

MASTER THE CONTENT OF SCRIPTURE



The Book of Genesis

(Observe, Interpret, Apply & Go)

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THE BOOK OF GENESIS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

In our studies of the Bible, we will be using an inductive approach. This approach is a fun and exciting way to study the Bible! It's like being a detective. Instead of starting with a conclusion, you look at the details and clues in the text to discover the meaning for yourself.

Here's how you can do it:

1. **Observation:** First, you look closely at the Bible passage. You pay attention to:

- a. Who is in the story
- b. What is happening
- c. Where it is taking place
- d. When it is happening
- e. Why things are happening
- f. How they are happening.

You write down or make a mental note of all the details you notice.

2. **Interpretation:** Next, you try to understand what those details mean.

- a. You think about why the characters did what they did
- b. You think about what the important words and phrases mean.
- c. You may need to look up some words or ask questions to understand better.

3. **Application:** Finally, you think about how the story applies to our lives. What truth does it communicate?

- a. **What does it teach us about God?**
- b. What does it teach us about ourselves?
- c. What action (s) does it call us to take?

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CHAPTER 1

Summary of Chapter

In the first chapter of Genesis, the creation of the world is described in a sequence of six days. God creates light, separates it from darkness, and forms the sky, land, and seas. Vegetation, stars, sun, moon, fish, birds, and animals are brought into existence. On the sixth day, God creates humans in His image, giving them dominion over the earth. The chapter concludes with God declaring everything He made as very good and resting on the seventh day, blessing it as holy.

Opening Question

1. What does it mean for humans to be made in the image of God?
 2. How does the sequence of creation reflect God's order and purpose?
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Outline

1. The Creation of Light (Genesis 1:1-5)
 - How does light play a symbolic role in understanding God's nature?
 - What are some ways we can bring "light" into our daily lives?
2. The Creation of Sky, Land, and Seas (Genesis 1:6-10)
 - Why is the separation of the sky, land, and seas significant in the creation story?
 - How can we appreciate the natural world as part of God's creation?
3. The Creation of Vegetation (Genesis 1:11-13)
 - How does the diversity of plants reflect God's creativity?
 - In what ways can we be good stewards of the earth's resources?
4. The Creation of Sun, Moon, and Stars (Genesis 1:14-19)
 - What is the purpose of the celestial bodies according to this passage?
 - How does observing the heavens inspire awe and worship in our lives?
5. The Creation of Animals (Genesis 1:20-25)
 - Why did God create such a variety of creatures?

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- How does the existence of different species help us understand the value of all life?
 - 6. The Creation of Humans (Genesis 1:26-31)
 - What responsibilities come with being made in the image of God?
 - How can we fulfill our role as caretakers of God's creation?
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Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 1:27, "So God created mankind in his own image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the creation story, with each student representing a different day of creation, explaining what was created and its significance.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss how the creation story shapes our understanding of the relationship between God, humans, and the rest of creation.
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Quiz

1. What was the first thing God created?
 - A. Light
 - B. Land
 - C. Animals
 - D. Humans
2. On which day did God create the sky?
 - A. First
 - B. Second
 - C. Third
 - D. Fourth
3. What did God create on the third day?
 - A. Stars
 - B. Fish

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- C. Vegetation
 - D. Animals
4. What was the purpose of the sun, moon, and stars?
 - A. To separate day from night
 - B. To create light
 - C. To provide warmth
 - D. To create seasons
 5. On which day were animals created?
 - A. Fifth
 - B. Sixth
 - C. Third
 - D. Second
 6. What does it mean to be made in the image of God?
 - A. To have physical features like God
 - B. To have dominion over the earth
 - C. To reflect God's character
 - D. To be immortal
 7. What was God's reaction after creating everything?
 - A. He was dissatisfied
 - B. He rested
 - C. He declared it good
 - D. He continued creating
 8. How many days did God take to create the world?
 - A. Five
 - B. Six
 - C. Seven
 - D. Eight
 9. What did God do on the seventh day?
 - A. Created animals

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- B. Rested
- C. Created humans
- D. Made light

10. Why did God bless the seventh day?

- A. Because He was tired
- B. Because it was holy
- C. Because it was the first day
- D. Because He created humans

Answers: 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A, 5-B, 6-C, 7-C, 8-B, 9-B, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. In the beginning, God created the _____ and the _____.
2. God said, "Let there be _____," and there was light.
3. On the _____ day, God created the sky.
4. The _____ and the _____ were created to separate the day from the night.
5. God created mankind in his own _____.

Answers: heavens, earth, light, second, sun, moon, image

Vocabulary Words

1. **Bara' (בָּרָא)** - Create; to bring something into existence from nothing.
 2. **Elohim (אֱלֹהִים)** - God; a plural form used in the Hebrew Bible, often referring to the one true God.
 3. **Tehom (תְּהוֹם)** - The deep; the abyss or the primeval ocean.
 4. **Tselem (צֶלֶם)** - Image; a physical or spiritual representation of something.
 5. **Shabbat (שַׁבָּת)** - Sabbath; the seventh day of rest after creation.
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CHAPTER 2

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 2 of Genesis focuses on the detailed account of the creation of humans and the Garden of Eden. It describes how God formed man from the dust of the ground and breathed life into him. God then created a lush garden in Eden, placing the man there to cultivate and care for it. The chapter also details the creation of the first woman, Eve, from one of Adam's ribs, establishing the first marriage. The chapter concludes with a description of the idyllic life in the garden before the fall.

Opening Question

1. Why do you think God chose to create humans differently from the rest of creation?
 2. What is the significance of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil in the Garden of Eden?
-

Outline

1. The Creation of Man (Genesis 2:4-7)
 - How does the way God created man reflect our special relationship with Him?
 - In what ways can we recognize and honor our God-given purpose in life?
2. The Garden of Eden (Genesis 2:8-14)
 - What does the Garden of Eden represent in terms of God's provision for humanity?
 - How can we cultivate gratitude for the blessings in our own "gardens" today?
3. The Command Regarding the Trees (Genesis 2:15-17)
 - What is the significance of God's command concerning the Tree of Knowledge?
 - How does this command challenge us to trust and obey God's wisdom in our lives?
4. The Creation of Woman (Genesis 2:18-25)

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- How does the creation of woman highlight the importance of companionship and partnership?
 - What lessons can we draw about relationships from the union of Adam and Eve?
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Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 2:7, "Then the Lord God formed a man from the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man became a living being."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students act out the creation of man and woman, focusing on the relationship between Adam and Eve and the significance of their union.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the meaning and implications of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil and how it relates to choices and consequences in our lives today.
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Quiz

1. How did God create man?
 - A. From the dust of the ground
 - B. From the water
 - C. From the air
 - D. From fire
2. Where did God place man after creating him?
 - A. In a city
 - B. In a garden
 - C. On a mountain
 - D. By the sea
3. What was the name of the garden where man was placed?
 - A. Garden of Eden
 - B. Garden of Gethsemane
 - C. Garden of Peace
 - D. Garden of God

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4. What two trees were specifically mentioned in the Garden of Eden?
 - A. Tree of Life and Tree of Knowledge
 - B. Tree of Wisdom and Tree of Strength
 - C. Tree of Power and Tree of Peace
 - D. Tree of Honor and Tree of Humility
5. What command did God give regarding the Tree of Knowledge?
 - A. To eat from it freely
 - B. To avoid it completely
 - C. To eat from it occasionally
 - D. Not to eat from it
6. Why did God create a companion for man?
 - A. Because it was not good for man to be alone
 - B. Because man requested it
 - C. Because the animals needed a caretaker
 - D. Because the garden needed more workers
7. How was the first woman created?
 - A. From the dust of the ground
 - B. From one of Adam's ribs
 - C. From the waters
 - D. From the fruit of the Tree of Life
8. What did Adam say when he first saw the woman?
 - A. "She shall be called Woman, for she was taken out of Man."
 - B. "She is the bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh."
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Neither A nor B
9. What does Genesis 2:24 say about marriage?
 - A. "A man shall leave his father and mother and be united to his wife."
 - B. "They will become one flesh."

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C. Both A and B

D. Neither A nor B

10. What does the creation of man and woman in Genesis 2 highlight?

A. The need for community

B. The importance of work

C. The value of obedience

D. The significance of companionship

Answers: 1-A, 2-B, 3-A, 4-A, 5-D, 6-A, 7-B, 8-C, 9-C, 10-D

Fill in the Blank

1. God formed man from the _____ of the ground.
2. God placed man in the Garden of _____.
3. The two specific trees in the Garden were the Tree of _____ and the Tree of the Knowledge of _____ and _____.
4. God created a _____ for Adam from one of his ribs.
5. "For this reason a man will leave his father and mother and be united to his _____."

Answers: dust, Eden, Life, Good, Evil, companion, wife

Vocabulary Words

1. **Adamah (אָדָמָה)** - Ground or earth; refers to the soil from which man was created.
2. **Eden (עֵדֶן)** - Delight; the name of the garden where God placed Adam and Eve.
3. **Tzelah (צֵלָע)** - Rib; the bone from which God created Eve.
4. **Neshamah (נִשְׁמָה)** - Breath; the breath of life given by God to Adam.
5. **Chavvah (חַוְוָה)** - Eve; the name of the first woman, meaning "life" or "living."

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CHAPTER 3

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 3 of Genesis narrates the fall of humanity. The serpent tempts Eve to eat from the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil, despite God's command. Eve eats the fruit and shares it with Adam. Their eyes are opened, and they realize their nakedness. God confronts them, and as a result, they are cursed along with the serpent. The chapter concludes with God banishing Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden to prevent them from eating from the Tree of Life and living forever, placing cherubim to guard the way.

Opening Question

1. What are the consequences of disobedience as illustrated in the story of Adam and Eve?
 2. How does the temptation in the Garden of Eden relate to challenges we face in our own lives today?
-

Outline

1. The Temptation by the Serpent (Genesis 3:1-5)
 - How does the serpent's approach highlight the subtlety of temptation?
 - What strategies can we use to resist temptations in our own lives?
2. The Fall of Man (Genesis 3:6-7)
 - What immediate changes occurred after Adam and Eve ate the fruit?
 - How can we learn from Adam and Eve's mistake in our own decision-making processes?
3. God's Confrontation and the Curse (Genesis 3:8-19)
 - What were the specific curses given to the serpent, Eve, and Adam?
 - How do these consequences still affect humanity today, and how can we seek God's guidance in overcoming them?
4. The Expulsion from Eden (Genesis 3:20-24)

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- Why did God prevent Adam and Eve from accessing the Tree of Life after the fall?
- In what ways can we seek to restore our relationship with God after we've sinned?

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 3:15, "And I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your offspring and hers; he will crush your head, and you will strike his heel."
2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the temptation and fall in the Garden of Eden, focusing on the choices made by Adam and Eve and the consequences of those choices.
3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the concept of free will and how it plays a role in the decisions we make, using the story of Adam and Eve as a reference.

Quiz

1. Who tempted Eve to eat the forbidden fruit?
 - A. Adam
 - B. The serpent
 - C. An angel
 - D. A friend
2. What was the fruit from the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil called?
 - A. Apple
 - B. Fig
 - C. It is not named
 - D. Pomegranate
3. What did Adam and Eve realize after eating the fruit?
 - A. They were powerful
 - B. They were naked

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- C. They were wise
- D. They were alone
- 4. What did God ask Adam after the fall?
 - A. "Where are you?"
 - B. "Why did you eat the fruit?"
 - C. "Who told you that you were naked?"
 - D. Both A and C
- 5. What was the serpent's punishment?
 - A. To crawl on its belly
 - B. To be banished from the garden
 - C. To lose its legs
 - D. To be feared by humans
- 6. What curse was given to Eve?
 - A. Pain in childbirth
 - B. Death
 - C. Hard labor
 - D. To be banished
- 7. What curse was given to Adam?
 - A. To work the ground for food
 - B. Death
 - C. Separation from God
 - D. Pain in childbirth
- 8. Where did God place Adam and Eve after they were expelled from Eden?
 - A. In the wilderness
 - B. Outside the Garden of Eden
 - C. In another garden
 - D. In a city
- 9. What did God place at the east of the Garden of Eden to guard the way to the Tree of Life?

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- A. A flaming sword
- B. An angel
- C. Cherubim with a flaming sword
- D. A wall

10. Why did God prevent Adam and Eve from eating from the Tree of Life after the fall?

- A. So they wouldn't live forever in sin
- B. Because they were disobedient
- C. To teach them a lesson
- D. To test them

Answers: 1-B, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D, 5-A, 6-A, 7-A, 8-B, 9-C, 10-A

Fill in the Blank

1. The _____ tempted Eve to eat the fruit from the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil.
2. After eating the fruit, Adam and Eve realized they were _____.
3. God asked Adam, "Where are _____?"
4. The serpent was cursed to crawl on its _____.
5. God placed _____ with a flaming sword to guard the way to the Tree of Life.

Answers: serpent, naked, you, belly, cherubim

Vocabulary Words

1. **Nachash (נָחָשׁ)** - Serpent; the creature that tempted Eve in the Garden of Eden.
 2. **Arum (עָרוּם)** - Crafty; describes the serpent's nature in the temptation of Eve.
 3. **Ishah (אִשָּׁה)** - Woman; refers to Eve as the first woman created.
 4. **Etz Chaim (עֵץ חַיִּים)** - Tree of Life; the tree in the Garden of Eden that grants eternal life.
 5. **Cherubim (כְּרוּבִים)** - Cherubim; angelic beings placed to guard the Garden of Eden.
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CHAPTER 4

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 4 of Genesis recounts the story of Cain and Abel, the first children of Adam and Eve. Cain, a farmer, and Abel, a shepherd, bring offerings to God. God favors Abel's offering but rejects Cain's. Out of jealousy and anger, Cain kills Abel. God confronts Cain, who denies responsibility for his brother. As punishment, Cain is cursed to be a restless wanderer, but God marks him to protect him from being killed. The chapter also introduces the descendants of Cain and ends with the birth of Adam and Eve's third son, Seth.

Opening Question

1. What does the story of Cain and Abel teach us about jealousy and anger?
 2. How can we ensure that our actions are pleasing to God, like Abel's offering?
-

Outline

1. The Offerings of Cain and Abel (Genesis 4:1-5)
 - Why did God accept Abel's offering but reject Cain's?
 - How can we offer our best to God in our daily lives?
2. The Murder of Abel (Genesis 4:6-8)
 - What can we learn from Cain's reaction to God's rejection of his offering?
 - How can we manage feelings of jealousy and anger in a godly way?
3. God's Confrontation with Cain (Genesis 4:9-12)
 - How does God's response to Cain's denial highlight the seriousness of sin?
 - In what ways does God offer us opportunities for repentance even after we sin?
4. The Curse and Protection of Cain (Genesis 4:13-16)
 - What is the significance of God marking Cain for protection despite his sin?
 - How can we understand God's justice and mercy through Cain's story?
5. The Line of Cain and the Birth of Seth (Genesis 4:17-26)

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- What does the continuation of Cain's line and the birth of Seth signify in God's plan for humanity?
 - How does the birth of Seth represent hope and redemption for Adam and Eve?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 4:7, "If you do what is right, will you not be accepted? But if you do not do what is right, sin is crouching at your door; it desires to have you, but you must rule over it."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students act out the story of Cain and Abel, focusing on the emotions and choices of each character and their consequences.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the nature of sin and its consequences, using Cain's story as an example. Encourage students to share how they can resist sinful temptations in their own lives.
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Quiz

1. Who were the first two sons of Adam and Eve?
 - A. Cain and Abel
 - B. Seth and Abel
 - C. Cain and Seth
 - D. Abel and Enoch
2. What was Cain's occupation?
 - A. Shepherd
 - B. Farmer
 - C. Fisherman
 - D. Builder
3. What did Abel offer to God?
 - A. Fruit of the ground
 - B. The best portions of his flock

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- C. Bread
- D. Wine
- 4. Why did Cain kill Abel?
 - A. He was jealous of Abel's favor with God
 - B. He wanted Abel's possessions
 - C. He was ordered to by God
 - D. He was defending himself
- 5. What was Cain's punishment for killing Abel?
 - A. Banishment from Eden
 - B. Death
 - C. Cursed to be a wanderer
 - D. Imprisonment
- 6. What did God place on Cain to protect him?
 - A. A shield
 - B. A mark
 - C. A sword
 - D. A cloak
- 7. Who was Cain's first son?
 - A. Lamech
 - B. Enoch
 - C. Irad
 - D. Mehujael
- 8. What city did Cain build and name after his son?
 - A. Nineveh
 - B. Babylon
 - C. Enoch
 - D. Ur
- 9. Who was born to Adam and Eve after Abel's death?
 - A. Seth

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- B. Enosh
- C. Lamech
- D. Methuselah

10. What does the birth of Seth signify in the story of Genesis?

- A. The end of Cain's lineage
- B. The continuation of God's promise
- C. A curse on humanity
- D. The beginning of the Flood

Answers: 1-A, 2-B, 3-B, 4-A, 5-C, 6-B, 7-B, 8-C, 9-A, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. Cain was a _____ and Abel was a _____.
2. Abel offered the best portions of his _____ to God.
3. Out of jealousy, Cain _____ his brother Abel.
4. God marked Cain to protect him from being _____.
5. Adam and Eve had another son named _____ after Abel's death.

Answers: farmer, shepherd, flock, killed, killed, Seth

Vocabulary Words

1. **Minchah** (מִנְחָה) - Offering; a gift or tribute, especially a sacrificial offering to God.
 2. **Retsach** (רִצַּח) - Murder; the unlawful killing of a person, as in the case of Cain killing Abel.
 3. **Nod** (נוֹד) - Wandering; the land where Cain was exiled to after his punishment.
 4. **Oth** (אוֹת) - Mark; the sign that God placed on Cain to protect him from being killed.
 5. **Sheth** (שֵׁת) - Seth; the name of Adam and Eve's third son, meaning "appointed" or "granted."
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CHAPTER 5

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 5 of Genesis provides the genealogy from Adam to Noah, detailing the lineage of the ten generations that spanned this time period. The chapter lists the descendants of Adam, focusing on their ages at the birth of their sons and at their death.

Notably, Enoch, the seventh from Adam, is mentioned as having "walked with God," and instead of dying, he was taken by God. The chapter concludes with the birth of Noah and the prophetic words of his father Lamech, anticipating comfort from the curse of the ground.

Opening Question

1. Why is it important to understand the genealogy from Adam to Noah?
 2. What does Enoch's life teach us about walking with God?
-

Outline

1. The Genealogy from Adam to Seth (Genesis 5:1-5)
 - Why does the Bible emphasize the lineage from Adam to Seth?
 - How can we value our spiritual heritage and ancestry in our lives today?
 2. The Line of Seth Leading to Enoch (Genesis 5:6-24)
 - What is significant about Enoch's relationship with God?
 - How can we cultivate a close relationship with God in our daily walk?
 3. The Birth of Noah and Lamech's Prophecy (Genesis 5:25-32)
 - What does Lamech's prophecy about Noah suggest about the future of humanity?
 - How can we find hope and comfort in God's promises, even in difficult times?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 5:24, "Enoch walked faithfully with God; then he was no more, because God took him away."

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2. Role Playing Activity: Have students create a short skit that imagines what it might have been like for Enoch to "walk with God" and how his faithfulness was recognized by his family and community.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the significance of genealogy in the Bible and how our own family histories and spiritual legacies shape who we are today.
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Quiz

1. Who is the first person mentioned in the genealogy of Genesis 5?
 - A. Seth
 - B. Noah
 - C. Adam
 - D. Enoch
2. How old was Adam when he had Seth?
 - A. 130 years
 - B. 100 years
 - C. 120 years
 - D. 150 years
3. Who was the father of Enoch?
 - A. Seth
 - B. Enosh
 - C. Jared
 - D. Lamech
4. How many years did Enoch live before God took him?
 - A. 500 years
 - B. 365 years
 - C. 700 years
 - D. 900 years
5. What is unique about Enoch compared to the other descendants of Adam?
 - A. He lived the longest

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- B. He had no children
 - C. He did not die but was taken by God
 - D. He was the first to build a city
6. Who was the father of Noah?
- A. Enoch
 - B. Methuselah
 - C. Lamech
 - D. Jared
7. How old was Noah when he had his three sons?
- A. 500 years
 - B. 300 years
 - C. 400 years
 - D. 600 years
8. What were the names of Noah's three sons?
- A. Cain, Abel, and Seth
 - B. Shem, Ham, and Japheth
 - C. Enoch, Methuselah, and Lamech
 - D. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob
9. What did Lamech say Noah would bring?
- A. Comfort from the toil of our hands
 - B. Judgment upon the earth
 - C. Prosperity and wealth
 - D. A great flood
10. How many generations are listed from Adam to Noah in Genesis 5?
- A. Eight
 - B. Ten
 - C. Twelve
 - D. Fifteen

Answers: 1-C, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B, 5-C, 6-C, 7-A, 8-B, 9-A, 10-B

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Fill in the Blank

1. _____ was the father of Seth, and he lived _____ years.
2. Enoch walked faithfully with _____, and he was _____ by God.
3. Lamech was the father of _____, who would bring comfort from the curse of the _____.
4. Noah was _____ years old when he became the father of Shem, Ham, and _____.
5. _____ generations are listed from Adam to Noah.

Answers: Adam, 930, God, taken, Noah, ground, 500, Japheth, Ten

Vocabulary Words

1. **Toledot (תולדות)** - Generations; a term used to describe the genealogical records or accounts in the Bible.
 2. **Methuselah (מתושלח)** - Methuselah; the grandfather of Noah, known for living the longest recorded life in the Bible.
 3. **Enoch (חֵנוֹךְ)** - Enoch; the man who "walked with God" and was taken by God without dying.
 4. **Noah (נֹחַ)** - Noah; the son of Lamech, who is described as bringing comfort to humanity.
 5. **Lamech (לֶמֶךְ)** - Lamech; the father of Noah, who prophesied about Noah bringing relief from the curse on the ground.
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CHAPTER 6

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 6 of Genesis begins with the account of human wickedness growing on the earth, leading to God's decision to bring a flood to destroy all life. The chapter describes the “sons of God” marrying the “daughters of men,” which leads to the birth of the Nephilim, a race of giants. God is grieved by humanity's sinfulness and decides to wipe out all living creatures. However, Noah finds favor in God's eyes due to his righteousness. God instructs Noah to build an ark to save himself, his family, and two of every kind of animal from the coming flood.

Opening Question

1. What does this chapter reveal about God’s response to widespread sin and wickedness?
 2. Why do you think Noah found favor with God, and how can we seek to live righteously like Noah?
-

Outline

1. The Increase of Wickedness on Earth (Genesis 6:1-7)
 - How did the actions of humanity lead to God’s decision to bring judgment?
 - In what ways can we recognize and address the sin in our own lives and communities?
 2. The Favor of Noah (Genesis 6:8-10)
 - What qualities did Noah possess that set him apart from the rest of humanity?
 - How can we cultivate a life of righteousness and integrity in a world full of challenges?
 3. God’s Instructions to Build the Ark (Genesis 6:11-22)
 - Why did God choose to save Noah and his family through the ark?
 - How does obedience to God’s commands bring protection and blessing in our lives?
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Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 6:8, "But Noah found favor in the eyes of the Lord."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene of God giving Noah the instructions to build the ark, focusing on Noah's faith and obedience in the face of an impending disaster.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the significance of God's judgment and mercy in this chapter, and how we can seek to follow God's will in our lives today.
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Quiz

1. What caused God to decide to bring a flood to destroy all life on earth?
 - A. The Nephilim
 - B. The wickedness of humanity
 - C. The rebellion of the angels
 - D. The overpopulation of the earth
2. Who were the "sons of God" mentioned in Genesis 6?
 - A. The descendants of Cain
 - B. Angels
 - C. Priests
 - D. Prophets
3. What did God regret doing because of the wickedness of mankind?
 - A. Creating man
 - B. Creating the earth
 - C. Creating the animals
 - D. Sending rain
4. What was the name of the man who found favor in God's eyes?
 - A. Abraham
 - B. Moses

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- C. Noah
 - D. Adam
5. What was Noah instructed to build?
 - A. A temple
 - B. A tower
 - C. An altar
 - D. An ark
 6. How many of each kind of animal was Noah to bring into the ark?
 - A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Three
 - D. Seven
 7. What material was Noah to use to build the ark?
 - A. Cedar wood
 - B. Pine wood
 - C. Gopher wood
 - D. Oak wood
 8. What was the purpose of the ark?
 - A. To store food
 - B. To carry people
 - C. To save Noah, his family, and the animals from the flood
 - D. To be a sign of God's covenant
 9. How long did God give Noah to build the ark before the flood came?
 - A. 40 days
 - B. 100 years
 - C. 7 days
 - D. 120 years
 10. What did God promise to establish with Noah after the flood?
 - A. A new land

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B. A covenant

C. A nation

D. A family

Answers: 1-B, 2-B, 3-A, 4-C, 5-D, 6-B, 7-C, 8-C, 9-D, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. The _____ of God married the _____ of men, leading to the birth of the Nephilim.
2. God saw that the wickedness of man was _____ on the earth.
3. But _____ found favor in the eyes of the Lord.
4. Noah was instructed to build an _____ to save his family and the animals.
5. God promised to establish a _____ with Noah after the flood.

Answers: sons, daughters, great, Noah, ark, covenant

Vocabulary Words

1. **Nephilim (נְפִילִים)** - Nephilim; a race of giants born from the union of the "sons of God" and the "daughters of men."
 2. **Chamas (חָמָס)** - Violence; the word used to describe the corruption and wickedness on earth.
 3. **Tevah (תֵּבָה)** - Ark; the large boat Noah was instructed to build to survive the flood.
 4. **Berit (בְּרִית)** - Covenant; a solemn agreement between God and Noah, promising never to destroy the earth with a flood again.
 5. **Tzadik (צַדִּיק)** - Righteous; the term used to describe Noah's character in the eyes of God.
-

THE BOOK OF GENESIS

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CHAPTER 7

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 7 of Genesis describes the onset of the great flood. God instructs Noah to take his family and pairs of all living creatures into the ark. Noah obeys, and after seven days, the floodwaters come upon the earth. It rains for forty days and forty nights, covering even the highest mountains. Every living thing on the earth perishes except for those on the ark. The waters continue to rise, and the ark floats on the surface of the waters, preserving Noah, his family, and the animals for 150 days.

Opening Question

1. What does Noah's obedience in building and entering the ark teach us about faith and trust in God?
 2. How does the flood story reflect both God's judgment and His provision for salvation?
-

Outline

1. God's Instructions to Enter the Ark (Genesis 7:1-5)
 - What does Noah's obedience to God's command reveal about his character?
 - How can we apply the principles of obedience and faith in our daily lives?
 2. The Flood Begins (Genesis 7:6-12)
 - What is the significance of the rain lasting for forty days and forty nights?
 - How do we see God's power and judgment demonstrated through the flood?
 3. The Floodwaters Prevail on the Earth (Genesis 7:13-24)
 - How does the totality of the flood demonstrate God's seriousness about sin?
 - In what ways does the ark symbolize God's provision and protection during times of trial?
-

Possible Activities

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 7:16, "The animals going in were male and female of every living thing, as God had commanded Noah. Then the Lord shut him in."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students act out the process of animals entering the ark and the flood beginning, emphasizing Noah's obedience and the significance of God shutting the door of the ark.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the implications of the flood as both an act of judgment and an opportunity for salvation, and relate it to how we see God's justice and mercy in our lives today.
-

Quiz

1. How many of each clean animal did Noah bring into the ark?
 - A. Two
 - B. Four
 - C. Seven
 - D. Ten
2. How old was Noah when the flood began?
 - A. 100 years
 - B. 500 years
 - C. 600 years
 - D. 700 years
3. How long did it rain during the flood?
 - A. 7 days
 - B. 30 days
 - C. 40 days
 - D. 150 days
4. What happened to all the high mountains under the heavens?
 - A. They were untouched
 - B. They were covered by the floodwaters

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- C. They became islands
 - D. They crumbled
5. Who shut Noah and his family in the ark?
- A. Noah himself
 - B. The animals
 - C. God
 - D. The people outside
6. How many people were saved on the ark?
- A. Four
 - B. Six
 - C. Eight
 - D. Ten
7. How long did the waters prevail upon the earth?
- A. 40 days
 - B. 150 days
 - C. 100 days
 - D. 365 days
8. What happened to all living creatures that were not on the ark?
- A. They were saved
 - B. They perished in the flood
 - C. They were moved to higher ground
 - D. They evolved
9. What did the ark float on during the flood?
- A. The ocean
 - B. The mountains
 - C. The floodwaters
 - D. The clouds
10. How did Noah know when it was safe to leave the ark?
- A. The rain stopped

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- B. The ground dried up
- C. God told him
- D. The dove did not return

Answers: 1-C, 2-C, 3-C, 4-B, 5-C, 6-C, 7-B, 8-B, 9-C, 10-D

Fill in the Blank

1. Noah brought _____ pairs of each clean animal into the ark.
2. The flood began when Noah was _____ years old.
3. It rained for _____ days and _____ nights.
4. The floodwaters covered even the _____ mountains.
5. _____ shut Noah and his family in the ark.

