

GENESIS



LONE STAR BAPTIST COLLEGE

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Lone Star Baptist College is committed to providing
tried, trusted, and proven material that will further equip
our college students as they prepare to do the will of God
and to carry out the Great Commission.

The contents of this book are the result of decades of spiritual growth
in life and ministry. It is not our intent to claim originality with any quote or thought
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RESOURCE MATERIAL

Dr. H. L. Willmington, *Willmington's Guide to the Bible*

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1114 R.P.

Dear LSBC Student,

We hope that you enjoy this class, “Genesis.” Our LSBC faculty has gone to great lengths to provide you with the very best Christian material and education that is available today. Our desire is to help you reach your fullest potential as you do the will of God for your life.

In preparing this material our dedicated faculty members have made sure that each course study is well-balanced, Christ-honoring, Biblically sound, and completely trustworthy. This material has been prepared in such a way that you can use it over and over again in your future ministries.

Our church and college want to provide you with the tools you need to serve the Lord and lead others. We believe that you deserve the very best tools as you endeavor to obey the Lord and train others.

As you take this class always remember we are here to help you, serve you, and lead you. We pray that our Lord will richly bless you through this class.

Sincerely,

Dr. Mike Wells, President

NOTES:



Outline of Genesis

I. The Creation of all things, Genesis 1-11

A. The origin of all things, Genesis 1-2

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5. The fifth day
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7. The seventh day
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B. The corruption of all that God had made, Genesis 3-5

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1. The haughtiness of man
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NOTES:



INTRODUCING THE CREATION STAGE

Genesis is the book of _____. It tells us about the start of life in our universe as it relates to man. The Lord Jesus Christ referred to the book of Genesis several times during His earthly ministry.

There are 1189 chapters in the Bible. The comprehension of the first eleven chapters of Genesis is vital in understanding the remainder of the Bible. If you will accept at face value these first 11 chapters you will have a firm foundation on which to build an understanding of the remaining chapters.

The most important men in this beginning section are _____, _____, and _____.

The most significant events of this section are the _____, the _____, the _____, and the tower of _____.

The creation account gives us the beginning of everything in our universe from the molecules of atoms, to dinosaurs, to lilies, to Adam.” In the beginning”. God created _____, _____, and _____.

We also see the Lord resting after His work of creation. Sadly, that rest will not last because God’s man falls into a ditch, and God goes back to work to _____ his man (Gen 2-3).

We are introduced to the first human created (Adam); the first man born (Cain), the first man to die (Abel), and the first man to escape death (Enoch).

The _____ of God in creation is on display, and the _____ of God in salvation is shown very plainly (the coats of skins). God reveals His plan for Messiah. The Bible is a book that you can cut anywhere and it will “_____” with the blood of Christ.

We see the beginning of false religion (_____) and the first marriage and God’s intention for the family.

What was God doing before Genesis 1:1?

1. He was fellowshiping with His Son.

Proverbs 8:22-30

The LORD possessed me in the beginning of his way, before his works of old.

23 I was set up from everlasting, from the beginning, or ever the earth was.

24 When there were no depths, I was brought forth; when there were no fountains abounding with water.

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25 Before the mountains were settled, before the hills
was I brought forth:

26 While as yet he had not made the earth, nor the
fields, nor the highest part of the dust of the world.

27 When he prepared the heavens, I was there: when
he set a compass upon the face of the depth:

28 When he established the clouds above: when he
strengthened the fountains of the deep:

29 When he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters
should not pass his commandment: when he appointed
the foundations of the earth:

30 Then I was by him, as one brought up with him:
and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before
him;

God did not create man to escape loneliness for He had Jesus Christ.

2. He created the inhabitants (angels) of God's realm of the third heaven.

3. He was choosing the _____ (those He knew would be saved).

Ephesians 1:4

According as he hath chosen us in him before the
foundation of the world, that we should be holy and
without blame before him in love:

2 Timothy 1:9

Who hath saved us, and called us with an holy calling,
not according to our works, but according to his own
purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus
before the world began,

4. He was making preparation for a _____.

Ephesians 3:8-9

Unto me, who am less than the least of all saints, is
this grace given, that I should preach among the
Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ;

9 And to make all men see what is the fellowship of
the mystery, which from the beginning of the world
hath been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus
Christ:

5. He was preparing for a _____.

Matthew 25:34

Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand,
Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom
prepared for you from the foundation of the world:

6. He was preparing for a _____.

1 Peter 1:18-20

Forasmuch as ye know that ye were not redeemed
with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your

vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers;

19 But with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot:

20 Who verily was foreordained before the foundation of the world, but was manifest in these last times for you,

Revelation 13:8 And all that dwell upon the earth shall worship him, whose names are not written in the book of life of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.

God prepared the second Adam before the first Adam was placed in the garden of Eden.

Why did God create man in the first place?

We have seen that God did not create man to escape loneliness. He had Christ. We will also see that many of God's attributes were displayed previously. His omnipotence, holiness (in judging Satan, Ezek.28; Isa 14), and His omniscience were seen by the heavenly beings before the creation of man.

We do not know for sure but one possible suggestion for man's creation, is that God created man to display His attribute of grace and mercy. Perhaps God created Adam, knowing full well that he would sin, but in no way encouraging him to do so -and then in the fullness of time, He planned to send His Only Son to die in man's place and so display His marvelous grace and mercy.

Mercy cannot exist apart from grace and grace cannot exist apart from mercy.

The following Scriptures are offered to support this thought:

Revelation 4:11 Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created.

Romans 5:20 Moreover the law entered, that the offence might abound. But where sin abounded, grace did much more abound:

Ephesians 2:7 That in the ages to come he might shew the exceeding riches of his grace in his kindness toward us through Christ Jesus.

Ephesians 2:10 For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus

NOTES:

unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them.

I. The Creation of All Things (Genesis 1-2)

Genesis 1:1 In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

The word *heaven* in this verse is in the _____ form in the Hebrew language. There are three recorded “heavens” in the Bible and all three were created by God.

1. The first heaven is the home of the _____ and flying creatures.

Daniel 4:12 The leaves thereof were fair, and the fruit thereof much, and in it was meat for all: the beasts of the field had shadow under it, and the fowls of the heaven dwelt in the boughs thereof, and all flesh was fed of it.

Matthew 6:26 Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?

2. The second heaven is the home of the _____, _____, and the _____

All you must do is go outside on a clear, dark night and look up into this heaven and behold its splendor.

Psalms 19:1 The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork.

3. The third heaven is the home of the heavenly _____ and the _____ of God.

2 Corinthians 12:2 I knew a man in Christ above fourteen years ago, (whether in the body, I cannot tell; or whether out of the body, I cannot tell: God knoweth;) such an one caught up to the third heaven.

Genesis 1:1 is one of the most profound verses in the entire Word of God. It is a _____ statement. Verse one tells us what God _____. Genesis 1:2 through Genesis 2:25 tells us _____ He did it!

Genesis 1:1 destroys the reasoning of man and his philosophy. The atheist says there is no God but this verse says there is a God. _____ tells us there are many gods. This verse says there is only one God. _____

tells us that God is in everything. This verse tells us that God is separate from His creation.

A. The days of creation

1. Day One - The creation of _____.

Genesis 1:2-5 And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

3 And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.

4 And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness.

5 And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

The Holy Spirit of God moved (Vibrated) upon the earth. From this vibrating energy source came energy waves such as heat waves and sound waves along with magnetic waves. The earth also began rotating on its axis. The three basic force fields were now in place: gravitational (the force between two objects); electro-magnetic (the force between the electron and the neutron of an atom); and nuclear (The force between the proton and neutron within the atom).

2. Day Two - The separating of the _____.

Genesis 1:6-8 And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters.

7 And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament: and it was so.

8 And God called the firmament Heaven. And the evening and the morning were the second day.

We believe this water was in two forms. The first form was land based water such as oceans, rivers, and lake beds. The second form was water in the atmosphere in the form of an invisible, translucent vapor.

3. Day Three - _____ life was created.

NOTES:

Genesis 1:9-13 And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so.

10 And God called the dry land Earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he Seas: and God saw that it was good.

11 And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: and it was so.

12 And the earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

13 And the evening and the morning were the third day.

It is on this day that green vegetation, the blooming flowers, and fruit trees came into being. Plant life came _____ animal life because plants release _____ into the air and animals need oxygen to exist. The earth now has beauty and symmetry. We see the mind of God in the beauty of the flowers.

This verse attacks the idea that life came from pond scum!

4. Day Four - _____, _____, and _____ were created.

Genesis 1:14-19 And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years:

15 And let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth: and it was so.

16 And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: he made the stars also.

17 And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth,

18 And to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness: and God saw that it was good.

19 And the evening and the morning were the fourth day.

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The vastness of our universe and beyond baffle our finite minds. On this day of creation, we become very aware of the power and wisdom of our Almighty God. God spoke and the sun, moon, and stars came into being.

Isaiah 44:24 Thus saith the LORD, thy redeemer, and he that formed thee from the womb, I *am* the LORD that maketh all *things*; that stretcheth forth the heavens alone; that spreadeth abroad the earth by myself;

Jeremiah 10:12 He hath made the earth by his power, he hath established the world by his wisdom, and hath stretched out the heavens by his discretion.

Why did God give us these light sources?

a. For _____ – They teach and remind us of God's creative work.

Psalm 8:3 When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained;

Romans 1:19-20 Because that which may be known of God is manifest in them; for God hath shewed it unto them.

20 For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse:

b. For _____ – They allow man to accurately plan his work. They serve as a calendar.

c. As _____ – They replaced the temporary light source of the early days of creation.

5. Day Five – All _____ life and _____ are created

Genesis 1:20-23 And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.

21 And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters

NOTES:

brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

22 And God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas, and let fowl multiply in the earth.

23 And the evening and the morning were the fifth day.

What a contrast in the things God created on this day! From the tiny hummingbird to the gigantic blue sperm whale which is the size of modern day Boeing 737.

6. Day Six – The creation of _____ and _____.

Genesis 1:24-31 And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth after his kind: and it was so.

25 And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

26 ¶ And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.

27 So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

28 And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

29 ¶ And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.

30 And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, I

have given every green herb for meat: and it was so.

31 ¶ And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day.

God created an unbelievable number and variety of animals on this day. Each kind of animal was created with its own unique characteristic and with the ability of only producing others like itself.

The crown of God's creation was _____.

He was the highlight of the week and this day. God was moving in His creation to make the earth ready for man, and on this day, it was ready. He had prepared a beautiful and wonderful earth for His man.

Note Genesis 1:26-27; 2:7 and see the details of man's creation:

Genesis 1:26-27 And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.

27 So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

Genesis 2:7 And the LORD God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.

a. He was made in the image of God.

It is now that we are introduced to the Triune God (Trinity). "...In our image, after our likeness..."

God has a mind – Man has a mind and can communicate with God (through voice and written words) and to carry out His commands. Man can think and reason like God.

God has emotions. Emotions are not bad – they are helpful if used right. God loves, hates, has compassion, tenderness, and can express sadness

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and joy. Man was created with these characteristics also.

God has a will. He can choose what to do and what not to do. God made man so that he has a free will. He is not a robot.

With our mind, we can understand and hear God's communication to us. Our emotions enable us to respond to God out of love and devotion. With our will, we can choose to carry out God's commands – not as a robot—but as one that loves God and chooses to obey Him.

Being made in God's image made him the possessor of the highest form of life.

Plant life possesses _____ life

Animals possess a conscious life

Man, alone possesses a _____ - _____ life. He knows who he is and who God is.

Man can eat of God's tasty food and look heavenward and thank Him for it. No other creature does this.

- b. He was told to _____ the earth, fill it and manage it.

Genesis 1:28 And God blessed them, and God said n unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

- c. God gave man instructions.

Genesis 2:9 And out of the ground made the LORD God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food; the tree of life also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil.

Genesis 2:16 And the LORD God commanded the man, saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat:

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Man was encouraged to enjoy the Tree of Life and all the other trees of creation except for one – the Tree of the Knowledge of good and evil

Genesis 2:17 But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die.

The Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil was not evil but disobeying God was evil.

The penalty that God placed on this disobedience would be death.

Death is a _____.

1. Separation from God – the death of a relationship
2. Separation from the physical body.
3. Separation from God in the Lake of Fire.

Hebrews 9:27 And as it is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment:

Revelation 20:14 And death and hell were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death.

7. Day Seven - God _____

Genesis 2:1-3 Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them.

2 And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.

3 And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it: because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made.

God finished all He planned to do and nothing could hinder His plans.

Psalms 33:11 The counsel of the LORD standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations..

NOTES:

God did not rest because He was “_____” from His work. God is a spirit that does not have a physical body that needs rest.

Isaiah 40:28 Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the LORD, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? there is no searching of his understanding.

God rested because His work of creation was _____. This is the only place where God is described as resting. Sin would soon enter the picture and the entire Trinity will become involved in redemption.

The first law of thermodynamics is now in effect. This law says that energy can be changed from one form to another, but it cannot be created or destroyed.

B. Were these seven days literal 24-hour solar days?

Yes, because:

1. The numerical adjective used with the word “Day” (Hebrew *Yom*) indicates this. When the word “_____” is used _____ a _____ adjective it can refer to a longer period. When it is use with a _____, it always refers to a 24-hour _____ day.

2. Moses believed it

Exodus 20:11 For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.

Exodus 31:17 It is a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever: for in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested, and was refreshed.

3. David believed it

Psalms 33:6-9 By the word of the LORD were the heavens made; and all the host of them by the breath of his mouth.

7 He gathereth the waters of the sea together as an heap: he layeth up the depth in storehouses.

8 Let all the earth fear the LORD: let all the inhabitants of the world stand in awe of him.

9 For he spake, and it was done; he commanded, and it stood fast.

4. Most Hebrew scholars believe it.
5. The Hebrew language structure supports it.

C. The Garden of Eden

1. God watered the earth through a mist.
Genesis 2:5-6 And every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew: for the LORD God had not caused it to rain upon the earth, and there was not a man to till the ground.
6 But there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground.

Rain will not come until the Flood comes in Genesis 7.

