

THE BOOK OF GENESIS

BIBLE STUDY

STUDY NOTES FOR "THE BOOK OF GENESIS BIBLE STUDY" BY ALLEN NOLAN

GENESIS PART 1

Overview

Genesis is the most important book in the Bible. It is quoted more often than any other book in the Bible. There are over 200 quotations or allusions to Genesis in the N.T.

Genesis introduces most of the great doctrines of the Bible. Without it we wouldn't understand man's current relationship with God, our need for redemption or why Israel is regarded as God's chosen people.

Genesis is divided into 2 main sections:

Chapters 1 – 11: Primeval History

Chapters 12 – 50: History of the Patriarchs

(The ORIGIN of the nation of Israel and their PURPOSE as a nation chosen by God.)

Primeval History refers to the *very beginning* of things. Genesis tells us about the origin of many things: the universe (matter and energy), order and complexity, our solar system, life, man, marriage, sin, languages, nations and the ORIGIN of Israel.

Through Genesis we learn what God's original intentions were concerning a subject before sin entered the world.

In Chapters 1-11 the focus is *universal*. It traces the effects of sin up to a specific point to illustrate the great problem that was created by sin. Chapters 12-50 provide the solution to the problem of sin.

Genesis 12:3 is the transitional verse between the 2 sections and it's the key to understanding the Old Testament.

Families: clans, tribes or nations.

Through Abraham and his descendants, all of the nations on the earth will be blessed. This is WHY the nation of Israel is the focus of the O.T. God used Israel to reveal His plan of redemption, which was fulfilled in Jesus Christ, a Jew.

Genesis 19:3-6; 15:6, Matt. 9:18

GENESIS PART 2

- The 12 Tribes of Israel (Eponyms) are named after the 12 sons of Jacob.
- Patriarchal history is the history of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and his 12 sons.

Genesis 12:3 is one of the most important verses in the Bible.

• At this juncture, the Bible goes from a Universal focus in the first section to a focus on a specific group of people.

The Story of Creation

 Vs 1 implies that God is eternal. Eternity is a transcendence of It refers to an eternal existence, one without beginning or end. In the strictest sense, only God has, and will, experience eternity because only God has no beginning or end. When Genesis 1:1 says, "In the beginning, God," it's referring to our beginning (the heaven's and the earth's beginning), not God's beginning. Created: to create out of 	
The Bible is not a book of science per se, but neither does it contradict science.	
 Ex. 20:11 - "Days" refers to a period. Adam was created somewhere around B.C., so the earth would be about 6,000 years old. There seems to be a discrepancy between what science says and what God's Word so Most conservative Christians who believe in an old earth believe in 1 of 2 theories: The Genesis Big Bang Theory The Gap Theory 	
The Genesis Big Bang Theory holds that the universe originated approximately 16 billion yea ago from the mouth of God, and it's been expanding ever since. Everything we see is the res of that one moment, when God spoke everything into existence. • The measurement of time expands as the universe expands at the rate • The rate at which time is expanding is 1 million squared (1,000,000²). • The earth is supposedly billion years old. • If you divide 16 billion by a million squared, it equals, multiplied by 365 day in a year, equals days. • We have God creating the heavens and the earth in 6, 24 hour periods. (6 days) • We observed this 6 day period over a 16 billion period of time. • The Bible looks into time. • From the Bible's perspective, Creation took days. • Science looks into time. • When man is created on the 6th day, the Bible begins to look at time from the	ult

Gen. 12:3: Gen. 1:1; Is. 57:15; Heb. 11:3; Is. 40:22; Job 26:7; Job 36:27-28; Ex. 20:11

perspective, because the Bible is God's revelation .

- The Genesis Big Bang Theory is the same as the Big Bang Theory except that God is the cause of it.
- Time is relative, hence the name "Law of Relativity."
- The Bible also uses a stretching analogy to describe our universe expanding. Is. 40:22

Gap Theory

Propone	ents of the Gap Theory believe	there is a gap bet	ween the first two	verses in Genesis 1.
• \	Vs 1 - describes the years ago. This world was even	creation of t	he world which oc	curred billions of
• '	/s 2 - describes the	of the ear	th after its destruc	tion.
•	The rest of the chapter, beginn The people who lived on the or Tace.	=		
•	ace. Because of Lucifer's rebellion, supon it, so God flooded the en		iverse and brough	t God's judgment
• [Demonic spirits are actually the	e spirits of the Pre	-Adamic race. <i>2 Pe</i>	t. 2:4, Jude 1:6
Why pro	pponents of this theory believe	in it from an exeg	etical standpoint:	
	Was: can be translated as "was			Gen 1:2
	'Became" would imply that so	• •		
	'Without form" conveys the m	eaning of	or deso	lation.
• '	'Void" means			
•	ents of the Gap Theory believe rebellion against God, which ca 3	• •	•	
• '	'Vain" - is translated from the	same Hebrew wor	d that is used in G	enesis 1:2.
• '	'Created" - to create from noth	ning. <i>Gen. 1:1</i>		
	'Made" - to create out of	_	material.	
-	ents of the Gap Theory believe , but after it was destroyed be		_	ns and earth from

Is. 14:12-15

• Vs 12 implies that there were nations BEFORE Lucifer rebelled.

• He used the old earth to make the new earth.

Gen. 1:1-2; Ps. 19:1; Ex. 20:11; Is. 40:22; 2 Pet. 2:4; Jude 1:6; Is. 45:18; Gen. 1:7; Is. 14:12-15; Ezek. 28:11-17

• They look at the scriptures that talk about Lucifer's rebellion and say that must have

happened BEFORE Adam was ever created. Is. 14:12-15, Ezek. 28:11-17

The Creation Story - Traditional Perspective

Day 1 of Creation: Genesis 1:3-5			
 Vs 3: Let there be light. Theologians refer to this as "Creation by fiat." 			
 Fiat: let it be done; to order; proclamation. 			
 God light to appear and it appeared. 			
 Vs 4: God divided the light from darkness. 			
 Vs 5: The earth began rotating on its axis on the first day. 			
 We now have a way to measure time on the earth. 			
 Our day is based on the time it takes our earth to rotate once on its axis. 			
 The is based on the time it takes our earth to orbit around the sun. 			
 Our months are based on the orbit of the moon. 			
 The only major measurement of time that is not based on astronomy is the 			
week, which is based on God's timetable.			
 Vs 5: Evening: 			
 The Jews reckon a day from sunset to sunset based on Genesis 1:5. 			
Day 2 of Creation: vs 6-8			
 Vs 6: Firmament: expanse or to spread out. 			
 Most scholars believe that in this context it means 			
 An air space separates the water on the earth from water above the earth. 			
 Verses 6-7 are describing an earth surrounded by a water canopy. 			
 Most conservative scholars believe that precipitation from this water canopy is 			
what caused the great flood in Noah's time.			
As we read through the Bible, we find that there are three heavens:			
The 1st heaven refers to our			
 The 2nd heaven refers to			
 The 3rd heaven refers to where God dwells. 			
• The heaven verse 8 is referring to is our The heaven separating the			
water on the earth from the water canopy above (the sky).			
Day 3 of Creation: vs 9-13			
 The water no longer covered the entire earth; instead it was contained to certain areas 			
 What made dry land appear and the water drain to lower areas? Ps. 104:5-9 			
 At God's command mountains rose and valleys sank. 			
 At this point, the physical structure of the earth is finished. 			
 Vs 11: The creation of plant life is not ex nihilo (created out of nothing). 			
 To bring forth is written in the Hiphil stem which is causative. 			
 Let the earth vegetation to shoot forth. 			
 From this point on, all other life forms will be created by God alone. 			

Gen. 1:3-5,16,6-8,9-13; Gen. 2:2-4; Ps. 104:5-9; Is. 48:18; 2 Cor. 12:2

Day 4 of Creation:

 At first glance, it looks as if God created the sun, moon, and all the stars on the 4th day. • But Job 38:4-7 says that the stars already existed when God laid the foundation of the earth. Job 38:7 Stars: Stars in the . . • The word lights, in verse 14, is slightly different than the word God used on the 1st day when He said, "Let there be light." • A prefix has been added to the root word in verse 14. • It is a locative prefix, which indicates that God is these lights in specific in space. • The locative case designates location. • On the 4th day, God didn't make the sun, moon, and stars; they already existed. Vs 17 Set: to place in a specific ______ or location. Vs 16 *Made*: to create something out of material. In other words, to take existing things and put them together in a way that forms something. Day 5 of Creation: God began to fill His creation: sea creatures and birds. Vs 21 God CREATED these animals, He didn't MAKE them. • Created: To create out of . • The grass, herbs, and trees were brought forth (generated) from the earth. Vs 21 Creature: refers to something that has Day 6 of Creation: God created all of the land, animals and man. • Three categories of animals are listed in this section: • Cattle, creeping things, and beasts. Vs 24 *Cattle:* refers to large, four footed, ______ animals. Vs 24 Creeping things: refers to ______ animals. • Any type of animal that walks, crawls, or creeps close to the ground, including insects. Beasts: refers to the large, _____ animals. Man is the only creature that is made in the image of God. Man has a conscience, a free-will, and the ability to reason. Vs 28 Subdue: to bring into bondage, to make subservient, or to use it to your advantage by making it work for you.

Gen. 6-8; Ps.104:5-9; Gen. 1:14-31; Job 38:4-7; Ps. 8:4-5

Vs 28 *Dominion:* to _____ or reign over.

The Fall of Adam and Eve

 Original Sin refe Eve's sin. 	ers to the	condition of man as	s a result of Adam and
	ns believe this story is an a	allegory	
	story in which the people,	- ,	ive a symbolic meaning
= :	presents the	-	ive a symbolic meaning.
	esents the		
	ent represents the voice of		
The only true interpret	ation of this story is a lite	ral interpretation:	
	e are presented as		
	dam means human being on the contraction of		
2. Genesis is a h	istorical book and is regar	ded as	history.
The geograph	ical locations in connection	on with the story are _	·
4. The	pronounced on the	man, woman, serpen	t, and earth are all literal.
Results of the fall:			
 Gen. 2:7 - Breath: breath God breathed in his spirit has lefted. When Adam and The Spirit left the Before Adam and Spiritually alive Spiritually dead Eph. 1:13 - Sealed: a The Holy Spirit in When Adam and all of their descent 	nto man the spirit of life, so this body. If Eve sinned, they "spiriture ir body - not If Eve sinned the Holy Spiriture in	o when a person quits ally died." _ spirit, but rit lived inside of them t is living t does live wit t was placed on items hristian. ritually died. They pas	_ Spirit. n you. hin you. to designate ownership. esed this condition on to
,	We are born physically ali	ive, but spiritually dea	ad.
	When the Holy Spirit comiterally "born again" - not	• • •	

Gen. 3:1-6, 20; 5:2,5,7; 2:10-14, 16-17; Rom. 8:9; Eph. 1:13; Lk 4:40-41; Rom. 5:12; Ps. 51:5; Jn. 20:19-22

