

# THE BOOK OF GENESIS

By E.L. Bynum

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These outlines are sent forth with the hope that they will be useful to dedicated Christian workers. They are brief and simple, and are not intended to be a substitute for the study of the Bible, but rather an aid in the study and teaching of God's Word.

No claim of originality is made by this writer. The material included in these outlines has been drawn from many sources over a number of years of study. They were prepared under the busy pressure of the pastorate. When they were written, the author had little or no thought of their being published in a book.

## Lesson 1

### THE CREATION AND THE CREATOR

**Memory Verse: Genesis 1:1**

**Lesson: Genesis 1:1-2**

#### I. INTRODUCTION

A. Its Author and Purpose.

- a. Moses the human writer — Luke 24:27,44
- b. The Holy Spirit the author — 2 Peter 1:21; 2 Timothy 3:16
- c. The purpose.
  - i. That we might know the true history of God's creation.
  - ii. That we might learn the spiritual lessons — I Corinthians 10:6,11

B. Seven Special Beginnings, In Genesis "The Book of Beginnings."

- a. The beginning of the material universe: The sphere of the divine revelation of grace.
- b. The beginning of the human race: The subject of the divine revelation of grace.

- c. The beginning of sin: The cause of the divine revelation of grace.
  - d. The beginning of divine redemption: The character of the divine revelation of grace.
  - e. The beginning of the nations: The scope of the divine revelation of grace.
  - f. The beginning of the Hebrew nation: The channel of the divine revelation of grace.
  - g. The beginning of the life of faith: The outcome of the divine revelation of grace. — (W. H. Griffith Thomas)
- C. “In The Beginning God” Versus Six “Isms”
- a. It denies atheism with its doctrine of no God.
  - b. It denies polytheism with its doctrine of many Gods.
  - c. It denies fatalism with its doctrine of chance.
  - d. It denies evolution with its doctrine of infinite becoming.
  - e. It denies pantheism with its doctrine that makes God and the universe identical.
  - f. It denies materialism with its doctrine of the eternity of matter.
- D. God’s Stamp Of Perfection On — Genesis 1:1; 2:4
- a. “Good” appears 7 times — Verses 4, 10, 12, 18, 21, 25, 31
  - b. “Made” appears 7 times — Verses 7, 16, 25, 26, 31; 2:2, 3
  - c. “Heaven” appears 7 times — Verses 1, 8, 9, 14, 15, 17, 20
  - d. “God” is referred to 35 times — That is  $7 \times 5 = 35$
  - e. There are 7 Hebrew words in verse 1; 28 Hebrew letters in verse 1 — Four is earth’s number —  $4 \times 7 = 28$
  - f. There are 7 activities:
    - i. Activity of the Holy Spirit – Verse 2
    - ii. The word of God calling into existence light – Verse 3
    - iii. The making of the firmament – Verses 6-9
    - iv. The bringing forth of the vegetation – Verse 11
    - v. The arranging of the heavenly bodies – Verses 14-19
    - vi. The storing up of the waters – Verses 20-21
    - vii. The stocking of the earth – Verse 24 (Pink & Entzminger)

## II. GOD THE CREATOR AND HIS WORLD – Verses 1-2

- A. God A Reality – Verse 1
  - a. “God”

- i. Before all things.
    - ii. The cause of all things.
    - iii. The explanation of all things.
    - iv. The destiny of all things.
  - b. "In the beginning."
    - i. Birth of time.
    - ii. Birth of matter.
    - iii. The birth of revelation.
  - c. This verse assumes:
    - i. The being of God.
    - ii. His eternity.
    - iii. His omnipotence.
    - iv. His absolute freedom and sovereignty.
    - v. His infinite wisdom.
    - vi. His essential goodness.
  - d. "God" of Genesis 1:1 is "*Elohim*" a uni-plural noun.
  - e. "Created" is a singular verb and requires a singular subject.
  - f. The New Testament reveals Christ as Creator — John 1:1-4; Hebrews 1:1-3; Colossians 1:15-17
- B. Atheism Is A Hoax — "The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God." Psalm 14:1. Atheism and evolution are both foolish. Can anyone prove there is no God? NO!
  - a. Biblical history of creation proves atheism a folly. God's word sets forth the only plausible, plain and believable record of creation. Look at all the myths of other religions on this subject.
  - b. The existence of a beautiful world about us reveals the existence of an all wise God. See Psalm 19:1.
  - c. The universal belief in God or gods, reveal His existence.
  - d. Matter is not eternal.
- C. The Teaching of Genesis 1:2 — "And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep." There can be "no form and void," with darkness.
  - a. A tremendous revelation of truth.
    - i. This may be true of matter. Matter is not God and without God it is meaningless, dark and useless.

- ii. This may be true of minds. The mind is nothing without God. Too many worship the intellect.
  - iii. This may be true of the soul.
- b. A tremendous opportunity for change. Under the brooding power of the Spirit.
  - i. Matter can be changed.
  - ii. Mind can be changed. (Mind may have knowledge and yet utter chaos). “If our gospel be hid. . . it is hid unto them that are lost...” “We have the mind of Christ.” “Sound mind. “
  - iii. Soul can be changed.
- c. The earth:
  - i. Without form.
  - ii. Without light.
  - iii. Without life — Not without God.
- d. The Spirit of God:
  - i. Removes darkness.
  - ii. Imparts beauty.
  - iii. Gives life.
  - iv. **NOTE:** “Created” is the Hebrew “*bara*” and it is used only of God.

## **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. What does the word “Genesis” mean?
2. Name the author of Genesis. Give proof.
3. Name the writer of Genesis.
4. Which person in the New Testament gave proof of this?
5. State in your own words the purpose of Genesis?
6. Name the seven special beginnings of Genesis.
7. How many times does “good” and “heaven” appear in chapter 1?
8. Does Genesis chapter 1 make an attempt to prove the existence of God?
9. What is the Hebrew word for God in Genesis 1:1? How does this affect Trinity doctrine?

# Lesson 2

## THE DAYS OF CREATION

**Memory Verse: Genesis 1:3**

**Lesson: Genesis 1:1-13**

The book of Genesis is already outlined by the word "Generation."

1. The Creation account — 1:1 – 2:3
2. The Generation of the heavens and the earth — 2:4 – 4:26
3. The Generations of Adam — 5:1 – 6:8
4. The Generations of Noah — 6:9 – 9:29
5. The Generations of the sons of Noah — 10 – 11:9
6. The Generations of Shem — 11:10 – 26
7. The Generations of Terah — 11:27 – 25:11
8. The Generations of Ishmael — 25:12-18
9. The Generations of Isaac — 25:19 – 35:29
10. The Generations of Esau — 36:1-8
11. The Generations of Esau's sons — 36:9-34
12. The Generations of Jacob — 37:1 – 50:26

### I. THE GAP AND DAY-AGE THEORIES DISPROVED.

These two theories were adopted by Bible believers in order to reconcile the geological ages claimed by many scientists, to the creation account found in Genesis. These two theories are now losing ground with Bible believers. This is due in part to the efforts put forth by scientists who are truly Christian. There are now over 500 scientists with degrees in science, who believe and teach the Genesis account of creation. They are members of the Creation Research Society.

#### A. The Gap Theory Refuted.

- a. The theory stated. This theory generally states that there is a long gap between Genesis 1:1 and 1:2. Some believe this was a prehistoric race of people and animals that perished in a catastrophic judgment, which came as a result of Satan's fall. But this leaves room for the long geological ages claimed by scientists. Some who hold some form of this view are: Gaebelien, Pink, and Neighbour. I do not mean to be critical of these men, but I do think that they were wrong.

- b. The theory refuted.
  - i. It contradicts Scripture — Exodus 20:11. This verse is very obviously referring to Genesis 1:1,2.
  - ii. Sin entered this world as a result of Adam’s sin. (See 1 Corinthians 15:21; Romans 8:20-22; 5:15). This contradicts the theory that the fossil remains predate Adam and his fall.
  - iii. If a “pre-Adamic” race lived and died, they died without a Saviour.
  - iv. No Scripture teaches this theory, including Ezekiel 28:16-17 and Isaiah 45:18.
  - v. The Hebrew words for “create” and for “make” are often used interchangeably in Scripture when referring to God’s work. Compare Genesis 1:21 and 1:25. Also compare 1:26 and 1:27. (See Studies in the Bible and Science by Henry M. Morris. Pages 31-33).

#### B. The Day-Age Theory Refuted.

- a. The theory stated. A lesser number of evangelicals and many liberals believe that each day of creation represented long periods of time rather than 24 hour days. This would involve some form of theistic evolution.
- b. The theory refuted.
- c. This theory is disproved by Exodus 20:9-11. It is obvious that this Scripture speaks of literal days. The Hebrew word for “days” is “YAMIN” and for “day” it is “YOM.” “YAMIN” is used 700 times in the Old Testament and always means literal days. “YOM” sometimes refers to an indefinite time, but never when it is accompanied by a definite number.
- d. God pronounced His work to be very good. Genesis 1:31. This certainly does not refer to millions of years of struggle upward through pain, suffering and death, as claimed through the fossil record.
- e. God told Adam to have dominion over everything — Genesis 1:28. If the day-age theory is correct, then much that God had created would have already been extinct.
- f. Adam lived to the age of 930 years — Genesis 5:5. If each day is an age, then Adam lived through the 6th day and the 7th day. Would he not have been thousands or millions of years old?
- g. “Evening” and “morning” are used to describe each day. These words are not figurative and are never used that way in the Scriptures. How could these words be used to describe an age or a long period of time. (See Studies in the Bible and Science by Henry M. Morris, pages 33-38).
- h. Those who adopt this theory usually end up denying that Adam was an historical person. This leads to a denial of the fall of man and the end result is, there is no need for a Saviour.

## II. THE DAYS OF CREATION.

- A. The First Day, Typical Of The Salvation Of A Soul – Verses 2-5
  - a. The moving of the Spirit of God – Verse 2; John 3:5-6
    - i. The word of God – Verse 3 “And God said.” — Romans 1:16; 1 Peter 1:23
    - ii. The Son of God enters – Verse “Let there be light.” — See John 1:1-10
  - b. The entrance of the Light (Christ) brings division. Light and darkness divided – Verses 4-5; See John 3:19; Romans 13:12; Ephesians 5:11; I John 1:5; and 2 Corinthians 6:14
- B. The Second Day, Continued Separation – Verses 6-8
  - a. “Firmament” means an expanse or atmosphere. This is the first heaven.
  - b. Waters under the firmament, refers to water on the earth – Verse 7
  - c. Waters above the firmament refers to water suspended in space. There must have been much more of this before the flood. This explains why it could rain for 40 days and nights. See Genesis 7:11. We have some water suspended in this manner in the clouds, but not the tremendous amount of vapor as before the flood.
- C. The Third Day, Typical Of The Fruitful Life – Verses 9-13
  - a. The seas formed – Verses 9-10. The seas stood as barriers of separation for thousands of years. Ships and planes have narrowed this barrier of separation.
  - b. The dry land appears – Verses 9-10. Think of the erosion, etc. that may have come about through this sudden division.
  - c. The fruitfulness of the earth, typical of resurrection – Verses 11-13. Note that each thing was to bring forth after its kind. This refutes evolution.
- D. **NOTE:** The following types should also be considered.
  - a. 1<sup>st</sup> Day, typical of incarnation — Holy Spirit broods.
  - b. 2<sup>nd</sup> Day, typical of crucifixion — Cross divides, separates.
  - c. 3<sup>rd</sup> Day, typical of resurrection — Life came forth from dying world.

### STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Briefly state and refute the gap theory in your own words.
2. Briefly state and refute the day-age theory in your own words.
3. Give the Hebrew word for day, and the word for days.
4. Describe the work of the Father, the Spirit, and the Son in Genesis 1:1-3.

# Lesson 3

## THE CREATION OF MAN

**Memory Verse: Genesis 1:26**

**Lesson: Genesis 1:14-31**

Remember that the Lord Jesus Christ was active in the creation. See John 1:1-4, 14; Colossians 1:15-17; Hebrew 1:1-3.

### I. LIGHTS IN THE FIRMAMENT OF THE HEAVEN – Verses 14-19

This is not the beginning of light — See Genesis 1:3.

#### A. The Purpose Of The Two Great Lights.

- a. To divide the day from the night – Verse 14
- b. For signs, seasons, days, and for years – Verse 14. These heavenly bodies are to guide and to be navigational aids to man. Also it divides the seasons Summer, Fall, Winter, and Spring. They are not for astrology, the signs of the zodiac and for fortune telling.
- c. To give light and heat upon the earth. Life on earth could not exist without the sun.

#### B. The Spiritual Lesson Of The Two Great Lights.

- a. The sun is typical of the Lord Jesus Christ — Matthew 4:16; John 1:1-10. This will certainly be true at His Second Coming, when He shall appear as the Sun of Righteousness. Read Malachi 4:1-3; Revelation 21:23
- b. The moon is typical of the Church.
  - i. It is a lesser light – Verse 16
  - ii. Its light is borrowed from the sun — John 9:5; Matthew 5:14-16; Ephesians 5:8; Revelation 1:12,13,20
  - iii. It rules in the night of darkness. This world is in spiritual darkness during the Church age!

### II. THE CREATION OF LIVING THINGS – Verses 20-25

Up until the 5th day, God has been preparing the earth for the living things and man. Now on the 5th day He begins the creation of living things.

#### A. **5th Day** — Fish, Birds, And Whales Created – Verses 20-23



- a. Creation of fish and ocean life – Verse 20
  - b. Creation of birds that fly in the sky – Verse 20
  - c. Creation of whales – Verse 21
  - d. Each was to bring forth after its kind – Verse 21. While there is variety within each species or kind, nevertheless there is no evolution here. One kind does not produce another kind.
- B. **6th Day** — Creation Of Cattle, Beasts And Creeping Things – Verses 24-25
- a. The cattle created – Verse 24
  - b. The beasts created – Verse 24
  - c. The creeping things created – Verse 24. This means reptiles as well as insects that crawl and leap. See Leviticus 11:20-23.

### III. THE CREATION OF MAN. LAST PART OF THE 6th DAY – Verses 26-31

- A. His Creation Different Than All Others – Verses 26-27
- a. Man made in the image of the triune God. Image does not necessarily mean a physical likeness, and in this case it does not. Here is where the difference was made, and it forever separates man from the animal world.
    - i. Man a spiritual being — John 4:24; Hebrews 12:9; Zechariah 12:1; Proverbs 20:27; Ecclesiastes 12:7.
    - ii. Man has knowledge and can reason — Genesis 2:19-20; Colossians 3:10.
    - iii. Uprightness & holiness — Ecclesiastes 7:29; Ephesians 4:24. Sin caused man to fall from this condition. In fact, sin has changed all of these.
    - iv. Man has a conscience — Romans 2:15.
    - v. Free will. Man now has a will, but it is not free.
    - vi. Worship and communion with God.
    - vii. Dignity of presence — Genesis 9:2; 1 Corinthians 11:7.
    - viii. Immortality of soul — Genesis 3:22.
    - ix. Capacity for marriage.
    - x. Labor apart from struggle for existence — Genesis 2:15.
    - xi. Power of speech.
  - b. These things are not true of any animal.
  - c. The physical similarity between man and some animals can best be explained on the basis of having a common designer and creator, much more so than by the theory of

evolution. Also, there may be a similarity between creatures that share a common environment. 1 Corinthians 15:39-41

d. Though sin has marred man's image, it can be restored through redemption and then will be completely restored through the resurrection. 1 Corinthians 15:42-49

B. The Dominion Of Man – Verses 28-31

- a. Man, the climax of creation.
- b. Man to rule over, but sin!
- c. God's preparation for man.

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Name the two great lights and their purpose.
2. What is the difference between astronomy and astrology?
3. What or who is the sun typical of, and how?
4. Who or what is the moon typical of, and how?
5. What day did God begin to create living things?
6. What did God create on the 6th day?
7. Man was created in God's what?
8. How can we explain some of the physical similarities between man and animals, in the light of the claims of evolution?
9. Name some of the things man received from God through creation that is not true of animals?
10. Was man created with a free will? What is the condition of his will today?

# Lesson 4

## MAN'S PLACE IN GOD'S CREATION

**Memory Verse: Genesis 2:7**

**Lesson: Genesis 2:1-25**

### I. GOD'S SABBATH – Verses 1-3

#### A. God's Work Of Creation Completed – Verse 1

- a. It was very good – Genesis 1:31
- b. It was finished – Verse 1. There is no room for evolution here.

#### B. God Rested – Verse 2

- a. This does not mean that God was tired — Isaiah 40:28-31
- b. No mention of God ever resting again. Did sin have anything to do with this?

#### C. The Seventh Day Blessed – Verse 3

- a. The Sabbath was made for man — Mark 2:27-28
- b. The Sabbath for man (Israel) made a part of the law —Exodus 20: 10-11
- c. Man does need a day of rest for body and mind.
- d. New Testament Christians do not keep the Sabbath, but recognized the first day of the week — Matthew 28:1; John 20:1,19,26; 1 Corinthians 16:2

### II. GOD'S CREATIVE WORK SUMMARIZED AND EXPLAINED – Verses 4-17

“Another favorite argument against the infallible record of Creation is that the first and second chapters are contradictory. . . There is however, no contradiction between these two chapters. The second chapter in Genesis is not another history of creation nor does it contradict the account in the first chapter. The historical account of creation as a whole is found in Genesis 1:1 – 2:3. . . From chapter 2:4 to the close of the chapter we have not a historical account of creation at all, but a divine statement of the relationships of creation, that is, man's place in it as its head. There are no contradictions in anything. Genesis 1:27 is said to clash with 2:21-22. Such a clash does not exist. Genesis 1:27 does not say that man and woman were created together, nor does it say that the woman was created directly and not formed as revealed in the second chapter.” — A. C. Gaebelein. Jesus quoted 1:27 and 2:24 in Matthew 19:4-6.

#### A. Summary Of Creation Of Plant Life – Verses 4-6

- a. The generations of the heavens and of the earth. v. 4. “Generations” divides Genesis into 12 parts. (See introduction to Lesson 2). “Generations” means genealogy.
  - b. Plant life – Verse 5
  - c. The earth watered by a mist – Verses 5-6. This is not a description of rain. It may not have rained until the flood.
- B. Summary Of The Creation Of Man – Verse 7
- a. Man is a tri-part being body, spirit, and soul – Verse 7. See also 1 Thessalonians 5:23.
  - b. His body formed of the dust. The 14 components of man’s body, the same as the 14 components of the earth itself. These are oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, and traces of copper, iodine and manganese.
  - c. The first men end the second men. 1 Corinthians 15:47-49; Psalm 103:14; 104:29; Ecclesiastes 12:7
- C. The Garden Of Eden – Verses 8-17
- a. An ideal environment for man – Verses 8-9. See also verses 5-6
  - b. Two trees contrasted.
    - i. First tree planted by God — Genesis 2:9 Second tree planted by man. Matthew 27:35
    - ii. First tree pleasant to the eyes — Genesis 3:6. Second one held no beauty — Isaiah 53:2
    - iii. God forbade man to eat of the first tree — Genesis 2:17. God urges men to eat of the second — “Taste and see.”
    - iv. Satan sought to get man to eat of the first. Satan seeks to keep men from eating of the second.
    - v. Eating of the first tree brought sin and death — Genesis 2:17. Eating of the second tree brings life — John 6:53-54.
    - vi. Adam turned out of paradise by eating of the first tree. The repentant thief entered paradise by eating of the second.
    - vii. Both trees planted in a garden — Genesis 2:9 and John 19:18.
  - c. The rivers and resources of the Garden – Verses 10-14
    - i. Pison – Verse 11. (1) Means freely flowing and is suggestive of the gospel. (2) God speaks of Divine righteousness. (3) Bdelium mentioned in connection with manna. Numbers 11:7. (4) Onyx was the stone on the High Priest’s shoulders with the names of the 12 tribes on it.
    - ii. Gihon – Verse 13. It compassed Ethiopia (Cush) a land of darkness. Suggests freedom from the power of darkness — John 8:32,12; 1 Thessalonians 5:4-5,

- iii. Hiddekel – Verse 14. Means rapid. God’s grace sweeps away.
- iv. Euphrates – Verse 14. Means sweet water — John 7:37-39
- d. The keeper of the garden – Verse 15
- e. God’s provision and prohibition – Verses 16-17

### **III. GOD’S CREATION OF WOMAN – Verses 18-25**

#### **A. Adam Names All The Beasts And Birds – Verses 18-20**

- a. This would require a brilliant mind – Verse 19. Adam was no ignorant cave man.
- b. No help meet found for Adam – Verses 19-20
- c. Of course God had known that none would be found – Verse 18. **NOTE:** No theory of evolution fits this record. Adam is here a grown and intelligent man and still there is no female help meet. This completely contradicts evolution.

#### **B. The Woman Made – Verses 21-25**

- a. The first surgery – Verse 21. It was painless since God put him to sleep. Why did it take thousands of years for men to discover anesthesia?
- b. Woman not made from dirt, but a refined product.
- c. Eve a type of the Church – Verses 22-25
  - i. She was taken from the wounded side of Adam. The Church taken from the wounded side of Christ.
  - ii. See 2 Corinthians 11:2; Ephesians 5:21-33; Revelation 19:7-9.

## **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Who were the only people that God ever commanded to keep the Sabbath?
2. Why do Christians not keep the Sabbath today?
3. How was the earth watered, according to Genesis 2?
4. How did God make Eve?
5. Who or what is Eve a type of, and how?

# Lesson 5

## THE FALL OF MAN

**Memory Verse: Genesis 3:21**

**Lesson: Genesis 3:1-24**

Did God know that man would sin? Yes He did! Revelation 13:8; Acts 15:18. Some question God's creation of man, if He knew all of this. It is not right to question the acts of God. Romans 9:20. God also knew the wonderful results of salvation, and how that a redeemed people would give eternal glory to Him.

### I. THE TEMPTATION – Verses 1-5

- A. Satan's Approach – Verse 1; 2 Corinthians 11:13-15
  - a. His wisdom – Ezekiel 28:17
  - b. His subtlety – Verse 1
    - i. He did not reveal who he was and that he was God's enemy.
    - ii. Satan used the highest form of animal life to deceive.
    - iii. Adam commanded to dress and keep the Garden. "Keep" carries with it the thought of guarding and protecting – 2:15
  - c. His fallacy. He questioned God's Word.
- B. Eve's Response – Verses 2-3
  - a. She testified of God's blessing – Verse 2
  - b. She testified of God's restriction – Verse 3
  - c. She added to God's Word – Verse 3; 2:17; Proverbs 30:6. This is always a dangerous thing to do. Many are doing this today, with versions and perversions of Bible.
- C. Satan's Second Attack – Verse 4-5
  - a. He denies God's Word and His honesty – Verse 4. Notice that Satan works in the religious realm.
  - b. He substitutes his own word – Verse 4
  - c. He questions God's motive – Verse 5
  - d. He promises better things – Verse 5

## **II. THE FALL AND THE IMMEDIATE RESULT – Verse 6-7**

- A. Eve's Disobedience – Verse 6; I John 2:15-17
  - a. The lust of the flesh – Galatians 5:16-21 — “Good for food,” flesh.
  - b. The lust of the eye — “Pleasant to the eyes.” How many sins begin with a look?
  - c. The pride of life — “To make one wise.”
- B. The Result Of Sin – Verses 6-8
  - a. She ate and then gave unto her husband – Verse 6. Sin spreads.
  - b. He ate of the fruit also – Verse 6; 1 Timothy 2:14
  - c. They knew they were naked – Verse 7. Contrast “eyes ... opened” in Verses 5 and 7. Man would have never needed clothes if he had not sinned. This is why men and women need to dress modestly today.
  - d. They made themselves aprons – Verse 7. This is still the nature of man, to desire to produce his own remedy and covering for sin — Job 14:4; Psalm 49:7; Isaiah 64:6; Romans 3:10-12
  - e. They hid from God – Verse 8

## **III. THE CURSE OF SIN AND ITS CURE BY GOD – Verses 8-24**

- A. God Seeking Sinners – Verse 8
  - a. God's voice goes out to them – Verse 8
  - b. God's presence is among them – Verse 8
  - c. God's probing questions to them – Verses 9-13
    - i. Where art thou? – Verse 9. This is the first question of the O.T. The first question of the N.T. is, “Where is he?”
    - ii. Who told thee? – Verse 11 — God going to sin's source.
    - iii. Hast thou eaten? – Verse 11. Sin is the transgression of God's will.
    - iv. What is this thou hast done? – Verse 13. The total result of all of man's sin is the answer.
- B. The Curse Because Of Sin – Verses 14-19
  - a. The curse upon the Serpent – Verses 14-15
  - b. The curse upon the woman – Verse 16
  - c. The curse upon the ground – Verses 17-18
  - d. The curse upon man – Verse 19
- C. The Cure Because Of Grace.

- a. The seed of the woman – Verse 15. Christ on the cross.
  - b. Christ was the seed – Isaiah 53:4; 55:13
  - c. Coats of skin, a type of the righteousness of Christ.
  - d. The cure restated.
  - e. God came where they were.
  - f. God called them.
  - g. God convicted them.
  - h. God stripped them of their self-righteous aprons.
  - i. God shed the blood. (Implied but not stated.)
  - j. God clothed them — Luke 15:22; Revelation 19:8
- D. The Expulsion Because Of Grace – Verses 22-24
- a. “In peace let me resign my breath, And Thy salvation see; My sins deserve eternal death, But Jesus died for me.” — Valpy

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Did God know that man would sin before He created him?
2. What did Satan first try to cast doubt upon, as he tempted Eve?
3. It seems that Eve added some to the Word of God. What?
4. What did Satan promise Eve, if she ate the forbidden fruit?
5. What did Eve first do after she ate of the forbidden fruit?
6. When they saw they were naked, what did they do?
7. Did Adam and Eve seek the help of God after they had sinned?
8. Who did Adam blame his sin on? Who did Eve blame?
9. What was the curse upon the serpent, the woman, the ground, and upon man?
10. Who was the seed of the woman?
11. Why did Adam call his wife Eve?
12. Explain the covering and its meaning.



# Lesson 6

## CAIN AND ABEL

**Memory Verse: Genesis 4:4**

**Lesson: Genesis 4:1-26**

### I. THE BIRTH OF TWO SONS – Verses 1-2

#### A. Cain The First-Born – Verse 1

- a. His name means “acquisition” or “acquired,” which might be prophetic of his emphasis on material fleshly things.
- b. He is a type of the flesh, the earthy, the firstborn — I Corinthians 15:46-49
- c. Note his mother’s declaration – Verse 1

#### B. Abel The Second-Born – Verse 2

- a. His name means “exhalation” or “vapor,” which may speak of the brevity of his life.
- b. He is a type of the spiritual or second born man.
- c. He was a keeper of the sheep, as was the Second Adam — John 10:14

#### C. Cain And Abel Compared.

- a. Both born by natural generation.
- b. Both received the sinful nature from parents.
- c. Both children of death and not life — 1 Corinthians 15:22
- d. They had different occupations – Verse 2
- e. They were both taught about the fall, judgment and the remedy.

### II. THE BRINGING OF TWO SACRIFICES – Verses 3-7

#### A. Cain’s Offering.

- a. It was the fruit of the ground – Verse 3. The ground is under the curse — 3:17-19
- b. His offering was the fruit. Perhaps this indicates work or labor.
- c. His offering was bloodless – Hebrews 9:22
- d. His offering contrary to God’s way — 3:21

#### B. Abel’s Offering.

- a. He brought the firstling of the flock, a type of Christ – Verse 4

- b. He brought a blood sacrifice – Hebrews 9:22
  - c. He followed the pattern of Genesis 3:21.
  - d. It was a faith offering – Hebrews 11:4
- C. God's Attitude Towards The Offerings.
- a. He accepted Abel's offering – Verse 4
  - b. He did not respect Cain's offering – Verse 5
  - c. This angered Cain – Verse 5
  - d. God rebuked Cain – Verse 6
  - e. God made it plain that only a proper sacrifice would be acceptable to God – Verse 7
  - f. Otherwise, he would lose his birthright as firstborn – Verse 7

## **II. THE FIRST MURDER AND ITS PENALTY – Verses 8-15**

- A. Cain The First Murderer – Verse 8
- a. They talked – Verse 8. Probably about the offerings.
  - b. No ground of communion and no basis for fellowship.
  - c. In anger, he slew his brother.
- B. Cain Before The Judge – Verses 9-15
- a. Man's responsibility to man – Verse 9
  - b. Sin found out – Verse 10
  - c. Abel's blood cries for vengeance – Verse 10
  - d. The blood of Christ cries forgiveness – Hebrews 12:24
  - e. The pronouncement of the curse – Verses 11-15
    - i. A curse upon Cain's labor – Verses 11-12
    - ii. Cain to be a fugitive and a vagabond – Verse 14
    - iii. He was marked – Verse 15

## **III. THE FIRST CIVILIZATION AND ITS PRODUCT – Verses 16-24**

- A. Built By Cain The Rebel.
- a. Cain departed from the presence of the Lord – Verse 16

- b. His wife was probably his sister – Verse 17. In the infancy of the race, this was permitted. Remember that Abraham was married to his half sister. Later on this was forbidden by God — Leviticus 18:9

B. The Characteristics of This Civilization.

- a. Cities with all their attendant evils, had their beginning here – Verse 17
- b. Polygamy began here – Verse 19
- c. Cattle ranching began here – Verse 20
- d. Music which can be good, but is often evil, had its beginning here – Verse 21
- e. Metal work began here – Verse 22
- f. Murder continued here – Verse 23

**IV. THE GODLY LINE CONTINUED THROUGH SETH – Verses 25-26**

- A. God Sends Seth The Substitute – Verse 25 — Seth is a type of Christ raised from the dead.
- B. Men Began To Call Upon The Lord – Verse 26

**STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Name the firstborn son of Adam and his occupation.
2. Name the second born son of Adam and his occupation.
3. What did Abel offer and what was right about it?
4. What did Cain offer and what was wrong with it?
5. What was the name of the son of Adam that filled Abel's place?
6. Where did Cain get his wife?
7. Name some of the characteristics of the first civilization.