Answers: seven, 600, forty, forty, highest, God

Vocabulary Words

1. **Mabbul (מבול)** - Flood; the great deluge that covered the earth during Noah's time.
 2. **Tevah (תבה)** - Ark; the large vessel built by Noah to survive the flood.
 3. **Geshem (גשם)** - Rain; the heavy rain that fell for forty days and nights during the flood.
 4. **Shahat (שחַת)** - Destroy; refers to the destruction of all life outside the ark.
 5. **Tzafah (צפה)** - Float; describes how the ark floated on the floodwaters.
-

THE BOOK OF GENESIS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 8

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 8 of Genesis describes the receding of the floodwaters and the events following the flood. After 150 days, God remembers Noah and causes the waters to recede. The ark comes to rest on the mountains of Ararat. Noah sends out a raven and a dove to find dry land, and the dove eventually returns with an olive leaf. After leaving the ark, Noah builds an altar and offers sacrifices to God, who then promises never to curse the ground again or destroy all living creatures by a flood. God establishes the cycle of seasons as a sign of His covenant.

Opening Question

1. How does God's promise to never again destroy the earth by flood reflect His mercy?
 2. What can we learn from Noah's response to God's deliverance after the flood?
-

Outline

1. The Waters Recede and the Ark Rests (Genesis 8:1-5)
 - How does the receding of the waters demonstrate God's control over creation?
 - In what ways can we trust God to bring us through difficult situations in life?
 2. The Raven and the Dove (Genesis 8:6-12)
 - What is the significance of the dove returning with an olive leaf?
 - How can we seek signs of hope and renewal in our own lives?
 3. Noah Leaves the Ark and Offers Sacrifices (Genesis 8:13-20)
 - Why did Noah build an altar and offer sacrifices to God after leaving the ark?
 - How can we show gratitude to God for His protection and blessings?
 4. God's Promise and the Establishment of Seasons (Genesis 8:21-22)
 - What does God's promise signify about His relationship with humanity?
 - How can we honor God's covenant in our daily lives?
-

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 8:21, "The Lord smelled the pleasing aroma and said in his heart: 'Never again will I curse the ground because of humans, even though every inclination of the human heart is evil from childhood.'"
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact Noah's release of the raven and the dove, emphasizing the symbolism of the olive leaf and the joy of finding dry land.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the importance of making sacrifices to God as an act of worship and gratitude, and relate it to how we can offer our lives to God today.
-

Quiz

1. How long did the waters remain on the earth before they started to recede?
 - A. 40 days
 - B. 150 days
 - C. 200 days
 - D. 365 days
2. Where did the ark come to rest?
 - A. Mount Sinai
 - B. Mount Moriah
 - C. Mount Ararat
 - D. Mount Zion
3. Which bird did Noah first send out from the ark?
 - A. Dove
 - B. Eagle
 - C. Sparrow
 - D. Raven
4. What did the dove bring back to Noah as a sign of dry land?
 - A. A branch
 - B. An olive leaf

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- C. A flower
 - D. A stone
5. What was the first thing Noah did after leaving the ark?
 - A. Built a house
 - B. Planted a vineyard
 - C. Built an altar and offered sacrifices
 - D. Set up a monument
 6. What did God promise after smelling the pleasing aroma of Noah's sacrifice?
 - A. Never to curse the ground again
 - B. To give Noah a long life
 - C. To make Noah's descendants numerous
 - D. To send another flood
 7. What sign did God give to confirm His promise?
 - A. A rainbow
 - B. A star
 - C. A pillar of fire
 - D. The changing seasons
 8. How long did Noah and his family stay in the ark?
 - A. 150 days
 - B. 365 days
 - C. 40 days
 - D. About a year
 9. What did God establish as a sign of His continued faithfulness to the earth?
 - A. The sun and moon
 - B. The seasons
 - C. The stars
 - D. The rainbow
 10. How did Noah express his gratitude to God after the flood?
 - A. By offering sacrifices on an altar

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- B. By planting trees
- C. By building a temple
- D. By writing a song

Answers: 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B, 5-C, 6-A, 7-D, 8-D, 9-B, 10-A

Fill in the Blank

1. After 150 days, the floodwaters began to _____.
2. The ark came to rest on the mountains of _____.
3. Noah first sent out a _____ to find dry land.
4. The dove returned with an _____ leaf in its beak.
5. Noah built an _____ and offered sacrifices to God.

Answers: recede, Ararat, raven, olive, altar

Vocabulary Words

1. **Ararat (אַרָרָט)** - Ararat; the mountain where the ark came to rest after the floodwaters receded.
 2. **Yonah (יוֹנָה)** - Dove; the bird Noah sent out from the ark to find dry land.
 3. **Zayit (זַיִת)** - Olive; the type of leaf the dove brought back to Noah as a sign of dry land.
 4. **Mizbeach (מִזְבֵּחַ)** - Altar; the structure Noah built to offer sacrifices to God after the flood.
 5. **Berit (בְּרִית)** - Covenant; the promise God made never to destroy the earth again with a flood.
-

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 9

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 9 of Genesis recounts God's covenant with Noah after the flood. God blesses Noah and his sons, instructing them to be fruitful and multiply. He establishes new dietary laws, allowing the consumption of meat but forbidding the eating of blood. God then makes a covenant with Noah, promising never to destroy the earth with a flood again. The rainbow is given as a sign of this covenant. The chapter concludes with the story of Noah's drunkenness, the disrespect shown by his son Ham, and the subsequent blessings and curses pronounced on Noah's sons.

Opening Question

1. What is the significance of the rainbow as a sign of God's covenant with Noah and all living creatures?
 2. How do the blessings and curses pronounced by Noah affect the future of his descendants?
-

Outline

1. God's Covenant with Noah (Genesis 9:1-7)
 - How does God's blessing and command to "be fruitful and multiply" compare to the original blessing given to Adam and Eve?
 - In what ways can we fulfill God's command to care for and steward His creation?
2. The Sign of the Covenant: The Rainbow (Genesis 9:8-17)
 - What does the rainbow symbolize in the context of God's covenant with Noah?
 - How can we remember and celebrate God's promises in our lives today?
3. Noah's Drunkenness and Ham's Disrespect (Genesis 9:18-23)
 - What lessons can be learned from Ham's actions and Noah's response?
 - How do we handle situations where others show disrespect or dishonor?
4. The Blessings and Curses (Genesis 9:24-29)

THE BOOK OF GENESIS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- How do Noah's blessings and curses on his sons shape the future of their descendants?
 - What are the long-term consequences of our actions and words on those around us?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 9:13, "I have set my rainbow in the clouds, and it will be the sign of the covenant between me and the earth."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students act out the scene where God establishes the rainbow as a covenant with Noah, focusing on the symbolism and importance of this sign.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the implications of Noah's blessings and curses on his sons, and how the choices we make today can impact future generations.
-

Quiz

1. What did God command Noah and his sons to do after the flood?
 - A. Build a city
 - B. Be fruitful and multiply
 - C. Offer sacrifices
 - D. Go to a new land
2. What food did God allow Noah and his descendants to eat?
 - A. Only plants
 - B. Only fish
 - C. All living creatures
 - D. Only birds
3. What was forbidden for Noah and his descendants to consume?
 - A. Meat
 - B. Blood

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- C. Fruits
 - D. Vegetables
4. What was the sign of God's covenant with Noah?
 - A. A star
 - B. A mountain
 - C. A rainbow
 - D. A river
 5. What promise did God make to Noah?
 - A. To never destroy the earth with a flood again
 - B. To make him king
 - C. To give him a large family
 - D. To lead him to the Promised Land
 6. Which of Noah's sons disrespected him after the flood?
 - A. Shem
 - B. Ham
 - C. Japheth
 - D. Canaan
 7. What did Shem and Japheth do when they found out their father was drunk and uncovered?
 - A. They ignored him
 - B. They covered him
 - C. They mocked him
 - D. They told everyone
 8. What curse did Noah pronounce after Ham's disrespect?
 - A. Canaan would be a servant to his brothers
 - B. Shem would be blessed
 - C. Japheth would prosper
 - D. Ham would be exiled

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9. How long did Noah live after the flood?
 - A. 150 years
 - B. 200 years
 - C. 350 years
 - D. 500 years
10. What did God promise never to do again after the flood?
 - A. Curse the ground because of humans
 - B. Destroy all living creatures
 - C. Bring another flood to destroy the earth
 - D. All of the above

Answers: 1-B, 2-C, 3-B, 4-C, 5-A, 6-B, 7-B, 8-A, 9-C, 10-D

Fill in the Blank

1. God commanded Noah and his sons to be _____ and _____ the earth.
2. The sign of the covenant between God and the earth is the _____.
3. Noah's son _____ disrespected him after the flood.
4. Noah cursed _____ to be a servant to his brothers.
5. Noah lived _____ years after the flood.

Answers: fruitful, fill, rainbow, Ham, Canaan, 350

Vocabulary Words

1. **Qeshet (קֶשֶׁת)** - Rainbow; the sign of God's covenant with Noah and all living creatures.
2. **Berit (בְּרִית)** - Covenant; the solemn promise between God and Noah that He would never again destroy the earth with a flood.
3. **Basar (בָּשָׂר)** - Flesh; refers to the meat that God permitted Noah and his descendants to eat.
4. **Dam (דָּם)** - Blood; the substance that God forbade Noah and his descendants from consuming.

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5. **Arur (אָרור)** - Cursed; the state in which Canaan, Ham's son, was placed due to Ham's disrespect towards Noah.
-

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 10

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 10 of Genesis, often referred to as the Table of Nations, details the genealogy of Noah's three sons—Shem, Ham, and Japheth—and their descendants. The chapter outlines the nations that arose from these families after the flood and how they spread across the earth, forming distinct groups, languages, and territories. This chapter is significant for understanding the origins of the various peoples and regions known in the ancient world, including the Canaanites, Egyptians, and Assyrians. It sets the stage for the diverse and widespread development of human civilization.

Opening Question

1. How does the Table of Nations in Genesis 10 help us understand the diversity of human cultures and languages?
 2. Why is it important to trace the origins of different nations and peoples back to Noah's sons?
-

Outline

1. The Descendants of Japheth (Genesis 10:1-5)
 - How did Japheth's descendants contribute to the spread of nations and languages?
 - In what ways can we appreciate the diversity of cultures and peoples in our world today?
2. The Descendants of Ham (Genesis 10:6-20)
 - What significance do the nations descended from Ham hold in biblical history?
 - How can we learn from the history of these nations to better understand the challenges and blessings of cultural diversity?
3. The Descendants of Shem (Genesis 10:21-32)
 - Why is Shem's lineage particularly important in the biblical narrative?

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- How does tracing our spiritual heritage back to Shem impact our understanding of faith and identity?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 10:32, "These are the clans of Noah's sons, according to their lines of descent, within their nations. From these, the nations spread out over the earth after the flood."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students create a map or diagram that traces the spread of the nations from Noah's sons, highlighting key regions and peoples.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the significance of genealogies in the Bible and how they help us connect with our own heritage and the broader human family.
-

Quiz

1. Which of Noah's sons is listed first in the genealogy?
 - A. Shem
 - B. Ham
 - C. Japheth
 - D. Canaan
2. From which son of Noah did the Philistines descend?
 - A. Shem
 - B. Ham
 - C. Japheth
 - D. Canaan
3. Which of Noah's sons is associated with the Canaanites?
 - A. Shem
 - B. Ham
 - C. Japheth
 - D. Nimrod

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4. How many sons did Japheth have?
 - A. Two
 - B. Four
 - C. Five
 - D. Seven
5. Which of Ham's descendants is described as a mighty hunter before the Lord?
 - A. Cush
 - B. Mizraim
 - C. Nimrod
 - D. Canaan
6. The descendants of Shem are often associated with which future nation?
 - A. Israel
 - B. Egypt
 - C. Assyria
 - D. Philistia
7. Which region is NOT mentioned in the Table of Nations?
 - A. Mesopotamia
 - B. Egypt
 - C. China
 - D. Canaan
8. How did the nations spread out after the flood according to Genesis 10?
 - A. By sailing across the oceans
 - B. By divine intervention
 - C. According to their clans, languages, and territories
 - D. Through conflict and conquest
9. Which of the following was NOT a son of Ham?
 - A. Cush
 - B. Mizraim

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C. Canaan

D. Elam

10. Why is the genealogy in Genesis 10 significant for understanding human history?

A. It traces the origins of all nations back to Noah's sons

B. It provides a detailed account of early human technology

C. It records the first cities built by humanity

D. It explains the origin of different languages

Answers: 1-C, 2-B, 3-B, 4-D, 5-C, 6-A, 7-C, 8-C, 9-D, 10-A

Fill in the Blank

1. The sons of _____ include Gomer, Magog, and Madai, who spread into various regions.
2. _____ was the son of Ham who became a mighty hunter before the Lord.
3. _____ is the nation most closely associated with the descendants of Shem.
4. _____ is the land from which the Canaanites descended.
5. After the flood, the nations spread out according to their clans, _____, and _____.

Answers: Japheth, Nimrod, Israel, Canaan, languages, territories

Vocabulary Words

1. **Goyim (גוֹיִם)** - Nations; refers to the peoples and nations that arose from the descendants of Noah's sons.
2. **Melekh (מֶלֶךְ)** - King; several descendants of Ham are associated with powerful kingdoms and cities.
3. **Toldot (תּוֹלְדוֹת)** - Generations; the genealogical records that trace the descendants of Noah's sons.
4. **Erets (אֶרֶץ)** - Land; refers to the various regions and territories settled by the descendants of Noah.

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5. **Lashon (לשון)** - Language; the different languages that developed as the nations spread out across the earth.
-

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 11

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 11 of Genesis begins with the story of the Tower of Babel. At that time, the whole earth had one language, and people settled in Shinar, where they decided to build a city and a tower reaching the heavens to make a name for themselves. God, seeing their pride and ambition, confused their language, causing them to stop building and scatter across the earth. The chapter concludes with the genealogy from Shem to Abram, detailing the lineage leading to the birth of Abram, who would later become Abraham, the father of many nations.

Opening Question

1. What does the story of the Tower of Babel teach us about pride and human ambition?
 2. How does the scattering of people and the confusion of languages at Babel affect our understanding of cultural diversity?
-

Outline

1. The Unity and Ambition of Humanity (Genesis 11:1-4)
 - How did the people's desire to build the Tower of Babel reflect their intentions?
 - In what ways can ambition lead to either positive or negative outcomes in our lives?
 2. God's Response to the Tower of Babel (Genesis 11:5-9)
 - Why did God choose to confuse the language of the people and scatter them?
 - How can we ensure that our goals align with God's will rather than our own pride?
 3. The Genealogy from Shem to Abram (Genesis 11:10-32)
 - What is the significance of tracing Abram's lineage back to Shem?
 - How does understanding our spiritual heritage help us connect with God's plan for our lives?
-

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 11:9, "That is why it was called Babel—because there the Lord confused the language of the whole world. From there the Lord scattered them over the face of the whole earth."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students act out the story of the Tower of Babel, focusing on the unity of the people, their ambition, and the consequences of their pride.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss how cultural diversity and different languages enrich our world, and how we can embrace and appreciate these differences as part of God's plan.
-

Quiz

1. What did the people of Babel want to build?
 - A. A temple
 - B. A city and a tower
 - C. A kingdom
 - D. A monument
2. What was the main reason the people wanted to build the tower?
 - A. To worship God
 - B. To make a name for themselves
 - C. To reach the moon
 - D. To defend themselves
3. Where did the people settle to build the Tower of Babel?
 - A. Egypt
 - B. Shinar
 - C. Canaan
 - D. Ararat
4. How did God respond to the construction of the tower?
 - A. He blessed it
 - B. He ignored it

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- C. He confused their language
- D. He destroyed it with fire
- 5. What was the result of God confusing the language of the people?
 - A. They built the tower even higher
 - B. They scattered over the earth
 - C. They became one nation
 - D. They abandoned the project but stayed together
- 6. What does the name "Babel" mean?
 - A. Tower of Strength
 - B. Confusion
 - C. Unity
 - D. Scattering
- 7. Who was Abram's father?
 - A. Nahor
 - B. Terah
 - C. Haran
 - D. Peleg
- 8. Who was Abram's wife?
 - A. Sarah
 - B. Hagar
 - C. Rebekah
 - D. Rachel
- 9. How is Shem related to Abram?
 - A. Shem is Abram's father
 - B. Shem is Abram's son
 - C. Shem is Abram's ancestor
 - D. Shem is Abram's brother
- 10. Where did Terah take Abram and his family after leaving Ur of the Chaldeans?
 - A. Canaan

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- B. Haran
- C. Egypt
- D. Shinar

Answers: 1-B, 2-B, 3-B, 4-C, 5-B, 6-B, 7-B, 8-A, 9-C, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. The people wanted to build a _____ and a _____ to reach the heavens.
2. God _____ their language so they could not understand each other.
3. The place where the language was confused is called _____.
4. _____ was the father of Abram.
5. Abram's wife was named _____.

Answers: city, tower, confused, Babel, Terah, Sarah

Vocabulary Words

1. **Migdal (מִגְדָּל)** - Tower; refers to the structure the people of Babel intended to build to reach the heavens.
 2. **Babel (בָּבֶל)** - Babel; the name given to the place where God confused the languages of the people, meaning "confusion."
 3. **Shinar (שִׁנְעָר)** - Shinar; the land where the people settled and began building the Tower of Babel.
 4. **Shem (שֵׁם)** - Shem; one of Noah's sons and an ancestor of Abram, through whom the lineage of the Israelites is traced.
 5. **Terah (תְּרָח)** - Terah; the father of Abram who led his family from Ur of the Chaldeans to Haran.
-

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 12

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 12 of Genesis marks a significant turning point as God calls Abram to leave his homeland and go to a land that He will show him. God promises to make Abram into a great nation, bless him, and make his name great. Abram obeys and travels to Canaan, where God appears to him and promises the land to his descendants. Abram builds altars to the Lord as he moves through the land. The chapter also describes Abram's journey to Egypt during a famine, where he asks Sarai to say she is his sister, leading to a confrontation with Pharaoh.

Opening Question

1. What can we learn from Abram's obedience to God's call, even when it meant leaving everything familiar behind?
 2. How does God's promise to bless Abram and make him a great nation reflect His broader plan for humanity?
-

Outline

1. God's Call and Promise to Abram (Genesis 12:1-3)
 - What does God's call to Abram reveal about faith and obedience?
 - How can we respond to God's call in our own lives, even when it requires stepping into the unknown?
2. Abram's Journey to Canaan and God's Promise (Genesis 12:4-9)
 - Why is Canaan significant in the biblical narrative, and how does Abram's journey there set the stage for future events?
 - In what ways can we trust God's promises, even when they are not immediately fulfilled?
3. Abram in Egypt and the Deception Concerning Sarai (Genesis 12:10-20)
 - What lessons can we learn from Abram's actions in Egypt, and how does God's protection manifest despite Abram's fear?

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- How do we handle situations where our faith is tested, and how can we rely on God's faithfulness in those times?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 12:2, "I will make you into a great nation, and I will bless you; I will make your name great, and you will be a blessing."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact Abram's journey from his homeland to Canaan, emphasizing his faith and trust in God's promises.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the significance of God's covenant with Abram and how it shapes the rest of biblical history, relating it to how we understand God's promises today.
-

Quiz

1. What did God ask Abram to do at the beginning of Genesis 12?
 - A. Build a city
 - B. Stay in Haran
 - C. Leave his country and go to a land God would show him
 - D. Offer a sacrifice
2. What did God promise to make of Abram?
 - A. A king
 - B. A great nation
 - C. A prophet
 - D. A wealthy man
3. Where did Abram travel to after leaving Haran?
 - A. Egypt
 - B. Babylon
 - C. Canaan
 - D. Nineveh
4. What did Abram build as he traveled through the land?
 - A. Cities

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- B. Altars
 - C. Wells
 - D. Temples
5. Why did Abram go to Egypt?
- A. To trade
 - B. To visit relatives
 - C. Because of a famine in Canaan
 - D. To escape enemies
6. What did Abram ask Sarai to say in Egypt?
- A. That she was his wife
 - B. That she was his sister
 - C. That she was his daughter
 - D. That she was his servant
7. How did Pharaoh respond when he discovered Sarai was Abram's wife?
- A. He blessed them
 - B. He married Sarai
 - C. He sent them away
 - D. He imprisoned Abram
8. What was the main reason for God's call to Abram?
- A. To test his faith
 - B. To give him wealth
 - C. To bless all nations through him
 - D. To make him famous
9. How did Abram respond to God's call?
- A. He hesitated
 - B. He disobeyed
 - C. He immediately obeyed
 - D. He questioned God

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

10. What did God promise to give Abram's descendants?

- A. Wealth
- B. Land in Canaan
- C. The ability to speak all languages
- D. Long life

Answers: 1-C, 2-B, 3-C, 4-B, 5-C, 6-B, 7-C, 8-C, 9-C, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. God called Abram to leave his _____ and go to a land He would show him.
2. God promised to make Abram into a _____ nation.
3. Abram built _____ to the Lord as he traveled through the land.
4. Abram went to _____ because of a famine in Canaan.
5. Abram asked Sarai to say she was his _____ in Egypt.

Answers: country, great, altars, Egypt, sister

Vocabulary Words

1. **Berit (בְּרִית)** - Covenant; the solemn promise God made to Abram, which shaped the future of Israel and all nations.
 2. **Mizbeach (מִזְבֵּחַ)** - Altar; the structures Abram built to worship God during his journey.
 3. **Canaan (כְּנָעַן)** - Canaan; the land that God promised to give to Abram and his descendants.
 4. **Emunah (אֱמוּנָה)** - Faith; the trust and confidence Abram showed in God by obeying His call.
 5. **Sarai (שָׂרַי)** - Sarai; Abram's wife, whose name would later be changed to Sarah as part of God's covenant.
-

THE BOOK OF GENESIS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 13

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 13 of Genesis describes the separation of Abram and Lot. Abram and Lot both had large flocks and herds, causing their herdsmen to quarrel over the land. To avoid conflict, Abram suggested they part ways, allowing Lot to choose where to settle. Lot chose the fertile plain of Jordan and settled near Sodom, while Abram remained in Canaan. After Lot's departure, God reiterated His promise to Abram, assuring him that all the land he could see would belong to his descendants. Abram then moved to Hebron and built an altar to the Lord.

Opening Question

1. What can we learn from Abram's approach to resolving the conflict with Lot?
 2. How does Lot's choice to settle near Sodom reflect the importance of wise decision-making?
-

Outline

1. The Conflict Between Abram's and Lot's Herdsmen (Genesis 13:1-7)
 - How did the abundance of possessions lead to strife between Abram and Lot?
 - In what ways can we seek peaceful resolutions to conflicts in our own lives?
 2. The Separation of Abram and Lot (Genesis 13:8-13)
 - What does Abram's offer to let Lot choose first reveal about his character?
 - How can we prioritize others' needs and trust God's provision in our decisions?
 3. God's Promise to Abram After Lot's Departure (Genesis 13:14-18)
 - Why did God reiterate His promise to Abram after Lot left?
 - How does faith in God's promises shape our outlook on the future?
-

Possible Activities

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 13:15, "All the land that you see I will give to you and your offspring forever."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the conversation between Abram and Lot, focusing on the importance of humility and peace in resolving disputes.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the significance of making wise choices, like Lot's decision to settle near Sodom, and how our choices impact our lives and those around us.
-

Quiz

1. What caused the conflict between Abram's and Lot's herdsmen?
 - A. Lack of water
 - B. Disputes over grazing land
 - C. Differences in beliefs
 - D. Language barriers
2. What did Abram propose to resolve the conflict?
 - A. To fight for the land
 - B. To seek God's guidance
 - C. To separate and choose different lands
 - D. To sell their herds
3. Which land did Lot choose for himself?
 - A. The hills of Canaan
 - B. The desert of Sinai
 - C. The fertile plain of Jordan
 - D. The forests of Lebanon
4. Where did Abram settle after Lot's departure?
 - A. In Egypt
 - B. Near the Dead Sea
 - C. In the land of Canaan
 - D. In Hebron

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5. What did God promise Abram after Lot left?
 - A. Victory over his enemies
 - B. Wealth and power
 - C. All the land he could see
 - D. A large family
6. How did Abram respond to God's promise after Lot left?
 - A. He built an altar to the Lord
 - B. He moved to another land
 - C. He built a city
 - D. He gathered an army
7. Why did Lot choose to settle near Sodom?
 - A. Because it was a wealthy city
 - B. Because the land was well-watered and fertile
 - C. Because he had family there
 - D. Because it was a safe place
8. What was the spiritual condition of the people of Sodom?
 - A. They were righteous
 - B. They were indifferent
 - C. They were wicked
 - D. They were holy
9. What did Abram say to Lot when proposing the separation?
 - A. "Let us fight for this land."
 - B. "Is not the whole land before you?"
 - C. "Choose the better land for yourself."
 - D. "Let us pray together."
10. What was Abram's main concern in resolving the conflict with Lot?
 - A. His wealth
 - B. Maintaining peace

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

C. Lot's well-being

D. Gaining more land

Answers: 1-B, 2-C, 3-C, 4-D, 5-C, 6-A, 7-B, 8-C, 9-B, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. The conflict arose because Abram's and Lot's _____ could not coexist in the same area.
2. Abram suggested that they _____ to avoid further conflict.
3. Lot chose the _____ plain of Jordan to settle in.
4. After Lot left, God promised Abram all the _____ he could see.
5. Abram moved to _____ and built an altar to the Lord.

Answers: herdsmen, separate, fertile, land, Hebron

Vocabulary Words

1. **Merivah (מְרִיבָה)** - Strife; refers to the conflict between Abram's and Lot's herdsmen over the land.
 2. **Yarden (יַרְדֵּן)** - Jordan; the fertile plain near which Lot chose to settle.
 3. **Shalom (שָׁלוֹם)** - Peace; the state Abram sought to maintain by offering to separate from Lot.
 4. **Hebron (הֶבְרֹן)** - Hebron; the place where Abram settled after Lot's departure and built an altar.
 5. **Hachazaqah (הַחֲזָקָה)** - Possession; the land that God promised to give Abram and his descendants.
-

THE BOOK OF GENESIS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 14

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 14 of Genesis describes the first recorded war in the Bible involving four kings against five. Lot, Abram's nephew, is captured during the conflict. When Abram learns of Lot's capture, he mobilizes 318 trained men from his household and rescues Lot, along with his possessions and people. After the victory, Abram meets Melchizedek, the king of Salem and priest of God Most High, who blesses Abram. Abram gives Melchizedek a tenth of everything. The chapter concludes with Abram refusing the king of Sodom's offer of riches, affirming his trust in God alone.

Opening Question

1. What can we learn from Abram's response to Lot's capture about courage and family loyalty?
 2. How does Abram's encounter with Melchizedek highlight the importance of recognizing God's blessings?
-

Outline

1. The War of the Kings and Lot's Capture (Genesis 14:1-12)
 - How did the conflict between the kings lead to Lot's capture?
 - In what ways can we remain vigilant and prepared to protect those we care about?
2. Abram's Rescue of Lot (Genesis 14:13-16)
 - What does Abram's swift action to rescue Lot reveal about his character?
 - How can we act courageously to help others in times of need?
3. Abram Meets Melchizedek (Genesis 14:17-20)
 - Why is Melchizedek's blessing significant, and what does Abram's tithe represent?
 - How can we acknowledge and honor God's provision and blessings in our lives?
4. Abram Refuses the King of Sodom's Offer (Genesis 14:21-24)

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Why did Abram refuse the wealth offered by the king of Sodom?
 - How does trusting in God's provision over worldly riches impact our decisions?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 14:20, "And blessed be God Most High, who delivered your enemies into your hand. Then Abram gave him a tenth of everything."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact Abram's rescue of Lot, focusing on the themes of bravery, loyalty, and faith in God's protection.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the significance of Melchizedek's blessing and Abram's refusal of the king of Sodom's offer, and how these actions demonstrate trust in God's sovereignty.
-

Quiz

1. Who was captured during the battle of the kings?
 - A. Abram
 - B. Lot
 - C. Melchizedek
 - D. The king of Sodom
2. How many trained men did Abram take with him to rescue Lot?
 - A. 200
 - B. 318
 - C. 500
 - D. 1,000
3. Who was Melchizedek?
 - A. A king and priest
 - B. Abram's servant
 - C. Lot's brother
 - D. A soldier

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4. What did Abram give to Melchizedek?
 - A. A sword
 - B. A tenth of everything
 - C. A blessing
 - D. Gold and silver
5. What did Melchizedek bring to Abram?
 - A. Bread and wine
 - B. Water and meat
 - C. Gold and silver
 - D. Grain and fruit
6. What did the king of Sodom offer to Abram?
 - A. Land
 - B. Wealth
 - C. Soldiers
 - D. Cattle
7. Why did Abram refuse the king of Sodom's offer?
 - A. He didn't trust him
 - B. He wanted to rely on God alone
 - C. He had enough wealth
 - D. He didn't need it
8. What title is given to Melchizedek in this chapter?
 - A. King of Sodom
 - B. King of Salem
 - C. King of Canaan
 - D. King of Egypt
9. How did Abram respond to Melchizedek's blessing?
 - A. He offered a sacrifice
 - B. He bowed down

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- C. He gave a tenth of everything
- D. He accepted wealth from the king of Sodom
- 10. What does Abram's refusal of wealth signify about his faith?
 - A. He was already wealthy
 - B. He wanted to rely on God's provision
 - C. He didn't like the king of Sodom
 - D. He preferred land over wealth

Answers: 1-B, 2-B, 3-A, 4-B, 5-A, 6-B, 7-B, 8-B, 9-C, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

- 1. Lot was captured during the war between the four kings and the _____.
- 2. Abram took _____ trained men to rescue Lot.
- 3. Melchizedek was the king of _____ and priest of God Most High.
- 4. Abram gave Melchizedek a _____ of everything.
- 5. Abram refused the king of _____'s offer of wealth.

