowing where he was going. By faith, he went to live in the land of promise, as in a foreign land, living in tents with Isaac and Jacob, heirs with him of the same promise, for he was looking forward to the city that has foundations, whose designer and builder is God.

What kind of country was Abraham looking for?

How would Isaac get distracted if he returned to his old country?

How much time during the day do you spend focused on your "old country"? How much time do you spend "looking forward to the city that has foundations, whose designer and builder is God"?

Do you long for heaven? What gets in your way from thinking about heaven?

How would you and your life be different if you really lived your life with your heart and eyes set on where you were going instead of where you have been?

	7 – How do we see Abraham's faith still strong and active?	
	10 – What city does the servant go to? Who was Nahor?	
	12-14 – What do we learn about the faith of the servant?	
	What does this tell us about Abraham's influence on his entire household?	
	26 – What is the servant's response to God's faithfulness and provision? How have your God's provision in your life?	ou responded to
	51 – What seems to be these men's perspective on the Lord?	
	63 – What is Isaac doing as they approach? What does that tell us about him?	
2	. The Genealogies of Abraham & Ishmael	Ch. 25:1-18
	Read Ch. 25 How did God continue to bless Abraham?	
	5 – Who got everything that Abraham had?	
	9 – Where was he buried? Do you know in what land the grave is located?	
	16 – How was God faithful to His promise to Hagar in Gen. 21:18?	

What was necessary for Rebekah to conceive?

21 – Isaac, Jacob, and Esau were conceived by acts of God. Why would God want to begin fulfillment of His promises to Abraham this way?

Can God still do miracles like this today?

22-23 – There were no ultrasounds back then, so it was the Lord who let her know that she had twins inside her. What did she learn about these kids?

25-28 - What do we learn about Esau and Jacob?

29-34 – We learn a lot about people by watching them interact with others. What do you learn about Jacob?

What is your first opinion of Jacob?

What do you learn about Esau?

What is your first opinion of Esau?

32-34 – Who now has the right to Esau's birthright?

# 4. The Covenant Renewed with Isaac

Ch. 26

Read Ch. 26.

2-4 – Why would God take the time to go over this info with Isaac?

What makes these promises so significant? Why must Isaac remember these promises?

How will all of the nations be blessed through Isaac's offspring? How does this connect to Genesis 3:15 and Genesis 12:3?

Never forget that the entire Old Testament is consistently pointing to the coming of Jesus!

6-7 – When have we seen this sin / lack of faith before? Do you think that Abimelech is getting tired of these Hebrew men trying to pull a fast one on him?

12-14 - How had God blessed Isaac?

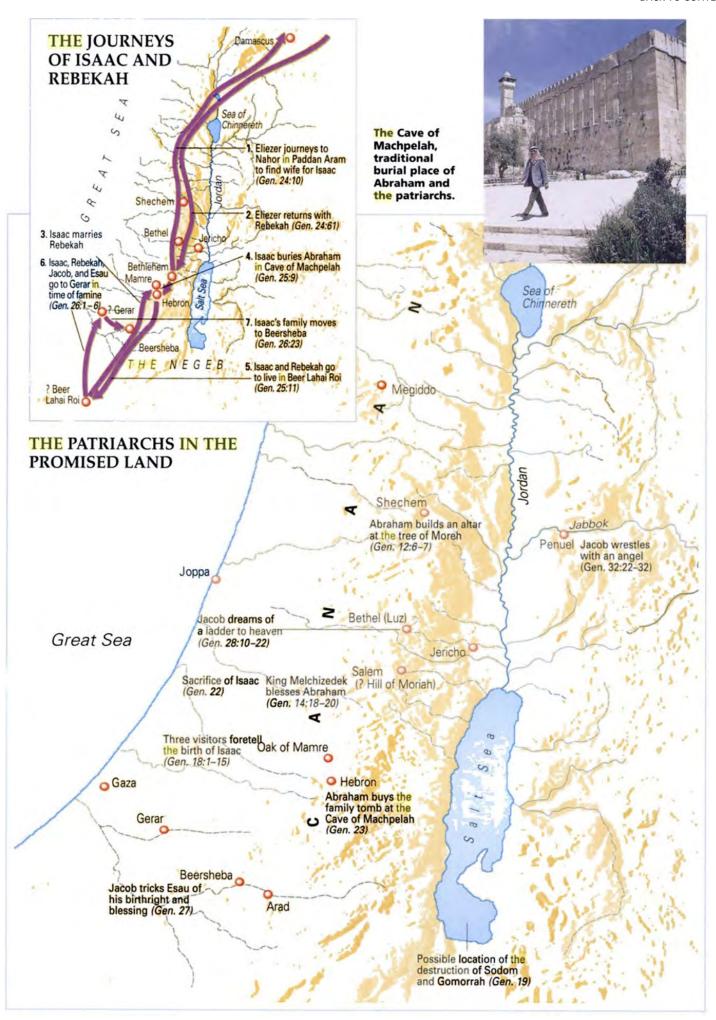
15-31 – Describe this relationship between the Philistines and the descendants of Abraham:

24 – What does this tell us about God's point of view on this covenant, watching Him repeat it again to Isaac?

25 - What was Isaac's response? How is this similar to his father's response?

34-35 - What changed from 25:28 to now?

34 – Esau married women from other nations who served other gods. Jacob is instructed to marry a woman who is a descendants of Abraham (28:1-2). What would you guess will be the result from these marriages?





- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)

### 1. Jacob Steals Esau's Blessing (27-28:9)

- 2. The Covenant Renewed with Jacob (28:10-22)
- 3. Jacob Marries and Has Children (29-30:24)
- 4. Jacob Leaves Laban (30:25-31)
- 5. Jacob Meets With Esau (32-33)
- 6. A Temptation to Interbreed (34)
- 7. Israel Makes an Altar (35)

# 1. Jacob Steals Esau's Blessing

Ch. 27-28:9

Read Ch. 27-28:9.

1-4 - What was Isaac's intention for his blessing?

5-17 – In the last chapter we learned that Jacob is a bit of a self-centered opportunist. He is willing to take advantage of situations in order to provide for himself even at the detriment of his own brother. According to these verses, where do you think he learned how to act like this?

Why does Rebekah treat Esau, her own son, this way? (Do you get any additional insight from 27:46?)

18-27 – How many times does Jacob lie? In what ways does Jacob deceive his father (an old man who can hardly see)?

28-29 – The Blessing. For some reason, God would honor these blessings and apply them to those to whom they were given. The blessings and promises given to Abraham would only be applied to one of Isaac's children. What could have been the result if Esau would have received the blessing? How could his wife, the Hittite, have influenced their children?

33 – What do we learn about the significance and power of the blessing?

Sometimes a father's perspective on his children may be skewed, but God knows the heart of man and his own intentions for each individual. Isaac shutters, but God's intention was fulfilled. How does Isaac's perspective change in 28:4?

36 - How has Esau been cheated twice?

39-40 -	· What will	he the	future	of Edom	and his	descei	ndants?

Exodus 15:13-16 - How does Moses view the people of Edom (Esau's descendants) as friends or foes?

Numbers 20:13-21 – What do we learn about Esau's descendants from this passage?

The book of Obadiah is a judgment on Edom. To learn the ultimate fate of Edom you can read Obadiah and see Edom from God's point of view.

28:1-2 - Where do Isaac & Rebekah send Jacob to find a wife? Why?

9 – Esau attempts to please his father, but it is too little too late. Jacob is the child of the promise. The Seed (Gen. 3:15) and the blessings of Abraham will come through him. How did God communicate this to Isaac the previous generation?

# 2. The Covenant Renewed with Jacob

Ch. 28:10-22

Read Ch. 28:10-22. From the previous section—where is Jacob going?

12-13a – Do you think this vision got his attention? Where was the Lord? What does this tell us about His authority?

13b-15 - How does God identify Himself? Why is this so powerful for Jacob?

What does He promise to Jacob?

Do you think Jacob has heard this before? Why does God seem to officially renew this covenant with each consecutive generation?

How does this affect His relationship with that generation?

14b – It is very significant to notice that God continually reminds each generation that His ultimate goal is all the nations. It would be very easy to consider all the other nations simply enemies and not ultimately those who would know God. How does this connect to the goal of Jesus' ministry (Matthew 18:18-20 and Acts 1:8)?

15 – How should this build Jacob's faith? Have the previous generations seen God's faithfulness?

Have the previous generations still struggled with faith?

Even with God's promises clearly communicated to us, why do we still struggle with doubt?

How many generations need to experience God's faithfulness for us to fully trust God? What does this say about man?

16-21 - How does Jacob respond to this experience? What emotions does he experience in verse 16?

22 - What vision does Jacob have for the future of this location?

Where will he get the resources to build a house for God?

Bethel = house of God

# FROM MEMORY

Outline Genesis 1-11.

