

Genesis 12–50

Israel's Birth & Preservation



Dr. Andy Woods

Senior Pastor – Sugar Land Bible Church

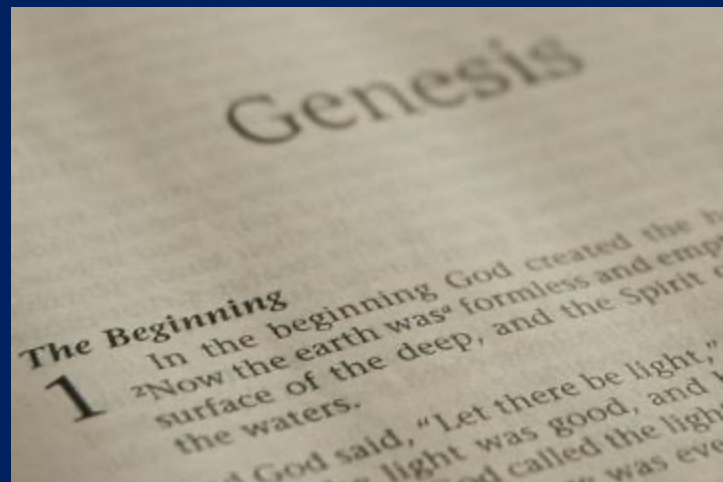
President – Chafer Theological Seminary

GENESIS STRUCTURE

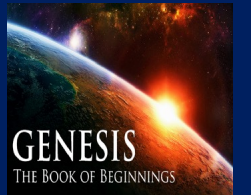


I. Beginning of the Human race (Gen. 1–11)

II. Beginning of the Hebrew race (Gen. 12–50)



GENESIS STRUCTURE



- I. Genesis 1-11 (four events)
 - A. Creation (1-2)
 - B. Fall (3-5)
 - C. Flood (6-9)
 - D. National dispersion (10-11)

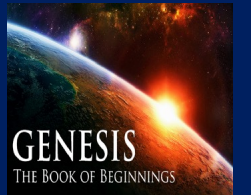


Genesis 3:15

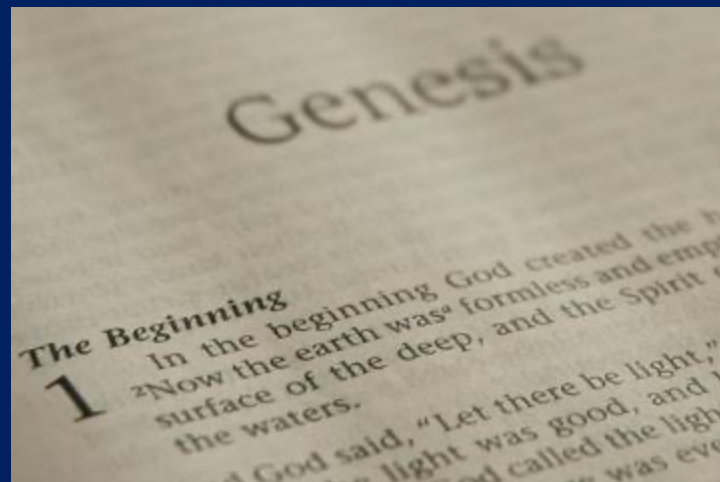
“And I will put enmity Between you and the woman, And between your seed and her seed; He shall bruise you on the head, And you shall bruise him on the heel.”



GENESIS STRUCTURE



- I. Beginning of the Human race (Gen. 1–11)
- II. Beginning of the Hebrew race (Gen. 12–50)**



GENESIS STRUCTURE



II. Genesis 12-50 (four people)

A. Abraham (12:1–25:11)

B. Isaac (25:12–26:35)

C. Jacob (27–36)

D. Joseph (37–50)

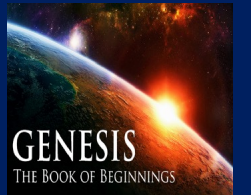


Isaiah 43:1

“But now, thus says the Lord, your Creator, O Jacob, And He who formed you, O Israel, 'Do not fear, for I have redeemed you; I have called you by name; you are Mine!'”



GENESIS STRUCTURE



II. Genesis 12-50 (four people)

A. Abraham (12:1–25:11)

B. Isaac (25:12–26:35)

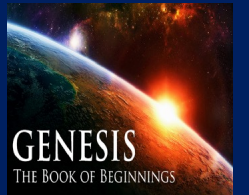
C. Jacob (27–36)

D. Joseph (37–50)



Genesis 12–24

Abraham's Early Journeys



- I. Unconditional promises (Gen. 12:1-3)
- II. From Haran to Canaan (Gen. 12:4-5)
- III. In Canaan (Gen. 12:6-9)
- IV. In Egypt (Gen. 12:10-20)
- V. Abram and Lot Separate (Gen. 13:1-13)
- VI. Reaffirmation of Abram's promises (Gen. 13:14-18)
- VII. Abram Rescues Lot (14:1-24)
- VIII. Abrahamic Covenant (15:1-21)
- IX. Hagar & Ishmael (16:1-16)
- X. Circumcision (Gen. 17:1-27)
- XI. Sodom & Gomorrah (Gen. 18–19)
- XII. Abraham & Abimelech (Gen. 20)
- XIII. Isaac's birth (Gen. 21:1-7)
- XIV. Ishmael's expulsion (21:8-21)
- XV. Abraham & Abimelech's covenant (21:22-34)
- XVI. Abraham sacrifices Isaac (22)
- XVII. Sarah's death (23)
- XVIII. Isaac's marriage (24)**

Genesis 24

Isaac's Marriage

- I. Abraham's instructions (1-9)
- II. Servant prays (10-14)
- III. Servant meets Rebekah (15-27)
- IV. Servant and Laban (28-49)
- V. Betrothal of Isaac & Rebekah (50-60)
- VI. Marriage of Isaac & Rebekah (61-67)



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I. Genesis 24:1-9

Abraham instructs servant

- A. Occasion (1)
- B. Oath (2-4)
- C. Servant's question (5)
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- E. Oath taken (9)



I. Genesis 24:1-9

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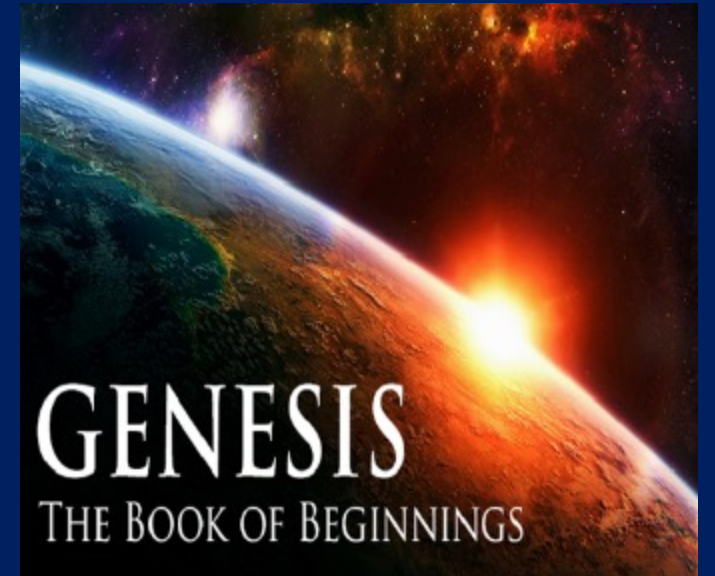
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8 New Promises

Genesis 12:1-3

- A. Land (Gen. 12:1b)
- B. Great nation (Gen. 12:2a)
- C. Personal blessing (Gen. 12:2b)
- D. Great name (Gen. 12:2c)
- E. Blessing to others (Gen. 12:2d)
- F. Blessing to blessers (Gen. 12:3a)
- G. Cursing to cursers (Gen. 12:3b)
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Ephesians 1:3

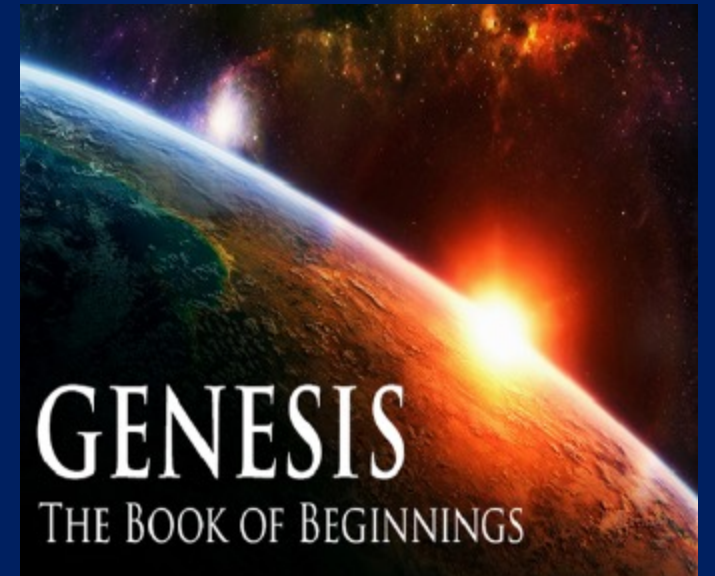
“Blessed *be* the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who has blessed us with every spiritual blessing in the heavenly places in Christ.”



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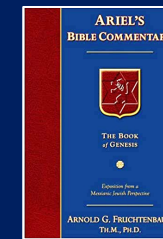
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The Book of Genesis, 372



“Verse 2b describes the sign of the oath: *Put, I pray you, your hand under my thigh*. This was a euphemism for genitals and actually meant the holding of the genitals. It is the same word that is translated as ‘loins’ in 46:26. One reason for this procedure was due to the fact that the genitals are the source of life and the seat of vital power, and so this would solemnize the oath at the point of the very source of life. It was a solemn sign that if the oath was not carried out, the children will avenge the oath-taker’s unfaithfulness. This may be related to the covenant of circumcision, which was on the same part of the body. This procedure will be mentioned one more time, in 49:29.”

