

In the Beginning

(Study Guide to Genesis)

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To the Teacher

In the Beginning (Study Guide to Genesis) is a Bible study guide for teenagers and adults to be used in Bible classes in local congregations. This workbook is not intended to replace the word of God as the class text. Nor is it a commentary. Rather, it consists of questions within the framework of an analytical outline designed to help the student study properly, so he can discover for himself what the Bible teaches.

My experience is that adult and teenage classes generally do not like graded lessons. Thus, this book has no grading system.

However, these same classes have a tendency to “bog down” or stray from the lesson unless some time goals are established and followed. Thus, this study guide is designed to lead the student through the book of Genesis in twenty-four lessons.

Each lesson starts with a memory verse. I believe committing the word of God to memory is an important, often neglected aspect of the lives of Christians.

The workbook contains several types of questions: terms to define, places to locate, people to identify, fact questions, thought questions, reports to the class, charts and maps to fill in, as well as reviews. Each question has a purpose. There are no pointless, filler questions, trick questions or true-false questions.

Although a particular word may appear many times in the book of Genesis, it will be given as a term to define only once, unless it is later translated from a different Hebrew word, used in a different sense, or has a special importance in a later context. The same principle is true of places to locate and people to identify. These questions are designed to help the student understand the language of the text and place the events in their historical and geographical settings.

There is a glossary in the back of the book which defines the terms and identifies the people.

There are maps in the back of the book with blank maps beneath each to be filled in from the map above. The student should find each place to locate on the appropriate map and write in its name in the proper place on the blank map below. To the right of each place to locate is the name of the map on which it is found.

Fact questions are for the purpose of checking the student’s knowledge of what he read.

Thought questions are designed to measure the student’s understanding of and ability to apply the text.

Each class should end with a review orally in class of the theme of each chapter studied to that point. Beginning with lesson two, each class should start with the oral review found at the first of each lesson. In this way the students will be able to remember the subject matter of each chapter of Genesis and where each event is found in the book. The chapter themes are located together between lesson twenty-four and the maps.

Because the lessons call for a fast overview of Genesis, it is crucial that each student

study his lesson and complete the questions outside class. It is best in class to concentrate on the thought questions and to only spend time on other questions with which some student might have trouble.

I hope that this workbook will also be used as a family Bible reading guide. Thus, the portions of Scripture covered by each lesson will be divided into five daily readings.

In addition to reading the entire biblical text to be studied in each lesson in the five daily readings, the student should read each passage again separately as he comes to it in the analytical outline. Finally, in order to answer the fact and thought questions, every student must read the passage that answers each question. If the student will follow the suggested steps in the lesson, he will read each verse of the lesson three times: beginning with the longest for overall grasp, then shorter reading for outline, and finally shortest reading for analysis.

The questions are based on the **New King James Version** of the Bible. It minimizes confusion over the text when the teacher and all the students study from the same translation.

No work book can even begin to replace a competent teacher, with a good working knowledge of the Scriptures, an unswerving love of and loyalty to truth, a deep faith in God and His word, a pure life, an humble opinion of himself, an understanding of and love for his students, and the ability to communicate.

I hope and pray this volume is useful to you in learning more about the beginning of all things. May it deepen your faith, help you to learn more of God's Word, and enliven your interest for deeper study and more diligent service to the Lord. - The Author

In the Beginning
(Study Guide to Genesis)
Course Plan

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Lesson One

Introduction to Genesis

Memory Verse: Genesis 12:1-3,7

The Law



The first five books of the Old Testament are usually called “the law” or “the *Torah*” by the Jews. The term “*Torah*” means “direction, law, instruction.” These five books collectively are also called “the Pentateuch.” This term is derived from two Greek words: “*pente*” (five) and “*touchos*” (volume). Thus, they compose a five volume book.

In the Old Testament itself the Pentateuch or Law is called “the law” (e.g., Joshua 8:34; Nehemiah 8:2,7,14), “the Book of the Law” (e.g., Joshua 8:34; 2 Chronicles 34:14; Nehemiah 8:3), “the Book of the Law of Moses” (e.g., Joshua 8:31; Nehemiah 8:1), “the Book of Moses” (e.g., Nehemiah 13:1), “the Law of the Lord” (e.g., 2 Chronicles 31:3), “the Law of God” (Nehemiah 10:28-29), “the Book of the Law of God” (e.g., Joshua 24:26), “the Book of the Law of the Lord” (e.g., Nehemiah 9:3) and “the Law of Moses” (e.g., Ezra 3:2).

In the New Testament, these books taken together are designated “the law” (e.g., Matthew 12:5), “the book of the law” (Galatians 3:10), “the law of Moses” (e.g., Luke 2:22; 24:44), “the law of the Lord” (Luke 2:23-24), “the law of the Jews” (Acts 25:8), “our (Jews - KS) law” (John 19:7) and “your (Jews - KS) law” (e.g., John 8:17).

Author

It is obvious from the titles already cited that God is the ultimate author of the Law and that Moses was the instrument through whom God gave that Law. Although neither the book of Genesis nor the Pentateuch as a whole contains an introduction naming Moses as the author, the evidence supporting the fact Moses wrote the first five books of the Bible is overwhelming.

The Pentateuch itself contains weighty evidence to the Mosaic authorship. The Lord commanded Moses to write “in the book” (Exodus 17:14). Moses wrote “all the words of the Lord” (Exodus 24:4) that comprise the “Book of the Covenant” (Exodus 34:27). At the

command of God, Moses recorded the itinerary of the Wilderness Wanderings (Numbers 33:2). Moses wrote the Law in a book (Deuteronomy 31:9,24).

The remainder of the Scriptures unanimously ascribe the authorship of the Law to Moses. The Old Testament (Joshua 1:7-8; 8:31-32,34-35; 11:15,20; 14:2; 22:9; 23:6; Judges 3:4; 1 Kings 2:3; 2 Kings 14:6; 21:8; Ezra 6:18; Nehemiah 13:1; Daniel 9:11-13), Christ (Matthew 19:8; Mark 10:4-5; Luke 24:27,44; John 5:46-47; 7:19) and the New Testament writers (Acts 3:22; 13:39; 15:5,21; 1 Corinthians 9:9; 2 Corinthians 3:14-15; Revelation 15:3) unite in naming Moses as the author of the Law.

Name

The word “Genesis” is from the Septuagint (Greek) translation of the Old Testament, which renders Genesis 2:4, “This is the book of the *genesees* of heaven and earth.” The word means “origin, source, or generation.” The Jews called the book “*B'reshith*,” which means “in the beginning.” This is the first word in the book in Hebrew.

Theme

Genesis is quite literally “**the book of beginnings.**” It is the introductory book to both the Old Testament and the Bible. In Genesis we find the beginning of (1) the universe (1:1 - 2:3), (2) the earth (1:1 - 2:3), (3) life on earth (1:1 - 2:3), (4) mankind (2:4-25), (5) marriage (2:18-25), (6) sin (3:1-6), (7) sins consequences (3:7-22), (8) redemption (3:15; 12:3), (9) worship (4:3-5,26), (10) cities (4:17), (11) polygamy (4:19), (12) instrumental music (4:21), (13) metal work (4:22), (14) nations (10:1-32) (15) various languages (11:1-3) (16) the nation of Israel (12:1-3,7) and other things. Genesis is the only reliable record of the origin of all things and the history of the ancient world. The purpose of Genesis is to tell how things began.

Type of Literature

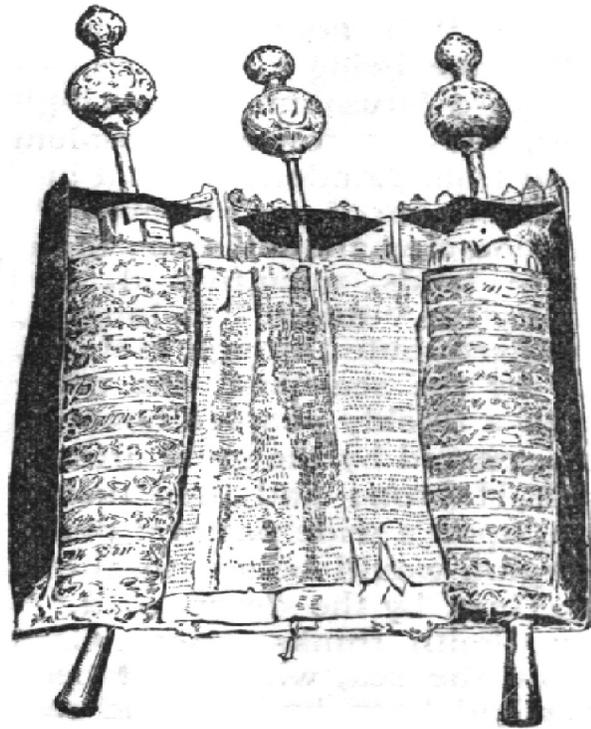
History is the written record of the past. If Genesis is history, the events recorded therein actually happened as they are written.

Epic poetry, on the other hand, is “a long narrative poem recounting the deeds of a legendary or historical hero” (Webster's dictionary). Poetry abounds in figures of speech and appeals to imagination and emotion by the use of various literary devices.

Those who contend that Genesis is epic poetry do so to throw doubt on its historical accuracy. They think the book is a collection of Hebrew legends about the distant past. If the book of Genesis is such a work, it is simply the product of the Hebrew people, not inspired of God, and has no higher claim for acceptance as truth than myths of other ancient peoples.

There are several reasons to reject the position that Genesis is myth and to accept the fact it is sober history. The book is not written in the style of Hebrew poetry but of history. Moses introduces each new section with the phrase, “This is the history” (or “genealogy”) (2:4; 5:1; 6:9; 10:1; 11:10,27; 25:12,19; 36:1; 37:2). So far as archaeology has been able to

check the Genesis record, it has proven accurate. The author displays amazing historical objectivity, a quality unknown to other ancient records. He records the drunkenness of Noah, the lies of Abraham, and the adultery of Judah; at the same time he tells the noble qualities of Pharaoh and Abimelech. Since Jesus accepted the Genesis record as literal history (Matthew 19:3-6; 24:37-39), all who claim to be Christians must accept that Genesis is history. Furthermore, the apostles add their testimony to the fact Genesis is literal history (1 Timothy 2:13-14; 1 Peter 3:18-21; 2 Peter 2:5-8). To claim the Genesis record is mythological is to reject the testimony of the Son of God and of His apostles.



Scientific Accuracy

Science is knowledge gained by observation and experimentation. To be a subject of science, a process must be something that can be observed, measured, and repeated. Genesis is not intended to be a science book, but neither are its statements which touch on science inaccurate. It is true that human assumptions about Genesis often contradict science. For example, Catholic theologians of the Middle Ages asserted that Genesis teaches that the earth is the center of the universe. In reality, the book teaches no such thing. At the same time, human assumptions about science may contradict Genesis. Thus, the false philosophy of general evolution does indeed contradict the Genesis account of creation. But the facts of natural science do not uphold general evolution. However, there is no conflict between the actual Genesis record and the facts of science.

Divisions

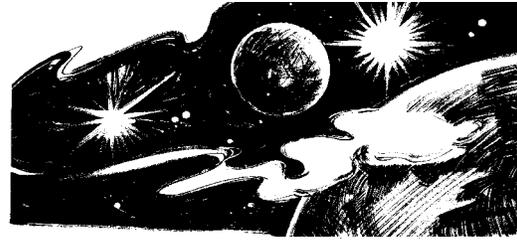
Genesis is composed of two major sections. In section one Moses traces the beginning of all things up to the call of Abraham (1:1 - 11:26). In the second section he shows the rise of the Hebrew nation as the offspring of Abraham, the friend of God (11:27 - 50:26).

Key

The threefold promise to Abraham (Nation, Seed, Land: Genesis 12:1-3,7) is at the hub of Genesis, the key to the entire Old Testament, and the connection between the Old and

New Testaments.

Outline



Moses himself divided the book of Genesis into eleven sections with the phrase, repeated ten times, “This is the history (genealogy) of.”

Therefore, Genesis is naturally outlined thus:

- (1) In the Beginning (1:1- 2:3)
- (2) The History of the Heavens and the Earth (2:4 - 4:26)
- (3) The Book of the Genealogy of Adam (5:1 - 6:8)
- (4) The Genealogy of Noah (6:9 - 9:29)
- (5) The Genealogy of the Sons of Noah (10:1 - 11:9)
- (6) The Genealogy of Shem (11:10-26)
- (7) The Genealogy of Terah (The Sojourn of Abraham) (11:27 - 25:11)
- (8) The Genealogy of Ishmael (25:12-18)
- (9) The Genealogy of Isaac (25:19 - 35:29)
- (10) The Genealogy of Esau (36:1 - 37:1)
- (11) The Genealogy of Jacob (37:2 - 50:26).

Questions

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. <i>Torah</i> | 4. history |
| 2. Pentateuch | 5. epic poetry |
| 3. Genesis | 6. science |

B. Fact Questions

1. What name have uninspired men given to the first five books of the Old Testament?
2. What names are applied to this group of books in the Old Testament?
3. What about in the New Testament?
4. List all the things you can find that Genesis records the beginning of.
5. What are the two major divisions of Genesis?
6. What passage is the key to and hub of Genesis?
7. What outline of Genesis did Moses himself provide?

B. Thought Questions

1. What proof is there that Moses wrote Genesis?
2. What kind of literature is Genesis? Prove your answer.
3. Do the Genesis record and natural science contradict each other?
4. How important is Genesis 12:1-3,7 to an understanding of the Bible?

Summary

1. What is the collective name for the first five books of the Old Testament?
2. Who wrote these books?
3. What is the meaning of the name "Genesis"?
4. What is the theme of Genesis?
5. Is Genesis epic poetry, symbolism, myth, or history?
6. Do the Genesis record and natural science contradict each other?
7. What are the two major sections of Genesis?
8. What passage is the hub of the book?