I.

A	
	1
	2
В	
	1
	2
	3
C	

- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
  D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. Jacob Steals Esau's Blessing (27-28:9)
- 2. The Covenant Renewed with Jacob (28:10-22)
- 3. Jacob Marries and Has Children (29-30:24)
- 4. Jacob Leaves Laban (30:25-31)
- 5. Jacob Meets With Esau (32-33)
- 6. A Temptation to Interbreed (34)
- 7. Israel Makes an Altar (35)

3	Jacok	Marries	and Has	Children
J.	Jacor	, iviai i icə	aliu i las	OHIIIMI CH

Ch. 29-30:24

Jacob Marrie	5 anu nas Cili	iui e i i	GH. 29-30.24
Read Ch. 29-30:24.	Jacob traveled east	and whose family did he find?	
11 – Why was Jacol	o so excited to meet	Rachel?	
18-19 – What was tl	ne deal that Jacob ar	nd Laban made?	
Who did Jacob truly	v love?		
22 – What do peopl	e usually drink at a fo	east? How did this impair Jacob's	decision making?
23 – What do we lea mirror?	arn about the charac	ter of Laban? Do you think Jacob	feels like he is looking in a
		shouldn't he have communicated d Laban's relationship?	this truth seven years ago?
31 – What do we lea	arn about God's merc	cy? Was any of this Leah's fault?	
32-30:24 – List the	names of the childre	n under each woman:	
Leah	Bilhah	Rachel	Zilpah

Ch. 29-30:24

# 4. Jacob Leaves Laban

Read Ch. 30:25-31.

25 - Where did Jacob consider home?

26-28 - Why does Laban want Jacob to stay with him?

How does Laban find out that he is being blessed by God because of Jacob's presence?

Divination is an attempt to contact spirits through the use of magic or a medium (typically a witch or warlock) for information. God condemns this behavior—it is basically talking to demons for advice. What does this tell us about Laban's spiritual life?

- 32-43 Jacob took all of the spotted and speckled. How did he build a strong and large flock?
- 31:1 What is Laban's perspective on Jacob?
- 5-7 What was Jacob's point of view on Laban?
- 3 How involved is the Lord in Jacob's decision making? What does this tell us about the importance of Jacob?
- 10-11 How involved is the Lord in blessing Jacob? Is God equally involved today?
- 13 How does God introduce Himself? Why did God describe Himself this way?

God is the God of everything, and to call Himself the "God of Bethel" is such a limited and confined description. Yet, God is willing to describe Himself this way to personalize His connection with Jacob. In what ways has God specifically been there for you and met your specific needs?

18 - Where was Jacob going to go?

24 - How did God show Laban incredible mercy?

34-35 – It seems that Rachael has spent a little too much time around Laban and Jacob.

35-42 – Jacob had it bad. Does this story make you more thankful for your in-laws?

43-55 – What do you think about this covenant? Was this the best choice for both of them?

What do you think Jacob learned about God during these years with Laban?

What do you think Jacob learned about himself during these years with Laban?

What do you think Jacob learned about how Esau felt during these years?

# FROM MEMORY

Write out the four major events and the four major people in Genesis.

Events	People
1	1
2	2
3.	3
4.	4.

- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. Jacob Steals Esau's Blessing (27-28:9)
- 2. The Covenant Renewed with Jacob (28:10-22)
- 3. Jacob Marries and Has Children (29-30:24)
- 4. Jacob Leaves Laban (30:25-31)
- 5. Jacob Meets With Esau (32-33)
- 6. A Temptation to Interbreed (34)
- 7. Israel Makes an Altar (35)

## 5. Jacob Meets With Esau

Ch. 32-33

Read Ch. 32-33.

1 - How do we see God continuing to guide his way?

What should this do to Jacob's confidence and faith?

2-5 - How was Esau described earlier in Genesis?

What reason does Jacob have to be afraid of Esau?

How does Jacob try to butter up Esau before he meets him?

6-7 - Why was Jacob so afraid?

9-12 - What good thing does Jacob do here?

What better choices could he have made?

When should Jacob have prayed? What does it say about Jacob that he uses prayer as a last resort?

#### 24-32 - Jacob Wrestles With God

This is a difficult passage, and it is not easy to know all of God's intentions for interacting with Jacob in this way. This physical confrontation is not wholly dissimilar to Jacob's spiritual life. Jacob often would use his ability to persuade, trick and even deceive to get what he wanted. Now, to get what he wanted, he had to wrestle with God.

