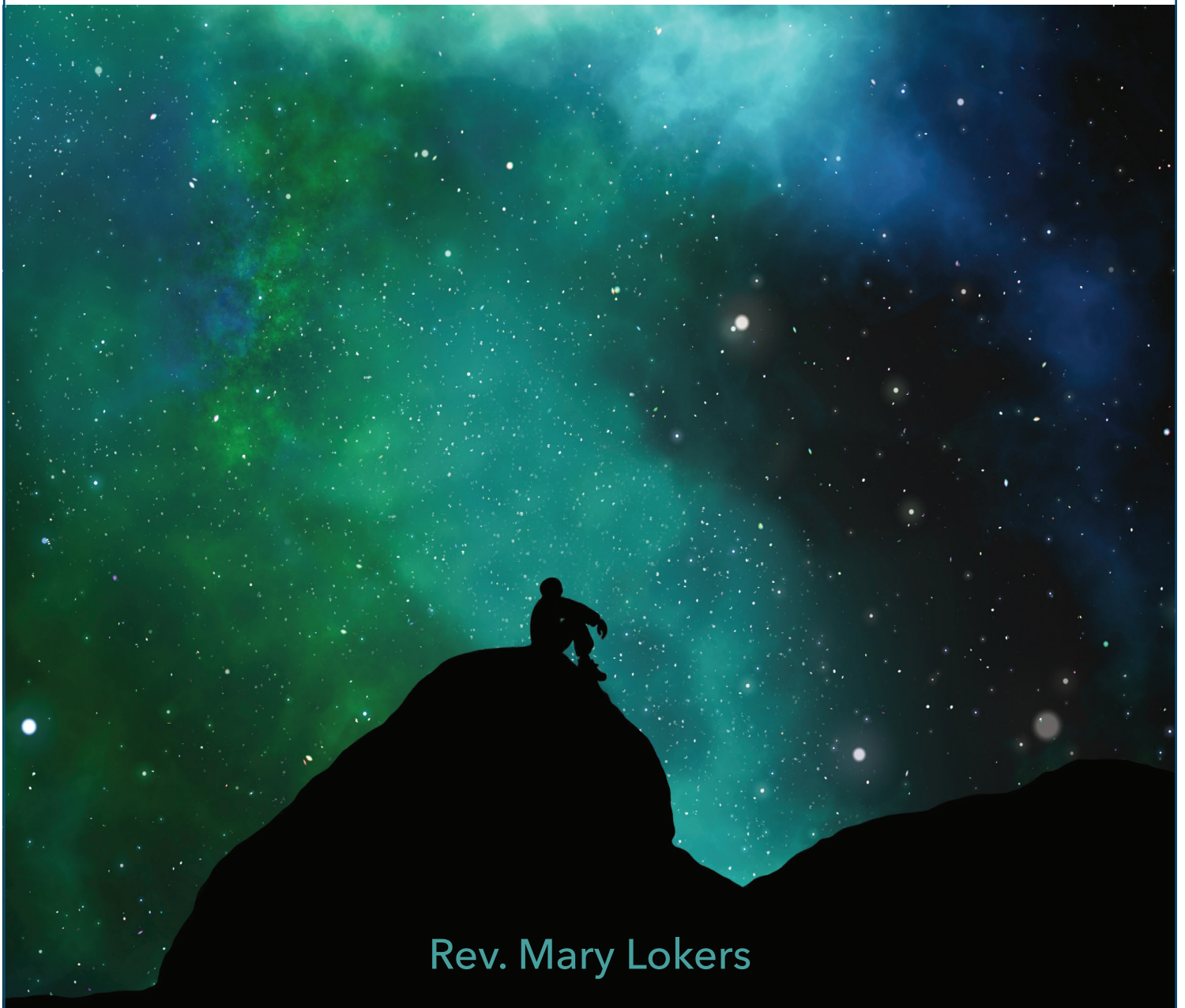


workbook

# Interpretation

## THE GENESIS PROJECT

Contemplating literal and metaphoric concepts  
in Genesis that span to Revelation



Rev. Mary Lokers

# The Genesis Project

Contemplating literal and metaphoric concepts in Genesis  
that span to Revelation

A workbook

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Genesis (H#1078) is defined as "origin" or "birth" by the *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*. The mysteries of the Kingdom of God await as you study this book.

## Introduction

Most of my early years, I was told what to believe about God and the devil, creation and "the Fall," heaven and hell, and this created many harmful belief patterns in life. We tend to believe what we are told as children and my belief system collided with my internal guidance system as I became an adult. After years of unraveling literalism and contemplating metaphoric concepts, my outlook and my view of the Bible has drastically changed. I desire to study for myself, asking for spiritual guidance. If you feel this way, this workbook may be exactly what you've been seeking.

The Bible is written in prose and metaphor, literal and figurative language. First Corinthians 15:42-49 states that there is an earthy, natural realm and a heavenly, Spiritual realm. Genesis proclaims colorful stories of ordinary people, but it also foretells the glory and blessings of Spiritual promises. I am fascinated with stories in the Book of Genesis. I hope to provide the reader the opportunity to be amazed at the intricate weaving of the natural and the spiritual established in the beginning, in Genesis, and fulfilled throughout Scripture.

"Behold I will do a new thing..." Isaiah 43:19. "Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away, behold all things are become new," II Corinthians 5:17. "A new creature," Galatians 6:15. "For the former things are passed away... Behold I make all things new," Revelation 21:4 & 5.

Investigate for yourself. Question. Seek. "...Mysteries are revealed unto the meek," Ecclesiasticus 3:19 (Apocrypha)

I used the *King James Bible (KJV)*, *Young's Literal Translation*, and the *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* during my study in creating this workbook. Please compare your favorite translation with these tools. Please understand that newer translations have changed words and omitted phrases; therefore, a seeker may miss the metaphoric pictures from Genesis to Revelation.



Joseph said to them, "Do not be afraid, for *am* I in the place of God? But as for you, you meant evil against me; *but* God meant it for good, in order to bring it about as *it is* this day, to save many people alive"

Genesis 50:19 & 20

## Lesson One: Genesis Chapter 1 The Natural and Spiritual Implications of the Old and New Creation

Read Genesis 1 and write down your observations about the chapter.

### Who Is God?

Over the years, my understanding of who God is has changed and rearranged and shifted and finally, expanded. I unearthed the fact that word "God" actually is a noun and is not a name.

Look up the word "God" listed in Genesis 1:1 in the *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*<sup>1</sup> (H#430) or BibleHub online.

Read and describe the following verses to learn more about this Supreme Being that expands beyond and indwells in our universe:

Genesis 1:2

Genesis 8:1

Exodus 24:17; Deuteronomy 4:24; Hebrews 12:29

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<sup>1</sup> Strong, James S.T.D., LL.D., *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*, Abingdon Press, 1986 and World Bible Publishers, Inc., Iowa Falls, IA, 1980 and 1986.

Deuteronomy 5:15 & 16

I Kings 8:27

Psalm 104:30

John 3:8 & 34

Acts 2:1-4

John 4:24

2 Corinthians 3:17

I John 4:8

I John 1:5

Many times, God is referred to as "the man upstairs," which possibly could be due to the following Scripture reference of Ezekiel 1:26; "*...and upon the likeness of the throne was the likeness as the appearance of a man above upon it.*" The Hebrew word for "man" is "ha-adam," which means, "mankind." This word will be discussed more later in this study.

Is "he" the accurate pronoun for God? Not according to the Chinese, penned Josh Freedman. Freedman wrote, *"The Chinese translation of 'he' when referring to God (上帝) is also pronounced tā, but it is written not as 他, 她, or 牠 but as 祂. As with the other third person singular pronouns, the right side of the character is the same. But the left side is neither male nor female but a radical meaning 'spirit' that is also used in words like 神 (meaning deity or divine). Thus, the concept of God translated into Chinese is neither 'he' nor 'she' nor an 'it' referring to any day-to-day object but rather a unique pronoun just for things that cannot be explained by the human world. Even though the character has to specify which third person pronoun is being used, the options are not just man, woman, or thing; the language itself reflects a differentiation between the material world and the spiritual one. When a Jew prays in Chinese, either through reading or speaking out loud, then, the pronouns are only attached to an individual's conception of God as whatever God is."*<sup>2</sup>

In Hebrew, "Spirit" (the feminine noun, "Ruwach"<sup>3</sup>) means "breath, air for breathing, the wind." When this Spirit filled the temple in the Old Testament, it was a huge display of "Spirit Awesomeness." This is same Spirit<sup>4</sup> of love and light created, breathed life into all creation, identified as the rushing mighty wind that filled his seekers on the day of Pentecost, and dwells within our spiritual temple today. Look up and describe II Corinthians 6:16.

The wind blows where it wishes. We hear the sound of it, but can't see it nor know where it comes from or where it is going. So it is with everyone who is born of the Spirit. Look up and describe the verses about Spirit in John 3.

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<sup>2</sup> "Praying to He, She, or It in Chinese: How Chinese Third Person Pronouns Avoid (Some) Religious Gender Issues," Josh Freedman blog, <http://jbfreedman.com/?p=197>.

<sup>3</sup> Ruwach (H#7307) in the *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*.

<sup>4</sup> Fun Fact: Modern translations of the New Testament use the words "Holy Spirit" to describe the "comforter" Jesus promised. However, old translations (Tyndale 1536 and Matthews 1537) use "holy ghost" - neither word capitalized. In the 1611 KJV, "holy" is not capitalized, but "Ghost" is. Could this mean that "holy" is an adjective describing "Ghost," and isn't part of its "name"?

Some call this Spirit, Sophia, as she is the spirit of wisdom mentioned in the *1611 King James Apocrypha* (Wisdom of Solomon and Wisdom of Sirach, two of the seven books recorded in older Bibles printed before 1666). Look up the following passages (online) and describe spirit in your own words:

Wisdom of Solomon 7:24-29

Wisdom of Solomon 6:12

The Wisdom of Sirach (Ecclesiasticus) 4:11–18

The Wisdom of Sirach (Ecclesiasticus) 14:20–27

The Wisdom of Sirach (Ecclesiasticus) 15:20–22

The Wisdom of Sirach (Ecclesiasticus) 5:12-24

Proverbs 8:1-11

Even though the Bible refers to God as Father, and describes God with motherly characteristics, God is Spirit (John 4:24) and a Spirit has no gender. It says, "*So God created man (ha-adam... mankind) in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them,*" *Genesis 1: 27*. If male and female are the image of God, God must be more than just a metaphoric father; God must be a metaphoric mother too. The metaphoric masculine and feminine (wisdom) characteristics connect

us with this ever present Loving Spiritual Energy. Comment on your thoughts regarding who God is.

As unpredictable as the wind, as refreshing as breath itself, as vast and far reaching as love and light, it's no wonder why Native Americans named this awesome presence, "The Great Mystery."

## Heaven and Earth – Old and New

Read and describe the following passages that discuss natural heaven and earth:

Genesis 1:1

Exodus 20:11

Psalms 33:6 – 9

Psalms 90:2

Psalms 148:1-6

Acts 17:24-28

John 1:3

Colossians 1:16 & 17

### New Heavens and Earth: (Spiritual)

Read and describe the following passages that discuss spiritual heaven and earth:

Isaiah 65:17 & 18

Isaiah 66:22

2 Peter 3:13

Revelation 20:11 and Revelation 21:1 & 2

Write down your thoughts regarding the old and new, physical and spiritual heaven and earth.

### Darkness Covered the Earth – spiritual darkness and then light appeared

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual realms as you look up the passage and write down the key words or phrase for each verse:

Genesis 1:2 & 3

Isaiah 9:2 and compare with Matthew 4:13-17

Isaiah 49:6 and compare with Acts 13:47

Isaiah 60:1-3 and compare with Revelation 21:22-27

Luke 1:78 & 79

Acts 26:17 & 18

II Corinthians 4:6

Colossians 1:12 & 13

I Peter 2:9&10

John 1:4, 5 & 9; John 8:12 and John 9:5

Read John 9. Discuss the implications of being blind or being in darkness, and how this compares with the awareness or lack of awareness of the fact that Jesus is the light of the world. Ponder on verses 39 – 41 and explain what those verses mean to you.



## Light and Darkness Separated

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 1:4 & 5

II Corinthians 6:14-18

I John 1:5-7 and I John 2:8-11

Ephesians 5:8

I Thessalonians 5:5-8

I Peter 2:9

Read Acts 9 and describe how Paul saw the light. Compare this to the darkness to light transition mentioned in Genesis. Explain how you may have experienced this transition.

Explain in your own words what you think Paul means when he prays for believers to be enlightened according to Ephesians 1:17 and 18.

## Sea/Dry Land

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in the next section:

Genesis 1:6 – 10

Psalm 95:5

Psalm 24:1 & 2

Sea: II Chronicles 4:2-6; 10; 15 (emphasis on verse 6)

Revelation 21:1

I Corinthians 6:11

If we are metaphorically washed by Christ, then there is no more sea (no more need for the sea for the priests to wash in). Write down your thoughts regarding this section.

## Dry Land: Promise given to Abraham

Read and describe Genesis 15:18.

The book of Joshua records the fulfillment of the land inheritance promise to the Israelites. Look up and describe Nehemiah 9:19-24.

Spiritually speaking, land equated inheritance. The Levites didn't receive any land, but God was their inheritance. Read and describe Joshua 13:33.

According to the spiritual metaphor, believers are the priests of God. For more information on this, read and describe the following verses:

Revelation 1:6

I Peter 2:9

As a believer, one receives Christ as their inheritance. In Christ, one is an heir and a co-heir with Him. Read and describe the following verses:

Romans 8:16 & 17

Galatians 4:6 & 7

Write down your thoughts regarding this section.

## Fruit/Seed

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and Spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 1:11 & 12

Compare I Peter 1:24 & 25 and Luke 8:11

Galatians 3:16 & 29

Galatians 5:22 & 23; Ephesians 5:9; Philippians 1:11 and James 3:17

Before a seed will bear fruit, it needs to be planted. A believer is the planting of God. Read and describe the following verses:

Isaiah 61:1-3 and Isaiah 60:21

John 12:24 & 25

Romans 6:3-8 (notice "planting" in verse 5)

Galatians 2:20 & 5:24

Colossians 2:11-15

Think of yourself as a seed – think of any fruit/vegetable - and imagine that you have to be submerged into the dirt and lie dormant for 1-3 weeks. After you grow, you eventually bear fruit. Read Colossians 2:7 and Colossians 3:3 & 4 and describe the how this metaphor applies to you:

Revelation 22:2

Write down your thoughts regarding this section.

## Sun, Moon and Stars

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 1:14-18

Genesis 37: 9 & 10

Isaiah 24:23 and Isaiah 60:19 & 20

Matthew 24:29

Revelation 12:1 – 5

Revelation 21:23 & 24 and Revelation 22:5

## The Magnificence of God's Creation

Read and describe in your own words the magnificent creation recorded in Genesis 1:19-25.

## God Created Male and Female in Own Image and All are Blessed

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in the next section:

Genesis 1:26-28

Genesis 5:1 & 2

Genesis 9:6

Galatians 3:28

James 3:9

Matthew 19:4-12 and Mark 10:6-8

II Corinthians 3:18

I John 3:2

Ephesians 1:3

Look up the word, "man," in Genesis 1:26 in a *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*. Discuss the implications of this Hebrew word in regards to who God created and when.

Genesis 1:27 records humankind being created as male and female. In Genesis 1 and 2, in regards to the word "man," there are two Hebrew words used and both are translated as the English word, "man." The Hebrew word used for "man" from Genesis 1:26 through Genesis 2:23 is "adam" (H#120), and is defined by the *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* as a *human being, an individual or the species, mankind*.<sup>5</sup> According to the Hebrew scholar, Claude Tresmontant, "...the Hebrew word "ha-adam" which in Hebrew means, "the man" in both the specific and in the general sense of mankind, the human race.... The ancient Hebrew texts speak about "man" in the general, just as they speak about birds, reptiles, or quadrupede, and the like."<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Strong, James S.T.D., LL.D , *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*, Abingdon Press, 1986, and World Bible Publishers, Inc., Iowa Falls, IA, 1980 and 1986.

<sup>6</sup> Tresmontant, Claude, *The Hebrew Christ*, Language in the Age of the Gospels, Franciscan Herald Press, Chicago, 1989, p. 14. Tresmontant translated the book of *Matthew* in Hebrew.

*The Inclusive Bible*,<sup>7</sup> uses the term, “humankind,” in Genesis 1 and Genesis 5:1 & 2 when the Hebrew word “ha-adam” (H#120), as defined by the *Strong’s Exhaustive Concordance*, is used. Notice the below verses:

Genesis 5:1 & 2 *“This is the record of the generations of humankind. When God created humankind, they were made to be like God. There were created female and male, given a blessing, and named, “humankind” on the day they were created”* (The Inclusive Bible).

Explain if you think this is a wise word choice to use in Genesis chapter one and in Genesis 5:1&2.

Mowczko adds: *“The Hebrew word adam can mean “human being”, and not necessarily a male human being. For instance, in the Hebrew of Genesis 5:2, humankind—both men and women—are referred to as “adam” by God. In Genesis 1:27 it says that ‘God created humankind (ha’adam) in his own image, in the image of God he created him; male and female he created them.’ In Genesis 2, the first human is fairly consistently referred to as ha’adam (אָדָם), especially before the ‘operation’.”*<sup>8</sup>

In verse 27, male and female were created at the same time with absolute equality. Is this God’s intention of how things should be? How is this view different from what you may have been taught?

In Matthew 19:4-12, Jesus mentions the creation of male and female. But in verse 12, He mentions something other than male or female. *“For there are eunuchs who from the mother’s womb were so born; and there are eunuchs who were made eunuchs by men; and there are eunuchs who kept themselves eunuchs because of the reign of the heavens;*

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<sup>7</sup> Priests for Equality, *The Inclusive Bible*, 2007, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, INC., pgs 5 & 6.

<sup>8</sup> “The Human (Ha’adam), Man (Ish) and Woman (Ishshah) in Genesis 2,” by Marg Mowczko, December 5, 2013; <https://margmowczko.com/human-man-woman-genesis-2/>.



*he who is able to receive, let them receive.*" Does this verse allow for gender fluidity? Explain your answer.

Do you believe gender fluidity (intersex, non binary) is created by God in the mother's womb? Explain your answer.

## Dominion

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications of this next section:

Genesis 1:28

After God created male and female, He blessed them and gave them a purpose. Notice the pronoun, "them." Who is the "them" referring to?

In the beginning of time, dominion (equality, equal opportunity, impartiality, togetherness, fairness) was given to both, male and female, together. One sex/gender was not lording over the other. Biblical scholar Marg Mowczko writes, "*Genesis 1 tells us that both men and women were given the same authority and had the same status at creation. No one, man or woman, was given authority over another person. There is no*

*hint of any gender hierarchy, or a difference in status, among humankind before sin entered the world.*<sup>9</sup> Write down your thoughts about this concept.

Daniel 7:13 – 27

Matthew 28:18

Ephesians 1:20 – 22 and Ephesians 2:6

Jude 25

Revelation 3:21

Revelation 1:6; Revelation 5:10 and Revelation 22:5

Write down your thoughts regarding this section.

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<sup>9</sup> “The Human (Ha’adam), Man (Ish) and Woman (Ishshah) in Genesis 2,” by Marg Mowczko, December 5, 2013; <https://margmowczko.com/human-man-woman-genesis-2/>.

## Food

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications of this next section:

Genesis 1:29-31

Psalms 23:2 and Ezekiel 34:14 & 15

Isaiah 49:9 & 10 and Revelation 7:14 -17

Matthew 5:6 and II Corinthians 5:21

John 6:31-51 (specifically verse 35) and Matthew 4:4

John 21:15-18; Acts 20:28; 1 Peter 5:2 and I Peter 1:23 – 25

Describe in your own words this section on the physical and spiritual nourishment of food.