Answers: five, 318, Salem, tenth, Sodom

Vocabulary Words

- 1. **Melekh-Tzedeq (מֶלֶךְ-צֶדֶק)** - Melchizedek; the king of Salem and priest of God Most High who blessed Abram.
 - 2. **Shalem (שָׁלֵם)** - Salem; the ancient name for Jerusalem, where Melchizedek was king.
 - 3. **Ma'aser (מַעֲשֵׂר)** - Tenth/Tithe; the portion of Abram's wealth given to Melchizedek as an offering.
 - 4. **Shalom (שָׁלוֹם)** - Peace; Melchizedek's name can be interpreted as "king of righteousness" or "king of peace."
 - 5. **Mikneh (מִקְנֶה)** - Possessions/Wealth; what the king of Sodom offered to Abram, which he refused.
-

THE BOOK OF GENESIS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 15

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 15 of Genesis describes God's covenant with Abram. God reassures Abram not to fear, promising him a great reward. Abram expresses concern about having no heir, and God responds by promising that Abram's descendants will be as numerous as the stars. God then makes a formal covenant with Abram, instructing him to prepare a sacrifice. As Abram falls into a deep sleep, God reveals that his descendants will be enslaved in a foreign land for 400 years but will eventually be freed and return to Canaan. The chapter ends with God sealing the covenant, promising the land to Abram's descendants.

Opening Question

1. What does Abram's conversation with God reveal about the importance of faith and trust in God's promises?
 2. How does God's covenant with Abram lay the foundation for the future of Israel?
-

Outline

1. God's Promise of an Heir (Genesis 15:1-6)
 - How does Abram's concern about having no heir reflect his human doubts and fears?
 - In what ways can we trust God's promises even when they seem impossible?
2. The Covenant Ceremony (Genesis 15:7-11)
 - What is the significance of the covenant ceremony that God initiates with Abram?
 - How can we understand the importance of covenants in our relationship with God?
3. God's Prophecy and the Covenant Sealed (Genesis 15:12-21)
 - How does God's prophecy about Abram's descendants shape the narrative of Israel's history?

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- How do we respond to God's promises and the challenges that may accompany them?

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 15:6, "Abram believed the Lord, and he credited it to him as righteousness."
2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the covenant ceremony, focusing on the significance of the sacrifice and God's promises to Abram.
3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the concept of faith in the face of uncertainty, using Abram's conversation with God as a foundation for understanding how to trust in God's promises.

Quiz

1. What did God promise to be for Abram at the beginning of the chapter?
 - A. His shield and great reward
 - B. His king
 - C. His servant
 - D. His friend
2. What concern did Abram express to God?
 - A. He had no wealth
 - B. He had no land
 - C. He had no heir
 - D. He had no friends
3. What did God show Abram to illustrate the number of his descendants?
 - A. The sand on the shore
 - B. The stars in the sky
 - C. The trees in the forest
 - D. The grains of wheat

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4. How did God formalize His covenant with Abram?
 - A. By giving Abram land
 - B. By giving Abram a son
 - C. By making a sacrifice
 - D. By giving Abram wealth
5. What did Abram do as part of the covenant ceremony?
 - A. Built an altar
 - B. Offered a burnt offering
 - C. Prepared animals for sacrifice
 - D. Planted a tree
6. What did God reveal would happen to Abram's descendants?
 - A. They would live in peace
 - B. They would be enslaved in a foreign land
 - C. They would become kings
 - D. They would be scattered
7. How long did God say Abram's descendants would be enslaved?
 - A. 100 years
 - B. 200 years
 - C. 300 years
 - D. 400 years
8. What did God promise would happen to the nation that enslaved Abram's descendants?
 - A. They would become powerful
 - B. They would be blessed
 - C. They would be punished
 - D. They would be forgiven
9. What land did God promise to give Abram's descendants?
 - A. Egypt
 - B. Canaan

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C. Babylon

D. Nineveh

10. How did God seal the covenant with Abram?

A. With a rainbow

B. With fire passing between the sacrificial pieces

C. With a cloud

D. With thunder and lightning

Answers: 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-C, 5-C, 6-B, 7-D, 8-C, 9-B, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. God promised to be Abram's _____ and great reward.
2. Abram was concerned because he had no _____ to inherit his possessions.
3. God showed Abram the _____ in the sky to illustrate the number of his descendants.
4. Abram prepared _____ for the covenant ceremony.
5. God promised Abram that his descendants would inherit the land of _____.

Answers: shield, heir, stars, animals, Canaan

Vocabulary Words

1. **Emunah (אֱמוּנָה)** - Faith; Abram's belief in God's promises, credited to him as righteousness.
 2. **Brit (בְּרִית)** - Covenant; the solemn agreement between God and Abram, sealed with a sacrifice.
 3. **Yare (יָרָא)** - Fear; God reassures Abram not to fear, for He is his shield.
 4. **Zera (זֶרַע)** - Offspring/Descendants; the numerous descendants promised to Abram by God.
 5. **Choshech (חֹשֶׁךְ)** - Darkness; refers to the deep sleep and dread that fell on Abram during the covenant ceremony.
-

THE BOOK OF GENESIS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 16

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 16 of Genesis describes the story of Sarai and Hagar. Sarai, Abram's wife, is unable to bear children and offers her Egyptian servant, Hagar, to Abram as a surrogate. Hagar becomes pregnant, but tension arises between her and Sarai, leading Hagar to flee. An angel of the Lord finds Hagar in the wilderness and instructs her to return to Sarai, promising that her son, Ishmael, will become the father of a great nation. Hagar obeys and returns, and Ishmael is born. The chapter highlights themes of trust, conflict, and God's faithfulness.

Opening Question

1. How does Sarai's decision to offer Hagar as a surrogate reflect the challenges of waiting on God's promises?
 2. What can we learn from Hagar's encounter with the angel of the Lord about God's care for those who feel abandoned or mistreated?
-

Outline

1. Sarai's Decision and Hagar's Pregnancy (Genesis 16:1-4)
 - What does Sarai's decision reveal about human impatience and the desire to control outcomes?
 - How can we learn to trust God's timing rather than taking matters into our own hands?
2. The Conflict Between Sarai and Hagar (Genesis 16:5-6)
 - How did the dynamics between Sarai and Hagar change after Hagar became pregnant?
 - In what ways can unresolved conflict and jealousy impact our relationships?
3. Hagar's Encounter with the Angel of the Lord (Genesis 16:7-12)
 - What significance does the angel's message to Hagar hold for her and her future son, Ishmael?

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- How can we find hope and direction in God's promises, even in difficult circumstances?
 - 4. The Birth of Ishmael (Genesis 16:13-16)
 - Why is Ishmael's birth important in the broader narrative of Genesis?
 - How does God's faithfulness to Hagar and Ishmael encourage us to trust in His care for all people?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 16:13, "She gave this name to the Lord who spoke to her: 'You are the God who sees me,' for she said, 'I have now seen the One who sees me.'"
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact Hagar's encounter with the angel, focusing on the themes of God's presence and care for those who are hurting or lost.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the implications of Sarai's decision to involve Hagar in her plan and how this decision affected everyone involved, relating it to the importance of trusting God's plan in our lives.
-

Quiz

1. Who was Sarai's servant?
 - A. Hagar
 - B. Rebekah
 - C. Leah
 - D. Ruth
2. Why did Sarai offer Hagar to Abram?
 - A. She was jealous of Hagar
 - B. She wanted a child
 - C. She wanted to test Abram
 - D. She was angry with Abram

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

3. What happened after Hagar became pregnant?
 - A. She was celebrated
 - B. She despised Sarai
 - C. She ran away immediately
 - D. She became Abram's wife
4. How did Sarai react to Hagar's attitude?
 - A. She ignored her
 - B. She treated her harshly
 - C. She celebrated with her
 - D. She left the house
5. Where did Hagar flee to after the conflict with Sarai?
 - A. Egypt
 - B. The desert
 - C. Canaan
 - D. The mountains
6. Who found Hagar in the wilderness?
 - A. Abram
 - B. A stranger
 - C. An angel of the Lord
 - D. Sarai
7. What did the angel of the Lord tell Hagar to do?
 - A. Keep running
 - B. Return to Sarai
 - C. Go to Egypt
 - D. Find a new master
8. What did the angel say about Hagar's son?
 - A. He would become a king
 - B. He would be a wild man

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- C. He would be a great warrior
- D. He would be a prophet
- 9. What name did Hagar give to the Lord who spoke to her?
 - A. El Shaddai
 - B. Jehovah Jireh
 - C. El Roi
 - D. Yahweh
- 10. What was the name of Hagar's son?
 - A. Isaac
 - B. Esau
 - C. Ishmael
 - D. Jacob

Answers: 1-A, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-B, 6-C, 7-B, 8-B, 9-C, 10-C

Fill in the Blank

- 1. Sarai offered her servant _____ to Abram to bear a child.
- 2. After Hagar became pregnant, she _____ Sarai.
- 3. Sarai treated Hagar _____, causing her to flee.
- 4. An _____ of the Lord found Hagar in the wilderness.
- 5. The angel told Hagar to name her son _____.

Answers: Hagar, despised, harshly, angel, Ishmael

Vocabulary Words

- 1. **Shifchah** (שִׁפְחָה) - Servant; refers to Hagar's position in Sarai's household.
- 2. **Ishmael** (יִשְׁמָעֵאל) - Ishmael; the name of Hagar's son, meaning "God hears."
- 3. **Malakh** (מַלְאָךְ) - Angel; the messenger of God who appeared to Hagar in the wilderness.
- 4. **El Roi** (אֱלֹהֵי רֹאֵי) - The God Who Sees Me; the name Hagar gave to the Lord after her encounter with the angel.

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

5. **Midbar (מִדְבָּר)** - Wilderness; the place where Hagar fled and encountered the angel of the Lord.
-

THE BOOK OF GENESIS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 17

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 17 of Genesis details God's reaffirmation of His covenant with Abram. God changes Abram's name to Abraham, meaning "father of many nations," and Sarai's name to Sarah, promising that she will bear a son, Isaac, through whom the covenant will continue. God establishes circumcision as a sign of the covenant, to be observed by Abraham and his descendants. Abraham is told that his descendants will become nations and kings. Although Abraham expresses concern about Ishmael, God assures him that Ishmael will also be blessed, but the covenant will be established through Isaac.

Opening Question

1. How does the changing of Abram's and Sarai's names signify their new roles in God's plan?
 2. What is the significance of circumcision as the sign of God's covenant with Abraham and his descendants?
-

Outline

1. God's Covenant with Abraham (Genesis 17:1-8)
 - What does God's reaffirmation of the covenant with Abraham reveal about His faithfulness?
 - How can we trust in God's promises even when they seem delayed or impossible?
2. The Sign of the Covenant: Circumcision (Genesis 17:9-14)
 - What is the significance of circumcision as a physical sign of the covenant?
 - How do we recognize and honor the signs of God's covenant in our lives today?
3. The Promises Concerning Isaac and Ishmael (Genesis 17:15-22)
 - Why is Isaac chosen as the child through whom the covenant will continue, despite Ishmael being Abraham's firstborn?

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- How can we understand God's plan for our lives, even when it differs from our expectations?
 - 4. Abraham's Obedience to God's Command (Genesis 17:23-27)
 - How does Abraham's immediate obedience to God's command reflect his faith?
 - In what ways can we show our commitment to God's covenant through our actions?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 17:5, "No longer will you be called Abram; your name will be Abraham, for I have made you a father of many nations."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the moment when God changes Abram's name to Abraham and Sarai's name to Sarah, emphasizing the significance of their new identities in God's plan.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the meaning of covenant in the Bible and how circumcision served as a sign of the covenant with Abraham, relating it to how we recognize and live out God's covenant in our lives today.
-

Quiz

1. What new name did God give to Abram?
 - A. Isaac
 - B. Abraham
 - C. Israel
 - D. Jacob
2. What does the name "Abraham" mean?
 - A. Father of one nation
 - B. Father of many nations
 - C. Friend of God
 - D. Leader of the people

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3. What sign did God give to Abraham and his descendants as a mark of the covenant?
 - A. A rainbow
 - B. A scar
 - C. Circumcision
 - D. A special garment
4. At what age was Abraham when God reaffirmed His covenant with him?
 - A. 75
 - B. 90
 - C. 99
 - D. 100
5. What name did God give to Sarai?
 - A. Leah
 - B. Rachel
 - C. Rebekah
 - D. Sarah
6. What did God promise Sarah would do?
 - A. Bear a son named Isaac
 - B. Lead a nation
 - C. Become a prophetess
 - D. Rule a kingdom
7. How did Abraham respond when God promised that Sarah would bear a son?
 - A. He doubted
 - B. He laughed
 - C. He prayed
 - D. He remained silent
8. What did God say about Ishmael?
 - A. He would be cursed
 - B. He would be forgotten

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- C. He would be blessed and become a great nation
- D. He would be Isaac's servant
- 9. Through whom did God say the covenant would be established?
 - A. Ishmael
 - B. Abraham
 - C. Isaac
 - D. Esau
- 10. What did Abraham do after God finished speaking with him?
 - A. Built an altar
 - B. Circumcised all the males in his household
 - C. Offered a sacrifice
 - D. Prayed

Answers: 1-B, 2-B, 3-C, 4-C, 5-D, 6-A, 7-B, 8-C, 9-C, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

- 1. God changed Abram's name to _____, meaning "father of many nations."
- 2. Circumcision was given as the _____ of the covenant between God and Abraham's descendants.
- 3. Sarah was promised to bear a son named _____.
- 4. Abraham _____ when God told him that Sarah would have a son.
- 5. The covenant was to be established through _____.

Answers: Abraham, sign, Isaac, laughed, Isaac

Vocabulary Words

- 1. **Brit Milah (בְּרִית מִילָה)** - Circumcision; the sign of the covenant between God and Abraham's descendants.
- 2. **Avraham (אַבְרָהָם)** - Abraham; the new name given to Abram, meaning "father of many nations."
- 3. **Sarah (שָׂרָה)** - Sarah; the new name given to Sarai, meaning "princess" or "noblewoman."

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4. **Zera (זֶרַע)** - Seed/Descendants; refers to the offspring of Abraham through whom the covenant would be established.
 5. **Chetz (חָצַץ)** - Laughed; Abraham's reaction to God's promise that Sarah would bear a son in her old age.
-

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CHAPTER 18

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 18 of Genesis narrates the visit of three heavenly visitors to Abraham. These visitors, one of whom is the Lord, reiterate the promise that Sarah will bear a son within a year. Sarah, overhearing this, laughs in disbelief due to her old age, but the Lord assures that nothing is too hard for Him. The chapter also includes Abraham's intercession for Sodom and Gomorrah. As the Lord reveals His plan to judge the cities for their wickedness, Abraham pleads for the cities, asking if God will spare them if righteous people are found there.

Opening Question

1. How does Sarah's reaction to the promise of a son reflect the challenges of believing in God's promises when circumstances seem impossible?
 2. What can we learn from Abraham's intercession for Sodom and Gomorrah about the importance of compassion and prayer for others?
-

Outline

1. The Visit of the Three Visitors (Genesis 18:1-8)
 - What is the significance of Abraham's hospitality towards the visitors?
 - How can we show kindness and hospitality to others in our daily lives?
2. The Promise of a Son to Sarah (Genesis 18:9-15)
 - Why did Sarah laugh at the promise of a son, and how did the Lord respond?
 - In what ways can we trust God's promises even when they seem unbelievable?
3. The Lord's Revelation About Sodom (Genesis 18:16-21)
 - Why did the Lord choose to reveal His plans for Sodom and Gomorrah to Abraham?
 - How does knowing God's justice and mercy shape our prayers and actions?
4. Abraham's Intercession for Sodom (Genesis 18:22-33)

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- What does Abraham's bold intercession teach us about standing in the gap for others?
 - How can we practice persistent prayer and compassion for those who are facing judgment or difficulty?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 18:14, "Is anything too hard for the Lord? I will return to you at the appointed time next year, and Sarah will have a son."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene where Abraham intercedes for Sodom, focusing on the dialogue between Abraham and the Lord and the importance of intercession.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss how we can be like Abraham in praying for others and trusting in God's ability to do the impossible, even when circumstances seem dire.
-

Quiz

1. How many visitors came to see Abraham?
 - A. Two
 - B. Three
 - C. Four
 - D. Five
2. What did Sarah do when she heard she would have a son?
 - A. She prayed
 - B. She cried
 - C. She laughed
 - D. She ran away
3. How did the Lord respond to Sarah's laughter?
 - A. He rebuked her
 - B. He ignored her

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- C. He reassured her that nothing is too hard for Him
- D. He changed His mind
- 4. What did Abraham prepare for his visitors?
 - A. Bread and water
 - B. Meat, bread, and curds
 - C. Fish and wine
 - D. Fruit and cheese
- 5. What cities were the Lord planning to judge for their wickedness?
 - A. Nineveh and Babylon
 - B. Sodom and Gomorrah
 - C. Jericho and Ai
 - D. Tyre and Sidon
- 6. Why did the Lord reveal His plans for Sodom and Gomorrah to Abraham?
 - A. To test him
 - B. Because Abraham would become a great and powerful nation
 - C. To punish Abraham
 - D. Because He needed Abraham's help
- 7. How many righteous people did Abraham initially ask God to find in Sodom to spare the city?
 - A. 10
 - B. 20
 - C. 50
 - D. 100
- 8. How did Abraham approach God during his intercession?
 - A. Boldly and with confidence
 - B. Fearfully and reluctantly
 - C. With anger and frustration
 - D. With humility and respect

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9. How did the conversation between Abraham and the Lord end?
 - A. The Lord destroyed Sodom immediately
 - B. The Lord promised to spare the city if even 10 righteous people were found
 - C. Abraham gave up
 - D. The Lord refused to listen to Abraham
10. What lesson can we learn from Abraham's intercession for Sodom?
 - A. We should mind our own business
 - B. God does not care about wicked people
 - C. We should pray for others and trust in God's justice
 - D. We should avoid praying for difficult situations

Answers: 1-B, 2-C, 3-C, 4-B, 5-B, 6-B, 7-C, 8-D, 9-B, 10-C

Fill in the Blank

1. Sarah _____ when she heard that she would have a son.
2. The Lord said, "Is anything too _____ for the Lord?"
3. Abraham _____ for the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.
4. The Lord revealed His plans for Sodom because Abraham would become a _____ nation.
5. The Lord agreed to spare Sodom if _____ righteous people were found.

Answers: laughed, hard, interceded, great, ten

Vocabulary Words

1. **Malakhim (מַלְאָכִים)** - Angels/Messengers; the three visitors who came to see Abraham, one of whom was the Lord.
2. **Tzehok (צְהוֹק)** - Laughter; Sarah's reaction when she heard she would have a son.
3. **Briut (בְּרִיאוּת)** - Health; Abraham's concern for the well-being of others, shown through his hospitality and intercession.
4. **Sedom (סְדוֹם)** - Sodom; one of the cities marked for destruction due to its wickedness.

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5. **Tefilah (תפילה)** - Prayer; the act of intercession that Abraham performed for Sodom and Gomorrah.
-

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CHAPTER 19

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 19 of Genesis describes the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. Two angels visit Lot in Sodom to warn him of the impending judgment. Lot offers them hospitality, but the men of the city demand to harm the visitors. The angels strike the men with blindness and urge Lot to flee with his family. As Lot and his family escape, his wife looks back and turns into a pillar of salt. The cities are destroyed by fire and brimstone. Lot and his daughters then settle in a cave, where his daughters, fearing the end of their lineage, deceive Lot into fathering their children.

Opening Question

1. What lessons can we learn from Lot's decision to live in Sodom, and how did it affect his family?
 2. How does the story of Sodom and Gomorrah illustrate the consequences of sin and the importance of obedience to God?
-

Outline

1. The Angels Visit Lot in Sodom (Genesis 19:1-11)
 - What does Lot's hospitality to the angels reveal about his character?
 - How can we practice hospitality and protect others, even in difficult situations?
2. The Warning and Escape from Sodom (Genesis 19:12-22)
 - Why did the angels instruct Lot and his family to flee without looking back?
 - How does obedience to God's warnings protect us from spiritual and physical harm?
3. The Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah (Genesis 19:23-29)
 - What does the destruction of these cities teach us about God's judgment?
 - In what ways can we seek to live righteously in a world filled with sin?
4. Lot and His Daughters (Genesis 19:30-38)
 - How did fear and desperation lead Lot's daughters to make sinful decisions?

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- What can we learn about trusting God's provision and avoiding rash actions in difficult times?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 19:17, "Flee for your lives! Don't look back, and don't stop anywhere in the plain! Flee to the mountains or you will be swept away!"
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the escape from Sodom, focusing on the urgency of the angels' warning and the importance of following God's instructions.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the moral and spiritual implications of living in a sinful environment, like Sodom, and how we can remain faithful to God's standards.
-

Quiz

1. Who visited Lot in Sodom?
 - A. Two angels
 - B. Three wise men
 - C. Abraham
 - D. Pharaoh
2. What did the men of Sodom want to do to Lot's visitors?
 - A. Greet them
 - B. Worship them
 - C. Harm them
 - D. Offer them food
3. How did the angels protect Lot and his family from the men of Sodom?
 - A. They built a wall
 - B. They struck the men with blindness
 - C. They fought them
 - D. They hid Lot's family

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4. What warning did the angels give to Lot and his family?
 - A. To leave Sodom slowly
 - B. To flee and not look back
 - C. To stay and fight
 - D. To pray for the city
5. What happened to Lot's wife when she looked back at Sodom?
 - A. She was unharmed
 - B. She turned into a pillar of salt
 - C. She ran faster
 - D. She was taken by the angels
6. How were Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed?
 - A. By a flood
 - B. By an earthquake
 - C. By fire and brimstone
 - D. By a plague
7. Where did Lot and his daughters go after the destruction of Sodom?
 - A. To Egypt
 - B. To a cave in the mountains
 - C. To Abraham's camp
 - D. To another city
8. Why did Lot's daughters deceive their father?
 - A. They wanted revenge
 - B. They were angry with him
 - C. They wanted to preserve their family line
 - D. They wanted to leave the cave
9. What were the names of the two sons born to Lot's daughters?
 - A. Isaac and Jacob
 - B. Esau and Ishmael

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C. Moab and Ben-Ammi

D. Ephraim and Manasseh

10. What lesson can we learn from Lot's story?

A. The importance of choosing where we live carefully

B. The consequences of disobedience

C. The impact of our environment on our faith

D. All of the above

Answers: 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-B, 5-B, 6-C, 7-B, 8-C, 9-C, 10-D

Fill in the Blank

1. Two _____ visited Lot in Sodom to warn him of the coming destruction.
2. The men of Sodom were struck with _____ by the angels.
3. Lot's wife looked back and turned into a _____ of _____.
4. Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by _____ and _____.
5. Lot and his daughters settled in a _____ after the destruction.

Answers: angels, blindness, pillar, salt, fire, brimstone, cave

Vocabulary Words

1. **Malakhim (מַלְאָכִים)** - Angels; the heavenly visitors who warned Lot of Sodom's impending destruction.
 2. **Chamas (חָמָס)** - Violence; the wicked behavior of the men of Sodom, which led to their judgment.
 3. **Gafrith (גַּפְרִית)** - Brimstone; the substance that rained down from heaven to destroy Sodom and Gomorrah.
 4. **Melach (מֶלַח)** - Salt; Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt when she looked back at Sodom.
 5. **Moab (מוֹאָב)** - Moab; the name of the son born to Lot's older daughter, representing one of the nations descended from Lot.
-

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CHAPTER 20

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 20 of Genesis recounts Abraham's encounter with King Abimelech of Gerar. Fearing for his life, Abraham tells Abimelech that Sarah is his sister, not his wife. Abimelech takes Sarah into his household, but God warns him in a dream that Sarah is married, threatening death if he does not return her. Abimelech confronts Abraham, who explains his fear of being killed because of Sarah's beauty. Abimelech returns Sarah and gives Abraham gifts, asking him to pray for him and his household. God then heals Abimelech, his wife, and his female servants, allowing them to bear children again.

Opening Question

1. What can we learn from Abraham's fear and his decision to deceive Abimelech about Sarah's identity?
 2. How does God's intervention in this chapter demonstrate His protection and faithfulness to His promises?
-

Outline

1. Abraham's Deception and Abimelech's Response (Genesis 20:1-7)
 - Why did Abraham choose to deceive Abimelech, and what does this reveal about his trust in God?
 - How can we overcome fear and trust in God's protection in difficult situations?
2. Abimelech Confronts Abraham (Genesis 20:8-13)
 - What does Abimelech's reaction to Abraham's deception teach us about integrity and honesty?
 - How can we respond with grace and humility when confronted with our mistakes?
3. The Restoration of Sarah and God's Healing (Genesis 20:14-18)
 - How did God's intervention in the situation protect Sarah and fulfill His covenant promises?

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- In what ways can we trust God to bring healing and restoration in our lives, even when we have made mistakes?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 20:7, "Now return the man's wife, for he is a prophet, and he will pray for you and you will live."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the encounter between Abimelech and Abraham, focusing on themes of fear, deception, and God's protection.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the consequences of Abraham's actions and how God's faithfulness shines through, even when we make poor decisions.
-

Quiz

1. What did Abraham tell Abimelech about Sarah?
 - A. She was his wife
 - B. She was his sister
 - C. She was his servant
 - D. She was his daughter
2. Why did Abraham deceive Abimelech about Sarah?
 - A. He was afraid for his life
 - B. He wanted to trick Abimelech
 - C. He didn't trust God
 - D. He didn't care
3. How did God warn Abimelech about Sarah?
 - A. Through a prophet
 - B. In a dream
 - C. By sending an angel
 - D. Through a messenger
4. What did God threaten to do to Abimelech if he didn't return Sarah?
 - A. Destroy his kingdom

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- B. Make him blind
 - C. Kill him
 - D. Take away his wealth
5. How did Abimelech react when he found out the truth about Sarah?
- A. He punished Abraham
 - B. He sent Sarah away
 - C. He returned Sarah and gave Abraham gifts
 - D. He ignored it
6. What did Abimelech ask Abraham to do after returning Sarah?
- A. Leave his land
 - B. Pray for him
 - C. Pay him money
 - D. Build an altar
7. What did God do after Sarah was returned to Abraham?
- A. Healed Abimelech and his household
 - B. Cursed Abimelech's kingdom
 - C. Sent a famine
 - D. Blessed Abraham with wealth
8. Why was Abimelech's household unable to bear children?
- A. Because of a curse
 - B. Because of Sarah's presence
 - C. Because they were sick
 - D. Because of God's intervention
9. How did Abraham explain his actions to Abimelech?
- A. He admitted his fear
 - B. He lied again
 - C. He blamed Sarah
 - D. He ignored the question

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10. What does this chapter teach about God's protection?
- A. God only protects the righteous
 - B. God's protection is conditional
 - C. God is faithful to protect His people, even in difficult situations
 - D. God doesn't intervene in human affairs

Answers: 1-B, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C, 5-C, 6-B, 7-A, 8-D, 9-A, 10-C

Fill in the Blank

- 1. Abraham told Abimelech that Sarah was his _____.
- 2. God warned Abimelech in a _____ about Sarah.
- 3. Abimelech was threatened with _____ if he did not return Sarah.
- 4. After returning Sarah, Abimelech asked Abraham to _____ for him.
- 5. God healed Abimelech's _____ after Sarah was returned.

