



FOUNDATIONS *of*  
REDEEMPTIVE  
HISTORY

*Part 2*

Genesis 12-24

# BREAKDOWN OF TEXT

1. ~~Abram Journeys to Egypt~~ (12)

**2. Abram, Lot, and the War (13-14)**

3. God's Covenant with Abram (15)

4. Sarai, Hagar, and Doubt (16)

5. God's Covenant of Circumcision (17)

6. The Promised Birth of Isaac, and the

Destruction of Sodom/Gomorrah (18-19)

7. Abraham, Abimelech, and Isaac's Birth  
(20-21)

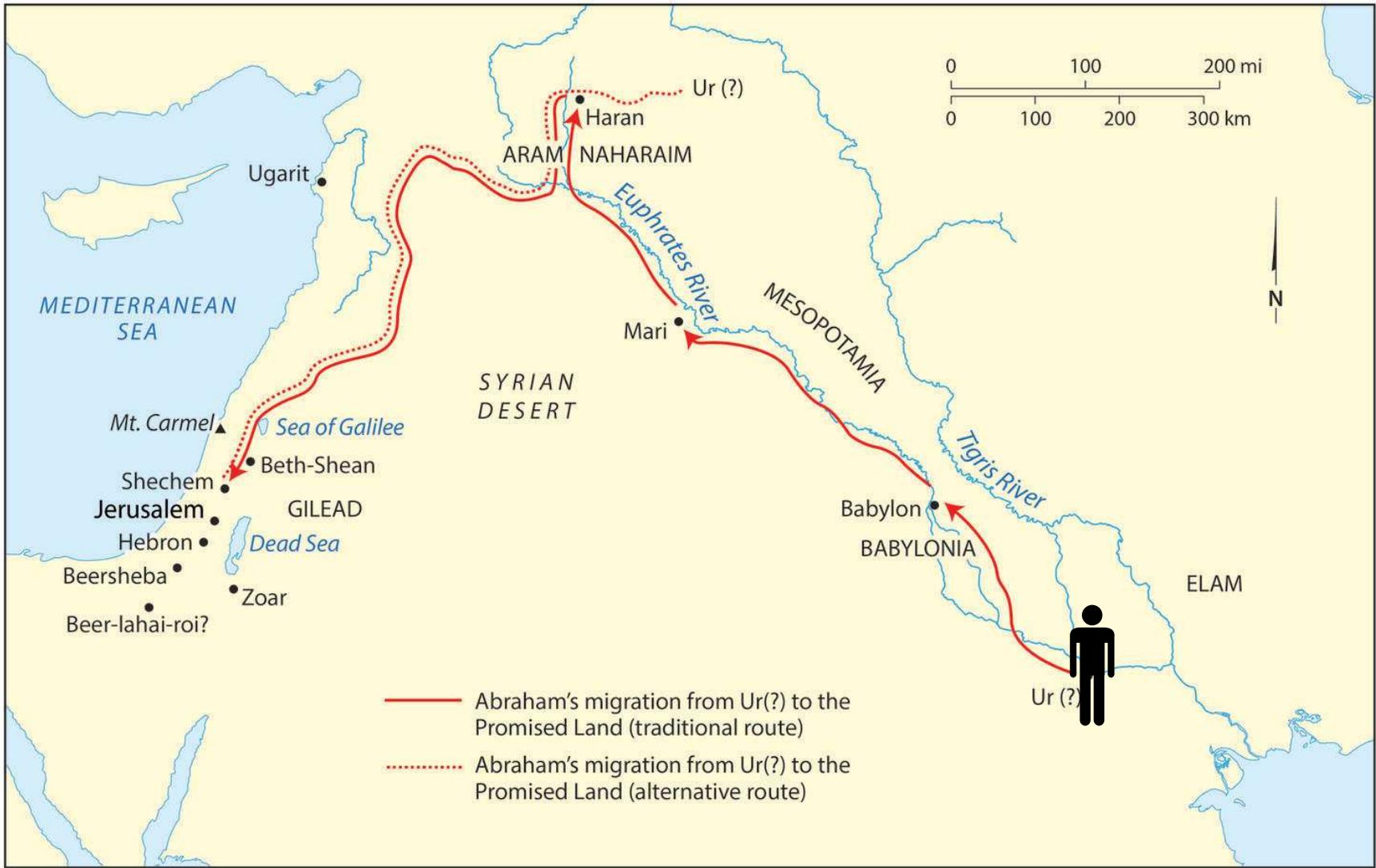
8. The Sacrifice of Isaac (22)

9. Sarah's Death (23)

10. Isaac and Rebekah (24)

# REVIEW

**GENESIS 12**



- Abraham's migration from Ur(?) to the Promised Land (traditional route)
- ..... Abraham's migration from Ur(?) to the Promised Land (alternative route)

## **Unconditional Covenant Given**

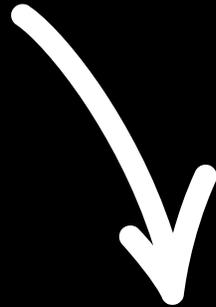
A covenant was something made between two parties upon condition that both parties would have to agree upon and execute in order for the covenant to stand.