Genesis 1:1-3

“¹ In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. ² The earth was formless and void, and darkness was over the surface of the deep, and the Spirit of God was moving over the surface of the waters. ³ Then God said, ‘Let there be light’; and there was light.”



GENESIS 10

Outline



- I. Introduction (1)
- II. Japheth's line (2-5)
- III. Ham's Line (6-20)**
- IV. Shem's line (21-31)
- V. Conclusion (32)



Ham's Sons (vs. 6)



1. Cush
2. Mizraim
3. Put
4. Canaan





Geographical Distribution Of The Sons Of Noah

The three sons of Noah migrated to different areas. The Semites occupied the Tigris–Euphrates valley and most of Arabia; the Japhethites moved north, around the Black Sea, and even west to Spain; the Hamites went south into lower Asia Minor, coastal Syria and Palestine, and the Red Sea coast of Arabia, but principally into Africa.



Genesis 22:20-24

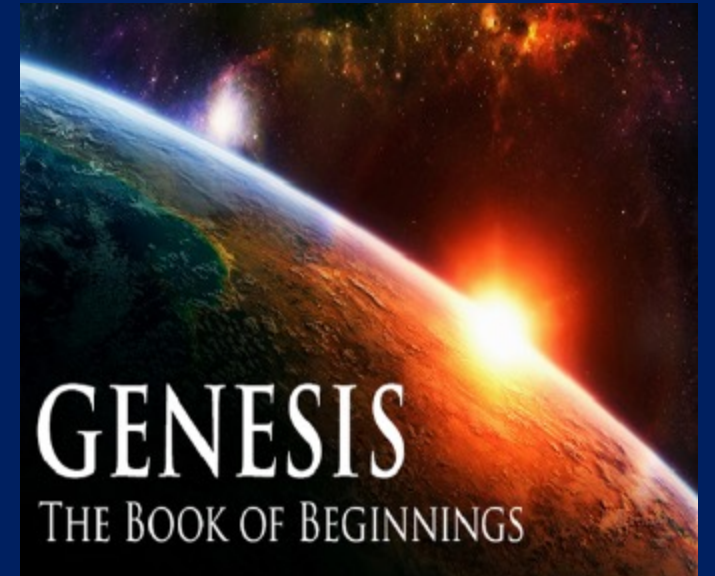
Rebekah's Lineage

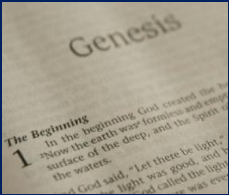
A. Timing (20a)

B. Nahor's children (20b-24)

1. From Milcah (20b-23)

2. From Reumah (24)





Nahor's children through Milcah

(Gen. 22:20b-23)

1. Uz (Job 1:1)

5. Hazo

2. Buz

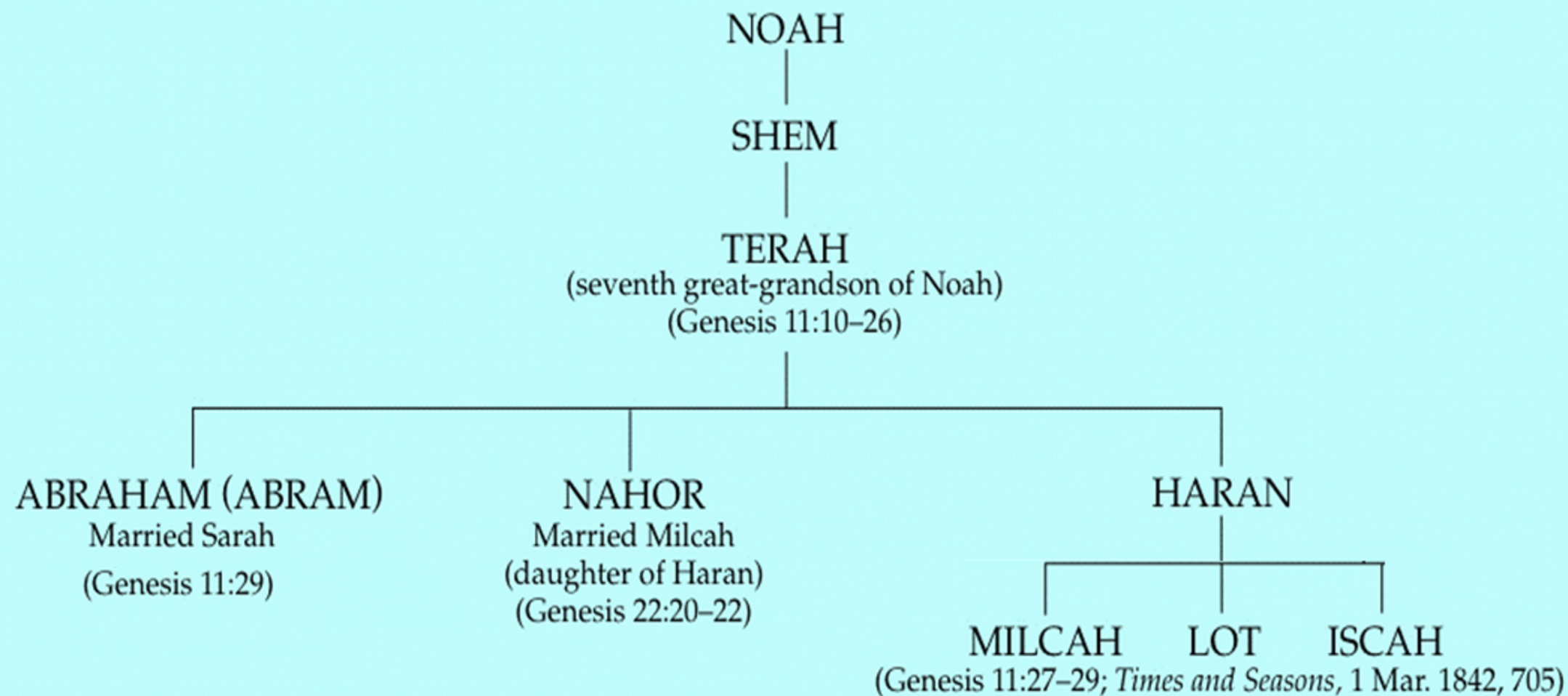
6. Pildash

3. Aram

7. Jidlaph

4. Chesed

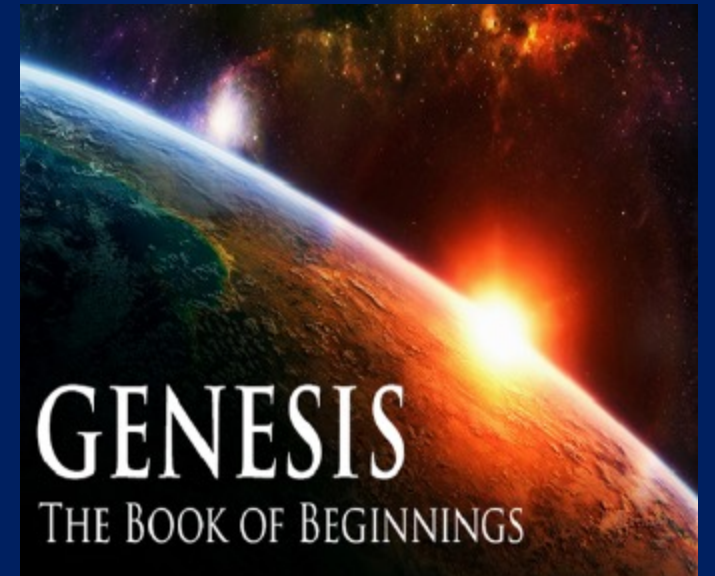
8. Bethuel (Gen. 24)



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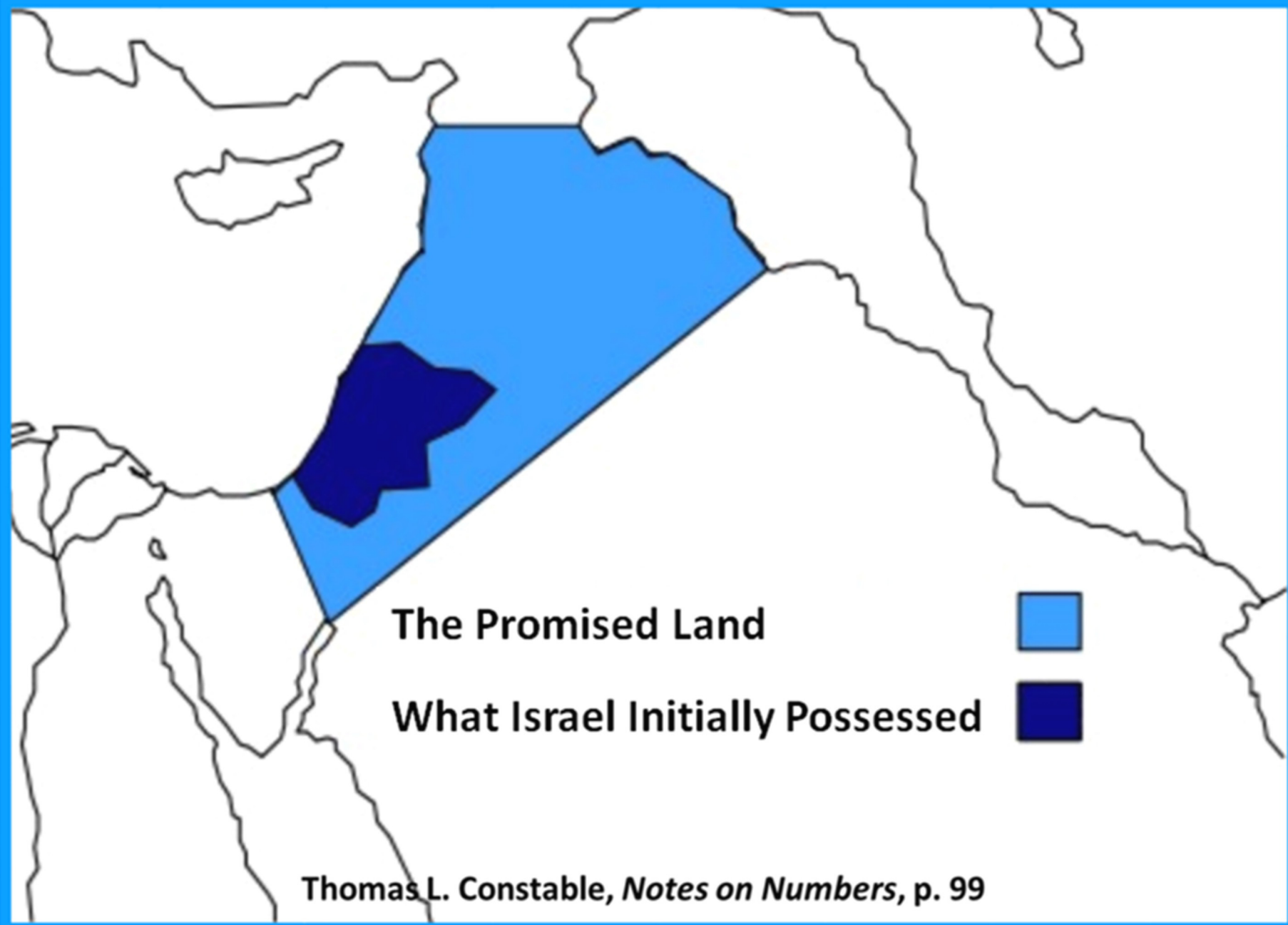


