

Genesis

Bible Study
Part 1

Made for Gardendale church of Christ

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Genesis Part 1 (Ch. 1-24)

Lesson	Date	Title	Reading	Page
1		In the Beginning	1:1-2:3	5
2		In the Garden	2:4-2:25	7
3		The Fall of Man	3	9
4		Cain and Abel	4-5	11
5		Noah	5:29-6:22	13
6		The Flood	7	15
7		God Remembered Noah	8	17
8		The Flood Covenant	9	19
9		From Noah to Abram	9:28-11:32	21
10		Abram and Sarai	11:26-12:20	23
11		Abram and Lot	13	25
12		Four Kings against Five	14	27
13		God Reassures Abram	15	29
14		Sarai and Hagar	16	31
15		Abraham and Sarah	17	33
16		Hospitality	18	35
17		Lot Escapes Sodom	19	39
18		King Abimelech	20	41
19		The Birth of Isaac	21	43
20		Abraham Offers Isaac	22	45
21		Sarah's Passing	23	47
22		Rebekah	24	59

¹Oh, that you would bear with me in a little folly—and indeed you do bear with me. ²For I am jealous for you with godly jealousy. For I have betrothed you to one husband, that I may present *you as* a chaste virgin to Christ. ³But I fear, lest somehow, as the serpent deceived Eve by his craftiness, so your minds may be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ. ⁴For if he who comes preaches another Jesus whom we have not preached, or *if* you receive a different spirit which you have not received, or a different gospel which you have not accepted—you may well put up with it! (2 Corinthians 11:1-4)

God never planned for His way of life to be difficult to understand. Paul calls obeying Christ simple. The difficulty comes from Satan and us. We have purposely made things confusing so we can disobey. Much like Adam and Eve, we fall for Satan's tricks even though God has made His instructions clear. Yet, as we read through Genesis, we are still quick to call Adam and Eve foolish. We call Sarah irrational and Lot a loser. We read that Abraham and Isaac were liars. Jacob seemed to fail in every relationship he had. I sometimes look at all these people and think, "I would do so much better." Let us not be so quick to condemn these people and believe that we would do better in their situation. If my life were to be put on display in the Bible, I would be terrified of what future bible class teachers would say about me.

Even though all these people were loaded down by sins, God chose them to be friends with. (James 2:23) He chose to save these people from their sins. Even though Abraham lied several times, in the end, he became an example of obedience and faith. Even though these people had a lot of problems, they became our Fathers and Mothers of faith. They taught all future generations how to obey God.

These people in Genesis give me a lot of hope. If God can transform men and women like Noah, Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, and Rebecka, then certainly He can transform me too.

- Andrew Smith

Lesson 1

Genesis 1:1-2:3

In the Beginning

1. What did God do first?
2. When the earth was void, where was the Spirit of God?
3. What did God do with the light?
4. What did God do on the second day? Can you explain? It is more than acceptable to answer “no.”
5. What two things did God do on the third day?
6. What did God create on the fourth day?
7. What was the purpose of the lights in the firmament? (1:14)
8. What did God do on the fifth day?
9. What did God command these creatures to do?

10. On the sixth day, what does God decide to do after creating the beasts?
11. What pronoun(s) does God use to describe Himself? What does that tell us?
12. How is man made “in [God’s] image, according to [God’s] likeness?” Instead of simply repeating what we have learned in the past, let’s consider these passages. (Gen. 1:26-27, 5:3, 9:6) Try not to speculate, but instead use the text to prove your answer(s).
13. Concerning the “Image of God,” is there a contrast to be made between Adam and Jesus? (Col. 1:15, Heb. 1:3, 2 Cor. 4:4)
14. God rested from all His work on the seventh day. I doubt that God needed to take a break. What is God establishing by resting on the seventh day for His Israelite audience?
15. What is God establishing by resting on the seventh day for His Christian audience? (Heb. 4:8-11)