# Unconditional Covenant Given

1. Land
2. Nation/People
3. Blessing

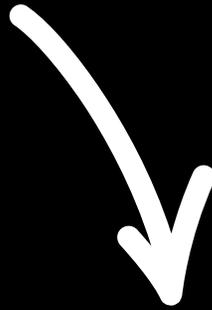
Shechem

MOUNT  
EBAL



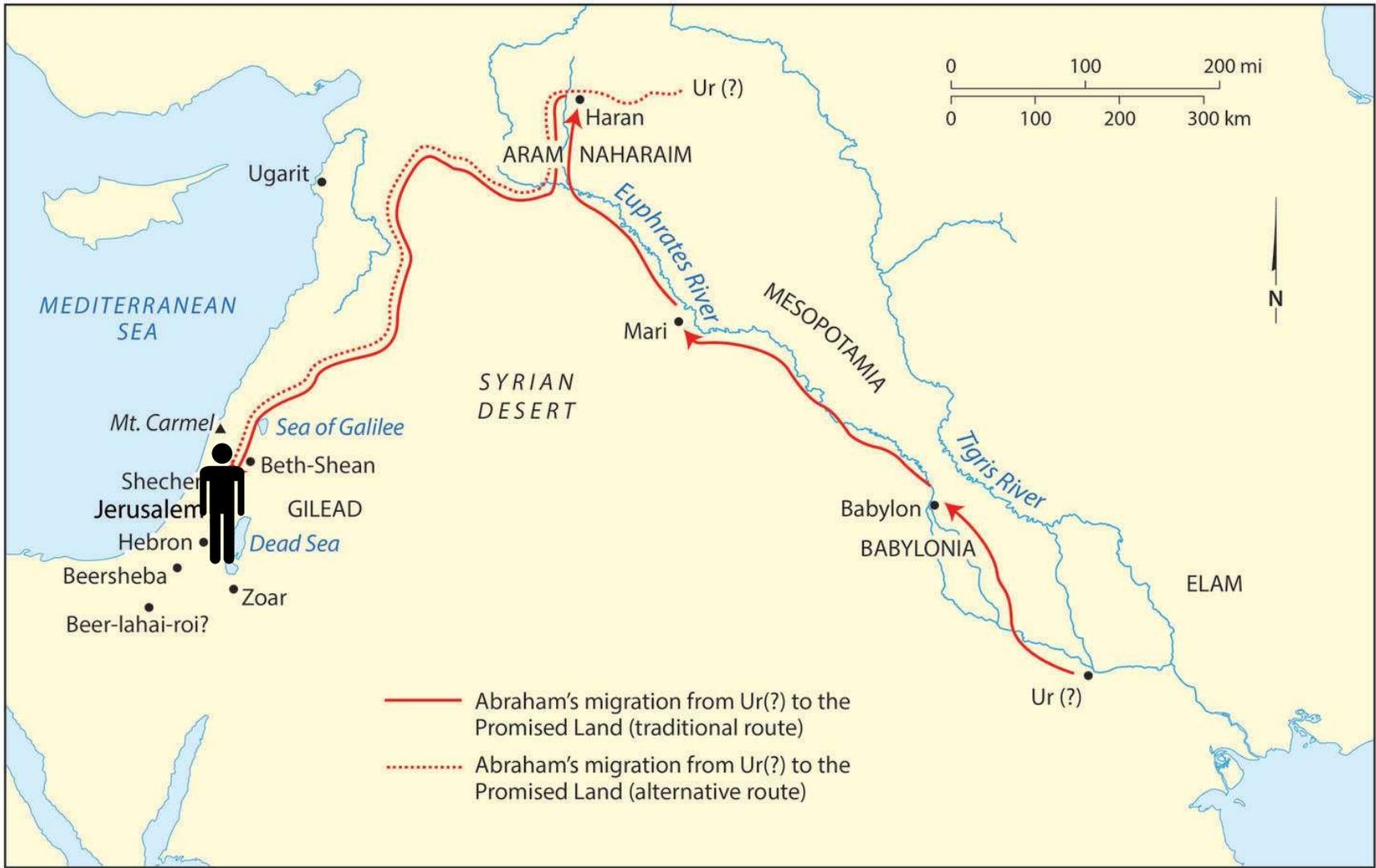
MOUNT GERAZIM

Altar - “calls upon the name of the Lord”



Bethel  
(House of lights)

Ai  
(Heap of ruins)



## **Abram's first test = Failure in Egypt**

- He tries to take God's covenant promise into his own control, functioning off of fear, not faith.

# Did you Apply?

- Have you been living by faith, trusting in God?
- Have you been a blessing to others?
- Have you chosen to serve God and not idols?
- Are you fearing man, living deceitfully or two faced to please people?

# Anachronism

something belonging or appropriate to a period other than that in which it exists or is portrayed

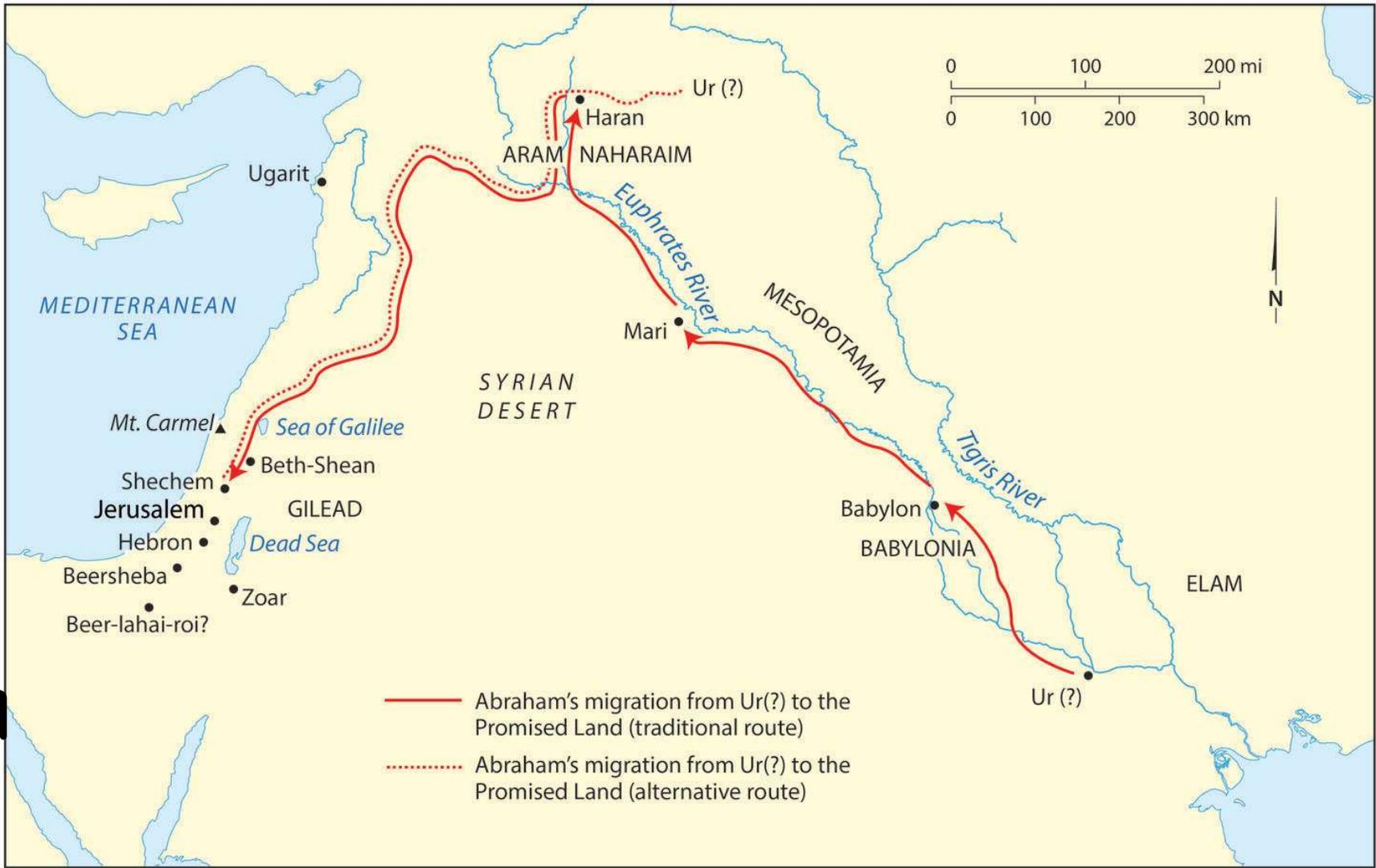
## Personal study questions (Genesis 13-14)

