

GENESIS

FOUNDATION BOOK OF THE BIBLE

MIKE MAZZALONGO

STUDENT WORKBOOK

bibleTalk^{TV}



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Genesis

Foundation Book of the Bible

Mike Mazzalongo

A 50-lesson series that covers all 50 chapters of Genesis. From creation to the flood and on to Abraham finishing with Joseph in Egypt. A complete study of the first book in the Bible.



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Table of Contents

1. Book of Origins	6
2. Authorship and Division of Genesis	8
3. The Foundational Verse of the Bible	12
4. Old Earth vs. Young Earth	14
5. The Gap Theory in Creationism	16
6. The Day/Age Theory of Creation	20
7. Day #2 and #3	22
8. Day #3 and #4	26
9. Day #5	28
Genesis #9 - Review Quiz	30
10. The Creation of Man	34
11. God's Rest and Man's Creation	38
12. The Moral Choice	40
13. The Creation of Woman	42
14. The First Appearance of Satan in the Bible	44
15. Eve's 5 Mistakes	46
16. The Judgment	50
17. Paradise Lost	52
18. Cain and Abel	54
19. The Punishment of Cain	56
20. Seed of Promise	58
21. The Times of Noah	62
22. The Building of the Ark	64
23. Flood Details	66
24. Effects of the Great Flood	68
25. The Rainbow Covenant	70

26. The Table and the Tower	74
27. Abraham: Father of a Nation	78
28. Abraham and Lot	80
29. Melchizedek: A 'Type' for Christ	82
30. The Gospel in the Old Testament	86
31. Sarai and Hagar's Conflict / Abram and Circumcision	88
32. Lot's Poor Choices	90
33. The Source of Islam	92
34. Abraham's Test	96
35. Types in Genesis	98
36. The Life of Esau and Jacob	102
37. The Battle for the Blessing	106
38. Jacob's Family	108
39. Jacob Leaves Laban	112
40. Jacob and Esau - Round 2	114
41. On the Run Again	118
42. The Beginning of the End	122
43. Judah and Tamar	124
44. Joseph's Story	128
45. From Prison to Prince	130
46. Confrontation	132
47. Reunion and Reconciliation	134
48. Family Reunion	136
49. Jacob's Prophecies	138
50. Final Summary	140

1. Book of Origins

In this introductory lesson we will examine the 14 different things and events whose origins are found in the book of Genesis.

Series objectives:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

I. Genesis = Origins

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 8. _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| 2. _____ | 9. _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| 3. _____ | 10. _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| 4. _____ | 11. _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| 5. _____ | 12. _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| 6. _____ | 13. _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| 7. _____ | 14. _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

II. Genesis and the Bible

SCIENTIFIC FACTS OR PRINCIPLE	DATE OF DISCOVERY	BIBLICAL LOCATION
Taxonomical classifications of matter 1. Time - 2. Energy - 3. Force - 4. Space - 5. Mass	1735	Gen. 1
Oceans lie in one bed		Gen.1:9
Both man and woman possess seed of life	17 th century	Gen. 3:15 & 22:18
Most seaworthy ship design is 30:5:3	1860	Gen. 6
Infinite number of stars	1940	Gen. 15:5
Certain animals carry diseases harmful to man	16 th century	Lev. 11
Early diagnosis of leprosy	17 th century	Lev. 13:1-9
Quarantine for disease control	17 th century	Lev. 13:45-47
Blood of animals carries disease	17 th century	Lev. 17:13
Blood necessary for survival of life	19 th century	Lev. 17:11 / Deut. 12:23
There is a place void of stars in the north	19 th century	Job 26:7
Earth is held in place by invisible forces	1650	Job 26:7
Air has weight	16 th century	Job 28:25
Light is a particle (has mass, a photon)	1932	Job 38:19
Radio astronomy (stars give off signals)	1945	Job 38:7
Oceans contain freshwater springs	1920	Job 38:16
Snow has material value	1905, 1966	Job 38:22
Using electricity to carry sound		Job 38:35
Arcturus and other stars move through space	19 th century	Job 38:32
Oceans have natural paths in them - Matthew Fontaine Murray	1854	Psalms 8:8
Moon gives no light		Isaiah 13:10
Water cycle	17 th century	Eccl. 1:7
Dust is important for survival	1935	Isa. 40:12
The earth is round	15 th century	Isa. 40:22 / Prov. 8:27
Day and night occur simultaneously on earth	15 th century	Lk. 17:31-34
Earth rotates on axis		James 1:17

2. Authorship and Division of Genesis

This second lesson will examine the various theories about the authorship of Genesis and its natural and imposed divisions.

Intro - Review two basic points:

1. _____

2. _____

I. Authorship

Three main authorship explanations about how Genesis was produced:

1. Group of writers _____

“Higher criticism” _____

Documentary hypothesis _____

2. Moses as the author - three possibilities:

- _____
- _____
- _____

3. Moses as compiler and editor _____

II. Division of Genesis

1. Overview Division

A. God and the world – Genesis 1-11

B. God and His people – Genesis 12-50

2. General Divisions

Divided by generations

10 Generations

1. Generations of heaven and earth – 1:1-2:4 _____

2. Generations of Adam – 2:4b-5:1 _____

3. Generations of Noah – 5:1-6:9 _____

4. Generations of sons of Noah – 6:9-10:1 _____

5. Generations of Shem – 10:1-11:10 _____

6. Generations of Terah – 11:10-11:27 _____

7. Generations of Isaac – 11:27-25:11 _____

9. Generations of Jacob – 25:19-37:1 _____

10. Generations of the sons of Jacob – Genesis 37:2-Exodus 1:1 _____

3. The Foundational Verse of the Bible

In this lesson we will demonstrate how the very first verse of the Bible refutes the major philosophies that try to explain man's existence without reference to God. (Genesis 1:1)

Intro – Review of Genesis

1. Inspiration _____
2. Nature _____
3. Author _____
4. Division _____

I. Foundational Verse – Verse 1

Henry Morris – “Genesis Record” _____

7 Philosophies Refuted by Genesis 1:1

1. Atheism _____

2. Pantheism _____

3. Polytheism _____

4. Materialism _____

5. Dualism _____

6. Humanism _____

7. Evolution _____

Other philosophies that Genesis 1:1 refutes include:

Naturalism _____

Deism _____

Agnosticism _____

Monism _____

Determinism _____

Pragmatism _____

Nihilism _____

II. The Words in Genesis 1:1

God _____

Created _____

Heavens _____

Earth _____

In the beginning _____

If you were translating Genesis 1:1 into modern scientific English you could say,

“The transcendent _____ Godhead called into _____
the _____, _____, _____ universe.”

4. Old Earth vs. Young Earth

In this lesson, we will discuss the major arguments supporting the young (6,000 to 10,000 years) versus the old (millions to billions of years) age of the earth.

Intro – Scientists say that the universe is comprised of _____ - _____ - _____

Genesis 1:1 refutes _____

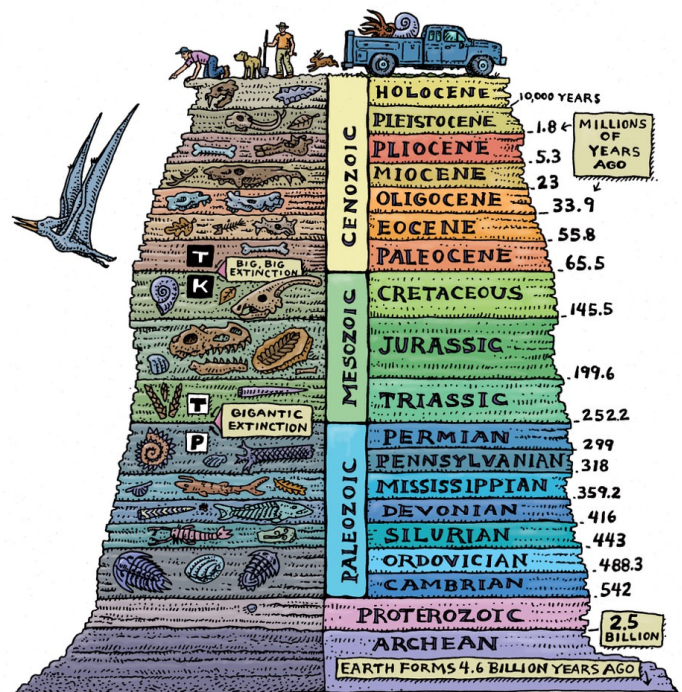
I. Age of the Earth

Old Earth _____

Young Earth _____

1. Old View of Earth

Geological Record:



Old Earth Theory Problems

A. Have to assume contradictory ideas:

- Something comes from _____
- Matter is _____
- Time and chance _____

B. Have to accept conflict between what is proposed and what is observed.

- Geological Record _____
- _____
- _____

- Absence of "links" _____
- _____

2. Young View of Earth

No philosophical problems _____

No observable contradictions _____

Young earth model (6,000 – 10,000 years) is supported by:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Summary

5. The Gap Theory in Creationism

This lesson will begin a review of various alternative interpretations of the creation portion of the book of Genesis.