Lesson Two
In the Beginning
Memory Verse: Genesis 1:1

Reading Assignment: Genesis 1:1 - 2:3

I. Review

II. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. created | 9. kind |
| 2. heavens and the earth | 10. signs |
| 3. without form | 11. image |
| 4. void | 12. dominion |
| 5. Spirit of God | 13. rested |
| 6. hovering | 14. blessed |
| 7. firmament | 15. sanctified |
| 8. herb | |

III. Fact Questions

1. How did the universe begin? (1:1)
2. What was its condition immediately after it came into being? (1:2)
3. What happened on each day of creation?
 - a. Day 1 (1:1-5)
 - b. Day 2 (1:6-8)
 - c. Day 3 (1:9-13)
 - d. Day 4 (1:14-19)
 - e. Day 5 (1:20-23)
 - f. Day 6 (1:24-31)
4. What were man and the animals given for food? (1:29-30)



5. What did God say of His creation immediately before and immediately after He had created man and woman? (1:25,31)

IV. Thought Questions

1. Can one harmonize Evolution with the creation account of Genesis one?
2. What part did each Person in the Godhead play in the creation of the universe?
3. Is there order in the creation chronology?
4. How is man in the image of God?
5. Does Genesis one teach that there is more than one Person in the Godhead?
6. Did God get tired and have to rejuvenate His energy on the seventh day?

7. Was the sabbath instituted on the seventh day of the creation week?

V. Summary
chapter one: Creation

The Six Days of Creation	
Day	What God Created
One	The Heaven and the Earth Light Day and Night
Two	Firmament
Three	Dry Land and Seas Vegetation
Four	Sun, Moon and Stars
Five	Sea Creatures Birds
Six	Land Animals Mankind

VI. Summary
Chapter 1: Creation

Lesson Three The Creation and Fall of Mankind

Memory Verse: Genesis 1:27

Reading Assignment:

Genesis 2:4 - 3:24

I. Review

II. The Beginning of Man

Please read Genesis 2:4-25.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. history | 7. Bdellium |
| 2. plant of the field | 8. onyx |
| 3. herb of the field | 9. Gihon |
| 4. Eden | 10. comparable |
| 5. Pishon | 11. Woman |
| 6. Havilah | |

B. Person to Identify

Lord God

C. Places to Locate

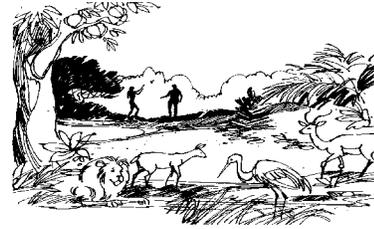
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Cush | 3. Assyria |
| 2. Hiddekel | 4. Euphrates |

D. Fact Questions

1. What was the condition of the earth before God formed man? (2:4-6)
2. How did God create man? (2:7)
3. Describe the abode in which God placed man. (2:8-14)
4. What was man's duty in the garden? (1:15-17)
5. What law did the Lord make for man? What was the penalty for its violation? (2:16-17)
6. Why did God make the woman? (2:18)

E. Thought Questions

1. Why did the Lord have Adam name the animals? (2:19-20)



2. Before the fall, did Adam and Eve have any moral discernment? (2:17,25)
3. What does Genesis 2:18-24 reveal and imply about marriage?

IV. The Fall

A. The Beginning of Sin

Please read Genesis 3:1-6

1. Term to Define

cunning

2. Fact Questions

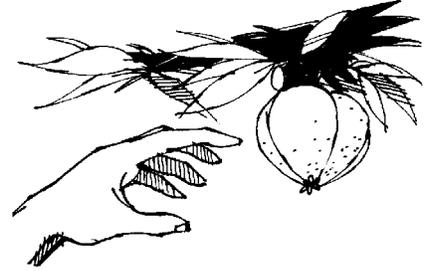
a. How did the serpent tempt Eve? (3:1-5)

b. Why did Eve succumb? (3:6)

3. Thought Questions

a. Who was behind the serpent's activity?

b. How do our temptations and sins compare to Adam and Eve's?



B. The Beginning of Sin's Consequences

Please read Genesis 3:7-24

1. Terms to Define

a. naked

d. Eve

b. coverings

e. tunics

c. cursed

f. cherubim

2. Fact Questions

a. What were the immediate effects of the first sin? (3:7)

b. Why did Adam try to hide from God? (3:8-10)

c. Were Adam and Eve willing to accept responsibility for their sin? (3:11-13)

d. What curses did God pronounce upon:

(1) the serpent (2:14-15),

(2) the woman (3:16), and

(3) the man (3:17-19)?

e. Why did Adam call his wife's name "Eve"? (3:20)

f. What did God do about human nakedness? (3:21)

g. What was the final and most terrible result of sin? (3:22-24)

3. Thought Question

How does the sin of Adam and Eve affect us?

C. The Beginning of Redemption

Thought Question

Explain Genesis 3:15.

VII. Summary

A. chapter two: Beginning of Man, Woman, and Marriage

B. chapter three: Beginning of Sin and Redemption

Lesson Four
Before the Flood
Memory Verse: Genesis 2:7

Reading Assignment: Genesis 4:1 - 6:8

I. Review

II. The Increase of Sin

A. Cain Murders Abel

Please read Genesis 4:1-15.

1. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| a. countenance fell | d. vagabond |
| b. sin | e. vengeance |
| c. fugitive | |

2. Fact Questions

- a. Who were Adam's first two sons? (4:1-2)
- b. What were their occupations? (4:2)
- c. Relate the story of Abel's death. (4:3-8)
- d. Why did God curse Cain? (4:10-11)
- e. What was the curse? (4:12)
- f. What was Cain's attitude about the curse? (4:13-14)
- g. How did God protect Cain? (4:15)

3. Thought Questions

- a. Why did the Lord respect Abel and his sacrifice but not Cain and his? (4:3-5)
- b. Explain the Lord's warning to Cain. (4:6-7)
- c. Was Cain's attitude right toward his brother? (4:9)

d. Why did Noah receive his name? (5:28-29)

B. The Mingling of the Two Races

Please read Genesis 6:1-8.

1. Term to Define

grace

2. Fact Questions

a. How long did God give man to repent? (6:3)

b. Who found grace in God's sight? (6:8)

3. Thought Question

a. Who were the “sons of God”?

b. Who were the “daughters of men”?

c. What was the significance of their intermarriage?

d. Why did God decide to destroy mankind?

IV. Summary

A. chapter four: Cain

B. chapter five: Seth



Lesson Five
The Flood: Part 1
Memory Verse: Genesis 3:15

I. Reading Assignment: Genesis 6:9 - 7:24

II. Review

III. Why God Chose Noah & Rejected Others

Please read Genesis 6:9-12.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. genealogy | 4. generations |
| 2. just | 5. corrupt |
| 3. perfect | |

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe Noah's character. (6:9)
2. What was the earth like? (6:11-12)

C. Thought Question

Why did Noah find grace with God?

IV. God Commands Noah to Build an Ark

Please read Genesis 6:13-22.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. pitch | 3. covenant |
| 2. cubits | |

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe the ark Noah was to build. (6:14-16)
2. What would die and what would live during the Flood? (6:17-20)
3. What was Noah to take into the ark with his family? (6:18-21)
4. Did Noah obey God? (6:22; cf. 7:5)

C. Thought Questions

1. Was Noah saved by grace? by faith? Did he have to do anything to be saved? Is this an example for us?

2. Did Noah follow a divine pattern? Did he alter it in any way? Is this our example?

V. The Flood

Please read Genesis chapter 7.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. righteous | 3. fountains of the great deep |
| 2. clean animal | 4. prevailed |

B. Fact Questions

1. What special rules did the Lord give Noah for clean animals? (7:2-3)
2. How long was it to rain? (7:4)
3. When did Noah enter the ark? (7:6-12)
4. From what sources did the water come? (7:11)
5. How high did the water rise? (7:17-20)
6. How much of the earth did it cover? (7:17-20)
7. What was destroyed, and what lived? (7:13-16,21-23; cf.6:17)
8. How long did the waters prevail? (7:24)

VI. Summary

A. chapter six: the Ark

B. chapter seven: the Flood

Lesson Six
The Flood: Part 2
Memory Verse: Genesis 6:9

I. Reading Assignment: Genesis 8:1 - 9:27

I. Review

II. The Departure from the Ark

Please read Genesis chapter 8.

A. Terms to Define

1. families
2. altar

B. Place to Locate (Map of Ancient Near East)

Ararat

C. Fact Question

Record the chronology of the Flood in the table on page 17.

D. Thought Questions

1. How did God remember Noah?
2. What is the first thing Noah did after leaving the ark?
3. What did God promise?

IV. God's Covenant with Noah

Please read Genesis chapter 9.

A. Terms to Define

1. sign
2. everlasting

B. Thought Questions

1. The Blessing (9:1-7)
 - a. In what ways did God bless Noah?
 - b. Which of the blessings took the form of laws?
2. The Covenant (9:8-17)
 - a. What was God's covenant with Noah and with all flesh?
 - b. How long was the covenant to last?
 - c. What sign did the Lord give of the covenant?

3. The Curse & Blessing (9:18-27)

a. Explain the curse and the blessing Noah pronounced.

b. Why did he give them?

V. Summary

A. chapters seven and eight: the Flood

B. chapter nine: the Rainbow Covenant

Chronology of the Flood					
Event	Verses	Year	Month	Day	Days from Start
Start	7:11				
Rain Stops	7:12				
Waters Subside	7:24; 8:3				
Ark Rested	8:4				
Mounts Seen	8:5				
Raven Sent	8:6-7				
Dove First Sent	8:8-9				
Dove Sent Again	8:10-11				
Dove Sent Third Time	8:12				
Waters Dried	8:13				
Earth Dry	8:14				

Lesson Seven
After the Flood
Memory Verse: Genesis 9:6

Reading Assignment: Genesis 10:1 - 11:26

I. Review

II. The Table of Nations (Repopulating the Earth)

Please read Genesis chapter 10.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. Gentiles | 2. Peleg |
|-------------|----------|

B. Places to Locate (Place these on the map on the next page.)

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Babel | 8. Resen |
| 2. Erech | 9. Gerar |
| 3. Accad | 10. Gaza |
| 4. Calneh | 11. Sodom |
| 5. Shinar | 12. Gomorrah |
| 6. Nineveh | 13. Admah |
| 7. Calah | 14. Zeboim |

C. People to Identify

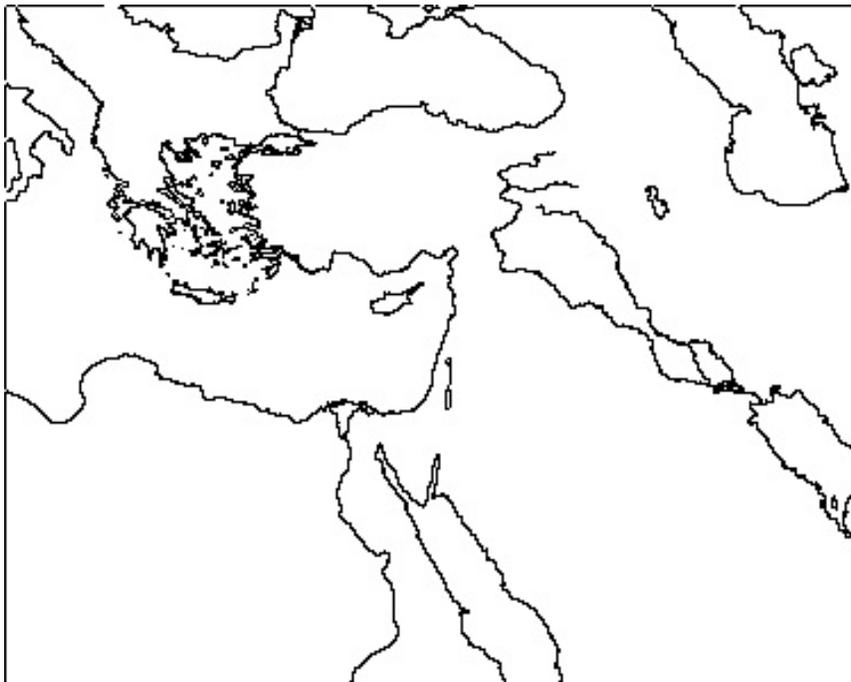
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Eber | 11. Cush |
| 2. Gomer | 12. Mizraim |
| 3. Magog | 13. Put |
| 4. Madai | 14. Canaan |
| 5. Javan | 15. Sheba |
| 6. Tubal | 16. Sidon |
| 7. Meschech | 17. Heth |
| 8. Tiras | 18. Elam |
| 9. Tarshish | 19. Asshur |
| 10. Kittim | 20. Aram |

D. Peoples to Identify

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Philistines | 7. Arkite |
| 2. Caphtorim | 8. Sinite |
| 3. Jebusite | 9. Arvadite |
| 4. Amorite | 10. Zemarite |
| 5. Girdgashite | 11. Hamathite |
| 6. Hivite | |

E. Chapter 10 is a table of the origin of the ancient nations of the earth. They all came from the three sons of Noah. On the charts on page 21, see how many you can identify as the fathers of nations or tribes.

F. Geography of the Ancient Nations: Divide the map below into those areas where the descendants of each of the sons of Noah settled. Color the area where Japheth settled red, the area where Ham settled brown, and the area where Shem settled green. Locate as many of these peoples as possible. (See **The History and Geography of the Bible Story**, by Bob and Sandra Waldron, page 37, for the answers.)



The Table of Nations

Descendants of the Sons of Noah

Genesis 10

Descendants of Japheth	
	Ashkenaz
Gomer	Riphath
Magog	Togarmah
Madai	Elishah
Javan	Tarshish
Japheth	Kittim
Tubal	Dodanin
Meshech	
Tiras	

Descendants of Ham

	Seba
	Havilah
	Sabtah
	Raamah
Cush	Sheba
	Dedan
	Sabtecah
	Nimrod
	Ashur
Mizraim	Ludim
	Anamim
	Lehabim
	Naphtuhim
	Pathrusim
Ham	Casluhim (Philistines)
	Caphtorim
Put	Sidon
	Heth
	Jebusite
	Amorite
	Girgasite
Canaan	Hivite
	Arkite
	Sinite
	Arvadite
	Zemarite
	Hamathite

Descendants of Shem

	Almodad
Elam	Sheleph
Asshur	Hazarmaveth
Arphaxad	Jerah
Shalah	Hadoram
Eber	Uzal
Peleg	Diklah
Shem	Joktan
Lud	Obal
Aram	Abimael
Uz	Sheba
Hul	Ophir
Gether	Havilah
Mash	Jobab

III. The Confusion of the Language

Please read Genesis 11:1-9.

A. Term to Define

heavens

B. Fact Questions

1. How many languages were there immediately after the Flood?
2. Where did the people settle?
3. Why did they want to build a tower?
4. What did the Lord do?
5. What were the results?

