

# GENESIS

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# The Pentateuch

## DESIGNATION

Read **bolded** scriptures

### “Pentateuch”

- ▶ Meaning: first five books of the Bible

### Hebrew Term: Law

- ▶ **Torah**
- ▶ **“Law” - how used by Jews**
  - ★ 10 commandments - Ex 20 (**24:12**)
  - ★ Book of the covenant - Ex 21-23 (24:1-8 [**vv7-8**] Compare **Heb 9:19-20**)
  - ★ Regulations for tabernacle and priesthood - Ex 25 - Lev 10 (**Lev 6:9,25**; etc.)
  - ★ Various laws - Lev. 11 - Num. 9; Num. 15,18-19, 28-30,35-36 (**Lev 11:46; Num 6:13**; etc.)
  - ★ Laws of Deuteronomy - Dt 12-31 (**28:58,61**; etc.)
  - ★ To include Genesis - **Gal 4:21,22**
  - ★ Whole of the first five books - **Lk 24:44**
  - ★ Whole of the Old Testament - **Mt 5:18** (see v17), etc.
- ▶ **Formed the foundation for the rest of the O.T.**

## OUTLINES

### According to the development of the nation of Israel

- ▶ Gen 1-11: Prologue - Need of a separate nation (**Gen 6:5-8; 11:4**)
- ▶ Gen 12-50: Patriarchal history of that nation (Abraham, Isaac, Jacob)
- ▶ Ex 1-19: The nation separated (**Ex 6:6-8**)
- ▶ Ex 20 - Dt. 34: The separate nation’s Law (Given; Disobeyed–Punishment exacted; Expounded)

### According to the development of the scheme of redemption

- ▶ Genesis - The genesis of the scheme of redemption
- ▶ Exodus - The deliverance of and covenant with the nation through whom the scheme of redemption to be developed
- ▶ Leviticus - The scheme of redemption typified by sacrifices and the priesthood
- ▶ Numbers - The scheme of redemption assaulted by unbelief
- ▶ Deuteronomy - The scheme of redemption designed for a people who respect God’s will.

## AUTHORSHIP: MOSES

A written “Law of Moses” Josh 1:7,8; John 1:45; etc.

### Specific testimony evidencing that Moses is the author of Exodus through Deuteronomy

- ▶ Exodus: **Ex 34:27**; etc.
- ▶ Leviticus: **Neh 8:1...14** (Lev 23:34,39,42); etc.
- ▶ Numbers: **Ezr 6:18** (Num 3:6; 8:9); etc.
- ▶ Deuteronomy: **31:9,19,22** (ch. 32); etc.

### Genesis

- ▶ NT grouping: “the law and the prophets” “Moses and the prophets” “Law of Moses, the prophets, and the psalms”
- ▶ The “Law” includes Genesis **Gal 4:21,22**
- ▶ “began with Moses” **Lk 24:27**
- ▶ Absence of evidence of any other author

### The “colophon principle”

- ▶ “The practice of connecting books or documents by footnote or statement is known as the ‘colophon principle’ and also was used in non-biblical writings.” *Gen. Introduction to the Bible*, Geisler & Nix, p. 154.
- ▶ **Josh 24:29-33** (**Jdg 2:6-8**); etc.
- ▶ Thus Dt 34:1-12 [**Dt 34:5-9**]

### If Moses is the author

- ▶ Age - c. 1450 B.C.
- ▶ Credibility - eyewitness
- ▶ Word of God **Dt 18:15-18**; etc.
- ▶ Messianic **Jn 5:46**; etc.

Questions on back

1. What is the “Pentateuch”?
2. What did the Hebrews call it?
3. What relationship does it sustain to the rest of the Old Testament?
4. Who is the author of the Pentateuch? So what?
5. What is characteristic of the Old Testament books of history that explains how the contents of Dt 34 do not conflict with the above person (#4) being the author of the book?

# General Information

**TITLE: "Genesis" = "Beginning"**

**DISPENSATION - Patriarchal**

Read **bolded** scriptures

**AUTHOR - Moses**

**DATE WRITTEN - c. 1400-1500 BC**

## OUTLINE

- ▶ 1-2 - Creation
- ▶ 3-5 - Fall of man
- ▶ 6-9 - Flood
- ▶ 10-11 - Tower of Babel
- ▶ 12-50 - Patriarchs: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob

## DIGEST

God is the Sovereign Creator; man the crown of God's creation and accountable to Him. Sin, authored by Satan, is the violation of God's law and is rooted in unbelief. The ruin it brings to man and society is factually, though sadly, told. God in his unfathomable grace and manifold wisdom begins to unfold a scheme of redemption to be realized through his chosen servants.

By providing a correct view of the origin of the universe, man, sin, the scheme of redemption, and Israel, Genesis lays the foundation for right concepts toward God, ourselves, and one another, including the Israelite race through whom the Messianic blessings would come.

## CHRONOLOGY in Genesis

- ▶ **2:18-25...1:26-27**
- ▶ 5:1-3...1:26, 4:25
- ▶ 11:1-9...10:5,20,31

## MAJOR CHARACTERS in Genesis

- ▶ **Adam** - Father of the human race - The **first** one - **1Co 15:45,47**
- ▶ **Noah** - Preserver of the human race - The **righteous** one - **Eze 14:14,20**
- ▶ **Abraham** - Father of the Hebrew race - The **faithful** one - **Rom 4:11-17 (4:11)**
- ▶ **Isaac** - Preserver of the Hebrew race - The **promised** one - **Rom 9:7-9**
- ▶ **Jacob** - Father of the Israelite nation - The **loved** one - **Mal 1:2-3; Rom 9:13**
- ▶ **Joseph** - Preserver of the Israelite nation - The **provided** one - **Psa 105:17**

## HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of real people and actual events

- ▶ **Heb 11:3** - Orderly universe by "word of God" Denial of evolution.
- ▶ **2Co 4:6** - "God...said, 'Light shall shine out of darkness'"
- ▶ **Mt 19:4** - Male and female "from the beginning"
- ▶ **Gen 2:4; 5:1; 6:9; 10:1; 11:10,27; 25:12,19; 36:1,9; 37:2** - Superscriptions of historical listing
- ▶ **1Co 11:8-9** - Woman from man and for man
- ▶ **2Co 11:3** - Serpent deceived Eve
- ▶ **1Tim 2:13-14** - Adam created first. He not deceived, but rather the woman ("not..but")
- ▶ **Rom 5:12,14** - "Through one man...Adam...sin" Adam a real person, like Moses, v14
- ▶ **1Co 15:21,22** - "By a man came death...in Adam all die" Origin of death.
- ▶ **Heb 11:4; 12:24; 1Jn 3:12** - Cain and Able, sacrifices, murder
- ▶ **Gen 5/Lk 3** - Ten generations of Gen 5 also found in Lk 3. Note Lk 3:23!
- ▶ **Mt 24:38,39; Heb 11:7; 1Pe 3:20; 2Pe 2:5; 3:6** - Flood, Noah
- ▶ **Ac 7:2-6; Heb 11:8** - Abraham lived "as an alien in the land of promise"
- ▶ **2Pe 2:6-8; Lk 17:32** - Sodom and Gomorrah, Lot, Lot's wife
- ▶ **Rom 4:18-21; Heb 11:11** - birth of Isaac
- ▶ **Heb 11:17-19; Jam 2:21** - offered Isaac on alter
- ▶ **Ac 7:8-15** - story of Joseph

Questions on back

1. What does “Genesis” mean?
2. When was it written?
3. Who wrote it?
4. The people in it lived in what Divine dispensation?
5. Give a five point outline of the book.
6. List six major characters in the book.
7. Give at least three evidences it is a historical account of real people and actual events.

# Genesis, Christ, Revelation

Read **bolded** scriptures

## Genesis and CHRIST

<b>Genesis</b>	<b>Christ</b>
Adam .....	<b>Rom 5:14-19; 1Co 15:45</b>
Seed of the woman .....	<b>Gal 4:4</b>
Abel's blood .....	<b>Heb 12:24</b>
Water of the flood.....	<b>1Pe 3:21</b>
Abraham's seed .....	<b>Gal 3:8-9,14,16,29 (3:8,16,29)</b>
Promised land.....	<b>Heb 4:1-11 (4:1,9,11)</b>
Melchizedek .....	<b>Heb 6:20; 7:1f</b>
Sarah and Hagar .....	<b>Gal 4:21-31 (4:22,24)</b>
Isaac.....	<b>Heb 11:17-19</b>
Jacob ("Israel").....	<b>Gal 6:16</b>
Judah.....	<b>Rev 5:5</b>
<b>Jn 5:45,46; Lk 24:25-27,44-45; 2Co 3:14-16</b>	

## Genesis and REVELATION

<b>Genesis</b>	<b>Revelation</b>
Tree of life lost, <b>3:22</b> .....	Tree of life regained, <b>2:7; 22:3,14,19</b>
Curse imposed, <b>3:19</b> .....	Curse removed, <b>22:3</b>
Paradise closed, <b>3:22-24</b> .....	Paradise reopened, <b>2:7; 22:1-5</b>
Serpent sentenced, <b>3:15</b> .....	Ultimate sentence executed, <b>20:10,14</b>
1st promise of Redeemer, <b>3:15</b> .....	Ultimate victory realized, <b>12:10-11; 20:4-6</b>
Fellowship severed, <b>3:22-24</b> .....	Fellowship renewed, <b>21:3,7</b>
Death begins, <b>3:19</b> .....	Death no more, <b>21:4</b>

Questions on back

1. What did Jesus say Moses wrote about? **Jn 5:46**
2. When Christ was instructing the two disciples “beginning with Moses,” what books did He begin with? **Lk 24:24-27**
3. What was he pointing out to these men?
4. How many years between Genesis and Christ? Between Genesis and Revelation?
5. What does all this show to be a focus “in the beginning” (“Genesis”)?