2. The description of the Garden
Genesis 2:8-15 And the LORD God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed.
9 And out of the ground made the LORD God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food; the tree of life also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil.
10 And a river went out of Eden to water the garden; and from thence it was parted, and became into four heads.
11 The name of the first is Pison: that is it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold;
12 And the gold of that land is good: there is bdellium and the onyx stone.
13 And the name of the second river is Gihon: the same is it that compasseth the whole land of Ethiopia.
14 And the name of the third river is Hiddekel: that is it which goeth toward the east of Assyria. And the fourth river is Euphrates.
15 And the LORD God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it.

NOTES:

Some scholars believe the Garden was located around present-day _____.

a. God gave man instructions

Genesis 2:15-17 And the LORD God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it.

16 ¶ And the LORD God commanded the man, saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat:

17 But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die.

We can imagine that God's love for man was displayed through the beauty and provision of the garden. Adam had all he needed to keep him happy, strong, and occupied.

Notice that God did not ask Adam if he wanted to live there. God was His creator and He had the right to put him where He wanted him to be.

Adam did not have to work hard to till the ground. There were no weeds, snails, crows, bugs, and blight working now to destroy the vegetation.

God wanted man to realize that He was the source of man's life and He wanted him to have what was good. God's plan was to guide Adam in every choice and decision.

God did not leave it up to Adam to decide what things were right and what things were wrong. God spoke to Adam and told him what he must NOT do or he would die. God knew what was _____ for Adam – He was Adam's Creator.

b. Adam had a choice about whether to obey or disobey God.

If he ate of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, he would choose to live _____ of God and the result would be death—separation from God.

c. God is holy and righteous. He demands _____ as the payment for sin!

Psalms 119:73. Thy hands have made me and fashioned me: give me understanding, that I may learn thy

commandments.

Proverbs 1:7 The fear of the LORD is the beginning of knowledge: but fools despise wisdom and instruction.

d. God provides a wife for Adam

Genesis 2:18-25 And the LORD God said, It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him an help meet for him.

19 And out of the ground the LORD God formed every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air; and brought them unto Adam to see what he would call them: and whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof.

20 And Adam gave names to all cattle, and to the fowl of the air, and to every beast of the field; but for Adam there was not found an help meet for him.

21 ¶ And the LORD God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept: and he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead thereof;

22 And the rib, which the LORD God had taken from man, made he a woman, and brought her unto the man.

23 And Adam said, This is now bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh: she shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of Man.

24 Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife: and they shall be one flesh.

25 And they were both naked, the man and his wife, and were not ashamed.

We hear a lot about marriage today. In today's world, God's plan for marriage is being thrown out the window.

The Bible tells us that _____ –not man – instituted marriage, and that marriage is to be between a _____ and a _____.

1) _____ decided man needed a wife – vs. 18

2) God also decided _____ that wife would be

NOTES:

- 3) God prepared Adam for his wife by causing him to _____ that the other creatures of creation had a counterpart (male and female).
- 4) Eve was created from Adam's rib – vs 21-22
- 5) Adam acknowledged God's gift to him in vs. 23-24.
- 6) God's plan for marriage is "_____ man for _____ woman for _____ life time".
- 7) Marriage is good for man and God blessed them and told them to "be fruitful".

II. The Corruption of All Things (Genesis 3-5)

A. Some Bible students subscribe to the "_____ Theory."

1. This theory puts the fall of Satan between Genesis 1:1 and 1:2.
2. Moses puts the fall of Satan at the _____ of Genesis 2.
3. Adam was not walking around on a grave yard, but a new creation. _____ tells us when sin entered our world:

Romans 5:12 Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned:

Some helpful material for you to read would be Isaiah 14 and Ezekiel 28.

B. The subtlety of Satan (3:1).

Genesis 3:1 Now the serpent was more subtil than any beast of the field which the LORD God had made. And he said unto the woman, Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?

1. He speaks through the serpent

Eve is tempted to disobey God by the devil who talks with her through the serpent's body. Adam and Eve could apparently communicate with the animal kingdom prior to the Fall in ways totally unknown to us today.

Prior to the Fall, the serpent was not only the most intelligent creature of all, but probably very beautiful. It is clear from the later account (see 3:14) that the serpent did not crawl as it does today. It may even have had wings and stood upright. From this point on, the serpent becomes a symbol for treachery and sin:

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Psalm 58:4 Their poison is like the poison of a serpent: they are like the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear.

Matthew 23:33 Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell.

Revelation. 12:9 And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him.

Revelation 20:2 And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan, and bound him a thousand years.

2. Satan begins by casting _____ on God's Word.
Genesis 3:1 Yea, hath God said...

Eve now foolishly attempts to match wits with the devil. No child of God should ever try this. We are to resist him (1 Peter 5:8, 9; James. 4:7), but never to debate him!

1 Peter 5:8, 9 Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour: Whom resist stedfast in the faith, knowing that the same afflictions are accomplished in your brethren that are in the world.

James 4:7 Submit yourselves therefore to God. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you.

To make matters worse, Eve _____ to God's Word during the debate (3:3). God did not tell her not to touch the fruit. The devil laughs with glee when he can trick someone into adding to or subtracting from God's Word.

Proverbs 30:5,6 Every word of God is pure: he is a shield unto them that put their trust in him. Add thou not unto his words, lest he reprove thee, and thou be found a liar.

Revelation 22:18-19 For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him 'the plagues that are written in this book: And if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book.

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3. Satan ends by _____ God's Word.
Genesis 3:4 _____ And the serpent said...ye shall not surely die.

Many centuries later the apostle John would warn all believers to beware of three deadly temptations. These are (1) the lust of the flesh, (2) the lust of the eyes, and (3) the pride of life.

1 John 2:15-17 Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. 16 For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. 17 And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever..

Satan now subjects Eve to all three.

- a. "The woman saw the tree was good for food" (lust of the flesh).
- b. "And that it was pleasant to the eyes" (lust of the eyes).
- c. "And a tree to...make one wise" (pride of life).

Our Lord would later be tempted in a similar manner by Satan in the wilderness.

Matthew 4:3-10 And when the tempter came to him, he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.
4 But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.
5 Then the devil taketh him up into the holy city, and setteth him on a pinnacle of the temple,
6 And saith unto him, If thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down: for it is written, He shall give his angels charge concerning thee: and in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone.
7 Jesus said unto him, It is written again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.
8 Again, the devil taketh him up into an exceeding high mountain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them;
9 And saith unto him, All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me.
10 Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.

- "Command that these stones be made bread" (lust of the flesh).

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- “He sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world” (lust of the eyes).
- “Cast thyself down [from the pinnacle of the temple] ...for he shall give his angels charge concerning thee...” (pride of life).

Note Satan’s words in Genesis 3:5, “For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil.”

Satan’s promises were true. Their eyes were opened, and they did know good and evil, but not as God did!

A half-truth presented as the whole truth is an untruth. God wanted Adam to know what the good is and what the evil would be, but instead he now would discover what by _____ what evil was and what the good would have been!

Experience is not always the best teacher, for sometimes the tuition is too _____!

C. The sin of Adam.

1. He becomes the first human sinner.

Eve ate first, but theologically, Adam is declared by the New Testament to be the original sinner. The reason for this is that Adam was the _____ of humanity, and, therefore, _____ for its actions.

Romans 5:12 Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned.

2 Corinthians 11:3 But I fear, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve though his subtilty, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ.

1 Timothy 2:14 And Adam was not deceived, but the woman being deceived was in the transgression.

2. He attempts (at first) to hide his nakedness before God.

Genesis 3:7 And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons.

Apparently, a change occurred concerning Adam’s physical being as well as his spiritual condition. It may be that the bodies of Adam and Eve were, at creation, covered with a soft light of innocence.

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But now this protection is gone. In a desperate effort to cover their nakedness, they “sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons” (3:7).

We now have the first example of man-made religion in history. Religion is any attempt to _____ ourselves apart from the _____ of Christ.

Adam and Eve tried it with fig leaves. Men today try it with education, church membership, baptism, tithing, confirmation, good works, etc. But all to no avail.

Isaiah 64:6 But we are all as an unclean thing, and all our
 righteousnesses are as filthy rags; and we all do fade as a leaf;
 and our iniquities, like the wind, have taken us away.

3. He attempts (at last) to hide himself from God.
Genesis 3:8 Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the Lord...

This is the ultimate tragic result of sin. It not only separates man from God, but makes him desire to hide from God. But this is impossible!

Psalms 69:5 O God, thou knowest my foolishness; and my sins are not hid from thee.

Psalms 139:7 Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence?

Matthew 10:26 Fear them not therefore: for there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; and hid, that shall not be known.

Revelation 6:15-17 And the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the chief captains, and the mighty men, and every bondman, and every free man, hid themselves in the dens and in the rocks of the mountains; And said to the mountains and rocks, Fall on us, and hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb: For the great day of his wrath is come; and who shall be able to stand?

D. The redemption of God.

Up to this point we have seen only those attributes of God directly involved in his creative acts. These would include his power and wisdom. In this chapter, however, after man's sin, we can see His redemptive attributes -- those of His _____, His grace, and His _____.

1. We see His holiness as God deals with sin. God now pronounces a _____ judgment.

- a. Upon the man (3:17).

Genesis 3:17 Cursed is the ground for thy sake.

God is careful never to put a curse on Adam. He curses the serpent, Satan, and the soil, but not mankind. The reason, of course, is that he desired to redeem man and, therefore, would not curse that which he planned to later save. Even so, the unsaved man can expect nothing good in this life apart from Christ.

Job 5:7 Yet man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward.

Job 14:1 Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble.

- b. Upon the woman (3:16).

Genesis 3:16 In sorrow thou shalt bring forth children.

It should be noted that the suffering of childbirth is not so much a direct judgment from God, but rather an indirect result of sin. Sin always causes suffering, sickness, separation, and sorrow.

- c. On all _____ (3:18).

Genesis 3:18 Thorns . . . and thistles shall it bring forth.

From this point on, man's paradise becomes a wilderness. The roses now contain thorns and the meek tiger suddenly becomes a hungry meat eater! This will continue to be the case until the curse is lifted during the millennium.

In the New Testament Paul writes about all this in Romans 8:19-22:

Roman 8:19-22 For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God. For the creature was made subject to vanity, not willingly, but by reason of him who hath subjected the same in hope, because the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God. For we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now."

At this point, Second Law of Thermodynamics came into being. This law states that when energy is being transformed from one

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state to another, some of it is turned into heat energy which cannot be converted back into useful form. In other words, this universe may be looked upon as a wound-up clock that is slowly running _____.

This law is expanded in Hebrews 1:10-12.

Hebrews 1:10-12 And, Thou, Lord, in the beginning hast laid the foundation of the earth; and the heavens are the works of thine hands: They shall perish; but thou remainest; and they all shall wax old as doth a garment; And as a vesture shalt thou fold them up, and they shall be changed: but thou art the same, and thy years shall not fail.

d. Upon the serpent.

Genesis 3:14 And...God said unto the serpent...upon thy belly shalt thou go.”

The serpent is not offered a chance to explain its actions as God allowed Adam and Eve to do. Judgment is passed out immediately. For lending its body to Satan, the serpent was cursed to crawl in the dust from that point on. Isaiah indicates that this judgment will continue to be binding upon the serpent even during the millennium!

Isaiah 65:25 The wolf and the lamb shall feed together, and the lion shall eat straw like the bullock: and dust shall be the serpent’s meat. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, saith the Lord.

e. Upon _____

Genesis 3:15 And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel.

At first glance, this verse would merely seem to explain the natural hatred that man has for snakes. There is a far more precious and profound truth in these words. This verse is a prediction of the Cross and the resurrection, of the Savior’s great victory over Satan.

This verse is known as the “Proto-Evangel,” or the first _____.

Romans 16:20 And the God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet shortly. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you. Amen.

Isaiah 53:5 But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed.

2. God displays His grace as He deals with sinners.

a. In _____ out Adam (3:9).

Genesis 3:9 And the Lord God called unto Adam.

Some people believe that the Bible is simply a record of man's search after God; but it is just the opposite. The Bible is a record of God's search after man! Here God takes the first step in reconciling man back to himself.

Isaiah 1:18 Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.

Isaiah 55:1-3 Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price. Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labour for that which satisfieth not? hearken diligently unto me, and eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness. Incline your ear, and come unto me: hear, and your soul shall live; and I will make an everlasting covenant with you, even the sure mercies of David.

John 7:37, 38 In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink. He that believeth on me, as the scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water.

Revelation 22:17 And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.

Luke 19:10 For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.

b. _____ them a Savior (3:15).

NOTES:

Genesis 3:15 And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel.

c. _____ them (3:21).

Genesis 3:21 God made coats of skins and clothed them.

Although we are not specifically told so, it would seem probable that some innocent animal had to die so that Adam and his wife might be clothed. We have here the first example of the biblical doctrine, the innocent dying for the guilty.

Isaiah 53:5, 6 But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed. All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.

1 Peter 3:18 For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh but quickened by the Spirit.

d. In _____ them from the Garden of Eden (3:24).

Genesis 3:24 So he drove out the man.

God driving man from Eden was an act of mercy rather than judgment.

God did this to prevent mankind from partaking of the tree of life and living forever in immortality. Therefore, God drove Adam from Eden.

Genesis 3:24 He placed...Cherubims, and a flaming sword.

The cherubims are a special kind of angelic being who concern themselves with the holiness of God. (See Exodus 25:18-22; Ezekiel 10:1-20; Revelation 4:6-8.) This is the first of two kinds of angels mentioned in the Bible. The other kind are known as the seraphims.

Isaiah 6:1-4 In the year that king Uzziah died I saw also the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up, and his train filled the temple. Above it stood the seraphims: each one had six wings; with twain he covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly. And one cried unto another, and said, Holy, holy,

holy, is the Lord of hosts: the whole earth is full of his glory. And the posts of the door moved at the voice of him that cried, and the house was filled with smoke.

Genesis 3:24 To keep the way of the tree of life.

At this point, the tree of life disappears from the earth. It reappears once again during the millennial and eternal age.

Revelation 22:1, 2 And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb. In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month: and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations.