How sin affected the world

Rom. 8:20 – Vanity:
 Perverted: to deviate from what is
 Examples of how the world was perverted:
1. Animals became
2. Thorns, weeds and thistles came into existence.
3,, and death came into the world.
Eph. 1:10 – Dispensation: rules.
A dispensation refers to the way God over mankind during certain
periods of history.
Five previous dispensations:
1. Adam to the Fall: Dispensation of
2. Fall to Noah: Dispensation of
3. Noah to Moses: Dispensation of
4. Moses to Christ: Dispensation of
5. Christ to the Millennium: Dispensation of
Eph. 1:10 – Fullness:
 The "dispensation of the fullness of times" is the end time, the
dispensation on this earth.
Eph. 1:10 – "To gather together in one" – one Greek compound word:
1. "To bring back and gather around the point." Before sin entered
the picture, God was the center of our Universe.
2. "Again" – implies that this is the second time, not the first time, this has happened.
At the end of time, during a period known as the Millennium, everything is going to be returned to the way it was before the fall.
Rom. 8:20; Gen. 1:30; Is. 11:6-9, 17-18; Heb. 9:27; 1 Cor. 15:51-57; Rom. 8:20, 18-23; Eph. 1:10; Is. 11:4-9

The Story of How Adam and Eve Sinned

Most scholars believe that Adam and Eve sinned on the day.
They sinned while God was resting.
Gen 3:1 - Subtle: shrewd or
That is probably why the devil chose to use the serpent.
Satan possessed the body of the snake in order to tempt Eve.
Why Satan chose to tempt Eve first rather than Adam:
Eve could have justified her actions by claiming that she was in to her
husband when she disobeyed God.
Method Satan used to tempt Eve:
1. He threw her off guard be feigning
2. He stroked her by giving her an opportunity to correct and instruct him.
3. He used the term Elohim for God, instead of Jehovah, to insinuate that God was aloof
and uncaring about His Creation.
Elohim: or Jehovah is an intimate name that signifies God's
relationship with us.
4. Satan raised in Eve's mind.
5. He told her that the reason God didn't want her to eat of the tree is because God
didn't want her to become like Him.
Gen. 3:2-3 - Eve exaggerated what God said. God didn't say they couldn't touch the tree.
Mark 7:15 - The connection between the heart and the mouth is a two-way street.
My heart affects the words that come out of my mouth.
The words that come out of my mouth affect my heart.
The words that come out of our mouth can actually what is inside of us.
Gen. 3:1-5; Ps. 51:5; Lk. 8:33; Prov. 21:23; Mk. 7:15
30.11 3.1 3, 1 3. 32.3, 2.11 3.33, 1 1 34. 22.23, 14111 7.123

The Story of How Adam and Eve Sinned Pt 2

Vs 6: Saw: to .

- Eve took the fruit from the tree, ate it and that was the very first sin.
- When God created Adam and Eve, he gave them a free will and a unique personality.
- When it comes to interpersonal relationships, we don't deal with truth; we deal with people's perception of truth.
 - A person's perception of truth isn't just based on facts; it's also based on their emotions, personality, personal experiences, opinions, etc.
 - Eve's exaggeration wasn't a lie because from her perspective God was saying
 "Stay away from the tree it's dangerous!"
- Adam was either right next to Eve or close by watching everything take place.
 - o After Eve ate the fruit, she gave it to Adam, who was with her.
 - Vs 5 The words "ye" and "your" are plural, which means the serpent was talking to both of them.

Vs 7 As soon as they ate of the tree their eyes were opened to what they had done and an awful sense of shame enveloped them.

Vs 9 God is only addressing Adam at this point because he's ultimately ______ as the head of the family.

When God asked Adam "Where art thou?" he was giving Adam the opportunity to come out of hiding and admit what he'd done.

Vs 11 A better translation: "You've eaten from the tree that I commanded you not to, haven't you?"

The story of Adam and Eve is the ultimate lesson on human nature.

Gen. 3:6-13; Gen. 3:1-5; Is. 61:10; Matt. 17:1-3; Ex. 34:29-30; Ex. 34:34-35; Rev. 20:11

The Curse

The sin of Adam and Eve is referred to as *The Fall* because of two New Testament Scriptures: 1 Tim. 3:6 and James 5:12.

Gen. 3:14-19 - There are several curses involved:
• The curse on the
The curse on the
The curse on the
The curse on Adam and his descendants.
The curse on the itself.
Vs 14 - The curse on the serpent:
• Above:
 All of the animals were cursed as a result of the Fall, but the snake was cursed MORE THAN the other animals.
 Most scholars believe that before the Fall, the snake had and was able to stand up right.
Snake: originally meant shining, creature.
Is. 30:6 speaks of flying serpents.
 The skeletal structure of snakes suggests evidence of vestigial limbs.
The snake would crawl on its belly.
 It would eat dust - it would have to eat its food directly off the ground because it has no hands or limbs to handle its prey.
During the Millennium the curse will be lifted from the animal kingdom - except the snake.
The curse will remain for two reasons:
 The snake allowed Satan to use its body as an instrument to bring sin into the world. The snake represents
Vs 15 - Enmity:
Vs 15 - This is a primeval prophecy of the coming Messiah.
A woman doesn't have seed, only men do. Sood:
 Seed: This is clearly implying that someday a Savior would be conceived supernaturally and be born o
a virgin.
Vs 15 - <i>He</i> is a personal pronoun, which tells us that the woman's seed refers to a person - a man.

• This will be fulfilled through Jesus Christ.

• Jesus was born of a virgin and He came to destroy the works of the devil.

Scholars refer to Genesis 3:15 as the Protevangelium: the first mention of the ______.

The gospel:

- Jesus died for our sins.
- He was buried.
- On the third day He was resurrected.

1 Tim. 3:6; James 5:12; Gen. 3:14-19; Is 30:6; Is. 65:20-25; Is. 7:14; 1 Jn. 3:8; Is 53:5,10; Lev. 18:5; Heb. 2:14; 1 Cor. 15:1-4

The Curse 2

 The Protevangelium: Th 	ne first record of the _	
 Seed Theology refers to 	the	, the enmity, between two groups of
people: the righteous a	nd the unrighteous. (Genesis 3:15)
 Satan's seed refers to h 	is,	those who have his characteristics or traits
• The woman's seed refe	rs to Jesus Christ.	
 Through Jesus' redemp accepted Him as their L 		s He also has seed; those who have
Genesis 3:15 has a dual meaning	ng:	
1. Satan's	, the unrighteoι	ıs, will hate Jesus Christ.
2. The	of Satan, the unrig	hteous, will hate the of
Jesus Christ, the righ	teous.	
This explains why the	hates Christian	is.
Matthew 12:34 - Generation: _	·	
Gen. 3:14-15; Is. 65:25; John 8: Matt. 12:24, 34; Matt. 23:33	:44-45; Hebrews 2:13	; Is. 53:10; 1 John 3:12; John 15:18-19;

The Curse on the Woman

Is the curse	e in Genesis 3:16 being prescribed or described?	
• God	d to place this curse upon women as a punishr	nent for Eve's sin.
	OR	
• Thi	s curse on women is simply a natural	of sin.
These two	groups represent two different perspectives of God:	
• Gro	up 1 views God as strict, vindictive, and quick to punish.	
	up 2 views God as loving, merciful, and compassionate. He is just and loves us.	does punish, but because
	st Calvinists believe God <i>prescribed</i> this curse because they t isn't God's will.	believe nothing happens
	st Arminians believe God is simply <i>describing</i> what is going ult of sin being in the world.	to happen to women as a
The curse of	on the woman parallels the of the woman.	
• Wh	at should be the two greatest blessings in her life - marriag	e and children - will be
ver	y difficult and even painful at times.	
Vs 16 - <i>Gre</i>	atly increase: to	
	Childbearing literally means to bring a child into	·
 Sav 	ed refers to salvation.	
• Chi	dbearing is singular, not plural.	
	re is a definite article before the word childbirth, which me childbirth.	eans it is talking about
• Pau	I wasn't talking about childbirth in general; he was talking mised in Genesis 3:15.	about the childbirth
	th Eve was deceived and brought sin into this world, she w	ill be saved through the
Gen. 3:16 <i>l</i>	Desire: to desire or thirst for	
Rule: to ru	e, to reign, to exercise dominion by	
Genesis 3:	L6; 1 Timothy 2:15	

Curse on Adam

Before God gets to the curse He wants to make it very clear that Adam has no one to blame but himself.

 The curse that fell on Adam related to his responsibility. 	as the man, and his
• Ground:	
Because of Adam the	is cursed, not just the ground.
Adam wasn't cursed because of the earth; the eartl	n was cursed because of Adam.
 vs18 - Thistles: the root of this word means to It implies that the earth and everything in it complex structure that they were originally In other words plants, animals, and all forms 	is now free to change over time from the created with.
Heb. 1:3 - All things are held together by the	of His
 All of creation was subjected to God's curse 	

Gen. 3:18 explains what is wrong with the world:

- Adam sinned and brought God's curse upon the world.
- God's power to maintain a steady state of life and order was withdrawn from earth.
- Mutations began occurring. (Sickness, disease, death and decay.)
- All things living or non-living eventually wear out, run down, grow old, decay, and turn into dust.

vs 19 - Life is much more difficult that it was ever intended to be because the earth is no longer working the way it was designed to.

All of us will not only die because of the curse, but we will return to the dust of the ground from which we came.

Gen. 3:17-19, 11, 12; Rom 8:20-21; Heb. 1:10-12; Is. 26:19; Dan. 12:2

The Flood

•	Gen. 5:1 Generations: or genealogy.		
•	 Genesis chapter 5 and chapter 6:1-8 is the genealogy of Adam. 		
•			
•	 Vs 5-8 explain why God had to destroy this super race of people and everyor 	one else on	
	the earth with the exception of Noah's family.		
•	 Vs 2 Wives - refers to a woman regardless of whether she is 	or not.	
•	 "Took" - when referring to women it has a sexual connotation. 		
•	 The "sons of God" began having sex with the "daughters of men." 		
Who a	o are the "sons of God?"		
	3 Theories:		
	1. They are		
	 They are They are They took multiple wives and had har 	ems.	
	3. They are descendants of		
•			
•	The phrase "sons of God" refers to		
•		by God	
•	 2 Cor. 5:17 We are a NEW CREATION of God, so we can legitimately be call God." 	ed "sons of	
•	Gen 6 - the phrase "sons of God" refers to	·	
God n	I never created angels to have sex and to do so was even further rebellion agai	nst God.	
Angels	els are spiritual beings with spiritual bodies that have the same characteristics	as men.	
	n. 6:1-4; 5:1, 21-24; Job 2:1, 38:4-7; Lk 3:38; Jn. 1:12; 2 Cor. 5:17; Mk. 12:25; Juc et 2:4-5; Heb. 13:2; Gen. 19:1-5	le 1:6;	

The Flood Pt 2

The phrase "sons of God" refers to angels.

Julius Africanus' Theory:

- The "sons of God" are the descendants of Seth and the daughters of men are the descendants of Cain.
- Once Augustine accepted the theory, it became the standard interpretation of the Catholic Church.

Genesis 6:3 strive: to _____ with

• Man had 120 years to repent before God brought judgment upon the earth; 120 years before the flood occurred.

Genesis 6:4 giants: _____

- The Nephilim are the offspring of fallen angels and mortal women.
- mighty men: ______

This is implying that they were superior creatures physically.

- "and also afterward" in the middle of the verse:
 Some of the Nephilim survived the flood. (Numbers 13:33)
- "and also afterward" at the end of the verse:
 The Nephilim were heroes before the flood because they were giants and they became legends after the flood.