1. Why does Abram allow Lot to choose the land first? What was it about the land that caused Lot to choose it, despite the dangers?
2. How does God reaffirm His covenant to Abram in 13:14-17? In what ways are the details similar/different/extended?
3. In chapter 14, who are the kings/nations involved, and what is the outcome?
4. Who were the Rephaim, Zuzim, and Emim?
5. How did Abram grow so rich and powerful? Why does he give a tenth to Melchizedek?
6. Who was Melchizedek, King of Salem? What does “Melchizedek” mean? What does “Salem” mean? Where else is he mentioned in Scripture?

# GENESIS 13-14

Abram, Lot, and the War

- 1. The Problem (13:1-7)**
- 2. The Solution (13:8-13)**
- 3. Further Covenant Unfurling (13:14-18)**
- 4. West vs. East #1 (14:1-3)**
- 5. West vs. East #2 (14:4-12)**
- 6. Abram vs. East (14:13-16)**
- 7. God's Blessing through Melchizedek (14:17-24)**

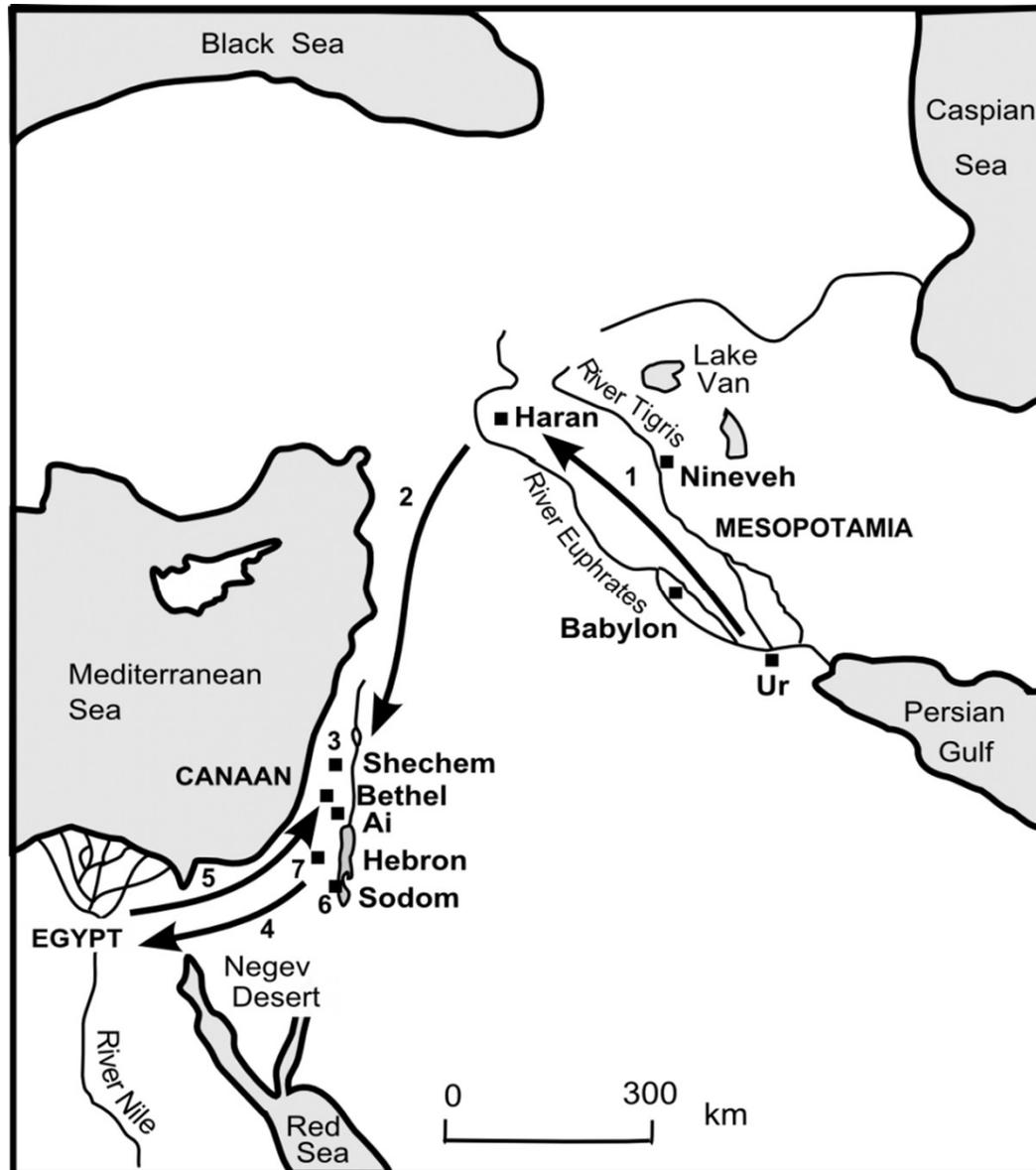


# 1. The Problem (13:1-7)

- Abram goes back to the Negev, and then to Bethel
- Abram's likely views Lot as his potential HEIR

***Gen. 13:1 So Abram went up from Egypt to the Negev, he and his wife and all that belonged to him, and Lot with him.***

***2 Now Abram was very rich in livestock, in silver and in gold. 3 He went on his journeys from the Negev as far as Bethel, to the place where his tent had been at the beginning, between Bethel and Ai, 4 to the place of the altar which he had made there formerly; and there Abram called on the name of the LORD. 5 Now Lot, who went with Abram, also had flocks and herds and tents. 6 And the land could not sustain them while dwelling together, for their possessions were so great that they were not able to remain together. 7 And there was strife between the herdsmen of Abram's livestock and the herdsmen of Lot's livestock. Now the Canaanite and the Perizzite were dwelling then in the land.***



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# 1. The Problem (13:1-7)

- Abram goes back to the Negev, and then to Bethel
- Abram's likely views Lot as his potential HEIR
- Abram comes out of Egypt with their silver and gold, much like the way Israel in the future will come out with their silver and gold.

*Ex. 12:35 Now the sons of Israel had done according to the word of Moses, for they had requested from the Egyptians articles of silver and articles of gold, and clothing; 36 and the LORD had given the people favor in the sight of the Egyptians, so that they let them have their request. Thus they plundered the Egyptians.*

# ~~APPLICATION~~

This is not a text to support health and wealth gospel/teaching.

