THESTUDYOF

"IN THE BEGINNING GOD CREATED THE HEAVENS AND THE EARTH."



Love, Laugh, Lamb Genesis 22:1-24

THE REDEMPTION STORY: FROM GENESIS TO JESUS

- The Bible is one beautiful story of Jesus and redemption (Ephesians 1:7-10)
- Scripture presents a purposeful narrative revealing God's redemptive plan (2 Timothy 3:16-17)

Big Picture

- Redeemer/Seed Hunt Gen. 3:15;
 12:1-3
- Past promises point to future faithfulness, different times and the same Lord.

v.1 The Test

God tested Abraham not to produce faith, but to reveal it (James 1:3; 1 Peter 1:7)

Abe's School of Faith

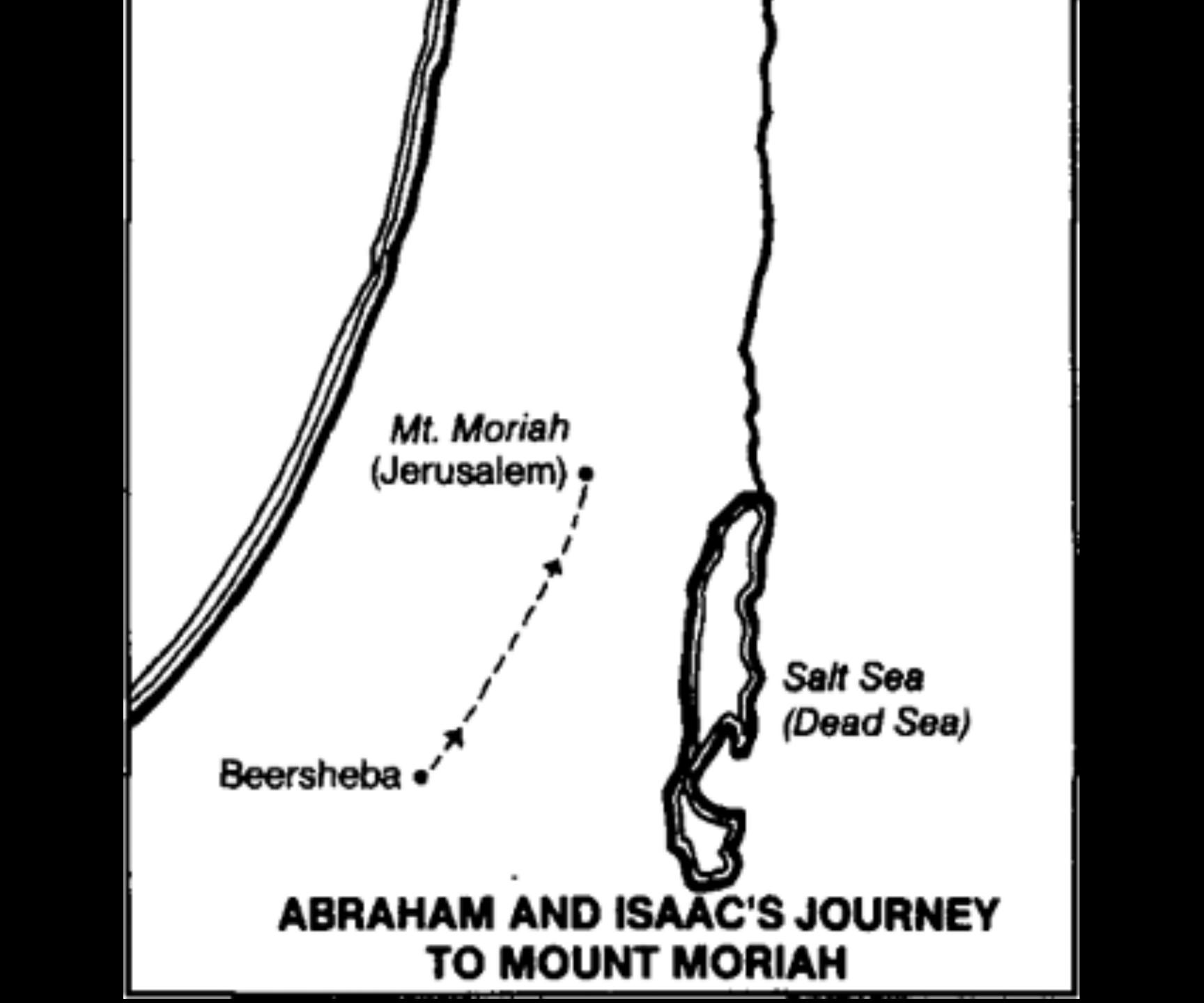
- 1. The "family test"—leaving loved ones for a new land (Genesis 11:27-12:5)
- 2. The "famine test"—which he failed by going to Egypt (Genesis 12:10-13:4)
- 3. The "fellowship test"—giving Lot first choice of land (Genesis 13:5-18)