After the flood, the word *Nephilim* became a figure of speech.

The stories of the Nephilim that existed before the flood were passed on by Noah's sons after the flood. That is why you see common roots in mythological stories.

Gen. 6:1-4; Num. 13:33

The Flood Pt 3

Genesis 6:5 <i>Imagination</i> : the different	of a person's thought process.
 This is saying that doing evil was the only thir 	ng that people thought about.
Vs 5-6 Repent: to change your course of action or	·
 God's plans are conditional based on man's a 	ttitude and actions.
 God is not changing His mind; God is changing actions. 	g His plan based on our attitude and
Vs 7 <i>Destroy</i> : to wipe out, to, to expu	nge completely.
 God destroys every beast, creeping thing, and dominion. 	d bird because they are a part of man's
Our sin doesn't just affect us, it affects everything a	round us.
A more accurate translation of the last part of verse	7:
 AV for it repenteth me (changed my plan), 	that (for why) I have made them.
Vs 8 <i>Grace</i> :	
 is NOT receiving what you des 	serve.
• is receiving what you don't de	
Noah found grace and was saved because of his	·
The way of salvation is the same in any era.	
Gen. 6:4-9; 1 Sam. 15:29; Jer. 18:7-10; Heb. 11:7; Eph	n. 2:8; Rom. 4:3

Demons

Three theories as to what demons are:	
1. Demons are	
2. Demons are the disembodied spirits of the	race.
3. Demons are the disembodied spirits of the	that were killed during
the flood.	
Jesus taught that demons are	
Angels have a body.	
They can also manifest themselves in a terrestrial or physical b	oody.
Two groups of fallen angels:	
 Those that are bound in chains (the ones that left their natu with human women). 	ural habitation and had sex
2. Those that are free (rebelled with Satan but didn't leave the	eir natural habitation).
 The 2nd theory is speculation, and we really don't have any so The 3rd theory was the accepted view among the Jews at the 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
 The common word for demons at the time of Christ was dead nephilin The Book of Enoch specifically states that demons are the dise Nephilim. 	
 The Book of Enoch belongs to a group of books known as the process of the collection of books that are falsely attributed to well-known belongs of 2 Peter and Jude quote from the book of Enoch. 	
Facts about demons:	
 Demons vary in wickedness and in 	
 Demons seek to oppress and entice people to a person. 	, and if possible, to
What opens the door to demonic possession:	
o fother gods and idols.	
o Involvement in	
o(witchcraft).	
	

Gen. 6:4-5; Lk. 13:32; Matt. 12:43-45; 2 Cor. 5:1-3; 2 Pet. 2:4-5; Jude 1:6-7; Eph. 6:12; Enoch 15; Matt. 12:45; Mk. 9:28-29; 1 Sam. 16:14; Deut. 32:17, 18:10-12; Gal. 5:20

The Real Flood

Genesis 6:9 Righteous: to	
Genesis 6:10 is a bridge back	
Vs 11 Corrupt: to, to	o ruin, or to devastate.
	The Ark
 A cubit is approximately 	inches.
• The ark was 450 feet long, 75	5 feet wide, and 45 feet high with 3 stories.
According to Jewish rabbis:	
 The top story was for Noah, I 	his family, and the food.
 The middle deck was for the 	animals.
The bottom deck was for the	refuse.
Vs 14 <i>Rooms:</i>	
 Each room was specifically de 	esigned for the animal it was going to house.
 The total volumetric capacity railroad stock cars. 	y of the ark is equal to the volumetric capacity of 522
 You would only need about 1 	150 railroad stock cars to hold all of the animals.
 There was an opening 18 included the upper floor. 	hes high all around the ark, to allow light and fresh air into
Flood: refers to a	flood.
	od, two of every animal on the earth, a male and female,
Noah alsot	to all who would listen.

Gen 6:9-22; 5:32; Hos. 6:7; 2 Pet. 2:5

The Real Flood Pt 2

Genesis 5 - The Pattern:

- 1. How old they were when their son was born.
- 2. How long they lived after their son was born.
- 3. How old they were when they died.
- This pattern allows us to calculate the exact date of the flood.
- Only the sons in the direct lineage from Adam to Noah are listed.
- The flood occurred _____ years after Adam was created, on the 17th day of the 2nd month.

Genesis 7:1 - God said, COME into the ark, which implies that God would be in the ark with them.

- Two: refers to a pair.
- Noah knew all but 3 of the 10 generations of patriarchs before the flood.
- That is how Noah knew which animals were clean and which were unclean.

Why Noah was supposed to take more of the clean animals on the ark than the unclean animals:

- 1. Noah is going to offer one pair of each of the clean animals to God as a ______.
- 2. Each _____ is going to get two pairs of each clean animal to start his own
- Before the flood, man was a vegetarian.
- After the flood, man became a meat-eater.

Vs 4 - The 7 days was the time Noah needed to grieve for ______.

Methuselah: when he dies, comes.

• In the Old Testament times the customary period of grieving was 7 days.

Gen. 5:1-8, 7:1-9, 6:19-20, 8:20, 1:29-30, 9:2-4, 6:20, 50:10; Amos 8:10

The Real Flood Pt 3

• The seven days was the time Noah needed to grieve for Methuselah.

- Wicthascian, which he ales,	•	Methuselah: when he dies,		comes
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The J.E.D.P. Theory

Moses used different names for God to emphasize different aspects of God's person.

- Whenever Moses is talking about God as the _____ he uses the name Elohim to refer to Him.
- Jehovah is the name of God as ______.

Gen. 7:9 As the Creator, God is concerned about preserving His ______.

• In relationship to us, He is ______.

"The windows of heaven were opened" means that the water canopy that surrounded the earth began to fall on the earth in the form of rain. (Gen. 1:6-7)

Gen. 7:4-12, 20; Gen 50:10; Job 2:13; Amos 8:10; Gen. 2:19; 2 Pet. 3:5-6; Gen. 8:22

The Real Flood Pt 4

The reason women are not mentioned is because they don't play a critical role in the story.

Vs 13 On the day that the rain started Noah and his family entered the ark. The lesson is: there is a limit to God's . • God gave man 120 years to repent, and no one did. • He gave the world a sign: when Methuselah dies judgment will begin. • God gave the world 7 more days to repent, but they didn't. If we die without repenting there is no more grace, only judgment. Vs 14-16 When there is repetition in the Bible it is for emphasis: to remind us that anything that wasn't on the ark . Vs 16 God shut them in and sealed the door because: 1. Noah was probably tempted to open the door to rescue other extended members of his family once the rain started. Ref: Revelation 3:7 2. To assure Noah that He is the one who saves and protects. Vs 23 Destroyed: to obliterate, to . . . Vs 24 The rain lasted for 40 days but the water kept rising for another 110 days, and on the 150th day it crested. At that point it was 22 ½ ft above the tallest mountain at the time.

Gen. 7:13-24; Gen. 9:18-19; Jn 9:1-4; Rom. 3:8; Rev. 3:7

The Real Flood Pt 5

Genesis 8:1 Asswaged: to or to subside.
God remembered Noah is a very common figure of speech in the Bible: God is taking specific action on the behalf of that person or group.
God took specific action on Noah's behalf and made the water recede so that there would be dry land.
Vs 3 Abated: to decrease or to
Noah and his family were on the ark for days.
The ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat; in what is now Armenia.
The 1st time Noah sent a raven out instead of a dove because ravens are carrion birds: birds that eat
Doves are NOT carrion birds so they have to live where trees and plants grow.
Vs 13 Dry: free of water.
Vs 14 Dried up: dry.
Gen 8:1-14, 19:29, 30:22; Ex. 2:24; Ps 104:6-9

The chronology of the Flood	
The rain fall (7:12)	40
The waters prevailed for 150 days (7:24)	110
The water decreasing (8:4-5): 13 + 30 + 30 + 1 days	74
Noah sent out the raven (8:6-7)	40
Noah sent out the first dove (8:8-9)	7
Noah sent out the second dove (8:10)	7
Noah sent out the third dove (8:12)	7
Noah removed the covering of the Ark. The waters were dried up (8:13)	29
The earth dried (8:14)	57
Total	371 ³⁸

The Real Flood Pt 6

	offering, which means it is offered to God
with an attitude of thanksgiving.	
 Every part of the animal is burned upon 	the altar.
 The Jews in Christ's time referred to the 	e burnt offering as a
 The Jews were being sacrificed. 	
 Their bodies were being consumed by f 	ire.
 The smoke from their burning bodies w 	as ascending to heaven, just like a burnt offering.
The first thing Noah did when he got off the arl	k was offer a burnt offering:
1. It was meant to make an	
2. It was meant to symbolize that Noah	
3. It was meant to Go flood.	od for protecting and preserving them through the
Vs 21 Sweet: or tranquillizi	ng.
Savour: odor.	
The Lord smelled a sweet savour: God accepted	d the
The Lord said in His heart: It means that God m	ade a
Smite: toor to slay.	ain smite every living thing because of man's sin.
Why? Because the imagination of man's heart	is evil from his youth.
•	Nephilim and their corruption of the human race ect and preserve the fulfillment of the Messianic
Jude:6	

The Noahic Covenant

A covenant is a	binding obligation.
 A unilateral covenant i obligations to keep. 	nvolves two or more parties, but only one party in the covenant has
rights and obligations	a legally binding agreement between two parties that outlines the of both parties as well as the blessings for faithfully keeping the es for breaking the covenant.
The Noahic Covenant is a	covenant.
	open as a consequence of natural laws OR sometimes we natural laws and cause bad things to happen.
The Noahic Covenant give people.	s a great explanation of why bad things sometimes happen to good
There is a spiritual force pe	owerful enough to supersede any natural law:
	7-19, 8:21-22; Matt. 21:21-22; Jn. 14:13-14; 1 Jn. 5:14-15; Matt. 8:24 .3; James 5:17; Acts 12:5-7; James 4:2-3

Chapter 9

The gist of the *Noahic Covenant*: God will never again step in and intervene in this world except through prayer.

The story of Noah and the flood is a re-creation story, but things are going to be set up differently this time.

Two big differences:
1. Man is given permission to eat
2. Animals will have a of man.
There is one exception:
 Man is forbidden to eat any meat that has not been drained of its
 Acts 15:20 You can't eat animals that were strangled, because they had not been drained of blood.
The Noahic covenant still applies today.
The Noahide laws:
The Prohibition of Idolatry.
The Prohibition of
The Prohibition of
The Prohibition of sexual immorality.
The Prohibition of blasphemy.
 The Prohibition of eating blood or any meat that has not been drained of blood.
The requirements to have just
Many of the laws in the Mannie Comment were supplied a new indicate an eftheir chlimations to

Many of the laws in the Mosaic Covenant were symbolic to remind them of their obligations to keep God's commandments and their commitment to be holy as God is holy.