C. Thought Question

Why were the people wrong in building the tower?

IV. The Genealogy of Shem

Please read Genesis 11:10-26.

V. Summary

- A. chapter ten: The Table of Nations
- B. chapter eleven: The Tower of Babel

Lesson Eight
Abraham: Part 1
Memory Verse: Genesis 13:8

Reading Assignment: Genesis 11:27 - 13:18

I. Review

II. The Life of Terah (Ur to Haran)

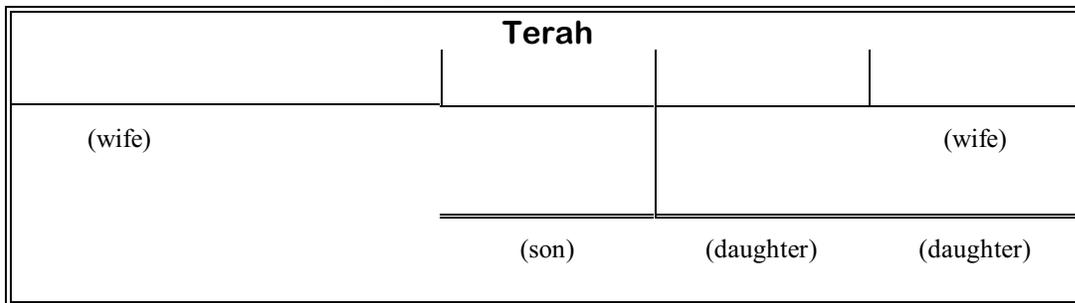
Please read Genesis 11:27-32

A. Places to Locate (Map of Ancient Near East)

1. Ur of the Chaldees
2. Canaan
3. Haran

B. Fact Questions

1. Fill in the blanks in the family tree of Terah.



2. What was the condition of Sarai? (11:30)

B. Thought Question

Who initiated the journey from Ur to Haran? (cf. Acts 7:2-4)

III. The Call of and Promises to Abram (Haran to Canaan)

Please read Genesis 12:1-9.

A. Terms to Define

1. terebinth tree
2. Canaanites

B. Places to Locate (Map of Canaan)

1. Shechem
2. Moreh
3. Bethel
4. Ai
5. the South

C. Fact Questions

1. How old was Abram when he left Haran? Whom did he take with him? (12:4-5)

2. What did Abram do between Bethel and Ai? (12:8)

D. Thought Questions

1. Where did the Lord call Abram? Did he obey? Why is he noted for faith? (cf. Acts 7:2-4; Hebrews 11:8)
2. What promises did the Lord make to Abram? Were the promises fulfilled? When? How? (cf. Deuteronomy 26:5; Joshua 21:43-45; Galatians 3:8,16,26-29)

IV. The Descent into Egypt

Please read Genesis 12:10-20.

A. Terms to Define

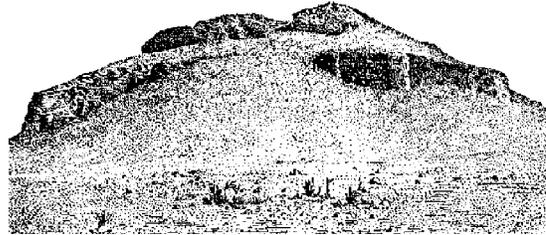
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. famine | 4. Pharaoh |
| 2. sojourn | 5. plagued |
| 3. princes | |

B. Place to Locate (Ancient Near East)

Egypt

C. Fact Questions

1. Why did Abram go to Egypt? (12:10)
2. What agreement did Abram make with Sarai? (12:11-13)
3. What happened to Pharaoh and his house? (12:14-17)
4. Why did Abram leave Egypt? (12:18-20)



Ur of the Chaldees

D. Thought Question

Did Abram and Sarai lie to Pharaoh? (cf. 20:12)

V. Lot Separates from Abram

Please read Genesis chapter 13.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. garden of the Lord | 2. forever |
|-----------------------|------------|

B. Places to Locate (Map of Canaan)

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Jordan | 3. Mamre |
| 2. Zoar | 4. Hebron |

C. People to Identify

Perizzites

D. Fact Questions

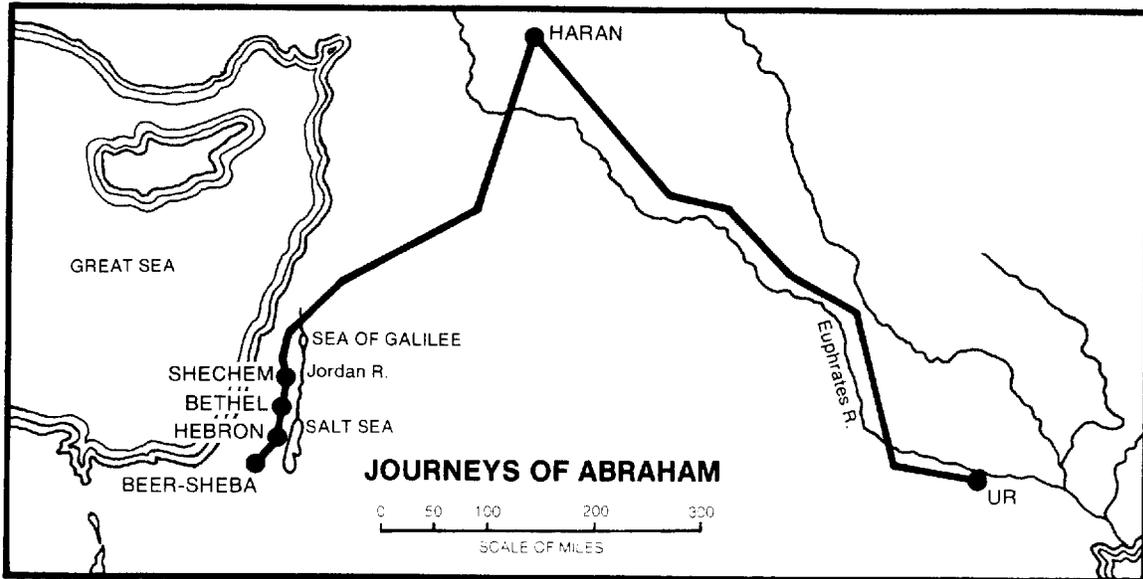
1. What was Abram's financial condition when he left Egypt? (13:1-2)
2. Why was there strife between Abram's herdsmen and Lot's? (13:5-7)
3. What solution did Abram suggest? (13:8-9)
4. Why did Abram want to settle the matter peaceably? (13:8)
5. Where did Lot choose to settle? (13:10-12)
6. What were the people like? (13:13)

E. Thought Questions

1. What did the trouble with Lot reveal about Abram's character?
2. What did Lot's choice reveal about his character?
3. What promises did the Lord repeat to Abram?

VI. Summary

- A. chapter 12: The Call of Abram
- B. chapter 13: Lot Leaves Abram



Lesson Nine
Abraham: Part 2
Memory Verse: Genesis 15:6

Reading Assignment: Genesis chapters 14 and 15

I. Review

II. The Defeat of the Kings

Please read Genesis chapter 14.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. En Mishpat | 4. priest |
| 2. Hebrew | 5. tithe |
| 3. brother | |

B. Places to Locate

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Valley of Siddim | 8. Kadesh |
| 2. Salt Sea | 9. Hazazon Tamar |
| 3. Ashteroth Karnaim | 10. Dan |
| 4. Shaveh Kiriathaim | 11. Hobah |
| 5. Seir | 12. Damascus |
| 6. El Paran | 13. Salem |
| 7. the wilderness | |

C. People to Identify

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. Rephaim | 3. Horites |
| 2. Emim | 4. Amalekites |

D. Fact Questions

1. What two alliances of kings went to war? (14:1-9)
2. What happened to the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah? ((14:10-11)
3. What happened to Lot? (14:12)
4. What did Abram do about Lot's capture? (14:13-16)
5. Who blessed Abram? What did Abram do for him? (14:17-20)
6. What did Abram take of the things that had belonged to the king of Sodom? Why? (14:17,21-24)

E. Thought Question

How is Melchizedek a type of Christ? (cf. Psalm 110:1-4; Hebrews 5:6,10; 6:20; 7:1-25)

III. God's Covenant with Abram

Please read Genesis chapter 15.

A. Term to Define

vision

B. Place to Locate

river of Egypt

C. People to Identify

1. Kenites

3. Kadmonites

2. Kenezites

4. Hittites

D. Fact Questions

1. How did the Lord assure Abram? (15:1)

2. What did Abram fear? (15:2-3)

3. What promise did the Lord then make to Abram? (15:4-5)

4. What covenant did God make with Abram? (15:7-8,15-21)

5. How did He make the covenant? (15:9-11,17-18)

6. What did God reveal to Abram about the future? (15:12-16)

E. Thought Questions

1. How was Abram constituted righteous? How is this an example for us? (15:6; cf. Romans 4:3; Galatians 3:6; James 2:23)

2. What was the extent of the land God promised to Abram?

IV. Summary

A. chapter 14: The Defeat of the Kings

B. chapter 15: God's Covenant with Abram

Lesson Ten
Abraham: Part 3
Memory Verse: Genesis 17:5

Reading Assignment: Genesis chapters 16 and 17

I. Review

II. The Birth of Ishmael

Please read Genesis chapter 16.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. despised | 3. Ishmael |
| 2. Angel of the Lord | 4. Beer Lahai Roi |

B. Places to Locate

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. Shur | 2. Bered |
|---------|----------|

C. Fact Questions

1. Why did Abram have sexual relations with Hagar? What resulted? (16:1-3)
2. Why did Hagar despise Sarai? (16:4)
3. How did Sarai treat Hagar? (16:5-6)
4. What did Hagar do? (16:6-7)
5. What incident occurred there? (16:7-14)
6. How old was Abram when Ishmael was born? (16:15-16)

D. Thought Questions

1. What does this incident reveal about the faith of Sarai? of Abram?
2. What was Ishmael to be like?

III. The Covenant Sealed

Please read Genesis chapter 17.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1. blameless | 4. Sarai |
| 2. Abram | 5. Sarah |
| 3. Abraham | 6. Isaac |

B. Fact Questions

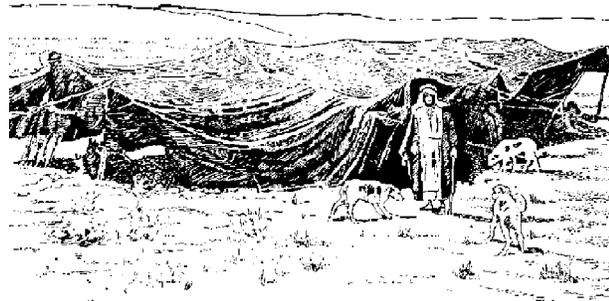
1. How old was Abram when God appeared to him? (17:1)
2. How did God command Abram to live? (17:1)
3. What did God promise to do? (17:2)
4. How did Abram react? (17:3)
5. What promises did God make concerning Ishmael? (17:20)
6. What about Isaac? (17:21)
7. Did Abraham obey God? (17:22-27)

C. Thought Questions

1. Why did God change Abram's name to Abraham?
2. What was the significance of circumcision?
3. Why did He change Sarai's name to Sarah?
4. Did Abraham believe God's promise about Isaac? (cf. Romans 4:16-22; John 8:56)

IV. Summary

- A. chapter sixteen: Birth of Ishmael
- B. chapter seventeen: Circumcision



B. People to Identify

1. Moabites
2. Ammon

C. Fact Questions

1. What did the men of Sodom want? (19:1-5)
2. How did Lot try to protect his guests? (19:6-8)
3. How did the men of the city react? (19:9)
4. How did Lot escape from them? (19:10-11)
5. What command and warning did the angels deliver to Lot? (19:12-13)
6. Which members of his family was Lot able to get to leave the city? (19:14-16)
7. When they were out of the city, what did the angels command Lot? (19:17)
8. What was Lot's request? Did the angels grant it? (19:18-22)
9. What happened to Sodom and Gomorrah? (19:23-25)
10. What sins did Lot's daughters commit? What were the results? (19:31-38)

D. Thought Questions

1. What was the great sin of Sodom? How does the Lord view this sin? (cf. Romans 1:26-27; 1 Corinthians 6:9-10)
2. How is Lot's wife an example? (cf. Luke 17:32)
3. Why was Lot spared?
4. What were the moral, family, and financial conditions of Lot when the inspired record leaves him? (cf. 2 Peter 2:7-8)

IV. Summary

- A. chapter eighteen: The Lord Appears in Mamre
- B. chapter nineteen: Destruction of Sodom



Lesson Twelve
Abraham: Part 5
Memory Verse: Genesis 21:6

Reading Assignment: Genesis chapters 20 and 21

I. Review

II. Abraham and Sarah Deceive Abimelech

Please read Genesis chapter 20.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. integrity | 4. vindicates |
| 2. innocence | 5. reproved |
| 3. prophet | |

B. Person to Identify
Abimelech

C. Fact Questions

1. What did Abraham tell Abimelech? (20:1-2)
2. What did the Lord reveal to Abimelech? (20:3)
3. How did Abimelech defend himself? (20:4-5)
4. What was the Lord's reply? (20:6-7)
5. What did Abimelech do as the result of the dream? (20:8-10)
6. What did Abimelech do to right what wrongs had been done? (20:14-16)
7. What did Abraham do for Abimelech? (20:17)
8. What had the Lord done to the house of Abimelech? (20:18)

D. Thought Questions

1. If one sins ignorantly, with pure motives, is he held accountable for his sins?
2. What reasons did Abraham give for fooling Abimelech? Did Abraham lie? Why didn't he learn his lesson from Pharaoh?

III. The Birth of Isaac

Please read Genesis 21:1-7.

A. Fact Questions

1. How did Abraham obey God? (21:3-4)
2. How old was Abraham at the time? How long had it been since the promise was made? (21:5)
3. What was Sara's reaction? (21:6-7)

B. Thought Question

Did God fulfill His promise to Abraham?

IV. Hagar and Ishmael Are Cast Out

Please read Genesis 21:8-21.

A. Places to Locate

1. Wilderness of Beersheba
2. Wilderness of Paran

B. Fact Questions

1. Why did Sarah demand that Hagar and Ishmael be cast out? (21:8-10)
2. What did Abraham think of this? (21:11)
3. What was God's verdict? Why? (21:12-13; cf. 17:20-21)
4. Did Abraham obey? (21:14)
5. What happened to Hagar and Ishmael? Did God forsake them? (21:15-21)

V. Abraham's Covenant with Abimelech

Please read Genesis 21:22-34.

