

Digging into God's Word



Genesis



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Digging Into the Word

I am so glad you are taking time to dig into the Word of God. What an amazing opportunity we have to grow in our understanding of God Himself and learn about the life and sacrifice of Christ. I hope you enjoy taking time to go verse by verse and chapter by chapter. I pray that you will grow in your faith and experience the love of the Savior whose biggest desire is to have a relationship with you.

Acknowledgment

I would like to thank Bradie Peebles for designing the cover of this study. Her gifts and talents are greatly appreciated!

Sources

For all 'Bible Notes', I used my study Bible which is the ***Holman Christian Standard Bible***. All websites used are noted within the text for additional study resources.

God Bless!

Genesis

Even though Genesis is anonymous, Moses is believed to have recorded the events in this book and the rest of the Pentateuch, the first five books of the OT. Elsewhere in the Old Testament, the Pentateuch is referenced as ‘the book of the Law of Moses’ (Jos 8:31; 2 Kg 14:6; Neh 13:1). The New Testament also notes Moses as the author (Mt 19:8; Lk 24:27; Jn 5:45-47; Ac 3:22; Rm 10:5; Rv 5:3). Jesus did not specifically say that Moses wrote Genesis, but in the Lord’s Day the Jews regarded the Pentateuch (*Torah*, Hb, “law”) as a whole unit. Jesus affirmed this truth (Mt 19:8; Mk 7:10; Lk 16:16-18; Jn 7:19).

The book was written initially to the nation of Israel, especially the new generation who would be taking possession of the promised land. The events recorded in Genesis stretch historically from creation to the death of Joseph, a period of at least 2,500 years. Although the date of writing cannot be fixed with certainty, the date of Genesis must be within Moses’ lifetime (ca 1525-1405 B.C.), with the time of the wilderness wandering just before the people entered the land of promise under Joshua as the most likely date for writing. Accepting the date of the exodus as ca 1445 B.C. then suggests ca 1400 B.C. as a reasonable date.

Genesis provides the historical basis for the rest of the Pentateuch and of the entire Bible. Throughout the book of Genesis, you can see God’s plan for the redemption of His people as He enters into covenant with them. Israel, as God’s chosen people from whom the Messiah (“the seed” of the woman, 3:14-15) would come, was the conduit for God’s redemptive work. Throughout Genesis, God is the covenant-making and covenant keeping God. – Bible Notes

Chapter 1-Chapter 2: The Creation

Chapter 1: The Heavens and the Earth

Vs. 1- What do we learn about God in this initial sentence of the Bible?

(Bible Notes- *In the beginning* signifies the beginning of existence, of the universe, as these relate to mankind. It does not refer to the creation of the angelic or spiritual world, which is outside of the scope of the physical universe.)

Vs. 2- How is the earth described?

Who hovered over the surface of the waters?

[Who is the Holy Spirit? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 3-5- What did God create on the first day and how?

[Does Genesis chapter 1 mean literal 24-hour days? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 6-8- What did He create the second day and how?

[What are the waters above and under the firmament \(Genesis 1:7\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 9-10- What did He do with this water on the third day and what was formed?

Vs. 11-13- What did He create on the earth on this third day?

Vs. 14-15- What did He create on the fourth day and why?

Vs. 16-19- What lights were created?

[How could there be light on the first day of Creation if the sun was not created until the fourth day? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 20-23- What did He create on the fifth day?

Vs. 24-25- What was created on the sixth day?

Vs. 26- What does God say here?

[Why does God refer to Himself in the plural in Genesis 1:26 and 3:22? | GotQuestions.org](#)

What responsibility did He give man?

Vs. 27- What makes the creation of mankind so unique and special?

Vs. 28- As with His other creations, what does He want them to do?

Vs. 29-30- What does God explain to them as a testament of His provision?

Chapter 2: ...continued...

Vs. 1-3- All of God's work was completed on the sixth day. What did He do on the seventh day?

[Why did God rest on the seventh day of creation \(Genesis 2:2\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 4- (Bible Notes- This verse is not the start of a record of another creation; rather, the creation account is reiterated and expanded as the emphasis moves from the overall summary of God's creative activity to a focus on the creation of the man and the woman. These verses are concerned with God's specific provision for His creation. Man is central to the account. God's provision for him included fruitful trees in a chosen place, abundant water, animals to provide a kind of companionship, and, finally, the one who was to be this man's suitable companion.)

Vs. 4-6 What does the author reiterate here?

Vs. 7- What details are given about the creation of man?

Vs. 8- Where did God place this man He created?

[What was the Garden of Eden like? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 9- What did God provide there?

What was in the center of the garden?

Vs. 10-14- What flows from Eden?

Vs. 15- What was man's purpose in the garden?

Vs. 16-17- What did God make clear to the man?

[Why did God put the tree of knowledge of good and evil in the Garden of Eden? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 18- What did God say regarding the man?

Vs. 19-20- What was the man tasked to do with all the creatures God provided?

Vs. 21-22- How did God create a helper for man?

Vs. 23- Why did he call her "woman"?

Vs. 24-25- How does He refer to the woman?

Vs. 25- What is noted here?

[Why are there two different Creation accounts in Genesis chapters 1-2? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Chapter 3: The Fall

Vs. 1-7- The Approach of Satan:

Vs. 1- What creature approached the woman in the garden and what did it ask her?

Vs. 2-3- How did the woman respond?

Vs. 4-5- What does the serpent say?

Vs. 6- The woman begins to ponder her options. What does it say drew her to this one forbidden tree?

Let's pause for a moment. Can we relate to a situation like this? We are surrounded by blessings, but something draws our attention away from it all, causing us to doubt, wander, avoid, pursue, or simply distract us. Be on guard!

[Who/what is Satan? Who/what is the devil? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[Why does God allow deception? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 6-7- Eve took the fruit and gave some to her husband. What happened immediately?

Do you think it was the food that looked so tempting, or the allure of having wisdom and 'being like God'? If anyone or any church teaches that 'you can be like God' in this context, just remember the source of that message and the consequences. (Isaiah 14:12-15 talks about Satan's fall and his pursuit to be like God.) Thoughts?

Vs. 8-24- The Pronouncement of Judgment

Vs. 8- What did the man and woman do when they heard the Lord God walking in the garden?

[Did God literally and visibly walk in the garden \(Genesis 3:8\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 9- What did the Lord call out to the man?

Vs. 10- How did the man respond?

Vs. 11- An interesting response from God. What did He say to the man in reply?

Vs. 12- How did the man respond?

Vs. 13- What did the Lord ask the woman?

How did the woman respond?

Vs. 14- What curse was put upon the serpent?

Vs. 15- Jot this verse down:

[What does Genesis 3:15 mean that “he will crush your head, and you will strike his heel”? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 16- What judgment was directed at the woman?

Vs. 17-19- What judgment was directed at Adam?

What does God reveal about man at the end of verse 19?

Vs. 20- Adam named his wife Eve. What was the meaning behind her name?

Vs. 21- What did the Lord, Himself, do for the couple?

[What is the significance of the garments of skin that God made Adam and Eve \(Genesis 3:21\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 22- In what way had Adam and Eve become like the Lord (referenced again in the plural ‘Us’)?

Vs. 23- What devastating consequence is mentioned here?

(Chapter 4-Chapter 6: The Generations of Adam)

Chapter 4: The Family of Adam

Vs. 1-2- Which two sons of Adam and Eve are mentioned here and what work did they do?

Vs. 3-4- What offerings did each man offer to the Lord?

Vs. 4-5- How did the Lord respond to their offerings?

Vs. 5- How did Cain respond?

Vs. 6-7- God counsel's Cain. What did He tell him?

(Bible Notes- Cain's offering is described very blandly in comparison with Abel's. The first fruits are not mentioned but described as presented *in the course of time*. Thus, there may be a hint that Cain's "offering" was somewhat half-hearted, which seems more apparent when it is suggested that Cain had not done right and *sin was crouching at the door*. The metaphor personifies sin as a wild animal, lurking at "the door" of Cain's life with the intent of attacking and even enslaving him. Certainly Cain's offering appears to be carelessly prepared and late. But that the rejection of Cain's offering was related to his overall attitude of mind and heart seems certain. Cain had to be acceptable according to God's standards, not his own convenience.)

Vs. 8- After this direct talk with God, what did Cain do?

(Bible Notes- Instead of acknowledging his own sinfulness and seeking atonement, Cain shed innocent blood as an expression of continued rebellion. If you allow a grievance to fester in your heart, the end may be tragic for you as well as others.)

Vs. 9- When God asks Cain about Abel, how did Cain respond?

With this response to God, the Creator of the world, how can we characterize Cain's attitude?

Vs. 10-12- God knew what Cain had done, but He gave him a chance to admit it, and Cain lied about Abel. How did God respond and what consequences would follow?

Vs. 13-14- What was Cain's reaction?

(Bible Notes- When Cain stated, "My punishment is too great to bear!", he was only thinking of sin's consequences for himself. There was no repentance, only regret over what he had lost. How could he cope with a life of loneliness and wandering, always afraid of every kinsman?)

[Of whom was Cain afraid after he killed Abel? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 15-16- How did God ensure Cain would not be killed?

(Bible Notes- Many scholars have debated the nature of Cain's "mark", which must have been something quite distinctive, yet something recognized and calling for deference; but Scripture is silent on this point. All would acknowledge the mark of God. On the one hand, that mark showed everyone that vengeance belonged to God alone; and on the other hand, the mark proved God's faithfulness and mercy to sinful man.)

Vs. 16-17- Where did Cain settle and what details do we learn about him?

Vs. 18-22- These verses list descendants of Cain. There is more information given about Lamech. What is noted?

[Who was Lamech in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Who is the only female listed in the family genealogy in verse 22?

(Bible Notes- The lines of Cain (4:18-24) and Seth (4:25-5:32) are contrasted. Lamech's deviation from God's plan for marriage is another sign of man's continuing fall. Not much is known about the woman Naamah (Hb, "pleasant, loveliness, v. 22), but she must have been outstanding or notoriously beautiful to be included in the genealogy. Jewish tradition identifies her as the wife of Noah.)