- 4. The "fight test"—defeating kings (Genesis 14:1-16)
- 5. The "fortune test"—refusing Sodom's wealth (Genesis 14:17-24)
- 6. The "fatherhood test"—which he failed with Hagar (Genesis 16)
- 7. The "farewell test"—sending Ishmael away (Genesis 21:14-21)

Test, Trials, or Temptations?

- 1. Not every difficulty is a divine test (1 Cor 10:13)
- 2. Disobedience causes pain (Gen 12:10-20; 20:1-18)
- 3. Some hurts are normal life: aging, loss, painful adjustments (fallen world) (Rom 8:22-23)

- 4. Temptations: arise from internal desires (Jas 1:12-16)
- 5. Trials: come from the Lord with purpose (Jas 1:2-4)
- 6. Temptations can bring out our worst; trials build us to our best (Jas 1:1-6)



v.2-19 The Only Son and Love

- 1. 1st mention of Love (212x),
 foreshadows God's love for His Son (Jn. 3:16)
- 1st mention of Lamb (105x),
 foreshadows Christ as the Lamb of God (Jn. 1:29)

- 3. 1st mention (kind of) of Worship (102x)
- 4. God doesn't acknowledge Ishmael—a work of the flesh (Heb. 10:17)
- 5. Idols/Demons = Canaanite gods demanded human sacrifice. Shows God rejects human sacrifice (Gen. 22:12-13; Jer. 7:31)

6. Promise Paradox - "In Isaac shall thy seed be called" (Gen. 21:12)

7. Jesus Connections:

- a. "Offer"= "If I be lifted up" (Jn. 12:32-33)
- b. Wood (5x)= Jesus carrying His cross to Calvary (John 19:17; 1 Peter 2:24)

- c. Donkey = Matt. 21:1-7; Zech. 9:9
- d. 3rd Day = 1 Cor. 15:4
- e. Moriah (meaning "The LORD Will Provide"), connecting it to the temple mount and foreshadowing Christ, the "Lamb of God" (Gen. 22:8, 14; 2 Chron. 3:1; Jn. 1:29

8. Confident in God's Promise - Believed God could raise Isaac from dead, believed & obeyed when didn't know where, when, how, or why (Heb. 11:8-19

Don't make it weird! Abraham's experience was unique—God wouldn't direct this today!

Hebrews 11:17-19 ESV - (17) By faith Abraham, when he was tested, offered up Isaac, and he who had received the promises was in the act of offering up his only son, (18) of whom it was said, "Through Isaac shall your offspring be named." (19) He considered that God was able even to raise him from the dead, from which, figuratively speaking, he did receive him back.

9. The Lord will provide... "YHWH Yireh" Named for God's action (Mount Provision), not his experience (Mount Trial/Agony) Anticipates God's ultimate sacrifice on same hill

10. "Where is the lamb?" answered when John the Baptist proclaimed: "Behold! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!" (Jn. 1:29; cf Exo. 12:3-13; Isa. 53:7

God's Rejection of Child Sacrifice

- 1. Ps. 106:37-38: Israel sacrificed children to demons—innocent blood polluted the land
- Deut. 12:31: God hates child sacrifice pagan nations burned sons/daughters to gods

God's Rejection of Child Sacrifice

- 3. Deut. 18:10-12: Child sacrifice = abomination; reason God drove out Canaanites
- 4. God's heart for children: Mt. 18:4-6—greatest in kingdom like children; severe judgment for harming them

Take away's

- 1. God wanted Abraham's heart, not Isaac's life (1 Sam. 16:7; Matt. 22:37) to ensured Isaac wasn't an idol (Matt. 6:33; 1 John 5:21)
- 2. How Abraham passed: Trusted/Rested on God's promises/unchanging Word (Heb. 11:17-19;13:8; Num. 23:19)

