



THE BOOK OF GENESIS BIBLE STUDY

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

GENESIS PART 1

Overview

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

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

Genesis is divided into 2 main sections:

Chapters 1 – 11: Primeval History

Chapters 12 – 50: History of the Patriarchs

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

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

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

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

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

Families: clans, tribes or nations.

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

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

GENESIS PART 2

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

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

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

The Story of Creation

- Vs 1 implies that God is eternal.
- Eternity is a transcendence of _____.
It refers to an eternal existence, one without beginning or end. In the strictest sense, only God has, and will, experience eternity because only God has no beginning or end.
- When Genesis 1:1 says, "In the beginning, God," it's referring to our beginning (the heaven's and the earth's beginning), not God's beginning.
- Created: to create out of _____.

The Bible is not a book of science per se, but neither does it contradict science.

- Ex. 20:11 - "Days" refers to a _____ period.
- Adam was created somewhere around _____ B.C., so the earth would be about 6,000 years old.
- There seems to be a discrepancy between what science says and what God's Word says.
- Most conservative Christians who believe in an old earth believe in 1 of 2 theories:
 1. The Genesis Big Bang Theory
 2. The Gap Theory

The *Genesis Big Bang Theory* holds that the universe originated approximately 16 billion years ago from the mouth of God, and it's been expanding ever since. Everything we see is the result of that one moment, when God spoke everything into existence.

- The measurement of time expands as the universe expands at the _____ rate.
- The rate at which time is expanding is 1 million squared (1,000,000²).
- The earth is supposedly _____ billion years old.
- If you divide 16 billion by a million squared, it equals _____, multiplied by 365 days in a year, equals _____ days.
- We have God creating the heavens and the earth in 6, 24 hour periods. (6 days)
- We observed this 6 day period over a 16 billion period of time.
- The Bible looks _____ into time.
- From the Bible's perspective, Creation took _____ days.
- Science looks _____ into time.
- When man is created on the 6th day, the Bible begins to look at time from the _____ perspective, because the Bible is God's revelation _____.

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

GENESIS Pt 3

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

Gap Theory

Proponents of the Gap Theory believe there is a gap between the first two verses in Genesis 1.

- Vs 1 - describes the _____ creation of the world which occurred billions of years ago. This world was eventually destroyed by God because of Lucifer’s rebellion.
- Vs 2 - describes the _____ of the earth after its destruction.
- The rest of the chapter, beginning with verse 3, describes how God recreated the world.
- The people who lived on the original earth are referred to as the _____ race.
- Because of Lucifer’s rebellion, sin entered the universe and brought God’s judgment upon it, so God flooded the entire earth.
- Demonic spirits are actually the spirits of the Pre-Adamic race. *2 Pet. 2:4, Jude 1:6*

Why proponents of this theory believe in it from an exegetical standpoint:

- Was: can be translated as “was” or it can be translated as _____. *Gen 1:2*
- “Became” would imply that some type of destruction occurred.
- “Without form” conveys the meaning of _____ or desolation.
- “Void” means _____.

Proponents of the Gap Theory believe that some type of cataclysm occurred as a result of Satan’s rebellion against God, which caused the earth to become without form and void.

Is. 45:18

- “Vain” - is translated from the same Hebrew word that is used in Genesis 1:2.
- “Created” - to create from nothing. *Gen. 1:1*
- “Made” - to create out of _____ material.

Proponents of the Gap Theory believe that God created the original heavens and earth from nothing, but after it was destroyed because of rebellion, God recreated it.

- He used the old earth to make the new earth.
- They look at the scriptures that talk about Lucifer’s rebellion and say that must have happened BEFORE Adam was ever created. *Is. 14:12-15, Ezek. 28:11-17*

Is. 14:12-15

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

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

GENESIS Pt 5

The Creation Story - Traditional Perspective

Day 1 of Creation: Genesis 1:3-5

- Vs 3: *Let there be light.* Theologians refer to this as “Creation by fiat.”
 - Fiat: let it be done; to order; proclamation.
 - God _____ light to appear and it appeared.
- Vs 4: God divided the light from darkness.
- Vs 5: The earth began rotating on its axis on the first day.
 - We now have a way to measure time on the earth.
 - Our day is based on the time it takes our earth to rotate once on its axis.
 - The _____ is based on the time it takes our earth to orbit around the sun.
 - Our months are based on the orbit of the moon.
 - The only major measurement of time that is not based on astronomy is the week, which is based on God’s timetable.
 - Vs 5: Evening: _____.
 - The Jews reckon a day from sunset to sunset based on Genesis 1:5.

Day 2 of Creation: vs 6-8

- Vs 6: Firmament: expanse or to spread out.
 - Most scholars believe that in this context it means _____.
 - An air space separates the water on the earth from water above the earth.
 - Verses 6-7 are describing an earth surrounded by a water canopy.
 - Most conservative scholars believe that precipitation from this water canopy is what caused the great flood in Noah’s time.

As we read through the Bible, we find that there are three heavens:

- The 1st heaven refers to our _____.
- The 2nd heaven refers to _____.
- The 3rd heaven refers to where God dwells.
- The heaven verse 8 is referring to is our _____. The heaven separating the water on the earth from the water canopy above (the sky).

Day 3 of Creation: vs 9-13

- The water no longer covered the entire earth; instead it was contained to certain areas.
- What made dry land appear and the water drain to lower areas? Ps. 104:5-9
- At God’s command mountains rose and valleys sank.
- At this point, the physical structure of the earth is finished.
- Vs 11: The creation of plant life is not *ex nihilo* (created out of nothing).
 - *To bring forth* is written in the Hiphil stem which is causative.
 - Let the earth _____ vegetation to shoot forth.
- From this point on, all other life forms will be created by God alone.

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

GENESIS Pt 6

Day 4 of Creation:

- At first glance, it looks as if God created the sun, moon, and all the stars on the 4th day.
- But Job 38:4-7 says that the stars already existed when God laid the foundation of the earth.
- Job 38:7 Stars: Stars in the _____.
- The word *lights*, in verse 14, is slightly different than the word God used on the 1st day when He said, "Let there be light."
- A prefix has been added to the root word in verse 14.
- It is a locative prefix, which indicates that God is _____ these lights in specific _____ in space.
- The locative case designates location.
- On the 4th day, God didn't make the sun, moon, and stars; they already existed.

Vs 17 *Set*: to place in a specific _____ or location.

Vs 16 *Made*: to create something out of _____ material. In other words, to take existing things and put them together in a way that forms something.

Day 5 of Creation: God began to fill His creation: sea creatures and birds.

Vs 21 God CREATED these animals, He didn't MAKE them.

- *Created*: To create out of _____.
- The grass, herbs, and trees were brought forth (generated) from the earth.
- Vs 21 *Creature*: refers to something that has _____.

Day 6 of Creation: God created all of the land, animals and man.

- Three categories of animals are listed in this section:
- Cattle, creeping things, and beasts.

Vs 24 *Cattle*: refers to large, four footed, _____ animals.

Vs 24 *Creeping things*: refers to _____ animals.

- Any type of animal that walks, crawls, or creeps close to the ground, including insects.

Beasts: refers to the large, _____ animals.

***Man is the only creature that is made
in the image of God.***

***Man has a conscience, a free-will,
and the ability to reason.***

Vs 28 *Subdue*: to bring into bondage, to make subservient, or to use it to your advantage by making it work for you.

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

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

GENESIS Pt 7

The Fall of Adam and Eve

- *Original Sin* refers to the _____ condition of man as a result of Adam and Eve's sin.
- Some theologians believe this story is an allegory.
An allegory is a story in which the people, things, and events have a symbolic meaning.
 - Adam represents the _____ part of man.
 - Eve represents the _____, fleshly side of man.
 - The Serpent represents the voice of _____.

The only true interpretation of this story is a literal interpretation:

1. Adam and Eve are presented as _____ people.
In Hebrew, Adam means human being or man.
Eve means mother of _____.
2. Genesis is a historical book and is regarded as _____ history.
3. The geographical locations in connection with the story are _____.
4. The _____ pronounced on the man, woman, serpent, and earth are all literal.

Results of the fall:

Gen. 2:17 - They died that day, not physically, but spiritually.

Gen. 2:7 - Breath: breath or _____.

- God breathed into man the spirit of life, so when a person quits breathing, in a sense, his spirit has left his body.
- When Adam and Eve sinned, they "spiritually died."
- The Spirit left their body - not _____ spirit, but _____ Spirit.
- Before Adam and Eve sinned the Holy Spirit lived inside of them.
- *Spiritually alive* means that the Holy Spirit is living _____ you.
- *Spiritually dead* means that the Holy Spirit does _____ live within you.

Eph. 1:13 - Sealed: a _____ or impression that was placed on items to designate ownership.

- The Holy Spirit is the seal that you are a Christian.
- When Adam and Eve sinned, and they spiritually died. They passed this condition on to all of their descendants.
- This condition we are born with is referred to as _____.

We are born physically alive, but spiritually dead.

When the Holy Spirit comes inside of you, you are literally "born again" - not physically, but spiritually.

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

GENESIS Pt 8

How sin affected the world

Rom. 8:20 – Vanity: _____.

- Perverted: to deviate from what is _____.
- Examples of how the world was perverted:
 1. Animals became _____.
 2. Thorns, weeds and thistles came into existence.
 3. _____, _____, and death came into the world.

Eph. 1:10 – Dispensation: _____ rules.

- A dispensation refers to the way God _____ over mankind during certain periods of history.