Vs. 23-24- Adam and Eve had another son. Who is this son and what is said about him?

[Who was Seth in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

What is significant about this particular time in history?

Chapter 5: The Godly Seed of Seth

(Bible Notes- This section begins with a list of 10 patriarchs representing the whole line from Adam (v. 1) to Noah (v. 32) and is followed by a passage where God makes a covenant with man after a particularly devastating example of man's downward slide.)

Vs. 1-2- What significant details are relayed regarding how God created mankind?

Vs. 3-32- These verses give a brief description of the patriarchs in Adam's lineage. Write down their names and any significant information about each:

Vs. 3-4-

Vs. 6-8-

Vs. 9-11-

Vs. 12-14-

Vs. 15-17-

Vs. 18-20-

Vs. 21-24-

[Who was Enoch in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 25-27-

Vs. 28-31-

What did Lamech say upon Noah's birth?

Vs. 32-

[Why did the people in Genesis live such long lives? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 6: The Rise of Wickedness

Vs. 1-2- As humanity multiplied, what information is given here?

Vs. 3- What did the Lord say?

Vs. 4- How are Nephilim described?

[Who were the sons of God and daughters of men in Genesis 6:1-4? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[Who / what were the Nephilim? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 5- What had happened to mankind?

Vs. 6-7- How did the Lord feel and what did He say He would do?

(Bible Notes- The depth to which mankind had sunk was abominable. The description is very emphatic. *Every scheme of his mind* was continually *evil*. This suggests much more than just sinning on the part of mankind. There is no goodness, no compassion, no altruism, no thoughtfulness, no unselfishness, no genuine love, nothing that makes life wholesome. Notice the contrast between 1:31 where “God saw all that He had made, and it was very good” with these verses where *the Lord regretted that He had made man on the earth*. It grieved Him in His heart. He was sad at what man had become. Thus, unlike the false gods of other nations, Yahweh is concerned about man’s condition.)

(Chapter 6:8-Chapter 11: The Generations of Noah)

Chapter 6:8-Chapter 7:6: The Pronouncement of God's Judgment on the World

Vs. 8-9- What is revealed about Noah?

[Who was Noah in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 11-13- What does God tell Noah and why?

Vs. 14-16- God begins to tell Noah what he will need to do to be spared. What does He say?

[How long did it take Noah to build the ark? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 17- God further explains what will happen. What did He tell Noah?

Vs. 18- What assurance does God give Noah?

Vs. 19-21- What other directions what Noah given?

Vs. 22- This would have been a tough conversation and potentially terrifying. Yet, how did Noah react?

Chapter 7:

Vs. 1- Why were Noah and his family chosen by God?

Vs. 2-3- What directions was Noah given and why?

[What made some animals clean and others unclean \(Genesis 7\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 4- What warning does God give Noah?

Vs. 5-6- What do we learn about Noah?

Vs. 7-12- Noah and his family did exactly as God commanded. How does verse 11 describe the onset of the flood?

[What are the windows of heaven \(Genesis 7:11\)? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 13-16- Everyone and every creature entered the ark as God commanded. Then what did God do?

Vs. 17-20- The flood intensified over the forty days of rain. How do these verses describe this cataclysmic event?

Vs. 21-23- What was the outcome?

Vs. 24- How many days did the waters surge on the earth?

Chapter 8:

Vs. 1- This verse speaks volumes in just one sentence! What does it say?

(Bible Notes- God had not forgotten or rejected them, for He was in control of the whole event; and He Himself had ensured that they would be safe throughout the voyage.)

Vs. 2-4- God caused a wind to pass over the earth and stopped all water sources. How long did they wait for the water to recede before they finally came to rest on dry land and what month is noted?

Vs. 5- They had found land but continued to wait for waters to recede. How much time passed before they could see the mountain tops?

Vs. 6-9- After another 40 days, what does Noah do to see if the water had dried up enough for them to get out of the ark?

Vs. 10- When the birds came back seeking refuge, how long did Noah wait before sending them out again?

Vs. 11- Why was the bird bringing back an olive leaf significant?

Vs. 12- Noah waited another 7 days and then sent the bird out again. What happened this time and why is this significant?

Vs. 13- What time frame is explained here?

Vs. 14- It still took time for the ground to dry up enough to walk on it. How much longer had they waited before it was dry enough to get out?

[How long was Noah on the ark? | GotQuestions.org](https://www.gotquestions.org/How-long-was-Noah-on-the-ark/)

Vs. 15-19- God speaks to Noah. What does He say?

Vs. 20- What did Noah do upon leaving the ark?

Vs. 21- What promise does God make?

What does He point out about man's condition?

Vs. 22- What is stated here?

Chapter 9:

(Bible Notes- In this passage God is identified as *Elohim*, the Creator; He is beginning again and reinstating man as His representative on earth. God includes Noah's sons in His instructions. The

destruction of man might have been seen as annulling man's position as God's representative. Thus, God as Creator renewed the commission, which He had first given to man.)

Vs. 1- What did the Lord tell Noah and his sons?

Vs. 2-3- What did He say regarding other living creatures?

Vs. 4- What specific directive does He give?

Vs. 5-6- What does God say regarding taking a life and why?

[What does it mean that humanity is made in the image of God \(imago dei\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 8-11- What covenant did God make with Noah and his sons and with every living creature?

[What is a covenant? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 12-17- What sign of the covenant will God provide as a reminder of His promise?

Vs. 18-19- What details are given about Noah's sons?

Vs. 20-23- What did Noah do here and what actions did his sons take?

(Bible Notes- The emphasis on Ham as the *father of Canaan* (vv. 18 and 22) points to the birth of Canaan after the flood ended. Ham was not to blame for finding his father uncovered, but he was unwise not to deal discreetly with the situation. There was clearly something unpleasant about his behavior in contrast to Shem and Japheth, who acted with consideration toward their drunken father and preserved his dignity.)

Vs. 24-27- What did Noah do when he woke up and found out what had happened?

Vs. 28-29- What final details are given about Noah?

[Who were the sons of Noah, and what happened to them and their descendants? | GotQuestions.org](http://www.GotQuestions.org)

Chapter 10: The Descendants of Noah

(Bible Notes- The family records of Noah's sons (often called the "table of nations")- the names of Noah's sons are noted in reverse order, Japheth (vv. 2-4), Ham (vv. 6-8), and finally Shem (vv. 21-29), in order to deal with the former before concentrating on the one who is central to the remaining narrative. This "table of nations" demonstrates the descent of the nations from the sons of Noah with special emphasis on Shem, including important bits of information typical of ancient genealogies (10:9-10, 25). Although lists of people and nations are known elsewhere, in many ways they are unique in the ancient world. This list was not a record of conquests. It was a deliberate attempt to demonstrate God's concern for the world and show that Yahweh was God over all.)



[Genesis 10 : Table of nation – only Savior Jesus](#)

Vs. 1-5- This chapter gives family records for Noah's sons. He gives with Japheth's descendants.

(Bible Notes- The Japhethites went to Europe and northern Asia.)

Vs. 6-20- Ham's descendants:

Do any of the names of these places sound familiar? If so, which ones?

What do you know about these familiar places and people groups and why are they significant?

(Bible Notes- The Hamites spread into Egypt, Ethiopia, Arabia, Asian Minor, and Canaan.)

Vs. 21-32- Shem's descendants:

Vs. 21- Shem was the father of all the sons of _____.

(Bible Notes- The descendants of Shem and Eber (of special importance because his name evolved into the term "Hebrew"; see 14:13; Ex. 5:1-3) move into western Mesopotamia, Assyria, Arabia, and what is identified as the Middle East.)

Vs. 32- Why are these records important?

Chapter 11: The Confusion of Languages at Babel

Vs. 1- What does the author point out?

Vs. 2- Where did the people settle?

(Bible Notes- The land of Shinar is where Nimrod later came in search of glory and conquest (10:10; see also 1 Ch 1:10; Mc 5:6). It is the name of Babylonia proper, the beginning of the symbol of Great "Babylon", which is later seen as the ultimate in rebellion against God (Gn 11:9; see Rv 17-18).

[What is the significance of the land of Shinar in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 3-4- What was their intention behind building this tower together?

(Bible Notes- The building of a city in this context is a sign of their efforts toward self-sufficiency and independence from God. These people were banding together to trust in their own strength rather than depending on Yahweh.)

Vs. 5-6- Why did the Lord have a problem with the people's motives and actions?

Vs. 7- What does God say?

[Why does God refer to Himself in the plural in Genesis 1:26 and 3:22? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 8-9- What name was given to the city and why?

What happened to the people?

Vs. 10-26- (Bible Notes- The genealogy that follows links Abram to Shem. Through Shem (9:26), God's man for the times would come. There is a chosen line reflected throughout chapters 1-11, and it leads to Abram.)

[What is the relevance of the genealogies in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

What do you notice about their ages as generations progressed?

Vs. 27- Who was Abram's father?

Vs. 28-30- Who was Abram's wife and what is noted about her?

Vs. 31-32- Terah, Abram and Sarai, and Lot set out from Ur toward the land of Canaan, but where did they decide to settle?

[Book of Genesis Summary | Watch an Overview Video \(Part 1\)](#)

Chapter 12: God's Covenant with Abraham

Vs. 1-3- Within these verses, God gives Abram some big directions to follow but guarantees a might work in his life. Explain each verse:

Vs. 1-

Vs. 2-

Vs. 3-

Vs. 4- This verse, although short and simple, speaks volumes about Abram. Jot this down:

What can we learn from Abram when we, too, face big decisions that require a leap of faith in God?

Vs. 5- Who went with him and where did they go?

[What is the significance of the land of Canaan in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 6-7- As Abram passed through the land, what miraculous event occurs?

What did Abram do to commemorate this huge moment?

[What is a theophany? What is a Christophany? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 8- He then moved to hill country. What did he build?