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The Promised Land

What Israel Initially Possessed

Thomas L. Constable, *Notes on Numbers*, p. 99

Genesis 1:1-3

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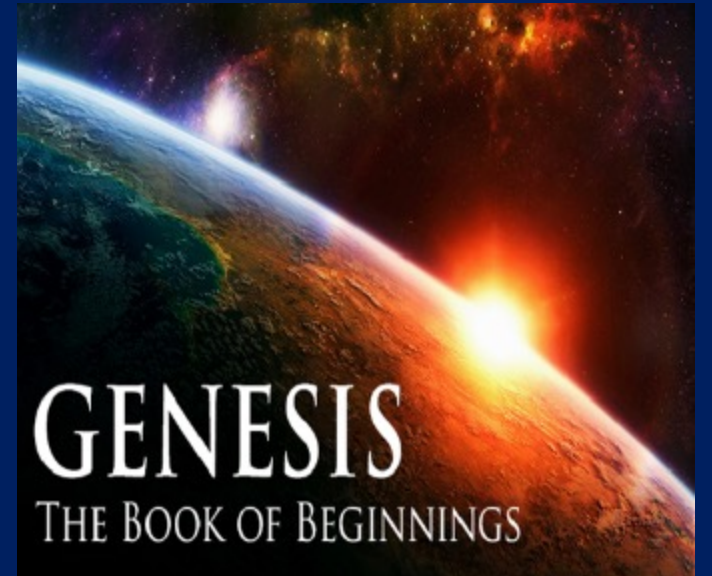




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The Book of Genesis, 240



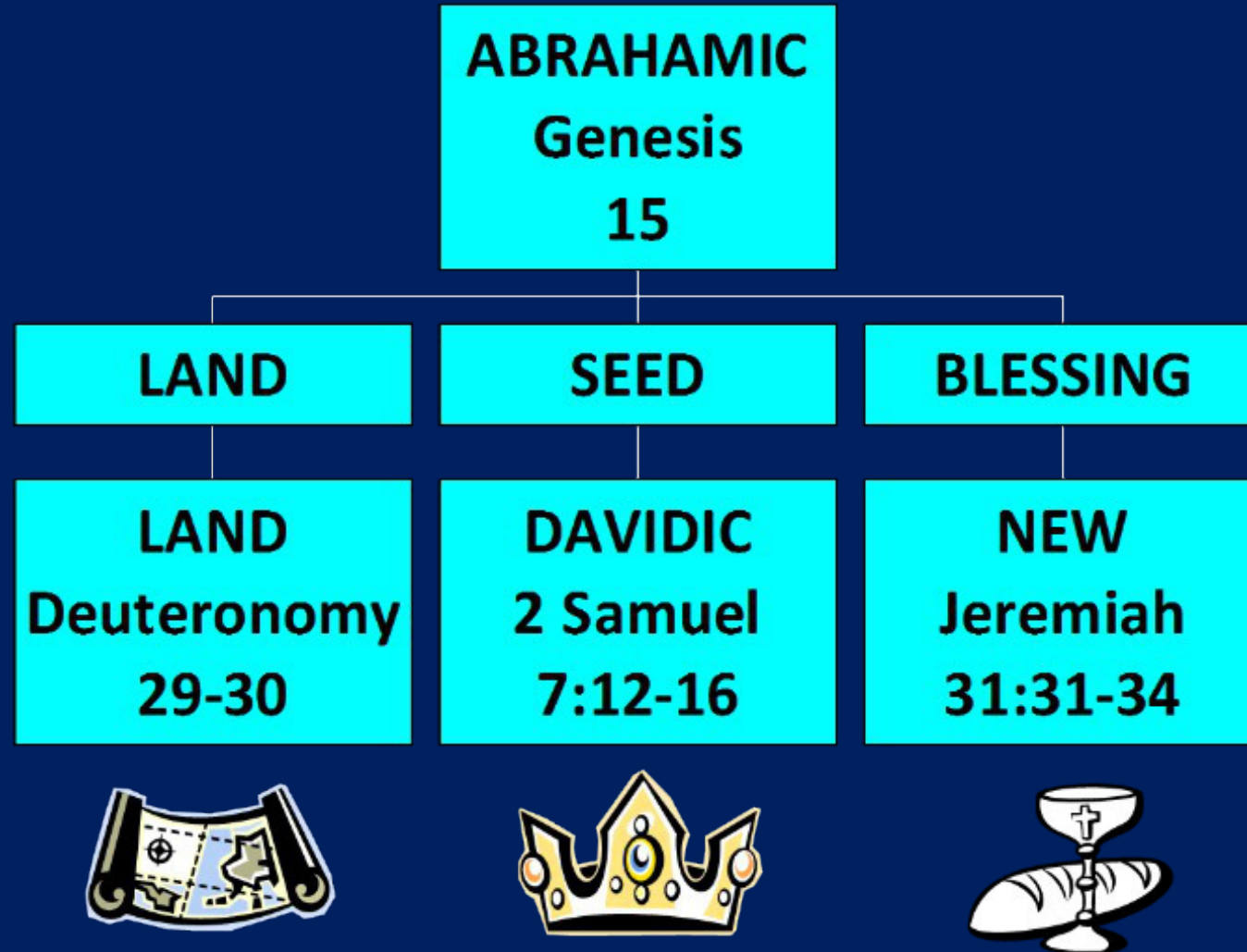
“This is the first of seven times that Abraham receives a direct revelation from God. In 12:1–3 is God’s initial call to Abram outside the Land of Canaan; in 12:7 is the first appearance to Abraham in the Land; in 13:14–17, Abraham encounters God after the separation of Lot; in 15:1–21, God signs and seals the Abrahamic Covenant; in 17:1–21, Abraham receives the token of the covenant; in 18:1–33, God speaks to him in conjunction with the destruction of Sodom; and in 22:1–2 and 22:11–18, God directs Abraham to offer Isaac.”



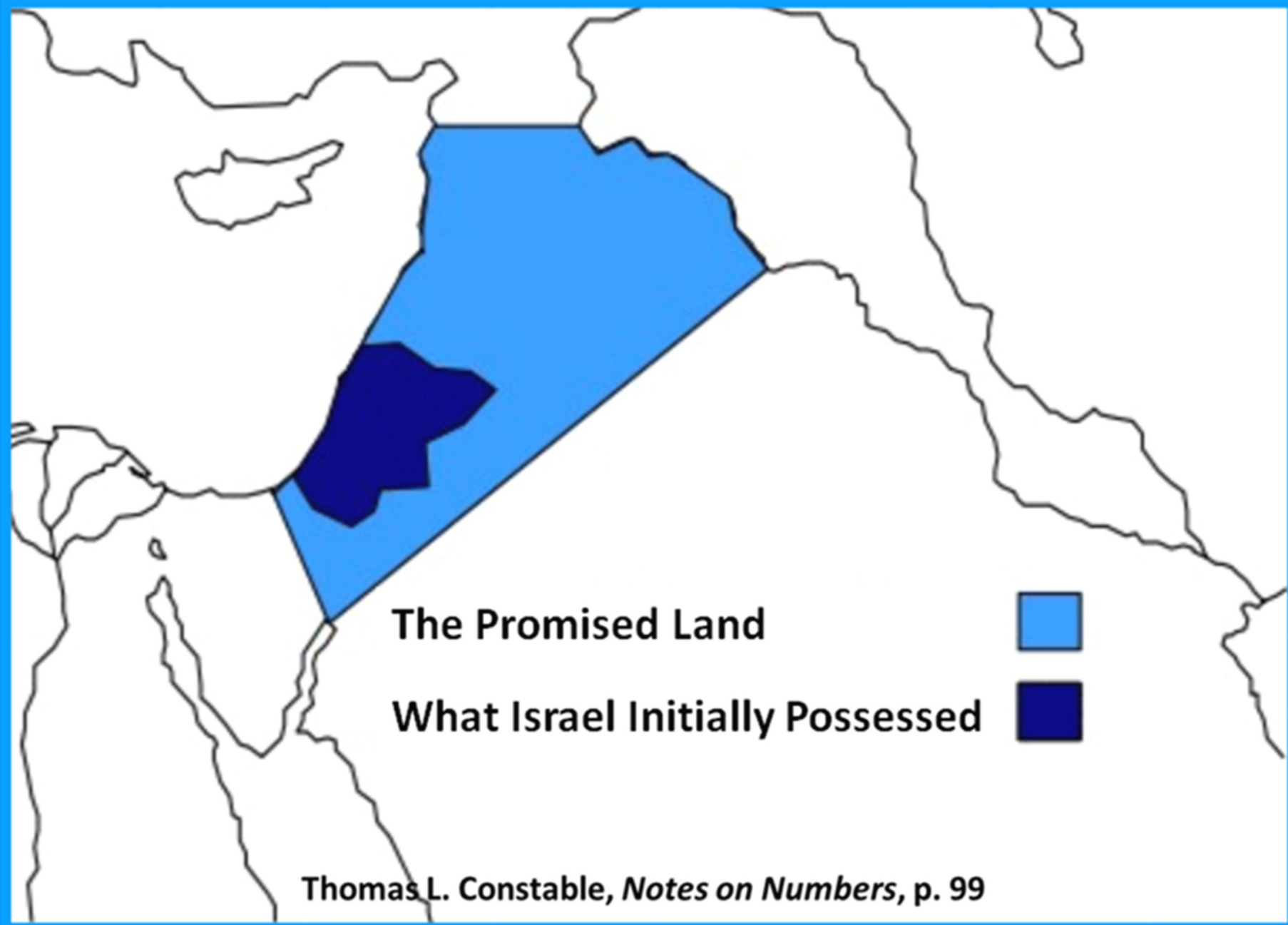
Evidence of Abrahamic Covenant's Unconditional Nature