Five previous dispensations:

1. Adam to the Fall: Dispensation of _____.
2. Fall to Noah: Dispensation of _____.
3. Noah to Moses: Dispensation of _____.
4. Moses to Christ: Dispensation of _____.
5. Christ to the Millennium: Dispensation of _____.

Eph. 1:10 – Fullness: _____.

- The “*dispensation of the fullness of times*” is the end time, the _____ dispensation on this earth.

Eph. 1:10 – “To gather together in one” – one Greek compound word:

1. “To bring back and gather around the _____ point.” Before sin entered the picture, God was the center of our Universe.
2. “Again” – implies that this is the second time, not the first time, this has happened.

At the end of time, during a period known as the Millennium, everything is going to be returned to the way it was before the fall.

Rom. 8:20; Gen. 1:30; Is. 11:6-9, 17-18; Heb. 9:27; 1 Cor. 15:51-57; Rom. 8:20, 18-23; Eph. 1:10; Is. 11:4-9

GENESIS Pt 9

The Story of How Adam and Eve Sinned

Most scholars believe that Adam and Eve sinned on the _____ day.

- They sinned while God was resting.

Gen 3:1 - Subtle: shrewd or _____.

- That is probably why the devil chose to use the serpent.
- Satan possessed the body of the snake in order to tempt Eve.

Why Satan chose to tempt Eve first rather than Adam:

- Eve could have justified her actions by claiming that she was in _____ to her husband when she disobeyed God.

Method Satan used to tempt Eve:

1. He threw her off guard by feigning _____.
2. He stroked her _____ by giving her an opportunity to correct and instruct him.
3. He used the term Elohim for God, instead of Jehovah, to insinuate that God was aloof and uncaring about His Creation.

Elohim: _____ or _____. Jehovah is an intimate name that signifies God's relationship with us.

4. Satan raised _____ in Eve's mind.
5. He told her that the reason God didn't want her to eat of the tree is because God didn't want her to become like Him.

Gen. 3:2-3 - Eve exaggerated what God said. God didn't say they couldn't touch the tree.

Mark 7:15 - The connection between the heart and the mouth is a two-way street.

My heart affects the words that come out of my mouth.

The words that come out of my mouth affect my heart.

The words that come out of our mouth can actually _____ what is inside of us.

Gen. 3:1-5; Ps. 51:5; Lk. 8:33; Prov. 21:23; Mk. 7:15

GENESIS Pt 10

The Story of How Adam and Eve Sinned Pt 2

Vs 6: Saw: to _____.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENESIS Pt 11

The Curse

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

Gen. 3:14-19 - There are several curses involved:

- The curse on the _____.
- The curse on the _____.
- The curse on the _____.
- The curse on Adam and his descendants.
- The curse on the _____ itself.

Vs 14 - The curse on the serpent:

- Above: _____.
- All of the animals were cursed as a result of the Fall, but the snake was cursed *MORE THAN* the other animals.
- Most scholars believe that before the Fall, the snake had _____ and was able to stand up right.
- Snake: originally meant shining, _____ creature.

Is. 30:6 speaks of flying serpents.

- The skeletal structure of snakes suggests evidence of vestigial limbs.
- The snake would crawl on its belly.
 - It would eat dust - it would have to eat its food directly off the ground because it has no hands or limbs to handle its prey.

During the Millennium the curse will be lifted from the animal kingdom - except the snake.

The curse will remain for two reasons:

1. The snake allowed Satan to use its body as an instrument to bring sin into the world.
2. The snake represents _____.

Vs 15 - Enmity: _____.

Vs 15 - This is a primeval prophecy of the coming Messiah.

- A woman doesn't have seed, only men do.
- Seed: _____.

This is clearly implying that someday a Savior would be conceived supernaturally and be born of a virgin.

Vs 15 - *He* is a personal pronoun, which tells us that the woman's seed refers to a person - a man.

- This will be fulfilled through Jesus Christ.
- Jesus was born of a virgin and He came to destroy the works of the devil.

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

The gospel:

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

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

GENESIS Pt 12

The Curse 2

- *The Protevangelium*: The first record of the _____.
- *Seed Theology* refers to the _____, the enmity, between two groups of people: the righteous and the unrighteous. (Genesis 3:15)
- *Satan's seed* refers to his _____, those who have his characteristics or traits.
- The *woman's seed* refers to Jesus Christ.
- Through Jesus' redemptive work on the cross He also has seed; those who have accepted Him as their Lord and Savior.

Genesis 3:15 has a dual meaning:

1. Satan's _____, the unrighteous, will hate Jesus Christ.
2. The _____ of Satan, the unrighteous, will hate the _____ of Jesus Christ, the righteous.

This explains why the _____ hates Christians.

Matthew 12:34 - *Generation*: _____.

Gen. 3:14-15; Is. 65:25; John 8:44-45; Hebrews 2:13; Is. 53:10; 1 John 3:12; John 15:18-19;
Matt. 12:24, 34; Matt. 23:33

GENESIS Pt 13

The Curse on the Woman

Is the curse in Genesis 3:16 being *prescribed* or *described*?

- God _____ to place this curse upon women as a punishment for Eve's sin.
- OR
- This curse on women is simply a natural _____ of sin.

These two groups represent two different perspectives of God:

- Group 1 views God as strict, vindictive, and quick to punish.
- Group 2 views God as loving, merciful, and compassionate. He does punish, but because He is just and loves us.
- Most Calvinists believe God *prescribed* this curse because they believe nothing happens that isn't God's will.
- Most Arminians believe God is simply *describing* what is going to happen to women as a result of sin being in the world.

The curse on the woman parallels the _____ of the woman.

- What should be the two greatest blessings in her life - marriage and children - will be very difficult and even painful at times.

Vs 16 - *Greatly increase*: to _____.

1 Tim. 2:15 *Childbearing* literally means to bring a child into _____.

- *Saved* refers to _____ salvation.
- *Childbearing* is singular, not plural.
- There is a definite article before the word childbirth, which means it is talking about _____ childbirth.
- Paul wasn't talking about childbirth in general; he was talking about the childbirth promised in Genesis 3:15.

Even though Eve was deceived and brought sin into this world, she will be saved through the coming of _____, just like Adam.

Gen. 3:16 *Desire*: to desire or thirst for _____.

Rule: to rule, to reign, to exercise dominion by _____.

Genesis 3:16; 1 Timothy 2:15

GENESIS Pt 14

Curse on Adam

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

- The curse that fell on Adam related to his _____ as the man, and his responsibility.
- Ground: _____
- Because of Adam the _____ is cursed, not just the ground.

Adam wasn't cursed because of the earth; the earth was cursed because of Adam.

vs18 - Thistles: the root of this word means to _____ or to _____.

- It implies that the earth and everything in it is now free to change over time from the complex structure that they were originally created with.
- In other words plants, animals, and all forms of life will _____.

Heb. 1:3 - All things are held together by the _____ of His _____.

- All of creation was subjected to God's curse.

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

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

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

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

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

GENESIS Pt 15

The Flood

- Gen. 5:1 Generations: _____ or genealogy.
- Genesis chapter 5 and chapter 6:1-8 is the genealogy of Adam.
- Vs 1-4 explain how and why the people became so wicked.
- Vs 5-8 explain why God had to destroy this super race of people and everyone else on the earth with the exception of Noah's family.
- Vs 2 Wives - refers to a woman regardless of whether she is _____ or not.
- "Took" - when referring to women it has a sexual connotation.
- The "sons of God" began having sex with the "daughters of men."

Who are the "sons of God?"

3 Theories:

1. They are _____.
 2. They are _____. They took multiple wives and had harems.
 3. They are descendants of _____.
- Hermeneutics is defined as the science and art of interpreting the Bible.
 - The phrase "sons of God" refers to _____.
 - Luke 3:38 The phrase "sons of God" refers to those who are _____ by God rather than being born.
 - 2 Cor. 5:17 We are a NEW CREATION of God, so we can legitimately be called "sons of God."
 - Gen 6 - the phrase "sons of God" refers to _____.

God never created angels to have sex and to do so was even further rebellion against God.

Angels are spiritual beings with spiritual bodies that have the same characteristics as men.

Gen. 6:1-4; 5:1, 21-24; Job 2:1, 38:4-7; Lk 3:38; Jn. 1:12; 2 Cor. 5:17; Mk. 12:25; Jude 1:6; 2 Pet 2:4-5; Heb. 13:2; Gen. 19:1-5

GENESIS Pt 16

The Flood Pt 2

The phrase “sons of God” refers to angels.

Julius Africanus’ Theory:

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

Genesis 6:3 strive: to _____ with

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

Genesis 6:4 giants: _____

- The Nephilim are the offspring of fallen angels and mortal women.
- mighty men: _____
This is implying that they were superior creatures physically.
- “and also afterward” in the middle of the verse:
Some of the Nephilim survived the flood. (*Numbers 13:33*)
- “and also afterward” at the end of the verse:
The Nephilim were heroes before the flood because they were giants and they became legends after the flood.

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

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

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

GENESIS Pt 17

The Flood Pt 3

Genesis 6:5 *Imagination*: the different _____ of a person's thought process.

- This is saying that **doing evil** was the only thing that people thought about.

Vs 5-6 *Repent*: to change your course of action or _____.

- God's plans are conditional based on man's attitude and actions.
- God is not changing His mind; God is changing His plan based on our attitude and actions.

Vs 7 *Destroy*: to wipe out, to _____, to expunge completely.

- God destroys every beast, creeping thing, and bird because they are a part of man's dominion.