Vs. 9-10- Abram traveled in stages on his journey. What became a problem and where does he end up going?

Vs. 11-16- Abram's faith is severely lacking when he arrives in Egypt and he conjures up a plan which was terrible for all involved except him. Summarize what he did and what happened as a result:

Vs. 17- Who was still watching over Sarai even when Abram had a lapse in judgment?

How did He intervene?

Vs. 18-20- What did the Pharaoh do and what should Abram learn from this?

We can learn a lot from this as well.

[Why did God punish Pharaoh for Abram's lie \(Genesis 12:17\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 13:

Vs. 1-4- Abram, Sarai, Lot, and all their workers, herds, and livestock left Egypt and where did they go?

Vs. 5-7- What became an issue between Abram and Lot?

Vs. 8-9- What did Abram tell Lot in order to remedy these issues?

Vs. 10-12- What lands did they choose?

Vs. 12-13- What glimpse do we get here about the town near where Lot settled?

Vs. 14-17- What does the Lord tell Abram?

Vs. 18- Where did Abram move his tent and what did he build there?

[What is the significance of Hebron in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 14:

(Bible Notes- The place Lot had chosen was indeed fruitful and close to the King's Highway, which extended from Damascus and the Euphrates southward to Elath at the Gulf of Aqabah. In ancient times, the King's Highway was a strategically important north-south trade route and is the corridor through which a major Jordanian highway had been built. This period at the

beginning of the second millennium B.C. was a time when Mesopotamia was not one great powerful empire. Roving bands led by lesser kings would continually make their forays in an attempt to seize wealth and slaves. And the King's Highway was a convenient route.)

Vs. 1- What four kings waged war?

Vs. 2- Who did they wage war against?

Vs. 3-4- They formed alliances, yet lost and how long were they subject to king Chedorlaomer?

Vs. 4-10- The thirteenth year brought rebellion, and the fourteenth year Chedorlaomer and the kings with him pursued and defeated many kings in many territories. What happened when they came to the territory of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboiim, and Bela (Zoar)?

Vs. 11-16- Chedorlaomer and kings with him looted Sodom and Gomorrah of all their food and took Lot and his possessions. What did Abram do upon hearing this news?

[Who was Chedorlaomer / Kedorlaomer? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 17-18- Who greeted Abram upon his return?

Vs. 18-20- What did Melchizedek do and say?

[Who was Melchizedek? | GotQuestions.org](#)

What did Abram give Melchizedek?

(Bible Notes- Abram gave him a tenth of everything, an allusion to the practice of tithing more than five centuries before Moses recorded the law. Abram introduced the concept of tithing; Moses commanded its observance (Dt. 12:6); Christ affirmed its practice, while also acknowledging its distortion by the religious leaders, who had reduced the tithe to a ritual and used it in place of other spiritual responsibilities (Lk 11:42).

Vs. 21-24- What does the king of Sodom offer?

Why did Abram not agree to take anything?

Who was allowed to take a share of the possessions?

Chapter 15:

Vs. 1- After the harrowing events mentioned in chapter 14, what assurance does God give Abram?

Vs. 2-3- What concerned Abram?

Vs. 4- What does the Lord clarify?

Vs. 5- The Lord said his offspring would be as numerous as the _____.

Vs. 6- This is a very telling and powerful verse. Jot this down:

(Bible Notes- The word *believed* (Hb 'aman) means “trust”. One sense of righteousness is measuring up to God’s standard, which is not the case here. Abraham’s righteousness was a gift received by trusting God’s word-not his human achievement. This remarkable verse is the heart of the gospel. As Abram looked at the multiplicity of stars, he did not believe in the stars but in the faithfulness and goodness of God. By faith Abraham fulfilled all that was required of him in his covenant with God. No wonder Paul uses this verse as the rock on which his doctrine of justification by faith is founded (Gl 3:6).

Vs. 7-8- What does the Lord make clear and how did Abram respond?

Vs. 9-10- What did God ask Abram to bring to Him and what did he do with them?

Vs. 12- What happened to Abram as the sun was setting?

(Bible Notes-This sleep is significant because Abram did not participate in the covenant ceremony. Therefore, the focus was not on hi but on the promises of God (Gn 15:18; see Jr 34:18-20).

Vs. 13-14- What does the Lord explain to Abram?

[What is the significance of 400 years \(Genesis 15:13\)? - Compelling Truth](http://compellingtruth.org) (compellingtruth.org)

Vs. 15- What does He say to reassure Abram?

Vs. 16- Why is the Lord saying it will take four generations before his descendants come to this land?

[What does it mean that “the sin of the Amorites has not yet reached its full measure” \(Genesis 15:16\)? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 17-21- While Abram slept, what did the Lord do and why?

(Bible Notes- The practice of establishing a covenant by dividing animals and walking through the parts originated in the ancient world, through Jeremiah had a close parallel (Jr 34:18). In this kind of ceremony each party was saying to the other, “May this happen to me if I don’t fulfill my part of this covenant.” Such an agreement was serious business. While there was not an exact correspondence between this traditional ceremony and what God was communicating to Abram, God purposefully used a picture that Abram knew well. God was telling Abram that He took seriously what He promised him and that the fulfillment of this promise was dependent on God alone.)

[What was a blood covenant \(Genesis 15:9-21\)? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Chapter 16:

Vs. 1-3- After Abram and Sarai had lived in the land of Canaan for ten years, what plan did Sarai come up with and why?

(Bible Notes- Sarai knew of God's covenant promises to Abram. But she had reached the age when she was physically unable to have a child. As time passed, she grieved over the shame of a barren womb. She had an Egyptian handmaid Hagar, probably one of those given to Abram by Pharaoh, and she proposed to Abram that he have a child by her handmaid and that they adopt the child as Abram's heir. A wife's servant, being her slave and not her husband's, could bear a child for the wife through her husband. Because the slave was hers, the child was hers also. If a natural son was born later, he could replace the adopted son according to the custom of the day. Although such treatment was in accordance with custom, Sarai cannot be excused for her unjust treatment of Hagar, who was a woman created equally in God's image.)

[Why is waiting on God so difficult? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 4- Abram agrees to this plan and what happens?

Vs. 5-6- Of course, now there is family drama! A prime example NOT to take matters into our own hands. What conversation do Sarai and Abram have?

What did Hagar do?

Vs. 7-8- Who confronts Hagar in the wilderness?

[Who is the angel of the Lord? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 9-12- Within these verses are the words spoken to Hagar by the Angel of the Lord. What does He say:

Vs. 9-

Vs. 10-

Vs. 11-

Vs. 12-

[Who was Ishmael in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[Why would Ishmael be called a wild donkey of a man \(Genesis 16:12\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 13- What does Hagar call the angel who spoke to her?

Vs. 14-15- She followed the directions and returned to Abram. How old was Abram when Ishmael was born?

Chapter 17:

Vs. 1-2- At 99-years-old Abram has an amazing encounter with God Himself. What did God tell him?

Vs. 3- Understandably, how did Abram respond?

Vs. 4- God continues speaking. What does He tell Abram he will become?

Vs. 5- What change did He make to Abram's name and why?

[Was Abraham a Jew or Gentile? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 6- What does God include here about Abraham's descendants?

Vs. 7- What does God say about His covenant with Abraham?

(Bible Notes- God made explicit what had previously been implicit- that the covenant was with and included all the coming generations of Abraham's seed. God "established" the covenant. Abraham "kept" it (vv. 9-10).

Vs. 8- What did God give him and his descendants as an eternal possession?

[What is the land that God promised to Israel? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 9-14- What sign of this covenant did God require him and his male descendants to perform on their flesh?

(Bible Notes- Circumcision is not the making of a covenant but the response to a covenant already established by God; it was an act of obedience and faith (Dt. 10:16; Jr 4:4; Col 2:11-12). Circumcision distinguished Abraham's seed from Gentiles; reminded Israel of the nation's covenant with God; noted the necessity for purification and putting away evil.)

[What is the Abrahamic Covenant? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 15-16- What does the Lord say regarding Sarai?

Vs. 17- Why did Abraham fall face down and begin to laugh?

Vs. 18- What did Abraham suggest?

Vs. 19- What does God make clear?

Vs. 20- What will the Lord do for Ishmael?

[Who are the descendants of Ishmael? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 21- What does the Lord confirm again?

Vs. 22-27- What did Abraham immediately do when his visit with the Lord ended?

[What does the Bible say about circumcision? What is the Christian view of circumcision? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 18:

Vs. 1-3- Who does Abraham see outside his tent and what does he do?

Vs. 4-8- What did Abraham and Sarah do for them?

Vs. 9-12- What did the Lord say about Sarah and what was her reaction?

Vs. 13-14 - The Lord hears her laugh and poses a great question. What did He ask?

Vs. 14-15- He reassures them that He will return and she will have a son. What is Sarah's response?

Vs. 16-21- What does the Lord say regarding Abraham's purpose?

[What is the way of the Lord \(Genesis 18:19\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 20-21- Why were the Lord and the other two men going to Sodom and Gomorrah?

Vs. 22-23- Abraham is anxious and very concerned for the people of Sodom and Gomorrah. What question does he ask the Lord directly?

This type of question has been posed to the Lord for centuries. Have you asked the Lord something similar?

Vs. 24-32- These verses show the dialogue between Abraham and the Lord as Abraham questions the Lord's justice and intentions. Summarize this exchange:

[Who were the three men who visited Abraham in Genesis 18? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[What does it mean that God is just? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 19:

Vs. 1-3- The two angels arrive at Sodom and who greets them at the gate?

How was Lot related to Abraham?

What does Lot insist the angels do?

Vs. 4-5- Who surrounded Lot's home and what did they want?

Vs. 6-8- A shocking act by Lot! What does he offer to keep these men away from his guests?

[Why did Lot offer up his daughters to be gang raped? Why did God allow Lot's daughters to later have sex with their father? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 9-11- The men threaten Lot and charge him at the door. What happened?

Vs. 12-13- The angels quickly explain why they have come. What do they tell Lot to do?