Intro - Review

Old earth _____

Problems:

A. Theoretical _____

B. Geological _____

New Earth _____

Proofs:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

I. Gap Theory

Proposes a long time-gap between Genesis 1:1 and Genesis 1:2.

Gap Theory:

1. God _____

2. Satan _____

3. God _____

The main purpose of the Gap Theory was to _____

Problems with Gap Theory

1. Scientific _____

2. Biblical _____

Romans 5:12 _____

I Corinthians 15:21 _____

II. Study of Genesis 1:2

“And the earth was...” _____

“...formless and void...”

“...darkness was on the face (surface) of the deep.”

“The Spirit of God moved over the surface of the waters...”

“RACHAPH” = _____

Transmission of energy in the universe is in the form of “waves”
(Light waves, heat waves, sound waves, etc.).

Summary

6. The Day/Age Theory of Creation

In this section we will examine another attempt to harmonize the Evolution theory with the Creation story in the Bible. (Genesis 1:3-5)

Intro - Review - Chronology

1. God exists _____
 2. God creates the world.
 - a. _____
 - b. Job 38:4-7 _____

 - Hebrews 1:14 _____
 - Psalms 104:2-5 _____
 - c. _____
- GAP Theory _____

I. Day/Age Theory

The Day/Age Theory tries to fit Evolution and Creation into one piece.

Problems with Day/Age Theory

1. Order doesn't match geological table. _____

2. Day/Age Theory has _____ before _____.

3. Grammar supports days not ages. _____

“YOM” _____

No need to add extra meaning to the word, let it say what it says.

II. Genesis 1:3-5

1. Light (elements for light) are created. _____

2. The Tri-une nature of God revealed. _____

3. The day and night cycle is established. _____

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

Summary

1. God creates _____

2. He also creates _____

3. He energizes _____

4. He creates the basis for _____

5. He sets in motion _____

7. Day #2 and #3

The lesson describes the creation of the "heavens" and the peculiar atmosphere that existed in the pre-flood era. (Genesis 1:6-10)

Intro - Review of angels:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Review - Day #1:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

"YOM" = _____

I. Day #2 - Genesis 1:6-8

A. Jeremiah 4:25 _____

B. Isaiah 13:10 _____

C. Hebrews 9:24 _____

"Firmament" = _____

Pre-Flood environment included:

1. Liquid _____

2. Gaseous _____

3. Water _____

4. The water canopy would give the pre-flood world a special environment with special features.
 - A. It would maintain _____

 - B. It would have uniform _____

 - C. No rain _____

 - D. Proper temperature _____

 - E. Canopy would act _____

 - F. Modern biomedical research _____

5. Genesis 7:11 _____

6. These events explain the changes in the weather and ecology of the earth.

- Different _____

- Wild _____

- Problems with _____

- Dry _____

- Development of _____

- Shortened _____

Day #2 = _____

II. Day #3 - Genesis 1:9-10

There is order in how God divides the elements to form creation:

1. Light from _____

2. Waters above from _____

3. Dry land from _____

III. Lessons from these Passages

1. God knows _____

2. It's ok to pray _____

3. Why doubt _____?

8. Day #3 and #4

We continue to examine the process of creation and the elements God brings into being on day number 3 and 4. (Genesis 1:11-19)

Intro - Review

Day #1 _____

Day #2 _____

Day #3 _____

I. Day #3 - Continued

Genesis 1:11-13 _____

Genesis mentions three orders of plant life:

A. Vegetation _____

B. Plants / herbs _____

C. Trees / fruit trees _____

Seed and Kind _____

Fully Mature Creation _____

II. Day #4

Genesis 1:14-19 _____

How to explain "Light Years"? _____

Hittites – Genesis 23:10 _____

Features of various “lights”:

- Sun and Moon light givers _____

- Sun and Moon emphasized _____

- Stars locked in place _____

Heavenly bodies serve various purposes:

A. Day/Night _____

B. Glorify God – Psalm 19:1-2 _____

C. Define Seasons – Psalm 104:19 _____

D. Give signs to men

○ Joshua – Joshua 10:12-13 _____

○ Jesus – Matthew 2:1-2 _____

Summary

Day 1 _____

Day 2 _____

Day 3 _____

Day 4 _____

9. Day #5

This lesson reviews God's creation activity on day #5. The class also provides a quiz over the material covered so far. (Genesis 1:20-25)

Intro - Review

Day #1 _____

Day #2 _____

Day #3 _____

Day #4 _____

I. Day #5

Genesis 1:20-23 _____

Notes on 1:20-23

Evolution says _____

Creation says _____

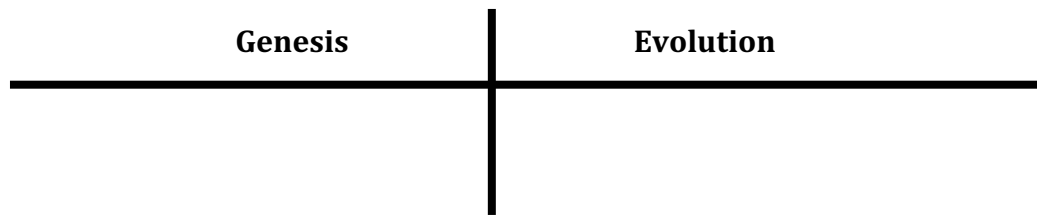
First time the term "life/soul" appears _____

Specific animals are mentioned _____

Created ready to produce _____

God blesses His creation _____

Genesis contradicts evolution.



II. Day #6

Genesis 1:24-25 _____

Land Animals Created

- Cattle _____

- Wild beast _____

- Creeping things _____

Notes

1. Genesis vs. Evolution _____

2. Dinosaurs and Man _____

3. No "Survival of the Fittest" _____

4. All of these creatures have souls or consciousness _____

Genesis #9 - Review Quiz

1. Genesis is important because it is the book that contains the _____ of everything.
2. Genesis explains the beginnings of 14 basic things. Name 13 of these.
 1. U _____
 2. S _____ S _____
 3. A _____ H _____
 4. L _____
 5. M _____
 6. M _____
 7. E _____
 8. L _____
 9. G _____
 10. C _____
 11. N _____
 12. R _____
 13. C _____ P _____

3. Match the words:

Author

Higher Critic

1500 B.C.

Compiler/Editor

Overview Division

Jesus

Genesis Written

Genesis 1-11; 12-50

Moses

Confirms inspiration

4-7 century B.C.

Dr. Gluezk

God

4. Man “forms” or “fashions” but only God _____.

5. List in order the three first things God created.

6. Circle the correct answer:

A. The earth is how old?

3000 years / 5-10,000 years / 1 million + years

B. Evolutionists believe that the earth is:

billions of years old / fairly young / eternal

C. Geologists can accurately date a fossil to:

65,000 years / 3 million years / any age

D. True or False:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| • Something comes from nothing. | T | F |
| • Evolutionary theory matches geological fact. | T | F |
| • They have found some “missing links.” | T | F |
| • Complex forms are universal. | T | F |
| • Most “dating” methods point to a young earth. | T | F |
| • The Gap Theory says that there are only 24 hours in one “creation” day. | T | F |
| • The “day age” theory says that each day in creation equals an age of evolution. | T | F |
| • God created matter and energized it on the same day. | T | F |
| • Elements for light and the dark light cycle were created on the first day. | T | F |
| • The word “YOM” means creation. | T | F |

7. Fill in the blanks.

- The term “heaven” could mean the atmosphere, _____ or God’s throne.
- The “waters above” is a reference to a _____ above the atmosphere.
- On the third day God separated the _____ from the _____.
- Heavenly bodies have special purposes; name two:

- Unlike fish, birds and animals, vegetation and matter have no _____.
- Dinosaurs were created at the same time as _____.