# Lesson 7

## THE GENERATIONS OF ADAM THROUGH SETH

**Memory Verse: Genesis 5:7**

**Lesson: Genesis 5:1-32**

In Genesis 4:16-24, we have the record of Cain's offspring. The Cainites were progressive. They built cities and made inventions. In Genesis 5:1-32, we have the record of the offspring of Seth. This is the God-fearing line of the human race. Nothing is said about them accomplishing great earthly things. Perhaps as strangers and pilgrims, they were looking for something better.

### I. FROM ADAM TO ENOCH – Verses 1-20

- A. The Federal Headship Of Adam.
  - a. An unusual statement – Verse 1 “the book of the generations of Adam.” This statement stands alone in the Bible, with the exception of Matthew 1:1. Only two such statements in the Bible.
  - b. The contrast between the two.
    - i. Adam the federal head of fleshly human race – Verse 1
    - ii. Christ the federal head of the born again race – Matthew 1:1
    - iii. This is why we read of the first Adam and the last Adam – 1 Corinthians 15:45
  - c. The “likeness” of men compared.
    - i. Man created in the likeness of God – Verse 1
    - ii. Seth begotten in the likeness of Adam – Verse 3
    - iii. Sin is what entered and made the difference.
- B. The Universal Reign Of Death – Verses 1-20
  - a. Six times in these verses, it is said, “he died.” (8 times in the whole chapter.)
  - b. Sin entered through Adam – Romans 5:12; 1 Corinthians 15:22
- C. The Extreme Age Of The Patriarchs.
  - a. Why did they live so long? We do not know for certain, but perhaps it would not be wrong to suggest some possible reasons.
  - b. The effect of eating of the tree of life – Genesis 3:22
  - c. Degeneration of genes would not be deadly for hundreds of years.

- d. Atmospheric conditions may have been different before the flood.
- D. The historical and spiritual significance would be tremendous. Note that Adam lived during the first 56 years of Noah's father.

Year Of Birth	Year Of Death
<b>Adam</b> <b>1</b>	<b>930</b>
<b>Seth</b> <b>130</b>	<b>1042</b>
<b>Enos</b> <b>235</b>	<b>1140</b>
<b>Canaan</b> <b>325</b>	<b>1235</b>
<b>Mahaleel</b> <b>396</b>	<b>1290</b>
<b>Jared</b> <b>460</b>	<b>1422</b>
<b>Enoch</b> <b>622</b>	<b>Translated- 987</b>
<b>Methusela</b> <b>687</b>	<b>Year of the flood-1656</b>
<b>Lamech</b> <b>874</b>	<b>1651</b>
<b>Noah</b> <b>1056</b>	<b>2006</b>

## II. ENOCH THE MAN WHO DID NOT DIE – Verses 21-32

See also Jude 14-16; Hebrews 11:5

- A. The Typology Of Enoch In Not Seeing Death.
  - a. Enoch is type of Christ who was translated into heaven, a victor over the death.
  - b. He is also a type of the living saints that shall be raptured, at the Second Coming — 1 Thessalonians 4:17; 1 Corinthians 15:51,52
- B. Enoch's Walk With God.
  - a. The beginning of his walk – Verse 22
  - b. It began with the birth of Methuselah. "Methuselah" means "it shall be sent," referring to the flood which came the same year Methuselah died (1656).
  - c. This walk requires agreement – Amos 3:3
  - d. It must follow the divine way – 1 John 1:6 7
  - e. The length of his walk – Verse 22. Think what spiritual progress could be made in 300 years of walking with God.
  - f. The consummation of his walk – Verse 24; Hebrews 11:5
- C. How We Are To Walk.
  - a. By faith – 2 Corinthians 5:7
  - b. In the light – 1 John 1:7
  - c. In the newness of life – Romans 6:4

- d. In the Spirit – Galatians 5:16,25
- e. In love – Ephesians 5:1,2
- f. Circumspectly – Ephesians 5:15
- g. Worthily – Ephesians 4:1
- h. In Christ – Colossians 2:6

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Who was the man that walked with God and did not die?
2. What happened to him?
3. Who was the oldest man recorded in the Bible?
4. How would you explain the long life of those who lived before the days of the flood?

### **Notes**

# Lesson 8

## THE EARTH CORRUPTED BY SIN

**Memory Verse: Genesis 6:8**

**Lesson: Genesis 6:1-10**

### I. CONDITIONS ON THE EARTH.

#### A. There Were Two Branches Of The Human Family.

- a. The descendants of Cain – Genesis 4:16-24
  - i. City builders – Verse 17
  - ii. Polygamists – Verse 19
  - iii. Musicians – Verse 21
  - iv. Inventors, metal workers.
  - v. Boastings of murder.
- b. The descendants of Seth – Genesis 4:25,26
  - i. At least some that called on the Lord – Verse 26
  - ii. At least some that walked with God – Genesis 5:22

#### B. The Mixing Of The Two Branches – 6:1,2

- a. The sons of God were not fallen angels – Verse 2
  - i. Fallen angels are not called Sons of God – Job 1:6; 2:1. Holy angels are called sons of God, no fallen angel ever has. Note: “Satan came also.”
  - ii. Angels do not marry – Matthew 22:30. Since they do not, because God did not create them to do so, they would have had to create their own ability to do so. Unthinkable!
  - iii. Nothing in the Bible says that angels could marry human beings, notwithstanding Jude 6; and 2 Peter 2:4-7.
- b. Unholy marriages – Verses 1,2
  - i. Marriage of saved to unsaved, saints to sinners, is a wrong principle – 2 Corinthians 6:14
  - ii. Physical beauty a wrong basis for marriage – Verse 2
  - iii. Israel forbidden to marry the heathen. Read and apply the following: Genesis 24:3; 28:1; Deuteronomy 7:3; Joshua 23:12; Ezra 9:12; Nehemiah 10:30.
  - iv. Unmarried people need to be warned of this danger.

C. The Warning Of God – Verse 3

- a. God does in mercy strive with man.
- b. Yet, there is a limit to God’s mercy and patience.

**II. THE EXTREME SINFULNESS OF MAN – Verses 4-7**

A. What Man Achieved.

- a. Giants in the earth – Verse 4 — these giants are not the offspring of angels. Giants were in the earth again after the flood. See Deuteronomy 3:11; Joshua 14:12; 1 Samuel 17:4
- b. This was an age of violence and great strength — “Mighty men,” “men of renown.”
- c. Wickedness of man was great – Verse 5
- d. Thoughts of men were evil continually. See Luke 17:26,27; 2 Peter 3:3-7

B. God’s Reaction To Man’s Sin – Verses 5-7

- a. God saw – Verse 5 — nothing is hid from Him.
- b. God grieved – Verse 6
- c. The Lord said – Verse 7 — God is angry with the wicked every day – Psalm 7:11

**III. GOD’S GRACE IN OPERATION – Verses 8-10**

A. Noah Found Grace – Verse 8

- a. This is the first mention of grace in the Bible.
- b. “Grace” is God’s unmerited favor.
- c. This is God’s grace, not Noah’s.

B. What God’s Grace Produced In Noah – Verses 9,10

- a. He was a just man. Justified in God’s sight and by God’s power.
- b. He was perfect in his generation. Complete and upright in God’s sight.
- c. Noah walked with God – Verse 9. Noah and Enoch were the only two before the flood, of whom it is said, “Walked with God.”
- d. Three sons that knew the Lord – Verse 10
- e. Noah was a preacher of righteousness – 2 Peter 2:5
- f. He was a man of faith – Hebrews 11:7



## **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Before the flood, there were two branches of the human family. The descendants of \_\_\_\_\_ constituted one branch, and the descendants of \_\_\_\_\_ were the other branch.
2. The sons of God were not fallen \_\_\_\_\_. Give proof of this.
3. The unholy marriages in Genesis 6:1-4, were in reality \_\_\_\_\_ people marrying \_\_\_\_\_ people.
4. How does the Bible describe man's sin in the days before the flood?
5. What is the meaning of, "Noah found grace in the eyes of the Lord?"
6. Name the three sons of Noah.

## **Notes**

# Lesson 9

## NOAH AND THE ARK

**Memory Verse: Genesis 6:11**

**Lesson: Genesis 6:11-22**

### I. PARALLELS BETWEEN NOAH'S DAY AND THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.

See Matthew 24:37-39; Genesis 6:11-13

- A. The Way They Lived — Eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage.
- B. Their Wicked Unbelief – Matthew 24:39 — Noah preached and truth will be preached in the last days, but unbelief will cause them to “know not.” “When they shall say peace and safety.” — 1 Thessalonians 5:3
- C. The World Conditions — The earth “corrupt” and filled with “violence.” 1 Timothy 3:1,13

### II. NOAH THE MAN THAT GOD USED.

- A. A Man That Walked With God – Verse 9
  - a. We may walk in the world without walking with the world.
  - b. We may be in the world and yet walk with God.
  - c. Walking with God reveals something.
    - i. There is a holy companionship.
    - ii. There is a common purpose.
- B. A Man To Whom God Revealed His Purposes – Verse 13
  - a. God let Noah into the innermost secrets of His plan.
  - b. God will reveal many things to us, through His Word – Matthew 24:37-39; Revelation 1:1-3
- C. A Man That Wrought The Works Of God – Verse 14
  - a. God in His grace has chosen redeemed men to work for Him, and with Him. But we are to follow His orders – Acts 5:32; 1 Corinthians 11:2
  - b. The far reaching effect of Noah's ministry.
    - i. Saved family.
    - ii. Preserved race.
    - iii. An instrument of God in 1<sup>st</sup> coming of Christ.

- iv. Who can tell how God will use our service. (Of course it was God working through him. How we ought to desire to be used of God).

D. A Man Who Obeyed God Implicitly – Verse 22. See Exodus 40:16; Joshua 1:7-9

### **III. THE ARK AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE – Verses 14-21**

A. This Is A True Record Of How The Human Race Was Preserved.

- a. Nearly all races of men have some tradition that is similar to what the Bible reveals about Noah, the ark and the flood. This is because it is an historical fact, but this also shows how history is distorted, when not grounded in God’s Word.
- b. Only those in the ark would survive.

B. The Typology Of The Ark.

- a. The ark typical of Christ. Safe in the ark, safe in Christ. Salvation.
- b. The ark typical of security. When Noah entered, God shut the door, and no one could leave or enter.
- c. Light came only from above. The window was in the top. All true light comes from above. When we need light, look up to Christ – Verse 16
- d. The ark “pitched” within and without – Verse 14. Pitch is a form of oil. Oil is a type of the Holy Spirit. It sealed the ark. By the Holy Spirit, we are sealed unto the day of redemption. Ephesians 6:30. “Pitch” also is in the Hebrew, the word for atonement.
- e. The ark made of gopher wood, which was also typical of the humanity of Christ, when he became flesh.
- f. God’s care for the beasts, birds and creeping things looks forward to the millennium.
- g. There was only one door to the ark. That door was typical of Christ who is the Door, the way to God — John 10:9

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. The ark was made out of \_\_\_\_\_ wood. It was made water proof with \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Give the number of windows and their location in the ark.
3. The ark was a type of \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. The one door was a type of \_\_\_\_\_ .

# Lesson 10

## THE PREVAILING WATERS OF JUDGMENT

**Memory Verse: Genesis 7:16**

**Lesson: Genesis 7:1-24**

### I. GOD'S COMMAND WAS ON SCHEDULE – Verses 1-4

#### A. God Works On Schedule.

- a. God does not work by chance or accident.
  - i. “When the fulness of time had come....” – Galatians 4:4
  - ii. “When the day of Pentecost was fully come....” – Acts 2:2
- b. Everything God does is on such a schedule. Second coming, etc.
- c. The birth, death and resurrection of Christ was the same way.
- d. No accident that God waited seven days and then caused it to rain 40 days and 40 nights – Verse 4

#### B. God Saves On Schedule.

- a. “Come”, in verse 1 is God’s invitation. This is the first use of “come” in the Bible. It is found more than 600 times. See: Matthew 11:28; Mark 1:17; John 7:37; Revelation 22:17; Isaiah 55:1. Note: The first time it is used, it is an invitation to come into the ark of safety and escape judgment.
- b. Salvation from the flood, provided and applied – Verses 1, 5

### II. NOAH'S OBEDIENCE WAS ON SCHEDULE – Verses 5-9

#### A. Noah And His Family Saved.

- a. He obeyed God completely – Verse 5
- b. Household salvation – Verse 7. Also Acts 16:30,31, Joshua 24:15; Joshua 2:17-19; 6:22-25

#### B. The Animals Saved To Replenish The Earth.

- a. The animals came in orderly fashion – Verses 8,9
- b. They did not have to catch, and trap the animals.

### III. GOD'S JUDGMENT BY WATER – Verses 10-24

#### A. The Time Of The Flood.

- a. After they were in the ark seven days – Verse 10
- b. In the 600th year of Noah's life – Verse 11
- c. It rained for 40 days and 40 nights – Verse 12. Forty is the number of testing.
  - i. Moses' 40 days and 40 years.
  - ii. The 40 days of spying out the land.
  - iii. The 40 years in the wilderness.
  - iv. Christ's 40 days in the wilderness.
  - v. Christ's resurrection and 40 days before ascension.

#### B. Noah Shut In By The Lord – Verses 13-16

- a. His security secured by the Lord – Verse 16
- b. We are shut in and sealed by the Holy Spirit – Ephesians 1:13,14

#### C. The Waters Prevailed – Verses 17-24

- a. The ark lifted above the earth – Verse 17. The same waters that brought death to the others only lifted those in the ark higher. While the flood water did beat against the ark, all those in the ark were safe. So is it for those in Christ.
- b. The waters prevailed over all the earth – Verses 18-20
- c. The universal reign of death – Verses 21-23
- d. The length of the flood – Verse 24

#### D. The Extent Of The Flood. Local Or Universal? Reasons why we know it covered all the earth.

- a. More than 30 times, Genesis 6-9 emphasizes a universal flood.
- b. Could not have been a river flood, this would have been exaggeration.
- c. Purpose of the flood was to destroy man from the face of the earth – Genesis 6:7
- d. The flood was intended to destroy all animal life – Genesis 6:17; 7:22
- e. The earth to be destroyed – Genesis 6:13
- f. Waters covered the mountains – Genesis 7:20; 8:5
- g. The flood was caused by a 40 day downpour, plus the fountains of the deep were broken up – Genesis 7:11
- h. The flood lasted over a year – Genesis 7:11; 8:13
- i. The ark was constructed to keep seed alive on the earth – Genesis 7:3
- j. The ark was too large just for a local flood – Genesis 6:15

- k. If it was a local flood, then the ark wouldn't have been needed, they could have migrated.
- l. If it was a local flood then God broke His word many times – Genesis 8:21; 9:11,15
- m. The ordinary Hebrew word for flood is not used of Noah's flood. But "MABBUL" is used and it means a deluge or destructive catastrophe.
- n. In the N.T., the usual Greek word for flood is not used, but "KATAKLUSMOS," meaning "cataclysm." — Matthew 24:38,39; Luke 17:27; 2 Peter 2:5;3:6
- o. All races of men came from Noah and his sons – Genesis 9:1,19

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. God invited Noah to "come" into the ark. What is the significance of His use of "come"?
2. How old was Noah when the flood came?
3. How many of the clean animals, and how many of the unclean animals were to be taken into the ark? Why more of the clean than of the unclean?
4. How long were they in the ark before it began to rain?
5. How many days and how many nights did it rain?
6. Who shut the door of the ark, and what does that teach us?
7. Was the flood local or universal? What is your proof of this?

### **Notes**

# Lesson 11

## THE WATERS RECEDE

**Memory Verse: Genesis 8:22**

**Lesson: Genesis 8:1-22**

**INTRODUCTION:** The people of today are willingly ignorant of God's impending judgment, just as they were in the days of Noah – 2 Peter 3:4-7. God did not spare the old world and He will not spare the present world. We can rejoice that He knows how to deliver the godly, and that He knows how to reserve the unjust for judgment – 2 Peter 2:5-9

### I. NOAH REMAINS IN THE ARK – Verses 1-14

#### A. God Remembered Noah – Verses 1-3

- a. God remembered Noah when He commanded him to build the ark.
- b. God remembered Noah after the judgment had fallen, and the waters had prevailed.
- c. God remembered Noah and made a wind to pass over the earth.
- d. God remembered Noah and the fountains of the deep were stopped.

#### B. The Ark Rested Upon The Mountains – Verse 4

- a. After the wrath of God was wrought, then came a period of rest.
  - i. God's wrath fell upon Christ.
  - ii. Now, in Him we can rest.
- b. When the rest occurred.
  - i. The 7<sup>th</sup> month. Seven stands for completion and rest.
  - ii. The 14<sup>th</sup> day stands for death. This was the day the Passover lamb was slain, after being kept up 4 days.
  - iii. Christ slain on the 14<sup>th</sup> day, the time of the Passover.
  - iv. He was resurrected on the 17<sup>th</sup> day.
  - v. God's wrath flowed over Calvary, and we are safe, as Noah was in the ark.
- c. The Raven And The Dove Sent – Verses 5-12
  - i. The raven sent forth – Verses 5-7
  - ii. The raven is an unclean bird – Leviticus 11:15; Deuteronomy 14:14
  - iii. The raven is black, which is typical of Satan, sin and wickedness.

- iv. The raven could rest on any dead carcass.
- d. The dove sent forth – Verses 8-12
  - i. The dove is white and is a type of the Holy Spirit – Matthew 3:16
  - ii. The olive branch is the universal symbol for peace.
- C. Noah Looked – Verses 13-14
  - a. He saw the evidence of God’s judgment.
  - b. He saw the possibilities.

## **II. NOAH REMOVED FROM THE ARK – Verses 15-22**

- A. They Were To Go Forth From The Ark – Verses 15-19
  - a. When they entered the ark, this was a type of our entering Christ in salvation.
  - b. All that entered, made an exit. All had security in the ark. So do we in Christ.
  - c. The going out suggests new life, a type of the new life in Christ.
  - d. They were saved to serve, to be fruitful and to multiply. So are we. John 15:1-16
- B. The Altar And The Promise – Verses 20-22 (First mention of an altar.)
  - a. The altar and the offerings – Verses 20,21
    - i. Noah’s sacrifice proclaimed that he was a sinner saved by grace.
    - ii. Noah’s sacrifice pointed to the death of Christ. He knew what it meant.
    - iii. Noah’s sacrifice was a sweet savor to God – Hebrews 13:15
  - b. The promise of God – Verses 21,22
    - i. From then until now, the sun has risen on the just and the unjust. God has been working, calling out His people, establishing His Church, etc.
    - ii. God is waiting while the message of the cross is being preached.
    - iii. The seasons shall remain. (This verse refutes the old saying that in the latter times you will not be able to tell one season from another.)

## **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Where did the ark come to rest as the waters receded?
2. What two birds did Noah send forth from the ark, and what is the significance of this?
3. What did Noah first do after exiting the ark? What was the significance of that act?



# Lesson 12

## THE NEW BEGINNING

**Memory Verse: Genesis 9:13**

**Lesson: Genesis 9:1-21**

God remembered and blessed Noah. Noah was the “heir of righteousness which is by faith.” – Hebrews 11:7. After the destruction of all things outside the ark there was a new beginning.

### I. THE NEW LIFE FOR MAN ON THE EARTH – Verses 1-7

#### A. Provision For The Increase Of The Human Family – Verse 1

- a. A repeated expression of God toward His creation — Genesis 1:28; 8:17; 9:1,7; 17:20 (Ishmael); Genesis 28:3 (Jacob); Genesis 35:11.
- b. Every ordinance of God is holy.
  - i. Marriage is a Divine institution – Genesis 2:22-24
  - ii. Marriage is a sacred institution – Hebrews 13:4
  - iii. Marriage is a permanent institution – 1 Corinthians 7:39; Romans 7:2

#### B. Provision For The Sustenance Of The Human Family – Verses 2-4

- a. The rule over every living thing – Verses 2,3
  - i. This does not mean that the beast would never rise up against man.
  - ii. At times God administered judgment by the beast — 1 Kings 13:24,25; 20:35,36; 2 Kings 2:24; Acts 12:23
  - iii. Normally animals instinctively fear man — “Into your hand are they delivered” to domesticate – Verse 2
- b. The restriction of some things – Verse 4
  - i. Blood is the life of the living – Leviticus 17:11,14
  - ii. Christ shed His own blood (Luke 22:20), He poured out His soul (Isaiah 53:12)
  - iii. God's judgment is upon any man who violently premeditates the death of another – Proverbs 28:17
  - iv. All of this was later incorporated into the law of Moses.
- c. The reason for this restriction.
  - i. Protection of man from man.

- ii. The symbolic value as the sign of the atoning blood of Christ.
- C. The Provision For The Protection Of The Human Family – Verses 5-7
  - a. Against the animal world – Verse 5
    - i. Before the fall this was not needed – Genesis 2:20
    - ii. After the fall the animal kingdom was affected by the extreme violence that filled the earth – Genesis 6:11
    - iii. After the flood the “dread of you shall be upon every beast fowl of the air...all that moveth...all the fishes . . .” – Verse 2
  - b. Against the world of men – Verse 6. See Exodus 20, “Thou shalt not kill.” Note the penalty for disobedience.
    - i. Since the fall, men must be protected against himself – Genesis 4:8
    - ii. No longer would man be driven from God’s presence for murder as was Cain, but now man would pay life for life. Capital punishment is a Divine Law.

## **II. NEW COVENANT WITH MAN ON THE EARTH – Verses 8-17**

- A. A Covenant Of Life – Verses 8:13
  - a. Human life would never again be destroyed in this manner – Verse 9 (Nor would the beast of the earth – Verses 10,11)
  - b. God sealed the covenant by setting a bow in the clouds – Verse 13. This is an emblem to the preservation of all humanity so long as the earth remains.
  - c. The bow reminds of the righteousness of God and the sinfulness of man.
  - d. Beside God’s righteous judgment is the reminder of God's grace.
- B. A Covenant Of Remembrance – Verse 15
  - a. God remembered Noah and his family while in the ark – Genesis 8:1
  - b. Now He would remember Noah’s posterity and every living thing so long as the earth remained.
- C. A Covenant Between God And All Flesh – Verses 16,17
  - a. A Divine emblem for man to see and remember.
  - b. A type of the reconciliation between God & man through Christ – 2 Corinthians 5:19

## **III. NEW FUTURE FOR MAN ON THE EARTH – Verses 18-29**

- A. All That Went Into The Ark Came Out – Verses 18,19
  - a. God not only remembered Noah but all others in the ark.

- b. All of earth inhabitants are from Shem, Ham and Japheth.
- B. Noah Engages In The Occupation Of Husbandry – Verse 20
  - a. Instead of being pre-occupied with the past he occupied himself with being fruitful.
  - b. In spite of Noah’s noble occupation he was not exempt from responsibility.
- C. The Sin Of Noah And His Sons – Verse 21,22
  - a. Noah’s sin was not planting a vineyard but in getting drunk – Proverbs 20:1. Some may argue that Noah did not know about the reaction of nature after the flood, but he did know about sinful man – Genesis 6:13
  - b. Even though there was a new beginning and a new world there was still the same sinful nature of man.
- D. The Sin Of Ham And The Curse Of Canaan – Verses 22-27
  - a. Why does God record this incident?
    - i. Because there was both blessing and cursing upon man.
    - ii. Man would have tried to cover up this incident.
  - b. Canaan, the son of Ham, received the curse – Genesis 9:25; 10:6
    - i. Shem was to possess Canaan – Verse 26
    - ii. Israel was a descendant of Shem and the Canaanites were descendants of Ham through Canaan – Genesis 10:6
  - c. Japheth would be enlarged.
    - i. “Enlarge” is from the Hebrew word “*pathah*” and means to make roomy.
    - ii. Japheth’s descendants are scattered around the world and many are in the most prosperous lands.
- E. Noah’s Long Life – Verses 28,29
  - a. Lived only 19 years short of Methuselah’s age – Genesis 5:27. Without doubt Noah honored his ancestors while they lived – Ephesians 6:2,3
  - b. Noah lived just 2 years short of Abraham’s birth. Shem died only 20 years before Abraham’s death.

## **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. What was God’s command to Noah & his family concerning human life upon the earth?
2. What was God’s provision for the sustenance of human life?

3. What was the provision for the protection of the human family from the animal world?  
From other men?
4. What new covenant did God make with Noah?
5. What emblem did God place before man as a sign of His preservation?
6. Of what is this emblem a type?
7. All of the earth's inhabitants are descendants from what men?
8. In what occupation did Noah engage after leaving the ark?
9. What was the sin of Ham?
10. What was the consequence of this sin upon his off-spring?
11. From which son of Noah did Israel descend?
12. Who are Japheth's descendants?
13. How old was Noah when he died?

### **Notes**

# Lesson 13

## THE ORIGIN OF RACES AND NATIONS

**Memory Verse: Genesis 10:32**

**Lesson: Genesis 10:1-32**

The only satisfactory explanation for all the races, nations and languages is found in Genesis 9-11. The evolutionist has no feasible answer as to where the races originated. Although the evolutionists deny the Genesis account, nevertheless they often use the terms, Semitic, Hamitic and Japhetic.

### **I. THE RACES OF THE EARTH – Verses 1-32** (All races descended from Noah’s three sons.)

#### A. Japheth-European-Caucasian – Verses 1-5

##### a. The blessings promised – Genesis 9:27

- i. “God shall enlarge Japheth.” They have been enlarged in number and in wealth, knowledge, etc.
- ii. “He shall dwell in the tents of Shem.” He gets his religion from Shem. Romans chapter 10 proves this.

##### b. Nations flow from the sons of Japheth – Verse 2

- i. Gomer-Cimmeria, Crimea, Germany.
- ii. Ashkenaz-Scandinavia, Saxony.
- iii. Riphath-Paphlagonia, Carpathia.
- iv. Togarmah-Armenia.
- v. Magog-Georgia.
- vi. Meshech-Moscow.
- vii. Tubal-Tobolosk.
- viii. Madai-Media.
- ix. Javan-Ionia.
- x. Elisha-Hellas.
- xi. Tarshish-Tartessos.
- xii. Kittim-Cyprus.
- xiii. Dodanim-Dardenelles, Rhodes.