Our sin doesn't just affect us, it affects everything around us.

A more accurate translation of the last part of verse 7:

- AV ... for it ~~repenteth me~~ (changed my plan), ~~that~~ (for why) I have made them.

Vs 8 *Grace*: _____

- _____ is NOT receiving what you deserve.
- _____ is receiving what you don't deserve.

Noah found grace and was saved because of his _____.

The way of salvation is the same in any era.

Gen. 6:4-9; 1 Sam. 15:29; Jer. 18:7-10; Heb. 11:7; Eph. 2:8; Rom. 4:3

GENESIS Pt 18

Demons

Three theories as to what demons are:

1. Demons are _____.
 2. Demons are the disembodied spirits of the _____ - _____ race.
 3. Demons are the disembodied spirits of the _____ that were killed during the flood.
- Jesus taught that demons are _____.
 - Angels have a _____ body.
They can also manifest themselves in a terrestrial or physical body.

Two groups of fallen angels:

1. Those that are bound in chains (the ones that left their natural habitation and had sex with human women).
 2. Those that are free (rebelled with Satan but didn't leave their natural habitation).
- The 2nd theory is speculation, and we really don't have any scriptures to support it.
 - The 3rd theory was the accepted view among the Jews at the time of Christ.

The common word for demons at the time of Christ was *dead nephilim*.

- The Book of Enoch specifically states that demons are the disembodied spirits of the Nephilim.
- The Book of Enoch belongs to a group of books known as the pseudepigrapha, which is a collection of books that are falsely attributed to well-known biblical characters.
- The books of 2 Peter and Jude quote from the book of Enoch.

Facts about demons:

- Demons vary in wickedness and in _____.
- Demons seek to oppress and entice people to _____, and if possible, to _____ a person.

What opens the door to demonic possession:

- _____ of other gods and idols.
- Involvement in _____.
- _____ (witchcraft).

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

GENESIS Pt 19

The Real Flood

Genesis 6:9 *Righteous*: to _____ to a moral or ethical standard.

Blameless: to have integrity and _____.

- Genesis 6:10 is a bridge back to the genealogy of Chapter 5.

Vs 11 *Corrupt*: to _____, to ruin, or to devastate.

The Ark

- A cubit is approximately _____ inches.
- The ark was 450 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 45 feet high with 3 stories.

According to Jewish rabbis:

- The top story was for Noah, his family, and the food.
- The middle deck was for the animals.
- The bottom deck was for the refuse.

Vs 14 *Rooms*: _____.

- Each room was specifically designed for the animal it was going to house.
- The total volumetric capacity of the ark is equal to the volumetric capacity of 522 railroad stock cars.
- You would only need about 150 railroad stock cars to hold all of the animals.
- There was an opening 18 inches high all around the ark, to allow light and fresh air into the upper floor.
- *Flood*: refers to a _____ flood.
- When it was time for the flood, two of every animal on the earth, a male and female, came to Noah.
- Noah also _____ to all who would listen.

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

GENESIS Pt 20

The Real Flood Pt 2

Genesis 5 - The Pattern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Methuselah: when he dies, _____ comes.

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

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

GENESIS Pt 21

The Real Flood Pt 3

- The seven days was the time Noah needed to grieve for Methuselah.
- Methuselah: when he dies, _____ comes.

The J.E.D.P. Theory

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

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

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

- In relationship to us, He is _____.

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

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

GENESIS Pt 22

The Real Flood Pt 4

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

Vs 13 On the day that the rain started Noah and his family entered the ark.

The lesson is: there is a limit to God's _____.

- God gave man 120 years to repent, and no one did.
- He gave the world a sign: when Methuselah dies judgment will begin.
- God gave the world 7 more days to repent, but they didn't.

If we die without repenting there is no more grace, only judgment.

Vs 14-16 When there is repetition in the Bible it is for emphasis: to remind us that anything that wasn't on the ark _____.

Vs 16 God shut them in and sealed the door because:

1. Noah was probably tempted to open the door to rescue other extended members of his family once the rain started. *Ref: Revelation 3:7*
2. To assure Noah that He is the one who saves and protects.

Vs 23 Destroyed: to obliterate, to _____.

Vs 24 The rain lasted for 40 days but the water kept rising for another 110 days, and on the 150th day it crested.

At that point it was 22 ½ ft above the tallest mountain at the time.

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

GENESIS Pt 23

The Real Flood Pt 5

Genesis 8:1 Asswaged: to _____ or to subside.

God remembered Noah is a very common figure of speech in the Bible: God is taking specific action on the behalf of that person or group.

God took specific action on Noah's behalf and made the water recede so that there would be dry land.

Vs 3 Abated: to decrease or to _____.

Noah and his family were on the ark for _____ days.

The ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat; in what is now Armenia.

The 1st time Noah sent a raven out instead of a dove because ravens are carrion birds: birds that eat _____.

Doves are NOT carrion birds so they have to live where trees and plants grow.

Vs 13 Dry: free of _____ water.

Vs 14 Dried up: _____ dry.

Gen 8:1-14, 19:29, 30:22; Ex. 2:24; Ps 104:6-9

The chronology of the Flood

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

GENESIS Pt 24

The Real Flood Pt 6

Genesis 8:20 A *burnt offering* is a _____ offering, which means it is offered to God with an attitude of thanksgiving.

- Every part of the animal is burned upon the altar.
- The Jews in Christ's time referred to the burnt offering as a _____.
- The Jews were being sacrificed.
- Their bodies were being consumed by fire.
- The smoke from their burning bodies was ascending to heaven, just like a burnt offering.

The first thing Noah did when he got off the ark was offer a burnt offering:

1. It was meant to make an _____ for Noah and his family.
2. It was meant to symbolize that Noah was giving God his _____.
3. It was meant to _____ God for protecting and preserving them through the flood.

Vs 21 Sweet: _____ or tranquillizing.

Savour: _____ odor.

The Lord smelled a sweet savour: God accepted the _____.

The Lord said in His heart: It means that God made a _____.

He made a vow to Himself: I will never, ever again smite every living thing because of man's sin.

Smite: to _____ or to slay.

Why? Because the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth.

The flood was a deliberate act to destroy the Nephilim and their corruption of the human race both morally and genetically in order to protect and preserve the fulfillment of the Messianic Prophecy concerning the seed of the woman.

Jude:6

GENESIS Pt 25
The Noahic Covenant

A covenant is a _____ binding obligation.

- A *unilateral covenant* involves two or more parties, but only one party in the covenant has obligations to keep.

- A *bilateral covenant* is a legally binding agreement between two parties that outlines the rights and obligations of both parties as well as the blessings for faithfully keeping the covenant and the curses for breaking the covenant.

The Noahic Covenant is a _____ covenant.

Sometimes bad things happen as a consequence of natural laws OR sometimes we _____ these natural laws and _____ cause bad things to happen.

The Noahic Covenant gives a great explanation of why bad things sometimes happen to good people.

There is a spiritual force powerful enough to supersede any natural law: _____.

There are restrictions:

Our prayers must be energized with _____.

Our prayers must be _____.

What we are praying for must glorify God and benefit others.

Our prayers must be in accordance with God's _____.

Deut. 28:1-2, 15; Gen. 6:17-19, 8:21-22; Matt. 21:21-22; Jn. 14:13-14; 1 Jn. 5:14-15; Matt. 8:24-26; Jn. 2:7-10; Jos. 10:12-13; James 5:17; Acts 12:5-7; James 4:2-3

GENESIS Pt 26

Chapter 9

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

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

Two big differences:

1. Man is given permission to eat _____.
2. Animals will have a _____ of man.

There is one exception:

- Man is forbidden to eat any meat that has not been drained of its _____.
- Acts 15:20 You can't eat animals that were strangled, because they had not been drained of blood.

The *Noahic covenant* still applies today.

The *Noahide laws*:

- The Prohibition of Idolatry.
- The Prohibition of _____.
- The Prohibition of _____.
- The Prohibition of sexual immorality.
- The Prohibition of blasphemy.
- The Prohibition of eating blood or any meat that has not been drained of blood.
- The requirements to have just _____.

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

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

GENESIS Pt 27

Chapter 9 Pt 2

Blood represents _____.

Vs 5 - require: to _____.

Vs 6 - Man is to be the instrument that God uses to enforce this law.

Gen 9:5-6 God gave man the authority to establish laws governing society, and the laws man establishes are to be based upon His laws and principles.

- This Divine Law demanding that a person's life be taken for taking another person's life only applies to _____.

Ex. 20:13 Kill means to _____.

- _____ is the penalty for breaking the 6th commandment.
- Legislate: to _____ or pass laws.
- Morality: a system of _____ of right and wrong conduct.
- Legislating morality is why we create laws in the first place.
- We have created a system of what society considers to be right and wrong conduct, and we have passed laws to enforce that conduct.

Gen. 9:13 Rainbow: is normally used as a _____.

- In ancient times whenever a warrior carried a bow up it was a sign of _____.
- When a warrior carried a bow down it was a sign of _____.
- The rainbow was a sign of peace between God and man.
- Before the flood it had never rained, so there were no rain clouds or rainbows.
- From its inception, the rainbow was a symbol of God's covenant.

Gen. 9:5-17; Lev. 17:11; Rom. 13:1-5; Ex. 22:2; Num. 35:22-25; Deut. 20:10-13; Ex 20:13; Num. 35:16-18; Num. 35:30-31

GENESIS Pt 28
Tower of Babel Pt 1

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

- Nimrod was the grandson of _____.
- Nimrod: _____ or rebel.