Answers: sister, dream, death, pray, household

Vocabulary Words

- 1. **Gerar (גֶּרָר)** - Gerar; the city where Abraham and Sarah encountered King Abimelech.
 - 2. **Navi (נָבִיא)** - Prophet; Abraham is referred to as a prophet in this chapter, indicating his role as God's spokesman.
 - 3. **Chalom (חֶלֶוֹם)** - Dream; the method by which God communicated with Abimelech to warn him about Sarah.
 - 4. **Chesed (חֶסֶד)** - Mercy; God's merciful intervention to protect Sarah and warn Abimelech.
 - 5. **Tefilah (תְּפִלָּה)** - Prayer; Abraham's role in praying for Abimelech's healing and restoration.
-

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CHAPTER 21

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 21 of Genesis marks the fulfillment of God's promise to Abraham and Sarah with the birth of their son, Isaac. Sarah rejoices, declaring that God has brought her laughter. As Isaac grows, tensions arise between Sarah and Hagar, leading to Hagar and her son Ishmael being sent away. God hears Ishmael's cries and provides for them in the wilderness, promising that Ishmael will become a great nation. The chapter concludes with a covenant between Abraham and Abimelech at Beersheba, establishing peace and acknowledging God's faithfulness in providing for Abraham.

Opening Question

1. How does the birth of Isaac demonstrate God's faithfulness to His promises, even when they seem delayed?
 2. What can we learn from the relationship between Sarah and Hagar about dealing with conflict and trusting God's provision?
-

Outline

1. The Birth of Isaac (Genesis 21:1-7)
 - How does Isaac's birth fulfill God's promise to Abraham and Sarah?
 - In what ways can we rejoice and trust in God's timing, even when we experience long periods of waiting?
2. The Conflict Between Sarah and Hagar (Genesis 21:8-14)
 - What led to the conflict between Sarah and Hagar, and how did it impact their families?
 - How can we seek to resolve conflicts in our relationships while trusting God's plan for each person involved?
3. Hagar and Ishmael in the Wilderness (Genesis 21:15-21)
 - How did God provide for Hagar and Ishmael in their time of need?

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- How can we trust God to hear our cries and meet our needs when we feel abandoned or alone?
 - 4. The Covenant at Beersheba (Genesis 21:22-34)
 - Why did Abraham and Abimelech make a covenant, and what does this teach us about living in peace with others?
 - How can we establish and maintain peaceful relationships with those around us, even in challenging circumstances?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 21:6, "Sarah said, 'God has brought me laughter, and everyone who hears about this will laugh with me.'"
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene where Hagar and Ishmael are sent away, focusing on God's provision and care for them in the wilderness.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the importance of resolving conflicts in a God-honoring way, using the example of Sarah and Hagar, and the covenant made between Abraham and Abimelech.
-

Quiz

1. What was the name of the son born to Abraham and Sarah?
 - A. Isaac
 - B. Ishmael
 - C. Esau
 - D. Jacob
2. What does the name Isaac mean?
 - A. Laughter
 - B. Joy
 - C. Hope
 - D. Strength

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3. Why did Sarah want Hagar and Ishmael sent away?
 - A. She was jealous
 - B. She was afraid
 - C. She didn't want Ishmael to share in Isaac's inheritance
 - D. She didn't like Hagar
4. How did God respond to Ishmael's cries in the wilderness?
 - A. He ignored them
 - B. He sent an angel to comfort Hagar
 - C. He provided water and promised to make Ishmael a great nation
 - D. He brought them back to Abraham
5. What was the significance of the well at Beersheba?
 - A. It was a place of conflict
 - B. It was a place of worship
 - C. It was the location of the covenant between Abraham and Abimelech
 - D. It was where Isaac was born
6. What did Abimelech request from Abraham at Beersheba?
 - A. A sacrifice
 - B. A covenant of peace
 - C. A piece of land
 - D. Wealth and livestock
7. How did Abraham respond to Abimelech's request?
 - A. He refused
 - B. He agreed to the covenant
 - C. He ignored him
 - D. He attacked him
8. What did Abraham plant at Beersheba as a symbol of the covenant?
 - A. An altar
 - B. A tree

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- C. A stone
- D. A vineyard
- 9. Who did God promise would become a great nation besides Isaac?
 - A. Esau
 - B. Jacob
 - C. Ishmael
 - D. Joseph
- 10. What does the story of Isaac's birth and Ishmael's departure teach us about God's faithfulness?
 - A. God only cares for the chosen
 - B. God's faithfulness extends to all, and His promises are fulfilled in His timing
 - C. God is quick to judge
 - D. God forgets those who are not chosen

Answers: 1-A, 2-A, 3-C, 4-C, 5-C, 6-B, 7-B, 8-B, 9-C, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

- 1. The name of Abraham and Sarah's son was _____.
- 2. Sarah asked Abraham to send away Hagar and _____.
- 3. God provided _____ for Hagar and Ishmael in the wilderness.
- 4. Abraham and Abimelech made a _____ at Beersheba.
- 5. Abraham planted a _____ at Beersheba as a symbol of the covenant.

Answers: Isaac, Ishmael, water, covenant, tree

Vocabulary Words

- 1. **Yitzhak (יִצְחָק)** - Isaac; the son of Abraham and Sarah, meaning "laughter."
- 2. **Be'er (בְּאֵר)** - Well; the well at Beersheba, where Abraham and Abimelech made a covenant.
- 3. **Brit (בְּרִית)** - Covenant; the agreement made between Abraham and Abimelech at Beersheba.

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4. **Shemayah (שְׁמַע יְהוָה)** - God Hears; referring to God hearing Ishmael's cries in the wilderness.
 5. **Eytz (עֵץ)** - Tree; the tamarisk tree planted by Abraham as a symbol of the covenant at Beersheba.
-

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CHAPTER 22

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 22 of Genesis describes one of the most significant events in the Bible, where God tests Abraham's faith by commanding him to offer his son Isaac as a burnt offering. Abraham obediently prepares to sacrifice Isaac, but as he is about to do so, an angel of the Lord intervenes, stopping him and providing a ram as a substitute. This act of faith leads to God reaffirming His promises to Abraham, blessing him with numerous descendants who will inherit the land. The chapter highlights themes of faith, obedience, and God's provision.

Opening Question

1. What does Abraham's willingness to sacrifice Isaac teach us about the nature of true faith and obedience to God?
 2. How does God's provision of the ram as a substitute for Isaac illustrate His care and mercy for His people?
-

Outline

1. God's Command to Sacrifice Isaac (Genesis 22:1-2)
 - How does God's command to Abraham test his faith?
 - What does this command teach us about the challenges we may face in our journey of faith?
2. Abraham's Obedience and the Journey to Moriah (Genesis 22:3-8)
 - What does Abraham's immediate obedience reveal about his relationship with God?
 - How can we demonstrate trust in God, even when His commands are difficult to understand?
3. The Sacrifice Averted (Genesis 22:9-14)
 - How does the angel's intervention and the provision of the ram reveal God's mercy?

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- In what ways can we see God's provision in our own lives, especially in challenging situations?
 - 4. God's Blessing and the Reaffirmation of the Covenant (Genesis 22:15-19)
 - What blessings does God bestow upon Abraham as a result of his obedience?
 - How can we hold on to God's promises, knowing that He rewards faithfulness?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 22:14, "So Abraham called that place The Lord Will Provide. And to this day it is said, 'On the mountain of the Lord it will be provided.'"
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene where Abraham is about to sacrifice Isaac and the angel intervenes, focusing on the themes of faith, obedience, and God's provision.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss how this story of Abraham and Isaac prefigures the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, and how it deepens our understanding of faith and obedience.
-

Quiz

1. What did God command Abraham to do with Isaac?
 - A. Send him away
 - B. Offer him as a burnt offering
 - C. Teach him the law
 - D. Build an altar for him
2. How did Abraham respond to God's command?
 - A. He questioned God
 - B. He ignored it
 - C. He immediately obeyed
 - D. He asked for a sign
3. Where did God tell Abraham to go to sacrifice Isaac?
 - A. Bethel

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- B. Hebron
 - C. Moriah
 - D. Canaan
4. What did Isaac ask Abraham on the way to the mountain?
 - A. Where are we going?
 - B. Where is the lamb for the burnt offering?
 - C. Why are we sacrificing?
 - D. Can we turn back?
 5. What did Abraham tell Isaac when he asked about the lamb?
 - A. "The Lord will provide the lamb."
 - B. "You are the lamb."
 - C. "We will find one on the way."
 - D. "There is no lamb."
 6. What stopped Abraham from sacrificing Isaac?
 - A. Isaac ran away
 - B. An angel of the Lord called out to him
 - C. He changed his mind
 - D. A storm appeared
 7. What did Abraham find in the thicket as a substitute for Isaac?
 - A. A goat
 - B. A ram
 - C. A lamb
 - D. A deer
 8. What name did Abraham give to the place where he was about to sacrifice Isaac?
 - A. Bethel
 - B. The Lord Will Provide
 - C. Mount Zion
 - D. The Altar of Sacrifice

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9. What did God promise Abraham after he obeyed?
 - A. Wealth and power
 - B. Long life
 - C. Numerous descendants and blessings
 - D. Peace and prosperity
10. How does this story demonstrate God's faithfulness?
 - A. God rewards those who trust and obey Him
 - B. God always tests His people
 - C. God changes His mind frequently
 - D. God only blesses those who sacrifice

Answers: 1-B, 2-C, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A, 6-B, 7-B, 8-B, 9-C, 10-A

Fill in the Blank

1. God commanded Abraham to offer his son _____ as a burnt offering.
2. Abraham journeyed to the region of _____ to sacrifice Isaac.
3. When Isaac asked about the lamb, Abraham replied, "The Lord will _____."
4. An _____ of the Lord stopped Abraham from sacrificing Isaac.
5. Abraham found a _____ in the thicket as a substitute for Isaac.

Answers: Isaac, Moriah, provide, angel, ram

Vocabulary Words

1. **Olah (עֹלָה)** - Burnt Offering; the type of sacrifice God commanded Abraham to offer with Isaac.
2. **Moriah (מֹרְיָה)** - Moriah; the region where Abraham was instructed to offer Isaac as a sacrifice.
3. **Yireh (יִרְאֶה)** - Provide; as in "The Lord will provide," reflecting God's provision of the ram as a substitute for Isaac.
4. **Malakh (מַלְאָךְ)** - Angel; the messenger of God who intervened to stop Abraham from sacrificing Isaac.

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5. **Berakhah (בְּרָכָה)** - Blessing; the blessings promised to Abraham for his obedience to God's command.
-

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CHAPTER 23

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 23 of Genesis details the death of Sarah at 127 years old and Abraham's negotiation to purchase a burial site for her. Abraham mourns for Sarah and then approaches the Hittites to acquire a piece of land to bury her. He specifically requests the cave of Machpelah, which belongs to Ephron the Hittite. Despite Ephron's initial offer to give the land for free, Abraham insists on paying the full price. The chapter ends with Abraham purchasing the cave and the surrounding field for 400 shekels of silver, securing it as a family burial site.

Opening Question

1. Why did Abraham insist on purchasing the cave of Machpelah at full price rather than accepting it as a gift, and what does this teach us about integrity and ownership?
 2. How does the acquisition of the burial site for Sarah in the land of Canaan reflect Abraham's faith in God's promises regarding the land for his descendants?
-

Outline

1. The Death of Sarah and Abraham's Mourning (Genesis 23:1-2)
 - How did Abraham mourn the loss of Sarah, and what cultural practices were observed in the mourning process?
 - What can we learn about the importance of honoring loved ones and the significance of grief in the biblical context?
2. Abraham's Negotiation with the Hittites (Genesis 23:3-16)
 - What steps did Abraham take to secure a burial site for Sarah, and why did he insist on paying the full price for the land?
 - How can we reflect on the themes of integrity, fairness, and the importance of legal ownership in biblical times?
3. The Purchase and Ownership of the Cave of Machpelah (Genesis 23:17-20)

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- What was the significance of Abraham acquiring the cave of Machpelah, and how did this transaction establish a permanent family burial site?
- How can we explore the connection between land ownership and the fulfillment of God's promises to Abraham and his descendants?

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 23:19, "Afterward Abraham buried his wife Sarah in the cave in the field of Machpelah near Mamre (which is at Hebron) in the land of Canaan."
2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the negotiation between Abraham and Ephron the Hittite, focusing on the themes of respect, fairness, and the importance of making legal transactions.
3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the significance of Abraham purchasing the burial site in Canaan and how this act of faith reflects his trust in God's promises. Encourage students to think about the importance of honoring commitments and making wise decisions in their own lives.

Quiz

1. How old was Sarah when she died?
 - A. 100 years old
 - B. 127 years old
 - C. 120 years old
 - D. 110 years old
2. Where did Sarah die?
 - A. In Egypt
 - B. In Hebron, in the land of Canaan
 - C. In Ur of the Chaldeans
 - D. In Haran

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3. Who did Abraham negotiate with to purchase a burial site?
 - A. Lot
 - B. Pharaoh
 - C. Ephron the Hittite
 - D. Abimelech
4. What did Abraham insist on doing when Ephron offered the land for free?
 - A. Accepting it as a gift
 - B. Declining the offer
 - C. Paying the full price
 - D. Trading livestock for it
5. How much did Abraham pay for the cave of Machpelah?
 - A. 100 shekels of silver
 - B. 400 shekels of silver
 - C. 300 shekels of gold
 - D. 200 shekels of silver
6. What was the significance of the cave of Machpelah?
 - A. It was a place of worship
 - B. It became the family burial site
 - C. It was a marketplace
 - D. It was a military fortress
7. Why did Abraham want to purchase land in Canaan for Sarah's burial?
 - A. To fulfill God's promise of land ownership
 - B. To impress the Hittites
 - C. To avoid traveling to Egypt
 - D. To build a city
8. What is the cave of Machpelah also known as?
 - A. The Cave of Treasures
 - B. The Burial Cave

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- C. The Tomb of the Patriarchs
- D. The Cave of Refuge
- 9. Who else is buried in the cave of Machpelah according to later biblical accounts?
 - A. Isaac and Rebekah
 - B. Jacob and Leah
 - C. Abraham himself
 - D. All of the above
- 10. What does Abraham's purchase of the burial site demonstrate about his character?
 - A. His wealth
 - B. His desire for power
 - C. His integrity and faith
 - D. His need for security

Answers: 1-B, 2-B, 3-C, 4-C, 5-B, 6-B, 7-A, 8-C, 9-D, 10-C

Fill in the Blank

- 1. Sarah died at _____ years old.
- 2. Abraham purchased the cave of _____ as a burial site for Sarah.
- 3. Ephron the Hittite offered the land to Abraham for _____, but Abraham insisted on paying.
- 4. Abraham paid _____ shekels of silver for the land.
- 5. The cave of Machpelah became the _____ burial site for Abraham's family.

Answers: 127, Machpelah, free, 400, family

Vocabulary Words

- 1. **Machpelah** (מַכְפֶּלֶה) - The cave purchased by Abraham as a burial site for his family.
- 2. **Kever** (קֶבֶר) - Burial; the act of burying the dead, significant in honoring loved ones in biblical times.
- 3. **Shekel** (שֶׁקֶל) - A unit of weight or currency used in ancient Israel, used to pay for the burial site.

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4. **Chebron (חֶבְרוֹן)** - Hebron; the city near which the cave of Machpelah is located.

Yerushah (יְרוּשָׁה) - Inheritance; the land in Canaan that was part of God's promise to Abraham and his descendan

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CHAPTER 24

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 24 of Genesis describes how Abraham sends his servant to find a wife for his son Isaac from among his relatives in Mesopotamia. The servant prays for guidance and is led to Rebekah, who fulfills the sign he asked for—offering water to him and his camels. Rebekah is identified as the granddaughter of Abraham's brother, and after her family's consent, she agrees to marry Isaac. The servant praises God for His guidance, and Rebekah travels back to Canaan with him. The chapter concludes with Isaac marrying Rebekah, bringing comfort after his mother Sarah's death.

Opening Question

1. How does the story of Rebekah and Isaac demonstrate the importance of seeking God's guidance in making important decisions?
 2. What can we learn from the servant's prayer and Rebekah's response about faith and obedience to God's will?
-

Outline

1. Abraham's Commission to His Servant (Genesis 24:1-9)
 - Why did Abraham want a wife for Isaac from his own relatives, and how did this reflect his faith in God's promises?
 - How can we seek to honor God's will in our own decisions, particularly in choosing our relationships?
2. The Servant's Prayer and Encounter with Rebekah (Genesis 24:10-21)
 - What does the servant's prayer for guidance teach us about seeking God's direction in our lives?
 - In what ways can we recognize God's answers to our prayers and respond with faith?
3. Rebekah's Family and Their Response (Genesis 24:22-61)

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- How did Rebekah's family recognize God's hand in the events, and what can we learn from their willingness to let her go?
 - How can we be open to God's plans, even when they require us to step out in faith and leave our comfort zones?
 - 4. Isaac and Rebekah's Marriage (Genesis 24:62-67)
 - What significance does the marriage of Isaac and Rebekah hold in the context of God's covenant with Abraham?
 - How does God's provision in this story encourage us to trust Him with our future?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 24:40, "He replied, 'The Lord, before whom I have walked faithfully, will send his angel with you and make your journey a success.'"
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the meeting between the servant and Rebekah, focusing on the themes of prayer, faith, and God's guidance.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the importance of seeking God's guidance in major life decisions, using the servant's prayer and Rebekah's willingness to follow God's plan as key points of reflection.
-

Quiz

1. Where did Abraham send his servant to find a wife for Isaac?
 - A. Canaan
 - B. Egypt
 - C. Mesopotamia
 - D. Babylon
2. What was the servant's sign to identify the right woman for Isaac?
 - A. She would offer him food
 - B. She would offer him and his camels water

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- C. She would be carrying a jar
- D. She would be from a wealthy family
- 3. Who was Rebekah related to?
 - A. Abraham's sister
 - B. Abraham's niece
 - C. Abraham's cousin
 - D. Abraham's brother's granddaughter
- 4. How did Rebekah respond when asked to go with the servant to marry Isaac?
 - A. She hesitated
 - B. She refused
 - C. She agreed immediately
 - D. She asked for time
- 5. What did the servant do when he realized Rebekah was the one?
 - A. He praised God
 - B. He offered her gifts
 - C. He told her the story
 - D. All of the above
- 6. What did Rebekah's family do after hearing the servant's story?
 - A. They refused to let her go
 - B. They blessed her and sent her off
 - C. They asked for more gifts
 - D. They doubted the story
- 7. Who did Rebekah see when she arrived in Canaan?
 - A. Abraham
 - B. Isaac
 - C. Sarah
 - D. Laban
- 8. How did Isaac respond when he saw Rebekah?
 - A. He ran away

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- B. He married her immediately
 - C. He welcomed her warmly
 - D. He questioned her
9. What did Rebekah do when she first saw Isaac?
- A. She ran to him
 - B. She covered her face with a veil
 - C. She spoke to him
 - D. She prayed
10. What was Isaac's emotional state after marrying Rebekah?
- A. He was sad
 - B. He was comforted after his mother's death
 - C. He was angry
 - D. He was worried

Answers: 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-C, 5-D, 6-B, 7-B, 8-C, 9-B, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

- 1. Abraham sent his servant to _____ to find a wife for Isaac.
- 2. The servant prayed for a sign that the right woman would offer _____ to him and his camels.
- 3. Rebekah was the granddaughter of Abraham's _____.
- 4. Rebekah agreed _____ to go with the servant to marry Isaac.
- 5. Isaac was _____ after marrying Rebekah, following his mother's death.

Answers: Mesopotamia, water, brother, immediately, comforted

Vocabulary Words

- 1. **Eved (עֶבֶד)** - Servant; the role of the man Abraham sent to find a wife for Isaac.
- 2. **Be'er (בְּעַר)** - Well; where the servant met Rebekah and received confirmation from God.
- 3. **Gamaliym (גַּמְלִיִּים)** - Camels; the animals that Rebekah offered to water, fulfilling the servant's sign.

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4. **Chesed (חֶסֶד)** - Loving-kindness; the servant's prayer was for God's chesed to be shown in finding Isaac's wife.
 5. **Betulah (בְּתוּלָה)** - Virgin; a term used to describe Rebekah as a young unmarried woman of purity.
-

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CHAPTER 25

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 25 of Genesis covers several significant events. It begins with Abraham's remarriage to Keturah, who bears him additional children. Abraham gives everything to Isaac but provides for his other children before sending them away. Abraham dies at 175 and is buried by Isaac and Ishmael. The chapter also records the generations of Ishmael, listing his twelve sons. The focus then shifts to Isaac's family, where Rebekah gives birth to twins, Esau and Jacob. Esau, the elder, sells his birthright to Jacob for a meal, highlighting the beginning of the rivalry between the two brothers.

Opening Question

1. How does Abraham's distribution of his inheritance demonstrate his continued faith in God's promise to Isaac?
2. What does the story of Esau selling his birthright to Jacob teach us about the value of spiritual blessings versus temporary desires?

Outline

1. Abraham's Later Life and Death (Genesis 25:1-11)
 - What does Abraham's remarriage and provision for his other children reveal about his character and faith?
 - How can we ensure that our actions reflect our trust in God's promises, even as we make decisions for the future?
2. The Generations of Ishmael (Genesis 25:12-18)
 - What is the significance of the twelve sons of Ishmael, and how does this fulfill God's promise to him?
 - How can we see God's faithfulness in fulfilling His promises to all people, even those who are not part of the covenant line?
3. The Birth of Esau and Jacob (Genesis 25:19-26)

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- How does Rebekah's experience with her pregnancy foreshadow the conflict between Esau and Jacob?
 - What can we learn about God's sovereignty in the lives of individuals, even before they are born?
4. Esau Sells His Birthright (Genesis 25:27-34)
- What does Esau's decision to sell his birthright for food reveal about his character?
 - How can we prioritize spiritual blessings over immediate, but temporary, desires in our lives?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 25:23, "The Lord said to her, 'Two nations are in your womb, and two peoples from within you will be separated; one people will be stronger than the other, and the older will serve the younger.'"
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene where Esau sells his birthright to Jacob, focusing on the importance of understanding the value of spiritual blessings.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss how the choices we make, like Esau's decision, can have long-term consequences, and how we can make decisions that honor God's will.
-

Quiz

1. Who did Abraham marry after Sarah's death?
 - A. Hagar
 - B. Rebekah
 - C. Keturah
 - D. Leah
2. What did Abraham give to Isaac?
 - A. All his possessions
 - B. A portion of his wealth

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- C. A special blessing
- D. Nothing
- 3. How old was Abraham when he died?
 - A. 120 years
 - B. 175 years
 - C. 180 years
 - D. 200 years
- 4. How many sons did Ishmael have?
 - A. 8
 - B. 10
 - C. 12
 - D. 14
- 5. What did God say about Rebekah's twins before they were born?
 - A. They would be identical
 - B. The older would serve the younger
 - C. They would live in peace
 - D. They would both be blessed equally
- 6. Who was born first, Esau or Jacob?
 - A. Esau
 - B. Jacob
- 7. What was Esau's profession?
 - A. Farmer
 - B. Hunter
 - C. Shepherd
 - D. Trader
- 8. What did Esau sell to Jacob for a meal?
 - A. His house
 - B. His birthright

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- C. His clothes
- D. His weapons
- 9. What was Jacob cooking when Esau asked for some food?
 - A. Bread
 - B. Meat stew
 - C. Lentil stew
 - D. Fish
- 10. How did Esau feel about his birthright when he sold it?
 - A. He valued it highly
 - B. He despised it
 - C. He was unsure
 - D. He regretted it immediately

Answers: 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C, 5-B, 6-A, 7-B, 8-B, 9-C, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

- 1. Abraham married _____ after Sarah's death.
- 2. Abraham gave all his possessions to _____, his son by Sarah.
- 3. Ishmael had _____ sons, fulfilling God's promise to him.
- 4. God told Rebekah that the older son would _____ the younger.
- 5. Esau sold his _____ to Jacob for a meal.

Answers: Keturah, Isaac, twelve, serve, birthright

Vocabulary Words

- 1. **Keturah (קֶטוּרָה)** - Keturah; the woman Abraham married after Sarah's death.
- 2. **Bechorah (בְּכוֹרָה)** - Birthright; the special inheritance given to the firstborn son, which Esau sold to Jacob.
- 3. **Edom (אֶדוֹם)** - Edom; the name associated with Esau, meaning "red," relating to the stew he desired.
- 4. **Bechor (בְּכוֹר)** - Firstborn; the status Esau held before selling his birthright to Jacob.

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5. **She'erit (שְׂאִיִּית)** - Remnant; relating to the descendants and legacy that continued from Abraham through Isaac and Jacob.
-

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CHAPTER 26

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 26 of Genesis focuses on Isaac's experiences during a time of famine. God instructs Isaac not to go to Egypt but to stay in Gerar, promising to bless him as He did Abraham. Isaac, like his father, tells the people that his wife Rebekah is his sister out of fear for his life. King Abimelech discovers the truth and protects Isaac. Isaac prospers in Gerar, causing envy among the Philistines, who stop up his wells. After disputes over water, Isaac moves and digs new wells. The chapter ends with a covenant of peace between Isaac and Abimelech.

Opening Question

1. How does Isaac's experience in Gerar reflect God's faithfulness to His covenant promises?
 2. What can we learn from Isaac's response to conflict and his willingness to move and dig new wells?
-

Outline

1. God's Instructions and Promise to Isaac (Genesis 26:1-5)
 - How does God's instruction to stay in Gerar demonstrate His guidance in times of difficulty?
 - In what ways can we trust God's promises and follow His guidance during challenging times?
2. Isaac's Deception and Abimelech's Protection (Genesis 26:6-11)
 - What motivated Isaac to deceive the people of Gerar, and how did God intervene to protect him?
 - How can we learn from Isaac's mistake and trust in God's protection instead of relying on deceit?
3. Isaac's Prosperity and Conflict over Wells (Genesis 26:12-22)

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- What does Isaac's prosperity in Gerar teach us about God's blessings, even in hostile environments?
 - How can we respond to conflict with grace and persistence, as Isaac did when digging new wells?
 - 4. Covenant with Abimelech (Genesis 26:23-33)
 - Why did Abimelech seek a covenant with Isaac, and what does this teach us about living at peace with others?
 - How can we seek to build peaceful relationships and resolve conflicts in a way that honors God?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 26:24, "That night the Lord appeared to him and said, 'I am the God of your father Abraham. Do not be afraid, for I am with you; I will bless you and will increase the number of your descendants for the sake of my servant Abraham.'"
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene where Isaac moves and digs new wells, focusing on themes of persistence, peace, and trusting God in the face of conflict.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss how Isaac's experiences in Gerar can be related to modern situations where trusting God and responding to conflict with grace are essential.
-

Quiz

1. Where did Isaac go during the famine?
 - A. Egypt
 - B. Canaan
 - C. Gerar
 - D. Babylon
2. What did God instruct Isaac not to do during the famine?
 - A. Leave Gerar
 - B. Go to Egypt

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- C. Speak to Abimelech
- D. Dig wells
- 3. Who did Isaac say Rebekah was when they were in Gerar?
 - A. His mother
 - B. His cousin
 - C. His sister
 - D. His wife
- 4. How did Abimelech find out the truth about Rebekah?
 - A. Isaac told him
 - B. Rebekah confessed
 - C. Abimelech saw Isaac caressing Rebekah
 - D. A servant informed him
- 5. What happened to Isaac's wells in Gerar?
 - A. They were blessed
 - B. They were stolen
 - C. They were stopped up by the Philistines
 - D. They were ignored
- 6. How did Isaac respond to the disputes over his wells?
 - A. He fought back
 - B. He moved and dug new wells
 - C. He went to war
 - D. He prayed for help
- 7. What did Abimelech propose to Isaac after seeing his prosperity?
 - A. A trade agreement
 - B. A marriage alliance
 - C. A covenant of peace
 - D. A military alliance
- 8. What did Isaac build after God appeared to him at Beersheba?
 - A. A well

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- B. An altar
 - C. A house
 - D. A tower
9. What name did Isaac give to the well at Beersheba?
- A. Rehoboth
 - B. Sitnah
 - C. Shibah
 - D. Esek
10. How did Isaac respond to the conflicts he faced in Gerar?
- A. With patience and faith
 - B. With anger and revenge
 - C. With fear and retreat
 - D. With apathy and indifference

Answers: 1-C, 2-B, 3-C, 4-C, 5-C, 6-B, 7-C, 8-B, 9-C, 10-A

Fill in the Blank

1. Isaac stayed in _____ during the famine, as instructed by God.
2. Isaac told the people of Gerar that Rebekah was his _____.
3. The _____ stopped up Isaac's wells in Gerar out of envy.
4. After disputes, Isaac moved and dug _____ wells.
5. Isaac made a covenant of _____ with Abimelech.

