

Genesis

Student Manual

Genesis

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Lesson 1

Introduction to Genesis

The Book of Beginnings

I. What is the significance of the name “Genesis?”

A. The word “Genesis” means “_____”, origin or birth”.

B. Genesis is the *Book of Beginnings*.

1. The Book of Genesis marks the beginning of the _____.

2. The Book of Genesis details _____ new beginnings.

1. The original _____ (Gen. 1-9).

2. The new beginning with _____ (Gen. 10-11).

3. The new beginning with _____ (Gen. 12-50).

3. Key words in the Book of Genesis include: _____ (67), Generation (21) and some form of begin or beginning (12).

C. Genesis is the _____ of the Bible.

Themes that begin in Genesis are developed in the rest of the Bible only to end up in the Book of Revelation. Note the following:

Contrasts between Genesis and Revelation	
Genesis	Revelation
First Paradise Closed (3:23)	New Paradise Opened (21:25)
Dispossessed thru Sin (3:24)	Repossessed thru Grace (21:24)
Curse Imposed (3:17)	Cursed Lifted (22:3)
Tree of Life Lost (3:24)	Tree of Life Regained (22:14)
Beginning of Sorrow and Death (3:16)	End of Sorrow and Death (21:4)
A Garden where defilement entered (3:6-7)	A city where nothing defiled can enter (21:27)
Dominion Forfeited in Adam (3:19)	Dominion Restored in Christ (22:5)
Evil Triumphs in Serpent (3:13)	Lamb Triumphs over Serpent (20:10)

For more comparisons see *Explore the Book* by J. S. Baxter.

II. What significant questions does the Book of Genesis answer?

The Book of Genesis answers many of the questions that have plagued philosophers throughout the ages.

- What is the source of the universe?
- Is there a God in heaven?
- Where did the seven day week come from?
- Where did men and woman come from?
- What is the purpose of man's existence?
- What is the origin of marriage in humans?
- What is the difference between animals and man?
- How did sin enter the human race?
- What is the source of all of the various languages in the world today?
- Is there a real devil and how does he work?
- What is the origin of the Hebrew race?
- How did the children of Israel get into Egypt?

III. What is a simple outline of the Book of Genesis?

A. Four Predominant Events (Genesis 1-11)

1. The Creation (Genesis 1-2)
2. The Fall (Genesis 3-5)
3. The Flood (Genesis 6-9)
4. The Babel Crisis (Genesis 10-11)

b. Four Predominant Persons (Genesis 12-50)

1. Abraham (Genesis 12-25)
1. Isaac (Genesis 25-26)
2. Jacob (Genesis 27-36)
3. Joseph (Genesis 37-50)

IV. Who wrote the Book of Genesis?

There is very little debate among conservative theologians that _____ was the author of this book. All Jewish literature attributes the writing to Moses. The New Testament and the early church fathers confirm this same conclusion (Luke 24:44).

V. What is the date of the writing?

Most scholars would place the writing of the Book of Genesis around _____ most likely during the wilderness wanderings when God instructed Moses to write things down in book form (Ex. 17:14; 24:4; 34:27). Moses covers at least _____ years of human history from the sin of Adam to the death of Joseph.

VI. How could Moses write this book when he was not alive at the time of the events recorded in this book?

There are two possible sources from which Moses got his understanding of the events described in the Book of Genesis.

- A. From _____.
- B. From _____ (Acts 7:37-39; Ex. 33:11).

VII. What is the key verse in the book of Genesis?

The key verse in the Book of Genesis is _____.

“And I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your seed and her Seed; He shall bruise your head, and you shall bruise His heel.”

VIII. What covenants with man were established by God in the Book of Genesis?

Four of the nine great covenants that God has established with man were set forth in the Book of Genesis.

- A. The Edenic Covenant (Gen. 1).
- B. The Adamic Covenant (Gen 3).
- C. The Noahic Covenant (Gen. 9).
- D. The Abrahamic Covenant (Gen. 12-15).

IX. How is Christ seen in the Book of Genesis?

_____ is the unifying theme of the whole Bible (Luke 24:27, 44; John 5:39; Heb. 10:7). In Genesis Christ is seen in the following:

- A. The _____ (Gen. 2:9; John 6:54).
- B. _____ (Rom. 5:14; I Cor. 15:45; II Cor. 5:17).
- C. The Seed of the _____ (Mt. 1:22-23; Lk. 1:35).
- D. The _____ (Gen. 3:21; Rom. 5:12-21).
- E. _____, the only begotten son of the Old Testament (Heb. 11:17-19; John 3:16; I John 4:9).

F. The _____ in the Thicket (Gen. 22:13).

G. The _____ (Gen. 3:14-19; Gal. 3:13-14).

Notice the following:

The Curse	Christ's Relationship to the Curse
Ground Cursed	Christ became a curse (Gal. 3:13).
Eat in Sorrow	Christ was a man of sorrows (Is. 53:3).
Thorns & Thistles	Christ was crowned with thorns (Jn. 18:8).
Sweat	Christ sweat drops of blood (Luke 22:44).
Return to Dust	Christ brought to dust of death (Ps. 22:15).
Flaming Sword	Christ was pierced with a sword (Zech. 13:7).
Man to Die	Christ tasted death for every man (Jn. 18:14).
Cut off from Tree of Life	Christ is the tree of Life (Jn. 6:47-58; 14:6).

H. The _____ (Gen. 6-9).

I. Jacob's _____ (Gen. 28:12; John 1:51).

J. _____ (Gen. 37-50).

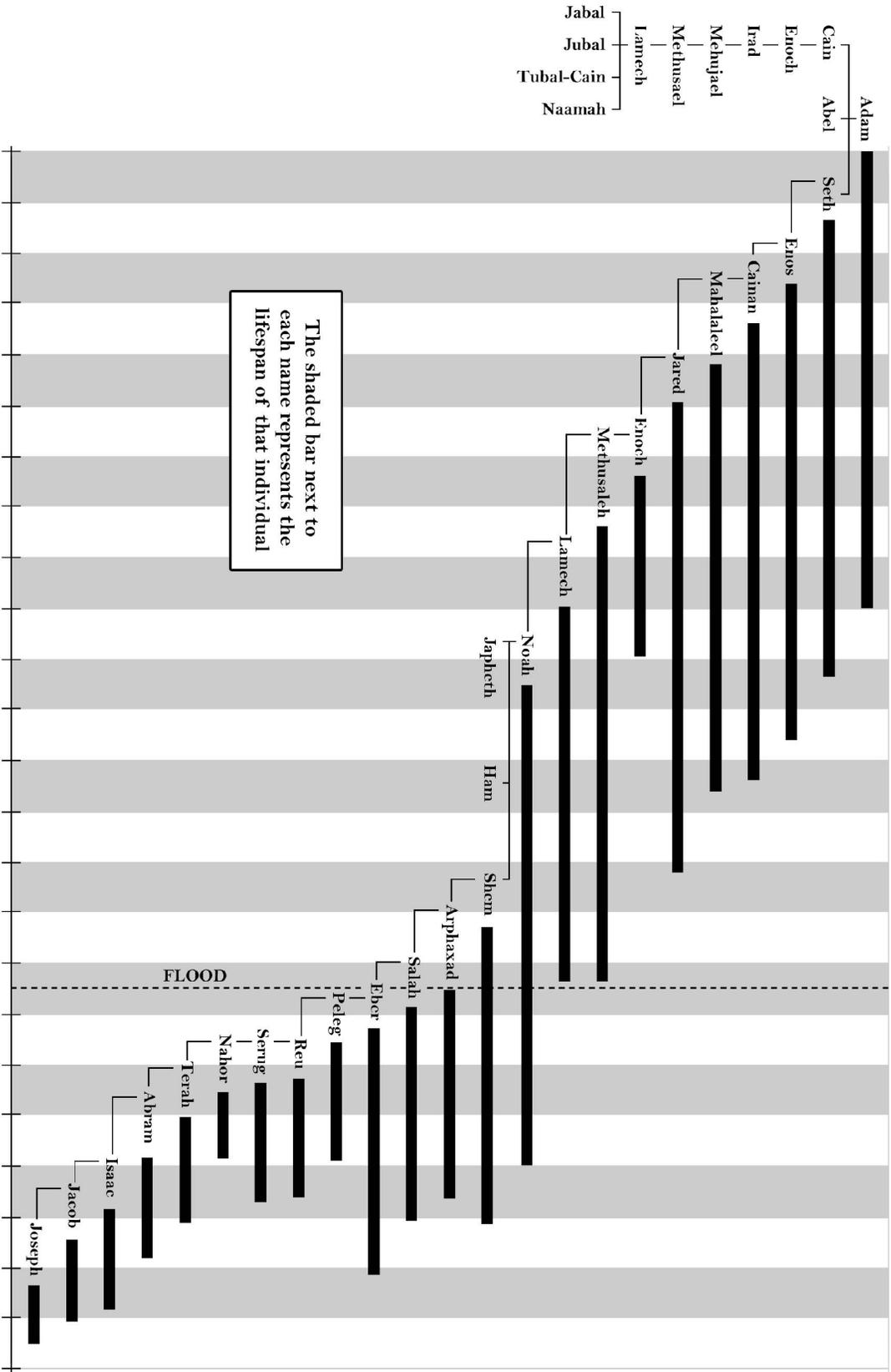
X. Did all of the events that are recorded in Genesis actually happen?

_____!

- Adam and Eve (Mt. 19:4)
- Abel's Murder (Mt. 23:35)
- Noah and the Flood (Luke 17:27)
- Lot and the Destruction of Sodom (Luke 17:29)
- Abraham, Isaac and Jacob (Luke 13:28)

XI. What does the Genesis family tree look like?

Note the following chart:



Divisions are centuries - The literal Bible chronology is followed
GENEALOGIES AND LIFESPANS IN THE BOOK OF GENESIS

Lesson 2

Genesis 1:1

“In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.”

God does not seem to feel that He has to prove His existence with elaborate arguments as many of the philosophers of the past tried to do; He simply declares it (Is. 40:25-28).

To whom will you compare me? Who is my equal?" asks the Holy One. Look up into the heavens. Who created all the stars? He brings them out one after another, calling each by its name. And he counts them to see that none are lost or have strayed away. O Israel, how can you say the LORD does not see your troubles? How can you say God refuses to hear your case? Have you never heard or understood? Don't you know that the LORD is the everlasting God, the Creator of all the earth? He never grows faint or weary. No one can measure the depths of his understanding. —NLT

I. In the Beginning

Notice that there is _____ expressed in this phrase. The Book of Proverbs makes some reference to this time (Pro. 8:22-31).

The LORD formed me from the beginning, before he created anything else. 23 I was appointed in ages past, at the very first, before the earth began. 24 I was born before the oceans were created, before the springs bubbled forth their waters. 25 Before the mountains and the hills were formed, I was born--26 before he had made the earth and fields and the first handfuls of soil. 27 I was there when he established the heavens, when he drew the horizon on the oceans. 28 I was there when he set the clouds above, when he established the deep fountains of the earth. 29 I was there when he set the limits of the seas, so they would not spread beyond their boundaries. And when he marked off the earth's foundations, 30 I was the architect at his side. I was his constant delight, rejoicing always in his presence. 31 And how happy I was with what he created--his wide world and all the human family! —NLT

II. God

A. God is the _____ of the Bible.

B. God _____ to man.

What does this first verse reveal to us about God?

1. God is _____ (Ps. 90:1-2).

2. God is _____ (Is. 44:6).

3. God is _____ (Heb. 11:3; Ps. 33:6-9).

4. God is a _____.

This is seen in the very first word used for “God.” It is the word _____.
This name for God occurs in the Bible over _____ times.

a. This word is a noun in the _____ form.

b. This word though plural is always accompanied by a verb in the _____.

c. This word may be a hidden reference to the _____ — Father, Son and Holy Spirit. We know that all three persons of the Godhead were involved in creation.

The Triune God as seen in Creation	References
The Father	Acts 4:24; Ps. 33:6-9; 102:24-27; Is. 42:5
The Son	John 1:3, 10; Eph. 3:9; Col. 1:15-17; Heb. 1:2
The Holy Spirit	Gen. 1:2; Job 26:13; 33:4; Ps. 104:30

C. God _____ the philosophies of the ages.

1. _____

Atheism teaches that there is no god. However, God’s word declares that God not only exists but that He is the author of all life (Ps. 14:1; Rom. 1:28).

2. _____

Pantheism teaches that nature is god, that is, god is in nature and nature is in God. However, God’s word declares that God and nature are separate (Is. 42:2).

3. _____

Polytheism teaches that there are many gods. However, God’s word declares that there is one God (Deut. 6:4; Is. 43:10; 44:6).

4. _____ (Evolution)

Fatalism or the religion of evolution teaches that _____ and that everything that we see occurred by _____. However, God’s word declares that matter is not eternal and that chance had nothing to do with it.

5. _____ (Prime Mover)

This philosophy is an attempt to answer the “cause and effect” argument when it comes to creation. To deal with the first cause, it must provide some form of impersonal force to start the “evolutionary ball” rolling. However, God’s word declares that God is an intelligent being Who created the world with purpose and design.

III. Created

- A. The word created as used here means to make something _____ (*ex nihilo*).
- B. This means that the heavens and the earth were not created out of _____ matter.
- C. This truth is clearly taught in the Bible (Rom. 4:17; Heb. 11:3; Ps. 33:6, 9; Amos 4:13; 5:8).
- D. Creation from nothing is the _____ of all time.

IV. The Heavens and the Earth

- A. The reference to “the heavens” undoubtedly refers to _____ (Jer. 10:16; Is. 44:24; Ps. 103:19; Eccl. 11:5).
- B. The word “heaven” is used in Scripture to describe _____.
 - 1. The _____ is the atmospheric heaven that we see when we look up. Descriptions that apply to the first heaven include:
 - a. Sky (Gen. 1:8; Mt. 16:3)
 - b. Clouds (Dan. 7:13)
 - c. Weather Phenomenon
 - d. Birds (Job. 35:11; Dan. 2:38)
 - 2. The _____ is outer space that serves as the context for the planets and stars. Descriptions that apply to the second heaven include:
 - a. Sun, Moon and Stars (Joel 2:10, 30-31)

- b. Constellations (Is. 13:10)
- 3. The _____ is a spiritual place called Paradise that serves as the dwelling place or throne room of God. Descriptions and characteristics that apply to the third heaven include:
 - a. The Third Heaven (II Cor. 12:1-4)
 - b. Paradise of God (Luke 23:43; II Cor. 12:4; Rev. 2:7)
 - c. Heavenly Eden or Garden of God (Ezek. 28:13)
 - d. His Sanctuary (Ps. 102:19)
 - e. The Presence of God (Heb. 9:24)
 - f. Heaven of Heavens (I Kgs. 8:27; Neh. 9:6; Ps. 68:33)
 - g. The Throne of God (Is. 66:1; Mt. 5:34; Rev. 4:2)

This is the testimony of God concerning the origin of all things. The testimony of the Lord is _____ and needs no confirming help from man (Ps. 19:7).

The law of the LORD is perfect, converting the soul; the testimony of the LORD is sure, making wise the simple...

The following quote is taken from *Gleanings from Genesis* by Arthur Pink, page 11-12.

“The faith of the Christian rests upon the impregnable rock of the Holy Scriptures, and we need nothing more. Too often have Christian apologist deserted their proper ground. For instance: one of the ancient tablets of Assyria is deciphered, and then it is triumphantly announced that some of the statements found in the historical portions of the Old Testament have been *confirmed*. But that is only a turning of things upside down again. The Word of God needs no “confirming.” If the writings upon an Assyrian tablet agrees with what is recorded in the Scripture, that confirms the historical accuracy of the Assyrian tablet.”

Lesson 3 Genesis 1:2

*The earth was without form, and void; and darkness was on the face of the deep.
And the Spirit of God was hovering over the face of the waters.*

I. The earth was without form and void and darkness was on the face of the deep.

What happened? The condition of the earth here seems to be inconsistent with the nature of God (I Cor. 14:33).

I would like to suggest that this is not the first stage in the creation of the earth, but, in fact, the last stage of a former, more perfect creation. In this case an outline of Genesis one would be as follows:

- The Original Creation (vs. 1)
- The Fall and Ruin of Creation (vs. 2)
- The Restoration of Creation (vs. 3-35)
- The Creation of Man (vs. 26-31)

The Gap Theory suggests that most of Genesis 1-2 reflects the restoration of a previous creation that included the angelic orders. The Gap Theory has some validity for several reasons:

A. Because of the _____ of God.

1. What God makes is _____ because His nature is _____ (Gen. 1:4, 10, 12, 18, 21, 25, 31).
2. _____ is always implied about anything God does.
 - a. His _____ is perfect (Deut. 32:3-4).
 - b. His _____ is perfect (II Sam. 22:31).
 - c. He made everything _____ (Eccl. 3:11).

B. Because of the _____ used in this passage.

There are several words of significance in Genesis 1:1-2.

1. The use of the word “_____” and the word “made” (Gen. 2:3).

*Then God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, because in it He rested from all His work which God had **created and made**.*

There is a difference between creation and the restoration of creation (Ps. 104:30).

- a. The word “create” (*bara*) is used _____ times in Genesis 1-2 (Gen. 1:1, 21, 27; 2:3, 4). This word means to make things out of non-existent matter (Ps. 89:47; 148:5; Is. 40:26; 42:5; 45:18; 65:17).

The word create is used specifically in three instances relative to this passage.

- In relation to the heavens and the earth—matter (Gen. 1:1).
- In relation to animal life—natural life (Gen. 1:21).
- In relation to human life—spiritual life (Gen. 1:26-27).