Note: There is strong evidence to support that Moses wrote Genesis during the period of the Exodus. Perhaps, the original purpose of Genesis is to answer three questions to the Israelites: One, where did the world come from? Two, where did we come from? Three, why are we in Egypt? While Moses and the Holy Spirit are answering these questions, they drop lessons and applications in the story to teach the people about the Law. Genesis 2:3 and 2:24 are examples of these lessons. These lessons do not benefit Adam and Eve. It does not affect them. But these lessons do benefit the Israelite and Christian audiences 2000+ years later. Throughout this study look for this question: *In which verse(s) is the Holy Spirit making application for the Israelite/Christian audience?*

Lesson 2

Genesis 2:4-2:25

In the Garden

Genesis 1:1-2:3 was an overview of the creation. Now, we return to the sixth day, and Moses gives us a more detailed account of the creation of man. Chapter 1 is the origin story of the earth. Chapter 2 is the origin story of humankind.

1. How did God water the ground in the beginning?
2. How is the creation of man different from the creation of everything else?
3. What is the breath of life? (Gen. 7:15,22; Job 12:10)
4. Where did man get this “breath of life” from? (Gen. 2:7, Job 33:4)
5. What is the “breath of life” for His Christian audience? (John 20:21-22, 2 Tim. 3:16 KJV)
6. Where did God put the garden?
7. What was in the garden?
8. What is Moses’ purpose in giving the information found in v.11-14?
9. Was Adam supposed to just sit around and relax in the garden?

10. What was God's law in the garden?

11. After Adam lived with God and had a job, what did God say he needed?

12. Why did Adam have to name the animals? (1:28-30)

13. What did Adam notice while naming the animals?

14. How did God make the woman?

15. What does Adam name her?

16. In which verse(s) is the Holy Spirit making application for the Israelite/Christian audience?

Lesson 3

Genesis 3

The Fall of Man

1. What does the serpent first say to the woman?
2. What does the serpent add to God's command?
3. How does the serpent make it "good" to disobey? (2 Cor. 11:3)
4. Can you match 3:6 to 1 John 2:16? ***"For all that is in the world—the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life—is not of the Father but is of the world."***
5. After the man and the woman eat of the tree, what do they immediately notice?
6. How does God reason that the man and woman ate of the tree of knowledge of good and evil?
7. Who does Adam blame?
8. Who does the woman blame?
9. What curse does the serpent receive?

10. When is that curse fulfilled?

11. What are the curses the woman receives? (1 Tim. 2:12-15) How does this curse ultimately bring her victory over the serpent?

12. What are the curses the man receives?

13. What new name does Adam give his wife for her new role?

14. Why does the Lord make clothes for Adam and Eve even though they had already made themselves clothes? (2 Cor. 5:3-4, 1 Pet. 5:5, Rev. 3:18)

15. What could Adam and Eve no longer eat?

16. How does God keep them away from it?

17. Who controls access to the tree of life today? (Rev. 2:7)

Lesson 4

Genesis 4-5

Cain and Abel

1. What does Eve say when she bore Cain?
2. What was Cain's job?
3. What was Abel's job?
4. Why did Cain become angry?
5. Does the passage tell us why Abel's sacrifice was respected more than Cain's?
6. Being that God had an expectation of the offering, what was God doing with Adam's family.
7. What solution does God give to Cain? What does He warn Cain about?
8. What sinful solution does Cain use instead?
9. What sinful solution does Cain use to try to escape God's questioning?
10. What did Cain lose as a punishment for the murder?
11. Now that he has killed Abel, Cain is worried about someone trying to kill him. Who would desire to avenge Abel? (5:4)

12. How does the Lord resolve that worry?
13. What does this mean? *“Cain went out from the presence of the LORD.”* (4:16)
14. What was Jubal known for?
15. What was Tubal-Cain known for?
16. Lamech was the first in Genesis to introduce what practice?
17. What do Adam and Eve recognize about the birth of Seth?
18. What happens when Seth has a son?
19. Looking at chapter 5, this is the first genealogy of Jesus. Who else does this genealogy belong to?
20. Bonus question: The blood of Abel is the first of what group? (Matt. 23:35)

Genesis 5																				
0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	
0	Adam (930)									930										
	130	Seth (912)							1042											
		235	Enosh (905)						1140											
			325	Kenan (910)					1235											
				395	Mahalalel (895)				1290											
					460	Jareid (962)			1422											
						622	Enoch (365)	987												
							687	Methusaleh (969)			1656									
								874	Lamech (777)		1651									
										1056	Noah (950)	Flood (1656)							2006	
																1556	Shem (600)			2156

Lesson 5

Genesis 5:29-6:22

Noah

Chapter 6 occurs about 1600 years after the Garden. Genesis and Exodus give us an exact amount of years between Adam and Mt. Sinai. The difficulty in dating these events from today is due to the period of the Judges. We can only guess how long that period took place. The bible does not show us how to connect our year count with Moses' year count.