- xiv. Tiras-Thrace.
  - c. Their general appearance: Long face, long nose, and fair complexion.
  - d. Their dwelling place today: European Russia, Europe, Scandinavia and America.
  - e. The descendants of Japheth are called Gentiles – Verse 5. Later this seemed to refer to all who were not Hebrews.
- B. Ham-Hamites-Negroid-Canaanites-Asians – Verses 6-20
- a. No blessing, but a curse. See Genesis 9:24-27. While the curse is placed on Canaan, it appears to fall on all the descendants of Ham. Perhaps it is especially upon Canaan, since this nation would be driven out of the Promised Land by Israel – Genesis 9:25, 27 does not justify servitude and slavery, but it does accurately predict it.
  - b. The nations coming from Ham – Verses 6-19
    - i. Cush – Verses 6, 7 — His descendants settled in southern Arabia but later migrated to Ethiopia.
    - ii. Mizraim – Verses 6,13 (Egypt)
    - iii. Phut – Verse 6 (Libya)
    - iv. Canaan – Verses 6,15 (Canaanites)
  - 4. Their general appearance: Dark skin, thick lips, kinky hair, nostrils wide.
  - 5. Their dwelling place today: Africa and the east; many are scattered among the nations.
  - 6. Israel was forbidden to intermarry with the Canaanites – Deuteronomy 7:1-4
- C. Shem-Semitic-Hebrews – Verses 21-32
- a. The blessing — “Blessed be the Lord God of Shem.” — Genesis 9:26
    - i. Jesus was a Shemite – Luke 3. Even His enemies use — B.C. and A.D.
    - ii. Nearly all religions originated among the Shemites. They started in the area East of Greece and West of India.
  - b. The nations coming from Shem – Verses 21-30
    - i. Elam-Elamites, the original inhabitants of Persia.
    - ii. Asshur-Ancestors of the Assyrians.
    - iii. Lud-Lydia.
    - iv. Aram-Aramaeans or ancient Syrians.
    - v. Arphaxed-Ancestor of Hebrews.
    - vi. Eber-Hebrews.
  - c. Their general appearance: Dusky.
  - d. Their dwelling place today: Middle East, Israel and scattered among the nations.

## **II. THE NATIONS OF THE EARTH.**

- A. The Number Of The Nations.
  - a. The table of the nations contain seventy – Verse 32
  - b. This is the same as the number of the children of Israel which came into Egypt – Genesis 46:27
  - c. Later, Moses connected the two above 70's. Deuteronomy 32:7,8 (Other 70's: 70 weeks, Daniel 9:24; 70 elders, Number 11:16,25; Israel in captivity 70 years; Man's life span 70 years., Psalm 90:10).
- B. The Nations Divided According To Race – Verses 5,20,31,32.
  - a. God's way in this case is division.
  - b. God makes no call here or elsewhere for all races, nations and tongues to unite.
  - c. In fact God set the bounds of their habitation – Acts 17:26
  - d. The purpose: "That they should seek the Lord ...." – Acts 17:27
- C. The Earth Divided – Verse 25 — This is admittedly a difficult passage, but the meaning must surely be one of the following two explanations.
  - a. The continents divided. Note that both Scripture and geography indicate the continents were once all connected.
  - b. This could refer to the division of languages at Babel.

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Who are the descendants of Japheth and describe their physical appearance?
2. Generally, where are their dwelling places today?
3. Who are the descendants of Ham and describe their physical appearances?
4. Who are the descendants of Shem and describe them?
5. How many nations are contained in this table of nations?
6. What is significant about this?

# Lesson 14

## THE ORIGIN OF MANY LANGUAGES

**Memory Verse: Genesis 11:9**

**Lesson: Genesis 11:1-32**

There are many today who advocate a one world language, a one world government, a one world race and a one world religion, but they are wrong according to the Bible!

### I. MAN'S EFFORT TO ACHIEVE UNIFICATION.

Their efforts to unify races and religion, was a direct disobedience of Genesis 9:1,7.

#### A. The Leader Of Unification – 10:8-11

- a. Nimrod the mighty hunter – Verse 9. This does not mean that God approved of Nimrod. See Genesis 6:11 His name means rebel.
- b. The beginning of his kingdom was Babel – Genesis 10:10
- c. Later we shall note that he is a type of the Anti-Christ.

#### B. The Fact Of Unification – Genesis 11:1,2

- a. They had sufficient unity, if they would but use it right.
  - i. One language and speech – Verse 1
  - ii. They journeyed together.
- b. Unity is fine, if it is based on truth, and not against God.

#### C. The Folly Of Their Unification – Verses 3,4

- a. It was a movement of self will — **Note** “us” and “we”, in these verses.
- b. They left God entirely out of their plans.
- c. Their unity was against God and His Word.
  - i. They wanted a city.
  - ii. They wanted a name.
  - iii. They wanted to stay together.
  - iv. They wanted to get to heaven their own way. False religion was founded at Babylon.

#### D. God's Answer To Their Unification – Verses 5-7

- a. God saw what they were doing – Verse 7



- b. God knew what the result would be – Verse 8
  - c. God had a plan – Verse 9. God knows all things, therefore He always has a plan.
- E. The Results Of De-Unification – Verses 8,9
- a. Their language changed.
  - b. Their residence changed.
  - c. Their plans changed.

## **II. SPIRITUAL LESSONS FROM BABEL.**

- A. God Is the Author of Separation and Segregation.
- a. God separated (divided) the descendants of Shem, Ham and Japheth – Genesis 10:5,20,31,32; Acts 17:26. Nothing in the Scriptures suggests that God wanted these families to mix and intermarry.
  - b. God separated the continents, which resulted in the oceans standing as barriers against man mixing races and religions.
  - c. God set up the language barrier to separate and segregate – Genesis 11:9
  - d. Nothing in the Scriptures even suggests that God divided their languages in such a way as to cause the descendants of Shem, Ham and Japheth to mix. Yet, it would have been so easy for God to have done so!!
- B. Nimrod Was A Type Of The Anti-Christ.
- a. They both are lawless and rebellious – Genesis 10:8,9; 2 Thessalonians 2:8
  - b. They both lead rebellions against God – Daniel 11:36,37
  - c. They both are mighty and powerful – 2 Thessalonians 2:9
  - d. They both are hunters and bloody and deceitful – Psalm 5:6
  - e. They both are kings – Genesis 10:10; Daniel 11:36
  - f. They both are associated with Babylon – Isaiah 14:4; Revelation 17:3-5
  - g. They both are filled with pride – “Let us make a name.” Genesis 11:4; 2 Thess. 2:4
  - h. They both are defeated by God – Genesis 11:9; Revelation 18:2; 19:20

## **III. THE ANCESTRY OF ABRAM – Verses 10-32**

- A. The Generations Of Shem – Verses 10-26 — Remember that Shem did not die until Abraham was 150 years old. So Shem and Noah were both living at the time of Babel. The Bible is silent on what part they may have played in all of this.
- B. The Generations Of Terah – Verse 27-32 (Verse 31-32 gives us the record of their stay.)

## **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Who was the man that probably was the leader in the building of the Tower of Babel?
2. State the reasons why that they wanted to build a tower.
3. What did God do to stop it?
4. What was the result?
5. What has God done to effect the separation and segregation of the human race?
6. Which one of the three sons of Noah did Abraham descend from? Shem, Ham, or Japheth?
7. Who was the father of Abraham?
8. Where did Abram's father die?

## **Notes**

# Lesson 15

## THE CALL OF ABRAM

**Memory Verse: Genesis 12:3**

**Lesson: Genesis 12:1-20**

By the time we get to Genesis 12, even the line of Shem had corrupted itself. Now God in His Sovereign Grace chose Abram to be the father of a new nation that would honor God and accomplish His will. See Joshua 24:2,3. To see the importance of Abram to N.T. doctrine, see: John 8:56; Acts 7:2-8; Romans 4:1-16; Galatians 3:6-18; Hebrews 11:8-19; James 2:21-23.

### I. THE CALL AND OBEDIENCE OF ABRAM – Verses 1-6

#### A. God's Call To Abram – Verses 1-3

- a. The past tense, "the Lord had said," indicates that this refers to an earlier call – Verse 1. See Genesis 11:31,32 and Acts 7:2-4.
  - i. It was a call to separation. v. 1 (His people are to be separated).
  - ii. Abram remained at Haran till the death of his father.
  - iii. Death set him free. Christ's death sets us free also.
- b. God is still calling His people to separation – 2 Corinthians 6:17
- c. His obedience was by faith, as he had never seen the land.
- d. The call contained 7 wonderful promises – Verses 2,3
  - i. I will make of thee a great nation – Verse 2
  - ii. I will bless thee – Verse 2
  - iii. Make thy name great – Verse 2
  - iv. Thou shalt be a blessing – Verse 2
  - v. I will bless them that bless thee – Verse 3
  - vi. Curse him that curseth thee – Verse 3
  - vii. In thee shall all families of the earth be blessed – Verse 3

#### B. Abram's Obedience To God's Call – Verses 4-6

- a. Abram departed – Verse 4. This was based upon faith, but it appears that his faith was somewhat weak. It seems apparent that neither Terah nor Lot went with Abram by God's choice.

- b. Abram took his substance with him – Verse 5. All that he owned was for God.
- c. The Canaanite then in the land – Verse 6. The devil stands ready to always contest the promises of God.

## **II. THE LORD APPEARS TO ABRAM A SECOND TIME – Verse 7-9**

### **A. Abram Built An Altar – Verse 7**

- a. God’s renewed promise in the land – Verse 7
- b. Then Abram built an altar – Verse 7. There is no mention of an altar at Haran or in Ur. This is the proper order: obedience and then worship and communion.

### **B. Abram The Pilgrim Moves On – Verses 8,9**

- a. God’s people are pilgrims & strangers on earth. See Hebrews 11:13; 1 Peter 2:11.
- b. He pitched his tent – Verse 8 – A temporary dwelling place.
- c. He was between Bethel and Hail – Verse 8. Bethel means “the house of God” and Hal means “a heap of ruins.” Today we stand between the two, but to which are we closer? 1 Timothy 3:15
- d. He built another altar and called upon the Lord – Verse 8
- e. Headed toward Egypt the wrong way – Verse 9

## **III. GOING DOWN TO EGYPT TO SOJOURN – Verses 10-20**

### **A. Driven By A Famine – Verse 10**

- a. Famines should drive us to God.
- b. Famines should not drive us to the world (Egypt).
- c. Famines are used for discipline and for testing. See Genesis 26:1; 42:5; Ruth 1:1; 2 Samuel 24:13.
- d. To resort to Egypt is to seek the resources of the world, instead of the resources of God. This is typical of much fleshly effort today in the churches.

### **B. Driven To Deception – Verses 11-16**

- a. He failed to walk by faith – Verses 11, 12. When we turn to the world for help, and fail to walk by faith, this will always lead to deeper sin.
- b. He leads his wife to have part in a lie – Verse 13. She was his half sister, but this was no excuse for telling a lie. Genesis 20:12
- c. Pharaoh deceived – Verses 14-16

### **C. Driven To Confession – Verses 17-20**

- a. God’s grace prevents disaster. See 2 Timothy 2:13.
- b. God’s providence prevents Pharaoh from taking Sarai.
- c. Abram’s first mistake was leaving Bethel (the house of God).

# Lesson 16

## ABRAHAM AND SEPARATION

**Memory Verse: Genesis 13:12**

**Lesson: Genesis 13:1-18**

### I. ABRAM'S SEPARATION FROM EGYPT (WORLD) – Verses 1-4

#### A. He Returns With His Wealth – Verses 1,2

- a. He went up out of Egypt – Verse 1. Separation is always an upward path.
- b. Lot went with him – Verse 1. As part of the family he was attached to Abram.
- c. Abram was rich – Verse 2
  - i. He may have gained much of this in Egypt.
  - ii. This wealth soon became a snare – Verses 5,6
  - iii. Wealth can be a bane or a blessing, depending on how you use it. To Abram it seems to have been a blessing, but not to Lot.
  - iv. No doubt it was at this time that they brought Hagar out of Egypt, and this proved to be a curse – Genesis 16:1-3

#### B. He Returns To His Worship – Verses 3,4

- a. He returns to Bethel (House of God) – Verse 3. Separation is not only from something, but to something.
- b. He returns to the altar and worship – Verse 4. There is no record of an altar or worship in Egypt.

### II. ABRAM'S SEPARATION FROM LOT – Verses 5-13 (A Disobedient Brother)

#### A. Wealth Brought Strife – Verses 5-9

- a. Abram and Lot let wealth come between them – Verses 5, 6. This may have been a blessing to Abram, but it was no help to Lot.
- b. Strife before the enemy – Verse 7. If the devil can get God's people fighting before the world, he is pleased.
- c. Abram's plea for peace – Verse 8
- d. Abram's plan for peace – Verse 9. His plan was generous to the fullest extent.

#### B. Wealth Brought Greed – Verses 10-11

- a. Lot should have offered Abram first choice.
  - b. Lot lusted after the wealth and beauty – Verse 10. See James 1:14,15; 1 John 2:16,17; 1 Timothy 6:5-11
  - c. Lot had not forgotten Egypt – Verse 10. Although Lot was out of Egypt, Egypt was not out of him.
  - d. This area changed with the destruction of Sodom – Verse 10
  - e. Lot’s wrong choice – Verse 11
- C. Wealth Brought Backsliding – Verses 12,13
- a. Lot pitched his tent toward Sodom – Verse 12 He did not move into Sodom at the first, but later on he did. See Genesis 14:12.
  - b. God’s evaluation of Sodom – Verse 13; 2 Peter 2:20.
  - c. Many are making the same kind of mistake today.

### **III. AFTER ABRAM’S SEPARATION THE COVENANT REVEALED – Verses 14-18**

- A. Blessing Came After Separation – Verse 14
- a. Many want the God’s rewards and blessings, while they continue to live in unbelief.
- B. Abram’s Rich Reward – Verses 14-18
- a. The extent of the reward – Verses 14,15
  - b. The recipients of the reward – Verse 15
  - c. The magnitude of his offspring – Verse 16
  - d. The survey of the land – Verse 17
  - e. The altar and the worship – Verse 18
- C. Contrast Between Abram And Lot.
- a. Abram walked by faith; Lot by sight.
  - b. Abram was noble in spirit and generous; Lot grasping, greedy and worldly.
  - c. Abram looked for a city whose builder and maker was God; (Hebrews 11 :9,10); Lot looked for a city built by man to be destroyed by God.
  - d. Abram the father of all believers; Lot the typical backslider of the ages.
  - e. Abram was made “heir of the world,” Romans 4:13. While Lot lost all his possessions and died in a cave. Genesis 19:30

# Lesson 17

## THE FIRST RECORDED WAR AND THE RESCUE OF LOT

**Memory Verse: Genesis 14:20**

**Lesson: Genesis 14:1-24**

### I. ABRAM'S RESCUE OF LOT – Verses 1-16

#### A. The Confederacy Of The First Recorded War – Verses 1-10

- a. This war foreshadows the last great war of the tribulation. It will be consummated by Christ coming to rescue His own, and to punish the evil ones.
- b. This age, is an age of wars – Matthew 24:6
- c. This is the Divine record of these kings and their countries.
  - i. Higher critics used to deny such O.T. records.
  - ii. Digging through the ruins of ancient cities, they have found the record of some of these kings.
  - iii. No archeology had ever disproved the Bible.
- d. The motive for these wars was greed – spoil of the enemy. See James 4:1,2

#### B. Lot Loses His Wealth And His Freedom – Verses 11,12

- a. He had chosen the wrong place Sodom.
- b. His treasure was in the wrong place – Matthew 6:19-21
- c. This is a picture of the end time – James 5:1-6; Matthew 13:22,23; 1 Timothy 6:9.

#### C. Abram Rescues Lot – Verses 13-16

- a. Abram receives word of Lot's predicament – Verse 13
- b. Abram risks everything for lot – Verse 14
- c. His courageous victory – Verse 15; Proverbs 28:1
- d. The complete victory – Verse 16
- e. The spiritual lessons.
  - i. Lot represents a disobedient brother – Galatians 6:1
  - ii. We should follow Abram's example in helping a brother.
  - iii. Abram represents the Lord Jesus, who helps the child of God.
  - iv. Christ not only delivers, but he restores all!

## II. ABRAM'S MEETING WITH TWO KINGS – Verses 17-24

### A. Melchizedek A Type Of Christ – Verses 18-20

- a. Melchizedek king of Salem. (King of peace) Salem the ancient name of Jerusalem. (Jerusalem) – Verse 18
- b. He brought forth bread and wine. Reminds us of the Lord's Supper. Christ is the bread of life. Wine maketh glad the heart of man.
- c. Christ's priesthood was after the order of Melchizedek – Psalm 110:4
- d. The typology.
  - i. His human descent not recorded – Hebrews 7:3
  - ii. His birth and death unrecorded – Hebrews 7:3
  - iii. Made like unto the son of God – Hebrews 7:3. This rules out that he was Christ.
  - iv. His greatness – Hebrews 7:3 "This man."
- e. Abram gave tithes to him – Verse 20. This is the first mention of the tithe in Genesis. This was over 400 years before the law.

### B. King Of Sodom A Type Of Satan – Verses 17,21-24

- a. After a great victory, the devil will show up – Verse 17
- b. The devil wants people – Verse 21
- c. The devil wants us to be obligated to him – Verse 21
- d. We should be careful not to get mixed up with the devil's crowd.
- e. If we have the Lord, He will provide! What do we need with the devil's provision?
- f. This is an example of personal separation.

## STUDY QUESTIONS

1. In rescuing Lot, Abram was a type of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Who went with Abram to rescue Lot?
3. Who did Abram give tithes to, after returning?
4. Who was this man a type of?
5. Who was the king that tried to reward Abram?



# Lesson 18

## GOD'S COVENANT WITH ABRAM AND THE VISION

**Memory Verse: Genesis 15:1**

**Lesson: Genesis 15:1-21**

- God's Covenants are certified and dependable.
  - ↳ Rainbow covenant (never be another flood) kept.
  - ↳ His covenant to Abram, Isaac and Jacob has been kept.
  - ↳ God is still on the throne and is still keeping His covenants.
- God's supremacy is why He is able to keep His covenants
- His love causes Him to make and keep His covenants.
- His eternal purpose forms the foundation of His covenants.

### I. THE ABRAHAMIC COVENANT CONFIRMED – Verses 1-7

#### A. Abram's Conversation With God – Verses 1-3

- a. "After these things," God speaks to Abram – Verse 1
  - i. God drives away fear – Verse 1
  - ii. God Himself, Abram's shield – Verse 1. Shield is a weapon of defense. If the kings pursued him, God would be His shield.
  - iii. God Himself was Abram's "exceeding great reward" – Verse 1
  - iv. This shows us how little Abram needed the reward offered by the King of Sodom – 14:21,22
- b. Abram's prayer – Verse 2,3. At that time a steward was his heir. But Abram longed for a son. Heirship based on sonship. Romans 8:16,17; Ephesians 1:5,11

#### B. God's Covenant With Abram – Verses 4-7

- a. He would have a son – Verse 4
- b. His seed (offspring) to be as the stars in number – Verse 5 This perhaps refers to the destiny of the spiritual seed of Abram.
- c. Abram believed faith counted for righteousness – Verse 6; Romans 4:3; Galatians 3:6
- d. The land given as an inheritance – Verse 7

## II. THE SACRIFICE AND THE VISION – Verses 8-21

### A. The Sacrifice Made – Verses 8-11

- a. Abram asks a question – Verse 8
- b. God commands a sacrifice – Verse 9. God’s dealings with man could only be permitted on the basis of a sacrifice.
  - i. All these animals are mentioned later on in Leviticus.
  - ii. All of them typical of Christ.
    1. Heifer of 3 years points to the freshness of His vigor.
    2. Goat of 3 years points to the sin offering.
    3. Ram of 3 years points to His consecration.
    4. The birds speak of heaven.
- c. The dividing of the animals indicates that this sacrifice was to form the basis for a covenant – Jeremiah 34:18,19
- d. The fowls Abram drove away typify evil – Matthew 13:3,4,19

### B. The Vision Received – Verses 12-17

- a. The deep sleep & darkness represent death – Verse 12. By this he would know that he and his seed would suffer death before all of God’s promises would be fulfilled.
- b. The inheritance reached through suffering – Verse 13,14; Romans 8:17; Acts 14:22
- c. Notice the seven-fold prophecy in these verses – Verses 13-16
  - i. Abram’s descendants to be strangers in a land not their own. v. 13
  - ii. In this strange land they were to “serve” – Verse 13
  - iii. They were to be “afflicted” 400 years – Verse 13
    1. They “sojourned” in Canaan & Egypt 430 years – Exodus 12:40
    2. They were “afflicted” 400 years – Verse 13
  - iv. God would judge the nation they served – Verse 14
  - v. They would come out with great substance – Verse 14; Psalm 105:37
  - vi. Abram spared from this would die in peace – Verse 15
  - vii. In the 4th generation they would return to Canaan – Verse 16
- d. Two symbols of Abram’s offspring – Verse 17
  - i. “A smoking furnace.” – Deuteronomy 4:20; 1 Kings 8:51; Jeremiah 11:3,4
  - ii. “A burning lamp.” – 2 Samuel 22:29; Psalm 119:105; Isaiah 62:1

### C. The Covenant Made – Verses 18-21

- a. The Covenant based upon death – the death of Christ.
  - b. The promise made – Genesis 13:15 “I will give it.”
  - c. The promise kept – Verse 18 “Unto thy seed have I given.” This was after the sacrifice had been made, the bloodshed, that God says, “have I given.”
- D. Notice The Beautiful Typology In This Passage.
- a. The sacrifice made – Verse 9
  - b. The seed (sons) – Verse 13
  - c. The suffering – Verse 13 “afflictions.”
  - d. The inheritance – Verse 16 “come hither.”

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Who or what was Abram’s shield and exceeding great reward?
2. What did Abram pray for?
3. Heir ship is based upon \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. To illustrate the number of the seed (offspring) of Abram, God showed him the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. “And he believed in the Lord; and he counted it to him for \_\_\_\_\_.
6. When God made the covenant with Abram, God said, “Unto thy seed have I given this land, from the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ the great river, the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.”

### **Notes**

# Lesson 19

## THE BIRTH OF ISHMAEL

**Memory Verse: Genesis 16:13**

**Lesson: Genesis 16:1-16**

Abram left Haran when he was 75, and was 86 when Ishmael was born (Genesis 16:16). He was 100 when Isaac was born (Genesis 21:5). The 15<sup>th</sup> chapter has been called Abram's faith chapter. If this be so, perhaps the 16<sup>th</sup> is his chapter of unbelief.

### I. SARAI, ABRAM AND HAGAR – Verses 1-6

#### A. The Plea Of Sarai – Verses 1-3

- a. Sarai was disappointed that she had no child – Verse 1
- b. Hagar, as an Egyptian, is a type of a person in the world.
- c. She was a slave brought back from the trip to Egypt – Genesis 12:10-20
- d. Hagar means “flight, fugitive or immigrant.”
- e. Sarai attempts to help God – Verse 2; Isaiah 28:16
  - i. It is dangerous to do this today, as then. Some seek to run ahead of God by winning souls by scare tactics, salesmanship and human persuasion. How much better to do our part, and wait for the Holy Spirit to do His work.
  - ii. We need not fear; God can keep his promises.
- f. Sarai thought the child would be legally hers – Verse 2
- g. Abram listened to her, instead of hearing from God – Verse 2. Abram was tested many times, but this is one of the tests that he failed.
- h. Hagar as a slave had little choice in the matter – Verse 3

#### B. Abram's Action And The Tragic Result – Verses 4-6

- a. There is no doubt that Abram sinned – Verse 4
  - i. Although his action was consistent with the morals and practices of the time, he surely knew better.
  - ii. People today should beware of using Abram as an example and committing this type of sin.
  - iii. Hagar despised Sarai. She likely felt jealous and superior – Verse 4
- b. Sarai seeks to shift the blame to Abram – Verse 5

- c. Abram leaves Hagar in Sarai's care – Verse 6
- d. She dealt hardly with her – Verse 6
- e. Hagar fled, a thing forbidden to a slave – Verse 6; Proverbs 21:9

## **II. HAGAR'S FLIGHT – Verses 7-16**

### **A. Hagar In The Wilderness – Verses 7-9**

- a. She was found in the wilderness by a well – Verse 7. The well is a type of Christ – “I am the water of life.” A well is also a type of the Word of God. Ephesians 5:25-27
- b. She was found by the “angel of the Lord.” – Verse 7 (This was the Lord).
- c. In this wilderness of sin, we may find Christ in His Word.
- d. She is told to return and submit – Verses 8,9. This appears to reveal that God never recognized this marriage. She had to learn that the way of the transgressor is hard.

### **B. The Promise Of The Lord – Verses 10-14**

- a. Hagar's seed to be multiplied – Verse 10. This has been fulfilled through the Arabs.
- b. God heard her affliction received from Sarai – Verse 11
- c. Ishmael means “God heareth.” – Verse 11
- d. He and his offspring to be wild men – Verse 12. They were to be untamed & warlike.
- e. She recognized the Lord – Verses 13,14

### **C. The Birth Of Ishmael – Verses 15-16**

- a. He was Abram's son, but not the promised seed – Verse 15; 1 Corinthians 15:46
- b. Abram was 86 when Ishmael was born – Verse 16

## **III. LESSONS FROM THIS CHAPTER.**

### **A. The Spiritual Lesson – Galatians 4:19-31**

- a. Hagar and Ishmael represent law-works-salvation.
  - i. The covenant of Sinai leads to bondage.
  - ii. This represents an attempt to help God.
  - iii. There is no faith or grace involved.
  - iv. Ishmael born after the flesh.
- b. Sarai and Isaac represent grace-salvation.
  - i. This is a matter of faith and trust in God.

- ii. This leads to freedom and liberty in Christ.
  - iii. Isaac born through promise.
  - c. Sarai (grace) had a handmaid, Hagar (law), who was her servant. The law is our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ.
- B. The Tragic Results Of Sin.
- a. Thirteen years of barrenness for Abram – Genesis 16:16; 17:1.
  - b. The far reaching results of Abram’s sin can be seen in the Israel-Arab conflict down through the centuries.
  - c. The Muslim religion and Mohammed are all the offspring of Abram through Hagar.
  - d. Relate this to the world crisis today!

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Who was Sarai’s handmaid?
2. Why was Sarai’s handmaid in the wilderness?
3. Who was the son of the handmaid?
4. Of which race was Sarai’s handmaid?
5. According to Galatians, the handmaid and her son represent \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Notes**

# Lesson 20

## THE COVENANT AND THE PROMISE OF ISAAC

**Memory Verse: Genesis 17:1**

**Lesson: Genesis 17:1-27**

### I. ABRAM, THE COVENANT AND CIRCUMCISION – Verses 1-14

#### A. Abram And The Almighty God – Verses 1-3

- a. The meaning of arid years – Verse 1 (Genesis 16:6; 17:1)
  - i. Thirteen speaks of unbelief, rebellion and apostasy – Genesis 14:4
  - ii. Compare 1 Kings 6:38; 7:1 and see Solomon’s error.
  - iii. Thirteen connected with sin in Esther’s day – Esther 3:12,13
  - iv. Thirteen judges ruled during the apostasy in the days of the book of Judges.
  - v. The “Dragon” found 13 times in Revelation.
  - vi. Jacob’s few and evil days were 130 years – Genesis 47:9
  - vii. Twenty-six unclean animals and birds – Deuteronomy 14
  - viii. Paul received 39 stripes.
- b. Abram the aged servant – Verse 1
  - i. He had to come to the end of self – Psalm 107:4-6,12-13,23-28
  - ii. He had to learn that faith in God was a must – Romans 4:19
  - iii. He needed to learn to walk before God – Verse 1; Genesis 5:24;6:9
- c. The Almighty, All-sufficient God – Verses 1,2
  - i. For the first time God reveals Himself as El Shaddai, the Almighty One.
  - ii. Abram was 99, weak, impotent and helpless, but God is Almighty – Verse 2
  - iii. God revealed Himself to Jacob and changed his name – Genesis 35:9-13
- d. The attitude of Abram – Verse 3
  - i. How to come into the presence of God.
  - ii. He that humbleth himself shall be exalted – Luke 14:11

#### B. Abram And The Enlarged Covenant – Verses 3-8

- a. Abram to be the father of many nations – Verses 4-6
  - i. Israelites, Ishmaelites, Edomites, etc., were from him.