## Seed Bed of Doctrine

We will look again at these topics as we come to them in our study of the book. This lesson presents an overview again emphasizing that this book is truly a record of the “beginnings” of fundamental and vital concepts about our relationships and responsibilities to self, to others, and to God.

### EXISTENCE AND MAJESTY OF GOD

Gen 1 & 2. “God” - 46 times.  
Ac 14:15-17; 17:23-29

Read **bolded** scriptures  
or  
Scriptures indicated [“**Read...**”]

#### Eternity and omnipotence of the Creator

- ▶ 1:1-3, 6-7, 9, 11, 14-15, 20-21, 24, 26-27; 2:1-2
- ▶ Compare Ex 20:9-11 (six weekdays—not ages); Ps 33:6-9; 148:5; **Heb 11:3**
- ▶ Authority > Author...! Note 2:16-17. Rom 1:18-25 [**Rom 1:18-20**]

#### Wisdom and goodness of God

- ▶ 1:4,10,12,18,21,25,31; **2:18...23**
- ▶ Ps 19:1-2; **139:13-18**; Mt. 5:44-45; Ac 14:17; 1Tim 4:1-5
- ▶ Undermined ... Gen 3:1f

#### Power and faithfulness of His Word

- ▶ “God said” or equivalent (“saying,” “commanded”) - 22 times in chapters 1-3. (counting 1:22, “saying”; 2:16, “commanded”; 3:11,16,17, “He said”) [**1:3,6,9**, etc.]
- ▶ “and it was so” – **1:3,7,9,11,15,24**
- ▶ So...? **2:17...3:1-3...13,17,19,23-24!** See 2Pe 3:3-7; 2Tim 3:16-17

### DIGNITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF MAN

Image of God - Gen 1:26-27; 9:3-6; Jam 3:9-10

Free moral agent - 2:16-17; 3:1ff;

Compare Ac 17:24-30; Rom 1:18-32 - Expected to seek God and held accountable for his failure

### MONOGAMOUS NATURE AND PURPOSE OF MARRIAGE

Gen 2:18-24 [Read vv 18...22...24]

Mt 19:3-9 – “from the beginning” [Read Mt 19:4-5]

### NATURE, ORIGIN, AND CONSEQUENCES OF SIN

What “sin” is - Gen 2:16-17; 3:1ff – See 1Jn 3:4; 5:17

Its author – Gen 3:1-4,13-15 [Read Gen 3:1,14] – See Jn 8:44; 2Co 11:3; Rev 12:9

#### Its consequences

- ▶ Personally
  - Physically – 2:16-17; **3:16-19**; 5:5,8,11,14,17,20,27,31 - “and he died”; 1Co 15:21,22
  - Spiritually - 2:16-17; 3:23-24; **Rom 5:12; 6:23**; Eph 2:1,2
- ▶ Socially – 3:6,12-13,17; chapter 4; Rom 1:28-32

Faith and obedience – 3:1-4; 4:2-5... [Read Heb 11:4,6]

### PLAN OF REDEMPTION, DELIVERANCE, VICTORY

Gen 3:15

- ▶ “you” = Satan – 2Co 11:3,14; Rev.12:9; 20:2
- ▶ “her seed” = woman – Gal 4:4; Lk 1:26-35
- ▶ “He will bruise you on the head” – Jn 12:31; 16:11; Rev 12:9-10
- ▶ Compare Rom 16:20; 1Co 15:22-26

Gen 4:3-10 – [Read Heb 12:24]

Gen 12:3 – Ac 3:25,26; Gal 2:16...3:8

Development of the Hebrew nation

Gen 49:9-10 – Rev 5:5

Continued on back

## **DIVINE PROVIDENCE**

**Providing a world for man's habitat**

**Providing a plan for man's redemption**

**Provision and protection to carry out His covenants**

- ▶ Abraham
  - ▶ Isaac
  - ▶ Jacob
    - Joseph
- 

1. What are some fundamental concepts of God presented in the first few chapters of Genesis?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What are some fundamental concepts of man presented in the first few chapters of Genesis?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What are some fundamental concepts of marriage presented in Genesis chapter two?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What are some fundamental concepts of sin presented in Genesis three?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. Where is the first mention of the plan of redemption in Genesis?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
6. How does Genesis teach the reader Divine providence?

# Ch 1-2 - Creation

## OUTLINE

- 1:1-2:17 - Beginning of the heavens and the earth
  - 1:1-31 - Six days of creation
  - 2:1-3 - Seventh day: Rest from creation
- 2:4-17 - Beginning of man's life on the earth
- 2:18-25 - Beginning of marriage

Read **bolded** scriptures

## MARKING

For those who want to do marking, we will make suggestions in this section. Use different colors for each marking. If you do mark in your Bible, use dry markers that will not bleed through the page.

- ▶ Time phrases - e.g., "In the beginning"; "there was evening and there was morning, one day." This marking helps to define the time frame of the creation record. Suggestion: reserve one color for time phrases throughout your Bible marking.
- ▶ Places. Suggestion: reserve one color for places throughout your Bible marking.
- ▶ "God said/commanded" and in the same color underline what the result was - e.g., in 1:3, mark "God said" and underline in the same color, "and there was light." Emphasizes the power and faithfulness of the word of God.
- ▶ Phrases indicating God's creation was good - e.g., 1:4, "God saw that the light was good." Emphasizes the goodness of God and what He has created and planned for man.
- ▶ "after their kind" in chapter one (10 times)
- ▶ "This is the account of the heavens and the earth" Suggestion: mark by drawing a box around the phrase. KJV, "These are the generations of..."; NKJV, "This is the history of..." (2:4)

## SIX DAYS OF CREATION - 1:1-31

### Made on day

- ▶ **One** - heavens and the earth; light - vv1-5
- ▶ **Two** - "expanse" or "firmament" called "heaven" - vv6-8
- ▶ **Three** - dry land; vegetation - vv9-13
- ▶ **Four** - sun, moon, stars - vv14-19
- ▶ **Five** - water animals; birds - vv20-23
- ▶ **Six** - land animals; man - vv24-31

### "Day" - 1000s of years or 24 hour days?

- ▶ "yom" (day) - with ordinal number = 24 hour day
- ▶ "Evening" and "morning" - terms used of normal day elsewhere in Moses writing, e.g. Gen 30:16; **Ex 12:6...8...10**; 18:13
- ▶ **Ex 20:8-11** - "day"/"days" six times, twice to creation week
- ▶ Difficulties with making "days" = "ages" - plants (3rd day) for 100s of years without sun, insects! (day 4 and 5)
- ▶ Genesis = a historical record of real people and real events (see points in lesson #2)
- ▶ Jesus' testimony - **Mt 19:6**
- ▶ Evolutionary time unprovable and unreliable
- ▶ Language taken normally favors instantaneous accomplishment **Psa 33:6-9**, 148:5,6; **Heb 11:3!**

## SEVENTH DAY - CREATOR RESTED - 2:1-3

### Seventh day - Sabbath day

- ▶ Israel
  - Israel was charged to observe the seventh day as a day of rest "for" Jehovah rested on the seventh day and made it holy, Ex 20:8-11. The observance of the sabbath day was to commemorate their deliverance from Egypt, and connects that great deliverance with the God of creation, Ex 31:13-17; Dt 5:15.
- ▶ Christians
  - God resting on the seventh day foreshadowed the final "Sabbath rest" for faithful believers in Christ, Heb 4:1-11.

## BEGINNING OF MAN'S LIFE ON THE EARTH - 2:4-17

### Responsibility, blessing, and warning go hand in hand - an early lesson!

- ▶ Responsibility - v5, "no man to cultivate"...v15, "took the man and put him into the garden...to cultivate"
- ▶ Blessing - the garden, as a beautiful place to enjoy and rich provision, v9, "pleasing to the sight and good for food" See Lk 23:43; Rev 2:7; 22:2-3,14.
- ▶ Warning - v17. Trust, respect, and fear the Creator and Provider! Note Heb 11:6. See Rom 11:22.

Continued on back

**2:7...3:19 - From dust ... to dust - Opportunity lost due to sin**

God “formed man of dust from the ground,” and because of his sin was consigned to “return to the ground...you are dust, and to dust you shall return.”

It seems the “tree of life” would have enabled man to “live forever” 2:9...3:22

**BEGINNING OF MARRIAGE - 2:18-25**

**Origin: God**

- ▶ Must follow His will - Mt 19:3-4
- ▶ Failure, desecration, destruction = sin! Mt 5:31-32; 1Co 7:1-5,10-11; 1Pt 3:1-7

**Purpose: Companionship**

- ▶ Problem: “It is not good for the man to be alone”
- ▶ Answer to the problem: “The Lord God fashioned into a woman...and brought her to the man”
  - Only suitable answer to man’s problem of being alone, vv18b-23
  - Divine and perfect solution, vv22-23. “God’s gift to man”!
- ▶ Sexual part of marriage God ordained and to be held sacred, “one flesh” - see 1Co 6:16.

**Responsibilities implied**

- ▶ “Leave...cleave” for life! Permanent by design! (Mt 19:3-6) Don’t leave! 1Co 7:10-11
  - ▶ Love, cherish, honor wife - Ep. 5:28-33; 1Pt 3:7
  - ▶ Respect, submit, cooperate with husband’s leading role 1Co 11:8-10; Eph 5:22-24; 1Tim 2:11-14
- 

1. What was made on each of the six days of creation?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What did the Creator do on the seventh day?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What did the seventh day later signify to the nation of Israel? to Christians?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. Where was man put on the earth, why was he put there, and what was he told?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. Why did God make woman and give her to man in the relationship of marriage?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
6. Who is...
  - a. First man?
  - b. First woman?