- b. The word “made” is used _____ times in Genesis 1-2 (Gen. 1:7, 16, 25, 26, 31; 2:2, 3, 4).

Perhaps the six days of creation are in fact an account of a _____ beginning, but they are not necessarily the _____ beginning.

2. The word “was” (Gen. 1:2).

The word that is used for “was” in this instance could equally be translated “_____.” The same word is used in Genesis 2:7.

*And the LORD God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man **became** a living being.*

3. The word “without form” (Gen. 1:2).

- a. This word literally means “to _____.”

It is usually translated “waste.” In other places it is translated “vain, wilderness, empty place, confusion, a thing of naught or vanity” (Deut. 32:10; Job 12:24-25).

- b. Other verses seem to indicate that this is _____ the way God created the earth (Is. 45:18).

4. The word “void” (Gen. 1:2).

- a. This word literally means “to be _____.”

- b. This word is used only two other times in the Bible and in both cases it is used to describe a condition that is the result of the _____ of God (Is. 34:11; Jer. 4:23-28).

5. The word “darkness” and “deep” (Gen. 1:2).
- Darkness in the Bible is also seen as the result of _____, never an act of _____ (Ex. 10:21-13; Is. 5:30; 13:10; Jer. 4:23; Amos 5:18-20; Joel 2:30-32; Zeph. 1:15; Mt. 8:12; Rev. 16:10).
 - Flood waters in the Bible were also seen as _____ (Gen. 6-8; Amos 8:8; Mt. 24:38-39; II Pet. 2:5; 3:6).

C. Because of other _____ passages (Job. 9:4-10; Jer. 4:23-27; Is. 45:18).

D. Because of the relationship of this event to _____ and the flood.

- Noah received the _____ as Adam and Eve (Gen. 1:28; 9:1, 7).
- Noah received a covenant with a promise attached (Gen. 9:9-17). The promise was that God would never again destroy the world with _____.

E. Because of _____ related to experience of mankind and the church.

There seems to be a _____ in relation to creation and restoration that is consistent in the earth, mankind and the church.

Earth	Man	Church
Created Good	Created Good	Created Good
To Be Inhabited	To Be Inhabited	To Be Inhabited
Purpose Frustrated	Purpose Frustrated	Purpose Frustrated
Self-Will of Satan Led to Fall	Self-Will of Man Led to Fall	Self-Will of Men Led to Decline
Became Empty	Became Empty	Became Empty
Darkness on the Face of the Deep	Darkness Came into the Heart of Man	The Church Went through Dark Ages
God Restored	God Restored	God Restored
Earth Gets New Birth	Man is Born Again	The Church is Reformed

F. Because of the _____ record.

When science is studied _____ and the Bible is studied _____ they should tell one story.

Questions:

- Did all those animals for which there are bones in the earth actually exist?
- Are any of the methods of scientific dating accurate or at least partially accurate?
- What would happen to an earth that was suddenly overwhelmed with a flood and all light from the sun was blocked?

- What about dinosaurs?

G. Because of the element of _____ necessary for the fall of Satan and his angels (Is. 14:9-17; Ezek. 28:12-19; II Pet. 2:4).

II. The Spirit of God moved on or “hovered over” the face of the waters.

The work of the Holy Spirit is to _____ for the move of God in relationship to the earth.

A. The word “moved” could be translated “hovered over” or “continued to brood over.”

1. The Latin Vulgate uses the word “*incubabat*” from which we get our English word “incubate.”
2. This was not a _____ on the part of the Holy Spirit but a continual process.

B. The moving of the Holy Spirit precedes the coming forth of _____ relative to the earth (Gen. 1:3).

The Holy Spirit is the channel of the life of God (Job 26:13; 27:3; Ps. 33:6; 104:30; 143:10; Is. 34:16; 63:11).

C. If the earth is to be renewed, God must take the _____.

In this way the fallen earth is the same as fallen man. Arthur Pink put it this way, “The sinner can no more regenerate himself than could the ruined earth lift itself out of the deep which rested upon it” (*Gleanings in Genesis*, page 16).

Lesson 4

Genesis 1—The Days of Creation

I. What does Genesis one tell us some about _____?

A. God is a God of _____.

1. Day _____ laid the foundation for day _____.
2. Day _____ laid the foundation for day _____.
3. Day _____ laid the foundation for day _____.
4. Finally, God made a schedule for rest on day _____.

B. God is a God of perfection or _____.

Genesis one is stamped with the number _____.

1. There are seven _____ of creation and restoration.
2. The word “_____” appears seven times (vs. 4, 10, 12, 18, 21, 25, 31).
3. The word “_____” appears seven times (Gen. 1:1, 21, 27; 2:3, 4).
4. The word “_____” appears seven times (vs. 1, 8, 9, 14, 15, 17, 20).
5. The phrase “_____” occurs seven times.
6. The word “_____” is referred to thirty-five times which is seven times five (five being the number of grace).

Thus the seal of perfection and the spirit of excellence are on all that God did and does (Deut. 32:3-4).

C. God is a God of _____. There are three blessings imparted to creation by God.

1. God blessed the water creatures and the birds on the fifth day (vs. 22).
2. God blessed man on the sixth day (vs. 28).

3. God blessed the seventh day itself (Gen. 2:3).

II. What are some other interesting features in Genesis one?

A. Genesis one gives us the _____ of creation (Ps. 33:8-9).

Ten times the Lord issues the command “let there be” (or some variation of it) in this chapter (vs. 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 15, 20, 24, 26).

This clearly demonstrates the power of the “_____” in creation (Heb. 11:3; John 1:3).

B. Genesis one indicates that there is light _____ the sun, the moon and the stars (vs. 3-5).

The term that has been applied to this phenomenon is “_____.”

C. Genesis one sets day two in a category by itself (vs. 6-8).

1. Two is the number of _____ and on day two God divided the water above from the waters beneath creating the firmament or the sky.

2. After God created the firmament by the separation of waters He did not declare that it was “_____.”

a. Job declared that the heavens are _____ in God’s sight (Job 15:15).

b. The heavens are not pure because they are the present realm of _____ (Eph. 2:2; 6:12).

D. Genesis one sets certain _____ on the natural process of reproduction (vs. 9-13).

1. Plants would reproduce _____ (vs. 12).

2. Animals would also reproduce _____ (vs. 24-25).

E. Genesis one indicates that life began relative to earth on the _____ (vs. 20-23).

F. Genesis one indicates that all of this creation was really made for man _____.

1. Man was the _____ of creation.

2. Man was to be made in the _____ God.
 - a. This image involves man as a _____ being (I Th. 5:23).
 - i. Man has a _____ (Zech. 12:1; Job 32:8; I Cor. 2:11). This is the God conscience part of man.
 - ii. Man has a _____ (Ezek. 18:4; Ps. 16:10; 19:7). This is the self-conscience part of man and includes the mind, the will and the emotions.
 - iii. Man has a _____ (Rom. 12:1; Phil. 3:21). This is the world-conscious part of man that relates through the five senses.
 - b. This image involves man as an _____ being (Col. 3:10). As an intelligent being he can think, learn and plan.
 - c. This image involves man as a _____ being (Eph. 4:23-24). As a moral being he has a conscience and intuition that bear witness to right and wrong.
3. Man was placed _____ of God's creation and given dominion.
4. Man was inspected by God and found to be "_____ good" (vs. 31).

Lesson 5

Genesis 2—The Earth Before the Fall

I. Is the Genesis two account in conflict with the Genesis one account of creation?

_____!

While it seems that Genesis one and two represent two very different accounts of creation, Genesis 2:4 is a key to understanding how they work together. From Genesis 2:4 there is a more detailed account of creation particularly as it relates to _____.

II. How was the world of Genesis two different from our world today?

A. The _____ was different.

1. The dry ground seems to have been united in _____ (Gen. 1:9; 10:25).
2. A _____ surrounded the earth (Gen. 1:6-7)..

This would have made the earth like a huge _____ and would have produced certain effects.

- a. It would have created a “greenhouse” effect causing _____ worldwide.
 - b. It would have meant that the dark side of the earth would always have had a certain amount of _____ light.
 - c. It would have provided for a minimal change in _____ through the year (Gen. 1:14; 8:22).
 - d. It would have provided protection from the _____ of the sun.
 - e. It would have caused the ground to bring forth _____ (Gen. 1:10-11).
 - f. It would have caused increased _____ upon the earth.
 - g. It would have negated any forms of _____ as we know it (Gen. 8:1).
3. It did not _____, but the earth was watered from within (Gen. 2:5-6; 7:10-12; Heb. 11:7).

B. The experience of _____ was different.

1. Man's _____ was significantly longer.
2. Man lived in _____ with the animals (Gen. 9:1-3).
3. Man and animals were _____ until after the flood (Gen. 1:29-30; 2:9; 9:3; Also Is. 11:6-9).
4. Man was not created _____, but to live forever (Gen. 2:17; 3:21).
5. Man did not need to fight _____ and work so hard to live (Gen. 3:17b-19a).

III. What is the essence of the Edenic Covenant that God made with man?

The Edenic Covenant was made before sin entered the human race and covered the conditions of life and _____ for man. Physical life for man would be found in the herbs and vegetation while eternal life would be found in the _____.

A. The Language of the Covenant

1. It involved _____ and the filling up of the earth with a godly offspring (Gen. 1:26-28).
2. It involved _____ the entire earth for human purposes (Gen. 1:26-28).
3. It involved being _____ over all of creation (Gen. 1:26-27).
4. It involved _____ to God's one commandment (Gen. 2:16-17).
5. It involved a _____ for disobedience (Gen. 2:17).

B. The Blood of the Covenant

Adam's side was opened; blood was shed to provide for his _____ without whom it would have been impossible for Adam to fulfill the conditions of the covenant (Gen. 2:21-23).

C. The Seal of the Covenant

The Tree of Life became the sign and seal of the Edenic Covenant. This was _____ that the covenant of life stood. When Adam broke the

conditions of the covenant he was barred from the Tree of Life. The Tree of Life is restored to us through Christ under the New Covenant (John 6:47-58; Heb. 2:8-10).

This covenant was broken by _____ (Gen. 3:6-7).

IV. How are Adam and Eve a type of Christ and the Church?

The New Testament is clear that Adam was a type of Christ and that the marriage of the man and the woman is a type of Christ and the church (Rom. 5:14; I Cor. 15:46-47; Eph. 5:24-32).

Adam	Christ
First Adam	Last Adam
First Man	Second Man
A Living Soul	A Life-giving Spirit
Of the Earth, Earthly	Lord from Heaven
Made in the Image of God	The Express Image of His Person
Not Complete without Bride	Not Complete without Bride
Bride came out of Deep Sleep	Bride Came out of Death
Side Opened to Provide Bride	Side Opened to Provide Bride
Paid for Bride with Blood	Paid for Bride with Blood
Eve to Rule and Reign with Adam	Bride to Rule and Reign with Christ

Lesson 6 Genesis 3—The Fall of Man

I. How did Satan attack the Word of God to Adam and Eve?

If Satan was to overthrow Adam and Eve he had to undermine the _____ of God, he had to mar the _____ of God and he had to convince Adam and Eve that they would be better off disobeying God's clear commandment.

Notice the five step process in the fall of Adam and Eve.

- A. Satan put a _____ on God's Word when he said, "Has God indeed said?" (Gen. 3:1). In doing so he wanted to get Eve to _____ the Word.
- B. Eve _____ the Word of God when she said, "Nor shall you touch it" (Gen. 3:3). In doing so she made God's command _____ than it actually was.
- C. Eve altered or _____ the Word of God (Gen. 3:3). In doing so she put a question mark on the certainty of the _____.
- D. Satan directly _____ the Word of God (Gen. 3:4).
 1. Satan now presented to Eve a _____ between two words—the Word of God and the word of Satan.
 2. Eve was presented with _____—the will of God (Mt. 7:21) and the will of Satan (II Tim. 2:26).
 3. Eve now had a choice about _____ or what to believe.
 - a. Faith comes by hearing and hearing by the word of God (Rom.10:17).
 - b. Unbelief comes by hearing and hearing by the word of Satan.
- E. Satan put a question mark on the _____ of God (Gen. 3:5).

II. What was the three-fold temptation that Satan presented to Adam and Eve?

It is important to note that when Adam and Eve were tempted in the Garden of Eden, it was not _____ who was involved in the temptation. God is not the tempter. _____ is the tempter. But Satan plays to our own inner lusts or desires (Jam. 1:13-16).

- A. The temptation of Adam and Eve appealed to the _____ of man (I Th. 5:23; I John 2:16).

1. Man was tempted in the realm of the _____—the lust of the flesh.
 2. Man was tempted in the realm of the _____—the lust of the eyes.
 3. Man was tempted in the realm of the _____—the pride of life.
- B. The temptation of Christ the last Adam was _____ to that of Adam and Eve (Heb. 4:15; Luke 4:1-13).
1. Christ was tempted in the realm of the body—the lust of the flesh (Luke 4:3-4).
 2. Christ was tempted in the realm of the soul—the lust of the eyes (Luke 4:5-8).
 3. Christ was tempted in the realm of the spirit—the pride of life (Luke 4:9-13).

Jesus overcame the same way that Adam and Eve should have overcome by quoting what God has said. The word of God is the _____ (Eph. 6:17).

III. Why did Satan go through Eve?

Satan went to the woman because:

- A. The woman can be more easily _____ (I Tim. 2:14; II Tim. 3:6). Part of this is because God has given women a special grace to believe in people.
- B. The woman may not have heard the commandment _____ and would be more vulnerable to misinterpretation (Gen. 2:16-17).
- C. The woman would be left without an _____.

IV. Why did God hold Adam responsible?

God held Adam ultimately responsible because:

- A. As the priest of his home he was _____ for those under his authority.
- B. Adam was not deceived, but sinned knowingly or _____ (I Tim. 2:14).
- C. Adam is the transmitter of the _____. In that sense Adam is the federal head of the race of mankind (I Cor. 15:21-22).

V. What were the effects of the fall of Adam and Eve?

- A. The _____ of man was activated (Gen. 3:7).
- B. Man recognized the need for _____ (Gen. 3:7; Job 31:33; Is. 64:6).

Question: Was Adam clothed prior to his fall into sin?

See: Ex. 34:29-30; Ps. 104:1-2a

- C. Man was cut off from direct _____ with God (Gen. 3:8, 24).
- D. Man became _____ of God's presence (Gen. 3:8).
- D. Man became a "self-justifier" and a " _____ " (Gen. 3:11-14).
 - 1. Adam excused himself by blaming the _____ .
 - 2. Eve excused herself by blaming the _____ .
- F. _____ passed upon all men (Rom. 5:12, 19).
- G. Man's spirit and mind were _____ (Pro. 20:27; Eph. 4:17-18).
- H. Man's physical body became _____ to sickness, disease and death.

Lesson 7

Genesis 3—The Seed of the Woman

I. What was the curse that came as a result of the fall of man into sin?

A. There was a curse on the serpent (Gen. 3:14-15).

1. The natural serpent would crawl on its belly and _____ (Gen. 3:14).
2. The spiritual serpent (Satan) would be _____ by the Seed of the Woman (Gen. 3:15). Satan began by deceiving the woman but it would be by the Seed of the Woman that he would be _____.
 - a. By a woman _____ had come into the world and by a woman a _____ would come into the world (Is. 7:14).
 - b. By a woman the _____ had come and by a woman the _____ would come (Gal. 4:4-5).
 - c. By a woman paradise was _____ and by a woman one would come who would _____ the way again to paradise.
3. The Seed of the woman would be bruised in the heel but the head of the serpent will be _____ in the process (Is. 53:5; Rom. 16:20).

B. There was a curse relative to the woman (Gen. 3:16).

1. The multiplication of _____ in childbirth

The word “sorrow” literally means “_____” (Gen. 3:17; 5:29). Think of how with the introduction of sin, sickness, disease and death, there is so much more to worry about when it comes to having children.

- a. There is so much that can _____ in childbirth.
 - b. There is the _____ of bringing another sinful being into the world.
 - c. There is the world of _____ that can bring added sorrow.
2. Her desire or relationship toward her _____
 - a. The order of _____ suggests the husband’s authority (I Tim. 2:13-14).

b. The fall only _____ that original order.

C. There was a curse relative to the man (Gen. 3:17-19).

1. The _____ would bear a curse.
2. He would eat his food with _____ or worry.
3. He would contend with _____.
4. All of his work would be more _____.

II. What was to be the relationship of Christ to the curse?

Christ, the Last Adam, came to redeem us from the curse of the law (Gal. 3:13-14). In Christ all curses are _____.

Notice the following:

The Curse	Christ's Relationship to the Curse
Ground Cursed	Christ became a curse (Gal. 3:13).
Eat in Sorrow	Christ was a man of sorrows (Is. 53:3).
Thorns & Thistles	Christ was crowned with thorns (John 18:8).
Sweat	Christ sweat drops of blood (Luke 22:44).
Return to Dust	Christ was brought to the dust of death (Ps. 22:15).
Flaming Sword	Christ was pierced with a sword (Zech. 13:7).
Man to Die	Christ tasted death for every man (John 18:14).
Cut off from Tree of Life	Christ is the tree of Life (John 6:47-58; 14:6).

III. How do we see the struggle between the Seed of the Woman and the Seed of the Serpent in the Book of Genesis?

In the Book of Genesis, this struggle is seen in the following ways:

- A. The struggle was foretold by God Himself (Gen. 3:15).
- B. Satan sought to destroy the first offspring of Eve by entering the heart of Cain who then killed his brother Abel (Gen. 4).
- C. Eve brought forth another son named Seth (appointed) who became the promise bearer (Gen. 4:25-26).