Genesis 8:8 Mighty: one who rules with violence or a tyrant who kills without _____.

- Hunter: refers to hunting _____.

Vs 9 Before: implies _____.

His kingdom was in the land of Shinar, which was where the Tower of Babylon was built.

Nimrod is the one who is behind the Tower of Babylon.

Gen. 11:1-17; 10:5, 20, 31; 9:18-19, 28-29; 10:6, 8-10

GENESIS Pt 29
Tower of Babel Pt 2

The Tower of Babel occurred about _____ after the Flood.

Peleg: _____

The Tower of Babel must have occurred shortly before or after Peleg's birth because his name marks the occasion.

Genesis 11:1 Speech: _____

A ziggurat was a tower that allowed the _____ to travel from heaven to earth.

The tower was not built so that the people could ascend to heaven. It was built so that the deities could descend to earth.

The tower of Babel was the introduction of pantheism and idolatry.

Anthropomorphism: attributing _____ characteristics to _____ in order to make a point.

Vs 6 They imagined creating a _____ between the heavens and the earth for the gods.

- They were opening the door to demonic activity.
- Because everyone was in one location, everyone would be affected, so God decided to scatter the people: confuse their language so they couldn't understand each other.
- That is how the different nations and different languages came into existence.

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

GENESIS Pt 30

Abraham Pt 1

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

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

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

GENESIS Pt 31

Abraham Pt 2

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

The next 13 chapters only cover a 100 year period and focus on just one man, Abraham.

The “woman’s seed” refers to _____.

From Genesis 3:15 on, Satan does everything he can to try and stop the “seed of the woman” from coming.

1. He sends his angelic followers to create a super race of creatures known as the Nephilim.
2. He lures the descendants of Noah into idolatry.

Abraham’s father was an _____.

Abraham also had two brothers: Nahor and Haran, who played significant roles in his life.

Nahor’s granddaughter, Rebekah, became the bride of Isaac.

Nahor’s great granddaughters, Rachel and Leah, became the wives of Jacob.

Abraham’s other brother, Haran, had a son by the name of _____.

Lot was probably the same age as Abraham, if not older.

Abraham’s wife, Sarah, was actually his _____ sister.

All of Abraham’s family are _____.

Gen. 3:15; John 8:56; Jos. 24:2; Gen. 24:15, 29:5-6, 11:26, 32, 4; Acts 7:4; Gen. 13:5-6, 20:11-12, 31:34

GENESIS Pt 32

Abraham Pt 3

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

- He was also supposed to leave his relatives and his immediate family.
- When Abraham disobeyed God and took his family with him, God didn't show him the land.
- God didn't send him to Canaan until AFTER Terah died.

7 promises God made to Abraham:

1. I will make you (your descendants) a great nation.
 2. I will _____ you.
 3. I will make your name great.
 4. I will make you a _____ to others.
 5. I will bless those that bless you.
 6. I will curse those that curse you.
 7. _____ you, people from every nation on the earth will be blessed.
1. A "nation" requires a group of people possessing a specific area of _____.
 2. Bless: _____.
 3. 4,000 years later almost every educated person in the world has heard of Abraham.
 4. Abraham's life is an example of faith that the NT uses over and over again as a lesson to us.
 5. And #6 go together: I will bless those that bless you and I will curse those that curse you.
*Deut. 32:8-9 – Don't mess with Israel unless you want to be cursed.
 7. Through Abraham the Redeemer has come.

The primary purpose of the Divine Call on Abraham's life was to create a nation from which the Messiah would come and _____!

Gen 18:19 – Abraham was chosen because God knew that He would raise _____ to keep the ways of God.

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

GENESIS Pt 33

Abraham Pt 4

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

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

These two mountains are where:

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

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

Theophany:

theos – God

phaneia – to show

God shows himself.

Theophany: a _____ manifestation of God.

Christophany: a physical appearance of _____ in the Old Testament.

The Jewish people (Abraham's descendants) are INEXTRICABLY bound to the _____.

Inextricable: so entangled in something that it is impossible to untie or undo.

Israel belongs to the _____.

Negev: _____ or _____

It refers to the southern part of Israel.

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

GENESIS Pt 34

Abraham Pt 5

Leaving Canaan and going to Egypt was a big mistake.

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

The reason God didn't appear at Bethel is because He wanted Abraham to learn to walk by _____, not by _____.

Sojourn: to stay _____.

Abraham only intended to stay in Egypt until the famine ended in Canaan, which explains why he lied about Sarah.

- Sarah was Abraham's _____ sister.
- In their culture, when there was no father, the brother assumed legal guardianship of his sister.
- All Abraham had to do was set the price so high that no one could afford to marry her.
- Pharaoh went above and beyond the ridiculous price that Abraham had given to the other Egyptians.
- Sarah would not have been taken to Pharaoh's bed chamber immediately. They would have to properly prepare her for the Pharaoh.
- It was during this time period that God struck Pharaoh's house with a _____.

Abraham became wealthy in such a short amount of time because he got to keep everything that Pharaoh had given him.

Abraham, and Abraham's God, had become a _____ to the Egyptians.

- That is what happens when we don't act with _____.

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

GENESIS Pt 35

Abraham Pt 6

The first thing Abraham did after leaving Egypt was go to Bethel to _____.
(Gen. 13:4)

The implication is Abraham was very kind and gracious and shared Pharaoh's gifts with Lot.

- The problem was the land couldn't _____ the _____ of both of them.
- The only solution was to split up and each go their own way.

The whole purpose of this story is to show the contrast between Abraham's and Lot's character.

- Abraham gives up his right and privilege for the sake of _____.
- Lot didn't defer to Abraham because he was selfish and greedy.

3 things about Lot's choice and what it says about Lot's character:

1. The only factor Lot considered in making his choice was _____.
2. Lot's choice was selfish.

Principle: Anyone who is too eager for material gain will _____ on others to get it.

3. Lot was easily beguiled (to be _____).

The Devil works through _____.

He places you around something until you become desensitized to it and then he tempts you with it.

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

GENESIS Pt 36

Abraham Pt 7

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

The biggest difference between Abraham and Lot was that Abraham knew the value of _____.

Abraham's camp was equivalent to a small town.

Trained: trained for _____.

Melchizedek: King of _____.

- His title is "King of Salem" (peace).
- He has no father, no mother, neither beginning of days or end of life.
- He is said to be LIKE the Son of God.
- Melchizekek is _____.

Abraham gave Melchizedek a tenth of everything he owned: he _____ to him.

Before there was ever a law about tithing, the Patriarchs tithed.

- Jesus taught tithing.
- Paul taught tithing.
- Sacrilege: to _____ God.
- How do you rob God: by _____ tithing.

Gen. 13:18; 1 Cor. 5:9-11, 15:33; Gen. 14:4, 11-20; Heb. 7:1-6; Dan. 3:25; Gen. 28:20-22; Matt. 23:23; Rom. 2:22; Mal. 3:8

GENESIS Pt 37

Justified by Faith

Genesis 15:1-6

Vs 5 Descendants: means sperm or semen, but it's normally translated as _____.

Vs 2-5 Abraham was reassured that God was going to give him a biological child.

One of the most PIVOTAL verses in the Bible is verse 6.

- Verse 6 lays the foundation for the doctrine of *Justification by* _____.

Counted: to look at accurate _____ that have been kept over a period of time and after calculating everything, to declare the _____.

Vs 5 *Seed* should be plural, but it's singular.

- The seed refers to one person: _____.

What Abraham believed and why God counted him as righteous: that through _____ of his descendants _____ would come.

Gen. 15:1-6; Rom. 4:3-5, 3:10; Is. 64:6; Gal. 3:6-19

GENESIS Pt 38

Genesis 15:8-21

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

Vs 9-21 How covenants were ratified in Abraham's time:

The ritual: each half represented one of the two parties.

Both parties would then state the terms of the covenant as an _____.

They would then walk between the animals that had been slain and laid opposite of each other.

This symbolized two things:

1. They were _____ together in _____.
2. If one party was to break the terms of the covenant, the substitutionary death of the animals would no longer be in effect and that person would be subject to death.

The animal carcasses were burned symbolizing _____
for the party that broke the covenant.

Vs 12 Deep sleep: in this context it means _____.

Only God walks through the middle of the slain animals. Only God is _____.

The smoking fire pot represents _____ as a consuming fire.

The blazing torch represents the _____.

Leviticus 17:11 is saying that _____ is the means by which we become
"_____ - _____" with the sacrifice on the altar.

Abraham has become "at-one" with the animals through the _____.

The animals represent _____.

The heifer symbolizes patience and _____.

The goat is a symbol of nourishment and refreshment.

The ram is the image of power and might.

The birds represent gentleness and _____.

God is ratifying the covenant with Abraham through the sacrifice of Jesus Christ.

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

GENESIS Pt 39

Sarai and Hagar

Genesis 16

Concubines did NOT have _____ with the wife or wives.

- Their primary role in the family was to produce _____.
- Their secondary role was to serve the wife or one of the wives if there was polygamy involved.

Why did God allow polygamy in the OT?

- Deut. 29:29 Those who lived during the OT were only accountable for what God had _____ to them at that time.

Sarai wants Hagar to become a _____.

- She wouldn't be considered anything more than a surrogate mother.
- The kids she produced would be seen as Sarai's kids.

If the wife *gives* her servant to her husband, she is not a true wife even though she might be referred to as a wife; she is a concubine.