Answers: Gerar, sister, Philistines, new, peace

Vocabulary Words

1. **Gerar (גֶּרָר)** - Gerar; the place where Isaac stayed during the famine and experienced conflict over wells.
2. **Berit (בְּרִית)** - Covenant; the agreement of peace made between Isaac and Abimelech.
3. **B'er (בְּאֵר)** - Well; significant in this chapter as the source of conflict and resolution.
4. **Yir'ah (יִרְאָה)** - Fear; Isaac's motivation for deceiving Abimelech about Rebekah.

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5. **Rehoboth (רְחוֹבוֹת)** - Rehoboth; the name Isaac gave to a well meaning "room," signifying that the Lord had made room for them.
-

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CHAPTER 27

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 27 of Genesis describes the deception of Isaac by his son Jacob, who, with the help of his mother Rebekah, pretends to be his brother Esau in order to receive Isaac's blessing. Isaac, old and nearly blind, intends to bless Esau, his firstborn, but Jacob disguises himself, wearing Esau's clothes and covering his hands and neck with goat skins. Isaac, though suspicious, is convinced and blesses Jacob, believing him to be Esau. When Esau discovers the deception, he is devastated and vows to kill Jacob, leading Rebekah to send Jacob away to her brother Laban for safety.

Opening Question

1. What does the story of Jacob deceiving Isaac teach us about the consequences of dishonesty, even when the intentions seem justified?
 2. How does Isaac's blessing, once given, illustrate the power and importance of spoken words and promises in the Bible?
-

Outline

1. Isaac's Desire to Bless Esau (Genesis 27:1-4)
 - Why did Isaac intend to bless Esau, and what does this decision reveal about his preferences?
 - How can we learn to seek God's will rather than relying on our own preferences in important decisions?
2. Rebekah and Jacob's Deception (Genesis 27:5-17)
 - What motivated Rebekah to deceive Isaac, and how did she involve Jacob in her plan?
 - How can we consider the ethical implications of our actions, even when we believe the end justifies the means?
3. Jacob Receives the Blessing (Genesis 27:18-29)

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- How did Jacob successfully deceive Isaac, and what were the immediate consequences of this deception?
 - What does this event teach us about the importance of integrity and the lasting impact of our choices?
 - 4. Esau's Anger and Jacob's Escape (Genesis 27:30-46)
 - How did Esau react to losing the blessing, and what steps did Rebekah take to protect Jacob?
 - How can we respond to the consequences of our actions, especially when they lead to conflict and hurt?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 27:28, "May God give you heaven's dew and earth's richness—an abundance of grain and new wine."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene where Jacob deceives Isaac, focusing on the themes of trust, deception, and the consequences of dishonesty.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss how the choices of each character in this chapter (Isaac, Rebekah, Jacob, and Esau) affected their lives and relationships, emphasizing the importance of integrity.
-

Quiz

1. Who did Isaac intend to bless?
 - A. Jacob
 - B. Rebekah
 - C. Esau
 - D. Laban
2. How did Rebekah help Jacob deceive Isaac?
 - A. She made him a special meal
 - B. She gave him Esau's clothes and covered his hands with goat skins

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- C. She sent Isaac away
- D. She told Isaac to bless Jacob
- 3. What was the reason Isaac was easily deceived?
 - A. He was old and nearly blind
 - B. He didn't know his sons well
 - C. He trusted Rebekah completely
 - D. He was distracted
- 4. What did Isaac ask Jacob (disguised as Esau) to do before blessing him?
 - A. Bring him a meal
 - B. Prove his identity
 - C. Go hunting
 - D. Call Rebekah
- 5. How did Isaac confirm Jacob's identity as Esau?
 - A. He recognized his voice
 - B. He felt his hands and smelled his clothes
 - C. He saw his face
 - D. He asked him questions
- 6. What was Esau's reaction when he found out Jacob had received the blessing?
 - A. He forgave Jacob
 - B. He vowed to kill Jacob
 - C. He asked for another blessing
 - D. He ignored it
- 7. What did Rebekah advise Jacob to do after Esau vowed to kill him?
 - A. Stay and fight
 - B. Go to Laban, her brother, in Haran
 - C. Hide in the mountains
 - D. Apologize to Esau
- 8. What blessing did Isaac give to Jacob?
 - A. Abundance of grain and wine

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- B. Power over nations
 - C. Blessing of the land
 - D. All of the above
9. How did Esau feel about losing his blessing?
- A. Indifferent
 - B. Heartbroken and angry
 - C. Relieved
 - D. Happy
10. What does this chapter teach about the consequences of deception?
- A. Deception always leads to success
 - B. Deception has serious and long-lasting consequences
 - C. Deception is sometimes necessary
 - D. Deception has no real impact

Answers: 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-A, 5-B, 6-B, 7-B, 8-D, 9-B, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. Isaac intended to bless his son _____, but was deceived by _____.
2. Rebekah helped Jacob by giving him _____ clothes and covering his hands with _____ skins.
3. Isaac was easily deceived because he was old and nearly _____.
4. Esau vowed to _____ Jacob after learning he had been deceived.
5. Rebekah told Jacob to flee to her brother _____ in Haran.

Answers: Esau, Jacob, Esau's, goat, blind, kill, Laban

Vocabulary Words

1. **B'rakhah (בְּרָכָה)** - Blessing; the special favor and promise Isaac intended to give Esau but was given to Jacob instead.
2. **Tarmit (תַּרְמִית)** - Deception; the act of misleading or tricking, which Jacob and Rebekah used against Isaac and Esau.

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3. **Kholi (חולי)** - Weakness/Illness; referring to Isaac's old age and physical frailty, making him vulnerable to deception.
 4. **Bekhorah (בְּכוֹרָה)** - Birthright; the special inheritance and blessing associated with being the firstborn, which Esau sold and Jacob received.
 5. **Harah (חֲרָץ)** - Haran; the place where Rebekah sent Jacob to escape Esau's anger.
-

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CHAPTER 28

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 28 of Genesis narrates Jacob's departure from his family to escape Esau's anger and to find a wife from his mother's family in Paddan Aram. On his journey, Jacob has a divine dream where he sees a ladder reaching to heaven with angels ascending and descending on it. The Lord stands above the ladder and reaffirms the covenant made with Abraham and Isaac, promising Jacob land, numerous descendants, and blessings for all nations through his offspring. Jacob awakens, sets up a stone as a pillar, and names the place Bethel, vowing to serve God if He brings him back safely.

Opening Question

1. How does Jacob's dream at Bethel signify God's continued presence and guidance in his life, even as he flees from home?
 2. What lessons can we learn from Jacob's response to God's promise and his vow at Bethel about trust and commitment to God?
-

Outline

1. Jacob's Departure and Isaac's Blessing (Genesis 28:1-5)
 - Why did Isaac send Jacob to Paddan Aram, and how does this reflect the family's priorities and values?
 - How can we seek God's guidance and blessings in our decisions about our future and relationships?
2. Esau's Reaction and Jacob's Journey (Genesis 28:6-10)
 - How did Esau react to Isaac's blessing of Jacob, and what does this reveal about family dynamics?
 - How can we address feelings of resentment and jealousy in our own lives, seeking reconciliation instead of revenge?
3. Jacob's Dream at Bethel (Genesis 28:11-15)

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- What is the significance of the ladder in Jacob's dream, and how does it connect heaven and earth?
 - How can we recognize and respond to God's presence and promises in our lives, even in unexpected places?
 - 4. Jacob's Vow and the Naming of Bethel (Genesis 28:16-22)
 - How did Jacob respond to God's promise, and what does his vow reveal about his faith journey?
 - In what ways can we make commitments to God, trusting in His protection and provision as we face the unknown?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 28:15, "I am with you and will watch over you wherever you go, and I will bring you back to this land. I will not leave you until I have done what I have promised you."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene of Jacob's dream at Bethel, focusing on the significance of the ladder and God's promises to Jacob.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss how we can trust in God's presence and promises during times of uncertainty, using Jacob's experience at Bethel as a guide.
-

Quiz

1. Why did Isaac send Jacob to Paddan Aram?
 - A. To escape Esau
 - B. To find a wife
 - C. To seek a blessing
 - D. To build an altar
2. What did Jacob see in his dream at Bethel?
 - A. A burning bush
 - B. A ladder reaching to heaven

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- C. A river of life
- D. A chariot of fire
- 3. Who was standing at the top of the ladder in Jacob's dream?
 - A. An angel
 - B. Isaac
 - C. The Lord
 - D. Abraham
- 4. What promise did God make to Jacob in the dream?
 - A. Wealth and power
 - B. Long life
 - C. Land, descendants, and blessings for all nations
 - D. A new name
- 5. How did Jacob respond to the dream when he woke up?
 - A. He ignored it
 - B. He set up a stone as a pillar
 - C. He ran away
 - D. He prayed
- 6. What name did Jacob give to the place where he had the dream?
 - A. Hebron
 - B. Bethel
 - C. Beersheba
 - D. Haran
- 7. What did Jacob vow to do if God brought him back safely?
 - A. Build a city
 - B. Offer a sacrifice
 - C. Serve God and give a tenth of everything he had
 - D. Return to his family
- 8. Who was Jacob fleeing from when he left home?
 - A. Laban

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- B. Esau
 - C. Isaac
 - D. Rebekah
9. What was the significance of the ladder in Jacob's dream?
- A. It represented God's judgment
 - B. It connected heaven and earth
 - C. It was a sign of Jacob's future wealth
 - D. It symbolized the angels' protection
10. What did Jacob use as a pillow when he had the dream?
- A. A blanket
 - B. A stone
 - C. A piece of wood
 - D. A sack of grain

Answers: 1-B, 2-B, 3-C, 4-C, 5-B, 6-B, 7-C, 8-B, 9-B, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. Isaac sent Jacob to _____ to find a wife from his mother's family.
2. Jacob had a dream at _____ where he saw a ladder reaching to heaven.
3. The Lord promised Jacob land, _____, and blessings for all nations.
4. Jacob set up a _____ as a pillar to mark the place of his dream.
5. Jacob named the place _____, which means "house of God."

Answers: Paddan Aram, Bethel, descendants, stone, Bethel

Vocabulary Words

1. **Halom (חלום)** - Dream; the vision Jacob had at Bethel, revealing God's promises to him.
2. **Sullam (סלם)** - Ladder; the ladder Jacob saw in his dream connecting heaven and earth.
3. **Malakhim (מלאכים)** - Angels; the beings Jacob saw ascending and descending on the ladder in his dream.

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4. **Bethel** (בֵּית־אֵל) - Bethel; the name Jacob gave to the place where he had his dream, meaning "house of God."
 5. **Neder** (נִדָּר) - Vow; the promise Jacob made to serve God if He brought him back safely.
-

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CHAPTER 29

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 29 of Genesis details Jacob's arrival in Paddan Aram, where he meets Rachel at a well and falls in love with her. Jacob agrees to work for Rachel's father, Laban, for seven years to marry her, but Laban deceives him by giving him Leah, Rachel's older sister, as a wife instead. Laban explains that it is not customary to marry the younger daughter before the elder. Jacob then agrees to work another seven years to marry Rachel as well. The chapter concludes with the births of Leah's sons—Reuben, Simeon, Levi, and Judah—while Rachel remains childless.

Opening Question

1. How does Jacob's experience with Laban's deception mirror his own earlier deception of Isaac, and what does this teach us about the consequences of our actions?
 2. What can we learn from Leah's and Rachel's experiences about dealing with feelings of rejection, competition, and the desire for approval?
-

Outline

1. Jacob's Arrival in Paddan Aram and Meeting Rachel (Genesis 29:1-14)
 - How did Jacob's journey lead him to Rachel, and what was his reaction upon meeting her?
 - How can we see God's hand in guiding our steps, even when the journey is long and challenging?
2. Jacob's Agreement to Work for Rachel (Genesis 29:15-20)
 - What does Jacob's willingness to work for seven years for Rachel reveal about his character and determination?
 - How can we demonstrate commitment and patience in pursuing God's will for our lives?
3. Laban's Deception and Jacob's Marriages (Genesis 29:21-30)
 - How did Laban deceive Jacob, and what were the immediate consequences of this deception?

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- What lessons can we learn about integrity, trust, and the importance of honesty in relationships?
 - 4. The Birth of Leah's Sons (Genesis 29:31-35)
 - How did God respond to Leah's feelings of rejection, and what significance do her sons hold in the biblical narrative?
 - In what ways can we find comfort in God's care and provision, even when we feel overlooked or unloved?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 29:20, "So Jacob served seven years to get Rachel, but they seemed like only a few days to him because of his love for her."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene where Jacob is deceived by Laban, focusing on the themes of trust, deception, and the consequences of actions.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the dynamics between Leah, Rachel, and Jacob, exploring how feelings of love, jealousy, and competition affected their relationships and what we can learn from their experiences.
-

Quiz

1. Where did Jacob meet Rachel?
 - A. At a market
 - B. At a well
 - C. In a field
 - D. At Laban's house
2. How many years did Jacob agree to work for Laban to marry Rachel?
 - A. Five years
 - B. Seven years
 - C. Ten years
 - D. Twelve years

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3. Who did Laban give to Jacob as a wife instead of Rachel?
 - A. Zilpah
 - B. Bilhah
 - C. Leah
 - D. Rebekah
4. Why did Laban deceive Jacob by giving him Leah instead of Rachel?
 - A. Because Leah was older and it was customary to marry the elder daughter first
 - B. Because Rachel was too young
 - C. Because Jacob didn't pay enough dowry
 - D. Because Laban disliked Jacob
5. How many more years did Jacob work to marry Rachel after being given Leah?
 - A. Two years
 - B. Three years
 - C. Five years
 - D. Seven years
6. What were the names of Leah's first four sons?
 - A. Judah, Levi, Simeon, Reuben
 - B. Levi, Simeon, Joseph, Reuben
 - C. Dan, Naphtali, Levi, Judah
 - D. Issachar, Zebulun, Gad, Asher
7. How did Jacob react when he discovered that he had married Leah instead of Rachel?
 - A. He was happy
 - B. He accepted it without question
 - C. He confronted Laban
 - D. He left Laban's house
8. What does the name "Reuben" mean, as given by Leah?
 - A. The Lord has heard
 - B. The Lord has seen my misery

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- C. Attached
- D. Praise the Lord
- 9. What was Rachel's emotional state when Leah bore children, and she remained childless?
 - A. Indifferent
 - B. Content
 - C. Jealous and distressed
 - D. Angry at Jacob
- 10. How does this chapter illustrate the complexities of family dynamics and relationships?
 - A. By showing the love and rivalry between Leah and Rachel
 - B. By highlighting Jacob's perseverance despite deception
 - C. By demonstrating God's provision for Leah despite her feelings of rejection
 - D. All of the above

Answers: 1-B, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A, 5-D, 6-A, 7-C, 8-B, 9-C, 10-D

Fill in the Blank

- 1. Jacob met Rachel at a _____ in Paddan Aram.
- 2. Jacob agreed to work for _____ years to marry Rachel.
- 3. Laban deceived Jacob by giving him _____ as a wife instead of Rachel.
- 4. Leah bore four sons named Reuben, Simeon, Levi, and _____.
- 5. Rachel felt _____ when Leah had children, but she remained childless.

Answers: well, seven, Leah, Judah, jealous

Vocabulary Words

- 1. **Paddan Aram (פַּדְאן אַרַם)** - The region where Laban lived and where Jacob traveled to find a wife.
- 2. **Re'eh (רֵאֵה)** - Reuben; Leah's firstborn son, meaning "The Lord has seen my misery."
- 3. **Akher (אַחֵר)** - Another; refers to Laban giving another daughter, Leah, instead of Rachel to Jacob.

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4. **Ahavah (אהבה)** - Love; Jacob's deep affection for Rachel, motivating him to work for seven years.
 5. **Tarmit (תרמית)** - Deception; the act Laban used to trick Jacob into marrying Leah before Rachel.
-

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CHAPTER 30

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 30 of Genesis continues the story of Jacob's family dynamics, focusing on the intense rivalry between Leah and Rachel for Jacob's love and the desire to bear children. Rachel, initially barren, gives her maid Bilhah to Jacob, who bears two sons. Leah, also desiring more children, gives her maid Zilpah to Jacob, resulting in two more sons. Eventually, God remembers Rachel, and she gives birth to Joseph. Meanwhile, Jacob negotiates with Laban to build his own wealth by breeding speckled and spotted livestock, becoming exceedingly prosperous despite Laban's attempts to cheat him.

Opening Question

1. How does the competition between Leah and Rachel for Jacob's affection and the desire for children illustrate the complexities of family relationships and the dangers of envy?
 2. What can we learn from Jacob's strategy in dealing with Laban's deceit, and how does it demonstrate wisdom and trust in God's provision?
-

Outline

1. The Rivalry Between Leah and Rachel (Genesis 30:1-13)
 - How did the rivalry between Leah and Rachel affect their relationship with Jacob and with each other?
 - How can we avoid allowing envy and competition to damage our relationships, and instead seek God's will?
2. The Birth of Joseph and God's Blessing on Rachel (Genesis 30:14-24)
 - What does Rachel's eventual conception and the birth of Joseph signify in the context of God's timing and promises?
 - How can we trust in God's timing and provision, even when it seems delayed?
3. Jacob's Agreement with Laban and the Growth of His Wealth (Genesis 30:25-43)

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- How did Jacob's strategy in breeding the livestock demonstrate his wisdom and resourcefulness, despite Laban's attempts to cheat him?
- In what ways can we rely on God's guidance and wisdom when facing challenges and unfair situations?

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 30:22, "Then God remembered Rachel; he listened to her and enabled her to conceive."
2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the negotiations between Jacob and Laban, focusing on themes of fairness, wisdom, and God's provision.
3. Discussion Activity: Discuss how the rivalry between Leah and Rachel can teach us about the dangers of envy and the importance of seeking contentment and trust in God's plan.

Quiz

1. What did Rachel do when she saw that she was not bearing children?
 - A. She prayed
 - B. She gave her maid Bilhah to Jacob
 - C. She ignored it
 - D. She argued with Leah
2. Who were the first two sons born to Bilhah, Rachel's maid?
 - A. Dan and Naphtali
 - B. Gad and Asher
 - C. Reuben and Simeon
 - D. Judah and Levi
3. What did Leah do when she stopped bearing children?
 - A. She gave her maid Zilpah to Jacob
 - B. She prayed

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- C. She ignored it
- D. She argued with Rachel
- 4. Who were the first two sons born to Zilpah, Leah's maid?
 - A. Dan and Naphtali
 - B. Gad and Asher
 - C. Reuben and Simeon
 - D. Judah and Levi
- 5. What was the name of the son born to Rachel after God remembered her?
 - A. Benjamin
 - B. Ephraim
 - C. Joseph
 - D. Manasseh
- 6. What did Jacob request from Laban after Joseph was born?
 - A. To leave with his family
 - B. To work for more years
 - C. To marry another wife
 - D. To build an altar
- 7. What agreement did Jacob make with Laban regarding the livestock?
 - A. He would take all the speckled and spotted animals
 - B. He would take only the pure white animals
 - C. He would take nothing
 - D. He would take all the strongest animals
- 8. How did Laban try to cheat Jacob in their agreement?
 - A. By hiding the best animals
 - B. By changing his wages
 - C. By taking away the speckled and spotted animals
 - D. By giving Jacob sick animals
- 9. How did Jacob become prosperous despite Laban's deceit?
 - A. He prayed for wealth

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- B. He used a breeding strategy
 - C. He fought Laban
 - D. He left Laban's house
10. What does this chapter teach about trusting in God's provision even when facing challenges?
- A. That God is always fair
 - B. That we must fight for what is ours
 - C. That God provides wisdom and success in His own time
 - D. That we should never trust others

Answers: 1-B, 2-A, 3-A, 4-B, 5-C, 6-A, 7-A, 8-C, 9-B, 10-C

Fill in the Blank

1. Rachel gave her maid _____ to Jacob when she saw she was not bearing children.
2. The first two sons born to Bilhah were _____ and _____.
3. Leah gave her maid _____ to Jacob when she stopped bearing children.
4. The son born to Rachel after God remembered her was named _____.
5. Jacob agreed with Laban to take all the _____ and _____ animals as his wages.

Answers: Bilhah, Dan, Naphtali, Zilpah, Joseph, speckled, spotted

Vocabulary Words

1. **Kin'ah (קִנְיָה)** - Envy; the emotion that fueled the rivalry between Leah and Rachel.
 2. **Zekhar (זֵכָר)** - Remembered; as God remembered Rachel and allowed her to conceive.
 3. **Tzon (צֹן)** - Flock; the livestock that Jacob and Laban negotiated over.
 4. **Me'od (מְאֹד)** - Very; referring to the increase of Jacob's wealth, becoming "very prosperous."
 5. **Chochmah (חֵכְמָה)** - Wisdom; the trait Jacob demonstrated in dealing with Laban's deceit.
-

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CHAPTER 31

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 31 of Genesis recounts Jacob's decision to leave Laban and return to his homeland. After noticing Laban's sons' jealousy and Laban's changing attitude, Jacob is instructed by God to return to the land of his fathers. Jacob secretly prepares to leave, taking his family and possessions. Rachel steals her father's household gods. When Laban pursues and confronts Jacob, they eventually resolve their differences, and Laban blesses his daughters and grandchildren. They make a covenant of peace, setting up a heap of stones as a witness between them, and then Laban returns home.

Opening Question

1. What motivated Jacob to leave Laban and return to his homeland, and how did he respond to God's direction?
 2. How does the conflict between Jacob and Laban illustrate the challenges of dealing with family tensions and the importance of resolving disputes peacefully?
-

Outline

1. God's Command and Jacob's Decision to Leave (Genesis 31:1-16)
 - Why did God instruct Jacob to leave Laban, and how did Jacob respond to this divine direction?
 - How can we seek and follow God's guidance when facing difficult decisions, especially concerning family?
2. Jacob's Secret Departure and Rachel's Theft (Genesis 31:17-24)
 - What motivated Jacob to leave secretly, and why did Rachel steal her father's household gods?
 - What lessons can we learn about trust and honesty in our relationships, even when we feel wronged?
3. Laban's Pursuit and Confrontation (Genesis 31:25-35)

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- How did Laban react when he discovered Jacob's departure, and what were his main concerns during the confrontation?
 - How can we address grievances and misunderstandings with others in a way that seeks resolution and peace?
4. The Covenant of Peace and Laban's Farewell (Genesis 31:36-55)
- What was the significance of the covenant made between Jacob and Laban, and how did it bring closure to their conflict?
 - How can we establish boundaries and make peace in our relationships, following the example of Jacob and Laban?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 31:49, "May the Lord keep watch between you and me when we are away from each other."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the confrontation between Jacob and Laban, focusing on themes of conflict resolution, trust, and the importance of making peace.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the challenges of resolving family conflicts and the importance of setting healthy boundaries, using the story of Jacob and Laban as a guide.
-

Quiz

1. Why did Jacob decide to leave Laban?
 - A. He was tired of working
 - B. He was instructed by God
 - C. Laban treated him well
 - D. He had no more livestock
2. What did Rachel take from her father's house without his knowledge?
 - A. Money
 - B. Jewelry
 - C. Household gods
 - D. Livestock

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3. How did Jacob leave Laban's household?
 - A. Secretly, without telling Laban
 - B. With a grand farewell party
 - C. After asking for Laban's permission
 - D. With Laban's blessing
4. How did Laban find out that Jacob had left?
 - A. Rachel told him
 - B. Laban's sons informed him
 - C. He found a note
 - D. He saw the empty tents
5. What did Laban do when he caught up with Jacob?
 - A. He blessed him
 - B. He accused Jacob of stealing his gods
 - C. He attacked Jacob
 - D. He invited Jacob back
6. Where did Rachel hide the household gods?
 - A. In a well
 - B. Under her bed
 - C. In a camel's saddle
 - D. In a jar
7. What was the outcome of the confrontation between Jacob and Laban?
 - A. They fought
 - B. They made a covenant of peace
 - C. Laban took back the household gods
 - D. Jacob left empty-handed
8. What did the heap of stones set up by Jacob and Laban represent?
 - A. A place of worship
 - B. A boundary and a witness to their covenant

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- C. A burial site
- D. A marker of Jacob's wealth
- 9. What did Laban do before returning home?
 - A. He cursed Jacob
 - B. He blessed his daughters and grandchildren
 - C. He took back his livestock
 - D. He destroyed the covenant stones
- 10. What does this chapter teach about resolving conflicts?
 - A. Avoiding conflict is the best solution
 - B. Conflict resolution requires confrontation and sometimes making difficult decisions
 - C. Conflicts should always be resolved through violence
 - D. It's better to ignore conflicts and move on

Answers: 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B, 5-B, 6-C, 7-B, 8-B, 9-B, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

- 1. God instructed Jacob to return to the land of his _____.
- 2. Rachel stole her father's _____ gods when they left.
- 3. Jacob left Laban's household _____, without informing him.
- 4. Laban caught up with Jacob and accused him of stealing his _____.
- 5. Jacob and Laban made a _____ of peace, marked by a heap of stones.

Answers: fathers, household, secretly, gods, covenant

Vocabulary Words

- 1. **Mitzpah (מצפה)** - Watchtower; the place where Jacob and Laban made their covenant, symbolizing God's watchful presence between them.
- 2. **T'rafim (תרפים)** - Household gods; the idols Rachel stole from Laban.
- 3. **Brit (ברית)** - Covenant; the agreement made between Jacob and Laban to establish peace.
- 4. **Gal-ed (גלעד)** - Heap of Witness; the heap of stones that marked the covenant between Jacob and Laban.

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5. **Shalom (שלום)** - Peace; the desired outcome of the covenant between Jacob and Laban, ending their conflict.
-

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CHAPTER 32

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 32 of Genesis describes Jacob's journey back to Canaan, where he prepares to meet his brother Esau, fearing their reunion after years of estrangement. Jacob sends messengers ahead with gifts to appease Esau, who is approaching with 400 men. In his distress, Jacob prays for protection and divides his family and possessions into two camps as a precaution. During the night, Jacob wrestles with a mysterious man until daybreak. The man blesses Jacob, renaming him Israel, because he has "struggled with God and with men and has overcome." Jacob names the place Peniel, recognizing he has seen God face to face.

Opening Question

1. How does Jacob's fear and preparation to meet Esau reflect his internal struggle and the consequences of past actions?
 2. What is the significance of Jacob wrestling with God, and how does this encounter transform his identity and future?
-

Outline

1. Jacob Prepares to Meet Esau (Genesis 32:1-8)
 - Why did Jacob fear meeting Esau, and how did he attempt to prepare for their reunion?
 - How can we face our fears and seek reconciliation with those we have wronged?
2. Jacob's Prayer and Dividing His Camps (Genesis 32:9-21)
 - What does Jacob's prayer reveal about his reliance on God, and how did he plan to protect his family?
 - In what ways can we trust God's promises and seek His guidance when facing difficult situations?
3. Jacob Wrestles with God (Genesis 32:22-32)

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- What is the significance of Jacob wrestling with the man, and how does this event change his name and identity?
- How can we understand the struggles we face in life as opportunities for growth and transformation in our faith?

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 32:28, "Then the man said, 'Your name will no longer be Jacob, but Israel, because you have struggled with God and with men and have overcome.'"
2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene where Jacob wrestles with the man, focusing on the themes of struggle, blessing, and transformation.
3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the importance of facing our fears and seeking reconciliation, using Jacob's preparation to meet Esau and his encounter with God as key points.

Quiz

1. Who did Jacob fear meeting when returning to Canaan?
 - A. Laban
 - B. Isaac
 - C. Esau
 - D. Pharaoh
2. How many men were with Esau when he approached Jacob?
 - A. 200
 - B. 400
 - C. 600
 - D. 1,000
3. What did Jacob send ahead as gifts for Esau?
 - A. Gold and silver
 - B. Livestock

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- C. Grain and wine
- D. Weapons
- 4. Why did Jacob divide his family and possessions into two camps?
 - A. To confuse Esau
 - B. To prepare for battle
 - C. In case Esau attacked, one camp could escape
 - D. To give one camp as a gift to Esau
- 5. What did Jacob do during the night before meeting Esau?
 - A. He built an altar
 - B. He wrestled with a man
 - C. He slept peacefully
 - D. He sent more gifts
- 6. What was Jacob's name changed to after wrestling with the man?
 - A. Israel
 - B. Isaac
 - C. Abraham
 - D. Judah
- 7. What does the name "Israel" mean?
 - A. God's chosen
 - B. Struggles with God
 - C. Father of nations
 - D. Peace with God
- 8. Where did Jacob's wrestling match take place?
 - A. Bethel
 - B. Peniel
 - C. Haran
 - D. Beersheba
- 9. What physical injury did Jacob suffer during the wrestling match?
 - A. A broken arm

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- B. A dislocated hip
- C. A cut on his hand
- D. A bruised leg

10. What did Jacob name the place where he wrestled with the man?

- A. Bethel
- B. Peniel
- C. Gilgal
- D. Moriah

Answers: 1-C, 2-B, 3-B, 4-C, 5-B, 6-A, 7-B, 8-B, 9-B, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. Jacob feared meeting his brother _____ when returning to Canaan.
2. Jacob sent gifts of _____ ahead to Esau to appease him.
3. Jacob divided his family and possessions into _____ camps as a precaution.
4. During the night, Jacob wrestled with a _____ until daybreak.
5. Jacob's name was changed to _____ after wrestling with the man.