## Ch 3-5 - Fall of Man

### OUTLINE

Read **bolded** scriptures

- Ch. 3 - Adam & Eve in the garden - Beginning of sin, judgment, redemptive promise
- Ch. 4 - Cain and Abel - Beginning of two main branches of the human race
- Ch. 5 - Adam's genealogy through Seth to Noah

### MARKING

See instructions in the lesson on chapters 1-2.

- ▶ Time phrases in chapters 4 and 5 - e.g., 4:3, "in the course of time." Note especially the many such phrases in chapter 5 - e.g., vv. 3-5, "one hundred and thirty years... eight hundred years...nine hundred and thirty years."
- ▶ Places
- ▶ "God said" family of phrases in chapter 3 - e.g. v1, "has God said." Use the same color that you used in chapters 1-2 for this marking.
- ▶ "and he died" in chapter 5
- ▶ "This is the book of the generations of Adam." Suggestion: mark by drawing a box around the phrase. NKJV, "This is the book of the genealogy ..." (5:1)

### CHAPTER 3 - BEGINNING OF SIN, JUDGMENT, REDEMPTIVE PROMISE

#### Sin

- ▶ Sin - 2:16,17; 3:1-6; **1Jn 3:4**; 5:17
  - **Jam 1:13-15**; 1Jn 2:15-17
  - "has God said ...? ... The serpent said ... listened to the voice of your wife" - who do we trust? An early, fundamental, and vital lesson on the importance of faith in the word of God!
    - Why should Adam and Eve have trusted God's word? The historical events recorded in chapter 1!
    - Why should we trust the word of God? The historical record we are studying - not only Genesis, but the entire Bible! **Rom 10:17**; Jn 20:30-31.
- ▶ Author of sin - 3:1-6, 13-15; Mt 4:3; **Jn 8:44**; 1Th 3:5; 2Co. 11:3; Rev 12:9

#### Judgment - Consequences of sin

- ▶ Physical and universal, due to Adam's sin - 2:17; 3:14-19 [**3:19**]; 1Co 15:21,22
- ▶ Spiritual and personal due to our own sin - 2:17; 3:23-24; **Ezk 18:4**; **Rom 5:12**; **6:23**; Eph 2:1,2

#### Redemptive Promise

- ▶ **3:15** - First promise of victory through the promised "seed"
- ▶ This promised seed becomes a thread throughout the rest of history and Divine revelation - Abraham, Gen 12:3; 22:18; David, 2Sam 7:12,13; woman, Lk. 1:26-35 ... **Gal 4:4**. It lies behind the selected genealogies, the Divine providential care of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and the nation of Israel (the Exodus), the marvelous story of Esther, and the birth and rescue of the child, Jesus.

Note: God keeps His promises !

- Judgment and consequences of sin
- Redemption through the seed of the woman!

### CHAPTER 4 - BEGINNING OF TWO MAIN BRANCHES OF THE HUMAN RACE

#### Abel - man of obedient faith

- ▶ **Heb 11:4**; **12:24** - sacrifice of faith in God's grace through atoning death
  - 4:26, "Then men began to call upon the name of the Lord." A superscription to the entire chapter? Those who "call upon the name of the Lord" refers to those who trust in, worship, and seek to obey the Lord. Zec 13:9; Rom 10:11...13; 1Co 1:2. Contrast Psa 79:6; Jer 10:25. Cain and his branch did not call on the name of the Lord.
- ▶ Seth - Since Abel was murdered without seed, the genealogy of faith is carried on through Seth, **4:25-26**; 5:1f

#### Cain - life's choices not driven by faith in God

- ▶ "of the evil one ... slew his brother ... because his deeds were evil, and his brother's were righteous" **1Jn 3:12**; "the way of Cain" **Jude 1:11**
- ▶ Progressiveness of sin - lack of faith (evidenced in his sacrifice and reaction to God's warning and appeal) ... pride? (tiller of the ground ... brought offering of the fruit of the ground - angry not accepted) ... unauthorized worship ... anger ... jealousy ... murder ... denial
- ▶ Social effects of sin - Abel murdered
- ▶ Descendants
  - Known for worldly accomplishments, vv17-22
  - Inherited vengeful spirit, vv23-24

Continued on back

## CHAPTER 5 - ADAM'S GENEALOGY THROUGH SETH TO NOAH

### Messianic line

- ▶ The promise of the Messiah (Gen 3:15) went through Seth's line - Seth ... Noah ... Shem ... Abraham (5:3...30...32; 11:10...26)
- ▶ Cain's branch not recorded

### Chronology

- ▶ Based on the years in the genealogy, it was 1656 years from Adam to the flood.
  - ▶ Long lives - men lived to be 800-900+ years old. Compare after the flood, Gen. 11:10f.
    - Adam lived into the lifetime of Lamech!
    - All had other sons and daughters.
  - ▶ Period of increasing depravity
    - Time of Enoch, 5:21-24; **Heb 11:5 - Jude 1:14,15**
    - Time of Noah, **6:5,6**
    - Highlights the social degradation sin reaps.
- 

1. What is sin?
2. What are the consequences of sin
  - a. Universally?
  - b. Personally?
  - c. Socially?
3. Who is the author of sin?
4. The Messianic promise came through whose lineage?
5. Where does the redemptive promise begin? (chapter and verse)
6. Who is ...
  - a. Cain?
  - b. Abel
  - c. Seth?
  - d. Enoch?

## Ch 6-9 - Flood

### OUTLINE

Read **bolded** scriptures

- 6:1-7 - Earth becomes totally corrupt
- 6:8-7:5 - God's grace to Noah and his obedient faith, the ark (6:8,22; 7:1,5)
  - 6:8 - Noah saved by grace
  - 6:9-10 - Noah, a righteous man, and his family
  - 6:11-7:5 - Instructions for the ark - Noah obeyed fully, 6:22; 7:5
- 7:6-8:19 - The flood (7:6,10,17,24; 8:1-3,11,13)
  - 7:6-16 - Noah, his family, and the appointed animals enter the ark and the flood begins
  - 7:17-24 - Flood destroys all life on the earth - man, animals, creeping things, birds (6:7; 7:21-23)
  - 8:1-19 - Water recedes and they exit the ark
- 8:20-9:19 - God's covenant never to destroy the earth with a flood again (8:21; 9:11,15)
  - 8:20-22 - Noah worships God and God promises to never again destroy the earth
  - 9:1-19 - Noah and sons to populate earth (vv. 1,7,19)
    - 9:1-7 - Food for human sustenance and the sanctity of human life
    - 9:8-17 - Rainbow given as a sign of the covenant not to destroy the earth with a flood
- 9:20-27 - Blessing and curse to Noah's three sons
- 9:28-29 - Noah dies

### MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places
- ▶ Phrases about God's grace to Noah and Noah's obedient faith (6:8-7:16)
- ▶ Phrases indication it was a world-wide flood (chapters 6-7)
- ▶ "Covenant" in 9:8-17. Suggestion: underline in the same color who this God made this covenant with.
- ▶ "These are the records of the generations of Noah." Suggestion: mark by drawing a box around the phrase. NKJV, "This is the book of the genealogy ..." (6:9)

### BEGINNING OF A NEW WORLD - chapters 6-9

- ▶ Noah's day
  - Old, depraved world destroyed by the flood
  - Noah and his family repopulate the earth
- ▶ Our day
  - This depraved world will be destroyed by fire - 2Pe 3:1-11
  - Christians look for a new world, "in which righteousness dwells" - 2Pe 3:11-13. Not planet earth, for it will be destroyed by fire

### Depraved world - 6:1-7, 11-12

- ▶ "Sons of God" married the "daughters of men" vv1-4
  - Note two branches, chapter 5
  - Compare Dt 7:1-6; 1Ki 11:1-3
- ▶ Unbelief
  - Noah's day - **Gen 6:3; 2Pe 2:5; Mt 24:37-39**
  - Our day - **2Pe 3:3-7; 1Th 5:1-3**
  - Only few saved, then and now - **6:8-10,17-18; 7:7,13,23; 8:16,18; 1Pe 3:17,20-21; Mt 7:13-14**

### World-wide flood; ark - Gen 6:13-8:19

- ▶ World-wide
  - Descriptions in chapters 6-7
  - Need for the ark (why, if local flood—could he not flee?)
  - Peter's statements - 2Pe 3:5-7
- ▶ Ark
  - Size
    - 300 cubits long x 50 wide x 30 high. If cubit = 17.5 inches (a conservative estimate), ark = 438 ft x 72.9 ft. x 44.38 ft., c. 1,400,000 cubic ft. of cargo space - hauling capacity of 522 average size railroad box cars used on modern railroads! These boxcars will hold 240 sheep, so 522 boxcars would hold c. 125,000 sheep. As there are only 18,000 species of air breathing land animals today, doubling that to allow for the known extinct species would give 36,000 species. Two of a kind would make 72,000 animals and to allow for the extra five "clean" animals make the number 75,000. The ark would then have been filled only to 60% capacity with the animals themselves! This would leave room for foodstuffs, etc.

Continued on back

- Dinosaurs?
  - Not all dinosaurs large. Some small as chickens.
  - Young dinosaurs. If from eggs (most, if not all, were) hatchlings, even of largest dinosaurs, no larger than average house pet. Q: What size be at end of the year in the ark? Suggestion: Men lived to be 800-900 years old. Reptiles grow bigger as long as they live. If dinosaurs do the same,, and if they lived 800+ years, a BIG dinosaur is an OLD dinosaur! With this scenario, in a year they would have grown little!
- Care for animals?