If the husband _____ a woman to be his wife she is a true wife.

- Abraham should NEVER have taken Hagar as a concubine because he wasn't supposed to follow the customs of the pagans around him.
- This created all types of problems for them and for their descendants:
 1. Abraham's actions set the wrong precedence. His descendants became polygamists.
 2. It created _____ problems.
 3. It is the root cause of all the problems between _____ and _____.

One of the arguments that Arabs use is that Palestine belongs to them because Ishmael was the first born.

Gen. 16:1-13, 15; 30:1-11; Judges 19:1-2, 22, 25-29; 1 Tim. 3:2, 12; Tit. 1:6; Deut. 29:29;
Acts 17:30

GENESIS Pt 40

The Abrahamic Covenant

Chapter 17

God chose circumcision to be the _____ of the covenant.

Gen. 17 God is changing His unilateral covenant with Abraham into a bilateral covenant.

- Unilateral covenant: only one of the parties has obligations.
- Bilateral covenant: both parties have obligations.

From this time on, Abraham and his descendants are obligated to do two things:

1. _____ before God.
2. Be _____.

The _____ keeps us from being perfect and walking with God.

The male sex organ is the source of the greatest fleshly lust.

Circumcision symbolized man's obligation to do three things:

1. To not be ruled by fleshly lust (cut it off).
2. To walk in God's presence.
3. To be perfect.

Circumcision purposely leaves _____ on a man.

The scar reminded them of one thing: A _____ doesn't walk according to the flesh (the flesh has been cut off).

Principle: In the NT, the _____ of the law takes precedence over the _____ of the law.

The circumcision of _____ is the cutting off of our _____, which happened on the _____.

Gen. 17:10-14; Ex. 4:25; 1 Sam. 25:22; Gen. 17:1-2; Rom. 2:25-29; 1 Cor. 7:19; Col. 2:11-14

GENESIS Pt 41

Chapter 17 Pt 2

God reveals Himself to Abram by a new name: El-Shaddai (God Almighty), which emphasizes God's omnipotence.

- Omnipotent: all _____ or able to do _____.

The first thing God did after claiming to be omnipotent was change Abram's name.

- Abram means Father of _____.
- Abraham means Father of _____.

When God changed Abram's name He expected Abram to USE his new name.

To change Abram to *Abraham* all you do is add your breath (H) to it.

- When God called Abram, *Abraham*, what He was really doing was adding His breath, or Spirit, to Abram's name.
- He was empowering Abram with the _____.

Vs 17 Abraham wasn't laughing in disbelief, but for joy and amazement at what God had promised to do.

The Covenant that God made with Abraham and his descendants doesn't apply to Ishmael and his descendants.

- It only applies to _____ and his _____.

The land of Israel does not belong to the Palestinians (descendants of Ishmael). It belongs to the Jews (descendants of Isaac).

Gen. 16:16; Gen. 18:11; John 20:22; Rom. 4:19

GENESIS Pt 42

Chapter 18

Chapter 18 is divided into 2 parts:

- vs 1-15 carry a message of _____ and _____ as a result of godliness and obedience.
- vs 16-33 carry a message of _____ and _____ as a result of wickedness and disobedience.

vs 1 Lord – The _____ One.

One of Abraham's three visitors is _____.

- *Gen 19:11* The other two visitors are angels.
- Jesus eating with Abraham was a sign that they were at _____ and in _____, and that God was about to bless him.

vs 10 - I will surely return you to the time of life: this is referring to reviving Sarah's _____.

- Sarah didn't laugh out loud; she laughed to herself.
- Worn out: so old and worn out it is past the time of _____.
- In other words, it can't be fixed.
- The Lord wanted Sarah to know He could read her mind because Sarah needed _____ to receive God's promises and _____.

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

GENESIS Pt 43

Chapter 18 Pt 2

Sodom and Gomorrah were located on the Southeast shore of the Dead Sea.

- vs 20 – outcry: refers to a cry for _____ by someone who has been oppressed or victimized.
- Grievous: literally means heavy or weighty.
In this context it means _____.
- Jude 7 – strange: means _____.
Specifically it means a _____ kind.
They went after flesh of a different kind.
- Sodom and Gomorrah were guilty of homosexuality and bestiality, and they actually took it one step further: they had begun sexually assaulting anyone who passed through the city. That is where the outcry was coming from: the _____.
- vs 32 Abraham stopped at 10 because that is how many _____ were in _____ family.
- Jude 7 – exhibited: to _____ exhibition.
It is written in the present tense which designates continual action.

*How can God continually exhibit the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah as an example?
The destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah turned the beautiful freshwater lake in the Jordan Valley into the _____.*

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

GENESIS Pt 44

Chapter 19

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

The story is divided into four parts:

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

1 Cor. 3:11-15 Though Lot was saved from God's judgment, everything that he had built in his life was burned up.

2 Pet. 2:7-9 Lot was a _____. He also wanted what the world had to offer: wealth and pleasure.

- Sodom represented what this _____ world had to offer.
- Abraham wasn't willing to become a part of Sodom, Lot was.
- The angels went to Sodom to see if what they were doing was as bad as the outcry against them.
- The citizens of Sodom and Gomorrah were actually gang-raping travelers.
- That is why Lot _____ that they stay the night in his home.

vs 14 – Joking: to _____ .

- Lot had to leave some of his daughters behind.

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

GENESIS Pt 45

Chapter 20

- Abraham told everyone that Sarah was his sister, which was a _____.
- God wants us to know that as humans we tend to make the same mistakes over and over again, because of some specific weakness in an area.
- Abraham struggled with _____.

vs 16 *covering of the eyes*: to _____ from one's eyes or to _____ so one can't see with the eyes.

- Literally, Sara should wear a veil to cover her beauty from other men's eyes.
- The king took Sara to be part of his harem so God had to intervene.

vs 17 God struck Abimelech with some kind of sickness and he wasn't able to go near Sarah.

- Abraham gave three excuses as justification for what he had done:
 1. He was afraid they would _____ him to get _____.
 2. He hadn't really lied, he just had not told the complete truth.
 3. From the very beginning they had planned to hide their husband/wife relationship while they were traveling from place to place.
- Whatever we struggle with, that is our weakness, and that is what the devil is going to use to tempt us.
- Even though Abraham had sinned it did NOT change God's _____ of Abraham.

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

GENESIS Pt 46

Chapter 21

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENESIS Pt 47

Chapter 22

- To tempt someone means you are trying to _____ them to _____.
- God was testing Abraham to determine the level of his faith.
- He did it for _____ benefit.
- If God ever wants us to do something unusual He will be very specific.
- This test involved a conflict between God's _____ about Isaac and God's command to _____ Isaac.

Abraham passed the test: he believed that if he obeyed God and sacrificed Isaac, God would bring him back to life.

- vs 5 They _____ would return.

God tested Abraham for 2 reasons:

1. This event _____ what Jesus Christ would do for us 2000 years later.
 - Type: a figure, representation or symbol of something to come, such as an event in the O.T. that foreshadows an event in the N.T.
 - The story of Abraham sacrificing his son is a "type" of God sacrificing His Son for us.

Similarities between the two:

- Abraham is to offer his only son.
- Abraham was told to go to Mount Moriah: where Christ was _____.
- Isaac carried the wood that he was to be killed on, on his back.
- Isaac was totally submissive to his father even when he realized he was going to sacrifice him.

2. It explained why God was willing to _____ His Son for us.

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

GENESIS Pt 48

Chapter 23

- Abraham identified himself as a foreigner and stranger among them.
- To Abraham it was a statement of faith:
It was a _____ that his _____ wasn't here on earth, but in heaven with God.
- This perspective on life was passed down to all of his descendants.
- As Christians, we are supposed to have the same perspective.

Why didn't Abraham haggle over the price?

1. He had more than enough _____.
 2. He intended this piece of property to be the family _____.
- From this point on his future descendants are going to be buried in Canaan.

Gen. 23:1-18; Gen. 25:20; Gen 24:2-4; Lev. 25:23; 1 Chron. 29:14-15; Ps. 39:12; Heb. 11:13-16;
Prov. 20:14

GENESIS Pt 49

Chapter 24:1-9

- Abraham was about _____ at this point in his life.
- Most scholars believe that the servant chosen to acquire a wife for Isaac was _____.
- He was the oldest and most trusted servant and the overseer of his property.
- “Thigh” is being used figuratively in Genesis Chapter 24 to refer to Abraham’s _____ (genitals).

When Abraham made his servant take an oath and made him place his hand under his “thigh” it signified two things:

1. It signified that he was swearing on the heritage of Abraham’s position as _____ of God’s chosen people.
2. It signified that Isaac had the right to _____ Abraham if the servant didn’t perform his duty that he had solemnly sworn to do.

Abraham made his servant swear to do three things:

1. To never allow Isaac to marry a _____ woman.
 2. To find a wife for Isaac from the land that Abraham came from.
 3. To _____ take Isaac back to the land Abraham came from.
- Abraham had every confidence in the world that God would lead his servant to the right woman.
 - vs 8 Because of the “escape” clause, Abraham’s servant agrees to take the oath.

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

GENESIS Pt 50

Chapter 24:10-67

- The city of Nahor was near Harran, a distance of over 500 miles.
- Successful: to _____ or to _____.
- The servant was praying for God to make it happen, and make it happen that day.

What the servant was looking for in choosing a mate for Isaac:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

- Laban's hospitality is motivated by _____.