A. Terms to Define

1. oath
2. tamarisk

B. Place to Locate

Beersheba

C. Fact Questions

1. What did Abimelech want Abraham to swear? Why? (21:22-23)
2. Did Abraham agree? (21:24)
3. Concerning what did Abraham reprove Abimelech? How did Abimelech answer? (21:25-26)

4. How did they confirm their oath? (21:27-32)

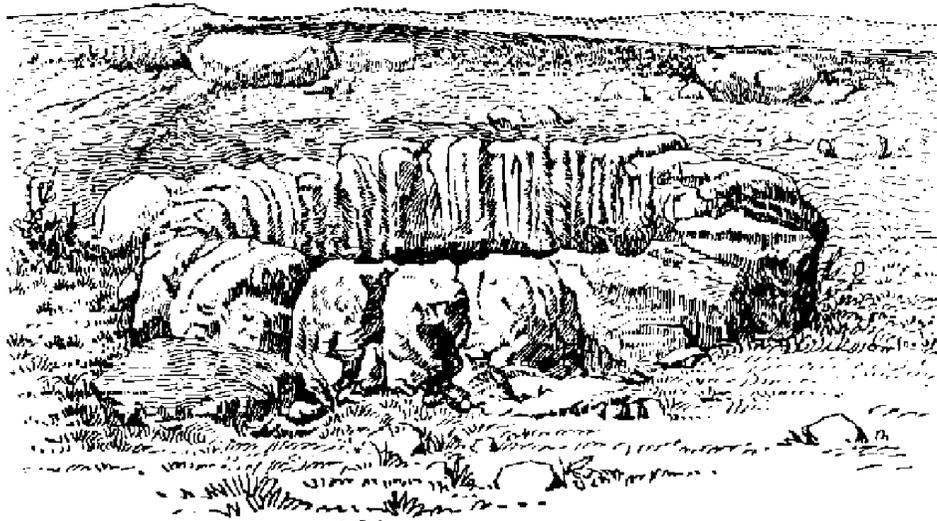
5. What did Abraham do after Abimelech left? (21:33)

6. Where did he sojourn? For how long? (21:34)

VI. Summary

A. chapter twenty: Abraham Lies to Abimelech

B. chapter twenty-one: Birth of Isaac



Lesson Thirteen
Abraham: Part 6
Memory Verse: Genesis 22:12

Reading Assignment: Genesis chapters 22 - 23

I. Review

II. The Supreme Test

Please read Genesis 22:1-19.

A. Place to Locate

Moriah

B. Fact Questions

1. What did God tell Abraham to do? Why? (22:1-2)
2. How soon did Abraham obey God? What did he do? (22:3-8)
3. What did Abraham do at the place of sacrifice? (22:9-10)
4. What did the angel of God say? (22:11-12)
5. Where did Abraham get a sacrifice? What was it? (22:13)
6. What did Abraham call the place? Why? (22:14)
7. Where did Abraham then dwell? (22:19)

C. Thought Questions

1. Did Abraham believe Isaac would return with him? (21:12; cf. Hebrews 11:17-19)
2. What attitudes did Abraham demonstrate? What about Isaac? (cf. Hebrews 11:17)
3. Did Abraham trust God to provide answers to the things he did not understand? Did Isaac?
4. What significance does the Angel's promise to Abraham hold for us? (cf. Hebrews 6:13-20)

VII. Nahor's Descendants

Please read Genesis 22:20-24.

VIII. The Death and Burial of Sarah

Please read Genesis chapter 23.

A. Place to Locate

Kirjath Arba

B. Fact Questions

1. How old was Sarah when she died? (23:1)
2. Where did she die? (23:2)
3. What did Abraham do about her death? (23:3-20)

C. Thought Question

What is the significance of Abraham's description of himself to the children of Heth? (cf. Hebrews 11:13-16; 1 Peter 2:11)

Summary:

- A chapter 22: Abraham Offers Isaac
- B.chapter 23: Death of Sarah



Lesson Fourteen
Isaac: Part 1
Memory Verse: Genesis 24:50

Reading Assignment: Genesis 24:1 - 25:18

I. Review

II. Isaac's Marriage

Please read Genesis chapter 24.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| 1. lord | 2. meditate |
|---------|-------------|

B. Place to Locate

Mesopotamia

C. People to Identify

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. Nahor | 3. Milcah |
| 2. Bethuel | 4. Laban |

D. Fact Questions

1. Tell the story of Isaac obtaining Rebekah as his wife.
2. How did Rebekah's family bless her? (24:60)

E. Thought Questions

1. What does the story illustrate about:
 - a. the faith of Abraham,
 - b. the faithfulness of his servant,
 - c. the faith of his servant,
 - d. the providence of God,
 - e. prayer,
 - f. the faith of Laban, Bethuel, and Rebekah, and
 - g. hospitality?
2. What kind of man was Isaac?

III. Abraham's Second Marriage and Death

Please read Genesis 25:1-11.

A. People to Identify

Midian

B. Term to Define

concubines

C. Fact Questions

1. Whom did Abraham marry after Sarah's death? (25:1)
2. How many sons did he have through her? (25:2)
3. Where did Abraham send them? (25:6)
4. Describe Abraham's death and burial. (25:7-11)

D. Thought Questions

1. If Abraham was too old to naturally father a child before Isaac was born, how did he later beget children? (cf. Genesis 18:12; Hebrews 11:11-12)
1. Why did Isaac receive all Abraham's estate?
2. Why did Abraham send his other sons away?

IV. The Genealogy of Ishmael

Please read Genesis 25:12-18.

A. Terms to Define

1. princes

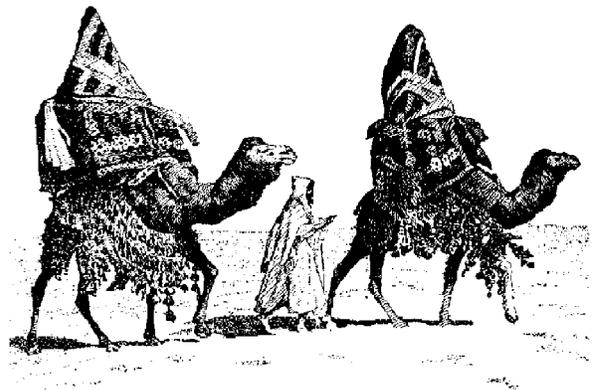
2. nations

B. Thought Question

Of what people is Ishmael the father?

V. Summary:

chapter 24: Isaac Marries Rebekah



Lesson Fifteen
Isaac: Part 2
Memory Verse: Genesis 25:23

Reading Assignment: Genesis 25:19 - 26:35

I. Review

II. The Birth of Jacob & Esau

Please read Genesis 25:19-26.

A. Term to Define

Syrian

B. Place to Locate

Padan Aram

C. Fact Questions

1. How old was Isaac when he married Rebekah? (25:20)
2. What was Rebekah's condition? (25:21)
3. Of whom did Isaac seek help? What was the result? (25:21)
4. Why was Rebekah alarmed? From whom did she seek an answer? (25:22)
5. Describe each of the twins. What were their names? Why were they so named? (25:25-28)
6. How long had Isaac and Rebekah been married when the twins were born? (25:26)

D. Thought Question

Explain the Lord's reply to Rebekah's question.

III. The Sale of the Birthright

Please read Genesis 25:27-34.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. mild | 3. lentils |
| 2. birthright | 4. despised |

B. Fact Questions

1. What was each of the twins like as he grew to manhood? (25:27)
2. What was the relationship of each to his parents? (25:28)
3. How did Esau lose his birthright? (25:29-34)

C. Thought Question

What did this event reveal about the character of Esau? (cf. Hebrews 12:16-17)

IV. Isaac Sojourns in Palestine

Please read Genesis chapter 26.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. charge | 5. Esek |
| 2. commandments | 6. Sitnah |
| 3. statutes | 7. Rehoboth |
| 4. laws | |

B. Fact Questions

1. Why did Isaac move to Gerar? (26:1)
2. What command did the Lord give Isaac? (26:2)
3. Relate the trouble Isaac had with Abimelech over a lie. (26:6-11)
4. How much did Isaac prosper? Why? (26:12-14)
5. How did this affect the Philistines' attitude toward him? (26:14)
6. Tell about Isaac's troubles with the Philistines over wells. (26:15-21)
7. How was this problem resolved? (26:22)
8. How did the Lord comfort Isaac? (26:23-24)
9. How did Isaac react? (26:25)
10. Tell how Isaac's troubles with the Philistines were finally resolved. (26:26-33)
11. How did Esau trouble his parents? (26:34-35)

C. Thought Questions

1. What promises did God repeat to Isaac that He had originally made to Abraham?
2. Why did God give Isaac these promises?
3. Why did Beersheba receive its name?

V. Summary:

- A. chapter 25: The Birthright
- B. chapter 26: Isaac's Sojourn

Lesson Sixteen
Jacob: Part 1
Memory Verse: Genesis 28:15

Reading Assignment: Genesis chapters 27 and 28

I. Review

II. Jacob Receives the Blessing

Please read Genesis chapter 27

A. Terms to Define

1. savory
2. bless



B. Fact Questions

1. Relate the story how Jacob received his father's blessing rather than Esau. (27:1-27)
2. Tell what happened afterward between Isaac and Esau. (27:30-38)
3. What did the incident over the blessing do to the relationship between Jacob and Esau? (27:41)
4. How did Rebekah handle this situation? (27:42-46)

C. Thought Questions

1. Was Isaac right in trying to give the blessing to Esau?
2. Was Rebekah right in wanting the blessing for Jacob?
3. Did Rebekah and Jacob do what was right in obtaining the blessing?
4. Explain the blessing Isaac gave Jacob.
5. Explain his blessing to Esau.
6. How did Jacob and Rebekah pay for their deceit?

VII. Jacob Journeys to Padan Aram

Please read Genesis chapter 28

A. Terms to Define

1. Bethel
2. vow
3. pillar

B. Place to Locate

Luz

C. Fact Questions

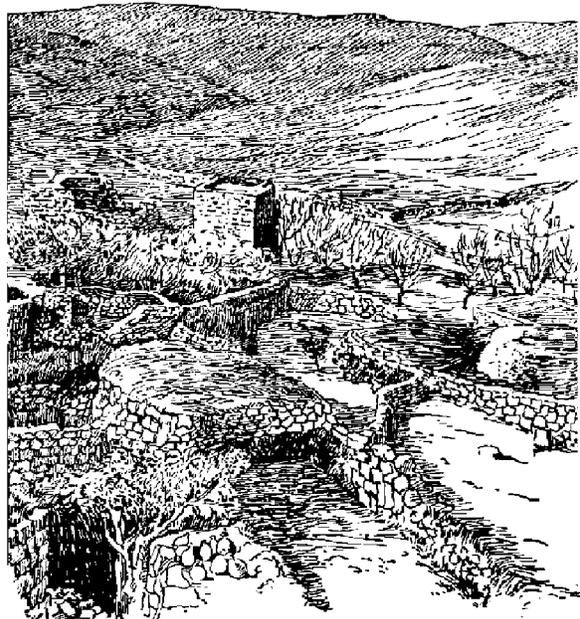
1. Where did Isaac send Jacob to find a wife? (28:1-5)
2. Why did Esau take another wife? (28:6-8)
3. What did Jacob think of the place where he had his dream? Why? (28:16-17)

D. Thought Questions

1. What blessing did Isaac give Jacob when he sent him to Padan Aram? How did this relate to the Abrahamic promise?
2. Describe the dream of Jacob. What was its significance? Was this a revelation from God?
3. How did God's promise at this time relate to His promise to Abraham?
4. Explain Jacob's vow.

VII. Summary:

- A. chapter 27: The Blessing
- B. chapter 28: Jacob's Ladder



Bethel

Lesson Seventeen
Jacob: Part 2
Memory Verse: Genesis 29:20

Reading Assignment: Genesis chapters 29 and 30

I. Review

II. Jacob Acquires Two Wives

Please read Genesis 29:1-30.

A. Term to Define

delicate

B. Fact Questions

1. Where did Jacob next journey? (29:1)
2. Upon what scene did Jacob come at his journey's end? (29:2-3)
3. Relate the conversation between Jacob and the shepherds. (29:4-8)
4. Why did Jacob roll the stone from the mouth of the well? (29:9-10)
5. How did Jacob greet Rachel? What was the result? (29:11-12)
6. How did Laban receive Jacob? (29:13-14)
7. What agreement did Laban and Jacob reach concerning wages? Why was this the agreement? (29:15-19)
8. How did Jacob view the seven years which he labored for Rachel? Why? (29:20)
9. How did Laban deceive Jacob? How did Jacob react? (29:21-25)
10. What explanation did Laban offer for this trickery? What did Jacob have to do to obtain Rachel? (29:26-29)
11. To which wife did Jacob show greater love? (29:30)

III. Jacob Acquires Twelve Children

Please read Genesis 29:31 - 30:24.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Reuben | 8. Asher |
| 2. Simeon | 9. mandrakes |
| 3. Levi | 10. Issachar |
| 4. Judah | 11. endowment |
| 5. Dan | 12. Zebulun |
| 6. Naphtali | 13. Joseph |
| 7. Gad | |

B. Fact Questions

1. Relate the circumstances surrounding the birth of each of Jacob's first eleven sons.

(1) (29:31-32)

(2) (29:33)

(3) (29:34)

(4) (29:35)

(5) (30:1-6)

(6) (30:7-8)

(7) (30:9-11)

(8) (30:12-13)

(9) (30:14-18)

(10) (30:19-20)

(11) (30:22-24)

2. Relate the birth of Jacob's daughter. (30:21)

3. Write the name of each of Jacob's sons under his mother's name in order of age. (cf. 35:23-26)

Jacob			
Leah	Bilhah	Zilpah	Rachel
1.	5.	7.	11.
2.	6.	8.	12.
3.			
4			
9.			
10.			

C. Thought Question

What does this story show about polygamy?