With the extraordinarily long lives of the pre-flood people, we can only assume that they populated the earth a great deal by chapter 6.

1. What does Lamech say about Noah? How does this fit Noah's future?
2. Chapter 6:1-4 says the sons of God took wives with the daughters of men. Job uses the phrase "sons of God" to speak of angels. Can these "sons of God" in Genesis 6 be angels? (Mark 12:25)
3. Besides Jesus, who else was called a son of God? (Luke 3:38)
4. What do you think the 120 years is referring to in 6:3?
5. How did the Lord feel after seeing the growing wickedness of man?
6. What did Noah find in the eyes of the Lord?
7. Who is Noah like according to 6:9? (5:24)

8. God told Noah to make an ark.
- a. The ark was to be made of _____.
 - b. He was to make _____ in the ark.
 - c. He was to cover the _____ and _____ with _____.
 - d. The length of the ark was to be _____.
 - e. The width was to be _____.
 - f. Its height was to be _____.
 - g. There was to be one _____ and one _____ in its side.
 - h. It was to have _____ decks.
9. God said He was going to destroy all life on the earth, but what was He going to do with Noah?
10. Who all was going on the ark?
11. What else did Noah have to do other than to build the ark?
12. Was Noah going to be successful with God's plan? Which verse speaks to that?

Lesson 6

Genesis 7

The Flood

1. How many days before the flood were Noah and his family to board the ark?
2. God commands Noah to put on seven instead of two of which kinds of animal?
3. Does verse 5 relate to a verse you remember in chapter 6?
4. What day did the flood begin? (*Moses would be using the Hebrew calendar, so it would not necessarily be February the 17th.*)
5. Where did all the water come from?
6. How long did it rain?
7. Who shut the ark?
8. How high did the water get?
9. Who are the only people that survived the flood? How much of the earth did the flood cover? How many breathing things died?

10. Did Noah's family survive because of the type of materials used to build the ark? Was it the geometrical shape of the ark? Why did Noah's family survive the flood? (7:5)

Note: *By verse 15, you will notice that Noah has entered the ark twice in the chapter. This is because this account is told in poetic style instead of a time-line style. We would tell a story normally by writing A, B, C, D. Moses often uses chiastic style to tell the story, A, B, C, D, D, C, B, A.*

Lesson 7

Genesis 8

God Remembered Noah

1. How did God cause the waters to subside?
2. How many months was the ark floating before it rested on the mountains of Ararat?
3. What was visible by the 10th month?
4. What bird did Noah send out the window first, and what did the bird do?
5. The second bird? What did it do?
6. The third time? What did it do?
7. The fourth time? What did it do?
8. What did Noah do after the fourth bird was sent out?
9. Did Noah leave the ark when he saw the surface was dry?
10. About how long were Noah and his family in the ark? (8:14, 7:11)

11. What is the first thing Noah did after releasing all the animals off the ark?

12. How many types of clean animals did Noah sacrifice?

13. What did the Lord say in His heart when He smelled the sacrifice?

14. What does God say will occur as long as the earth remains?

Lesson 8

Genesis 9

The Flood Covenant

1. What command does God give to Noah and his sons? Where did we first see this command in Genesis?
2. From now on, what will be the relationship between Noah's family and all the animals? How had that changed from the relationship between Noah and the animals during the past year?
3. What could Noah's family eat?
4. What could Noah's family not eat?
5. What does God demand in this covenant for the shedding of man's blood?
6. Ultimately, who reconciled us with God by using the shedding of blood?
7. Looking at verses 9-12, who all does God make this covenant with?
8. What does God promise in this covenant?