The servant gave two types of gifts:

1. To Rebekah
 2. To her family
- The gifts given to her family were meant to be compensation for the loss of their daughter's services and for her potential offspring.
 - The gifts to Rebekah were simply a sign of goodwill.

When Rebekah _____ herself, it was an unspoken signal to Isaac that she was his _____.

Gen. 24:10-67

GENESIS Pt 51

Chapter 25 Pt 1

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

- Abraham gave Isaac his _____ before he died.
- This allowed him to marry Keturah without having to share the inheritance with her sons.
- Abraham lived to be _____ years old before he died.
- Shem was the son of Noah who lived through the flood and died about 35 years after Abraham died.
- Jacob and Esau were around _____ years old when Shem died.
- The longevity of the patriarchs made it possible for Divine truth to be passed from generation to generation with great accuracy.
- Adam-Methuselah-Shem-Jacob: no missing links.

Vs 8 “Gathered to his people” is a figure of speech that refers to _____

This verse plainly states that Abraham did not cease to _____ when he died.

Vs 8 “His people” refers to people of _____.

- Until Jesus Christ was resurrected all the dead went to Sheol.

Sheol was divided into two parts:

- One for believers
- One for unbelievers

The one for believers was referred to as _____ because of Genesis 25:8. This was where Abraham’s people were gathered.

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

GENESIS Pt 52

Chapter 25:19-26

These *are* the generations of: a common formula that serves two functions:

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

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

GENESIS Pt 54

Chapter 25:27-34

Esau and Jacob most likely were in their early twenties.

- Esau grew up to be an _____ son.
- Jacob grew up to be a _____ son.

vs 27 Field: _____ or uninhabited land.

- Instead of working, Esau spent all of his time _____.

Plain: righteous, _____, a man who does the right thing.

Venison: _____.

Isaac favored Esau over Jacob because Esau was a _____.

The birthright went to the oldest son:

1. He received a _____ portion of the inheritance.
2. He became the _____ of the family.

vs 34 Despised: to regard with _____ or disdain.

Esau knew he was still going to be rich and he didn't want the responsibility that went along with the birthright.

Gen. 25:27-34; Gen. 13:2; Job 1:8; Gen. 27:6-9; Deut. 21:17; 1 Chron. 5:1

GENESIS Pt 55

Chapter 27

“Sitz im Leben” is a German theological phrase that literally means “setting in life.” It refers to the situation or circumstance behind a particular teaching or story, and the _____ and _____ of the time period.

In that culture at that time, the birthright normally went to the firstborn son. But if he lacked character, he _____ his right to it.

The Blessing: a _____ in which the father officially acknowledged which son was going to receive the _____.

The Blessing was supposed to be a _____ ceremony.

Isaac was going to do it in secret because he was trying to do it behind Rebekah’s back.

Isaac was willing to make Esau the leader of the family when he died, which is in direct defiance to what God told him to do.

Isaac _____ he was _____.

The blessing did not have to stand because sin was involved in obtaining it.

Isaac had every right to reverse it, but he didn’t.

Deut.21:15-17; 1 Chron. 5:1; 1 Chron. 26:10; Gen. 48:21-22; Gen. 49:1-28; Gen 27:1-5, 30-33

GENESIS Pt 56

Chapter 27- Pt 2

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

1. You receive a double portion of the family inheritance and you are named as the future Patriarch of the family.
2. The way the proclamation was made during the ceremony:

The 1st part was an explanation of _____ the recipient was _____ to receive it.

The 2nd part was a special _____ invoking God's _____ on the recipient.

- Isaac didn't say WHY he was worthy to receive it.
- vs 22-24 Jacob is worthy to receive the birthright:
Joseph was _____ and didn't stumble in difficult times.
Joseph remained strong and steadfast in tough times.
- vs 25-26 is the prayer invoking God's blessing on him.

Three reasons why Esau should not have received the blessing and Jacob should have:

1. He wasn't _____ of it. Esau was lazy, irresponsible and rebellious.
 2. It wasn't his to _____. He sold it to Jacob for a bowl of stew.
 3. God had specifically told _____ that Jacob was to receive it.
- In their culture, marriages were arranged by the father.
 - Esau was 40 years old, and he still wasn't mature enough to get married.
 - vs 46 reinforces how much of a problem child Esau was.

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

GENESIS Pt 58

Chapter 28 Pt 2

The dream was symbolic: God has _____ beings that He sends out to carry out His _____ on the earth.

The meaning of this dream is very clear: God has made specific promises to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and those promises will be fulfilled.

2,000 years later Jesus referred to this dream. *Jn. 1:43-51*

Jesus is _____ the _____ to heaven.

He is the MEANS by which man can get to heaven.

Jacob's dream now applies to us: Angels are still coming and going to protect, and to help those who are Abraham's descendants by faith.

We have been _____ into the family of Abraham by _____.

At this point, Jacob puts his complete faith in God, and he makes a vow: Only Jehovah will be his God and when he returns one day, he will faithfully tithe to Him.

Gen. 28:10-22; 26:34; Ps. 103:20; Gen. 13:14-17; Jn.1:43-51

GENESIS Pt 59

Chapter 29

This well was probably on the outskirts of Haran.

Young boys kept their flocks close to home.

Older brothers took their flocks further away to graze.

Shalom – a blessing: peace in the sense of good _____, _____ and tranquility.

Rachel was a shepherd because Laban was wealthy and he had more _____ the he had _____.

Rachel is at least _____ years old.

When Jacob saw Rachel, the first thing he did was water her sheep because work was the top priority.

Laban came running when he heard the news about Jacob for two reasons:

1. The last time this happened, a servant came and brought a lot of expensive gifts with him.
2. He had not seen Rebekah or anyone from her family in over 60 years.

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

GENESIS Pt 60

Chapter 29 Pt 2

Jacob stayed with Laban for a month as a guest.

vs 15 Laban was putting him on notice that he couldn't stay any longer as a guest.

The contrast between Rachel's beauty and Leah's ugliness is a key component of the story.

Weak: _____ or _____.

Leah didn't have the ability to open her eyes all the way.

Leah had one of two things wrong with her eyes:

Ptosis: a _____ of the upper eyelid caused by muscle weakness or paralysis.

Dermatochalasis: an _____ of skin in the upper eyelids.

Because of Leah's weak eyes, it was almost impossible to find a man who was willing to marry her.

Jacob offered to serve Laban for 7 years in lieu of paying the bridal price.

- That was a great deal for Laban. It was the equivalent of paying 84 shekels; 34 shekels above and beyond what was considered the maximum bridal price.
- He was getting 2 workers for the price of one.

Why would Jacob offer to work for 7 years in lieu of the bridal price?

- Because he wanted to _____ the _____ daughter, not the _____.

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

GENESIS Pt 61

Chapter 29 Pt 3

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

They weren't allowed to be alone with each other, until AFTER the marriage was consummated at the wedding feast.

If the father could afford it, the wedding feast lasted for _____ days.

The groom had to wait until the father of the bride GAVE her to him.

vs 24 It was customary for the bride's father to give her a wedding present: a _____.

Giving a handmaiden as a wedding gift was very generous, and that is why it is mentioned.

How Laban was able to trick Jacob:

- It was really _____.
- Jacob was really _____.
- The bride remained _____.

Jacob had deceived his father and now his father-in-law had deceived him.

The _____ does not justify the _____.

- Jacob never blamed _____.

Gen. 27:43-45; Ex. 22:16-17; Gen. 29:21-29; Matt. 1:18-19; Deut. 22:28-29; Rom. 3:7-8

GENESIS Pt 63

Chapter 30 Pt 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENESIS Pt 64

Chapter 31

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

1. Jacob was forced to leave his homeland but he always longed to go back to Canaan. *Jews were forced out of their homeland, but most have always longed to go back to Israel.*
2. Jacob _____ in Haran despite being oppressed and taken advantage of. *No matter where Jews have gone they have prospered, even in the worst of circumstances.*
3. Jacob's desire for gaining wealth kept him in Haran even though he desired to go back to his homeland. *Jews want to go back to their homeland but it means leaving their source of prosperity, which keeps them from going back to Israel.*
4. Jacob's _____ caused others to _____ him. *Gentiles resent the way Jews have prospered.*
5. Jacob was _____ by Laban and his sons. *The world hates the Jews because they are God's chosen people.*
 - Jacob was patient and tenacious.
 - Most people don't prosper because they don't ever _____ with anything.

Jacob explained WHY they needed to leave:

- Laban resented Jacob for prospering.
- Laban was _____ him.
- God told him to leave.

vs 9 God showed Jacob how to take Laban's goats and breed them to produce the type of goats he was supposed to get as his wages.

- Rachel and Leah resented their father because he treated them like slaves.
- vs 15 wasted: to _____ for yourself and not to share.
- Their father was going to send them away empty-handed.

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

GENESIS Pt 65

Chapter 31 Pt 2

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

If you owned land, you had idols (or tera-phim) that symbolized or represented the _____ that ruled over _____ land.

That is why they were referred to as _____.

Why did Rachel steal the idols? She did it out of _____.

She took what he would have valued the most: the household gods.

Laban had so coveted Jacob's wealth that in his mind, he had come to think of it as his.

The real reason Laban pursued Jacob so tenaciously: he couldn't stand to see Jacob leaving with all that wealth.

The stolen household idols were the perfect excuse to confront Jacob.

Gen. 31:17-30, 43

GENESIS Pt 66

Chapter 31 Pt 3

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

- From Laban's perspective, Rachel wouldn't DARE defile the gods by sitting on them.
- That is how we know that Rachel wasn't an _____.
- She didn't take the idols because of their monetary value.
- Most household idols were made of _____.
- This story was included in the Bible to show us just how foolish _____ really is.
- Jacob decided to expose Laban for the _____ he really was.