Gen. 9:1-4, 1:28, 9:1, 1:29-30, 2:19-20; ls. 11:6-9; Lev. 17:11; Acts 15:2,4-6,19-20,23-29; Gal. 3:19; Lev 20:18; Gen. 17:1, 9-11, 14; Col. 2:11

Chapter 9 Pt 2

Blood represents
Vs 5 - require: to
Vs 6 - Man is to be the instrument that God uses to enforce this law.
 Gen 9:5-6 God gave man the authority to establish laws governing society, and the laws man establishes are to be based upon His laws and principles. This Divine Law demanding that a person's life be taken for taking another person's life only applies to
Ex. 20:13 Kill means to • is the penalty for breaking the 6 th
 Legislate: to or pass laws. Morality: a system of of right and wrong conduct. Legislating morality is why we create laws in the first place. We have created a system of what society considers to be right and wrong conduct, and we have passed laws to enforce that conduct.
 Gen. 9:13 Rainbow: is normally used as a In ancient times whenever a warrior carried a bow up it was a sign of When a warrior carried a bow down it was a sign of The rainbow was a sign of peace between God and man. Before the flood it had never rained, so there were no rain clouds or rainbows. From its inception, the rainbow was a symbol of God's covenant.
Gen. 9:5-17; Lev. 17:11; Rom. 13:1-5; Ex. 22:2; Num. 35:22-25; Deut. 20:10-13; Ex 20:13; Num. 35:16-18; Num. 35:30-31

Tower of Babel Pt 1

The story of the Tower of Babel explains why there were different nations and different languages in such a short time, and how they came into existence.

 Nimrod was the grandson of
• Nimrod: or rebel.
Genesis 8:8 Mighty: one who rules with violence or a tyrant who kills without
Hunter: refers to hunting
Vs 9 Before: implies
His kingdom was in the land of Shinar, which was where the Tower of Babylon was built.
Nimrod is the one who is behind the Tower of Babylon.
Gen. 11:1-17; 10:5, 20, 31; 9:18-19, 28-29; 10:6, 8-10

Tower of Babel Pt 2

The Tower of Babel occurred about	after the Floo	d.
Peleg:		
The Tower of Babel must have occurred short marks the occasion.	ly before or after Peleg's birtl	h because his name
Genesis 11:1 Speech:		
A ziggurat was a tower that allowed the	to travel from heaven	to earth.
The tower was not built so that the people co deities could descend to earth.	uld ascend to heaven. It was	built so that the
The tower of Babel was the introduction of pa	antheism and idolatry.	
Anthropomorphism: attributingpoint.	characteristics to	_ in order to make a
 Vs 6 They imagined creating a They were opening the door to demor Because everyone was in one location scatter the people: confuse their langue That is how the different nations and of 	nic activity. , everyone would be affected uage so they couldn't underst	, so God decided to and each other.

Gen. 11:10-16; 10:25, 7-8, 10:8-9, 11:1-6, 9:28-29; Rom. 1:22-32; Gen. 6:4; Rev. 17:5

Abraham Pt 1

<u>F</u>	ROM	CREATION TO THE FLOOD	(1656 yrs)
	О	ADAM CREATED	GEN 5:1
	130	ADAM'S AGE WHEN	
AM	130	SETH BORN	GEN 5:3
	105	SETH'S AGE WHEN	
AM	235	ENOS BORN	GEN 5:6
	90	ENOS' AGE WHEN	
AM	325	CAINAN BORN	GEN 5:9
	70	CAINAN'S AGE WHEN	
AM	395	MAHALALEEL BORN	GEN 5:12
	65	MAHALALEEL'S AGE WHEN	
AM	460	JARED BORN	GEN 5:15
	162	JARED'S AGE WHEN	
AM	622	ENOCH BORN	GEN 5:18
	65	ENOCH'S AGE WHEN	
AM	687	METHUSELAH BORN	GEN 5:21
	187	METHUSELAH'S AGE WHEN	
AM	874	LAMECH BORN	GEN 5:25
	182	LAMECH'S AGE WHEN	
AM	1056	NOAH BORN	GEN 5:28
	600	NOAH'S AGE AT FLOOD	GEN 7:6
AM	1656	YEAR OF THE FLOOD	

<u>F</u>	FROM	FLOOD TO THE COVENANT	WITH ABRAHAM (427 yrs.)
AM	1656 2	YEAR OF THE FLOOD	
AM	1658 35	ARPHAXAD BORN ARPHAXAD'S AGE WHEN	GEN 11:10
AM	1693	SALAH BORN SALAH'S AGE WHEN	GEN 11:12
AM	1723 34	EBER BORN EBER'S AGE WHEN	GEN 11:14
АМ	1757	PELEG BORN	GEN 11:16
АМ	<u>30</u> 1787	PELEG'S AGE WHEN REU BORN	GEN 11:18
AM	<u>32</u> 1819	REU'S AGE WHEN SERUG BORN	GEN 11:20
АМ	30 1849	SERUG'S AGE WHEN NAHOR BORN	GEN 11:22
AM	29 1878	NAHOR'S AGE WHEN TERAH BORN	GEN 11:24
АМ	<u>130</u> 2008	TERAH'S AGE WHEN (**) ABRAHAM BORN	
	75	ABRAHAM'S AGE WHEN TERAH DIED IN HARAN and ABRAHAM ENTERED CANAAN BEGINNING	GEN 11:26-32 GEN 12:4 ACTS 7:4
AM	2083	THE COVENANT	7.6137.1

Gen. 11:10-26; 5:3-5; 7:6,11; 11:26-27; 12:4; 11:32; Josh. 24:2; Rom. 1:21-32

Abraham Pt 2

The first 11 chapters cover about 2,000 years of history.

The next 13 chapters only cover a 100 year period and focus on just one man, Abraham.
The "woman's seed" refers to
 From Genesis 3:15 on, Satan does everything he can to try and stop the "seed of the woman" from coming. 1. He sends his angelic followers to create a super race of creatures known as the Nephilim. 2. He lures the descendants of Noah into idolatry.
Abraham's father was an
Abraham also had two brothers: Nahor and Haran, who played significant roles in his life.
Nahor's granddaughter, Rebekah, became the bride of Isaac.
Nahor's great granddaughters, Rachel and Leah, became the wives of Jacob.
Abraham's other brother, Haran, had a son by the name of
Lot was probably the same age as Abraham, if not older.
Abraham's wife, Sarah, was actually his sister.
All of Abraham's family are
Gen. 3:15; John 8:56; Jos. 24:2; Gen. 24:15, 29:5-6, 11:26, 32, 4; Acts 7:4; Gen. 13:5-6, 20:11-12, 31:34

Abraham Pt 3

The "Divine Call" on Abraham's life begins with a _____: to leave his native country.

- He was also supposed to leave his relatives and his immediate family.
- When Ahraham disabound God and took his family with him. God didn't show him the

when Abraham disobeyed God and took his family with him, God didn't show him the				
land.				
God didn't send him to Canaan until AFTER Terah died.				
7 promises God made to Abraham:				
1. I will make you (your descendants) a great nation.				
2. I will you.				
3. I will make your name great.				
4. I will make you a to others.				
5. I will bless those that bless you.				
6. I will curse those that curse you.				
7 you, people from every nation on the earth will be blessed.				
1. A "nation" requires a group of people possessing a specific area of				
2. Bless:				
. 4,000 years later almost every educated person in the world has heard of Abraham.				
Abraham's life is an example of faith that the NT uses over and over again as a lesson to us.				
5. And #6 go together: I will bless those that bless you and I will curse those that curse you.				
*Deut. 32:8-9 – Don't mess with Israel unless you want to be cursed.				
7. Through Abraham the Redeemer has come.				
The primary purpose of the Divine Call on Abraham's life was to create a nation from which the	e			
Messiah would come and				
Gen 18:19 – Abraham was chosen because God knew that He would raise to				
keep the ways of God.				

Gen. 12:1-3; Acts 7:2-4; Deut. 32:8-9; Gal. 3:8; Gen. 18:19

Abraham Pt 4

Abraham's response to God's Divine Call on his life.

Shechem was located in the pass between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim.

These two mountains are where:

• God appeared to Abraham.

Gen. 12:1-9; Deut. 11:29, 27:11-13; Ex. 33:20

• God reaffirmed to Abraham that He was going to give Abraham's descendants the land of Israel.

This was acknowledging God's fulfillment of the Abrahamic Covenant.

Theophany:	
theos – God	
phaneia – to show	
God shows himself.	
Theophany: a manifestation of God.	
Christophany: a physical appearance of	in the Old Testament
The Jewish people (Abraham's descendants) are INEXTRICABLY boun	d to the
Inextricable: so entangled in something that it is impossible to un	tie or undo.
Israel belongs to the	
Negev: or	
It refers to the southern part of Israel.	

35

Abraham Pt 5

Leaving Canaan and going to Egypt was a big mistake.

• Abraham should have sought God on what to do, but he didn't.

The reason God didn't appear at Bethel is because He wanted Abraham to learn to walk by, not by
Sojourn: to stay
 Abraham only intended to stay in Egypt until the famine ended in Canaan, which explains why he lied about Sarah. Sarah was Abraham's sister. In their culture, when there was no father, the brother assumed legal guardianship of his sister. All Abraham had to do was set the price so high that no one could afford to marry her. Pharaoh went above and beyond the ridiculous price that Abraham had given to the other Egyptians. Sarah would not have been taken to Pharaoh's bed chamber immediately. They would have to properly prepare her for the Pharaoh. It was during this time period that God struck Pharaoh's house with a
Abraham became wealthy in such a short amount of time because he got to keep everything that Pharaoh had given him.
Abraham, and Abraham's God, had become a to the Egyptians. • That is what happens when we don't act with

Gen. 12:10-20, 26:1-2, 12, 20:11-12, 12:4, 17:17; Est. 2:12; Gen. 13:1-2

Abraham Pt 6

The first thing Abraham did after leaving Egypt was go to Bethel to (Gen. 13:4)
 The implication is Abraham was very kind and gracious and shared Pharaoh's gifts with Lot. The problem was the land couldn't the the of both of them. The only solution was to split up and each go their own way.
The whole purpose of this story is to show the contrast between Abraham's and Lot's character. • Abraham gives up his right and privilege for the sake of • Lot didn't defer to Abraham because he was selfish and greedy.
3 things about Lot's choice and what it says about Lot's character: 1. The only factor Lot considered in making his choice was
<i>Principle</i> : Anyone who is too eager for material gain will on others to get it.
3. Lot was easily beguiled (to be).
The Devil works through He places you around something until you become desensitized to it and then he tempts you with it.

Gen. 13:1-12; 1 Jn. 1:9; Gen. 36: 6-7, 14:12, 19:1

Abraham Pt 7

Living in the hill country of Hebron meant that Abraham had limited interaction with the Canaanites.

The biggest difference between Abraham and Lot was that Abraham knew the value of
Abraham's camp was equivalent to a small town.
Trained: trained for
 Melchizedek: King of His title is "King of Salem" (peace). He has no father, no mother, neither beginning of days or end of life. He is said to be LIKE the Son of God. Melchizekek is
Abraham gave Melchizedek a tenth of everything he owned: he to him.
 Before there was ever a law about tithing, the Patriarchs tithed. Jesus taught tithing. Paul taught tithing. Sacrilege: to God. How do you rob God: by tithing.
Gen. 13:18; 1 Cor. 5:9-11, 15:33; Gen. 14:4, 11-20; Heb. 7:1-6; Dan. 3:25; Gen. 28:20-22;

Matt. 23:23; Rom. 2:22; Mal. 3:8

Justified by Faith Genesis 15:1-6

Vs 5 Descendants: means sperm or semen, but it's normally translated as
Vs 2-5 Abraham was reassured that God was going to give him a biological child.
One of the most PIVOTAL verses in the Bible is verse 6.
Verse 6 lays the foundation for the doctrine of <i>Justification by</i>
Counted: to look at accurate that have been kept over a period of time and after calculating everything, to declare the
Vs 5 <i>Seed</i> should be plural, but it's singular.
The seed refers to one person:
What Abraham believed and why God counted him as righteous: that through of his descendants would come.
Gen. 15:1-6; Rom. 4:3-5, 3:10; Is. 64:6; Gal. 3:6-19

Genesis 15:8-21

Vs 8 Abraham is not questioning God's ability to fulfill His promises.