- ANE covenant ratification ceremony (Gen 15)
- Lack of stated conditions for Israel's obedience (Gen 15)
- Covenant's eternality (Gen 17:7, 13, 19; Ps. 90:2)
- Covenant's immutability (Heb 6:13-18; Mal. 3:6)
- Trans-generational reaffirmation despite perpetual national disobedience (Jer 31:35-37)

Abrahamic Covenant



Unconditional covenant with a conditional blessing (Deut. 28; Lev. 26)



The Promised Land

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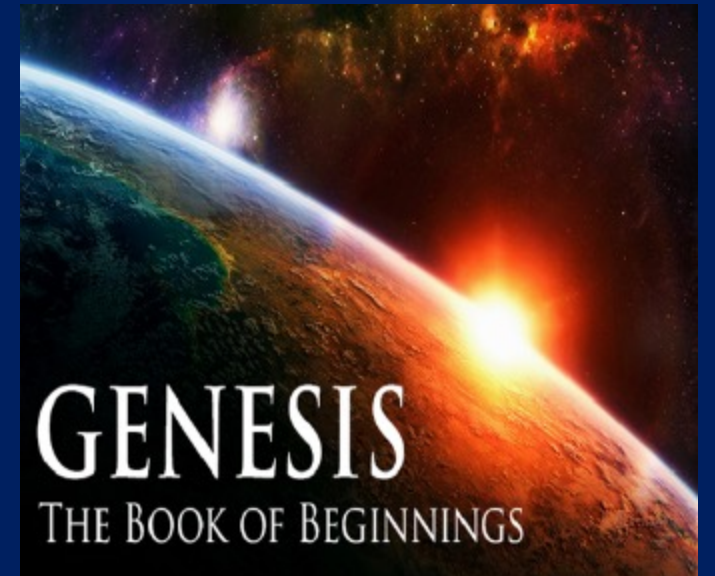
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II. Genesis 24:10-14

Servant's prayer

- A. Journey (10)
- B. Arrival (11)
- C. Prayer (12)
- D. Request (13-14)



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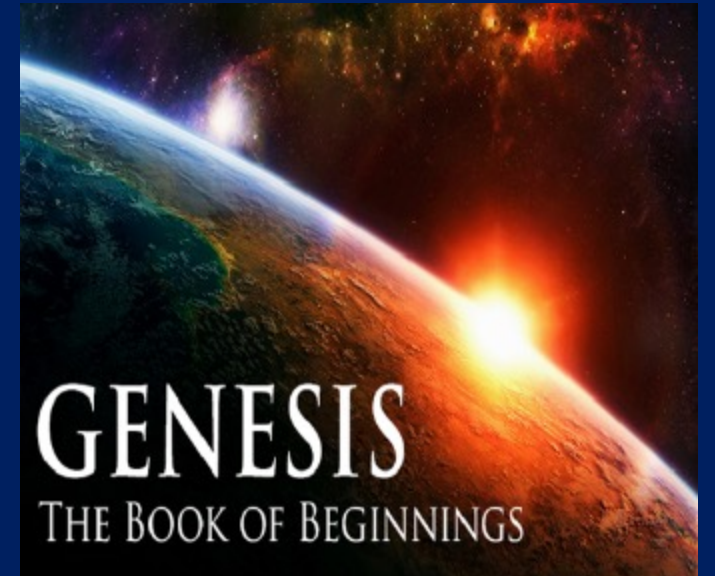
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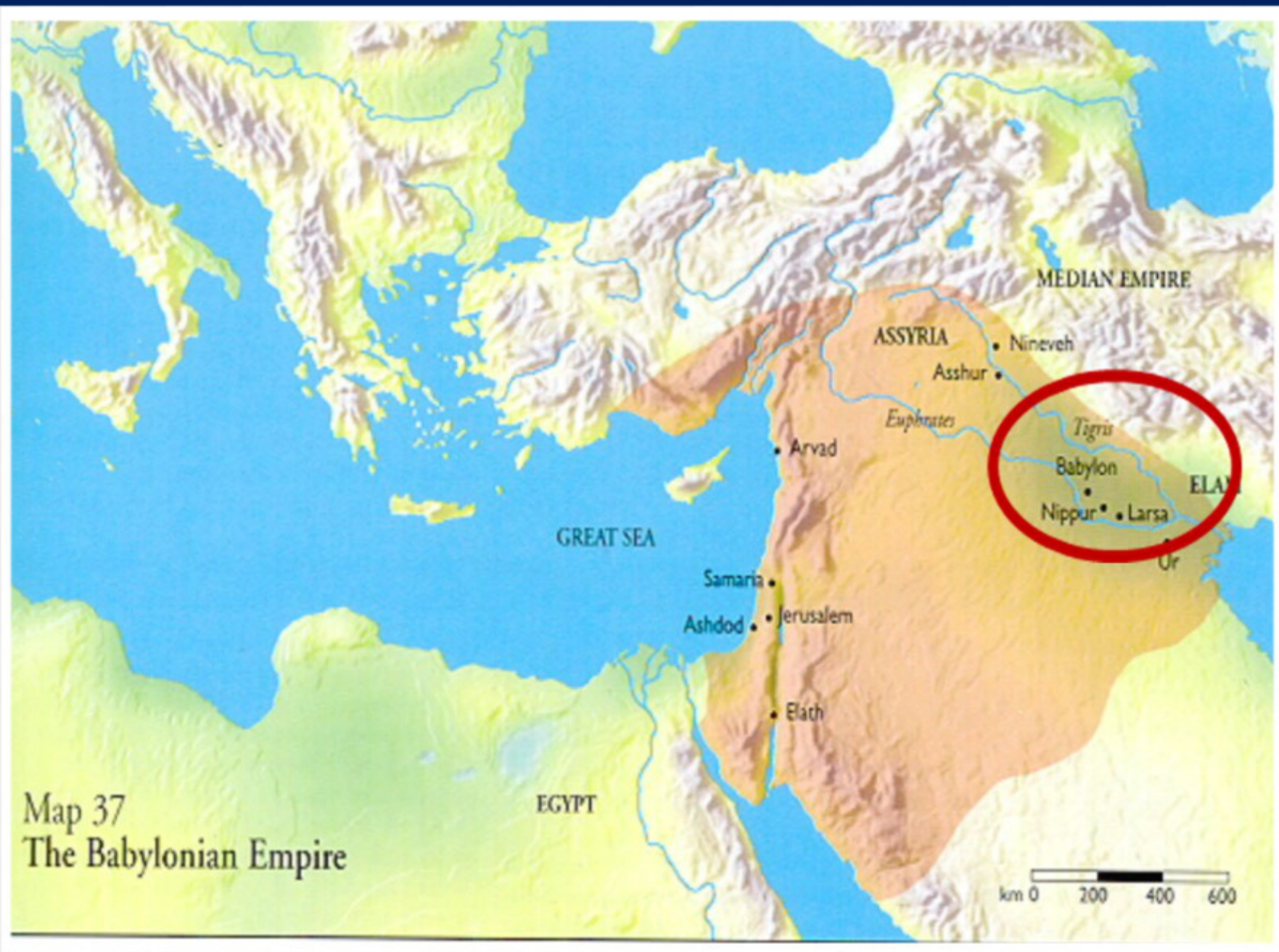
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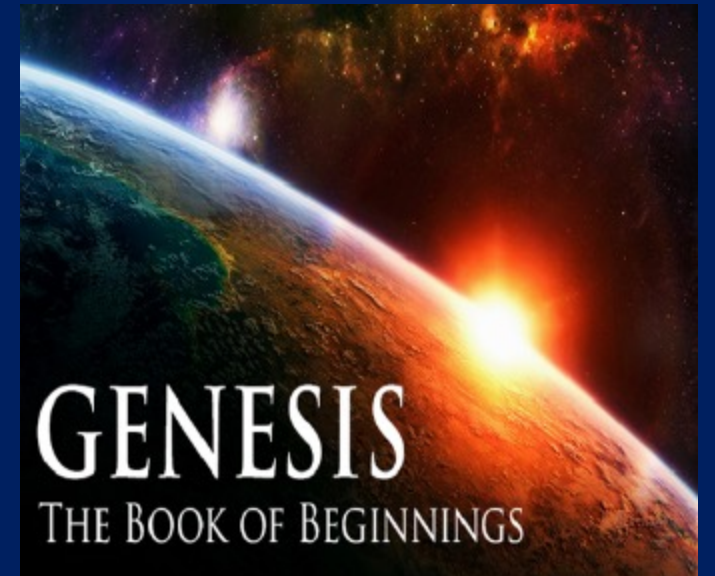
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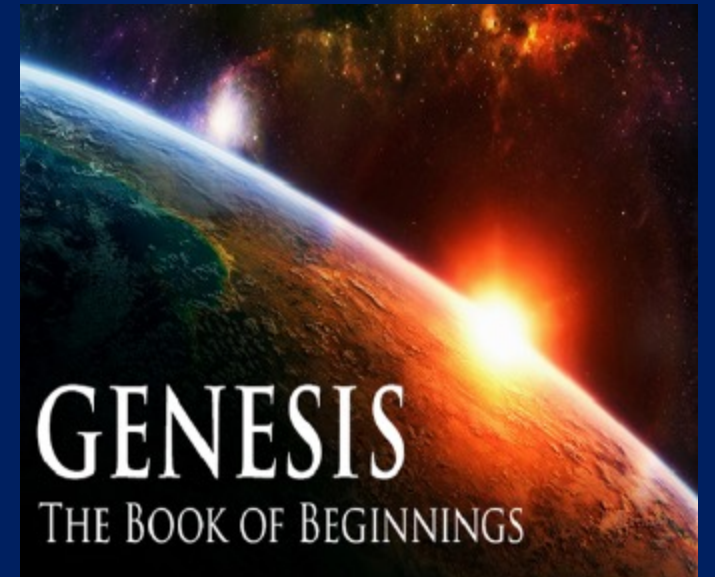
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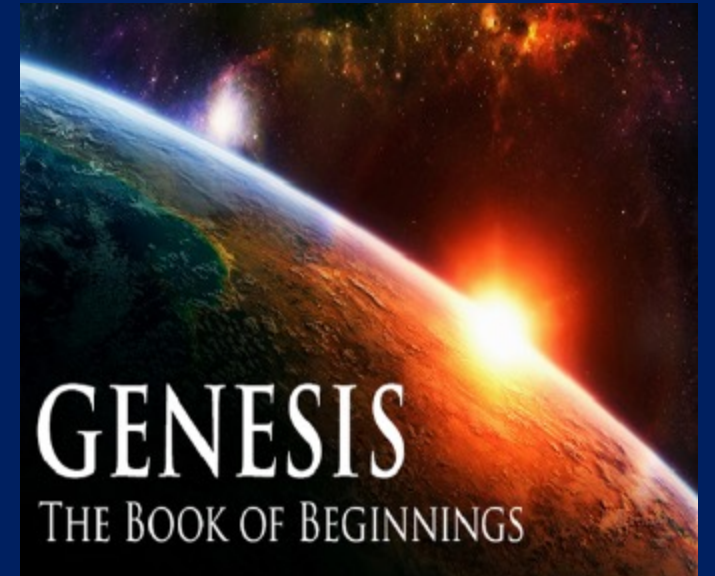
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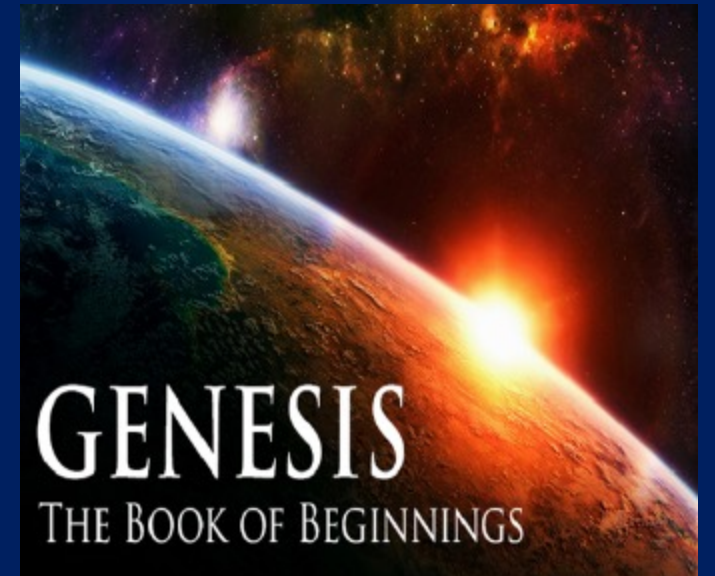
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Genesis 24