Could God have put some into hibernation? Interestingly, hibernation and migration (possibly used in getting the animals to the ark - animals can sense whether changes, etc.) are animal instincts yet to be explained adequately on a naturalistic basis.
- Moses said it happened. Jesus confirmed Moses as a prophet and spoke of the destruction in the time of Noah. Peter wrote about the flood and only eight saved in the ark. It can be demonstrated that it is rational. The question is, *Do we believe it?*

#### **Noah - saved by grace through an obedient faith**

- ▶ Grace - **Gen 6:8**. Warning, instructions for the ark.
- ▶ Obedient faith
  - **Heb 11:7; Gen 6:22; 7:5,9,16**
  - Jam.2:18 - he proved his faith by building the ark!

#### **Sanctity of human life and capital punishment - Gen 9:1-7**

- ▶ Man different from animals - human life sacred. Animals created to serve and feed man, Gen 1:28; **9:2-3**; Ac 10:13; 1Tim 4:3-5
- ▶ Why human life sacred, “for in the image of God He made man”
- ▶ Sacredness of human life demands capital punishment, “by man his blood shall be shed, for...”
  - Capital punishment not murder
  - See Rom 13:4, “minister of God...sword”

#### **Rainbow - Gen 9:8-17**

- ▶ Sign of the covenant - not the covenant
- ▶ “Covenant”
  - What God has agreed to do for man
  - May, or may not, have conditions for men to meet

#### **Ham dishonors his father Gen 9:20-27**

- ▶ Shameful effects of intoxicating beverage
- ▶ “Honor your father and mother” - their failure does not exempt us
- ▶ The so-called “curse of Ham”
  - On his son, Canaan, that he would be a servant to his brothers
  - Fulfilled in Old Testament history
  - Moses prophecy assures Israel that they (descendants of Shem) would conquer Canaan and God would give them the land occupied by the Canaanites
  - No direct bearing on us or anyone else in the world today

- 
1. Why did God bring the flood on the earth?
  2. Was Noah saved grace? by faith? by obedience? Explain.
  3. How many were saved from the flood? Who were they?
  4. What covenant did God make about world destruction and what is the sign of it?
  5. How will the world be destroyed at the end of time?
  6. Who is ...
    - a. Shem, Ham, Japheth?
    - b. Canaan?



## Ch 10-11 - Tower of Babel

### OUTLINE

- 10:1-11:9 - All nations scattered over the earth from sons of Noah (10:5,20,25,31,32; 11:9)
- 10:1-32 - Genealogy of Shem, Ham, and Japheth (10:1,2,6,21,32)
  - 10:2-5 - Japheth
  - 10:6-20 - Ham
  - 10:21-31 - Shem
- 11:1-9 - Tower of Babel
- 11:10-26 - Genealogy: Shem to Abram
- 11:27-32 - Terah and his family

Read **bolded** scriptures

### MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places, e.g., “coastlands of the nations,” “Babel...Erech...Accad...Calneh, in the land of Shinar” etc.
- ▶ Phrases indicating the division of nations according to their languages (10:1-11:9). Include the phrases, “were separated into their lands,” “the earth was divided,” “scattered them abroad.”
- ▶ It may be helpful to circle Japheth, Ham, and Shem where their names appear in the headings of each of the three divisions of the chapter.
- ▶ “These are the records of the generations of ...” (10:1; 11:10,27). Include the names, e.g. “Shem, Ham, and Japheth”

### BEGINNING OF DIVERSE NATIONS AND LANGUAGES

#### Root of all nations: sons of Noah - Shem, Ham, Japheth - ch 10

In chapter 5, Moses dealt briefly with the line of Cain (vv. 17-24), but then devoted his writing to the Messianic line of Seth through chapter 9. Here in chapters 10-11, the lines of Japheth and Ham are briefly set forth (vv. 2-20), but then the attention is devoted to the line of Shem (vv. 21-31; 11:10f) through whom Abraham came and the Messianic promise was fulfilled.

#### Cause of diversity: Tower of Babel - 11:1-9

- ▶ An example of Moses writing according to order of thought rather than chronologically. The events at the tower of Babel serve to explain why the “families of the sons of Noah” were “separated on the earth after the flood,” 10:32.
- ▶ Lesson on the importance of communication
  - Not just talking to one another, but when ideas are “common” between communicants
  - Powerful in accomplishing common goals: “now nothing which they purpose to do will be impossible for them”
  - Vital to unity and progress - inability to communicate led to “they stopped building the city” and they were “scattered.”

#### Root of the Hebrew nation - 11:10-32

- ▶ Abram is the first man called a “Hebrew” (14:13), and it is from him the Hebrews descended. Ex 3:15...5:3; 2Co 11:22; Php 3:5
- ▶ Compare 11:31 with Ac 7:2-4. God appeared to Abram while still in Mesopotamia instructing him to go to the land he would show him.

Questions on back

1. All people on the earth originated from what family?
  
2. If all were originally from one family, what accounts for the diversity of nations and languages?
  
3. Why would Moses devote more attention in his account to the line of Seth rather than Cain, and to the line of Shem rather than Japheth or Ham?
  
4. Who are “Hebrews”?
  
5. Who is ...
  - a. Terah?
  
  - b. Nahor and Haran?
  
  - c. Sarai?

## Ch 12 - Abram-covenant; Sarah-Pharaoh

### OUTLINE

- 12:1-3 - The Abrahamic covenant
- 12:4-9 - Abram goes to Canaan
- 12:10-20 - In Egypt, Abram deceptive about his wife

Read **bolded** scriptures

### MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places
- ▶ Abrahamic covenant (12:1-3). Suggestion: In v2, the promise is in the form of alternate parallelism. Bracket the first three lines and mark with “a”; mark the fourth line with “b”; bracket the next two lines and mark with “aa”; mark the last line with “bb.” This helps to see the correspondence in the lines (“a” parallels “aa”; “b” parallels “bb”). Note (mark) the three parts of the promise: (1) last line in v1; (2) “a” and “aa”; (3) “b” and “bb.” It also may be helpful to put a link in your margin from one of these passages to the next, allowing you to study the Abrahamic promises as a group, going directly from one to the next

### COVENANT WITH ABRAHAM

#### Promised, assured, expanded

- ▶ Ur - **Ac 7:2-3** - Depart, go to land He would show him
- ▶ Haran - Gen 12:1-3 - Leave father’s house; go to land He would show him; great nation; all families blessed in you
- ▶ Shechem - Gen 12:7 - This land to you and your descendants
- ▶ Bethel - Gen 13:14-17 - Look, land you see for you and your descendants; descendants as dust in number
- ▶ Hebron - Gen 15 - Heir of own body; descendants as the stars; nation be slaves 400 years in land not theirs, return to receive this land from river of Egypt to the Euphrates
- ▶ Hebron - Gen 17 - Name changed to Abraham; land of Canaan; circumcision; son by “Sarah” (name changed)
- ▶ Moriah - Gen 22 - descendants as stars, sand, and possess the gate of their enemies; in his seed all nations blessed

#### The covenant

- ▶ **Has three parts in its dual fulfillment:**
  - v1 - Land Promise, see v7
  - v2 - Nation Promise (physical descendants of Abraham)
  - v3 - Spiritual Promise... **Gal 3:8,16,29**
- ▶ **Great Nation**
  - Fulfilled: **Gen 46:3**; Ex 1:7,9,20; **Dt 26:5**  
Greatness not measured in population alone. Their being chosen to be especially blessed, and their law with the potential it gave them made them indeed “great.” Dt 4:1,6-8,32-40; 26:16-19. Compare also **2Sa 7:23-24**; 1Ch 17:21; **Psa 33:12**; **147:19,20**; Rom 3:1,2.
  - National promise **CONDITIONAL**  
**Dt 6:13-15** (“wipe you off the face of the earth”); Dt 8:19-20 (“perish like the nations...before you”); Dt 28:22,24,41,45,48,51,61,62-64. Principle: **Jer 18:6-10**. Israel’s greatest sin - rejecting their Messiah! Mt 23:37-38. No longer any value in being a physical descendant of Abraham, 2Co 5:16; **Gal 3:2,3**; 5:6; **6:14-16**; Eph 2:13-14; 3:6; Php. 3:2,3,7.
  - Church = Antitype of that nation  
**1Pe 2:9**, Rev 1:6 with Ex 19:5,6. **Gal 6:16**, “the Israel of God.” Contrary to being a “parenthesis,” the church is a “great nation”! Like Israel, it enjoys God’s special favor (Eph 1:1-14).
- ▶ **Land Promise**
  - **FULFILLED: Joshua. 1:1-6; 21:43-45**; 23:14. See also Neh 9:7-8,22-25.  
Q: “What about the ‘larger land of Canaan,’ e.g. Gen 15:18-21, Josh 1:4?” If there was more land than Joshua said they possessed, it was not part of the promise, for Joshua said the Lord gave them “**ALL THE LAND WHICH HE HAD SWORN TO GIVE,**” **Josh 21:43**.  
**Dt 19:7-9**, SIX cities of refuge if God “enlarges” their territory and gives them “**ALL the land he promised**”— See **Josh 20:7-8!** 2Sa 8:3, David went to “restore” (“recover” KJV) his rule “at the River.” i.e., Euphrates. But, how “restore” rule if they never possessed it? 1Ki. 4:21 - Solomon ruled over very territory described in Gen 15. See also 2Ch 9:26. Neh 9:7-8, Nehemiah said, “**THOU HAST FULFILLED THY PROMISE.**”

Continued on back



# Ch 13-15 - Abram/Lot, Melchizedek, Covenant renewed

Read **bolded** scriptures

## OUTLINE

- 13:1-13 - Abram and Lot separate
- 13:14-18 - Abrahamic covenant renewed
- 14:1-24 - Abram rescues Lot and pays tithes to Melchizedek
  - 1-12 - In war, Lot taken captive
  - 13-16 - Abram rescues Lot, his family, and possessions
  - 17-24 - Abram pays tithes to Melchizedek. See Heb. 5:1-10; 6:13-7:28
- 15:1-21 - Abrahamic covenant renewed
  - 1-4 - Abram's plan rejected
  - 5-21 - Descendants from your own body inherit Canaan; go into slavery & return

## MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places
- ▶ Abrahamic covenant: last phrases in 15:5,7; bracket 15:13-14,18-21. It also may be helpful to put a link in your margin from one of these passages to the next, beginning with 12:1-3, allowing you to study the Abrahamic promises as a group, going directly from one to the next.