- D. The line of Cain produced an anti-Christ progeny.
- E. The line of Seth produced a godly line leading to Noah.
- F. Satan sought to corrupt the whole human race as is seen in the ungodliness of Noah's day (Gen. 6:1-7).
- G. God destroyed the seed of the serpent in the flood and preserved the godly seed through Noah (Gen. 6:8-9).
- H. Noah got off of the ark with his family including three sons—Shem, Ham and Japheth (Gen. 9:18-19).
- I. Ham sinned against his father and became an instrument of Satan to perpetuate the seed of the serpent, culminating in Nimrod—the father of Babylon (Gen. 10:8-10).
- J. God thwarted Satan's design by judging Nimrod's kingdom and confounding the languages at Babel (Gen. 11:4-9).
- K. The seed line of Shem continued through to Abram who God called out to be His covenant partner in the earth (Gen. 11:10-32; 12:1-3).
- L. Abraham now became the channel through which the Messiah was to come. Notice the promises to Abraham and his seed (Gen. 12:1-3; 13:14-17; 15:5-6; 17:4-8; 22:15-18).
- M. The promises given to Abraham were extended to Isaac and his seed (Gen. 24:60; 26:2-4).
- N. Isaac had two sons, Jacob and Esau. Esau was the firstborn and rightful heir to the promise, but because he despised his birthright the promises passed to Jacob (Gen. 25:29-34; 28:13-14).
- O. From Jacob the promise of the Seed of the Woman extended to his son Judah (Gen. 49:8-10; 38:8-9).

Note the following chart:

The Seed of the Woman	The Seed of the Serpent	Reference
Light	Darkness	Gen. 1:1-5
Children of Light	Children of Darkness	I Th. 5:1-11
Last Adam (spiritual)	First Adam (natural)	I Cor. 15:45
The Spiritual Birth	The Natural Birth	John 3:1-6
The Mystery of Godliness	The Mystery of Iniquity	I Tim. 3:16

Spirit of Truth	Spirit of Error	I John 4:6
Children of Promise	Children of the Flesh	Gal. 4:28
Kingdom of God	Kingdom of Satan	Col. 1:13
Life-Heavenly	Death-Earthly	Rom. 5:12
Children of Obedience	Children of Disobedience	Eph. 2:2
Children of Love	Children of Wrath	Eph. 5:1-2
Born after the Spirit	Born after the Flesh	Heb. 12:23
Children of Faith	Children of Unbelief	Gal. 3:7
The Godly	The Ungodly	Ps. 1:1
Good Tree and Fruit	Bad Tree and Fruit	Mt. 7:15-20
CHRIST	ANTI-CHRIST	I John 2:18-23

IV. What is the significance of Adam's naming of his wife "Eve"?

After the fall of man into sin and God's proclamation of judgment, Adam named his wife Eve (Gen. 3:20). Eve means "_____." And even though they would be barred from the tree of life Adam recognized that Eve would be the one through whom new life would be brought into the world and with it the hope of the Seed of the Woman who would restore man to the tree of life.

V. What do the coats of skin teach us about redemption?

After Adam and Eve sinned they suddenly were aware of their nakedness before God. In an effort to remedy the situation they made for themselves coverings of fig leaves (Gen. 3:7). However, God had a _____ to deal with their nakedness and shame (Gen. 3:21).

What does God's provision for man teach us? It teaches us:

- A. That sinners need a suitable _____.
- B. That the works of our own hands are _____.
- C. That God must _____ the covering.
- D. That our covering must be obtained _____
 1. The _____ for sin must be paid (Rom. 6:23).
 2. If man is to live, there must be the death of a _____ substitute (Rom. 5:15).
 3. There must be the shedding of innocent _____ (Heb. 9:22).

Question: What sort of animal do you think that God killed to provide the coats of skin (John 1:29; I Cor. 5:7; I Pet. 1:18-19; Rev. 13:8)?

VI. What are the elements of covenant in the Adamic Covenant established by God with mankind after the fall?

A. The Promises of the Covenant (Gen. 3:15)

B. The Blood of the Covenant (Gen. 3:21)

C. The Seal of the Covenant (Gen. 3:21)

Lesson 8

Genesis 4—Cain and Abel

I. How does Genesis three compare to Genesis four?

The following chart will help us to see the contrast:

Genesis 3	Genesis 4
The Beginning of Sin	The Progress and Fruit of Sin
Sin in the First Family	Sin Spreads to the Family of Man
Sin Against God	Sin Against Fellowman
Enmity Prophesied	Enmity Evidenced

II. What is the general outline of chapter four?

- A. The Birth of Cain and Abel (4:1-2)
- B. The Two Offerings (4:3-5)
- C. The Response of Cain (4:6-7)
- D. The Murder of Abel (4:8-10)
- E. The Curse on and Punishment of Cain (4:11-16)
- F. The Progeny of Cain (4:17-24)
- G. The Birth of Seth (4:25-26)

III. How does the conflict between the seed of the serpent and the Seed of the Woman begin in Genesis chapter four?

A. The Two Sons

1. The Birth of Cain (Gen. 4:1)

- a. The name “Cain” means “_____” or “possessed.”

Various translations of verse 1:

I have gotten a man for the Lord. –Lamsa

With the help of the LORD I have brought forth a man. –NIV

I have gotten a manchild with the help of the Lord. –NAS

I have gotten a man—the Lord. –Beck

- b. Cain was a _____ of the soil (Gen. 4:2).
- c. Cain would end up being a huge _____.

2. The Birth of Abel (Gen. 4:2)

- a. The name “Abel” means “breath” or “_____” (Jam. 4:14b).
- b. Abel was the first _____. The word “keeper” literally means “feeder.”
- c. Abel’s eventual death would mean another huge _____ for Adam and Eve.

B. The Conflict of the Two Seeds

- 1. Satan obviously interpreted the birth of Cain in a similar way to that of Eve. He saw this new child as _____ to him.
- 2. With the birth of Abel, Satan began to worry even more and developed a plan. He would fill the heart of Cain with _____ and use him to kill His brother Abel.

Eve bore another son, Seth, who became the head of the new _____ from which Messiah would come (Gen. 4:25-26). The name “Seth” means “_____.”

IV. What does Genesis four reveal to us about worship?

A. Three _____ for worship

Genesis four gives the foundation or basis for all future worship in both the Old and the New Testaments. It teaches us three things:

- 1. God _____ to be worshipped.
- 2. God is to be worshipped on the basis of _____ and the shedding of blood.
- 3. God is to be worshipped by faith, that is, according to His _____.

B. Three aspects of worship

1. A _____ for worship
 - a. God had established the _____ (Gen. 3:24).
 - This was a place designed to keep _____ to the Tree of Life.
 - This was the place that had the _____ and the flaming sword.
 - This was a place where they could _____ with God (Num. 7:89; I Sam. 4:4; II Sam. 6:2; II Kgs. 19:15; I Chr. 13:6; Ps. 80:1; 99:1; Is. 37:16).
 - This was most likely the place where they set up family _____ to offer sacrifice to the Lord.
 - b. Cain and Abel _____ their sacrifices (Gen. 4:3-4a). There was a place to bring them.
2. A _____ for worship (Gen. 4:3)

Barnes states,

“This may denote the end of the week, of the year, or of some longer period. The season of the year was probably the ingathering, when the fruits of the earth and the firstlings of the flock would come in, and when it was not unnatural for the first family to celebrate with a subdued thankfulness the anniversary of their creation.”

Clark’s Commentary states,

“...it is more probable that it means the Sabbath, on which Adam and his family undoubtedly offered oblations to God, as the Divine worship was certainly instituted, and no doubt the Sabbath properly observed in that family.”

3. A _____ of worship

God’s way of worship was simple. Man could only present Himself before God on the basis of blood sacrifice. That is, man could only come by faith in the shed, _____ blood of another.

C. The two offerings of worship

1. The offering of Abel was _____.

It was acceptable because:

- a. He came God’s _____ way.

- b. He came through the _____ of the Lamb.
 - c. He came with the _____ and attitude.
2. The offering of Cain was _____.
- a. He came with the _____ of his own hands (Is. 64:6).
 - b. He came with the product of the _____ (Gen. 3:17, 4:2).
 - c. He offered a _____ offering to the Lord (Ex. 12:13, 23; Heb. 9:22).
 - d. He came with a certain _____ in his heart.

Question: How did God show his acceptance or approval on Abel's offering?

V. What were the sins of Cain that led to the curse on him?

The Bible warns those who follow after the way of Cain (Jude 11). What is the way of Cain?

Woe to them! They have taken the way of Cain...

- A. Cain's first sin was to come to God _____.
- B. Cain's second sin was a stubborn _____ when confronted by God with the truth (Gen. 4:6-7).
 - 1. When God confronted Cain He gave him _____ to recover.
 - 2. When God confronted Cain He was at a _____ moment.
- C. Cain's third sin was to _____ Abel rather than repent and change (Gen. 4:8).
- D. Cain's fourth sin was _____ about what he had done (Gen. 4:9).

VI. What became of Cain?

- A. Cain and his works were _____ by God (Gen. 4:10-14).

- B. Cain would end up as a _____ on the earth (Gen. 4:12, 14). The land of Nod literally means “wandering” (Gen. 4:16).
- C. Cain received a _____ (Gen. 4:15).
- D. Cain went out from _____ of the Lord (Gen. 4:14, 16).
- E. Cain became the father of the _____ seed line (Gen. 4:17-24).

Lesson 9

Genesis 5—Enoch and the Godly Line

I. What is the primary purpose of Genesis five?

The primary purpose of chapter five is to give us an historical record of the godly line (i.e. the Seed of the Woman) from Adam to Noah, the next covenant between God and man in the history of mankind.

Having a record of this lineage is significant in that it helps us to trace _____ back to Adam—the first man.

II. What are some key observations from the genealogical record of Adam’s line?

- A. Because of the fall Adam now can only reproduce offspring in his _____ and likeness (Gen. 5:1-3).
- B. It should be noted that only the _____ names are recorded because those would be the heirs of God’s promise.
- C. The term “_____” occurs eight times and is a reminder of the penalty for sin incurred in Genesis three.
- D. Certain individuals stand out in this genealogy.
 - 1. Adam lived to the age of _____ (vs. 5).
 - 2. Enoch stands out as one who _____ (vs. 24).
 - 3. Enoch prophetically named his son Methuselah meaning “when he is dead _____” (*Jones’ Dictionary of Old Testament Proper Names*, page 249).
 - 4. Noah was named prophetically by his father Lamech (vs. 29).
- E. The prophetic naming of the first ten in the godly line may be seen as prophetic of Christ and the Church.

Name	Interpretation	Prophetic Implication
Adam	Man of Earth	Incarnation of Christ
Seth	Appointed One	The Life & Ministry of Christ
Enos	Mortality or Death	The Death of Christ
Cainan	Acquire, Buy Back	Christ’s Atoning Work
Mahalaleel	The Spender of God	The Resurrection of Christ
Jared	Descending, Pour Out	The Outpouring of the HS

Enoch	Teach, Impart, Instruct	The Church Age
Methuseleh	Released from Death	The End of the Age
Lamech	Conqueror or Destroyer	The Second Coming of Christ
Noah	Rest or Comfort	The Eternal State

III. In what way is Enoch a type of the church of the last days?

Two men in the Bible never tasted death—Enoch and Elijah. One man tasted death but was brought back to life—Moses. These experiences were a foreshadow of believers in Christ (I Th. 4:13-18).

There are three key verses regarding Enoch (Gen. 5:21-24; Heb. 11:5-6; Jude 14-15).

Enoch lived sixty-five years, and begot Methuselah. 22 After he begot Methuselah, Enoch walked with God three hundred years, and had sons and daughters. 23 So all the days of Enoch were three hundred and sixty-five years. 24 And Enoch walked with God; and he was not, for God took him. Genesis 5:21-24

By faith Enoch was taken away so that he did not see death, “and was not found, because God had taken him”; for before he was taken he had this testimony, that he pleased God. But without faith it is impossible to please Him, for he who comes to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of those who diligently seek Him. Hebrews 11:5-6

Now Enoch, the seventh from Adam, prophesied about these men also, saying, “Behold, the Lord comes with ten thousands of His saints, to execute judgment on all, to convict all who are ungodly among them of all their ungodly deeds which they have committed in an ungodly way, and of all the harsh things which ungodly sinners have spoken against Him.” Jude 14-15

Enoch is a type of the end-time church in several ways:

A. In his _____

1. Enoch

- a. Enoch was _____ in the middle of a wicked generation (Jude 14-16).
- b. Enoch _____ (Heb. 11:5-6).
- c. Enoch was a man of _____ (Heb. 11:5-6).
- d. Enoch’s life was stamped with the number _____—perfection (Jude 14).

2. The End-time Church

a. The Church must live _____ in the middle of the growing ungodliness that will characterize the last days (Is. 62:1-2; II Tim. 3:1-5).

b. The Church of the last days will be a church that _____ the Lord (Gal. 1:10; Col. 1:10; I Th. 4:1).

c. The Church of the last days will have to be a church of great _____.

The Church of the last days will go on to perfection or _____ (Is. 60:1-3).

B. In his _____

1. Enoch

Enoch is one to two men in the Bible of whom it is said that he walked with God (Gen. 5:22; 6:9).

a. Enoch had a _____ walk with God (Gen. 5:24).

b. Enoch was able to walk with God because he _____ God (Amos 3:3).

2. The End-time Church

a. The Church of the last days will have a _____ walk with God.

b. The Church of the last days will be in _____ with God and His Eternal Purpose.

C. In his prophetic _____

1. Enoch

a. Enoch realized that he was living in the _____. He prophetically named his son Methuselah.

b. Enoch prophesied to the _____ of his day (Jude 14-15).

c. Enoch prophesied regarding the _____ of Christ (Jude 14).

2. The End-time Church

- a. The Church of the last days will not be taken by _____ because they are the children of the light (I Th. 5:4-6). The Church of the last days will be like the sons of Issachar who will have an understanding of the times to know what they should do (I Chr. 12:32).
- b. The Church of the last days will be a _____ to the culture.
- c. The Church of the last days will _____ the Second Coming of Christ.

D. In his _____

- 1. Enoch was not for God took him.
- 2. The Church of the last days will be _____ to be with the Lord (I Th. 4:16-17).

Lesson 10

Genesis 6—The Days of Noah

I. Why is the study of the days of Noah so relevant for us today?

A. The days of Noah mark a significant event in human history.

1. It tells us something of the _____ God. There is an end to His _____ and longsuffering (Gen. 6:3; I Pet. 3:20).
2. It marked a “_____” in human history.
 - a. In Adam and Eve God populated the earth from _____ people.
 - b. In Noah and his family God populated the earth from _____ people (I Pet. 3:20).
3. It has significance in the world of _____ and science.

B. The days of Noah are _____ of the end times (Mt. 24:36-44).

Jesus prophesied that the days prior to the return of the Lord would resemble the days of Noah in some way. Jesus focused on three similarities between the days of Noah and the days preceding His return.

1. The judgment of God will _____ come on the earth.
 - a. In the case of the days of Noah it was to come in the form of a _____ upon the earth.
 - b. In the case of the end times it will come when Jesus _____ at the Second Coming.
2. The judgment of God will come when everything seems to be proceeding _____ (Luke 17:28).
3. The judgment of God will be escaped by those that are ready and _____ (Heb. 11:7; I Th. 5:4-6).

II. What are the things that characterize the days of Noah?

A. The days of Noah are described for us in Genesis 6:1-5, 11-13.

1. There was a _____ explosion (6:1).
 2. Marriage vows were taken _____ (6:2; Mt. 24:38).
 3. The focus of man was on seeking _____ (Gen. 6:2; Mt. 24:38; Compare Luke 12:19).
 - a. There was a focus on satisfying the _____ of man.
 - b. This will be true of the end times as well (II Tim. 3:1-5).
 4. The earth was filled with _____ (6:11, 13)
 5. The moral climate was one of _____ (Gen. 6:5).
 6. Mankind had lost his way and become _____ (Gen. 6:11-12).
 7. The spiritual climate was one of _____ (Gen. 6:5-6).
- B. The days of Noah are a prophetic example of what we can expect in the last days prior to the return of the Lord.

III. Why would God be so apparently harsh in His judgment on man?

- A. The people in the days of Noah had powerful _____.
1. They had the testimony of the Cherubim and _____.
 2. They had the testimony of the _____ as a warning to all.
 3. They had the testimony of Adam and other _____ and women.
 4. They had the testimony of the _____ of Enoch.
 5. They had the testimony of the _____.
- B. The people in the days of Noah had strong _____.
1. They had the prophetic _____ of Enoch (Jude 14-15).
 2. They had the prophetic _____ of Methuselah (“when he is dead it shall be sent”).
 3. They had the preaching of _____ (II Pet. 2:4-5).

4. They had the _____ of the times (Mt. 16:1-4; Luke 19:44).
- C. The people in the days of Noah had the ministry of the _____ (Gen. 6:3; II Pet. 3:9).