24 - Why did God Almighty allow a weak and frail man (Jacob) to physically wrestle with Him all night?

Did Jacob know who this was?

How did God eventually show that He had been in control the entire time?

26 - What did Jacob want? Why did he want it so badly?

How had Jacob come to the conclusion that he so desperately needed God's blessing?

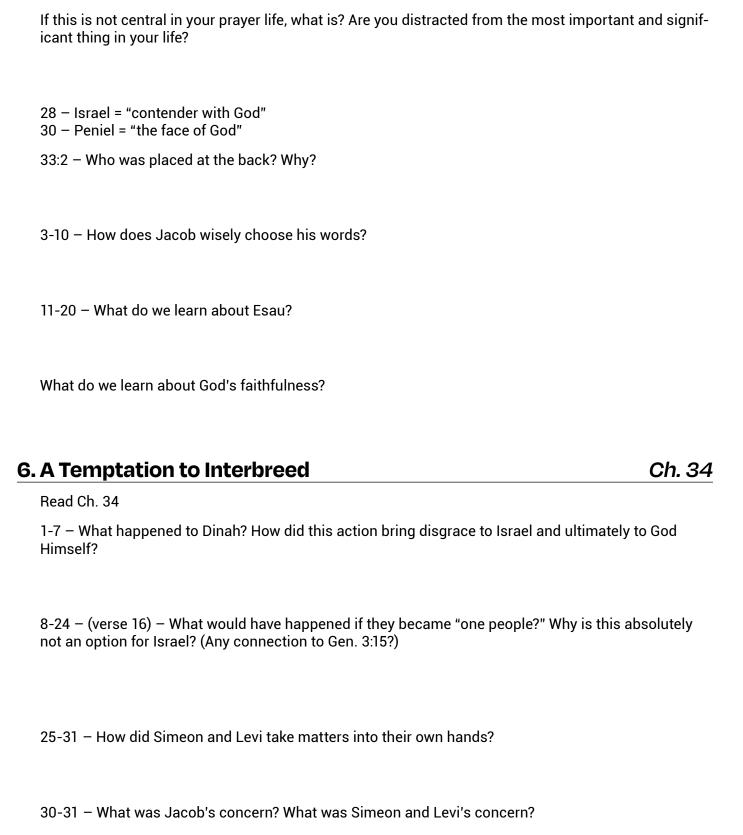
What does this tell us about Jacob?

What does this say about Jacob's view of God?

How might this event in Jacob's life be similar to Abraham's test of faith with his son Isaac?

How badly do you want God's love, peace, and blessing in your life? How badly do you want more of Him?

Do you wrestle in prayer with God, pleading to bless you with greater and greater intimacy with Him? Have you ever fasted, asking God to hear this request and bless you?



Ultimately, how do we see God use this evil for good and the accomplishment of His plan?

- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. Jacob Steals Esau's Blessing (27-28:9)
- 2. The Covenant Renewed with Jacob (28:10-22)
- 3. Jacob Marries and Has Children (29-30:24)
- 4. Jacob Leaves Laban (30:25-31)
- 5. Jacob Meets With Esau (32-33)
- 6. A Temptation to Interbreed (34)
- 7. Israel Makes an Altar (35)

## 7. Israel Makes an Altar

Ch. 35

Read Ch. 35. What are some of the things that have happened at Bethel up to this point?

Abraham made several altars, do you remember what is the purpose of an altar?

- 1 How did God describe Himself to Israel?
- 2 What did Israel expect the people to do knowing that they were going to meet with God?
- 3 How does Jacob describe God?

What has happened in Israel's life to cause him to feel this way?

Do you view God this way?