What Laban had done to Jacob over the last 20 years went against all of the laws and customs of that time.

- The only reason that Laban proposed they make a covenant was to save _____.

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

GENESIS Pt 67

Chapter 32

Mahanaim means _____ camps.

- There were two camps: Jacob's camp and the angel's camp.
- Even though he wasn't traveling with a physical army to protect him, he had a spiritual army to protect him.
- Jacob's message to Esau was an invitation to _____.
- Jacob was wise to show his sincerity:
 1. It sent the message that he wasn't LORDING the blessing and birthright over Esau.
 2. Words can either incite anger or alleviate anger.
- We really don't know WHY Esau was coming with 400 men.
- Jacob didn't lose faith and he didn't lose courage.
- Courage: being in a dangerous or fearful situation yet maintaining a cool head and continuing to do the right thing in spite of the _____.
- Faith doesn't mean that you don't act with _____.

Jacob's prayer is a good example for us to follow:

1. He reminded God of His promises and stood on them.
 2. He took time to _____ God.
 3. He petitioned God to come to his rescue.
- As soon as Jacob finished praying, he knew what to do.
 - Jacob gave a total of _____ animals to Esau.
 - The man Jacob was wrestling with was Jesus Christ.

Jacob was able to physically grab hold of God and because he refused to let go of God, he was rewarded.

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

GENESIS Pt 68

Chapter 33

Jacob considered Esau to be a _____.

When Jacob bowed before Esau 7 times it was a token of respect and recognition that Esau was the ruler of the region.

Seir: _____

Seir eventually became known as Edom, Esau's nickname.

The only reason that Jacob divided his family into 3 groups was so he could make a _____ presentation to Esau.

Jacob's gift to Esau wasn't _____; it was what was given to a King.

The Greater his _____, the greater the _____.

What Jacob tells Esau is meant to show good _____, but it is not meant to be taken _____.

To refuse hospitality was almost as rude as not offering hospitality.

Jacob actually buys land in Canaan to put down roots. He built an altar and named it El Elohe Israel, which literally means "God, the God of _____."

God brought Jacob and his family safely back to Canaan, and Jacob is now fulfilling his vow. (Gen. 28:20-21)

Gen. 35:29; 33:1-20; 25:30; 2 Chron. 9:9; 2 Kings 20:12; Gen. 28:20-21

GENESIS Pt 69

Chapter 34

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

- vs 1 Dinah put herself in a _____ she should not have been in. In their culture at the time, unmarried women did not go out in public without a chaperone.
- Took: to take by _____.
- vs 5 defiled: a _____/_____ term: he had taken her virginity from her.
- vs 26 Dinah was being held against her _____ at _____ house.
- Simeon and Levi didn't want to just rescue Dinah, they wanted _____.
- _____ was the mother of Simeon, Levi, and Dinah.

In this story there are 3 principles to live by:

1. Never put yourself in a _____ you should not be in.
2. Parents, be more _____ watching over your kids.
3. Even though Jacob's sons did something terrible, God still used them and God still worked through them to _____ His _____.

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

GENESIS Pt 70

Chapter 35

By burying the idols, it symbolized that they were _____ to Jacob, and that he didn't _____ in these gods.

Women wore images of their family gods as earrings.

Jacob built an altar to fulfill his _____.

The purpose of the altar was to present to God a _____ of what God had given him.

This is an example of tithing before the law was ever given.

At Bethel, God passed on to Jacob the blessings He promised to Abraham.

Jacob is the father of the Jewish nation that bears his name: _____.

Reuben slept with Bilhah for two reasons:

1. To make sure that Bilhah didn't usurp his mother's position as Jacob's chief wife now that Rachel was dead.
2. To solidify his position as the future _____ of the family.

By sleeping with Bilhah, Reuben was trying to lay claim to his inheritance as the _____ born.

Gen. 35:1-22; 28:18-22, 3-4; 2 Sam. 15:16, 22; 2 Sam. 20:3; 2 Sam. 3:7-8; 1 Kings 2:13-25

GENESIS Pt 71

Chapter 37

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

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

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

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

vs 3 loved: to _____

Son of old age is a Jewish figure of speech which meant "old for your _____."
It was used to refer to a wise son.

Jacob favored Joseph because of his _____.

The phrase *coat of many colors* referred to a long-sleeved robe or coat that went all the way down to the _____.

This type of coat signified that a person was the _____, overseer, or master of the family clan.

It signified that Joseph was being appointed to receive the _____.

Rom. 9:5

GENESIS Pt 72

Chapter 37 Pt 2

Verse 4 is saying that Joseph's brothers wouldn't even _____ him.

Joseph's dreams were given as _____ confirmation that he was the right person to receive the _____.

By telling his family about the dreams, God's providence and _____ were glorified when they came _____.

Gen. 37:3-34; 30:25-26

GENESIS Pt 73

Chapter 39

The Lord was with Joseph is the key concept in the story of Joseph.

Because the Lord was with Joseph, what was meant for _____ God turned into _____.

Joseph was purchased as a _____, not a field worker.

3 reasons Joseph denied Potiphar's wife:

1. Potiphar _____ him.
2. Potiphar was _____ to him.
3. It would be a _____ against _____.

Interesting Facts:

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

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

GENESIS Pt 74

Chapter 40

The author skipped over 11 years of Joseph's life to get to this part of the story.

Joseph was _____ when the events in chapter 40 took place.

Joseph spent _____ years of his life as a slave and/or in prison.

Offended: to _____.

The captain of the guard was Potiphar.

Potiphar couldn't have been too angry with Joseph:

1. He didn't have Joseph executed when his wife accused Joseph of trying to rape her.
2. He didn't put Joseph in a prison with common criminals.
3. He allowed the warden to use Joseph as a prison trustee.

Each dream had its own meaning: they were spiritual dreams and each contained a prophetic message from God.

MOST spiritual dreams are allegorical in nature. *Allegorical*: symbolism is used to convey the _____.

Joseph was so sure of his interpretation that he asked the cup-bearer to do him a favor when his interpretation came true.

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

GENESIS Pt 75

Chapter 41

Two full years later would be on Pharaoh's birthday.

Pharaoh didn't play any _____ role in the dream.

The dream wasn't about him, it was about _____ and he knew that.

The word *Egypt* originally meant _____. It referred to the fertile soil on the banks of the Nile.

Egypt's great wealth came from _____ and _____.

Joseph made three recommendations to Pharaoh:

1. Choose one man to be in charge over all of Egypt.
2. The man you put in charge needs to have a _____ underneath him to prepare Egypt for the future famine.

The normal tax on the people was only 10%, but during the 7 years of prosperity they were going to double the tax.

3. Store the grain you collect in the _____ city you collect it from.

Joseph was selected to be the _____ of Egypt.

He was the second most powerful man in all of Egypt, second only to Pharaoh.

Joseph was immediately assimilated into the Egyptian culture and society.

Manasseh means to _____.

Ephraim means to be _____.

Gen. 41:1-57

GENESIS Pt 76

Chapter 42

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

1. There is _____ in numbers.
It is about 250 miles from Hebron to the city of Memphis in Egypt.
2. Egypt was _____ the grain.
You were only allowed to buy enough grain to feed your family for a specific amount of time.

Grain: refers to _____: *Grain that is only used in emergency situations.*

Mirror Test: God puts us in a situation that MIRRORS the previous situation in which we failed.

- The purpose is to see if we have _____.
- Joseph treated his brothers the way he did because he just wanted to know if they had changed over the last 22 years.
- *Joseph's Mirror Test:* Joseph accused them of being _____.
- Joseph puts them into a _____ just as they had done to him.

Verses 21-24 are not in chronological order.

Joseph _____ them talking among themselves, and that's what changed his mind.

Genesis 42:1-38

GENESIS Pt 77

Chapter 43

You won't see my face again: you won't get an _____ with me.

All foreigners had to appear before Joseph to get a permit before they could buy grain.

God Almighty: El Shaddai

El: _____

Shaddai: all _____ one, totally self-sufficient, absolute ruler.

Jacob finally resigned himself to the fact that it was in God's hands.

The Canaanites had shoulder length hair and long beards, which was considered _____ by the Egyptians.

Gen. 43:1-33

GENESIS Pt 78

Chapter 44

The final test: To determine whether they were _____ enough to become the _____ of God's chosen people.

- Joseph is framing Benjamin for a crime he didn't commit to see how his brothers will react.
- Lecanomancy is the use of a _____ to predict the _____.
- Joseph doesn't believe in lecanomancy, but he led them to believe that he does.

Vs 33: Judah stepped up and acted as _____ would have acted.

- He was willing to give his own life in place of his brother's for the sake of his father.
- His reward was that the _____ would come _____ him.
- Because Joseph's brothers PROVED that they were WORTHY to be the ancestors of God's chosen people, the _____ tribes of Israel are _____ after them.
- Two of the tribes are named after the sons of Joseph: Manasseh and Ephraim.

Gen. 44:1-34

GENESIS Pt 79

Chapter 45

Stunned: _____ stricken or _____.

Posterity: _____ generations.

The reason Joseph was able to forgive was because he chose to focus on what God had _____ through the whole ordeal, rather than what he had _____.

God _____ what was meant for evil to bring about good in Joseph's life.

What others have done to me is really quite trivial when I look at it through the scope of _____.