IV. How did Noah stand out in his generation?

- A. Noah found grace in the eyes of the Lord (Gen. 6:8).
1. Noah was a righteous and _____ man (Gen. 6:9; Ezek. 14:14, 16, 18, 20).
 2. Noah was a _____ man (Gen. 6:9).
 3. Noah _____ with God (Gen. 6:9; Amos 3:3).
 4. Noah was a _____ of righteousness (I Pet. 3:18-21; II Pet. 2:4-5).
 5. Noah was a man of _____ who trusted God (Heb. 11:7).
 6. Noah feared the Lord and walked in _____ to Him (Gen. 6:22; 7:5, 9-16; Heb. 11:7).
 7. Noah was a _____ (Gen. 8:20).
 8. Noah was a faithful priest in _____ (Heb. 11:7; II Pet. 2:4-5).
- B. Noah's name is used in a rather unique way in this chapter (Gen. 6:8-13).
1. Five is the number of _____. The fifth time his name occurs in the Bible it says, "Noah found grace in the eyes of the Lord" (Gen. 6:8).
 2. Six is the number of _____. The sixth time his name occurs in the Bible it says, "This is the genealogy of Noah" (Gen. 6:9).
 3. Seven is the number of _____. The seventh time his name occurs in the Bible it says, "Noah was a just man, perfect in his generations."
 4. Eight is the number of _____. The eighth time his name occurs in the Bible it says, "Noah walked with God."
 5. Nine is the number of _____. The ninth time his name occurs in the Bible it says, "And Noah begot three sons."

V. How is the Ark seen as a type of the Church?

The ark of Noah was the place of God's provision or place of refuge from the coming judgment.

A. The ark provides us with a wonderful type of the Church.

1. It was built by God's _____ (Mt. 16:18).
2. It was _____ by God. God provided the pattern.
3. It was made up of many trees _____ together (I Pet. 2:5).
4. It had many _____ or compartments (Gen. 6:14; John 14:2, 23).
5. It had an _____ (pitch) covering (Gen. 6:14).
6. It only had _____ into it (Gen. 6:16; John 14:6).
7. It was a place of the _____ of God (Mt. 18:20; Eph. 2:22).
8. It was available for _____ animals (Acts 10:9-16).
9. It was a place of _____ or provision.
10. It was the God ordained means for people to _____ judgment (Compare Acts 27:31).

B. The ark was big enough to fulfill _____.

1. It was measured in cubits.
 - a. It was 30 cubits high, 50 cubits wide and 300 cubits long. A cubit is approximately 18 inches or one half of a meter.
 - b. It would be approximately 15 meters high, 25 meters wide and 150 meters long.
2. It was a big box.
 - a. The cubic volume of the ark would be approximately 1,500,000 cubic feet or 56,250 cubic meters.
 - b. This size would be equivalent to approximately 522 standard box cars or nearly 600 standard size shipping containers.

- c. It has been estimated that this size would accommodate approximately 125,000 sheep.

C. The ark was prepared in advance of the flood (Genesis 5:32 with Genesis 7:6).

VI. What are the theories concerning the “giants” of Genesis 6?

There are two primary issues and three main theories involved. All of the theories have difficulties with which to deal.

A. View #1 – Offspring of the Godly Line

1. This view is that the sons of God were the offspring of the godly line and the daughters of men were individuals from the ungodly line.
2. The problem with this view is that it does not explain the unique nature of the offspring created from their union. Some have suggested that “giants” merely means “tyrants” and that “mighty men” means “champions.” However, it still does not explain why these offspring are singled out as men of renown.

B. View #2 – Fallen Angelic Beings

1. This view is that the sons of God were fallen angelic beings who somehow interacted sexually with women of the human race producing an unusual offspring.
2. The problem with this view is whether or not such a union between a human being and a spirit being is possible.

C. View #3 – A Pre-Adamic Race

1. A third and least popular view is that the sons of God were products of a pre-Adamic race of beings.
2. This view is loaded with problems. Even if such a race existed, it should have been destroyed by the initial flood. Why would any of their kind still be on the earth? In addition, there is no evidence that any such race of men existed and why would there not be daughters left over from this race as well interacting with the sons of men?

Lesson 11

Genesis 7-9—The Flood

I. What events took place before it started to rain upon the earth?

- A. Noah _____ righteousness to the people (II Pet. 2:4-5).
- B. Noah finished _____ the ark (Gen. 6:22).
- C. Noah gathered _____ for man and animals (Gen. 6:21-22).
- D. Noah readied the ark for _____.
- E. Noah waited _____ for the rain to begin (Gen. 7:4, 10; See: Genesis 50:10).
- F. Noah and his family _____ the ark (Gen. 7:7, 9, 13-15).
- G. The _____ boarded the ark (Gen. 7:8-9, 14-16).
- H. God shut the _____ of the ark (Gen. 7:16).

II. What is the chronology of the flood?

- A. Noah was perhaps _____ years old when he began to build (Gen. 5:32).
- B. Noah was _____ years, 2 months and 17 days old when he boarded the ark (Gen. 7:6, 11).
- C. It rained for _____ days and _____ nights (Gen. 7:12, 17).

Two things happened that caused such a volume of water to envelop the earth.

- 1. The _____ of the great deep were opened up (Gen. 7:11).
 - 2. The _____ of heaven were opened up (Gen. 7:11).
- D. The waters covered the entire earth for _____ days (Gen. 7:24).
 - 1. The ark was able to float over the top of the _____ (Gen. 7:18).
 - 2. The water surpassed all land by _____.
 - 3. In the process all air breathing animals and birds _____ (Gen. 7:21-23).

The Book of Jasher (an apocryphal writing) records this, “ All the sons of men who knew the Lord died before the flood came, as the Lord desired them not to see the evil that would come upon the earth” (3:20; 5:21).

- E. God _____ the heavens, closed up the fountains of the deep and caused a wind to blow over the face of the earth (Gen. 8:1-2).
- F. The waters started to _____ (Gen. 8:3).
- G. The ark came to _____ on Mount Ararat (Gen. 8:4).
- H. The waters receded for another _____ when the high ground was seen (Gen. 8:5).
- I. After forty more days Noah open up the window of the ark sending out a _____ and a _____ to check the condition of the earth (Gen. 8:6).
- J. After another seven days he sent out a dove a _____ time (Gen. 8:10-11).
- K. After another seven days he sent out a dove for the _____ time (Gen. 8:12).
- L. After approximately 319 days on the ark, Noah opened the covering (the door) and looked upon _____ (Gen. 8:13).
- M. After another 56 days God encouraged them to go out of the ark (A total of about _____ days on the ark).
- N. Finally, Noah, his family and the animals _____ the ark (Gen. 8:15-19).
- O. Noah built an _____ unto the Lord (Gen. 8:20).
- P. God established a new _____ with Noah (Gen. 8:21-9:17).
- Q. Noah and his family settled in by farming the land and _____ the earth (Gen. 9:18-20).

III. How did Noah round up the animals?

- A. Noah was to take clean and unclean animals on the ark.
 - 1. Noah was to provide for a male and a female of _____ animals in the ark (Gen. 6:19-20; 7:2-3).
 - 2. Noah was to provide for _____ of clean animals and birds in the ark (Gen. 7:2-3).

a. Animal _____ to the Lord.

b. _____

c. _____

B. Noah did not _____ the animals for the ark; God did (Gen. 7:8-9, 15).

IV. What is the essence of the covenant that God made with Noah?

A. The promises of the covenant

1. The promise was made to never again to _____ the earth for man's sake (Gen. 8:21).

2. The four _____ were established (Gen. 8:22).

3. The command was given to be _____, multiply and replenish the earth (Gen. 9:1, 7).

4. Animals were given to man for _____ (Gen. 9:3).

5. The command not to eat the _____ of animals was given by God (Gen. 9:4).

6. The authority to administer _____ including capital punishment was given to man (Gen. 9:5-6).

7. God promised never to destroy the earth again by a _____ (Gen. 9:9-11).

B. The blood of the covenant (Gen. 8:20-21).

C. The sign and seal of the covenant (See Isaiah 54:9-10).

V. What is the first sin recorded after the flood?

A. The first sin was the sin of Noah. Noah became _____ with wine (Gen. 9:21).

B. The second sin was the sin of his son _____.

1. He broke the commandment regarding _____ to his father. Shem and Japheth showed proper respect (Gal. 6:1; I Pet. 4:8).

2. He defamed his father with a sense of _____ (Gen. 9:22; Hab. 2:15).

3. He may have committed a _____ in relationship to his father (Gen. 9:24).

VI. What is the significance of the curse placed on Ham?

- A. After the flood, Satan was looking for _____ though whom he could work.
- B. The ungodly or “antichrist” line would now go through the lineage of _____.

Most of the main opponents of God’s purpose and His chosen people came from the line of Ham. The most significant include:

1. Cush—the father of Nimrod, the father of Babylon and Nineveh (Gen. 10:6).
2. Mizraim—the father of the Egyptians (Gen. 10:6-8).
3. Canaan—the father of the Canaanite peoples (Ex. 33:2).
4. Phut—an ally with Tyrus against God’s people (Ezek. 27:10).

VII. How is Noah’s sin to be compared to Adam’s sin?

Note the following comparison.

1. Both had been placed on an earth that had been judged by waters.
2. Both were made lord over creation (Gen. 1:28; 9:2).
3. Both were told to be fruitful, multiply and replenish the earth (Gen. 1:29; 9:1).
4. Both were involved in gardening (Gen. 2:15; 9:20).
5. Both fell in a garden.
6. Both fell as patriarch of the human race.
7. Both partook of the fruit of their garden in their sin.
8. Both had their nakedness exposed (Gen. 3:7; 9:21).
9. Both had their nakedness covered by another (Gen. 3:21; 9:23).
10. Both had a curse brought on their posterity through their sin (Rom. 5:12; Gen. 9:24-25).
11. Both had three sons specifically named in the Bible.
12. Both had one son who had a curse place on him who became an instrument of Satan.
13. Both received a marvelous promise of Messiah after their fall (Gen. 3:15; 9:26-27).

Lesson 12

Genesis 10-11—The Babel Crisis

I. What is the importance of the genealogical information in Genesis chapter 10?

A. Noah's _____ concerning his three sons (Gen. 9:24-27)

1. Shem

Shem was clearly established as the line through whom Jesus, the Seed of the Woman would come (Luke 3:36; Gen. 11:10-26).

2. Ham

The curse of Ham seems to flow to all of his sons. Part of the curse on the Ham line is that they would serve Shem and Japheth and their line (Josh. 9:21, 27; Judg. 1:28; I Kgs. 9:20-21).

3. Japheth

Japheth would also be blessed but he would clearly be under the patriarchal authority of Shem.

B. The seed of the _____ and the Seed of the Woman

Ham's line would end up being used by Satan to oppose the godly line throughout the Old Testament age.

1. Cush begat Nimrod the founder of Babylon and Nineveh (Gen. 10:6-8).
2. Mizraim became the father of the Egyptians (Gen. 10:6; Ps. 78:51).
3. Canaan became the father of the various Canaanite groups.
4. Phut was allied against the people of God under Tyrus (Ezek. 27:10).

C. The birth of the _____ (Gen. 9:18-19; 10:1).

1. The new population of the earth began with Noah (1), extended to his sons (3) and became seventy nations (70).
2. The seventy nations were represented in the three sons.
 - a. Twenty six nations came from Shem (Gen. 10:21-31).
 - b. Thirty nations came from Ham (Gen. 10:6-20).
 - c. Fourteen nations came from Japheth (Gen. 10:2-5).

D. The _____ divisions of people (Gen. 10:5, 20, 31).

1. Families
2. Languages
3. Lands
4. Nations

II. What do we know about Nimrod, the father of Babel?

A. Nimrod was an instrument in the hands of _____.

1. He came from the _____ of Ham (Gen. 10:8).
2. His name means “_____” or “let us rebel.”
3. He was a mighty _____ (Gen. 10:8; I Chr. 1:10).

“He was the first that formed a plan of government, and brought men into subjection to it; and so the Jews make him to be the first king after God.”

–John Gill’s Exposition of the Entire Bible

4. He was a _____ in the face of the Lord (Gen. 6:11).
 - a. Josephus says that Nimrod hunted or opposed those in the godly line.
 - b. The Jerusalem Targum says, “He was powerful in hunting and in wickedness before the Lord, for he was a hunter of the sons of men, and he said to them, ‘Depart from the judgment of the Lord, and adhere to the judgment of Nimrod!’” Therefore it is said: “As Nimrod the strong one, strong in hunting, and in wickedness before the Lord.”
 - c. The Chaldee paraphrase of this verse says, “Cush begat Nimrod who began to prevail in wickedness, for he slew innocent blood and rebelled against Jehovah.”
5. He was a _____ builder (Gen. 9:1; 11:4).
 - a. He built the city of _____.
 - b. He built the city of _____.
 - c. He built at least eight other cities (Gen. 10:10-12).
6. He built a _____ to the heavens (Gen. 11:3-4).

The city seems to represent a _____ system while the tower was clearly _____.

- a. Babel originally meant “_____.”
- b. The tower was most likely meant to be an astrological _____ to see into the heavens.

7. His kingdom was filled with _____ (Gen. 11:4)

- a. As such they wanted to build themselves a _____.
- b. As such they wanted to build a _____ ascending to the heavens.
- c. As such they wanted to make a _____ for themselves.
- d. As such they wanted to _____ God’s clear command to fill the earth.

8. His kingdom was _____ (Gen. 11:1, 5-6).

- a. They had one _____ or speech.
- b. They had one _____.

B. Nimrod is a type of _____.

Nimrod	Antichrist
His name means “rebel”	He is called the “lawless one” (II Th. 2:8)
He exalted his will against God	He will do the same (Dan. 11:36-38)
He is called “mighty” four times	He will come with signs and wonders (II. Th. 2:9).
He was a hunter of the godly.	He is called a bloody and deceitful man (Ps. 5:6).
Nimrod was a king with a kingdom	He will have his kingdom as well (Dan. 11:36)
His headquarters was in Babylon	His is in spiritual Babylon (Is. 14:4; Rev. 17:3-5)
Nimrod was lifted up in pride	He will be lifted up (II Th. 2:4).
Nimrod had a united kingdom	He will as well (Rev.17:1-6)

III. What is the significance of the crisis at Babel?

A. It teaches us of the power of _____.

- 1. Unity is a most _____ force that can be used for good or evil (Gen. 11:6).
- 2. All that has to happen for purpose to be frustrated is for unity to be _____.

B. It tells us how the diversity of languages came into being.

C. It helps us to understand the miracle of Pentecost.

Babel	Pentecost
Spirit of Satan	Spirit of God
Earthly Kingdom and City	Heavenly Kingdom and City
Rebellion	Obedience
Blasphemy	Worship
Bitumen Bricks	Living Stones
False Worship	True Worship
To glorify man	To glorify God
To make man a name	To exalt the name of the Lord
Trying to Band Together	Waiting to be Released
Tongues bring Confusion	Tongues bring Unity

Lesson 13-14

Genesis 12-13—The Life of Abraham

I. What is a summary of the life of Abraham?

A. His birth and early years

1. Abram was born to Terah (Gen. 11:27).
2. Abram served other gods in his father's house (Josh. 24:2-3).
3. Abram took Sarai as his wife (Gen. 11:29).
4. Abram and Sarai had no children (Gen. 11:30). Note God's use of barren women.
 - a. Rebekeh (Gen. 25:21).
 - b. Rachel (Gen. 29:31).
 - c. Samson's mother (Judg. 13:1-3)
 - d. Hannah, Samuel's mother (I Sam. 1:5; 2:5).
 - e. Elizabeth (Luke 1:7, 36).

B. His call to come out (Gen. 12:1-3)

1. Abram received his initial call to come out of Ur (Gen. 12:1; Is. 51:2; Acts 7:2-4).
2. Abram came out with his father and his nephew, Lot (Gen. 12:1; 12:4).

C. His journey to Canaan

1. Abram journeyed from Ur to Haran with his father and nephew (Gen. 12:1).
2. After his father died in Haran he departed with his nephew to the land of Canaan (Gen. 12:4-9).
 - a. He passed through Shechem and the Lord appeared to him there (Gen. 12:6-7). Here he built an altar (Gen. 12:7).
 - b. He moved to an area between Bethel and Ai and built another altar (Gen. 12:8).
 - c. He traveled south from there into the Negev (Gen. 12:9).

D. His journey to Egypt

1. During a time of famine he went down to Egypt (Gen. 12:10).
2. Abram lied about Sarai being his sister (Gen. 12:11-20).
3. Abram returned to Canaan back to the area between Bethel and Ai where he had been earlier (Gen. 13:3-4).

E. His life in Canaan

1. Abram and Lot separated (Gen. 13:5-13).
2. The Lord confirmed His covenant to Abraham (Gen. 13:14-17).
3. Abram moved to Hebron and built an altar to the Lord (Gen. 13:18).
4. Abram rescued Lot who had been taken captive with his family (Gen. 14:1-17, 21-24).
5. Abram had an encounter with Melchizedek (Gen. 14:18-20).
6. The Lord confirmed His covenant to Abram (Gen. 15:1-21).
7. Abram and Sarai decided that Hagar would be a way to get an heir (Gen. 16:1-14).
8. Ishmael was born (Gen. 16:15-16).
9. God confirmed His covenant to Abram and changed both his and Sarai's names to Abraham and Sarah (Gen. 17:1-22).
10. Abraham brought Ishmael and his household into covenant relationship through the sign of circumcision (Gen. 17:23-27).
11. Abraham has an angelic visitation of the three men and they confirmed that Sarah would be the mother of the promised seed (Gen. 18:1-15).
12. Abraham interceded for Sodom and Gomorrah (Gen. 18:16-33).
13. Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by God (Gen. 19:1-29).
14. Abraham journeyed south to dwell between Kadesh and Shur (Gen. 20:1).
15. Abraham lied about Sarah to Abimelech, the king of Gerar (Gen. 20:2-18).
16. Isaac was born to Abraham and Sarah (Gen. 21:1-7).
17. Hagar and Ishmael were put out (Gen. 21:8-21).
18. Abraham made a covenant with Abimelech and dwelt in the land of the Philistines (Gen. 21:22-34).
19. Abraham was challenged to offer up Isaac (Gen. 22:1-14).
20. God confirmed His covenant to Abraham (Gen. 22:15-18).
21. Abraham moved to Beersheba (Gen. 22:19).
22. Sarah died at the age of 127 (Gen. 23:1-2).
23. Abraham negotiated for a burial site in the cave of Machpelah (Gen. 23:3-20).
24. Abraham provided a bride for Isaac (Gen. 24:1-67).
25. Abraham married a woman by the name of Keturah (Gen. 25:1).
26. Abraham had six more sons by Keturah (Gen. 25:2).