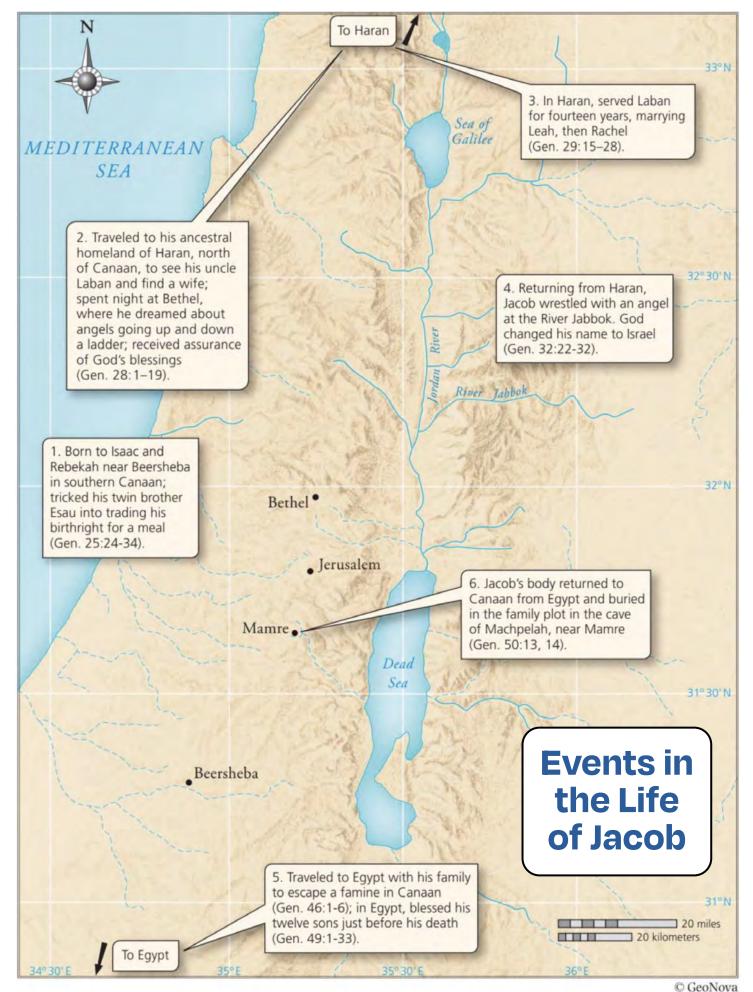
- 5 How intent is God on protecting His people?
- 9-10 God appears to Jacob and says what?

What is the significance of changing Jacob's name?

11 – God describes Himself as "God Almighty" or "El Shaddai." God seems to use this name to describe Himself when He fulfills promises and covenants. What promises does He make to Israel?				
Is this the first time that He has made this promise?				
Why does God repeat this so many times and from generation to generation?				
	k Benjamin was to his father? Why?	,		
22-29 – Name the twelve sons of Is	srael:			
1	5	9		
2	6	10		
3	7	11,		
4	8	12		
What were some of the areas of Ja	cob's life that needed some develop	oment?		
What are some positive aspects of Jacob's life?				
How did you see him change and grow over time?				
What do we learn about God from looking at the life of Jacob?				
Esau's Descendants – Ch. 36				
2 – Where did he get his wives from?				

How is this different than Jacob?

6 – Where did they live? To whom was this land ultimately promised?	
9 — Who were the Edomites?	
31 – In 1 Samuel, Israel pleads with God for a king in order to be like all of the other national with Jacob and met with him on many occasions; this was not true of Esau. Jacob's expected what we all want to see in our lives, but isn't it interesting that Israel's descendants ultimate to be like Esau's descendants, not like their father Jacob? Instead of having God as their were more concerned with their outward appearance than the Lordship of God over the do you want to be like?	perience is mately wanted r king, they
FROM MEMORY  Record what you remember about the life of Jacob:	





- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. Joseph Sold Into Slavery (37)
- 2. Joseph in Potiphar's House (39)
- 3. Joseph in Prison (40)
- 4. Joseph Rises to Power (41)
- 5. Joseph Preserves His Family (42-45)
- 6. Israel's Last Words (48-49)
- 7. Joseph Dies in Faith (50)

## 1. Joseph Sold into Slavery

Ch. 37

Read Ch. 37.

1-2 How old was Joseph and what did he do?

How did he treat his brothers? How would this have made them feel?

3-4 - How did Jacob infuriate Joseph's brothers?

5-8 – This dream was from God, but was it a good idea for him to share it with everyone? Was he old enough to know any better?

How did the brothers respond? Can you blame them?

9-11 – Joseph shares his second dream. How does Jacob respond? Do you think Joseph could tell that he was making his brothers angry?

11 - What did Jacob do with the saying?

Would this dream eventually become true?

Was it to Jacob and the brothers' detriment or to their benefit to hear the dreams and get a glimpse of what was to come?

If the brothers were not full of envy, do you think that they would have responded differently to Joseph?
20 – What do the brothers want to do?
21-30 What did Reuben suggest?
What did Judah do?
31-34 – Did the brothers know how deeply this would hurt their father? What does this tell us about their character?
34-35 – How hard did Jacob take the news?
36 – Where did Joseph go?
The Wickedness of Judah and His Sons – Ch. 38
Read Ch. 38. Where did Judah find a wife?
What were the names of his sons?
Who was Tamar?
What happened to Er?
What happened to Onan? What did we learn about his character?