IV. Jacob Acquires Wealth

Please read Genesis 30:25-43

A. Term to Define

righteousness

B. Fact Question

How did Jacob become exceedingly prosperous? (30:25-43)

C. Thought Questions

1. To what device to obtain more flocks did Jacob resort?

2. Did this device actually account for the increase of his flocks?

V. Summary

- A. chapter 29: Jacob Acquires Two Wives
- B. chapter 30: Jacob Acquires Children and Wealth

Lesson Seventeen
Jacob: Part 3
Memory Verse: Genesis 32:28

Reading Assignment: Genesis chapters 31 - 33

II. Jacob Flees Laban

Please read Genesis chapter 31.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. timbrel | 4. Mizpah |
| 2. Jegar Sahadutha | 5. sacrifice |
| 3. Galeed | |

B. Places to Locate

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. the river | 2. Gilead |
|--------------|-----------|

C. Fact Questions

1. Why did Jacob decide to return to Canaan? (31:1-3)
2. How did he justify his decision to Rachel and Leah? (31:4-13)
3. How did they reply? (31:14-16)
4. How did Jacob leave Padan Aram? What was his destination? (31:17-21)
5. What did Rachel steal? (31:19)
6. What did Laban do when he learned Jacob had fled? (31:22-23)
7. What did God tell Laban? (31:24)
8. How did Laban speak to Jacob? (31:25-30)
9. How did Jacob answer Laban? Why? (31:31-32)
10. Why did Laban not find the stolen objects? (31:33-35)
11. How did Jacob then speak to Laban? Why? (31:36-41)
12. How did Laban reply? What did he propose? (31:43-44)
13. How did Jacob and Laban commemorate the covenant? (31:45-46)

14. What did Jacob do to seal the covenant? (31:53-54)

15. How did Laban depart? (31:55)

D. Thought Questions

1. Who protected Jacob?

2. What significance was attached to the pillar? Who was called to witness?

III. Jacob Prepares to Meet Esau

Please read Genesis chapter 32.

A. Terms to Define

1. Mahanaim

3. Peniel

2. Israel

B. Places to Locate

1. Edom

2. Jabbok

C. Fact Questions

1. Where did Jacob send messengers? With what message? (32:3-5)

2. What message did they bring in return? How did Jacob react? Why? (32:6-7)

3. What happened to Jacob as the result of the wrestling match? What custom did the Israelites keep as the result? (32:31-32)

D. Thought Questions

1. Why did angels appear to Jacob?

2. How did Jacob prepare to meet the expected crisis with Esau?

3. Explain the wrestling match in which Jacob participated. What was its significance?

4. To what was Jacob's name changed? Why?

5. What did Jacob name the place? Why?

Jacob's Prayer

Genesis 32:9-12

❶ **Appropriate Address - verse 9**

❷ **Humility - verse 10**

❸ **Petition - verse 11**

❹ **Pleads God's Promise - verse 12**

IV. Jacob Meets Esau

Please read Genesis 33:1-16.

Fact Questions

1. How did Jacob arrange his family? Why? (33:1-2)
2. Describe the meeting between Jacob and Esau. (33:3-15)
3. Where did Esau then go? (33:16)

V. Jacob Settles in Canaan

Please read Genesis 33:17-20.

A. Term to Define

El Elohe Israel

B. Place to Locate

Succoth

C. Fact Questions

1. Where did Jacob then go? (33:17)
2. How did he obtain land in Shechem? (33:18-19)
3. What did Jacob call the place? Why? (33:20; cf. 28:20-21)

VI. Summary:

- A. chapter 31: Jacob Flees Laban
- B. chapter 32: Jacob Prepares to Meet Esau
- C. chapter 33: Jacob Meets Esau



Fords of the Jabbok

Lesson Nineteen
The Next Generation
Memory Verse: Genesis 35:10

Reading Assignment: Genesis chapters 34 - 36

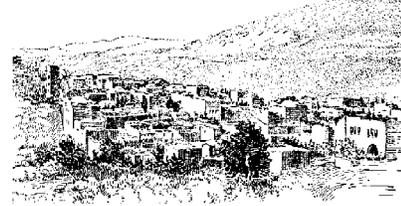
I. Review

II. Dinah Is Avenged

Please read Genesis chapter 34.

A. Terms to Define

1. prince
2. soul
3. dowry



Shechem

B. Fact Questions

1. What calamity befell Dinah? (34:1-2)
2. What did Shechem want to do about this deed? Why? (34:3-4)
3. What did Hamor and Shechem propose? (34:5-12)
4. How did the sons of Jacob reply? (34:13-17)
5. Did Hamor and Shechem accept this proposal? (34:18-19)
6. Did the men of Shechem agree? (34:20-24)
7. What did the sons of Jacob then do? (34:25-29)
8. Did Jacob approve of this? (34:30)
9. How did they defend their actions? (34:31)

C. Thought Questions

1. What was Shechem like? How did he compare to the other Hivites?
2. What does this indicate about the character of these people?
3. What were the difficulties of Israel dwelling with the Canaanites in the land?

III. The Altar at Bethel

Please read Genesis 35:1-8.

A. Terms to Define

1. purify
2. El Bethel
3. Allon Bachuth

B. Fact Questions

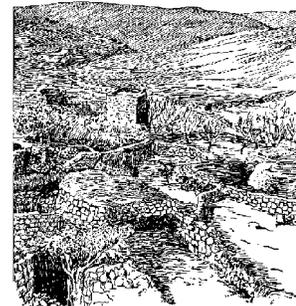
1. Why did Jacob build an altar at Bethel? (35:1,3)
2. What did Jacob command his household? What did they do? (35:2-4)
3. Why was Jacob not attacked by the inhabitants of the land? (35:5)
4. What did he call the place where he built the altar? Why? (35:6-7)
5. Who died there? (35:8)

IV. The Promise Renewed

Please read Genesis 35:9-15.

A. Fact Questions

1. What did God confirm about Jacob's name? (35:9-10)
2. How did Jacob memorialize the place where God appeared? (35:14-15)



Bethel

B. Thought Question

What blessings and promises did God renew with Jacob?

V. Rachel Dies

Please read Genesis 35:16-21.

A. Terms to Define

1. Ephrath
2. Ben-Oni
3. Benjamin
4. Eder

B. Fact Questions

1. Relate the death and burial of Rachel. (35:16-20)
2. Where did Jacob then go? (35:21)

VI. The Sons of Jacob

Please read Genesis 35:22-27

A. Place to Locate

Kirjath Arba

B. Fact Questions

1. What sin did Reuben commit? (35:22)
2. Where did Jacob then come? Who was there? (35:27)

C. Thought Question

What was the significance of Reuben's sin?

VII. Isaac Dies

Please read Genesis 35:28-29.

Fact Question

Tell of Isaac's death and burial.

VIII. The Genealogy of Esau

Please read Genesis chapter 36.

A. Outline of the Chapter

1. Esau's Wives and Children and Their Settlement in Seir - verses 1-8
2. Esau's Sons - verses 9-14
3. The Edomite Chiefs - verses 15-19
4. The Horite Chiefs - verses 20-30
5. The Kings of Edom - verses 31-39
6. The Edomite Chiefs According to Their Habitations - verses 40-43

B. Fact Question

Where did Esau and his family move? Why? (36:6-8)

C. Thought Question

What prophecy is contained in verse 31?

IX. Summary

- A. chapter 34: Dinah Is Avenged
- B. chapter 35: Rachel & Isaac Die
- C. chapter 36: The Genealogy of Esau

Lesson Twenty
The Sons of Jacob
Memory Verse: Genesis 37:4

Reading Assignment: Genesis chapters 37 and 38

I. Review

II. Joseph Is Sold into Egypt

Please read Genesis chapter 37.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| 1. balm | 3. captain of the guard |
| 2. myrrh | |

B. Place to Locate

Dothan

C. peoples to Identify

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Ishmaelites | 2. Midianites |
|----------------|---------------|

D. Fact Questions

1. Where did Jacob dwell? How old was Joseph at this time? (37:1-2)
2. How had Joseph already aroused the enmity of his brothers? (37:2)
3. How much did Jacob love Joseph? Why? What did he give Joseph to show this love? What did Joseph's brothers think of this? (37:3-4)
4. Relate Joseph's two dreams. What were their meanings? What effect did they have on Joseph's brothers and father? (37:5-11)
5. Why did Joseph go to Shechem? How and where did he find his brothers? (37:12-17)
6. What conspiracy did Joseph's brothers make against him? Who stopped this conspiracy? How? What did the brothers do to Joseph? (37:18-24)
7. What group of people chanced by? What proposal did Judah make to them? What did the brothers finally do with Joseph? (37:25-28)
8. What was Reuben's part? (37:21-22,29-30)
9. How did Joseph's brothers conceal their deed? (37:31-32)
10. What did Jacob think had happened? How did he react? (37:33-35)

11. Who bought Joseph? (37:36)

E. Thought Questions

1. This is the second event in Genesis built around favoritism toward a child. What is the other event? What can we learn from them about raising our children?
2. Can one lie by his actions as well as by his words?
3. Can a person sincerely, strongly feel something is true, yet be wrong?

III. Judah & Tamar

Please read Genesis chapter 38.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1. Adullamite | 5. staff |
| 2. pledge | 6. Perez |
| 3. signet | 7. Zerah |
| 4. cord | |

B. Places to Locate

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Chezib | 2. Timnah |
|-----------|-----------|

C. Fact Questions

1. Relate the circumstances of Judah acquiring a family. (38:1-5)
2. Tell about Err's marriage. Why did he die? (38:6-7)
3. What did Judah tell Onan to do? (38:8)
4. What did Judah require of Tamar? Why? What did she do? (38:11)
5. Under what circumstances did Judah commit fornication with Tamar? What did he give her? What was the result of this relationship? (38:12-18)
6. What happened when Judah sent his friend the Adullamite to find her? (38:19-23)
7. Why did Judah decree that Tamar should be burned? What stopped him? (38:24-26; cf. Deuteronomy 22:20-27; Leviticus 20:14; 21:9)

8. Tell of the births of Perez and Zerah. (38:27-30)

D. Thought Questions

1. Of what sin was Onan guilty? Does this prove that birth control in marriage is wrong?
2. What does this chapter demonstrate about the condition of the Israelites and the dangers they faced?

IV. Summary

- A. chapter 37: Joseph Is Sold
- B. chapter 38: Judah & Tamar



Lesson Twenty-one
Joseph's Affliction in Egypt
Memory Verse: Genesis 39:9

Reading Assignment: Genesis chapters 39 and 40

I. Review

II. Joseph Is Put into Prison because of His Virtue

Please read Genesis chapter 39.

A. Term to Define

mock

B. Fact Questions

1. Who bought Joseph? What was his position? (39:1)

2. Why did Joseph prosper? ((39:2)

3. Why did Joseph find favor with Potiphar? To what position was Joseph elevated? What was the result? (39:3-5)

4. How much did Potiphar entrust to Joseph? (39:6)

5. Describe Joseph physically? (39:6)

6. What demand did potiphar's wife make of Joseph? How did he react? (39:7-9)

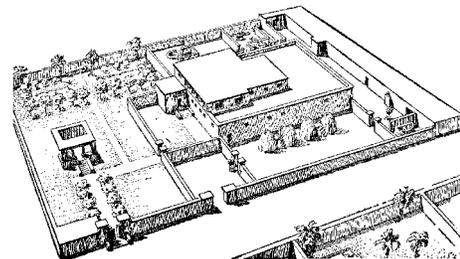
7. Under what circumstances did she lie about Joseph? (39:10-18)

8. How did potiphar react? What did he do to Joseph? (39:19-20)

9. How did Joseph fare in prison? Why? (39:21-23)

C. Thought Question

What great attribute of character did Joseph have that we must also have?



Estate of Wealthy Egyptian

III. Joseph Interprets Two Dreams in Prison

Please read Genesis chapter 40.

A. Terms to Define

1. chief butler
2. chief baker
3. interpretation

B. Fact Questions

1. What two men were cast into prison with Joseph? Why? (40:1-3)
2. What was Joseph's relationship with these two men? (40:4)
3. What did the butler and the baker do? What effect did this have upon them? (40:5-6)
4. What did Joseph ask them? What was their answer and Joseph's reply? (40:7-8)
5. Describe the chief butler's dream. What was its interpretation. (40:9-13)
6. What request did Joseph make of the chief butler? (40:14-15)
7. Relate the chief baker's dream. What did his dream signify? (40:16-19)
8. Were the interpretations of these dreams fulfilled? How? (40:20-22)
9. Did the butler remember Joseph? (40:23)

C. Thought Questions

1. Why was Joseph able to interpret dreams?
2. What reprehensible quality of character did the butler possess that we must not have?

IV. Summary:

A. chapter 39: Joseph in Potiphar's House

B. chapter 40: Joseph in Prison

Lesson Twenty-two
Joseph and His Brothers - Part 1
Memory Verse: Genesis 41:52

Reading Assignment: Genesis chapters 41 and 42

I. Review

II. Joseph Is Exalted in Egypt

Please read Genesis chapter 41.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. east wind | 4. priest |
| 2. magicians | 5. Manasseh |
| 3. Zaphnath-Paaneah | 6. Ephraim |

B. Places to Locate

1. the river (Nile)
2. On

C. Fact Questions

1. How much time had elapsed since the events recorded in chapter 40? (41:1)
2. What two dreams did Pharaoh have? How did these affect him? Could the wise men and magicians of Egypt interpret his dreams? (41:1-8)
3. What did the chief butler then remember and tell to Pharaoh? (41:9-13)
4. For whom did Pharaoh then send? How did Joseph make ready? (41:14)
5. What did Pharaoh request? Whom did Joseph give credit for interpreting the dreams? (41:15-16)
6. What was the interpretation of the dreams? (41:17-32)
7. What advice did Joseph give Pharaoh? (41:33-36)
8. Did Pharaoh take the advice? Whom did he choose to administer the plan? Why? (41:37-39)
9. How highly was Joseph exalted? What did his name become? Who were his wife and father-in-law? (41:40-46)
10. How old was Joseph at the time? (41:46)

11. How did Joseph administer the plan during the seven years of plenty? (41:47-49)
12. What two sons were born to Joseph at this time? (41:50-52)
13. What happened at the end of seven years? To whom did the Egyptians turn? To whom did Pharaoh send them? What did Joseph do? From whence did people come? (41:53-57)

D. Thought Questions

1. Why did Pharaoh have two dreams?
2. Why did Joseph name his sons what he did?

III. The First Journey of Joseph's Brothers to Egypt (Without Benjamin)

Please read Genesis chapter 42.