Bonus Question (5 POINTS):

Genesis 1:1 has been referred to as the “foundational” verse in the Bible. Why?



10. The Creation of Man

This lesson examines the Divine Council and the similarities between the natures of God and man. (Genesis 1:26-31)

Intro - Review

- Creation of _____
- Creation of _____

I. Creation of Man - Genesis 1:26-27

The Divine Council

Genesis 1:26a _____

I Peter 1:20 _____

Psalm 110:1; Isaiah 48:16; John 17:24 _____

Info About God

1. God _____

2. God _____

3. The creation _____

Info About Man

1. The term “man” _____

2. The term “Adam” _____

3. Adam’s triune nature:

A. Has a _____

B. Has _____

C. Possess _____

Ecclesiastes 3:21 _____

Ephesians 1:9 _____

II. Man's Position

Genesis 1:26b _____

III. The Act of Creation

Genesis 1:27 _____

IV. God's Charge to Man

Two unknown worlds.

- A. _____
- B. _____

Genesis 1:28-31 _____

1. Only 1 _____ and 1 _____

2. Fill the _____

3. Subdue and have _____

4. They ate no _____

5. God sees that all was _____

Summary

11. God's Rest and Man's Creation

This lesson continues to describe in greater detail the creation of human beings as well as the nature of the "rest" God takes after His creative activity. (Genesis 2:1-7)

Intro – Review three acts of creation:

- Creation of _____
- Creation of _____
- Creation of _____

I. Day of Rest – 2:1-3

Genesis 2:1 _____

Genesis 2:2 _____

Genesis 2:3 _____

II. Adam's Perspective

Generational Divisions:

Genesis 1:1 – 2:4 _____

Genesis 2:4 – 5:1 _____

Genesis 5:1 – 6:9 _____

Genesis 6:9 – 10:1 _____

Genesis 10:1 – 11:10 _____

Genesis 11:10 – 11:27 _____

Genesis 11:27 – 25:29 _____

Genesis 25:29 – 37:2 _____

Genesis 37:2 – Exodus 1:1 _____

Genesis 2:4 _____

Genesis 5:1 _____

III. Pre-Sin Environment

Genesis 2:5-6 _____

IV. The Creation of Man – In Detail

Genesis 2:7 _____

Formed _____

Elements _____

Energized _____

God – Like _____

First and Only _____

12. The Moral Choice

This lesson will examine how God created the impulse in man that is his will as well as his sense of need. (Genesis 2:8-20)

Intro - Review - Genesis 1:1-2:7

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

I. The Garden - 2:8-14

Vs. 8 _____

Vs. 9 _____

Vs. 10-14 _____

- II Peter 3:6 _____

II. The Moral Choice - vs. 15-17

Man is fully equipped. _____

An environment where man can co-exist with God. _____

The answer is a "Moral" realm. _____

Vs. 16-17 _____

God's command does several things:

1. Activates _____

2. Puts man's _____

3. Makes possible _____

III. Man and the Animals - vs. 18-20

Vs. 18 _____

"HELPMEEET" _____

Vs. 19-20 _____

Adam's review of the animals suggests:

1. He was created _____

2. He was intelligent _____

3. He learned:

▪ _____

▪ _____

▪ _____

13. The Creation of Woman

In this section the writer of Genesis not only describes the unique creation of woman but also sets forth God's foundational principles for marriage and the family unit. (Genesis 2:21-25)

Intro – Review

1. God initiates _____
Moral choice gives man:
 1. Superiority over _____
 2. Can relate to _____
 3. Freedom to _____
2. God instructs _____
3. God leads _____

I. The Creation of Woman – Genesis 2:21-22

1. The “sleep of Adam” _____

2. The word “Rib” _____

3. God forms woman _____

4. God brings woman to man _____

II. The Family – Genesis 2:23-25

The first social unit is the family.

Vs. 23 _____

Adam acknowledges that Eve is _____

Vs. 24 _____

1. Activates _____ a family is made up of _____

Families are formed when _____

2. Basic Ingredients _____

▪ Intimacy _____

▪ Exclusivity _____

▪ Longevity _____

Vs. 25 _____

How did Adam and Eve Marry?

• Knowledge _____

• Covenant _____

• Confirmation _____

They were not ashamed. _____

14. The First Appearance of Satan in the Bible

This lesson explains the first glimpse of Satan in the physical world and examines information about this spiritual being from various Bible writers. (Genesis 3:1)

Intro – The problem of failure and death has been much discussed by philosophers and theologians.

Some answers from human thinking:

Atheism _____

Dualism _____

Materialism _____

Romans 5:12 _____

I. Satan

Genesis 3:1a _____

Isaiah 14:12-15 _____

Ezekiel 28:12-19 _____

Satan was _____ vs. 13b

Satan was _____ vs. 12-13

Satan was _____ vs. 12-13

Satan served _____.

Satan was _____ vs. 15

Satan's sin _____ vs. 15

Satan's source _____ vs. 17a

Satan tried to _____ Jude 6

Satan's destruction was _____ vs. 17-19

Satan no longer _____

II. Satan and the Serpent - 3:1b

Why and how a serpent's body? _____

Satan was fallen _____

Satan is naturally _____

I John 4:4 _____

Who was doing the talking?

Summary

If Satan possessed the snake...

If Satan guided the snake...

Hollywood's take.

15. Eve's 5 Mistakes

This lesson reviews the mistakes Eve made which led her to commit the first sin in human history. (Genesis 3:1-6)

Intro - Satan's first appearance _____

Two Trees:

A. Tree of _____

B. Tree of _____

I. Eve's 5 Mistakes - Genesis 3:1b-6

Mistake #1 - She _____.

Genesis 3:2a _____

Mistake #2 - She _____.

Genesis 3:4-6a _____

Satan accuses God of:

_____ and _____

Mistake #3 - She _____.

In considering the offer she was opening herself up for temptation at three levels:

1. Physical _____

2. Emotional _____

3. Spiritual _____

John 2:16 _____

Luke 4:1-12 - Jesus' temptation was similar.

Physical _____

Emotional _____

Spiritual _____

What should Eve have done?

A. Stand _____ Ephesians 6:11

B. Run _____ Timothy 2:22

Ecclesiastes 9:4 _____

Eve said to herself _____.

Mistake #4 - She _____.

Genesis 3:6b _____

The simple command was “_____.”

Mistake #5 - She _____.

Genesis 3:6c _____

The 5 Stages of Temptation

1. Failure to _____

2. Compromising _____

3. Considering _____

4. Consent _____

5. Start _____

16. The Judgment

After Adam and Eve's sin the Bible describes the judgement imposed on Satan, Eve and Adam. (Genesis 3:2-16)

Intro - Review - Eve's 5 Mistakes

Mistake #1 - Failure _____.

Mistake #2 - Compromising _____.

Mistake #3 - Considering _____.

Mistake #4 - _____ to sin.

Mistake #5 - Start _____.

I. Consequences of Sin

1. _____ - vs. 7a

2. _____ - vs. 7b

3. _____ - vs. 8-10

4. _____ - vs. 11-13

5. _____ - vs. 14-21

A. Satan is Judged – vs. 14-15

Men have _____.

The seed of woman is _____.

The seed of Satan is _____.

B. Eve is Judged – vs. 16

Before sin, _____ would be without pain.

Before sin Adam and Eve enjoyed _____ over creation.

After sin...

God shows His mercy in Judgment.

17. Paradise Lost

In this lesson God describes the consequences of sin on Adam, Eve, and the creation. (Genesis 3:17-24)

Intro – 5 consequences of sin:

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

I. Judgment of Man

Genesis 3:17-19 _____

Once sin enters the world, God removes His presence and the cycle of deterioration begins.