## Very Good

Read Genesis 1:31 and describe in your own words what God said after looking at the creation.

God creates and seals with approval each and every person, and each is declared very good. Read the following verses and compare with the Genesis 1 passage above:

Psalm 139:13 – 18

Psalm 119:73

Isaiah 44:2

Job 10:8-12

Ephesians 2:10

If God is so intimately involved in creating each person in their mother's womb, then sexual orientation or gender variance does not take God by surprise and is no secret. Could one's identity, orientation and gender, personality, size, skin color be done by design and be considered very good? Explain your answer.

Does one's race, personality, hair color, orientation, gender, or size affect one's spiritual condition of the heart? Ezekiel prophesied about God taking one's heart of stone (living under the law of legalism) and replacing it with a heart of flesh (softened and humbled) which is the foreshadowing of the circumcision of the heart. This is a spiritual action. Peter stated that Jesus came to bring restitution for all things; all is made new. Paul stated that those in Christ are God's workmanship, created in Jesus. Due to life's circumstances, one's spiritual self has an opportunity to be reborn. We can decide to walk in integrity and wholeness as we heal, release our anger and judgments and walk in forgiveness. Our personality, race, gender, orientation or size is beautiful, it is what makes us unique and special. Each of us has a choice to embrace who we are and the divine purpose for our life. Record your thoughts about this concept.

Much material has been covered in this chapter. Write down your reflections from this study of Genesis 1.

Read Genesis 2 and write down your observations about the chapter.

## Sabbath

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 2:1 – 4

Exodus 20:8-11 and Deuteronomy 5:13-15

Jeremiah 6:16

Ezekiel 20:20

## The Sabbath Fulfilled

Read and describe the following verses that demonstrate the Sabbath fulfilled:

Matthew 12:1- 8; Mark 2:27 & 28 and Luke 6:5

John 9:16

Hebrews 4:3-11

Matthew 11:28 & 29

Romans 14:5 & 6

Write down your thoughts regarding this section.

## God has a Name

Read and describe Genesis 2:4.

No longer is God (elohim) just God (elohim), but the name “Yehovah” or YHVH is introduced, even though most Bibles substitute the name as the masculine dominant word, “LORD.”<sup>10</sup> However, the following Bibles’ opinion of the sacred name is as follows: *Young’s Literal Translation* (Jehovah), *Inclusive Bible* (YHWH) and many *Sacred Name*

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<sup>10</sup> The *Strong’s Exhaustive Concordance* demonstrates that the word, “LORD” has been substituted for the Hebrew name of God over 6800 times. James Strong’s opinion of the Hebrew name of God is “Yehovah,” and many use the abbreviation YHVH because the actual name is unknown; <https://biblehub.com/hebrew/3068.htm>.

*Bibles* (Hebrew script name). The term, "God," is a noun (person, place or thing) and is not a proper noun, nor a name. There is much debate about the actual name of God; "YHWH," "Yehovah," "Yahweh," "Jehovah," "I Am," etc. I spent years searching for the exact name and wouldn't rest until I figured it out. I purchased old Biblical translations hoping to find clues. I stumbled across the term "Lord GOD" in various parts of Scripture (Ezekiel and other prophets). As noted, the word "LORD" has been substituted for "Yehovah (H#3068)," and "God," in this double name, is recorded as "Yehovih" (H#3069)<sup>11</sup> according to *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*. Write down your thoughts regarding the fact that God has a name, and explain what you think God's name is.

## Creation of Man/Woman – Breath of life (Ruwach)

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 2:7 & 20-23

Job 27:3; Job 32:8 and Job 33:4 & 6

Psalms 132:13 & 14

Isaiah 12:6

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<sup>11</sup> *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* says that H#3069 is "Yehovih" [used after 136 ("adonay" translated LORD), and pronounced by Jews as H#430 (God "elohim"), in order to prevent the repetition of the same sound, since elsewhere pronounce H#3068 as H#136]; *Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary of the Old Testament*, p. 62.



Isaiah 61:1-3 and fulfilled in Luke 4:18

Zechariah 2:10 & 11

Zechariah 8:3

Read the following New Testament verses to notice the spiritual metaphors:

Luke 17:20 & 21

John 20:22

Romans 8:9-11

I Corinthians 3:16 and I Corinthians 6:19

II Corinthians 3:17

II Corinthians 6:16

I John 4:12

Further study, the Old Testament/covenant temple (natural) and the body of Christ (spiritual) is a concept. Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

II Chronicles 5:13 & 14 and II Chronicles chapters 6 and 7 (specifically II Chronicles 6:41 and II Chronicles 7:1)

Romans 12:1

Romans 6:2-6

### The Hebrew words for Man: Ha-Adam

In Genesis 2, some believe that the Hebrew word "ha-adam" is referring to a human being. As we have seen earlier, *The Inclusive Bible* uses the term, "earth creature" instead of "man." Tresmontant states, "*The word [ha-adam] is used hundreds of times in the Hebrew Old Testament, sometimes without an article, but always in the general sense of man in general. In order to designate an individual, Hebrew employs the word, "ish," "someone," "a man."*"<sup>12</sup> Read Genesis 2:7 & 8 and write what you believe is the correct definition of "ha-adam," either "human being," "earth creature," or "mankind."

Read Genesis 2:15-20, and as you read, remember to substitute the Hebrew meaning "mankind" or "human being" for "ha-adam" (H#120). In Genesis 2:19, a *1611 King James Version* footnote states that "ha-adam" means, "the man," which is what Tresmontant

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<sup>12</sup> Tresmontant, Claude, *The Hebrew Christ*, Language in the Age of the Gospels, Franciscan Herald Press, Chicago, 1989, p. 14 & 15.

wrote as mentioned earlier in this manuscript. Explain how this Hebrew definition affects the meaning of the passage.

As we have seen in Genesis 1, God made male and female. According to Genesis 2:7, *The Inclusive Bible* uses the word, "earth creature" instead of the word, "man." Virginia Ramey Mollenkott, in her book *Omnigender*, points out, that according to W. Gunther Plaut, "*Man and women were originally undivided, i.e, Adam was at first created bisexual, a hermaphrodite.*" He explains that the English equivalent from the Hebrew of Genesis 2:7 would be "*God fashioned an earthling from the earth.*"<sup>13</sup> Mollenkott adds, "When this hermaphrodite earthling is later placed under a deep sleep, he/she is divided into the human male and female. From this perspective, intersexuals are not only part of God's original plan, they are primarily so!"

Finally, Mollenkott writes, "*the important point is that both Jewish and Christian scholarship has recognized that the original created being is either hermaphrodite or sexually undifferentiated, a 'gender outlaw' by modern terms...binary gender would be a later development, not the first intention of the Creator but provided subsequently for the sake of human companionship. From this angle, hermaphrodites or intersexuals could be viewed as reminders of Original Perfection.*"<sup>14</sup> Write down your thoughts regarding this concept.

Read Matthew 19:4-12. As we mentioned earlier, Jesus discusses the creation of male and female. But in verse 12, He mentions something other than male or female. "*For there are eunuchs who from the mother's womb were so born; and there are eunuchs who were made eunuchs by men; and there are eunuchs who kept themselves eunuchs because of the reign of the heavens; he who is able to receive, let them receive.*" Could this eunuch

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<sup>13</sup> Plaut, Gunther, *The Torah, Genesis – A Modern Commentary* (New York: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1974), 24, 19 (as cited in Mollenkott, *Omnigender*, 2001, 90 & 91.)

<sup>14</sup> Mollenkott, Virginia Ramey, *Omnigender, a Trans-religious Approach*, The Pilgrim Press, 2001, 90 & 91.

resemble the intersex earthling in Genesis 2? Does this verse allow for gender fluidity? Explain your answer.

Do you believe gender fluidity (intersex, non binary) is created by God in the mother's womb? Explain your answer.

Write down your thoughts regarding this section.

## Natural Adam/Heavenly Christ

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Romans 5:12-21

I Corinthians 15:45-49

Ephesians 4:22-32

Colossians 3:1 – 25

John 3:3-13; 31; 36

I Corinthians 2:10-16

## Symbolism of the Tree of Life and the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and Spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 2:8 & 9

Psalm 1:1 – 3

Proverbs 3:13 – 18 and Proverbs 11:30

I Corinthians 1:30

Colossians 2:3

Revelation 2:7

Revelation 22:2 & 14

## The Symbolism of the Tree Knowledge of Good and Evil

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Romans 3:20; Romans 4:15 and Romans 7:7

Acts 5:30; Acts 10:39 and Acts 13:29

Galatians 3:13

I Peter 2:24

Compare the two trees:

II Corinthians 3:5-11

Romans 8:1-14

Explain your thoughts about why the Tree of Life is the only one mentioned in Revelation.

## The River

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 2:10 – 14 (In verse 13, the *King James Version* names the land area Ethiopia, rather than Cush).

Isaiah 55:1

Jeremiah 2:13 and Jeremiah 17:13

John 4:10-14

John 7:37-39

Revelation 7:17

Revelation 21:6

Revelation 22:1 & 17

## The Gold of Eden/Paradise

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 2:11 & 12

Exodus 25:2-40

Job 28

I Corinthians 3:12 – 15

I Peter 1:7

Revelation 3:17-19

Revelation 21:18 & 21

### Tending the Garden, Instructions for Living

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and Spiritual implications of the next section:

Genesis 2:15-17

Deuteronomy 6:5 and Deuteronomy 10:12

Leviticus 19:17 & 18



Psalm 34:8

Galatians 5:22 & 23

Matthew 22:37; Mark 12:30 and Luke 10:27

I John 2:7-11 and I John 3:23 & 4

Write down your thoughts regarding this section.

As you read Genesis 2:15-20, remember to substitute the Hebrew meaning "mankind" or "human being" or "earth creature" for "ha-adam" (H#120). In Genesis 2:19, a *1611 King James Version* footnote clarifies that "ha-adam" means, "the man," which is what Tresmontant wrote as mentioned earlier in this manuscript. Explain how the Hebrew definition changes the meaning of the passage from what you were taught.

## Companionship

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications of the next section:

Genesis 2:18-22

Ecclesiastes 4:9-12

Mark 6:7

Write down your thoughts regarding this section.

## Adam and Eve

How many times have you heard the statement, "Genesis chapters 1-3 are about 'Adam and Eve, not Adam and Steve'?" Did humanity begin with this man and woman or is this story metaphorical? Did God design intimate relationships, one man and one woman, based on this story of Adam and Eve in the garden? Let's take a closer look.

Seeking the deeper meaning takes a seeking heart to learn the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven. As we will see, when Jesus (Jesus) is revealed in the Scriptures, eyes are opened. Notice what Jesus said to the two men on the road to Emmaus and to His disciples:

*"And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he (Jesus) expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself... And their eyes were opened, and they knew him; and he vanished out of their sight. And they said one to another, Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the scriptures?"*

*"These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms,*

*concerning me. Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the scriptures," Luke 24:13-53.*

The Old Covenant is the shadow of things to come. Jesus and the New Covenant writers explain the meanings of the shadows strategically throughout the text.

Often church goers grow up believing that Eve was fashioned with the rib taken from the side of a literal man, Adam. Based on what we learned from Genesis chapter one, were males and females created together at the same time? If so, what are we to do with the story of Eve coming from the rib of Adam? What if Genesis 2 is the foundation comparing the first ha-adam, mankind, and the last ha-adam, Jesus and those in Him. For more information on this topic, read the article, "First Adam – Last Adam, Both are Vital to the Gospel... but exactly how?" by Russell Grigg.<sup>15</sup>

Read and explain your own words I Corinthians 15:20-24 and 44-58.

## Helpmeet

One interpretation of the Genesis human creation process is that Genesis 1 is an overview of creation, and Genesis 2 gives a more detailed description of the creation process. This is what I was taught. I wouldn't have seen an alternative view if I hadn't seen a footnote in my *1611 King James Bible*, and if I didn't study the Hebrew words in this next chapter. Could the story in Genesis 2 be a metaphorical view of humanity? Let's take a closer look.

According to Genesis 2:18, God viewed "ha-adam" (either the human earth creature or mankind as a species), and saw that it/they were alone. God created a helpmeet. My *1611 King James Bible* has a footnote next to Genesis 2:18 with asterisk at \*help meet and then the words, "As before him." What do you think this footnote could mean?

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<sup>15</sup> "First Adam – Last Adam, Both are Vital to the Gospel... but exactly how?" Russell Grigg, <https://creation.com/first-adamlast-adam>.

My 1611 King James also has the reference, Ecclesiastics 17:5, written next to "As before him." Here is what Ecclesiastics 17:1-8 says (notice verse 5):

*"The Lord created man of the earth, and turned him into it again. He gave them few days, and a short time, and power also over the things therein. He endued them with strength by themselves, and made them according to his image, and put the fear of man upon all flesh, and gave him dominion over beasts and fowls. They received the use of the five operations of the Lord, and in the sixth place he imparted them understanding, and in the seventh speech, an interpreter of the cogitations thereof. Counsel, and a tongue, and eyes, ears, and a heart, gave he them to understand. Withal he filled them with the knowledge of understanding, and shewed them good and evil. He set his eye upon their hearts, that he might shew them the greatness of his works." (Notice the word "man" and the pronoun "them.")*

Why would this "Ecclesiastics 17:5" footnote be placed next to the word "helpmeet" in the 1611 KJV? Write down any of your ideas here.

For more understanding, look up and define the Hebrew word for "help" (*Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* H#5828, *ezer*) which is found in Genesis 2:18 and 20.

The Hebrew word *ezer* is used many times in the Old Testament and mostly describes God helping mankind. Look up the following verses that have the word help, derived from the Hebrew word *ezer*:

Psalm 20:2

Psalm 33:20

Psalm 70:5

Psalm 124:8

Look up and define the Greek word, *parakletos*, in the *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* (#G3875).

Determine the role of this "Helper" (*Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* G#3875 *parakletos*) based on the following passages:

John 14:16 – 26

John 15:26

John 16:7

I John 1:1

Explain in your own words who or what you believe the "helpmeet" was for "ha-adam."

During the time of the Old Covenant, the Spirit came upon certain Old Testament prophets for specific reasons. Read and comment on Ezekiel 2:1-3. Can you think of other Old Testament persons that were filled with the Spirit?

The priests, prophets and kings were anointed with oil as a foreshadowing of the coming anointed One, Messiah. Jesus, the Priest, the Prophet and the King, was anointed at His baptism. Read and describe Acts 10:38.

In your own words, how did the following helpmeet section foreshadow the indwelling of the Spirit within Jesus?

## Deep Sleep

Read Genesis 2:21 and notice the deep sleep that came upon "ha-adam." Look up and record the definition of the Hebrew word for "deep sleep" in the *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* (H#3462).

In the story of Adam and Eve, notice that in the process of the deep sleep, the woman was created. In looking at this story metaphorically, could this story be about the creation of the two covenants, the Old given to Abram and the New Covenant through Jesus? Read and describe the deep sleep of Abram in Genesis 15:12-20.

Out of the Abram, during deep sleep, God created a covenant and metaphorically, the nation of Israel, the woman, was established and eventually built upon with Jacob and his wives, Leah, Rachel their children. More about this will be explained in this chapter.

In comparison, Jesus, the last ha-adam, suffers the sleep of death and rises to eternal life once and for all. Read and describe I Corinthians 15:20-22.

Jesus confirms and fulfills the covenant with Abraham according to Luke 1:51-55 and Galatians 3:14-29. Read and describe these two passages.

As Jesus was on the cross, he was pierced on his side. And out of His side produced the woman, the Bride, the New Covenant (Ephesians 5:27). How does this deep sleep section foreshadow the person of Jesus?

## The Rib

Read and describe Genesis 2:21 & 22 and write down what the verses say regarding the rib.

Let's take a closer look at this. The word, *ribs*, is used twice in the Bible. "Tsela" is the Hebrew word used as *ribs* in Genesis 2. Look up and define this word in the *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* (H#6763).

Look up and define "ala" (H#5967) in the *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*, the word used as *ribs* in Daniel 7:5.

Explain how these 2 Hebrew words are different.

Read Exodus 25:12 and determine the usage of the Hebrew word, *tse'la*. Explain its meaning in your own words.

Explain in your own words what you believe the rib of ha-adam really means and how does this relate to the person of Jesus.

### Ha adam versus Iysh

According to the *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*, the Hebrew word for "man" in Genesis 2:23 is "iysh" ( H#376), and is defined as "*man as an individual, or male.*" This Hebrew word for man is used twice in Genesis 2. Re-read the verse and write your thoughts regarding this information.



Marg Mowczko explains, *"In the Hebrew text, the first "man" is not specifically referred to as a male human (ish) until after the "operation" mentioned in Genesis 2:21-22 when a part, or side, is taken out of him."*<sup>16</sup>

## Woman

Read Genesis 2:22 and 23 and comment on what you have been taught about this passage.

Look up and define the Hebrew word used for "woman" (ishshah) in the *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* (H#802).

If one inserts the Hebrew words into Genesis 2:22, it will read like this: "And the "tesla" which YHVH God had taken from ha-adam, builded He a ishshah."

Could "woman" in this passage be a metaphor which is found all throughout Scripture? Read and comment on the following passages (preferably in the KJV) that give more information regarding "the woman" that God builded (more on "builded" later):

Genesis 3:15 & 16

Genesis 12:14 & 15 [This passage foreshadows the woman, (Israel) being held captive by Egypt after the death of Joseph.]

Genesis 20:3

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<sup>16</sup> "The Human (Ha'adam), Man (Ish) and Woman (Ishshah) in Genesis 2," by Marg Mowczko, December 5, 2013; <https://margmowczko.com/human-man-woman-genesis-2/>. "Operation" is her word to describe Eve being removed from the side of ha-adam.

Ruth 4:11 & 12 and compare with Genesis 35:10-20

Jeremiah 31:15-17

Ezekiel 16

Micah 4:9-12

Micah 5:2-4

Matthew 2:16-19

Matthew 15:28

Luke 13:10-17

John 2:2-4

John 4:19-24

John 8:7-11

John 16:20-22

John 19:25-30

John 20:13-15

Revelation 12

Revelation 12 gives many clues as to God's timeline. Jimmy Akins, in his article "*The Women of Revelation 12*," says, "*The Woman in Revelation 12 is part of the fusion imagery/polyvalent symbolism that is found in the book.*" Who are these women mentioned? *Akins adds, "She is Israel because she is associated with the sun, the moon, and twelve stars. These symbols are drawn from Genesis 37:9–11, in which the patriarch Joseph has a dream of the sun and moon (symbolizing his father and mother) and stars (representing his brothers), which bow down to him. Taken together, the sun, moon, and twelve stars symbolize the people of Israel."*<sup>17</sup>

And this woman, the remnant nation of Israel, the daughter of Zion, gives birth to a son, Jesus, to rule the nations. The woman, the called out ones (II John 5), is nourished and persecuted. Her offspring are those who keep the commandments and hold to the testimony of Jesus.

As the woman (Israel) is taken from ha'adam, humanity, she is being set apart *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* (H#6918, qadosh) for God. Also, in the New Covenant, the remnant is encouraged to come out of "her" according to Revelation 18:4. Read the following verses that show God's people being set apart:

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<sup>17</sup> "The Women of Revelation 12," Jimmy Akins, <https://www.catholic.com/magazine/print-edition/the-woman-of-revelation-12>; May 1, 1997.