Vs 9-21 How covenants were ratified in Abraham's time: The ritual: each half represented one of the two parties. Both parties would then state the terms of the covenant as an They would then walk between the animals that had been slain and laid opposite of each other.
This symbolized two things: 1. They were together in 2. If one party was to break the terms of the covenant, the substitutionary death of the animals would no longer be in effect and that person would be subject to death.
The animal carcasses were burned symbolizing for the party that broke the covenant.
Vs 12 Deep sleep: in this context it means
Only God walks through the middle of the slain animals. Only God is
The smoking fire pot represents as a consuming fire.
The blazing torch represents the
Leviticus 17:11 is saying that is the means by which we become "" with the sacrifice on the altar.
Abraham has become "at-one" with the animals through the
The animals represent
The heifer symbolizes patience and
The goat is a symbol of nourishment and refreshment.
The ram is the image of power and might.
The birds represent gentleness and
God is ratifying the covenant with Abraham through the sacrifice of Jesus Christ.

Gen. 15:4-6, 8-21; Jer. 34:18-20; Lev. 17:11

Sarai and Hagar Genesis 16

Concubines did NOT have	with the wife or wives.
 Their primary role in the family was to pro 	
 Their secondary role was to serve the wife involved. 	
Why did God allow polygamy in the OT?	
Deut. 29:29 Those who lived during the O to them at that time.	T were only accountable for what God had
Sarai wants Hagar to become a	.
 She wouldn't be considered anything mor 	
 The kids she produced would be seen as S 	arai's kids.
If the wife <i>gives</i> her servant to her husband, she i referred to as a wife; she is a concubine.	s not a true wife even though she might be
If the husband a woman to be his	s wife she is a true wife.
 Abraham should NEVER have taken Hagar to follow the customs of the pagans arour 	
 This created all types of problems for ther 	n and for their descendants:
 Abraham's actions set the wrong preced It created problems. 	dence. His descendants became polygamists.
	etween and
One of the arguments that Arabs use is that Pales first born.	tine belongs to them because Ishmael was the
Gen. 16:1-13, 15; 30:1-11; Judges 19:1-2, 22, 25-2 Acts 17:30	9; 1 Tim. 3:2, 12; Tit. 1:6; Deut. 29:29;

The Abrahamic Covenant Chapter 17

God chose circumcision to be the of the covenant.
 Gen. 17 God is changing His unilateral covenant with Abraham into a bilateral covenant. Unilateral covenant: only one of the parties has obligations. Bilateral covenant: both parties have obligations.
From this time on, Abraham and his descendants are obligated to do two things: 1 before God. 2. Be
The keeps us from being perfect and walking with God.
The male sex organ is the source of the greatest fleshly lust.
Circumcision symbolized man's obligation to do three things: 1. To not be ruled by fleshly lust (cut it off). 2. To walk in God's presence. 3. To be perfect.
Circumcision purposely leaves on a man.
The scar reminded them of one thing: A doesn't walk according to the flesh (the flesh has been cut off).
Principle: In the NT, the of the law takes precedence over the of the law.
The circumcision of is the cutting off of our, which happened on the
Gen. 17:10-14; Ex. 4:25; 1 Sam. 25:22; Gen. 17:1-2; Rom. 2:25-29; 1 Cor. 7:19; Col. 2:11-14

Chapter 17 Pt 2

God rev	eals Himself to Abram by a new n	name: El-Shaddai (God Almighty), which emphasizes
God's o	mnipotence.	
• (Omnipotent: all	or able to do
The first	thing God did after claiming to b	pe omnipotent was change Abram's name.
• /	Abram means Father of	;
	Abraham means Father of	
When G	od changed Abram's name He ex	spected Abram to USE his new name.
To chan	ge Abram to <i>Abraham</i> all you do	is add your breath (H) to it.
	When God called Abram <i>, Abrahar</i> Spirit, to Abram's name.	m, what He was really doing was adding His breath, o
•	He was empowering Abram with t	the
	braham wasn't laughing in disbeled to do.	lief, but for joy and amazement at what God had
	enant that God made with Abrah endants.	nam and his descendants doesn't apply to Ishmael and
• 1	t only applies to	and his
	_	Palestinians (descendants of Ishmael). It belongs to
the Jew	s (descendants of Isaac).	
Gen. 16	:16; Gen. 18:11; John 20:22; Rom	. 4:19

Chapter 18

Chapter 18 is divided into 2 parts:		
 vs 1-15 carry a message of _ 	and	as a result of
godliness and obedience.		
• vs 16-33 carry a message of	and	as a result of
wickedness and disobediend	e.	
vs 1 Lord – The	One.	
One of Abraham's three visitors is _		<u>_</u> .
 Gen 19:11 The other two vis 		
 Jesus eating with Abraham v 	was a sign that they were at	and in
, and that Go	od was about to bless him.	
vs 10 - I will surely return you	to the time of life: this is refe	erring to reviving Sarah's
Sarah didn't laugh out loud;	she laughed to herself.	
 Worn out: so old and worn of 	out it is past the time of	•
 In other words, it can't be fix 	ked.	
 The Lord wanted Sarah to 	know He could read her mind	d because Sarah needed
to receive G	God's promises and	·

Gen. 18:1-15; Ex. 33:20; Gen. 19:11, 1; Matt. 26:29; Ps. 78:24-25; 1 Chron. 28:9; Heb. 11:11

Chapter 18 Pt 2

Sodom and Gomorrah were located on the Southeast shore of the Dead Sea. • vs 20 – outcry: refers to a cry for _______ by someone who has been oppressed or victimized. • Grievous: literally means heavy or weighty. In this context it means ______. • Jude 7 – strange: means ______. Specifically it means a _____ kind. They went after flesh of a different kind. • Sodom and Gomorrah were guilty of homosexuality and bestiality, and they actually took it one step further: they had begun sexually assaulting anyone who passed through the city. That is where the outcry was coming from: the ______. vs 32 Abraham stopped at 10 because that is how many ______ were in _____ family. • Jude 7 – exhibited: to _____ exhibition. It is written in the present tense which designates continual action. How can God continually exhibit the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah as an example? The destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah turned the beautiful freshwater lake in the Jordan Valley into the ______.

Gen. 18:16-33, 19:4-5; Jude 1:7; 1 Cor. 15:39; Lev. 18:22-25; Gen. 13:10; Deut. 29:23

Chapter 19

Chapter 19 describes the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah and how Lot and his two daughters escaped.

The story is divided into four parts:

- Part 1 explains WHY Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed.
- Part 2 reveals HOW Lot and his 2 daughters were saved.
- Part 3 describes the DESTRUCTION of Sodom and Gomorrah.
- Part 4 is an epilogue to the story.

1 Cor. 3:11-15 Though Lot was saved from life was burned up.	God's judgment, everything that he had built in his
2 Pet. 2:7-9 Lot was a wealth and pleasure.	He also wanted what the world had to offer:
 Sodom represented what this Abraham wasn't willing to become a The angels went to Sodom to see if against them. 	
The citizens of Sodom and Gomorra	th were actually gang-raping travelers.
That is why Lot	that they stay the night in his home.
vs 14 – loking: to	

• Lot had to leave some of his daughters behind.

1 Cor. 3:11-15; 2 Pet. 2:7-9; Gen 19:1-26, 30-38; Gen 18:20-21

Chapter 20

Abraham told everyone that Sarah was hi	s sister, which was a	-
		ver and
Abraham struggled with	<u>.</u>	
	_ from one's eyes or to	so
• •	•	
Abraham gave three excuses as justificati 1. He was afraid they would 2. He hadn't really lied, he just had no 3. From the very beginning they had prelationship while they were traveli Whatever we struggle with, that is our we use to tempt us.	on for what he had done: him to get It told the complete truth. Islanned to hide their husband/wife Ing from place to place. Eakness, and that is what the devil is	
	God wants us to know that as humans we over again, because of some specific wea Abraham struggled with	covering of the eyes: to from one's eyes or to an't see with the eyes. Literally, Sara should wear a veil to cover her beauty from other men's eyes. The king took Sara to be part of his harem so God had to intervene. God struck Abimelech with some kind of sickness and he wasn't able to go nead Abraham gave three excuses as justification for what he had done: 1. He was afraid they would him to get 2. He hadn't really lied, he just had not told the complete truth. 3. From the very beginning they had planned to hide their husband/wife relationship while they were traveling from place to place. Whatever we struggle with, that is our weakness, and that is what the devil is use to tempt us. Even though Abraham had sinned it did NOT change God's

Gen. 20:1-17; James 1:14; Gen. 17:17

Chapter 21

- Isaac's name was never changed because God named him.
- Weaning was a festive occasion, especially for the first born, because it marked the completion of the first stage in a child's life.
- At the time of Abraham, the laws of Mesopotamia granted sons from concubines or slaves the right to an inheritance along with the children of the legal wife, as long as the father accepted them as his legitimate children when they were born.
- The only stipulation was they couldn't receive the _____ of the first-born.
- The law also stated that the concubine and her son could be granted their freedom in exchange for forfeiting their right to an inheritance.

vs 9-10 What Sarah was doing was fair and just. Hagar was getting her .

• This upset Abraham because he loved Ishmael and he wanted Ishmael to receive his portion of the inheritance. God tells Abraham: "It is part of my plan."

vs 14 Container: a container of goat skin that held about _____ gallons.

• Ishmael at the youngest was _____ and possibly as old as _____.

Gen. 21:1-4, 8-14, 17-19; Gen. 17:17; Gen. 18:12; Gen. 21:6-7; Ps. 126:1-2; Gen. 17:19; Gen. 16:4-6

Chapter 22

 God was testing Abraham to determine the level of his faith. He did it for benefit. If God ever wants us to do something unusual He will be very synthetic test involved a conflict between God's Isaac. 	_ about Isaac and God's
 If God ever wants us to do something unusual He will be very specified. This test involved a conflict between God's	_ about Isaac and God's
 If God ever wants us to do something unusual He will be very specified. This test involved a conflict between God's	_ about Isaac and God's
Abraham passed the test: he believed that if he obeyed God and sacrif	iced Isaac, God would
bring him back to life.	
• vs 5 They would return.	
God tested Abraham for 2 reasons:	
1. This event what Jesus Christ would do for us	2000 years later.
 Type: a figure, representation or symbol of something to come, O.T. that foreshadows an event in the N.T. 	such as an event in the
 The story of Abraham sacrificing his son is a "type" of God sacri 	ficing His Son for us.
Similarities between the two:	
 Abraham is to offer his only son. 	
 Abraham was told to go to Mount Moriah: where Christ was 	
 Isaac carried the wood that he was to be killed on, on his back. 	·
 Isaac was totally submissive to his father even when he realized him. 	he was going to sacrifice
2. It explained why God was willing to His Son	for us.