Answers: Esau, livestock, two, man, Israel

Vocabulary Words

1. **Yira (יִרְאָה)** - Fear; the emotion Jacob felt when preparing to meet Esau.
 2. **Matanah (מַתָּנָה)** - Gift; the offerings Jacob sent ahead to Esau to win his favor.
 3. **Machaneh (מַחֲנֶה)** - Camp; the division of Jacob's family and possessions into two camps for safety.
 4. **Peniel (פְּנִיֵּאל)** - Peniel; the place where Jacob wrestled with God, meaning "face of God."
 5. **Yisrael (יִשְׂרָאֵל)** - Israel; the new name given to Jacob, meaning "struggles with God."
-

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CHAPTER 33

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 33 of Genesis describes the emotional reunion between Jacob and Esau after many years of separation and hostility. Jacob approaches Esau with humility, bowing seven times, while Esau runs to embrace him, demonstrating forgiveness. They exchange pleasantries, and Jacob offers gifts to Esau, which Esau initially declines but eventually accepts. The brothers part ways amicably, with Jacob settling in Shechem. Jacob builds an altar there and names the place El-Elohe-Israel, acknowledging God's presence and provision in his life.

Opening Question

1. How does Esau's reaction to meeting Jacob reflect the power of forgiveness and reconciliation in healing broken relationships?
 2. What can we learn from Jacob's humility and willingness to make amends when approaching Esau, even after many years of estrangement?
-

Outline

1. The Reunion of Jacob and Esau (Genesis 33:1-4)
 - How did Jacob prepare to meet Esau, and what was Esau's response?
 - How can we approach those we have wronged with humility, seeking reconciliation?
2. The Exchange of Gifts and Reconciliation (Genesis 33:5-11)
 - What is the significance of the gifts Jacob offered to Esau, and why did Esau eventually accept them?
 - How can the act of giving and receiving gifts help in mending relationships and demonstrating sincerity?
3. The Brothers Part Ways and Jacob's Settlement in Shechem (Genesis 33:12-20)
 - Why did Jacob choose to settle in Shechem, and what does the building of the altar signify about his relationship with God?

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- How can we acknowledge and honor God's presence in our lives after experiencing reconciliation and peace?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 33:4, "But Esau ran to meet Jacob and embraced him; he threw his arms around his neck and kissed him. And they wept."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the reunion between Jacob and Esau, focusing on the emotions of forgiveness, reconciliation, and humility.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the importance of forgiveness and making amends in relationships, using the story of Jacob and Esau as an example of how to rebuild trust and peace.
-

Quiz

1. How did Jacob approach Esau when they met?
 - A. With anger
 - B. With humility, bowing seven times
 - C. With fear
 - D. With a gift of gold
2. How did Esau react when he saw Jacob?
 - A. He ran to meet him and embraced him
 - B. He turned away
 - C. He attacked Jacob
 - D. He ignored him
3. What did Jacob offer to Esau as a gesture of peace?
 - A. Livestock and gifts
 - B. Land
 - C. A meal
 - D. A sword

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4. Did Esau initially accept Jacob's gifts?
 - A. Yes, immediately
 - B. No, he refused at first
 - C. He never accepted them
 - D. He asked for more
5. What did Jacob do after parting ways with Esau?
 - A. He continued on his journey
 - B. He settled in Shechem
 - C. He returned to his father's house
 - D. He built a city
6. What did Jacob build in Shechem?
 - A. A well
 - B. A house
 - C. An altar
 - D. A barn
7. What did Jacob name the altar he built in Shechem?
 - A. Bethel
 - B. El-Elohe-Israel
 - C. Peniel
 - D. Moriah
8. What does the name "El-Elohe-Israel" signify?
 - A. The strength of Israel
 - B. God, the God of Israel
 - C. The peace of Israel
 - D. The land of Israel
9. What emotion did both Jacob and Esau express during their reunion?
 - A. Joy
 - B. Sadness

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C. Anger

D. Indifference

10. What can we learn from the reunion of Jacob and Esau?

A. That reconciliation is not necessary

B. That forgiveness and humility are key to healing relationships

C. That gifts are the only way to make peace

D. That avoiding conflict is best

Answers: 1-B, 2-A, 3-A, 4-B, 5-B, 6-C, 7-B, 8-B, 9-A, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. Jacob approached Esau with _____, bowing seven times.
2. Esau _____ to meet Jacob and embraced him.
3. Jacob offered Esau _____ as a gesture of peace.
4. After meeting Esau, Jacob settled in _____.
5. Jacob built an altar in Shechem and named it _____-Israel.

Answers: humility, ran, gifts, Shechem, El-Elohe

Vocabulary Words

1. **Machaneh (מַחֲנֶה)** - Camp; referring to Jacob's camp as he prepared to meet Esau.
 2. **Shalom (שָׁלוֹם)** - Peace; the state of reconciliation achieved between Jacob and Esau.
 3. **Matana (מַתָּנָה)** - Gift; the offerings Jacob presented to Esau as a gesture of peace.
 4. **Shechem (שֶׁכֶם)** - Shechem; the place where Jacob settled after parting with Esau.
 5. **El-Elohe-Israel (אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל)** - "God, the God of Israel"; the name Jacob gave to the altar he built in Shechem.
-

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CHAPTER 34

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 34 of Genesis tells the story of Dinah, the daughter of Jacob and Leah, who is defiled by Shechem, the son of Hamor the Hivite. Shechem falls in love with Dinah and asks his father to arrange a marriage. Hamor proposes an alliance between their peoples, but Jacob's sons deceive them, agreeing only if all the men of Shechem are circumcised. While the men of Shechem are recovering, Simeon and Levi, Dinah's brothers, attack the city, killing all the males and rescuing Dinah. Jacob rebukes his sons for their actions, fearing retribution from the surrounding nations.

Opening Question

1. What does the story of Dinah and Shechem reveal about the consequences of actions driven by deceit and vengeance?
 2. How can we understand the ethical dilemmas faced by Jacob and his sons in responding to the injustice done to Dinah?
-

Outline

1. The Defilement of Dinah and Shechem's Proposal (Genesis 34:1-12)
 - How did Shechem's actions towards Dinah set the stage for conflict, and what were his intentions in proposing marriage?
 - How can we reflect on the importance of respecting others and the consequences of impulsive actions?
2. The Deceptive Agreement of Jacob's Sons (Genesis 34:13-24)
 - Why did Jacob's sons deceive Shechem and Hamor, and what was their true intention behind the demand for circumcision?
 - How can we consider the dangers of deceit and the importance of seeking justice in a righteous manner?
3. The Massacre of Shechem and Jacob's Rebuke (Genesis 34:25-31)

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- What were the consequences of Simeon and Levi's actions, and why did Jacob rebuke them?
- How can we learn from the dangers of letting anger and revenge drive our decisions, and the importance of considering the broader impact of our actions?

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 34:30, "Then Jacob said to Simeon and Levi, 'You have brought trouble on me by making me obnoxious to the Canaanites and Perizzites, the people living in this land.'"
2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the key events in the chapter, focusing on the ethical dilemmas faced by Jacob's sons and the consequences of their actions.
3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the moral challenges in the story of Dinah and Shechem, exploring themes of justice, revenge, and the importance of making decisions that honor God's principles.

Quiz

1. Who was Dinah?
 - A. Jacob's wife
 - B. Leah's servant
 - C. Jacob's daughter
 - D. Esau's daughter
2. What did Shechem do to Dinah?
 - A. He married her
 - B. He defiled her
 - C. He ignored her
 - D. He protected her
3. What did Shechem ask his father to do after defiling Dinah?
 - A. Arrange a marriage with her
 - B. Send her away

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- C. Pay a fine
 - D. Go to war with Jacob
4. What condition did Jacob's sons give for agreeing to the marriage?
- A. A large dowry
 - B. Circumcision of all the males in Shechem
 - C. Moving to a different land
 - D. Peace between the two families
5. What did Simeon and Levi do while the men of Shechem were recovering from circumcision?
- A. They fled the land
 - B. They made peace
 - C. They attacked and killed all the males
 - D. They took Dinah back peacefully
6. How did Jacob react to Simeon and Levi's actions?
- A. He praised them
 - B. He joined them in the attack
 - C. He rebuked them for endangering the family
 - D. He left them behind
7. What was Hamor's relationship to Shechem?
- A. His brother
 - B. His father
 - C. His servant
 - D. His friend
8. What did Hamor propose to Jacob and his sons?
- A. An alliance through marriage
 - B. A war
 - C. A trade agreement
 - D. A separation of lands

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9. What motivated Simeon and Levi's attack on Shechem?
 - A. Anger over Dinah's defilement
 - B. Desire for wealth
 - C. Hatred of the Hivites
 - D. Jealousy
10. What was Jacob's main concern after the attack on Shechem?
 - A. Losing his wealth
 - B. Retaliation from surrounding nations
 - C. Gaining power
 - D. Moving to a new land

Answers: 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-B, 5-C, 6-C, 7-B, 8-A, 9-A, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. Dinah was the daughter of Jacob and _____.
2. Shechem defiled Dinah and then asked his father to arrange a _____ with her.
3. Jacob's sons deceived Shechem by demanding that all the men be _____.
4. Simeon and Levi attacked the city while the men were recovering from _____.
5. Jacob rebuked Simeon and Levi for bringing _____ on the family.

Answers: Leah, marriage, circumcised, circumcision, trouble

Vocabulary Words

1. **Chamas (חָמָס)** - Violence; referring to the violent act committed by Shechem against Dinah.
2. **Tarmit (תַּרְמִית)** - Deception; the strategy used by Jacob's sons against Shechem and his people.
3. **Brit Milah (בְּרִית מִילָה)** - Circumcision; the condition imposed by Jacob's sons on the men of Shechem.
4. **Nikamah (נִקְמָה)** - Revenge; the motivation behind Simeon and Levi's actions against Shechem.

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5. **Onesh (עֹנֶשׁ)** - Punishment; the consequences faced by Shechem and his people due to the actions of Jacob's sons.
-

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CHAPTER 35

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 35 of Genesis recounts Jacob's return to Bethel, where God renews His covenant with him, reaffirming Jacob's new name, Israel. Jacob purifies his household by removing foreign gods and builds an altar at Bethel, the place where God first appeared to him. Afterward, Rachel gives birth to Benjamin but dies in childbirth, and Jacob buries her near Bethlehem. The chapter also records the death of Isaac, Jacob's father, and lists the descendants of Esau. The chapter highlights the themes of renewal, loss, and the continuation of God's promises to the patriarchs.

Opening Question

1. How does Jacob's return to Bethel signify a renewal of his commitment to God, and what can we learn from his actions in purifying his household?
 2. What emotions and challenges might Jacob have faced with the death of Rachel, and how do these events shape his journey and faith?
-

Outline

1. Jacob's Return to Bethel and God's Covenant Renewal (Genesis 35:1-15)
 - Why did Jacob return to Bethel, and how did God reaffirm His covenant with Jacob?
 - How can we seek to renew our commitment to God, especially after experiencing significant life changes?
2. The Birth of Benjamin and Rachel's Death (Genesis 35:16-20)
 - What significance does Benjamin's birth hold in the context of Jacob's family, and how does Rachel's death impact Jacob?
 - How can we find comfort and strength in God's promises during times of personal loss and hardship?
3. The Death of Isaac and the Listing of Esau's Descendants (Genesis 35:21-29)

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- How does the death of Isaac mark the end of an era, and what does the inclusion of Esau's descendants signify?
 - What can we learn about the importance of legacy and the continuity of God's promises across generations?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 35:10, "God said to him, 'Your name is Jacob, but you will no longer be called Jacob; your name will be Israel.' So he named him Israel."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact Jacob's return to Bethel and the renewal of God's covenant, focusing on the themes of dedication, worship, and obedience.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the impact of Rachel's death on Jacob and how we can rely on God's faithfulness during times of loss and change, using the chapter as a case study.
-

Quiz

1. Where did God tell Jacob to go to renew His covenant?
 - A. Hebron
 - B. Bethel
 - C. Shechem
 - D. Beersheba
2. What did Jacob do to purify his household before returning to Bethel?
 - A. He offered sacrifices
 - B. He removed all foreign gods
 - C. He built a new altar
 - D. He fasted
3. What new name did God give to Jacob at Bethel?
 - A. Abraham
 - B. Isaac

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- C. Israel
- D. Joseph
- 4. Who died while giving birth to Benjamin?
 - A. Leah
 - B. Rebekah
 - C. Rachel
 - D. Bilhah
- 5. Where was Rachel buried?
 - A. Near Hebron
 - B. Near Bethlehem
 - C. In Egypt
 - D. In Bethel
- 6. What was the name of the son born to Rachel?
 - A. Joseph
 - B. Judah
 - C. Dan
 - D. Benjamin
- 7. Who died at the age of 180 in this chapter?
 - A. Abraham
 - B. Jacob
 - C. Esau
 - D. Isaac
- 8. How did Jacob honor God at Bethel?
 - A. By building an altar
 - B. By offering sacrifices
 - C. By renewing the covenant
 - D. All of the above
- 9. What was the significance of the name "El Bethel"?
 - A. It means "House of God"

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B. It means "God of the house of God"

C. It means "God is with us"

D. It means "God of Israel"

10. What does this chapter emphasize about God's relationship with Jacob?

A. God's abandonment

B. God's faithfulness in fulfilling His promises

C. God's punishment

D. God's anger

Answers: 1-B, 2-B, 3-C, 4-C, 5-B, 6-D, 7-D, 8-D, 9-B, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. Jacob returned to _____ to renew God's covenant with him.
2. Before returning to Bethel, Jacob removed all _____ gods from his household.
3. God reaffirmed Jacob's new name as _____.
4. Rachel died while giving birth to _____.
5. Jacob buried Rachel near _____.

Answers: Bethel, foreign, Israel, Benjamin, Bethlehem

Vocabulary Words

1. **Brit** (בְּרִית) - Covenant; the sacred agreement renewed between God and Jacob at Bethel.
 2. **El Bethel** (אֱלֹהֵי בֵּית אֵל) - "God of Bethel"; the name Jacob gave to the place where God spoke to him.
 3. **Elohim** (אֱלֹהִים) - God; the term used to refer to the Almighty in Jacob's encounters.
 4. **Kever** (קֶבֶר) - Grave or burial place; referring to the place where Rachel was buried.
 5. **Shevet** (שֵׁבֶט) - Tribe or staff; symbolizing the beginnings of the tribes of Israel through Jacob's descendants.
-

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CHAPTER 36

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 36 of Genesis details the genealogy of Esau, who is also known as Edom. The chapter lists Esau's descendants, including his wives, sons, daughters, and the chiefs of the Edomite clans. It also covers the descendants of Seir the Horite, who lived in the land before Esau's family. The chapter emphasizes Esau's separation from Jacob, as he moved to the hill country of Seir due to their wealth and possessions being too great for them to live together. This genealogy highlights the development of the Edomite nation and its leaders.

Opening Question

1. How does the genealogy of Esau and the development of the Edomite nation reflect the fulfillment of God's promises to Abraham regarding the nations?
 2. What can we learn from the separation of Esau and Jacob about the impact of wealth and possessions on family relationships?
-

Outline

1. The Genealogy of Esau (Genesis 36:1-14)
 - Who were the key descendants of Esau, and how did they contribute to the formation of the Edomite nation?
 - How can we understand the significance of genealogies in the Bible and their role in tracing God's promises?
2. The Chiefs of Edom and the Descendants of Seir (Genesis 36:15-30)
 - What was the role of the chiefs in the Edomite nation, and how did the descendants of Seir integrate with Esau's lineage?
 - What can we learn about the formation of nations and the importance of leadership within these groups?
3. The Kings and Leaders of Edom (Genesis 36:31-43)

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- Who were the notable kings and leaders of Edom, and what does their rule signify in the context of the broader biblical narrative?
- How can we explore the relationship between Esau's descendants and the Israelites, considering the historical context?

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 36:8, "So Esau (that is, Edom) settled in the hill country of Seir."
2. Role Playing Activity: Have students create a role play that depicts the relationship between Esau's descendants and the people of Seir, focusing on themes of integration and leadership.
3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the significance of genealogies in the Bible and how they help us understand God's plan for different nations, using Esau's lineage as a starting point.

Quiz

1. Who is Esau also known as?
 - A. Israel
 - B. Edom
 - C. Ishmael
 - D. Canaan
2. Where did Esau settle after separating from Jacob?
 - A. Canaan
 - B. Egypt
 - C. Seir
 - D. Bethel
3. Why did Esau and Jacob separate?
 - A. They had a disagreement
 - B. Their possessions were too great for them to live together

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- C. Esau wanted to move closer to his in-laws
- D. Jacob asked him to leave
- 4. Who were Esau's wives?
 - A. Adah, Oholibamah, and Basemath
 - B. Leah, Rachel, and Bilhah
 - C. Rebekah, Zilpah, and Tamar
 - D. Hagar, Keturah, and Miriam
- 5. What nation did Esau's descendants form?
 - A. Moab
 - B. Ammon
 - C. Edom
 - D. Midian
- 6. Who were the people living in Seir before Esau's descendants?
 - A. The Canaanites
 - B. The Horites
 - C. The Amorites
 - D. The Philistines
- 7. What was the role of the chiefs in Edom?
 - A. Religious leaders
 - B. Military commanders
 - C. Tribal leaders and rulers
 - D. Judges
- 8. How is the genealogy of Esau significant in the Bible?
 - A. It shows the fulfillment of God's promise to Abraham regarding many nations
 - B. It is the origin of the Israelite nation
 - C. It marks the beginning of the Exodus
 - D. It introduces the kings of Israel
- 9. What does the separation of Esau and Jacob signify about their relationship?
 - A. They were always in conflict

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- B. They valued their families' needs and made practical decisions
 - C. They wanted to live far apart
 - D. They never reconciled
10. What can be learned from the chiefs and leaders of Edom listed in this chapter?
- A. The importance of strong leadership
 - B. The connection between Esau's descendants and future biblical events
 - C. The role of genealogies in the Bible
 - D. All of the above

Answers: 1-B, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A, 5-C, 6-B, 7-C, 8-A, 9-B, 10-D

Fill in the Blank

1. Esau is also known as _____.
2. Esau settled in the hill country of _____.
3. The people living in Seir before Esau's descendants were the _____.
4. Esau's descendants formed the nation of _____.
5. The _____ were the tribal leaders and rulers in Edom.

Answers: Edom, Seir, Horites, Edom, chiefs

Vocabulary Words

1. **Edom (אֶדוֹם)** - Another name for Esau; also the name of the nation formed by his descendants.
 2. **Seir (שֵׁעִיר)** - The region where Esau settled and established his lineage.
 3. **Horites (חֹרִיתִים)** - The original inhabitants of the land of Seir before Esau's descendants.
 4. **Nasi (נָשִׂיא)** - Chief; referring to the tribal leaders of the Edomite clans.
 5. **Toledot (תּוֹלְדוֹת)** - Generations; a term often used in the Bible to introduce genealogies.
-

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 37

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 37 of Genesis begins the story of Joseph, the favored son of Jacob. Joseph's brothers grow jealous of him because Jacob gives him a richly ornamented robe and because of Joseph's dreams, which suggest he will one day rule over his family. Joseph's brothers plot to kill him, but Reuben convinces them to throw him into a pit instead. Later, they sell Joseph to a caravan of Ishmaelites heading to Egypt. The brothers deceive Jacob by dipping Joseph's robe in goat's blood, leading him to believe that Joseph has been killed by a wild animal.

Opening Question

1. How did Joseph's dreams contribute to the tension between him and his brothers, and what lessons can we learn about jealousy and favoritism?
 2. What can we learn from Reuben's attempt to save Joseph about the importance of standing up for what is right, even in difficult situations?
-

Outline

1. Joseph's Favoritism and Dreams (Genesis 37:1-11)
 - Why was Joseph favored by Jacob, and how did this favoritism impact his relationship with his brothers?
 - What can we learn about the dangers of showing favoritism in families and the importance of treating others with fairness?
2. The Brothers' Plot Against Joseph (Genesis 37:12-24)
 - How did Joseph's brothers initially plan to deal with him, and what was Reuben's role in their plan?
 - How can we learn from the consequences of envy and anger, and the importance of seeking peaceful resolutions to conflicts?
3. Joseph is Sold to the Ishmaelites (Genesis 37:25-36)

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- What led to Joseph being sold into slavery, and how did the brothers deceive their father?
- What does this event teach us about the impact of deception and the long-term consequences of our actions?

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 37:28, "So when the Midianite merchants came by, his brothers pulled Joseph up out of the cistern and sold him for twenty shekels of silver to the Ishmaelites, who took him to Egypt."
2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene where Joseph's brothers plot against him, focusing on the emotions of jealousy, anger, and regret, and the importance of making just decisions.
3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the role of dreams in Joseph's life and how they foreshadow his future, exploring the theme of God's providence even in difficult circumstances.

Quiz

1. Why did Joseph's brothers hate him?
 - A. Because he was the youngest
 - B. Because of his dreams and Jacob's favoritism
 - C. Because he was wealthy
 - D. Because he lived far away
2. What did Jacob give to Joseph that made his brothers jealous?
 - A. A crown
 - B. A richly ornamented robe
 - C. A large inheritance
 - D. A new house
3. What did Joseph dream about that angered his brothers?
 - A. He dreamt of becoming a king
 - B. He dreamt of ruling over his brothers

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- C. He dreamt of living in a palace
- D. He dreamt of leaving home
- 4. Who suggested that the brothers throw Joseph into a pit instead of killing him?
 - A. Judah
 - B. Simeon
 - C. Reuben
 - D. Levi
- 5. Who did the brothers sell Joseph to?
 - A. Egyptians
 - B. Midianite merchants
 - C. Canaanites
 - D. Philistines
- 6. How much silver did the brothers receive for selling Joseph?
 - A. Ten shekels
 - B. Twenty shekels
 - C. Thirty shekels
 - D. Fifty shekels
- 7. How did the brothers deceive their father Jacob?
 - A. By telling him Joseph ran away
 - B. By showing him Joseph's robe dipped in goat's blood
 - C. By telling him Joseph went to Egypt
 - D. By hiding Joseph's robe
- 8. What did Jacob believe had happened to Joseph?
 - A. That Joseph was taken as a slave
 - B. That Joseph had gone missing
 - C. That a wild animal had killed Joseph
 - D. That Joseph had fallen into a pit
- 9. Where was Joseph taken after being sold by his brothers?
 - A. Egypt

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B. Canaan

C. Midian

D. Babylon

10. What lesson can we learn from the story of Joseph and his brothers?

A. The importance of honesty and the dangers of jealousy

B. The value of wealth

C. The significance of dreams

D. The need for revenge

Answers: 1-B, 2-B, 3-B, 4-C, 5-B, 6-B, 7-B, 8-C, 9-A, 10-A

Fill in the Blank

1. Joseph's brothers hated him because of his dreams and Jacob's _____.
2. Jacob gave Joseph a richly ornamented _____ that made his brothers jealous.
3. Reuben suggested throwing Joseph into a _____ instead of killing him.
4. The brothers sold Joseph to _____ merchants for twenty shekels of silver.
5. Jacob believed that a _____ animal had killed Joseph after seeing his bloodied robe.

Answers: favoritism, robe, pit, Midianite, wild

Vocabulary Words

1. **Ketonet Passim (כְּתוֹנֶת פָּסִים)** - Richly ornamented robe; the special garment given to Joseph by Jacob.
 2. **Chalom (חֲלוֹם)** - Dream; referring to Joseph's prophetic dreams about his future.
 3. **Bor (בּוֹר)** - Pit or cistern; where Joseph's brothers threw him before selling him.
 4. **Kesef (כֶּסֶף)** - Silver; the currency for which Joseph was sold.
 5. **Terefah (טֶרֶפָה)** - Torn or devoured; describing what Jacob believed had happened to Joseph when he saw the bloodied robe.
-

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CHAPTER 38

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 38 of Genesis tells the story of Judah and Tamar. Judah, one of Joseph's brothers, marries and has three sons. His oldest son, Er, marries Tamar, but he is wicked and God puts him to death. Judah's second son, Onan, marries Tamar to produce offspring for his brother, but he refuses, and God also puts him to death. Judah delays giving Tamar to his youngest son, Shelah. Tamar disguises herself as a prostitute, and Judah unknowingly sleeps with her. When Tamar becomes pregnant, Judah initially condemns her, but later acknowledges his wrongdoing when she reveals his signet and staff, proving he is the father of her twins, Perez and Zerah.

Opening Question

1. How does the story of Judah and Tamar illustrate the themes of justice, responsibility, and the consequences of failing to uphold one's duties?
 2. What can we learn from Judah's reaction when he discovers that he is the father of Tamar's children, and how does this impact his character development?
-

Outline

1. Judah's Family and the Wickedness of His Sons (Genesis 38:1-11)
 - What were the actions of Judah's sons, and how did their behavior lead to their deaths?
 - How can we learn from the consequences of wickedness and the importance of fulfilling our responsibilities?
2. Tamar's Deception and Judah's Encounter (Genesis 38:12-23)
 - Why did Tamar disguise herself, and what was her motivation for deceiving Judah?
 - What does this event teach us about justice, desperation, and the lengths one might go to secure their rights?
3. Tamar's Vindication and the Birth of Perez and Zerah (Genesis 38:24-30)

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- How did Judah respond when he learned that Tamar was pregnant, and what was the significance of his reaction?
- What can we learn about repentance, responsibility, and the consequences of our actions from this story?

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 38:26, "Judah recognized them and said, 'She is more righteous than I, since I wouldn't give her to my son Shelah.'"
2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the confrontation between Judah and Tamar, focusing on themes of justice, repentance, and the recognition of one's mistakes.
3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the cultural and legal expectations of levirate marriage in the context of this story, and explore how these expectations influenced the actions of Judah, Tamar, and the eventual outcomes.

Quiz

1. Who was Tamar's first husband?
 - A. Shelah
 - B. Er
 - C. Onan
 - D. Perez
2. Why did God put Er to death?
 - A. He was righteous
 - B. He was wicked
 - C. He was old
 - D. He was injured
3. What was Onan's sin that led to his death?
 - A. He stole from Judah
 - B. He refused to fulfill his duty to Tamar

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- C. He worshiped idols
- D. He lied to his father
- 4. Why did Tamar disguise herself as a prostitute?
 - A. To seek revenge on Judah
 - B. To secure her right to a child
 - C. To escape from her family
 - D. To gain wealth
- 5. What did Tamar take from Judah as a pledge?
 - A. His cloak and sandals
 - B. His signet, cord, and staff
 - C. His ring and necklace
 - D. His sword and shield
- 6. What was Judah's initial reaction when he heard Tamar was pregnant?
 - A. He was joyful
 - B. He was indifferent
 - C. He condemned her to death
 - D. He fled the town
- 7. How did Judah respond when Tamar revealed that he was the father of her child?
 - A. He denied it
 - B. He admitted his wrongdoing
 - C. He punished her
 - D. He ignored her
- 8. What were the names of Tamar's twins?
 - A. Er and Onan
 - B. Shelah and Perez
 - C. Perez and Zerah
 - D. Isaac and Ishmael
- 9. What did Judah say about Tamar after realizing she was more righteous than he?
 - A. He praised her publicly

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B. He confessed his failure to fulfill his duty

C. He disowned her

D. He married her

10. What lesson can we learn from the story of Judah and Tamar?

A. The importance of fulfilling our responsibilities

B. The consequences of deceit

C. The value of wealth

D. The need for revenge

Answers: 1-B, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-B, 6-C, 7-B, 8-C, 9-B, 10-A

Fill in the Blank

1. Tamar was initially married to Judah's son _____.
2. God put Er to death because he was _____.
3. Tamar disguised herself as a _____ to deceive Judah.
4. Tamar took Judah's signet, cord, and _____ as a pledge.
5. Judah admitted that Tamar was more _____ than he was.

Answers: Er, wicked, prostitute, staff, righteous

Vocabulary Words

1. **Levirate Marriage (יבוי)** - The custom in which a man is required to marry his deceased brother's widow to produce offspring in his brother's name.
 2. **Tzedakah (צדקה)** - Righteousness; Judah's recognition of Tamar's actions as more righteous than his own.
 3. **Zanah (זנה)** - To act as a prostitute; referring to Tamar's disguise.
 4. **Eran (ערן)** - Pledge; the items Tamar took from Judah as a guarantee.
 5. **Tomek (תומך)** - Support or uphold; relating to Judah's failure to support Tamar as he should have.
-

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 39

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 39 of Genesis details the story of Joseph in Egypt, where he is sold into slavery and becomes a servant in the house of Potiphar, an Egyptian officer. Joseph earns Potiphar's trust and is put in charge of his entire household because the Lord was with Joseph, blessing everything he did. However, Potiphar's wife attempts to seduce Joseph. When he refuses her advances, she falsely accuses him of trying to assault her. As a result, Joseph is imprisoned. Even in prison, God remains with Joseph, and he finds favor with the prison warden, who puts him in charge of all the prisoners.