What do we learn about the Lord's feelings about wickedness?
How should this bring us both fear and joy?
How did Judah originally mistreat Tamar with Shelah?
How did Tamar show Judah his own wickedness?

# FROM MEMORY

Write out the four major events and the four major people in Genesis.

Events	People
1	1
2	2
3.	3.
4.	4.

- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. Joseph Sold Into Slavery (37)
- 2. Joseph in Potiphar's House (39)
- 3. Joseph in Prison (40)
- 4. Joseph Rises to Power (41)
- 5. Joseph Preserves His Family (42-45)
- 6. Israel's Last Words (48-49)
- 7. Joseph Dies in Faith (50)

## 2. Joseph in Potiphar's House

Ch. 39

Read Ch. 39.

- 1 Who was Potiphar?
- 2-6 What do we learn about Joseph?
- 3 What did Potiphar learn about Joseph? What did Potiphar learn about the Lord?

How did Joseph's life reflect God's intention for all of Israel?

7-12 - Why did Joseph refuse Potiphar's wife?

If he consented to her, who would he be sinning against?

10 - What was the frequency of this temptation?

How did he first respond to the temptation?

12 – How did have to respond when she became more aggressive?

How has our society downplayed sexual sin?
How are people viewed who do not have sex until marriage?
How does God view these people? Who should we be trying to please?
When should we just say 'no' to this sin and when should we run out the door?
When are you most tempted? Are there things in your house that tempt you to struggle with lust?
13-19 – How did she treat Joseph after he fled?
20 – What were the consequences?
21 – Where was the Lord in all of this?
How can Joseph be sitting in prison enjoying the steadfast love of the Lord? What does this tell us about his perspective on the Lord and on life?
22-23 – What happened to Joseph in prison?

- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. Joseph Sold Into Slavery (37)
- 2. Joseph in Potiphar's House (39)
- 3. Joseph in Prison (40)
- 4. Joseph Rises to Power (41)
- 5. Joseph Preserves His Family (42-45)
- 6. Israel's Last Words (48-49)
- 7. Joseph Dies in Faith (50)

## 3. Joseph in Prison

Ch. 40

Read 40

8 – It may have been more commonplace in this day to receive dreams and interpretations. Who is it that can correctly interpret dreams?

How is Joseph proclaiming the greatness of God to these men?

9-14 - How did Joseph interpret the first dream?

15 – What was Joseph's perspective on his situation?

How can we be both disappointed, but yet trust God at the same time?

16-22 - How did things work out?

What do we learn about Joseph? Is he willing to be honest even if it is bad news?

23 – What does the cup bearer forget? How do we see God's plan still at work in man's forgetfulness?

- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. Joseph Sold Into Slavery (37)
- 2. Joseph in Potiphar's House (39)
- 3. Joseph in Prison (40)
- 4. Joseph Rises to Power (41)
- 5. Joseph Preserves His Family (42-45)
- 6. Israel's Last Words (48-49)
- 7. Joseph Dies in Faith (50)

## 4. Joseph Rises to Power

Ch. 41

Read Ch. 41.

- 9 How does the Lord use the cupbearer to put Joseph in his place of power?
- 14-32 What did the Pharaoh learn was going to happen?
- 25, 28, and 32 How does Joseph promote the power and wisdom of God to the Pharaoh?
- 38 What does the Pharaoh now think of God?
- 39-44 What kind of promotion did Joseph receive? How much authority had he been given?
- 46 How old was he? How old was he when he was thrown in the pit? How long had he been in the position of a servant and prisoner?
- 51-52 What is Joseph's perspective on what has happened?
- How will looking at his sons remind him of the hand of God?
- 57 Joseph, a man who openly proclaimed the power and wisdom of God, was placed in a position where the entire earth would come to him for food.
- Could Joseph have ever guessed that this was God's plan while he was sitting in jail? What is the role of faith in times of confusion and hardship?