Isaac's Marriage

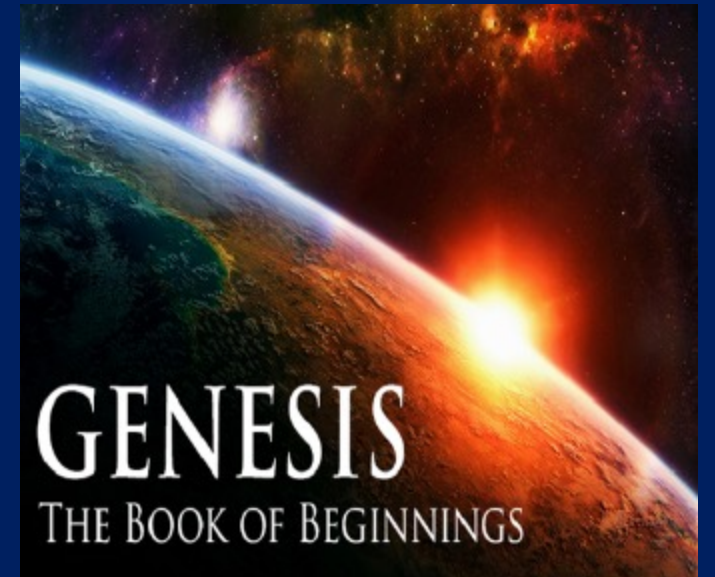
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III. Genesis 24:15-27

Servant meets Rebekah

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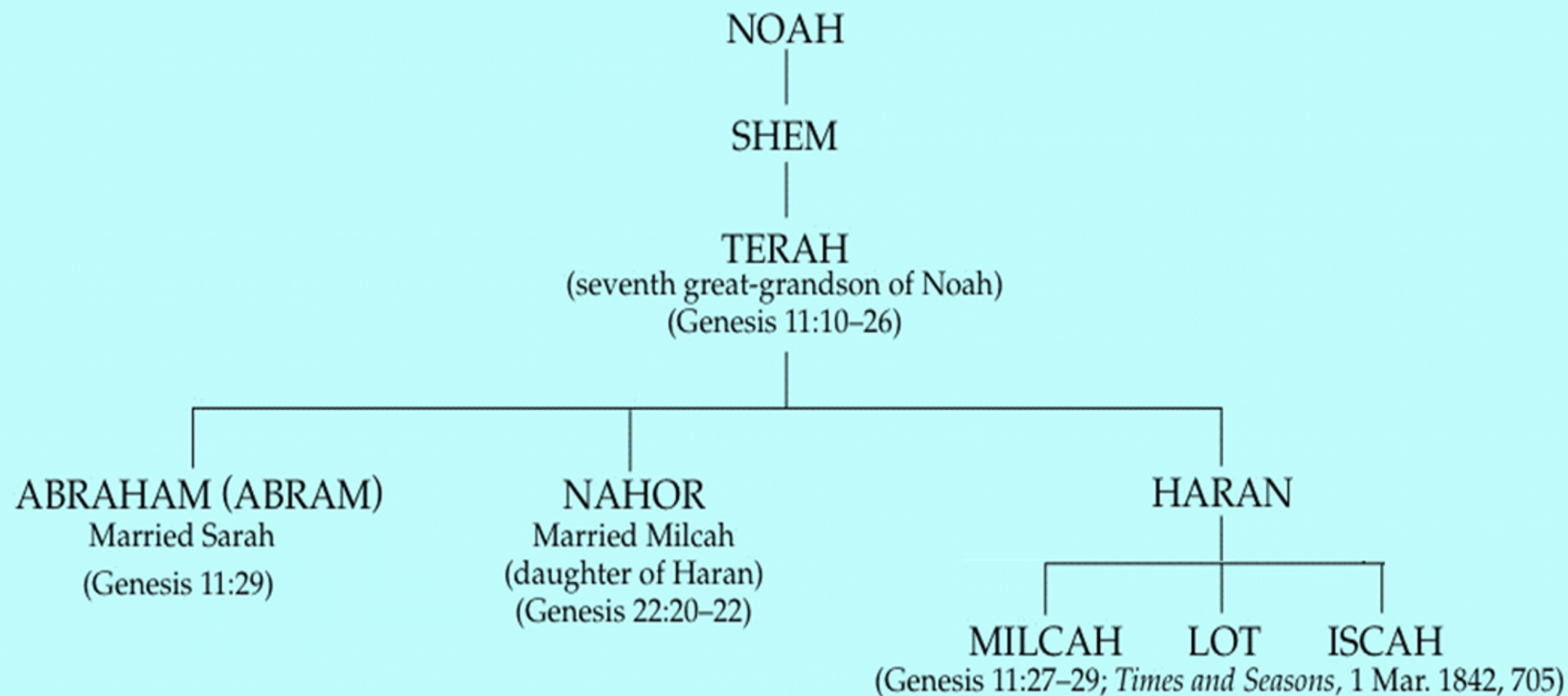


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The Book of Genesis, 377



“Second, she was a virgin. The Hebrew word here is *betulah*, from the Hebrew root *batal*, which means ‘to separate,’ ‘to keep oneself in modesty,’ ‘to be marriageable.’ Since the word itself does not denote absolute virginity, this is why the author had to add an explanation: *neither had any man known her*, an explanation that would not have been necessary if the word *betulah* by itself was sufficient to denote absolute virginity. The *Talmud* also recognized this fact: *Betulah* by itself does not imply the characteristic of virgin purity, but only states age and condition. The word *almah*, as in Isaiah 7:14, is a better word to convey that truth. Verse 16b states her arrival: *and she went down to the fountain, and filled her pitcher, and came up.*”

Isaiah 7:13-14

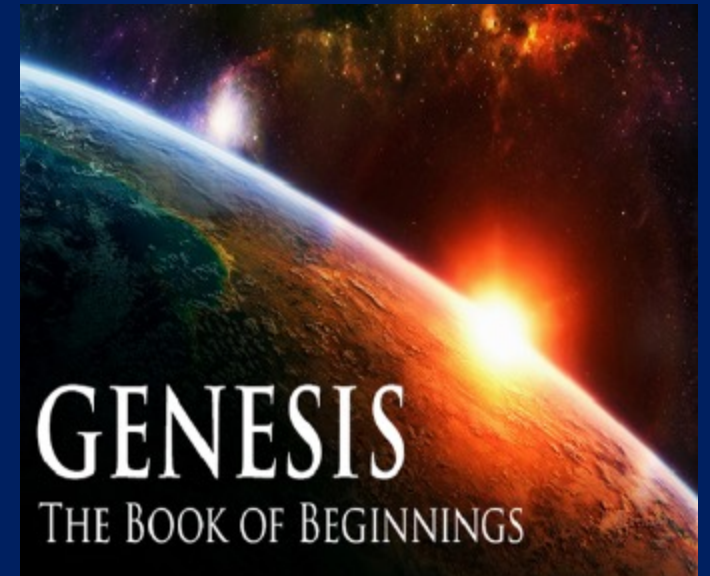
“Then he said, “Listen now, O house of David! Is it too slight a thing for you to try the patience of men, that you will try the patience of my God as well? ¹⁴ Therefore the Lord Himself will give you a sign: Behold, a virgin will be with child and bear a son, and she will call His name Immanuel.”