- ii. Spiritual seed would include saved Gentiles.
  - b. His name changed – Verse 5 Abram means “high father,” but Abraham means, “father of many nations.”
  - c. The covenant was with Abraham and his offspring.
  - d. It was an everlasting covenant – Verse 7
  - e. Canaan was to be an everlasting possession – Verse 8
- C. Circumcision, The Sign Of The Covenant – Verses 9-14
- a. Circumcising of the male--a token of the covenant.
    - i. A token was a signal, as a flag, beacon, monument, etc.
    - ii. Token is translated sign or signs in many places.
  - b. Circumcision did not save – Romans 4:9-12
  - c. Circumcision today is to be that of the heart – Romans 2:9
  - d. Who were to be circumcised? – Verses 12,13
  - e. The penalty for disobedience – Verse 14

## **II. ABRAHAM AND THE PROMISED SEED – Verses 15-27**

- A. The Lord Promised Isaac – Verses 15-19
- a. Sarai’s name changed to Sarah – Verse 15
  - b. Abraham’s son to be born of Sarah – Verse 16
  - c. The laughing of Abraham – Verse 17
  - d. Abraham's desire for Ishmael – Verse 18
  - e. Isaac named before birth – Verse 19
- B. God’s Plan For Ishmael – Verses 20-22
- a. God heard Abraham’s prayer for Ishmael – Verse 20
  - b. This was not a part of God’s covenant – Verse 21
  - c. God went up from Abraham – Verse 22
- C. Abraham’s Obedience In Circumcision – Verses 23-27
- a. All born in his house or bought with money, circumcised – Verse 23
  - b. Abraham was 99 years old.
  - c. Ishmael was 13 when circumcised.
  - d. All the men circumcised – Verse 26,27



# Lesson 21

## ABRAHAM THE INTERCESSOR

**Memory Verse: Genesis 18:19**

**Lesson: Genesis 18:1-33**

“The way to know the divine purpose about the world is not to be mixed up with its schemes and speculations but walking in communion with Christ.” —Keith L. Brooks

### I. THE LORD VISITS ABRAHAM – Verses 1-15

#### A. The Lord Appeared Unto Him – Verses 1,2

- a. The place — plains of Mamre in Hebron – Verse 1; 13:18 (There was a man by the name of Mamre – Genesis 14:13,24). Mamre means “fatness.”
- b. The time — the heat of the day – Verse 1
- c. The appearance — three men – Verse 2
  - i. One of them was the Lord God and the other two were angels – Genesis 19:1
  - ii. The Lord Jesus Christ appeared in bodily form a number of times in the O.T. These are called theophanies.
- d. His attitude — he bowed himself – Verse 2

#### B. Abraham The Host – Verses 3-8

- a. He recognized God – Verse 3
  - i. “My Lord” — “Lord” is here the Hebrew “Adonai” and always means the Lord God. (The vowel points are different when it is lord, referring to a man.) The Massoretic Hebrew text and other texts clearly show it was God. However, some modern interpreters emend it to read “my lord,” because of their unbelief. These include the ASV, NASV, TLB, RSV, and Amplified.
  - ii. Notice that “Lord” in verse 1 is spelled with little capitals which indicates that the Hebrew word is “Jehovah.”
- b. He pleads for the Lord to remain – Verse 3 How important to recognize and treasure the presence of the Lord.
- c. Hospitality offered to all three – Verses 4,5; Hebrews 13:2. Remember that the Holy Spirit is our Holy Guest.
- d. The food prepared – Verses 6-8. Typical hospitality for those days.

- e. The Lord consented to eat with Abraham – Verse 8. This is without precedent in the Old Testament – Revelation 3:20
- C. The Lord Repeats His Promise Of A Son – Verses 9, 15
  - a. The promised repeated – Verses 9,10
  - b. Sarah’s laugh of unbelief – Verses 11,12
    - i. She was past the age of child bearing – Verse 11
    - ii. “Waxed old” literally means “worn out” – Verse 12
    - iii. “Is any thing too hard for the Lord?” – Verses 13,14; Psalm 115:3; Isaiah 43:13; Matthew 19:26.
  - c. Sarah’s fearful denial – Verse 15

## **II. THE LORD VEXED WITH SODOM – Verses 16-33**

- A. God’s Revelation To Abraham – Verses 16-22
  - a. Looking toward Sodom – Verse 16
  - b. To whom God shows His secrets – Verse 17
    - i. To those who are His servants – Revelation 1:1
    - ii. To those who obey His voice – Romans 12:1,2
    - iii. To those that seek His face.
    - iv. To those who fear Him – Psalm 25:14
  - c. The future of Abraham – Verse 18
  - d. The family of Abraham – Verse 19
    - i. The father to be the teacher – Deuteronomy 6:7; Ephesians 6:4
    - ii. The children to follow – Proverbs 22:6
  - e. God reveals His plans – Verses 20,21
  - f. Two angels depart, but Abraham waits before the Lord – Verse 22
- B. Abraham’s Intercession For Sodom – Verses 23-33
  - a. A significant question – Verses 23,24; Exodus 11:7
    - i. It showed his love for his kin.
    - ii. This question relevant now, in view of the imminent coming of Christ.
  - b. A second significant question – Verse 25
    - i. Sodom could not hide behind this question.
    - ii. Lot was different — so we today are under the blood.

- c. The presence of the righteous in a community does hold back Divine judgment – Verses 26,28-32
  - d. Does verse 32 reveal Abraham’s low estimate of Lot’s spiritual power?
  - e. God’s gracious long-suffering – Verses 26,28-32 – “I will spare,” “I will not destroy”
    - i. He is long-suffering in sparing our wicked world.
    - ii. He is long-suffering in dealing with His children.
- C. Conclusion: “The closer the believer walks with God, the more he will know of God’s mind about everything. The secrets of the Lord are with those who fear Him.” — Keith L. Brooks

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. How many men appeared to Abraham as he sat in his tent door in Mamre?
2. What does Mamre mean?
3. Who were these three men that appeared to Abraham?
4. What does it indicate when “Lord” is spelled in little capitals?
5. How did Sarah display her unbelief?
6. How did Abraham intercede for Sodom?
7. Who was Abraham's kinsman who lived in Sodom?

### **Notes**

# Lesson 22

## THE DESTRUCTION OF SODOM

**Memory Verse: Genesis 19:29**

**Lesson: Genesis 19:1-38**

### I. THE DEBAUCHERY OF SODOM – Verses 1-11

#### A. The Angels Visit Lot – Verses 1-3

- a. Lot sat in the gate of the city – Verse 1 — A place of authority.
- b. The angels were reluctant to enter Lot's house – Verses 1-3. Their visit with Abraham and Lot contrasted.
  - i. Abraham sat at the tent door, but Lot sat at the gate of the wicked city. He was no longer a pilgrim.
  - ii. The Lord went to Abraham, but not to Lot.
  - iii. They gladly accepted Abraham's hospitality, reluctantly Lot's.
  - iv. Abraham made a feast, but Lot gave them only unleavened bread.

#### B. Lot Delivered From The Lusting Sodomites – Verses 4-11

- a. The men of the city gather – Verse 4
- b. They demand homosexual activities – Verse 5. This is universally condemned in the Scriptures – Romans 1:26,27; 1 Corinthians 6:9,10; 1 Timothy 1:10
- c. Lot's shameful suggestion – Verses 6-8
- d. They accuse Lot of being judgmental – Verse 9
- e. They threaten Lot and are ready to break down the door – Verse 9
- f. The angels rescue Lot and blind the Sodomites – Verses 10,11

### II. THE DELIVERANCE FROM SODOM – Verses 12-23

#### A. Lot And His Relatives – Verses 12-14

- a. Lot warned to get his relatives out – Verses 12,13. Parents today should be concerned about their children – Deuteronomy 6:7; Proverbs 22:6; Ephesians 6:4; Deuteronomy 4:9; 31:32; Joshua 8:35; 2 Chronicles 20:13; Nehemiah 12:43.
- b. Lot seemed as one that mocked – Verse 14. He had pitched his tent toward Sodom and now his testimony was gone. There are many scoffers today – 2 Peter 3:3,4

B. Lot Led Out Of Sodom – Verses 15-17

- a. A divided family – Verse 15; 2 Peter 2:7
- b. Lot lingers – Verse 16. His home, family, possessions and investments were there – 1 Samuel 21:8; Luke 9:57-62
- c. The Lord’s mercy, the cause of his deliverance – Verse 16
- d. The escape to the mountains – Verse 17. Sodom was a type of the world, but the mountains stand for closeness to God.

C. Lot Outside Of Sodom – Verses 18-23

- a. Lot’s foolish and compromising request – Verses 18-20
- b. Zoar spared – Verses 21-23

### **III. THE DESTRUCTION OF SODOM – Verses 24-29**

A. The Method Of Destruction. v. 24-26

- a. Brimstone and fire from heaven – Verse 24. This was not an earthquake or an oil well exploding.
- b. The destruction was total – Verse 25
- c. Remember Lot’s wife – Verse 26; Luke 17:32

B. Abraham And Sodom's Destruction – Verses 27-29

- a. Abraham’s early morning concern – Verse 27
- b. Looking toward Sodom – Verse 28
  - i. Lot looked toward Sodom – Genesis 13:10
  - ii. The angels looked toward Sodom – Genesis 18:16
  - iii. The Lord looked on Sodom – Genesis 18:20,21
  - iv. Lot’s wife looked back toward Sodom – Verse 26
  - v. Abraham looked toward Sodom – Verse 28
- c. God remembered Abraham – Verse 29

### **IV. THE DEBASEMENT OF LOT – Verses 30-38**

A. Sowing To The Flesh – Verses 30-35; Galatians 6:7,8. Lot got out of Sodom along with his daughters, but they did not escape the immoral influence of Sodom.

- a. Lot dwelling in a cave – Verse 30
- b. His faithless daughters – Verse 31

- c. Their sinful plan – Verse 32
  - d. Lot’s sin of drunkenness – Verses 33-35
  - e. Lot’s sin of incest – Verses 33-35
- B. Of The Flesh Reaping Corruption – Verses 36-38; Galatians 6:7,8
- a. The Moabites and Ammonites are a result of Lot’s sin.
  - b. Name one Godly Moabite, who was in the family lineage of Jesus Christ? (Ruth)
 

“No Christian can find his pleasure and profit in the world and at the same time bear effectual testimony against the world. No heart can mature two crops choose between the Word and the world.” — Keith L. Brooks

“To profess to be His, while at the same time seeking great worldly influence, will mean the loss of all influence and spiritual power, even over the members of one's family.” — Ibid

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Give a comparison of the angels’ visit to Abraham with their visit to Lot in Sodom?
2. What did the men of Sodom ask Lot to give them?
3. What was Lot’s shameful suggestion?
4. How many of Lot's family was delivered from Sodom?
5. How did Lot’s warning to his married children seem to them?
6. To what city did Lot desire to escape?
7. What happened to Lot’s wife?
8. What was the sinful plan of Lot's two daughters?
9. Who are the descendants of this sinful act?

# Lesson 23

## ABRAHAM'S FAILURE AT GERAR

**Memory Verse: Genesis 20:17**

**Lesson: Genesis 20:1-18**

### I. ABRAHAM'S PRACTICE OF DECEPTION – Verses 1-7

#### A. An Old Sin Reappears – Verses 1,2

- a. Abraham sojourned in Gerar – Verse 1
- b. Abraham declares Sarah to be his sister – Verse 1
- c. He had purposed to do this while in Ur. See verse 13. This was a sin he had never confessed and forsaken.
- d. It took 40 years in the wilderness to bring out what was in the hearts of Israel – Deuteronomy 8:2. Once a sin is committed, it is easy to repeat, unless it is thoroughly repented of!

#### B. Contrasts Between Genesis 12:10-20 and Genesis 20:1-18

- a. Two different places involved — Egypt and Philistia.
- b. Two different circumstances prevail — Famine and Migration.
- c. Two different modes of revelation — one surmises and the other is in a dream.
- d. Abraham's reaction different in each case.
- e. Two different conclusions.
  - i. Excluded from the land.
  - ii. An invitation to remain in the land.

#### C. God Intervenes With Abimelech – Verses 3-7

- a. Abimelech warned by God – Verse 3
- b. Abimelech providentially kept from adultery – Verse 4-6
- c. Although he was a Gentile, he called God "Lord."
- d. God called Abraham a prophet and orders Sarah restored – Verse 7
- e. God sees His failing saints differently than the world sees them – Number 23:21
- f. Adultery is forbidden by the Bible – Exodus 20:14; Leviticus 20:10; Matthew 5:7; 19:9; Romans 7:3; 1 Corinthians 6:9; 2 Peter 2:14

## **II. ABIMELECH'S PRACTICE OF RESTORATION – Verses 8-18**

- A. Abimelech's Rebuke Of Abraham – Verses 8-10
  - a. He tells his servants. v. 8
  - b. Abimelech's sin – Verses 9,10. Even though he did not know she was Abraham's wife, yet he had committed a sin.
- B. Abraham's Three Excuses – Verses 11-13
  - a. He thought the people of Gerar did not fear God, and he must do the lying to save his life – Verse 11. There is no dependence upon God in this plan.
  - b. There was some truth in calling her his sister – Verse 12. Error is never more dangerous than when it is mixed with truth. The end does not justify the means.
  - c. What he did was according to a prearranged plan – Verse 13
- C. Abimelech's Unexpected Threefold Action – Verses 14-16
  - a. He gave a large gift to Abraham, similar to a dowry, only he returned Sarah also – Verse 14. Surely this would be classed as returning good for evil.
  - b. He called Abraham brother (verse 16), and thus paid him damages for any esteem and respect lost by Sarah.
  - c. He gave Abraham permission to dwell in any part of the land – Verse 15
- D. The Healing By God – Verses 17,18
  - a. It was in answer to Abraham's prayer – Verse 17 Surely it is of grace that God would hear the prayer of the offender.
  - b. God caused them to be fruitful.
- E. Conclusion: "Sin has many tools but a lie is a handle that fits them all. If the truth is stretched, expect it eventually to fly back and sting you." — Keith L. Brooks

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Who was the king of Gerar at the time of Abraham's sojourn in that country?
2. How did Abraham try to deceive this king?
3. How does this incident differ from Gen. 12:10-20?
4. How did Abimelech find out about Abraham's deception?
5. What three excuses did Abraham give for his deception?
6. How was this situation between Abraham, Sarah and Abimelech resolved?



# Lesson 24

## THE BIRTH OF ISAAC

**Memory Verse: Genesis 21:10**

**Lesson: Genesis 21:1-34**

### I. THE BIRTH OF ISAAC — THE PROMISE FULFILLED — Verses 1-8

#### A. Isaac Born At The Set Time – Verses 1,2

- a. God always keeps His word – Verse 1 “...as he said...as he had spoken.”
- b. God always works on schedule – Verse 2 “...at the set time”

#### B. The Obedience Of Abraham – Verses 3-5

- a. He obeyed God in naming Isaac – Verse 3; Genesis 17:19
- b. He obeyed God in circumcising Isaac – Verse 4; Genesis 17:9-12
- c. He obediently served God in his old age – Verse 5

#### C. The Rejoicing Of Sarah – Verses 6-8

- a. Sarah’s laugh of faith – Verse 6 (Remember her laugh of unbelief in Genesis 18:12.) Isaac means laughter.
- b. Her faith testimony – Verse 7; Hebrews 11:11
- c. Isaac weaned – Verse 8. According to history, a feast was given on such an occasion.

### II. THE BONDWOMAN AND HER SON – Verses 9-12

#### A. Sarah Jealous For Her Son – Verses 9,10

- a. She saw Ishmael persecuting Isaac – Verse 9. This was not mere childish mocking, but real persecution – Galatians 4:29. Isaac would have been from 1 to 3 years old, while Ishmael was 15 to 17 years old.
- b. Her demand was according to the will of God – Verse 10, 12; Galatians 4:30

#### B. Abraham Grieving For Ishmael – Verses 11-13

- a. Abraham grieved because he loved Ishmael – Verse 11
- b. God instructs Abraham – Verse 12. The whole decision here is based on separation. Ishmael had no spiritual relationship to Isaac.
- c. God reassures Abraham of Ishmael’s future.

#### C. The Bondwoman And Her Son Cast Out – Verses 14-21

- a. Abraham gave them temporary provisions – Verse 14
- b. Their destitution – Verses 15,16
- c. God's provision revealed – Verses 17-19
- d. Ishmael's prosperity – Verses 20,21
- e. Spiritual lessons – Galatians 4:19-31
  - i. Hagar typifies Jerusalem (now in bondage with her children) – Galatians 4:25
  - ii. Hagar wandered in the wilderness Abraham's natural seed are wanderers.
  - iii. Israel now blind as Hagar, and not seeing the well – Romans 11:26-29
  - iv. Not until the natural seed have their eyes opened, will they see the water of life – Isaiah 12:1-6

### **III. THE COVENANT BETWEEN ABRAHAM AND ABIMELECH – Verses 22-34**

- A. Abimelech's Observation And Plea – Verses 22-26
  - a. He noticed that God was with Abraham – Verse 22 (Significant.)
  - b. He pleads for a covenant and Abraham agrees – Verses 23,24
  - c. The covenant must be based upon truth – Verses 25,26
- B. The Covenant Made – Verses 27-32
- C. Abraham The Sojourner Calls On The Name Of The Lord – Verses 33,34

### **IV. TYPICAL LESSONS TO THINK UPON.**

- A. The Birth Of Isaac Foreshadows The Birth Of Christ.
  - a. Isaac the promised seed – Genesis 17:16 — So was Christ in Isaiah 7:14
  - b. Long interval between first promise and the fulfillment – Genesis 12:7 and Genesis 21 — So Christ in Genesis 3:15 and New Testament.
  - c. Isaac named before his birth – Genesis 17:9 — So was Christ in Matthew 1:21
  - d. Isaac born at God's appointed time – Genesis 21:2 — So was Christ in Galatians 4:4
  - e. Isaac's birth was miraculous – Romans 4:19 — So was Christ's birth
- B. Isaac Also Typifies Regeneration.
  - a. The natural man is dead in trespasses and sins. It was out of death Isaac was brought forth – Romans 4:19; Ephesians 2:1; Romans 5:6
  - b. God performed a miracle in the birth of Isaac. So it is also with regeneration.

- c. The birth of Isaac brought about conflict in the house of Abraham. When we are saved, it arouses the opposition of the world, the flesh, and the devil.
- d. The birth of Isaac revealed the true character of Ishmael. The new birth reveals the true character of the natural man.
- e. Isaac grew and was weaned – 1 Peter 2:2 “As newborn babes we are to desire the sincere milk of the word, that we may grow.”

## **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. What did Abraham name his son by Sarah?
2. Why did he call his son by the particular name?
3. What does his name mean?
4. What caused Sarah to be jealous for her son?
5. About how many years older was Ishmael than Isaac?
6. What was the result of Ishmael mocking Isaac?
7. What does Hagar typify?
8. How does Hagar compare with Israel?
9. What does the well of water in the wilderness typify?
10. What was the significant thing that Abimelech noticed about Abraham?
11. Give some typical lessons that can be seen in Isaac?

# Lesson 25

## THE OFFERING OF ISAAC

**Memory Verse: Genesis 22:8**

**Lesson: Genesis 22:1-24**

### I. THE OFFERING OF ISAAC – Verses 1-14

- A. God's Command And Abraham's Response – Verses 1-6 — Isaac is a type of Christ "obedient unto death." Abraham illustrates the Father who "spared not His own Son." The resurrection is illustrated in the deliverance of Isaac.
- a. "Tempt" means that he was tried or tested – Verse 1. God does not tempt men to sin – James 1:12-15
  - b. God asks for his best – Verse 2. There were four great crises in the life of Abraham.
    - i. Separation from his native land and kindred – Genesis 12:4
    - ii. Separation from Lot – Genesis 13:1-18
    - iii. Abandonment of his plan as to Ishmael – Genesis 17:17-18
    - iv. Offering of Isaac as a burnt sacrifice – Genesis 22
  - c. "Moriah" was the place where the temple was built – Verse 2; 2 Chronicles 3:1. It could have been the same place where Christ was crucified.
  - d. Isaac is the only type in the O.T. which clearly intimated that God required a human sacrifice. While the idol worshiper offered human sacrifice, it was never practiced by God's people.
  - e. The son separated for sacrifice – Verse 3; Romans 8:32
  - f. Abraham does not hesitate or falter – Verse 3; Acts 2:23
  - g. He saw the place afar off – Verse 4; Revelation 13:8
  - h. Only the father and the son could go – Verse 5 So with Christ & the heavenly Father.
  - i. The certainty of the resurrection – Verse 5; Hebrews 11:17-19
  - j. Isaac laid on the wood – Verse 6. Christ laid on the Cross.
  - k. Abraham took the fire and the knife – Verse 6; Isaiah 53:4,10
- B. The Conversation Between The Father And Son – Verses 7,8
- a. Where is the lamb? – Verse 7
  - b. God will provide Himself a lamb – Verse 8
- C. Isaac On The Altar – Verses 9,10

- a. The altar built – Verse 9
  - b. Isaac bound and placed on the altar – Verse 9. He was old enough to carry the wood and thus old enough to resist, but he did not. Neither did Christ – Isaiah 53:7
  - c. Abraham obedient, even to slay his son – Verse 10
- D. The Intervention Of God – Verses 11-14
- a. The angel of the Lord, is the Lord Himself, as in Genesis 16:7-11; 21:17,18; 18:1-3.
  - b. “Abraham, Abraham” reveals the urgency and intensity of God – Genesis 22:1-2; Exodus 3:4; 1 Samuel 3:10; Acts 9:4.
  - c. Abraham’s obedience – Verse 12
  - d. A substitute providentially provided – Verse 13
  - e. The Lamb of God providentially provided for us.
    - i. In Revelation the dominant name for Christ is the Lamb – Revelation 5:6
    - ii. The Lamb slain and the Lamb worshiped – Revelation 5:8-10
    - iii. The Lamb is worthy – Revelation 5:12
    - iv. Great multitudes washed their robes in the blood – Revelation 7:14
    - v. The Lamb stands on Mt. Zion – Revelation 14:1
    - vi. Beast worshiper tormented in the presence of the Lamb – Revelation 14:10
    - vii. The Lamb overcomes the kings of the earth – Revelation 17:14
    - viii. The marriage of the Lamb – Revelation 19:9
    - ix. The bride, the Lamb’s wife – Revelation 21:9
    - x. The Lamb takes away sin – John 1:29
  - f. Jehovah-jireh, it shall be seen, or the Lord will provide – Verse 14

## **II. THE PROMISE RENEWED – Verse 15-24**

- A. God Makes And Keeps His Covenants – Verse 15-18
  - a. This was the second time God spoke to him on the mount – Verse 15
  - b. God swears by the greatest – Verse 16
  - c. His seed to be multiplied – Verse 17
  - d. His seed will conquer – Verse 17; Matthew 16:18
  - e. All nations to be blessed – Verse 18
  - f. Obedience pays – Verse 18
- B. Abraham Returns To Beer-sheba – Verse 19

- a. Nothing is said of Isaac, although doubtless he did return.
  - b. God did receive him, and resurrect him in a figure – Hebrews 11:19
- C. Abraham Receives Family News – Verses 20-24

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. How is Isaac a type of Christ?
2. Who is Abraham the type of?
3. What does “tempt” mean in verse 1?
4. Name the four great crises in the life of Abraham.
5. What was the name of the mount where Isaac was offered?
6. What O.T. structure was built on this mount?
7. What was Isaac’s question to Abraham as they went up the mount to worship?
8. What was Abraham's reply?
9. What does Isaac carrying the wood typify?
10. Why did not Abraham slay Isaac on the altar?
11. What as the dominant name for Christ in Revelation?
12. What does God’s name, Jehovah-jireh, mean?

### **Notes**

# Lesson 26

## THE DEATH OF SARAH

**Memory Verse: Genesis 23:1**

**Lesson: Genesis 23:1-20**

- Genesis 22 — The offering of Isaac is a type of the death and resurrection of Christ.
- Genesis 23 — The death of Sarah is a type of the death of Israel nationally.
- Genesis 23 — Sarah buried in the midst of the children of Heth, is a type of Israel buried among the Gentiles, awaiting their restoration by resurrection.
- Genesis 24 — The servant is a type of the Holy Spirit, who goes into the land of the Gentiles to seek a bride to comfort Isaac, after his mother's death. The Holy Spirit is now seeking out a bride for the Lord Jesus Christ.

### I. SARAH'S DEATH – Verses 1,2

A. God's Providence At Work – Verse 1

- a. Three verses before the death of Sarah, Rebekah – Verses 1; 22:23
- b. Sarah died at 127 years of age. Isaac would have been 37. This is the only instance in the O.T. where a woman's age is disclosed.

B. Abraham's Great Sorrow – Verse 2. After their many years together, we should understand that there would be great sorrow.

### II. THE BURIAL PLACE OBTAINED – Verses 3-16

A. Abraham's Request Of The Children Of Beth – Verses 3-6

- a. The stranger and sojourner presents his need – Verses 3,4; Hebrews 11:13-16
- b. The mighty prince is offered a place in any of their family burial plots – Verses 5,6  
"Prince" here comes from the root word "elect."

B. Abraham Bargains With Ephron The Hittite – Verses 7-11

- a. Abraham desires to buy the cave of Machpelah – Verses 7-9
- b. Ephron offers to give it unto him – Verses 10,11. This was the method followed in those days. He really did not expect Abraham to take it as a gift. After he refuses, Ephron could then ask a high price for it.

C. The Price Settled – Verses 12-16

- a. Abraham insists upon dealing correctly in financial matters – Verses 12,13. He is a good example in this for us to follow.
  - i. He was fair when separating from Lot.
  - ii. He was correct in refusing the gift of the king of Sodom.
  - iii. He was honest in giving the tithe to Melchizedek.
  - iv. He is careful here in not getting in debt to the Canaanites. The value of the land according to Ephron – Verses 14,15. This was probably an inflated price. Omri bought the whole hill of Samaria for 6,000 shekels of silver – 1 Kings 16:24. Secular records show that whole villages were bought in those days for 100 to 1,000 shekels.
- b. Abraham pays the price with no bargaining or complaint – Verse 16

### **III. SARAH BURIED IN THE FAMILY TOMB – Verses 17-20**

- A. The Transaction For The Family Tomb Completed – Verses 17,18
  - a. The legal description of the land given – Verse 17
  - b. The bargain sealed before legal witnesses – Verse 18
- B. Sarah Buried – Verses 19,20. The following were buried here also: Abraham – Genesis 25:9; Isaac, Genesis 35:27,29; Rebekah and Leah – Genesis 49:31; Jacob – Genesis 50:13.
- C. Spiritual Lessons From Abraham’s Conduct In This Chapter.
  - a. He believed in immortality. This is evident in his care for the dead. If death ended it all, what difference would it make?
  - b. He believed that God would grant his posterity to inherit this land. There is a mosque built over this burying site today. Of course we do not know for sure that it is the exact same place in Hebron.
  - c. He believed in a blessed future state for the righteous. His hope was not merely here on this earth, but he looked for a city whose builder and maker is God.

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. How old was Sarah when she died?
2. Where did Sarah die?
3. What is the death of Sarah typical of?
4. Abraham purchased a burial plot from the children of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What was the name of the cave used for burial?



# Lesson 27

## SEEKING A BRIDE FOR ISAAC

**Memory Verse: Genesis 24:4**

**Lesson: Genesis 24:1-27**

This is one of the longest chapters in the Bible and it reveals one of the most beautiful stories of romance and love ever written. To get the most out of this chapter, we need to understand the typology in it and some of the previous chapters.

1. Isaac the long promised son is a type of Christ.
2. His being placed on the altar (Genesis 22), typified the death of Christ.
3. His being released and taken off the altar, typified the resurrection of Christ.
4. The death of Sarah (Genesis 23) typified the national death and blindness of Israel.
5. The setting aside of Israel was after the resurrection of Christ & His return to the Father.
6. In chapter 24, we see Isaac the son and heir, abiding with the father in Canaan which is a type of the heavenlies.
7. Abraham typifies the heavenly Father – Matthew 22:2; John 6:44
8. The servant typifies the Holy Spirit in seeking a bride, and enriching that bride by the wealth of the Father – John 16:13,14; Galatians 5:22; 1 Corinthians 12:7-11
9. Rebekah typifies the bride of Christ – Ephesians 5:25-32; 2 Corinthians 11:2
10. Isaac represents the bridegroom coming to receive His Bride – 1 Thessalonians 4:14-16

### I. THE SERVANT COMMISSIONED – Verses 1-8

#### A. Abraham's Desire For Isaac – Verses 1-4

- a. Abraham was 140 years old – Verse 1; Genesis 23:1; 25:20
- b. The eldest servant may have been Eliezer – Verse 2; Genesis 15:12
- c. The manner of taking the oath – Verses 2,3; Genesis 47:29
- d. The importance of marrying the right person – Verses 3,4; 2 Corinthians 6:14
- e. Marriage is a sacred institution that should not be entered without God's guidance.

#### B. Abraham's Dependence Upon God – Verses 5-8

- a. The servant's question – Verse 5
  - i. What if the woman will not come?

- ii. Shall I take Isaac to her?
- b. Abraham's answer – Verses 6,7
  - i. Isaac is not to go.
  - ii. God will insure success – Verse 7: John 6:37

## **II. THE SERVANT'S OBEDIENCE – Verses 9-14**

### **A. The Journey Made – Verses 9-11**

- a. He takes the oath from Abraham – Verse 9
- b. He takes the wealth of Abraham – Verse 10. We too have received the wealth of the heavenly Father & we are to use it in seeking a bride for His Son. Matthew 28:18-20
- c. He goes to a well – Verse 11. Many wonderful things took place by a well.