## **The Sons of Jacob**

MOTHER	son	MEANING OF NAME	REFERENCE OF BIRTH (GEN.)	ORDER OF BLESSING	SYMBOL OF BLESSING	REFERENCE OF BLESSING (GEN.)
	Reuben	behold, a son	29:32	1	reckless	49:3-4
L E	Simeon	hearing	29:33	2	violence	49:5-7
A H	Levi	attachment	29:34	3	violence	49:5-7
	Judah	praise	29:35	4	lion	49:8-12
B I L	Dan	judgement	30:6	5	serpent	49:16-18
H A H	Naphtali	wrestle	30:8	6	doe	49:21
Z I L	Gad	good fortune	30:11	7	raider	49:19
P A H	Asher	happy	30:13	8	rich food	49:20
L	Issachar	reward	30:18	9	donkey	49:14-15
E A H	Zebulun	abode	30:20	10	ships	49:13
R A C H E	Joseph	may He add	30:24	11	fruitful	49:22-26
H E L	Benjamin	son of the right hand	35:18	12	wolf	49:27

- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. Joseph Sold Into Slavery (37)
- 2. Joseph in Potiphar's House (39)
- 3. Joseph in Prison (40)
- 4. Joseph Rises to Power (41)
- 5. Joseph Preserves His Family (42-45)
- 6. Israel's Last Words (48-49)
- 7. Joseph Dies in Faith (50)

## 5. Joseph Preserves His Family

Ch. 42-45

Read Ch. 42. How did Joseph's dreams come true?

Why do you suppose that his brothers did not recognize him?

9 - Why do you think Joseph accused them of being spies?

15 – Why does he want Benjamin to come?

21 – Why did the brothers believe that they were having such a hard time?

24 – Why does Joseph respond this way? What does this tell us about how Joseph still feels about his brothers?

38 – Do you remember why he loved Benjamin so much?

Read Ch. 43.

43:30 - How did Joseph feel about Benjamin?

32 - How did Egyptians feel about Hebrews?

33 – Why were they amazed?
How has Judah's character changed over the years (or since chapter 38)?
Read Ch. 44. Why did Joseph put the cup in Benjamin's bag?
What did Joseph want to find out about his brothers?
How have the brothers changed?
Read Ch. 45. How did Joseph respond?
5-8 – How is this an amazing statement?
What was God's goal with Joseph's life?
What can we learn from Joseph's perspective on what has happened?
9-11 – How does God use Joseph to fulfill His promise to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob?
15 – Does it appear that Joseph has forgiven his brothers?

16-20 – How does God use the riches and power of Egypt to bless His people?

Can God use anything and anyone to provide for His people? What are some examples in your life?
27-28 – How did Jacob respond to the news?
Read Ch. 46. 3 – How does God identify Himself? Why?
Where will God make Israel a great nation?
Could Israel have ever imagined this situation? What do we learn about trusting God in the midst of confusion and unexpected circumstances?
4 – How will God personally be involved?
What does it say that He will do in the future?
What will happen to Jacob?
27 – How do we see God beginning to build a great nation?
34 – How did the Egyptians view the shepherds?
Read Ch. 47.  1-6 – How do we see God bless His people?
How did the Pharaoh show that he trusted Joseph's family?

7 – What happens in Joseph's interaction with the Pharaoh?
9 – How does Jacob describe the years of his life? Does Jacob have a correct understanding of his life?
If our lives were written down for everyone to read, wouldn't there be some chapters and verses that would embarrass us?
Why does Jacob say that he has been "sojourning" for 130 years?
How did Jacob describe days of his fathers?
To sojourn means that one is on a journey or wandering without a home. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were given the promise of land that would be their own. Until God provided them with this land they viewed themselves as sojourners. How does this description show that Jacob had become a man of faith?
20 – How did Joseph bring great honor and wealth to the Pharaoh?
29-30 – What was Israel's last request?

- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. Joseph Sold Into Slavery (37)
- 2. Joseph in Potiphar's House (39)
- 3. Joseph in Prison (40)
- 4. Joseph Rises to Power (41)
- 5. Joseph Preserves His Family (42-45)
- 6. Israel's Last Words (48-49)
- 7. Joseph Dies in Faith (50)

### 6. Israel's Last Words

Ch. 48-49

Read Ch. 48.

3 – What name of God does Jacob remember? (35:10-12)

The name that God uses of Himself when He is fulfilling a promise or covenant blessing is the name God Almighty / El Shaddai (in the Hebrew). This name signifies the nourishing and providing nature of God towards His people. Is He still El Shaddai today?

Seeing Jacob use this name of God decades later tells us what about Jacob?

How important was God's covenant to him?

- 4 What is God's promise?
- 5 What happens to Ephraim and Manasseh?

Jacob has 12 children up to this point. Subtract Joseph and add Ephraim and Manasseh and now we have the 12 tribes of Israel!