Psalm 4:3

Exodus 19:5 & 6

Deuteronomy 7:6

I Peter 2:9

Many of us were taught that Adam and Eve were the names of the first two people on this planet. Now we have uncovered that "ha adam" is another name for humanity as a whole. Paul stated that sin came through Adam (ha adam) – or humanity. Tresmontant states, *"from verse 16 of Chapter 2 of the Book of Genesis, and through the following 2 chapters, the LXX [Septuagint] translators simply brought the word 'adam' over into the Greek text without translating its meaning. Thus readers of the Greek translation of the Old Testament as well as of the old Latin translation which came from the Greek, thought that 'adam' was a proper name, the name of somebody."* He adds, *"Paul declared that, 'sin came into the world through the man and death through sin' (Romans 5:12). Paul meant that sin entered into humanity."*<sup>18</sup>

However, was it providence that the capitalized word, "Adam," The Man, is introduced in Genesis 2 to represent the Spiritual last Adam, foreshadowing Jesus? Write down your thoughts about this section.

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<sup>18</sup> Tresmontant, Claude, *The Hebrew Christ*, Language in the Age of the Gospels, Franciscan Herald Press, Chicago, 1989, p. 15.

## Builded

In Genesis 2:22, the *1611 King James Version* says, "[God] made He a woman...". In the reference note chapter of this Bible, it says "builded." The Hebrew word used for "made" is defined by the *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* as "banah" (H#1129), which means "to build, literal or figuratively, obtain children, make repair or set up." The Hebrew word, "banah" is used 375 times in the Bible and most of it is referring to building a temple, wall or city. A few times, it is used in reference to make children. Read and describe the following passages:

Ruth 4:9-12

2 Corinthians 5:1-3

Ephesians 2:19-22

God built the house of Israel in the Old Testament and Paul explained in 2 Corinthians 5:1 and Ephesians 2:19-22 that this spiritual household is built and inhabited by God. Explain in your own words what you believe "God builded a woman" means.

Explain in your own words how you fit into this metaphor of belonging to the household of God.

## Bone of My Bone, Flesh of My Flesh

Genesis 2:23, *"And ha-adam (H#120) said, "This is now the bone of my bones, flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman, because she was taken out of Man (capitalized) "iysh" (H#376 from the Strong's Exhaustive Concordance).*

Read I Corinthians 15:45 and explain how this passage may explain the capital letter of the Hebrew word (male, husband) used for Man in verse 23.

Read the following passages to gain more insight regarding the Body of Christ:

Ephesians 4:12-16

Ephesians 5:30

Romans 12:4 & 5

I Corinthians 6:15-17

I Corinthians 12:27-31

Colossians 1:18

Colossians 2:18 & 19

Colossians 3:14-16

Explain in your own words what you think it means metaphorically when it says, "And ha-adam said, 'This is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh.'"

### Leaving father and Mother

*"Therefore a male shall leave his father and mother,"* Genesis 2:24. This concept seems to be the same standard upheld by Jesus and Paul as penned in the New Testament, the transition period before the New Covenant was fully put into place. Read and describe Matthew 19:5 & Mark 10:6-8.

Reading and comment on Matthew 19, verses 27-30 especially verse 29.

Read and describe Luke 18:29 & 30.

Could the metaphor be that those who leave home, parents, brothers, wife or children for the kingdom of God's sake will receive more in this present time and the time to come, life everlasting? Explain your thoughts.

Didn't Jesus leave His father (and some say mother) to go and be united with His bride? Explain your thoughts about this concept.

## Cleaving

"...*And shall cleave unto his wife,*" Genesis 2:24. The word, "cleave," is the Hebrew word *dabaq* (H#1692) in the *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*. This is the same word used in the relationship with Ruth and Naomi, but we will cover this more in Chapter 6. Read the following verses to determine the Biblical thoughts about cleaving:

Deuteronomy 4:4

Deuteronomy 10:20

Deuteronomy 13:4

Ruth 2:8



Ruth 2:21

Ruth 2:23

Acts 11:23

Romans 12:9

Hebrews 10:39

Explain in your own words about the significance of metaphorically cleaving unto the wife, and the spiritual implications for us today in our relationship to God.

## Oneness

*"And they shall be one flesh,"* Genesis 2:24. Those who join in sexual union are one flesh physically, but those joined with God are one in Spirit. The two become one. Read and describe the following passages that describe physical and spiritual oneness:

I Corinthians 6:16 & 17

John 17:11 and John 17:21-26

Galatians 3:26-28

Romans 12:5

Hebrews 2:11

Is the Bride of Christ literally made up of all women? The bride is a word picture; obviously men participate in spiritual oneness. The language is symbolic. Therefore, God demonstrates a redemptive message to humanity in Genesis 2, not necessarily discussing rules for the physical union of loving partnerships.

Paul stated that there is no longer male or female, but we are all one in Christ. This oneness is spiritual. We are no longer bound by the physical elements of the law, but to be motivated by love and the workings of the Spirit within. Explain in your own words about the metaphoric picture of the oneness in Christ as seen in Genesis 2:24.

Explain what it means to you to be one with the Divine God/Spirit of the universe.

Those in Christ are no longer ashamed!

*"And they were both naked, the man and his wife, and were not ashamed,"* Genesis 2:25.

Read and describe the following passages regarding the end of shame:

Romans 8:35

Romans 10:11

Romans 9:33 and I Peter 2:6-10 (Confounded means – disgraced or ashamed)

I John 2:28

Revelation 3:16-20

Revelation 16:15

Explain in your own words the metaphoric spiritual concept of being naked but not ashamed.

Explain how it feels to be vulnerable and intimate with a loving Spiritual Divine presence.

Explain in your own words the importance of knowing the correct Hebrew translation of the words used in these first 2 chapters of Genesis.

Write down your reflections from this study of Genesis 2.

Read Genesis 3 and write down your observations about the chapter.

### Subtleness of the Adversary

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Read Genesis 3:1-6

Job chapters 1 and 2

Proverbs 14:12 and Proverbs 16:25

II Corinthians 11:2 & 3

I Timothy 2:13 – 15

I Peter 5:8

Revelation 12

"Satan" in the *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* is the Hebrew word, "satan" (#H7854) meaning "opponent" or "adversary." In the Greek language, "satan" is defined as "satanas" (#G4567) "the accuser." When I think of the characters in a theatrical play, I think of the protagonist and the antagonist. If I am the protagonist in my story, could the concept of "satan" be any antagonist that I face? What does it mean to be given over to "satan" to be tested?

What are some examples of people being tested by "satan?"

## Belief versus Unbelief

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 3:1-5

Hebrews 3:16-19

John 5:24

Matthew 7:24-27

Romans 4:3

## Rationalizations - "Pleasant to the eyes," "Good for food"

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 3:6

James 1:13-16

I John 2:15 – 17

Ephesians 4:22

Hebrews 3:13

Hebrews 11:25

## Eyes Opened to Nakedness

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 3:7 -11

Isaiah 47:3 and Lamentations 1:8

Revelation 3:17 & 18

Psalm 25:3 and Romans 10:11

### Fig Leaves: Attempt to Cover Shame

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and Spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 3:7

Isaiah 64:6

Nahum 3:12

Romans 10:3

Revelation 6:13 & 14

Write down your thoughts regarding this section.



## Hiding

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 3:8-10

Matthew 10:26 and Mark 4:22

Hebrews 4:13

Isaiah 28:15 and Revelation 6:15 & 16

## God's Response

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 3:9-11

Luke 17:3

## Blame and Refusal to take Responsibility Actions

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 3:12 & 13

Jeremiah 3:12-14

Psalms 51:1-4

I John 1:9

## Consequences

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and Spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 3:14-19

KEY VERSE: Genesis 3:15 Write out this verse.

## Bruised

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section (the serpent/adversary is bruised in his head):

Hebrews 2:14 & 15

I John 3:8

Romans 16:20

Jesus is bruised in His heel:

Isaiah 53:5

The war between two seeds:

Galatians 4:29

Romans 8:5-10

Thorns

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 3:18

Genesis 22:13

Numbers 33:55 and Judges 2:2 & 3

Ezekiel 28:21-24

Matthew 13:3-32; Mark 4:7 & 18 & 19 and Luke 8:7 & 14

II Corinthians 12:7-10

John 19:1-5

## Hard Work and Dust

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 3:19

Ecclesiastes 12:7

Psalms 104:29 & 30

## Eve, Mother of Life

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and Spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 3:20

I Timothy 2:13-15

God's Mercy: Clothed with skin, foreshadowing the righteousness of Christ)

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 3:21

Isaiah 61:3, 10 & 11

Zechariah 3:3-5

Revelation 3:4 & 5

Revelation 19:7 & 8

Philippians 3:9

Titus 3:5-7

II Corinthians 5:21

I Peter 2:24

Revelation 7: 9; 13 & 14

Adam and Eve did not repent or confess; they received the grace given to them. How does Genesis 3:21 compare with Romans 5:6-8?

## God's Mercy

Read and describe the following verses and notice the natural and spiritual implications in this next section:

Genesis 3:22-24

Ephesians 6:17; Hebrews 4:12 and Revelation 19:15

Revelation 22:2, 3, 14

I John 3:24 & 25

Which concept is found in this chapter? "Sin" or "nakedness and hiding?"

Because of humanity's disbelief in the goodness of God, they reacted poorly causing shame, nakedness, and a progression of life's natural consequences. Explain your thoughts on this concept regarding Genesis 3.

Explain how God demonstrated His goodness and mercy in Genesis 3.

By the way, the first mention of the word, "sin" doesn't come until Genesis chapter 4. The word "sin" isn't even mentioned in this "Fall of Man" chapter. Write down your thoughts regarding this concept.

For more information on deciphering Genesis 3, please watch the following sermon by Stan Mitchell, *"Evangelical Pastor Stan Mitchell Supports LGBT's."*<sup>19</sup>

Write down your thoughts and reflections about this lesson.

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<sup>19</sup> "Evangelical Pastor Stan Mitchell Supports LGBT's." Stan Mitchell, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ICtbvBZASJA>

Read Genesis 4 and write down your observations about the chapter.

Who was born first and what did his name mean? Verse 1

What was the livelihood of each son? Verse 2

My 1611 KJV footnote for "keeper of the sheep" literally means "feeder" of the sheep.

According to the King James version, the beginning of verse 3 is the following phrase: "And in the process of time." My 1611 KJV has a footnote that states the literal meaning of that phrase is, "at the end of days." This is a clue that this is a foreshadowing of the time of Christ. Read and describe the following verses:

Galatians 4:1-7

Hebrews 1:2

What did each son give as an offering? Verses 3 & 4

How did God react to the offerings? Why do you think God accepted and rejected the sacrifices? Verses 4 & 5

How do the following passages relate to this story?



Hosea 6:6

Matthew 9:13

Matthew 12:7

What does Hebrews 11:4 say about Abel's offering?

How did Cain react to God's assessment? Verse 6

Look up and define the Hebrew word for *sin* used in verse 7 (*Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* H#2403; chattaah).

Jeff Benner defines the word sin from the following Ancient Hebrew perspective: *"The Hebrew word for 'sin' is חטא (hatah, Strong's #2403) and literally means 'miss the mark.' From my understanding of the Bible, there are two types of sin, accidental and deliberate. I explain it this way. The Hebrew people were a nomadic people and their language and lifestyle is wrapped around this culture. One of the aspects of a nomad is his constant journey from one watering hole to another and one pasture to another. If you are walking on a journey (literal or figurative) and find yourself 'lost from the path,' which is the Hebrew word רשע (rasha, Strong's #7563), you correct yourself and get back on the path. This was a 'mistake' (accidentally missing the mark), but not deliberate. Once you are back on the right path, all is good. However, if you decide to leave the path and make your own, you are again 'lost from the path', but this time, being a deliberate act, it is a purposeful mistake (missing the mark on purpose). In the Bible, God gives his 'directions'*

*(usually translated as 'commands') for the journey that his people are to be on. As long as they remain on that journey, they are tsadiq (Strong's #6662, usually translated as "righteous," but literally means 'on the correct path'), even if they accidentally leave the path, but return (this is the Hebrew verb shuv, Strong's #7725, usually translated as 'repentance,' but literally means 'to return') back to the correct path.*"<sup>20</sup> Write down your thoughts regarding "sin" as defined by the Ancient Hebrew.

What was the life lesson that God gave in verse 7?

Notice the progression of wrongdoing; unsatisfactory performance, anger and sullen countenance reaction when critiqued, and then lashing out toward (in some cases, murdering) the one who did well. Write down your thoughts about this progression.

What was in the heart of Cain? How did Cain react to God's life lesson? Verse 8

Read and describe Matthew 5:21-24 and I John 2:9-11.

Read the following passages and discuss their relevance to Genesis 4:

Matthew 23:33-37

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<sup>20</sup> "Hebrew Word Definitions -Sin," Ancient Hebrew Research Center, Jeff A. Benner, 1999-2019; [http://www.ancient-hebrew.org/vocabulary\\_definitions\\_sin.html](http://www.ancient-hebrew.org/vocabulary_definitions_sin.html).

Luke 11:47-51

Revelation 6:9-11

Read I John 2:9-11 and I John 3:5-18 and discuss their relevance to Genesis 4.

Read Jude and compare with Genesis 4.

In Genesis 4, how does God address the murder? Verses 9 & 10

What were the consequences given to Cain? Verses 11 & 12

Compare Genesis 4:11 and Revelation 15-17. Explain what you think the metaphor is regarding "the earth" – also considered land, as in "promised land," spiritual inheritance.

Describe Cain's 'victim mentality' in verses 13 & 14.

Even in the consequence, God gave what provision for Cain? Verse 15

Compare Genesis 4:16 to II Thessalonians 1:7-9 and Jude 13.

List the genealogy given of Cain and his wife. Identify any interesting comments given about his kin. Verses 17-24

Read Genesis 4:23 & 24. What caused Lamech to murder?

Compare Genesis 4:24 with Luke 3:38.

Explain how the following passages relate to the subject matter in Genesis 4:

John 8:33-47

Galatians 4:29

Romans 8:5-14

Ephesians 2:15 & 16

Matthew 13:24-50

Read the following passages and see the rivalry between the good and bad seed.

I Samuel 1:2-10

I Samuel 19:1

I Kings 19:1-2

John 1:11

Describe the difference between the Old Covenant seed (flesh) and the New Covenant seed (Spirit) in the following passages:

II Corinthians 3:3-18

Hebrews 8:6-13

God confronted both Adam and Eve, and Cain. Notice the difference in their reactions. Adam and Eve were receptive, remorseful, and allowed God's mercy to cover them. Cain was angry, sullen, and proceeded down the path of destruction. Write your thoughts on this concept.

Write your reflections regarding this lesson.

## Lesson Five: Genesis Chapter 5    The Substitute

Read Genesis 4:25 & 26 and chapter 5 and write down your observations about this chapter.

Read and describe Genesis 4:25 & 26 and Genesis 5:1-3 in your own words.

According to Genesis 5:1-3, God made "them" male and female. As we have seen, "Adam" is another name for a "human being, or mankind." Seth means, "put" or "substitute." The first son, Abel, was murdered, and Seth, was begotten in his likeness.

During the crucifixion of Jesus, he said something profound to his mother and to John. Read John 19:26-27. Explain how the statement of Jesus is similar to the story of Seth "replacing" Abel.

The Apostle John demonstrates the love of God and the revelation of Jesus in his letters. Information that was sealed up during Daniel's time is now opened and revealed. John calls the followers of Christ "little children;" the same phrase Jesus used regarding those who are connected to the Kingdom.

Read and describe the following verses:

Matthew 18:1-7

Matthew 19:13-15

Luke 18:16

John 12:33

I John 2:1

I John 3:18

I John 4:4

Often times, one's physical family is not a healthy environment for personal safety or personal growth (due to abuse, neglect or rejection issues). The above action (John becoming Mary's son) demonstrates how an individual can establish relationship with a nurturing spiritual family. Explain how this concept may or may not be relevant to your life.

When I taught Life Science at a Christian school, literal "Adam and Eve" creationism was one of the subjects I taught. One of the nagging questions from students was, "If Adam and Eve had children, wouldn't their children commit incest in order to procreate?" Isn't incest forbidden in the Law? Read Genesis 5:4 and Leviticus 18:9 & 10. Does this reinforce the fact that the Adam and Eve story is metaphorical and not literal? Write your thoughts regarding this concept.

Who are some of Noah's ancestors?

What does Genesis 5:29 say about Noah?

Write down your thoughts regarding this chapter.



Lesson Six: Genesis Chapters 6-9 The Wicked Judged by the Flood  
and the Remnant Saved in the Ark

## Chapter 6

Read chapter 6 and write down your observations of this chapter.

What was the condition of the world then? Read Genesis 6: 1-6, 11-13.

Who are the sons of God and what did they do with the daughters of men? Verse 2.

Read and describe the following verses:

Job 1:6 & 7 and I Peter 5:8

Jude 6 and II Peter 2:4

Read Genesis 6:3. What did God mean by 120 years? Notice the age of life differences listed in Genesis 5 compared with Genesis 25:7 & 8; 35:28 & 29; 50:26 and Deuteronomy 34:7.

Describe the Giants/"Nephlim" of Genesis 6:2 & 4 and Numbers 13:32 & 33.

Compare with Daniel 2:43; Isaiah 28:14 -18; Luke 3:7 and Revelation 12:3 & 4.

Is Matthew 2:1-7 & 16 the fulfillment of Revelation 12:3 & 4?

In Genesis 6: 5, 6, 11-13 how did God feel about creating mankind after seeing the wickedness?

In verse 7 and 13, what was God's plan?

Write out verse 8 in your own words.

Describe Noah and list his 3 sons. Verse 9 & 10

Describe the ark in detail. Verses 14-16

What did God tell Noah what was going to happen? Verse 17 & 18

Who and what was to be brought on the ark? Verse 18 – 22

## Chapter 7

Read Genesis 7 and write down your observations about the chapter.

What did God say to Noah in verse 1?

What were God's instructions for the clean animals? Verse 2 & 3

Comment on these verses: Genesis 6:22 and Genesis 7:5

How long did Noah have to wait until the rain was to start and how many days was it to rain? Verse 4

How old was Noah when the flood came? List the month and the day of that year that it came. Verses 6 and 11

Where did all the water come from? Verse 11

How long was the rain upon the earth? Verse 12; 17

Read and compare the following verses in order to see an interesting connection:

Genesis 7:12 & 17

Genesis 50:2 -4

Numbers 13:25

Deuteronomy 9:11, 18 & 25

Jonah 3:4

Matthew 4:2

Mark 1:13

Luke 4:2

Describe the water coverage and movement of the ark. Verse 17-19

How high was the water above the mountains? Verse 20

Describe what happened to those not on the ark. Verses 21-23

Read and describe the following passages to get the full understanding regarding the Ark:

Exodus 2:3 – 6 (the story of Moses)

Exodus 25:10 – 22

Jeremiah 3:16 & 17; Hebrews 9:1-6 and Revelation 11:15-19

What does the ark represent spiritually?

## Chapter 8

Read Genesis 8 and write down your observations about the chapter.

What caused the water to subside? Verse 1

The word "wind" is the same feminine Hebrew word ("Ruwach") used for "Spirit" in Genesis 1:2. Look up "Spirit" in a Bible dictionary or Hebrew Concordance and write down what interests you.

How long did the waters stay on the earth? Genesis 7:24; 8:2 & 3

Where and when did the ark rest? Verse 4

Look up in a Bible dictionary/lexicon and find a suitable definition of Ararat.

What birds were sent out? What happened when the first, second and third time the dove flew out? Verses 7-12

Read verse 13. Notice the phrases, "The covering of the ark" and "the ground was dry." Ponder on the covering of the blood of the doorposts as death passed by and then the dry ground in the midst of the raging Red Sea. Think about the covering of the blood shed on the cross and the wind of the Spirit making way for the Promised Land. What are your thoughts about these concepts?