This concept of universal deterioration has been scientifically formulated for over 100 years (Carnot, Clausius, Kelvin, and others) _____

It's called the Second Law of Thermodynamics and states that _____

The “cursing” of the ground in Genesis 3:17 is the reverse of _____

Better suffering and death than _____

The result of the “curse”:

1. Sorrow _____

2. Pain and Suffering _____

3. Hard Work _____

4. Death _____

Curse on Adam / Curse on Jesus

Isaiah 53:3 _____

Mark 15:17 _____

Luke 22:44 _____

Psalms 22:15 _____

II. Paradise Lost

Genesis 3:20 _____

Adam re-names the woman which will signify:

1. Life _____

2. Faith _____

3. Renewal _____

Genesis 3:21 _____

Genesis 3:22 _____

Genesis 3:23-24 _____

Revelation 2:7 _____

18. Cain and Abel

This lesson explores the series of events leading up to the first murder.
(Genesis 4:1-8)

Intro - The Fall of Man - Review

1. The Command _____

2. The Disobedience _____

3. The Salvation _____

I. Murder of Abel

Adam and Eve believe and respond to God's promise.

Vs. 1 _____

Vs. 2 _____

Occupations:

Abel - Shepherd _____

Cain - Farmer _____

Genesis 1:29; 2:16; 3:19 _____

Population Statistics _____

Vs. 3-5 – Various interpretations:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Biblical references to Abel:

1. Matthew 23:35 _____
2. Luke 11:49-51 _____
3. Hebrews 11:4 _____

Cain's reaction _____

Vs. 6-7 – God warns Cain:

1. Face _____.
2. Acknowledge _____.

I John 3:12 _____

3. Deal _____.

Vs. 8 – What did Cain and Abel argue about? _____

II. Final Lessons

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

19. The Punishment of Cain

This passage looks at the result of Cain's sin and the punishment meted out to him by God. (Genesis 4:9-24)

Intro - The 4 angles of the Genesis story.

1. Close-Up _____
2. Society _____
3. Seed of Promise _____
4. War of the "Seeds" _____

I. Cain's Judgment - 4:9-15

Vs. 9 _____

Cain's response _____

Vs. 10 _____

Vs. 11-12 - The consequences of sin in Cain's life:

a. The land _____

b. Wandering _____

Vs. 13 _____

Vs. 14 _____

c. No communion with the Lord _____

d. The "Mark" _____

Vs. 15 _____

II. The Way of Cain

Vs. 16 _____

Vs. 17 _____

Vs. 18 _____

Vs. 19 – Lamech _____

Vs. 20-22 _____

1. JABAL _____

2. JUBAL _____

3. TUBAL-CAIN _____

Society's development through Cain:

A. Urban life _____

B. Nomadic life _____

C. Cattle raising _____

D. Metal working _____

E. Musical instruments _____

F. Polygamy _____

G. Metallic weapons _____

H. Writing and Art _____

Vs. 23-24 _____

1. _____

2. _____

20. Seed of Promise

In this section of Genesis, the author identifies and traces the lineage of those people who will eventually deliver the Seed of Promise to mankind.
(Genesis 4:25-5:32)

Intro - The 4 Views

1. Close-Up _____

2. Social _____

3. Seed of Promise _____

4. War of the "Seeds" _____

I. Seed of Promise

1. The story in Genesis now shifts its focus to the image of the "Seed of Promise." _____

Vs. 25 _____

Vs. 26 _____

II. Generations of Adam

1. Divisions of Genesis

A. Creation – 1-11

B. Chosen People – 12-50

2. Generational Divisions

A. Generation of _____ and _____ 1:1 – 2:4

B. Generation of _____ 2:4 – 5:1

C. Generation of _____ 5:1 – 6:9

D. Generation of Sons of _____ 6:9 – 10:1

E. Generation of Sons of _____ 10:1 – 11:10

F. Generation of _____ 11:10 – 11:27

G. Generation of _____ 11:27 – 25:29

H. Generation of _____ 25:29 – 37:2

I. Generation of _____ 37:2 – Ex. 1:1

Genesis 5:1a _____

Vs. 1b-2 _____

Vs. 3-5 _____

Vs. 6-32 _____

Antediluvian Patriarchs

Patriarch	Meaning	Birth	Death
Adam		1	
Seth		130	
Enosh		235	
Cainan		325	
Mahlaleel		395	
Zared		460	
Enoch		622	
Methuselah		687	
Lamech		874	
Noah		1056	

FAQs About Patriarchs:

1. Patriarchs _____

2. Adam _____

3. Methuselah _____

4. Lamech _____

Lessons

A. God is _____.

B. God's plan will _____.

21. The Times of Noah

This lesson looks at the condition of the antediluvian world that Noah lived in and examines the information the Bible gives us about this Old Testament Patriarch. (Genesis 6:1-13)

Intro - Review

1. Adam's Record _____

2. Noah's Summary _____

I. Noah - Genesis 6:1

Matthew 24:37-39 _____

Genesis 6:1-4 _____

1. Angels and Women _____
2. Cain and Seth's Descendants _____
3. Cain and Demons _____

A. The condition of the world was wicked _____

Genesis 6:5-6 _____

B. More details about the Antediluvian world:

1. Preoccupation with _____ Luke 17:26-27

2. Satanic _____ Genesis 6:2
3. General _____ Hebrews 11:7
4. Ungodly _____ Jude 14-15
5. Widespread _____ Genesis 6:11-13

Genesis 6:7 _____

Genesis 6:8 _____

Profile of Noah

Obedient _____

(Genesis 6:22; 7:5; 7:9; 7:16)

- One _____ (Genesis 7:13)
- Preacher _____ (II Peter 2:5)
- Ministry was a _____ (Hebrews 11:7)
- Master _____ (Ark)
- Offered _____ (Genesis 8:20; 9:20)
- Farmer _____ (Genesis 9:24)
- Considered _____ (Genesis 9:6)

Genesis 6:9-10 _____

Genesis 6:11-13 _____

Lessons

1. Perseverance not _____

2. We don't have _____

3. God can _____ us _____.

22. The Building of the Ark

This lesson contains many details concerning the dimensions and building of the Ark as well as its use as a "type" for the church. (Genesis 6:14-22)

Intro - God's judgment has been pronounced. _____

I. The Building of the Ark

Genesis 4:14-16 _____

Statistics

1. Ark _____

2. Measurements _____

3. No Tipping Over _____

4. 1.4 Million Cubic Feet _____

5. Multi Storied _____

6. Construction Materials _____

7. Windows and Doors _____

II. God's Judgment and Promises

Vs. 17 _____

1. God brings _____

2. "Flood of Waters"

- Mabbul Mayim _____

- Kata Clusmos _____

3. The flood will _____

Vs. 18 _____

Agreement _____

Covenant _____

Vs. 19-21 _____

Vs. 22 - Noah enters into a covenant with God. _____

Lessons

1. The Ark is a "type" for the church.

- A. One ark _____
- B. Safety in ark _____
- C. One way into ark _____
- D. Alive through water in the ark _____
- E. Ark carries to the next life _____
- F. Only believers in the ark _____
- G. Ark was mocked _____
- H. Ark built by believers _____
- I. God provided for the ark _____
- J. Ark necessary _____

2. You need to be in and stay in _____

23. Flood Details

In this lesson, we get a "close-up" view of the final preparations for the impending flood and physical details concerning the cause and destructive power of this cataclysmic event. (Genesis 7:1-24)

Intro - Review

- All invited into the ark _____
- All invited into the church _____
- God's covenant with Noah: _____

I. God Breaks His Silence - 7:1-10

Vs. 1 _____

God brings the animas to the ark but He _____ Noah to enter.

Vs. 2-3 - Division of animals.

- Clean/Unclean _____

- Domestic/Wild _____

Vs. 4-5 _____

KOL - YEYUM = _____

Everything would be destroyed _____

Vs. 6-9 _____

End of ANDIDELOVIAN Age _____

120 Years = 1000 Years _____

II. The Flood

Vs. 10-11a _____

Vs. 11b-12 _____

Fountains of the great deep _____

Windows of heaven _____

Trigger that caused flood:

- Theological = _____
- Realistically = _____
- Naturally = _____

Vs. 13-16 _____

The flood is a “worldwide” catastrophe. _____

Vs. 17-18 _____

Vs. 19-20 _____

Vs. 21-23 – The Bible specifically says that everything was destroyed. _____

Vs. 24 _____

Lessons

1. God keeps _____

2. God requires _____

3. God is _____

24. Effects of the Great Flood

The book of Genesis records the extent of the damage caused by the worldwide flood and the changes that resulted from this cataclysmic event. (Genesis 8:1-9:6)

Intro - Church/Ark - Judgment/Flood _____

I. Results of the Flood - 8:1-14

Vs. 1-2 _____

God stopped the flood:

- Caused a great _____
- Stopped the _____
- Closed the _____

Vs. 3 - Water recedes, land appears. _____

Vs. 4 _____

Vs. 5-12 - In the ark _____ days

- It took the earth _____ months to dry.