E. The account of Cain and Abel

1. Eve gives birth to Cain

Genesis 4:1 And Adam knew Eve his wife; and she conceived, and bare Cain, and said, I have gotten a man from the LORD.

Eve apparently felt this baby was the _____. She would soon know differently.

2. Abel is then born (4:2).

Genesis 4:2 And she again bare his brother Abel. And Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground.

3. Cain brings a _____ offering to God and is rejected.

Genesis 4:3 And in process of time it came to pass, that Cain brought of the fruit of the ground an offering unto the LORD.

Genesis 4:5 But unto Cain and to his offering he had not respect. And Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell.

Not only was the sacrifice bloodless, but it had already been cursed by God. (See 3:17).

Cain may have reasoned it to be far more refined and cultured to bring fresh fruit and vegetables rather than a bloody offering, but not so! Much like the modern people of today.

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Proverbs 14:12 There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death.

We see in this verse the scriptural truth that without the shedding of _____ there is no remission of sin.

Hebrews 9:22 And almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without shedding of blood is no remission.

4. Abel offers a _____ and is accepted.
Genesis 4:4 And Abel, he also brought of the firstlings of his flock and of the fat thereof. And the LORD had respect unto Abel and to his offering:

This was God's way of showing the power of the bleeding Lamb.

John 1:29 The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.

5. Cain slays his brother Abel and becomes the _____, and first _____.
Genesis 4:8-9 And Cain talked with Abel his brother: and it came to pass, when they were in the field, that Cain rose up against Abel his brother, and slew him.
9 ¶ And the LORD said unto Cain, Where is Abel thy brother? And he said, I know not: Am I my brother's keeper?

6. Cain is driven from the _____. He marries one of his _____ (4:1; 5:4) and dwells in the land of Nod.
Genesis 4:16-17 And Cain went out from the presence of the LORD, and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden.
17 And Cain knew his wife; and she conceived, and bare Enoch: and he builded a city, and called the name of the city, after the name of his son, Enoch.:

Notice the recorded facts concerning earth's first civilization.

- (1). Cain builds the first city and names it _____ (after his own son), which means "_____." This project was probably an attempt to counteract God's curse in 4:12.
- (2). Lamech, one of Cain's descendants becomes:
- (a). The first recorded _____ (4:19)
- (b). The second recorded murderer (4:23)

NOTES:

- (3). Jabel becomes the inventor of the tent and founder of the _____ life style. He was the first to cultivate cattle. His name means “_____” (4:20).
- (4). Jubal invents stringed and wind musical _____. His name means “_____” (4:21).
- (5). Tubal-Cain becomes the inventor of _____ (4:22).

The descendants of Cain concerned themselves with materialistic things and expressed no interest in God—the basis of our civilized world today.

F. The account of Enoch, Genesis 5

Genesis 5:18 And Jared lived an hundred sixty and two years, and he begat Enoch:

Genesis 5:21-24 And Enoch lived sixty and five years, and begat Methuselah:

22 And Enoch walked with God after he begat Methuselah three hundred years, and begat sons and daughters:

23 And all the days of Enoch were three hundred sixty and five years:

24 And Enoch walked with God: and he was not; for God took him.

1. Enoch was one of two men who were said to have _____ before the flood. The other was Noah, Genesis 6:9
2. Note that it states that Enoch walked with God _____. Methuselah was born.
3. The name Methuselah means, “_____.”
4. Enoch quite possibly had a revelation from God concerning the flood and the significance of Methuselah.
5. Methuselah lived 969 years, which could provide us with insight into the _____!
2 Peter 3:9 The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, as some men count slackness; but is longsuffering to us-ward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance.

1 Timothy 2:4 Who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth.

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6. Enoch is the first recorded preacher on the coming _____.

Jude 1:14-15 And Enoch also, the seventh from Adam, prophesied of these, saying, Behold, the Lord cometh with ten thousands of his saints,

15 ¶ To execute judgment upon all, and to convince all that are ungodly among them of all their ungodly deeds which they have ungodly committed, and of all their hard speeches which ungodly sinners have spoken against him.

7. He was recognized by God as a _____

Hebrews 11:5 By faith Enoch was translated that he should not see death; and was not found, because God had translated him: for before his translation he had this testimony, that he pleased God.

8. Enoch was one of two human beings who got to _____ without dying.

(See Kings 2:11 for the other)

Genesis 5:23-24 And all the days of Enoch were three hundred sixty and five years:

24 And Enoch walked with God: and he was not; for God took him.

III. The Condemnation of All Things (Genesis 6-9)

A. The conditions prior to the Flood.

1. A great _____ took place (6:1). Man has consistently broken every single command given by God except for the very first one. This one he has consistently obeyed!

Genesis 1:28 Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth..."

2. There was an outpouring of _____ (6:2).
3. All humanity had become _____. Wickedness, both in word and deed, was both universal and unparalleled (6:5, 11).
4. Because of all this, "it repented the Lord that he had made man on earth, and it grieved him at his heart" (6:6). The Hebrew (*nacham*) and Greek (*metanoia*) words for repentance have both a literal and a theological meaning.
- a. The literal meaning—_____ (*nacham*)
- b. The theological meaning—_____ (*metanoia*)

Combining both meanings, it may be said that God's original creation had ceased to reflect his glory (see Revelation 4:11) to the extent that he was no longer comforted by it. He, therefore, changed his previous course of action toward humanity and determined to destroy it by a mighty universal flood.

5. The Flood would occur _____ from this point (6:3).

B. The salvation through the Flood.

1. God informs Noah (who had found grace in his sight) to construct a 450 x 75 x 45-foot floating barge.

Some have limited the word *law* to the Old Testament, and the word *grace* to the New Testament. But this is a serious error. Here in Genesis 6, early in Old Testament history, and long before the Mosaic Law, Noah experiences the marvelous *grace* of God. A more correct summary of the Old and New Testament would thus be:

- a. The Old Testament is the account of how God *in grace* dealt with the _____.
 - b. The New Testament is the account of how God in grace deals with the _____.
2. Noah was to cover both the outside and inside of the ark with _____. The Hebrew word here translated pitch is *kaphar*. In almost every other instance in the Old Testament *kaphar* is translated by the word _____. (See Exodus 30:10.) To atone is to cover with blood. As the oily pitch protected the ark from the Flood judgment, so the _____ of Christ protects the believer from the sin judgment. Thus far, we may note the following Old Testament types:
- a. Enoch is a type of the church, being saved _____ the Flood judgment. (The church will not go through the great tribulation.)
 - b. Noah is a type of Israel, being saved _____ the Flood judgment. (Israel will go through the great tribulation.)
3. Noah gathered a male and female of all earth's animals (including seven pairs of clean animals, such as the ox and lamb) and, along with his wife, three sons, and their wives, at the command of God, boarded the ark.

This passage (_____) is the first to record the word _____ in the Bible.

Genesis 7:1 And the Lord said unto Noah, Come thou and all thy house into the ark...

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The final reference to this word is:

Revelation 22:17 And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.

4. God “remembered” Noah during the flood as he later would remember:

a. _____.

Genesis 19:29 And it came to pass, when God destroyed the cities of the plain, that God remembered Abraham, and sent Lot out of the midst of the overthrow, when he overthrew the cities in the which Lot dwelt.

b. _____.

Exodus 2:24 And God heard their groaning, and God remembered his covenant with Abraham, with Isaac, and with Jacob.

Exodus 6:5 And I have also heard the groaning of the children of Israel, whom the Egyptians keep in bondage; and I have remembered my covenant.

c. The _____.

Luke 23:42 And he said unto Jesus, Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom.

5. The flood passes and the ark rests upon the mountains of Ararat. Noah is told by God to “*be fruitful and multiply upon the earth*” (8:17; 9:1). Adam had once heard similar words (1:28), but here after the flood the word *subdue* is left out.

But now Eden’s sin and the Flood judgment had so radically changed man’s environment that he would find it quite impossible to fully subdue anything.

These verses in Genesis, if rightly understood, help explain a rather strange miracle performed by Christ in the New Testament. It all began when Simon Peter came to Jesus concerning the needed payment of a certain tribute tax. The Savior responded by ordering his apostle to “go thou to the sea, and cast an hook, and take up the fish that first cometh up; and when thou hast opened his mouth, thou shalt find a piece of money: that take, and give unto them for me and thee” (Matthew 17:27). This miracle, if properly considered, demonstrates more clearly the Savior’s perfect *humanity* than his *deity*, for Adam could have (and possibly

did) exercised this same power over both fish and fowl. Again, consider the divine command given to Adam:

Genesis 1:28 Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

6. God now establishes a rainbow covenant with Noah. The covenant elements are as follows:

- a. God would never again _____ the earth of men through a flood (8:21, 22; 9:9-17). But the earth will be destroyed again, this time _____. (See 2 Peter 3:1-13.)

2 Peter 3:10 But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up.

- b. God would require the _____ of a man who murdered another man (9:6).
- c. The order and _____ of nature are confirmed (8:22).
- d. The fear of animals for man is prophesied (9:2).
- e. The _____ of animals for man's diet is permitted (9:3).

- C. The tragedy following the Flood (9:20-29).

1. Noah becomes _____ from his own vineyard and exposes himself within his tent.
2. His son Ham and grandson Canaan view this nakedness. Canaan especially, incurs the wrath of his grandfather for the part he played in this.
3. Noah predicts the future physical and spiritual life style of his three sons and their descendants.
4. Noah dies at the age of 950. The ultimate tragedy in his life may be seen by the fact that no spiritual accomplishments whatsoever are recorded during his final 350 years. He apparently experienced that thing so dreaded by Paul—being set on a shelf by God. (See 1 Corinthians 9:19-27.)

1 Corinthians 9:27 But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection: lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway” .

IV. The Confusion of All Things (Genesis 10-11)

NOTES:

- A. The _____.
A rebel named _____ (grandson of Ham) instigates a religious building program (consisting of both an astrological tower and a city) on the plains of Shinar near Babylon (11:1-4).
- B. The _____.
God punishes this evil attempt and separates mankind into small ethnic groups by _____ their once universal language into many dialects (11:5-9).
- C. The _____.
The ancient world is now settled by the descendants of Noah's three sons.
1. The descendants of _____ (10:2-5).
Some of his descendants and the peoples they founded would be:
 - a. Gomer (Germany)
 - b. Magog, Tubal, and Mechech (_____)
 - c. Madai (Persia)
 - d. _____
 - e. Tiras (Italy)
 - f. Togarmah (Armenia)
 - g. Tarshish (_____)
 - h. Kittim (Cyprus)
 2. The descendants of _____ (10:6-20).
Some of his descendants and the peoples they founded would be:
 - a. Cush (Ethiopia)
 - b. Mizraim (_____)
 - c. Phut (Africa)
 - d. Canaan (the Canaanites of Palestine)
 - e. Nimrod (_____ and Assyria)
 - f. Sidon (Phoenicia)
 - g. Heth (_____)
 - h. Jebus (the Jebusites, the occupants of Jerusalem prior to David's reign)
 - i. Pilistim (the _____)
 - j. Sin (possible founder of the oriental peoples, China, Japan, India, etc.)
 3. The descendants of _____ (10:21-32; 11:10-32).
 - a. Through _____: the nation Israel.
 - b. Through Abraham, _____: The Middle East _____ countries.

Anthropologist Arthur Custance writes (*Genesis and Early Man*, pp. 56, 57):

“And thus, we conclude that from the family of Noah have sprung all the peoples of the world, prehistoric and historic. The events described in connection with Genesis 6 to 10 and particularly the prophetic statements of Noah himself in Genesis 9:25-28 with respect to the future of his three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth, together combine to provide us with the most reasonable account of the early history of mankind, a history which, rightly understood, does not at all require us to believe that modern man began with the stature of an ape and only reached a civilized state after a long, long evolutionary history, but made a fresh start as a single family who carried with them into an unpeopled earth the accumulated heritage of the pre-flood world.

In summary, then, what we have endeavored to show in this paper may be set forth briefly as follows:

- (1.) The _____ is such that they are most logically explained by treating them as marginal representatives of a widespread and, in part, forced dispersion of people from a single multiplying population, established at a point central to them all, which sent forth successive waves of migrants, each wave driving the previous one further towards the periphery.
- (2.) The _____ are representatives of this general movement who were driven into the least hospitable areas where they suffered physical degeneration because of the _____.
- (3.) The _____ of their remains stems from the fact that they were members of small, isolated, strongly inbred bands; whereas the cultural similarities which link together even the most widely dispersed of them indicate a common origin for them all.
- (4.) What is true of fossil man is equally true of vanished and of living primitive societies.
- (5.) All these initially dispersed populations are of one basic stock—the Hamitic family of Genesis 10.
- (6.) They were subsequently displaced or overwhelmed by the Indo-Europeans (i.e., Japhethites) who nevertheless inherited,

NOTES:

or adopted and extensively built upon, their technology and so gained the upper hand in each geographical area where they spread.

- (7.) Throughout this movement, both in prehistoric and historic times, there were never any human beings who did not belong within the family of Noah and his descendants.
- (8.) Finally, this thesis is strengthened by the evidence of history, which shows that migration has always tended to follow this pattern, has frequently been accompanied by instances of degeneration both of individuals or whole tribes, and usually results in the establishment of a general pattern of cultural relationships, which are paralleled to those that archaeology has since revealed from antiquity.”

V. The Patriarchs of the Nation of Israel (Genesis 12-50)

- A. The important men who appear during this stage are _____. Abraham is the second of the seven greatest men who ever lived. These are: Adam, Abraham, Moses, David, John the Baptist, Peter, and Paul.
- B. In the Creation Stage God dealt with the _____ in general. For example, Genesis 1-11 deals with the world of men. Now, however, in the Patriarchal Stage, he will employ the rifle instead of the shotgun. The floodlight will give way to the spotlight. Our attention is now drawn from the world to a _____, then to a tribe in that nation (_____), then to a family within that tribe (_____), and finally to an individual within the family (_____).
- C. This stage spans a period of some _____ years.
- D. Here a city is destroyed on the plains (_____) and a boy is spared on a mountain (_____) (_____).
- E. Here a son (_____) deceives his father (_____) and is later himself deceived by his sons (_____) (_____).
- F. Here we read of the first barren wife (_____) and the first dying mother (_____) (**Genesis 16, 35**).