III. Genesis 24:15-27

Servant meets Rebekah

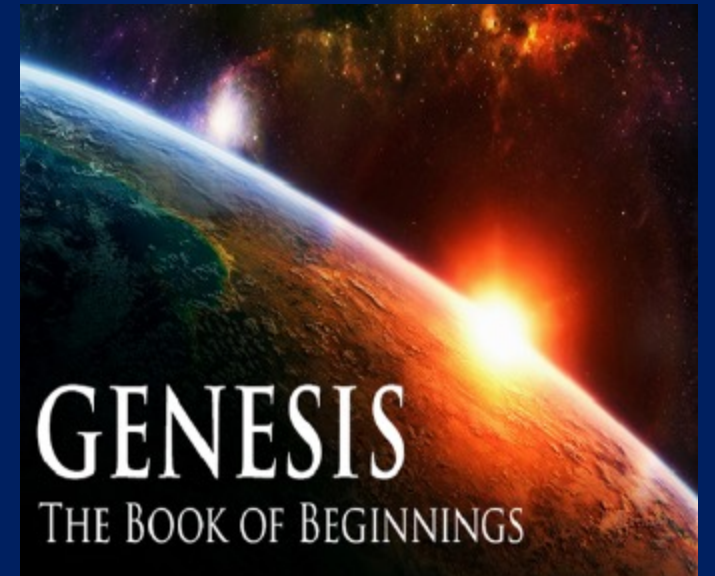
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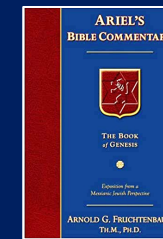
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The Book of Genesis, 378

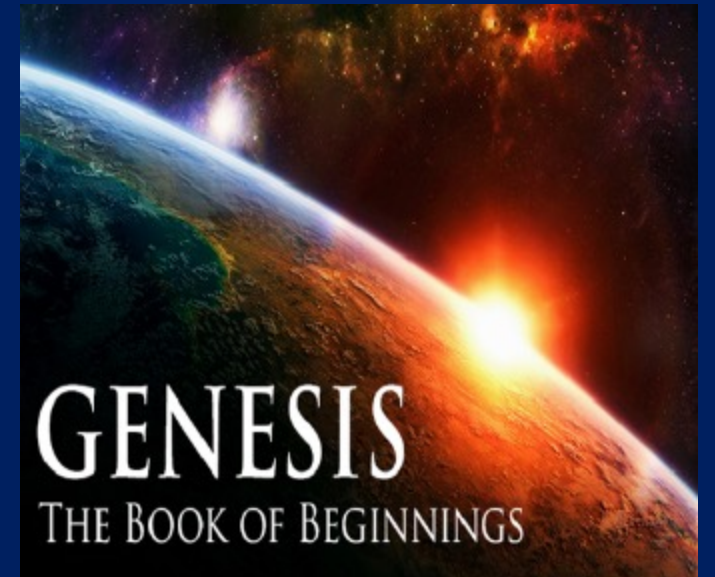


“In verse 20 is the fulfillment: *And she hastened*, meaning she was expeditious, *and emptied her pitcher into the trough*, the first of many times she had to do so, *and ran again unto the well to draw*. This required many repeated actions: *and drew for all his camels*. In verses 16–20, Rebekah is viewed as being very active. The Hebrew text here has only one verb for speech, but Rebekah is the subject of eleven verbs of action.”

III. Genesis 24:15-27

Servant meets Rebekah

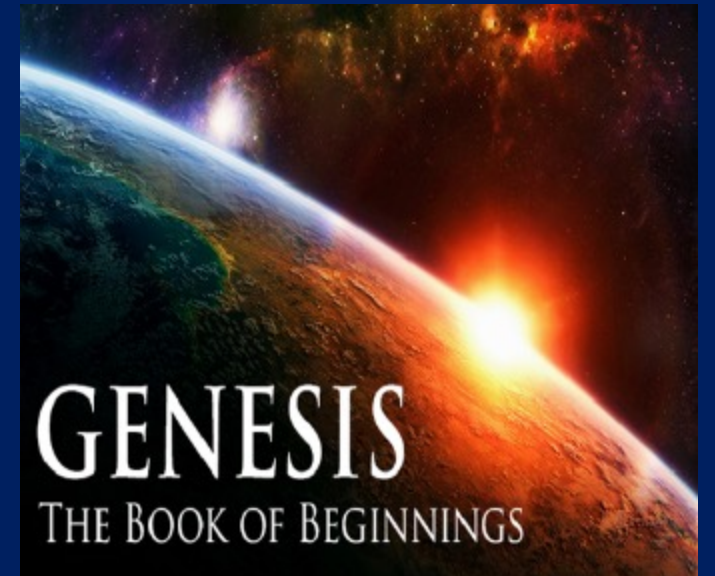
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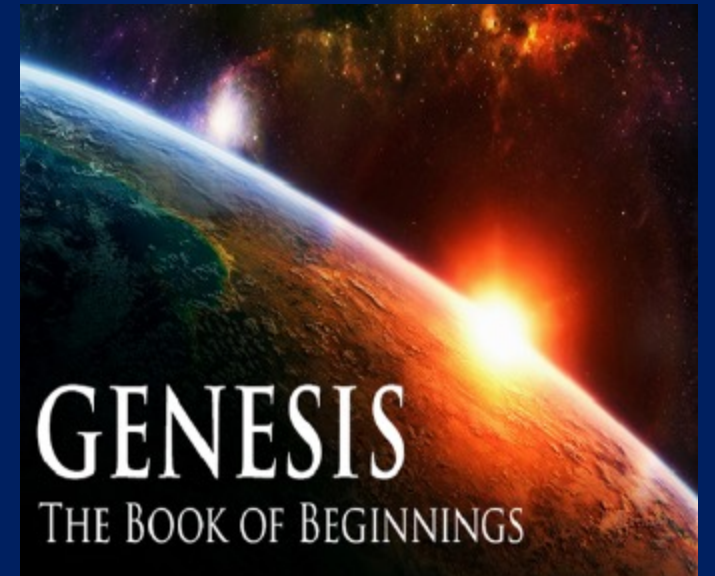
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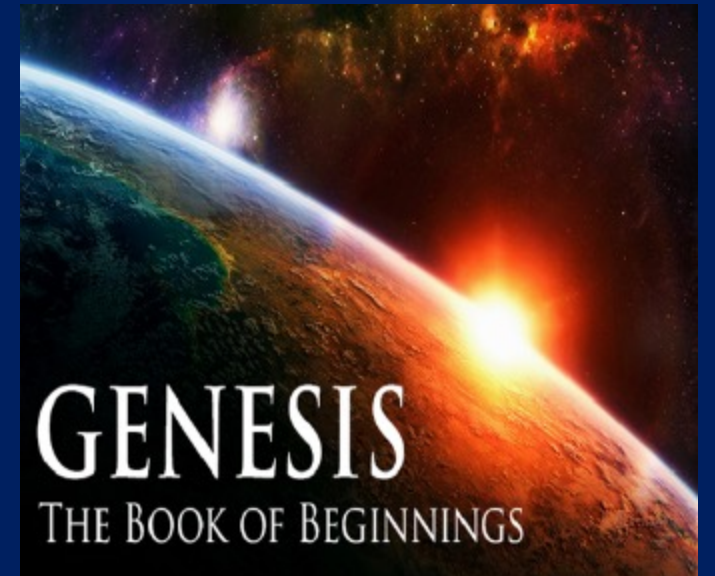
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Genesis 22:20-24

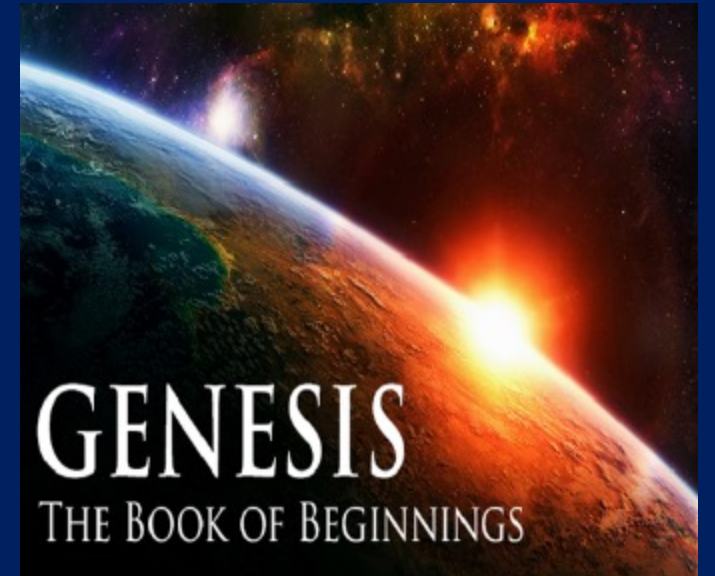
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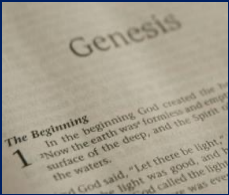
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Nahor's children through Milcah