Twenty-two years later Joseph is overseeing the welfare of his father's household, back in his old position.

Joseph is the head of the family and he will receive the _____.

Gen. 49:8-10; 45:1-13; 46:31-34; 48:13-20

GENESIS Pt 80

Chapter 45 Pt 2 Chapter 46

45:24 Quarrel: to _____ or to be troubled.

Joseph told them not to worry because:

1. They were not being *set up* by him again.
2. Their evil deed/lie would be exposed when they told their father he was alive.

Jacob was afraid to go to Egypt because he knew that his descendants were destined to become _____ in a _____ land.

Jacob offered sacrifices to God because he wanted confirmation that going to Egypt was the right thing to do.

46:3 Nation: _____, not people or ethnic group.

A nation requires a group of people possessing a specific area of land as their homeland.

Jerusalem is the city of the Most High, where Jesus the Messiah will _____ and _____.

46:4 *Closing the eyes* was an ancient custom. When a person died, the nearest relative closed the eyes of the deceased and gave them a parting kiss.

Gen. 15:13; Jer. 3:16-18; Zech. 14:16-17; Rev. 3:12; Rev. 21:2, 10; Ps. 137:5-6; Rev. 20:4

GENESIS Pt 81

Chapter 46-47

The main point of the genealogy is not so much WHO went down to Egypt, but HOW MANY went down. (vs 8-27)

The Egyptians considered shepherding an _____.

Because the land alongside the Nile River was great farm land, no flocks of animals could graze on it.

All of Egypt's livestock were kept in the Goshen area.

Shepherds were isolated from all of the Egyptian _____ and _____ rituals.

In the land of Goshen, they could worship the **one true God** and not the Egyptian gods, and it wouldn't cause any problems. This explains why Israel was allowed to keep their own religion in the land of Egypt for 400 years, without stirring up trouble.

Jacob told Pharaoh that his life had been short and difficult: His _____ caused him major trouble.

Joseph's family went to Egypt sometime during the second year of the famine, with 5 years to go.

Food had to be rationed, even with Joseph's family.

Gen. 46:5-7, 27-34; 15:13-14; Ex. 1:1-8; Gen. 47:1-12

GENESIS Pt 82

Chapter 47 – The Famine

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

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

How Joseph made the 20% he collected during the 7 good years last for 7 ½ years with a nation that was used to consuming 4 times that much (80%):

- He made the people _____ for the grain they received.
- When they couldn't _____ for what they received, he made them _____ for what they received.

Barter: the equivalent of selling their valuables, or assets.

By the 4th year of the famine, the people no longer had an entitlement mentality.

- Good government policies create a _____ mentality.
- Bad government policies create an _____ mentality.

Indentured servant: someone who agreed to _____ for another person for a set period of time in _____ for something.

They were offering to become indentured servants, not permanent slaves.

The Egyptian people agreed to work for Pharaoh **during** the famine in exchange for food, and they agreed to work their land for Pharaoh **after** the famine.

- In exchange for food they agreed to pay a _____ tax on their _____.

The Bible advocates and Joseph set up a _____ system: Everyone paid the _____ percentage of taxes.

vs 21 During the famine the people worked on _____.

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

GENESIS Pt 83

Chapter 48

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

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

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

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

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

Two tribes representing Joseph: Manasseh and Ephraim.

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

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

GENESIS Pt 84

Chapter 48 Pt 2

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

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

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

In Abraham's family the birthright bestowed a third honor upon the recipient: the honor of being the _____ of the _____.

Joseph didn't receive the third honor; that honor went to _____.

_____ received the birthright, making his tribe the leader of the other tribes.

This explains why Ephraim always got upset when one of the other tribes did something without consulting them.

The Southern Kingdom consisted of two tribes: Judah and Benjamin and their kingdoms were referred to as _____.

The rulers of the Northern Kingdom came from the tribe of Ephraim, so its kingdom was referred to as _____ or Israel.

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

GENESIS Pt 85

Chapter 49

Scholars refer to chapter 49 as *“The Blessings of Jacob.”*

- The blessings foretell the future character, destiny and environment in which each of the tribes will live.
- A great lesson that we can learn from these blessings: Our _____ and our actions not only determine our destiny but they also determine the destiny of our _____.

As the firstborn son, Reuben had 3 privileges: position, prestige and _____.

- Reuben’s lack of character disqualified him from receiving the birthright.

Simeon and Levi were two of a kind: They were both cruel and vindictive.

- As a curse for being so cruel they wouldn’t inherit their own portion of land.
- Simeon inherited cities within the boundaries of _____.
- The tribe of Levi was given 48 cities that were scattered throughout Israel.
- The tribe of Levi was given the high honor and the blessing of being the priests because of what happened at Mount Sinai with the _____.
- Their character and actions that day _____ the curse, and it changed their _____.

The lion symbolizes _____.

According to the blessing that Judah received, the future kings of Israel would come from the tribe of Judah, and the _____, the King of Kings, would come from the tribe of Judah.

Gen. 49:1-12; Josh. 19:1-9; 2 Chron. 15:9; Josh. 13:33; Ex. 32:25-29; 1 Chron. 5:1-2; Ps. 60:7; Ps. 78:67-69; Is. 11:13; 1 Sam. 9:21; Deut. 23:2; Ruth 4:18-22

GENESIS Pt 86

Chapter 49 Pt 2

Zebulun was Leah's sixth child, and his name means _____.

The tribe of Zebulun provided safe passage from the Sea of Galilee to the Mediterranean Sea and vice versa.

Jacob likened Issachar to a donkey because it meant that the tribe of Issachar was _____ and _____.

Even though they were a very large tribe, and strong, they didn't like to _____. They never expelled the Canaanites from their land.

By comparing Dan to a snake, Jacob was prophesying that the tribe of Dan would have a _____ influence on the other tribes.

Dan became a _____ center for idolatrous worship.

Because of their history with idolatry, and the satanic influence they tried to exert over the other tribes, they were _____ from the tribes of Israel by God.

When the _____ comes, Dan will once again be listed as one of the tribes.

Gen. 49:28; Gen. 49:13-18; Judg. 18:30; 1 Kings 12:26-30; Rev. 7:4-8; Ezek. 48:1-2; Zech. 12:8-14; 13:2

GENESIS Pt 87

Chapter 49 Pt 3

The tribe of Gad would be constantly and continually attacked by its enemies. Out of necessity, the men of Gad became mighty _____. Elijah was from the tribe of Gad.

The territory of Asher was known for its vast _____ groves.

Naphtali means _____ or wrestling.

Jesus grew up in Nazareth, which is located in the territory of Zebulun.

Capernaum became Jesus' home and it is located in the territory of Naphtali.

Is. 9:1-2 This prophecy was saying that the Messiah would come from the territories of Naphtali and Zebulun.

At the age of 30, Jesus was like a deer let loose, going all over Israel _____ the kingdom of God.

The first part of the blessing is a _____ account of Joseph's life.

Vs 2-3 Jacob used a fruitful vine as an analogy to describe how productive and fruitful Joseph's life had been. But success like that is bound to cause _____ and resentment in others.

Vs 26 The prophecy part: The blessings that came upon Joseph were even greater than the ones that came upon his ancestors.

The tribe of Benjamin was situated between the two rival tribes, the tribe of Judah and the tribe of Ephraim.

It became a _____ when the Kingdom of Israel split.

Jerusalem is located in the territory of Benjamin.

Gen. 49:28, 19-27; 1 Chron. 12:8-15; 2 Kings 1:10; Deut. 33:24, 12; Lk. 2:36-38; Gen. 30:8; Matt. 4:13-16; Josh. 18:28

GENESIS Pt 88

Chapter 49-50

Gathered to my people: They joined their people in the _____ .
Jacob was ready for the after-life.

- His _____ were in order.
- His _____ arrangements were taken care of.

Gathered to his people: His _____ joined the spirits of his ancestors in the after-life.

Gathered to his fathers: He was _____ where his ancestors were buried.

The only two Jews in the OT who ever had their bodies embalmed were _____ and _____.

- They were embalmed so their _____ could be _____.
- Joseph went to the Pharaoh's advisors instead of going directly to the Pharaoh because he couldn't go into his presence while he was _____.

Vs 6-9 The funeral procession included 3 basic groups:

1. The dignitaries and Egypt's senior officials
2. Jacob's family members
3. A _____ escort

Chariots were considered to be advanced _____.

Seven days is the traditional period of mourning for Jews.

Gen. 49:29-33; 1 Pet. 3:18-19; Eph. 4:8; Matt. 27:58-60; Gen 50:1-14; Neh. 2:1-2; Job 2:13;
Amos 8:10

GENESIS Pt 89

Chapter 50

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

Vs 16-17 Joseph wept when he heard the message because he realized that his brothers didn't _____ him.

Vs 19 Only _____ has the right to exact _____ on a person.

Only _____ has the ability to judge a person _____ and to exact a _____ punishment.

Revenge: the person who was wronged decides to take _____ into his own hands and _____ the person who wronged him.

_____ : a person who has committed a crime is punished for that crime.

Revenge belongs to the Lord and not us, so that true JUSTICE will prevail.

Vs 20 Joseph was simply recognizing that no matter what happens, God can and will, work through the situation to bring about good.

Joseph was embalmed and his body was placed in a coffin so it could be moved to Canaan when the Israelites left Egypt.

Gen. 50:15-26; Gen. 47:9, 28; Rom. 12:19; Lev. 19:18; Mic. 6:8; Josh.17:1; Gen. 15:13-16

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