Vs. 14- Who does Lot go to immediately to warn and how did they react?

Vs. 15-16- At daybreak, it was time to make a run for it. How did the angels react when they saw Lot's confusion and hesitation?

Vs. 17- What does the angel instruct them to do?

Vs. 18-22- Why did they delay destroying the cities?

Vs. 23-25- As the sun rose that morning, what happened?

Vs. 26- What happened to Lot's wife?

[Why was Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 27-29- Abraham woke to see the carnage of the cities of the plains. Why was Lot spared?

Vs. 30- Where did Lot and his two daughters end up?

Vs. 31-35- Lot's daughters conjure up a wild plan. What did they do and why?

Vs. 36- Ugh! What happened?

Vs. 37-38- What groups of people came from these births?

[How could Lot be considered righteous in light of his many failures \(2 Peter 2:7\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[Who were the Moabites? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[Who were the Ammonites? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 20:

Vs. 1-2- Here we see a similar incident as in chapter 12. What happened?

(Bible Notes- This incident compares with that in 12:10-20; but apart from the claim that Sarah is Abraham's sister, (see another instance, 20:12-13), and the taking of Sarah by another man, there are no similarities between the accounts. Each fits adequately into its respective setting. Sarah was a very beautiful woman, even in her old age.)

Vs. 3- How did God intervene?

Vs. 4-5- King Abimelech had some valid points he brought to the Lord. What did he say?

Vs. 6-7- How did God respond to him in the dream?

Vs. 8-10- Abimelech tells his people first thing in the morning then confronts Abraham. What did he ask?

Vs. 11- What was Abraham's excuse?

Vs. 12-13- He offers some clarification. What information does he provide?

(Bible Notes- Abraham might have been afraid, but now his deception has been revealed. He had thought there was no fear of God here, but events have proven he was totally wrong.)

Vs. 14-16- What did Abimelech give Abraham and Sarah to vindicate her honor?

Vs. 17-18- Abraham prayed to God for Abimelech and what resulted?

Chapter 21:

Vs. 1-6- What promise did God fulfill?

What did they name the baby?

How old was Abraham when the baby was born?

What was Sarah's reaction?

[Who was Isaac in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

[How long did Abraham and Sarah have to wait for Isaac? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

[Why is waiting on God so difficult? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 8-10- What incident occurred and how did Sarah react?

Vs. 11-13- How does the Lord direct Abraham in his decision?

Vs. 14-16- Abraham sent them away with supplies, but what happened when they ran out of water?

Vs. 17-19- God heard them and what does the angel of God say to reassure Hagar?

Vs. 20-21- What details are given about Ishmael and Hagar?

Vs. 22-24- Abimelech and his army commander come to Abraham and acknowledge that God is with him in everything he does. What do they want Abraham to do?

Vs. 25-32- Abraham makes a covenant with him after they settle the issue of the well. What did they name the place where they made this oath?

[What is the significance of Beersheba in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs 34- [Who were the Philistines? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Chapter 22:

Vs. 1-2- A huge test for Abraham! What did God instruct him to do?

[Why did God command Abraham to sacrifice Isaac? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

(Bible Notes- The land of Moriah is a region or range of mountains located just north of the ancient city of David (2 Ch 3:1-2), in the territory where the temple would later be built. Abraham referred to the site, not as Moriah (which some translate as “the place of the appearance of Yahweh”), but as “The Lord Will Provide” (Hb *Yahweh yir’eh*, v. 14). The emphasis that God was asking for the ultimate sacrifice- *your son, ... your only son Isaac, whom you love*-a spiritual test. The emphasis is not that he was the covenant son but that he was the only beloved son, the reminder of another only beloved Son who was sacrificed on our behalf. Isaac was not literally his “only son”, but “the heir”, the only son of the covenant marriage. Abraham was called to offer not only the person dearest to his heart but the one through whom all the covenant promises were to be fulfilled (17:19,21).

Vs. 3-4- How did Abraham respond to this command?

Vs. 5- Abraham’s confidence in God is clearly revealed in this verse. What does Abraham tell the men traveling with them?

What does this comment tell us about Abraham’s faith in God?

Vs. 6-7- He and Isaac head up the mountain with all the necessary materials to make a sacrifice and Isaac asks a critical question. What did he ask?

Vs. 8- What did Abraham confidently say?

Vs. 9-11- Seems like a close call! What had Abraham done before the Angel of the Lord stopped him?

Vs. 12- What did He say?

(Bible Notes- The Angel of the Lord (Hb *Yahweh*) is clearly God Himself, for He says, *Now I know that you fear God, since you have not withheld your only son from Me* (v 12). God did not need to be convinced of Abraham's faithfulness. In His omniscience, He knew Abraham's heart. Rather, this experience gave Abraham the opportunity to demonstrate that faith to the world. Abraham's testimony was clear: He would hold nothing back from God, whatever the cost.)

Vs. 13- What did God provide?

Vs. 14- What did Abraham name that place?

Vs. 15-18- Abraham passed an enormous test! How did God say He would bless him?

Vs. 19-20- Abraham returns to Beer-sheba. Here is a record of Abraham's brother's children.

(Bible Notes- The family generations were carefully laid out in preparation for obtaining a bride for Isaac. The continual emphasis was on Rebekah's relationship with Nahor in order to establish that she was a suitable wife for Isaac.)

[Why is obedience to God important? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Chapter 23:

Vs. 1-2- How long did Sarah live?

Where did she die?

Vs. 3-6- As Abraham mourned Sarah's death, he asks the Hittites for a proper burial space. How did they respond to him?

Vs. 7-9- What does Abraham request?

Vs. 10-11- Ephron, the owner of that land, responded. What did he insist?

Vs. 12-17- Abraham respectfully replied that he would like to purchase the land. What price did they agree upon?

Vs. 18-20- Why do you think Abraham insisted on paying for the land before the Hittite witnesses?

[What is the significance of Hebron in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](https://www.gotquestions.org/Hebron-in-the-Bible)

Chapter 24:

Vs. 1-4- What does Abraham ask his most trusted servant to do and why?

Vs. 5- What questions did this servant ask?

Vs. 6-7- Why did Abraham not want Isaac to leave the land and go with his servant?

Vs. 8-9- The woman would be given the choice to leave with him or not. How did the men show agreement in this oath?

[Why did oaths involve putting a hand under someone's thigh \(Genesis 24:9\)? | GotQuestions.org](https://www.gotquestions.org/Genesis-24-9-oath)

Vs. 10- This would appear as quite a caravan. What did the servant take on this journey?

Vs. 11- Where did stop and why?

Vs. 12-14- The servant prayed specifically for the right woman. How did he determine he would know as he prayed for God's intervention?

Vs. 15-16- What details are given about Rebekah?

Vs. 17-21- The servant ran to meet her and put his prayer to the test. What did he ask and how did she respond?

Vs. 22-25- He thanked her and gave her priceless jewelry. What did he ask her?

Vs. 26-27- What prayer of praise did the servant say?

It is awesome to see God directly answer prayer! Have you experienced answers to prayers such as this?

Vs. 28-33- Rebekah led them to her home. Who greets them and what all do they do to welcome them?

Vs. 34-36- How did he introduce himself and what details did he give about Abraham and Isaac?

Vs. 37-49- The servant explains in exact detail how he arrived, his prayer to discern the right woman, and how the conversation transpired. To whom did he give credit for this interaction and what did he expect from Laban?

Vs. 50-51- How did Laban respond?

Vs. 52-53- What did the servant give Rebekah and her family?

Vs. 54-56- He spent another night. What did Rebekah's brother and mother ask the next morning?

How did he respond?

Vs. 57-58- What did they ask Rebekah and how did she respond?

Vs. 59- Who traveled with Rebekah?

(Bible Notes- Rebekah, as a daughter of the family patriarch, was accompanied by a mature female attendant (a nurse who probably would have had responsibility for her upbringing from birth) and a number of young women to attend and watch over her.)

Vs. 60- What did her family say as a blessing over her?

Vs. 61-66- They made the long journey back. When Rebekah learns that it is Isaac that is approaching them, what did she do?

Vs. 67- How did Isaac respond to her?

(Bible Notes- Rebekah had been traveling unveiled, but now modesty required that she veil herself to meet her betrothed for the first time, according to the ancient Near Eastern custom of unveiling after marriage. Rebekah took the place of Isaac's mother as the matriarch through whom God would fulfil His covenant. The new position she received as Isaac's wife is of greatest importance. The phrase *brought her into the tent* is considered by some to be an idiom suggesting sexual intimacy, and the reference is greatly enriched with the statement *Isaac loved her*. Isaac was comforted after his mother's death. He missed his mother and found solace in the arms of Rebekah.)

[Who was Rebekah in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Chapter 25:

Vs. 1-4- What information is shared here?

(Bible Notes- This chapter presents the transition from Abraham to Isaac. The exact time Abraham married Keturah is not explicitly stated. She was called a wife, but some commentators suggest that she was a concubine (see 1 Ch 1:32), perhaps because she was not on the same footing with Sarah, who was the mother of Isaac. Polygamy was unacceptable to God and was

fraught with sorrows for families. The descendants of both Keturah and of Hagar proved troublesome to Israel.)

[Who was Keturah in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 5-6- How did Abraham continue to keep Isaac set apart for God's covenant promise?

That must have created some awkward family tension!

Vs. 7-11- How old was Abraham when he died, and what details are given about his burial?

Vs. 12-16- How many sons did Ishmael have?

Vs. 17-18- How long was Ishmael's life and what kind of relationship did he have with his brothers?

Chapter 25:19-Chapter 35: The Generations of Isaac

Vs. 19-20- How old was Isaac when he married Rebekah?

Vs. 21- Why did Isaac pray for Rebekah?

Vs. 22-23- Rebekah conceived and her pregnancy was rough. What did the Lord explain to her when she prayed about it?

Vs. 24-26- What details are given about her twin boys?

How long had Isaac and Rebekah waited before they were able to have these twins?

Vs. 27- How are their personalities described as they grew up?

Vs. 28- Picking favorites! What is noted here?