Vs. 13-14 - Noah made sure the earth was dry before he opened it. _____

Physical changes to the earth after a great world-wide flood.

1. Oceans _____

2. Less _____

3. Thermal vapor barrier now lessened. What happens next? _____

4. Rise of mountains, which, in effect, makes much land uninhabitable. _____

5. Movement of the crust creates greater movement. _____

6. Fossil records everywhere misinterpreted by translators. _____

II. God and Noah after the Flood

Vs. 15-19 _____

- Dr. Andrew Woods, "The Center of the Earth" _____
- Some animals become extinct after the flood. _____

Vs. 20 _____

Vs. 21-22 – God responds to Noah's prayer by promising two things:

1. No curse
2. New environment will be able to sustain man

III. Establishment of Human Government – Genesis 9:1-7

Vs. 1-2 _____

Vs. 3-4 _____

No Blood!

- Physically dangerous
- Theologically one didn't eat blood, he offered to God first.
- Avoid pagan practices.

Vs. 5-6 _____

Death Penalty

- Both Old/New Testament support, encourage its use.
- Encourages mercy for guilty

25. The Rainbow Covenant

This lesson explains the promises made by God to Noah concerning the survival of his family and Noah's prophecy about the future of each of his sons and their descendants. (Genesis 9:7-29)

Intro - Review

1. The physical world has changed. _____
2. The social world has changed. _____
3. The spiritual world has changed. _____
 Genesis 9:7 _____
 Genesis 8:22 _____

I. The Rainbow Covenant - 9:8-29

God makes a covenant with Noah. _____

Genesis 9:8-10 _____

Genesis 9:11-17 _____

II. Sons of Noah

There are a variety of ways to classify the different "races" in the world. _____

9:18-19 _____

9:20-23 _____

Here we see the reactions of the three sons:

Ham _____

Shem/Japheth _____

Similarities between Adam and Noah.

ADAM

NOAH

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Genesis 9:24-27 _____

HAM - Ham will have a position of service to his brothers, not slavery _____

Ham's Descendants

- Original explorers _____
- First cultivators _____
- Developed tools _____
- Developed weaving _____
- Discovered medicines _____
- Invented basic math _____
- Banking, postal systems _____
- Paper, ink _____

Shem's Descendants

- Semitic peoples – Abraham _____
- Relationship and knowledge of God _____

Japheth's Descendants

- Would be enlarged _____

- Dwell in tents _____

- Would be served by Ham _____

These three are the source of streams of nations, and how each has developed.

- A. Semites _____

- B. Jephites _____

- C. Hamites _____

9:28-29 _____



26. The Table and the Tower

Lesson #26 looks at two fascinating source events that explain the origins of all the different nations and languages in the world today.

(Genesis 10:1-11:32)

Intro - Review

Condition of Post-Diluvian world

- Environment _____
- Society _____
- Spiritual Promise _____

Noah's Prophecies

- Ham _____
- Shem _____
- Japheth _____

I. Table of Nations - Genesis 10

Genesis 10:1-5 _____

Genesis 10:6-20 _____

God's commands:

1. To _____
2. To _____
3. To _____

Nimrod and Rebellion _____

Genesis 10:21-32 _____

II. Tower of Babel

Genesis 11:1 _____

Genesis 11:2 _____

Genesis 11:3-4 _____

God's purpose challenged.

- They want _____

- They begin _____

- The new philosophy is _____

Genesis 11:5-6 _____

Genesis 11:7-9 _____

A smaller circle of reproduction caused _____

The “Miracle” of Tongues

Adam _____

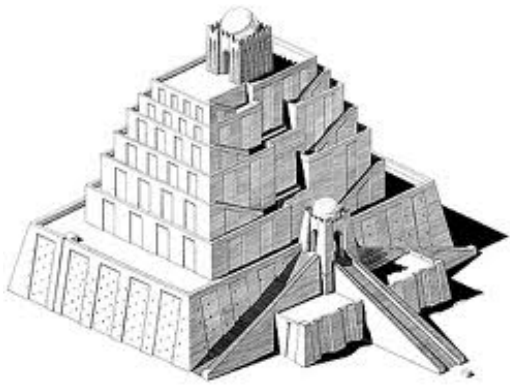
Babel _____

Pentecost _____

Genesis 11:10-26 _____

Genesis 11:27-32 – Terah’s record ends. _____

Bonus Material - Ziggurats







27. Abraham: Father of a Nation

With the beginning of chapter twelve, the book of Genesis focuses once again on one specific individual. This time the writers will detail the life of Abraham who was to become the father of the Jewish nation and how the Seed of Promise was kept alive through him. (Genesis 12:1-20)

Intro - Review

- Japheth _____
- Ham _____
- Shem _____
- Terah begins to record _____
 - Haran _____
 - Nahor _____
 - Abram _____

I. Abraham - The Call - 12:1-9

God makes promises to Abram:

- He will become _____

- He himself will be _____

- He will bless _____

- He will _____

- The entire world will be _____ by _____.
- The land would _____

II. Abraham in Egypt - 12:10-20

Vs. 10 _____

The problem:

1. God told him to _____

2. God promised _____

3. Egypt was _____

Vs. 11-13 _____

Vs. 14-16 _____

Vs. 17-20 _____

Pharaoh rebukes Abraham:

- Upset at what Abraham has done.
- His rebuke is harsh because:

Lessons

1. It's about _____ not _____.

2. A promise is a _____.

3. You can't _____ a faith that you _____.

28. Abraham and Lot

This lesson reviews the relationship between Abraham and his nephew Lot as well as the godly wisdom the family leader used to resolve a serious dispute. (Genesis 13:1-18)

Intro - Review

Origins in Genesis:

- _____
- _____

Abraham's calling:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

I. Lot's Choice - Chapter 13

A. Abram's Return - Genesis 13:1-4 _____

B. Abram's Decision - Genesis 13:5-13 _____

Vs. 5-7 _____

Vs. 8-13 - Note how Abram solves the problem:

1. Describes _____

2. Proposes _____

3. Allows _____

C. Lot's Decision

Lot served himself:

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

D. God Renames His Promise – Genesis 13:14-18 _____

God renews and expands His promise:

1. All can't _____

2. Head of nation _____

E. Abram's History _____

Lessons

1. God will _____

2. Sin always _____

3. God's Word _____

"We shouldn't wait for _____ to _____
our _____, we should say, "The _____ says
this and I _____ it."

29. Melchizedek: A 'Type' for Christ

This lesson introduces the fascinating figure of Melchizedek, one of the earliest types or previews for Christ in the Bible. (Genesis 14:1-24)

Intro - Review Abraham

- Descendant of _____
- From _____
- Father was _____
- Father died in _____
- Went to _____
- Told a _____ to Pharaoh
- Nephew was _____

Promises from God

- Great _____
- Great _____
- Bless _____
- Protection _____
- Worldwide _____
- Multiply _____
- Land _____

I. Northeastern Kings

The War - Genesis 14:1-12

The Rescue - 14:13-16

“Hebrew” meant several things:

- A. Beyond _____

- B. Descendants of _____

- C. A moving tribe _____

Melchizedek - 14:17-20

Vs. 17 _____

Vs. 18 _____

Vs. 19 _____

Vs. 20 _____

The appearance of Melchizedek _____

He is a "type" _____

God uses a Billboard Method to preview events and people in the future:

1. He will promise or warn _____

2. He will send a prophet _____

3. He will provide a "type" _____

Examples of Types

Ark _____ Promised Land _____
Sacrifice _____ Elijah _____
Jews _____

Melchizedek _____

Hebrews 7:1-2 _____

Hebrews 7:3 _____

Hebrews 7:4-5 _____

The King of Sodom - Genesis 14:21-24

Lessons

1. Flee from _____

2. Destroy not _____

3. God is a patient _____

30. The Gospel in the Old Testament

In this section of Genesis God reveals the core principle of the Gospel to Abraham, salvation by a process of faith. (Genesis 15:1-21)