9. Looking at verse 12, are we still in the covenant with God today?

10. What was the sign of the covenant?

11. The purpose of this sign was a reminder of the covenant. Who was to be reminded?

12. Research Question: What is the sign of the new covenant?

13. Research Question: The purpose of that sign is a reminder of the new covenant. Who is to be reminded?

14. Perhaps verse 16 is God talking in 3rd person. Who else could possibly be the “I” in verse 16?

15. What did Noah do after receiving the covenant?

16. When Noah became drunk, what did Ham do?

17. What did Shem and Japheth do?

18. Who was cursed for Ham’s action?

19. Research Question: When was verse 26 fulfilled?

- 20. *In which verse(s) is the Holy Spirit making application for the Israelite/Christian audience?***

Lesson 9

Genesis 9:28-11:32

From Noah to Abram

1. How long did Noah live after the flood?
2. What became of Japheth's descendants?
3. Which famous cities did Nimrod begin?
4. Which people descended from Mizraim?
5. What area did Canaan's descendants possess?
6. What do the people decide to do in the land of Shinar?
7. What was wrong with the thinking of the people?
8. What was God's solution?
9. God scattered the people by confusing their language. When does God bring people together by giving understanding to all languages?
10. Looking at Shem's genealogy, what slowly changes about the decedents as we read from Shem to Abram?

11. By recording these genealogies, what questions are being answered for future audiences?

Optional Questions:

12. How old was Abram when Noah died?

13. 10:26 says that Eber named Peleg because “in his days the earth was divided.” In context, this seems to be referring to the dividing of nations at the tower of Babel. Are there non-biblical sources that agree that the tower of Babel occurred around the birth of Peleg?

Lesson 10

Genesis 11:26-12:20

Abram and Sarai

1. Where was Abram's family from?
2. What does chapter 11:30 say about Sarai?
3. What does the Lord command Abram to do?
4. 12:2-3 is a prelude to three promises that God makes to Abraham. However, what four promises does God make to Abram here?
5. Who all did Abram take with him into Canaan?
6. Who was Lot's father? What happened to him?
7. Abram "called on the name of the LORD." (12:8,13:4) What did Abram do before he called on the name of the LORD?

8. How do people today call on the name of the Lord?
9. Where does Abram go when there is a famine in the land?
10. Why did he deceive Pharaoh about his wife Sarai?
11. What did Pharaoh do for Abram because of Sarai?
12. What did God do to Pharaoh for Sarai's sake?
13. ***In which verse(s) is the Holy Spirit making application for the Israelite/Christian audience?***

Lesson 11

Genesis 13

Abram and Lot

1. What was Abram, especially after he left Egypt?
2. What problems occurred due to Abram's large amount of wealth?
3. What was Abram's solution?
4. What did Lot see, and what did it look like?
5. How far did Lot pitch his tent?
6. Why was that not a good decision?
7. Thought Question: Can you think of a good reason why a faithful person should move towards a wicked city?
8. What did the Lord want Abram to do?
9. What analogy does God give to Abram about his descendants?

10. What does Abram do almost every time he moves to a new place?
11. Does this say something about his character?
12. By now, Abram has been all over the land of Canaan. He has been as far as Salem to Dan. What is the purpose of God telling the Israelites all the places that Abram traveled to?
- 13. *In which verse(s) is the Holy Spirit making application for the Israelite/Christian audience?***

Lesson 12

Genesis 14

Four Kings Against Five

Word-by-word translations are the best to use. It is difficult for a translator to add his personal beliefs to that kind of translation. However, thought-by-thought translations can be helpful to read with a word-by-word to understand a difficult passage. Genesis 14:1-10 is a difficult passage. If you are having difficulty understanding the story, I would recommend reading the New Century Version or another thought-by-thought translation to grasp what is going on.

1. Where did the Kings of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboiim, and Bela, take their stand against Chedorlaomer?
2. Who won the war?
3. What was the valley of Siddim full of?
4. What happened to Sodom and Gomorrah?
5. Why did Abram get involved in the conflict?