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- G. This stage records how God's friend (_____) speaks to him concerning a city (_____), and how his enemy (_____) speaks to him concerning a saint (_____) (**Genesis 18; Job 1-2**).
- H. _____ (a type of the heavenly) and _____ (a type of the worldly) are first mentioned in this stage (**Genesis 13-14**).
- I. Here we first learn of a king called _____ and a cave named _____ (**Genesis 14, 25**).
- J. Here the first of three great biblical _____ are introduced.
1. The _____ Covenant, promising a _____ (_____).
 2. The _____ Covenant, promising a _____ (**2 Samuel 7**).
 3. The _____ covenant, promising a _____ (**Jeremiah 31**).

The remaining thirty-nine chapters of Genesis (12-50) summarize the lives of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph. Although there is some overlapping, the following chapter division may be noted:

- Genesis _____ —The story of Abraham
Genesis _____ —The story of Isaac
Genesis _____ —The story of Jacob
Genesis _____ —The story of Joseph

A. Abraham (Genesis 12-24)

1. _____ (Acts 7:2).

The God of glory appeared unto our father, Abraham, when he was in Mesopotamia...

- a. Abraham was born around _____. We know nothing of his early life or how he was led to God. It has been mentioned that either Job, Shem, or even Melchizedek could have shown him the way of salvation. The importance of his life cannot be underestimated. He is mentioned some _____ times in the Bible; 234 times in the Old Testament; and seventy-four in the New Testament. Abraham was the reason the southern kingdom was spared as long as it was. (See 2 Kings 13:23.)

The book of Genesis spans a period of around _____ years. The first eleven chapters, which describe the Creation of the universe, the Fall, Flood, and Tower of Babel, cover a period

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of _____ years. The last thirty-nine chapters concern themselves with Abraham and his seed, covering some _____ years. God gave us more detail about Abraham than about the origin of the universe!

- b. Abraham was born and raised in the _____ of the Chaldees. Ur was a seaport on the Persian Gulf, at the mouth of the Euphrates River, some twelve miles from the traditional site of the Garden of Eden. But prior to the time of Abraham, it was the most magnificent city in all the world; a center of manufacturing, farming, and shipping, in a land of tremendous fertility and wealth, with caravans going in every direction to distant lands, and ships sailing from the docks of Ur down the Persian Gulf with cargoes of copper and hard stone.

The most prominent building of the city in Abraham's day was the _____, or the temple tower, which was probably patterned after the Tower of _____. This tower was square, terraced, and built of solid brick. Each successive terrace was planted with trees and shrubbery. The city had two main temples, one dedicated to Nannar, the Moon-god, and the other to his wife, Ningal.

2. _____ (Genesis 11:31; 12:1; Joshua 24:3; Acts 7:2)

Genesis 11:31 And Terah took Abram his son, and Lot the son of Haran his son's son, and Sarai his daughter in law, his son Abram's wife; and they went forth with them from Ur of the Chaldees, to go into the land of Canaan; and they came unto Haran, and dwelt there.

Genesis 12:1 Now the LORD had said unto Abram, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will shew thee:

Joshua 24:3 And I took your father Abraham from the other side of the flood, and led him throughout all the land of Canaan, and multiplied his seed, and gave him Isaac.

Acts 7:2 And he said, Men, brethren, and fathers, hearken; The God of glory appeared unto our father Abraham, when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in Charran,

He was to _____ for a land that God would show him.

3. His _____ (Genesis 12:2, 3; Acts 7:3) was

_____:

Genesis 12:2-3 And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing:

3 And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed.”

Acts 7:3 And said unto him, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and come into the land which I shall shew thee.

- a. I will make of thee a great _____.
- b. I will _____ thee.
- c. I will make thy name _____.
- d. Thou shalt be a _____.
- e. I will _____ them that bless thee.
- f. I will _____ him that curseth thee. (See the book of Esther.)
- g. In thee shall all _____ of the earth be blessed. (A reference to Christ; see Matthew 1:1.)

4. _____ (11:31, 32)

Genesis 11:31-32 And Terah took Abram his son, and Lot the son of Haran his son's son, and Sarai his daughter in law, his son Abram's wife; and they went forth with them from Ur of the Chaldees, to go into the land of Canaan; and they came unto Haran, and dwelt there.

32 And the days of Terah were two hundred and five years: and Terah died in Haran.”

God had told Abraham to _____ his father's house and proceed to _____. But he was _____ in both matters. He took his father with him, and allowed himself to get stuck in Haran. Haran was the last green outpost of civilization before one entered the vast desert of Arabia. The city was 700 miles northwest of Ur and about sixty miles from the Euphrates River. It was located on a main caravan road connecting the cities of the east with Damascus and Egypt. This was considered a strategic location. The city also worshiped the moon god and goddess as did Ur.

Abram might have been content to settle in Haran permanently, but once more God stepped in and Terah his father died. After that,

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Abram quickly moves on! The name “Terah” means “_____.” Only God knows the multitudes of Christians that have left Ur, bound for Canaan, only to get bogged down in Haran.

5. His _____ (12:4-9)

Genesis 12:4-9 So Abram departed, as the LORD had spoken unto him; and Lot went with him: and Abram *was* seventy and five years old when he departed out of Haran.

5 And Abram took Sarai his wife, and Lot his brother's son, and all their substance that they had gathered, and the souls that they had gotten in Haran; and they went forth to go into the land of Canaan; and into the land of Canaan they came.

6 ¶ And Abram passed through the land unto the place of Sichem, unto the plain of Moreh. And the Canaanite *was* then in the land.

7 And the LORD appeared unto Abram, and said, Unto thy seed will I give this land: and there builded he an altar unto the LORD, who appeared unto him.

8 And he removed from thence unto a mountain on the east of Bethel, and pitched his tent, *having* Bethel on the west, and Hai on the east: and there he builded an altar unto the LORD, and called upon the name of the LORD.

9 And Abram journeyed, going on still toward the south.”

- a. He entered the Promised Land and pitched camp near _____, some thirty miles north of Jerusalem.
- b. God again appeared to him. Please notice that the Lord had simply promised to show him a land when he was in Ur, but now adds the words, “Unto thy seed will I _____ this land.” (Compare 12:1 with 12:7.)
- c. Abram built his first recorded altar here.
- d. He then moved on to _____, a place meaning “_____” which would later become a very sacred place in Canaan. (See Genesis 28:1-22; 35:7.) At Bethel, he built his second altar to the Lord.

6. His _____ (12:10-20)

- a. After a short while, the land was hit with famine. So far, he had obeyed God and was living victoriously in the Promised Land. But

now will come the temptation from Satan. There would be famine in the land.

- b. He then left Palestine and went to Egypt. This is the first time Egypt is mentioned in the Bible. Egypt in the Scriptures is used as a symbol or type of the _____, an instance of dependence upon some human source or help apart from God. As God, himself once warned:

Isaiah 31:1 Woe to them that go down to Egypt for help...and trust in chariots...and in horsemen...but...look not unto the Holy One of Israel, neither seek the Lord.

The Christian today “goes to Egypt,” spiritually speaking, when he depends upon something or someone else for guidance instead of _____. (Carefully read Proverbs 3:5, 6; 2:6, 8; Matthew 6:31-33.)

- c. Pharaoh planned to marry Sarai, but was _____ and eventually found out the deception of Abraham. The angry king rightfully took Abram to task for this. Abram finally returned to Palestine, where he should have stayed in the first place. Notice the tragic results of his disobedience:

- (1.) He grieved _____—Abram’s sin (and our sin) always grieves God. (See Psalm 78:40; Ephesians 4:30; Psalm 95:10; Mark. 3:5.)
- (2.) He weakened his own _____—later Abram failed God in this same matter of lying about his wife. (See Genesis 20.) After we once commit a sin, the second time becomes much easier.
- (3.) He became a poor _____ to his nephew Lot—some of Abram’s worldliness rubbed off on Lot, with tragic results. (See Genesis 13, 19.)
- (4.) He caused the Pharaoh to be _____. (See 12:17.) Sometimes the children of the world suffer for the sins of Christians. We note Pharaoh’s rebuke to Abram here. There is no sadder situation in the world than when an unbeliever rebukes a Christian for some wrong action.
- (5.) He becomes involved with Hagar, the Egyptian handmaid (Genesis 16:3). Hagar would later become Abram’s mistress and would give birth to _____, the father of the modern _____.
- (6.) Thus, the agony of the world’s most troubled hot spot, the Middle East, has been caused in part by Abram’s sin some thirty-nine centuries ago.

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- (7.) He provided a bad _____ for his son, Isaac. Even though unborn at the time of the sin, Isaac doubtless was told of it as a young man; he failed God also by lying about his wife Rebekah. (See Genesis 26.)

Lest we forget—our sins always _____ others.

7. His _____ (13:1-18)

- a. Upon returning to Palestine he once again worshiped the Lord at Bethel—right where he had left God’s blessing by going to Egypt. (See Isaiah 30:15; Revelation 2:4, 5.)
- b. The servants of Abraham and his nephew Lot began arguing over _____ rights. Abraham was concerned about this and graciously allowed the younger man to pick his choice of land. Lot _____ selected that area near Sodom. Lot now left the Promised Land, never to return.
- c. God appeared to Abraham for the third time and reassured him of a mighty posterity and of their eventual rights to Palestine.

8. His _____ (14:1-16)

- a. This chapter records the first _____ in the Bible. The last great battle can be found in Revelation 19:11-21. Until that time human wars will continue. On the headquarters of the United Nations there is inscribed the words of Micah 4:3: “...and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.” This, of course, will be literally realized some glorious day. But not until the Prince of Peace comes to reign on this earth. Until that day, both Daniel (Daniel 9:26) and Jesus (Matthew 24:6) warned of continued
- b. _____ were involved in this war. It began when five kings, located in the Dead Sea area, revolted against Ched-or-Laomer, King of Elam, and his three allies. The Dead Sea Confederation, which included Sodom, was wiped out during a pitched battle. Lot, who had moved into the wicked city, was taken captive along with thousands of others. God would probably not be bothered to record this war between nine heathen cities were it not for these four words, “and they took Lot!” Lot still belonged to God. He didn’t act like it, he didn’t look, talk, dress, or walk like it, but God knows his own. (See 2 Timothy 2:19; 2 Peter 2:7.)
- c. Abraham learned of this and immediately armed his 318 trained servants for battle. We can see several things about the character of Abram from this war.

- (1). He was a man of _____.

He could have said, "It serves him right," or, "He had it coming to him," but he didn't. Abram was fulfilling the truth that would later be written in Matthew 7:1 and Galatians 6:1.

- (2). He was _____.

Abram kept in shape, spiritually, socially, mentally, and physically. God often cannot use a Christian, not because he is unclean, but because he is unprepared. The Bible has much to say about preparation. (See 2 Chronicles. 12:14; 19:3; 27:6; Matthew 3:3; Luke. 12:47; 2 Timothy 2:21.)

- d. After a forced night march, Abraham caught up with them just north of Damascus and defeated them after a sudden surprise attack.

9. His _____ (14:17-24)

- a. As Abram returned from defeating Ched-or-Laomer, he was met by _____, the King of Salem (Jerusalem), who was also a priest of God. Who was this secretive king-priest? There are three main theories as to his identity:

- (1.) That he was Shem. This is the Hebrew tradition. If so, he would have been the world's oldest living person at the time. Shem died at the age of 600.
- (2.) That he was Christ himself. This is referred to by theologians as a _____ (a pre-Bethlehem Old Testament appearance of the Savior). Those who advocate this theory offer Hebrews 7:1-4 to support their claim.
- (3.) That he was simply the first mentioned king of Jerusalem. Melchizedek literally means "King of Righteousness," and Salem is thought to be an early name for Jerusalem. Melchizedek is mentioned again in Psalm 110. (In the New Testament, he is found in Hebrews 5:6-10; 7:1-22.)

- b. Melchizedek brought him bread and wine and blessed him. This is the first mention of bread and wine in the Bible, and depicts the future work of _____ on the cross.

- c. The word *priest* appears for the first time in the Bible. At this point it is appropriate to point out the three great offices in the Old Testament. These are: The offices of _____.

- (1.) The prophet was one who _____
_____ (1 Kings 19:16).

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- (2.) The priest was one who represented _____ (Leviticus 8:12; Psalm 133:2).
- (3.) The king was one who _____ (1 Samuel 10:1; 16:13)
- (4.) In the New Testament, however, all three of these offices belong to our Lord _____.
 - (a) He was a prophet (his past ministry) (John 1:18; Matthew 21:11; Luke 7:16; John 4:19; Hebrews 1:1, 2).
 - (b) He is a priest (his present ministry) (Romans 8:34; Hebrews 4:14-16; 7:24, 25; 1 John 1:1).
 - (c) He will be a king (his future ministry) (Revelation 19:11-16).
- d. After Melchizedek had blessed him, Abram gave him tithes _____.

Some believe the practice of tithing (giving one's money to God) was only to be done by the nation Israel under the Law and therefore is not for us now. But this is not the case. Abram tithed long before Israel became a nation, and some _____ the Law was given. When we come to the New Testament, we are told that not just a tenth, but everything the Christian has belongs to God. (See 1 Corinthians 6:19, 20.) This includes his _____ (Ephesians 5:16; Psalm 90:12); his _____ (Romans 12:6; 1 Corinthians 7:7; 2 Timothy 1:6); and his _____ (1 Corinthians 16:1, 2; 2 Corinthians 9:7).
- e. Abram refused the materialistic offer of the ungodly Bera, who was King of Sodom. Bera wanted him to split the loot from the war.

10. His _____ (15:1-21)

- a. God spoke to Abram in a vision, saying, *"Fear not, Abram: I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward"* (15:1).