What was God's charge in verses 15-17?

What did Noah do in verse 20?

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What was God's response to the sweet savor in verse 1? It is interesting that "sweet savor" in Hebrew means, "savor of rest."

What does verse 22 say about the earth and time?

Read the following verses and explain the spiritual fulfillment of this chapter:

Galatians 3:13

Ephesians 5:2

II Corinthians 2:15 & 16

Romans 12:1

Galatians 5:22 & 23

I John 2:25 and Ephesians 3:21

Metaphorically, after the covering of Christ and the Spirit Wind brings us into the land, we are to bear fruit, fruit of the Spirit as we offer ourselves to the Most High as a holy sacrifice. God released us from the curse and we have everlasting life.

## Chapter 9

Read Genesis 9 and write down your observations about the chapter.

In this "new land" or "new world," how did God change the structure of man's relationship to animals? What now can humans eat? Verses 1-3 and compare with Genesis 1:29 & 30

Thinking again, the Mosaic Law (Old Covenant), given later in history, gave new food stricter guidelines (Leviticus 11). After the old covenant was taken away and in came the new, everything changed again. Read and comment on Acts 10, I Timothy 4:1-5 and Romans 14.

According to verse 4, what is forbidden to eat? See also Leviticus 17:14; Acts 15:18-20, 28 & 29.

Cain killed Abel and yet he lived (Genesis 4). Describe God's new standard regarding murder. Verses 5 & 6

Again, what is the charge given in verses 1 & 7 - (key word "abundantly)?" Read John 10:10.

What is significant regarding verses 8 -11? Compare verse 9 with Isaiah 59:20 & 21 and Galatians 3:16 & 29.

What is the token of the covenant? Verses 12 – 17

Ponder on verse 16. Compare this token with the one in Genesis 17:10 & 11; Romans 4:11 and Ephesians 1:13; 4:30.

Read and comment on Ezekiel 1:26 – 28, Revelation 4:3 and Revelation 10:1.

What does verse 19 say about the population of the world?

What did Noah do with his time? Verses 20 & 21

How did Noah's sons react to his drunkenness? Verses 22 & 23

What blessings and cursings did Noah proclaim over his sons? Verses 24-27



How long did Noah live after the flood and how long was his life altogether? Verses 28 & 29

Read and comment on these verses that refer to a flood:

Isaiah 28:1-3

Isaiah 59:19

Daniel 9:26

Revelation 12:15 & 16

Read Matthew 24:37-39/Luke 17:25-30 and discuss its relevance to Genesis 6-9.

Ponder on I Peter 3:20 and II Peter 2:5. Compare this verse with Matthew 7:14.

Read and comment about the covenant made with the righteous remnant:

Isaiah 54:7-10

Ezekiel 37:26

Romans 5:1

Hebrews 13:20

Hebrews 11:7

Write your reflections regarding this lesson.

Lesson Seven: Genesis Chapters 10 & 11	Babel
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Read Genesis 10 & 11 and write down your observation about these chapters.

Reread Genesis 9:18-27 and compare that passage with I Chronicles 1:1-28.

List the sons of Japheth mentioned in Genesis 10:2-5.

Read and describe the following passages that give extra insight and symbolism regarding the Isles of the Gentiles symbolism:

Psalm 97:1

Isaiah 42:4, 10

Revelation 6:14 and Revelation 16:20

Read and describe the following passages regarding the descendents of Japheth:

Ezekiel 38:2 - 6; 16 - 18 and Ezekiel 39:1, 6

Revelation 20:8 & 9

Sons of Ham: Read Genesis 10:6-21 and write down the significant players and their locations.

Describe the land of Nimrod based on Micah 5:6.

Read and comment on Genesis 10:22-32 regarding the sons of Shem.

Read Genesis 11:1-9 and write down all the things that strike you about this passage.

Describe the people and their language and where they moved in Genesis 11:1 & 2.

Look up the definition of Babel and Shinar.

Read and comment on Daniel 1:1 & 2.

Explain what Matthew 1:11, 12 & 17 says about the captivity of Israel in Babylon.

Read Acts 7:42 & 43 and share what Stephen says about why Israel was taken into Babylon.

Babylon overtook Jerusalem due their human self righteousness and waywardness. Babylon served God's purpose for the nation of Israel and was then destroyed and made desolate by the Medes in 539 BC. Read and describe the following passages:

Isaiah 13

Jeremiah 50

Daniel 5:26-31

If Babylon was destroyed, made desolate and never to be rebuilt, who is this "Babylon" that Revelation is referring to? Read and comment on these verses:

Revelation 14:8

Revelation 16:19 (Jeremiah 25:15)

Revelation 17:5 & 6,

Revelation 18:2,10 & 21.

According to Revelation 11:8, what is this great city?

For more information, read and compare the following passages:

II Chronicles 24:18-21

Matthew 21:33-41

Matthew 23:33-37

Luke 13:34 & 35

Revelation 18:18-24

Regarding the prediction of the destruction of the two "Babylons," read Isaiah 13:9, 19 – 22 and compare with Matthew 23:38.

For more information, read and compare the following passages:

Isaiah 13:10 & 13

Joel 2:28-32

Joel 3:15 & 16

Matthew 24:29

Mark 13:24 & 25

Luke 21:25 & 26

“The Day of the Lord” phrase is a time of judgment on the wayward. This language is used when discussing God’s judgment on certain people. Did the sun literally become darkened and the stars fall from the sky when Babylon was judged in the Old Testament or was this figurative language?

Jesus uses the same language to tell of the Day of the Lord’s judgment upon Israel in the New Testament. Is the “sun darkened, moon turned to blood” literal or is it figurative metaphoric language?

Spiritually speaking, Babylon represents creating and making a name for one’s self and doing one’s own thing. Read and comment on Proverbs 16:25.

Babylon is a kingdom of darkness and confusion. Read and comment on the following passages about deliverance from this domain:

Colossians 1:13

Luke 1:78 & 79

Galatians 4:2-7

I Corinthians 14:33

James 3:14-18

Each of us has our own experience of Babylon overtaking us (calamity, confusion and darkness). Our own personal consequences (we reap what we sow, Day of the Lord) happen and we are humbled, broken. After a period of time, restoration comes and we then look up at the glorious love and peace given to us from above.

Write down your reflections regarding this lesson



Lesson Eight: Genesis 12; 15; 18; 22 Abrahamic Covenant – Physical and Spiritual Fulfillment

Read Genesis Chapters 12; 15; 18 and 22 and write down your observations about these chapters.

Read Genesis 11:10-32 and discuss the generation lineage of Abram and Lot.

God's Covenant with Abram: Read Genesis 12:1-7; all of chapter 15; 17:1-14; 18:18; 22:15-18. Write down all the promises that God had given to Abram.

Contrast Genesis 11:4 with Genesis 12:1-3, specifically verse 2.

The physical ramifications of this covenant were: Isaac and Jacob were the physical seed or descendants; circumcision of the foreskin for males, the land (the land of Canaan) is their inheritance and the stipulation of being God's people.

According to Genesis 17:11, what was the seal of token of the covenant?

Read Deuteronomy 30:1-6; Ezekiel 11:19 & 20; and Ezekiel 36:25-28 and describe the foreshadowing of the circumcision to come.

Physical fulfillment: Abram's physical descendants eventually became the nation of Israel, first formed with Jacob and his 12 sons. Read and describe Genesis 49:1 & 28 and Exodus 1:1.

According to Exodus 19:3-6, who were identified as God's people?

One of the physical promises to Abram was inheriting the land (crossing over the Jordan into the Promised Land). Was that promise fulfilled? Read and comment on Joshua 4, 5 and 14 and Nehemiah 9:21-45.

Who were the only ones who crossed over? Read and comment on Numbers 14:22-45 (28-30).

The New Covenant fulfillment of these prophecies:

Promises given to Abram:

Read Acts 3:25 & 26

Romans 4:1-25

Galatians 3:6-9; 14

Jesus confirmed this everlasting covenant:

Hebrews 13:20

Luke 1:70-79

Daniel 9:27 and Matthew 26:28

Hebrews 2:14-16

Who is the spiritual seed of Abraham?

Galatians 3:16; 29

John 8:31-47; 58

The nation of Israel is no longer a physical nation:

Matthew 21:41-43

Galatians 6:15 & 16

Philippians 3:3

What is the seal of the New Covenant?

Acts 7:8

Romans 4:11

Romans 2:28 & 29

Colossians 2:11

Ephesians 1:13 and Ephesians 4:30

Spiritual inheritance (land) of the New Covenant:

Deuteronomy 32:9

Romans 8:17

Galatians 3:29 and Galatians 4:6 & 7

Hebrews 11:10, 13-16 and Revelation 21:1 - 7

I Peter 1:3 & 4

Who are His people in the New Covenant?

John 1:12; 14:23

II Corinthians 6:16-19

I Peter 2:9 & 10

Revelation 21:3

Because this covenant was an everlasting covenant through Christ (Hebrews 13:20), these are the spiritual ramifications of the promises found IN Christ: the seed is Christ and those in Him (Galatians 3:16, 29), circumcision is of the heart done by the Work of Christ (Colossians 2:11, Romans 2:28 & 29), the land is the inheritance not made with hands waiting for us reserved in the kingdom of heaven, being co-heirs with Christ as He is our inheritance (I Peter 1:3 & 4, Hebrews 11:10, 13-16, Romans 8:17), and those who are called and surrender to Him are His people (II Corinthians 6:16-18).

Another layer of spiritual fulfillment metaphorically is how these Scripture concepts apply to our lives today. Explain a wilderness time period of your life, or discuss the promises that God has given to you or about your transition into your own promised land.

Write down your reflections regarding this lesson.

Lesson Nine: Genesis 12; 26; 41    Famine and Egypt

Read Genesis 12:8-20 and write down your observations about these verses.

How does Abram control his situation with Pharaoh and Sarah?

Read verse 17 and Genesis 15:13 & 14. How is this foreshadowing of the coming trial of the Egyptian bondage of the nation of Israel? What does Sarah represent?

Compare the actions of Abram, Isaac and Jacob regarding how they dealt with famine in the land.

Genesis 26:1-12

Genesis 41:54- 42:2

Read and explain the significance of the following verses:

II Kings 8:1

Psalms 105:16

Haggai 1:11

How did God use the famine in the life of the prodigal son? Luke 15:11-32

Spiritual famine: Read and comment on Amos 8:11& 12 and Ezekiel 34.

According to Isaiah 51:17-19; Jeremiah 24:8-10 and Ezekiel 5:5-17, what are some of the woes prior to and during the destruction of a nation?

Now compare those Old Testament previous passages with Matthew 24:7/Mark 13:8/Luke 21:11/Revelation 18:8.

What is God's warning regarding going into Egypt according to Isaiah 30:1-7 and Isaiah 31:1-3?

What can we learn from Moses in reading Hebrews 11:24-27?

What is significant about the following verses: Psalm 80:8; Hosea 11:1; Matthew 2:13-15?

There were times when God told His people to go to Egypt but yet He also warns His people not to go to Egypt trusting in its strength. Explain the contrast here.

Read the following verses and comment on God's promises during a famine:

Job 5:17-22

Psalm 33:18 & 19

Psalm 37:18 & 19

Jeremiah 17:5-8

Romans 8:35 – 39

Find 3 other references regarding famine and comment on each reference.

How have you reacted to a past or present famine in your life? How has God been faithful to you despite the drought?

Write down your reflections regarding this lesson.



Read chapter 13 and write down your observations about this chapter.

Where did Abram, Sarah and Lot journey from? Verse 1

Describe their financial status. Verse 2

Describe Bethel's significance. Verses 3 & 4

Comment on their living conditions and why Abram and Lot needed to have a discussion? Verses 6 & 7

What was Abram's solution to the issue? How did Abram show maturity in their discussion? Verses 8 & 9

What land areas and direction did each man separate to? Verses 10-12

Describe the people of Sodom in verse 13.

What did God say to Abram after the separation from Lot? Verses 14-17

Where did Abram pitch his tent? Verse 18

Read Chapter 14 and write down your observations about Sodom and Gomorrah.

How long did the king of Sodom and the king of Gomorrah serve Chedorlaomer? In what year did they rebel? Verses 1-4

What happened to the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah during the battle? Verses 8-12

How did Abram hear the news of the capture and what was his response? Verses 13-16

What happened as the King of Sodom went to meet with Abram? Verses 17-20

What was Abram's response to the offering from the King of Sodom? Verses 21-24

Read Chapter 18:17-33 and write down your observations about these verses.

What was God's dialogue regarding Abram? Explain His confidence in Abram. Verses 17-19

What was God's concern about Sodom? Verse 20-23

What was Abram's question? Verses 20-23

What increments did they outline in regards to the number of righteous needed to spare the city? What was the lowest amount of righteous needed to spare the city?  
Verses 24-32

Describe verse 33 in your own words and comment on how Abram must have felt in regards to Lot.

Read Chapter 19:1-25 and write down your observations about this portion of the chapter.

In Genesis 18:21 & 22, who departs to Sodom and Gomorrah and in Genesis 19:1, who came to Sodom?

Read verses 2-4 & 8 and comment on the significance of Lot sitting at the gate, rising up to greet and house the strangers.

Who were these men of Sodom and what did they want with the strangers?  
Verses 4 & 5

What is Lot's reaction to the men in verses 7 & 8?

What comments did they make to Lot? Verse 9

What did the angels do to rescue Lot from the mob? Verse 11

Who did Lot take with him? What did his son-in-laws think when Lot told them God was going to destroy the city? Verses 14 & 15

How did Lot react when the angels said, "Let's go"? Because of God's mercy, what did the angels do then? Verse 16

What did the angels tell them when they left the city? Verse 17

What was Lot's reaction to the instructions? Verse 18

What was Lot's fear and his offer of compromise? Verse 19 & 20

Describe the judgment of Sodom and Gomorrah. Verse 24 & 25

Take an in-depth look at Sodom and Gomorrah in the entire Bible. Read and describe what each verse or passage says about Sodom and Gomorrah:

Read and describe the following verses:

Genesis 13:10

Deuteronomy 29:19, 20 & 23

Deuteronomy 32:5, 32

Isaiah 1:9 & 10

Isaiah 3:8 & 9

Isaiah 13:19

Jeremiah 23:10-15

Jeremiah 49:16-18

Jeremiah 50:31-40

Lamentations 4:5 & 6

Key Passage: Ezekiel 16:49 & 50

For more information about "abominations," read Proverbs 6:16-19.

Amos 4:11 & 12

Zephaniah 2:9 & 10

Key passage: Wisdom of Solomon 19:13-18 (Apocrypha) I found this reference in the side note of my 1611 King James Bible of Genesis 19:11.

Those who rejected the message of the Gospel were to be judged in that "last day," the Day of Judgment and their judgment would be worse than what happened to Sodom and Gomorrah.

Matthew 10:14 & 15

Mark 6:11 & 12

Luke 10:10 – 12

Luke 17:29 & 30

Christ as the Seed from above has been the hope of mankind. Those who rejected the message of Christ were subject to the judgment as unto Sodom and Gomorrah.

Romans 9:29

Peter and Jude explain that the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah was an example of the wrath that was coming for those who were proud and walked according to their own imaginations.

II Peter 2:6-10

Even though II Peter 2 declares Lot as a righteous man, describe his humanness in these select chapters. Hint: Genesis 13; 19:7, 8, 16 - 20.

Jude 5-8

Look up the Greek words for "strange" (#2807) and flesh (#4561) in the Strong's Concordance and record your findings.

According to *Is the Homosexual My Neighbor*, written by Letha Dawson Scanzoni and Virginia Ramey Mollenkott, "The Jerusalem Bible footnote for Jude 7 reads, 'They lusted not after human beings, but after the strangers who were angels.'" Just as God sent the flood to destroy humanity in Genesis 6... one reason due to angels having intercourse with women... it is possible that a factor in the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah is in this same vein, mortals seeking to have intercourse with angels.<sup>21</sup>

Revelation 11:8

For extra clarity, highlight the theme that runs through the above verses regarding Sodom and Gomorrah.

Is it likely that all of those men of Sodom were homosexual? Or is it more logical that the issue was violence and rage?

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<sup>21</sup> Scanzoni, Letha Dawson and Mollenkott, Virginia Ramey; *Is the Homosexual My Neighbor*, A Positive Christian Response, Revised and Updated, HarperOne, 1994, p. 62.

Read Genesis 19:9 in several translations and discuss the mentality of those men as they sought to harm Lot.

Compare this Sodom and Gomorrah predatory mob mentality to the scene described in Judges 19 and 20.

Is the Genesis 19 passage addressing loving monogamous same sex relationships? Or is it describing what comes to mind when you think of the American prison system? How do prisoners control other prisoners?

Re-read Wisdom of Solomon 19 from the Apocrypha and focus on verses 13-17. With this added Scripture, why was Lot trying to protect the angels?

Why were the men of Sodom not interested in Lot's daughters? How were women perceived in the Old Covenant world?

How did Lot's daughters feel knowing their father was prepared to offer them as sex objects to the mob? Contrast this with Genesis 19:30-38.



Read Genesis 19:30-38. Based on their limited mindset, how did the daughters attempt to control their situation? What were the consequences of their actions?

Explain what you learned while completing this chapter that differs from what you have heard or have been taught about the story of Sodom and Gomorrah.

How does this story relate to your life?

Write down your reflections regarding this lesson.

Lesson Eleven: Genesis 14      The Melchizedek/Jesus Christ  
Connection (Hebrews 5 & 7)

Read chapter Genesis 14 and write down your observations about this chapter regarding Melchizedek.

Read and comment on the following verses:

Psalm 110:1-4

Compare Hebrews 2:14-17; Hebrews 4:14 & 15 and Galatians 3:16

Hebrews 5:1-10

Hebrews 6:19 & 20

Read chapter Hebrews 7 and write down your observations about this chapter:

What two offices did Melchizedek hold? Hebrews 7:1 & 2

Compare the characteristics of Melchizedek to those of Christ in Hebrews 7:3, 15 & 16; 24 & 25

Who had the office of priesthood under the Old Covenant law? Hebrews 7:5

Explain how the Old Testament Law and the Levitical priesthood are connected.  
Hebrews 7: 11

Comment on the Hebrews 7:11, 12 and 19.

The earthly priesthood was through the sons of Levi, what tribe did Jesus spring out of?  
Hebrews 7:14

Read and comment on the following verses:

Genesis 49:10

Micah 5:2

Matthew 2:6

Revelation 5:5

Explain the difference in how the sons of Levi became priests and how Jesus/Melchizedek became priests. Hebrews 7:15-21

Comment on the passage of Hebrew 7:24-28 and Hebrews 8:1.

Exodus 28:41 explains that the priests were consecrated, anointed and sanctified. Comment on how the following verses give proof that Jesus was a priest:

Numbers 4:34 – 37 and Luke 3:21-23

Luke 4:18

Acts 4:27 and Acts 10:38

Hebrews 1:9 and Hebrews 7:28

How is Jesus described in Matthew 26: 26-29 connected with Melchizedek?

According to Revelation 1:6 and 5:10, how are we like Melchizedek and Jesus?

Write down your reflections regarding this lesson.

Lesson Twelve: Genesis 16 & 17	Hagar, Ishmael and the Promised Seed
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Read Genesis 16 and write down your observations about this chapter.

Reread Genesis 15:4 and be record God's promise to Abram.

What nationality is Hagar? Verse 1

What did Sarai say was the cause of her barrenness? Verse 2

What was Sarai's solution to create an heir? Verse 2

Comment on Sarai's deliberate actions in verse 3.