A. Terms to Define

1. governor
2. lord

B. Fact Questions

1. Why did Jacob send his sons to Egypt? How many went? (42:1-3)
2. Why did Benjamin stay home? (42:4-5)
3. From whom did the brothers buy grain? Did he know them? Did they know him? (42:6-8)
4. What charge did Joseph make against them? (42:9,12)
5. How did they reply? (42:10-11,13)
6. What did Joseph require of them? What did he do with them? (42:14-17)
7. What did Joseph say to his brothers on the third day? (42:18-20)
8. What did the brothers say in Joseph's presence? Why did they speak openly before him? How did Joseph react? (42:21-24)
9. Whom did Joseph have bound? What did he do for the others? (42:24-25)
10. What happened to one of the brothers on their return journey? How did they react? (42:26-28)
11. What did the brothers tell their father? (42:29-34)

12. What happened when they emptied their sacks? What was the result? (42:35)

13. What did Jacob say? How did Reuben reply? (42:36-37)

14. What was Jacob's final word? (42:38)

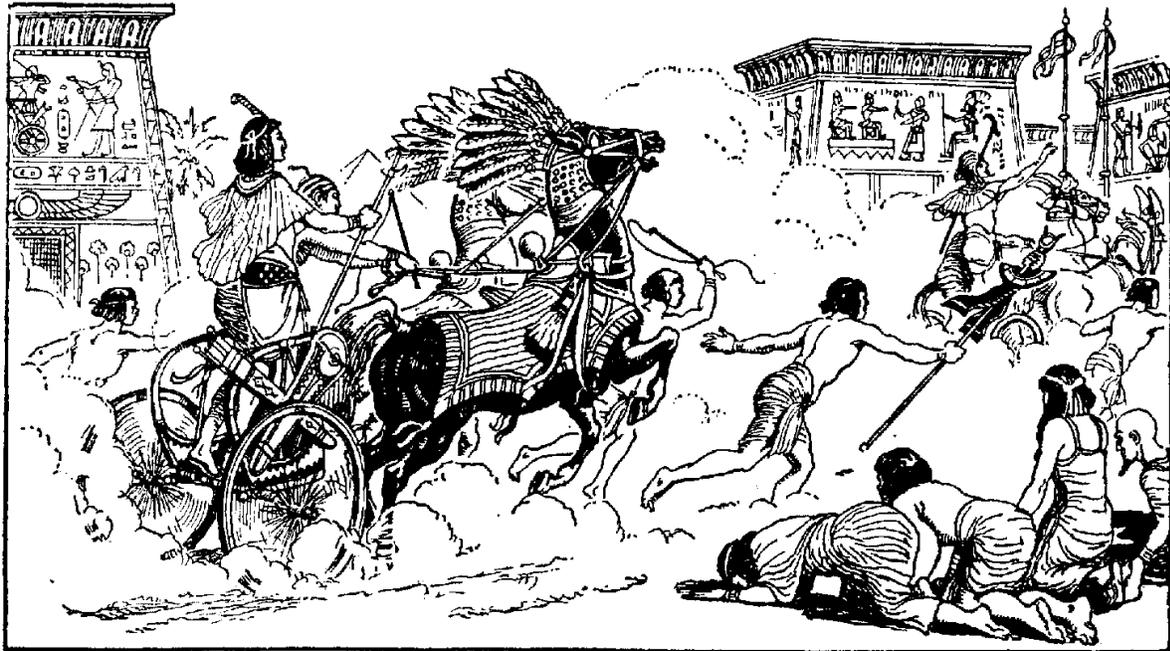
C. Thought Question

Why did Joseph treat his brothers as he did?

IV. Summary

A. chapter 41: Joseph Is Elevated

B. chapter 42: Joseph's Brothers First Journey to Egypt



Lesson Twenty-three
Joseph and His Brothers - Part 2
Memory Verse: Genesis 44:34

Reading Assignment: Genesis chapters 43 and 44

I. Review

II. The Second Journey of Joseph's Brothers to Egypt (With Benjamin)

Please read Genesis chapter 43.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. steward | 2. abomination |
|------------|----------------|

B. Fact Questions

1. What did Jacob say to his sons when the grain was gone? (43:1-2)
2. How did Judah reply? (43:3-5)
3. How did Jacob rebuke his sons? (43:6)
4. What was their reply? (43:7)
5. What guarantee did Judah make to his father? (43:8-10)
6. What did Jacob tell the brothers to do? (43:11-14)
7. What did they then do? (43:15)
8. How did Joseph receive his brothers? Why? (43:16-17)
9. What did the brothers say to Joseph's steward? What was his reply? How did he treat them? (43:18-24)
10. How did the brothers seek Joseph's favor? (43:25-26)
12. Concerning what did Joseph question them? What were their replies? (43:27-28)
13. What did Joseph say to Benjamin? What did he do after he had spoken to him? (43:29-31)
11. What were the seating arrangements at the meal? What was the significance of this? (43:32-33)
12. What did Joseph do especially for Benjamin? What did they all do? (43:34)

C. Thought Question

Did Jacob manifest faith in God in this episode? How?

III. Judah & His Brothers Pass Joseph's Test

Please read Genesis chapter 44.

A. Term to Define

divination

B. Fact Questions

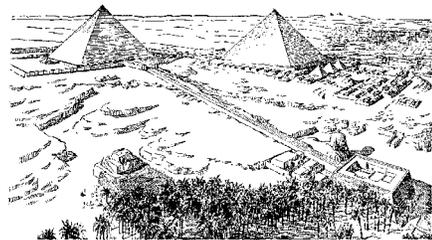
1. What did Joseph have his steward do? Why? (44:1-2)
2. What did he command the steward to do after his brothers had departed? (44:3-6)
3. How did the brothers defend themselves? How did they attempt to prove their innocence? (44:7-9)
4. How did the steward reply? (44:10)
5. What was the result of the search? How did the brothers react? (44:11-12)
6. How did Judah and his brothers present themselves to Joseph? (44:13-14)
7. What did Joseph say to them? (44:15)
8. How did Judah reply? (44:16)
9. What was Joseph's sentence? Why was it passed? (44:17)

C. Thought Questions

1. Relate Judah's eloquent plea in behalf of Benjamin.
2. What did this reveal to Joseph about his brothers' attitudes?

IV. Summary:

- A. chapter 43: Joseph's Brothers Second Journey to Egypt
- B. chapter 44: The Brothers Pass Joseph's Test



Lesson Twenty-four Israel Settles in Egypt Memory Verse: Genesis 45:7

Reading Assignment: Genesis 45:1 - 47:27

I. Review

II. Joseph Reveals Himself to His Family

Please read Genesis chapter 45.

A. Term to Define spirit

B. Place to Locate Goshen

C. Fact Questions

1. How did Joseph react to Judah's speech? (45:1-2)
2. What did Joseph first say to his brothers? How did they react? (45:3)
3. How did Joseph overcome their fears? (45:4-8)
4. What did he tell his brothers to say to their father? (45:9-13)
5. How did he show his affection for his brothers? (45:14-15)
6. What did Pharaoh think of these developments? What did he command? What did he promise? (45:16-20)
7. What did Joseph give to his brothers? What did he command them? (45:21-24)
8. What news did Jacob's sons bring to him? How did he react? (45:25-26)
9. How was he convinced they spoke the truth? What did he then say? (45:27-28)

D. Thought Questions

1. Why was Joseph sent to Egypt?
2. Who sent him there?
3. What does this reveal about the providence of God?

III. Israel Journeys to Egypt

Please read Genesis chapter 46.

A. Idiom to Explain put his hand on your eyes



B. Fact Questions

1. Relate the story of Israel's journey to Egypt and of God's reassurance to him. (46:1-7)
2. How large was the family of Israel at this time? (46:8-27; cf. Deuteronomy 26:5; Acts 7:14-15)
3. Tell about the reunion of Israel and his family with Joseph. (46:28-34)

IV. Israel Settles in Egypt

Please read Genesis 47:1-12.

A. Term to Define

pilgrimage

B. Place to Locate

land of Rameses

C. Fact Questions

1. Tell about Joseph's brothers and father meeting Pharaoh. (47:1-10)
2. What did Joseph do for his father's family? (47:11-12)

D. Thought Question

What was Israel's attitude about his own life? (cf. Hebrews 11:13-16)

V. Joseph Buys Egypt for Pharaoh

Please read Genesis 47:13-26.

Fact Questions

1. How did Egypt and its people come to belong to Pharaoh?
2. What was the exception? (47:22)

VI. Israel Dwells in Egypt

Please read Genesis 47:27.

Summary:

- A. chapter 45: Joseph Reveals Himself
- B. chapter 46: Israel Journeys to Egypt
- C. chapter 47: Israel Settles in Egypt

Lesson Twenty-five
The Deaths of Jacob and Joseph
Memory Verse: Genesis 49:10

Reading Assignment: Genesis 47:28 - 50:26

I. Review

II. Jacob Prepares for Death

Please read Genesis 47:28 - 49:32.

A. Terms to Define

1. whelp
2. scepter
3. Shiloh

B. Fact Questions

1. How long did Israel live in Egypt? How long was his entire life? (47:28)
2. What did Israel have Joseph swear? Did Joseph consent? (47:29-31)
3. Relate the story of Israel blessing Joseph's sons. (chapter 48)

C. Thought Questions

1. What was Jacob's relationship to Ephraim and Manasseh? Why?
2. In chapter 49 Israel foretells the future of his sons and their tribes (vv. 1-2) and blesses them. Under the outline below explain the meaning of each prophecy and, where possible, show its fulfillment.
 - a. Reuben (49:3-4)
 - b. Simeon and Levi (49:5-7)
 - c. Judah (49:8-12)
 - d. Zebulun (49:13)
 - e. Issachar (49:14-15)
 - f. Dan (49:16-18)
 - g. Gad (49:19)
 - h. Asher (49:20)
 - i. Naphtali (49:21)
 - j. Joseph (49:22-26)

k. Benjamin (49:27)

3. What promise did Israel make of Judah that pertains to Christ? (49:10; cf. Isaiah 49:6-7; Luke 1:30-35; Revelation 5:5)

4. What charge did Israel give his sons? Why?

III. The Death & Burial of Jacob

Please read Genesis 49:33 - 50:14.

A. Terms to Define

1. lamentation

2. Abel Mizraim

B. Fact Question

Tell about the death and burial of Jacob.

IV. The Conclusion of Joseph's Life

Please read Genesis 50:15-26.

A. Term to Define

trespass

B. Fact Questions

1. Tell about the meeting between Joseph and his brothers after their father's death. (50:15-21)

2. Relate the old age, death, and burial of Joseph. (50:22-26)

C. Thought Questions

1. How is Joseph an example of forgiveness and faith?

2. How was the providence of God involved in the Israelites coming to Egypt?

V. Summary

A. chapter 48: Israel Blesses Joseph's Sons

B. chapter 49: Israel Blesses His Sons

C. chapter 50: Deaths of Jacob & Joseph

VI. Final Review

Glossary

A

Abel Mizraim - Meadow of the Egyptians
Abimelech - title of Philistine kings, meaning "my father king"
abomination - abhorrent, physically repugnant
Abraham - name means "father of the multitude"
Abram - name means "high father"
Adullamite - one from Adullam, city in the lowland of what was later Judah
Allon Bachuth - terebinth of weeping
altar - a place for offering in sacrifice slain animals
Amalekites - descendants of Amalek, a grandson of Esau
Ammon - descendants of Ben-ammi, Lot's illegitimate son by his younger daughter, settled north of Moab on the edge of the desert, worshipped Molech (Milcom), to whom they offered human sacrifices
Amorite - descendants of Canaan who lived in mountains, especially the Lebanon range
Angel of the Lord - Messenger, Christ in His preincarnate state, the Word
Aram - father of Aramaeans (Syrians)
Arkite - descendants of Canaan who lived in and around Arka, a Phoenician city north of Sidon
Arvadite - descendants of Canaan who lived in and around the island city, Arvadus, north of Sidon
Asher - "Happy"
Asshur - father of Assyrians

B

balm - a gum, perhaps of the balsam bush, produced in Gilead and widely exported, used as an ointment on wounds
Bdellium - probably an odorous and costly gum
Beer Lahai Roi - "The Well of the Living One Who Sees Me," a spring in the wilderness on the way to Shur
Benjamin - "son of the right hand"
Ben-Oni - "son of my sorrow"
Bethel - "house of God"
Bethuel - son of Nahor, father of Rebekah
birthright - consisted afterward in double portion of inheritance; but with the patriarchs it included rule over brothers and father's family, right to blessing of Abrahamic promise, including future possession of Canaan and covenant with God
blameless - faithful observance of all duties, no feature of godly life absent
bless - pronounce good upon as prophetic of future
blessed - pronounced good upon
brimstone - sulphur
brother - kinsman, relative

C

Canaan - grandson of Noah, son of Ham, father of Canaanites
Canaanites - descendants of Canaan, those who inhabited Palestine West of the Jordan before the conquest by Israel
Caphtorim - inhabitants of Island of Crete (Caphtor), descendants of Ham
captain of the guard - literally, captain of the slaughterers; commanding officer of the royal body guard, who executed the capital sentences ordered by the king
charge - observances
cherubim - heavenly beings
chief baker - head cook for pharaoh, officer of great importance, since he might poison Pharaoh in case of court intrigue
chief butler - head cup-bearer; personally waited on Pharaoh; thus, one of most important and influential officers in kingdom; might poison Pharaoh in case of court intrigue
clean animal - ceremonially pure, those animals which were proper for sacrifice
commandments - express orders
comparable - corresponding, suitable, equal in nature
concubines - secondary wives under the system of polygamy, usually slaves
cord - band by which the signet was worn around the neck
corrupt - ruined, devastated, made good for nothing
countenance fell - adopted an angry, displeased look
covenant - In general, a covenant of God with man is a divine ordinance, with signs and pledges on God's part, and with promises for human obedience and penalties for disobedience, which ordinance is to be accepted by men.
coverings - waist cloths
created - brought into being from nothing
cubits - measure of length from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, ca. 18- 22 inches
cunning - clever, crafty, shrewd
cursed - condemned
Cush - father of Ethiopians, who settled in Africa, south of Egypt

D

Dan - judge
delicate - weak, not bright and beautiful
despised
(16:4) -lightly esteemed, disdained
(25:34) - cared nothing for, regarded with contempt
divination - the practice of attempting to supernaturally gain information by the use of mystic practices
dominion - rule, mastery, domination
dowry - purchase price of wife