Vs. 29-33- Summarize this exchange between Jacob and Esau:

Vs. 34- How does this verse explain Esau's attitude toward his birthright?

(Bible Notes- The seriousness of this transaction must not be underestimated. This transaction was carried out legally, not under duress, and it was established by an oath. The oath legally and permanently fixed the transfer of the birthright, which then legitimately belonged to Jacob. The birthright not only guaranteed the greater inheritance but also the headship of the family clan. In this case included the right to invoke "the blessing of Abraham" (see 28:4) and thus to receive the promises of the covenant (see 12:1-3; 17:6-8). The Nuzi Tablets (ca 1450 B.C.) from modern Iraq did allow the birthright to be sold or changed from one child to another *by the father*. However, Esau so despised his birthright that he bypassed his father because of his desire for instant gratification and sold the birthright himself.)

Chapter 26: God's Covenant with Isaac

Vs. 1-5- Famine brought Isaac to Gerar. Here the Lord appeared to him and explained His covenant with him because of Abraham. What did the Lord confirm in each verse?

Vs. 2-3-

Vs. 4-

Vs. 5-

(Bible Notes- While the law had not yet been given, God provided an example of obedience and faith in Abraham. The law was not a prerequisite for a man to understand what constitutes obedience and disobedience.)

Vs. 6-11- Life father like son! What did Isaac do and why?

The king sees them together and figures out this deception. What did the king say?

Vs. 12-14- How did God bless Isaac?

Vs. 15- How did the Philistines react to Isaac's prosperity?

[What does it mean to be blessed? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[Does the Bible condone slavery? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 16-22- Isaac is asked to leave Gerar by king Abimelech and had some issues trying to find another place to settle. Summarize:

Vs. 23-24- Another amazing experience for Isaac! What happened?

Vs. 25- What did Isaac do to mark this sacred moment?

Vs. 26-31- Why did king Abimelech seek out Isaac?

Vs. 32-33- How did the city of Beersheba get its name?

[What is the significance of Beersheba in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 34-35- What is noted here about Esau?

Chapter 27: God's Choice of Jacob

Vs. 1-4- In Isaac's old age he made a request of his son Esau. What did he want?

Vs. 5-10- Rebekah overhears this discussion and takes matters into her own hands. What did she tell Jacob?

Vs. 11-12- Jacob obviously knew this was wrong. What did he tell her?

Vs. 13-17- He did what his mom told him to do. What did Rebekah do to make sure this deception was a success?

Vs. 18-24- Although Rebekah initiated this plan of deceit, Jacob willingly and deliberately lied to his father in this exchange. What were the blatant lies he told?

Vs. 23-26- What convinced Isaac that it must be Esau even though it sounded like Jacob?

Vs. 28-29- What blessing did Isaac give Jacob?

Vs. 30-33- Esau returns and approaches Isaac for his blessing. How did Isaac respond?

Vs. 34- How did Esau respond?

Vs. 35-36- How did they describe Jacob and what did Esau accuse him of?

Vs. 37-40- Isaac explained to Esau that his blessing would make Jacob master over him. Esau expresses his desire to be blessed by his father. What blessing did Isaac give Esau?

Vs. 41- This huge disappointment was not something Esau would forget. What did he plan to do?

Vs. 42-45- Rebekah to the rescue! What did she tell Jacob to do?

Vs. 46- How did Rebekah approach Isaac to get him to send Jacob to Laban?

[What is the difference between a blessing and a birthright \(Genesis 25\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[Why was a father's blessing so highly valued in the Old Testament? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 28:

Vs. 1-2- After Rebekah's dramatic conversation with Isaac, what does Isaac instruct Jacob to do?

Vs. 3-4- Isaac bestows more blessings on Jacob. What did he say?

Vs. 5-9- Jacob followed his dad's instructions and Esau overheard it all. What did Esau decide to do?

(Bible Notes- Esau reacted in an effort to please his parents, but he continued to fall short. Esau took a wife from Ishmael's family, which was still outside the covenant line. The foreign wives remained, and his moral judgment continued to be flawed as he expanded his polygamy.)

Vs. 10-15- Jacob stopped to rest on his journey and had an amazing experience! What promises did the Lord explain to Jacob in this dream?

(Bible Notes- Jacob left Beer-sheba, traveling to Haran, the home of Laban. En route, Jacob had a theophany, an encounter with God. This encounter was quite similar to Abraham's encounter with God when the covenant was given (see 12:7-8; 13:3-4). The Lord assured Jacob of His presence and faithfulness in fulfilling the promise. His dream provided assurance that despite his deceit he would receive the blessings of the Abrahamic covenant (13:14-16; 26:24; 35:10-13).

[What is a theophany? What is a Christophany? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 16-17- Still astonished when he awoke, what did Jacob declare?

Vs. 18-19- What did he do to set this place apart?

[What is the significance of Bethel in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 20-22- What vow did Jacob make to God?

What did the stone represent?

What did he say he would give God?

Chapter 29:

Vs. 1-12- Jacob has a little family reunion at this well he comes upon on his journey. Where were these shepherds from?

Who did Jacob ask about?

Which daughter of Laban comes to the well and why?

How did Jacob greet Rachel upon learning she was Laban's daughter?

How did Rachel respond?

Vs. 13- How did Laban react to Jacob?

Vs. 14- After Jacob explained to Laban "all that had happened", how did Laban respond?

Vs. 14-18- After Jacob had worked for Laban one month, what deal did they make?

(Bible Notes- The seven years Jacob worked for Laban became Rachel's bride price (Hb *mohar*)- compensation to the bride's parents, not in the sense of payment for merchandise but more as proof of financial viability on the bridegroom. According to this custom in the ancient Near East, a man seeking a woman in marriage would pay the bride price before the ceremony could take place. According to Syrian records, assigning one's labor as payment was an acceptable alternative.)

Vs. 19-24- When 7 years were complete, Jacob asked for his bride whom he loved. What did Laban do?

Vs. 25- When did Jacob notice this person was not Rachel?

What did Jacob say to Laban?

Vs. 26-27- What was Laban's explanation and what did he propose?

[How could Jacob not notice he married Leah instead of Rachel? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 28-30- When the week-long wedding feast ended, Laban gave Rachel to Jacob. Having two wives will not go well. What is noted here?

(Bible Notes- The next seven years were not like the first. Isaac and Rebekah's plan for Jacob to stay a few days had been crushed. Rebekah had intended for her son to be away only long enough for him to find a wife and for Esau's anger to cool (27:43). However, finding a wife and having a deceptive father-in-law kept Jacob away much longer than expected. In addition, tension had become paramount, for Jacob loved Rachel more than Leah, which caused strife and struggle in the family for years. Mosaic law would later forbid a man from taking sisters in marriage when both women were still living (Lv 18:18). Note the tragedy resulting from polygamous unions: rivalry among wives and children (Gn 29:30,32); hatred (v. 31); envy (30:1); bitter anger (30:2); infighting (30:8); and bartering for sexual intimacy or virtual prostitution (30:15-16).

Vs. 31- What did the Lord know about Leah?

What did He do?

What struggle did Rachel have?

Vs. 32- Leah hoped her husband would love her if she gave him sons. What did she name her first son and what was her hope?

Vs. 33- She conceived again. What did she name this son and what was her hope?

Vs. 34- She gave birth to another son. What did she name him and what was her hope?

Vs. 35- When she had her fourth son, what did she name him and in whom did she put her hope?

(Bible Notes- God allowed Leah to conceive even while Rachel was infertile. The names of the children are not strictly defined etymologically but rather express the innermost feelings of Leah as she gave birth to her sons: Reuben (“The Lord has seen my affliction”); Simeon (“The Lord heard that I am unloved”); Levi (“My husband will become attached to me”); However, by Leah’s fourth child, Judah, she gave the praise to God, realizing that God was the one who opens and closes the womb (see 30:2) and the one who ultimately deserved her loving devotion. While Leah would never be as physically attractive as Rachel, God had given her the beautiful gift of children.)

Chapter 30:

Vs. 1-2- Rachel’s infertility devastated her. What did she say to Jacob?

How did Jacob respond to her demand?

Vs. 3-8- How did Rachel take matters into her own hands, and what was the outcome?

What were the names of these two sons and what was Rachel’s reaction to each?

Vs. 9-11- Why did Leah give her slave Zilpah to Jacob?

What did she name this son and why?

Vs. 12-13- Zilpah had another son. What did Leah name him and why?

Vs. 14-17- Rachel desperately wanted some mandrakes that Leah's son Reuben harvested. What deal did she make with Leah and what was the outcome?

[What are the mandrakes mentioned in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](https://www.gotquestions.org/mandrakes.html)

Vs. 18- What did Leah name this son and why?

Vs. 19-21- Jacob and Leah conceive other children. What did she name her sixth son and why?

What was her daughter's name?

Vs. 22-24- What did God do for Rachel?

What did she name her son and why?

(Bible Notes- There is a lesson in the tragedies of Leah and Rachel: God is the one who is faithful in all things, and you need to trust Him even when He is not moving according to your personal desires and timetable.)

Vs. 25-26- What did Jacob request of Laban?

Vs. 27-28- Why did Laban want Jacob to stay?

Vs. 29-33- Jacob acknowledges that Laban has been blessed by God because of him. What deal does Jacob propose to Laban?

Vs. 34-36- Laban agrees and separates the flock. Laban leaves his sons to watch over these. What is Jacob left to watch over?

Vs. 37-40- What did Jacob place in the water troughs and why?

Vs. 41-43- How did he manipulate the breeding of their flocks?

(Bible Notes- Not the human scheming of Jacob but the divine blessing of God brought prosperity to Jacob and his family. Laban and his sons responded with envy, however. Laban's sons did not believe God had made Jacob prosper, but that Jacob deceived Laban in order to amass his wealth.)

[Did Jacob placing branches in front of his flock really result in the offspring being speckled and spotted? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 31:

Vs. 1-2- What were Laban's sons saying about Jacob?

Why did Jacob get a bad feeling about Laban?