Genesis 14:13 is the first place we see the word “Hebrew.” There is no information about why Abram was a Hebrew. However, the Israelites called themselves “Hebrews” because of this verse. Later the Israelites would shorten the term of Judah to “Jews,” what the gentiles called them during the captivity.

6. Who helped Abram rescue Lot?

7. How did Abram defeat the four kings? How far north did he have to chase them?

8. Where does Abram meet the king of Sodom?

9. Who prepares food and blesses Abram at the meeting place?

10. Who gave tithes to whom? (Hebrews 7:1-7)

11. What did the king of Sodom try to do for Abram?

12. Why did Abram refuse?

- 13. *In which verse(s) is the Holy Spirit making application for the Christian audience?***

Lesson 13

Genesis 15

God Reassures Abram

1. What command does the Lord give to Abram? (v. 1)
2. God says that He is Abram's shield. He also says that He is his "exceedingly great reward." What does that mean?
3. What was Abram fearful of?
4. Research Question: Who might Eliezer of Damascus have been? He is only mentioned here by name, but he might be connected to the individual in Gen. 24:1-9.
5. What was significant about Abram's heir in verse 4?
6. God brought Abram outside to make what point?
7. The previous time God spoke to Abram about his descendants, what comparison did He use? (Gen. 13:16)
8. Verse 6 is an important verse to understand God's intended relationship with His people. **Looking at Romans 4:1-22, what lesson is the Holy Spirit teaching His future audiences through verse 6?**

9. What question does Abram ask God?

10. What does God tell him to do?

11. When Abram falls asleep, God communicates to Him about His future plans. This is the first time in the Bible that God communicates by way of dreams. Which descendant(s) of Abram will also be given this gift?

12. What will happen first to Abram's descendants? (v. 13)

13. Even though they will serve this other nation, what will they acquire afterward? (v.14)

14. Where will Abram be when these things take place?

15. Why would the people wait in another nation (Egypt) for 400 years?

16. What is God giving the Amorites at the expense of His chosen people?

17. What happened to Abram's offering when the sun went down?

18. The Lord made a covenant with Abram on this day. What was the covenant about?

Lesson 14

Genesis 16

Sarai and Hagar

This is the first chapter that will tell the story from Sarai's perspective. The second half of the chapter will tell the account from Hagar's perspective. We are usually quick to condemn Sarai and praise Hagar in this situation. However, let us remember a few things about Sarai. She has faithfully left the city life and followed Abram into the wilderness because of the Lord's instruction. She has been wandering around for years living in tents because of the Lord's instruction. She is an elderly woman that has not been able to have children her entire life, but understands that Abram is supposed to have a biological heir (15:4). She has, so far, been waiting for 10 years to have that child, and he is still not here. Also, Abram did not object to her plan for Hagar. She rightfully blames Abram in verse 5. She still has fault; however, she believes that God will be her Judge. Looking at what is said about her in the New Testament, she was right to trust in God's judgment: **"And you women are true children of Sarah if you always do what is right and are not afraid."** (1 Pet. 3:6)

1. What was Sarai's idea to give Abram an heir?
2. Did Abram go along with the plan?
3. Who does Sarai blame for their lack of children?
4. How long had it been since God promised Abram an heir?
5. What did Hagar do when she became pregnant? Perhaps a phrase-by-phrase Bible version will help if you are having difficulty with v.4-5.
6. Who did Sarai blame for this situation? But, who does she expect to fix it?
7. When Sarai began treating Hagar harshly, how did Hagar respond?
8. Who found Hagar?

9. What did “He” tell her to do?

Note: This is the first place we meet the “Angel of the LORD.” You can find plenty of information and speculation as to who the Angel of the LORD is. Some say it is God, Jesus, or a special Angel. We can say this about the Angel of the LORD: “He” is a direct mouthpiece for God. He speaks for God in the first-person.