Explain how the conception of the baby changed things between Sarai and Hagar.  
Verse 4

Explain the complexity of Sarai's emotions, responsibility and blame in verse 5.

What did Abram tell Sarai to do regarding Hagar? Verse 6

How did Sarai handle Hagar and how did Hagar respond? Verse 6

Where did Hagar go?

What did the angel of the Lord tell Hagar to do? Verse 9

What is the promise given to Hagar? Verse 10 – 12

What is the meaning of the name, Ishmael?

What was Hagar's realization in verse 13?

What was the name of the well and give its meaning? Verse 14

How old is Abraham when Ishmael is born? Verse 16

Comment on God's care for Hagar.

How does the story of Sarai and Hagar relate to your life?

## Chapter 17

Read Genesis 17 and write down your observations about this chapter.

How old is Abram when God appeared to him and what did God say to him? Verse 1

Briefly state God's covenant with Abram in your own words. Verses 2-13

Comment on the New Testament insights regarding circumcision:

Romans 4:9-16

Colossians 2:11-15

Romans 2:28 & 29

What does verse 14 say about those who are not circumcised?

Read Genesis 17:5 and 17:15. What is the significance of the name change?

List several Bible characters whose name changed.

What is the spiritual significance of a name change according to the following verses?

Isaiah 56:4 & 5

Isaiah 62:2-4

Revelation 2:17

Revelation 3:12

Explain the shortsightedness of Abraham in Genesis 17:18 and comment on God's firm statement in 19-21.

When did God say the heir was to be born and what does that say about God's timing of promises? Verse 21

Write down your reflections regarding this lesson.



Lesson Thirteen: Genesis 19 and 20	Consequences
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Read Genesis 19: 26-38 and write down your observations about these passages.

What happened to Lot's wife? Verse 26

Describe how you think Abraham must have felt seeing that area up in smoke. Verses 27-29

Why did Lot leave Zoar and move to a cave in the mountains? Verse 30

What would make Lot susceptible to get drunk?

What did the daughters do in order to preserve their father's seed? What was their thought process? Verses 31 – 36

Describe the names and the significance of these sons born to Lot. Verses 37 & 38

Describe Israel's relationship to Moab according to Judges 3:28 – 30 and II Samuel 8:2.

Describe Israel's relationship to Ammon according to Judges 11:4 and II Samuel 11:1.

Who were the gods of the Moabites and Ammonites according to Numbers 21:29 and I Kings 11:6-10; 33?

Comment on God's mercy on one of the Moabites according to Ruth 1:1 - 4, 14-16, 22.

Discuss the destruction of Moab and Ammon according to Zephaniah 2:8-11 and Jeremiah 48 & 49.

When was God going to bring Moab, Ammon and Elam out of captivity according to Jeremiah 48:47 and Jeremiah 49:6; 39?

Scripture interprets Scripture. So according to Hebrews 1:1 & 2, Acts 2:17, I John 2:18 & 19, I Peter 4:7 and Hebrews 9:26 – when were/are the later days?

What are your thoughts as to why Moab, Ammon and Elam would be released from their captivity in the later days?

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## Chapter 20 - Abraham and Abimelech

Read Genesis 20 and write down your observations about this chapter.

When Abraham and Sarah travel through Gerar, how did Abraham protect himself again? Verses 1 & 2

In protecting himself, how was Abraham harming Sarah?

How did God intervene to warn Abimelech? Verse 3

Why do you think he was so adamant about declaring the righteousness of his nation after what happened to Sodom and Gomorrah? Verse 4

Describe the integrity of Abimelech in verse 5.

How did God affirm and protect Abimelech in verse 6?

Again why were the Abimelech's people so afraid?

Describe Abimelech's confrontation with Abraham in verses 9 & 10.

How did Abraham respond to Abimelech's rebuke in verses 11 and 12?

What did Abraham and Sarah decide on when they first started to wander in order to protect and show kindness to Abraham? Verse 13

Describe the graciousness of Abimelech in verse 14 & 15.

What is the significance of Abimelech giving Abraham 1000 pieces of silver on behalf of Sarah? Verse 16

Why did Abraham pray for Abimelech? Verses 17 & 18

Write down your thoughts regarding the consequences of not waiting on God, but planning, controlling and manipulating one's situation.

Write down your reflections regarding this lesson.

Lesson Fourteen: Genesis 21	The Promised Seed
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Read Genesis 21 and write down your observations about this chapter.

Reread Genesis 17:19 and 18:10 and comment on God's promise.

Comment on the phrase in verse 2, "at the set time," Sarah conceived and gave birth. Compare this with Galatians 4:2-5.

What is the name of his heir son through Sarah and when was he circumcised? Verses 3 & 4

Describe the emotions and feelings that Hagar and Ishmael may have had when Isaac was born. Discuss the consequences of a blended family.

How old was Abraham when Isaac was born? Verse 5

Comment on how long Abraham had to wait for God's promise of son through Sarah.

Describe Sarah's mood in verses 6 & 7.

What did Sarah catch Ishmael doing in verse 9?

What did she tell Abraham to do regarding Hagar and Ishmael in verse 10?

Compare verse 10 to Galatians 4:21-31. What is the significance of this connection made by Paul? Comment on how Paul connects this passage with Isaiah 54:1.

Read and compare Hebrews 12:11 & 12 and Isaiah 54.

How did Abraham feel about his wife's wishes? Verse 11

Compare verses 9 – 12 with the following verses: Acts 7:8, Romans 9:6-9 and Hebrews 11:18.

What did God tell Abraham about what Sarah voiced? Verses 12 & 13

What did Abraham provide for her? Verse 14

Where did Hagar and Ishmael go? Verse 14

What did Hagar do when the water ran dry? Verses 15 & 16

How did God provide for them? Verses 17-19

What do verses 21 & 22 say about Ishmael?

What does Judges 8:24 say about the Ishmaelites?

Describe God's care for Abraham, Hagar and Ishmael.

Write down your reflections regarding this lesson.

Lesson Fifteen: Genesis 22      Provision for the Sacrifice
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Read Genesis 22 and write down your observations about this chapter.

Compare Genesis 22:1 and Hebrews 11:17. Could the Hebrew word for "tempt" be better described as "test or prove?"

Does God tempt us? Read James 1:13. But does God test or prove us? Read Deuteronomy 8:2 & 3.

According to James 1:3, what is the benefit of trials and tests?

What was the test given to Abraham? Verse 2

In traveling to the destination, how many days did Abraham contemplate God's instruction? Verse 4

According to verses 5 and 8, comment on Abraham's confidence in God.

What was the metaphoric significance of Abraham putting the wood on Isaac's back? Verse 6



What was Isaac's question in verse 7?

Comment on how the King James Version's wording of verse 8 gives a foreshadowing clue who the lamb would be.

Explain the thoughts of Abraham and Isaac may have had in verse 9.

Ponder and then comment on verse 10.

What did the angel say to Abraham as he was about to sacrifice Isaac?

Explain the metaphoric significances of verse 13.

According to Judges 2:2 & 3, II Corinthians 12:7 and John 19:1-5, what is the metaphoric significance of the ram being caught by thorns?

What did Abraham call that place and what was the meaning of that name? verse 14

What did God learn about Abraham on that day and what was God's promise? Verses 12, 16 – 18

According to James 2:20 -23 and Hebrews 6:13 – 15, what was the result of Abraham's obedience?

What was the significance of Abraham learning about his family?

What is the thing most dear to you that God is asking you to place on the altar?

Write down your reflections regarding this study.

Lesson Sixteen: Genesis 23      The Promised Inheritance of Land

Read Genesis 23 and write down your observations about this chapter.

According to Genesis 17:17 and Genesis 21:5, how old was Sarah when she gave birth to Isaac?

According to Genesis 23:1, how many years did Sarah spend with her son?

In reading Genesis 23:2, describe Abraham's grief by looking up "mourn" and "weep" in the dictionary.

Who did Abraham ask for a burial place? Verse 3

How did Abraham describe himself to them? Verse 4

Compare that phrase with Hebrews 11: 8 & 9.

What did the children of Heth call Abraham? Verse 6

What was their offer to Abraham? Verse 6

Describe Abraham's response to their generosity and his request. Verses 7-9

Describe verses 10 and 11 in your own words.

How did Abraham respond to Ephron's offer? Verses 12 & 13

What was Ephron's reaction to Abraham's persistence? Verses 14 & 15

How did Abraham seal the deal? Verses 16

What did Abraham's purchase include? Verse 17

What are a few key phrases of verses 17-20?

Define Machpelah and Mamre in a Hebrew dictionary.

What is the significance of where Abraham buried Sarah? Re-read Genesis 15:18-21

Fast forward to Abraham's death and burial. Read and discuss how Genesis 25: 8-10 connects with Genesis 23.

Where was Rachel buried? Read Genesis 35:17-20; Genesis 48:7 and Matthew 2:6, 18.

Who was buried in Machpelah according to Genesis 49:29-33 and Genesis 50:13?

What happened with Joseph's bones? Read Genesis 50:25; Exodus 13:19; Joshua 24:32; Acts 7:14-17 and Hebrews 11:22

What do you think the significance is regarding Rachel's absence in Shechem with the others?

Write down your reflections regarding this study.

Lesson Seventeen: Genesis 24      The Bride of Isaac
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Read Genesis 24 and write down your observations about this chapter.

List the blessings of Abraham described in verses 1 and 35.

Compare verse 3 and 4 with II Corinthians 6:14-16.

What were the concerns of the servant in verse 5?

How did Abraham answer the servant in verses 6-8?

What was the physical gesture of the oath between Abraham and the servant? Verses 2 and 9

Describe again the sacrifice of Abraham and the promise given in verse 7.

Where did the servant go and what did he take with him on the journey? Verses 10 and 22

According to Genesis 11:27, who was Nahor?

Describe the gist of the servant's prayer request mentioned in verses 12-14.

How soon did Rebekah connect with the servant? Verse 15

According to verse 15, what was Rebekah's lineage in relation to Abraham and Isaac?

Describe Rebekah according to verses 16.

How did Rebekah respond to the servant's request in verses 17-20?

Compare verses 17-20 and the story of the Samaritan at the well located in John 4:6 & 7.

What was the servant's reaction and request? Verses 21 – 26

What caused the servant to bow and worship the Lord in verse 24-26?

What was the servant's observation about God in verse 27?

What transpired in verses 28-32?

What did the servant need to do before eating?

Share what you may have learned from the servant's speech to Rebekah and her family.

What was the reaction from Bethuel and Laban? Verse 50 - 51

Explain what you think the servant was feeling in verse 52.

What did the servant bring to Rebekah and her kin? Verse 53

Explain the celebration and the servant's request in the morning. Verse 54

How did her mother and brother respond? Verse 55

Explain what happened in verses 56 – 58.

Describe the blessing over Rebekah. Verse 60

Explain the significance of verse 60 in relation to the prophecy given to Abraham in Genesis 22:17.

Who left in the caravan back to Abraham? Verse 61

Meanwhile, what was Isaac doing during this time? Verses 62 and 63



Reread Genesis 16:13 & 14 and give the meaning of the name of the well. Explain its significance to Isaac.

How did Rebekah react to seeing Isaac? Verse 65

How must have Isaac felt after he heard the story from the servant? Verse 66

Explain verse 67 in your own words.

How is Rebekah similar to Abraham?

How are Rebekah and Ruth similar? Read Ruth 1:14-22

Women had no inheritance in those days. But in Isaac, she possessed all. How is this similar to those in Christ? Read Romans 8:17.

How is Isaac the type of Christ and Rebekah a picture of the Bride of Christ?

Write down your reflections regarding the study of this lesson.

Lesson Eighteen: Genesis 25      Two Nations ~ Jacob and Esau

Read Genesis 25 and write down your observations about this chapter.

Describe Abraham's additional family. Verses 1, 2 & 6

What did Abraham do in verse 5 that might have created animosity in the "family?"

What did Abraham give with his other children? Verse 6

How many years did Abraham live? Verses 7 & 8

Who buried Abraham? And where? Verses 9 & 10

Explain the significance of verse 11.

List Ishmael's 12 sons that became nations. Where were they located? Verses 12-18

How many years did Ishmael live? Verse 17

How old was Isaac when he and Rebekah were married? Verse 20

Why did Isaac call upon the Lord in verse 21?

How many years was Rebekah barren? Verse 26

Name other women in the Bible who were barren? See Genesis 30:1 & 2; I Samuel 1:5 and Luke 1:7

What was God's answer when Rebekah sought the Lord due to the trouble in her womb? Verse 23

Read Malachi 1:2 & 3 and Romans 9:10 – 23. In conjunction with the stated prophecy in Genesis 3:15, explain what you think this all means.

Describe the two different boys. Which parent favored which child? Verses 25 - 28

What name was Esau also referred to? Verse 30

Read and comment on the following verses:

Genesis 36:1 & 9

2 Samuel 8:14

Joel 3:19

Amos 9:11 & 12

What is the significance of Esau selling his birthright? Verse 31 and 32

Read and comment on the following verses that discuss the firstborn:

Exodus 13:2; 15

Numbers 3:12 & 13 & 40 and Numbers 18:15

Numbers 3:45 and Numbers 8:18

I Chronicles 5:1 & 2

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Psalms 89:20-27

Isaiah 14:30

Jeremiah 31:9

Micah 6:7 & 8

Matthew 1:25 and Luke 2:7

Romans 8:29

Colossians 1:15 & 18

Hebrews 12:23

How does the passage in Hebrews 12:14-16 add to the story in Genesis 25?

Describe Esau's attitude in Genesis 27:35 & 36? Was he justified? Compare this with Genesis 25:34.

Read Philippians 3:18 & 19. Compare Esau with the enemies of the cross of Christ.

We will explore more about Jacob in the coming chapters. What does Hosea 12:2-4 say about Jacob?

Jesus came through the seed of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Comment on Psalm 105:6 and 135:4; Isaiah 43:1 and Isaiah 44:1.

Write down any thoughts regarding this study.

## Lesson Nineteen: Genesis 26 The Blessings and Tribulation of Isaac

Read Genesis 26. Write down what your observations about this chapter.

During this famine, what were God's instructions to Isaac? Where did he go? Vs 1 & 2

What was the promise given to Isaac? Verses 3 & 4

Read Romans 9:7 and Acts 3:25 & 26 and discuss the spiritual fulfillment of these promises.

Why was Abraham praised in verse 5?

Read and discuss Genesis 4:7; 18:20; 20:9; 31:36; 39:9; 42:22; 50:17. Look up the Hebrew Strong's Concordance for "sin" in these verses.

Like father like son. Compare verses 6-11 to Genesis 12:10-20.

Describe the blessings of Isaac in verses 12-14.

Compare verse 12 with Matthew 13:8 & 23; Matthew 19:29; Mark 10:29 & 30; Luke 8:8.

Read the following verses to expound on the Gospel message:

Luke 9:58

II Corinthians 6:10

Acts 3:6

II Corinthians 11:27

James 2:5

I Peter 1:3 & 4

How did the Philistines feel about Isaac? Verse 14

According to verse 15, what had the Philistines do to the wells Abraham dug?

Why did Isaac leave his spot there and what did he have to do to survive? Verses 16-19

Describe the well in verse 19.

Literally, the name of the well means living water. Read and discuss Jeremiah 2:13; John 4:10-14; John 7:37-39 and Revelation 21:6.

List the names of the 3 wells that were dug and what those names mean.

What are the spiritual implications of the struggle with these wells by two different types of people groups?

After the struggle, describe the connection between God and Isaac in verses 23 - 25.

Describe the conversation and oath between Isaac and Abimelech. Verses 26-31

In the future, there is much contention between Israel and the Philistines. Read and discuss Judges 14 – 16 and I Samuel 17.

What is the significance of the well's name in verse 32 and 33?

Gerer/Philistines were in the area of which son of Noah? Read Genesis 10:19 & 20.

What caused Isaac and Rebekah to grieve in regards to Esau? Verses 34 & 35

Compare this grief with the following verses: Proverbs 10:1 and 17:25.

Write down any thoughts regarding this study.



Read Genesis 27 and write down your observations about this chapter.

What did Isaac want Esau to do? Verses 1-4

What was Isaac's intent regarding Esau? Verse 4

What were Rebekah's instructions to Jacob? Verses 6-8

Explain the significance of verses Genesis 27:8 and 13.

Describe how Genesis 25:21-23 and Genesis 26:34 & 35 may have caused Rebekah to do what she did with Jacob?

Write out the various lies that Jacob told his father. Verses 18-24

What also fooled Isaac in thinking that Jacob was Esau in verse 27?

Describe the blessing given in verses 28 & 29. This was a prophecy of things to come. Read Hebrews 11:20.

"Cursed be everyone that curseth thee, and blessed by he that blesseth thee." Read Genesis 12:1-3 and Acts 3:25 & 26, Galatians 3:8, 16 and 29 to gather more information about the phrase listed.

Describe the reaction of Isaac and Esau when they realized what happened. Verses 32 and 33

Describe the meaning of Jacob's name. Verse 36.

What did Isaac tell Esau in verse 37-40?

How did Esau react in verse 38? Read Hebrews 12:16 & 17.

Verse 40 gives a prophecy that Esau (Edom) will have dominion over Jacob – the yoke will be broken from his neck. Can you think of a time when Edom had dominion over Jacob (the Jews)?

Verse 40 tells of the relationship between the nation of Israel and Edomites. How did Herod deal with the coming of Jesus? Read Matthew 2:1-9; 16 and Revelation 12:1-5.

Read the book of Obadiah and describe Esau (Edom's) fate.

What does Rebekah find out and what does she tell Jacob to do? Verses 41-45

Is there another reason to send Jacob off to her brother's place? Verses 46

Write your reflections regarding this study.

Lesson Twenty One: Genesis 28    Jacob's Call/Bethel ~ The House of God Foreshadowed

Read Genesis 28 and write down your observations about this chapter.

In verses 1 and 2, what is Isaac's charge to Jacob?

Explain the blessing of Abraham as described in verses 3 and 4.

Describe the difference in Jacob and Esau in verses 5-10.

What did Jacob use as his pillow in verse 11?

Read the following verses and explain the spiritual significance of the stone as mentioned in verses 11, 17-22:

Isaiah 28:14-18

Daniel 2:34 & 35

Matthew 21:41-44

Luke 3:8

Ephesians 2:19-22

I Peter 2:4-10

Revelation 21:10-27

Describe Jacob's dream and explain the promises given. Verse 12-15

Explain the physical and spiritual fulfillment of this passage. Read and discuss Nehemiah 9:21-25; Acts 3:25 & 26; Galatians 3:8, 16 and 29.

What was Jacob's reaction to the dream? Verse 16 & 17

What 2 phrases did he use to describe "this place?" Verse 16 & 17

What is the significance of the oil being poured out on the stones? What does the oil represent? Read each of these verses and summarize:

Ezekiel 11:19 & 20

Ezekiel 36:25-29

Exodus 25:6; 30:25

Leviticus 10:7

I Samuel 10:1

Matthew 25:3-8

II Corinthians 1:20 & 21

Hebrews 1:9

I John 2:27

What is significant about Bethel and Luz? Look up both words in a Hebrew dictionary.

This Genesis passage is the foreshadowing of the coming temple/house of God. Notice the physical and spiritual fulfillment:

What was the promise given to David in II Samuel 7:11 – 13?

Solomon, David's physical seed, fulfilled the physical temple/house of God. Notice all the references to the Spiritual fulfillment of the house of God:

Read and discuss II Chronicles 5:13 and 14 and chapters 6 and 7.

Read and understand the connection with II Chronicles 6:41; 7:1 and Romans 12:1 and Romans 6:2-6.