Take away's

- 3. Genuine saving faith produces **obedient** life (Rom. 4:1-5; Gal. 3:6-14)
- 4. Ultimate answer: "Behold! The Lamb of God!" (Jn. 1:29; Rev. 5:6)
- 5. Jesus said "'Abraham rejoiced to see My day" (Jn. 8:56; Heb. 11:13)

Resources/bibliography:

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- 4. Barnhouse, Donald Grey "Genesis: A Devotional Exposition" Volumes 1 and 2 (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Zondervan, 1973)
- 5. Spurgeon, Charles Haddon "The New Park Street Pulpit" Volumes 1-6 and "The Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit" Volumes 7-63 (Pasadena, Texas: Pilgrim Publications, 1990)
- 6. Gordon J. Wenham, "Genesis," in New Bible Commentary: 21st Century Edition, ed. D. A. Carson et al., 4th ed. (Leicester, England; Downers Grove, IL: Inter-Varsity Press, 1994), 76–77.
- 7. Robert Jamieson, A. R. Fausset, and David Brown, Commentary Critical and Explanatory on the Whole Bible, vol. 1 (Oak Harbor, WA: Logos Research Systems, Inc., 1997), 28.

Creation, Fall, and Promise

- 1. God created everything purposefully (Genesis 1:31) and designed us for relationship (Genesis 1:26-27)
- 2. We sinned, falling short of His glory (Romans 3:23) by rejecting His love (Genesis 3:5-6)

Creation, Fall, and Promise

- 3. Through sin entered death and separation (Romans 6:23)
- God promised a Redeemer to restore our relationship with Him (Genesis 3:15)

Creation, Fall, and Promise

5. Jesus Christ is the promised Redeemer who fulfilled this prophecy (Galatians 4:4-5, "But when the fullness of time had come, God sent forth his Son, born of woman, born under the law, to redeem those who were under the law")

Beersheba

- 1. Beersheba remains significant in Israel's history and is an important modern city
- 2. Isaac redug this well and built an altar (Genesis 26:23-33).
- 3. Jacob stopped here when leaving the promised land (Genesis 28:10-15, 46:1-7).

Beersheba

- 4. Became territory of Simeon and Judah (Joshua 15:28, 19:2).
- 5. Samuel's sons judged here (I Samuel 8:2).
- 6. King Saul fortified it against the Amalekites (I Samuel 14:48, 15:2-9).
- 7. Elijah found refuge here (I Kings 19:3).

Beersheba

- 8. Amos mentioned it regarding idolatry (Amos 5:5; 8:14).
- 9. The phrase from Dan to Beersheba became proverbial for the entire land of Israel, north to south. Examples: Judges 20:1, 1 Samuel 3:20, 2 Samuel 3:10, 1 Kings 4:25.

Abraham's Chronology:

- Age 75 (Gen. 12:1-5; 13:16) (Sarai = 65).
- Father a great nation (the Jews)
- Possess a specific land
- Be blessed above all nations
- Through them, all nations would be blessed
- Gospel to Abraham (Gal. 3:8)

Land Covenant - "unconditional" geographical boundaries (Gen. 12:7; 13:14-15; 15:18-21), temporary exile as a "conditional" part of the covenant Deut. 30:1-10

Age 86 (Gen. 16:16) Abe and Hagar had Ishmael,

Age 99 (Gen. 17:1, 17:17) changed his name to Abraham, reiterated the covenant and added that Kings would come from his line, and circumcision as asign

Age 100 (Gen. 21:5) Abraham fathers Isaac with Sarah

Gen. 22 Gospel type, God speaks and swore He would fulfill these promises by Himself, 1st Love and Lamb Age 137 (Gen. 23:1) Abraham's wife Sarah dies

Age 140 (Gen. 25:20) Abraham's son Isaac marries Rebekah
Age 175 (Gen. 25:7) Abraham dies

Isaac/laughter = God turned a gentle
rebuke into an occasion for joy (17:17;
18:12)

Foreshadows/typology of Christ's (Seed/Redeemer) miraculous birth (Matt 1:18-25; Luke 1:26-38; Gal. 3:16)

- 1. Both were promised sons
- 2. had miraculous conceptions
- 3. came after delays
- 4. mothers got divine assurance (Gen. 18:13-14; Lk. 1:34, 37)
- 5. received names before birth
- 6. arrived on time (Gen. 21:2; Gal. 4:4)
- 7. brought joy (Gen. 21:6; Lk. 1:46 -2:11)