Opening Question

1. How did Joseph's integrity and faithfulness to God influence his actions and decisions, even in the face of temptation and false accusations?
 2. What can we learn from Joseph's experience about trusting in God's presence and guidance, even during difficult and unjust circumstances?
-

Outline

1. Joseph's Success in Potiphar's House (Genesis 39:1-6)
 - How did Joseph earn Potiphar's trust, and what role did God's presence play in Joseph's success?
 - How can we apply the principle of working diligently and faithfully in our own lives, trusting that God will bless our efforts?
2. Joseph's Temptation and False Accusation (Genesis 39:7-18)
 - What was Joseph's response to Potiphar's wife's advances, and what does this reveal about his character?
 - How can we learn from Joseph's example to stand firm in our values and resist temptation, even when faced with false accusations?
3. Joseph's Imprisonment and God's Continued Favor (Genesis 39:19-23)

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- How did Joseph's faithfulness impact his time in prison, and how did God's presence continue to be evident in his life?
 - What lessons can we draw from Joseph's experience about maintaining our faith and integrity, even in challenging situations?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 39:21, "The Lord was with him; he showed him kindness and granted him favor in the eyes of the prison warden."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the interactions between Joseph and Potiphar's wife, focusing on themes of integrity, temptation, and the consequences of false accusations.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the importance of integrity and faithfulness in the face of adversity, using Joseph's story as an example of how God's presence can guide and support us during trials.
-

Quiz

1. Who purchased Joseph when he was brought to Egypt?
 - A. Pharaoh
 - B. Potiphar
 - C. Pharaoh's wife
 - D. The captain of the guard
2. Why did Potiphar trust Joseph with his entire household?
 - A. Because Joseph was rich
 - B. Because Joseph was skilled in battle
 - C. Because the Lord was with Joseph and blessed his work
 - D. Because Joseph was a relative
3. What did Potiphar's wife try to do to Joseph?
 - A. Make him her servant
 - B. Accuse him of theft

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- C. Seduce him
- D. Send him back to Canaan
- 4. How did Joseph respond to Potiphar's wife's advances?
 - A. He agreed to her request
 - B. He ran away and refused
 - C. He reported her to Potiphar
 - D. He ignored her
- 5. What did Potiphar's wife do after Joseph refused her?
 - A. She let him go
 - B. She falsely accused him of attacking her
 - C. She apologized to him
 - D. She left Egypt
- 6. What happened to Joseph after Potiphar's wife accused him?
 - A. He was promoted
 - B. He was thrown into prison
 - C. He was sent back to Canaan
 - D. He was sold again
- 7. How did God show His favor to Joseph while he was in prison?
 - A. By freeing him immediately
 - B. By giving him dreams
 - C. By granting him favor with the prison warden
 - D. By bringing his family to visit him
- 8. What responsibility did Joseph receive in prison?
 - A. He became the chief jailer
 - B. He was in charge of all the prisoners
 - C. He was sent to work in the fields
 - D. He became Potiphar's assistant again
- 9. What was the reason for Joseph's success in Potiphar's house and in prison?
 - A. His intelligence

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- B. His wealth
 - C. The Lord's presence and favor
 - D. His connections
10. What lesson can we learn from Joseph's story in this chapter?
- A. The importance of wealth
 - B. The power of false accusations
 - C. The significance of maintaining integrity and faithfulness, even in difficult circumstances
 - D. The need for revenge

Answers: 1-B, 2-C, 3-C, 4-B, 5-B, 6-B, 7-C, 8-B, 9-C, 10-C

Fill in the Blank

1. Joseph was purchased by _____ when he was brought to Egypt.
2. Potiphar trusted Joseph because the _____ was with him and blessed his work.
3. Potiphar's wife tried to _____ Joseph, but he refused.
4. After Joseph refused Potiphar's wife, she falsely accused him of _____.
5. Even in prison, Joseph found favor with the _____ because the Lord was with him.

Answers: Potiphar, Lord, seduce, attacking her, warden

Vocabulary Words

1. **Mishmar (מִשְׁמָר)** - Prison; where Joseph was sent after being falsely accused by Potiphar's wife.
2. **Tzedek (צֶדֶק)** - Righteousness; the quality demonstrated by Joseph in resisting temptation and maintaining his integrity.
3. **Chesed (חֶסֶד)** - Kindness; the favor and mercy shown to Joseph by God, even in difficult circumstances.
4. **Shomer (שׁוֹמֵר)** - Warden or guard; the person in charge of the prison where Joseph was held.

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5. **Ne'emanut (נֶאֱמָנוּת)** - Faithfulness; a key theme in Joseph's life, as he remained faithful to God and his principles.
-

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CHAPTER 40

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 40 of Genesis recounts Joseph's time in prison, where he encounters Pharaoh's cupbearer and baker, who have been imprisoned for offending Pharaoh. Both men have troubling dreams on the same night, and Joseph offers to interpret them, attributing the interpretations to God. The cupbearer's dream foretells his restoration to his position, while the baker's dream predicts his execution. Joseph asks the cupbearer to remember him and mention him to Pharaoh, but after the cupbearer is restored to his position, he forgets about Joseph, leaving him in prison.

Opening Question

1. How does Joseph's ability to interpret dreams demonstrate his faith in God, and what can we learn about using our gifts to serve others?
 2. What does the cupbearer's forgetfulness teach us about the importance of gratitude and keeping our promises?
-

Outline

1. Joseph Meets Pharaoh's Cupbearer and Baker (Genesis 40:1-4)
 - How did Joseph come to meet the cupbearer and baker, and what was his role in the prison?
 - What can we learn about the impact of showing kindness and being helpful, even in difficult circumstances?
2. The Cupbearer and Baker's Dreams (Genesis 40:5-19)
 - What were the dreams of the cupbearer and baker, and how did Joseph interpret them?
 - How can we recognize the importance of giving credit to God for our abilities and trusting Him in all situations?
3. The Cupbearer's Restoration and Joseph's Continued Imprisonment (Genesis 40:20-23)

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- What happened to the cupbearer and baker, and how did Joseph's request to be remembered turn out?
 - What lessons can we draw about patience, trust in God's timing, and the importance of keeping our word?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 40:8, "Do not interpretations belong to God? Tell me your dreams."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the interactions between Joseph, the cupbearer, and the baker, focusing on themes of faith, interpretation, and the consequences of actions.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the significance of dreams in Joseph's life and how they serve as a tool for God's communication, reflecting on how we can discern and use our talents for good.
-

Quiz

1. Who were the two officials imprisoned with Joseph?
 - A. Pharaoh's cupbearer and baker
 - B. Pharaoh's soldiers
 - C. Pharaoh's guards
 - D. Pharaoh's magicians
2. Why were the cupbearer and baker imprisoned?
 - A. They committed theft
 - B. They offended Pharaoh
 - C. They were caught lying
 - D. They were plotting against Pharaoh
3. What did Joseph offer to do for the cupbearer and baker?
 - A. Help them escape
 - B. Interpret their dreams

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- C. Teach them about God
- D. Serve them food
- 4. What was the interpretation of the cupbearer's dream?
 - A. He would be executed
 - B. He would be restored to his position
 - C. He would become Pharaoh
 - D. He would remain in prison
- 5. What was the interpretation of the baker's dream?
 - A. He would be restored to his position
 - B. He would be executed
 - C. He would become a king
 - D. He would escape prison
- 6. What did Joseph ask the cupbearer to do after he was restored to his position?
 - A. Give him money
 - B. Remember him and mention him to Pharaoh
 - C. Help him escape
 - D. Bring him food
- 7. Did the cupbearer remember Joseph after being restored to his position?
 - A. Yes, immediately
 - B. No, he forgot
 - C. He mentioned him to Pharaoh but was ignored
 - D. He sent someone else to help Joseph
- 8. What does Joseph's continued imprisonment teach us?
 - A. The importance of patience and trust in God's timing
 - B. The need for revenge
 - C. The value of wealth
 - D. The power of dreams
- 9. What happened to the baker after his dream was interpreted?
 - A. He was released

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B. He was executed

C. He was promoted

D. He escaped

10. What lesson can we learn from the story of Joseph, the cupbearer, and the baker?

A. The importance of dreams

B. The significance of gratitude and keeping promises

C. The value of wealth

D. The need for revenge

Answers: 1-A, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-B, 6-B, 7-B, 8-A, 9-B, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. Joseph was imprisoned with Pharaoh's cupbearer and _____.
2. Joseph offered to _____ the dreams of the cupbearer and baker.
3. The cupbearer's dream was interpreted to mean he would be _____ to his position.
4. The baker's dream was interpreted to mean he would be _____.
5. After being restored, the cupbearer _____ to mention Joseph to Pharaoh.

Answers: baker, interpret, restored, executed, forgot

Vocabulary Words

1. **Mashkeh (משקה)** - Cupbearer; an official who served drinks to the king.
 2. **Ofeh (אופה)** - Baker; an official who prepared food for the king.
 3. **Chalom (חלום)** - Dream; the means by which God communicated future events to the cupbearer and baker.
 4. **Tzur (צור)** - Interpretation; the act of explaining the meaning of the dreams.
 5. **Zikaron (זכרון)** - Remembrance; what Joseph asked of the cupbearer after his restoration.
-

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 41

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 41 of Genesis describes how Pharaoh has two troubling dreams, which no one in his court can interpret. The cupbearer remembers Joseph, who is still in prison, and recommends him to Pharaoh. Joseph is brought before Pharaoh and interprets the dreams, revealing that Egypt will experience seven years of abundance followed by seven years of severe famine. Joseph advises Pharaoh to store surplus grain during the years of plenty. Impressed by Joseph's wisdom, Pharaoh appoints him as second-in-command over Egypt to oversee the food storage. Joseph's plan succeeds, and the land of Egypt is saved from famine.

Opening Question

1. How did Joseph's faith and trust in God enable him to interpret Pharaoh's dreams and rise to a position of great authority?
 2. What can we learn from Pharaoh's response to Joseph's interpretation about the importance of recognizing and utilizing the gifts and wisdom of others?
-

Outline

1. Pharaoh's Troubling Dreams (Genesis 41:1-8)
 - What were Pharaoh's dreams, and why were they so concerning to him?
 - How can we seek God's guidance when faced with situations we do not understand?
2. Joseph's Interpretation of the Dreams (Genesis 41:9-32)
 - How did Joseph interpret Pharaoh's dreams, and what was his explanation for the upcoming events?
 - How can we learn to trust in God's wisdom and timing, even when the future seems uncertain?
3. Joseph's Rise to Power and Preparation for the Famine (Genesis 41:33-57)

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- What actions did Pharaoh take after hearing Joseph's interpretation, and how did Joseph prepare Egypt for the coming famine?
 - How can we apply the principles of planning and foresight in our own lives, especially in times of abundance?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 41:38, "So Pharaoh asked them, 'Can we find anyone like this man, one in whom is the spirit of God?'"
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene where Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dreams and is appointed as the ruler over Egypt, focusing on themes of faith, wisdom, and leadership.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the importance of recognizing and using the gifts that God has given us, as well as the impact of wise leadership in times of crisis, using Joseph's story as a case study.
-

Quiz

1. What were the two main elements in Pharaoh's dreams?
 - A. Cows and ears of grain
 - B. Lions and rivers
 - C. Trees and mountains
 - D. Stars and moons
2. How many years of abundance did Joseph predict from Pharaoh's dreams?
 - A. Three
 - B. Five
 - C. Seven
 - D. Ten
3. What did Joseph say would follow the years of abundance?
 - A. Peace
 - B. War

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- C. Seven years of famine
- D. Seven years of harvest
- 4. What position did Pharaoh give Joseph after he interpreted the dreams?
 - A. Head of the army
 - B. Second-in-command over Egypt
 - C. Pharaoh's personal advisor
 - D. Chief priest
- 5. What did Joseph advise Pharaoh to do during the years of abundance?
 - A. Celebrate
 - B. Store surplus grain
 - C. Increase trade with other nations
 - D. Build more cities
- 6. How did Pharaoh respond to Joseph's interpretation of the dreams?
 - A. He ignored it
 - B. He imprisoned Joseph
 - C. He recognized Joseph's wisdom and promoted him
 - D. He asked someone else for advice
- 7. What name did Pharaoh give to Joseph after appointing him?
 - A. Zaphenath-Paneah
 - B. Imhotep
 - C. Ramses
 - D. Merneptah
- 8. How old was Joseph when he was made ruler over Egypt?
 - A. 25
 - B. 30
 - C. 35
 - D. 40
- 9. What did Joseph's plan ensure for Egypt during the famine?
 - A. War with neighboring countries

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- B. Financial collapse
 - C. Survival and prosperity
 - D. Exodus of the people
10. What lesson can we learn from Joseph's rise to power and success in managing Egypt's resources?
- A. The importance of trusting in God's plan and using wisdom in leadership
 - B. The value of accumulating wealth
 - C. The need to avoid helping others
 - D. The power of revenge

Answers: 1-A, 2-C, 3-C, 4-B, 5-B, 6-C, 7-A, 8-B, 9-C, 10-A

Fill in the Blank

1. Pharaoh's dreams involved seven fat and seven lean _____, and seven healthy and seven scorched ears of _____.
2. Joseph predicted seven years of _____ followed by seven years of _____.
3. Pharaoh appointed Joseph as _____-in-command over Egypt.
4. Joseph advised Pharaoh to store surplus _____ during the years of abundance.
5. The name Pharaoh gave Joseph was _____-Paneah.

Answers: cows, grain, abundance, famine, second, grain, Zaphenath

Vocabulary Words

1. **Chalom (חלום)** - Dream; the means through which God communicated the future to Pharaoh.
2. **Ra'av (רעב)** - Famine; the seven years of severe scarcity that followed the years of abundance.
3. **Shevi'ah (שבע)** - Seven; the number of years in each period of abundance and famine.
4. **Otzar (אוצר)** - Storehouse; where the surplus grain was stored during the years of abundance.

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5. **Chokhmah (חֵכְמָה)** - Wisdom; the quality displayed by Joseph in interpreting the dreams and managing Egypt's resources.
-

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 42

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 42 of Genesis describes how Jacob sends his sons to Egypt to buy grain during the famine, except for Benjamin, the youngest. When the brothers arrive in Egypt, they encounter Joseph, now the governor, but they do not recognize him. Joseph accuses them of being spies and imprisons them for three days. He then releases them but demands they bring Benjamin to prove their honesty. Joseph secretly returns their payment in their grain sacks. The brothers return to Canaan, tell Jacob what happened, and are distressed when they find the money. Jacob refuses to send Benjamin to Egypt out of fear.

Opening Question

1. How do Joseph's actions towards his brothers reflect both his desire to test them and his struggle with forgiveness?
 2. What can we learn from the brothers' reaction to Joseph's treatment about guilt and the consequences of past actions?
-

Outline

1. Jacob Sends His Sons to Egypt (Genesis 42:1-5)
 - Why did Jacob decide to send his sons to Egypt, and why was Benjamin left behind?
 - How can we explore the theme of fear and protection in family relationships, especially during times of crisis?
2. Joseph Meets His Brothers (Genesis 42:6-17)
 - How did Joseph treat his brothers when they arrived in Egypt, and what was his reasoning behind accusing them of being spies?
 - What lessons can we learn about the complexity of forgiveness and the challenges of reconciling with those who have wronged us?
3. The Brothers' Return to Canaan (Genesis 42:18-38)

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- What were the brothers' reactions to Joseph's demands and the discovery of the money in their grain sacks?
- How can we understand the role of guilt in the brothers' responses, and what can we learn about the long-term effects of past actions?

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 42:21, "They said to one another, 'Surely we are being punished because of our brother.'"
2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the interactions between Joseph and his brothers in Egypt, focusing on themes of forgiveness, guilt, and the testing of character.
3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the significance of Joseph's decision to test his brothers and how this relates to the concept of repentance and reconciliation in relationships.

Quiz

1. Why did Jacob send his sons to Egypt?
 - A. To find Joseph
 - B. To buy grain during the famine
 - C. To escape from Canaan
 - D. To visit relatives
2. Which brother did Jacob refuse to send to Egypt?
 - A. Judah
 - B. Reuben
 - C. Simeon
 - D. Benjamin
3. What position did Joseph hold in Egypt when his brothers arrived?
 - A. Pharaoh
 - B. High priest
 - C. Governor
 - D. Soldier

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4. How did Joseph's brothers respond when he accused them of being spies?
 - A. They confessed
 - B. They denied it and explained they were all sons of one man
 - C. They tried to escape
 - D. They bribed him
5. How long did Joseph imprison his brothers before releasing them?
 - A. One day
 - B. Two days
 - C. Three days
 - D. A week
6. What did Joseph demand as proof of their honesty?
 - A. They bring their father to Egypt
 - B. They bring Benjamin to Egypt
 - C. They return the grain
 - D. They pay a fine
7. What did Joseph secretly do with the money his brothers paid for the grain?
 - A. He kept it for himself
 - B. He gave it to the poor
 - C. He returned it in their grain sacks
 - D. He donated it to the temple
8. How did the brothers feel when they found the money in their sacks?
 - A. Happy
 - B. Relieved
 - C. Frightened
 - D. Indifferent
9. What was Jacob's reaction when his sons told him about Joseph's demand to bring Benjamin to Egypt?
 - A. He agreed
 - B. He refused out of fear for Benjamin's safety

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- C. He sent them immediately
- D. He rejoiced
- 10. What lesson can we learn from the brothers' experience in Egypt?
 - A. The importance of trust
 - B. The consequences of guilt and the need for repentance
 - C. The power of wealth
 - D. The need for revenge

Answers: 1-B, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B, 5-C, 6-B, 7-C, 8-C, 9-B, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

- 1. Jacob sent his sons to Egypt to buy _____ during the famine.
- 2. _____ was the only brother Jacob refused to send to Egypt.
- 3. Joseph accused his brothers of being _____ when they arrived in Egypt.
- 4. Joseph demanded that his brothers bring _____ to Egypt as proof of their honesty.
- 5. The brothers were _____ when they found the money in their grain sacks.

Answers: grain, Benjamin, spies, Benjamin, frightened

Vocabulary Words

- 1. **Ra'av (רָעַב)** - Famine; the severe shortage of food that led Jacob to send his sons to Egypt.
 - 2. **Mehoz (מְחֹז)** - Governor; the position Joseph held in Egypt, giving him authority over the land.
 - 3. **Ragolim (רִגְלִים)** - Spies; what Joseph accused his brothers of being when they came to buy grain.
 - 4. **Kesef (כֶּסֶף)** - Silver or money; what Joseph secretly returned to his brothers in their grain sacks.
 - 5. **Charadah (חֲרָדָה)** - Fear or dread; the emotion the brothers felt when they discovered the money in their sacks.
-

THE BOOK OF GENESIS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 43

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 43 of Genesis describes how the famine in Canaan worsens, leading Jacob to reluctantly send his sons, including Benjamin, back to Egypt to buy more grain. Judah pledges to protect Benjamin and takes responsibility for his safety. The brothers bring gifts and double the money to return what was found in their sacks. When they arrive in Egypt, Joseph invites them to a meal at his house, treating them kindly but still concealing his identity. The brothers are fearful, especially when they are seated according to their birth order, but Joseph reassures them and shows special favor to Benjamin.

Opening Question

1. How did Judah's willingness to take responsibility for Benjamin demonstrate his growth and change since Joseph was sold?
 2. What can we learn from the brothers' fear and Joseph's kindness about the power of reconciliation and forgiveness?
-

Outline

1. Jacob's Reluctance and Judah's Assurance (Genesis 43:1-14)
 - Why did Jacob hesitate to send Benjamin to Egypt, and how did Judah persuade him?
 - What can we learn about taking responsibility and the importance of trust in difficult family decisions?
2. The Brothers Return to Egypt with Benjamin (Genesis 43:15-25)
 - How did the brothers prepare for their return to Egypt, and what was their reaction upon arriving at Joseph's house?
 - How can we explore the themes of guilt, fear, and the importance of making amends for past actions?
3. Joseph's Kindness and Favor to Benjamin (Genesis 43:26-34)

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- How did Joseph treat his brothers during the meal, and why did he show special favor to Benjamin?
- What lessons can we learn about the complexity of forgiveness, the process of reconciliation, and the testing of character?

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 43:23, "It's all right," he said. "Don't be afraid. Your God, the God of your father, has given you treasure in your sacks."
2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene where the brothers are seated according to their birth order at Joseph's house, focusing on their fear, confusion, and Joseph's actions.
3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the significance of Judah's pledge to protect Benjamin and how this reflects personal growth and the importance of taking responsibility for others.

Quiz

1. Why did Jacob finally agree to send Benjamin to Egypt?
 - A. He had no other sons
 - B. The famine worsened, and Judah assured him
 - C. He wanted to visit Joseph
 - D. Benjamin insisted on going
2. Who took responsibility for Benjamin's safety?
 - A. Reuben
 - B. Levi
 - C. Judah
 - D. Simeon
3. What did the brothers bring with them on their return to Egypt?
 - A. Weapons
 - B. Double the money and gifts

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- C. Extra grain
- D. A letter from Jacob
- 4. How did the brothers feel when they were brought to Joseph's house?
 - A. Excited
 - B. Fearful
 - C. Angry
 - D. Indifferent
- 5. What did Joseph do when he saw Benjamin?
 - A. He revealed his identity
 - B. He ignored him
 - C. He showed special favor to him
 - D. He sent him away
- 6. How were the brothers seated at the meal in Joseph's house?
 - A. According to their birth order
 - B. Randomly
 - C. In order of height
 - D. According to their wealth
- 7. What did Joseph tell his brothers about the money they found in their sacks?
 - A. It was a mistake
 - B. It was their payment
 - C. It was a gift from God
 - D. They needed to return it
- 8. How did Joseph treat Benjamin during the meal?
 - A. He gave him five times as much food
 - B. He ignored him
 - C. He scolded him
 - D. He seated him last
- 9. What was the brothers' reaction to the seating arrangement and Joseph's kindness?
 - A. Confusion and fear

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B. Joy and relief

C. Indifference

D. Anger

10. What lesson can we learn from Joseph's actions toward his brothers?

A. The power of revenge

B. The importance of humility

C. The significance of forgiveness and testing the sincerity of others

D. The value of wealth

Answers: 1-B, 2-C, 3-B, 4-B, 5-C, 6-A, 7-C, 8-A, 9-A, 10-C

Fill in the Blank

1. Judah took responsibility for _____ when returning to Egypt.
2. The brothers brought double the _____ and gifts to Egypt.
3. The brothers were seated according to their _____ order at the meal in Joseph's house.
4. Joseph told his brothers that the money in their sacks was a _____ from God.
5. Joseph gave Benjamin _____ times as much food as the other brothers.

Answers: Benjamin, money, birth, gift, five

Vocabulary Words

1. **Mishpachah (משפחה)** - Family; the focus of the interactions and decisions in this chapter.
2. **Ahavah (אהבה)** - Love; the deep affection shown by Joseph, particularly toward Benjamin.
3. **Charadah (חרדה)** - Fear; the emotion the brothers felt when they were taken to Joseph's house.
4. **Bikurim (בכורים)** - First fruits or gifts; what the brothers brought to Egypt as an offering.
5. **Nesiah (נשיא)** - Responsibility; the quality Judah demonstrated in pledging to protect Benjamin.

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CHAPTER 44

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 44 of Genesis details how Joseph tests his brothers' integrity. Joseph secretly orders his steward to place his silver cup in Benjamin's grain sack. After the brothers depart, they are pursued and accused of stealing the cup. When the cup is found in Benjamin's sack, the brothers return to Joseph's house in distress. Judah pleads for Benjamin's release, offering himself as a substitute, and explains the deep grief it would cause their father, Jacob, if Benjamin does not return. Judah's selfless plea marks a turning point in the brothers' relationship with Joseph.

Opening Question

1. How did Joseph's test with the silver cup reveal the change in his brothers, particularly Judah, since the time they sold Joseph?
 2. What can we learn about true repentance and taking responsibility for others from Judah's plea for Benjamin?
-

Outline

1. Joseph's Test with the Silver Cup (Genesis 44:1-13)
 - What was Joseph's intention in placing the silver cup in Benjamin's sack, and how did the brothers react when they were accused of theft?
 - How does this test illustrate the themes of integrity and the consequences of past actions?
2. The Brothers' Return to Joseph's House (Genesis 44:14-17)
 - How did the brothers respond when they were brought back to Joseph, and what does this reveal about their character development?
 - What lessons can we draw about facing the consequences of our actions and the importance of honesty?
3. Judah's Plea for Benjamin (Genesis 44:18-34)

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- How did Judah's plea for Benjamin demonstrate his personal growth and responsibility towards his family?
- What can we learn from Judah's willingness to sacrifice himself for Benjamin about the power of love, repentance, and leadership?

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 44:33, "Now then, please let your servant remain here as my lord's slave in place of the boy, and let the boy return with his brothers."
2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene where Judah pleads with Joseph for Benjamin's release, focusing on the emotions of repentance, responsibility, and sacrifice.
3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the transformation in Judah's character from when the brothers sold Joseph to this moment, and explore how true repentance can lead to change and reconciliation.

Quiz

1. What did Joseph order his steward to place in Benjamin's sack?
 - A. Gold
 - B. Grain
 - C. A silver cup
 - D. Money
2. How did the brothers react when they were accused of stealing the cup?
 - A. They denied it and offered to return the cup
 - B. They fled
 - C. They admitted to the theft
 - D. They returned to Joseph's house in distress
3. What did Joseph offer to do to the person found with the cup?
 - A. Punish all the brothers

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- B. Take him as a slave
 - C. Imprison him
 - D. Send him back to Canaan
4. How did the brothers react when the cup was found in Benjamin's sack?
- A. They celebrated
 - B. They were indifferent
 - C. They tore their clothes in distress
 - D. They blamed Benjamin
5. Who spoke up to plead for Benjamin's release?
- A. Reuben
 - B. Levi
 - C. Simeon
 - D. Judah
6. What did Judah offer in exchange for Benjamin's freedom?
- A. Money
 - B. His own life as a slave
 - C. His inheritance
 - D. A larger payment
7. How did Judah describe the impact on Jacob if Benjamin did not return?
- A. It would bring him joy
 - B. He would be indifferent
 - C. It would bring him great grief and sorrow
 - D. He would be angry
8. What does Judah's plea reveal about his character?
- A. He was selfish
 - B. He had grown and taken responsibility for his family
 - C. He was still deceitful
 - D. He had not changed since selling Joseph

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

9. What lesson can we learn from Judah's actions?
 - A. The importance of wealth
 - B. The significance of true repentance and responsibility
 - C. The value of revenge
 - D. The need to always seek personal gain
10. What did Joseph do after hearing Judah's plea?
 - A. He dismissed the brothers
 - B. He revealed his identity to them (Note: This happens in the next chapter)
 - C. He imprisoned Judah
 - D. He ignored Judah's plea

Answers: 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-C, 5-D, 6-B, 7-C, 8-B, 9-B, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. Joseph had his steward place a _____ cup in Benjamin's sack.
2. When the cup was found, the brothers tore their _____ in distress.
3. Joseph offered to take the person found with the cup as a _____.
4. _____ pleaded for Benjamin's release and offered himself in his place.
5. Judah described how Benjamin's absence would bring great _____ to Jacob.

Answers: silver, clothes, slave, Judah, sorrow

Vocabulary Words

1. **Kos Kesef** (כּוֹס כֶּסֶף) - Silver cup; the item Joseph used to test his brothers.
 2. **Eved** (עֶבֶד) - Slave; the fate Joseph suggested for the one found with the cup.
 3. **Tza'akah** (צִעָקָה) - Cry or outcry; the brothers' reaction when the cup was found in Benjamin's sack.
 4. **Nahag** (נָהַג) - To lead; the quality Judah displayed in taking responsibility for Benjamin.
 5. **T'shuvah** (תְּשׁוּבָה) - Repentance; the theme demonstrated by Judah's plea and willingness to sacrifice himself.
-

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CHAPTER 45

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 45 of Genesis reveals the emotional climax of Joseph's story. After hearing Judah's heartfelt plea, Joseph can no longer contain his emotions and reveals his true identity to his brothers. He tells them not to be distressed or angry with themselves for selling him into slavery because God used their actions to preserve life during the famine. Joseph sends his brothers back to Canaan to bring their father, Jacob, and their families to Egypt, where they will be provided for. Pharaoh also supports Joseph's invitation, offering them the best land in Egypt.