E

east wind - In Egypt the Southeast winds of March and April, blowing in from the Arabian Desert, bring oppressive heat and drought which withers the crops
Eber - father of the Hebrews, descendant of Shem, name means "across," i.e., from the region across the Euphrates River
Eden - delight
Eder - the flocks
Elam - father of inhabitants of Elam, nation east of middle Tigris River and south of Assyria, corresponding roughly with later Persia, ancient capital was Shushan
El Bethel - God of the House of God
El Elohe Israel - God, the God of Israel
Emim - a people of giant stature who lived among the Moabites
endowment - dowry, present, portion, gift
En Mishpat - the well of judgment
Ephrath - fruitful region
Ephraim - double fruit
Esek - contention or strife
Eve - life
everlasting - age-lasting

F

families - kinds or, perhaps, species
famine - time when food is scarce
firmament - vaulted expanse, atmosphere
forever - an unknown time, to the end of the age
fountains of the great deep - reservoirs under the ocean beds
fugitive - one banished, always moving

G

Gad - fortune
Galeed - Hebrew meaning "heap of witness"
garden of the Lord - the garden of Eden
genealogy - account, story, history
generations - time, age, contemporaries
Gentiles - nations, peoples other than Israel
Gihon - deep-flowing
Girgashite - descendants of Canaan who lived in Palestine
Gomer - father of Cimmerians of the Greeks, settled south of the Black Sea
governor - one who has arbitrary power, ruler
grace - unmerited favor

H

Hamathite - descendants of Canaan who lived in and around Hamath, on the Orontes River

Havilah - sandy land
heavens - the sky
heavens and the earth - the whole universe
Hebrew - one from across the river, i.e., the Euphrates River
herb - seed-bearing vegetation
herb of the field - all seed producing plants, both grain and vegetables, which serve as food for man and beast
Heth - father of the Hittites, ancient, powerful people of Asia Minor
history - account, story
Hittites - descendants of Heth
Hivite - descendants of Canaan who lived in Central Palestine
Horites - cave dwellers, lived in Mount Seir until Esau and his sons drove them out
hovering - brooding, gentle wavering or fluttering motion, as a bird over her young

I

image - likeness, resemblance, shadowing
innocence - proper act
integrity - proper motive of heart
interpretation - significance, meaning
Isaac - means "he laughs"
Ishmael - means "God hears"
Ishmaelites - descendants of Ishmael, son of Abraham by Hagar, Sarah's Egyptian handmaid, twelve princes from Ishmael, Ishmaelites nomads in Northern Arabia
Israel - means "the fighter with God" or "prince with God"
Issachar - means "there is recompense"

J

Javan - father of Ionians of the Greeks, settled in Western Asia Minor
Jebusite - descendants of Canaan who lived in and around Jerusalem
Jegar Sahadutha - Chaldaic meaning "heap of testimony"
Joseph - adding
Judah - praise
just - righteous, conformed to the divine standard

K

Kadmonites - names means "East," nothing else known
Kenezites - unknown
Kenites - inhabited the mountainous tracts of Southwest Palestine, near the Amalekites
kind - species (not necessarily in a strict, scientific sense)
Kittim - father of inhabitants of Cyprus

L

Laban - brother of Rebekah

lamentation - wailing

laws - divine instructions

lentils - a kind of pulse resembling beans, used chiefly by the poor, ground into meal and made into a kind of red pottage

Levi - attachment

lord

(24:18) - general term of recognition of superior, equivalent to "sir"

(42:30) - ruler, master

Lord God - Yahweh Elohim; Yahweh (Jehovah), the Absolute, Self-Existent One; Elohim (plural), the Mighty One, the One to Be Feared

M

Madai - father of the Medes, settled south of the Caspian Sea

magicians - men of the priestly caste who practiced the sacred arts and sciences of Egypt, the hieroglyphic writings, astrology, the interpretation of dreams, the foretelling of events, magic, and conjuring and who were regarded as possessors of secret arts and the wise men of Egypt

Magog - father of Scythians, settled southeast of the Black Sea

Mahanaim - means "double camp or host," in Gilead

Mamre - Hebron; Mamre was an Amorite living at that time, with whom Abram made an agreement (14:13), and the place probably went by his name as possessor of the land.

Manasseh - means "making to forget"

mandrakes - the yellow berries of the mandrake, regarded by the ancients as an aphrodisiac and as promoting fertility

meditate - think and pray

merciful - gentle, compassionate

Meshech - father of Moskoi, settled southeast of Black Sea

Midian - a tribe scattered widely in Northwest Arabia, on the Eastern Sinai Peninsula and east of Palestine near Moab

Midianites - descendants of Midian, son of Abraham by Keturah, his second wife, composed of five families, nomads who lived south of Edom, east of Gulf of Aqabah

Milcah - wife of Nahor, mother of Bethuel

mild - sound, wholesome, disposition that finds pleasure in the quiet life of home, of peaceful habits, gentle

Mizpah - means "watch" or "sentry"

Mizraim - father of Egyptians

Moabites - descendants of Moab, Lot's son through his incestuous relationship with his elder daughter, became cave dwellers, worshiped god Chemosh by burning living children in sacrifice, practiced religious prostitution as part of fertility cult, always enemies of Israel

mock - make sport of, ridicule, make a toy of, euphemism for attempted rape

Moreh - means "teacher," "instructor"

myrrh - a fragrant gum from the leaves of the cistus-rose, produced in parts of Syria, prized by Egyptians for embalming the dead

N

Nahor - son of Terah, brother of Abraham, grandfather of Rebekah

naked - either without clothing or scantily clothed

Naphtali - means "wrestling"

nations - tribes

Noah - means "rest"

Nod - land of flight, banishment, wandering, or straying

O

oath - a promise made by swearing, i.e., calling something or someone as witness to the truth of the promise

onyx - literally, pale or delicate in color, kind of precious stone

P

Peleg - means "division"

Peniel - means "face of God"

Perez - means "breach" or "forging through"

perfect - blameless, complete in character, sincere

Perizzites - means "the hamlet dwellers," lived more in open country, may have been original inhabitants of Canaan, but were not descendants of Canaan

Pharaoh - the official title of the kings of Egypt, means simply "king"

Philistines - descendants of Ham, lived along the South coast of Palestine, appear to have come from Crete

pilgrimage - life as the wandering of a stranger in a foreign land

pillar - upright monument

Pishon - means "the full flowing"

pitch - bitumen or asphalt

plagued - literally, "struck," word can be used of disease, death, or some other calamity

plant of the field - shrubs and bushes, especially those man raises for their fruit

pledge - surety, earnest

prevailed - conquered, dominated

priest

(14:18) - one who undertakes another's cause, hence, one who acts as mediator between God and man

(41:45) - means "prince," used of a principle minister of state, though of the priestly caste in Egypt

prince - literally, "one lifted up," chief, ruler

princes

(12:15) - chief men, or courtiers, of the priestly caste in Egypt

(25:16) - ones lifted up, heads of tribes

prophet - one who speaks for God to man and intercedes for man to God
purify - cleanse from pollution or defilement
Put - father of inhabitants of ancient Put, in East Africa
put his hand on your eyes - close your eyes when you die

Q-R

Rehoboth - means “broad places,” “room,” or “plenty of room”
Rephaim - a tribe of giants; inhabited all of Peraea in time of Abram; nearly exterminated by Ammonites, Moabites, and Amorites; Og, King of Bashan of this race; some settled among Canaanites in Palestine
reproved - corrected, set right from error
rested - ceased from that type of work
Reuben - means “Look, a son!”
righteous - same as “just”
righteousness - innocence of wrong doing, integrity

S

sacrifice - a victim slaughtered to appease the judicial wrath of God
sanctified - set apart for holy purposes
Sarah - same meaning as “Sarai,” but name change adds dignity as token of covenant with God
Sarai - means “princess”
savory - delicious, especially applied to meat of wild game
scepter - staff of office and authority, ruler’s staff, symbol of royal authority
Sheba - father of inhabitants of Sheba in Southern Arabia
Shiloh - means “giver of rest”
Sidon - father of inhabitants of city of Sidon in Phoenicia
sign - a mark or token which brings to mind and confirms
signet - either a ring or cylinder seal worn by wealthy, when pressed upon wax seal made the official signature of the owner
signs - tokens, marks
Simeon - means “hearing”
sin - a failure to hit the mark, violation of divine law
Sinite - descendants of Canaan who lived in and around Sin, a Phoenician city north of Sidon
Sitnah - means “enmity,” “hostility,” “opposition”
sojourn - to tarry as a stranger, but not to dwell permanently
soul - the seat of feelings, affections, emotions, passions
spirit - vigor
Spirit of God - a Person in the Godhead other than the Father and the Word
staff - decorated, personal, perhaps expensive walking staff
statutes - things prescribed, enactments, not to be changed
steward - the slave in charge of household affairs
Syrian - one from Syria or Aram

T

tamarisk tree - a tree resembling the cypress, an evergreen, hardwood, long-lived tree, a fitting emblem of the everlasting God

Tarshish - father of inhabitants of Tartessus, in Southern Spain

terebinth tree - turpentine tree, evergreen hardwood resembling the live oak

Tiras - father of Pelasgians from around Aegean Sea

tithe - payment of tenth part

timbrel - tambourine

trespass - act covertly, deceitfully, falsely, faithlessly

Tubal - father of Tibarenians, settled Eastern Asia Minor

tunics - garments worn next to the skin, usually with sleeves, to the knees, but seldom to the ankles

U-V

vagabond - wanderer, one driven about, who wanders aimlessly

vengeance - infliction of punishment in return for an injury or offense

vindicates - literally, covers the eyes, i.e., removes the shame

vision - a state of ecstasy in which God revealed Himself to the inner consciousness

void - empty, uninhabited

vow - a solemn, voluntary, holy promise

W

whelp - young, just matured

without form - shapeless waste

woman - literally, to be soft, or “she-man”

X-Y-Z

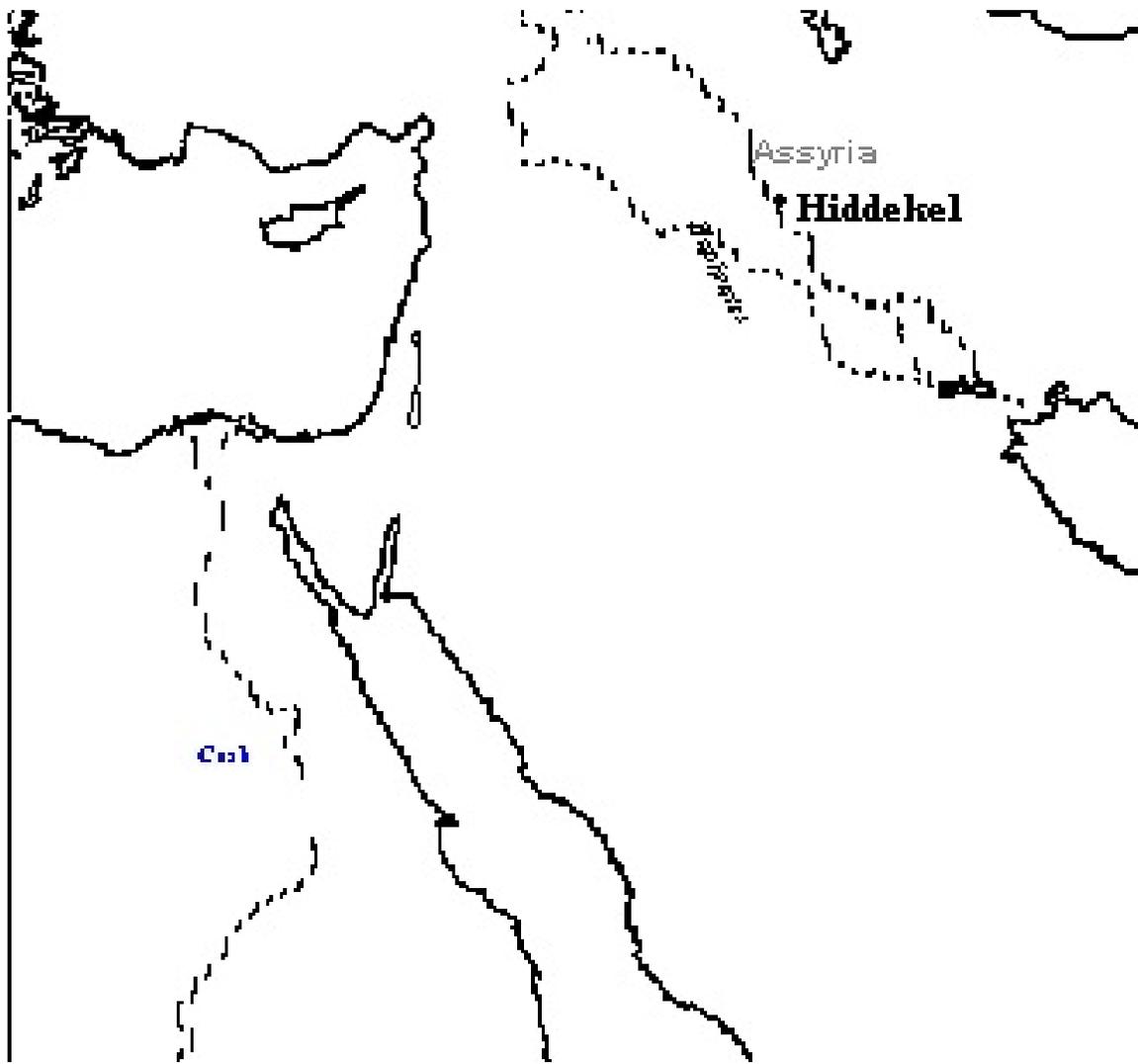
Zaphnath-Paaneah - means “abundance of life”