## LOT, A GOOD MAN, MAKES A BAD DECISION - ch 13

- ▶ Righteous, godly - **2Pe 2:6-9**
- ▶ Decision based on material gain - 13:10-13
- ▶ Lost his family - **19:14,26,30-36**

## ABRAM RESCUES LOT AND PAYS TITHES TO MELCHIZEDEK - ch 14

- ▶ In war, Lot taken captive - vv1-12
- ▶ Abram rescues Lot, his family, and possessions - vv13-16
- ▶ Abram pays tithes to Melchizedek - vv17-24. See **Heb 5:1-10; 6:13-7:28**

## ABRAHAMIC COVENANT RENEWED - ch 15

- ▶ God reject's Abram's plan to make his servant, Eliezer, his heir - vv 1-4
- ▶ Descendants from your own body inherit Canaan; go into slavery and return - vv5-21

Questions on back

1. Why did Lot chose the land he did? Was it a good choice? Explain.
2. What kind of man was Lot morally and spiritually?
3. What kind of activity was Abraham engaged in (14:1-16)?
4. Who is Melchizedek?
5. What was Abram's plan to fulfill God's promise of an heir?
6. What did God tell Abram would happen before the promise of a great nation that would inherit the land God promised him would be fulfilled?

# Ch 16-17 - Ishmael; Covenant renewed (circumcision; name changes)

Read **bolded** scriptures

## OUTLINE

- 16:1-16 - Ishmael born to Abram through Hagar
  - 1-6 - Sarah's plan; goes awry
  - 7-16 - Hagar flees, but returns; gives birth to Ishmael
- 17:1-27 - Abrahamic covenant renewed
  - 1-8 - Abram's name changed to Abraham reflecting the covenant
  - 9-14 - Circumcision as a sign of the covenant established
  - 15-22 - Covenant through Isaac assured; Sarai's name changed to Sarah
  - 23-27 - Abraham and his household circumcised

## MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places
- ▶ "angel of the Lord" in ch16
- ▶ Abrahamic covenant. Note the word "covenant" in chapter 17; also the sign of the covenant, "circumcised"

## ISHMAEL BORN TO ABRAM THROUGH HAGAR - ch 16

- ▶ Sarah's plan to provide Abram an heir through Hagar - vv1-3
- ▶ Sarah's plan goes awry - Hagar driven out - vv4-6
- ▶ The Angel of the Lord appears to Hagar - vv 7-16
  - Encourages her to return to Sarah
  - Promises her a seed through her son, Ismael

### The "Angel of the Lord" in Scripture

- ▶ Gen 16:7; 18; 22:11; 31:11; Ex 3:2; Num 22:22; Jdg 2:1; 5:23; 6:11; 13:3; 2Sam 24:16; 1Ch 21:12; 1Ki 19:7; 2Ki 1:3,15; 19:35; Ps 34:7; 35:5; Isa 37:36; Zech 1:12; 3:1; 12:8.
- ▶ **Josh 5:13-15** does not use the word "angel," but rather uses the phrase, "captain of the host of the Lord." Note what Joshua is told in **Josh 5:15** and compare **Ex 3:5**.
- ▶ We will note the "Angel of the Lord" as he appears throughout Genesis.

## Sarah and Isaac, Hagar and Ishmael used allegorically - Gal 4:21-28

## ABRAHAMIC COVENANT RENEWED - ch 17

### Abram's name changed to Abraham - vv1-8

- ▶ Spiritually, "father of a multitude of nations" - **Rom 4:11-18**. See also Eph 2:6; 1Pe 2:9; Rev 1:6.
- ▶ Land to promised nation - v8

### Covenant of circumcision - vv9-14

- ▶ Sign of the covenant, v11, Rom 4:11
- ▶ For Israel, not Christians - **Gal 6:14-16**; Php 3:2-3

### Sarai's name changed to Sarah; Covenant through Isaac assured - vv15-22

Questions on back

1. Who is Hagar?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What was Sarah's plan to provide Abram an heir?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Who appeared to Hagar and told her to return to Sarah?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What was Abram's name changed to? Sarai's?
  - a. What does "Abram" mean? What does "Abraham" mean?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - b. What does "Sarah" mean?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. What was the sign of the covenant (ch17)?



# Ch 18-19 - Angels visit; Sodom, Lot; Moab, Ammon

Read **bolded** scriptures

## OUTLINE

- 18:1-15 - Angels visit Abraham and Sarah and assure the birth of the son of promise
- 18:16-19:29 - Sodom and Gomorrah (18:16,20 ... 19:29)
  - 18:16-21 - Abraham informed of Sodom and Gomorrah's destruction
  - 18:22-33 - Abraham's plea for the cities
  - 19:1-22 - Angels rescue Lot from Sodom
  - 19:23-29 - Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed
- 19:30-38 - Lot begets children through his two daughters - Moabites and Ammonites

## MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places
- ▶ "three men" and nouns and pronouns referring to them ("the Lord"; "I"; "the men"; "we"; "angels"; "God")

## ANGELS VISIT ABRAHAM AND ASSURE OF THE PROMISE OF A SON - 18:1-15

- ▶ Three "men" - see **18:1,16,22; 19:1; Heb 13:2**.
- ▶ Note how one of the angels is referred to in vv10-14,22f. See notes above on "Angel of the Lord."

## SODOM AND GOMORRAH - 18:16-ch19

### Abraham informed of Sodom's judgment and his intercession - 18:16-33

- ▶ Righteousness exalts a nation, sin a reproach - 13:13; 18:16-33; **Pro 14:34**; Jer 18:5-10; **Amos 1:3,6,9,11,13; 2:1,4,6**
- ▶ Intercessory prayer - 18:22f

### Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed; Lot rescued - 19:1-19

- ▶ Depravity of homosexuality, "sodomy" - 19:4,5; **Jude 7; Rom 1:26-27**
- ▶ Lot's character - **2Pe 2:6-8**
- ▶ Remember Lot's wife! 19:17,26; **Lk 17:32**
- ▶ Blindness to judgment - 19:11,14; **Lk 17:28-29**

## ORIGIN OF MOABITES, AMMONITES - 19:30-38

- ▶ Effect of wine
- ▶ Lot's daughters were brought out of Sodom, but Sodom was not out of his daughters

Questions on back

1. Who appeared to Abraham assuring that Sarah would bear a son and prophesying the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Why was Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. On what basis did Abraham plead to spare Sodom?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. How many of Lot's family did he lose physically? Morally?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. Who is
  - a. Moab
  - b. Benammi
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
6. What is the origin of the Moabites and Ammonites?

# Ch 20-21 - Abimelech, Sarah; Isaac born; Ishmael, Hagar out; covenant-Abimelech

Read **bolded** scriptures

## OUTLINE

- 20:1-18 - In Gerar, Abraham deceives Abimelech about his wife
- 21:1-7 - Isaac born
- 21:8-21 - Ishmael and Hagar sent out
- 21:22-34 - Abraham's covenant with Abimelech

## MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places
- ▶ “angel of the Lord” and corresponding nouns and pronouns (21:16-19)
- ▶ Abrahamic covenant

## ABRAHAM DECEIVES ABIMELECH ABOUT SARAH - chapter 20

- ▶ Abraham's faith? Compare **Dan 3:16-18; Mt 26:63-68**
- ▶ Abimelech's morality - recognition of the sin of adultery
- ▶ Half-truth to deceive - “ought not to be done” v9. Compare **1Sam 22:9-10; Ps 52:1-4**

## ISAAC BORN - THE SON OF PROMISE - 21:1-7

- ▶ Abraham and Sarah's faith - **Rom 4:19-21; Heb 11:11-12**
- ▶ Christians - descendants of Abraham through Isaac - **Rom 9:6-9; Gal 3:6-9,16-18,22,29**

## ISMAEL AND HAGAR CAST OUT - 21:8-21

- ▶ Allegory - **Gal 4:21-31**

## ABRAHAM'S COVENANT WITH ABIMELECH - 21:22-34

- ▶ Note what they did (vv,23,24,32) to “make a covenant” (vv27,32)
- ▶ Beersheba - “well of seven” “Lit., to seven one's self” KDC. Note vv21,30

Questions on back

1. Who is Abimelech?
2. What did Abraham persuade Sarah to say about their relationship? Why? Was it true?
3. What circumstances highlights the strength of Abraham and Sarah's faith in connection with the birth of Isaac?
4. How are Christians descendants of Isaac?
5. What was Paul's point in the allegory regarding Ishmael and Isaac?
6. What did Abraham and Abimelech do to enter into a covenant between them?

# Ch 22-23 - Isaac offered; Covenant renewed; Rebekah born; Sarah dies

Read **bolded** scriptures

## OUTLINE

- 22:1-19 - Abraham offers Isaac. See Heb 11:17-19.
- 22:20-24 - Children of Nahor, Abraham's brother  
Birth of Rebekah
- 23:1-20 - Abraham buys burial land for Sarah and himself  
Sarah dies and is buried

## MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places
- ▶ "angel of the Lord" and corresponding nouns and pronouns (22:11-16)
- ▶ Abrahamic covenant

## ABRAHAM OFFERS ISAAC - 22:1-19

- ▶ Test of faith - **Heb 11:17-19; Jam 2:21-24**
- ▶ Isaac as a "type" - **Heb 11:19**
- ▶ Covenant renewed - Gen 22:15-18

## CHILDREN OF NAHOR, ABRAHAM'S BROTHER 22:20-24

- ▶ Rebekah, Abraham's great niece, became Isaac's wife (ch24).