*Phil. 4:12 I know how to get along with humble means, and I also know how to live in prosperity; in any and every circumstance I have learned the secret of being filled and going hungry, both of having abundance and suffering need. 13 I can do all things through Him who strengthens me.*

# APPLICATION

God always desires to bless us. Our understanding of blessing can be skewed in this world.

(Q) Do I see God's greater plan outside of just my life? Am I willing to yield to His will in this greater plan?

(Q) Do I see how God is blessing me in my life? Do I see Jesus as the greatest blessing?

*John 10:10 I came that they may have life, and have it abundantly.*

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- Abram comes out of Egypt with their silver and gold, much like the way Israel in the future will come out with their silver and gold.
- THE BLESSING HAS GOTTEN TOO GREAT!

## 2. The Solution (13:8-13)

- Separate.
- Abram gives the choice to Lot.



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- Separate.
- Abram gives the choice to Lot.
- Lot chose with his eyes. Abram trusted God.

*Gen. 13:8 So Abram said to Lot, "Please let there be no strife between you and me, nor between my herdsmen and your herdsmen, for we are brothers. 9 "Is not the whole land before you? Please separate from me; if to the left, then I will go to the right; or if to the right, then I will go to the left." 10 Lot lifted up his eyes and saw all the valley of the Jordan, that it was well watered everywhere — this was before the LORD destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah — like the garden of the LORD, like the land of Egypt as you go to Zoar. 11 So Lot chose for himself all the valley of the Jordan, and Lot journeyed eastward. Thus they separated from each other. 12 Abram settled in the land of Canaan, while Lot settled in the cities of the valley, and moved his tents as far as Sodom. 13 Now the men of Sodom were wicked exceedingly and sinners against the LORD.*

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# APPLICATION

Learn to look at life and the things presented with spiritual eyes, not natural eyes. How God sees, and not how my flesh sees. By faith, and not by sight.

(Q) Presently, where am I looking short sightedly, instead of with an eternal perspective? What belongings or dreams do I have that looks so similar to the way the rest of the world treats their things?

### 3. Further Covenant Unfurling (13:14-18)

- Abram is at a place where he can see...
  - Mt. Hermon (N)
  - Dead Sea (S)
  - Transjordan mountains (E)
  - the Mediterranean Sea (W)



# Unconditional Covenant Given

1. Land
2. Nation/People
3. Blessing

***Gen. 13:14 The LORD said to Abram, after Lot had separated from him, "Now lift up your eyes and look from the place where you are, northward and southward and eastward and westward; 15 for all the land which you see, I will give it to you and to your descendants forever. 16 "I will make your descendants as the dust of the earth, so that if anyone can number the dust of the earth, then your descendants can also be numbered. 17 "Arise, walk about the land through its length and breadth; for I will give it to you." 18 Then Abram moved his tent and came and dwelt by the oaks of Mamre, which are in Hebron, and there he built an altar to the LORD.***

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# APPLICATION

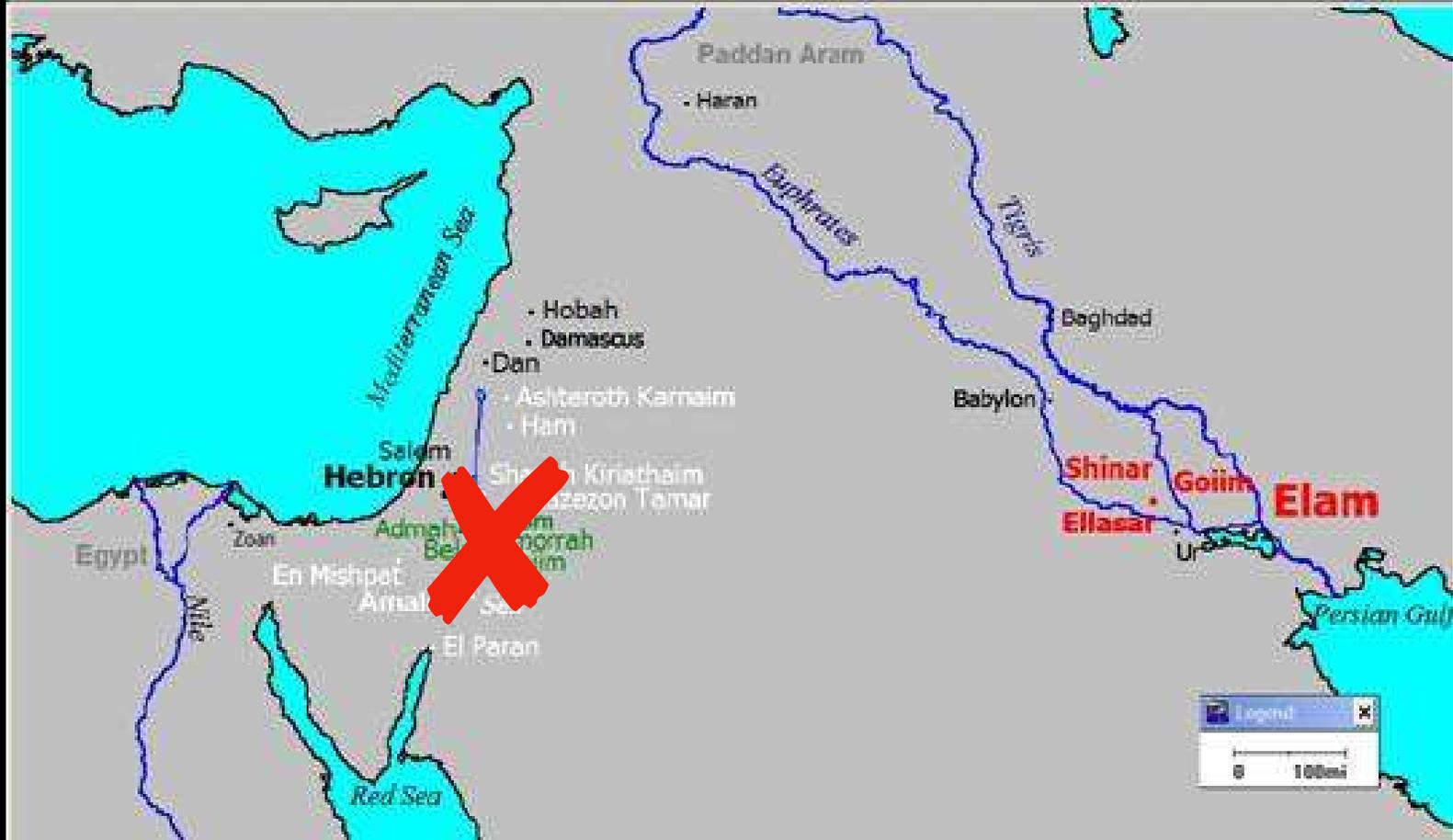
When God gives us blessing, we have a choice to worship God, or take it and run.