Here we read for the first time those two wonderful little words "_____." Abram needed this reassurance now, for he had made some powerful enemies because of his actions in Genesis 14.
- b. Abram "reminded" God that he and Sarai were still childless and suggested that a young servant boy named _____ of Damascus become his adopted heir. But this request was refused. Eliezer would later be used to aid Abram in another way. (See Genesis 24:1-4.)
- c. God once again promised his old servant a child, this time adding the words, *"Look now toward heaven, and count the stars, if thou be able*

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to number them: and he said unto him, so shall thy seed be" (15:5). Here is another little proof of the Bible as God's Word. Today we know there are probably as many stars in the heavens as there are grains of sand on the seashores of the world. But in Abram's time men believed the total number of stars to be less than twelve hundred.

- d. When God had finished, we are told that Abram "*believed in the Lord; and he counted it to him for righteousness*" (15:6).

This is the first biblical mention of three great words and each deserves our consideration.

- (1.) _____.

This does not mean that Abram was the first man to believe in God, but rather that his _____ for all future believers. (See Romans 4; Galatians 3:6-9; Hebrews 11:8-10, 17, 19.). It does not say Abram pleased God or appeased him, but that he believed in God.

- (2.) _____.

In the New Testament, this word is translated "_____." To impute means to *add to one's account*.

There are three main imputations in the Bible.

- (a) The imputation of _____ (Romans 3:23; 5:12).

- (b) The imputation of the race's sin upon Christ (Isaiah 53:5, 6; Hebrews 2:9; 2 Corinthians 5:14-21; 1 Peter 2:24).

- (c) The imputation of _____ (Philippians 3:9; James 2:23; Romans 4:6, 8, 11, 22, 23, 24).

- (3.) _____.

This word, simply defined, means "right clothing." The Bible teaches that all sinners are _____ (Genesis 3:10; Hebrews 4:13; Revelation 3:17). Some realize this and attempt to _____ of spiritual clothes, but God looks upon such clothes as _____ (Isaiah 64:6). Therefore, whenever a sinner realizes his nakedness and _____, he gets a new suit of clothes. (See 2 Corinthians 6:7; Ephesians 6:14; Revelation 19:7, 8.)

- e. When Abram asked how he could be sure all these things were true, especially the promise concerning the land, God ordered him _____.

- f. Abram gathered the creatures as ordered. Today, whenever two parties determine to enter an agreement, a contract is drawn up and

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signed by both parties. But in Abram's time it was different. Back then the two parties would slaughter some animals, carve them up, and arrange the pieces in two lines. Then both parties would join hands and solemnly walk together down the middle path. By so doing they would pledge in the presence of _____, their intention to keep the terms of the contract. This is the first of three kinds of legal covenants in the Bible.

These are:

- (1.) The covenant of _____ (Genesis 15:10; Jeremiah 34:18, 19).
 - (2.) The covenant of a _____ (Ruth 4:7, 8).
 - (3.) The covenant of _____ (Numbers 18:19; 2 Chronicles 13:5).
- g. Just prior to God's physical presence upon this scene (in the form of a smoking fire-pot and a flaming torch), Abram was put into a deep sleep. As he slept, God's presence passed through these bloody pieces *alone*, thus indicating that the promises of Jehovah concerning Abram's salvation and his possession of Palestine were _____, with no heavenly strings attached whatsoever. Thus, the Abrahamic Covenant which was announced in Genesis 12:1-4, and confirmed in 13:14-17; 15:1-7, is now officially and legally ratified here in 15:8-18.
- h. In Genesis 15:13-16 God utters a sevenfold prophecy to Abram. All seven have eventually come to pass.
- (1.) That Abram's _____ would be strangers in a foreign land. (See Genesis 46:2-4.)
 - (2.) That they would be _____ in that land. (See Exodus 1:7-14.)
 - (3.) That this servitude would last some _____. (See Exodus 12:40.)
 - (4.) That God Himself would later judge that nation which enslaved Israel. (See Exodus 7-12.)
 - (5.) That Abram _____ all of this. (See Genesis 25:7, 8.)
 - (6.) That after spending four long generations in Egypt, Israel would return to Canaan. (See Exodus 6:16-20. Here we learn that Levi, Abram's great-grandson, was the first generation. Levi's son Kohath, was the second; Kohath's son, Amram, was the third; and Amram's son, Moses, was the fourth.)

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- (7.) That Israel would come out of Egypt _____ . (See Exodus 12:35, 36; Psalm 105:37.)
- (8.) God would take a long time to accomplish this, however, “for the iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full” (15:16). Here we have another expression of that important principle first discussed in Genesis 6:3. _____ until the time when God’s anger and judgment explode down upon it. In this case the Amorites were those wicked descendants of Canaan (Genesis 10:16) who had been dwelling in Palestine for some 400 years at the time of Abraham. But God would allow them yet another four or five hundred years before destroying them. (See Joshua 10.) (This truth is brought out by Paul in Romans 2:4, 5. See also 2 Peter 3:1-9; 2 Chronicles 36:15, 16.) Thus, while God’s patience and forgiveness have _____ (Romans 5:20), they do have a _____ (Proverbs 27:1).

11. His _____ (16:1-15)

- a. Sarai persuaded Abram to father a child through her Egyptian maiden girl Hagar. They would then adopt this child as their own.
- b. Hagar became with child and her arrogant attitude soon caused trouble, resulting in her dismissal from Abram’s household by Sarai. This one verse alone refutes the doctrine of polygamy. God permitted it, but _____. (See Genesis 2:23; 1 Timothy 3:2.)
- c. Hagar was found by the angel of the Lord beside a desert spring and commanded to return to Abram and Sarai. The gender (male) and name (Ishmael) of her unborn child were prophesied by this angel. This is the first mention of the angel of the Lord. Some theologians believe that when this title is found in the Old Testament, it is another name for the Lord Jesus Christ. At any rate, this special angel played an important part in the history of Israel.
- (1.) The angel of the Lord _____ (Genesis 32:24-30).
- (2.) The angel of the Lord _____ (Genesis 48:16).
- (3.) The angel of the Lord _____ from a burning bush (Exodus 3:2).
- (4.) The angel of the Lord _____ at the Red Sea (Exodus 14:19).

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- (5.) The angel of the Lord _____ for the Promised Land (Exodus 23:20-23; Psalm 34:7; Isaiah 63:9; 1 Corinthians 10:1-4).
- (6.) The angel of the Lord _____ (Judges. 6:11).
- (7.) The angel of the Lord _____ (1 Kings 19:7).
- (8.) The angel of the Lord _____ (Joshua 5:13-15).
- (9.) The angel of the Lord _____ (Isaiah 37:36).
- (10.) The angel of the Lord _____ (Daniel 3:25).

In this verse, the angel of the Lord locates and comforts a pagan Egyptian woman named Hagar. Hagar does not fare well in the Bible, for she possesses little or no spirituality, is brazen, hateful, proud, disrespectful, and is a poor mother. Yet God loves her, and sends his blessed messenger to help her.

- d. _____ is born. Abram was eighty-six years old now.

12. His _____ (17:1-27)

- a. As chapter 16 ends, Abram is at his lowest spiritual point. He has sinned and is _____ with both his God and his family. But the Lord seems to do nothing to his erring child. Is Abram going to get away with all this?
- b. To answer, we need only note that he was eighty-six years old when Ishmael was born (16:16), but is 99 when God again speaks with him. Abram thus apparently suffered a _____ of God's grieved silence. Here, the words of the Psalmist concerning Israel's history come to mind: "And he gave them their request; but sent leanness into their soul" (Psalm 106:15).
- c. Despite this, a gracious God now forgives and restores him (Psalm 51) back into fellowship. The title "Almighty God" in the Hebrew is El Shaddai. The word *Shad* refers to the bosom of the nursing mother. The word El means "the strong one."
- (1.) God comforts Jacob with his name (Genesis 35:10, 11).
- (2.) He reassures Moses with this name (Exodus 6:3).
- (3.) Jacob blesses Joseph with this name (Genesis 49:25).

This title is found more often in the book of Job (thirty-one times) than in any other Old Testament book. And that suffering patriarch needed it. Perhaps the most sublime passage in which it is used is

Psalm 91:1: He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.

- d. His name was now changed from Abram, which means, "_____,", to **Abraham**, which means, "_____." That had to be a surprise to many, for "Abram" means "father of many." He had no heir, and he is now changing his name to "Father of a multitude" - crazy!
- e. For the fourth time now God reaffirms the land and seed covenant to his old servant. (See Genesis 12:2, 3, 7; 13:14-17; 15:5.) On this occasion (17:9-14), God commanded Abraham to circumcise himself, all the males of his household, and each future male baby on the eighth day of birth. Following is a summary of circumcision as found in the Bible.
 - (1.) Abraham was the first man to be circumcised.
 - (2.) This was a real act of faith, for it rendered completely helpless all the males in the camp.
 - (3.) Circumcision was to be the _____, but not the source.
 - (4.) _____ was the source.
 - (5.) Circumcision of the flesh without circumcision of the heart _____.

Years later, Moses would remind Israel:

Deuteronomy 10:12,16 And now, Israel, what doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to fear the Lord thy God, to walk in all his ways, and to love him, and to serve the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul. Circumcise therefore the foreskin of your heart, and be no more stiffnecked.

- (6.) Circumcision was set aside in _____.
- f. Abraham's wife's name is now changed from Sarai (_____) to Sarah (a _____).
- g. Abraham _____ (Rom. 4:19-21) at the thought of his own physical heir and asks God to bless Ishmael.
- h. God promises to bless Ishmael and then commands Abraham and Sarah to name the future heir of the covenant, Isaac.
- i. Abraham obeys God's command to circumcise all males.

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13. His _____

- a. Abraham is _____ visited by the Lord and two angels. As he ministers to them, God again _____ him an heir, and this time _____ (18:10, 14).
- b. Sarah overhears this conversation and laughs _____. God rebukes Abraham for his wife's unbelief. Sarah then denies that she laughed (18:10-15).
- c. Both Sarah and Abraham then hear God's words (18:14): "*Is anything too hard for the Lord?*" (See also Luke 1:26-37; Matthew 19:23-26.)
- d. The two angels depart to complete a secret mission to Sodom. God then reveals to Abraham his intention to destroy that wicked pool of sin on the desert sand (18:16-22).
- e. Abraham then begins his plea for Sodom. This is one of the most _____ prayers in all the Bible.
 - (1.) It was _____. He did not pray for "that soul nearest hell," or for "the missionaries around the world," or for "Aunt Tilly's sore toe."
 - (2.) It was _____. "I...am but dust and ashes" (v. 27).
 - (3.) It was mixed with _____. "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" (v. 25).

At first, he asks God to spare the city if but fifty righteous persons can be found there. God agrees. Then the request is for forty-five; then forty; then thirty; then twenty; and finally, ten. Here Abraham stops. Why did he not press for five? The answer is that he probably felt there were at least ten saved people. There were, after all, Lot, Lot's wife, their two unmarried daughters, and the married daughters and their husbands. This group he thought would surely total more than ten! But Abraham was to be heartbroken, for only Lot and his two unmarried daughters were saved.

14. His _____ (19:1-38)

- a. In this chapter, we have the account of the destruction of Sodom, which is the second of two Old Testament events referred to by our Lord as illustrations of the _____. The first event was the flood in Noah's day. Note Christ's words in Luke 17:26-30.

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- b. The angels find Lot at the gate of Sodom. He was probably an alderman of some sort, with delegated authority. He has now come the full circle of compromise. Note the sad order of his tragic fall:
- (1.) He first _____ at Sodom (Genesis 13:10).
 - (2.) He then _____ the area of ground near Sodom (Genesis 13:11).
 - (3.) He next _____ Sodom (Genesis 13:12).
 - (4.) He thereupon _____ of Sodom (Genesis 14:12).
 - (5.) He finally _____ both his daughters and his energies to Sodom (Genesis 19).

Sin is like cancer and leprosy. It starts off ever so small, but winds up eating at the vital organs of the body.

Lot makes a feast for these two angels and prepares unleavened bread. This action suggests two facts: The fact that he served them unleavened bread indicates he recognized the identity of his heavenly guests. The fact that he and not his wife did the baking suggests her unconcern for her husband's position or the things of God.

- c. The angels tell Lot of the impending destruction of Sodom. Conditions were so corrupt that they were forced to blind some perverts who had surrounded Lot's home where they were staying. These men had absolutely no respect for the backslidden Lot.
- d. Lot had become so carnal that he attempted to appease those Sodomite sinners by offering them his two virgin daughters. He also refers to them as "brethren." (See 2 John 10, 11.)
- e. He spends the rest of the night in a frantic but fruitless attempt to convince his married daughters to flee to the city with him.
- f. At daybreak, the angels literally drag Lot, his wife, and their two daughters out of Sodom, telling them to flee to the mountains.
- g. Lot begins arguing, begging that they allow him to settle in a nearby little city called Zoar instead of the mountains.
- h. Lot's family receives one final warning: "*Haste thee, escape thither; for I cannot do any thing till thou be come thither*" (19:22). Sodom's destruction is a foreshadow of the _____, and Lot's departure may be pictured as a type of the _____ of all believers. (See 2 Thessalonians 2:6, 7.)
- i. The Lord then "*rained upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire from...out of heaven*" (19:24).

NOTES:

- (1.) Brimstone is often used in the Bible to denote _____ (Deuteronomy 29:23; Job 18:15; Psalm 11:6; Isaiah 30:33; Ezekiel 38:22; Luke 17:29; Revelation 9:17).
- (2.) Some feel it to be a reference to sulphur. We are told in Genesis 14:10, that the surrounding area of Sodom was “*full of slime pits*” (or asphalt pits).
- j. Lot’s wife _____ and she became a pillar of salt. In Luke 17:32, the Lord Jesus warns all men to “*remember Lot’s wife.*”
- k. God remembered Abraham, and sent Lot out. A gracious God has promised to forget the _____ of all believers (Hebrews 8:12), but in his faithfulness, he does remember at least two things:
 - (1.) The _____ of a believer (see Genesis 18:23; Revelation 5:8).
 - (2.) The _____ of a believer (Hebrews 6:10).The carnal and worldly Lot was saved through the faithful prayers of Abraham.
- l. In his terrible fear, Lot bypasses Zoar and takes refuge in a cave with his two unmarried daughters. Here is shown the ultimate high cost of low living. Lot’s daughters, fearing they will never marry, get their own father drunk, and both bear him children. The oldest daughter names her son Moab (father of the _____) and the younger daughter calls her boy Ben-ammi (father of the _____). Both nations would later cause Israel much heartache. (See Genesis 19:30-38.)