27. Abraham gave his inheritance to Isaac (Gen. 25:5-6).
28. Abraham died at the age of 175 and was buried in the cave of Machpelah (Gen. 25:7-11).

II. What is a time line sketch of the life of Abraham?

Age	Significant Event
70	He received his initial call and departed from Ur (Gen. 11:31).
75	He left Haran to go to Canaan after his father's death (Gen. 12:4).
86	Ishmael was born (Gen. 16:16).
99	God confirmed that he would have a son by Sarai.
99	God changed his name to Abraham (Gen. 17:1).
100	Isaac was born (Gen. 18:10; 21:1-2).
137	Sarah Died (Gen. 23:1).
175	Abraham died (Gen. 25:7).

III. What do we know about the call of Abraham?

- A. Abraham was called out of _____ (Josh. 24:2-3).
- B. Abraham was called _____ (Is. 51:2).
- C. Abraham was given a _____ call (Gen. 12:1).
1. Abraham was to leave his _____.
 2. Abraham was to leave his _____.
 3. Abraham was to go forth into _____ that God would show him.
- D. Abraham _____ fully obey the call.
1. He did not leave his _____ but took his father and his nephew.
 2. He did not immediately go into _____ of Canaan but delayed five years in Haran (Acts 7:2-4).
 3. He dwelt for five years in Haran with his father, Terah.
 - a. Haran means “_____place.”
 - b. Terah means “_____.”

IV. How is Abraham seen as the exalted father?

- A. He is the father of _____.
1. He is the father of the Hebrew nation through _____ (Gen. 25:19-26; 36:1-43; Ex. 1:1-5; Mt. 3:9; Luke 1:73; Rom. 9:7).
 2. He is the father of nations through _____ (Gen. 25:2-4).
 3. He is the father of nations through Hagar and _____ (Gen. 25:12-18; I Chr. 1:29-31).
- B. He is the father of _____ (Rom. 4:11-12, 16; Gal. 3:5-9, 16).
1. The promise of the seed spoke prophetically of _____ (Gal. 3:16-18).
 2. The promised blessings extend to all who believe including the _____ (Gal. 3:13-14).

V. What does the New Testament tell us about Abraham?

- A. Abraham was in the _____ line (Mt. 1:1-2, 17; Luke 3:34).
- B. Abraham was the point of reference for Jewish _____ (Luke 1:73; 13:16; John 8:39; Acts 13:26; Rom. 9:7).
- C. Abraham rejoiced to see _____ (John 8:56-58).
- D. Abraham was justified _____ (Rom. 4:1-3, 9).
- E. Abraham had a significant _____ with the priest of the Most High God, Melchizedek (Heb. 7:1-9).
- F. Abraham _____ are heroes of faith (Heb. 11:8-12, 17-19).
- G. Abraham was called “the _____ of God” (Jam. 2:23).

VI. How did Abraham demonstrate “unwavering” faith?

The Bible speaks of the “works of Abraham” (John 8:39; Jam. 2:21, 23). The work of Abraham was the work of faith as described in Romans 4:18-22.

The Bible speaks of two kinds of faith.

- A. _____ faith (Jam. 1:6-8)

To waver is to doubt, to stagger or to hesitate.

Wavering faith looks at the _____. The circumstances for Abraham included:

1. We are both _____—ninety and ninety-nine years old. (Gen. 17:1).
2. We are both physically _____ to have children (Gen. 18:11).

B. _____ faith (Heb. 10:23).

Unwavering faith focuses on the promises, the faithfulness and the _____ of God.

1. God is _____ to His word.
2. God is able to do the _____ (Gen. 18:14).

C. Abraham’s faith

The question is, “Did Abraham have wavering faith or unwavering faith?”

Wavering Faith	Unwavering Faith
He delayed his obedience.	He left his homeland.
He took family with him.	He built an altar to the Lord.
He went down to Egypt in famine	He returned to Bethel.
He lied about Sarah—twice	He lets Lot choose land first.
He convinced Sarah to lie for him.	He moved at God’s direction.
He wanted to make Eliezer his heir.	He refused to take the wealth of kings.
He listened to Sarah regarding Hagar.	He was willing to sacrifice Isaac.
Abraham laughed regarding the promise	He believed in resurrection life.
Sarah laughed regarding the promise.	He tithed to Melchizedek.
Genesis 17:18	Genesis 15:6

VII. What are some interesting features from the life of Abraham and Sarah?

A. Sarah’s _____ and the power of restoration

1. Sarah at 65 (Gen. 12:11-12).
2. Sarah at 90 (Gen. 20).

B. Abraham’s Theophanies

1. The first appearance of the Lord in Mesopotamia (Acts 7:2).
2. The second appearance of the Lord in Canaan (Gen. 12:7).
3. The third appearance of the Lord in Melchizedek (Gen. 14:18-20 with Heb. 7:1-19).

Who was Melchizedek?

1. He was a king of righteousness.
2. He was a king of peace (Salem).
3. He was a priest of the Most High God.
4. He was a receiver of tithes.
5. He had no beginning of days.
6. He had no father and mother.
7. He had no end of life.
8. He had an everlasting priesthood.
9. He was greater than Abraham.
10. He was _____ (John 8:56-58).

4. The fourth appearance of the Lord in the three men (Gen. 18:1-3).
5. The fifth appearance of the Lord prior of the birth of Isaac (Gen. 21:1).

C. Abraham's journey to Egypt (Gen. 12:10-20)

1. It led to _____ (Gen. 12:12).
2. It led to _____ (Gen. 12:11-12).
3. It led to _____ (Gen. 12:13).
4. It led to _____ upon others (Gen. 12:17).
5. It led to _____ by the ungodly (Gen. 12:18-19).
6. It led to a _____ (Gen. 12:20).

D. Abraham and Sarah's laughs.

1. Abraham laughed in _____ (Gen. 17:17).
2. Sarah laughed in _____ (Gen. 18:12-15).
3. Sarah laughed in _____ when Isaac is born (Gen. 21:6).

The name “Isaac” means “_____.”

E. Their name changes.

1. Abram (exalted father) was changed to Abraham (father of _____).
2. Sarai (contentious) was changed to Sarah (_____).

F. Abraham’s intercession for Sodom and Gomorrah (Gen. 18:17-18).

G. The three-fold _____ (Mt. 22:32; Mark 12:26; Luke 20:37; Acts 3:13; 7:32)

1. The God of Abraham speaks of God the Father.
2. The God of Isaac speaks of God the Son.
3. The God of Jacob speaks of God the Holy Spirit.

H. Revelations of God.

1. To Abraham

- a. God Almighty (El Shaddai) (Gen. 17:1).
- b. The Lord My Shield (Gen. 15:1).
- c. The Lord My Provider (Jehovah Jireh) (Gen. 22:14).

2. To Hagar

The Lord Who Sees Me (El Raah) (Gen. 16:13).

VIII. What are the key elements of the Abrahamic covenant?

A. The Abrahamic covenant was progressive in its unfolding.

1. The promises of the covenant are initially given in Genesis 12.
2. The blood of the covenant is found in Genesis 15.
3. The seal of the covenant is found in Genesis 17.

This was all over a span of approximately 25 years.

B. The promises of the covenant

1. The promise of a _____ (Gen. 12:2).
 - a. Natural offspring as the dust and sand (Gen. 13:16; 22:17).

- b. Spiritual offspring as the stars of the heavens (Gen. 15:5).
 - 2. The promise of _____ blessing (Gen. 12:2-3).
 - a. Natural or temporal wealth (Gen. 13:6).
 - b. Spiritual blessings in Christ (Gal. 3:9, 14).
 - 3. The promise of a _____ (Gen. 12:2).
 - 4. The promise of _____ a blessing (Gal. 3:14, 16).
- C. The blood of the covenant (Gen. 15:9-17)
- D. The sign or seal of the covenant (Gen. 17:9-14)

The rite of _____ would be the sign or seal of this covenant. Abraham, Ishmael and his household were the first to experience this rite (Gen.17:23-27).

Lesson 15
Genesis 13, 17-18 – Sodom and Gomorrah

I. Who are the main players in this portion of Genesis and what do they represent?

A. Abraham

Abraham represents the _____ Christian who demonstrated great faith in the promises of God and God's ability to fulfill those promises. He is a man of worship and sacrifice who held loosely to the things of this world.

B. Lot

Lot represents the _____ Christian who professes to be a part of God's family but lives in the sense realm. He is a man who only sought his own pleasure and profit. He built no altar. He represents the unconsecrated life that can live without _____.

C. The people of Sodom and Gomorrah

The people of Sodom and Gomorrah represent the _____ who have lost all restraint and sense of conscience. They represent the progression of sin and the end to which unchecked lust will eventually arrive.

II. How did Abraham demonstrate his faith in God when he separated from Lot?

A. Abram was willing to let Lot choose _____ (Gen. 13:8-9).

B. Abram was willing to _____ for his future.

C. Abram had a _____ spirit.

D. Abram refused to accept anything from the king of _____ (Gen. 14:21-24).

E. Abram was rewarded with fresh _____ from the Lord (Gen. 13:14-17).

III. What was the condition of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah that precipitated their destruction by God?

There are several descriptions that are found in the Bible regarding Sodom and Gomorrah.

A. The people of Sodom and Gomorrah were _____ and sinful. (Gen. 13:13).

- B. The sins of the people of Sodom and Gomorrah were very grievous or _____ in the sight of the Lord (Gen. 18:20, NIV).
- C. The men of Sodom and Gomorrah burned in their lust for _____ (Gen. 19:4-7; II Pet. 2:7; Jude 7).
- D. The people of Sodom and Gomorrah were filled with _____ and sensuality (Is. 3:9; Ezek.16:49-50).

Look, this was the iniquity of your sister Sodom: She and her daughter had pride, fullness of food, and abundance of idleness; neither did she strengthen the hand of the poor and needy. And they were haughty and committed abomination before Me; therefore I took them away as I saw fit. Ezekiel 16:49-50

- 1. They had material _____.
 - 2. They loved _____.
 - 3. Even though they had so much they neglected _____.
 - 4. They committed abominable _____ sins.
- E. The people of Sodom and Gomorrah incited the _____ or the wrath of God (Deut. 29:23; II Pet. 2:6-8).
 - F. The sins of Sodom and Gomorrah became a _____ for wickedness (Is. 1:9; 13:19).
 - G. God's sudden destruction of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah became symbolic of His worst possible _____ (Jer. 23: 14; 49:18; 50:40; Lam. 4:6; Amos 4:11).

IV. How did Lot demonstrate his spirit of compromise and mixture?

- A. Lot's downward journey.
 - 1. Lot only saw things through _____ (Gen. 13:10-11).
 - 1. As such he had a _____ value system.
 - 2. As such he still had _____ in his heart.
 - 3. As such he was unwilling to _____ his uncle and spiritual father.
 - 4. As such he only saw what he _____ to see (Gen. 13:13).
 - 2. Lot pitched _____ toward Sodom (Gen. 13:12).

3. Lot eventually _____ Sodom with his family (Gen. 14:12).
4. Lot became _____ in Sodom in the seat of government (Gen. 19:1).
5. Lot allowed his daughters _____ Sodomites (Gen. 19:14).
6. Lot was reluctant _____ Sodom (Gen. 19:16).
7. Lot tried to _____ with God's absolute commands (Gen. 19:19-21).
8. Lot committed sins of _____ with his daughters (Gen. 19:30-35).
9. Lot became the _____ anti-Christ nations—Ammon and Moab (Gen. 19:36-38).

B. Lot's lack of savor.

1. He lost his _____ and became mingled and compromised with the people of Sodom (Gen. 19:2 with 18:3).
2. He lost respect and with it his power to _____ (Gen. 19:14).
3. He lost his ability to _____ (Gen. 18:32 with 19:8, 12, 14).

If Lot would have had his home in order, it would have been enough.

Lot	1
Lot's wife	1
Single daughters	2
Sons (at least 2)	2
Married daughters	2
Sons-in-laws	2
Total	10

4. He lost any _____ that he might have had in relation to the world.

C. Lot's losses.

1. He lost all of his _____.
2. He lost his _____ to the world.
3. He lost his _____ and indirectly caused the death of his wife (Gen. 19:15-16, 26).

4. He caused the destruction of his _____.
5. He ended up in a cave as a _____ and a vile man (Gen. 19:30-35).
6. He produced _____ negative fruit (Gen. 19:36-38).

V. What can we learn from the life of Lot and his family?

A. God has called his people to be _____ of the earth (Mt. 5:13).

1. Salt is essential for _____.
2. Salt is a symbol of _____.
3. Salt is a _____.
4. Salt is a flavor-_____ (Job. 6:6).
5. Salt is _____.
6. Salt stirs up _____.

B. Our salt can lose its savor through _____ (Jam. 1:27).

1. Salt will lose its savor if it is mixed with a lot of _____ substances.
2. Salt will lose its savor if it is stored too close to _____.

C. We need to do certain things to ensure that we accomplish our mission in this world.

There are several characteristics of a salty Christian.

1. A tongue seasoned with grace (Col. 4:6).
2. A pure heart (Mt. 5:8).
3. A godly lifestyle (Eph. 5:11).
4. A gracious spirit (Num. 14:24).
5. A fervency and zeal for the Lord (Tit. 2:14).

Lesson 16-17
Genesis 21-24—Isaac, the Son of Promise

I. What is a time line summary of the life of Isaac?

- A. Isaac was foretold prior to his birth (Gen. 17:21; 18:10, 14; 21:2).
- B. Isaac was born (Gen. 21:1-3).
- C. Isaac was circumcised (Gen. 21:4).
- D. Isaac was confirmed as the seed line of Messiah by God (Gen. 21:12).
- E. Isaac was taken by his father for sacrifice on Mt. Moriah (Gen. 22:1-19).
- F. Isaac received his bride Rebekah after the death of Sarah when he was forty years old (Gen. 24; 25:20).
- G. Isaac buried his father Abraham after his death (Gen. 25:9).
- H. Isaac prayed to the Lord to heal the barrenness of Rebekah (Gen. 25:21).
- I. Isaac and Rebekah gave birth to twins—Jacob and Esau (Gen. 25:22-28).
- J. Isaac repeated the sin of his father by lying about his wife (Gen. 26:1-11).
- K. Isaac's prosperity was envied by the inhabitants of the land (Gen. 26:12-14).
- L. Isaac re-dug the wells of his fathers (Gen. 26:15-24).
- M. Isaac built an altar to the Lord in Beersheba (Gen. 26:25).
- N. Isaac made a covenant of peace with Abimelech (Gen. 26:26-33).
- O. Isaac blessed his sons through failing eyesight (Gen. 27:1-40; 28:1-5).
- P. Isaac died at the age of 180 years (Gen.35:27-29).
- Q. Isaac was buried at the same site as Abraham (Gen. 49:31).

II. What are the similarities between the birth of Isaac and the birth of Jesus?

- A. Both were born in an _____ time.
 - 1. Isaac (Gen. 17:21; 18:14; 21:2)
 - 2. Jesus (Gal. 4:4-5)
- B. Both were children of _____.
 - 1. Isaac (Gen. 17:15-16)
 - 2. Jesus (Is. 7:14)

- C. Both mothers gave a legitimate _____ why a child was impossible.
1. Isaac (Gen. 18:12-13)
 2. Jesus (Luke 1:34)
- D. Both children were named _____.
1. Isaac (Gen. 17:19)
 2. Jesus (Mt. 1:21)
- E. Both required _____ in order to be born.
1. Isaac (Rom. 4:19; Heb. 11:11-12)
 2. Jesus (Luke 1:35)
- F. Both had a mysterious visit from _____ in connection with their birth.
1. Isaac (Gen. 18:1)
 2. Jesus (Mt. 2:1)
- G. Both are the only ones in the Bible referred to as an “only _____ son”.
1. Isaac (Heb. 11:17-19)
 2. Jesus (John 1:14, 18)

III. What is the significance of Abraham’s sacrifice of Isaac?

The sacrifice of Isaac is important for a couple of reasons:

- A. From a _____ point of view it teaches us about the coming of Christ and His sacrifice for sin.
1. The sacrifice would be at God’s _____ on a mountain (Gen. 22:2; John 19:17-18).
 2. The sacrifice would come to the place of sacrifice in conjunction with a _____ (Gen. 22:3; Mt. 21:2-7).

3. The sacrifice would be something that took place between the _____ and the son (Gen. 22:5-6; John 16:32).
 4. The sacrifice was performed by the _____ (Gen. 22:3 with Is. 53:10; Acts 2:23; 4:28; Rom. 8:32; I Pet. 1:20; Rev. 13:8).
 5. The sacrifice was a whole burnt offering, a _____ (Gen. 22:3; Heb. 10:8-10).
 6. The sacrifice would involve a _____ journey (Gen. 22:4; I Cor. 15:3-4).
 7. The one sacrificed would carry _____ for the sacrifice (Gen. 22:6; John 19:17-18).
 8. The one doing the sacrificing would carry the fire and the knife—_____ (Gen. 22:6; Is. 53:4, 10).
 9. The son totally _____ to the will of the father (Gen. 22:6; Is.53:7; John 14:31; Heb. 10:7-10).
 10. The son freely _____ down (John 10:17-18).
 11. The sacrifice was _____ to the altar (Gen. 22:9; John 20:25).
 12. The sacrifice was carried out with _____ in mind (Gen. 22:5; Heb. 11:17-19; Luke 18:33).
 13. The sacrifice of the lamb would be made _____ another (Gen. 22:13).
 14. The sacrifice was received back from _____.
 15. The son was not _____ but yet was alive for blessing (Gen. 22:16-18; II Cor. 13:4).
 16. The return of the sacrifice would be attested to by _____ (Gen. 22:3; Luke 24:3-5; John 20:12).
 17. The place of sacrifice became the foundation for _____ of the Lord (II Chr. 3:1; I Cor. 3:11).
- B. From a personal point of view it teaches us about the _____ our faith.