### **B. The Servant Prays For God's Help – Verses 12-14**

- a. He asks in the name of another – Verse 12
- b. He stands by the well – Verse 13
- c. He asks God to make the choice – Verse 14

## **III. THE SERVANT'S PRAYER ANSWERED – Verses 15-27**

### **A. Rebekah Appears – Verses 15-17**

- a. God answers quickly – Verse 15. God sometimes is already working to answer our prayers before we pray.
- b. Rebekah was a pure and beautiful young lady – Verse 16
- c. The servant does his part – Verses 17,18. There are some things that we must do in regard to the answering of our prayers. On one occasion, the Lord furnished the oil, but the woman had to furnish the vessels to put it in.
- d. Rebekah does the unusual – Verses 19,20
- e. The wonder of seeing God work – Verse 21

### **B. Riches Offered – Verses 22-27**

- a. Gold a symbol of deity given – Verse 22
- b. Identity requested – Verse 23
- c. Lodging requested – Verse 24
- d. Hospitality offered – Verse 25
- e. The servant worships and prays – Verses 26,27

## **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Give three outstanding types of the life of Isaac?
2. Give two types of the life and death of Sarah?
3. Who is Abraham the type of?
4. Give the type of Abraham's servant?
5. Give the typical lessons surrounding Isaac and Rebekah and their marriage?
6. How old was Abraham when he sent his servant for Isaac's bride?
7. Describe the conversation between Abraham and his servant concerning bringing Isaac's bride back to him?
8. How did the servant know that Rebekah was the right woman?

## **Notes**

# Lesson 28

## THE BRIDE FOR ISAAC FOUND

**Memory Verse: Genesis 24:58**

**Lesson: Genesis 24:28-67**

The marriage bond between husband and wife is an emblem or type of the marriage bond between Christ and His Church. Some marriages and stories in the Bible illustrate this in a special way. They are: (1) the first marriage in the Garden of Eden, (2) the wooing of Rebekah and her marriage to Isaac. In the N.T. this typology is clearly shown in Matthew 22, 25 and in Revelation.

### I. THE SERVANT'S RECEPTION – Verses 28-33

#### A. Rebekah's Good News – Verse 28

- a. She “ran and told.”
- b. We should hasten to tell the gospel.
- c. Some run from God, but some run for God.

#### B. Laban's Attitude – Verses 29-31

- a. Laban is a man we shall meet again – Verse 29; Genesis 29:1-31,55
- b. His attitude toward the gifts (verse 30), may be a preview of his covetous nature that stands out later on.
- c. He recognizes that the servant was blessed of the Lord (Jehovah) – Verse 31

#### C. The Hospitality Offered – Verses 32,33

- a. Provision for the camels – Verse 32
- b. Provision for cleansing and refreshing – Verse 32
- c. Provision for the nourishment of the body – Verse 33

### II. THE SERVANT'S MESSAGE – Verses 34-49

Notice that the servant puts first things first – Verse 33

#### A. He Praises The Father And The Son – Verses 34-36

- a. As a type of the Holy Spirit, he does not praise himself, but the one that sent him. See John 16:13,14.

- b. All true blessings come from the Lord – Verse 35
  - c. Abraham was very rich – Verse 35
  - d. His son received it all – Verse 36; Hebrews 1:2
- B. His Commission And Testimony – Verses 37-49 — This section is mostly a re-telling of that which we studied in our last lesson. There are a few details that are not covered in the earlier section. Please notice these in verses 41,49.

### **III. THE SERVANT OBTAINS CONSENT – Verses 50-58**

- A. He Convinces The Father And Brother – Verses 50-56
- a. He convinced them that it was the Lord working – Verse 50. We find that the father is not mentioned as prominently as we might expect. The fact that the brother and mother are mentioned quiet prominently might indicate that the father was aged or ill. However, it could be that he gave them a higher place than usual.
  - b. They consent for Rebekah to be the bride of Isaac – Verse 51
  - c. The thankful servant worships – Verse 52
  - d. The precious gifts for the bride – Verse 53
  - e. The dowry for the family – Verse 53
  - f. The servant is eager to complete the task – Verse 54
  - g. The attempted delay – Verse 55
  - h. The servant’s determination – Verse 56
- B. He Convinces The Bride – Verses 57,58
- a. She readily consents to go.
  - b. The gifts from Isaac, plus the servant’s vivid description had already convinced her that this was right.

### **IV. THE SERVANT BRINGS THE BRIDE AND GROOM TOGETHER – Verses 59-67**

- A. The Journey – Verses 59-61
- a. She was sent away – Verse 59
  - b. Her nurse and damsels were sent also – Verses 59,61
  - c. She received a blessing from her family – Verse 60
  - d. The long journey across the desert sands – Verse 61 What did they talk about on the journey? It seems natural that they would have talked about Isaac. On our journey today, we should be talking about Christ our Saviour.
- B. The Meeting And The Marriage – Verses 62-67

- a. Isaac came from the way of the well – Verse 62. “Lahai-roi” means “The living and seeing one.”
- b. Isaac was meditating – Verse 63. No doubt as he meditated and prayed, his mind would think upon his coming bride.
- c. He saw them coming – Verse 63
- d. Rebekah saw Isaac – Verse 64. How can we describe this moving experience? We love Christ, but have never seen Him – 1 Peter 1:8. One day we shall see him.
- e. Getting off the camel and putting on the veil, revealed her modesty, humility and submission.
- f. She becomes his wife – Verse 67. First mention of love in the Bible.

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. How did Rebekah respond to the servant’s greeting?
2. What was the name of Rebekah’s brother?
3. In what manner did Rebekah’s brother receive the servant?
4. What was the most important thing in the mind of the servant?
5. Who does the servant represent in this transaction?
6. How does this make him a type of the Holy Spirit?
7. Who was Rebekah’s father?
8. Who did Rebekah take with her when she left?
9. Where was Isaac when he saw the servant returning with his bride?
10. How did Rebekah respond when she saw Isaac in the field?

# Lesson 29

## THE OFFSPRING OF ABRAHAM

**Memory Verse: Genesis 25:5**

**Lesson: Genesis 25:1-34**

### I. ABRAHAM'S FAMILY AND HIS DEATH – Verses 1-18

#### A. The Sons Of Keturah And The Inheritance – Verses 1-6

- a. Abraham marries Keturah – Verse 1
- b. Abraham's offspring by Keturah – Verses 2-4. Little is known of them with the exception of Midian. Moses married into this tribe – Exodus 2:16-21
- c. Abraham's offspring by Keturah typifies the millennial nations. It took place after the marriage of Isaac (which is typical of the marriage of the Lamb, that is, after the church is completed and this dispensation closes). Israel will be restored. The church will rule with Christ and then blessings will come to "all the families of the earth."
- d. Isaac received the inheritance – Verse 5
- e. The other sons received gifts – Verse 6. Remember that God had promised Abraham that he would be the father of many nations – Genesis 17:5. He had to marry to fulfill that promise.

#### B. The Death Of Abraham – Verses 7-11

- a. He died at the age of 175 – Verse 7
- b. He "was gathered to his people" – Verse 8. This is said of six people including, Abraham, Ishmael, Isaac, Jacob, Aaron, and Moses.
- c. His burial – Verses 9,10
- d. Isaac blessed as he dwells by a well – Verse 11. "Lahai-roi" means "the living and seeing one."

#### C. The Generations Of Ishmael – Verses 12-18

- a. His sons are named – Verses 12-16
- b. Ishmael dies at 137 years of age – Verse 17
- c. Their dwelling place – Verse 18

### II. ISAAC AND HIS SONS – Verses 19-37

#### A. The Birth Of Jacob And Esau – Verses 19-26

- a. Isaac married at the age of 40 – Verse 20
  - b. Isaac prays for a child – Verse 21. Since Rebekah was barren, Isaac had to exercise faith and to cast himself upon the Lord, in order to receive help. God blesses faith!
  - c. God answers his prayer – Verse 21. The children were born after Isaac and Rebekah had been married 20 years – Verse 26
  - d. The conflict between the natural and the spiritual – Verse 22
  - e. The two infants represent two nations – Verses 23,24
  - f. Esau means “hairy” – Verse 25
  - g. Jacob means “supplanter” – Verse 26
- B. The Birthright Sold – Verses 27-34
- a. The diverse natures of the two sons – Verse 27
    - i. Esau the cunning hunter.
    - ii. Jacob the plain man of the tent.
  - b. The diverse love of the parents – Verse 28
  - c. Esau’s desire for Jacob’s pottage – Verses 29-30. The red pottage was lentils which might be compared to our red beans. Esau’s hunger for the food reveals his fleshly appetite and lack of concern for spiritual things.
  - d. Jacob’s desire for the birthright – Verse 31. Although he may have driven a hard bargain, nevertheless he realized and appreciated the value of the birthright.
  - e. The bargain made – Verses 32-34
  - f. Esau despising the birthright – Verse 34. Israel despised the pleasant land Psalm 106:24. The priests despised the name of the Lord – Malachi 1:6. Judah despised the law of the Lord – Amos 2:4. The same type despised the invitation to the marriage – Matthew 22:5.
  - g. The N.T. declares Esau’s sin – Hebrews 12:16,17
  - h. The blessings of the birthright.
    - i. He received the father’s blessing and the place of the firstborn as head of the family.
    - ii. The honor of being in the Messianic line of the promised One: as Shem, Abraham and Isaac.
    - iii. The place of domestic priesthood, being the first-born in the family.

It seems that Jacob was always running ahead of God, or trying to help God out. Jacob bargained for the birthright and tricked Isaac to get the blessing (Genesis 27). All of this seems so foolish in the light of Genesis 25:23. God promised that Esau would serve Jacob before they



were born, and before Jacob had bought the birthright or stolen the blessing. How foolish, in view of God's sovereign election – Romans 9:6-13.

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Name the woman that Abraham married after the death of Sarah?
2. What prophet of God married one of the descendants of this union?
3. How old was Abraham when he died?
4. What is the meaning of "Lahai-roi"?
5. How many sons did Ishmael have?
6. How old was Ishmael when he died?
7. How old was Isaac when he married Rebekah?
8. What were the names of the two sons of Isaac and Rebekah?
9. Give the meaning of each of their names?
10. What do these two men represent?
11. Give the nature of Esau? Of Jacob?
12. Tell the story of Jacob obtaining the birthright.

### **Notes**

# Lesson 30

## ISAAC THE WELL DIGGER

**Memory Verse: Genesis 26:25**

**Lesson: Genesis 26:1-35**

Abraham was a man of the altar. Isaac was the man of the well. Jacob was the man of the tent.

### I. ISAAC UNDER TRIAL – Verses 1-11

#### A. Isaac Tried By A Famine – Verse 1-5

- a. Famine was a means of testing God's people – Verse 1; Genesis 12:10; 42:5; Ruth 1:1; 2 Samuel 24:13; Psalm 105:16. Some liberals try to prove that Isaac's experience in this chapter and Abraham's experience in Genesis 12:10 and 20:2, are referring to the same event. Of course this denies the inspiration of the Bible and presents them as a garbled collection of stories. However, they fail to see that similar characters under similar circumstances in a given age are likely to have similar experiences. Verse one carefully makes the distinction between the famines. Eighty to one hundred years had past, so this was probably another Abimelech. It may have been a title worn by all Philistine kings of that era. This seems to be proven through comparing the title of Psalm 34 and 1 Samuel 21:10-15.
- b. The Lord appears and tells him not to go to Egypt, a type of the world – Verse 2. Beware of turning to the world and not God!
- c. He was told to sojourn in the land – Verse 3
- d. The covenant was repeated to Isaac – Verses 3,4
- e. The obedience of Abraham was a blessing to Isaac – Verse 5

#### B. Isaac Tried By Fear – Verses 6-11

- a. In Gerar, he repeated the same mistake of Abraham – Verses 6,7; Genesis 20:1-3. Many times a son will repeat the same mistakes as his father.
- b. Abimelech saw that Rebekah was Isaac's wife – Verse 8. Sporting may have involved caressing. Whatever is meant, it was not proper between brother and sister.
- c. Abimelech rebukes Isaac – Verses 9,10
- d. Abimelech's charge to the people – Verse 11
- e. Notice the difference between Abraham's and Isaac's experiences. Sarah was taken from Abraham. Rebekah was not taken from Isaac. Christ and His Church are inseparable.

## II. ISAAC THE WELL DIGGER BLESSED – Verses 12-35

- A. Isaac's Prosperity Envied By The Philistines – Verses 12-17 — Christians should so live that the world would see that we have God's blessings. They should take knowledge of us that we have been with Jesus – Matthew 5:13-16.
  - a. The Lord blessed his crops – Verse 12; Hebrews 10:23; 2 Timothy 2:13.
  - b. The Lord blessed his flocks and herds – Verses 13,14
  - c. The Philistines envied his prosperity – Verse 14
  - d. The Philistines filled the wells, which was a hint that he should leave – Verse 15
  - e. He was ordered to leave by Abimelech – Verse 16
  - f. Isaac moves a short distance – Verse 17
- B. Isaac's Well Digging – Verses 18-22 — Isaac is associated with wells seven times.
  - a. Digging the wells stopped up by the Philistines – Verse 18. The enemy is still trying to stop up the wells of salvation. They are still trying to cover up the Lord's work! Modernists, new-Evangelicals and the cults are busy today. God's people need to return to the old wells of truth.
  - b. He respected the work of his father – Verse 18
  - c. They found a well of springing water – Verse 19. Not a cistern.
  - d. "Esek," the well of strife – Verse 20; 1 Peter 2:19,20
  - e. "Sitnah," the well of hostility – Verse 2
  - f. "Rehoboth," the well of plenty of room – Verse 22
- C. Isaac's Move To Beersheba – Verses 23-25
  - a. The Lord appeared to him – Verse 23,24
  - b. Three things he did at Beersheba – Verse 25
    - i. He built an altar.
    - ii. He called on the name of the Lord.
    - iii. He digged a well.
- D. Isaac's Treaty With Abimelech – Verses 26-33
  - a. Abimelech seeks peace – Verses 26-29 (Type of millennial nations).
  - b. Isaac makes a feast for Abimelech and they make a treaty – Verses 30-31
  - c. The well name, "Shebah" – Verse 32,33. "Beer-shebah" means, "Well of the oath."
- E. Isaac's Son Marries – Verses 34,35
  - a. He married two wives. Both marriages were wrong – Verse 34
  - b. He grieved his parents – Verse 35; Deuteronomy 7:3; 2 Corinthians 6:14-18

## STUDY QUESTIONS

1. How did God use famine in dealing with His people?
2. What is Egypt a type of?
3. How do we know this was not the same incident that happened to Abraham in Genesis 12:10 and 20:2?
4. Abraham was a man of the \_\_\_\_\_, Isaac was the man of the \_\_\_\_\_, and Jacob was the man of the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. How did Abimelech discern that Rebekah was Isaac's wife?
6. How did the Lord bless Isaac?
7. How did the Philistines accept this blessing upon Isaac?
8. What is the meaning of these four wells: Esek, Sitnah, Rehoboth, Beer-shebah.
9. Name three things that Isaac did at Beer-shebah.

## Notes

# Lesson 31

## JACOB STEALS THE BLESSING

**Memory Verse: Genesis 27:8**

**Lesson: Genesis 27:1-46**

### I. A DIVIDED HOUSE AND THE BLESSING – Verses 1-17

#### A. A Father's Unscriptural Desire – Verses 1-4

- a. Isaac knew that the blessing did not belong to Esau – Verse 1; 25:23
- b. Even though he seemed to believe that he would soon die, we know he lived many more years – Verse 2; Genesis 35:28,29
- c. Isaac's desire for savory meat which he loved – Verse 3,4. The mixing of the spiritual with the fleshly is a dangerous method.

#### B. A Mother's Unethical Deception – Verses 5-17

- a. Rebekah overheard Isaac – Verse 5
- b. Rebekah may have wanted to comply with God's Word (Genesis 25:23), but she uses unholy means trying to aid God. This is never right, for God is able to do His will without calling on us to lie or cheat to bring it to pass.
- c. She reveals Isaac's plan to Jacob – Verses 6,7
- d. She reveals her own deceptive plan – Verses 8-10
- e. Jacob was afraid of being found out – Verses 11,12
- f. Rebekah was willing to bear the curse – Verse 13. The result of her scheming was that she was separated from her son, and spent the rest of her days with an old and blinded Isaac.
- g. Jacob's obedience – Verse 14
- h. Jacob's clever disguise – Verses 15-17

### II. THE DECEPTION AND THE RESULT – Verses 18-46

#### A. Jacob Receives The Blessing – Verses 18-29

- a. Jacob lies about his identity – Verses 18,19
- b. He lies using God's name – Verse 20
- c. Isaac depends on feeling and is deceived – Verses 21-23

- d. He eats and is deceived by taste – Verses 24,25
  - e. He is also deceived by smell – Verse 26,27. Many people in the religious world are depending on feeling, rather than facts of Scripture, and thus are being deceived.
  - f. The blessing bestowed – Verses 28,29
    - i. It contained material blessing – Verse 28
    - ii. It contained governmental and family authority – Verse 29
    - iii. It contained divine protection – Verse 29
- B. Esau Receives A Blessing – Verses 30-40
- a. Esau arrived too late – Verses 30,31
  - b. Isaac’s pathetic helplessness – Verse 33
  - c. Esau’s bitter cry – Verse 34. Esau is also a deceiver, for he claimed a blessing that before God he had no right to claim.
  - d. Jacob had already received the blessing – Verses 35-37
  - e. Esau wept, but did not repent – Verse 38; Hebrews 12:17. What he felt may have been regret or remorse, but not true repentance. After all he had sold the birthright, and thus revealed his lack of appreciation for spiritual things.
  - f. The blessing Esau did receive – Verses 39,40. Isaac and Esau were far from innocent in all of this. They were actually conspiring to deflect to Esau a blessing they both knew that he had forfeited (by selling his birthright), and in fact was never destined to have (Genesis 25:23). Of course this does not clear Rebekah and Jacob. It is remarkable that in the midst of such unworthy human conduct that the will of God was accomplished.
- C. The Result Of Deception – Verses 41-46
- a. Esau hates and desires to murder Jacob – Verse 41
  - b. Rebekah’s desire for Jacob – Verses 42-46
    - i. She desired him to flee from Esau – Verses 43-45
    - ii. She desired him to take a proper wife – Verses 46

### **Important Lessons And Applications**

1. The religious world abounds with deceivers, who speak with the voice of Jacob, but whose hands are the hands of Esau. These false leaders and movements are deceiving many to believe that which is not true according to the Bible.
2. Unfortunately there are many like Isaac, whose spiritual vision and discernment is weak. While depending upon feeling and human reasoning they are lending their influence,

money and blessing to those who are the enemies of Christ and His Church. In this manner, cults, charismatics, and the social gospel is being promoted.

3. Finally, Jacob found acceptance with his father and received his blessing because he sheltered behind the name of the father's first-born, and was clothed with his garments. Likewise, we as sinners find acceptance because we are sheltered behind the name of God's first-born Son, and are clothed in His robe of righteousness.

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. What did Isaac desire Esau to do for him,
2. What would be the result of Esau carrying this out,
3. What deception was carried out by Rebekah and Jacob?
4. What three things did the blessing upon Jacob contain?
5. What was Esau's response when he found out the blessing had already been given to Jacob?
6. What was the result of the deception?
7. What did Rebekah advice Jacob to do?

### **Notes**

# Lesson 32

## THE LORD APPEARS TO JACOB

**Memory Verse: Genesis 28:22**

**Lesson: Genesis 28:1-22**

### I. JACOB LEAVES HOME – Verses 1-9

#### A. Jacob Blessed And Charged – Verses 1-5

- a. Marriage to the Canaanites expressly forbidden – Verse 1. Abraham gave the same advice concerning Isaac – Genesis 24:3
- b. Throughout the Old Testament the godly are not to marry the ungodly.
- c. The wickedness of Noah's day was the result of such unions – Genesis 6:4
- d. God expressly forbids such unions in the New Testament – 2 Corinthians 6:14
- e. Jacob is directed where to go – Verse 2
- f. He would be the father of multitudes which God gave to Abraham – Genesis 12:7
- g. Jacob leaves his father and mother for many years.

#### B. Esau Marries The Daughters Of Ishmael – Verses 6-9

- a. Esau sees that Jacob has pleased Isaac and Rebekah in seeking a wife of the daughters of Rebekah's brother – Verses 6-8
- b. Esau was already married to two Canaanite women – Genesis 26:34
- c. They have been a grief to Isaac and Rebekah – Genesis 26:34; 27:46
- d. No doubt Esau is still seeking a way to gain back what he had lost – Hebrews 12:17
- e. Esau's spiritual discernment is far from right – Verse 9
- f. The descendants of Ishmael were as rejected in the line of the promised seed as were the Canaanites – Genesis 17:18-21

### II. FROM BEER-SHEBA TO HARAN – Verses 10-15

#### A. Jacob's First Day Away From Home – Verses 10,11

- a. Haran is about 400-450 miles north-northwest of Beer-sheba.
- b. Jacob travels to Bethel the first day – Verses 11,19
- c. Bethel is about 12 miles north of Jerusalem and Beer-sheba is about 25-30 miles south of Jerusalem.



- d. Imagine the loneliness that Jacob feels at this point.
- B. Jacob's First Night Away From Home – Verses 12-15
- a. Jacob dreamed of a ladder reaching into heaven – Verse 12
  - b. This ladder is a type of the Lord Jesus Christ. The One Who reaches down from the Father to where the supplanter lay.
  - c. Christ alone spans the gap between God and man – John 1:43-51
  - d. Jacob's first personal contact with the Lord – Verse 13
  - e. The same promised blessing was given to Jacob in verse 13,14 as was given to Abram in Genesis 13:14-18; 17:6-8, and to Isaac in Genesis 26:24.
  - f. Jacob had the promise of God that He would go with him and bring him back – Verse 15. God has promised never to leave us or forsake us.
  - g. God will perform what He has promised. Abraham believed this promise and it was accounted to him for righteousness – Romans 4:21

### **III. THE HOUSE OF GOD – Verses 16-22**

- A. Jacob's Fearful Awakening – Verses 16,17
- a. Awareness of God's Presence always brings fear into the human heart – Verse 16. Compare such men as Moses, Aaron, Paul, John.
  - b. "Dreadful" is from the Hebrew word "yare" (yaw-ray) and it means to fear, morally to revere; cause to frighten – Verse 17
  - c. The House of God is still the "gate to heaven" – Verse 17; 1 Timothy 3:15,16
- B. Jacob Names The Place Bethel – Verses 18,19
- a. The stony pillows became pillars. One to rest upon; the other to vow upon. v. 18
  - b. Bethel is not the first name, but it is the lasting name of this place – Verse 19
  - c. Bethel means the House of God. Later Jacob calls this place "El-bethel" which is "the God of Bethel" – Genesis 35:7
- C. Jacob's Vow And Its Provisions – Verses 20-22
- a. God has already made His promise to keep Jacob – Verse 15
  - b. Jacob asked for no more than what should be the normal Christian desire in this world – Verse 20; 1 Timothy 6:6-8
  - c. After this night with the Lord, Jacob seems to make peace with his adversary, Esau.
  - d. Many things befall Jacob before he does return in peace.
  - e. This stone represents the Rock of our salvation – Verse 22

### **Important Lessons**

1. The house of God has always been, “the pillar of truth.” 1 Timothy 3:15
2. Vows should be made with the intentions of keeping them – Ecclesiastes 5:4,5
3. Our greatest desire should be to enter the Father’s house in peace

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Why was Jacob sent to Padanaram?
2. What was the blessing that Jacob received from his father?
3. Where did Jacob spend his first night away from home?
4. What did Jacob name this place? Why?
5. What does Bethel mean? El-bethel?
6. What was the former name of Bethel?
7. Describe Jacob’s dream and his determination after he awoke.
8. What was his vow to God?

### **Notes**

# Lesson 33

## JACOB BEGINS HIS YEARS OF REAPING

**Memory Verse: Genesis 29:20**

**Lesson: Genesis 29:1-35**

Although Jacob was chosen of God, he had not walked according to God's will. Jacob the supplanter meets Laban the schemer, and what a match they made. Jacob has to learn that the way of the transgressor is hard. Yet, in spite of it all, Jacob was kept by the Lord.

### I. JACOB ARRIVES IN HARAN – Verses 1-14

#### A. He Meets The Shepherds At A Well – Verses 1-8

- a. He arrives in the land – Verse 1. This 500 mile journey seems to have been uneventful after his experience at Bethel. God was surely with him.
- b. He arrives at the well – Verse 2. Nothing is said of Jacob praying, as the servant of Abraham – Genesis 24:15
- c. The well and the stone – Verses 2,3
- d. He inquires of the shepherds – Verses 4,5
- e. Rachel is mentioned by the shepherds – Verse 6
- f. The sheep gather for the water – Verses 7,8

#### B. Jacob Meets Rachel – Verses 9-14

- a. Rachel comes with her father's sheep – Verse 9. We cannot believe that Jacob just happened to go to the right well, or that Rachel just happened to come to that well. God in His providence was working.
- b. Jacob boldly rolls away the stone – Verse 10. It seems certain that the legal water rights have something to do with all of the shepherds coming and then the stone being removed.
- c. Jacob kissed Rachel and wept – Verse 11. Jacob is no doubt homesick. Note that his mother is mentioned 3 times in verse 10. Thoughts of mother, home and this beautiful relative warmed the heart of Jacob.
- d. Jacob identifies himself – Verse 12
- e. Laban meets Jacob – Verse 13
- f. A month of visiting and relaxing – Verse 14

## II. LABAN AND JACOB MAKE AN AGREEMENT – Verses 15-35

- A. Jacob Agrees To Serve For Rachel – Verses 15-20
  - a. Laban seeks to get Jacob to serve him – Verse 15. Jacob had wanted honor and others to serve him, now the tables are turned.
  - b. The two daughters of Laban – Verses 16,17
  - c. Jacob offers to serve, because of his love for Rachel – Verse 18. He had no dowry to offer, and so he must serve.
  - d. The crafty Laban agrees – Verse 19
  - e. Love, the greatest motive for service – Verse 20
    - i. Love made seven years seem like a few days.
    - ii. Service for God will not be dreaded, if we love Him.
    - iii. This is one of the great love stories of the Bible, but it is marked by tragedy.
- B. Laban Deceives Jacob – Verses 12-30
  - a. Jacob asks for his wife – Verse 21
  - b. Laban prepares an elaborate deception – Verse 22-24
  - c. Jacob finds out too late, that he is deceived – Verse 25. Under modern marriage customs, such deception would be easily detected, but not in their customs.
  - d. Jacob finds out the hard way, the rights of the firstborn – Verse 26. Remember how he deceived his father, now he is the victim.
  - e. He is given Rachel also, one week later – Verses 27-30
  - f. Jacob had to serve Laban seven more years for Rachel – Verse 30
- C. Conflict And Birth – Verses 31-35
  - a. Polygamy was practiced in the Old Testament, but never with the approval of God.
  - b. In every case, we see that it produced conflict, heartache and sin. Abraham, Jacob, David, and Solomon all furnish examples of the result of this evil.

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. What was the scene when Jacob arrived at Haran?
2. Who did he inquire about?
3. Describe the meeting of Jacob and Rachel.
4. How long did Jacob abide with Laban before any transaction took place?
5. How long did Jacob agree to serve Laban for Rachel?

# Lesson 34

## THE OFFSPRING OF JACOB

**Memory Verse: Genesis 30:27**

**Lesson: Genesis 30:1-43**

Genesis 30 is not pleasant reading, but it is recorded for our learning. A thoughtful Christian will read through this chapter and see the awful fruitage and consequences of polygamy as described herein. In Gen. 30 we see that a plurality of wives must of necessity produce discord, jealousy and hatred. We can be thankful that God has left us a better plan, wherein each man should have his own wife, and each woman should have her own husband.

### I. THE CHILDREN BORN AND NAMED – Genesis 29:31-30:43

#### A. The Four Older Sons Of Leah – Genesis 29:31-35

- a. Reuben means “behold a son” – Verse 32. This is what God said of His Son, “Behold the Lamb of God.”
- b. Simeon means “hearing” – Verse 33. This points to the reception of the gospel by faith, for faith cometh by hearing.
- c. Levi means “joined” – Verse 34. This reminds us of the blessed union by which the Holy Spirit makes us one with the Son through the hearing of the Word.
- d. Judah means “praised” – Verse 35. Praise is manifested in the Divine life of the believer, because Christ is of the tribe of Judah.