15. His _____ (20:1-17)

- a. Abraham falls into the same _____ here as he had done before in Egypt. On this occasion, he moves into the land of the Philistines and lies to Abimelech concerning Sarah as he previously lied to Pharaoh.
- b. _____ Abimelech in a dream not to touch Sarah.
- c. _____ Abraham for lying to him.
- d. _____ for God’s blessing to fall upon Abimelech.

16. His _____ (21:1-34)

- a. Isaac is born as God had promised. His name meant “_____.”
- b. A great celebration is held to mark the weaning of Isaac.

NOTES:

- c. Hagar and her fourteen-year-old son Ishmael are sent away from Abraham's household _____ during this happy occasion. (Paul discusses the significance of this event in Galatians 4:22-31.)
- d. God graciously ministers to Hagar and Ishmael after they are lost in the wilderness of Beer-sheba, by _____. Ishmael later marries an Egyptian girl and becomes an expert archer.

17. His _____ (22:1-24)

- a. God "tempts" Abraham by ordering him to "*take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah: and offer him there for a burnt offering...*" (22:2) This was a test to help Abraham grow _____. (Contrast Genesis 22:2 with James 1:13.)
- b. The land of Moriah was that district around Jerusalem where the Temple was much later built (see 2 Chronicles 3:1). Just what did God order Abraham to do to Isaac? (Later, in Leviticus 1:1-9, Moses is given instructions about the burnt offering.)
 - (1.) The offering had to be a male animal _____.
 - (2.) It had to be _____ by the owner.
 - (3.) It was to be _____ and the blood sprinkled.
 - (4.) It was then to be _____ into pieces.
 - (5.) Finally, it was _____.

How much of this was known to Abraham, we are not told. But this the old man did know: God was ordering him to slaughter his beloved son.

- c. They arrived on the third day. Abraham left a day after God commanded him, and it took three days to get to Moriah, thus making a total of four days. This corresponds perfectly to Exodus 12:3, where the Passover Lamb was to be kept for four days before killing it. (See Genesis 22:3, 4.)
- d. Abraham then instructs his servants, saying: "*Abide ye here with the ass; and I and the lad will go yonder and worship, and come again to you*" (22:5). Here we see a glimpse of Abraham's faith. Notice he tells the men that _____ he and his son _____ again. Even though Abraham fully meant to sacrifice Isaac, he believed God would raise him from the dead!

The two highest points in this grand old man's life would be:

- (1.) Believing God concerning the supernatural _____ of his son (Romans 4:18-21).

NOTES:

- (2.) Believing God concerning the supernatural _____ of his son (Hebrews 11:17-19).
- e. Isaac then asked, “*Behold the fire and the wood: but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?*” (22:7). This question is still being asked by a frightened and confused world today. Where is that lamb? Where do we look for our salvation? The world asks the right question, but looks for the wrong answer. Some look for this lamb in various directions: the lamb of education; lamb of good works; lamb of baptism or the lamb of church membership. But the Salvation Lamb cannot be found in any of these.
- f. Abraham softly answers his son: “*My son, _____ for a burnt offering...*” (22:8).

This one sentence is a complete summary of the Bible. Theologically we could read it in either of the following ways:

- (1.) God will provide _____ a lamb—that is, the lamb will come from God.
- (2.) God will provide _____ a lamb—that is, the lamb offered will be God.
- Either way is correct, for in the New Testament, both meanings come true.
- g. Abraham builds an altar and binds his only son to it. This little statement speaks highly of Isaac, for he was not the small boy some have pictured him to be, but probably a full-grown man. Yet he _____ his old father to tie and bind him to a death altar (22:9).
- h. The Spirit of God records for us in dramatic phrases the breathtaking action which now takes place on that windswept hill: “*And Abraham stretched forth his hand, and took the knife to slay his son*” (Genesis 22:10).

However, before he can do this, God shows him a nearby ram and orders this animal to be sacrificed in place of Isaac. A grateful Abraham obeys and names this place Jehovah-jireh.

- i. The title Jehovah-jireh is one of God’s great names in the Old Testament, and it literally means, “_____.”

Does it really pay to serve God? Just for the record, _____ Abraham with the following “fringe benefits.”

- (1.) eternal salvation (Genesis 15:6)
- (2.) guidance (Genesis 12:1)
- (3.) courage (Genesis 14:15)

- (4.) spiritual blessings (Genesis 14:19)
- (5.) earthly needs (Genesis 13:2)
- (6.) social security (Genesis 15:15)
- (7.) forgiveness (Genesis 20:17)
- (8.) a son in his old age (Genesis 21:3)
- (9.) continued protection (Genesis 15:1)
- (10.) the promise of a heavenly city (Hebrews 11:10)
- j. Notice some _____ between Abraham the father and God the Father:
 - (1.) Both had a _____ son (Matthew 3:17; 17:5). Both were born miraculously (Luke 1:35).
 - (2.) Both had _____ sons—that is, sons that were willing to be offered up (John 10:18).
 - (3.) Both _____ up their sons (John 3:16; both on the same spot).
 - (4.) Both _____ their sons **back** with great joy (Psalm 24:7-10).
 - (5.) (Note: Some believe this Psalm refers to the Lord Jesus' coming back to the glory of heaven after His death and resurrection.)
 - (6.) Both made careful preparations for their sons' weddings. In Genesis 24, Abraham sends his trusted servant out to find a bride for Isaac. In the New Testament, we read, of course, of the Heavenly Father's preparation for his Son's wedding (Matthew 22:1, 2).
- k. The angel of the Lord again announces the features of the Abrahamic Covenant.
- l. Upon returning home Abraham learns a message has arrived bringing him up to date concerning his brother Nahor, whom he apparently had not seen since leaving Ur. Nahor had moved into Haran and God had blessed him and his wife Milcah with eight sons. The fifth son, Bethuel, would become important in the Biblical record, for he had a daughter named _____ and a son named Laban. Rebekah would, of course, later marry Isaac; and Laban's daughters, Rachel and Leah, were to be Jacob's wives (22:19-24).

NOTES:

18. His _____ (23:1-20)

- a. Sarah dies at the _____. There are those today who would advocate the adoration of Mary, but in the New Testament it is the life of Sarah that is called to our attention. (See 1 Peter 3:1-6.)
- b. Abraham buys a cave at _____ for 400 pieces of silver and buries his beloved wife there. Later he himself will be laid there.

19. His _____ (24:1-67)

- a. Abraham commands his trusted servant (Eliezer) to go to Haran and _____ for Isaac.
- b. Upon reaching his destination, the servant kneels outside the city and _____. This is one of the most remarkable prayers in all the Bible, not only because of its great faith, but because it was answered even _____. The servant asks God to show which girl he desired for Isaac by causing her to offer both him and the thirsty camels some water. Note the result: *“And it came to pass, before he had done speaking, that, behold, Rebekah came out, who was born to Bethuel, son of Milcah, the wife of Nahor, Abraham’s brother, with her pitcher upon her shoulder” (24:15).*
- c. Rebekah unknowingly fulfills his prayer by offering water both to the servant and his camels.
- d. The servant is introduced to Rebekah’s mother and her brother Laban. He informs them of his mission, and of the amazing answer to his prayer.
- e. Rebekah _____ with the servant and become Isaac’s wife.
- f. Isaac anxiously awaits his bride in a field near Hebron. They become husband and wife.

This is one of the great emblematic (symbolic) chapters in the entire Bible.

Note:

- (1.) Abraham is a perfect type of the _____. It is the Father who is planning a marriage for his beloved Son (see Matthew 22:2).
- (2.) Isaac is a perfect type of the _____. Isaac, like Jesus, had been _____ as a sacrifice (compare Genesis 22 with Matthew 27) and seeks his bride. Isaac, like Christ, _____ all things of his father. (Compare 24:36 with Philippians 2:9,10.) Finally, Isaac, like

Christ, loves his bride dearly. (Compare 24:67 with Ephesians 5:25.)

- (3.) Eliezer is a perfect type of the _____. Abraham's servant came to Mesopotamia for one sole reason—to take a bride for Isaac. Years later (Acts 2) the Holy Spirit would come at Pentecost for one purpose—to gather a bride for the Son. While at Mesopotamia, Eliezer gave honor constantly to the father and son. Today the Holy Spirit does likewise. (See John 15:26.)
- (4.) Rebekah is a perfect type of the _____. Before anyone can enter God's true church, he or she must first favorably answer the question of the Father's servant: "*And they called Rebekah, and said unto her, Wilt thou go with this man? And she said, I will go*" (24:58).

20. His _____ (25:1-6)

- a. Abraham marries a woman named Keturah, who bears him six sons.
- b. The most important son was Midian, the fourth boy, who became the father of the Midianites. This nation would later cause Israel much grief.

21. His _____ (25:7-10; Hebrews 11:8-10)

"And these are the days of the years of Abraham's life which he lived, an hundred threescore and fifteen years. Then Abraham gave up the ghost, and died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years; and was gathered to his people. And his sons Isaac and Ishmael buried him in the cave of Machpelah, in the field of Ephron, the son of Zohar the Hittite, which is before Mamre; The field which Abraham purchased of the sons of Heth: there was Abraham buried, and Sarah his wife" (25:7-10).

"By faith Abraham, when he was called to go out into a place which he should after receive for an inheritance, obeyed; and he went out, not knowing whither he went. By faith he sojourned in the land of promise, as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles with Isaac and Jacob, the heirs with him of the same promise: For he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose _____" (Hebrews 11:8-10).

B. _____ (Genesis 25-27)

Isaac has been described as the _____ son of a great father (Abraham) and the average father of a great son (Jacob). The main action of

NOTES:

his life occurs at the following five places: on a mountain, by a field, alongside some desert wells, in a Philistine apartment, and at a supper table.

A. On a Jerusalem mountain (22:1-14).

1. The submissive son.
2. Isaac meekly submits to being used as a burnt offering.

B. By a Hebron field (24:61-67; 25:9-11, 19-26); the gentle groom.

1. He meets Rebekah for the first time (24:61-67).
2. He and Ishmael his brother buries their father Abraham (25:9).

Abraham had lived thirty-eight years after the death of Sarah.

3. Ishmael dies at the age of 137 (25:17).
4. Isaac prayed that God would give him and his wife children (25:21).

This is the second of five recorded _____.

Note:

- a. Abraham's prayer (Genesis 15:2).
 - b. Isaac's prayer (Genesis 25:21).
 - c. Rachel's prayer (Genesis 30:1, 22).
 - d. Hannah's prayer (1 Samuel 1:10, 11; 2:1-10).
 - e. Zachariah's prayer (Luke 1:5-7, 13-17).
5. Rebekah gives birth to twin boys. They are named Esau and Jacob (25:24-26).

C. In a Philistine home (26:1-14); the copycat.

1. Isaac _____ of his father many years back. (See 1 Corinthians 10:13.)
 - a. In time of famine, he forsakes Palestine and moves into the Philistine area (as Abraham had once gone to Egypt).
 - b. He lies to King Abimelech concerning Rebekah, saying she is his sister.
2. Abimelech discovers the truth of the matter and reproves a totally embarrassed Isaac about his lying.
3. Despite his carnality, God reaffirms the _____ to Isaac and blesses him greatly in material things.

D. Alongside some desert wells (26:15-34); the willing worker.

1. The Philistines soon became jealous of his great success and retaliated by filling up with earth some old wells once dug by his

father, Abraham. Isaac spends a great deal of time clearing the debris from these clogged water holes.

The young preacher of God's Word can derive some profitable lessons from these verses. Throughout history our spiritual forefathers had, with patience and pleasure, dug down deep into the Word of God and beautifully exposed those clear, fresh cold-water wells of the virgin birth, the sinless life of Christ, his death, resurrection, ascension, and future second coming. But of late these wells have been dogged in the minds of many because of the hateful actions of false critics. Therefore, the main job of the young man of God today is to clean out these wells, that the life-giving fluids may once again satisfy the parched hearts of humanity.

2. Isaac (as did once his father Abraham) enters into a non-aggressive pact with King Abimelech
 3. God appears to Isaac again (26:14).
 4. Isaac and Rebekah are grieved over the marriage of Esau, who at forty years of age, picks a pagan girl for his wife.
- E. At a supper table in his own home (27:1-46); the frustrated father.
1. Isaac, at age 137, felt he was at the point of death. He would live another forty-three years and reach 180 (Genesis 35:28). His brother Ishmael had died at 137 (25:17) and this may have influenced his thinking. In addition, he was half-blind now.
 2. He instructs Esau to kill a deer and prepare him a venison meal that he might eat and bless him before he dies. At the very point of death (or so he thought) Isaac's last thoughts were on his **stomach**! His spiritual condition had apparently seriously deteriorated (see Philippians 3:18, 19).
 3. Rebekah overhears this conversation and immediately enters a plot with Jacob to deceive Isaac, that he (Jacob) might obtain the blessing. Rebekah was right in concluding that God desired the blessing to go to Jacob (Genesis 25:23), but she was totally wrong by taking matters into her own hands. The end never justifies the means. It is never right to do wrong that right might be done (see Rom. 3:8).
 4. Jacob feels the plot will never work. Despite being half-blind, the lad knew his father would want to lay hands on him, and he complains: "Behold, Esau, my brother, is a hairy man, and I am a smooth man" (27:11). He surely was, and in more ways than one. You would not have wanted to buy a used car from Jacob!
 5. His mother reassures him, "Upon me be thy curse, my son" (see Matthew 27:24, 25), and prepares Jacob for his deceitful action

NOTES:

by cooking a dish like that of venison. She then dressed him in Esau's rough clothing and put "the skins of the kids of the goats upon his hands, and upon the smooth of his neck" (27:16).