Abraham's test tells us several things:

1. Everyone's faith will be tested or it is not _____ faith.
2. God is looking for a heart of faith that fears God, _____ God, depends upon God and walks in obedience God.
3. When you think you already have been proven, expect to be tested _____.
4. You never fully _____ from the school of faith.
5. God may test your absolute love for Him by asking you to give him what you _____.
6. God only tests you to _____, never to harm you.

IV. What is the similarity of Abraham's sin to Isaac's sin?

When you compare Abraham's experience in Genesis 12 and 20 with the experience of Isaac in Genesis 26, there are some notable similarities.

A. Notice six common elements in these accounts (Gen. 12:10-20; 20:1-18; 26:7-16).

1. They compromised with _____.
2. They _____ the "Seed."
3. They accumulated great _____.
4. They were rebuked by the _____.
5. They were _____ what was lost.
6. They _____ to God's original purpose.

B. Notice the similarity of the history of the _____ in the New Testament age.

V. How are Isaac and Rebekah a type of Christ and the Church?

Isaac and Rebekah are commonly seen as one of the greatest types of Christ and the Church.

A. There are the four principal players in the story.

1. Abraham represents God the _____.
2. Eliezar represents the _____.
3. Isaac represents _____, the only begotten Son of God.

4. Rebekah represents the _____, the Bride of Christ.
- B. There is the story itself.
1. The bride had to meet the certain qualifications.
 - a. The bride had to be of Abraham's _____ (Gen.24:3).
 - b. The bride had to be a _____ (Gen. 24:16).
 - c. The bride had to be _____ (Gen. 5, 8).
 2. The bride came from a _____(Gen. 24:4-5).
 3. The bride was found at a _____ (Gen. 24:11).
 4. The bride was found in the _____ (Gen. 24:11).
 5. The bride would go through a time of _____ (Gen. 24:12-14).
 6. The bride was _____ in every way (Gen. 24:16).
 7. The bride passed the test and _____ (Gen. 24:17-21).
 8. The bride was given gifts by the servant that were merely a _____ of what was to come (Gen. 24:22).
 9. The bride listened to the servant speak of _____ and the father (Gen. 24:27, 34-49).
 10. The bride was given further gifts and adorned in _____ (Gen. 24:53).
 11. The bride was willing to _____ and follow the servant (Gen. 24:58).
 12. The bride met the son at the _____ (Gen. 24:63).
 13. The bride had made herself _____ (Gen. 24:65).
 14. The bride became one with the son in _____ (Gen. 24:67).

Lesson 18-19

Genesis 27-35 – The Life of Jacob

I. What is a summary of the life of Jacob?

A. Jacob's birth and early life (Gen. 25:21-28)

1. Jacob's mother Rebekah had her barrenness healed through prayer (Gen. 25:21).
2. Jacob struggled with his brother in the womb (Gen. 25:22).
3. Jacob received prophecy prior to his birth (Gen. 25:23).
 - a. He would be a _____.
 - b. His older brother would _____ him.
4. Jacob was born as a fraternal twin to Esau (Gen. 25:24).
 - a. Esau was named "_____" because he was covered with hair.
 - b. Jacob was named "_____" (Deceiver, Supplanter) because he grabbed Esau's heel in the birth process.

B. Jacob's life

1. Jacob and Esau were completely different from each other (Gen. 25:27).
 - a. Esau was an _____ who loved to hunt. He was favored by Isaac who loved the game that his son brought home.
 - b. Jacob was a _____ who preferred to stay at home with his mother. Rebekah favored him over Esau.
2. Jacob talked Esau out of his birthright (Gen. 25:29-34).
 - a. He caught Esau at a _____ when he was hungry.
 - b. He played on Esau's lack of spiritual priority and _____ value system.
3. Jacob and Rebekah deceived Isaac in order to receive the blessing (Gen. 27:1-29).
4. Esau discovered what Jacob had done (Gen. 27:30-40).
5. Jacob was forced to flee from Esau to Laban in Haran (Gen. 27:41-28:5).

6. Jacob had an encounter with God at Bethel (Gen. 28:10-22).
7. Jacob met Rachael at a well and eventually met Laban her father (Gen. 29:1-14).
8. Jacob served Laban for seven years to marry Rachael (Gen. 29:15-20).
9. Jacob received Leah as a wife through the deception of Laban (Gen. 29:21-25).
10. Jacob served another seven years for Rachael (Gen. 29:26-30).
11. Jacob's first four sons were born through Leah (Rachael was barren), including Reuben, Simeon, Levi and Judah (Gen. 29:31-35).

Notice the naming of the sons was associated with Leah's status as the "_____wife" seeking to be loved.

- a. Reuben's name means "Behold _____." Leah was hoping that this son would open Jacob's heart to her.
 - b. Simeon's name means "_____." Leah named him this because she felt he was the Lord's answer to her "unloved" condition.
 - c. Levi's name means "_____" or "Attached." Leah named him this hoping that after three sons she would gain her husband's favor and he would be joined to her in love.
 - d. Judah's name means "_____." Leah named him this because she was filled with praise that she was able to present four sons to Jacob.
12. In jealousy, Rachael offered her handmaiden, Bilhah, to Jacob to bear children in her stead (Gen. 30:1-8). Bilhah gave birth to Dan and Naphtali.
 13. In a spirit of competition, Leah offered her handmaiden, Zilpah, to Jacob to bear more children (Gen. 30:9-13). Zilpah gave birth to Gad and Asher.
 14. Meanwhile Leah conceived and brought forth two more sons, Issachar and Zebulun, and a daughter named Dinah (Gen. 30:14-21).
 15. Rachael conceived again and brought forth a son named Joseph (Gen. 30:22-24).
 16. Jacob was blessed in Laban's house through some deception (Gen. 30:25-43).
 17. Jacob lost favor with Laban (Gen. 31:1-5).

18. Jacob left Laban's house with stealth. Unfortunately, without his knowledge, Rachael took some of Laban's idols with her (Gen. 31:21).
19. Laban went after Jacob in a failed attempt to recover his idols (Gen. 31:22-42).
20. Jacob and Laban made a covenant of peace with each other, set up a pillar and separated from one another (Gen. 31:43-55).
21. Jacob prepared himself to meet his brother Esau and his 400 men after many years of separation (Gen. 32:1-8).
22. Jacob cried out to God for safety (Gen. 32:9-12).
23. Jacob sent his servants with his offerings of peace ahead of him to meet Esau (Gen. 32:13-21).
24. Jacob sent his family over the brook ahead of him (Gen. 32:22-23).
25. Jacob had an encounter with God that both changed his name and caused him to limp (Gen. 32:24-32).
26. Jacob met Esau and gave him offerings (Gen. 33:1-17).
27. Jacob moved to Shechem in Canaan and built an altar (Gen. 33:18-20).
28. Jacob's daughter Dinah was defiled by Shechem and his sons avenged her (Gen. 34:1-31).
29. Jacob moved back to Bethel and put away idolatry at the command of the Lord (Gen. 35:1-6).
30. Jacob built an altar and met with God afresh (Gen. 35:7-15).
31. Rachael died in giving birth to Benjamin (Gen. 35:16-20).
32. Jacob's son Reuben had an immoral encounter with Bilhah (Gen. 35:22).

II. How did deception prove to be a part of Jacob's life?

A. Jacob acted deceitfully.

1. He grabbed his brother's heel in the _____ (Gen. 25:26).
 - a. On the positive side, he wanted to be born _____ so he could have God's special blessing.

b. On the negative side, he felt he had to bring others _____ to get God's blessing.

2. He cheated his brother out of the _____ (Gen. 25:29-34).

a. Esau had a weakness.

Esau had a _____ value system that played into Jacob's hands and made him vulnerable to being cheated.

b. Jacob had a weakness.

Jacob had a hunger for spiritual things and took them very seriously, but he had a _____ in God's ability to bring them to pass.

3. He deceived his father Jacob into giving him the _____ (Gen. 27:1-29).

a. This was first and foremost _____ idea (Gen. 27:5-17).

b. Jacob cheated his brother out of something that was _____ his (Gen. 27:35-36).

c. Jacob was willing to lie to his _____ (Gen. 27:18-22).

- He lied about his _____ twice (Gen. 27:19, 24).
- He lied about the game that he brought when he said that _____ had helped him to get it quickly (Gen. 27:20).
- He lied in a form through the _____ covering that he wore (Gen. 27:16, 22-23).

4. He deceived Esau into believing that he was going to come to _____ with him in Mt. Seir (Gen. 33:12-17).

B. Jacob _____ deception from others.

1. Laban deceived Jacob over the issue of his _____ (Gen. 29:15-30).

2. Laban cheated Jacob ten times over the issue of his _____ (Gen. 31:7).

3. _____ deceived both Jacob and Laban when she took the household idols (Gen. 31:19, 32, 34-35).

4. _____ learned how to be deceitful when they led Shechem and his clan into a slaughter (Gen. 34:13).

III. What are some examples of “the elder serving the younger”?

A. The sons of Adam and Eve

Cain was the firstborn, but he slew his brother Abel and God brought in a substitute seed in Seth (Gen. 4:1-2, 25).

B. The sons of Isaac

Esau was the older son and rightful heir to the birthright and the blessing, but God gave it to Jacob based on something that he loved in Jacob (Gen. 25:23; Rom. 9:12-13).

C. The sons of Jacob

While Reuben was the firstborn son of Jacob, he was disqualified through his sin and the birthright blessing passed to another. It should be noted that the next in line would have been Simeon and Levi, but they too would be disqualified. Judah, the fourth in line, would be end up becoming the Messiah line.

D. The sons of Joseph (Gen. 48:19)

Ephraim and Manasseh were blessed by Jacob in Joseph’s place (Gen. 48:8-22).

E. The sons of Jesse

When Samuel was instructed by God to anoint another king after Saul, he bypassed all of the older brothers and anointed the youngest brother as heir to the throne and also the one through whom Messiah would come (I Sam. 16:1-13).

III. What were the most significant spiritual encounters that Jacob had with God?

A. Jacob at Bethel—the stairway to heaven (Gen. 28:10-22).

Read: Genesis 28:10-22

1. Jacob rested his head on a stone.

- a. It was a stone that the builders _____ (Gen. 28:19; Luke 20:17; I Pet. 2:4-8).

- b. It was a _____ stone for the House of God (Gen. 28:19; I Cor. 3:9-15).
 - c. It was an _____ stone (Gen. 28:18; I Cor. 10:4; Acts 10:38).
 - d. It was placed as a _____ (Eph. 2:19-22).
 - e. It became the _____ (Gen. 28:17).
2. Jacob saw a _____ reaching up to heaven (Gen. 28:12; John 1:49-51).
 3. Jacob made a vow of _____ to God and to God's house (Gen. 28:20-22).
 4. Jacob promised to give _____ to the Lord (Gen. 28:22).
- B. Jacob at the brook Jabbok (Gen. 32:22-32; Hos. 12:3-5).
1. Jacob Afraid (Gen. 32:7)
 2. Jacob Alone (Gen. 32:24)
 3. Jacob Resisting (Gen. 32:24)
 4. Jacob Crippled (Gen. 32:25, 32)
 5. Jacob Clinging (Gen. 32:26)
 6. Jacob Confessed (Gen. 32:27)
 7. Jacob Changed
 8. Jacob Testified (Gen. 32:30).
 9. Jacob Limped (Gen. 32:31; Heb. 11:21).
 10. Jacob Experienced Light (Gen. 32:31)

C. Jacob at Bethel—the pillow that became a pillar (Gen. 35:9-15).

God sent Jacob back to Bethel to confirm his call. Notice the eight things that he did to get himself back in right relationship to God.

1. He put away strange gods (Gen. 35:2, 4).
2. He purified himself (Gen. 35:2).
3. He changed his garments (Gen. 35:2).
4. He returned to Bethel (Gen. 35:3)
5. He built an altar (Gen. 35:1, 3, 7).
6. He set up the pillar of stone (Gen. 35:14).
7. He anointed the stone (Gen. 35:14).
8. He restored Bethel to its earlier state (Gen. 35:15).

IV. What did God love about Jacob?

A. There were things about Esau that God hated.

1. He despised his birthright (Gen. 25:29-34).
2. He married outside of the family of God (Gen. 26:34-35; 36:1-2).

B. There were things about Jacob that God loved.

1. He was _____ about the birthright.
2. He was _____ about the blessing of the Lord (Gen. 32:26).

V. What are some interesting features from the life of Jacob?

A. The irrevocable nature of the word of blessing (Gen. 27:30-40).

1. Isaac said to Esau regarding Jacob, “I have blessed him--and indeed he shall be blessed” (Gen. 27:33b).
2. He said, “Your brother came with deceit and has taken away your blessing” (Gen. 27:35)

3. He said, "I have made him your master, and all his brethren I have given to him as servants; with grain and wine I have sustained him. What shall I do now for you, my son?" (Gen. 27:37).

B. Jacob's desire to know the name of the Man with whom he wrestled (Gen. 32:29).

Then Jacob asked, saying, "Tell me Your name, I pray." And He said, "Why is it that you ask about My name?" And He blessed him there.

Jacob was one of four men to ask about the name.

1. Moses inquired after the name (Ex. 3:13-14).
 2. Samson's parents inquired after the name (Judg. 13:17-18, 22).
 3. Agur asked about the name (Pro. 30:4).
- C. The way in which Jacob's livestock increased in the house of Laban (Gen. 30:25-43).

Lesson 20

Genesis 34-35—Lost Inheritance

I. How does the line of Messiah come through the family of Jacob?

A. Jacob’s twelve sons were born of two wives and two maidservants (Gen. 35:22b-26).

The following chart gives us a summary of Jacob’s offspring:

Birth Order	Name of Son	Birth Mother	Key Verse(s)
1	Reuben	Leah	Gen. 29:32; 35:22; 37:21-22, 29; 49:3-4
2	Simeon	Leah	Gen. 29:33; 34:25-31; 49:5-7
3	Levi	Leah	Gen. 29:34; 34:25-31; 49:5-7
4	Judah	Leah	Gen. 29:35; 37:26; 38:1-30; 49:8-12
5	Dan	Bilhah	Gen. 30:5-6; 49:16-18
6	Naphtali	Bilhah	Gen. 30:7-8; 49:20
7	Gad	Zilpah	Gen. 30:10-11; 49:19
8	Asher	Zilpah	Gen. 30:12-13; 49:20
9	Issachar	Leah	Gen. 30:17-18; 49:14-15
10	Zebulun	Leah	Gen. 30:19-20; 49:13
11	Joseph	Rachael	Gen. 30:22-24; 49:22-26
12	Benjamin	Rachael	Gen. 35:16-18; 49:27

B. Leah’s fourth son, _____ ended up being the line through whom the Messiah would come (Mt. 1:3; Luke 3:33).

II. Why did Judah end up becoming the line of the Messiah?

A. Because his older brother’s _____ themselves.

B. Because he _____ disqualify himself.

1. He was a voice of reason in the treatment of Joseph (Gen. 37:26).

2. He was willing to be a surety for Benjamin (Gen. 43:8-9).

C. Judah does seem to have become the _____ of the brothers as their story progresses through Genesis (Gen. 44:14-17).

D. Jesus would become the “_____” (Mt. 1:3; Rev. 5:5).

III. How were people disqualified from receiving the birthright?

- A. _____, the firstborn son (Gen. 4; Jude 11)
- B. _____, the firstborn son (Heb. 12:16-17)
1. Esau _____ his birthright (Gen. 25:29-34).
 2. Esau was a _____ (Heb. 12:16).
 3. Esau was _____ (Heb. 12:16).
 4. Esau was deceived out of the blessing by Jacob (Gen. 27).
- C. _____, the next in line to the firstborn Reuben
1. Simeon and Levi disqualified themselves through the incident with _____ and Shechem (Gen. 34:25-31; 49:5-7).
 - a. They _____ the Hamor, Shechem and the men of their clan and plundered their goods after deceiving them regarding circumcision (Gen. 34:25-29).
 - b. They made the name of God to _____ in the earth and jeopardized the safety of the clan (Gen. 34:30).
 - c. They were ruled by _____ and violence (Gen. 49:5-7).
 2. Simeon redeemed himself to a degree in becoming a _____ hostage under Joseph (Gen. 42:24).
 3. The tribe of Levi ended up redeeming themselves under Moses when they stood with him after the _____ incident (Ex. 32:25-29). As a result they were given the _____ (Num. 3:5-13; Deut. 10:8-9).
- D. _____, the firstborn son
1. Reuben was disqualified through _____ with his father's concubine (Gen. 35:22; 49:3-4).
 2. Reuben redeemed himself to a degree in his relationship to _____.
 - a. He talked the brothers out of _____ Joseph (Gen. 37:21-22).
 - b. He attempted to _____ Joseph from the pit (Gen. 37:29).
- E. _____, the firstborn son (Gen. 38:2-7)

F. _____, the next in line to the firstborn Er (Gen. 38:8-10)

God was disturbed with him because he was not willing to honor his brother and do what was in his brother's best interest. He was not willing to build up his _____ (Deut.25:5-10).