(Q) Do the blessings that God has given me lead me to worship?

*Luke 17:15 Now one of them, when he saw that he had been healed, turned back, glorifying God with a loud voice, 16 and he fell on his face at His feet, giving thanks to Him. And he was a Samaritan. 17 Then Jesus answered and said, “Were there not ten cleansed? But the nine — where are they?”*

## 4. West vs. East #1 (14:1-3)

- Bera K of Sodom
- Birshah of Gerahar
- Shinab of Hamah
- Shem of Zeboiim
- \_\_\_\_\_ k \_\_\_\_\_ la (Zoar)
- Amraphel K of Shinar
- Arioch K of Ellasar
- Chedorlaomer K of Elam
- Tidal K of Goiim



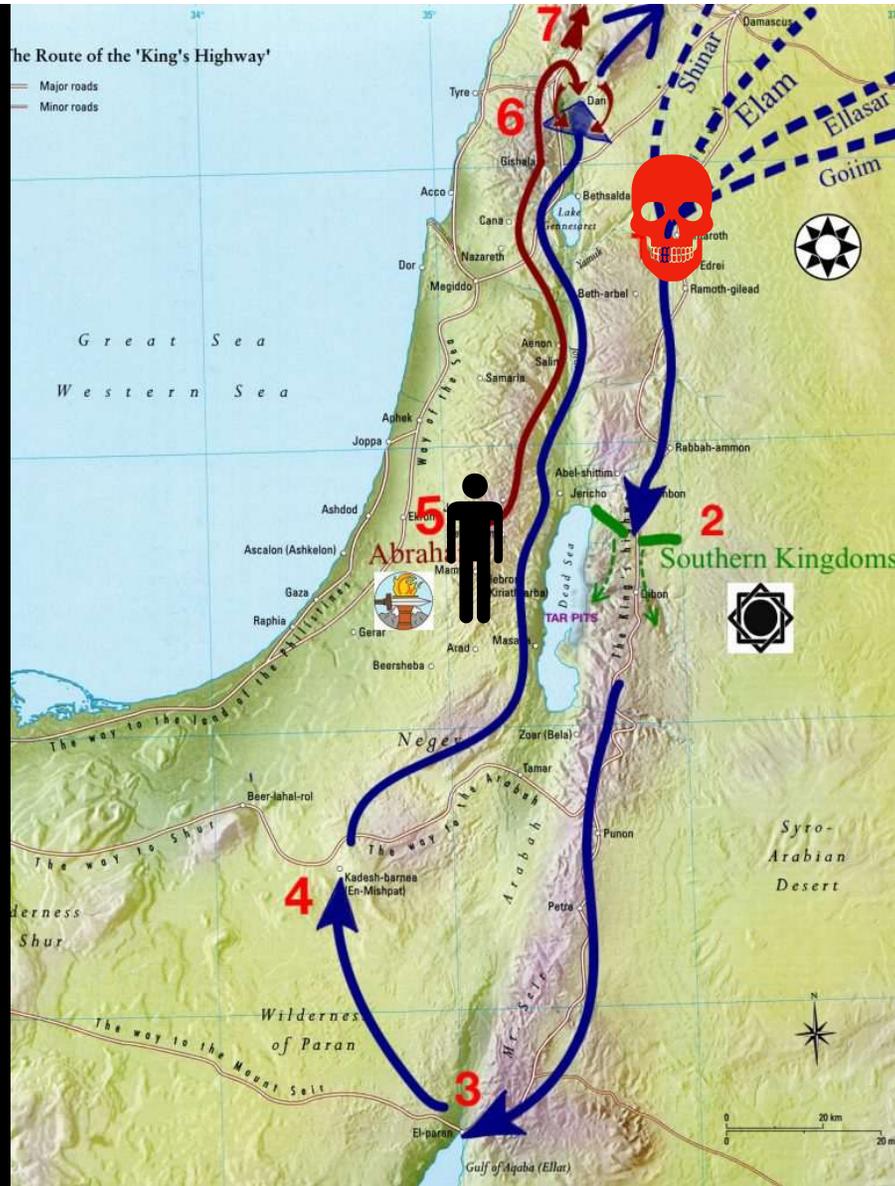
## 5. West vs. East #2 (14:4-12)

- Bera K of Sodom
- Birsha K of Gomorrah
- Shinab K of Admah
- Shemeber K of Zeboiim
- \_\_\_\_\_ K of Bela (Zoar)
- Amraphel K of Shinar
- Arioch K of Ellasar
- Chedorlaomer K of Elam
- Tidal K of Goiim

*Gen. 14:5 In the fourteenth year Chedorlaomer and the kings that were with him, came and defeated the Rephaim in Ashteroth-karnaim and the Zuzim in Ham and the Emim in Shaveh-kiriathaim, 6 and the Horites in their Mount Seir, as far as El-paran, which is by the wilderness. 7 Then they turned back and came to En-mishpat (that is, Kadesh), and conquered all the country of the Amalekites, and also the Amorites, who lived in Hazazon-tamar.*

The Route of the 'King's Highway'

- Major roads
- Minor roads



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Deut. 2:8 “So we passed beyond our brothers the sons of Esau, who live in Seir, away from the Arabah road, away from Elath and from Ezion-geber. And we turned and passed through by the way of the wilderness of Moab. 9 “Then the LORD said to me, ‘Do not harass **Moab**, nor provoke them to war, for **I will not give you any of their land as a possession**, because I have given Ar to the sons of **Lot** as a possession.’ 10 (The **Emim** lived there formerly, a people as great, numerous, and tall as the Anakim. 11 Like the Anakim, they are also regarded as **Rephaim**, but the Moabites call them **Emim**. 12 The **Horites** formerly lived in Seir, but the sons of Esau **dispossessed** them and destroyed them from before them and settled in their place, just as Israel did to the land of their **possession** which the LORD gave to them.)

Deut. 2:16 “So it came about when all the men of war had finally perished from among the people, 17 that the LORD spoke to me, saying, 18 ‘Today you shall cross over Ar, the border of Moab. 19 ‘When you come opposite the sons of **Ammon**, do not harass them nor provoke them, for **I will not give you any of the land of the sons of Ammon as a possession**, because I have given it to the **sons of Lot** as a **possession**.’ 20 (It is also regarded as the land of the Rephaim, for Rephaim formerly lived in it, but the Ammonites call them Zamzummin, 21 a people as great, numerous, and tall as the Anakim, but the LORD destroyed them before them. And they **dispossessed** them and settled in their place, 22 just as He did for the sons of Esau, who live in Seir, when He destroyed the Horites from before them; they **dispossessed** them and settled in their place even to this day.