## SARAH DIES, ABRAHAM BUYS BURIAL LAND - ch 23

- ▶ Only land he owned in "land of promise" **Ac 7:5,16; Heb 11:9**
- ▶ "looking for the city..." **Heb 11:10,13-16**

Questions on back

1. Abraham had other children. Why is Isaac called his “only begotten”?
2. What was Abraham told to do with his son, Isaac? Did he, and if so, why?
3. What did Abraham say to Isaac that reflected the faith the Hebrew writer spoke of in Heb 11:17-19? (see Gen 22:5)
4. When writing to his brethren, what did James clearly point out in regard to Abraham’s faith?
5. How much of the land of Canaan did Abraham receive for himself as a gift from God?
6. What is the country Abraham was looking for?

# Ch 24-25 - Isaac/Rebekah; Keturah; Abraham dies; Ismael's descendants; Jacob/Esau (birth, birthright)

## OUTLINE

Read **bolded** scriptures

- 24:1-67 - Abraham chooses a wife (Rebekah) for his son, Isaac
- 25:1-6 - Abraham's children through Keturah
- 25:7-11 - Abraham dies and is buried
- 25:12-18 - Ishmael's descendants and territory
- 25:19-26 - Birth of Esau and Jacob
- 25:27-34 - Jacob takes Esau's birthright

## MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places
- ▶ "These are the records of the generations of ..." (25:12,19). Include the names.
- ▶ Circle the phrases and bracket the sections that allude to Divine providence, e.g., "send His Angel before you" v7; prayer and following incidents, vv12-21; etc.

## ABRAHAM CHOOSES A WIFE FOR HIS SON, ISAAC - ch24

- ▶ "you shall not take a wife for my son from the daughters of the Canaanites" vv1-9 - compare **Gen 18:19; Dt 7:3-4; 1Ki 11:1-6**
- ▶ Divine providence - vv7,12-15,27,42-46,48,50  
"His angel" - compare **Gen 16:7-13; Ex 23:20,23**
- ▶ Marriage - covenant, vv57-58; consummation, v67. Compare **Ezk 16:8; Mal 2:14**.

## KETURAH / ABRAHAM'S DEATH - 25:1-11

- ▶ Abraham had "seeds": through Sarah, Gen 21:12; Hagar, Gen 21:13; through Keturah, Gen 25:1f. But only to one "seed," not "seeds," was the promise of Gen 12:2; 22:18 to be fulfilled - **Gal 3:8,14,16,22,29. Rom 9:7-8,31-33**.
- ▶ Buried "in the field which Abraham purchased," v10. Compare **Ac 7:5; Heb 11:9-10**.

## ISMAEL'S DESCENDANTS - 25:12-18

- ▶ Fulfillment of Gen 16:10; 17:20; 21:13

## ESAU and JACOB - 25:19-34

- ▶ "two nations are in your womb" - Israel, Edom
- ▶ Esau "despised his birthright" (25:34) - a "godless" man, **Heb 12:14-17**
- ▶ "older shall serve the younger"
  - One event preparing for the fulfillment of this unusual prophecy - selling the "birthright" -vv27-34. Read **Heb 12:14-17**.
  - "The Lord said to her [Rebekah]..." - set stage for ch 27?
  - Part of a larger plan - **Mal 1:2-3; Rom 9:10-13**

Questions on back

1. Who is
  - a. Rebekah?
  - b. Laban?
  - c. Keturah?
2. What is Divine providence and what are indicators of it in ch25?
3. Who were Isaac's two sons? Which was the firstborn?
4. What does "Jacob" mean? "Esau"?
5. "Two nations" were in Rebekah's womb (25:23). What people came from Esau? from Jacob?
6. How did Jacob secure the birthright?



# Ch 26-27 - Covenant renewed to Isaac; Abimelech/ Isaac; Jacob gets Esau's blessing

## OUTLINE

Read **bolded** scriptures

- 26:1-33 - Isaac in the land of the Philistines
  - 1-5 - Covenant renewed to Isaac at Gerar
  - 6-11 - Isaac lies about his wife to the Philistines about his wife
  - 12-22 - Philistines envy Isaac's wealth resulting in conflict over wells
  - 23-25 - Covenant renewed at Beersheba
  - 26-33 - Abimelech, king of the Philistines, makes a covenant with Isaac
- 26:34-35 - Esau marries a Hittite
- 27:1-45 - Jacob deceives Isaac and acquires Esau's blessing
- 27:46 - Rebekah's concern about who Jacob marries

## MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places
- ▶ Abrahamic covenant renewed to Isaac (26:2-5; ; 26:24)

## ISAAC AND THE PHILISTINES - ch 26

- ▶ Abrahamic covenant confirmed to Isaac - 26:1-5
- ▶ Like father, like son (lack of faith-deception about wife) - 26:6-11. Compare 12:10-20; ch20
- ▶ Early Philistine and Hebrew relationships - also ch20; 21:22-34
- ▶ Beersheba - see Gen 21:27-32 (notes in the lesson on chapter 21 on "Beersheba")

## ESAU MARRIES HITTITE WOMEN - 26:34-35

- ▶ NOT like father, grandfather - see ch 24:2-8. See **Heb 12:16**.

## JACOB SECURES THE BLESSING OF THE FIRSTBORN - 27:1-45

- ▶ Read **25:23** (spoken to Rebekah). Compare 27:5-17,29.
- ▶ Divine providence to carry out His plan. See 25:19-34. Read **Rom 9:10-13**.
- ▶ The blessing (vv27-29, 38-40) - preview of the history of Judah and Edom
- ▶ Some consequences of these events
  - Jacob exiled from his family for over 20 years - 30:41
  - Rebekah did not see her son again for 20 years, if she ever saw him again
  - Esau suffered the consequences of his worldly priorities - **Heb 12:16**
  - Beginning of "everlasting enmity" Gen 27:41; **Ps 137:7; Eze 25:12-14; 35:5-6**

## REBEKAH'S CONCERN - 27:46

- ▶ Compare 24:1-8; 26:34-35

Questions on back

1. What are the three parts of the Abrahamic covenant confirmed to Isaac?
2. Why was Isaac deceptive about his wife? What did this reveal about his faith?
3. Why did the Philistines envy Isaac and what did that lead them to do?
4. What kind of wives did Esau marry?
5. How did Jacob secure the blessing that Isaac intended to confer on Esau?
6. What was Esau's reaction?
7. What was Rebekah's concern about Jacob choosing a wife?

# Ch 28-29 - Jacob's dream, covenant renewed; Jacob marries Leah and Rachel; children by Leah

Read **bolded** scriptures

## OUTLINE

- 28:1-9 - Isaac sends Jacob to take a wife from his relatives in Paddan-aram
- 28:10-22 - Jacob's dream at Bethel; covenant renewed; Jacob's vow to God
- 29:1-30 - Jacob marries Leah and Rachel
- 29:31-35 - Leah bears four sons: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah

## MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places
- ▶ Abrahamic promise stated to Jacob (28:3-4, 13-14)
- ▶ Names of the eleven boys and one girl born to Jacob, chapters 29-30. You may find it helpful to draw a circle or box around the names of the respective mothers. Observe what the names of the boys mean. You may find it helpful to draw a line from the name to its meaning, e.g., from "Reuben" to "seen," etc. Their names are instructive as to what is going on in the hearts of Leah and Rachel.

## ISAAC SENDS JACOB AWAY TO TAKE A WIFE 28:1-9

- ▶ Compare 24:1-8 (Abraham...Isaac) and contrast Esau, 26:34-35.
  - Jacob - c. 77 years old. Gen 47:9; 45:6; 41:46; 31:41; 30:25; 29:30,20
  - Isaac c. 137 years old - Gen 25:26 (60) + 77 (Jacob's age)

## JACOB'S DREAM AT BETHEL 28:10-22

- ▶ Dream - angels ascending and descending in connection with assurance of the covenant promise. Compare **Jn 1:29...36...45...49...51!**
- ▶ "Bethel" - "house of God"
- ▶ Jacob's vow - "the LORD will be my God" ("If" = "Since..." - confirmed in previous events)

## JACOB MARRIES LEAH AND RACHEL - 29:1-30

- ▶ Marriage = covenant + physical consummation. Neither alone joins people in the relationship of marriage. Covenant relationship with Rachel for seven years—not married; physical relationship with Leah—not married.

## LEAH BEARS FOUR SONS: REUBEN, SIMEON, LEVI, JUDAH - 29:31-35

- ▶ Birth of the leaders of the 12 tribes in chapters 29-30, except for Benjamin (35:16-19). See 35:22-26.

## Romantic love

- A love of emotional attachment, feelings, affection - not the same as caring, provision, or sex, 29:11, 30-31,33-34
- Based on delight in the person loved - 29:17,18
- Makes difficulties seem light - 29:20
- Desired; lack of brings heartache - 29:32-34; 30:20
- Having children not secure it - 29:31-34
- The names, "Reuben," "Simeon," "Levi," a testimony to the importance of romantic love in a marriage.

Questions on back

1. Isaac did not want Jacob to take a wife from where?
  
2. In what city did God appear to Jacob and assure him of the covenant promise with a vision of angels?
  
3. Who is
  - a. Laban?
  
  - b. Leah?
  
  - c. Rachel?
  
  - d. Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah? Who was their mother?
  
4. In Jacob's first seven years after arriving in the land where Rachel and Leah lived, was he married to Rachel? After he had a physical relationship with Leah, was he married to her?
  