Read and discuss the prophecy of the latter house/spiritual temple in Haggai 2:7 and 9 and understand the connection with Romans 5:1, Ephesians 2:14-17 and Revelation 21:10-27.

Read the following verses that discuss the spiritual fulfillment promised to David: Jesus, the true spiritual seed, establishing His everlasting kingdom.

Romans 1:3

Luke 1:31-33

Matthew 28:18

Read Joel 2:28-32 and discuss the prophecy in Joel and the fulfillment of Pentecost recorded in Acts 2:1-4, 17 (see II Chronicles 7:1):

Peter stated, "This is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel, 'And it shall come to pass in the last days (saith God) I will pour out of My Spirit upon all flesh...'" Acts 2:17. The last day (70 AD) was when the physical temple was destroyed and His spiritual temple was filled with His glory. The apostles (Jesus breathed on them in John 20:22) and the ones who the Holy Spirit fell upon at Pentecost and other believers alive at His coming (Cornelius and the other gentiles in Acts 10; Apollos in Acts 19) were the first fruits of the ones given the Holy Spirit.

The physical Temple was destroyed in 70 AD never to be rebuilt again. Just as in all of the Old Covenant facets (the Law, the priesthood, physical circumcision) being fulfilled in Christ and have spiritual implications, now, the spiritual temple is Christ the cornerstone, the foundation of the prophets and apostles (the Word).

Compare I Peter 2:4-6 with II Corinthians 6:16; I Corinthians 6:19 and Romans 8:9-13.

What was Jacob's vow to God in verse 20?

Describe the significance of the bread in verse 20 and compare with John 7:31-51.



What is the significance of the raiment in the following verses?

Isaiah 52:1

Isaiah 61:3, 10 & 11

Zechariah 3:3 & 4

Revelation 3:4 & 5

Revelation 3:17-19

Revelation 19:8

What is the significance of coming to my father's house in peace? Read Romans 5:1.

According to verse 22, what is he willing to give back to God?

Write down your reflections regarding this lesson.

Read Genesis 29 and write down your observations about this chapter.

The well was covered by a stone and it had to be rolled away before the sheep could be watered. Explain this metaphor relating to Christ in Mark 16:1-6?

Explain how important the well was to them. Compare this great need to verses like Jeremiah 2:13 and John 4:7-15.

Where does Jacob connect with Rachel? Verse 6

What was Rachel's duty in her family? Verse 9

What did Jacob do for Rachel? Verses 10

Explain Jacob's reaction to Rachel in verse 11.

What did Rachel do when she found out about who Jacob was? Verse 12

Explain how this is similar to the Samaritan woman's reaction to Jesus at the well in John 4.

What is the action verb used in verses 12 and 13 that both Rachel and Laban did? Why is that word significant?

Which verse signifies, "We are Family?" Verses 14 and 15

Laban calls Jacob his brother in verse 15. Explain their relation to each other.

What had Jacob agreed to receive as wages for his work?

Describe the difference between Rachel and Leah in verse 17.

How in love was Jacob? Verse 20

Read verses 21 and 28 and discuss the spiritual significance of Galatians 4:2-5 and Mark 1:15.

Jacob entered into marriage with his two brides. Read the following passages and explain how this could be a foreshadowing of God's spiritual fulfillment of His 2 covenants:

Romans 7:1-4

Ephesians 5:22-32

Revelation 19:7-9; 21:9

Read Galatians 6:7 and Colossians 3:25. There are consequences for our behaviors. What happened in verses 21-27 that seems to show this for Jacob and his previous circumstances with Esau?

Who are the two maids?

In verses 30 and 31, how did Jacob feel about Rachel and Leah?

God noticed Leah's plight, so what did He do for her? Verse 31

What was Rachel's condition? Verse 31

Describe Leah's desperation.

Name her first 4 sons and the phrase she mentioned with each birth.

Write down your reflections regarding this lesson.

Read Genesis 30 and write down your observations about this chapter.

In verse 1, describe the humanness of Rachel.

How did Jacob respond to her in verse 2?

What were the results of Rachel taking matters into her own hands? Verses 3-8

What were the name of the 2 children and the meaning of their names?

What was Leah's response to Rachel's efforts? Verses 9-13

What were the names of the children and the meaning of their names?

Describe what you think the atmosphere of Jacob's household must have been like during this time.

What did Rachel want from Leah? Verse 14

How does Leah respond to Rachel's demand for the mandrakes and what is the deal they made? Verses 14-15

Write your thoughts about verse 16.

Name Leah's next 3 children and give the meaning of their names.

In verse 20, describe Leah's desperation to obtain love.

How does Psalm 40:1-3 relate to Rachel in verses 22-24?

What did Rachel name her son and what is its meaning? Verse 24

What is Jacob's desire in verses 25 – 30?

Explain the blessings from God for both Jacob and Laban.

What specific type of sheep/cattle did Jacob request from Laban?

What did Jacob do to cause the animals to conceive? How did this work in his favor?

Jacob separated the sheep and cattle. How does this relate to the passages in Ezekiel 34:1-22 and Matthew 25:31-46?

Who is the gospel for? Read Matthew 25:35 – 45 and I Corinthians 1:27-29.

This picture with the sheep/cattle is also found in Micah 4:6 & 7. Read how this prophecy is fulfilled in II Peter 2:9 & 10.

List the example of this found in Joshua 2 and 6:17. Can you think of several other examples of God's imperfect chosen ones?

What does verse 43 describe as Jacob's blessings?

Write down your reflections regarding this lesson.

Read Genesis 31 and write down your observations about this chapter.

Describe the attitude of Laban and his sons towards Jacob? Verses 1 and 2

What did God tell Jacob to do? Verse 3

What was the purpose of Jacob meeting with Leah and Rachel in verses 4-9?

How did Jacob compare himself to Laban in verses 6 & 7?

How did God come through and provide for Jacob? Verse 9

What is the lesson regarding God's fairness and provision? Verses 9 - 12

Re-read Genesis 28:19-22. Explain how God was fulfilling Jacob's vow in verse 13.

Explain the thoughts and conclusion of Leah and Rachel. Verses 14-16



Explain the events of verses 17-21. Where was Jacob headed?

When did Laban realize Jacob and family were gone? Verse 22

How long did it take for Laban to catch up to Jacob and where did they meet? Verse 23

What did God tell Laban in his dream? Verse 24

What was Laban's big concern with Jacob in verses 27 – 29?

Describe Laban's attitude in verse 29.

What did Laban understand, and what was his complaint in verse 30?

What was Jacob's answer as to why he left in secret? Verse 31

What did Jacob say was the penalty for the person who stole the gods? Verse 32

Read Genesis 35:16-19 to learn of the fulfillment of Jacob's words.

How did Rachel conceal the gods? Verses 33-35

Explain in detail Jacob's rebuke of Laban. Verses 36-42

How does verse 42 demonstrate Jacob's appreciation of God?

Discuss Laban's change of heart in verse 43 and 44.

What did they do with the stones? Verses 45 and 46

They settled on two names of the pillar. What are they and their meanings? Verses 47 – 49

What were the terms of the covenant between Jacob and Laban? Verses 50 - 53

How did their time together end? Verses 54 and 55

Explain the good problem-solving and conflict resolution skills demonstrated in verses 36-55.

Write down your reflections regarding this lesson.

Read Genesis 32 and write down your observations about this chapter.

Discuss verses 1 and 2? Does this happen to us today? Read Hebrews 13:2; "*Mahanaim*" means two hosts or two camps.)

Describe the obstacle between Jacob and his homeland. What was his first plan of action in verses 3-6?

What was Esau's initial response? Verse 6

Describe Jacob's emotions and his plan of action. Verse 7 & 8

Describe Jacob's prayer in verses 9-12 (re-read Genesis 31:13).

What did Jacob say he was not worthy of in verse 10?

Describe the present for Esau. Verses 14 and 15

What did Jacob command his servants to do? Verses 16 – 20

Who and where did Jacob move in the nighttime? Verses 22 and 23

Explain what happened in verse 24.

Who do you think this "man" was that Jacob wrestled?

Describe the persistence of Jacob in verses 25 and 26.

What was Jacob's name changed to? Verse 28

What did his new name mean?

What was the answer to Jacob's question of, "who are you?"

Why did Jacob call the place, "Peniel"?

What was the result of Jacob's special time with God? Verses 31 & 32

Look up the word "halt" in the dictionary.

Read Micah 4:6 & 7 and Zephaniah 3:17 - 20 and discuss the promises to those who halt/limp.

The spiritual fulfillment to these promises of the Old Testament is clearly shown in the New Testament. Jacob is a type of Christ, who is the true overcomer. Read and discuss John 16:33.

Read Isaiah 53:5 and Hebrews 2:14 to show that Jesus was "lamed by wounding."

Read and discuss the following verses regarding the body of Christ in the New Covenant:

Luke 14:21

I Corinthians 1:27 - 29

Matthew 25:34-45

According to Revelation 19:7-9; II Corinthians 8:9; and II Corinthians 5:21, describe the gifts of Christ to the once afflicted bride.

Explain the beauty of Romans 8:17 and James 2:5.

Write down your reflections regarding this lesson.

Read Genesis 33 and write down your observations about this chapter.

In response to seeing Esau coming, how did Jacob divide up his family? Verses 1 and 2

What do you think is the significance of Jacob bowing seven times? Verse 3

How did Esau receive Jacob? Verse 4

Explain Jacob's response to Esau's question in verse 5.

Picture the subgroups of Jacob's family. How do you think each individual felt due to how Jacob arranged them in regards to meeting Esau?

Describe the interaction of Esau and Jacob in regards to Jacob's plan and gift to Esau. Verses 8 – 11

In conversing with Esau, Jacob gives glory to God for what 2 things? Verses 5 and 11

Describe the kindness of Esau toward Jacob and his family. Verses 13 – 15

Esau and Jacob parted ways. Do you feel this was a complete reconciliation between brothers? Read and explain Psalm 83:1-6 and Amos 1:11.

Where does Jacob build a house and booths for his cattle? Verse 17

Define Succoth. Read Exodus 12:37 and discuss the future presence of the nation of Israel in Succoth.

How did Jacob set claim to the towns in the land of Canaan? Verses 18 and 19

What did Jacob call the altar he erected there and what did it mean? Verse 20

What is the significance of the place, "Shalem," the altar and Jacob spreading his tent there?

Write down your reflections regarding this study.



Read Genesis 34 and write down your observations about this chapter.

Who is Dinah? Genesis 30:20 & 21

What did Dinah do? Verse 1

What did Shechem do to her? Verse 2

Describe the intensity of Shechem's feelings for Dinah. Verses 3 & 4

How did Jacob and his sons react to the news? Verses 5-7

What did Shechem's father (Hamor) propose to Jacob? Verses 8-12

How did the sons of Jacob respond to Hamor? Verses 13-17

How did Hamor accept the proposal and what course of action did their country take?  
Verses 18-24

Describe the action of Levi and Simeon. Verses 25 – 29

Describe Jacob's reaction to Simeon and Levi. Verse 30

Discuss how their vengeful anger caused pain, suffering and collateral damage.

What was their rebuttal to their father? Verse 31

*Important to note: Dinah was born to Leah, who possibly represents the law, old covenant. Shechem, who represent "the world," ravished Dinah, the daughter of Jacob (Zion).*

Read Isaiah 22:4 and 5 & 52:2 and discuss its relevance to the daughter of Zion.

Read the following verses that discuss the hope prophesied regarding the daughter of Zion:

Isaiah 62:11 & 12 and Isaiah 52:2-10

Micah 4:8, 10 & 13

Zephaniah 3:10 – 19

Zechariah 2:10 and Zechariah 9:9

Read and discuss what took place in the following passages:

Matthew 9:18-22

Matthew 15:22-28

Mark 5:22, 23, 35-43

Luke 8:42, 49-56

Do you think there was any symbolism in the "daughter of Zion being raised up" in the previous passages? Explain.

Read and discuss the fulfillment of Matthew 21:5 and John 12:12-16.

How did Jesus demonstrate healing by overcoming?

Read Matthew 21:31 & 32 and discuss the significance of this verse.

Read and comment on the significance of the following passages:

Acts 3:21

Revelation 19:7 & 8

Ephesians 5:30-32

Write down your reflections regarding this Lesson.

Read Genesis 35 and write down your observations about this chapter.

God appeared to Jacob. What did God want Jacob to do? Verse 1

What did Jacob tell his family to do? Verse 2

Symbolically, what does this mean about one's responsibility before God?

What was Jacob's testimony regarding God's faithfulness? Verse 3

What did the people bring Jacob and what did he do with the items? Can you think of any symbolism that this represents? Verse 4

Why didn't the surrounding cities pursue after Jacob's family? Verse 5

List the other name for Bethel – and where was it located? What does Beth – el mean and why did Jacob call it that?

Who died and where was she buried? What was the name and meaning of the place?  
Verse 8

God appeared to Jacob a second time. Describe the blessing and the name change.  
Verses 9-12

Discuss how important it is to have reassurance from God.

Whom will all this be given to? Verse 12

What did Jacob do to commemorate that day? Verse 14

Again, what was this place called? Verse 15

God appeared to Jacob. First, redemption took place symbolically by putting away gods, being clean, and changing garments. These ungodly items were buried under the tree of life. The adversarial nations did not pursue. The house of God came to them as Pentecost. Death happened to the Deborah, the handmaid – which is the servants and slaves under the old covenant. But then God came to Jacob again (second coming), name was changed, and ushered in land, fruit (Galatians 5:22 & 23), holy nation (I Peter 2:9), kings (Revelation 1:6). All of this is described in Revelation 21:22-26 – the New Covenant. Write your comments regarding the symbolism of the transfer from the old to new covenant.

What happened in verses 16 -18?

Where did Rachel's body and soul go? Verses 18-20

Define Ephrath and Bethlehem.

What is the purpose of an ever present pillar on Rachel's grave?

Read Matthew 2:17 and 18. Why do you think Rachel is implied here?

What do you think is the spiritual metaphor regarding Rachel's severe labor and dying in childbirth?

Discuss the 2 different names for the newborn. Verse 18

Notice the name change from verse 20 and 21. What is the significance of the change right then?

Discuss the significance of the symbolic name change for us today.

Read Revelation 2:17 and 3:12. Discuss the symbolic meaning of the use of the word, "stone" and Jacob's use of stones in his pillars.

Write down others whose names were changed.

As they journeyed, what trespass did Reuben commit? Verse 22

What were the consequences for this action? Read Genesis 49:3 and 4.

What are the divisions of the sons and their mothers?

How old was Isaac when he died?

What does verse 29 say about his quality of life?

Who buried Isaac?

Write your reflections and thoughts regarding this study.



Read Genesis 37 and write down your observations about this chapter.

Where did Jacob and his family dwell? Verse 1

How old was Joseph as he was tending sheep? Who was he tending sheep with? What did he tell his father about his brothers? Verse 2

Why did Israel love Joseph more than his other children? What did he make for him? Verse 3

How did Joseph's brothers react to Joseph due to their father's favoritism? Verse 4

Compare verse 4, 5 and 11 with how Jesus' "brethren" felt about Him in Matthew 27:18 and John 15:18.

Describe the first dream and the brother's reaction to that dream. Verses 5-8

Describe the second dream and the emotion did his brothers have toward him. Verse 9

How did Jacob react to the dream? What was Jacob's interpretation of the dream?  
Verse 10 and 11

Describe the symbolism of sun, moon and stars in verses 9 & 10.

Discuss the symbolism in the following verses:

Genesis 1:14-18; Isaiah 49:1-6 and John 8:12

Genesis 13:16; Genesis 15:5; Genesis 22:17 and Daniel 12:3

Isaiah 24:23; Isaiah 60:19 & 20 and Revelation 21:23

Revelation 12:1-5

What did Jacob ask Joseph to do in verse 14?

Where did he find his brothers?

Discuss the conspiracy against Joseph mentioned in verses 18-20.

According to verses 21 and 22, who came to Joseph's defense and what was his plan to help Joseph? Compare this with Genesis 42:22.

Describe what they did to Joseph in verses 23-28.

Whose idea was it to sell Joseph? Who did they sell him to? Verse 26-28.

Which brother showed a little concern for Joseph? Verses 29 & 30

What did they do to cover up their betrayal? Verses 31 & 32

Describe Jacob's reaction to Joseph's torn and bloodied coat. Verses 33-35

Describe where Joseph ended up in verse 36.

Read John 15:18, 24 & 25 and Matthew 26:14 & 15. Explain how Joseph is a foreshowing of Christ. What are the similarities between what happened to Joseph and to Jesus?

Compare the suffering of Joseph in Genesis 42:21 with the suffering of Christ mentioned in Isaiah 53:10 – 12.

Read Psalm 105:17 and compare with Genesis 37.

Read Acts 7:8b-10 and compare with Genesis 37.

Write your reflections regarding this lesson.

Read Genesis 38 and write down your observations about this chapter.

Judah, after leaving the ordeal about Joseph and witnessing his father's grief, who did he meet up with? Verse 1

Whose daughter did Judah marry and where was his wife from? Verse 2

Name their three sons. Verses 3-5

What was Er's wife and who arranged the marriage? Verse 6

What happened to Er and why? Verse 7

What charge did Judah give to Onan and describe Onan's response to the charge. What did God do to Onan? Verses 8 -10

Notice it said God slew the brothers Er and Onan for their wickedness. Does God bring calamity and judgment on disobedient people? Read and comment on the following verses:

Deuteronomy 32:39

1 Samuel 2:6

Job 5:18; Isaiah 30:20 and Hosea 6:1

Isaiah 45:7 (Hebrew word for 'evil' means affliction, adversity, and calamity)

Amos 3:6

What promise did Judah give Tamar and what did he tell her to do? Verse 11

Why did Judah need to be comforted in verse 12? Where did he go thereafter?

What was Tamar's response in learning about Judah coming to town and not offering Shelah? Verses 13 & 14

What did Judah want from "harlot" Tamar? Did he know her true identity? Verses 15 & 16

What was the payment for sex? What did Tamar want in return?

What was the pledge from Judah and explain Tamar's wisdom in asking for a pledge. Verses 17 & 18

What was God's provision for Tamar? Verse 18 b Read and comment on I Timothy 2:15.

What did Tamar do after the incident with Judah? Verse 19

How did Judah try to fulfill his promise to 'the harlot?' Why did he not himself find 'the harlot?' When not finding her, what resolve did he come to and why? Verses 20-23

How did Judah react to the news of Tamar's harlotry and being with child in verse 24? Compare this to response of the Pharisees in John 8:3-5?

What did Tamar do when brought forth? Verse 25

Judah's harlotry and hypocrisy: Foreshadowing the harlotry and hypocrisy of the leadership of Israel (those under the law):

Read and comment on the relevance of the following verses:

Isaiah 1:1 & 21 – 23

Jeremiah 3:6 & 8

Ezekiel 16:15, 16, 28, 31, 35

Read and comment on the relevance of the following verses:

Isaiah 9:14-17

Isaiah 32:6

Matthew 23:13-15, 29

Matthew 24:51

Read John 8:1-11; what are the spiritual implications regarding the harlot and the ones with the stones?

How did Judah respond to being exposed? Verse 26

According to James 1:27, what is pure religion and how did Judah fail with this command?

What happened during childbirth of the twins? Verse 28

Who was born first? Verse 29

What does Perez mean?

What does Zerah mean?



Read I Chronicles 2:3 & 4, Ruth 4:18-22 and Matthew 1:3 and comment on the significance of the incident between Judah and Tamar.

A spiritual implication of this chapter seems to be that the 'harlot' was more righteous than the patriarch. Read and discuss how Matthew 21:28-32 relates to this passage in Genesis 38.

Write down your reflections regarding this lesson.

Read Genesis 39 and write down your observations about this chapter.