15 - How did Jacob describe the Lord?

What does a shepherd do?

How have you seen Him as a shepherd in your life?

Read Ch. 49. What do you learn about each son of Israel? How were each of them blessed?  Reuben –
Simeon and Levi –
Judah –
Zebulun –
Issachar –
Dan -
Gad -
Asher –
Naphtali –
Benjamin –

22 – What was Jacob's gift to Joseph?

- A. The Life of Abraham (12-25:8)
- B. The Life of Isaac (24-26)
- C. The Life of Jacob (27-36)
- D. The Life of Joseph (37-50)
- 1. Joseph Sold Into Slavery (37)
- 2. Joseph in Potiphar's House (39)
- 3. Joseph in Prison (40)
- 4. Joseph Rises to Power (41)
- 5. Joseph Preserves His Family (42-45)
- 6. Israel's Last Words (48-49)
- 7. Joseph Dies in Faith (50)

## 7. Joseph Dies in Faith

Ch. 50

Read Ch. 50.

3 – How did the Egyptians respond to Jacob's death?

What kind of impact did he have on Egypt?

What does this say about his personality and character at the end of his life?

7-8 – There were days in the life of Jacob where he was completely alone before he entered into the land of Laban. How has that changed?

19 - How does Joseph view all that had transpired in his life?

How can we have this same point of view when difficult and hard situations come?

24-25 - How well has God treated Joseph and his family in Egypt?

But, what was it that Joseph believed that God would still do?

What does this say about Joseph's faith in God?

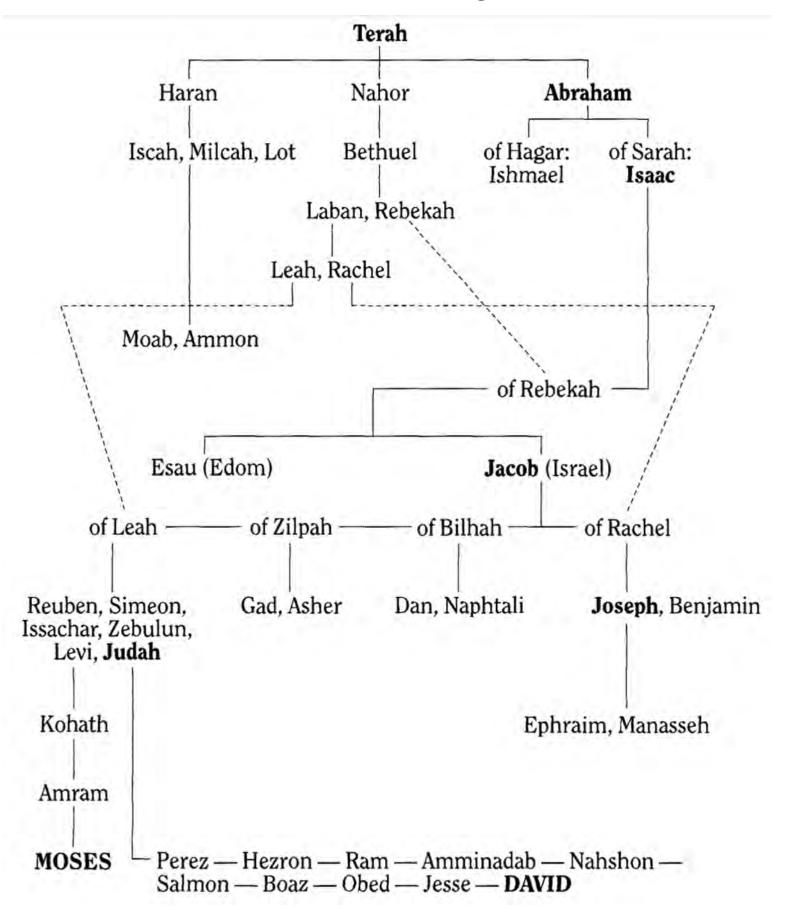
Hebrews 11:22 – Why is Joseph commended for his faith?

Do we truly believe that we are not yet home and that God is providing a more beautiful and glorious place in heaven for us? Do we view ourselves as mere sojourners on earth? How should we live if these things are true of us?

# FROM MEMORY

Record what you remember about the life of Joseph:
Record what you remember about God's covenants and blessings in Genesis. Start with the Seed in 3:15:
What do these covenants and blessings tell us about the character of God?
What do they tell us about His intention and goal for Israel?

## **Patriarchal Family Tree**





Making disciples of Jesus