(Gen. 22:20b-23)

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5. Hazo

2. Buz

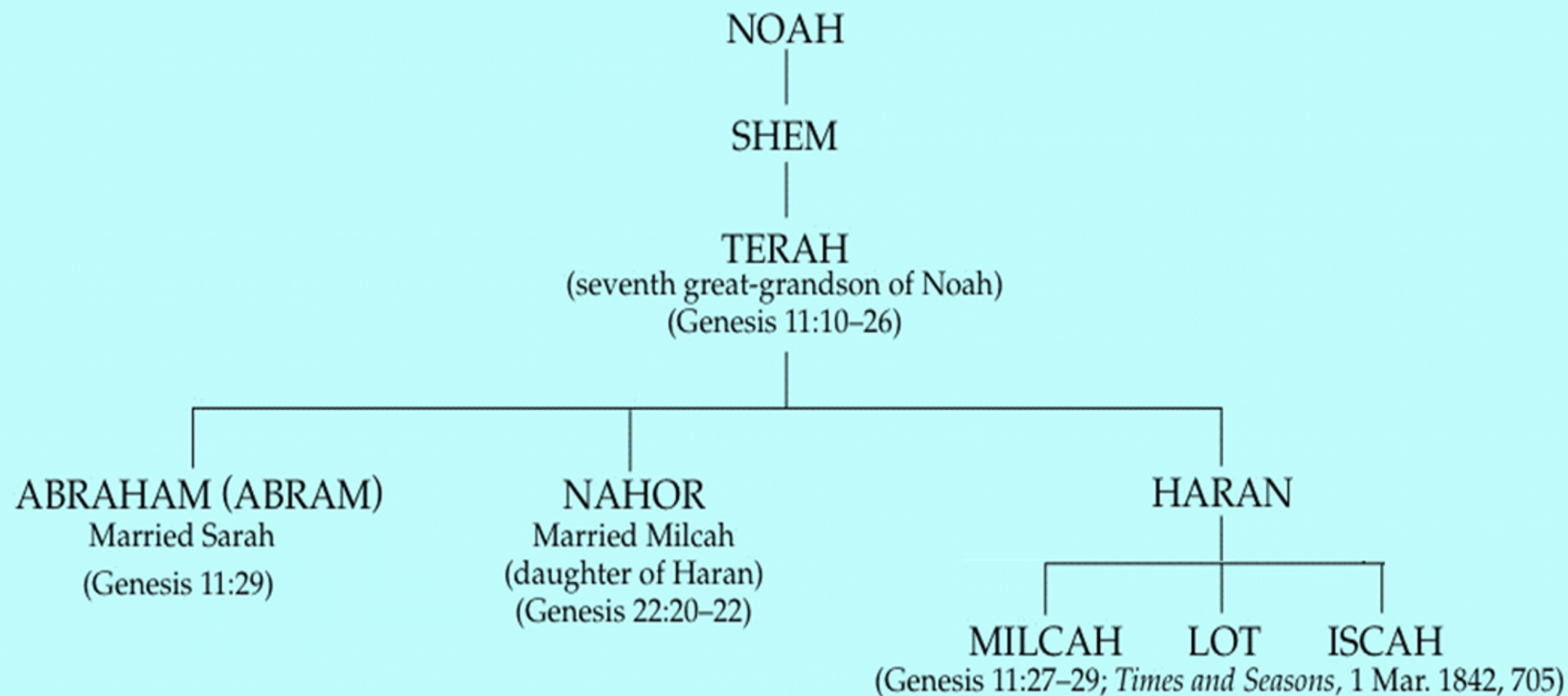
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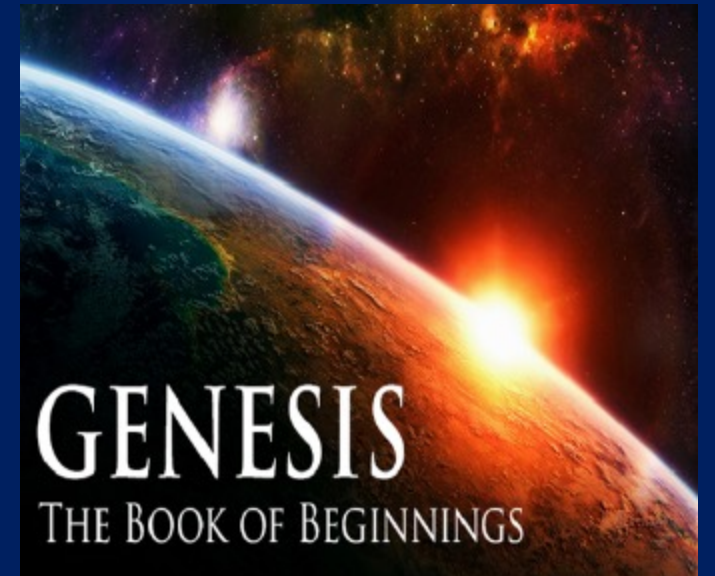
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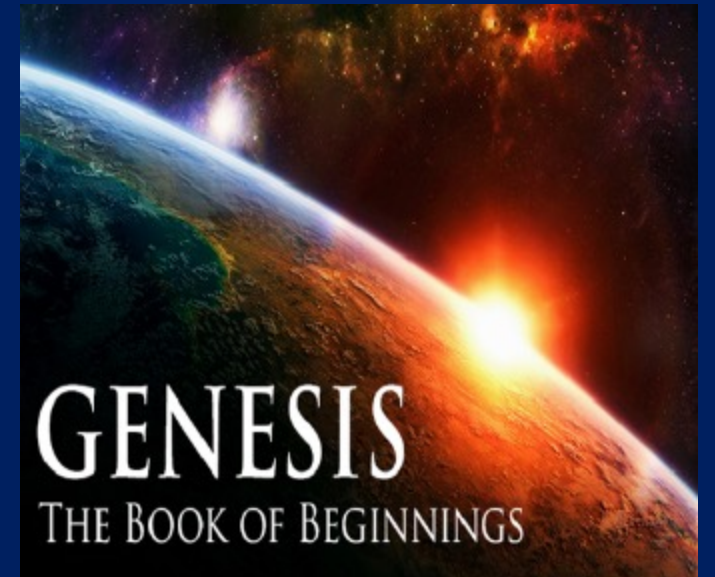
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- B. Servant's question (17)
- C. Rebekah's response (18-20)
- D. Servant's observation (21)
- E. Servant's action (22)
- F. Servant's inquiry (23)
- G. Rebekah's answers (24-25)
- H. Servant's responses (26-27)



Genesis 24

Isaac's Marriage

- I. Abraham's instructions (1-9)
- II. Servant prays (10-14)
- III. Servant meets Rebekah (15-27)
- IV. Servant and Laban (28-49)**
- V. Betrothal of Isaac & Rebekah (50-60)
- VI. Marriage of Isaac & Rebekah (61-67)



IV. Genesis 24:28-49

Servant & Laban

- A. In the house (28-33)
- B. Retelling the story (34-49)

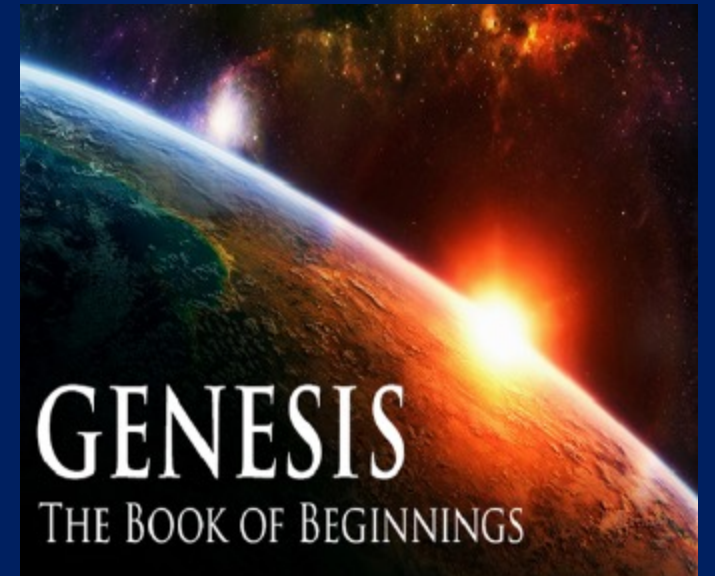


IV. Genesis 24:28-49

Servant & Laban

A. In the house (28-33)

B. Retelling the story (34-49)



A. Genesis 24:28-33

In the house

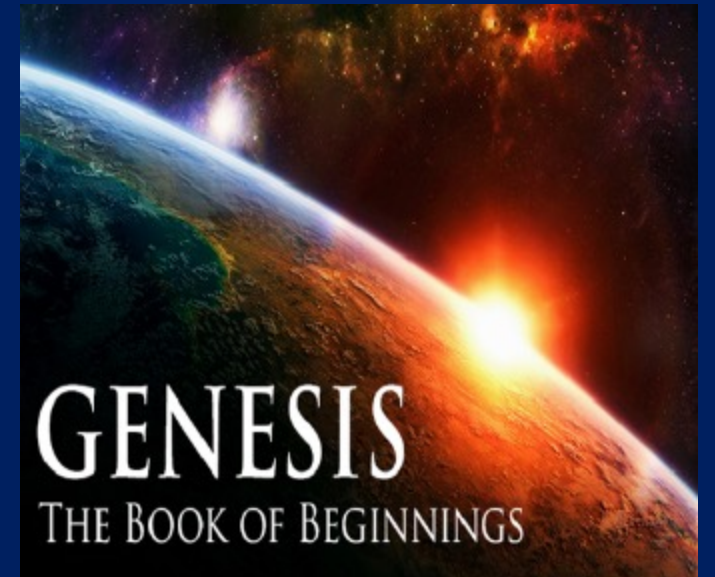
1. Rebekah's report (28)
2. Laban's response (29-30)
3. Laban's invitation (31)
4. Laban's hospitality (32-33)