Intro - Review Abraham's Life _____

I. The Promise Reviewed - Chapter 15

Vs. 1 _____

First time for:

1. Word of _____
 2. Word as _____
 3. "I AM" passages _____
 4. "Fear not" passages _____
-

Comparison of Adam and Abraham:

Adam	Abraham
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____• _____• _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____• _____• _____

Vs. 2-6 _____

- Believe _____
 - Counted _____
 - Righteousness _____
-

- Melchizedek was a _____ for _____
- Abraham is a _____ for _____
- God imputed righteousness on Abraham because _____

- God imputes righteousness upon us because _____

Vs. 7-21 _____

Features of the vision:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

God also gives a guarantee of our promise. _____

Lessons

1. We are saved _____

2. We continue to be saved _____

3. We will succeed by _____

31. Sarai and Hagar's Conflict / Abram and Circumcision

This lesson looks at the very source of the Jewish/Arab conflict as well as the distinguishing mark given to Abraham and all his male descendants...
circumcision. (Genesis 16:1-17:27)

Intro – Abram believed and God _____ it to him as _____

Key Ideas:

1. Saved because _____
2. Holy because we _____
3. Faith is a _____ relationship.

I. Sarai's Solution – 16:1-4

Vs. 1-4 _____

She fell short of God's will in two ways:

1. She violated the _____

2. She took charge of _____

II. Hagar's Promise – 16:5-16

Vs. 5-6 _____

Vs. 7-9 _____

Vs. 10-12 _____

Vs. 13-14 _____

- Information on **Ishmael** _____

Vs. 15-16 _____

III. Covenant Reviewed - 17:1-8

IV. Covenant Confirmed - 17:9-14

Circumcision represented many things:

- A. Sign of Seed _____

- B. Enclosure of God's will _____

- C. Sign of Faith _____

- D. Sign of Sanctification _____

V. Name Change - 17:15-27

Lessons

- 1. God's Way _____

- 2. Circumcision is a _____

- 3. Wait _____

32. Lot's Poor Choices

In this lesson, we see the very real consequences of Lot's choices concerning where he chose to live with his family after separating from Abraham.
(Genesis 18:1-19:38)

Intro – We have covered two core ideas:

1. We are saved _____
2. Faith in God is expressed _____

Circumcision

- Sign of _____
- Enclosure _____
- Sign of _____
- Signs of _____

Circumcision and Baptism

Circumcision was a _____ for baptism.

I. The Visit to Abram – 18:1-22

Vs. 12 _____

Vs. 13-15 _____

II. Abram's Intercession – 18:23-33

1. First time _____

2. Acknowledges that God is _____

3. Abram's prayer _____

III. Lot at the Gates of Sodom - 19:1-3

Vs.1 _____

Vs. 2-3 _____

Vs. 4-11 _____

Lot offers his own daughters to the mob _____

Vs. 12-14 _____

Vs. 15-23 _____

Vs. 24-29 _____

What destroyed Sodom could have been:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Vs. 30-38 _____

Lessons

1. Be _____

2. Nothing is too _____

3. Mercy **and** Justice _____

4. Don't _____

33. The Source of Islam

In chapters 20 and 21 of Genesis, we read about Abraham's continued walk of faith and a description of the people who were the source for the religion of Islam. (Genesis 20:1-21:34)

Intro – Abraham's Faith _____

Lot's Faith _____

I. Failure – Genesis 20:1-18

Abraham journeys to the land of the Philistines and meets King Abimelech.

God deals with Abimelech.

1. He inflicts _____

2. He prevents _____

3. He reveals _____

Abimelech deals with Abraham and Sarah.

1. He rebukes _____

2. He rebukes _____

3. He gives _____

II. The Child of Promise - 21:1-34

Vs. 1-8 - The birth of Isaac _____

Vs. 9-14 - Sarah sends Hagar away _____

Vs. 15-21 - Hagar's journey _____

The religion of Islam (surrender)

1. Cultural source _____

2. Rivalry _____

3. Ceremonies _____

▪ Articles of _____

▪ Right _____

▪ Religious _____

○ Mecca _____

○ Sarah and Hagar are _____

A. Hagar represents _____

- Descendants _____
- Justification _____
- Jerusalem _____
- Persecute _____
- Slaves _____

B. Sarah represents _____

- Descendants _____
- Justification _____
- True Home _____
- Temple _____
- Persecution _____
- Children _____

Vs. 22-34 _____

Lessons

1. Never too old _____

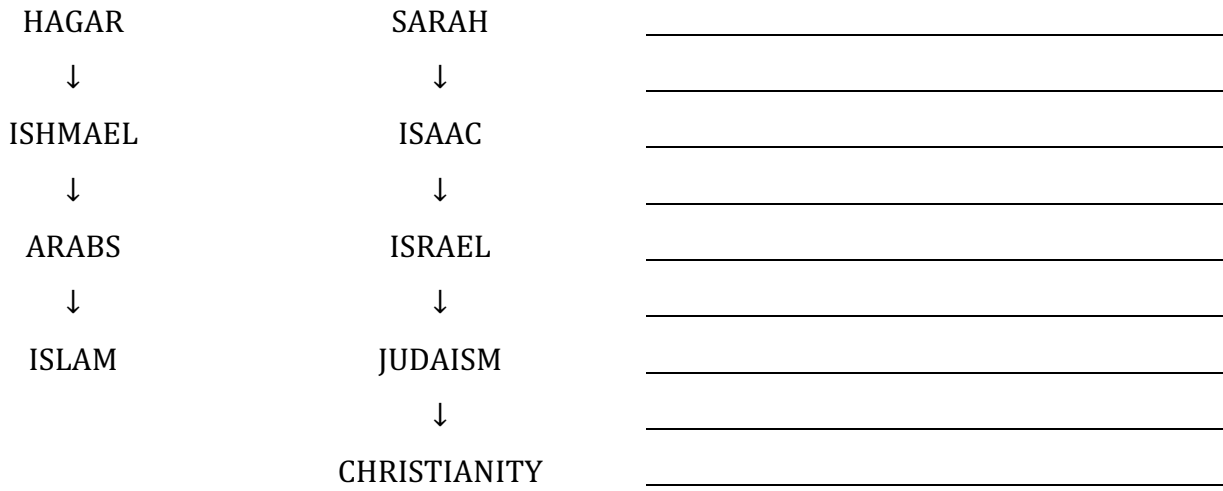
2. Mountain tops lead to _____

3. His time is not _____

34. Abraham's Test

This lesson leads to the climax of Abraham's journey of faith and describes the events surrounding Sarah's death. (Genesis 22:1-23:20)

Intro – Genesis introduces us to two ancient and great cultures and their sources.



I. Test of Faith – Genesis 22:1-2

Twenty years of silence between chapters 21 and 22

Vs. 1-2 – Two important words are used here:

1. Tempted _____

2. Love _____

Vs. 3-8 – Abraham leaves with Isaac to do what God has asked of him. _____

Note that Abraham tells the servants that they both will return.

In this statement we see his great faith. _____

Vs. 9-14 – In these verses we see several “types” that project ahead three important ideas:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Vs. 15-24 _____

II. The Death of Sarah - 23:1-20

III. Lessons for Today

1. Expect _____

2. Expect _____

3. Expect _____

35. Types in Genesis

This lesson reviews some important types or previews that are contained in Genesis and realized centuries later in the New Testament. (Genesis 24:1-67)

Intro – Abraham’s sacrifice of his son, Isaac, provides us with “types” that foreshadow features of the Christian faith:

1. The Sacrifice: _____

2. Vicarious: _____

3. Faith and _____

The next chapter offers up more types fulfilled in the New Testament

I. Search for a Bride – Genesis 24:1

Finding a wife for Isaac was a critical decision.

Vs. 1-4 – The hand under the thigh. _____

Vs. 5-9 – The servant is unsure of his mission. _____

Vs. 6-14 – The servant’s prayer. _____

Vs. 15-27 – The servant’s prayer answered. _____

Vs. 28-33 – Rebekah’s family. _____

Vs. 34-49 – The servant’s request. _____

The servant as a type for the Holy Spirit.

- Sent _____
- Presence _____
- Declares _____
- Requires _____

Vs. 50-61 – The family’s response _____

The Holy Spirit as type in the Old Testament

- Immediate decision _____
-
-

▪ New Life _____

▪ New Spirit _____

Vs. 62-67 – Isaac and Rebekah meet and marry. _____

Isaac and Rebekah as types for Christ and the church.