*Jer. 48:47 “Yet I will restore the fortunes of **Moab**  
In the latter days,” declares the LORD.*

*Jer. 49:6 “But afterward I will restore  
The fortunes of the sons of **Ammon**,”  
Declares the LORD.*

## With the land...

1. God uses evil nations to accomplish His sovereign purposes (dispossessing the land of giants)
2. The idea of curses for disobedience, blessings for obedience continues even before the law comes.
  1. Promise is unconditional
  2. Possession is conditional

*Gen. 14:11 Then they took all the goods of Sodom and Gomorrah and all their food supply, and departed. 12 They also took Lot, Abram's nephew, and his possessions and departed, for he was living in Sodom.*

## 5. West vs. East #2 (14:4-12)

- Bera K of Sodom
- Birshah of Gomorrah
- Shinab of Hamah
- Shemere of Zeboiim
- \_\_\_\_\_ K of \_\_\_\_\_ (Zoar)
- Amraphel K of Shinar
- Arioch K of Ellasar
- Chedorlaomer K of Elam
- Tidal K of Goiim

## 6. Abram vs. East (14:13-16)

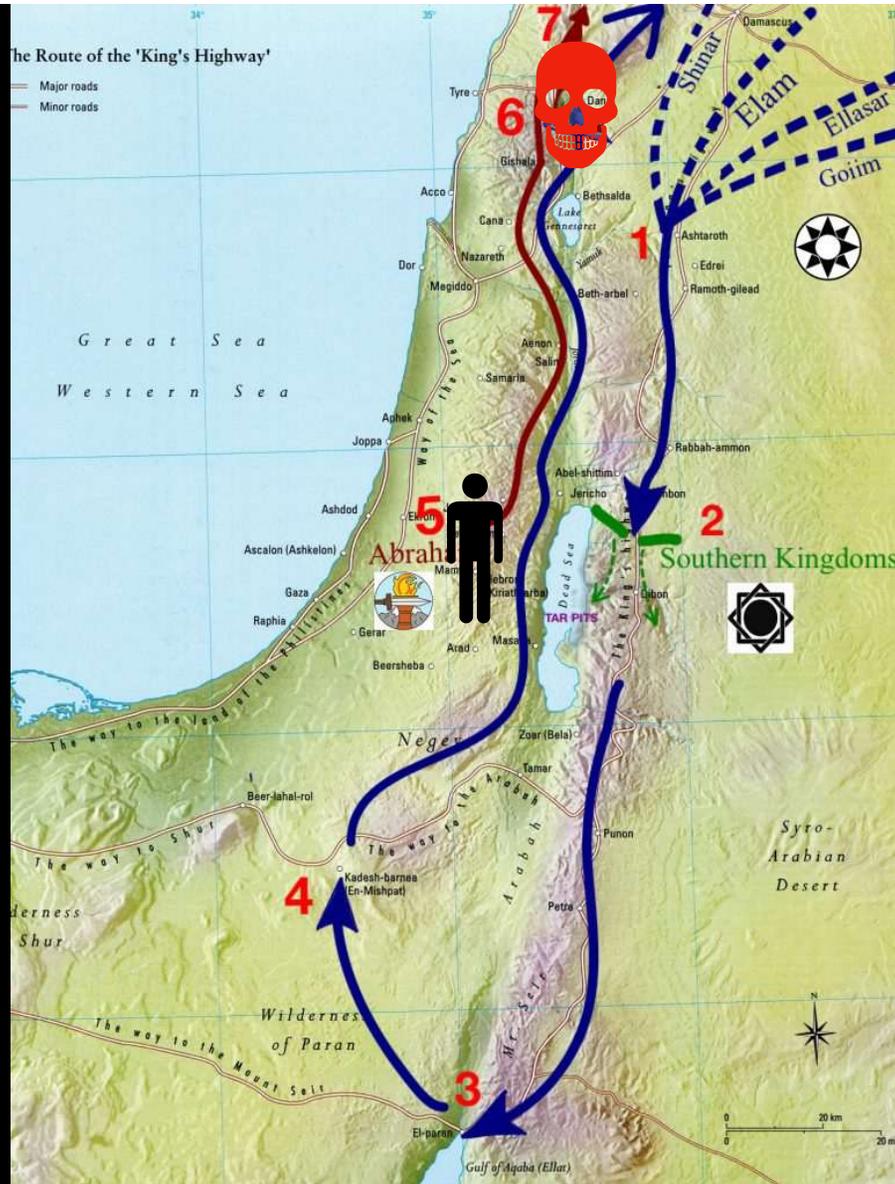
- ABRAM

- Amraphel K of Shinar
- Arioch K of Ellasar
- Chedorlaomer K of Elam
- Tidal K of Goiim

*Gen. 14:13 Then a fugitive came and told Abram the Hebrew. Now he was living by the oaks of Mamre the Amorite, brother of Eshcol and brother of Aner, and these were allies with Abram. 14 When Abram heard that his relative had been taken captive, he led out his trained men, born in his house, three hundred and eighteen, and went in pursuit as far as Dan. 15 He divided his forces against them by night, he and his servants, and defeated them, and pursued them as far as Hobah, which is north of Damascus. 16 He brought back all the goods, and also brought back his relative Lot with his possessions, and also the women, and the people.*

The Route of the 'King's Highway'

- Major roads
- Minor roads



## 6. Abram vs. East (14:13-16)

- ABRAM

- Amraphel K of Sh
  - Arioch K of El
  - Chedorlaener K of Elam
  - Tidal
- 

*Josh. 1:6 “Be strong and courageous, for you shall give this **people possession of the land which I swore to their fathers to give them.** 7 “Only be strong and very courageous; be careful to do according to all the law which Moses My servant commanded you; do not turn from it to the right or to the left, so that you may have success wherever you go. 8 “This book of the law shall not depart from your mouth, but you shall meditate on it day and night, so that you may be careful to do according to all that is written in it; for then you will make your way prosperous, and then you will have success.*

# APPLICATION

God's promises are sure, despite the circumstances seeming to point the other way. If God is for you, then who can be against you?

(Q) Do you look at circumstances with confidence, seeking God's Word and God's will over worldly advice, self help, and manipulative tactics?

## **7. God's Blessing through Melchizedek (14:17-24)**

## 7. God's Blessing through Melchizedek (14:17-24)

- **Melchizedek**

- King of Peace, King of Righteousness

- Priest of Most High God

- He blesses Abram

- No genealogy, no beginning nor end

- Jesus in the Order of Melchizedek means that Jesus is greater than the O.T. priesthood

- Priests represent the people before God, and God to the people, offer sacrifices for people's sin, and are not self-appointed, but chosen by God.