#### B. The Two Sons Of Rachel’s Maid – 30:1-8 — Rachel’s desire for children was only natural, but once again we see the folly of human cunning as opposed to prayer unto God.

- a. Dan means “judgment” – Verse 6. God’s judgment fell upon the idolatrous tribe of Dan. In the sealing of the 12 tribes, Dan’s name is left out – Revelation 6.
- b. Naphtali means “wrestling” – Verse 8. This reminds us of the necessity of earnestness in prayer.

#### C. The Two Sons Of Leah’s Maid – Verses 9-13

- a. Gad means “fortune and/or a troop or company” – Verse 11. This reminds us of the company and fellowship of God's own.
- b. Asher means “happy” – Verse 13. Happiness is a result of our relationship with God.

#### D. The Two Sons And One Daughter Of Leah – Verses 14-21

- a. Issachar means “reward” – Verse 18. This is the result of service.

- b. Zebulon means “dwelling” – Verse 20. We should occupy until Christ comes.
- E. The Illustrious Sons Of Rachel Born – Verses 22-24
  - a. Joseph means “increase or added” – Verse 24. This reminds us of the reward that God will give for service. Joseph is doubtless one of the greatest men in the Bible.
  - b. Benjamin means “son of my right hand.” He was promised in verse 24, but was not born until later – Genesis 35:18

## **II. JACOB’S DESIRE AND CONTRACT WITH LABAN – Verses 25-43**

- A. Jacob’s Portion – Verses 25-36
  - a. After Joseph’s birth, Jacob desires to return to his own land – Verses 25,26
  - b. Laban’s blessings and his offer of wages – Verses 27,28
  - c. Jacob’s plan called for him to receive the odd colored animals that were born in the future for himself – Verses 29-36
- B. Jacob’s Devious Scheme – Verses 37-43
  - a. Jacob’s plan worked and he became wealthy
  - b. In Genesis 31:11,12 we see that God was the One that made it work.

## **III. ADDITIONAL LESSONS FROM THESE EVENTS.**

- A. The Reason Why Leah And Rachel Wanted Children — We believe that it was more than just carnal motives. They must have been by the promises of God to Abraham, which involved the richest blessings upon his posterity and from whom would spring the Messiah.
- B. The Hand Of God In It All.
  - a. In spite of human sin, we see a sovereign God intervene and bring triumph.
  - b. By example, God is showing us the sin and folly of bigamy.
  - c. The children of Leah and Rachel far outshine the sons of the handmaids. Such men as Levi, Judah and Joseph show this.
- C. In Prophetic Type, The History Of Israel Is Given In The Births.
  - a. Affliction and hatred of Israel down in Egypt – Genesis 29:32,33; Exodus 2:25; 3:7
  - b. Israel joined to God – Genesis 39:34. Israel joined to God on the eve of the Passover.
  - c. Praise the Lord – Genesis 29:35; Exodus 15:11
  - d. God hath judged me – Genesis 30:6. God judged Israel when they murmured and complained for quail.
  - e. Israel’s wrestling – Genesis 30:8. Israel wrestled with Amalek – Exodus 17:11

- f. The troops against Israel – Genesis 30:11. Seven nations of Canaan came out to fight
- g. Israel's happiness – Genesis 30:13. God gave them the victory.
- h. God is faithful in giving just hire and good dowry – Genesis 30: 18,20. Both of these tell of Israel's occupation of the goodly inheritance.
- i. Israel's reproach removed and another son given – Genesis 30:23,24. Benjamin's name: "Son of my sorrow" was changed to, "Son of my right hand." These two point forward to the kingdom established during the days of David and even more so to the coming Kingdom age.

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Name the twelve sons of Jacob?
2. What was the name of his daughter and of which wife was she?
3. Who were the two sons of Rebekah?
4. What is the meaning of each of their names?
5. What contract was made between Jacob and Laban concerning Jacob's wages?
6. What was Jacob's scheme in this matter?

### **Notes**

# Lesson 35

## GOD CALLS JACOB BACK TO BETHEL

**Memory Verse: Genesis 31:21**

**Lesson: Genesis 31:1-55**

Jacob had spent 20 years in Haran, and it was now time to leave.

### I. THE REASONS FOR JACOB'S FLIGHT – Verse 1-16

- A. Laban & His Sons Had Turned Against Jacob – Verses 1-10
  - a. The accusation of Laban's sons – Verse 1
  - b. Laban's countenance changed – Verse 2; Genesis 30:27; Ephesians 4:32; 1 John 2:12
  - c. God's command and promise to Jacob – Verse 3
  - d. Jacob calls for Rachel and Leah – Verse 4
  - e. Jacob's complaint against Laban – Verses 5-8
  - f. Jacob attributes his success to God – Verses 9,10
- B. God Commands Jacob To Return To Bethel – Verses 11-13
  - a. God kept His promise – Genesis 28:15
  - b. God spoke to Jacob – Verse 11. One of the greatest blessings of life, is to hear God's Word – Hebrews 1:1,2
  - c. It was God and not Jacob's silly devices which caused Jacob's prosperity – Verse 12
  - d. The God of Bethel – Verse 13 Remember Bethel means the "house of God." Bethel stands for fellowship and communion with God. The backslider is always called to return to Bethel.
- C. Laban Had Wronged His Daughters – Verses 14-16
  - a. They were in agreement that their father had withheld their inheritance – Verse 14
  - b. He had taken their money and treated them like strangers – Verse 15
  - c. They accepted what God had done and said – Verse 16

### II. JACOB LEAVES THE LAND OF HARAN – Verses 17-55

- A. Jacob Flees Secretly – Verses 17-21



- a. His wives placed on camels – Verse 17
  - b. His possessions are packed and ready to go – Verse 18
  - c. This was done while Laban was far away – Verse 19
  - d. Rachel stole her father’s images – Verse 20. These images were seraphim or idols. According to Judges 17:5; 18:6-20; Ezekiel 21:21; Zechariah 10:2 and other passages, the seraphim were used as oracles in order to enquire from them. With this in mind, there may have been a number of reasons as to why Rachel stole them.
  - e. Jacob steals away secretly – Verses 20,21 There is seemingly little or no faith in the way that Jacob departs – Isaiah 52:12
- B. Laban Pursues Jacob – Verses 22-24
- a. On the third day he learns of Jacob’s flight – Verse 22
  - b. Laban overtakes them – Verse 23
  - c. God warns Laban not to harm Jacob – Verse 24
- C. Laban’s Angry Accusation – Verses 25-35
- a. He accuses Jacob of behaving as an enemy – Verses 25,26
  - b. He says that he would have sent them away with honor – Verses 27,28
  - c. He acknowledges that he would have harmed Jacob, if it had not been for God’s warning – Verse 29
  - d. He accuses Jacob of stealing his gods – Verse 30
  - e. Jacob’s lack of faith – Verse 31
  - f. Jacob pronounces death on the thief – Verse 32. He did not dream that Rachel was the guilty party.
  - g. Laban searches the tents – Verses 33-35. His gods were not found.
- D. Jacob’s Angry Reply – Verses 36-42
- a. Jacob was angered by Laban’s threats – Verse 36
  - b. He was angry at being called a thief – Verse 37
  - c. Twenty years of suppressed complaints are uttered – Verses 38-41
  - d. Jacob credits God for his prosperity and protection – Verse 42
- E. The Covenant Between Jacob And Laban – Verses 43-55
- a. Laban proposes a covenant – Verses 43-44. He skillfully avoids answering the charges of Jacob for a very obvious reason.
  - b. A stone memorial erected as a witness or testimony – Verses 45-47

- c. Laban words the covenant – Verses 48-53. His manner was suspicious. His aim seems to have been making Jacob the goat.
  - i. In verse 50 he is protective of his daughter.
  - ii. In verse 52 he uncovers his real concern, and that was for his own safety.
- d. Jacob offered a sacrifice – Verse 54
- e. Laban blesses his daughters and grandsons – Verse 55

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. The sons of Laban accused Jacob of doing what?
2. What was God's promise to Jacob as he returned to the land?
3. How did Jacob's wives feel their father had treated them?
4. Explain Jacob's preparation to leave Laban to return to Bethel.
5. What did Rachel take that belonged to her father?
6. How many days passed before Laban knew of Jacob's departure?
7. What warning did God give Laban concerning Jacob and how did it come to Laban?
8. Was Jacob aware of Rachel having her father's images?
9. Where did Rachel hide the images?
10. How many years did Jacob say he had served Laban?
11. Explain the covenant that was made between Laban and Jacob.
12. Describe Laban's departure from Jacob and his family.

# Lesson 36

## JACOB BECOMES A PRINCE WITH GOD

**Memory Verse: Genesis 32:24**

**Lesson: Genesis 32:1-32**

### I. JACOB FEARFULLY PREPARES TO MEET ESAU – Verses 1-32

#### A. Jacob At Mahanaim – Verses 1,2

- a. The angels of God met him – Verse 1. He had just left one enemy, and now he was about to meet Esau, who was also an enemy. How wonderful that God now sent the angels to reassure him at the borders of Canaan.
- b. God's host at Mahanaim – Verse 2. The name means two hosts or camps. Could there have been two hosts of angels, one before Jacob and the other after Jacob?

#### B. Jacob Sends Messengers To Esau – Verses 3-8

- a. Where they are to go – Verse 3
- b. What they are to say – Verse 4 — Note, he calls Esau "lord."
- c. Why they are there – Verse 5 — So Esau would act in grace.
- d. What they reported – Verse 6
- e. Why they brought fear and distress to Jacob – Verses 7,8

#### C. Jacob's Ministry Of Prayer – Verses 9-12 — This is a remarkable prayer and certainly should be studied carefully.

- a. He pleads the covenant – Verse 9
- b. He pleads on the basis of God's Word – Verse 9
- c. He confesses his own unworthiness and sinfulness – Verse 10
- d. He gives God the glory for all his success – Verse 10
- e. He asks for deliverance for himself and his family – Verse 11
- f. He reminds God of the promises made at Bethel – Verse 12; Genesis 28:13-15. God delights in us clinging to His promises.

#### D. Jacob Prepares To Meet Esau – Verses 13-23

- a. The presents assembled – Verses 13-15
- b. The plan revealed – Verses 16-20. It was a crafty, subtle plan.
- c. The possession sent over – Verses 21-23

## II. JACOB'S FATEFUL MEETING AT PENIEL – Verses 24-32

After the angels of God had met him and he had prayed his marvelous prayer of faith, it is unfortunate that Jacob lapsed back into his old ways so quickly. He immediately devises a plan to appease his brother with large gifts. There was no faith in this. So Jacob has some lessons to learn and God will teach him. Either we lean on God or on our plans.

### A. Jacob Wrestled Into Submission – Verses 24-26

- a. Jacob was left alone – Verse 24. Being left alone is the only way we get to know ourselves and our ways.
- b. There wrestled a man with him – Verse 24. We believe that it is wrong to imply that Jacob sought to wrestle with him. It was the man that wrestled with Jacob.
- c. Jacob resisted with all his might – Verses 24,25
- d. Of course it was the Lord that wrestled with Jacob – Hosea 12:4. Though He is called an angel, nevertheless, He is the same one that came to Abraham – Genesis 18.2
- e. He wrestled all night – Verses 24,26. If it was the Lord, then why did it take Him so long to prevail? God is gracious and long-suffering when dealing with His people.
- f. When he saw he prevailed not – Verse 25. This is not so stated to belittle the power of God, but rather to show the stubbornness and self-will of Jacob.
- g. He touched the hollow of his thigh – Verse 25. This shows how quickly the Lord could disable Jacob when He was ready.
- h. Jacob clings for a blessing – Verse 26. He is no longer resisting, but simply clinging. This is the right and proper way.

### B. Jacob's Name Changed To Israel – Verses 27-32

- a. What is thy name? – Verse 27. The Lord knew his name, but the question was asked in order for Jacob to declare his true nature – “the supplanter, the trickster.”
- b. His name changed to Israel, which means “Prince with God.” – Verse 28
- c. Jacob asks something he should have known – Verse 29
- d. Peniel – “I have seen God face to face ...” – Verse 30. How can anyone see God and live? God appeared in human form and in darkness.
- e. Jacob's limp – Verse 31,32. This would be a constant reminder to Jacob. God was dealing with Jacob's flesh. He did not eradicate it, but He only shrank it. We can never fully escape the effect of our fleshly nature here on this earth, but God can certainly shrink it and cause us to lean upon Him for control.

## STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Who met Jacob at Mahanaim?
2. What does Mahanaim mean?
3. How did Jacob address Esau?
4. On what basis does Jacob plead for God's protection?
5. Explain how Jacob prepares to meet Esau.
6. What happened to Jacob at Peniel?
7. What does Peniel mean?
8. Who was it that wrestled with Jacob?
9. Jacob's name was changed to Israel. What does Jacob mean? What does Israel mean?
10. How did the Lord deal with Jacob's flesh at Peniel?

## Notes

# Lesson 37

## JACOB SETTLES IN THE LAND OF CANAAN

**Memory Verse: Genesis 33:4**

**Lesson: Genesis 33,34**

### I. RECONCILIATION WITH ESAU – Verses 1-16

#### A. The Meeting Of Jacob And Esau – Verses 1-7

- a. Jacob sees Esau coming with 400 men – Verse 1
- b. He divided and arranged in order, his wives and children – Verses 1,2. Notice that he placed them in a particular order, according to his love. Rachel in the safest place.
- c. Jacob rushes ahead and bows himself 7 times – Verse 3. Once again we see the old Jacob, so full of fear and with so little faith and trust in God. What a change in Jacob the man who prevailed with God, as he slavishly bows before his brother 7 times. Yet, we see the same thing in Elijah who so heroically stood against the 400 prophets of Baal, but a short time later he flees from the woman Jezebel. Let this be a lesson for us. One victory does not guarantee a second one.
- d. Esau's unexpected attitude – Verse 4. We firmly believe that God had dealt with Esau, as He had done with Laban – Proverbs 21:1
- e. Esau meets Jacob's family – Verses 5-7

#### B. Esau Reluctantly Receives The Gift – Verses 8-11

- a. Esau questions him about the droves – Verse 8; Genesis 32:13-23
- b. Esau already had enough possessions – Verse 9
- c. Jacob urges him to take it – Verse 10
- d. The face of Esau – Verse 10; 1 Samuel 29:9, 2 Samuel 14:17
  - i. Like the face of God, because he saw forgiveness in it.
  - ii. His face had been changed by God.
- e. Jacob testified of God's blessings – Verse 11
- f. Esau receives the gift – Verse 11

#### C. Esau Proposes That They Journey Together – Verses 12-16

- a. Esau offers to accompany Jacob – Verse 12
- b. Jacob's excuse for rejecting the offer – Verse 13. We believe that his reason goes much further.

- c. Jacob promises to meet him in Seir – Verse 14
- d. Jacob rejects an offer for guards to be left with him – Verse 15
- e. Esau returns – Verse 16

## II. JACOB BEGINS TO REAP WHAT HE HAS SOWN – Genesis 33:17; 34:31

### A. Jacob Resides In Succoth – Verse 17

- a. Succoth was the opposite direction from Seir – Verse 17. He had to cross back over the Jabbok to get to Succoth. This reveals his distrust and fear of Esau.
- b. He built a house for himself and booths for his cattle – Verse 17. This speaks of an extended stay. His children were mature when he lived in Shechem and seems to indicate they stayed in Succoth for some time.

### B. Jacob Moves To Shechem – Verses 18-20

- a. Jacob arrives in Shechem safe and sound – Verse 18. “Shalem” means “peace” and/or “safe and sound.”
- b. He bought land – Verse 19
- c. He built an altar – Verse 20. This was built in self-will, but was named for God. It begins with “El” & ends with “el”, which stands for Elohim, one of the names of God.

### C. Jacob’s Daughter Shamed And Disgraced – Verses 1-7

- a. Dinah involved in immoral sin – Verses 1-3. Fornication and adultery have always been wrong and always will be wrong.
- b. Shechem desired her as his wife – Verses 4-6
- c. Her brothers were very angry – Verse 7

### D. Hamor Proposes That Their Families Intermarry – Verses 8-12

- a. Hamor admits no fault or sin on his son’s part – Verse 8
- b. He proposes that this be the beginning of many marriages – Verse 9
- c. Of course it **WAS NOT** God’s will for them to marry unbelievers.

### E. The Sons Of Jacob Demand That They All Be Circumcised – Verses 13-24

- a. This was a clever but deceitful plan.
- b. Hamor’s people comply for deceitful reasons.

### F. Levi And Simeon Massacre The Shechemites – Verses 25-31

- a. While they were sore, they were easy victims for slaughter – Genesis 49:5-7.
- b. The city sacked and captives taken.
- c. Jacob feared the friends and allies of the Shechemites.

LESSONS: God had directed Jacob back to Bethel, but he settled in Shechem. He had deceived Esau. He failed to train and protect his daughter in this heathen land. However, neither the sins of Jacob, the sins of the Shechemites, nor the sins of his sons, kept God from protecting Jacob and his family from the oblivion that would certainly come, if they had intermarried with the heathen.

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. How many men did Esau have with him when Jacob met him?
2. Give the order in which Jacob placed his family as he prepared to meet Esau.
3. How did Jacob say that Esau's face appeared to him?
4. What did Jacob see in the face of Esau?
5. Describe the meeting between Jacob and Esau.
6. What did Esau propose concerning the journey ahead?
7. Jacob did not travel with Esau but turned aside to what place?
8. What was the first act of Jacob in Succoth?
9. What was the name of the altar that Jacob erected here?
10. What does the word "Shalem" mean?
11. What was the name of Jacob's daughter?
12. Who defiled her and what was the result?
13. What did Hamor propose that their families do?
14. What deceitful plan did Simeon and Levi devise against these men of Shechem?



# Lesson 38

## JACOB RETURNS TO BETHEL

**Memory Verse: Genesis 35:1**

**Lesson: Genesis 35-36**

### I. PREPARING TO RETURN TO BETHEL – Verses 1-5

- A. The Divine Command – Verse 1 – He could not return to Haran, he could not go to Esau, and he could not stay in Shechem. When he came to the end of self, God steps in with the plan.
  - a. Arise and go up to Bethel and dwell – Verse 1
  - b. Make there an altar – Verse 1. God wanted him to worship.
- B. The Defilement Cleansed – Verses 2-4
  - a. They were to turn their back on the strange Gods – Verse 2
  - b. They were to be cleansed – Verse 2
  - c. They were to change garments – Verse 2. An outward change.
  - d. Jacob’s testimony – Verse 3
  - e. He buried the idols. He did not try to convert them to a holy use – Verse 4
- C. The Divine Care – Verse 5
  - a. They started the journey.
  - b. The Lord protected them.

### II. PRESENTING THE EVENTS AT BETHEL – Verses 6-15

- A. The Building Of The Altar – Verses 6,7
  - a. He brought all of his family and people to Bethel – Verse 6
  - b. He built an altar and named it El-bethel – Verse 7. This means the “God of the House of God.”
- B. The Burying Of Deborah – Verse 8
  - a. We do not know why she was with Jacob. Perhaps Rebekah was already dead. Rebekah’s death is not recorded and this may be because she is the type of the Church that will not die, but be raptured home to be with the Lord.
  - b. She was buried by the “oak of weeping.”
- C. The Blessed Appearance Of God – Verse 9-15

- a. God appeared to Jacob when he was on his way to Padan-aram – Genesis 28:12-16
- b. God appeared to him when he came out of Padan-aram – Verse 9. Apparently there was faith in the intervening years (perhaps 40 or more years) – Hebrews 11:29,30
- c. He reconfirms Jacob’s new name – Verse 10
- d. He reconfirms His promises – Verses 11,12
- e. The Lord goes up from him – Verse 13
- f. The pillar or memorial erected – Verse 14
- g. The drink-offering poured out – Verse 14. The drink-offering was always poured out, and is a type of Christ – Numbers 15:5-7; Psalm 22:14; Isaiah 53:12

### **III. EVENTS AFTER BETHEL.**

#### **A. The Death Of Rachel – Verse 16-21**

- a. From the “House of God” to the “House of bread.” – Verse 16. Ephrath is Bethlehem – Verse 19. Once the soul is restored to fellowship, it is only a short distance to spiritual nourishment.
- b. The travail of Rachel – Verses 16-18
- c. The birth of a son – Verse 18 His mother named him Ben-oni (son of sorrow), but Jacob named him Benjamin (son of my right hand). In this he is a double-type of Christ. As the “son of sorrow” Christ suffered and died, but as the “son of my right hand.” He sits at the right hand of the Father.
- d. The death and burial of Rachel – Verses 19,20

#### **B. The Defilement Of Reuben & The Descendants Of Jacob – Verses 22-26**

- a. The incestuous sin of Reuben – Verse 22; Genesis 49:3,4
- b. The sons of Jacob – Verses 22-26

#### **C. The Death Of Isaac – Verses 27-29**

- a. Jacob comes to see his father – Verse 27
- b. Isaac dies at the age of 180 – Verses 28,29
- c. Esau and Jacob bury him – Verse 29. Jacob had a number of years with his father before Isaac’s death.

#### **D. The Departure Of Esau – Genesis 36:6-8**

- a. The separation of two brothers – Verse 6
- b. The reason for their separation – Verse 7
- c. The dwelling place of Esau – Verse 8

E. The Delivery Of Amalek – Verse 12

- a. Amalek born after the flesh – Galatians 4:22-29
- b. Amalek as a nation was the enemy of Israel – Exodus 17:8,16
- c. He is a type of the flesh of the believer – Galatians 4.29. This fleshly nature may be overcome – Galatians 5:16-26

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. What was Jacob to do when he came to Bethel?
2. What command did Jacob give his family prepared to go to Bethel?
3. What does “El-bethel” mean?
4. Why was the place called “El-bethel”?
5. What does the drink-offering typify?
6. Who was the last son born to Jacob? What did Rachel name him? What does each of these names mean?
7. Name the twelve sons of Jacob?

### **Notes**

# Lesson 39

## JOSEPH REJECTED BY HIS BRETHREN

**Memory Verse: Genesis 37:3**

**Lesson: Genesis 37:1-17**

There are a number of outstanding characters in the book of Genesis, but more space is given to the life of Joseph than any of the rest. Why? Because he pictured Christ more than any other Bible character.

1. Adam typified Christ in his headship
2. Abel typified Christ in his death.
3. Noah typified Christ in providing a refuge.
4. Melchizedek typified Christ as a priest
5. Moses typified Christ as a prophet.
6. David typified Christ as a king.
7. But Joseph typified Christ in many, many ways.

### I. JOSEPH THE BELOVED OF HIS FATHER – Verses 1-17

#### A. Why Joseph Was Hated By His Brethren – Verses 1-4

- a. His father a stranger in the land – Verse 1. So was the Father of Jesus a stranger in the land – John 8:18,19
- b. Joseph was a shepherd – Verse 2. So was Christ – Psalm 23, John 10:11-16
- c. Joseph opposed to evil – Verse 2. So did Christ – John 7.7
- d. Joseph loved of his father – Verse 3. So did Christ – Matthew 17:5; John 10:17
- e. Joseph was the son of his old age – Verse 3. Christ was the Son of The Father from eternity – John 1:1; Micah 5:2
- f. Joseph had a coat of distinction – Verse 3. Christ was distinctly robed on the Mount of Transfiguration – Matthew 17:2 He also had a valuable robe at the time of His crucifixion.
- g. Joseph was hated by his brethren – Verse 4. So was Christ – John 15:25

#### B. Joseph Received Divine Knowledge – Verses 5-11

- a. Joseph had knowledge of the future – Verses 5,9. So did Christ.

- b. Joseph was to be exalted above his brethren – Verse 6,7. So is Christ. Philippians 2:9
  - c. Joseph’s brethren bowed down to him – Verse 7,9. So will the brethren of Christ – Romans 14:11
  - d. Joseph’s brethren did not want him to reign over them – Verse 8. Neither did the brethren of Christ – Luke 19:14
  - e. Joseph was hated for his words – Verse 8. So was Christ – John 15:22,23; 5:18
- C. Joseph Sent By His Father – Verses 12-17
- a. Joseph sent unto his brethren – Verses 13,14. So did Christ – 1 John 4:10; Hebrews 10:7; John 1:11
  - b. Joseph’s brethren had strayed from the place of obedience – Verses 15,16. So had the earthly brethren of Christ. Only a few were in the will of God when he came – Luke 2:25-38
  - c. Joseph wandered in a field seeking his brothers – Verse 15. So did Christ search in the field (world) – Matthew 13:38
  - d. Joseph seeks his brethren until he finds them – Verse 17. So did Christ – Luke 19:10

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. How did the following men typify Christ: Adam, Abel, Noah, Melchizedek, Moses, David?
2. Why was Joseph hated by his brethren and give some reasons why these typify Christ?
3. Joseph received divine knowledge. How did this effect his brethren?
4. Give some ways in which Joseph being sent out by his father typifies Christ.

# Lesson 40

## JOSEPH SOLD BY HIS BRETHREN

**Memory Verse: Genesis 37:18**

**Lesson: Genesis 37:18-36; Genesis 38** (Outline Continued From Last Lesson)

### II. JOSEPH'S BRETHREN CONSPIRE TO ELIMINATE HIM – Verses 18-36

#### A. They First Plan To Kill Him – Verses 18-20

- a. They conspired before he came near – Verse 18. The Jews conspire against Christ also – Matthew 12:14
- b. Joseph the “dreamer” was disbelieved – Verse 19. Christ also was disbelieved – John 3:18,36; Matthew 27:39-44. How many really believe Jesus today?
- c. They were ready to slay Joseph – Verse 20. Many times the Jews would have slain Christ – Luke 4:28-30

#### B. They Next Plan To Throw Him In A Pit – Verses 21-24

- a. There was one who sought to deliver Joseph – Verses 21,22. Even so Pilate sought to deliver Christ from death – Matthew 27:15-25
- b. Joseph was stripped of his coat – Verse 23. Christ also suffered the same insult – Matthew 27:27,28; John 19:23
- c. Joseph cast into a pit where there was no water – Verse 24. This is the type of Christ between His death and resurrection – Matthew 12:40

#### C. They Sell Joseph As A Slave – Verses 25-28

- a. His brethren have no sympathy for his plight – Verse 25. Neither did the brethren of Christ – Matthew 27:35,36
- b. Judah was eager to make a profit – Verses 26,27. Judas (the anglicized form of the Greek equivalent – Matthew 1:1-3) was also anxious to make a profit – Luke 22:1-6
- c. Joseph was lifted out of the pit alive – Verse 28. Jesus came out of the grave alive – Acts 1:3
- d. Notes: (1) There is no contradiction in the usage of the Ishmeelites and Midianites. No doubt the party or group was made up of both. (2) How could the brothers of Joseph be so cruel? They grew up in a bigamous home where there was a lack of harmony and spiritual teaching. They may have depended on their ancestry rather than watch and pray for themselves.

#### D. They Fabricate A False Story – Verses 29-36

- a. Reuben had nothing to do with the selling of Joseph – Verses 29,30

- b. Joseph's blood-sprinkled coat was presented to the father – Verses 31,32. Christ's blood presented on the mercy seat before the Father – Hebrews 9:11-14,25-28
- c. The tragic grief of Jacob – Verses 33-35
- d. The true fate of Joseph – Verse 36

### **III. THE SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF JUDAH – Genesis 38:1-30**

This follows right after the rejection of Joseph. Judah is joined to a Canaanite, which means "trafficker." He marries the daughter of Shuah which means "riches." This shows the characteristic of the Jewish race ever since their rejection of Christ.

Judah had three sons: Er, which means "enmity," Onan which means "wickedness," and Shelah, which means "the sprout." The last may refer to the Godly remnant in the future.

Even though we have the story of Tamar's awful sin, yet in this we see the power of God's grace! She is one of the four women mentioned in the genealogy of Christ. They are: Tamar – Matthew 1:3; Rahab – Matthew 1:5; Ruth – Matthew 1:5; and Bathsheba – Matthew 1:6. It is evident that our Lord sprang out of Judah – Hebrews 7:14. Divine grace is seen rising above man's sin to bring about His purpose. Man would have never devised such a genealogy.

This chapter also reveals: (1) God's election is by grace, or Judah would have never been chosen as the tribe from whence Christ would come. (2) The glory of Christ is from Himself, and not from His ancestors after the flesh. (3) This also reveals the amazing condescension of Christ that He would be born from such a family.

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. How did Joseph's brother first plan to eliminate him?
2. Which of Joseph's brothers sought to deliver him?
3. How does Joseph being cast into the pit typify Christ?
4. What is the New Testament equivalent of the name "Judah"?
5. Who were the merchants that brought Joseph?
6. Explain the usage of both Midianites and Ismeelites in verse 28.
7. Give the types of Christ found in the life of Joseph in this lesson?
8. Name the women mentioned in the genealogy of Christ.
9. Give the names of the three sons of Judah and the meaning of their names.