6. Jacob then presents himself to Isaac as Esau. When asked how he found the venison so quickly, Jacob lies, "Because the Lord thy God brought it to me" (27:20).
7. After some initial doubts concerning his identity, Isaac gives the blessing.
8. Jacob kisses his father. This is the first of three kisses of treachery in the Bible.
 - a. Jacob kisses Isaac to _____ him (Genesis 27:27).
 - b. Joab kisses Amasa to _____ him (2 Samuel 20:9).
 - c. Judas kisses Christ to _____ him (Matthew 26:49).
9. Jacob had no sooner walked out than Esau came in and the plot was discovered. Esau wails aloud over this deception (Hebrews 12:16, 17) and determines to kill him after his father's funeral (27:41).
10. Rebekah learns of this plot and asks Isaac that Jacob might be sent to Haran to seek a wife. Her main reason, however, was to _____.
11. Isaac calls in Jacob, blesses him, and sends him to Haran, saying: "*Thou shalt not take a wife of the daughters of Canaan*" (28:1). At this point Isaac drops out of the biblical account, even though he lived another forty-three years. Isaac was not a man who dreamed dreams and conquered continents.

A summary of his rather uneventful life, listing both strong and weak points, would include:

1. He was a _____ son.
 - a. As shown by his willingness to be sacrificed (Genesis 22:7-10)
 - b. As shown by his willingness to allow a bride to be picked for him (Genesis 24).
2. He was a _____ man.
 - a. As shown by the "window" passage (Genesis 26:8).
 - b. As shown by his craving for food (Genesis 27:1-4).
3. He was a _____ father and husband.
 - a. He had little control over Esau, who married two heathen girls (Genesis 26:34).

- b. He had little control over Rebekah, who felt free to deceive him at will (Genesis 27:5-13).
 - c. He had little control over Jacob, who looked to his mother instead of him for authority (Genesis 27:13).
4. He was, nevertheless, _____ (Genesis 28:1-4; 22:7-10; Hebrews 11:20).

C. JACOB

1. The _____ (32:1–33:20)

A. Jacob is again ministered to by angels on his route homeward as he had been when leaving home some twenty years before. (See Genesis 28:12 and compare with 32:1, 2.) Jacob here mentions for the first time in the Bible the _____. That is what he meant by the phrase “God’s host.” This host is composed of angels. There are many instances in the Scripture showing this divine army in action:

- 1. _____ was visited by the captain of this host (Joshua 5:14).
- 2. _____ and his young servant were reassured by this mighty army (2 Kings 6:13-17).
- 3. The Savior announced to Peter that he could call upon this divine army to _____, had he wanted to. But thank God, He did not choose to do so. (See Matthew 26:52, 53 where Christ states He could easily call down twelve legions, or seventy-two thousand, angels!)

As David would write in Psalm 34:7: “*The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him and delivereth them.*”

B. At this time, he learns the terrifying news that Esau his brother was en route to meet him with 400 men. Jacob is petrified with fear. He immediately does three things:

- 1. He _____ into two groups, saying, “*If Esau come to the one company, and smite it, then the other company which is left shall escape*” (32:8).
- 2. He _____ in prayer (32:9-11).
- 3. This time Jacob acknowledges, perhaps for the very first time that: “*I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies, and of all the truth, which thou hast shewed unto thy servant*” (32:10).

Paul would testify to this truth also. (See 1 Timothy 1:12-15.)

NOTES:

- C. He sends out a _____ to Esau consisting of 550 animals (32:13-21).
- D. There occurred that night by the river Jabbok one of the most mysterious and wondrous events in all the Bible. (See 32:24-29.)
- E. Whatever theology one may glean from these strange verses of God and man engaged in an all-night wrestling match, two facts clearly emerge:
1. His name is changed from Jacob (the crooked heel-catcher) to _____, which signifies “one who has _____ with God” (32:28).
 2. He never walked the same after this soul-struggling session with God (32:31, 32).
- F. Afterward Jacob called the name of this place _____ (the Face of God).
- God had touched his _____ at Bethel, but here at Peniel God claimed his _____. The former place saw his conversion and salvation, but this place witnessed his _____. The first had introduced him to the peace of God; the second freely, gave him that peace of God. He now possessed not only life, but abundant life. (See Rom. 5:1; Philippians 4:7; John 10:10.)
- G. Jacob, bowing and trembling, meets Esau. To his surprise and immense relief, Esau embraces him (33:1-4).
- H. Esau wanted Jacob to accompany him to the land of Seir.
- This was the farthest thing from Jacob’s mind, but instead of simply telling Esau this, he _____: “*My lord knoweth that the children are tender, and the flocks and herds with young are with me: and if men should overdrive them one day, all the flock will die*” (33:13).
- I. Jacob promises to meet him in Seir.
- This was, of course, a brazen lie. Jacob was headed for Succoth, which was northwest, while Seir was southeast. One wonders what Esau thought about Jacob’s glowing testimony concerning God’s grace when he learned his brother had once again deceived him. (See 33:14-16.)

2. The _____ (34:1; 38:1-30)

- A. Over the sin of murder, committed by _____ (34:1-31).
1. Jacob allows his daughter Dinah to run loose, resulting in her being seduced by Shechem, the son of King Hamor of the Hivites. Jacob, like his father Isaac, had little idea what his children did or whom they saw. It was an accepted assumption among the Egyptians and

NOTES:

Canaanites that unmarried and unattended women were legitimate prey. (See Genesis 12:14; 20:2; 26:7.) Dinah was approximately fourteen years of age at this time.

2. Shechem then determines to marry Dinah and asks Jacob for the necessary permission. In fact, the Hivites suggested to Jacob, “*And make ye marriages with us... and take our daughters unto you. And ye shall dwell with us...*” (34:9, 10).
 3. This line of reasoning is, of course, one of Satan’s favorite tactics. The Christian is urged to raise _____ and lower _____, to appease his flesh and to abandon his faith. (For the answer to this satanic suggestion, see 1 Corinthians 6:15-20; 2 Corinthians 6:14-18.)
 4. Dinah’s brothers, inwardly boiling with anger, cruelly deceived Shechem by agreeing to his request with the stipulation that all male Hivites circumcise themselves (34:13-24).
 5. On the third day, when their wounds were sore and sensitive to every movement, Levi and Simeon walked boldly into the camp and slaughtered every man there, including Shechem and his father. They then plundered the city, taking all its spoil, including the widows and orphans (34:25-30).
 6. Jacob was furious and soundly rebuked his two murderous sons: “*Ye have troubled me to make me to stink among the inhabitants of the land, among the Canaanites and the Perizzites: and I being few in number, they shall gather themselves together against me, and slay me; and I shall be destroyed, I and my house*” (34:30).
 7. Even at this late stage in Jacob’s life we sadly note:
 - a. He expresses no _____ over the defilement of his only daughter Dinah.
 - b. He voices no _____ over an entire town being exterminated.
 - c. He apparently is _____ about God’s feelings in all this.
 - d. His main (perhaps only) concern is that he be hurt because of his sons. He assumes _____ whatsoever.
- B. Over the sin of adultery, committed by _____ (38:1-30).
Although Jacob’s name does not occur in this chapter, we may assume he was well aware of the tragic facts and disapproved of them.
1. Judah, Jacob’s fourth son, marries a Canaanite girl, who bears him three sons, Er, Onan, and Shelah (35:1-5).

NOTES:

2. His oldest son, Er, marries a girl named Tamar, but God soon kills him for an unrecorded act of wickedness. Judah then commands his second son, Onan, to marry her. He also is soon slain for wickedness.
3. Judah promises Tamar to give her his youngest son Shelah in due time, although he secretly had no intention of doing this (38:11, 12).
4. After a while Tamar realizes this and, disguising herself as a common harlot, entices Judah into her tent for sensual purposes. For payment, she demands and receives his signet, bracelets, and staff (38:13-19). Tamar soon becomes pregnant from this relationship.
5. Some three months later an indignant Judah orders her to be burned to death. Tamar then shows him his signet, bracelets, and staff. A remorseful, and doubtless red-faced, Judah immediately sets her free (38:24-26).
6. Tamar has twins and calls them Perez and Zerah. Both this Canaanite prostitute woman and her illegitimate firstborn son would later be included _____ in the sacred genealogy of the Lord Jesus Christ! (See Matthew 1:3.)

3. The _____ (35:1-7)

- A. God again reminds Jacob of his previous command to _____ (35:1). (See also 31:11-13.)
- B. Jacob had been living in Shechem for ten years, and Bethel was only thirty miles away. How tragically easy it is to move toward surrender and yet fall short of it. (See Hebrews 4:1, 9, 11.)
- C. Jacob instructs his entire household to destroy their idols, to wash themselves, and to put on fresh clothing in preparation for the Bethel trip. These idols and earrings are then collected and buried under an oak tree near Shechem. This is the first recorded revival in God's Word.
- D. Jacob arrives at Bethel and builds an altar there, naming it _____.

As we have already seen, the name Bethel means "House of God," but El-Bethel means, "_____." The difference between these two concepts is the difference between knowing the _____ of God and of knowing the _____ of the Word! We are to read the pages of the first to acquaint us with the Person of the second (35:7).

4. The _____ (35:8-29).

- A. Jacob loses, in rapid succession, three loved ones.

NOTES:

1. His old nurse, **Deborah** (35:8). This woman, first mentioned here, apparently came to live with Jacob after the death of her mistress (and Jacob's mother) Rebekah.
2. His beloved wife **Rachel** dies giving birth to her second (and Jacob's twelfth) son, who is named Benjamin, "Son of my Right Hand" (35:16-20).
3. His father **Isaac** (35:27-29) dies at age of 180 and is buried by Jacob and Esau alongside Abraham in the cave of Machpelah at Hebron.

B. These are two important "first mentions" in these verses.

1. The first mention of the _____ (35:14).
2. The first reference to _____ (35:19).

Here Rachel dies giving birth to the son of Jacob's right hand. Many centuries later a young virgin would give birth to another baby in Bethlehem. This Baby would be known as the Son of God's Right Hand.

D. JOSEPH

The remaining chapters in Genesis now describe the life of Joseph, Jacob's second youngest son, born to him of Rachel. (See Genesis 30:24.)

1. The Type of Christ (Genesis 37, 39-50)

A. The _____ (37).

1. The _____ of Joseph.
 - a. Joseph had brought down upon him the wrath of his ten half-brothers. Three factors had led to this sad situation.
 - (1.) Because he had _____ some of the bad things the ten were doing (37:2).
 - (2.) Because he had become _____. To show this special affection, the old man gave Joseph a long-sleeved brightly colored tunic (37:3).
 - (3.) Joseph's _____
 - (a) In one of his dreams they were all in the field binding sheaves, when suddenly his sheaf stood up and their sheaves all gathered around it and bowed low before it.

NOTES:

- (b) During his second dream he saw the sun, moon, and eleven stars bow low before him (37:9).
- b. Joseph is sent from his home in Hebron to Shechem to check on his half-brothers and their grazing flocks. He finally finds them at Dothan, some fifteen miles from Shechem, and sixty-five miles from Hebron.
2. The _____ of his brothers.
- a. His ten brothers see him in the distance and determine _____ (37:18).
- b. _____, Jacob's firstborn (Genesis 29:32), apparently had second thoughts, however, for he suggested that they simply throw him in a pit and let him die. Reuben was then planning to secretly return him to his father (37:21, 22).
- c. Joseph is stripped of his coat and cast into a pit (37:24).
- d. Ignoring his cries (Genesis 42:21), the cruel brothers sat down to eat. Suddenly a slave caravan of Ishmaelites and Midianites came into view in route to Egypt. The nine brothers made a hasty and heartless decision to sell Joseph as a slave (37:25-27). Reuben was apparently not present at the time. _____ is the ringleader in this deal.
- e. Joseph is sold for _____ (the going price of a slave) and carried into _____ (37:28). Reuben returns and weeps over the action his brothers have taken (37:29).
3. The _____ of his father.
- a. To conceal their crime, they take Joseph's coat, smear it with goat's blood, and deceive Jacob into believing his beloved son has been _____ (37:31-35).
- b. Joseph is sold as a slave to _____, a captain in Pharaoh's Egyptian palace guard (37:36).
- c. That immutable law of retribution which runs so strongly throughout the Bible (see Galatians 6:7) is clearly seen here in this chapter. Jacob, who once deceived his father by using the skin of a kid (Genesis 27:16), is himself now deceived in a similar manner. Other examples would include:

NOTES:

- (1.) _____, who ordered the destruction of Israel by the waters of the Red Sea, was himself drowned there. (Compare Exodus 14:5 with 14:28.)
- (2.) _____, who caused a division in the congregation of Israel, was swallowed by a division in the ground. (Compare Numbers 16:1-3 with 16:31, 32.)
- (3.) _____, who built the gallows to execute a godly Hebrew, later himself was hanged from the same gallows. (Compare Esther 5:14 with 7:10.)

2. The _____ (39)

A. His _____.

1. Joseph is sold as a slave to Potiphar, an officer in Pharaoh's Egyptian palace guard (38:30; 39:1).
2. Under the blessings of God, he was quickly entrusted with the entire administration of Potiphar's household (39:2-6).

B. His _____.

1. Joseph is enticed to commit immorality by the wife of Potiphar, but refuses her continued advances (39:7-10).
2. In an act of revenge, she accuses Joseph of rape (39:11-18).

C. His _____. Joseph is thrown into prison (39:9-20).

3. The _____ (40).

A. The jailor, like Potiphar, soon recognized Joseph's beautiful and talented character and puts him _____ (39:21-23).

B. For some reason, the anger of Pharaoh is aroused against both his chief baker and butler and he sends them to Joseph's prison (40:1-4).

C. While in prison, these two men have mysterious dreams. _____
_____ Joseph the ability to correctly interpret each dream.

1. The details of the butler's dream. He had seen a vine with three branches that began to bud and blossom and soon produced clusters of ripe grapes. In his dream, the butler then squeezed the juice from the grapes and served it to Pharaoh in the royal wine cup (40:9-11).
2. The meaning of the butler's dream. The three branches meant that within three days Pharaoh would free him and restore him to his old employment. Joseph then asked the butler to mention him

NOTES:

to Pharaoh, and ask him to remember the injustices he suffered (40:12-15).