Vs. 3- What did the Lord tell Jacob?

Vs. 4-9- Jacob calls Rachel and Leah out to the field and explains the situation to them. What did he accuse Laban of doing?

How had God blessed Jacob despite Laban changing his mind so often?

Vs. 10-13- Jacob had been given a dream that explained these things to him. Who showed up and what was said?

Vs. 14-16- How did Rachel and Leah respond?

Vs. 17-21- How did Jacob decide to depart?

What did Rachel steal?

Vs. 22-24- Three days later, Laban is told that Jacob and his family have left. How many days did it take before he caught up and why was he cautious about what he would say to him?

Vs. 25-30- Why was Laban upset?

Vs. 31- What had Jacob feared Laban would have done if he had tried to leave?

Vs. 32- Jacob had no idea Rachel had stolen the idols from her dad. He is so convinced of his innocence that he allows Laban to search through everything to see if he finds anything stolen. What would happen if stolen items were found?

Vs. 33-35- He searched everywhere. How had Rachel avoided getting caught?

Vs. 36-42- Jacob sets the record straight. Twenty years of frustration unloaded on Laban. What did he accuse Laban of doing?

Vs. 43- What did Laban declare?

Vs. 44-46- What did Laban propose and what did they do?

Vs. 48-50- What did Laban say God would be a witness to?

Vs. 51-52- What would the mound represent and why?

Vs. 53- Who did he say would judge between them?

Vs. 54-55- How did their dispute end up?

Chapter 32:

Vs. 1-2- Jacob continues his journey. Who did he see on the way and what did he say about this camp?

Vs. 3-5- What message did Jacob have his messengers tell Esau?

Vs. 6- Esau got the message and decided to greet him. How many men are with him?

Vs. 7-8- What did Jacob assume and how did he react?

Vs. 9-12- Jacob's prayer: Break down this prayer verse by verse and see how Jacob's heart and intentions have matured and changed for the better.

Vs. 9-

Vs. 10-

Vs. 11-

Vs. 12-

How can we pray more earnestly like Jacob? Are we taking time to honor God, admit our shortfalls, confess our sins, remember God's blessings, and depend on Him daily?

Vs. 13-21- Jacob planned to send Esau many gifts. His messengers would take each herd, group by group, and give Esau Jacob's message. What did Jacob want each messenger to say and why did he choose this approach?

Vs. 22-23- What did he do as an extra precaution for his family and possessions?

Vs. 24-30- What happened when Jacob was left alone this night?

What did the man do to him?

Why would Jacob not let go of the man?

The man changed Jacob's name. What is his new name and what was the significance?

The man blessed him. What was Jacob convinced had happened?

[What is the meaning of Jacob wrestling with God? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Chapter 33:

Vs. 1-4- Jacob sees Esau and his men approaching and, to his surprise, how did Esau greet him?

Vs. 5-8- Esau asks Jacob why he had such a procession greeting him along the way. How did Jacob respond?

Vs. 9-11- Why did Jacob insist Esau take his gifts?

(Bible Notes- Jacob's being accepted by his brother was more evidence of his acceptance with God. God had forgiven him; now Esau was forgiving him. The brothers were reconciled to each other because of God's graciousness.)

Vs. 12-20- After their pleasant reunion they part ways. Where did Jacob buy land and build his altar?

Chapter 34:

Vs. 1-2- What tragedy occurs?

Vs. 3-7- Shechem tells his father to get him this girl for his wife and his father talks to Jacob. How did Jacob and his sons feel when they heard what had happened?

Vs. 8-12- What deal did Shechem and his father, Hamor propose?

Vs. 13-17- Jacob's sons deceive them with a deal. What did they propose?

Vs. 18-23- Excited to get Dinah as his wife, Shechem and his father go speak to the men of the city. How did they convince them all to get circumcised?

Vs. 24-31- Jacob's sons took matters into their own hands. What happened?

Vs. 30-31- How did Jacob respond when he heard what his sons had done?

Why did the sons feel justified in their actions?

[What is the importance of Shechem in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[What does the Bible say about revenge? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 35:

Vs. 1- They cannot stay in this region after that disastrous event! What did God tell Jacob to do?

Vs. 2-3- What does Jacob tell his family?

[What does it mean that God is with us? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[How can I know when God is telling me to do something? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 4- What did they do before they left?

Vs. 5- Why didn't these townspeople pursue Jacob and his family?

Vs. 6-8- Jacob followed God's directions faithfully. Who died on this journey and what did he name the burial place?

(Bible Notes- Rebekah's nurse Deborah died and was buried under the oak south of Bethel, and Jacob named it Oak of Weeping. Depending on the social status of a mother, she might use a wet nurse to breastfeed her child; Deborah was the wet nurse who cared not only for Rebekah but likely for her children. Deborah was probably a maternal figure in Jacob's life. His weeping for her shows a deep emotional attachment and mentioning her by name shows her significance.)

Vs. 9-13- Jacob has another remarkable encounter with God. What did God say to him during this appearance and visit?

Vs. 14-20- After anointing the altar at Bethel commemorating God's personal visit, Jacob and his family continue their journey. What happened to Rachel?

What did Rachel name her son with her last breath?

What did Jacob call him?

(Bible Notes- Rachel's last words are evidence of the misery she experienced in giving birth- *Ben-oni* (Hb, "son of my sorrow"). Jacob instead found joy in this welcomed addition to the family and changed his name to *Benjamin* (Hb, "son of my right hand", a metaphor for a place of prominence because of the position's proximity to the action), showing his favor toward his new son. Jacob's changing his son's name reflects the importance of names in the ancient Near East.)

Vs. 21-22- What did Reuben do on their journey?

(Bible Notes- Jacob continued with a heart of sorrow toward his father's house, settling at Eder. Here Reuben sinned gravely by sleeping with his father's concubine Bilhah. Reuben's act not only showed a lack of respect for his father but also possibly indicated an aggressive effort to become the next head of the family. While the consequences for his action are not seen in this passage, they are noted in 49:3-4.)

Vs. 23-26- List Jacob's 12 sons:

Vs. 27-29- Jacob made it back to his father before he died. How old was Isaac when he died and what is noted here?

(Bible Notes- Finally, Jacob arrived at the home of his fathers, Abraham and Isaac. This notes the connection Jacob had with these patriarchs and shows a continuation of the covenant. Jacob's father Isaac died at the age of 180. Statements of death for Isaac and Abraham follow a formula, which again connects Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob to the covenant. Both Abraham and Isaac take their *last breath* and die, *old and full of days*, and *gather to* their people (cp. 25:8).

Chapter 36: The Generations of Esau

(Bible Notes- After Isaac's death, Esau's family genealogy is given. Esau, who had gone his own way, was thereby separated from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The genealogy is broken into four sections: wives; children; possessions; and the lands of Seir and Edom (vv. 20-43). Esau's disobedience to his parents is evident in the choosing of his wives, which included Canaanite, Hittite, and other foreign women who worshiped pagan gods. Three wives are listed: *Adah daughter of Elon the Hittite; Oholibamah daughter of Anah; and Basemath daughter of Ishmael and sister of Nebaioth*. In another reference, Esau's wives are noted as Judith, the daughter of Beeri the Hizzite, and Basemath, the daughter of Elon the Hittite (26:34). Esau also married Mahalath, daughter of Ishmael and sister of Nebaioth (28:9). There are several possible explanations for the differences in these accounts: The wives have alternate names, as did Esau himself— "Edom" (25:30). Esau had more than three wives, but only the descendants of these three wives are listed (36:2-3).

Esau's family was divided by his sons. Each family had a chief, as was common in that day. Edom was also ruled by kings, long before Israel demanded a king. While Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were the fathers of Israelites, Esau was the father of the Edomites. God's prophecy was fulfilled; from Rebekah's twins came two nations, Israel and Edom (see 25:23).

Chapter 37-Chapter 50: The Generations of Jacob and the Saving of Israel

Chapter 37:

(Bible Notes- The family record of Jacob (Israel) begins the last section of this book of Genesis. It begins by describing Joseph, the central figure in the remaining chapters.)

Vs. 1-2- Jacob remained in Canaan where Isaac had stayed. Which son is highlighted here and what is said about him?

Vs. 3-4- Why was Joseph his father's favorite?

What did he give Joseph and how did his brothers feel about him?

Vs. 5-10- Joseph's Dreams: What two dreams did he have and how did his brothers react when Joseph revealed them?

How did his father respond?

(Bible Notes- In the ancient Near East, dreams were of great importance, considered to be a communication of God. Before Joseph, God appeared to Abimelech (20:3), Jacob (31:10), and Laban (31:24) in dreams. Even after Joseph's time, God spoke in dreams to Gideon's men (Jdg 7:13); Solomon (1 Kgs 3:5); Nebuchadnezzar (see Dn 2); and Joseph, the husband of Mary and the earthly father of Jesus (Mt 1:20).

Vs. 12-20- Jacob (Israel) sends Joseph to check on his brothers and flocks. What plan did the brothers discuss when they saw Joseph coming to them?

Vs. 21-22- Why did Reuben step up and what did he suggest?

Vs. 23-28- They choose Reuben's plan, strip him of his coat, and throw him in a pit. As they were eating their meal, what did they see and what plan did they conjure up?

How much did they sell Joseph for and where was he taken?

Vs. 29-33- Apparently Reuben had stepped away during this transaction with his brother because he comes back to save him and he is gone. As the eldest brother, he will have to take responsibility for this. What did they do and how did they approach their father?

Of course, Jacob assumed the worst! What did he say?

Vs. 34-35- Knowing this was not the case and watching their father fall into deep despair, what did the brothers do?

Vs. 36- Where did Joseph end up?

Chapter 38-Chapter 41: The Faithfulness of God to Joseph During His Rise to Power

Chapter 38:

(Bible Notes- Some find the break in the Joseph narrative odd, but in fact the narrative shows the continuation of the Abrahamic covenant through Judah, the contrast between Judah and Joseph, and the moving of God's hand behind the scenes. After Joseph's brothers sold him into slavery, Judah moved away from his brothers and closer to Canaan.)