Isaac/Christ

- Promised
- Appeared at certain time
- Conceived miraculously
- Assigned name
- Offered as sacrifice
- Obedient unto death
- Resurrected
- Head of people

Rebekah/church

- Marriage planned
- Accomplishes purpose
- Shares glory of Son
- Found by messenger
- Leaves all
- Accompanied by messenger
- United by Son

II. Some Basic Lessons

1. Be _____

2. Character _____

3. It's all about _____

36. The Life of Esau and Jacob

After the death of Abraham, the promise is passed on to one of his sons but not without difficulty and division in his family. (Genesis 25:1-26:35)

Intro – Isaac and Rebekah are “types”

I. The Death of Abraham – Genesis 25:1-4

Vs. 1-4 _____

Vs. 5-10 - Abraham dies at 175 years _____

II. Transition – Genesis 25:11-18

Ishmael’s Generation _____

Isaac’s Record _____

III. Esau and Jacob – Genesis 26:19-34

Vs. 19-23 _____

Vs. 24-26 _____

Vs. 27-34 – Comparing Jacob and Esau:

ESAU

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

JACOB

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Vs. 29-34 _____

IV. Isaac vs. the Philistines

Genesis 26:1-5 _____

God's appearance to him suggested several things:

1. A warning _____

2. An encouragement _____

3. A word of rebuke _____

Vs. 6-11 _____

Vs. 12-16 _____

Vs. 17-22 _____

Vs. 23-25 _____

Vs. 26-33 _____

Vs. 34-35 _____

Lessons

1. Be careful _____

2. You never suffer _____

3. A promise _____

37. The Battle for the Blessing

In this lesson, we will see the outcome of Jacob's deceit in obtaining Esau's blessing and how God's will is completed despite the manipulations of men. (Genesis 27:1-46)

Intro – Review _____

I. The Deception – Genesis 27:1-25

Vs. 1-5 _____

Interesting notes about the blessing.

- Done in _____

- Despite Esau's unholy behavior _____

- Physical blindness = _____

Vs. 6-17 _____

Vs. 18-29 - Why did God allow this? _____

Sometimes it's a question of a lesson of two evils. _____

These situations demonstrate how we need God's _____ in every situation.

In the end the blessing goes to Jacob. _____

Vs. 30-33 _____

What happens to Isaac:

1. Loves Esau _____

2. God shows Isaac that _____

3. Trembling indicates _____

Vs. 34-40 _____

Vs. 41-46 _____

Lessons

1. We need _____

2. Blind love _____

3. There is always _____

38. Jacob's Family

In this section of Genesis, we learn how Jacob came to have two wives who would, in addition to their female slaves, bear the 12 sons of Jacob.

(Genesis 28:1-30:24)

Intro – Esau and Jacob are divided because of Jacob’s deception.

I. The Blessing

Genesis 28:1-5

II. Esau’s Reaction

Genesis 28:6-9

III. Jacob’s Ladder

Genesis 28:10-15

Ladder imagery suggests:

1. Movement _____

2. Angels _____

3. The Ladder _____

Genesis 28:16-22 _____

IV. Jacob and Laban

Genesis 29:1-6 _____

Genesis 29:7-12 _____

Genesis 29:13-19 _____

Genesis 29:20-30 _____

V. Jacob's Sons

Genesis 29:31-35 _____

Leah

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

Genesis 30:1-8 _____

Bilhah

- _____
- _____

Genesis 30:9-13 _____

Zilpah

- _____
- _____

Genesis 30:14-21 _____

Leah

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Genesis 30:22-24 _____

Rachel

* _____

Lessons

1. God is interested in _____ problems.

2. Giving is part of _____

3. Roll with the _____

39. Jacob Leaves Laban

After 20 years of service, Jacob prepares for his departure from Laban by offering him a potentially lucrative proposal. (Genesis 30:25-31:55)

Intro _____

I. Jacob and Laban's Arrangement - 30:24-43

Jacob has worked for Laban 20 years _____

30:25-28 _____

30:29-34 _____

The Arrangement

1. Laban's Herds _____

2. Jacob's Proposal _____

3. Jacob Proposes _____

30:35-36 _____

30:37-43 _____

Jacob's Method

1. Rate of Mating _____

2. Stronger Animals Mated _____

II. Jacob's Departure - Genesis 31

31:1-3 _____

31:17-21 - Jacob departs in haste in fear of Laban. _____

31:22-24 _____

31:25-30 _____

31:31-35 _____

31:36-42 _____

Jacob's Rebuke

Laban's _____

Unfairness _____

Jacob had _____

God's _____

31:43-55 _____

Lessons

1. Put your _____ life in God's hands.

2. Don't let _____ sneak in.

3. Some people don't _____

40. Jacob and Esau - Round 2

After gathering his wives and children and leaving Laban behind, Jacob faces the dangerous confrontation with his brother Esau who had vowed to kill him because of his deception in the matter of the blessing from Isaac.
(Genesis 32:1-33:20)

Intro - Review _____

Jacob returns home to face _____.

I. God's Protection Revealed

32:1-2 _____

II. Jacob Prepares to Meet Esau

32:3-8 _____

39:9-12 – Jacob's impossible situation:

- Couldn't _____
- Couldn't _____
- Going forward meant _____

Jacob's Desperate Prayer

32:9 - Calls on the true God.

Elohim _____

Jehovah _____

32:10 _____

32:11 _____

32:12 _____

32:13-23 – Jacob begins to demonstrate the intentions of his heart.

III. Jacob Wrestles with God

Wrestling = _____

32:24 _____

32:25 _____

32:26-30 _____

Jacob = _____

Israel = _____

32:31-32 _____

IV. Jacob Meets Esau

33:1-7 _____

33:8-11 _____

33:12-17 – Jacob declines Esau’s offer for several reasons.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

33:18-20 _____

Lessons

1. If God is _____, who _____ you?

2. Pray with all your _____ work with all your _____.

3. Where I am _____, I am _____.

41. On the Run Again

After a long period of silence Jacob's story picks up again as his sons cause trouble and we see Jacob in the familiar role of being on the run.

(Genesis 34:1-36:43)

Intro - Review _____

I. The Rape of Dinah - 34:1-31

The problem of raising children in a pagan society.

Vs. 1-4 _____

Vs. 5-18 _____

Vs. 18-24 _____

The Plot

1. Jacob was not _____

2. Ruben and Judah _____

3. The two leaders were _____

4. No respect for circumcision _____

Vs. 25-31 _____

II. Jacob's Renewal - 35:1-29

Vs. 1-4 _____

Renewal of Jacob's family.

1. Purified _____

2. Rededicated _____

3. Redirection _____

Vs. 5-8 _____

Vs. 9-15 – Promise Renewed

1. Jacob was a _____

2. Great nations _____

3. The land _____

Vs. 16-20 _____

Vs. 21-26 _____

Vs. 27-29 _____

III. Esau's Descendants - 36:1-43

Lessons

1. You marry _____

2. Leadership abhors a _____

3. Renewal requires continual _____

42. The Beginning of the End

This lesson begins the story of Joseph, Jacob's son with Rachel, who will become the bridge for the family's travel to and 400-year settlement in Egypt. (Genesis 37:1-36)

Intro – After the rededication of his family, Jacob and his family head back to their ancestral home.

I. A New Writer – Genesis 37:1-2a

II. Joseph and His Dreams – Genesis 37:2b-11

Vs. 2b-4 – Joseph was Jacob's favorite.

Vs. 5-8 _____

Vs. 9-11 – Jacob has a similar dream. _____

III. Joseph Sold into Slavery – vs. 37:12-36

Vs. 12-14 _____

Vs. 15-17 _____

Vs. 18-22 – Sin has no age or culture. _____

They don't want to shed blood because God will require it of them.

Vs. 23-28 _____

Vs. 29-33 _____

Vs. 34-36 – Jacob's response is total and inconsolable grief. _____

Term "OFFICER" in Hebrew is "SARIS" which means Eunuch.