5. What are the names of Reuben, Simeon, and Levi based on?

# Ch 30-31 - Jacob's children by concubines, wives; becomes wealthy; flees Laban, returns to Canaan

## OUTLINE

Read **bolded** scriptures

- 30:1-8 - Rachel's maid, Bilhah, bears two sons: Dan; Naphtali
- 30:9-13 - Leah's maid, Zilpah, bears two sons: Gad; Asher
- 30:14-21 - Leah bears two more sons and one daughter: Issachar; Zebulun; Dinah
- 30:22-24 - Rachel bears Joseph
- 30:25-43 - Jacob becomes wealthy through selective breeding of sheep and goats
- 31:1-55 - Jacob flees from Laban to return to Canaan (31:18...33:18)
  - 31:1-21 - Jacob persuades his wives to flee
  - 31:22--42 - Laban pursues and overtakes Jacob
  - 31:43-55 - Jacob and Laban make a covenant

## MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places
- ▶ If you used a distinct color for "the angel of the Lord" markings in chapters 16 and 18, you might want to use that color to mark "the angel of God" and the other phrase that refers to Him in 31:11,13. Suggestion: also underline (in the same color ?) the phrases in 31:5-16 that point to God's providential provision and protection of Jacob. In that connection, simply note 30:27,30.

## JACOB'S SONS - 29:31-30:24

- ▶ **Twelve sons of Jacob - twelve tribes of Israel**
  - Benjamin - **35:16-18**
  - See 35:22-26; 46:8-19; 49:2-28 (note **49:28**); Num 1:5f; etc.
  - God had promised to make a "great nation" of Abraham's seed (**Gen 12:2**), and these twelve would be the head of the twelve tribes to form that nation.
- ▶ **Family Conflict - 29:30-30:20**
  - Jealousy, heartache, intrigue, and conflict
  - Note: Jacob's marriage was not according to God's plan—one woman for one man, **Mt 19:4-6; 1Co 7:2**. Departure from God's plan opens the door to problems.

## SIX MORE YEARS OF SERVICE - BECOMES WEALTHY - 30:24-43

- See **31:41**, "six years..."
- How did Jacob accomplish this? While Jacob was over 90 years old and had worked with these kinds of animal for at least 14 years, and very shrewd, it seems clear Divine providential intervention was involved, **31:5,7,9,11-13,16; 31:42**.

## JACOB FLEES LABAN AND RETURNS TO CANAAN - ch 31

- Jacob's return to "the land of your fathers...the land of Canaan" 31:3,18. See **Gen 12:5,7**.
- Jacob persuades Rachel and Leah to leave with him, 31:1-16
- Note: more family conflict: the women had to choose...husband or father...?
- The LORD promised, "Return...I will be with you" 31:3. See 31:24,29,42,49,53

Questions on back

1. What was the situation that led to family conflict?
2. List Jacob's twelve sons (Benjamin, 35:16-19). Suggestion: memorize their names.
3. The birth of one of these twelve boys is not recorded in these chapters. Which one?
4. What role did they have in the fulfillment of God's covenant with Abraham?
5. Who was Jacob's daughter?
6. Who was responsible for Jacob's unusual method of gaining wealth and for his safe return to his homeland with his wealth and family?

## Ch 32-33 - Meets Esau on return; wrestles with Angel

Read **bolded** scriptures

### OUTLINE

- 32:1-2 - Angels meet Jacob at Mahanaim
- 32:3-33:16 - Esau comes to meet Jacob on his journey
  - 32:3-8 - Jacob seeks Esau's favor
  - 32:9-12 - Jacob prays for God's deliverance
  - 32:13-23 - Jacob sends offerings for Esau ahead of him
  - 32:24-32 - Jacob wrestles with the angel; named changed to Israel (v. 28) See Hos. 12:2-5.
  - 33:1-11 - Esau receives Jacob favorably
  - 33:12-16 - Esau offers to assist Jacob on his journey
- 33:17 - Jacob journeys to Succoth
- 33:18-20 - Jacob arrives in Shechem in Canaan; buys a piece of land from Hamor, Shechem's father (Josh 24:32)

### MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places
- ▶ "a man," "God," in 32:24-31. Compare Hos 12:3-5 - note the terms used there to describe this person.

### JACOB'S JOURNEY BACK TO CANAAN - ch 32-33

- ▶ **Fraught with concern over potential reactions from Esau**
  - Esau - **27:41; 32:6-8,11**
  - We may feel enmity may be based on historical events, but we may be blind to the guilt we share for those events — e.g., Laban, Gen 31:7-8,41; Esau, Gen 25:34; Heb 12:16-17
- ▶ **Prayer for deliverance based on God's promise - 32:9-12. See 28:10-22; 31:11-13.**
- ▶ **Jacob's plan to "appease" Esau - 32:3-21 (note v20)**
  - Though trusting in God's promise, Jacob planned to do what he could to protect himself and his family.
  - A happy reunion, Gen 33:4f
- ▶ **Seeks in fervent prayer God's blessing in his wrestling with an angel - 32:24-32**
  - Compare Hos 12:3-5. See there further identification of "the man" and of the nature of Jacob's "prevailing," i.e. spiritually, not physically.
  - Jacob's name changed to "Israel"

Questions on back

1. What was Jacob's destination for this journey?
2. Between leaving Laban and meeting Esau, who did Jacob encounter on this journey?
3. Why did Jacob devise the plan he did for when he encountered Esau?
4. What was the name God gave Jacob and what does it mean?
5. Why was he given that name?



# Ch 34-36 - Dinah/Shechem; Bethel, covenant renewed; Rachel dies; Isaac's death; Esau—wives, descendants, territory

Read **bolded** scriptures

## OUTLINE

- 34:1-31 - Simeon and Levi kill the Shechemites and loot their city because of Shechem's sexual relationship with Dinah (see Gen 49:5-7)
- 35:1-15 - Jacob returns to Bethel (see 28:10-22)
  - 35:1-4 - Severs his household from idols
  - 35:5-15 - Worships the God who revealed Himself to him the first time he was in Bethel; covenant renewed
- 35:16-21 - Rachel dies in childbirth of Benjamin on way to Ephrath
- 35:22-26 - Jacob's twelve sons
- 35:27-29 - Returns to his father Isaac; Isaac's death
- 36:1-43 - Esau—his wives, descendants, territory

## MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places

## DINAH AND SHECHEM - ch34

- ▶ Dinah 12-17 years old?
  - 30:21 (birth) + 31:41 (six years) + 34:4 (marriageable age) + 37:2 (Joseph born after Dinah, Gen 30:21-24, toward the end of the seven years of Gen 29:30, and before Jacob left Paddan-aram, is here seventeen. Joseph and Dinah would be close in age.). After this (ch34), Jacob lived in several places, 35:1,14-21,27 – thus Dinah possibly younger than 17.
- ▶ “loved” her, v3. What kind of “love”?
- ▶ “such a thing ought not be done” v7 (spoken by Jacob's sons). However, compare v13,25; **35:22; 37:18,24,28; 38:15-16.**
- ▶ See **Gen 49:5-7.**

## REDEDICATION AT BETHEL - 35:1-15

See **Gen 28:10-22**, esp. **19-21.**

## LEADERS OF THE TWELVE TRIBES - 35:16-26

- ▶ Benjamin's birth completes the twelve 35:16-20
- ▶ 12 sons listed according to birth mother - 35:22-27

## GENERATIONS OF ESAU - CH 36

“These are the generations of Esau” 36:1.  
“These are the generations of Jacob” **37:1.**

Compare **25:21-34; 27:36-40.**

It is the “generations of Jacob” that are continued through the rest of Genesis and form the foundation of the rest of the Old Testament.

Questions on back

1. Who is Dinah? Who is Shechem?
2. What notorious deed are Simeon and Levi noted for?
3. In what city did God appear to Jacob and reassure him of the covenant promise and confirm the name God gave him?
4. List the twelve sons of Jacob according to birth mother.
5. Esau moved to what country and what were the people who lived there called? (36:8-9,31)

# Ch 37-38 - Joseph sold; Judah's adultery with Tamar

## OUTLINE

Read **bolded** scriptures

- 37:1-36 - Joseph sold into slavery by his brothers
  - 37:1-11 - His brothers jealousy
  - 37:5-36 - His brothers sell him into slavery
- 38:1-30 - Judah's adultery with Tamar resulting in the birth of Perez and Zerah

## MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places
- ▶ "These are the records of the generations of Jacob" (37:1). (Last time in Genesis. Others: 2:4; 5:1; 6:(; 10:1; 11:10,27; 25:12,19; 36:1,9; 37:2)

## Story of Joseph - ch 37

- ▶ "**Generations of Jacob**" 37:1
  - Generations of *Jacob*? But, chapters 37-50 are built around the story of *Joseph*. Yes! For Joseph saved Jacob and his family by the providence of God (41:53-57; 42:1-3; 43:1-2; 45:5-11; 46:3; 50:20-21).
  - Note **Gen 37:28; 45:5-8; 50:20; Psa 105:17**.
- ▶ **The man, Joseph**
  - His negative family background
  - His moral courage
  - His deep, abiding faith in God
- ▶ **The attitude and conduct of his brothers**
  - 37:3-11 - background explanation
    - Jealous - v4 (v11)
    - Hate - v4
    - Harsh, bitter - v4
    - Evil conspiracy - v18
    - Malicious, hateful conduct - v23-24
    - Lying to father, in spite of hurt done - v32-34
    - Lack of compassion - v34

## Joseph's dreams

- ▶ Besides his own dream, Joseph also interpreted the cupbearer and baker's dreams (ch40), and Pharaoh's dream (ch41)
  - Told the meaning *before* it happened, and in some detail
  - God power enabled him - **40:8; 41:16,25,28,38**
  - Compare Daniel - Dan. 1:17; 2:18-23, 27-30, 47
- ▶ Compare **Num 12:8; Heb 1:1**

## Judah begets Perez through Tamar - ch 38

How did a Canaanite woman get into the lineage of Jewish lineage of the Messiah (**Mt 1:3**)? Here the answer! See **38:29...Ruth 4:12,18...22**.