- Priests were based on genealogy, they died and had constant replacements, sacrifices had to be repeated, could not fully remove sin

- People were to pay tithes to the Levites. Levites are from the line of Abram. But Abram paid tithes to Melchizedek. So even the Levites (priest) paid tithes to Melchizedek.

- And so though Jesus was from the tribe of Judah (King), God appoints Him great high priest by the order of Melchizedek.

*Gen. 14:17 Then after his return from the defeat of Chedorlaomer and the kings who were with him, the king of Sodom went out to meet him at the valley of Shaveh (that is, the King's Valley). 18 And **Melchizedek king of Salem** brought out bread and wine; now he was a **priest of God Most High**.*

*19 He blessed him and said,*

*“Blessed be Abram of God Most High,*

*Possessor of heaven and earth;*

*20 And blessed be God Most High,*

*Who has delivered your enemies into your hand.”*

*He gave him a tenth of all.*

# Psalm 110

*Psa. 110:1 The LORD says to my Lord:*

*“Sit at **My right hand***

*Until I make Your enemies a footstool for Your feet.”*

*2 The LORD will stretch forth Your strong **scepter** from Zion, saying,  
“**Rule** in the midst of Your enemies.” [...]*

*4 The LORD has sworn and will not change His mind,  
“You are a **priest** forever  
**According to the order of Melchizedek.”***

*5 The Lord is at Your right hand;  
He will shatter **kings** in the day of His wrath.*

*Gen. 49:8 “Judah, your brothers shall praise you;  
Your hand shall be on the neck of your enemies;  
Your father’s sons shall **bow down to you**.*

*9 “Judah is a lion’s whelp;  
From the prey, my son, you have gone up.  
He couches, he lies down as a lion,  
And as a lion, who dares rouse him up?*

*10 “The **scepter** shall not depart from Judah,  
Nor the **ruler’s staff** from between his feet,  
Until Shiloh comes,  
And to him shall be the obedience of the peoples.*

# Hebrews 5-7

*Heb. 5:5 So also Christ did not glorify Himself so as to become a **high priest**, but He who said to Him,*

*“YOU ARE MY SON,  
TODAY I HAVE BEGOTTEN YOU”;*

*6 just as He says also in another passage,*

*“YOU ARE A **PRIEST** FOREVER  
ACCORDING TO THE **ORDER OF MELCHIZEDEK.**”*

*Heb. 6:13 For when God made the promise to Abraham, since He could swear by no one greater, He swore by Himself, 14 saying, "I WILL SURELY BLESS YOU AND I WILL SURELY MULTIPLY YOU." 15 And so, having patiently waited, he obtained the promise. 16 For men swear by one greater than themselves, and with them an oath given as confirmation is an end of every dispute. 17 In the same way God, desiring even more to show to the heirs of the promise the unchangeableness of His purpose, interposed with an oath [...] 20 where Jesus has entered as a forerunner for us, having become a high priest forever **according to the order of Melchizedek.***

Heb. 7:1 For this **Melchizedek, king of Salem, priest of the Most High God**, who met Abraham as he was returning from the slaughter of the kings and blessed him, 2 to whom also Abraham apportioned a tenth part of all the spoils, was first of all, by the translation of his name, **king of righteousness**, and then also **king of Salem**, which is **king of peace**. 3 Without father, without mother, without genealogy, having neither beginning of days nor end of life, but made like the Son of God, he remains a **priest** perpetually.

*Heb. 7:4 Now observe how great this man was to whom Abraham, the patriarch, gave a tenth of the choicest spoils. 5 And those indeed of the **sons of Levi** who receive the **priest's** office have commandment in the Law to collect a tenth from the people, that is, from their brethren, although these are descended from Abraham. 6 But the one whose genealogy is not traced from them collected a tenth from Abraham and blessed the one who had the promises. 7 But without any dispute the lesser is blessed by the greater. 8 In this case mortal men receive tithes, but in that case one receives them, of whom it is witnessed that he lives on. 9 And, so to speak, through Abraham even **Levi**, who received tithes, paid tithes, 10 for he was still in the loins of his father when **Melchizedek** met him.*

*Heb. 7:11 Now if perfection was through the Levitical priesthood (for on the basis of it the people received the Law), what further need was there for another priest to arise according to the order of Melchizedek, and not be designated according to the order of Aaron? 12 For when the priesthood is changed, of necessity there takes place a change of law also. 13 For the one concerning whom these things are spoken belongs to another tribe, from which no one has officiated at the altar. 14 For it is evident that our Lord was descended from **Judah**, a tribe with reference to which Moses spoke nothing concerning **priests**. 15 And this is clearer still, if another **priest** arises according to the likeness of **Melchizedek**, 16 who has become such not on the basis of a law of physical requirement, but according to the power of an indestructible life.*

Heb. 7:17 For it is attested of Him,

“YOU ARE A **PRIEST** FOREVER

ACCORDING TO THE ORDER OF MELCHIZEDEK.”

18 For, on the one hand, there is a setting aside of a former commandment because of its weakness and uselessness 19 (for the Law made nothing perfect), and on the other hand there is a bringing in of a better hope, through which we draw near to God. 20 And inasmuch as it was not without an oath 21 (for they indeed became **priests without an oath**, but He with an oath through the One who said to Him,

“THE LORD HAS SWORN

AND WILL NOT CHANGE HIS MIND,

‘YOU ARE A **PRIEST** FOREVER”);

22 so much the more also Jesus has become the guarantee of a **better covenant**.

*Heb. 7:23 The **former priests**, on the one hand, existed in greater numbers because they were prevented by death from continuing, 24 but Jesus, on the other hand, because He continues forever, holds His **priesthood** permanently. 25 Therefore He is able also to save forever those who draw near to God through Him, since He always lives to make intercession for them.*