# Lesson 41

## JOSEPH TESTED IN POTIPHAR'S HOUSE

**Memory Verse: Genesis 39:1**

**Lesson: Genesis 39:1-23**

“Loyalty to God may bring a believer into serious testing, but the almighty grace of God will enable him to overcome the enemy’s assaults. Though stripped of possessions, we need not be stripped of virtue.” — Brooks

### I. JOSEPH PROSPERS AS A SERVANT – Verses 1-6

#### A. Practical Reasons & Lessons from Joseph’s Prosperity.

- a. He prospered in spite of his environment. Contrast him with his brother Judah. Many today blame society for their wrong doing.
- b. He left his father and home, but he did not leave his God.
- c. He was faithful to his God, even if he lived in the house with an idolater. “Potiphar” means “devoted to Ra,” who was the sun god.
- d. God’s blessings and grace is with His people when under severe trial – Verse 2
- e. God’s blessing can be observed by sinners – Verse 3
- f. God blesses others for the sake of His people – Verse 5
- g. God is still working out His plans even when they seem to fail – Genesis 45:5,7

#### B. Joseph As A Type Of Christ.

- a. Joseph became a servant – Verse 1. So did our Lord Jesus Christ – Philippians 2:6,7
- b. Joseph was a prosperous servant – Verse 2. So was Christ – Psalm 1:3; Isaiah 53:10
- c. Joseph’s master was well pleased with him – Verse 3,4. So was the Father pleased with Christ – Isaiah 11:2, John 8:29
- d. Joseph made a blessing to others – Verse 5. Christ is made a blessing to all who have Him in their house.
- e. Egypt, a type of the world, blessed for Joseph’s sake. Think how the world has been blessed for Christ’s sake.
- f. Joseph was a goodly person – Verse 6. Christ the greatest person – Matthew 27:54



## **II. JOSEPH REFUSES TO BECOME A SLAVE TO SIN – Verses 7-12**

### **A. A Practical Lesson On Temptation.**

- a. The devil knows how to tempt man in his weakest area. This temptation should be resisted at all costs – Proverbs 22:14; 2:12-19; 5:3-8; 6:23-29; 7:1-27
- b. It was a strong temptation.
  - i. His youth – 2 Timothy 2:22
  - ii. His opportunity – Verse 7
  - iii. A chance for advancement if he yielded.
  - iv. Repetition of temptation – Verse 10
- c. His resistance to temptation. (He does not condemn her but simply states what he ought to do).
  - i. He pleads the law of honor – Verses 8,9. Not betraying the confidence of his master.
  - ii. He pleads the law of chastity – Verse 9b “wickedness”
  - iii. He pleads the law of holiness – Verse 9c “sin against God”
- d. His victory over temptation.
  - i. It was obtained by flight – Verse 12; 2 Timothy 2:22
  - ii. It was obtained through loss of name and occupation – 1 Corinthians 10:12,13; Job 31:1; 1 Thessalonians 5:22

### **B. Joseph A Type Of Christ – He was sorely tempted. So was Christ – Matthew 4:10**

## **III. JOSEPH ON TRIAL AND IN PRISON – Verses 13-23**

### **A. Practiced Lessons From Joseph’s Experience.**

- a. Sin is cunning.
- b. Sin is filled with malice.
- c. Not everyone who is accused of sin is guilty.
- d. We should do right regardless.
- e. God’s providence works everywhere – Verse 21
- f. God can promote and prosper His people regardless of circumstances.

### **B. Joseph A Type Of Christ.**

- a. Joseph falsely accused – Verses 16-18. So was Christ – Matthew 26:59,60
- b. Joseph made no defense. Neither did Christ – Isaiah 53:7

- c. Joseph cast into prison – Verse 20. Christ was also arrested.
- d. Joseph suffers at the hand of Gentiles. So also did Christ – Acts 4:26,27
- e. Joseph won the respect of the jailer. So also did Christ – Luke 23:47
- f. Joseph numbered with transgressors. So was Christ – Isaiah 53:12

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. What are some reasons for Joseph's prosperity in Egypt and give some practical lessons from his prosperity?
2. What are some of the types of Christ seen in Joseph in verses 1-6?
3. Who was used of Satan to tempt Joseph?
4. What was Joseph's plea as he resisted this temptation?
5. How was Joseph a type of Christ in being tempted?
6. Give some practical lessons from Joseph's experience.
7. How is Joseph a type of Christ in his imprisonment?

### **Notes**

# Lesson 42

## JOSEPH THE INTERPRETER OF DREAMS

**Memory Verse: Genesis 40:8**

**Lesson: Genesis 40:1-23**

### I. JOSEPH AND PHARAOH'S OFFICERS – Verses 1-8

#### A. The Chief Butler And The Chief Baker – Verse 1-4

- a. They had offended the king – Verse 1,2. “Offended” is the Hebrew verb “chata” and literally means they “sinned.” Perhaps they had been disloyal to the King.
- b. It was providential that they were placed in the same ward with Joseph – Verse 2. Remember there are no accidents with God and that the heart of the king is in the hand of the Lord – Proverbs 21:1
- c. Joseph charged with them – Verse 4. Although he served them it was not the menial tasks as a common slave – Genesis 39:21,22

#### B. The Butler And Baker Troubled By Dreams – Verses 5-8

- a. They both dreamed the same night – Verse 5
- b. Joseph noticed their sadness – Verse 6
- c. Joseph shows kindness and sympathy – Verse 7
- d. They desired an interpreter – Verse 8. Perhaps they are thinking of a magician or wise man of Egypt.
- e. Interpretations belong to God – Verse 8. As God’s servant, Joseph offered to help. (Note: It is Jesus who is the great interpreter of all the circumstances of our lives – Matthew 13:34,35. If we would know His purpose in our difficulties, then we should hear Jesus – Matthew 17:5)

### II. THE DREAM OF THE CHIEF BUTLER – Verses 9-15

#### A. The Dream Stated – Verses 9-11

- a. His dream revealed a vine with grapes – Verses 9,10
- b. In his dream, he pressed the grapes in the king’s cup – Verse 11. The critics have claimed that the culture of vines was unknown in Egypt, but ancient Egyptian paintings depict the squeezing of the grapes in the cup.

#### B. The Dream Interpreted – Verses 12,13

- a. The three branches represent three days – Verse 12
  - b. The butler to be restored to his former position – Verse 13
- C. Joseph's Request – Verses 14,15
- a. He asks the butler to use his influence to get him out of prison – Verse 14
  - b. He declares his own innocence – Verse 15

### **III. THE DREAM OF THE CHIEF BAKER – Verses 16-19**

- A. The Dream Stated – Verses 16,17
- a. The baker expected a good interpretation – Verse 16
  - b. Three baskets of baked things, with the birds eating them – Verse 17
- B. The Dream Interpreted – Verses 18,19
- a. In three days he was to be beheaded.
  - b. The birds would eat his flesh.

### **IV. THE FULFILLMENT OF THE DREAMS & OTHER LESSONS – Verses 20-23**

- A. Fulfilled During Pharaoh's Birthday Feast.
- a. The chief butler restored – Verses 20,21
  - b. The chief baker hanged – Verse 22
  - c. The chief butler forgets Joseph – Verse 23 (But God did not).
- B. Some Things That Are Indicators Of Joseph's Place In Life.
- a. As a saint of God, he finds those with trouble and offers his aid – Verses 5-8
  - b. As a prophet of God, he interprets dreams – Verses 9-19. As a true prophet, he gives the bad news as well as the good. Joseph is a true prophet for his interpretation is fulfilled in every detail – Deuteronomy 18:22; 13:1-5
  - c. As a ruler of men, he shows kindness and sympathy – 2 Samuel 23:3,4
  - d. As a child of God, he retains faith in God – Verses 14,15,23
- C. Joseph As A Type Of Christ.
- a. Joseph was numbered with the transgressors – Verses 2,3. So was Christ numbered with the two thieves – Isaiah 53:12
  - b. Joseph a blessing to one, but pronounces judgment upon the other. So did Christ, in regard to the two thieves – 1 saved, 1 lost.

- c. Joseph knew the future about these certain things. Christ knows the future of all things – John 12:49; Mk. 13:31
- d. Joseph’s predictions came true. Christ’s predictions will all come true. Note to the lost, believers to be saved, unbelievers to be damned – John 3:18
- e. Joseph desired to be remembered – Verse 14. So did Christ – Luke 22:19
- f. The chief butler did not remember Joseph – Verse 23. Many saved seem to have forgotten what Christ did for them while they were in bondage.

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. What is the Hebrew word for “offended” and what is the literal meaning of this word?
2. What two officers of the king of Egypt offended him?
3. What was the dream of the chief butler? The baker?
4. What was the interpretation of these two dreams?
5. What was Joseph’s request of the butler once he was free?
6. What are some types of Christ seen in connection with Joseph in prison with the two officers?

### **Notes**

# Lesson 43

## JOSEPH'S EXALTATION

**Memory Verse: Genesis 41:38**

**Lesson: Genesis 41:1-32**

There are many important lessons to be learned from the experiences of Joseph. (1) The heart of the king is in the hand of the Lord (Proverbs 21:1). So God used Pharaoh to deliver Joseph from prison. (2) God uses strange things to accomplish His will. In chapter 39 Satan used Potiphar's wife to put Joseph in prison, and in chapter 40 Pharaoh's chief butler is used to keep him in prison. In chapter 41, the same butler is used to get his release. (3) The wisdom of the world (Egypt) is foolishness with God. (4) Only God's man received the light to reveal the future. (5) All things work together for good – Romans 8:28.

### I. PHARAOH'S DREAM – Verses 1-3

#### A. The Failure Of The Wise Men – Verses 1-8

- a. Joseph remained in prison for 2 years – Verse 1; Romans 8:28
- b. God chooses who He will communicate with, even a wicked king – Verse 1
- c. God chooses mysterious ways to reveal His truth – Verses 2-7
  - i. Seven lean kine (cows) eating seven fat kine – Verses 2-4. This would be a shocking dream, for cows do not eat cows. Remember that in Egypt the cow was a sacred animal and a symbol of Isis, the goddess of the earth.
  - ii. Corn eating corn – Verses 5-7. This is even stranger. The “east wind” was known in Palestine as the “sirocco.” In reference to the east wind, read: Hosea 13:15; Jeremiah 18:17; Jonah 4:8.
- d. The failure of the wise men – Verse 8. Why? Genesis 40:8; 1 Corinthians 1:19,20; 2:4

#### B. Joseph Remembered By The Butler – Verses 9-13

- a. The butler remembers his own faults – Verses 9,10; Genesis 40:14. God can cause His own to be remembered.
- b. Joseph as an interpreter of dreams – Verses 11-13

### II. JOSEPH INTERPRETS THE DREAMS – Verses 14-32

#### A. Joseph Reveals His Humility – Verses 14-16

- a. Joseph delivered and made presentable to appear before the king – Verse 14

- b. Pharaoh appeals to Joseph for help – Verse 15
  - c. Joseph reveals that it is God who interprets dreams – Verse 16. Note that Joseph does not appeal for his own freedom, nor does he tell of his plight. He did not put himself first, but rather the message was first.
- B. Pharaoh Repeats His Dreams – Verses 17-24 – Notice the things that he added to the first account – Verses 19,21,23
- C. The Message In The Dreams – Verses 25-32
- a. The dreams contain a message from God to Pharaoh – Verse 25
  - b. Seven prosperous years to be followed by seven years of famine – Verses 26-31
  - c. Two dreams for certainty and immanency – Verse 32. “And this dream of Pharaoh and Joseph’s interpretation has been remarkably confirmed by the hieroglyphic inscriptions. One was discovered in 1908 which tells of the seven years of famine, because the Nile did not overflow. It has been ascertained that this was the very time when Joseph was in Egypt.” The Annotated Bible, by Arno C. Gaebelien, Vol. 1
- D. Joseph As A Type Of Christ.
- a. Joseph delivered from prison – Verse 14. Jesus despised, rejected, crucified and buried, yet God delivered Him – Acts 2:24; John 20:6,7
  - b. God delivered Joseph – Genesis 45:7-9 God delivered Christ. Acts 2:24,32; 10:40
  - c. Joseph a revealer of secrets – Verse 16. So was Christ – John 17.8 4. Joseph warned of future danger and the need to prepare for it. So did Jesus Christ – Matthew 24:37

**Lessons:** The faithful believer will be abundantly recompensed for the disgrace he has patiently suffered and his righteousness will shine forth so all will know that God is with him. As Joseph solved Pharaoh’s vexing problems, so Jesus relieves the heart of its burdens.

## STUDY QUESTIONS

1. What was Pharaoh’s dream that led to Joseph being freed from prison?
2. How long had Joseph been in prison at the time?
3. What was the interpretation of Pharaoh’s dream?
4. How did Joseph prepare himself to go before the king?
5. How is Joseph a type of Christ in this lesson?
6. Why was Pharaoh’s dream “doubled” twice?

# Lesson 44

## JOSEPH EXALTED & GIVEN A GENTILE BRIDE

**Memory Verse: Genesis 41:57**

**Lesson: Genesis 41: 33-57**

### I. JOSEPH BECOMES THE WISE COUNSELOR – Verses 33-44

#### A. Joseph Offers Advice To Pharaoh – Verses 33-36

- a. The right man needed – Verse 33
  - i. One that is discreet and wise.
  - ii. He is to be placed over Egypt. We see from Joseph's advice that the Spirit of God not only gave him the interpretation of the dream, but also gave him the advice he was to give to Pharaoh.
- b. Officers are to be appointed over the land – Verse 34
- c. A fifth part of the crops to be taken during the 7 good years.
- d. It was to be stored under Pharaoh's control – Verses 35,36. It is doubtful if Joseph had thought of himself being a candidate for the job of chief administrator. Likely he would have been satisfied to have been given his freedom – Verse 16.

#### B. Joseph Appointed By Pharaoh – Verses 37-40

- a. Pharaoh and his advisers accept the plan – Verse 37
- b. Joseph is the best choice for the job – Verse 38
- c. The reason the Spirit of God is in him – Verse 38. In verses 38,39, it seems that Pharaoh spoke much more truth than we would expect from a heathen king, but it is possible that there was a much greater knowledge of the one and only true God, than we would have expected.
- d. Joseph made the second ruler of Egypt – Verse 40

#### C. Joseph Rewarded By Pharaoh – Verses 41-45

- a. Set over all the land of Egypt – Verse 41
- b. Given the ring which was an official seal – Verse 42
- c. He was properly robed – Verse 42. Saints are to be properly robed in the righteousness of Jesus Christ.
- d. The gold chain may have been a symbol of authority – Verse 42
- e. A chariot second only to Pharaoh's – Verse 43



- f. Reverence, honor, and respect shown to him – Verse 43
  - g. Egypt under Joseph’s control – Verse 44
  - h. Rewarded with a Gentile bride – Verse 45
- D. Joseph Recognized As A Type Of Christ – Verses 33-45
- a. Joseph a wonderful counselor. Christ the Wonderful Counselor – Isaiah 9:6
  - b. Joseph’s counsel wisely followed by Pharaoh – Verses 37-39. The wise will follow Christ’s counsel – Matthew 7:28,29; John 7:46
  - c. Joseph exalted and set over all Egypt – Verses 39,40. Christ exalted and set over others – 1 Peter 3:22
  - d. Joseph seated on the throne. Christ seated at the right hand – Revelation 3:21
  - e. Joseph exalted because of his worth. Christ was worthy – Philippians 2:6-9
  - f. Joseph was invested with the insignia as to become his new position – Verse 42. This was also true of Christ – Acts 5:31; Hebrews 2:9
  - g. Joseph’s authority and glory publicly recognized – Verse 43. Christ’s authority and glory displayed – Acts 2:36; Philippians 2:10
  - h. Joseph’s new name meant, “Saviour of the world.” – Verse 45. Jesus is the Saviour of the world – Philippians 2:9,10; Matthew 1:21; Acts 5:31
  - i. Joseph had a Gentile wife given to him – Verse 45. Christ will receive a Gentile bride – Acts 15:14; Ephesians 5:31,32
  - j. Joseph’s marriage arranged by the king – Verse 45. Christ’s marriage arranged by the Father – Matthew 22:2

## **II. JOSEPH BECOMES THE WISE RULER – Verses 46-57**

- A. Joseph Prepares For The Famine – Verses 46-49
- a. Joseph was only 30 years old – Verse 46
  - b. He surveyed the land – Verse 46
  - c. Vast amounts of corn and other foods were stored – Verses 47-49
- B. Joseph Blessed With A Family – Verses 50-52
- a. The sons born before the famine – Verse 50
  - b. Manasseh means “forgetfulness.” See what Joseph forgot.
  - c. Ephraim means “doubly fruitful.” – Verse 52
- C. Joseph Provides During The Famine – Verses 53-57
- a. The famine begins – Verse 53,54

- b. The people sent to Joseph – Verse 55
  - c. Joseph opens the storehouses – Verse 56
  - d. Other nations are blessed – Verse 57
- D. Joseph As A Type Of Christ – Verses 46-57
- a. Joseph enters his great work at the age of 30 – Verse 46. So did Christ – Luke 3:23
  - b. Joseph alone could dispense the bread to the starving nations – Verse 55,56. Christ the only source – John 6:35
  - c. Joseph becomes a Saviour to all nations. So did Christ – John 1:11,12
  - d. Joseph's resources unlimited – Verse 49. How true this is of Christ – Ephesians 1:7; 2:4; 2:7; 3:8; Colossians 2:9; Matthew 11:28

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. How did Joseph advise Pharaoh to prepare for the 7 years?
2. Who did Pharaoh appoint to be over these matters?
3. Why was Joseph the right man for such a job?
4. How did Pharaoh reward Joseph for his wisdom?
5. How is Joseph seen as a type of Christ in these matters?
6. How old was Joseph when he became ruler in Egypt?
7. What were the names of Joseph's two sons and the meaning of their names?
8. How many years of plenty and how many years of famine?

# Lesson 45

## JOSEPH PRESERVES HIS BRETHREN

**Memory Verse: Genesis 42:8**

**Lesson: Genesis 42:1-38**

Joseph is a type of Christ, and his brothers are a type of Israel. This type is true, whether we look to the past, present, or future of Israel. The student will find both dispensational and evangelistic lessons in this chapter.

### I. JACOB'S SONS GO DOWN TO Joseph – Verses 1-17

#### A. Joseph's Brethren Sent For Food – Verses 1-5

- a. A famine drives them to Joseph. (Judgment from God) – Verses 1-3. Judgment will finally drive Israel to the Lord Jesus Christ.
- b. Jacob's sons had delivered Joseph into the hands of Gentiles. The Jews delivered Christ into the hands of Gentiles. (Pilate)
- c. Getting to Joseph was a matter of life or death – Verse 2. Jew & Gentile need Christ, and it is a matter of life or death.
- d. Joseph's brethren dwelt in a land where there was no corn – Verse 5. Jew & Gentile have not the bread of life.
- e. After Joseph was rejected, his brethren were driven from the land. After rejecting Christ, the Jews were driven from the land in 70 A.D.
- f. Jacob's lack of faith kept him from sending Benjamin – Verse 4. Jews' lack of faith causes them to not send their sons to Christ.

#### B. Joseph's Brethren Before His Face – Verses 6-17

- a. Joseph was unknown and unrecognized by his brethren – Verse 6-8. Christ unknown and unrecognized by the Jews today – John 1:11
- b. Joseph knew and recognized his brethren – Verse 8. Christ knows and looks after the Jews. Jeremiah 5:3; 16:17; Hosea 5:3
- c. Joseph punished his brethren – Verses 7-17 Jews have been punished by our Lord – Hosea 9:17; Matthew 23:35-38
- d. Joseph's brethren wanted to pay for what they received – Verse 10. Jews and Gentiles want to pay for salvation and God's blessings.

- e. Joseph's brethren assume a self-righteous attitude – Verse 10,11. Sinners today, Jews and Gentiles, do not want to admit depravity.
- f. They did not confess their sin to Joseph – Verse 13. Sinners do not want to be honest about what they have done to Christ.
- g. Joseph's brethren cast into prison for three days – Verse 17. The sinner must be put into the proper place and abased before he can by God's grace be exalted.

## **II. JACOB'S SONS DEPART FROM JOSEPH – Verses 18-38**

### **A. Joseph Dealing With His Brethren – Verses 18-24**

- a. Joseph reveals that deliverance is through substitution – Verses 18-20. The only way sinners can be saved is through our substitute, the Lord Jesus Christ.
- b. Simeon bound on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day in his brethren's place – Verse 20. This side of the 3<sup>rd</sup> day (resurrection side) sinners are delivered because of Christ the substitute.
- c. Joseph's brethren smitten in their conscience – Verses 21,22. This was not repentance but it was a step in the right direction.
- d. Joseph, the unrecognized listener – Verse 23. Christ always hears our conversation.
- e. Joseph weeps over his brethren – Verse 24. Christ wept over Jerusalem.

### **B. Joseph Giving To His Brethren – Verses 25-28**

- a. Joseph provided for them while they were in a strange land – Verse 25. Christ has provided for the Jews scattered among the nations – Jeremiah 30:11; Ezekiel 11:16
- b. Joseph showed them that deliverance was by grace – Verses 25-28. Neither Jew nor Gentile can buy the "bread of life."
- c. Joseph's brethren enjoy a brief respite of superficial peace, that is soon disturbed – Verses 26-28. Sinners cannot have permanent peace until a right relationship is established with the Lord.

### **C. Joseph's Brethren Returning To Their Father – Verses 29-34**

- a. Joseph's brethren are blind to the true meaning of his dealing with them. Israel's spiritual blindness makes them unable to see God's purpose in their lives
- b. Joseph's purpose was to humble them and reveal himself. Christ's purpose in dealing with the Jews is the same.

### **D. Jacob And His Sons In Distress – Verses 35-38**

- a. All of their money returned – Verse 35. You cannot pay God, nor even out give Him.
- b. Jacob's great sorrow – Verses 36,38
- c. Reuben's offer – Verse 37

## **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. What brought Jacob's sons down into Egypt?
2. Which of Jacob's sons did he not permit to make this trip?
3. How did Joseph's brethren act when they first came before Joseph?
4. How did Joseph react to this?
5. What came to Joseph's remembrance when they bowed before him?
6. Which of the brethren was to be bound?
7. How did Joseph provide for his brethren as they prepared to return to their father?
8. Who did Joseph demand that his brethren bring with them on the next trip?
9. What bargain did Reuben make with Jacob if he would consent for Benjamin to make the next trip with them?

## **Notes**

# Lesson 46

## THE SECOND VISIT OF JOSEPH'S BRETHREN

**Memory Verse: Genesis 43:29**

**Lesson: Genesis 43:1-34**

### I. JACOB UNDER THE PRESSURE OF FAMINE – Verses 1-14

- A. He Reasons That Food Must Be Found – Verses 1-7
  - a. He asks his sons to go to Egypt – Verses 1,2
  - b. Judah reminds him that Benjamin must go – Verses 3-5
  - c. His complaint and their answer – Verses 6,7
- B. Judah's Readiness To Be Surety – Verses 8-10
  - a. He will do it for it is a life and death matter – Verse 8
  - b. He pledges his own life as a surety for Benjamin – Verse 9. "Surety" means "to exchange; to become surety for any one...properly to exchange with him, to stand in his place; to become surety for one's life, to pledge oneself for the life of another."
  - c. One from the tribe of Judah who became surety for us – Hebrews 7:22
- C. Jacob's Change Of Resolution – Verses 11-14
  - a. He had formerly stated that he would not send Benjamin – Genesis 42:38
  - b. His gift for "the man." – Verse 11. These things could be grown during a drought.
  - c. His honesty – Verse 12
  - d. His faith – Verses 13,14
  - e. His surrender to the will of God – Verse 14
  - f. Notice the usage of "the man" in verses 11,13,14. To them Joseph was just "the man." Tragically, this is the way that many Jews and Gentiles look upon Christ.

### II. JOSEPH'S BRETHREN UNDER THE PRESSURE OF GUILTY FEAR – Verses 15-38

- A. Their Consternation – Verses 15-18
  - a. They arrive before Joseph – Verse 15
  - b. They are recognized by Joseph – Verse 16
  - c. They are taken to Joseph's house – Verse 17

- d. They are very much afraid – Verse 18
- B. Their Confession – Verses 19-25
  - a. In fear they tell the steward of the money – Verses 19-21
  - b. Their willingness to repay for the grain – Verse 22
  - c. The steward’s knowledge of God – Verse 23. Joseph had taught him about God.
  - d. They are reunited with Simeon – Verse 23
  - e. They are brought into Joseph’s house – Verse 24. After they made their confession.
  - f. The steward might be viewed as a type of the Holy Spirit. He gives glory to God and brings the sinner to the Bread of Life.
  - g. A present for Joseph made ready – Verse 25
- C. Their Contrition Before Joseph – Verses 26,28 – Fulfilled the dream of the sheaves.
- D. Their Reception By Joseph – Verses 27-34
  - a. He desires news of Jacob – Verses 27,28
  - b. Joseph sees Benjamin – Verse 29
  - c. Joseph weeps when he sees Benjamin – Verses 30,31; Hebrews 4:14-16
  - d. The order of the tables – Verse 32. Hebrews at one table, Egyptians at another table, and Joseph all alone. They must have wondered why Joseph was separate.
  - e. The customs of Egypt followed – Verse 32. It is wise to follow customs, if they do not cause one to sin against God. They did not seek to remove all racial barriers.
  - f. They marveled that Joseph knew the order of their ages – Verse 33. We need to remember that the Lord knows everything about us.
  - g. They were not all treated alike, but there is no complaint – Verse 34. This was a test, to see if the brothers had changed, or whether they would be resentful of Benjamin.
  - h. Our N. T. Joseph bids us set at His table that He has richly furnished – Psalm 23:5

## **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. What did Judah remind his father that they must do if they were to go into Egypt again?
2. What would be the result of not complying with this request?
3. Which of the brothers offered to be surety for Benjamin?
4. What does “surety” mean?
5. Why were the brethren of Joseph so afraid?

# Lesson 47

## JOSEPH'S BRETHREN ON TRIAL

**Memory Verse: Genesis 44:14**

**Lesson: Genesis 44:1-44**

Many of the things that happen to us in life happen in order to bring us to the light, in order that we may know our own condition and to turn us to the Lord – Deuteronomy 8:2,3

### I. A PLAN TO APPREHEND THE DEPARTING BRETHREN – Verses 1-13

#### A. The Trap Is Set – Verses 1-3

- a. Their sacks filled to the limit – Verse 1. This reminds us of our Lord's generosity in giving unto us who are so undeserving.
- b. Their money placed in their sacks – Verse 1. Remember that the bread of life, God's salvation, cannot be bought with money.
- c. The silver cup placed in Benjamin's sack – Verse 2. Silver typifies the price of redemption – 1 Peter 1:18
- d. The departure – Verse 3

#### B. The Trap Is Sprung – Verses 4-13

- a. The steward instructed – Verses 4,5. This cup was a divining cup, used to foretell the future, but it is highly unlikely that Joseph ever used it for that purpose.
- b. Overtaken in the way – Verse 6. Rejoicing that their trip had proven successful.
- c. They declare their innocence – Verses 7,8. They were indeed innocent of the charge, but they were guilty in many other things. Many today are the same way.
- d. The strong and reckless agreement – Verse 9
- e. The modified agreement – Verse 10
- f. They were almost saved – Verses 11,12a. When all but one bag had been searched they must have sighed with relief.
- g. The cup found in Benjamin's sack – Verse 12b
- h. Their surprising action – Verse 13. They could have accused or abandoned Benjamin.
- i. They return to the city in sorrow – Verse 13. Little did they know, that sorrow was bringing them to repentance – 2 Corinthians 7:9,10

**Lesson:** One day the "sack" of our life is going to be examined. Every secret will come to light.



## II. JOSEPH'S BRETHREN BROUGHT TO TRIAL – Verses 14-34

### A. Before Joseph – Verses 14-17

- a. They take their true place before Joseph – Verse 14
  - i. The steward is here a type of the Holy Spirit.
  - ii. He brings them to the feet of Joseph, who is a type of our Lord Jesus Christ.
- b. They are presented the opportunity to confess – Verse 15
- c. Notice Judah's three questions – Verse 16
- d. He confessed, "God hath found out the iniquity" – Verse 16; Ezekiel 20:42,43
- e. Notice Judah's offer that they all would serve with Benjamin – Verse 16
- f. The sentence passed upon Benjamin the innocent one – Verse 17

### B. Judah's Eloquent Intercession – Verses 18-34

- a. It was able, noble, and passionate. Seldom will we ever find a plea that will equal Judah's. Here we see Judah at his best.
- b. It foreshadows the great future of his tribe – Deuteronomy 33:7; Genesis 49:10; Psalm 78:67,68
- c. Judah is here a type of Christ who intercedes for us – Hebrews 7:14; Revelation 5:5 and compare Romans 8:34.
- d. Judah tells the moving story of his family tragedy – Verses 18-32
- e. Judah offers to take Benjamin's place – Verses 33,34. Christ not only offered to do so, He did – Hebrews 2:11; Galatians 3:13

### C. Evidence Of The Repentance Of Joseph's Brethren – It was necessary that they should evidence repentance and change of heart, before Joseph would reveal himself to them.