Vs. 1-5- After Joseph was sold into slavery and taken to Egypt, Judah decides to move away from his brothers. Who did he marry?

What were the names of his three sons?

(Bible Notes- In this new settlement Judah saw Shua, a Canaanite, and took her as his wife. Already this conjures up images of Esau's disobedience in marrying foreign women.)

Vs. 6-7- Judah arranges a marriage for his first-born son to Tamar. What happened to Er and why?

Vs. 8-10- As was custom in their culture, Er's brother Onan was to take Tamar as his wife. Why was this important?

What happened to Onan and why?

(Bible Notes- Onan was greedy and selfish, for the son who would come from such a union would not be considered his own son but the surviving son of Er and thus the firstborn of the firstborn—having a higher rank than he (Onan) when the inheritance of Judah was distributed.)

Vs. 11- What was Judah's plan for Tamar?

Vs. 12-14- Years later, Judah's wife dies and, after mourning her loss, he went to the town of Timnah to the sheep shearers. Tamar learns about his journey. What did she do and why?

Vs. 15-19- Judah assumes Tamar is a _____ because she is veiled and sitting at the entrance of the town on the way to Timnah.

Judah doesn't mince words. What does he tell her?

She wants to know what she will get out of this deal. What does he offer?

What does she want for collateral until this payment can be sent?

What was the outcome of this encounter?

(Bible Notes-Judah was at the lowest point in his life. He had sold Joseph into slavery, married a foreign woman, broken his promise to Tamar, and now propositioned a prostitute.)

Vs. 20-23- Judah tries to send the goat back with his friend as payment and collect his things, but what happened?

Judah did not press the issue. Why did he concede to let her just keep his things?

Vs. 24-25- People told Judah that Tamar has gotten pregnant. What is his response?

How did Tamar reveal who had gotten her pregnant?

Vs. 26- Judah as to admit what he did. What does he say?

Vs. 27-30- Tamar gave birth to twins. How did the midwife try to mark the firstborn?

The little hand pulled back, and the other twin was born first. What was the name of the firstborn?

What was the name of his brother?

(Bible Notes- Zerah (Hb *zerach*, “brightness of sunrise”) appeared to come forth first and a scarlet cord was tied to his hand. However, Perez (Hb *perets*, “breaking out”) broke through and became the firstborn. They were an influential pair as Zerah became head of a Judahite clan (1 Ch 2:6) and Perez was the ancestor of the King of kings, Jesus.)

[Who was Perez in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[Who was Zerah in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Chapter 39:

Vs. 1-2- Back to Joseph in Egypt after being sold to Potiphar, the officer of Pharaoh and captain of the guard. Despite the horrible act of his brothers and now finding himself in this position as a slave, what does it say in verse 2?

Vs. 3-6- Even his master saw God’s blessing on him. Of what did he put Joseph in charge?

(Bible Notes- In the midst of what seemed a desperate situation, *The Lord was with Joseph* becomes the theme of the entire Joseph narrative. Yahweh would bring about Joseph’s success.)

Vs. 6-7- Who also notices Joseph and what did she do?

Vs. 8-9- How did Joseph respond to her advances?

Vs. 10-18- Her advances were continuous day after day. Summarize what happened the day she approached him when none of the household servants were there:

Vs. 19-20- What did Potiphar do to Joseph?

Vs. 21- Despite this horrible situation, what is made clear?

Vs. 22-23- How did God provide for him even in prison?

(Bible Notes- *But the Lord was with Joseph*-even in the mist of his darkest hour. Joseph had been obedient to the Lord, faithful to his master, and had fled temptation. As in Potiphar's house, Joseph rose to a position of authority in the prison. Joseph was faithful in the little things, and God blessed him with more influence. Just as Potiphar was not concerned for his house (39:6), the warden did not bother with anything under Joseph's authority.)

Have you experienced seasons where things just seem to go terribly wrong? Have you felt the presence of God with you? How do you respond when you do not necessarily "feel" God's presence? Do you trust He is with you in your storms?

[How can I learn to trust in God? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Chapter 40:

Vs. 1-4- Who is Joseph assigned to help as a personal attendant in this prison?

Vs. 5-19- What happened to the two men and how did Joseph help them?

To whom did Joseph give credit for his ability to interpret dreams?

Vs. 20-22- How did each interpretation come to fruition?

Look back at verse 14. What did Joseph ask of the cupbearer?

Vs. 23- When he was set free, what did the cup bearer do?

Chapter 41:

Vs. 1- How many years have gone by?

Vs. 2-8- Now Pharaoh has unsettling dreams. Briefly describe:

Who did he summon to interpret these dreams for him?

Vs. 9-13- The chief cupbearer confesses his faults and regretted not telling the king about Joseph sooner. What did he tell Pharaoh?

Vs. 14- From where did they bring Joseph and what did they do to make him presentable to approach Pharaoh?

Vs. 15-16- Pharaoh tells Joseph why he has been brought before him. What did Joseph clarify?

Vs. 17-32- Pharaoh describes his dreams. How did God help Joseph interpret them?

Vs. 33-36- What did Joseph recommend Pharaoh do to prepare for this?

Vs. 37-44- Pharaoh was so impressed with Joseph's wisdom that this event changed Joseph's life and status completely. Why did Pharaoh think he was so wise?

What authority was Joseph given?

Vs. 45- What new name did Pharaoh give Joseph and what else was he given?

(Bible Notes- Along with Joseph's new authority came a new name Zaphenath-paneah (Egyptian, "the god said let him live").

Vs. 46- How old was Joseph when he was put in this authority?

Remember how old he was when his brothers sold him? (37:1)

How many years had he lived in Egypt?

[What does it mean to wait on the Lord \(Psalm 27:14\)? | GotQuestions.org](https://www.gotquestions.org/What-does-it-mean-to-wait-on-the-Lord-Psalm-27-14.html)

Vs. 47-49- What did Joseph do to manage the grain in the years with abundance?

Vs. 50-52- Joseph and Asenath had two sons before the famine struck. What were their names and the meaning behind them?

Vs. 53-57- How did Joseph's preparation for famine pay off when the famine struck the land?

Chapter 42-Chapter 45: The Reunion of Joseph with His Brothers

Chapter 42:

Vs. 1-5- The famine reached Canaan and who did that affect?

Vs. 6-8- When Joseph's brothers approached him to purchase food, what is noted here?

(Bible Notes- Joseph's dreams were fulfilled as his brothers bowed down to him (37:5-7,9). His second dream was similar but yet to be fulfilled.)

Vs. 9-14- What did Joseph accuse them of?

Vs. 15-17- What did Joseph do to the brothers and why?

Vs. 18-20- He adjusted his plan by the third day. What deal did he make with them?

Vs. 21-22- The brothers agree to this plan. Why do they think this is happening to them?

Vs. 23-26- Which man was to stay behind in Egypt?

This was an emotional roller-coaster for Joseph! What did he do for them when he had their sacks and containers loaded up?

Vs. 27-28- When the brothers stopped for the night, they discovered the money returned to the bags. How did they respond?

Vs. 29-36- The brothers get home and explain to Jacob all that happened and why Simeon was not with them. What did Jacob say to them?

Vs. 37- Rueben tried to persuade his father. What did he say?

(Bible Notes- The leadership of Reuben was ultimately lost when he slept with his father's concubine (see 35:22). His brothers would not listen to him, nor would his father trust him with Benjamin's life. The ramifications of Reuben's sin were still felt years later.)

Vs. 38- Jacob refused to send Benjamin. What did he say?

(Bible Notes- Sheol refers to death. Losing another son of Rachel would be so serious that Jacob felt it would bring about his death.)

Chapter 43:

Vs. 1-5- Enough time had passed for them to use up all of their grain. What did Jacob tell his sons?

Vs. 3-6- Judah remind his father of the expectations of the man in Egypt. How did Jacob respond?

Vs. 8-10- Judah pleads with his father. What did he say?

Vs. 11-15- Jacob finally agrees to let them go. Praying for mercy over his family, what did he send with them?

Vs. 16-17- Upon seeing his brothers and Benjamin, what did Joseph order his stewards to do?

Vs. 18-25- The brothers panic and plead with the steward. What did the steward assure them?

He brought Simeon to join them. What treatment did they receive?

What did they do when they realized Joseph would be eating with them?

Vs. 26- What did they do when Joseph arrived?

(Bible Notes- The brothers again bowed before Joseph, reminiscent of Joseph's dreams as a young man.)

Vs. 27-30- Joseph asked about their father and then sees Benjamin and verifies this is the younger brother they brought with them. How does Joseph respond to this reunion?

Vs. 31-34- He regains his composure and returns. He has a meal served to all. How did the brothers react to this treatment?

Chapter 44:

Vs. 1-5- Joseph has his stewards load up his brothers' bags before their departure. What did he have them put in each bag?

What did he tell the steward to put in Benjamin's bag and why?

Vs. 6-10- When the steward catches up to them and makes this accusation, what do the brothers insist?

The steward clarifies the consequences. What will happen to them?

Vs. 11-15- They agree to have their bags checked. What happened when Benjamin's bag was opened?

What did Joseph say to them when they returned?

(Bible Notes- Scripture clearly condemns divination (Lv 19:26; Dt 18:10), and this most likely was also part of Joseph's scheme. Nowhere did Joseph use the movement of liquids to determine events; instead, he relied upon God to interpret dreams.)

Vs. 16-17- Judah speaks for all of them. What did he say to Joseph?

What did Joseph insist?

Vs. 18-34- Judah pleads with Joseph. What is Judah's primary concern?

What did Judah offer to do?

(Bible Notes- Judah's discourse showed the compassion and concern he had for Jacob and Benjamin as well as revealing that Jacob was still mourning the loss of Joseph. After stating his responsibility for the boy, Judah offered himself as a substitute. Truly, Judah had changed since his selfishness with Tamar. He had become a selfless brother and son. Judah's primary concern was for his father. After seeing Jacob's grief over losing Joseph, Judah could not bear to see the grief that would overwhelm his father and most likely kill him.)