3. The details of the baker's dream. He saw himself carrying upon his head three baskets of pastries. The top basket contained special goods for the Pharaoh. But suddenly some birds flew down and ate this food (40:16, 17).
 4. The meaning of the baker's dream. It meant that within three days the Pharaoh would take off the baker's head and impale his body on a pole, and that the birds would come and pick off his flesh (40:15, 19).
- D. Three days later, on his birthday, the Pharaoh dealt with the baker and the butler _____ to mention anything about Joseph (40:20-23).

4. The _____ (41-44)

A. The revelation of Joseph.

1. One night two years later Pharaoh experienced two mysterious dreams.
 - a. The contents of the first dream. He was standing on the bank of the Nile River when suddenly seven sleek, fat cows came up out of the river and began grazing in the grass. Then seven other cows came up, but they were very skinny and all their ribs stood out. Suddenly the skinny cows ate the fat cows (41:1-4).
 - b. The contents of the second dream. He saw seven heads of grain on one stalk, with every kernel well-formed and plump. Then suddenly seven more heads appeared on the stalk, but these were shriveled and withered by the east wind. The dream ended as the thin heads devoured the plump ones (41:5-7).
2. Pharaoh consults his magicians about these dreams the next morning but they are unable to interpret them (41:8).
3. The butler suddenly _____ the talent of Joseph and relates to the Pharaoh those events which occurred in prison two years back (41:9-13).
4. Joseph is _____, shaven, and brought before Pharaoh. After hearing the contents of the dreams, he immediately interprets them, giving God the glory. According to Joseph, both dreams meant the same thing (41:14-25).
 - a. The seven fat cows and the seven plump heads of grain meant that there were seven years of prosperity ahead (41:26).

- b. The seven skinny cows and the lean heads of grain meant that a seven-year famine period would follow the years of plenty (41:27).

- 5. Joseph then advises Pharaoh to appoint a capable _____ over a nationwide farm program, and divide Egypt into five districts. The officials of these districts should then gather into the royal storehouses all the excess crops of the next seven years (41:33-36).

B. The elevation of Joseph (41:37-57).

- 1. The Pharaoh appoints Joseph to this high office on the spot. He then:
 - a. Places his own _____ on Joseph's finger.
 - b. Dresses him in beautiful _____.
 - c. Hangs the royal golden _____ about his neck.
 - d. Gives him the chariot of his _____.
 - e. Decrees that all shall _____ down to him.
 - f. Changes his name to Zaph-enath-paneah, which means, "the one who furnishes the sustenance of the land."
 - g. Presents him with a wife, Asenath, the daughter of Potiphra, priest of Heliopolis. Joseph thus marries into a family of high nobility, his father-in-law being a major priest-politician of the time.
- 2. Joseph is now thirty years of age (41:46). In one day, he has been elevated from the prison to the palace. But it has taken God _____ to bring him to this place of service, for he was seventeen when he first arrived in Egypt. (See Psalm 105:17-21.)
- 3. Joseph's wife presents him with two boys. The first is named _____ (meaning "made to forget"), and the younger _____ (meaning "fruitful"). (See 41:50, 52.)
- 4. As Joseph had predicted, the seven fat years were followed by seven lean ones, causing people from many lands to buy their food in Egypt (41:53-57).

C. The _____ of Joseph's brothers (Genesis 42-44).

- 1. Jacob sends his ten older sons into Egypt from Hebron to buy food (42:1-5).
- 2. They arrive in Egypt and bow low before Joseph, but _____ him, thus fulfilling his dream some twenty years back (42:6).

NOTES:

3. Joseph does not reveal himself at first but accuses them of being _____. The frightened brothers attempt to convince him otherwise (42:7-13).
4. He throws them into jail for three days and then releases them, but keeps _____ as a hostage until they can return with Benjamin, as he demands they bring him to him (42:14-20).
5. The terrified brothers acknowledge to each other that their present adversities have doubtless been caused by the _____ twenty years back, not realizing that Joseph can understand every word (42:21-23).
6. After leaving the room to weep, he orders his servants to _____ at the top of his sack. The nine then start for home (42:24-26).
7. En route home, one of the men discovers his payment, and when they reach Hebron the rest find theirs and are filled with fear concerning the safety of Simeon. In spite of their earnest pleas, Jacob at first refuses to allow Benjamin to accompany them on a future trip into Egypt (42:27-38).
8. The famine intensifies in Hebron and Jacob is forced to allow Benjamin to go back with them into Egypt for food. _____ attempts to guarantee the safety of Benjamin (43:1-14).
9. They again present themselves to Joseph, who takes them to his palace for a feast. The brothers attempt to convince Joseph's household manager that they have not stolen the payment of their former trip. Simeon is released and joins the group. For the first time in twenty years all twelve brothers are together, but only one is aware of it (43:15-25).
10. The brothers are fed at a separate table from that of Joseph. But to their amazement he seats them _____, giving Benjamin five times as much food as the others (43:26-34).
11. Before they return the next morning Joseph once again secretly places the payment money in each man's sack, along with Joseph's own _____ at the top of Benjamin's sack (44:1, 2).
12. The brothers have but left the city when they are arrested (at Joseph's command) and accused of _____ his silver cup (44:4-6).
13. They quickly deny this charge and _____ if any stolen loot can be found on them. A search quickly reveals the cup in Benjamin's sack (44:7-12).

14. Standing before Joseph for the third time, Judah steps forward and begs him to accept his life in place of Benjamin. He tearfully reminds Joseph that their old father Jacob would simply die if anything happened to Benjamin (44:13-34).

5. THE _____ (45-48)

A. Joseph and his brothers.

1. Joseph cannot contain himself any longer and _____ to his brothers (45:1-3).
2. After a time of tearful reuniting, Joseph informs them that the two-year drought they have already experienced will continue another five years and urges that _____ with them and all make plans to live in Egypt (45:4-15).
3. Joseph reassures his brothers (still in semi-shock) he has no hard feelings, but feels _____ so as to guarantee Israel will indeed be a great nation (45:5-8).
4. Pharaoh rejoices along with Joseph over his restored brethren and also _____ the entire clan to live in Egypt (45:16-20).

B. Joseph and his father.

1. The old patriarch, Jacob, at first cannot comprehend the thrilling news concerning Joseph, but then believes the report and plans his trip to Egypt (45:26-28).
2. En route at Beer-sheba, God _____ He will still bless him, even in Egypt. Jacob is told he is to die there, but God will bring his descendants back to Palestine someday (46:1-4).

Note: There has been some controversy as to whether Jacob's trip to Egypt was God's perfect will or his permissive will. One benefit, however, was the fact that Egypt was a country in which Jacob's descendants would be forced to remain a separate and distinct people, for they were shepherds, and shepherds were an abomination to the Egyptians (Genesis 43:32; 46:34). There would thus be no intermarriage. In Canaan, this had apparently occurred. Simeon had married a girl from Canaan (46:10).

3. Jacob enters Egypt with his entire household. Here three separate numbers are given.
 - a. _____ (Genesis 46:26). This was the number of those going to Egypt, his own descendants, not counting his son's wives.
 - b. _____ (Genesis 46:27). This was the number after adding Jacob himself, Joseph, and Joseph's two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh.

NOTES:

- c. _____ (Acts 7:14). Here Stephen refers to the “kindred,” a probable reference to the five surviving wives of Jacob’s sons.
4. Joseph and Jacob meet in Goshen for the first time in twenty-two years. The son is now thirty-nine and the father 130 (46:28-30).
5. Joseph introduces his father to the Pharaoh and Jacob is given choice land to live upon (47:1-12).
6. As the famine continues, Pharaoh becomes richer and Joseph’s wise food administration plan saves untold thousands from outright starvation (47:13-26).
7. The population of Israel in Goshen rapidly expands in spite of the famine everywhere else (47:27).
8. At the age of 147 Jacob realizes his time is near and thus calls for his beloved son Joseph and his favorite grandsons, Ephraim and Manasseh (48:1).
9. Joseph promises his father he will not be buried in Egypt (47:29-31).

C. Joseph and his sons.

1. Joseph’s two sons stand before their grandfather waiting to be blessed. The old man adopts them as his own sons and assures them of an _____ (48:3-9).
2. Jacob lays his right hand on Ephraim’s head and his left hand on Manasseh’s head. A displeased Joseph attempts to reverse this, pointing out that Manasseh is the older and therefore should have the right hand on his head (48:10-18).
3. Jacob refuses to change hands, however, for he predicted the tribe of Ephraim would be _____ than the tribe of Manasseh (48:19-22).

6. The _____ (49-50)

- A. Joseph receives his father’s blessing (49). (See also Hebrews 11:21.) Jacob gathers his twelve sons around his bedside just before his death, “*that I may tell you that which shall befall you in the last days*” (49:1).

Jacob then pronounces the following prophecies:

1. Upon Reuben (49:3, 4)
 - a. He was as unruly as the wild waves of the sea. As the first-born, he was _____ of honor and inheritance (Deut. 21:17), but Jacob _____ because of his immorality with Bilhah, Jacob’s own concubine (Genesis 35:22).

NOTES:

- b. The Reubenites later settled _____ (along with the tribe of Gad and half-tribe of Manasseh). (See Joshua 1:12-16.)
 - c. They unintentionally _____ by putting up a large monument on the west bank of Jordan (Joshua 22:10).
 - d. They later _____ the armies of Israel, led by Barak and Deborah, in their war against a pagan named Sisera and his 900 iron chariots. (See Judges 4:1-3; 5:15, 16.)
2. Upon Simeon and Levi (49:5-7).
- a. These were men of _____. They slaughtered the inhabitants of Shechem by deceit (Genesis 34:25). Jacob also bypasses them both.
 - b. Their descendants would thus be _____. This meant that they would not be given regular land holdings as were their brother tribes. Levi's children dwelled in various cities throughout Palestine, and the Simeonites had to share that portion of land given to Judah. (See Numbers 18:24; Joshua 19:1-9.)
3. Upon Judah (49:8-12).
- a. The other brothers were to _____ him.
 - b. Judah would _____, and would be left undisturbed, like a young lion.
 - c. The _____ from Judah until Shiloh (Christ) came. (See Numbers 24:17; Revelation 5:5.) With the anointing of David (1 Chronicles 28:4; 5:2; 2 Samuel 7:13), this was assured.
4. Upon Zebulun (49:13).
- a. He would dwell near the _____.
 - b. His borders would extend to Sidon.
5. Upon Issachar (49:14, 15).
- a. He would be a _____.
 - b. He would give up _____.
6. Upon Dan (49:16-18).
- a. Dan would become a _____ that bit horses' heels, causing the riders to fall off. An old tradition has it that the antichrist will come from this tribe.

NOTES:

- b. _____ was from Dan (Judges 13:2, 24).
 7. Upon Gad (49:19).
Gad would be the opposite of Issachar, and would often _____. (See 1 Chronicles 5:18; 12:8-15.)
 8. Upon Asher (49:20).
“Asher would _____, fit for kings.” Anna was from the tribe of Asher (Luke 2:36).
 9. Upon Naphtali (49:21).
He would become known for his _____ (as a released deer) and for his _____.
 10. Upon Joseph (49:22-26).
 - a. He would be a _____ beside a fountain whose branches shaded the wall.
 - b. He would be _____ by vicious archers, but their weapons were shattered by the mighty one of Jacob, the Shepherd, the Rock of Israel.
 - c. Jacob predicts and pronounces the _____ of all the twelve (with the exception of Judah) upon Joseph.
 11. Upon Benjamin (49:27).
 - a. He was to be as a _____.
 - b. He would _____ in the morning and divide the spoils in the evening. For examples of this trait, see Judges 20.
 - c. Both the _____ of the Old Testament (1 Samuel 9:1, 2) and the Saul of the New Testament (Philippians 3:5) were from this tribe.
- B. Joseph returns his father’s body (50).
1. Jacob dies at age of _____ (47:28; 49:33).
 2. His body is _____ during a forty-day preparation period (50:2, 3).
 3. _____ over him for seventy days (50:3).
 4. He is carried by his sons in Palestine and buried alongside Abraham and Isaac in the Cave of Machpelah (50:13).
 5. Joseph reassures his troubled brothers that _____ as before the funeral (50:15-21).
He gently reminds them: “*Ye thought evil against me; but God*

meant it unto good, to bring to pass, as it is this day, to save much people alive” (50:20).

6. Joseph dies at age of _____ (50:26).

7. The _____

Joseph is the most complete type of Christ in all the Bible. Note the amazing similarities between these two:

- A. Both were _____ by their fathers (37:3; Matthew 3:17).
- B. Both regarded themselves as _____ (37:2; John 10:11-14).
- C. Both were sent to their brethren by their fathers (37:13, 14; Luke 20:13; John 3:17; Hebrews 10:7).
- D. Both were _____ by their brethren without cause (37:4, 5, 8; John 1:11; 7:5; 15:25).
- E. Both were plotted against by their brethren (37:20; John 11:53).
- F. Both were severely _____ (39:7; Matthew 4:1).
- G. Both were taken to Egypt (37:36; Matthew 2:14, 15).
- H. Both were stripped of their robes (37:23; John 19:23, 24).
- I. Both were sold for the price of a _____ (37:28; Matthew 26:15).
- J. Both were bound (39:20; Matthew 27:2).
- K. Both remained silent and offered _____ (39:20; Isaiah 53:7).
- L. Both were falsely accused (39:16-18; Matthew 26:59, 60).
- M. Both experienced _____ through everything (39:2, 21, 23; John 16:32).
- N. Both were _____ by their jailors (39:21; Luke 23:47).
- O. Both were placed with two prisoners, one of which was later lost, and the other saved (40:2, 3, 21, 22; Luke 23:32, 39-43).
- P. Both were around _____ when their ministry began (41:46; Luke 3:23).
- Q. Both were highly exalted after their _____ (41:41; Philippians 2:9-11).
- R. Both took _____ (41:45; Ephesians 3:1-12).
- S. Both were lost to their brothers for a while (42:7, 8; Romans 10:1-3; 11:7, 8).
- T. Both _____ their repentant brothers (45:1-15; Micah 7:18, 19; Zechariah 12:10-12; Revelation 1:7).

NOTES:

U. Both were visited and honored by all earthly nations (41:57; Isaiah 2:2, 3; 49:6).