- a. They rent their clothes. A sign of sorrow and possibly repentance – Verse 13
- b. They did not accuse or abandon Benjamin as they might have done. Compare verse 10 and verse 13.
- c. They admit iniquity for which God was punishing them – Verse 16. Although they do not mention the selling of Joseph, they may well have had this in mind.
- d. Judah shows a genuine love for his father – Verse 31
- e. Judah pleads that he might take Benjamin's place – Verse 33
- f. Even though he was the leader, he will not abandon Benjamin – Genesis 37:26,27
- g. The entire company of brothers seems to be broken and melted.

## **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. What was Joseph's plan to apprehend his brethren?
2. In what brother's sack was the silver cup placed?
3. What does silver typify?
4. What foolish agreement did the brothers make if the cup was found in any of their sacks?
5. How does the steward typify the Holy Spirit?
6. What was Judah's confession when the cup was found?
7. How is Judah a type of Christ in verses 18-34?
8. What evidence did the brethren show they truly had repented?

## **Notes**

# Lesson 48

## JOSEPH REVEALED TO HIS BRETHREN

**Memory Verse: Genesis 45:5**

**Lesson: Genesis 45:1-28**

This has to be rated as one of the most heart touching human experiences found in the Bible or anywhere else. Truly it abounds with so many lessons that we are at a loss as to how we can mention them in this outline study.

### I. JOSEPH MADE KNOWN TO HIS BRETHREN – Verses 1-15

#### A. The Occasion – Verses 1-3

- a. It was after their repentance. (See chapter 44). Joseph's object in dealing with his brethren has been reached. They are sorrowful and repentant. It is impossible for an unrepentant sinner to know Jesus Christ.
- b. He was made known in time to save them – Genesis 44:9,10,33,34
- c. His tenderness he sent the Egyptians out – Verse 1
- d. His tearfulness – Verse 2; Genesis 42:24; 43:30; 45:2,15, 46:29, 50:1,17.
- e. Their terror – Verse 3. They were troubled in his presence. So will Israel be in the presence of the Lord – Zechariah 12:10

#### B. The Explanation – Verses 4-8

- a. The Sovereign God had sent him – Verses 4,5
- b. The Saving God had sent him – Verses 6-8

#### C. The Invitation – Verses 9-15

- a. The promise – Verses 9-11
- b. The prospect – Verses 12,13
- c. The press (embrace) – Verse 14,15

#### D. The Dispensation Types.

- a. Like Christ and Moses, he was rejected the first time – Exodus 2:14; Luke 19:14
- b. Like Christ, he wept over others.
- c. Like Christ, he sent for his own – 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18
- d. Like Christ, he was sent to preserve life.

- e. Joseph dealt with them in marvelous grace. He invited them to come near – Verse 4. So will the Lord deal with Israel in grace – Zechariah 13:1; Isaiah 54:7,8. God also invites the trembling repentant sinner to come near.
- f. Even though they were responsible for their sin, yet God had sent Joseph. The same can be said of Christ and the Jews. Compare Acts 2:23 and 36.

## **II. JOSEPH’S BRETHREN COMMISSIONED – Verses 16-28**

### **A. They Were Encouraged By Pharaoh – Verses 16-20**

- a. Pharaoh heard and was pleased – Verse 16. This is certainly a testimony of the esteem that Pharaoh had for Joseph.
- b. The Hebrews promised a good place in Egypt – Verses 17,18
- c. They were provided transportation – Verse 19
- d. They were promised the goods of Egypt – Verse 20

### **B. They Were Equipped By Joseph – Verses 21-24**

- a. He gave them wagons and provisions.
- b. He gave them wearing apparel and precious silver – Verse 22
- c. He sent wealth to his father – Verse 23
- d. He gave them warning – Verse 24. How God’s people need to heed this warning!

### **C. They Enlightened Jacob – Verses 25-28**

- a. They testified that Joseph was alive – Verses 25,26
- b. Jacob did not believe at the first – Verse 26
- c. Jacob believed when he saw the wagons – Verse 27. All his life he had depended upon the material, the things of this world. Even so, he did not believe until he saw the material that is the wagons.
- d. Israel wanted them to go and see Joseph – Verse 28. Notice the change from Jacob to Israel. Jacob meant supplanter, and it symbolized his fleshly ways. The name Israel was not carnal but spiritual. It was given to him by God and it revealed that he was a prince with God.

### **D. The Emblems (Types) Presented.**

- a. Joseph sends for Jacob. Christ is going to re-gather Israel to their own land.
- b. Joseph’s brethren go forth to declare his glory – Verse 9,13. So will Israel one day – Isaiah 66:19. So should we go forth today and declare His glory.
- c. Joseph’s joy was shared with others – Verse 16. We should share our joy with others

- d. Joseph's brethren go forth seeking others to bring to Joseph. So should we be seeking to bring others to our Joseph.
- e. Joseph had a prepared place for them – Verses 10,18. So has Christ prepared a place for us – John 14:1-3
- f. They testified of one who was thought to be dead, but was now alive. That was the message of the New Testament Church.

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. What was the occasion of Joseph being made known to his brethren?
2. How many times is it recorded that Joseph wept?
3. How does this typify our Lord Jesus Christ?
4. What did Joseph say was the reason that God sent him before them into Egypt?
5. Give some dispensational types of Christ seen in Joseph.
6. How did Pharaoh receive the news about Joseph's brethren?
7. What preparation was made to bring Jacob down to Egypt?
8. When did Jacob believe that Joseph was still alive?
9. What does the name "Jacob" symbolize? The name "Israel"?

### **Notes**

# Lesson 49

## THE REUNION OF JACOB'S HOUSE

**Memory Verse: Genesis 46:4**

**Lesson: Genesis 46:1-34**

### I. THE MIGRATION OF JACOB'S HOUSE – Verses 1-7

#### A. Jacob Sought The Will Of God – Verses 1-7

- a. An offering presented to God – Verse 1. He did not leave the borders of Canaan without offering a sacrifice, and knowing the will of God.
- b. God pronounces Jacob's ordinary name – Verse 2. This was perhaps to remind him of what he had been, and what he still was without God. Seven times God spoke to Jacob – Genesis 28:13; 31:3; 32:1,34; 35:1,9; 46:2
- c. The person of God identified – Verse 3
- d. The presence of God assured – Verse 4
- e. The protection of God is assured – Verse 3
- f. The purpose of God is revealed – Verse 3. Make a great nation.
- g. The promise of God is made – Verse 4
- h. The prospect – Verse 4

#### B. Jacob Traveled The Way Of God – Verses 5-7

- a. All the family was taken – Verses 5,7
- b. All the possessions were taken – Verse 6

#### C. The Wondrous Plan Of God.

- a. This was the second stage in the covenant history. (1) The call of Abraham. (2) Family being raised to a nation.
- b. It was to fulfill prophecy – Genesis 15:13
- c. It would keep them from further intermarriage with the Canaanites – Verse 10.
- d. Intermarriage with the Egyptians would not take place – Verse 34; Genesis 43:32
- e. It would afford them opportunity to multiply greatly in a prosperous, protected, and segregated part of Egypt.
- f. They would later be disciplined by affliction.

## **II. THE GENEALOGY OF JACOB'S HOUSE – Verses 8-27**

- A. Historical Significance Of The Names.
  - a. It marks the outline of the nation.
  - b. It marked the tribe of the Messiah.
- B. Practical Significance Of The Names.
  - a. Names represent people every person is important to God.
  - b. Each one of these names has a significant meaning.
  - c. The number of the names are significant – Verse 27
    - i. Seventy is the number of 7 times 10. Seven is the number of holiness and 10 is the number of completeness.
    - ii. Seventy is the promised span of life.
    - iii. Israel had 70 elders.
- C. The Significant Problems With The Names.
  - a. Sixty-six souls came with Jacob – Verse 26
  - b. Seventy souls included the above, plus Jacob, Joseph, and Joseph's two sons.
  - c. The seventy-five mentioned by Stephen (Acts 7:14), include all of the above number plus the five grandsons of Joseph that are listed in 1 Chronicles 7: 14-22. Remember, there are no contradictions in the Bible.

## **III. THE REUNION AND RESETTLEMENT OF JACOB'S HOUSE – Verses 28-34**

- A. The Blessing Of The Plan – Verse 28
  - a. The choice of a leader Judah – Verse 28
  - b. The choice of a place Goshen – Verse 28
- B. The Behavior Of Joseph – Verses 29-34
  - a. Joseph went out to meet them – Verse 29. Our Lord will meet us in the air – 1 Thessalonians 4:13; Isaiah 66:15
  - b. Joseph does not meet them in judgment, but in loving embrace – Verse 29. So will Christ meet His own at His coming.
  - c. Joseph will represent them before Pharaoh – Verses 31,32. Christ represents His brethren before the Father.
  - d. Joseph instructs his brethren – Verses 33,34
  - e. Egypt a type of the world did not love shepherds. The world does not love God's true shepherds today.

## **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. What was Jacob's last act of worship before he left Beersheba?
2. What was God's promise to Jacob as he prepared to leave for Egypt?
3. Explain the difference in the number of souls that came with Jacob in verse 26 with verse 27 and Acts 7:14?
4. What does the number 7 mean? The number 10?
5. What part of Egypt was given to Israel?
6. What are some reasons why they were given this area?
7. How does Joseph typify Christ as he went to meet Israel?
8. What does Egypt represent?
9. How did the Egyptians feel toward shepherds?

## **Notes**



# Lesson 50

## ISRAEL IN GOSHEN AND JOSEPH'S WISE RULE

**Memory Verse: Genesis 47:12**

**Lesson: Genesis 47:1-31**

### I. JACOB AND HIS SONS BEFORE PHARAOH – Verses 1-10

#### A. Joseph's Brethren Before Pharaoh – Verses 1-6

- a. Their arrival announced – Verse 1
- b. Their persons presented – Verse 2
- c. Their occupation declared – Verse 3
- d. Their purpose explained – Verse 4
- e. Their desire stated – Verse 4
- f. Their request granted – Verse 5,6
- g. Their promotion indicated – Verse 6

#### B. Joseph's Father Before Pharaoh – Verses 7-11

- a. The aged Jacob's blessing – Verse 7. What a meeting!! The mighty monarch and the aged but wise and dignified Jacob meet. Formerly Jacob had sent gifts to Pharaoh, but now he pronounces a blessing. This involved Jacob's religion and his God. "Christ will, at His second advent, present His brethren, the Jews, in the court of heaven, restoring them to the place of blessing in the earth. As Jacob here blesses King Pharaoh, so Israel's portion in the Millennium will be that of blessing the kings of the earth." — Keith L. Brooks
- b. The aged Jacob's history – Verses 8,9; Hebrews 7:7
  - i. Joseph was not 39 years old – Genesis 41:46, 45:6. He was born when his father was 91 and had spent 14 years in Padanaram – Genesis 30:25 Jacob was 77 years old when he left Beersheba after receiving the blessing – Genesis 28:1
  - ii. Jacob's life was pilgrimage – Verse 9. That pilgrimage had been: (1) Perpetual; (2) Short; (3) Sad. God's people should always remember that they are pilgrims – Hebrews 11:13; 1 Peter 2:11
  - iii. He had not attained the years of his fathers. Abraham had lived to be 175 and Isaac lived to be 180.
- c. The aged Jacob departs – Verse 10

## **II. JOSEPH'S WISE ADMINISTRATION – Verses 11-26**

- A. His Wise Policy Toward The Israelites – Verses 11,12
  - a. He gave them a possession in the best of the land – Verse 11
  - b. He gave them their portion of food – Verse 12 (without charge)
  - c. He gave them protection – Verse 12
- B. His Wise Policy Toward The Egyptians – Verses 13-26
  - a. The grain sold for money, until the money was all gone – Verses 13,14
  - b. The grain traded for their livestock – Verses 15-17
  - c. The grain traded for their land – Verses 18-20
  - d. The people moved to the cities, near the stored grain – Verse 21
  - e. The priests of Egypt were not disturbed – Verse 22
  - f. The people given seed to plant for a 20% tax – Verses 23,24. This was reasonable according to their standards. Among some nations seed tax amounted to approximately 50%.
  - g. The gratitude of the people – Verse 25. Critics have said that Joseph over-charged and over-taxed the people, but this verse indicates that the people did not think so.
  - h. The (long-standing) law – Verse 26

## **III. JACOB'S RESIDENCE IN EGYPT – Verses 27-31**

- A. Jacob's Residence For Seventeen Years – Verses 27,28
  - a. His family lived in prosperous security – Verse 27
  - b. Jacob lived in peace and comfort for 17 years – Verse 28
- B. Jacob's Request His Decease – Verses 29-31
  - a. He knew of his approaching death – Verse 29
  - b. He knew that he should not be buried in Egypt – Verse 29
  - c. He desired to be buried in the promised land – Verse 30
  - d. Joseph's promise to return him to Canaan – Verse 31; Hebrews 11:21

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. What did Pharaoh say that Joseph's brethren could be rulers over in Egypt?
2. How old was Jacob at this time? What was Joseph's age?

3. What did Jacob say about his pilgrimage?
4. What did he mean that he had not attained unto the days of the years of the life of his father's?
5. Describe Joseph's wise dealings with his brethren.
6. Describe his wise dealings with the Egyptians.
7. What per-cent return were the people to give for planting seed?
8. How long did Jacob live in Egypt before his death?
9. How old was he when he died?

### **Notes**

# Lesson 51

## JACOB ADOPTS & BLESSES EPHRAIM & MANASSEH

**Memory Verse: Genesis 48:21**

**Lesson: Genesis 48:1-22**

### I. JACOB ADOPTS THE TWO SONS OF JOSEPH – Verses 1-7

#### A. Jacob On His Sick-Bed – Verses 1,2

- a. Joseph told of his father’s sickness – Verse 1
- b. Joseph takes Manasseh and Ephraim to his father – Verse 1. This was providential, regardless of whether Joseph had any prior knowledge or not.
- c. Jacob received the news of Joseph’s coming – Verse 2
- d. Israel strengthened himself – Verse 2. Note that it is Jacob, the father, the fleshly man that receives the message; but it is Israel the theocratic and divinely appointed head of the nation, the spiritual man who “strengthened himself.”

#### B. Jacob Recalls The Promise Of God – Verses 3,4

- a. God appeared unto him in Luz and blessed him – Verse 3; Genesis 28:10-19; 35:6-13.
- b. It was El Shaddai “God Almighty” that appeared unto him. How we need to see God as God Almighty, the all-powerful, all sufficient one. Modern theology attempts to make man all-mighty, instead of Almighty God!
- c. The promise concerning his seed – Verse 4
- d. The promise concerning the land – Verse 4

#### C. Jacob Adopts Ephraim And Manasseh – Verse 5-7

- a. They received the birthright – Verse 5; 1 Chronicles 5:1,2
- b. They received tribal rights on a par with Reuben and Simeon – Verse 5
- c. Any further children of Joseph would be under Ephraim and Manasseh – Verse 6
- d. Jacob’s remembrance of Joseph’s mother – Verse 7. This was the natural thing since these were her grandchildren.

### II. JACOB BLESSES THE TWO SONS OF JOSEPH – Verses 8-22

#### A. Ephraim And Manasseh Presented – Verses 8-12

- a. Israel must ask who they are because of poor sight – Verses 8,10

- b. Notice that the blessing is pronounced by Israel and not Jacob – Verse 8. As Jacob (the supplanter), he had no power to bless, but as Israel (Prince with God), he did have the right to bless.
  - c. He kisses and embraces them – Verse 10
  - d. He has been blessed of God – Verse 11
  - e. Joseph bows in respect before his father – Verse 12
- B. The Blessing Pronounced – Verse 13-16
- a. The human order of blessing – Verse 13
  - b. The divine and spiritual order of blessing – Verse 14
    - i. The younger to have the greater blessing.
    - ii. This is ever so. Isaac was preferred above Ishmael, and Jacob before Esau. It was so of Cain that Abel, the second born, was the accepted one. It was also true of the first Adam and the Last Adam. It is so of redeemed men that the flesh is born first but the second born (spiritual man) has first place.
  - c. They are blessed in Joseph – Verse 15. The blessing was of faith – Hebrews 11:21
  - d. The Trinity of God is involved in the blessing – Verses 15,16
    - i. God before whom my father’s walked – Father Fatherhood.
    - ii. God which fed me – Holy Spirit Sanctification.
    - iii. The Angel which redeemed me – Christ’s Redemption. Here is introduced for the first time, the Hebrew word “gaal” which is translated redeemer. It carries the idea of a kinsman redeemer – Isaiah 43:1; 49:26; 59:20; Exodus 6:6; Psalm 103:4; 50:34; Hosea 13:14; Job 19:25.
  - e. The blessings to be received – Verse 16
- C. The Preference Cannot Be Renounced – Verses 17-20
- a. Joseph attempts to change his father’s will – Verses 17,18
  - b. He cannot change that which is the sovereign will of God – Verse 19
  - c. Ephraim placed before Manasseh – Verse 20. This was wonderfully fulfilled in the history of the tribes. Ephraim was not only more numerous, but was more powerful.
- D. Israel’s Parting Words – Verses 21,22 (To Joseph)
- a. “Behold, I die, but God” – Verse 21
    - i. I die, but God will remain.
    - ii. I die, and can no longer be with you, but God will never leave you.
    - iii. I die, and cannot bring you into the land, but God can, because He lives.
  - b. Joseph received a double blessing – Verse 22. He would be the father of two tribes.

## **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Who are the two sons of Joseph?
2. When Jacob heard that Joseph was coming what did he do?
3. Why did Jacob have to ask who the two sons of Joseph were?
4. In what order did Joseph present his sons before his father?
5. Which of the sons was the firstborn?
6. Which of the sons received the blessing of Jacob's right hand?
7. State other instances where the younger was blessed above the elder.
8. What did Jacob mean when he said, "Moreover I have given thee one portion above thy brethren?"

## **Notes**

# Lesson 52

## JACOB THE PROPHET

**Memory Verse: Genesis 49:10**

**Lesson: Genesis 49:1-15**

Jacob calls for all of his sons to come, so that he might tell them what would happen to their offspring – Verse 1,2. We do not ordinarily think of Jacob as a prophet, yet this chapter contains some remarkable prophecies. Like many other prophecies there is a double fulfillment. While many of these have been fulfilled in part, yet there is much to be fulfilled in the last days. Much of the Old Testament history unfolded just as it was prophesied in Genesis 49. This is very noticeable in the book of Joshua, as well as elsewhere.

### I. TO FUTURE OF THE SON'S OF LEAH – Verses 1-15

#### A. Reuben The Firstborn – Verses 3,4

- a. As the firstborn, he would have first rank among his brethren, leadership of the tribes and a double share of the inheritance – Genesis 27:29; Deuteronomy 21:17
- b. Through sinful acts he forfeited these blessings.
  - i. Lust – Genesis 35:22; Deuteronomy 27:20
  - ii. Instability – James 1:6-8; 2 Peter 2:14
- c. The fulfillment of this prophecy.
  - i. Reuben did not prevail in regard to the birthright – 1 Chronicles 5:1,2
  - ii. Reuben prevailed in nothing. No king, no prophet or judge came from Reuben. They settled on the wilderness side of Jordan – Numbers 32:5; Judges 5:15,16. They were given the smallest portion.
  - iii. They were numerically weak. According to Numbers 1:21, they numbered 46,500, yet in Numbers 26:7, they had shrunk to 43,000, although other tribes had grown.

#### B. Simeon And Levi, Instruments Of Cruelty – Verses 5-7

- a. Their sin described – Genesis 34:25
- b. God's judgment upon them.
  - i. Simeon received his inheritance within the tribe of Judah – Joshua 19:1-8 Their number shrank from 59,300 in Numbers 1, to 22,200 in Numbers 26.
  - ii. Levi only received cities scattered throughout the land. Josh. 14:4

- c. Levi joined Simeon in cruelty, but he was afterward joined to the Lord in grace – Exodus 32:26-28; Numbers 25:6-13
- C. Judah The Lion's Whelp – Verses 8-12
- a. To be praised by brethren – Verse 8. Messianic fulfillment in Christ – 1 Chronicles 5:2
  - b. A lion's whelp – Verse 9. A growing power – Revelation 5:5
  - c. The sceptre and Shiloh – Verse 10
    - i. The sceptre ruler ship as a tribe – 2 Samuel 5:1-3
    - ii. Shiloh Messiah
  - d. His prosperity – Verses 11,12. Messianic – Isaiah 63:1-3
- D. Zebulun By The Sea – Verse 13 — Here we note that Jacob passes from the 4<sup>th</sup> son to the 10<sup>th</sup>. Christ was to come out of Judah, but to live in the land of Zebulun. Deborah praised Zebulun – Judges 5:18. They were faithful to David and were not of a double heart – 1 Chronicles 12:33,40. A haven of ships and a seafaring people – Matthew 4:15; Isaiah 9:1-7
- E. Issachar The Strong – Verses 14,15 — The ass was a useful animal and it was no disgrace to be called one. Horses were forbidden. He was to bear burdens. This tribe grew to be numerous and strong. In Numbers 26:25 they numbered 64,300, but they increased to 87,000 in 1 Chronicles 7:5.

## **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Who was Jacob's firstborn?
2. How did he forfeit his rights as the firstborn?
3. What would be his failure?
4. What was God's judgment upon Simeon and Levi?
5. What does Judah mean?
6. What was not to depart from Judah?
7. To what does "Shiloh" refer in verse 10?
8. What was Zebulun's inheritance to be? Issachar's?



# Lesson 53

## JACOB THE PROPHET (Outline Continued)

**Memory Verse: Genesis 49:33**

**Lesson: Genesis 49:16-33**

### II. THE FUTURE OF THE SONS OF THE CONCUBINES – Verses 16-21

#### A. Dan A Serpent – Verses 16-18

- a. Dan was of low birth – Genesis 30:1-6. His descendants are named in Numbers 26:42, and omitted in 1 Chronicles 2-10. First tribe to go into idolatry – Judges 18:30
- b. Dan shall judge his people. Samson of Dan – Joshua 19:41; Judges 13:2
- c. A serpent – Genesis 3:15. Some think that the anti-christ will come from this tribe.

#### B. Gad The Overcomer – Verse 19; Deuteronomy 33:20-21. Gad's inheritance was in the land of Gilead, and they were subject to constant attacks by the Ammonites and Midianites. They were the first tribe to go into captivity – 1 Chronicles 5:18-26

#### C. Asher To Provide Dainties For Royalty – Verse 20; Deuteronomy 33:24. Olive oil and now petroleum oil is found in this region – Luke. 2:36-38

#### D. Naphtali Means Wrestling – Verse 21. Lack of self control. Goodly words not used wisely.

### III. THE FUTURE OF THE SON'S OF RACHEL – Verses 22-27

#### A. Joseph The Fruitful Bough – Verses 22-26

- a. He was fruitful – Verse 22
  - i. By a well – water.
  - ii. By a wall – separation.
  - iii. Over a wall – blessing to others.
- b. Envied and persecuted – Verse 23
- c. He was blessed of God and given a double inheritance – Verse 24-26; Ezekiel 47:13. Joshua was from Ephraim, one of the tribes of Joseph – Numbers 13:8

#### B. Benjamin Like A Wolf – Verse 27. It was a warlike tribe and generally allied with Judah – Judges 20:16,21,22; 2 Samuel 2:15,16; 1 Chronicles 8:42; 12:2; 2 Chronicles 17:17. Ehud – Judges 3:15-22. King Saul – 1 Samuel 9:1,2. Saul of Tarsus (Paul) – Philippians 3:5

### IV. JACOB'S REQUEST CONCERNING HIS DEATH – Verses 28-33

## **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. "Dan shall \_\_\_\_\_ his people."
2. What does "Gad" mean? What would Asher yield?
3. "Naphtali is a \_\_\_\_\_ let loose."
4. How was Joseph to be a "fruitful bough?"
5. Describe Jacob's prophecy concerning Benjamin.
6. Where was Jacob to be buried?

## **Notes**

# Lesson 54

## THE BURIAL OF JACOB & DEATH OF JOSEPH

Memory Verse: Genesis 50:22

Lesson: Genesis 50:1-26

### I. THE HONOUR PAID TO JACOB – Verses 1-14

#### A. The Period Of Mourning – Verses 1-3

- a. Jacob's death recorded – Genesis 49:33
- b. Joseph's private mourning – Verse 1
- c. Joseph orders the embalming – Verse 2. The Egyptians perfected the art of embalming long, long ago. The existences of Egyptian mummies are mute testimony to this fact.
- d. The public mourning – Verse 3

#### B. The Plea For A Burial In Canaan – Verses 4-6

- a. The request made through official channels – Verse 4. It was likely improper for Joseph in his mourning clothes and condition to come into the presence of Pharaoh.
- b. The request based upon Jacob's request – Verse 5; Genesis 47:29-31; 49:29-31
- c. The request granted – Verse 6

#### C. The Procession Of Mourners – Verses 7-9

- a. Egyptian officials attended – Verse 7
- b. Jacob's family included – Verse 8
- c. An armed escort protected – Verse 9

#### D. The Place Of Burial – Verses 10-14

- a. The seven days of mourning at the threshing floor – Verses 10-11. It was an emotional scene that greatly impressed the Canaanites.
- b. The sons of Jacob fulfill his request – Verses 12,13
- c. The return to Egypt – Verse 14

### II. JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN – Verses 15-21

#### A. The Unfounded Fear Of Joseph's Brethren – Verses 15-18

- a. They wrongly believed that Jacob had restrained Joseph – Verse 15

- b. They plead for forgiveness on the basis of the word of their father – Verses 16,17. (As Christians we do the same today.) Note their confession of sin.
  - c. The brethren of Joseph, once more fall before him – Verse 18. Remember how bitterly they had opposed the idea of doing such a thing – Genesis 37:5-11
- B. Joseph’s Well-Founded Forgiveness – Verses 19-21
- a. Joseph’s weeping indicates his forgiveness – Verse 17
  - b. Joseph knew that God had forgiven them – Verse 19
  - c. Joseph’s belief in God’s sovereignty reinforced his forgiveness – Verse 20. Joseph does not deny their evil intent, but it was overshadowed by the good intent of God.
  - d. Joseph promises to take care of them – Verse 21
  - e. He handled the whole problem with the utmost kindness – Verse 21

### **III. THE DEATH OF JOSEPH – Verses 22-26**

- A. The Length Of His Life – Verses 22-23
- a. He lived for 110 years – Verse 22. Notice how the span of human life was shortening. Isaac lived to be 180, Jacob 147, and Joseph 110.
  - b. He lived to see the grand-children of Ephraim – Verse 23
  - c. He lived to hold the grand-children of Manasseh on his knees – Verse 23
- B. Joseph’s Dying Request – Verses 24-26 – Over 50 years had intervened between verse 21 and verse 22, but neither time, labor, nor joy could shake the faith of Joseph in God’s eventual deliverance of His people.
- a. Though dying, he knew the promises of God were sure – Verse 24
  - b. He evidenced his faith by the request for his bones to be kept and taken to Canaan – Verse 25; Hebrews 11:22
  - c. Joseph embalmed and buried in Egypt – Verse 26
  - d. In Exodus 13:19 and Joshua 24:32, we find how the children of Israel honored Joseph’s request.

Genesis begins with the creation in all its beauty and perfection; but ends with “a coffin in Egypt.” Only one word is needed to describe the reason for the vast change, and it is “SIN.”

### **STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. How was Jacob’s body to be preserved to be carried out of Egypt?

2. Describe the burial procession that carried Jacob's body to Canaan?
3. Where is the burial place of Jacob?
4. What fear fell upon Joseph's brethren after their father's death?
5. How old was Joseph when he died?
6. What was his request concerning his body?
7. What did Joseph believe concerning Israel returning to Canaan?
8. Describe the beginning and the ending of the book of Genesis?

### **Notes**

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