Gen 22:1-10; James 1:13; Heb. 11:17-19; 2 Chron. 3:1

Chapter 23

 Abraham identified himself as a foreigner and stranger among them. 	
To Abraham it was a statement of faith: It was a that his wasn't here on earth, but in heaven with God.	
This perspective on life was passed down to all of his descendants.	
 As Christians, we are supposed to have the same perspective. 	
Why didn't Abraham haggle over the price? 1. He had more than enough 2. He intended this piece of property to be the family From this point on his future descendants are going to be buried in Canaan.	_•
Gen. 23:1-18; Gen. 25:20; Gen 24:2-4; Lev. 25:23; 1 Chron. 29:14-15; Ps. 39:12; Heb. 11:13 Prov. 20:14	3-16;

Chapter 24:1-9

Abraham was about at this point in his life.
Most scholars believe that the servant chosen to acquire a wife for Isaac was
 He was the oldest and most trusted servant and the overseer of his property.
 "Thigh" is being used figuratively in Genesis Chapter 24 to refer to Abraham's (genitals).
When Abraham made his servant take an oath and made him place his hand under his "thigh"
signified two things:
1. It signified that he was swearing on the heritage of Abraham's position as
of God's chosen people.
2. It signified that Isaac had the right to Abraham if the servant
didn't perform his duty that he had solemnly sworn to do.
Abraham made his servant swear to do three things:
1. To never allow Isaac to marry a woman.
2. To find a wife for Isaac from the land that Abraham came from.
3. To take Isaac back to the land Abraham came from.
 Abraham had every confidence in the world that God would lead his servant to the righ woman.
• vs 8 Because of the "escape" clause, Abraham's servant agrees to take the oath.

Gen. 24:1-9; Gen. 46:26; Ex. 1:5; Gen. 47:29-31

Chapter 24:10-67

 The city of Nahor was 	s near Harran, a distance of over 500 miles.
 Successful: to 	or to
	ing for God to make it happen, and make it happen that day.
What the servant was looking	g for in choosing a mate for Isaac:
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
daughter's services a	of gifts: family were meant to be compensation for the loss of their nd for her potential offspring. were simply a sign of goodwill.
The girls to Nebekun	were simply a sign of goodwin.
When Rebekah	herself, it was an unspoken signal to Isaac that she was
his	

Gen. 24:10-67

Chapter 25 Pt 1

This section is meant to verify that God is faithful to His promises: His promises to Abraham, Sarah, Hagar, and to us.

Sara	h, Hagar, and to us.		
•	Abraham gave Isaac his	before he die	ed.
	 This allowed him to marry Keturah wit sons. 		
•	Abraham lived to be years o	ld before he died.	
•	 Shem was the son of Noah who lived t Abraham died. 		ed about 35 years after
•	Jacob and Esau were around	years old when Shem	died.
	 The longevity of the patriarchs made it generation to generation with great ac Adam-Methuselah-Shem-Jacob: no min 	t possible for Divine trut ccuracy.	
Vs 8	"Gathered to his people" is a figure of sp	eech that refers to	
This	verse plainly states that Abraham did not	cease to	when he died.
Vs 8	"His people" refers to people of		
	Until Jesus Christ was resurrected all the		
Shed	ol was divided into two parts:		
	• One for believers		
	One for unbelievers		
	one for believers was referred to as		because of
Gen	esis 25:8. This was where Abraham's peop	ole were gathered.	

Gen. 25:1-9; 1 Chron. 1:32; Gen. 24:35-36; Gen. 25:26, 8; Gen. 15:15; Lk. 16:19-26

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Chapter 25:19-26

	are the generations of: a common formula that serves two functions: 1. Introduces data.	
	2. Introduces new material.	
•	The focus is shifting from Abraham to Isaac.	
•	Struggling: to, or	
	Before they were ever born there was a sibling rivalry.	
•	Rebekah didn't know she had twins.	
•	She was scared that something was abnormal and she was going to have a miscarriag	ge.
•	The mention of sons, plural, meant that she had more than one child in her womb.	
•	God said there were two nations in her womb, which meant they both would live, group, get married, and have kids.)W
•	"The older will serve the younger" is a play on a Hebraism.	
	A Hebraism is a Jewish saying that is usually based on one of their	
•	Since the oldest son got twice as much as the other children the younger were said to be serving the older.)
•	But God reversed it: He was saying the younger will get the and	
	the	
	He would receive the promises of the Abrahamic Covenant.	
	He would carry on the Messianic line.	
•	Jacob can also mean <i>supplanter</i> : someone who tries to usurp a person by doing something .	

Gen. 25:19-26; Gen 6:9-10; Gen 10:1; Gen. 27:11-12; Gen. 27:36

Chapter 25:27-34

Esau and Jacob most likely were in their early twenties.

• Esau grew up to be an ______s

 Esau grew up to be an 	son.
 Jacob grew up to be a 	son.
vs 27 Field:	or uninhabited land.
 Instead of working, Esau sp 	pent all of his time
Plain: righteous,	, a man who does the right thing.
Venison:	·
Isaac favored Esau over Jacob beca	ause Esau was a
The birthright went to the oldest s	on:
1. He received a	portion of the inheritance.
2. He became the	
vs 34 Despised: to regard with	or disdain.
Esau knew he was still going to be with the birthright.	rich and he didn't want the responsibility that went along

Chapter 27

"Sitz im Leben" is a German theological phrase that literally means "setting in life."
It refers to the situation or circumstance behind a particular teaching or story, and the
and of the time period.
In that culture at that time, the birthright normally went to the firstborn son. But if he lacked character, he his right to it.
The Blessing: a in which the father officially acknowledged which son
was going to receive the
The Blessing was supposed to be a ceremony.
Isaac was going to do it in secret because he was trying to do it behind Rebekah's back.
Isaac was willing to make Esau the leader of the family when he died, which is in direct defiance to what God told him to do.
Isaac he was
The blessing did not have to stand because sin was involved in obtaining it.
Isaac had every right to reverse it, but he didn't.
Deut.21:15-17; 1 Chron. 5:1; 1 Chron. 26:10; Gen. 48:21-22; Gen. 49:1-28; Gen 27:1-5, 30-33

Chapter 27- Pt 2

Two reasons why the ceremony was called *The Blessing*:

1. You receive a double portion of the family inheritance and you are named as the future Patriarch of the family. 2. The way the proclamation was made during the ceremony: The 1st part was an explanation of the recipient was to receive it. The 2nd part was a special ______ invoking God's _____ on the recipient. • Isaac didn't say WHY he was worthy to receive it. • vs 22-24 Jacob is worthy to receive the birthright: Joseph was ______ and didn't stumble in difficult times. Joseph remained strong and steadfast in tough times. • vs 25-26 is the prayer invoking God's blessing on him. Three reasons why Esau should not have received the blessing and Jacob should have: 1. He wasn't ______ of it. Esau was lazy, irresponsible and rebellious. 2. It wasn't his to ______. He sold it to Jacob for a bowl of stew.3. God had specifically told ______ that Jacob was to receive it. • In their culture, marriages were arranged by the father.

• Esau was 40 years old, and he still wasn't mature enough to get married.

Gen. 27:41-46; 27-29; 49:22-26; 26:34-35; 27:46-28:1

• vs 46 reinforces how much of a problem child Esau was.

Chapter 28 Pt 2

		beings that He sends out to carry out
His on the ear	rth.	
The meaning of this dream Jacob, and those promises v		s made specific promises to Abraham, Isaac and
2,000 years later Jesus refer	rred to this dream. Jr.	. 1:43-51
Jesus is	the	to heaven.
He is the MEANS by which r	nan can get to heave	n.
Jacob's dream now applies who are Abraham's descend	-	coming and going to protect, and to help those
We have been	into the fam	ily of Abraham by
At this point, Jacob puts his his God and when he return	•	d, and he makes a vow: Only Jehovah will be thfully tithe to Him.
Gen. 28:10-22; 26:34; Ps. 10	03:20; Gen. 13:14-17 _.	Jn.1:43-51

Chapter 29

This well was probably on the outskirts of Haran.
Young boys kept their flocks close to home.
Older brothers took their flocks further away to graze.
Shalom – a blessing: peace in the sense of good, and tranquility
Rachel was a shepherd because Laban was wealthy and he had more the he had
Rachel is at least years old.
When Jacob saw Rachel, the first thing he did was water her sheep because work was the top priority.
Laban came running when he heard the news about Jacob for two reasons:
1. The last time this happened, a servant came and brought a lot of expensive gifts with him.
2. He had not seen Rebekah or anyone from her family in over 60 years.

Gen. 29:1-14; 37:12-14; 24:53; 27:43-45

Chapter 29 Pt 2

acob stayed with Laban for a month as a guest.		
vs 15 Laban was putting him on notice that he couldn't stay any longer as a guest.		
The contrast between Rachel's beauty and Leah's ugliness is a key component of the story.		
Weak: or		
Leah didn't have the ability to open her eyes all the way.		
Leah had one of two things wrong with her eyes:		
Ptosis: a of the upper eyelid caused by muscle weakness or paralysis		
Dermatochalasis: an of skin in the upper eyelids.		
Because of Leah's weak eyes, it was almost impossible to find a man who was willing to marry her.		
Jacob offered to serve Laban for 7 years in lieu of paying the bridal price.		
 That was a great deal for Laban. It was the equivalent of paying 84 shekels; 34 shekels above and beyond what was considered the maximum bridal price. He was getting 2 workers for the price of one. 		
Why would Jacob offer to work for 7 years in lieu of the bridal price?		
Because he wanted to the daughter, not the		

Gen. 29:14-18, 30-31; 27:43-45; Prov. 20:14; Deut.22:28-29

Chapter 29 Pt 3

At that time a woman was considered to be the wife of a man at the time she was engaged to him

nim.
They weren't allowed to be alone with each other, until AFTER the marriage was consummated at the wedding feast.
If the father could afford it, the wedding feast lasted for days.
The groom had to wait until the father of the bride GAVE her to him.
vs 24 It was customary for the bride's father to give her a wedding present: a
Giving a handmaiden as a wedding gift was very generous, and that is why it is mentioned.
 How Laban was able to trick Jacob: It was really Jacob was really The bride remained
Jacob had deceived his father and now his father-in-law had deceived him.
The does not justify the
Jacob never blamed
Gen. 27:43-45; Ex. 22:16-17; Gen. 29:21-29; Matt. 1:18-19; Deut. 22:28-29; Rom. 3:7-8

Chapter 30 Pt 1

After an indentured servant (Jacob) fulfilled his term of service, they weren't to be sent away empty-handed.

Jacob gave Laban two reasons why he deserved what he asked for.

- 1. He had made Laban a rich man.
- 2. Jacob had a family to take care of.

Jacob wanted 2 things in exchange for taking care of Laban's livestock:

- 1. Goats that were speckled or spotted and sheep that were black. These were his wages so he could build his own flock of goats and sheep.
- 2. All of the future goats that were born speckled or spotted and sheep that were born black.

In the Middle East sheep are generally white and goats are usually solid black or brown. Black sheep and spotted or speckled goats were rare.