Questions on back

1. Gen 37:2 says, “These are the generations of **Jacob**.” But, following is the story of **Joseph**. Explain the connection.
2. How and why did Joseph come to live in Egypt?
3. What were Joseph’s two dreams?
4. Gen 37:28 says, “Thus they [Joseph’s brothers] brought Joseph to Egypt.” But, in Gen 45:8, Joseph said, “it was not you who sent me here, but God.” Explain how *both* are true.
5. Who did Judah beget by Tamar? Who was that child’s illustrious descendant that came to rule Israel?

# Ch 39-40 - Joseph imprisoned, interprets prisoner's dreams

Read **bolded** scriptures

## OUTLINE

- 39:1-23 - Joseph imprisoned in Egypt because of Potiphar's wife
- 39:1-6a - Sold to Potiphar and rises to position in his house
- 39:6b-20 - Refuses Potiphar's wife's advances, falsely accused and thrown into prison
- 39:21-23 - Rises to position in prison
- 40:1-23 - Interprets cupbearer and chief baker's dreams in prison - dreams fulfilled

## MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places
- ▶ "The Lord was with Joseph/him" in ch39 (four times, not counting "the Lord" phrases in v3,5 showing His involvement in Joseph's life). Compare **Ac 7:9-10**.

## JOSEPH IN PRISON (unjustly)

The events of chapter 39 took place when Joseph was between the ages of 17 and 28 years old.

We know it was "two full years" (**41:1**) after he interpreted the cupbearer and baker's dreams (ch 40) before he was brought before Pharaoh (**41:14; 41:40-44**). We know Joseph was 17 years old when he was sold and taken to Egypt (**37:2; 37:36**), and he was 28 years old when he interpreted the two dreams in prison (cupbearer; baker) for that was two years before he was made ruler of Egypt at 30 years old (**41:46**). How much of this time he was in Potiphar's house and how long he was in prison we do not know.

### ▶ Observations (note these as you read chapters 39-40):

- Though sold into slavery into a foreign land, unjustly charged and imprisoned, "The Lord was with him."
- Though away from his father and homeland, he was responsible, trustworthy, morally upright and strong in his faith and commitment to God.
- He resisted all avenues of Satan's temptations (**1Jn 2:16**): the pride of life (made overseer of Potiphar's house and in charge of all he owned); the lust of the eye (the wealth of Potiphar put at his disposal); the lust of the flesh (a handsome man in a foreign land seduced by a woman of power and wealth).
- The test of the truthfulness of Joseph's interpretations of the dreams. (This prepares the way for the events of ch 41, upon which the rest of Genesis and this history of the nation of Israel is built. Note **41:9-13**.)

Questions on back

1. Before the events with Potiphar's wife, how did Potiphar treat Joseph? Why did he treat him this way?
2. Why did Potiphar imprison Joseph?
3. What did Moses write indicating that, in spite of all the difficulties Joseph was incurring, God was aware of his fate and his faith and had not forsaken him?
4. Summarize the two dreams Joseph interpreted.
5. How can we know his interpretations were accurate?

# Ch 41-42 - Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dreams, exalted, prepares for famine; Manasseh/Ephraim; Jacob's sons to Egypt; Simeon retained; money in sacks

Read **bolded** scriptures

## OUTLINE

- 41:1-45 - Exalted to second in authority in Egypt because of interpretation of dreams
  - 41:1-36 Interprets Pharaoh's dream about the coming famine
  - 41:37-45 - Joseph exalted over Egypt
- 41:46-49 - Joseph prepares for the famine
  - 41:50-52 - Manasseh and Ephraim born to Joseph
  - 41:53-57 - The famine begins and people come to Joseph to buy grain
- 42:1-38 - Jacob sends his sons to Canaan to buy grain
  - 42:1-5 - Jacob sends ten of his sons to Egypt; Benjamin retained at home
  - 42:6-17 - Joseph recognizes his brothers (but they do not recognize him), accuses them of being spies and imprisons them
  - 42:18-25 - Joseph tells them to bring their youngest brother back and holds Simeon as ransom
  - 42:26-38 - Returning home, they find the grain money in their sacks, and they and Jacob are dismayed

## MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places
- ▶ "God will give Pharaoh" (41:16); "God has told Pharaoh" (41:25); "God has shown to Pharaoh" (41:28); "the matter is determined by God, and God will quickly bring it about" (41:32); "God has informed you" (41:39).

## PHARAOH'S DREAMS - ch 41

- The dreams themselves - 41:1-8
- What led Pharaoh to consult Joseph - 41:9-13 (Divine providence - see ch 40)
- Through these dreams, "God has shown to Pharaoh what He is about to do" (41:28) - 41:14-36
- Result of these dreams - Joseph exalted as ruler and "father" to Pharaoh (45:8) - 41:37-45
- The dreams fulfilled - 41:46-57

## BEGINNING OF ISRAEL'S "SALVATION" - ch 42

These events were designed to preserve Israel, **45:5,7; 47:25; 50:20** (remember the Abrahamic covenant - **Gen 12:1-3**)  
Besides saving Israel, God was giving Egypt (and all nations when they heard of it) reason to know that He is the one, true, living God - compare **Ex 5:2; 7:5; 9:16**

- ▶ Jacob's sons go to Canaan to buy grain - 42:1-25
  - Dreams Joseph had c. 30 years ago (37:2...41:46-47,53-54) begin to be fulfilled - 42:6-9. See 37:5-10.
  - Joseph recognizes them, remembers his dreams (42:8-9), is filled with emotion (42:24a), and though second only to Pharaoh in Egypt and thus with their life in his hands (41:40-44; 42:20), is governed by the fear of God (42:18).
  - Joseph's brothers' sins "come home to roost" 42:21-22.  
Note, "What is this that God has done to us?" 42:28
- ▶ They return to Canaan - 42:26-38
  - "We are honest men"...? 42:31
  - "Jacob said...'Joseph is no more...'" - has believed this for 30 years ... "honest men"?

Questions on back

1. Briefly describe Pharaoh's two dreams.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What did repeating the dream twice to Pharaoh mean?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Why did Pharaoh, an Egyptian monarch, believe a Hebrew prisoner could interpret his dream?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. When was it confirmed that Joseph had interpreted the dream and that it was a picture of the next 14 years of history that was to unfold in Egypt?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. Who is
  - a. Zaphenath-paneah?
  - b. Asenath?
  - c. Manasseh and Ephraim and what do their names mean? The name of which of these two sons became synonymous with the northern kingdom?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
6. Why did Jacob send his sons to Egypt?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
7. Who did Joseph retain as a prisoner on their first visit?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
8. What happened on their home from that first visit that filled them with dismay?



## Ch 43-45 - Jacobs sons to Egypt second time; Joseph's cup in Benjamin's sack; Joseph reveals himself

### OUTLINE (Read the three chapters)

- 43:1-44:34 - Jacob sends his sons to Canaan a second time, this time with Benjamin
- 43:1-15 - Though Jacob is reluctant, the boys convince him they must take Benjamin
- 43:16-34 - They are brought to Joseph's house and eat with him
- 44:1-34 - Joseph's cup found in Benjamin's sack and Judah offers to stay as a slave in place of Benjamin if he will let Benjamin return to his father
- 45:1-28 - Joseph reveals himself to his brothers and sends them to bring Jacob

### MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places

### QUESTIONS

1. What was the requirement Joseph had placed upon them when they returned?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What happened on their return home from the second visit to Egypt that filled them with fear?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Who offered to remain as a slave in place of Benjamin?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. Why did Joseph say the events of the past 22 years (including his brothers selling him into slavery) took place?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. What caused Jacob to change from unbelief to belief that Joseph was alive and ruler of Egypt?

## Ch 46-47 - Jacob and his house to Egypt; covenant renewed

### OUTLINE (Read the chapters)

- 46:1-47:31 - Jacob and all his house go to Egypt and settle in Goshen
- 46:1-4 - The covenant renewed in Beersheba
- 46:5-27 - Those who went with Jacob to Egypt
- 46:28-47:31 - Jacob and his descendants settled in Goshen

### MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places

### QUESTIONS

1. What did God assure Jacob would happen in Egypt?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. How many of Jacob's descendants are listed as forming the core of the nation when they went to Egypt?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What land in Egypt did Israel settle in?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. When the famine continued to be so severe that the people ran out of funds, rather than the government simply doling out food supplies, what did Joseph so the people could provide for themselves?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. How long did Jacob live in Egypt?

## Ch 48-50 - Jacob blesses sons; Joseph's death and burial

### OUTLINE (Read the three chapters)

- 48:1-49:33 - Jacob blesses his twelve sons
  - 48:1-22 - Blessing of Joseph's two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh
  - 49:1-27 - Blessing of the twelve
  - 49:28-33 - Jacob gives instructions for his burial in Canaan
- 50:1-26 - Joseph buries his father and returns to Egypt, where he dies
  - 50:1-14 - Joseph takes his father back to Canaan for burial
  - 50:15-21 - His brothers plea for mercy and Joseph's reassurance
  - 50:22-26 - Joseph's death and his instructions for his burial

### MARKING

- ▶ Time phrases
- ▶ Places

### QUESTIONS

1. Why did Reuben lose his right of the firstborn? (49:3-4)
  
2. Why were Simeon and Levi "cursed"? (49:5-7)
  
3. Which of the twelve sons was blessed by Jacob with a prophecy that pointed to the rule of the Messiah? (49:8-12)
  
4. In poetic imagery, Joseph is "attacked," but in the face of that, how is he pictured and what was the result? (49:22-26)
  
5. Why did Joseph say all these events concerning him and his deportation to Egypt took place? (50:19-20)
  
6. What did Joseph tell his brothers God would do for them after his death? (50:24)