The main point in all of this is that we can forfeit our future by not _____ that which has been entrusted to us by the Lord (I Tim. 6:20-21; II Tim. 1:12, 14). The fact of _____ is not enough to ensure spiritual blessing.

IV. What are the rights of the firstborn or the elements associated with the birthright?

A. The _____ was normally the inheritor of certain rights or privileges.

1. The firstborn was _____ to the Lord (Ex. 13:2).
2. The firstborn was presented as a _____ to the Lord (Ex. 13:11-13; 22:30).
3. The firstborn was to be _____ with silver (Ex. 13:13-15; Num. 3:40-51).
4. The firstborn was to be _____ or holy to the Lord (Num. 3:13; 8:17).

B. The birthright could give one claim to several things.

1. The _____ (Gen. 27:29; 49:3; II Chr. 21:3)

This aspect of the birthright gave the firstborn _____, authority in the clan or rulership.

2. The _____ Portion (Deut. 21:15-17)

This aspect of the birthright gave the first born a double _____.

3. The _____ (Ex. 13:2)

When God originally set up the nations of Israel He asked for the firstborn to be His priests to serve before him and offer sacrifices in behalf of the people.

4. The Messianic _____ (Gen. 21:12-13)

5. The Blessing of _____ and Nations (Gen. 17:2, 6-7)

C. _____ was the firstborn who inherited all of these things (Rom. 8:29; Col 1:15).

D. The Church is to be the _____ and enter into all of these things (Heb. 12:23; I Pet. 2:9; Rev. 1:6; 5:9-10).

V. How were these rights or privileges distributed among the twelve sons of Jacob?

While up to this time all aspects of the birthright had been conferred on one person, it appears that with Jacob's sons the birthright and blessing were divided.

A. The priesthood was given to _____ (Num. 3:12-13, 45; Deut. 10:8-9).

B. The scepter and the seed were given to _____ (Gen. 49:10)

C. The double portion was given to _____ (Gen. 48:1-6, 22).

Joseph's two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh, were taken as individual tribes. In addition Joseph got a double portion.

D. The blessing of offspring and nations was given to _____ (Gen. 48:3-6; 49:25-26).

Lesson 21-23

Genesis 37-48—The Life of Joseph

I. What is a summary of the life of Joseph as seen in Genesis?

A. Joseph's birth and early life (Gen. 37:1-4)

1. Joseph was born of Rachael, the much loved wife (Gen. 30:22-24).
2. Joseph was loved by Jacob above all of his other children (Gen. 37:3).
3. Joseph was given preferential treatment by Jacob by giving him a special cloak at the age of seventeen (Gen. 37:2-3).
4. Joseph worked with his brothers but kept an eye on them for Jacob (Gen. 37:2).
5. Joseph was hated by his brothers (Gen. 37:4).

There were at least four reasons for their hatred.

- a. Because of the _____ treatment of Joseph.
- b. Because of the _____ of many colors.
- c. Because Joseph was a _____.
- d. Because of Joseph's _____.

E. Joseph's dreams (Gen. 37:5-11)

Joseph had two dreams that both communicated the same message. He was going to _____ his brothers and his parents.

1. His brother's response to the dreams was that they _____ all the more (Gen. 37:5).
2. His father rebuked him but kept a _____ of these dreams (Gen. 37:10-11).

F. Joseph's betrayal by his brothers (Gen. 37:12-30)

Joseph's brothers hatred was so strong by this time that they plotted to get rid of him.

1. Joseph was sent out by his father to find out how the brothers were doing (Gen. 37:12-17).

2. When his brothers saw him coming they hatched an evil plot against Joseph (Gen. 37:18-28).
 - a. Some of the brothers wanted to _____ and blame it on a wild beast.
 - b. Reuben persuaded them to throw him in a _____ so that he could later come back and fetch him out (Gen. 42:22).
 - c. Judah came up with the idea of _____ him to the Ishmaelites as a slave instead of killing him.
3. In Reuben's absence, the brothers sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites for twenty shekels of silver (Gen. 37:28; Ex. 21:32; Lev. 27:5).
4. During this transaction, Joseph was _____ with his brothers not to do this (Gen. 42:21).
5. When Reuben returned Joseph was already gone and he tore his clothes in grief (Gen. 37:29-30).
6. The brothers smeared blood on Joseph's tunic and brought it to their father for his examination (Gen. 37:31-33).
7. Jacob grieved bitterly over his son that he presumed to be dead and would not receive comfort (Gen. 37:34-35).

G. Joseph's journey to the throne.

1. Joseph was brought to Egypt and sold to Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh and the captain of the guard (Gen. 37:36; Ps. 105:17-19).
2. Joseph was a slave who became a _____ in Potiphar's house (Gen. 39:1-18).
 - a. Joseph rose to a place of _____ in the house of Potiphar.

Notice that even though Joseph was a slave in Potiphar's house that...

- The Lord was _____.
- He was a _____ man.
- The _____ of the Lord was upon him.
- God blessed Potiphar _____ Joseph.
- He became the _____ of all that belonged to Potiphar.

- b. Joseph had to pass the _____ test in the house of Potiphar (Gen. 39:7-18).

Joseph tried several tactics in an effort to get himself out of a very uncomfortable spot.

- i. _____

He said no to the advances of Potiphar's wife (Gen. 39:8-9).

- i. _____

When she persisted in her advances, he did everything he could not to be alone in the house with Potiphar's wife (Gen. 39:10).

- ii. _____

Joseph's last resort was to flee (Gen. 39:12).

- c. Joseph was demoted and put in prison for doing what was _____ (Gen. 39:20).

3. Joseph was a prisoner who became a _____ in the king's jail (Gen. 39:19-40:13).

In prison...

- a. Joseph's natural gifts _____ for him.

- b. Joseph functioned with the _____ as he had in Potiphar's house. Hence...

- The Lord was with Joseph.
- The Lord was merciful to Joseph.
- The Lord gave Joseph favor in the sight of the prison keeper.
- The Lord made him to prosper.

- c. Joseph operated in the _____ of God in his life.

4. Joseph was elevated from prison to _____ of the nation (Gen. 41: 9-45; Ps. 105:20-22).

E. Joseph's interaction with the rest of his family from a position of power.

1. Joseph was established in power at the age of thirty (Gen. 41:45-46).
 - a. He was given an Egyptian name—Zaphnath-Paaneah (Gen. 41:45). His name is presumed to mean “God speaks and God lives.”
 - b. He was given an Egyptian wife—Asenath (Gen. 41:45).
 - c. He had two sons— Manasseh and Ephraim (Gen. 41:50-52).

2. Joseph oversaw the food storage in the seven plentiful years and the food distribution in the seven lean or famine years (Gen. 41:47-57).

3. Jacob sent his sons to Egypt buy grain (Gen. 42:1).
 - a. The brothers were _____ when they heard about going to Egypt (Gen. 42:1).
 - b. The brothers traveled to Egypt without _____ (Gen. 42:2-5).
 - c. The brothers _____ to Joseph as they ask for food (Gen. 42:6-9).
 - d. Joseph put his brothers to the test by accusing them of being _____ to see if they had changed (Gen. 42:9-17).
 - e. Joseph took Simeon as a _____ until the brothers would return with Benjamin to prove their story (Gen. 42:18-24).
 - f. Joseph had their money _____ to them in their bags of grain (Gen. 42:25-28).
 - g. The brothers related the events of their journey to their father Jacob (Gen. 42:29-38).

4. Jacob would eventually be forced to send his sons to Egypt for a _____ time with Benjamin (Gen. 43:1-25).
 - a. They brought gifts, double the money and Benjamin on this trip.
 - b. They were entertained by Joseph in the palace.
 - c. Joseph tested them again. Notice the three tests of the brothers attitudes:
 - Keeping Simeon in prison (Gen. 42:24).
 - Honoring Benjamin in their presence (Gen. 43:34).
 - Arresting Benjamin (Gen. 44:1-34)

- d. Joseph revealed himself to his brothers after they _____
(Gen. 45:1-8)

Joseph set his brothers at ease indicating that it was God who orchestrated the events for the purpose of preserving the seed (Gen. 45:5-8).

- e. Joseph sent the brothers home for the rest of the family to move to Egypt where he could _____ for them (Gen. 45:9-24).
5. Jacob and his clan moved to Egypt (Gen. 45:25-46:27).
6. Jacob and his clan settled in Egypt in the land of _____ (Gen. 46:28-47:12).
7. Joseph administrated over the famine and increased the power of Egypt in the world (Gen. 47:13-26).
8. Joseph promised Jacob to bury him in the Promised Land (Gen. 47:27-31).

II. How does the life of Joseph teach us about preparation for ministry to others?

One way of looking at his life is as a model of how God brings forth the dream, vision or ministry.

- A. Joseph received a _____ of his ministry (Gen. 37:5-11).
- B. Joseph underwent thirteen years of _____ through much faith and patience.
1. His first test was betrayal and separation. He was _____.
 - a. He was betrayed by his own flesh and blood because of envy.
 - b. He was separated from everything that was familiar to him.
 - c. He had no one but the Lord to stand with him.
 - d. He knew that he was despised and rejected by those to whom he is to ultimately minister.
 2. His second test concerned prosperity and favor. He was _____.
 - a. He proved himself as a servant by not stealing from or cheating his master.
 - b. He showed a great deal of respect for authority.
 - c. He was willing to build up the house of another.
 - d. He experienced a certain amount of success.

3. His third test came in the area of holiness, integrity and virtue. He was _____.
 - a. He lived a principled life in the face of temptation.
 - b. He refused to touch that which did not belong to him.
 - c. He was framed by those he was trying to bless.
 - d. He stood for righteousness and reaped suffering. 4. His fourth test involved demotion, disappointment and despair. He was _____.
 - a. He was wondering about his dreams and visions.
 - b. He had to start again at the bottom.
 - c. The only way to look was up. 5. His fifth test was in regard to his faith in his gifts and callings. He was _____.
 - a. He continued to operate by principle and not by feelings.
 - b. He was willing to continue to function in a ministry that had gotten him in trouble.
 - c. He continued to be faithful in the small and hidden things. 6. His sixth test was the test of patience after having done the will of God. He was _____.
 - a. He did not get bitter at those who had broken promises to him.
 - b. He learned to receive his situation from God and not from man.
 - c. He kept on serving and believing.
- C. Pharaoh gave Joseph all power and authority (Gen. 41:42-45; Ps. 105:20-22). He was _____.
1. Joseph was careful to give God all the glory for his ability and wisdom.
 2. Joseph knew exactly how he had arrived to his place of ministry.
- D. Joseph married and had a family (Gen. 41:45, 51-52). He was _____.
1. His first son was named Manasseh which means “causing to forget.”
 2. His second son was named Ephraim which means “doubly fruitful.”

E. Joseph received the complete fulfillment of his dreams. He experienced _____.

III. What are some of the lessons we can learn from the life of Joseph?

A. As a support ministry, Joseph had experienced many _____ in his life and some very negative experiences that could have canceled him out of any possibility of future leadership potential.

1. He could have focused on how _____ life was.
2. He could have focused how _____ his brothers were.
3. He could have focused on his condition of _____.

B. As a support minister, Joseph was a slave but he did not function with the mentality of a slave or a _____ worker.

C. As a support ministry, Joseph was a slave who humbled himself to be a _____.

D. As a support ministry, Joseph worked in such a way that Potiphar's house was _____ (Luke 16:12)..

E. As a support ministry, Joseph had found the key of working _____ and being blessed _____ (Col. 3:22-24).

F. As a support ministry, Joseph accepted his _____.

G. As a support ministry, Joseph was _____ and misrepresented (Gen. 39:19, 20).

H. As a support ministry, Joseph was let down by the one that he was faithfully _____ (Gen. 39:20).

I. As a support ministry, Joseph's gifts made _____ (Gen. 39:22, 23).

1. A true servant of the Lord never needs to fear _____ in the eyes of man.
2. When Joseph was demoted, it did not _____ who he was.
3. Joseph allowed his _____ to make room for him.
4. Joseph had a _____.

5. Joseph was tempted to take matters of his promotion into _____
(Gen. 40:14, 15, 23; 41:2).
6. Joseph wondered when he would get his chance. When it came, it came
_____ (Acts 1:14; 2:2).
- J. As a support ministry, Joseph remained humble before God and selfless about his gifts and abilities giving God _____ (Gen. 41:16).
- K. As a support ministry, Joseph gave his _____ when it was asked for.
- L. As a support ministry, Joseph did not use his position for _____ (Gen. 41:40; 45:1-8).
- M. As a support ministry, Joseph used his position to _____ (Gen. 45:9-11).
- N. As a support ministry, Joseph had to be willing to let the glory go _____
_____.

IV. How is Joseph's life seen as a type of Christ?

Joseph's life is perhaps the strongest type of the life of Christ that we have in the Bible. There are nearly comparisons that can be made. Study the following chart for a rich experience (Note: Many of the comparisons are taken from Gleanings in Genesis by Authur Pink).

The Life of Christ as Seen in the Life of Joseph	
Joseph	Jesus
1. Joseph means "increasing".	1. Jesus increased. Luke 2:52
2. Born by and through a God-ordained miracle. His mother was barren. Gen. 28:31	2. Born by and through a God-ordained miracle.
3. Firstborn of his mother. Gen. 30:22-23	3. Firstborn of His mother. Mt. 1:25
4. Well-beloved of the father. Gen 37:2-3	4. Well-beloved of the Father. Col. 1:13
5. Lived in Hebron, the place of fellowship, with his father before he was sent to his brethren.	5. Lived in heaven, the place of fellowship with His Father before coming to earth. John 17:5
6. He was a son of his father's old age. Gen. 37:3	6. He was the Son of Eternity. John 1:1-3; 17:5; Ps. 90:2.
7. He was a shepherd by occupation.	7. He was the Good Shepherd. John 10
8. He was given a coat of many colors signifying his noble birth. Gen. 37:3	8. He was anointed by the Spirit at Jordon signifying His noble birth. Mt. 3:16
9. Joseph hated evil. Gen. 37:2	9. Jesus hated sin. Heb. 1:9
10. He bore witness of evil. Gen. 37:2	10. Jesus testified against evil. John 7:7, 15:17
11. His brethren hated him without a cause. Gen. 37:4-5	11. They hated Him without a cause. Luke 4:28-39; John 15:25
12. They hated him the more because of his words.	12. They hated Jesus because of His words about

Gen. 37:8	Himself. John 5:18; 6:41; 8:40; 10:30-31
13. Dreams foretold a remarkable future. Gen. 37:5-11	13. Dreams foretold a remarkable future. Luke 1:31-33.
14. Joseph foretold a dual sovereignty involving the field and heavens. Gen. 37:5-11	14. Jesus foretold his earthly and heavenly dominion. Mt. 26:64; 28:18.
15. Joseph was envied by his brethren. Gen. 37:11	15. Jesus was envied by His brethren. Mark 15:10
16. He was sent forth by his father. Gen. 37:13	16. He was sent forth by His Father. John 3:16
17. He was perfectly willing. Gen. 37:13	17. He was willing. Phil. 2:5-7; Heb. 10:7
18. He was sent to seek the welfare of his brethren. Gen. 37:14	18. He was sent to seek the welfare of His brethren. Rom. 15:8
19. He was sent forth from the vale (peace) of Hebron (fellowship). Gen. 37:14	19. He was sent forth from the peace of fellowship with the Father.
20. Joseph sent to Shechem (shoulder) which implies a place of burden – bearing, service and subjection. It is also seen in connection with sin, sorrow, evil passion and blood shed. Gen. 37:14; 34:25-30.	20. Jesus was sent into the world, a place of sin and sickness. For Him it was to be a place of burden-bearing, service and subjection. Phil. 2:6-7; Gal. 4:4.
21. He became a wanderer in the field (world). Gen. 37:15	21. Jesus was merely a wanderer in this world. Luke 9:58; John 7:53-8:1.
22. He seeks until he finds. Gen 37:16-17	22. Jesus seeks the lost. Matt. 15:24; Lk. 19:10
23. He was conspired against. Gen. 37:18-20	23. Jesus also. Luke 19:46-47; 20:13-14; Mt. 12:14
24. His brethren believed not his sayings. Gen. 37:19-20	24. His brethren believed Him not. Mt. 27
25. They stripped off his garments. Gen. 37:23	25. Likewise. John 19:23-24; Mt. 27:28,35
26. He was put in a pit, empty and no water. Gen. 37:27 See: Zech. 9:11	26. Was in the heart of the earth for 3 days and 3 nights. Mt. 12:40
27. They sat down to wait and watch. Gen. 37:25	27. Sitting down they watched Him there. Mt. 27:36
28. He was taken out of the pit alive (glimpse of the resurrection). Gen. 37:28	28. Jesus was seen alive. Luke 24:23
29. Sold for 20 pieces of silver. Gen. 37:28	29. Sold for 30 pieces of silver. Mt. 26:14
30. His brothers didn't want to be responsible for shedding blood themselves. Gen. 37:26	30. They wanted the Roman government to shed the blood of this man. John 18:28,31
31. He was sold by Judah, one of the twelve. Gen. 37:26-28	31. He was sold by Judas (anglicized form of Gk. equivalent), one of the 12. Mt. 26:14-16
32. The empty pit was inspected. Gen. 37:29	32. Empty tomb was inspected. Luke 24:24
33. Joseph's blood sprinkled coat is presented to his father. Gen. 37:31-32	33. The blood of Jesus Christ was presented to the Father.
34. Sold into Egypt as a slaved servant. Ps. 105:17; Gen. 39	34. Took upon Himself the form of a servant. Ex. 21:5-6; Is. 52:13; Phil. 2:7-8
35. The Lord was with him. Gen. 39:2; Acts 7:9	35. God was with Jesus. Acts 10:38; John 3:2
36. Joseph was a prosperous servant. Gen. 39:2	36. Jesus also. Ps. 1; Is. 52:13; 53:10
37. Joseph's master was well-pleased with him. Gen. 39:4	37. Jesus was pleasing to His Master. John 8:29
38. Because of his obedience he was given authority. Gen. 39:5	38. Jesus was given authority because of His obedience. John 5:30
39. The Egyptian house was blessed for Joseph's sake. Gen. 39:5	39. The world was blessed for Jesus sake.
40. Joseph was a goodly person (no sin is ever recorded in his life). Gen. 39:6	40. Jesus was a goodly person. He did no sin.
41. Tempted, but did not yield to sin. Gen 39. 7-10	41. Tempted in all points as we are, yet, without sin. Heb. 4:15; Mt. 4:1-11
42. He was falsely accused. Gen. 39:16-19	42. Likewise. Mt. 26:59-65
43. He attempted no defense. Gen. 39:20	43. Likewise. Is. 53:7
44. Put in prison to suffer with prisoners and	44. In 'prison', the time of trial, numbered with the