10. What does “the Angel of the LORD” command Hagar to do?

11. What does God promise Hagar?

12. Why does He tell her to name her child Ishmael?

13. What will Ishmael’s life be like?

14. What does Hagar call God? What does she wonder?

15. How does that name for God represent Hagar’s situation so well?

16. How old was Abram when Ishmael was born?

17. In which verse(s) is the Holy Spirit making application for the Israelite/Christian audience?

Lesson 15

Genesis 17

Abraham and Sarah

1. Looking back at 12:4, how many years had passed since God made the first promises to Abram?
2. Why does God change Abram's name to Abraham?
3. Can you name a few famous kings that would descend from Abraham?
4. Who are Abraham's descendants that God will make a covenant with "in their generations"?
5. Who are Abraham descendants that God will make an "everlasting covenant" with?
6. If the everlasting covenant is exclusive with Abraham's biological descendants, then what would be the issue with God's promise?
7. Looking at the "generations" part of the covenant, what will those individuals do to create a sign of the covenant?
8. How old would they be when they took on the sign of the covenant?
9. Who all had to practice this sign?

10. How will this practice be in Abraham's flesh for an everlasting covenant? (v.13) This is a difficult question. Galatians 3:15-29 will help. Circumcision was not just to remind the people that they were in a covenant with God, but also that through them all nations would be blessed.

11. What is God's warning to fail to perform the sign of the covenant?

12. What blessings does God bestow on Sarah?

13. Abraham falls on his face and laughs. What was he concerned about? What was his solution? (v.17-18)

14. God corrects that Sarah will bear the child. What does God tell Abraham to name the child?

15. Is God still concerned about the well-being of Ishmael?

16. How long did Abraham wait before he obeyed what God told him to do?

17. In which verse(s) is the Holy Spirit making application for the Christian audience?

Lesson 16

Genesis 18

Hospitality

1. The Lord appeared to Abraham while he was by the terebinth trees of Mamre. Where is that? (Gen. 13:18)
2. What does Abraham do when he sees these “men”?
3. What does Abraham offer them?
4. What does he give them?
5. Did Abraham immediately know that these men were angels? (Heb. 13:2)
6. If he did not know, then what does this act of hospitality say about Abraham?
7. What did Sarah do to feed her guests?
8. What do the “men” first inquire of Abraham?
9. What do the men promise? What was Sarah doing while they were speaking?
10. Sarah laughed, and the Lord called her out on it. Was there a difference between Sarah’s and Abraham’s laugh from Genesis 17:17?
11. Is there a connection being made between Sarah and Mary for Christian audiences? (Luke 1:34-37) What are some parallels?

12. As the “men” leave, what does the Lord say He is concerned about?
13. How does verse 19 apply in context? Why does the Lord want Abraham to know about Sodom as it affects his children practicing righteousness and justice?
A simpler question: Does God want to preserve the story of Sodom and Gomorrah because it will be a useful example for future people of faith?
14. The Lord personally investigates Sodom before He destroys it. What does that say about Him as a Judge?
15. As the “men” leave, God stays back with Abraham. What is Abraham concerned about?
16. As we read the reasoning between God and Abraham, what do we learn about God’s character? What do we learn about Abraham’s character? (v. 23-33)
- 17. In which verse(s) is the Holy Spirit making application for the Israelite/Christian audience?***

Lesson 17

Genesis 19

Lot Escapes Sodom

Beginning here, Genesis tells of the horrible events of the ancient world in detail. Even though these accounts are not near as “family-friendly” as the creation, the ark, or the tower of Babel, they must be taught with the same amount of priority. These are not stories to be skipped over. These stories need to be taught even to our young people who are already seeing and hearing of these things second-hand thanks to the media and the internet. Why would we not teach them the stories that God has prepared for them to thrive and be holy in the midst of a wicked and adulterous generation?

1. Does Lot greet the angels like Abraham?
2. Why does Lot strongly insist that they do not spend the night in the open square?
3. Before they could go to bed at Lot’s house, where had all the men of Sodom gathered? What did they wish to do?
4. Who tries to protect the angels?

Lot offers his daughters to the men of Sodom to spare the angels. This is obviously one of the more difficult passages to wrap our minds around. Who in their right mind would offer their daughters as a horrible compromise? That must be it, Lot was not in his right mind. To prevent a fruitless bible-class discussion, let us lay out some facts.