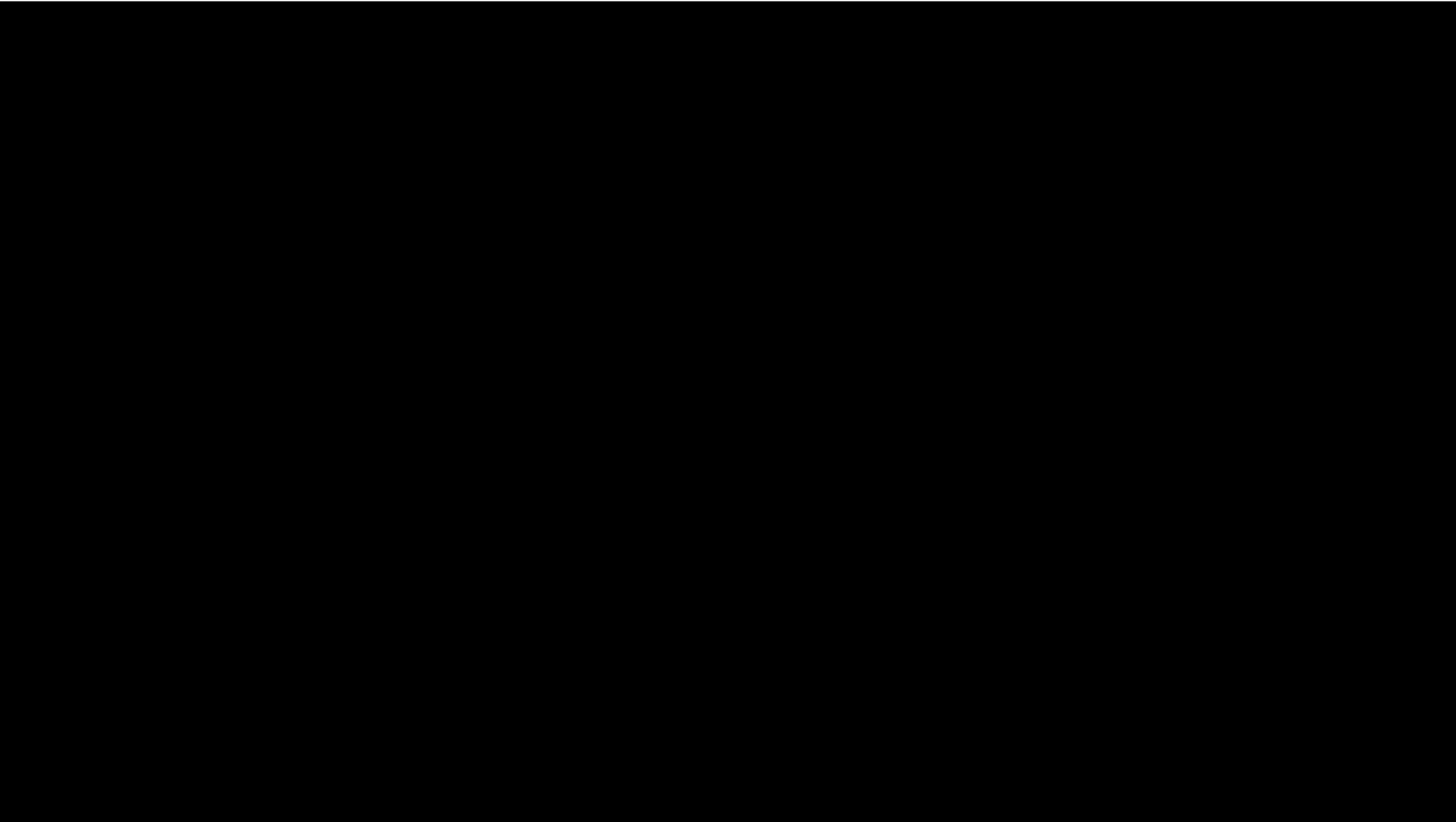
*Heb. 7:26 For it was fitting for us to have such a **high priest**, holy, innocent, undefiled, separated from sinners and exalted above the heavens; 27 who does not need daily, like those **high priests**, to offer up sacrifices, first for His own sins and then for the sins of the people, because this He did once for all when He offered up Himself. 28 For the Law appoints men as **high priests** who are weak, but the word of the oath, which came after the Law, appoints a Son, made perfect forever.*

*Jer. 31:31 “Behold, days are coming,” declares the LORD, “when I will make a **new covenant** with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah, 32 not like the covenant which I made with their fathers in the day I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt, My covenant which they broke, although I was a husband to them,” declares the LORD. 33 “But this is the covenant which I will make with the house of Israel after those days,” declares the LORD, “I will put My law within them and on their heart I will write it; and I will be their God, and they shall be My people.*

*Gal. 3:23 But before faith came, we were kept in custody under the law, being shut up to the faith which was later to be revealed. 24 Therefore the Law has become our tutor to lead us to Christ, so that we may be justified by faith. 25 But now that faith has come, we are no longer under a tutor. 26 For you are all sons of God through faith in Christ Jesus. 27 For all of you who were baptized into Christ have clothed yourselves with Christ. 28 There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free man, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus. 29 And if you belong to Christ, then you are Abraham's descendants, heirs according to promise.*

*Heb. 10:1 For the Law, since it has only a shadow of the good things to come and not the very form of things, can never, by the same sacrifices which they offer continually year by year, make perfect those who draw near.*

*“I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no one comes to the Father but through Me.”*



# GENESIS 15

God's Covenant with Abram

## NEXT WEEK: Personal study questions (Genesis 15)

1. Why is it so important to communicate that and heir will come from Abram's "own body"?
2. What does it mean that Abram believed God, and it was reckoned to him as righteousness (15:6)? Take some time to read through Galatians 3.
3. What is the significance of having animals involved in the sacrifice? Why are sacrifices needed at all to ratify a covenant with God? Think through other passages in Scripture that might help with this understanding.
4. Why does terror and great darkness fall upon Abram in 15:12?
5. Why does God talk about what will happen to Abram's descendants (15:13-14)? Which parts of the covenant of land, nation, and blessing are affected? Why do you think this will happen?
6. Who passed through the animal pieces (15:17)? Who didn't? Why does this matter?

# Application Questions

- 1.GEN 13:1-7 God always desires to bless His people. However, our understanding of blessing can be skewed in this world. Do I see how God is blessing me in my life? Do I see Jesus as the greatest blessing?
- 2.GEN 13:8-13 Learn to look at life and the things presented with spiritual eyes, not natural eyes. How God sees, and not how my flesh sees. By faith, and not by sight. Presently, where am I looking short sightedly, instead of with an eternal perspective? What belongings or dreams do I have that looks so similar to the way the rest of the world treats their belongings and dreams?
- 3.GEN 13:14-18 When God gives us blessing, we have a choice to worship God, or take it and run. Do the blessings that God has given me lead me to worship? Where have I been complaining and grumbling?
- 4.GEN 14:1-16 God's promises are sure, despite the circumstances seeming to point the other way. If God is for you, then who can be against you? Do I look at circumstances with confidence, seeking God's Word and God's will over worldly advice, self help, and manipulative tactics? Where do people turn to for counsel instead of God's Word? Where do I typically turn to?
- 5.GEN 14:17-24 Do I see God's greater plan of redemption at work? If this has always been God's greater plan, what am I doing in my life to build up His Kingdom, desires, and purposes, rather than my own? How can I set my attention on Christ and the building up of His church?