List the sequence of events for Joseph in verse one.

How does Joseph being held captive by the Ishmaelites relate to Galatians 4:21 – 28, especially verse 28?

Describe in detail Joseph's connection with God and Potiphar. Verses 2 – 6

Describe the character of Joseph in verse 6.

Describe the events in verses 7-18.

Explain Joseph's remarks about the proposal from Potiphar's wife. Verse 9

Explain the thought process that may have transpired in Potiphar's wife which caused her to lie.

How did Potiphar react? Verses 19 & 20

In which prison was Joseph placed? Verse 20

Describe Joseph's God connection and how he fared in prison. Verses 21-23

Count how many times in this chapter it mentions "God's favor for" or "the Lord was with Joseph."

Read and comment on what Acts 7:9 and 10 says about Joseph.

Read and comment on what Psalm 105:17 - 19 says about Joseph.

Describe how you think Joseph may have felt as he sat in prison.

How does your life reflect the trials of Joseph?

Write down any reflections you have regarding this study.

Read Genesis 40 and write down your observations about this chapter.

Who offended Pharaoh and what was their consequence? Verses 1- 4

What was Joseph's relationship with the 2 elite prisoners? Verse 4

What occurred for each prisoner that caused their sadness? Verses 5 & 6

Notice Joseph's attention to the prisoners. How does this explain the heart of Joseph in caring for the prisoners in verses 6 & 7?

What does Joseph's reaction to their discouragement say about Joseph's confidence in his connection to God? Verse 8

Describe the butler's dream. Verses 9-11

What was Joseph's interpretation of the dream? Verses 12 & 13

Explain Joseph's plea to the butler in verses 14 & 15.

Describe the baker's dream. Verses 16-17

What was Joseph's interpretation of the baker's dream? Verses 18 & 19

Describe the events of verses 20 through 22.

How did the lack of remembrance of the butler in verse 23 affect the life of Joseph?

Being let down by people. Timing. The sovereignty of God. Joseph's plea for freedom. Explain how all these concepts align with your current life situation

Write down your reflections regarding this Lesson.

Read Genesis 41 and write down your observations about this chapter.

How many years did Joseph have to wait in prison until Pharaoh dreamed? Verse 1

What were the two dreams of Pharaoh? Verses 2-7

What was Pharaoh's response to the dreams in the morning and who did he call for? Verse 8

What did the Butler tell Pharaoh? Verses 9-13

Instantly, what happened to Joseph and what did Pharaoh's request of him? Verses 14 & 15

Describe Joseph's answer to Pharaoh. Verse 16

Pharaoh retells his dreams to Joseph. What is the interpretation of the dreams? Verses 25-32

What was Joseph's suggestion to Pharaoh? Verses 33 – 36

Explain Joseph's insight in verse 32.

Describe the restoration of Joseph in verses 37-45.

What did Pharaoh give him in verse 42?

The marriage to Asenath and the name change of Joseph are significant. Look up the means of Zaphenath-paneah and Asenath. Explain the spiritual significance of these names. Read and explain the connection with Revelation 2:17 and 3:12.

Asenath, Joseph's wife, was not of the Hebrew race. Abraham and Isaac thought it very important for their children to marry wives of their own ethnicity/not of the Canaanites. What is the significance of the fact that Joseph married an Egyptian? Comment regarding if this a foreshadowing of Christ and who makes up the Bride of Christ? Read and explain the connection with I Corinthians 1:24, Galatians 3:28 & 29 and Colossians 3:11.

How old was Joseph at his restoration? Verse 46

Joseph foreshadows Jesus Christ in many ways. Read the following verses and compare Jesus to Joseph:

Verse 46 with Luke 3:23, 38-41; Matthew 28:18 and Ephesians 1:20-23

Verse 43 with Philippians 2:10

How much food was gathered during the years of plenty? Verses 48 and 49

What are the names of Joseph's two boys? Explain the significance of the meanings of their names? Verses 50-52 Read and explain the significance of Joel 2:25.

What happened after the 7 years of plenty ended? How wide spread was the famine? Who was in charge of the storehouse? Verses 53-57

Discuss the significance of the verses in Psalm 105:17-22 with the story in Genesis 41.

Discuss your thoughts about how Joseph, Pharaoh and the Butler must have felt during this point in their lives regarding the nature and character of God.

Who or what brought about the years of plenty and the famine? Verse 32

What does this say about God's interaction in our lives today when "bad" things happen? Read and explain Amos 3:6 and Isaiah 45:7 and Job 5:17.

After all that Joseph went through, he still had faith in his God. Read Hebrews 11:6 and compare this to Joseph's life.



Read Acts 7:8-10 and write down your thoughts about these verses.

Explain how this chapter relates to your life.

Discuss how Joseph's character warranted his elevation to leadership.

Write down your reflections regarding this study.

Lesson Thirty Four: Genesis 42    God's Orchestration in His Perfect Time

Read Genesis 42 and write down your observations about this chapter.

Read Genesis 42:1 and Acts 7:12. How did Jacob know there was corn in Egypt?

How serious was this famine? Verse 2

Who went to Egypt to buy corn and why was one of the brothers left behind? Verses 3 & 4

Explain how Joseph and his brothers came in contact with each other. Verses 5 & 6

How did the brothers respond to the governor when they first came in contact with them?

Re-read and comment on the dreams in Genesis 37:6-10.

Explain how Joseph reacted and acted when he saw his brothers. Verses 7 & 8

What did Joseph remember during this time? Verse 9

What did Joseph accuse his brothers of? Verses 9-12

How did his brothers respond to his accusations? Verses 10-13

As Joseph continues to accuse, what does he offer them as a way to prove themselves? Verses 14- 20

Describe the importance of verses 18 and 19.

What did Joseph hear his brothers confess in verses 21-23?

Describe the awarenesses in their discussion in verse 21.

Which brother stood up for Joseph years ago – read Genesis 37:21, 22, 29, 30?

How did Joseph respond to their confession? Verse 24

Which brother was bound before their eyes? Verse 24

Why do you think he chose Simeon to keep captive?

Notice what he and Levi did in Genesis 34:25-30. Note that this tribe is not mentioned in the blessings of Deuteronomy 33.

What did Joseph do in regards to his brother's return trip home? Verses 25-28

Who did they acknowledge as the One keeping track of them? What emotion did they exhibit? Verse 28

What did they say to their father that transpired on their journey? Verses 29-35

What did they find as they unloaded the sacks? Verse 35

Who does Jacob hold responsible for the loss of his children? Verse 36

Which son stands up and offers safety for Benjamin? Verse 37

How does Jacob respond in verse 38?

In many ways Joseph shows us a picture of Christ. He was betrayed by his brothers, as was Christ betrayed by his brethren (the nation of Israel). Compare Joseph's pain with the pain of Christ in Luke 19:41 and Matthew 23:37.

How does the principle, "we reap what we sow" apply to Joseph and his brothers?

Read Psalm 33:18 – 22 and discuss the relevance to this Genesis chapter.

Write down any reflections you may have regarding this lesson.

Read Chapter 43 and write down your observations about the chapter.

Describe the condition of the land and how this affected Jacob and his family. Verses 1 & 2

Describe Judah's discussion with his father in verses 3-5.

How did Israel respond in verse 6?

How did the brothers respond in verse 7?

What was Judah's offer in verses 8-10?

Identify the significant phrase by Israel; what happened in his heart and soul to say that in verse 11? What did Israel want to send "the man in Egypt" from their land?

What advice did he give about the money in verse 12?

What was Jacob's plea as he sent them all to Egypt in verses 13-14?

What was Israel acknowledging in the last phrase in verse 14?

Describe what happens in verses 15-17.

How did the brothers react to Joseph's request? Verse 18

What did the brothers say to the steward in verses 18-22?

How did the steward respond to them in verse 23?

Who was returned to them?

How were the brothers provided for in verse 24?

Anticipate what the brothers and what Joseph must have been feeling in verses 25-28.

How did they react to Joseph after they gave him the presents? Verse 26

What did Joseph want to know from his brothers in verse 27?

How did they describe the well being of their father in verse 28?

What did Joseph say to Benjamin in verse 29?

How did Joseph respond when seeing Benjamin? Look up the definition of “wept” in the dictionary and describe this emotion.

After composing himself, how did Joseph arrange the seating for the meal? Verse 33

How did the brothers react to the arrangement?

How did the Egyptians feel about eating with Hebrews? Verse 32

Explain why you think Joseph gave 5 more portions to Benjamin than the other brothers.

Describe the discussion at the separate tables in your own words.

When was the last time Joseph's brothers ate a meal in his presence? See Genesis 37:23-25

Think of a time when you were estranged to someone. What lessons from this chapter can one learn how to begin the reconnection with a loved one?

Write down the reflections you have from this lesson.

Read Chapter 44 and write down your observations about the chapter.

What did Joseph tell the steward to do with the sacks, money and the silver cup in verses 1 and 2?

What did he tell the steward to say when catching up the brothers in verses 3 - 5?

How do the brothers react to the accusation? Verses 7 & 8

What do they give as an appropriate judgment if one is found guilty? Verse 9

What does the steward give as judgment for the guilty one? Verse 10

Describe what happens in verses 11 and 12.

What did they do in verse 13 to show their angst?

Re-read Genesis 37:17-36. Identify the 2 incidences where individuals "rent" (tore) their clothes.

Who was the brother that wanted to sell Joseph? Genesis 37:26 & 27



In verses 14 and 15, explain the significance of the position – the state of the brothers and the state of Joseph.

“What deed is this that you have done?” asks Joseph in verse 15. What is the significance of this phrase?

Describe Judah’s initial confession in the key verse 16.

What was Joseph’s consequence for the guilty one in verse 17?

Describe Judah’s lengthy confession in verses 18-34.

Notice the verses Genesis 37:34 and 35 and comment how the brothers may have felt watching Jacob suffer the loss of Joseph.

What is the key phrase that exposes Judah’s guilt in verse 32?

What does he offer Joseph in verse 33?

What does it say about the change in Judah that he would rather be a slave than watch his father suffer?

Read Job 4:8, Proverbs 22:8 and Hosea 10:12 and 13. Comment on these verses and explain in your own words how “our sins will be found out” and we reap what we sow.

Read Psalm 32:3-5 and Psalm 51:1-4 and compare the consequences of hiding and the benefits of confession.

Explain how the story of Judah hurting Joseph, which in turn hurts their father, is a metaphoric picture of when we hurt our 'brother,' our "Heavenly Father" is grieved.

Write down your reflections regarding this lesson.

Read Chapter 45 and write down your observations about the chapter.

What did Joseph do to prepare for revealing himself to his brothers? Verse 1

Describe Joseph's weeping. Verse 2

As Joseph revealed himself, what was his first question?

How did his brother's respond to his revelation? Verse 3

As the brothers come closer to Joseph, what is his remark to them? Verse 4

Knowing human nature, what does Joseph tell them in verses 5 through 7 to put them at ease?

In actuality, what was Joseph saying was God's purpose of all his pain and suffering?  
Verses 5 – 8

Not only did God "allow the suffering," but what else did God do for Joseph? Verse 8

In regards to the example of Joseph, when considering the harm that others inflict on us, how are we to respond to our offender and how do we see the big picture of the suffering?

Why do you think Joseph wanted his brothers to tell their father, "Thus says your son, Joseph?" Verse 9

What was Joseph's proposal to his father? Verses 9-11

What is the significance of verse 12, regarding Jacob and Benjamin? Compare this with Ephesians 1:18 and John 9.

Does Genesis 45 foreshadow what was to come during the times of Jesus? Comment on the following statement: Jesus came and his brethren did not receive him according to John 1:11. After his resurrection, Jesus made Himself known to His brethren, the seed of those who believed. Interestingly enough, Paul was of the tribe of Benjamin and it was through him that Jesus reveals the truths of the New covenant, the freedom in Christ, cementing the revelation of Christ.

Explain what happened in verses 14 and 15. How does this relate to II Corinthians 5:18-20?

Explain what Pharaoh says in verses 16-20. Compare this with Isaiah 1:19; 55:1-4 and Luke 15:22-24.

Why do you think Benjamin got 300 pieces of silver and 5 changes of garments?

What is the significance of the change of garments?

Read the following passages and notice the significance of the change of garments:

Isaiah 64:6, 61:10

Zechariah 3:3-5

Revelation 19:8, 14

II Corinthians 5:21

What gifts did Joseph send for his father? Read John 6:35 and comment on the connection.

What was Joseph's request to his brothers? Compare with Luke 13:4.

Explain what happened in verses 25-28. What do you think the brothers were feeling as they had to tell their father about Joseph?

At first, Jacob didn't believe. What caused him to believe?

Read Luke 15:20-32 and compare Jacob's reaction to the news with the joy of the Father when the son returns.

Joseph, restored with leadership and love finally after years of God's refining tribulation, revealed his true identity to his family at God's perfect timing. Relate Joseph's journey to your own in your own words.

God ordained Joseph to preserve life and provide for his family. Relate this to your own life experience.

Write down your reflections regarding this lesson.

Lesson Thirty Eight: Genesis 46  
Embrace the New

Letting Go of the Old to

Read Chapter 46 and write down your observations about the chapter.

Imagine and comment on the process of what it took for Jacob to pack and get his tribe together for this move. Verse 1

In the midst of the journey, he arrives to Beersheba. Read Genesis 21:31-33 and explain the history of this place, the place of seven wells.

What does Jacob do in Beersheba? Verse 1

How does God get Jacob's attention? Verse 2

What does the response, "Here I am" convey about Jacob's relationship with God?

How does God identify Himself? What 5 phrases does He say?

Imagine the confidence of Jacob to get up and go. Explain how hearing a vision from God would impact you when in a time of decision or to move.

How did Pharaoh assist in their move? Explain a time when God used another person to assist in your time of decision or in a move.

When God tells us to do something, it is neither necessarily easy nor comfortable to do. Describe in your own words of what you think their trip in wagons (bringing their livestock, property, children, grandchildren) from Beersheba to Egypt looked like.

List the children born to each son.

How many people total made up Jacob's party?

Who was sent ahead to tell Joseph they were on their way to Goshen? Explain how this is a foreshadowing of Genesis 49:10.

Comment on Jacob choosing Judah to lead the travels even after hearing all of the truth Judah's guilt regarding their family situation.

Describe in your own words the anticipation and emotion of Joseph in verse 29.

What do you think Jacob meant in verse 30?

What did Joseph feel compelled to tell Pharaoh about his family?



How did Joseph instruct his family to respond when questioned about their livelihood?

How did the Egyptians feel about shepherds? Look up the "shepherd" in a Hebrew concordance.

Why would God spare His own people from famine yet bring them to a place where they would later suffer shame and reproach? Read Hebrews 13:13; Acts 14:22; Hebrews 12:5-11; Deuteronomy 8:2 – 5

As an infant, Jesus, Mary and Joseph escaped to Egypt from King Herod. Read Matthew 2:13-15. How did God communicate His plan to Joseph? What was the plan?

Egypt is known as a place of refuge in this chapter and in Matthew 2. But we know from Scripture, that it became a place of bondage and despair for the Israelites. Explain how God's blessings and places of refuge can become dark and places of bondage.

Write down any reflections of this lesson.

Read Chapter 47 and write down your observations about the chapter.

What did Joseph talk to Pharaoh about in verse 1? What is the significance of this concept?

How many brothers did Joseph select in order to meet with Pharaoh? Verse 2

Explain the dialogue in the exchange between the brothers and Pharaoh. Verses 3 - 5

Explain the importance of verbal contract, establishing boundaries and expectations and being clear about one's own truth.

Paraphrase verse 6 and compare it with the following verses:

Ezekiel 34:11-16

John 10:10

Galatians 5:1

Ephesians 5:1

I Peter 1:3 & 4

While the rest of the world suffers from famine, God provides refuge for His people. What is God's message to them in verse 6?

Capable men will be put in charge, appointed as rulers over Pharaoh's livestock. How does this compare with the following verses?

Matthew 24:45-47

Matthew 25:21

Revelation 3:21

Revelation 5:10

What happened in verse 7 and 10?

Describe Jacob's honesty in verses 8 & 9.

What are the 2 adjectives that Jacob used to characterize his 130 years of life? Read I Peter 5:10 and share your thoughts.

In verse 11, Pharaoh provided for Jacob and his family. Compare this to Matthew 2:11-15.

Joseph provided his family with bread. Read John 6:25-59 and compare Joseph to Jesus.

Compare John 6:25-59 with Ezekiel 34:13 - 15; 26-31 (especially 13 - 15, 29) and Matthew 11:28-30.

In verse 12, the provisions were given according to the little ones, children, (offspring). Read and compare with Romans 8:14-17 and 1 Corinthians 4:14 - 17.

What does verse 13 symbolically say regarding the condition of the land of Canaan as seen through the metaphor (no bread, famine)? Compare this with United States, or whatever country you may reside.

Read verses 14- 20 and explain what happened.

Compare how Joseph provided for his family and then for the Egyptians.

What are the provisions of Christ in the New Covenant according to the following passages?

Romans 11:5-33

Ephesians 3:4-12

1 Corinthians 1:24

Romans 10:12& 13

Galatians 3:16, 28 & 29

What did the Egyptians give up in order to receive bread? Compare this with John 6:53-58.

In verse 22 and 26, who could keep their land and receive an allotment from Pharaoh?

Explain the metaphor of priesthood in the New Covenant by reading I Peter 2:9 & 10 and Revelation 1:6; Revelation 5:10 and Revelation 20:6.

Explain the system that Joseph and Pharaoh set up for the people. Verses 23 & 24

The people had all in common, having nothing of their own any longer. How was this foreshadowing of Acts 2:44-47?

Compare verse 25 with the following verses:

Acts 2:46 & 47

Romans 1:1

Jude 1

Revelation 1:1

What is the significance of the terms "Israel" and "they" used in verse 27? What did they receive that the Egyptians did not receive?

Explain how being fruitful is foreshadowing of Galatians 5:22 & 23. Compare this with Revelation 7:4-10.

How long did Jacob live in peace in Goshen? How many years total did he live?

Whom did Jacob call upon to hear his last wish? Describe the method of the oath.

What was Jacob's last wish? Who did Jacob place his trust in?

After the oath, describe Israel's demeanor in verse 31?

Compare this restful and worshipful demeanor with the following verses in the New Covenant:

Hebrews 4:10

Revelation 14:13

Galatians 2:20

Write your reflections from this lesson.

Lesson Forty: Genesis 48	Israel's Last Days; Blessings to Joseph's Seed
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Read Chapter 48 and write down your observations about the chapter.

Why did Joseph take his 2 sons to his father? Verse 1

What did Jacob do when he heard Joseph was coming? Verse 2

What did Jacob tell Joseph in verse 3 and 4?

Reread Genesis 28:10-22. Compare what God told Jacob in chapter 28 with verse 4.

What transpired in verse 5?

Read Ephesians 1:5-11 and Romans 8:15 and explain how this declaration is similar to what Jacob did with Joseph's sons.

Notice that Joseph's sons were half biologically true descendents and half gentile; compare this with Galatians 3:28.



Read verse 6 and compare with John 17: 6-10 and Hebrews 2:13.

Explain what the following sentence means: "Called by the name of their brothers in their inheritance."

Collectively, we are all brothers and sisters in the body of Christ. Read and comment on the following verses:

Hebrews 2:11 & 12; 17

Acts 1:15 and Acts 2:29

Romans 1:13

Acts 28:14 & 15

In regards to verse 7, re-read Genesis 35:9-20. What was another name for Ephrath?

Jacob asked who the lads were. Compare this to how his father Isaac blessed Jacob rather than Esau.

Explain the importance of Joseph's comment, "These are my sons whom God has given me here."