- a. We do not need to justify Lot’s words. Lot was making poor decisions for his family since he chose to move to Sodom. We do not have to justify Lot any more than we must justify Abraham’s lies. *Peter* does not call Lot “righteous Lot” because he did not do bad things. He called him “righteous Lot” because he had a Redeemer. (2 Pet. 2:7)
- b. There is no need to make non-biblical arguments to defend Lot such as “*homosexual rape is worse than heterosexual rape.*” No, homosexual behavior is sin. Heterosexual fornication is sin. All types of rape are sin. “All unrighteousness is sin.” (1 John 5:17)
- c. There is no need to make biblically sound arguments that are not in the text: “*Lot offered his daughters knowing they would not take them.*” Or, “*Lot offered his daughters knowing that God would save them.*” God simply does not give us that information.
- d. Let us remember that Lot’s back is literally against the wall. It is not like he is making carefully planned statements as much as he is just trying to protect the individuals in his house.
- e. We wonder why Lot says that his daughters have not known man even though in verse 14 he warns his sons-in-law. It must be that they are only betrothed or he has more than two daughters or he lied.

5. What do the men of Sodom say about Lot?
6. What does the Holy Spirit say about Lot's life in Sodom in 2 Peter 2:6-7?
7. How did the angels rescue Lot?
8. What do the angels command Lot to do?
9. Why did Lot's sons-in-law think about his warning?
10. By morning, had Lot escaped Sodom yet?
11. Did Lot leave Sodom willingly?
12. Why did God pull Lot out of Sodom? (v. 29)
13. What was Lot to do while fleeing? What request did Lot make of the Lord?
14. What did the Lord do to Sodom and Gomorrah?
15. What happened to Lot's wife?
16. What could Abraham see from Hebron?
17. When Lot became afraid of Zoar, he fled to the mountains. Why the mountains?

18. Why did Lot's daughters have an incestuous relationship with their father?

19. What do they have to do to make that action possible?

20. What two races of people are produced from this relationship?

21. In which verse(s) is the Holy Spirit making application for the Israelite/Christian audience?

Lesson 18

Genesis 20

King Abimelech

1. Where does Abraham go next? (Gen. 21:32)
2. Abraham falls into his old habits. What does he tell Abimelech about Sarah?
3. How does God correct the situation?
4. What is Abimelech's defense before God?
5. What did God do for Abimelech for his integrity?
6. Research Question: God calls Abraham a prophet. This is the first time that this word is used in the Bible. This is also the first time the word *pray* is used in the Bible. What do those two words mean?
7. After hearing God's warning, what does Abimelech tell Abraham?
8. Abraham says he thought "the fear of God was not in this place." Was that true? What is the lesson here?

9. Why did Abraham also tell this to Pharaoh back in 12:13? (20:13)

10. What does Abimelech give Abraham to make peace?

11. Do you catch some sarcasm in Abimelech's words to Sarah?

12. What had God done to the house of Abimelech for the sake of Sarah?

13. Who has proven themselves to constantly get themselves in this situation?

14. Who has proven themselves consistently to resolve this situation?

- 15. *In which verse(s) is the Holy Spirit making application for the Christian audience?***

Lesson 19

Genesis 21

The Birth of Isaac

1. Did the Lord do for Sarah as He had spoken?
2. At what time had He previously spoken to Abraham? (17:21)
3. What did Abraham do to Isaac when he reached 8 days old?
4. Looking at Sarah's statement in verses 6-7, can you repeat what she is saying in your own words? (A phrase-by-phrase version can help here.)
5. What does Abraham do when Isaac is weaned?
6. What does Hagar's son do on this day? Who noticed?
7. What does Sarah tell Abraham to do with Hagar and Ishmael?
8. How does Abraham feel about that?
9. How does God resolve this situation?
10. Looking back at verse 10, how does this passage apply to New Testament audiences? (Gal. 4:29-31)

11. Hagar and Ishmael left and went to the wilderness of Beersheba. Abraham will name this place in verse 31. What is significant about Beersheba for the rest of the Old Testament story? (2 Samuel 24:7, 1 Kings 4:25)