Zebulun - dwelling

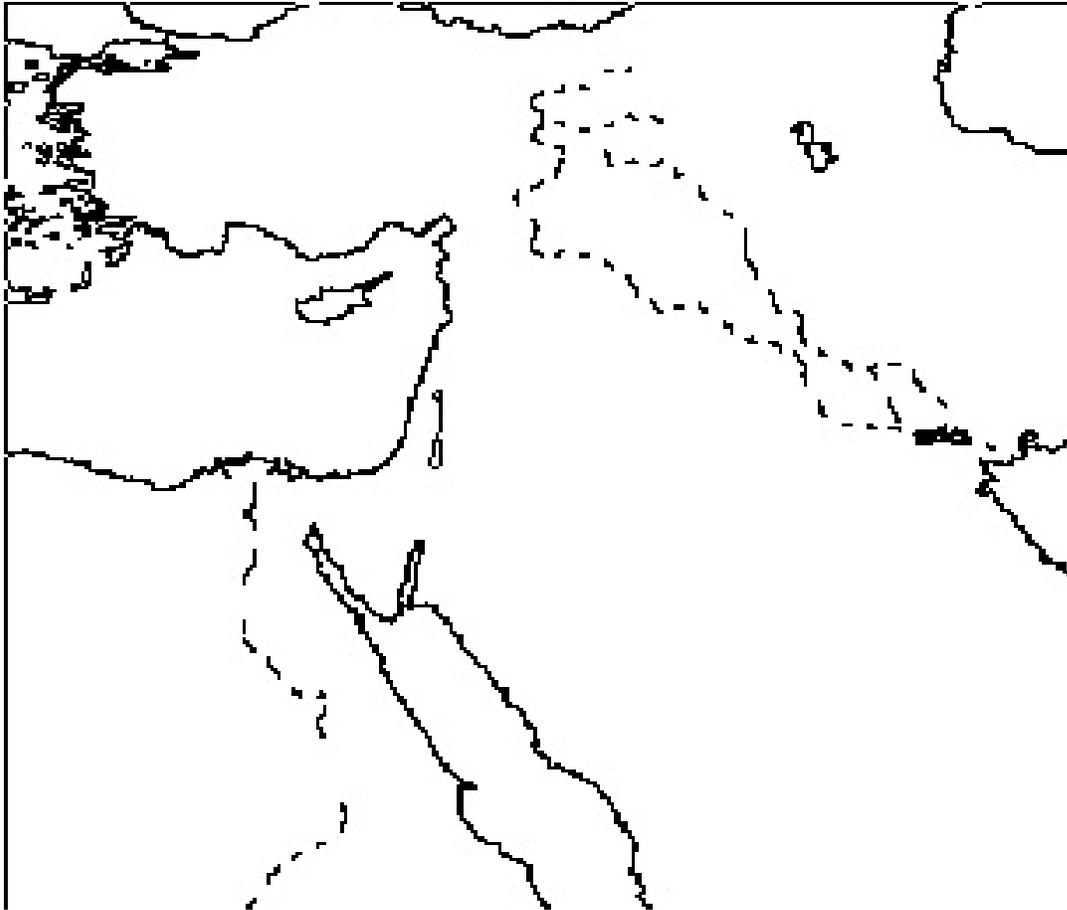
Zemarite - descendants of Canaan who lived in and around Simyra, a Northern Phoenician city

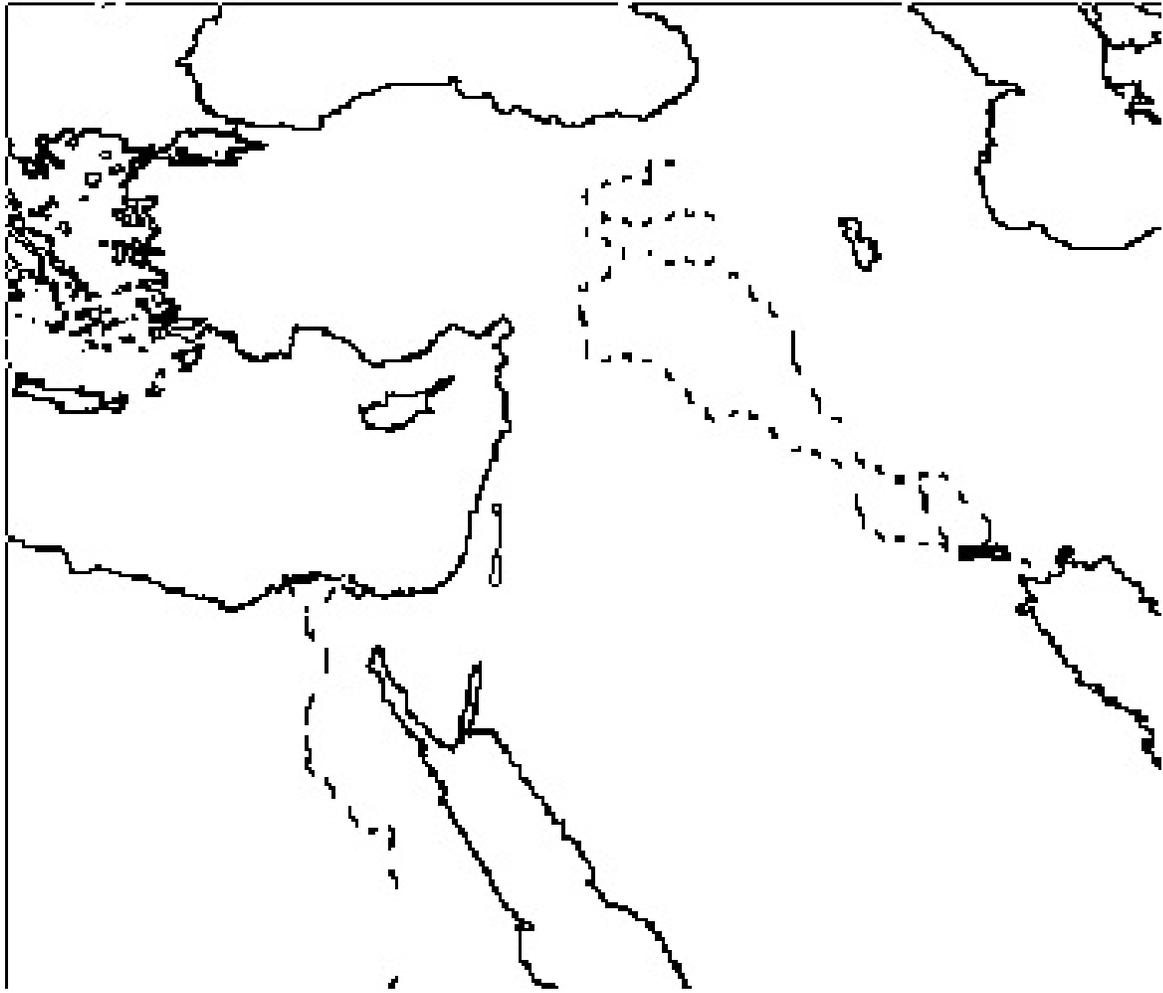
Zerah - means “sprout”

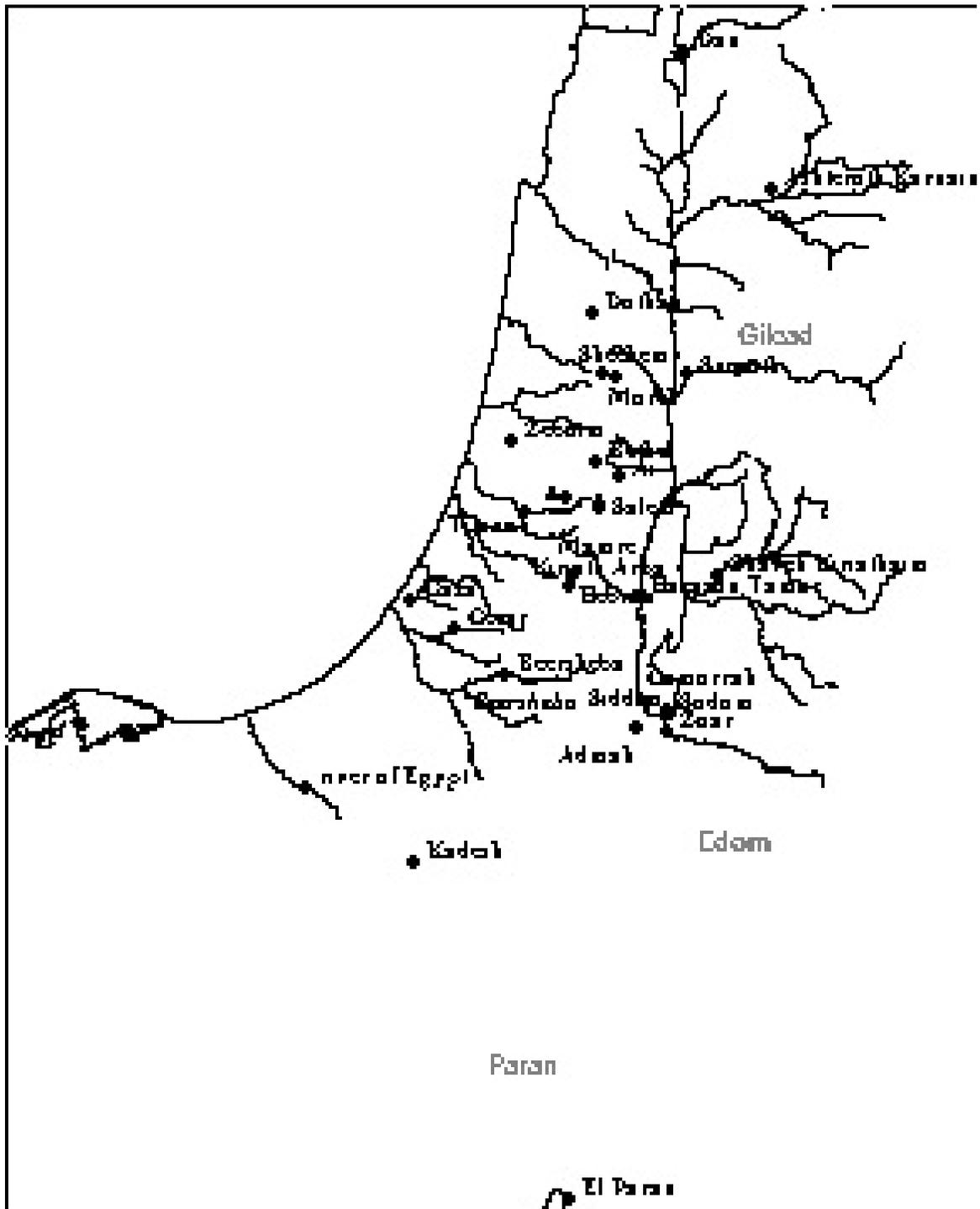
Maps



Before the Flood







Review

1. What is the collective name for the first five books of the Old Testament?
2. Who wrote these books?
3. What is the meaning of the name "Genesis"?
4. What is the theme of Genesis?
5. Is Genesis epic poetry, symbolism, myth, or history?
6. Do the Genesis record and natural science contradict each other?
7. What are the two major sections of Genesis?
8. What passage is the hub of the book?
9. What is the theme of each chapter of Genesis we have studied?

Chapter 1: Creation

Chapter Two: Beginning of Man, Woman and Marriage

Chapter Three: Beginning of Sin and Redemption

Chapter Four: Cain

Chapter Five: Seth

Chapter Six: The Ark

Chapter Seven: The Flood

Chapter Eight: The Flood

Chapter Nine: The Rainbow Covenant

Chapter Ten: Table of Nations

Chapter Eleven: Tower of Babel

Chapter Twelve: Call of Abram

Chapter Thirteen: Lot Leaves Abram

Chapter Fourteen: Defeat of Kings

Chapter Fifteen: God's Covenant with Abram

Chapter Sixteen: Birth of Ishmael

Chapter Seventeen: Circumcision

Chapter Eighteen: The Lord Appears in Mamre

Chapter Nineteen: The Destruction of Sodom

Chapter Twenty: Abraham Lies to Abimelech

Chapter Twenty-One: The Birth of Isaac

Chapter Twenty-Two: Abraham Offers Isaac

Chapter Twenty-Three: The Death of Sarah

Chapter Twenty-Four: Isaac Marries Rebekah

Chapter Twenty-Five: The Birthright

Chapter Twenty-Six: Isaac's Sojourn

Chapter Twenty-Seven: The Blessing

Chapter Twenty-Eight: Jacob's Ladder

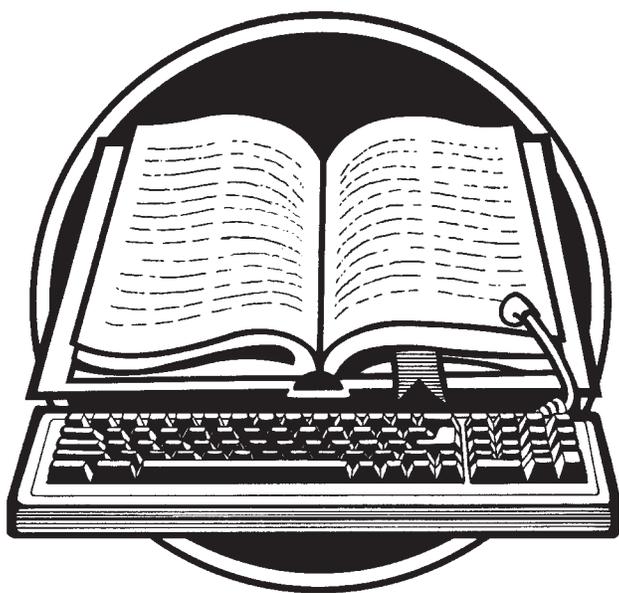
Chapter Twenty-Nine: Jacob Acquires to Wives

Chapter Thirty: Jacob Acquires Children and Wealth

Chapter Thirty-One: Jacob Flees Laban

Chapter Thirty-Two: Jacob Prepares to Meet Esau

Chapter Thirty-Three: Jacob Meets Esau
Chapter Thirty-Four: Dinah Is Avenged
Chapter Thirty-Five: Rachel and Isaac Die
Chapter Thirty-Six: The Genealogy of Esau
Chapter Thirty-Seven: Joseph Is Sold
Chapter Thirty-Eight: Judah and Tamar
Chapter Thirty-Nine: Joseph in Potiphar's House
Chapter Forty: Joseph in Prison
Chapter Forty-One: Joseph Is Elevated
Chapter Forty-Two: Joseph's Brothers' First Journey to Egypt
Chapter Forty-Three: Joseph's Brothers' Second Journey to Egypt
Chapter Forty-Four: The Brothers Pass Joseph's Test
Chapter Forty-Five: Joseph Reveals Himself
Chapter Forty-Six: Israel Journeys to Egypt
Chapter Forty-Seven: Israel Settles in Egypt
Chapter Forty-Eight: Israel Blesses Joseph's Sons
Chapter Forty-Nine: Israel Blesses His Sons
Chapter Fifty: Deaths of Jacob and Joseph



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