Explain how I John 3:1 & 2 relates to this passage in Genesis.

Jacob said, "Bring them to me, that I may bless them." Read Hebrews 11:21 and Matthew 5:3-11 and ponder that the God of the universe wants to bless you right now.

Find several other verses that discuss the blessings of God on the children.

Jacob kissed and embraced the boys. We as God's children are gathered and embraced into the kingdom. When the "prodigal son" returned home, the father greeted him with a kiss. Several times, the epistles mention greeting brethren with a holy kiss, or kiss of love. What are your thoughts on righteous kisses?

In verse 11, Joseph was once dead to Jacob, but now he is alive with descendents. Interesting that Israel's physical eyes were dim, but yet God showed him the seed. Read John 9:39; explain the notion, "I once was blind, but now I see."

Describe what happened in verse 12.

How did Joseph position the boys in verse 13?

Explain the actual happening of the blessing in verse 14.

Explain the 2 descriptions of God in verses 15 & 16.

Describe the blessing of Jacob to the lads in verse 16.

Why was Joseph upset in verses 17 & 18?

Describe Jacob's response in verse 19.

What was the significance of the phrase, "I know" mentioned twice?

Remember that Jacob, the youngest, was the one blessed by his father, Isaac. Do you think this is a coincidence, or divine intervention? Was it not set in the rules that the oldest son gets the double portion inheritance blessings? What are your thoughts on this?

Notice that Jacob is called Israel in these last few verses. Who is "Israel" in the New Covenant? Read Romans 2:28 & 29; and Galatians 6:16 and explain.

Read Jeremiah 31. Notice the key phrase in verse 9 which takes the reader back to the blessing of Jacob in Genesis 48. Notice how Jeremiah 31 is ultimately about the New Covenant promises after the time of hardship.

Read Zechariah 10 and explain the promises of Ephraim.

Read John 11:54 and explain its significance to the overall storyline.

Read I Chronicles 7:20-27. Who was the very important figure born in Ephraim's lineage?

How does Joshua 17:17 & 18 fulfill the words of Jacob in Genesis 48:19-22?

Read Revelation 7:4-9. Why do you think John listed the tribe of Joseph there instead of Ephraim and Manasseh?

God fulfilled the physical conditions of the covenant given to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph's sons. The Spiritual implications were also fulfilled in Christ as He has gathered His adopted children (Jew and Gentile) into one kingdom of brethren with full inheritance of Himself dwelling in and among us.

Write down the reflections you have regarding this lesson.

## Lesson Forty One: Genesis 49 Sowing, Reaping and Prophetic Last Days

Read Chapter 49 and write down your observations about the chapter.

Jacob brings closure by saying what he needs to say to his sons. In actuality, it demonstrates the natural consequences of behavior; we do indeed reap what we sow. Write out the significant phrases from Galatians 6:7-9 and Colossians 3:25 and ponder as you complete the next section.

After reading Genesis 49, do you think Jacob/Israel is talking to just his sons or to a greater audience?

Read verses 3 & 4. Explain Jacob's dialogue to Reuben. What stands out about what he said?

Read Genesis 35:22. What was the consequence for his actions?

Read verses 5 – 7 and explain Jacob's dialogue to Simeon and Levi. What stands out about Jacob's discussion?

Read Genesis 34:25-30. What is the consequence for their actions?

Read verses 8-12 and explain Jacob's dialogue to Judah. What stands out about these verses about Judah?

Read verse 10 and discuss the significance of this verse.

Read and comment on Isaiah 65:9.

Read Matthew 1:1 and Luke 3:22 and comment on the differences of the two genealogies listed.

Who came out of the tribe of Judah and what were the promises given to him? Read and discuss the following passages:

Hebrews 1:5

II Samuel 7:12-16

Psalms 89:2-4

Isaiah 9:7 and Isaiah 11:1

Ezekiel 37:24

Micah 4:7

Jeremiah 23:5-8

Read and discuss the passages showing the fulfillment in Christ:

Luke 1:27, 32

Acts 2:23-36

II Timothy 2:8

Acts 13:22-39

Romans 1:3

Romans 15:12

Revelation 22:16

## Tribe of Judah and the Temple, the House of God

God established that the tribe of Judah was the people in power and authority under the Old Covenant law system. This is prophesied in Genesis 49:1, 10 and is lived out as Moses received the law, David and his descendents were made kings and the Pharisees, scribes and priests were in power during the days of Christ. However, there was to be a shift in power as mentioned in Genesis 49:10. Shiloh, Jesus, was the true heir and Judah knew it, and thus in hatred and envy, killed the Messiah (see Matthew 21:33-46). Paul explains the transition of power throughout his epistles in the New Testament.

God chose the line of Judah, specifically David and Solomon, to erect the Temple. Read and describe the following verses:

Psalms 114:2

II Samuel 7:12 & 13, 16

Haggai 2:7-9

Micah 4:2

Isaiah 56:3-7

II Chronicles 8:16

Read and discuss the fulfillment of the Old Covenant passages in the below verses:

II Corinthians 5:1 & 2

Ephesians 2:19-22

I Peter 2:4-6

I Peter 4:17

Hebrews 3:3-6

I Corinthians 3:16



I Corinthians 6:19

II Corinthians 6:16 & 17

Revelation 3:12

Revelation 21:9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 19, 22

Read verse 13 and discuss what Jacob said to Zebulun. Read Joshua 19:10-16 to see the fulfillment of Jacob's words.

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Read verses 14 & 15 and discuss what Jacob said to Issachar. Read Joshua 19:17-23 to see the inheritance fulfilled.

Read verses 16 – 18 and discuss what Jacob said to Dan. Read Joshua 19:40-48 to see the inheritance fulfilled.

Ponder the metaphor. Dan is called the serpent, to judge his people. Is this synonymous with Satan, the Serpent of old?

Re-read Genesis 3:15 and compare with Galatians 3:16 & 29.

Read and comment on Isaiah 28:14-18 – specifically verse 15.

In Daniel 2:40-43, especially verse 43, it says, something mingled with the seed of men. What are your thoughts about that?

Read Luke 3:5-8. Why did John the Baptist call the Pharisees vipers?

Read Matthew 23:33. Why did Jesus call the Pharisees serpents and vipers?

Read what Jesus said to the Pharisees in John 8:33-47 (specifically verse 44).

Read and comment on Revelation 12:5 & 6.

Read and comment on the following passages:

Revelation 9: 1- 10

Deuteronomy 8:15

Ezekiel 2:6

Luke 10:17-20

In 70 AD – Jerusalem and temple were made desolate. Jesus, at last, crushed the 4<sup>th</sup> kingdom of darkness and now we reign with Him in His Kingdom of righteousness (Revelation 1:7).

Read and comment on Luke 3:6; Revelation 1:8 and Acts 2:17.

Who do you feel is Satan/the serpent represented in the Bible?

Read verse 19 and discuss what Jacob said to Gad. Read Joshua 13:24-28 to see the inheritance fulfilled.

Read verse 20 and discuss what Jacob said to Asher. Read Joshua 19:24-31 and see the inheritance fulfilled.

Read verse 21 and discuss what Jacob said to Naphtali. Read Joshua 19:32-39 and see the inheritance fulfilled.

Read verse 22-26 and discuss what Jacob said to Joseph. Read Joshua 16 & 17 and see the inheritance fulfilled.

What are all these blessings about? Comment on what was promised to Abraham.

Jesus did not come through the physical line of Joseph. Jesus was the fleshly offspring of Judah/David. So then this can only refer to the blessings from above, the same blessings given to Abraham – with total reference to the seed of Abraham, which is Christ, Who came from above. Read and comment on John 3:8-13; 31-34.

Joseph was a type of Christ... separated, betrayed, falsely accused, beaten – to preserve life. Read and describe Genesis 45:5 & 7, 8:

Read and compare with Psalm 105:17-21.

Read and discuss the promises given to Joseph in the following verses:

Psalms 77:15

Psalms 80:1

Psalms 81:4 & 5

Zechariah 10:6

Obadiah 18

Amos 5:15

Ezekiel 37:16-19

Jacob and his sons are significant because it is through 2 of them, we have our Messiah: Joseph, the seed of Abraham, and Judah, the offspring of Jacob. Thus the seed of Jacob is referring to the promises given to Abraham and fulfilled in and only through Christ. The offspring of David is the same as the seed of a woman in Genesis 3:15 – Jesus in the flesh.

When the New Testament refers to Israel, it is Abraham's seed. Judah is not referred to any longer since Christ died to the flesh, He rose victoriously, fulfilling the promises to Abraham. He and those in Christ are now the Seed of Abraham.

Isn't this why in Hebrews 11, Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph are mentioned with the phrase, "by faith." Judah is not mentioned.

Read and comment on the following verses:

Isaiah 60:14 & 15

Isaiah 49:23

Revelation 3:9

Read verse 27 and discuss what Jacob said to Benjamin. Read Joshua 18:11-28 and see the inheritance fulfilled.

Read the following passages and notice the following descendents of Benjamin:

1 Samuel 9:1& 2

Esther 2:5-7

Romans 11:1

What are your thoughts about Jacob's blessings to his sons? Verse 28

What were Jacob's clear instructions about his burial? Verses 29 & 30

Who else was buried in that spot? Verse 31

How did they obtain the land and from whom? Verse 32

Describe Jacob's death. What do you think it means that he was gathered to his people? Verse 33

## Last/Latter Days

Jacob gathered his children to discuss with them what would befall them in the days to come, better translated, end of the days, or last days. The King James Version uses similar words all throughout Scripture so one can follow the subject matter, understanding it in completeness (Genesis to Revelation).

Are we living in the Last Days?

We hear it often that we are living in the last days and Jesus Christ will soon return to rapture His church which will usher in the 7 year tribulation. Is this what the Bible really says?

"This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves..." II Timothy 3:1-7.

Read and comment on Old Testament verses that discuss last/latter days:

Micah 4:1-8

Joel 2:28

Daniel 8:16-25

Latter Days: Deuteronomy 4:26-31

Deuteronomy 31:29

Jeremiah 23:18-20 and Jeremiah 30:24

Read Daniel 12 – and focus on the word, “End.” Write down key phrases.

To find out when the last/latter days is referring to, read the following New Testament passages:

I John 2:18 & 19

I Peter 1:5

I Peter 1:20

Hebrews 1:1 & 2

Acts 2 ~ specifically versus 16-18

I Corinthians 15:23-27

2 Timothy 1:10

James 5:1-8

I Timothy 4:1-3

II Timothy 4:4 & 5

Jude 18

II Peter 3:3

Galatians 4:4-7

Read I Peter 4:7 and Hebrews 9:26 and determine the meaning of "the end."

Write down any reflections you have regarding this lesson.



Read Chapter 50 and write down your observations about the chapter.

How did Joseph react to his father's death? Verse 1

How did they prepare Jacob's body for burial? Verse 2

How long did the Egyptians mourn for Jacob? Verse 3

What was Jacob's request to Pharaoh in verses 4 and 5?

What was Pharaoh's response in verse 6?

List all the people that went with Joseph to bury his father. Verses 7-9. Comment on why this was such a large diverse group.

Describe the location of the burial place. What is the significance of the Jordan River to the Israelites in Joshua chapters 3 and 4?

How many days did Joseph mourn at the burial site? Verse 10

What did the Canaanites observe and thus, what did they name the area? What was the meaning of this name? Verse 11

How did Jacob's sons honor their father in his death? Verses 12 & 13

As they all returned to Egypt, what was the concern of Joseph's brothers? Verses 14 & 15

What was the message given to Joseph from his brothers? Verses 16 & 17

How did Joseph react to their message? Verse 17

What do you think caused Joseph's tears?

Comment on what you think was the emotion of his brothers as they bowed. Verse 18

Describe in detail the key phrases of Joseph's response to his brothers. Explain his mindset and his answer to all of his questioning, his struggling, and his pain for so many years. Verses 19- 21

Compare the heart and attitude of Joseph versus the heart and attitude of his brothers.

How long did Joseph live? Verse 22

Explain the joys of Joseph's prosperity in verse 23.

What were Joseph's final words to his brothers? Verse 24

Point out the one phrase that Joseph said twice in verse 24 and 25.

Key word of the phrase is "visit". The first time the Hebrew verb is used is in Genesis 21:1; God's visit to Sarah. What does visit mean to you?

Show how God visited His people and accomplished what He swore to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob? Read Nehemiah 9:13-38.

Has God visited you? If so, explain what happened.

What was Joseph's request of his brothers? Verse 25

Explain the details of Joseph's care after death. Verse 26

God's fulfillments of His physical promises given to Abraham are recorded in the Old Testament. Likewise, the spiritual fulfillments of these same promises are recorded in the New Testament. God visited His people with the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, first to His first fruits (the disciples, apostles, and first century believers) and then to all who believed at His coming to fill His glorious temple, His body of believers. The spiritual inheritance of Christ Himself was deposited upon the world in 70 AD (2 Corinthians 5:17-21). The New Jerusalem has come. Mt Zion. The new covenant is now written on our hearts. All who are thirsty, drink. Tap in to the living water that already dwells within.

Write down any reflections of this lesson.

## Lesson Forty Three: Conclusion

After years of study, I have a much healthier understanding of who I am and my relationship to ancient words of wisdom in the Bible. Hopefully, exploring the Book of Genesis using this workbook has opened up a new way to view our worth, our world and the fulfillment of prophecy.

Since this workbook is about you interpreting Scripture, use the space below to write your own conclusion to this workbook based on your research and contemplation.

## Endnotes

1. Strong, James S.T.D., LL.D., *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*, Abingdon Press, 1986 and World Bible Publishers, Inc., Iowa Falls, IA, 1980 and 1986.
2. "Praying to He, She, or It in Chinese: How Chinese Third Person Pronouns Avoid (Some) Religious Gender Issues," Josh Freedman blog, <http://jbfreedman.com/?p=197>.
3. Ruwach (H#7307) in the *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*.
4. Fun Fact: Modern translations of the New Testament use the words "Holy Spirit" to describe the "comforter" Jesus promised. However, old translations (Tyndale 1536 and Matthews 1537) use "holy ghost" - neither word capitalized. In the 1611 KJV, "holy" is not capitalized, but "Ghost" is. Could this mean that "holy" is an adjective describing "Ghost," and isn't part of its "name"?
5. Strong, James S.T.D., LL.D. , *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*, Abingdon Press, 1986, and World Bible Publishers, Inc., Iowa Falls, IA, 1980 and 1986.
6. Tresmontant, Claude, *The Hebrew Christ*, Language in the Age of the Gospels, Franscian Herald Press, Chicago, 1989, p. 14. Tresmontant translated the book of *Matthew* in Hebrew.
7. Priests for Equality, *The Inclusive Bible*, 2007, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, INC., pgs 5 & 6.
8. "The Human (Ha'adam), Man (Ish) and Woman (Ishshah) in Genesis 2," by Marg Mowczko, December 5, 2013; <https://margmowczko.com/human-man-woman-genesis-2/>.
9. "The Human (Ha'adam), Man (Ish) and Woman (Ishshah) in Genesis 2," by Marg Mowczko, December 5, 2013; <https://margmowczko.com/human-man-woman-genesis-2/>.
10. The *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* demonstrates that the word, "LORD" has been substituted for the Hebrew name of God over 6800 times. James Strong's opinion of the Hebrew name of God is "Yehovah," and many use the abbreviation YHVH because the actual name is unknown; <https://biblehub.com/hebrew/3068.htm>.

11. *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* says that H#3069 is "Yehovih" [used after H#136 ("adonay" translated LORD), and pronounced by Jews as H#430 (God elohim), in order to prevent the repetition of the same sound, since elsewhere pronounce H#3068 as H#136]; *Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary of the Old Testament*, p. 62.
12. Tresmontant, Claude, *The Hebrew Christ*, Language in the Age of the Gospels, Franciscan Herald Press, Chicago, 1989, p. 14 & 15.
13. Plaut, Gunther, *The Torah, Genesis – A Modern Commentary* (New York: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1974), 24, 19 (as cited in Mollenkott, *Omnigender*, 2001, 90 & 91.)
14. Mollenkott, Virginia Ramey, *Omnigender, a Trans-religious Approach*, The Pilgrim Press, 2001, 90 & 91.
15. "First Adam – Last Adam, Both are Vital to the Gospel... but exactly how?" Russell Grigg, <https://creation.com/first-adamlast-adam>
16. "The Human (Ha'adam), Man (Ish) and Woman (Ishshah) in Genesis 2," by Marg Mowczko, December 5, 2013; <https://margmowczko.com/human-man-woman-genesis-2/>. "Operation" is her word to describe Eve being removed from the side of ha-adam.
17. "The Women of Revelation 12," Jimmy Akins, <https://www.catholic.com/magazine/print-edition/the-woman-of-revelation-12>; May 1, 1997.
18. Tresmontant, Claude, *The Hebrew Christ*, Language in the Age of the Gospels, Franciscan Herald Press, Chicago, 1989, p. 15.
19. "Evangelical Pastor Stan Mitchell Supports LGBT's." Stan Mitchell, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ICtbvBZASJA>.
20. "Hebrew Word Definitions -Sin," Ancient Hebrew Research Center, Jeff A. Benner, 1999-2019; [http://www.ancient-hebrew.org/vocabulary\\_definitions\\_sin.html](http://www.ancient-hebrew.org/vocabulary_definitions_sin.html).
21. Scanzoni, Letha Dawson and Mollenkott, Virginia Ramey; *Is the Homosexual My Neighbor, A Positive Christian Response*, Revised and Updated, HarperOne, 1994, p. 62.

## Digging Deeper

The following resources and workbooks are available in hard copy or PDF form:

A Lamb's Exodus: Overcoming Fundamentalism, sexism, racism, fatphobia, and Conversion Therapy

Interpretation: Found, Restored and Celebrated ~ Renewing the Mind, Softening the Heart and Restoring the Soul (Ezekiel 34)

Interpretation: Foods of the Bible ~ Physical and spiritual nourishment

Interpretation: Hellfire and Brimstone Revisited ~ Literal afterlife of torment or metaphorical present life of refinement (Spanish version available)

Interpretation: Homosexuality in the Bible Revisited ~ Contemplating literal and metaphoric views regarding what the Bible says about Homosexuality (Spanish version available)

Interpretation: Matthew 23 & 24 Revisited ~ Contemplating literal and metaphoric views regarding "The Last Days"

For more information regarding my workbooks, workshop presentation, speaking engagements, or to schedule a spiritual life coaching session, please visit: [www.untetheredtransformation.com](http://www.untetheredtransformation.com) or email me at [untetheredtransformation@gmail.com](mailto:untetheredtransformation@gmail.com).



## About Rev. Mary:

In 1989, Rev. Mary graduated *magna cum laude* with a BA in Psychology and minor in Bible from Bryan College in Dayton, Tennessee. A few years later, she completed Master's level marriage, family and group counseling courses at Liberty University in Lynchburg, VA. In March 2014, she was ordained by the Church of the Holy Spirit Song in Ft Lauderdale, Florida. She was deeply entrenched in her fundamentalist religious belief system, which included twenty one year span in the "Pray away the Gay" programs. After years of struggle, wrestling with God, personal study and personal healing, she offers various sacred workbooks to facilitate transformation of old limiting and harmful beliefs by understanding liberating spiritual metaphorical mysteries of the kingdom of heaven. She has had a well rounded extensive professional career as a family systems therapist, licensed social worker, school teacher, national sales manager, wellness consultant, certified life coach, foot reflexologist, and Level II EFT practitioner. Her experience and skill set enables her to create a warm, welcoming, safe space for clients to discover, heal, grow and make empowering life changes. She founded and facilitated the Indianapolis Religious Recovery group from 2014 to 2017.