The best and the strongest goats are usually hybrids. Even though they were solid colored, they carried the recessive genes for spottedness and speckledness. By breeding two animals with the same recessive genes it produced speckled and spotted goats.

Jacob got rich by trading his better and stronger animals for servants, camels, and donkeys.

Vs. 37-39 Jacob used their superstition to keep them from learning what he was doing. Jacob learned this at home and from God in a dream (Gen. 31:10-11).

Chapter 31

Jacob's experience in Haran and his return to Canaan foreshadowed how his descendants would be treated:

1.	Jacob was forced to leave his homeland, Jews were forced out of their homeland, Israel.		
2.	Jacob in Harar of. No matter where Jews have gone th circumstances.		
3.	Jacob's desire for gaining wealth kept h to his homeland. Jews want to go back to their homeland	_	_
	which keeps them from going back to Isi	_	<i>,</i> , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
4.	Jacob's caused Gentiles resent the way Jews have prosp		_ him.
5.	Jacob was by The world hates the Jews because they of Jacob was patient and tenacious. Most people don't prosper because	are God's chosen people.	with anything.
Jacob	explained WHY they needed to leave:		
•	Laban resented Jacob for prospering.		
•	Laban was him.		
•			
	God showed Jacob how to take Laban's goans supposed to get as his wages.	ats and breed them to produ	ice the type of goats
•			slaves.
•	vs 15 wasted: to fo		
•	Their father was going to send them aw	ay empty-handed.	

Gen. 31:1-12, 14-16; Gen. 30:30, 35; Prov. 12:11; Deut. 15:13-14

Chapter 31 Pt 2

vs 17-18 The Narrator emphasized that everything that Jacob took with him was his legitimately.

- '
If you owned land, you had idols (or tera-phim) that symbolized or represented the that ruled over land.
That is why they were referred to as
Why did Rachel steal the idols? She did it out of
She took what he would have valued the most: the household gods.
Laban had so coveted Jacob's wealth that in his mind, he had come to think of it as his.
The real reason Laban pursued Jacob so tenaciously: he couldn't stand to see Jacob leaving with all that wealth.
The stolen household idols were the perfect excuse to confront Jacob.
Gen. 31:17-30, 43

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Chapter 31 Pt 3

In the Middle East at that time, a woman was considered to be unclean when she was on her period, and anyone or anything that came in contact with her was also considered unclean.

 From Laban's perspective, Rachel wouldn't DARE defile the gods by sitting on them. That is how we know that Rachel wasn't an She didn't take the idols because of their monetary value. Most household idols were made of This story was included in the Bible to show us just how foolish really is. Jacob decided to expose Laban for the he really was. 	
What Laban had done to Jacob over the last 20 years went against all of the laws and custo of that time.	ms
The only reason that Laban proposed they make a covenant was to save	

Gen. 31:30-55; Lev. 15:19-24

Chapter 32

Mahanaim means camps.
 There were two camps: Jacob's camp and the angel's camp.
 Even though he wasn't traveling with a physical army to protect him, he had a spiritual army to protect him.
Jacob's message to Esau was an invitation to
 Jacob was wise to show his sincerity:
1. It sent the message that he wasn't LORDING the blessing and birthright over Esau.
2. Words can either incite anger or alleviate anger.
 We really don't know WHY Esau was coming with 400 men.
 Jacob didn't lose faith and he didn't lose courage.
 Courage: being in a dangerous or fearful situation yet maintaining a cool head and
continuing to do the right thing in spite of the
Faith doesn't mean that you don't act with
Jacob's prayer is a good example for us to follow:
1. He reminded God of His promises and stood on them.
2. He took time to God.
3. He petitioned God to come to his rescue.
 As soon as Jacob finished praying, he knew what to do.
 Jacob gave a total of animals to Esau.
 The man Jacob was wrestling with was Jesus Christ.
Jacob was able to physically grab hold of God and because he refused to let go of God, he was rewarded.

Gen 32:1-31; Prov. 15:1; Hos. 12:3-5

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Chapter 33

Jacob considered Esau to be a
When Jacob bowed before Esau 7 times it was a token of respect and recognition that Esau was the ruler of the region.
Seir: Seir eventually became known as Edom, Esau's nickname.
The only reason that Jacob divided his family into 3 groups was so he could make a presentation to Esau.
Jacob's gift to Esau wasn't; it was what was given to a King.
The Greater his, the greater the
What Jacob tells Esau is meant to show good, but it is not meant to be taken
To refuse hospitality was almost as rude as not offering hospitality.
Jacob actually buys land in Canaan to put down roots. He built an altar and named it El Elohe Israel, which literally means "God, the God of"
God brought Jacob and his family safely back to Canaan, and Jacob is now fulfilling his vow. (Gen. 28:20-21)
Gen. 35:29; 33:1-20; 25:30; 2 Chron. 9:9; 2 Kings 20:12; Gen. 28:20-21

Chapter 34

This story about Dinah's rape and abduction is very important because it emphasizes the Canaanite's sexual depravity.

•	vs 1 Dinah put herself in a	Dinah put herself in a she should not have been in. In their		
	culture at the time, unmarried wor	men did not go	out in public withou	ıt a chaperone.
•	Took: to take by	_•		
•	vs 5 defiled: a	/	term: he had	taken her virginity
	from her.			
•	vs 26 Dinah was being held against	t her	at	house.
•	Simeon and Levi didn't want to jus	t rescue Dinah	, they wanted	•
•	was the mother of	f Simeon, Levi,	and Dinah.	
In this	story there are 3 principles to live b	ру:		
1.	Never put yourself in a	you s	hould not be in.	
2.	Parents, be more	watchir	ng over your kids.	
	Even though Jacob's sons did some			and God still
	worked through them to	His	·•	

Gen. 34:1-31; Gen. 15:13-16

Chapter 35

By burying the idols, it symbolized that they were in these gods.	_ to Jacob, and that he didn't
Women wore images of their family gods as earrings.	
Jacob built an altar to fulfill his The purpose of the altar was to present to God a This is an example of tithing before the law was ever given.	_ of what God had given him.
At Bethel, God passed on to Jacob the blessings He promised to Jacob is the father of the Jewish nation that bears his name:	
 Reuben slept with Bilhah for two reasons: 1. To make sure that Bilhah didn't usurp his mother's posit that Rachel was dead. 2. To solidify his position as the future 	
By sleeping with Bilhah, Reuben was trying to lay claim to his inborn.	heritance as the
Gen. 35:1-22; 28:18-22, 3-4; 2 Sam. 15:16, 22; 2 Sam. 20:3; 2 Sa	m. 3:7-8; 1 Kings 2:13-25

Chapter 37

Esau's genealogy (Chapter 36) is included in Genesis for 2 reasons:

- 1. It concludes Esau's part of the story in Genesis.
- 2. It shows the fulfillment of God's promises to Rebekah.

Joseph held a higher position of authority and status by virtue of his birth.

As a keeper of his father's flocks, Joseph's job was to keep his father informed about the condition of the flocks.

vs 3 loved: to
Son of old age is a Jewish figure of speech which meant "old for your" It was used to refer to a wise son.
Jacob favored Joseph because of his
The phrase <i>coat of many colors</i> referred to a long-sleeved robe or coat that went all the way down to the
This type of coat signified that a person was the, overseer, or master of the family clan.
It signified that Joseph was being appointed to receive the

Rom. 9:5

Chapter 37 Pt 2

Verse 4 is saying that Joseph's brothers wouldn't	even	him.
Joseph's dreams were given as receive the	confirmation that he was the	right person to
By telling his family about the dreams, God's provident they came	vidence and	were glorified
Gen. 37:3-34; 30:25-26		

Chapter 39

ine	e Lora was with Joseph is	the key concept in the story	of Joseph.
Be	cause the Lord was with	God turned into	
	·		
Jos	eph was purchased as a		, not a field worker.
3 r	easons Joseph denied Po	otiphar's wife:	
1.	Potiphar	him.	
2.	Potiphar was	to him.	
3.	It would be a	against	

Interesting Facts:

- 1. The penalty for raping a free woman was death.
- 2. Potiphar didn't put him in a prison with common criminals. (The prison was attached to Potiphar's house.)
- 3. The warden of the prison used Joseph as a trustee.
- 4. Potiphar continued to use Joseph when he was in prison.

Gen. 50:20; 20:3-6; Heb. 13:4; Gen. 40:1-4, 15

Chapter 40

The author skipped over 11 years of Joseph's life to get to this part of the story.
Joseph was when the events in chapter 40 took place.
Joseph spent years of his life as a slave and/or in prison.
Offended: to
The captain of the guard was Potiphar.
Potiphar couldn't have been too angry with Joseph:
 He didn't have Joseph executed when his wife accused Joseph of trying to rape her. He didn't put Joseph in a prison with common criminals. He allowed the warden to use Joseph as a prison trustee.
Each dream had its own meaning: they were spiritual dreams and each contained a prophetic message from God.
MOST spiritual dreams are allegorical in nature. <i>Allegorical</i> : symbolism is used to convey the
Joseph was so sure of his interpretation that he asked the cup-bearer to do him a favor when his interpretation came true.

Gen. 40:1-23; Gen 41:1, 46; Matt. 1:18-21

Chapter 41

Two full years later would be on Pharaoh's birthday.		
Pharaoh didn't play any role in the dream.		
The dream wasn't about him, it was about and he knew that.		
The word <i>Egypt</i> originally meant It referred to the fertile soil on the banks of the Nile.		
Egypt's great wealth came from and		
Joseph made three recommendations to Pharaoh:		
 Choose one man to be in charge over all of Egypt. The man you put in charge needs to have a underneath him to prepare Egypt for the future famine. 		
The normal tax on the people was only 10%, but during the 7 years of prosperity they were going to double the tax.		
3. Store the grain you collect in the city you collect it from.		
Joseph was selected to be the of Egypt.		
He was the second most powerful man in all of Egypt, second only to Pharaoh.		
Joseph was immediately assimilated into the Egyptian culture and society.		
Manasseh means to		
Ephraim means to be		

Gen. 41:1-57

Chapter 42

Jacob sent ten of his sons rather than just one for two reasons:

1.	There is	in numbers.
		Hebron to the city of Memphis in Egypt.
2.	Egypt was	
	You were only allowed to time.	buy enough grain to feed your family for a specific amount of
Grain: ı	refers to	: Grain that is only used in emergency situations.
	•	ation that MIRRORS the previous situation in which we failed e have
•		rs the way he did because he just wanted to know if they had
•	Joseph's Mirror Test: Jose	oh accused them of being
•	Joseph puts them into a _	just as they had done to him.
Verses	21-24 are not in chronolog	gical order.
Joseph mind.	nthen	n talking among themselves, and that's what changed his

Genesis 42:1-38

Chapter 43

You won't see my face again: you won't	get an	with me.
All foreigners had to appear before Jose	ph to get a peri	mit before they could buy grain
God Almighty: El Shaddai El:		
Shaddai: all	one, totally se	lf-sufficient, absolute ruler.
Jacob finally resigned himself to the fac	t that it was in G	God's hands.
The Canaanites had shoulder length hai by the Egypti	_	ds, which was considered