12. When they ran out of water, why did Hagar make Ishmael sit far away from her?

13. Whose voice did God hear? What did He do for them?

14. Why do you think Abimelech wanted to make peace with Abraham?

15. How does Abimelech respond to Abraham's rebuke about his well?

- 16. *In which verse(s) is the Holy Spirit making application for the Israelite/Christian audience?***

Lesson 20

Genesis 22

By Faith, Abraham Offered Up Isaac

1. What did God command Abraham to do?
2. What was the purpose of the command?
3. What other significant events happened in the land of Moriah? (2 Chron. 3:1)
4. How many days of traveling did it take before Abraham saw Moriah?
5. What was significant about Abraham's instructions to his two young men?
6. Why was Abraham able to say that? (Heb. 11:19)
7. Who carried the wood for the burnt offering?
8. What did Isaac notice about their supplies?
9. How did Abraham respond?
10. Abraham did not know about the ram in verse 13. How was his response in verse 8 still truthful?
11. What did he do to Isaac before he put him on the altar?

12. As Abraham was about to kill Isaac, what did God do?
13. What did Abraham's actions prove?
14. When the Lord gave a substitute for Isaac, what did Abraham name the mountain?
15. Research Question: The word here is ***Jehovah Jireh***. Many Jews and Christians believe that this is where ***Jeru-salem*** got the first half of its name. Looking at Hebrews 7:2 what does the other half of ***Jeru-salem*** mean? What does ***Jerusalem*** mean if you put *Gen. 22:14* and *Heb. 7:2* together?
16. What reason did God give as to why all nations would be blessed by Abraham's seed?
17. What is the purpose of this passage telling us Nahor's genealogy? Why is it important that Abraham knew that his brother had children?
18. ***In which verse(s) is the Holy Spirit making application for the Israelite/Christian audience?***

Lesson 21

Genesis 23

Sarah's Passing

1. Around how old was Isaac when Sarah passed away? (Gen. 17:17, 21)
2. Who were the sons of Heth? (Gen. 10:15)
3. Why did the sons of Heth refuse to allow Abraham to pay for a burial place?
4. How much did Abraham offer to Ephron the son of Zohar to buy a burial place?
5. Ephron first tried to give him the field for free, but Abraham insists on paying for it. What has this section said about Abraham's relationship with his neighbors?
6. Are Christians today supposed to have a similar relationship with their neighbors? Can you find a New Testament passage to prove your answer?
7. Did Abraham take time to mourn Sarah's death?
8. Who all else would be buried in this tomb? (Gen. 49:31-33)
9. What phrase did God use to prophecy Abraham's death? (Gen. 15:14-16)

10. What did Jesus name the place where people of the Faith go when they die? (Luke 16:22)

11. What word did Paul use to describe Christians that have passed away? (1 Thess. 4:13)

12. Was there any evidence to show that Abraham believed in the resurrection? (Heb. 11:19)

13. Do Abraham and Sarah still exist today? (Matt. 22:31-33)

Lesson 22

Genesis 24

Rebekah

Here, Abraham introduces us to the oaths and promises in Genesis. Abraham is going to ask the oldest servant of his house to find a wife for Isaac. The swear demands that Abraham's servant put his hand underneath Abraham's thigh. We will see Jacob do something similar at the end of the book. The hand underneath the thigh's meaning has been lost to our culture. You can find plenty of speculations, but we have no idea.

1. What two things does Abraham NOT want to happen concerning Isaac.
2. Does Abraham believe that God will help his servant find Isaac a wife? Why can Abraham be so confident that Isaac will find a wife?
3. Did Abraham give his servant a way out of the oath?
4. What does the servant ask of God when he reaches Mesopotamia?
5. What does Rebekah reveal about her character at the well?
6. What does the servant say when Rebecka reveals who she is?
7. The servant refuses to eat until he does what?
8. What does Abraham's servant do when Laban and Bethuel agree for Rebekah to marry Isaac?

9. Was Rebekah given the right to decide about her marriage to Isaac?

10. Here we see the best of Isaac and Rebecka. Looking at verses 62-66, what are a few things in the passage that reveal their character?

11. In which verse(s) is the Holy Spirit making application for the Israelite/Christian audience?