Lessons

1. Be careful how you use your spiritual gifts. _____

2. We all need refinement. _____

3. Sometimes you have to stand up for right. _____

43. Judah and Tamar

The story of Jacob's family focuses in on one particular son, Judah, through whom the Messiah would eventually come, and examines his unusual relationship with his daughter-in-law Tamar. (Genesis 38:1-30)

Intro - The narrators take a close-up view of Judah through whom the Messiah would ultimately come. _____

I. Story of Judah - 38:1-30

Vs. 1-5 _____

Vs. 6-10 _____

Levitate Regulation: _____

Onanism _____

Bible instruction concerning human sexuality:

- Fidelity – Hebrews 13:4 _____

- Mutual Respect – I Corinthians 7:3-7 _____

- Christian Decency – I Thessalonians 4:4 _____

Vs. 11-12 _____

Vs. 13-19 _____

Temple Prostitute – Separated one. _____

Judah and Tamar

Judah knew _____

He didn't seek _____ or his _____ for help.

He allowed his _____ to guide him.

Vs. 20-23 _____

Vs. 24-26 _____

Vs. 27-30 _____

Lessons

1. Children are influenced by _____ parents.

2. God can cause _____ things to work for good.

3. It's not who you are, it's who God _____ you.

44. Joseph's Story

After explaining Judah's connection to the coming Messiah, the Genesis writers finish their narrative with the telling of Joseph's story. (Genesis 39:1-40:23)

Intro - Once Judah's life and his connection to the fulfillment of God's promise to Abraham is explained, the narrative begins to tell Joseph's story.

I. Ancient Egypt

Pharaoh _____

Hyksos _____

Israelites lost favor because: _____

II. Joseph in Potiphar's House

39:1-6 _____

A detailed description of Joseph is given. _____

Vs. 7-10 – Potiphar was an _____.

Joseph is naïve _____

Vs. 11-20 _____

Joseph was not executed _____

Vs. 21-23 _____

III. Joseph in Prison

40:1-4 _____

40:5-8 – Joseph had experienced interpreting dreams. _____

Vs. 9-15 – The butler’s dream. _____

Vs. 16-19 – The baker’s dream. _____

Vs. 20-23 – Joseph before Pharaoh. _____

Lessons

1. Your boss is _____.

2. _____ from temptation.

3. God is a _____.

45. From Prison to Prince

After languishing in prison for several years Joseph is called upon to interpret Pharaoh's dreams and in doing so successfully is transformed from being a prisoner to becoming a prince of Egypt. (Genesis 41:1-57)

Intro - Joseph is falsely accused and is in Potiphar's jail.

I. Pharaoh's Dream - Genesis 41

Vs. 1-7 - Joseph's dreams and those he interpreted seem to come in pairs.

Vs. 8-13

II. Joseph and the Pharaoh

Vs. 14-16

Joseph's 13 years in captivity had taught him patience, restraint and humility.

Vs. 17-24

Vs. 25-32 - 2 dreams represent confirmation
- 7 cows / 7 ears represent years of good and bad.

Vs. 33-36

III. Joseph the Chief Official

Vs. 37-45 _____

All the signs of power are given to Joseph. _____

Vs. 46-52 _____

The lesson for us is that God can restore us in a single moment during our lives, or in the “Twinkling of an eye” when Jesus returns. _____

Vs. 53-57 _____

Lessons

1. We're on Gods _____.

2. God _____ the humble and _____ the proud.

3. _____ always comes from God.

46. Confrontation

Joseph finally confronts his brothers who initially sold him into slavery.
(Genesis 42:1-44:34)

Intro - Review Joseph's journey from prison to prince.

I. First Trip to Egypt

Twenty years has gone by and Jacob's family is now faced with the famine affecting that region.

42:1-4

Vs. 5-9 – Joseph screens all caravans for two reasons:

1.

2.

Vs. 10-17 – Joseph questions his brothers.

Vs. 18-23 – Joseph keeps one brother as hostage.

Vs. 24-26

Vs. 27-38 – The brothers make an amazing discovery.

II. Second Trip to Egypt

43:1-5 – The famine forces the brothers to make a second trip. _____

Vs. 6-10 – Note some of the changes beginning to take place. _____

Vs. 11-14 – Israel’s faith is kindled again. _____

Vs. 15-23 _____

Vs. 24-31 – Joseph reveals himself _____

Vs. 32-34 _____

Lessons

1. _____ will find you out.

2. No _____ No _____.

3. Leaders carry the _____ end.

4. _____ all you can, leave the rest to _____.

47. Reunion and Reconciliation

After reuniting with his brothers after a separation of 20 years, Joseph lays a plan that will determine if a reconciliation will be possible.

(Genesis 45:1-46:27)

Intro - Joseph sets his plan into motion.

I. Joseph Reveals Himself - 45:1

Joseph tests to see if his brothers have changed.

45:1-4 _____

Vs. 5-8 - Joseph wants to do four things:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

II. Joseph Sends His Brother Home

45:9-15 _____

Vs. 16-20 _____

Vs. 21-24 - Joseph provides gifts. _____

Vs. 25-28 _____

III. Israel in Egypt - 46:1

46:1-4 _____

Advantages in going to Egypt:

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

46:5-7 _____

46:8-25 – List of genealogies. _____

46:26-27 _____

The #7 _____

Lessons

1. You _____.

2. God will be _____ when you need _____.

3. Always search for God's will before _____.

God directs us by:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

48. Family Reunion

This lesson describes the final episode in Joseph's story where Jacob, Joseph and their families are reunited and settled in Egypt. (Genesis 46:27-48:22)

Intro - Review

I. Jacob and Joseph Meet - 46:28-34

Vs. 46:28-30 _____

Vs. 31-34 _____

Joseph stresses their occupation as shepherds:

1. _____

2. _____

II. Jacob and the Pharaoh - 47:1-12

Vs. 47:1-6 _____

Vs. 7-10 _____

Vs. 11-12 _____

III. The Famine Continues - 47:13-26

Vs. 13-21 - The effects of the famine _____

Vs. 22-26 - Arrangements between the Pharaoh and the people. _____

IV. Last Days of Jacob - 47:27-31

V. Jacob Blesses Joseph's Sons - 48:1-22

Vs. 1-4 _____

Vs. 5-7 - Firstborn privileges transferred from Ruben to Joseph.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Vs. 8-12 _____

Vs. 13-16 _____

Vs. 17-20 _____

Vs. 21-22 _____

Lessons

1. God's ways _____

2. God can prosper you _____

3. God chooses for _____

49. Jacob's Prophecies

At the end of his life Jacob gives each of his sons a prophecy concerning their future. This event along with the death of both Jacob and Joseph will close out the Genesis record. (Genesis 49:11-50:26)

Intro – The writers describe two significant meetings that take place.

1. _____
2. _____

I. Prophecy Concerning the Tribes – 49:1-27

Jacob gives each son a prophecy concerning their future:

1. Ruben – vs. 3-4 _____
2. Simeon and Levi – vs. 5-7 _____
3. Judah – vs. 8-12
 - Judah’s name means _____
 - The “scepter” would not pass from Judah until “Shiloh” came. _____
4. Zebulun and Issachar – vs. 13-15 _____

5. Dan – vs. 16-18 _____

6. Gad, Ashur, Naphtali – vs. 19-21 _____

7. Joseph – vs. 22-26 _____

8. Benjamin – vs. 27 _____

II. Jacob's Last Words - 49:28-33

III. Jacob's Burial - Genesis 50:1-21

Vs. 1-3 _____

Vs. 4-9 _____

Vs. 10-14 _____

Vs. 15-21 _____

Joseph reassures his brothers in two ways:

A. _____

B. _____

IV. Joseph's Death - 50:22-26

Vs. 22-23 _____

Vs. 24-26 _____

Lessons

1. Nothing stops _____

2. _____ are deceiving.

3. God forgives and forgets _____

50. Final Summary

In this last lesson Mike will wrap up this long study by sharing three key lessons taught to us by Genesis.

Intro - Stats

- 1 year _____
 - 1,533 verses _____
 - 4th _____
 - Genesis Record _____
 - 700 _____
 - 600 _____
-
-

I. Key Lessons

Lesson #1 _____

Genesis helps us make sense of the world.

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____

Some Christians have begun to change their view of Genesis in order to accommodate new theories. _____

Lesson #2 _____

A. Generous _____

B. Thoughtful _____

C. Merciful _____

Lesson #3 _____

Genesis 15:5-6 _____

In the New Testament, God still requires obedience to demonstrate faith.



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