Gen. 43:1-33

Chapter 44

The final test : To determine whether they were of God's chosen people.		gh to become the
 Joseph is framing Benjamin for a crime h react. 	e didn't commit to see how	his brothers will
 Lecanomancy is the use of a 	to predict the	•
 Joseph doesn't believe in lecanomancy, 	out he led them to believe t	hat he does.
Vs 33: Judah stepped up and acted as	would have acted.	
He was willing to give his own life in place.	e of his brother's for the sal	ke of his father.
 His reward was that the 	would come	him.
 Because Joseph's brothers PROVED that 	they were WORTHY to be th	ne ancestors of
God's chosen people, the tribes	of Israel are	after them.
Two of the tribes are named after the so		

Gen. 44:1-34

Chapter 45

Stunned:	stricken or	
Posterity:	generations.	
	h was able to forgive was because he chose to focus on what God had ough the whole ordeal, rather than what he had	
God	what was meant for evil to bring about good in Joseph's life.	
What others hav	e done to me is really quite trivial when I look at it through the scope 	of
Twenty-two yea old position.	s later Joseph is overseeing the welfare of his father's household, ba	ck in his
Joseph is the hea	d of the family and he will receive the	
Gen. 49:8-10; 45	1-13; 46:31-34; 48:13-20	

Chapter 45 Pt 2 Chapter 46

45:24 Quarrel: to	_ or to be troubled.
Joseph told them not to worry becau	se:
1. They were not being set up by him	n again.
	sed when they told their father he was alive.
Jacob was afraid to go to Egypt becau become in a	use he knew that his descendants were destined to land.
Jacob offered sacrifices to God becauright thing to do.	ise he wanted confirmation that going to Egypt was the
46:3 Nation:, not	people or ethnic group.
A nation requires a group of people p	possessing a specific area of land as their homeland.
Jerusalem is the city of the Most High	n, where Jesus the Messiah will and
	custom. When a person died, the nearest relative closed tem a parting kiss.
Gen. 15:13; Jer. 3:16-18; Zech. 14:16-	-17; Rev. 3:12; Rev. 21:2, 10; Ps. 137:5-6; Rev. 20:4

Chapter 46-47

The main point of the genealogy is not so much WHO went down to Egypt, but HOW MANY went down. (vs 8-27) The Egyptians considered shepherding an ______. Because the land alongside the Nile River was great farm land, no flocks of animals could graze on it. All of Egypt's livestock were kept in the Goshen area. Shepherds were isolated from all of the Egyptian ______ and _____ and _____ rituals. In the land of Goshen, they could worship the one true God and not the Egyptian gods, and it wouldn't cause any problems. This explains why Israel was allowed to keep their own religion in the land of Egypt for 400 years, without stirring up trouble. Jacob told Pharaoh that his life had been short and difficult: His _____ caused him major trouble. Joseph's family went to Egypt sometime during the second year of the famine, with 5 years to go. Food had to be rationed, even with Joseph's family. Gen. 46:5-7, 27-34; 15:13-14; Ex. 1:1-8; Gen. 47:1-12

Chapter 47 – The Famine

Vs 13-14 explain what Joseph did during a time of *National Crisis*.

• The steps he took provided an example of how governments should respond in times of economic hardship.

How Joseph made the 20% he collected during the 7 good years last for 7% years with a natio that was used to consuming 4 times that much (80%):
He made the people for the grain they received.
 When they couldn't for what they received, he made them
for what they received.
Barter: the equivalent of selling their valuables, or assets.
By the 4 th year of the famine, the people no longer had an entitlement mentality.
 Good government policies create a mentality.
Bad government policies create an mentality.
Indentured servant: someone who agreed to for another person for a set period of time in for something.
They were offering to become indentured servants, not permanent slaves.
The Egyptian people agreed to work for Pharaoh during the famine in exchange for food, and they agreed to work their land for Pharaoh after the famine.
In exchange for food they agreed to pay a tax on their
The Bible advocates and Joseph set up a system: Everyone paid the percentage of taxes.
vs 21 During the famine the people worked on

Gen. 47:13-26; 41:34-36, 48; 45:5-6

Chapter 48

Verses 27-28 provide a brief synopsis of what happened between Jacob's arrival in Egypt to the events that occurred at the end of his life.

Jacob believed all of the promises of God, so he wanted to be buried in the land that his descendants were going to inherit as their homeland.

vs 3-4 God promised Jacob that He would make his descendants into ONE ______ nation, and that this nation would consist of a ______ of nations, or tribes.

Each tribe would be named after one of Jacob's sons, and that is why the nation of Israel had 12 tribes.

Jacob divided the two portions that Joseph was to receive between Joseph's two sons, treating them as if they were his own sons.

Two tribes representing Joseph: Manasseh and Ephraim.

This was also Jacob's way of attributing more children to _______, and giving her more ______.

Gen 47:27-31; Heb. 11:21-22; Gen. 48:1-7; 1 Chron. 5:1-2

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Chapter 48 Pt 2

Jacob had 12 sons: Six with Leah, two with Zilpah, two with Rachel, and two with Bilhah.

The nation of Israel was made up of an alliance of 12 tribes, but each tribe was considered its own nation.

Levi didn't receive an inheritance of land. Technically, to qualify as a nation, you must have a homeland, so even though the Levites are considered a tribe, technically they aren't a nation.

In Abraham's family the birthright l being the	bestowed a third honor upon the recipient: the honor of of the
Joseph didn't receive the third hon	or; that honor went to
received th	e birthright, making his tribe the leader of the other tribes.
This explains why Ephraim always gwithout consulting them.	got upset when one of the other tribes did something
The Southern Kingdom consisted or referred to as	f two tribes: Judah and Benjamin and their kingdoms were
The rulers of the Northern Kingdon referred to as	n came from the tribe of Ephraim, so its kingdom was or Israel.

Gen. 48:3-20; Num. 18:20-21; Gen 22:18; Gal. 3:16; 1 Chron. 5:1-2; Gen. 49:10; Judg. 8:1-3; 12:1; Josh. 18:1; 1 Kin. 11:26-32; Is. 7:17; Ezk. 37:16-19; Jer. 31:30; Is. 11:13

Chapter 49

Scholars refer to chapter 49 as "The Blessings of Jacob."

ocholars refer to chapter 49 as The blessings of Jucob.
 The blessings foretell the future character, destiny and environment in which each of the tribes will live.
A great lesson that we can learn from these blessings: Our and our
actions not only determine our destiny but they also determine the destiny of our
·
As the firstborn son, Reuben had 3 privileges: position, prestige and
 Reuben's lack of character disqualified him from receiving the birthright.
Simeon and Levi were two of a kind: They were both cruel and vindictive.
 As a curse for being so cruel they wouldn't inherit their own portion of land.
 Simeon inherited cities within the boundaries of
 The tribe of Levi was given 48 cities that were scattered throughout Israel.
• The tribe of Levi was given the high honor and the blessing of being the priests because
of what happened at Mount Sinai with the
Their character and actions that day the curse, and it changed
their
The lion symbolizes
According to the blessing that Judah received, the future kings of Israel would come from the
tribe of Judah, and the, the King of Kings, would come from the tribe of
Judah.
Gen. 49:1-12; Josh. 19:1-9; 2 Chron. 15:9; Josh. 13:33; Ex. 32:25-29; 1 Chron. 5:1-2; Ps. 60:7;
Ps. 78:67-69; Is. 11:13; 1 Sam. 9:21; Deut. 23:2; Ruth 4:18-22
1 31 7 31 37 33 33 1 34 1 3 3 4 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Chapter 49 Pt 2

Zebulun was Leah's sixth child, and his name means
The tribe of Zebulun provided safe passage from the Sea of Galilee to the Mediterranean Sea and vice versa.
Jacob likened Issachar to a donkey because it meant that the tribe of Issachar was and
Even though they were a very large tribe, and strong, they didn't like to They never expelled the Canaanites from their land.
By comparing Dan to a snake, Jacob was prophesying that the tribe of Dan would have a influence on the other tribes.
Dan became a center for idolatrous worship.
Because of their history with idolatry, and the satanic influence they tried to exert over the other tribes, they were from the tribes of Israel by God.
When the comes, Dan will once again be listed as one of the tribes.
Gen. 49:28; Gen. 49:13-18; Judg. 18:30; 1 Kings 12:26-30; Rev. 7:4-8; Ezek. 48:1-2; Zech. 12:8-14; 13:2

Chapter 49 Pt 3

The tribe of Gad would be constantly and continually atta the men of Gad became mighty	
The territory of Asher was known for its vast	groves.
Naphtali means or wrestling.	
Jesus grew up in Nazareth, which is located in the territor	ry of Zebulun.
Capernaum became Jesus' home and it is located in the t	erritory of Naphtali.
Is. 9:1-2 This prophecy was saying that the Messiah would and Zebulun.	d come from the territories of Naphtali
At the age of 30, Jesus was like a deer let loose, going all kingdom of God.	over Israel the
The first part of the blessing is a acco	ount of Joseph's life.
Vs 2-3 Jacob used a fruitful vine as an analogy to describe life had been. But success like that is bound to cause others.	
Vs 26 The prophecy part: The blessings that came upon Jothat came upon his ancestors.	oseph were even greater than the ones
The tribe of Benjamin was situated between the two riva tribe of Ephraim.	l tribes, the tribe of Judah and the
It became a when the Kii	ngdom of Israel split.
Jerusalem is located in the territory of Benjamin.	
Gen. 49:28, 19-27; 1 Chron. 12:8-15; 2 Kings 1:10; Deut. 3 Matt. 4:13-16; Josh. 18:28	33:24, 12; Lk. 2:36-38; Gen. 30:8;

Chapter 49-50

Gathered to my people: They joine	d their people in the
Jacob was ready for the after-life.	
• His we	ere in order.
	arrangements were taken care of.
Gathered to his people: His	joined the spirits of his ancestors in the after-life.
Gathered to his fathers: He was	where his ancestors were buried.
The only two Jews in the OT who e	ver had their bodies embalmed were and
They were embalmed so th	eir could be
 Joseph went to the Pharaol 	n's advisors instead of going directly to the Pharaoh because ence while he was
Vs 6-9 The funeral procession inclu	uded 3 basic groups:
 The dignitaries and Egypt 	c's senior officials
2. Jacob's family members	
3. A	escort
Chariots were considered to be adv	vanced
Seven days is the traditional period	I of mourning for Jews.
Gen. 49:29-33; 1 Pet. 3:18-19; Eph. Amos 8:10	. 4:8; Matt. 27:58-60; Gen 50:1-14; Neh. 2:1-2; Job 2:13;

Chapter 50

Joseph's brothers couldn't get over the guilt of what they had done to Joseph, so they thought he couldn't get over it either.

Vs 16-17 Joseph wept when he heard the message because he realized that his brothers didn'd him.	t
Vs 19 Only has the right to exact on a person.	
Only has the ability to judge a person and to exact a punishment.	
Revenge: the person who was wronged decides to take into his own hand and the person who wronged him.	ls
: a person who has committed a crime is punished for that crime.	
Revenge belongs to the Lord and not us, so that true JUSTICE will prevail.	
Vs 20 Joseph was simply recognizing that no matter what happens, God can and will, work through the situation to bring about good.	
Joseph was embalmed and his body was placed in a coffin so it could be moved to Canaan wh the Israelites left Egypt.	en
Gen. 50:15-26; Gen. 47:9, 28; Rom. 12:19; Lev. 19:18; Mic. 6:8; Josh.17:1; Gen. 15:13-16	

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