transgressors. Gen. 39:20	transgressors. Is. 52:12; Mt. 26
45. His feet were put in fetters. Ps. 105:18	45. His feet were pierced on the cross. Ps. 22:16
46. Joseph suffered at the hands of the Gentiles also.	46. Jesus also. Acts 4:26:27
47. Joseph, the innocent one, suffered many afflictions. Acts 7:9-10	47. Jesus as innocent and suffered much.
48. The Word of the Lord tried him until set time of fulfillment. Ps. 105:19	48. Word of the Father upheld Jesus until the set time. Heb. 10:12-13
49. Put in a place of death with two malefactors. Gen. 39:20; 40:1-4	49. Put in a place of death between two malefactors. Mark 15:27-28
50. One went to life, one went to death. Gen. 40:21-22	50. Likewise. Luke 23:39-43
51. Joseph won the respect of the jailor. Gen. 39:21	51. Jesus won the respect of the centurion. Luke 23:47
52. Joseph gave the credit for his accuracy to God. Gen. 40:8	52. Jesus likewise. John 12:49
53. Joseph desired to be remembered. Gen. 40:14	53. Jesus also. Luke 22:19
54. Taken up alive out of prison, King sent and loosed him, changed his raiment. Gen. 41:14; Ps. 105:20	54. Taken from prison and judgment, loosed from pains of death, his raiment in tomb. Is. 53:8; Acts 2:27-28; John 20:6-7
55. Joseph delivered by God. Gen. 45:7-9	55. Jesus also. Acts 2:24,32; 10:40
56. Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dream by Word of Wisdom. Gen. 41:17-36	56. Jesus perfectly interprets the Word of the Father. Mt. 7:29; John 8:28
57. Joseph exalted at place of power. Gen. 41:39-40	57. Jesus exalted also. I Pet. 3:22
58. Joseph seen as a revealer of things to come. Gen. 41: 17-36	58. Jesus was the revealer of things to come. John 8:28; Rev. 1:1
59. Sits and rides in second chariot next to Pharaoh. Gen. 41:43	59. Will come in the chariots of His Father. Ps. 110:1; 104:3; Mt. 24:30
60. All were to bow the knee before the exalted Joseph. Gen. 41:44	60. At the Name of Jesus every knee shall bow. Phil. 2:10-11
61. Pharaoh turns all authority and power over all people to Joseph. Gen. 41:44	61. All power over principalities and all flesh is His. John 17:2; Mt. 28:18; I Pet. 3:22
62. He sat down in the throne of another. Gen. 41:39-40	62. Jesus likewise. Rev. 3:21
63. Joseph given a new name. Gen 41:45	63. Jesus also. Acts 2:36; Phil. 2:9-10
64. Joseph seen as Wonderful Counselor.	64. Jesus was a Wonderful Counselor. Col. 2:3
65. They were astounded at his wisdom. Gen. 41:37-39	65. Many were astounded at what Jesus said. Mt. 7:28-29; 13:54; John 7:46
66. After his exaltation, he took a Gentile bride to share his glory. Gen. 41:45	66. Even so Christ took the Church. Eph. 5:23
67. The marriage was arranged by Pharaoh. Gen. 41:45	67. The marriage was arranged by the Father. Mt. 22:2
68. He was 30 years old as he begins his life work. Gen. 41:46	68. He began His ministry at age 30. Luke 3:23
69. Joseph went out on his mission out from the presence. Gen. 41:46	69. Christ also. Luke 3:22
70. Joseph's ministry involved wandering. Gen. 41:46	70. Christ also. Mt. 4:23; 9:35
71. Famine strikes. Joseph opens storehouses, full, prepared for all. Gen. 41:56	71. Natural and Spiritual famine to come. Jesus has all fullness of bread ready and prepared. Amos 8:11; Rev. 6:5-6; Mt. 24:7; Col. 2:9
72. Joseph is seen dispensing bread to a perishing world. Gen. 41:55	72. Jesus said, "I am the bread of life." John 6
73. All must get their bread from Joseph. Gen. 41:55,57	73. Jesus is the only way. Acts 4:12; John 14:6

74. Joseph had an unlimited supply to meet the needs of all. Gen. 41:49	74. Christ is sufficient to meet every need. Eph. 2:7; 3:8
75. His 10 brethren come to Egypt for bread (1 st visit). Gen. 42:3-5	75. Christ's brethren will have to come to Him or die. John 14:6
76. Joseph was unknown and unrecognized by his brethren. Gen 42:6,8	76. Jesus was rejected by His brethren the 1 st time. John 1:11
77. Joseph saw and knew his brethren. Gen. 42:7	77. Christ also. Jer. 18:17; Hos. 5:3
78. He knew the past history of his brethren. Gen. 42:33	78. He knew what was in man. John 2:24
79. Joseph made known to them a way of deliverance through substitution. Gen. 42:24	79. Jesus provided a way through substitution.
80. His brethren visit Egypt the second time. Gen. 43:1,2,10; Acts 7:13	80. The second time Jesus is made known to His re-gathered brethren. Is. 11:11-13
81. Time of weeping, reconciliation. Gen. 45:14-15	81. All families mourn apart for rejected son. Zech. 12:10-14; Rev. 1:7
82. When his brethren humbled themselves before him, and threw themselves on his mercy, he freely forgave. Gen. 44-45	82. Christ likewise. I John 1:9
83. Joseph is revealed as a Man of compassion.	83. Jesus was "moved with compassion".
84. He was acknowledged to be the savior and ruler of the people. Gen. 47:25	84. Jesus is both Lord and Savior. Phil. 2:10-11
85. That which was meant for evil, God meant for good. Gen. 50:20	85. All things work together for good, after His counsel. Acts 2:23-24; Rom. 8:28
86. His brethren ask forgiveness. Gen. 50:15-18	86. Fountain opened for sin and uncleanness. Zech. 13:1; Jer. 31:34
87. Joseph's brethren go forth to declare his glory. Gen. 45:9, 13	87. Christ's also. Is. 66:19
88. Joseph's brethren bow down before him as a representative of God. Gen. 50:18-19	88. Christ's also. Rev. 5:14
89. Gives all honor into hands of the King.	89. He turns all back to the Father. I Cor. 15:24

Lesson 24
Genesis 48-50—Jacob’s Prophetic Ministry

I. How can we outline the events of Genesis 48-50?

A. Jacob ministered prophetically to Joseph and his sons—Manasseh and Ephraim (Gen. 48:1-22).

1. Joseph was informed that his father was sick (Gen. 48:1).
2. Joseph brought his two sons with him to visit Jacob (Gen. 48:1).
3. Jacob rallied and rehearsed to Joseph God’s promise of fruitfulness (Gen. 48:2-4).
4. Jacob spiritually _____ Joseph’s two sons and promised them equal inheritance with the rest of his sons (Gen. 48:5-6).
5. Jacob blessed the sons of Joseph and _____ his hands when he did (Gen. 48:8-20).
 - a. He ended up giving the firstborn blessing to the _____ son (Gen. 48:14).
 - b. He placed _____ upon them in blessing (Gen. 48:15-16).
 - c. Joseph objected to the crossing of the hands in blessing (Gen. 48:17-18).
 - d. Jacob _____ that what he was doing was what was to be done (Gen. 48:19-20).

B. Jacob ministered prophetically to his twelve sons (Gen. 49:1-28).

C. Jacob gave instructions concerning his burial and then died (Gen. 49:29-33).

1. He wanted to be buried with his fathers.
2. He died after he was finished with his course (Gen. 49:33).

D. Joseph and all Egypt mourned the death of Jacob (Gen. 50:1-6).

E. Joseph buried Jacob in the family burial site at Machpelah (Gen. 50:7-14).

F. Joseph and his brothers experienced complete _____ (Gen. 50:15-21).

1. The brothers demonstrated concern that Joseph might seek to _____ with them now that their father had died (Gen. 50:15).

2. The brothers once again threw themselves on the _____ of Joseph (Gen. 50:16-18).
 3. Joseph assured them that he had no intention of doing anything _____ to them (Gen. 50:19-21). He understood that God's hand was on the whole situation.
- G. Joseph died and was laid to rest (Gen. 50:22-26).
1. He lived to be one hundred and ten years old.
 2. He prophesied that God would bring his brethren back to the Promised Land (Gen. 50:24).
 3. He made his brethren promise to take _____ with him when they went to the land (Gen. 50:25; Ex. 13:19; Heb. 11:22).

II. What is the prophetic significance of Jacob's ministry to his sons?

Jacob seemed to indicate that these prophecies had some significance beyond the immediate time or setting (Gen. 49:1-2).

- A. Jacob prophesied over Reuben (Gen. 49:3-4).
1. By natural birth Reuben was the firstborn and rightful heir. Notice the language that describes that position.
 - My firstborn
 - My might
 - The beginning of my strength (Deut. 21:17; Ps. 78:51)
 - The excellency of dignity
 - The excellency of power
 2. Unfortunately Reuben was unstable in his character (Gen. 35:22).
 3. As a result Reuben would not excel (I Chr. 5:1-2).

It is interesting in point of fact that...

- a. No leader ever came from his tribe—no prophet, no judge and no king.
- b. The tribe of Reuben did not go fully into the land but settled for less on the wilderness side of the Jordan (Num. 32:5; Judg. 5:15-16).

- c. The tribe of Reuben's numbers decreased between the two censuses in the Book of Numbers (Num. 1:21; 26:7).
- d. The tribe of Reuben stood on the Mt. Ebal or cursing side (Deut. 27:12-13).
- e. The tribe of Reuben participated in the erection of an unauthorized place of worship (Josh. 22:10-34).
- f. The tribe of Reuben failed to answer the call to arms under Deborah's judgeship (Judg. 5:15-16).
- g. The tribe of Reuben could not be trusted to rule themselves (I Chr. 26:31-32).
- h. The tribe of Reuben was always the first to receive judgment and suffer attack because of the dwelling place that they choose (II Kgs. 10:32-33).

B. Jacob prophesied over Simeon and Levi (Gen. 49:5-7).

- 1. The tribe of Simeon seemed to be a tribe that was characterized by cruelty and was used as mercenaries in battle (Judg. 1:3; I Chr. 4:42-43).
- 2. The tribe of Levi was eventually released from the curse on them and became the tribe of the priesthood (Ex. 22:27-28; Num. 25:6-13).
- 3. These tribes were to be divided and scattered.
 - a. On the negative side, the tribe of Simeon did not receive a separate territory in the land but was placed within the allotment given to Judah (Josh. 19:1-9). We could say that he was _____ because of idolatry and wickedness.
 - b. On a more positive note, the tribe of Levi was not given a portion of the land because they were to be priests. They were, however, give 48 cities of refuge which were scattered throughout the land (Num. 35:8; Josh. 14:4; 21:1-42). We could say that they were not scattered as Simeon was, but they were " _____ " in Jacob.

C. Jacob prophesied over Judah (Gen. 49:8-12).

- 1. There were promises of preeminence in this prophecy (See I Chr. 5:2).
 - a. The praise of his brothers
 - b. The necks of his enemies
 - c. The bowing down of the other brothers
 - d. The lion nature
 - e. The scepter

- f. The lawgiver
- g. Shiloh coming

2. Judah's history confirmed this status.

- a. The tribe of Judah led the way in conquest (Num. 10:4).
- b. Many kings came from the tribe of Judah beginning with David.
- c. Judah was the only tribe to remain a distinct tribe up to the coming of Messiah.
- d. Christ came from the tribe of Judah.
 - Christ was Shiloh or the one who brings peace.
 - Christ was the Lion of the tribe of Judah.
 - Christ was the lawgiver of the New Covenant.
 - Christ was the King of the Jews.

D. Jacob prophesied over Zebulun (Gen. 49:13).

- 1. The tribe of Zebulun maintained a good report throughout the scripture (Judg. 5:18; I Chr. 12:33, 40).
- 2. The portion of land that was given to Zebulun and Naphtali became known as "Galilee of the Gentiles" (Is. 9:1; Mt. 4:15).

E. Jacob prophesied over Issachar (Gen. 49:14-15).

F. Jacob prophesied over Dan (Gen. 49:16-18).

- 1. The tribe of Dan seems to be the fallen tribe of the twelve on a par with Judas the fallen one of the twelve in the New Testament.
 - a. Notice the antichrist elements of this prophecy.
 - Serpent
 - Viper
 - Heel Biting
 - Falling back
 - b. The tribe of Dan was the first one to introduce idolatry (Judges 18).
 - c. Jereboam set up his golden calf system in Dan (I Kgs. 12:28-29).
 - d. Even after days of restoration, Dan continued in idolatry (II Kgs. 10:29).

2. The tribe of Dan always seems to have an unusual mention in the listings of the tribes.
 - a. The tribe of Dan was the last tribe to receive inheritance (Josh. 19:47-49).
 - b. The tribe of Dan is listed last (I Chr. 27:16-22).
 - c. The tribe of Dan is at times omitted altogether. The tribe of Dan is not given specific treatment in Chronicles when all of the other tribes are described (I Chronicles 2-10).
 - d. The tribe of Dan is not even mentioned in the Book of Revelation, it seems to have been blotted out (Rev. 7:4-8). The tribe of Dan has no part in the make up of the 144,000.
3. The reference in the prophecy to “judging his people” is most likely prophetic of Samson who came from the tribe of Dan (Judg. 13:2).

G. Jacob prophesied over Gad (Gen. 49:19). The tone of this prophecy is positive.

1. Because the tribe of Gad settled on the wilderness side of the Jordan they were the constant target for marauding desert raiders (Judg. 10:8; Jer. 49:1-2). They were some of the first carried into captivity (I Chr. 5:26).
2. The prediction was that they would overcome at the last. In this sense they represent the restored backslider.

H. Jacob prophesied over Asher (Gen. 49:20).

1. The tribe of Asher was allotted land in the northern part of Palestine (Josh. 19:24-31).
 - a. This land was noted to produce that best corn and wine in all of Palestine.
 - b. This land included Phoenicia which means “the land of the palms.” It was named this because of the luxuriant palms that grew there.
2. Tyre was in Asher’s territory and they provided “royal dainties” for the building of David’s house (II Sam. 5:11) and for the temple as well (I Kgs. 5:1-10).
3. The widow of Zarephath was from Sidon in Asher’s territory (I Kgs. 17:9; Luke 4:26) and so was Anna from the New Testament (Luke 2:36-38).

I. Jacob prophesied over Naphtali (Gen. 49:21).

Naphtali is linked with Zebulun and the ministry of Jesus. Jesus ministered beautiful words of life that set the captives free.

J. Jacob prophesied over Joseph (Gen. 49:22-26).

1. Joseph received many elements of the birthright and blessing alluded to in this prophecy.
 - a. Fruitfulness or multiplicity of seed
 - b. Blessing other nations (branches over the wall)
 - c. Five-fold blessings
2. Joseph also received the double portion of land through his two sons Ephraim and Manasseh (Ezek. 47:13).
3. In this prophecy, Jacob alludes to the difficulties experienced in Joseph's betrayal by his brothers and God's faithfulness to him in the midst of it all.

K. Jacob prophesied over Benjamin (Gen. 49:27).

Benjamin is referred to as a "wolf."

1. The tribe of Benjamin was the most warlike of all of the tribes (Judg. 19:16; II Sam. 2:15-16; I Chr. 8:40; 12:2; II Chr. 17:17).
2. The heroes of this tribe were marked by fierceness and wolf-like treachery. This includes:
 - a. Ehud (Judg. 3:15-22)
 - b. Saul (I Sam. 22:17-20)
 - c. Saul of Tarsus (Acts 9:1; Rom. 1:11)

In the Book of Revelation we find all but the tribe of Dan making up the 144,000 (Rev. 7:4-8). By playing on the names of the twelve tribes we can define a member of the 144,000.

A member of the 144,000 is one of a troop (Gad) of people who has heard (Simeon) the Word of God and joined (Levi) himself to the purposes of God, being doubly fruitful (Ephraim) in all good works, who has forgotten (Manasseh) those things which are behind and is pressing on to battle, wrestling (Naphtali) against the power of darkness, who will not cease until Zion is established as a praise (Judah) in the earth, the earth brings forth her increase (Joseph), and God, whose presence brings fullness of joy (Asher), becomes the reward (Issachar) of His people by dwelling (Zebulun) in the midst of them. It is to this one that God is able to say "Behold a son" (Reuben) and to give the privileges of the son of the right hand (Benjamin).