Chapter 45:

Vs. 1-3- A powerful, emotional scene. Joseph cannot keep his composure any longer. Who did he send away?

What did he say and do?

How did his brothers react initially?

Vs. 4-5- Wow! Joseph speaks to his brothers and shows an abundance of God's grace! What did he assure them?

Vs. 6-7- What did he reveal about the famine and God's purpose for him?

Vs. 8- Who does Joseph say sent him to Egypt and why?

Vs. 9-14- What did Joseph insist they do?

(Bible Notes- Joseph saw God's hand in his coming to Egypt and assured his brothers that God had brought him to Egypt for three purposes: to preserve life; to establish you (Israel) as a remnant within the land and to keep you alive by a great deliverance; and to be a father to Pharaoh...and ruler over all the land of Egypt. Joseph did not fail to acknowledge that his brothers had sinned and were responsible for their wrong-doing, but he saw that God's plans for good had taken their sin into account and used it (see Rm 8:28).

[What does it mean that all things work together for good \(Romans 8:28\)? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 16-20- When Pharaoh heard the news of this family reunion how did he respond?

Vs. 21-24- What provisions and gifts did Joseph send with them for their journey back to their father?

Vs. 25-28- They arrive home and tell Jacob this amazing news! How did Jacob respond?

Have you ever gone through adversity and, in hindsight, see how God used it to bring about change or outcomes you would have never imagined?

Chapter 46:

Vs. 1-4- As Jacob prepared to leave his father's land, God appeared to him in a vision. What assurance does God give him?

Vs. 5-27- Pharaoh's wagons were filled with all of Jacob's family's children, their wives, and Jacob himself to assist with the journey. What else did they take?

(Bible Notes- A genealogy of those who made the journey to Egypt is given. The listing is in order from Leah, Zilpah (Leah's handmaiden), Rachel, to Bilhah (Rachel's handmaiden). Of note is the mention of only Rachel as being Jacob's wife within this genealogy. The wording shows Jacob's love for Rachel as well as the favored status of her sons. Within the larger grouping of Jacob's wives, the sons are listed in order of birth. This microcosm of the descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob is indicative of the fulfillment of the prophecy that they would be like the sands of the seashore.)

Vs. 26-27- How many direct descendants of Jacob made this trip to Egypt, not including wives of Jacob's sons?

Joseph had two sons, Manasseh and Ephraim. How many total family members were there? (Include Jacob and Joseph)

(Bible Notes- All those in Jacob's household numbered 70 (Gn 46:15, 18, 22, 25), a number symbolizing completeness or perfection and significant in representing God's complete work in preparing Israel. In Acts 7:14, Stephen's figure of 75, however, most certainly comes from the Septuagint, which added to the count the five grandsons of Joseph.)

Vs. 29-30- How did Joseph react when he finally saw his father?

What did Jacob say to him?

Vs. 31-34- Joseph prepares them to meet Pharaoh. What does he tell them to say and why?

Chapter 47:

Vs. 1-6- Joseph brings five of his brothers to meet Pharaoh. What did Pharaoh say?

Vs. 7-10- How old was Jacob when he came to Egypt?

What did Jacob do when he met Pharaoh?

Vs. 11-12- What did Pharaoh and Joseph provide for Jacob and all the brothers' households?

Vs. 13-17- The famine was severe and took its toll on the entire region. For several years people could buy food from the storehouses in Egypt, but eventually the money ran out. What did Joseph tell citizens they could trade for food?

Vs. 18-19- Eventually there was no more livestock to trade. What did the citizens offer to Joseph?

Vs. 20-22- Every Egyptian sold their land because this famine was so severe. Where did Joseph move the people?

Who then owned all the land?

Which land was exempt from purchase?

Vs. 23-26- Joseph provided the people with seeds to plant. What law did Joseph establish with the people regarding their harvests?

Vs. 27- What do we learn about Israel's time in Egypt?

Vs. 28- How many more years did Jacob live after arriving in Egypt?

Vs. 29-31- Jacob knew his time on earth was coming to an end. What did he ask Joseph to do and why?

Chapter 48:

Vs. 1- Jacob grew weaker over time. Joseph brings his two sons, _____ and _____, to visit him.

Vs. 2-4- Jacob explains the promises God made to him so Joseph will know everything. What did he explain?

Vs. 5- What claim did Jacob make regarding Joseph's sons?

(Bible Notes- In the middle of Jacob's discourse, he in essence adopted Ephraim and Manasseh, ranking them with Reuben and Simeon and putting them on a par with those tracing their origin back to Jacob's own sons.)

Vs. 6- What inheritance will any of Joseph's other children get?

Vs. 7- What did Jacob explain to Joseph about his mother?

Vs. 8-14- Joseph brings his two sons before Jacob and he extends his hands to bless them. What is significant about how Jacob lays his hands on them?

(Bible Notes- Joseph positioned his sons before Jacob in the order of their birth so that they might be blessed. Manasseh, the elder, was in the place of honor at Joseph's right. Jacob, however, crossed his arms so that his right hand was over Ephraim, the younger. Unlike when Jacob tricked Isaac, the ordained blessing of the younger is obvious, with no deceit involved.)

Vs. 15-16- How did Jacob address God in the beginning of this prayer?

What blessing did he pray for them?

Vs. 17-20- Joseph noticed Jacob's hand placement on the sons and assumes Jacob must have made a mistake due to weak vision, but what did Jacob acknowledge?

Vs. 21-22- Jacob addresses Joseph with two important statements. What did he say?

Chapter 49:

Vs. 1-27- Jacob gathers all of sons around him and addresses his them one by one in birth order. What did he express to each:

Vs. 3-4- Reuben:

(Bible Notes- In Hebrew culture, as in the ancient world in general, the firstborn is seen as prominent. The same is true for Reuben. He was the strength...firstfruits, and power of Jacob. However, Reuben's sin still bore consequences. Because Reuben slept with his father's wife, he would no longer excel. The repetition of the sin shows the weight of its penalty and Jacob's disgust over the despicable act.)

Vs. 5-7- Simeon and Levi:

(Bible Notes- Simeon and Levi are the sons of Leah. Due to their savage revenge upon all of Shechem in response to the kidnapping and rape of their sister Dinah, they would be scattered. They were considered vicious fighters, easily angered, and full of fury. Their anger and cruelty were sin and, as evidenced here, were not to be imitated.)

Vs. Judah: There are several important things in Jacob's description of Judah. What is noted in each verse?

Vs. 8-

(Bible Notes- Judah, with the dismissal of his older brothers from the position of preeminence, now came to the forefront. His lineage would become the one of kings-the monarchs of the Davidic kingdom. His blessing was one of greatness and victory.)

Vs. 9-

(Bible Notes- He would overcome his enemies and, like a successful lion after a hunt, would return triumphantly.)

Vs. 10-12-

(Bible Notes- Judah was given preeminence among his brothers until the coming of the Messiah. *Scepter* symbolizes rule over a kingdom. Genesis 49:10-12 are messianic verses. They tell of the coming One from whom the scepter and staff, signs of authority, will not depart. Not only will Israel be obedient to Him, but all peoples shall be under Him. The blessing of Judah is of the highest praise. He is victorious, fruitful, but above all he has been blessed to be an ancestor of the coming Messiah.)

[What does it mean that the scepter will not depart from Judah \(Genesis 49:10\)? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 13- Zebulun:

Vs. 14-15- Issachar:

Vs. 16-18- Dan:

Vs. 19- Gad:

Vs. 20- Asher:

Vs. 21- Naphtali-

(Bible Notes- Naphtali would be fruitful with beautiful children.)

Vs. 22-26- Jacob pours out an elaborate blessing on Joseph. Explain each verse:

Vs. 22-

Vs. 23-25-

Vs. 26-

(Bible Notes- Though attacked, he remained steady with God's help. Joseph received all the blessings—heaven's blessing, earthly blessings, blessing of the womb—far more than his brothers. Despite human frailties and failures, Joseph had been faithful to God.)

Vs. 27- Benjamin:

(Bible Notes- The picture of Benjamin as a ravenous wolf is rather surprising. In Genesis, Benjamin was only depicted as the youngest of Jacob's sons, one who needed care. But Jacob's blessing points to the tribe of warriors Benjamin would father. For example, Saul, the first king of Israel, was from the tribe of Benjamin)

Vs. 28- What do the twelve sons represent?

[Were Jacob's prophecies about his sons fulfilled? | GotQuestions.org](http://www.gotquestions.org/Were-Jacob-s-prophecies-fulfilled.html)

Vs. 29-33- What were Jacob's final words?

Chapter 50:

Vs. 1-3- Joseph grieved the death of his father. What did he command his physician servants do and how many days did it take?

Even the Egyptians mourned his death. How many days did they mourn?

Vs. 4-14- Joseph asks Pharaoh for permission to honor his vow to his father and bury him back in his land with his fathers and family. Who went on this journey with him?

How is this procession described?

Jacob was honored in his death and buried as he requested.

Vs. 15- When everyone returned to Egypt what fear did Joseph's brothers have?

Vs. 16-17- What message did they send to Joseph?

How did Joseph respond when he got their message?

Vs. 18-21- The brothers come to Joseph and bow in submission before him. How did Joseph respond to them?

[Is it true that everything happens for a reason? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 22-23- Joseph remained in Egypt and had a long life. What details are given?

Vs. 24- Before Joseph died, what assurance did he give his brothers?

Vs. 25- What oath did he have the sons of Israel make with him before he died?

(Bible Notes- Joseph was certain God would come to their aid, and He would also bring them to the land of promise. As Jacob had done, Joseph made his brothers swear an oath. Joseph, too, would be carried to the promised land to be buried there rather than in Egypt (see Jos 24:32). Thus, Joseph died while leaving the Israelites with the hope of a faithful God who would bring them out of Egypt.)

[Book of Genesis Summary | Watch an Overview Video \(Part 2\)](#)

