

The Book of Beginnings

Part Six—The Beginning of Israel & Other Major Events

XIII. The Beginning of Israel (Genesis 12-50)

Israel is a major part of God's eternal plan. Israel is God's chosen nation (De. 32:8-9; Ps. 147:19-20). God created the nation Israel through Abraham to accomplish four things:

- 1) To give the _____ to the world (Ro. 3:1-2).
- 2) To give the _____ of Moses to the world (Ro. 3:19; Ga. 3:24).
- 3) To give the _____ to the world (Ro. 9:4-5; Joh. 4:22).
- 4) To establish God's eternal _____ through Jesus Christ, the Seed of Abraham and David (Isa. 9:6-7).

A. Abraham's call, covenant, and justification

1. Abraham's call and journey to the land of Canaan (Ge. 12:4-5)
 - a. God first spoke to Abraham when he was in _____, but he traveled only as far as Haran until his father died.
 - b. Ur was a prosperous, technologically advanced city, but was also a city given over to idolatry (Josh. 24:2; Ge. 31:19; Ge. 11:25).
2. Abraham's covenant (Ge. 12:1-3)
 - a. It was a *covenant* of _____ (Ge. 12:2-3; 15; Eph. 2:8-9).
 - b. The covenant had three aspects:
 - 1) _____ blessings (Ge. 12:2; Ro. 4:11; Lu. 16:22)

Bird's Eye View of the Scriptures

2) _____ blessings (Ge. 12:2; 26:1-4; 28:12-14)

3) _____ blessings (Ge. 12:3; 22:15-18; Ga. 3:6-9; Ga. 3:13-14)

3. Abraham's justification (Ge. 15:1-6)

a. This is when Abraham was justified, which means "declared _____."

b. Abraham is called "the _____ of all them that believe" (Ro. 4:11).

c. Abraham's salvation is the _____ for salvation in all ages. The basis for justification is the same in the Old and New Testaments (Rom. 4:1-8). Consider some of the wonderful lessons from this key passage:

(1) Salvation is by _____.

(2) Salvation is through _____.

(3) Salvation is to have God's righteousness put to my _____. The New Testament word for "counted" is "imputed" (Ro. 4:22; Jas. 2:23; 2 Co. 5:21).

(4) Salvation is faith in the promised _____ (Ge. 15:4-6; Ga. 3:16; Joh. 8:56; Re. 14:6; Heb. 13:20; Job 19:25).

XIV. Other Major Events in Genesis 14-50

A. Abraham rescues Lot (Ge. 14:1-6).

1. The kings who attacked Sodom were from the region of _____ (Ge. 14:1; Ge. 14:5-6).

2. Abraham chased the Mesopotamian armies to _____ and defeated them.

Bird's Eye View of the Scriptures

- B. Abraham is _____ by Melchizedek (Ge. 14:17-20).
1. Melchizedek is a major type of _____. Six times God says Christ is of the order of Melchizedek (Ps. 110:4; Heb. 5:6, 10; 6:20; 7:17, 21).
 2. We believe Melchizedek was a _____ king of that time who is used as a type of Christ.
- C. God gives Abraham the covenant of _____ (Ge. 17; 1 Co. 7:19; Ga. 5:1-5).
- D. The judgment on Sodom and Gomorrah (Ge. 18-19).
1. It was a judgment on homosexuality (Jude 1:7; Lu. 17:28-30).
 2. Sodom and Gomorrah were located north of the Dead Sea in the plain of Jordan (Ge. 13:10-12; 19:29).
- E. The birth of Isaac (Ge. 21).
1. Isaac's birth was the fulfillment of God's _____ to Abraham (Ge. 21:1-2).
 2. Abraham was _____ when he entered the land of Canaan, Ge. 12:4, and he was _____ when Isaac was born, Ge. 21:5.
- F. Jacob and his 12 sons (Ge. 28-32).
1. Isaac had twin sons, Esau and Jacob, but God chose _____ for Christ's lineage (Ge. 25:23).
 2. Jacob was sent to Haran (Padanaram) to get a _____ (Ge. 28:1-5).
 3. Jacob inherited Abraham's covenant and was shown the _____ to heaven (Ge. 28:10-15; 1 Ti. 2:5-6).
 4. Jacob married two wives, Rachel and Leah, and his 12 sons are the 12 tribes of Israel: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulun, Joseph, Benjamin.

Bird's Eye View of the Scriptures

5. Jacob's name was changed to _____, which means "having power with God" (Ge. 32:26-28).
- G. Joseph was sold as a _____ to Egypt (Ge. 37-50).
 1. Joseph's brothers _____ and hated him and sold him to the Midianites who took him to Egypt. (Ge. 37:2; 41:46).
 2. Joseph was _____ to be the second ruler of Egypt when he interpreted Pharaoh's dreams (Ge. 41).
- H. Jacob and his sons move to _____ (Ge. 46-50).
 1. In his final blessings on his 12 sons, Jacob singles out _____ as the line of Christ (Ge. 49:8-10).
 2. From creation to Israel's journey to Egypt was about _____ years.

XV. Conclusion to Genesis

- A. Genesis is the foundation for the rest of the Bible.
- B. Genesis is the key to understanding the world that we live in. It answers the big questions of life.
- C. Genesis is the foundation for understanding the gospel.
- D. We have seen many types of Christ (God's coats for Adam and Eve, Abel's sacrifice, Noah's ark, the rainbow, Melchizedek, Jacob's ladder).
- E. We have seen the first prophecies of Christ (the seed of the woman, Abraham's covenant).
- F. We have seen the genealogy of Christ from Adam to Judah.
- G. The entire Old Testament is like John the Baptist pointing to Jesus and saying, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world" (Joh. 1:29).