Opening Question

1. How does Joseph's forgiveness of his brothers demonstrate the power of reconciliation and God's sovereignty in difficult situations?
 2. What can we learn from Joseph's perspective on his suffering and the role it played in God's plan for his life and his family?
-

Outline

1. Joseph Reveals His Identity (Genesis 45:1-8)
 - How did Joseph reveal himself to his brothers, and what was their initial reaction?
 - How can we understand the importance of forgiveness and reconciliation in healing broken relationships?
2. Joseph's Perspective on God's Plan (Genesis 45:9-15)
 - What did Joseph say about God's role in his journey to Egypt, and how did he comfort his brothers?
 - What can we learn from Joseph's understanding of suffering as part of God's greater plan for good?
3. The Invitation to Jacob and Pharaoh's Response (Genesis 45:16-24)
 - How did Pharaoh respond to the news about Joseph's brothers, and what provisions were made for their family?

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- How can we explore the themes of provision, family unity, and trust in God's faithfulness during difficult times?
 - 4. The Brothers Return to Canaan (Genesis 45:25-28)
 - What was Jacob's reaction when he learned that Joseph was alive, and how did this news impact the family?
 - How can we reflect on the joy of restoration and the fulfillment of God's promises in our lives?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 45:5, "And now, do not be distressed and do not be angry with yourselves for selling me here, because it was to save lives that God sent me ahead of you."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the moment Joseph reveals himself to his brothers and the subsequent discussion, focusing on themes of forgiveness, reconciliation, and understanding God's plan.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the concept of God's sovereignty in Joseph's life and how it applies to our understanding of difficult situations, encouraging students to share personal experiences of seeing God's hand at work.
-

Quiz

1. How did Joseph reveal his identity to his brothers?
 - A. By showing them a special robe
 - B. By speaking to them in Hebrew
 - C. By telling them directly
 - D. By writing a letter
2. What was the brothers' initial reaction when Joseph revealed himself?
 - A. They were angry
 - B. They were confused and terrified

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- C. They rejoiced immediately
- D. They left Egypt
- 3. What did Joseph tell his brothers not to be?
 - A. Happy
 - B. Afraid
 - C. Distressed or angry
 - D. Indifferent
- 4. Why did Joseph say God allowed him to be sold into Egypt?
 - A. To punish him
 - B. To save lives during the famine
 - C. To make him powerful
 - D. To separate him from his family
- 5. What did Pharaoh offer Joseph's family when they came to Egypt?
 - A. The best land in Egypt
 - B. Gold and silver
 - C. A place in the palace
 - D. A royal title
- 6. What did Joseph send with his brothers to bring Jacob to Egypt?
 - A. Horses and chariots
 - B. Silver and gold
 - C. Grain and bread
 - D. Clothes and gifts
- 7. How did Jacob react when he heard that Joseph was alive?
 - A. He didn't believe them at first
 - B. He was angry
 - C. He immediately packed to leave
 - D. He remained indifferent
- 8. What was the key message Joseph conveyed about his suffering?
 - A. It was pointless

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- B. It was part of God's plan to save lives
 - C. It made him stronger
 - D. It was all his brothers' fault
9. What role did Pharaoh play in the relocation of Joseph's family?
- A. He ignored it
 - B. He supported and provided resources for them
 - C. He opposed it
 - D. He taxed them heavily
10. What lesson can we learn from Joseph's story in this chapter?
- A. The importance of holding grudges
 - B. The power of revenge
 - C. The significance of forgiveness, reconciliation, and trusting God's plan
 - D. The value of wealth

Answers: 1-C, 2-B, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A, 6-D, 7-A, 8-B, 9-B, 10-C

Fill in the Blank

- 1. Joseph revealed his identity to his brothers by _____ them directly.
- 2. The brothers were initially _____ and terrified when Joseph revealed himself.
- 3. Joseph told his brothers not to be _____ or angry with themselves.
- 4. Joseph explained that God allowed him to be sold into Egypt to _____ lives.
- 5. Pharaoh offered Joseph's family the best _____ in Egypt.

Answers: telling, confused, distressed, save, land

Vocabulary Words

- 1. **Hitgalut (התגלות)** - Revelation; the act of Joseph revealing his identity to his brothers.
- 2. **Slichah (סליחה)** - Forgiveness; the act of Joseph forgiving his brothers for selling him into slavery.
- 3. **Hashgacha (השגחה)** - Providence; the divine guidance and care that led Joseph to Egypt to save lives.

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4. **Shalom Bayit (שְׁלוֹם בַּיִת)** - Peace in the home; the reconciliation and restoration of Joseph's family.
 5. **Yishuv (יְשׁוּב)** - Settlement; the relocation of Joseph's family to Egypt, where they were given land to live.
-

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 46

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 46 of Genesis recounts Jacob's journey to Egypt with his entire family. God speaks to Jacob in a vision, reassuring him not to fear going to Egypt, as He will make Jacob's descendants a great nation there. Jacob and his family, including all his sons, their wives, and children, travel to Egypt. The chapter lists the names of the 70 members of Jacob's family who went with him. Upon arrival, Joseph prepares his family to meet Pharaoh, advising them to mention their occupation as shepherds to ensure they settle in the land of Goshen, where they will be safe and prosperous.

Opening Question

1. How did God's reassurance to Jacob influence his decision to move to Egypt, and what does this teach us about trusting God's guidance in uncertain times?
 2. Why was it significant for Jacob's family to settle in Goshen, and how does this decision reflect God's provision and protection?
-

Outline

1. Jacob's Vision and God's Promise (Genesis 46:1-4)
 - What did God tell Jacob in the vision, and how did it impact Jacob's decision to go to Egypt?
 - What can we learn about the importance of seeking and trusting God's guidance during major life changes?
2. The Journey to Egypt and the Family List (Genesis 46:5-27)
 - Who were the members of Jacob's family that traveled to Egypt, and why is the detailed listing of names significant?
 - How can we reflect on the importance of family unity and God's faithfulness in fulfilling His promises to His people?
3. Joseph's Preparation for Meeting Pharaoh (Genesis 46:28-34)

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- How did Joseph prepare his family for their meeting with Pharaoh, and why did he advise them to emphasize their occupation as shepherds?
 - What lessons can we draw about wisdom in communication and the strategic decisions that ensure safety and prosperity?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 46:3, "I am God, the God of your father. Do not be afraid to go down to Egypt, for I will make you into a great nation there."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene where God reassures Jacob in the vision and the family's preparation to meet Pharaoh, focusing on themes of trust, divine guidance, and strategic planning.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the significance of Jacob's move to Egypt and how this event set the stage for the future of Israel. Encourage students to share how they have experienced God's guidance in their lives.
-

Quiz

1. Who appeared to Jacob in a vision before he went to Egypt?
 - A. An angel
 - B. Joseph
 - C. God
 - D. Pharaoh
2. What did God tell Jacob in the vision?
 - A. To stay in Canaan
 - B. To be afraid
 - C. Not to fear going to Egypt
 - D. To send his sons only
3. How many members of Jacob's family went to Egypt with him?
 - A. 50
 - B. 70

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- C. 100
- D. 120
- 4. What was the significance of listing the names of Jacob's family members?
 - A. To show their importance
 - B. To emphasize family unity and the fulfillment of God's promises
 - C. To record their wealth
 - D. To compare them with other families
- 5. Where did Joseph advise his family to settle in Egypt?
 - A. The city of Pharaoh
 - B. The desert
 - C. Goshen
 - D. The Nile Delta
- 6. Why did Joseph want his family to mention their occupation as shepherds to Pharaoh?
 - A. To impress Pharaoh
 - B. To ensure they were given good land in Goshen
 - C. To hide their true occupation
 - D. To receive a reward
- 7. What did God promise Jacob about his descendants in Egypt?
 - A. They would suffer
 - B. They would become a great nation
 - C. They would return to Canaan immediately
 - D. They would be enslaved
- 8. How did Jacob respond to God's message in the vision?
 - A. He doubted
 - B. He immediately prepared to go to Egypt
 - C. He sent his sons ahead
 - D. He ignored it
- 9. How did Joseph prepare for his family's arrival in Egypt?
 - A. By sending gifts to Pharaoh

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- B. By planning their meeting with Pharaoh and advising them on what to say
 - C. By building houses
 - D. By buying land
10. What lesson can we learn from Jacob's journey to Egypt?
- A. The importance of wealth
 - B. The significance of trusting God's plan and following His guidance
 - C. The need to resist change
 - D. The power of deception

Answers: 1-C, 2-C, 3-B, 4-B, 5-C, 6-B, 7-B, 8-B, 9-B, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. _____ appeared to Jacob in a vision and reassured him about going to Egypt.
2. Jacob's family, numbering _____ members, traveled with him to Egypt.
3. Joseph advised his family to settle in _____, a fertile region in Egypt.
4. Joseph prepared his family to meet _____ and advised them to mention their occupation as shepherds.
5. God promised Jacob that He would make his descendants a _____ nation in Egypt.

Answers: God, 70, Goshen, Pharaoh, great

Vocabulary Words

1. **Mar'ah** (מַרְאָה) - Vision; the divine encounter where God spoke to Jacob.
2. **Goy Gadol** (גּוֹי גָּדוֹל) - Great nation; the promise God made to Jacob about his descendants in Egypt.
3. **Goshen** (גֹּשֶׁן) - Goshen; the fertile region in Egypt where Joseph's family settled.
4. **Ro'eh Tzon** (רוֹעֵה צֹאן) - Shepherd; the occupation of Jacob's family that they were advised to mention to Pharaoh.
5. **Aliyah** (עֲלִיָּה) - Ascent or journey; the act of Jacob's family moving from Canaan to Egypt.

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CHAPTER 47

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 47 of Genesis describes how Joseph presents his family to Pharaoh, securing the land of Goshen for them to settle in. Pharaoh meets Jacob, who blesses him. As the famine continues, the Egyptians run out of money to buy food, leading Joseph to implement a plan where they exchange their livestock, land, and eventually themselves for food and seed, effectively making Pharaoh the owner of everything in Egypt. Meanwhile, Israel (Jacob) and his family prosper in Goshen. The chapter ends with Jacob making Joseph swear to bury him in Canaan, not in Egypt.

Opening Question

1. How did Joseph's actions during the famine demonstrate his wisdom and administrative skills, and what were the consequences for the people of Egypt?
 2. What is the significance of Jacob's request to be buried in Canaan, and how does it reflect his faith in God's promises?
-

Outline

1. Joseph Presents His Family to Pharaoh (Genesis 47:1-12)
 - How did Joseph arrange for his family to settle in Goshen, and what was Pharaoh's response?
 - What lessons can we learn about the importance of strategic planning and seeking favor in times of need?
2. Joseph's Famine Policy in Egypt (Genesis 47:13-26)
 - What measures did Joseph take as the famine worsened, and how did these actions affect the people of Egypt and Pharaoh's wealth?
 - How can we explore the ethical considerations of Joseph's policies and the balance between leadership and compassion?
3. Jacob's Final Request (Genesis 47:27-31)

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- What was Jacob's final request to Joseph, and why was it significant that he wanted to be buried in Canaan?
- What can we learn about faith and the importance of honoring our commitments to those who have passed away?

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 47:27, "Now the Israelites settled in Egypt in the region of Goshen. They acquired property there and were fruitful and increased greatly in number."
2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene where Jacob blesses Pharaoh and later makes Joseph swear to bury him in Canaan, focusing on themes of blessing, faith, and the fulfillment of God's promises.
3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the impact of Joseph's famine policies on Egypt and how this reflects the complex nature of leadership. Encourage students to think about how they would balance authority and compassion in difficult situations.

Quiz

1. Where did Joseph arrange for his family to settle in Egypt?
 - A. The city of Pharaoh
 - B. The Nile Delta
 - C. Goshen
 - D. Memphis
2. What did Jacob do when he met Pharaoh?
 - A. Asked for more land
 - B. Blessed Pharaoh
 - C. Gave Pharaoh a gift
 - D. Refused to speak
3. How did Joseph provide food for the Egyptians during the famine?
 - A. He gave it away for free

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- B. He exchanged it for livestock, land, and eventually servitude
 - C. He imported food from other nations
 - D. He stored food in secret
4. What did Pharaoh gain from Joseph's famine policy?
- A. Nothing
 - B. Wealth and ownership of all the land in Egypt
 - C. Enemies among the people
 - D. A new palace
5. How did Joseph ensure the people had seed to plant after the famine?
- A. He bought it from other countries
 - B. He saved some of the grain each year
 - C. He gave it to them in exchange for a portion of their crops
 - D. He did not provide seed
6. What request did Jacob make of Joseph before he died?
- A. To take care of his family
 - B. To bury him in Egypt
 - C. To bury him in Canaan
 - D. To make him a king
7. Why did Jacob want to be buried in Canaan?
- A. It was his favorite place
 - B. He had a dream about it
 - C. It was the land promised by God to his descendants
 - D. He wanted to escape Egypt
8. How long did Jacob live in Egypt?
- A. 10 years
 - B. 17 years
 - C. 20 years
 - D. 25 years

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9. What was the overall outcome for Jacob's family in Egypt?
 - A. They struggled to survive
 - B. They were enslaved
 - C. They prospered and grew in number
 - D. They returned to Canaan immediately
10. What lesson can we learn from Joseph's actions during the famine?
 - A. The importance of accumulating wealth
 - B. The need for compassion and wise leadership
 - C. The power of deception
 - D. The value of keeping secrets

Answers: 1-C, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-C, 6-C, 7-C, 8-B, 9-C, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. Joseph arranged for his family to settle in _____ in Egypt.
2. When Jacob met Pharaoh, he _____ him.
3. Joseph provided food for the Egyptians in exchange for their _____, land, and eventually servitude.
4. Pharaoh gained wealth and ownership of all the _____ in Egypt from Joseph's famine policy.
5. Jacob asked Joseph to bury him in _____, not in Egypt.

Answers: Goshen, blessed, livestock, land, Canaan

Vocabulary Words

1. **Birkah (בִּרְכָּה)** - Blessing; what Jacob gave to Pharaoh when they met.
2. **Ra'av (רָעָב)** - Famine; the severe food shortage that led to Joseph's policies in Egypt.
3. **Avdut (עֲבֹדוּת)** - Servitude; what the Egyptians offered in exchange for food during the famine.
4. **Eretz (אֶרֶץ)** - Land; what Pharaoh gained ownership of through Joseph's policies.

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5. **Kever (קבר)** - Burial; Jacob's request to be buried in Canaan, reflecting his faith in God's promises.
-

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CHAPTER 48

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 48 of Genesis describes how Jacob, nearing the end of his life, blesses Joseph's two sons, Manasseh and Ephraim. Jacob adopts them as his own sons, giving them a place among the tribes of Israel. Despite Joseph's attempt to guide Jacob's hands, Jacob intentionally crosses his arms, placing his right hand on Ephraim, the younger, and his left hand on Manasseh, the firstborn, indicating a greater blessing for Ephraim. Jacob reaffirms God's promise to make his descendants a great nation and grants Joseph an extra portion of land, symbolizing his special favor.

Opening Question

1. Why did Jacob choose to bless Ephraim, the younger, over Manasseh, the firstborn, and what does this decision teach us about God's plans versus human expectations?
 2. What is the significance of Jacob adopting Joseph's sons, and how does it reflect the continuation of God's covenant with Israel?
-

Outline

1. Jacob's Adoption of Manasseh and Ephraim (Genesis 48:1-7)
 - Why did Jacob choose to adopt Joseph's sons as his own, and what impact did this decision have on their inheritance?
 - How can we reflect on the importance of family legacy and the role of blessings in continuing God's promises?
2. The Blessing of Ephraim and Manasseh (Genesis 48:8-16)
 - How did Jacob bless the sons of Joseph, and why did he cross his hands to give Ephraim the greater blessing?
 - What lessons can we learn about the sovereignty of God's plans, even when they differ from human traditions and expectations?
3. Jacob's Prophetic Words and the Extra Portion for Joseph (Genesis 48:17-22)

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- How did Jacob explain his actions to Joseph, and what was the significance of giving Joseph an extra portion of land?
- How can we explore the theme of favor and the fulfillment of God's promises through the lineage of Israel?

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 48:20, "In your name will Israel pronounce this blessing: 'May God make you like Ephraim and Manasseh.' So he put Ephraim ahead of Manasseh."
2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the blessing of Ephraim and Manasseh, focusing on the significance of Jacob crossing his hands and the prophetic nature of his actions.
3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the reasons why God often chooses the younger over the older in biblical narratives and how this reflects His purposes. Encourage students to consider how God's plans in their lives may differ from societal expectations.

Quiz

1. Who did Jacob adopt as his own sons?
 - A. Reuben and Simeon
 - B. Ephraim and Manasseh
 - C. Levi and Judah
 - D. Benjamin and Dan
2. Which son did Jacob give the greater blessing to?
 - A. Reuben
 - B. Manasseh
 - C. Ephraim
 - D. Joseph
3. Why did Jacob cross his hands when blessing Joseph's sons?
 - A. He was confused

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- B. He wanted to give Ephraim the greater blessing
 - C. He was following tradition
 - D. Joseph told him to do so
4. What did Jacob say about God's role in his life during the blessing?
- A. God had abandoned him
 - B. God had been his shepherd all his life
 - C. God had punished him
 - D. God had favored his other sons
5. How did Joseph react when Jacob crossed his hands?
- A. He was pleased
 - B. He didn't notice
 - C. He tried to correct Jacob
 - D. He agreed with Jacob's decision
6. What did Jacob give to Joseph as a special inheritance?
- A. A double portion of land
 - B. The family blessing
 - C. Gold and silver
 - D. A new coat
7. Why is the blessing of Ephraim and Manasseh significant in Israel's history?
- A. It established the tribes of Israel
 - B. It demonstrated God's favor on the younger son
 - C. It was the first blessing given in the Bible
 - D. It ended the family's time in Egypt
8. How did Jacob describe the future of Ephraim and Manasseh?
- A. As two powerful nations
 - B. As insignificant tribes
 - C. As equal in blessing
 - D. As rulers of Egypt

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9. What did Jacob say would happen in Israel's future blessings?
 - A. They would bless others in the name of Ephraim and Manasseh
 - B. They would forget Ephraim and Manasseh
 - C. They would focus on Joseph's other sons
 - D. They would not give blessings
10. What lesson can we learn from Jacob's blessing of Ephraim and Manasseh?
 - A. The importance of following traditions
 - B. The value of wealth
 - C. The significance of God's plans over human expectations
 - D. The power of deception

Answers: 1-B, 2-C, 3-B, 4-B, 5-C, 6-A, 7-B, 8-A, 9-A, 10-C

Fill in the Blank

1. Jacob adopted Joseph's sons, _____ and Manasseh, as his own.
2. Jacob crossed his _____ when blessing Joseph's sons to give the greater blessing to _____.
3. Joseph tried to _____ Jacob when he saw him cross his hands.
4. Jacob gave Joseph a double portion of _____ as a special inheritance.
5. Jacob said Israel would bless others in the name of _____ and Manasseh.

Answers: Ephraim, hands, Ephraim, correct, land, Ephraim

Vocabulary Words

1. **Brachah (בְּרָכָה)** - Blessing; the act of Jacob blessing Ephraim and Manasseh.
2. **Yamin (יָמִין)** - Right hand; symbolizing the greater blessing given to Ephraim.
3. **Nachalah (נַחֲלָה)** - Inheritance; the portion of land given to Joseph as a special favor.
4. **Toldot (תּוֹלְדוֹת)** - Generations; referring to the future generations of Ephraim and Manasseh.
5. **B'chira (בְּחִירָה)** - Choice or selection; symbolizing God's choice in blessing the younger son over the firstborn.

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CHAPTER 49

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 49 of Genesis details Jacob's final words to his sons, where he gathers them to bless them and foretell their futures. Jacob speaks prophetically over each son, highlighting their character and predicting the fate of their descendants. He gives a particularly significant blessing to Judah, from whom the leadership and the eventual Messiah will come. Jacob also instructs his sons to bury him in the cave of Machpelah, where Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Rebekah, and Leah are buried. After delivering these blessings, Jacob draws his feet into the bed and peacefully passes away.

Opening Question

1. What is the significance of Jacob's blessing on Judah, and how does it foreshadow the future of Israel and the coming of the Messiah?
 2. How do Jacob's final words to his sons reflect their individual character traits and the roles their tribes will play in Israel's history?
-

Outline

1. Jacob's Prophetic Blessings to His Sons (Genesis 49:1-27)
 - What specific blessings and prophecies does Jacob give to each of his sons, and how do these relate to their past actions and future descendants?
 - How can we understand the importance of blessings and prophecy in shaping the identity and destiny of a family or nation?
2. The Blessing of Judah (Genesis 49:8-12)
 - What does Jacob prophesy about Judah's role in Israel, and how does this foreshadow the coming of the Messiah?
 - How can we reflect on the significance of leadership, legacy, and the fulfillment of God's promises through Judah's lineage?
3. Jacob's Final Instructions and Death (Genesis 49:28-33)

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- What instructions does Jacob give about his burial, and why is it important for him to be buried in the cave of Machpelah?
- What lessons can we draw from Jacob's peaceful passing and his focus on ensuring that his final wishes are carried out?

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 49:10, "The scepter will not depart from Judah, nor the ruler's staff from between his feet, until he to whom it belongs shall come and the obedience of the nations shall be his."
2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact Jacob's blessings over his sons, focusing on the prophetic words spoken over each son and their significance for the future of Israel.
3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the implications of Jacob's blessings and how they reflect the broader themes of leadership, legacy, and God's sovereignty in history. Encourage students to consider how their actions today might shape their future and that of their community.

Quiz

1. What did Jacob do before blessing his sons?
 - A. Prayed
 - B. Gathered them together
 - C. Sang a hymn
 - D. Gave them gifts
2. Which son received the blessing of leadership and the promise of the Messiah's lineage?
 - A. Reuben
 - B. Levi
 - C. Judah
 - D. Joseph
3. What did Jacob say would not depart from Judah?
 - A. His wealth

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- B. The scepter
 - C. His land
 - D. His descendants
4. Which son did Jacob describe as a "ravenous wolf"?
- A. Dan
 - B. Benjamin
 - C. Gad
 - D. Asher
5. What specific instructions did Jacob give regarding his burial?
- A. To be buried in Egypt
 - B. To be buried in the cave of Machpelah
 - C. To be buried in a pyramid
 - D. To be cremated
6. Who did Jacob say would be like a "lion's cub"?
- A. Zebulun
 - B. Issachar
 - C. Judah
 - D. Naphtali
7. Which son's descendants were prophesied to live by the sea?
- A. Zebulun
 - B. Reuben
 - C. Levi
 - D. Joseph
8. What did Jacob predict about Simeon and Levi's descendants?
- A. They would be kings
 - B. They would be scattered in Israel
 - C. They would inherit great wealth
 - D. They would be leaders

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9. How did Jacob describe the future of Joseph?
 - A. As a wild donkey
 - B. As a fruitful vine
 - C. As a desert wanderer
 - D. As a roaring lion
10. What was Jacob's final action after blessing his sons?
 - A. He went on a journey
 - B. He drew his feet into the bed and passed away
 - C. He gave a final speech
 - D. He asked for more food

Answers: 1-B, 2-C, 3-B, 4-B, 5-B, 6-C, 7-A, 8-B, 9-B, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. Jacob gathered his _____ together to bless them before his death.
2. Jacob prophesied that the _____ would not depart from Judah.
3. Jacob described Benjamin as a "ravenous _____."
4. Jacob instructed his sons to bury him in the cave of _____.
5. Jacob's final action was drawing his feet into the _____ and passing away.

Answers: sons, scepter, wolf, Machpelah, bed

Vocabulary Words

1. **Shevet (שֵׁבֶט)** - Scepter; symbolizing authority and leadership, particularly in the prophecy given to Judah.
2. **Ari (אֵרִי)** - Lion; representing strength and leadership, used in Jacob's blessing over Judah.
3. **Machpelah (מַכְפֶּלֶה)** - The cave where Jacob wanted to be buried, alongside his ancestors.
4. **Navi (נָבִיא)** - Prophet; one who speaks God's truth, as Jacob did over his sons.
5. **Berachah (בְּרָכָה)** - Blessing; the act of Jacob speaking blessings and prophecies over his sons.

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CHAPTER 50

Summary of Chapter

Chapter 50 of Genesis concludes the book with the death and burial of Jacob, followed by Joseph's continued leadership in Egypt. After Jacob's death, Joseph, his brothers, and a large Egyptian entourage journey to Canaan to bury Jacob in the cave of Machpelah, as he had requested. Upon their return to Egypt, Joseph's brothers fear retribution, but Joseph reassures them, emphasizing God's sovereignty in turning their evil into good. The chapter ends with the death of Joseph at 110 years old, after making the Israelites swear to take his bones with them when God leads them out of Egypt.

Opening Question

1. How did Joseph's response to his brothers' fear demonstrate his understanding of God's sovereignty and forgiveness?
 2. What is the significance of Joseph asking his brothers to take his bones out of Egypt, and how does it reflect his faith in God's promises?
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Outline

1. The Mourning and Burial of Jacob (Genesis 50:1-14)
 - How did Joseph and his brothers honor Jacob's final wish to be buried in Canaan, and what does this tell us about the importance of fulfilling commitments to loved ones?
 - How can we reflect on the significance of mourning and the customs associated with honoring the deceased in biblical times?
2. Joseph Reassures His Brothers (Genesis 50:15-21)
 - What did Joseph say to his brothers to alleviate their fears after Jacob's death, and how does this highlight the themes of forgiveness and divine providence?
 - How can we explore the importance of trusting in God's greater plan, even when faced with past hurts and fears?

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3. Joseph's Final Days and Death (Genesis 50:22-26)
 - What did Joseph request regarding his bones, and why was this significant for the future of Israel?
 - What can we learn from Joseph's faith and his hope in God's promises, especially as it relates to the future of the Israelites?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge: Memorize Genesis 50:20, "You intended to harm me, but God intended it for good to accomplish what is now being done, the saving of many lives."
 2. Role Playing Activity: Have students reenact the scene where Joseph reassures his brothers, focusing on the themes of forgiveness, reconciliation, and trust in God's plan.
 3. Discussion Activity: Discuss the significance of Joseph's request to have his bones taken to the Promised Land and how it reflects his unwavering faith in God's promises. Encourage students to consider how they can demonstrate faith in their own lives.
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Quiz

1. Where was Jacob buried?
 - A. In Egypt
 - B. In the cave of Machpelah
 - C. In the Nile Delta
 - D. In a pyramid
2. How did Joseph respond to his brothers' fear after Jacob's death?
 - A. He punished them
 - B. He reassured them and forgave them
 - C. He ignored them
 - D. He sent them away
3. What did Joseph say about his brothers' intentions?
 - A. They were justified
 - B. They were evil, but God turned it for good

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- C. They were misunderstood
- D. They were acceptable
- 4. What did Joseph ask his brothers to do with his bones?
 - A. Bury them in Egypt
 - B. Burn them
 - C. Take them to the Promised Land
 - D. Leave them where they were
- 5. How old was Joseph when he died?
 - A. 100 years old
 - B. 110 years old
 - C. 120 years old
 - D. 130 years old
- 6. Who embalmed Jacob after his death?
 - A. Joseph
 - B. The Egyptian physicians
 - C. His brothers
 - D. Pharaoh
- 7. How long did the Egyptians mourn for Jacob?
 - A. 7 days
 - B. 40 days
 - C. 70 days
 - D. 100 days
- 8. What was Joseph's position in Egypt when he reassured his brothers?
 - A. Pharaoh
 - B. Governor
 - C. Priest
 - D. Soldier
- 9. What did Joseph say was the purpose of God turning his brothers' evil into good?
 - A. To save many lives

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- B. To make him rich
 - C. To teach his brothers a lesson
 - D. To fulfill his dreams
10. What is the key theme reflected in Joseph's final words to his brothers?
- A. Revenge
 - B. Forgiveness and faith in God's promises
 - C. Wealth
 - D. Power

Answers: 1-B, 2-B, 3-B, 4-C, 5-B, 6-B, 7-C, 8-B, 9-A, 10-B

Fill in the Blank

1. Jacob was buried in the cave of _____.
2. Joseph reassured his brothers and told them that God turned their evil intentions for _____.
3. Joseph asked his brothers to take his _____ to the Promised Land.
4. Joseph lived to be _____ years old.
5. The Egyptians mourned for Jacob for _____ days.

Answers: Machpelah, good, bones, 110, 70

Vocabulary Words

1. **Machpelah (מַכְפֶּלֶה)** - The cave where Jacob was buried, alongside Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Rebekah, and Leah.
 2. **Emunah (אֱמוּנָה)** - Faith; demonstrated by Joseph in his final request regarding his bones.
 3. **Slichah (סְלִיחָה)** - Forgiveness; shown by Joseph to his brothers after Jacob's death.
 4. **Chesed (חֶסֶד)** - Loving-kindness; reflected in Joseph's actions towards his brothers.
 5. **Yitzur (יִצּוּר)** - Intent; referring to the brothers' harmful intentions, which God turned for good.
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