A. Genesis 24:28-33

In the house

1. Rebekah's report (28)
2. Laban's response (29-30)
3. Laban's invitation (31)
4. Laban's hospitality (32-33)



A. Genesis 24:28-33

In the house

1. Rebekah's report (28)
2. Laban's response (29-30)
3. Laban's invitation (31)
4. Laban's hospitality (32-33)

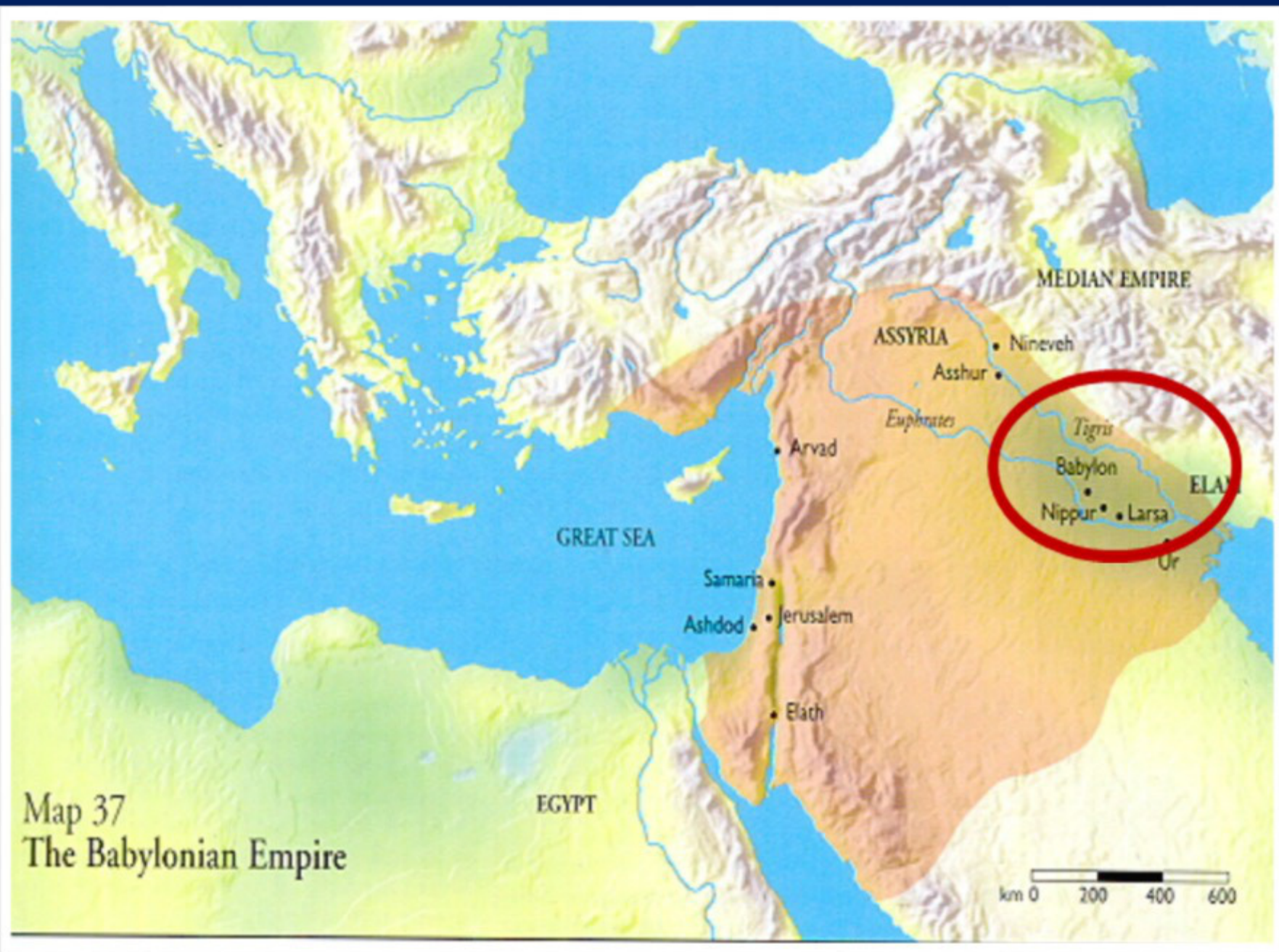


A. Genesis 24:28-33

In the house

1. Rebekah's report (28)
2. Laban's response (29-30)
3. Laban's invitation (31)
4. Laban's hospitality (32-33)





A. Genesis 24:28-33

In the house

1. Rebekah's report (28)
2. Laban's response (29-30)
3. Laban's invitation (31)
4. Laban's hospitality (32-33)

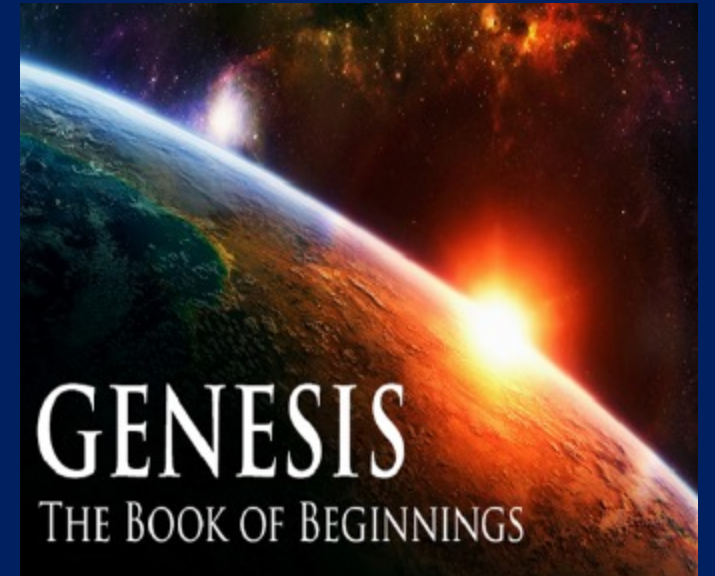


IV. Genesis 24:28-49

Servant & Laban

A. In the house (28-33)

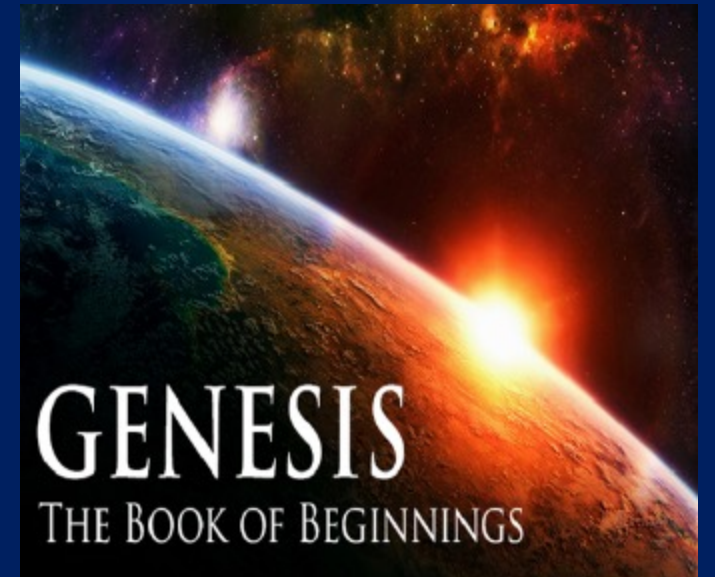
B. Retelling the story (34-49)



B. Genesis 24:34-49

Retelling the story

1. Servant identifies himself (34)
2. Abraham's blessings (35)
3. Abraham's son (36)
4. Servant's oath (37-41)
5. Servant's prayer (42-44)
6. Prayer answered (45-48)
7. Servant's request (49)



B. Genesis 24:34-49

Retelling the story

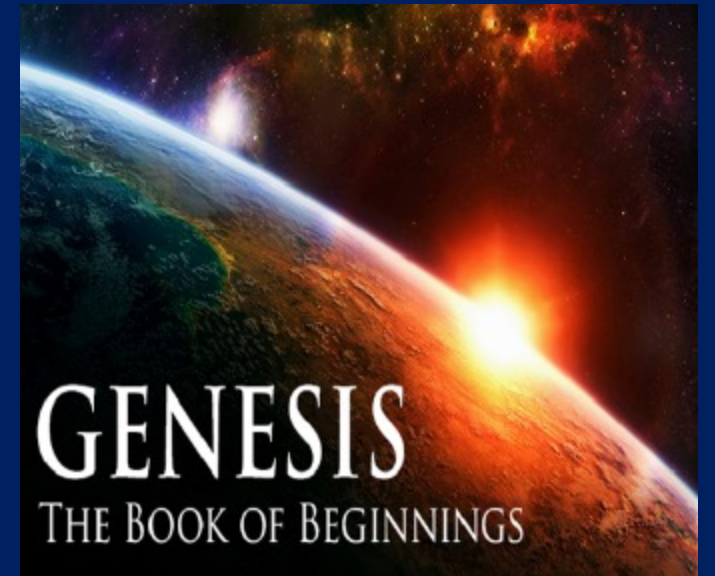
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5. Servant's prayer (42-44)
6. Prayer answered (45-48)
7. Servant's request (49)



B. Genesis 24:34-49

Retelling the story

1. Servant identifies himself (34)
2. Abraham's blessings (35)
3. Abraham's son (36)
4. Servant's oath (37-41)
5. Servant's prayer (42-44)
6. Prayer answered (45-48)
7. Servant's request (49)



VI. 8 New Promises

Genesis 12:1-3

- A. Land (Gen. 12:1b)
- B. Great nation (Gen. 12:2a)
- C. Personal blessing (Gen. 12:2b)
- D. Great name (Gen. 12:2c)
- E. Blessing to others (Gen. 12:2d)
- F. Blessing to blessers (Gen. 12:3a)
- G. Cursing to cursers (Gen. 12:3b)
- H. Blessing to the world (Gen. 12:3c)



B. Genesis 24:34-49

Retelling the story

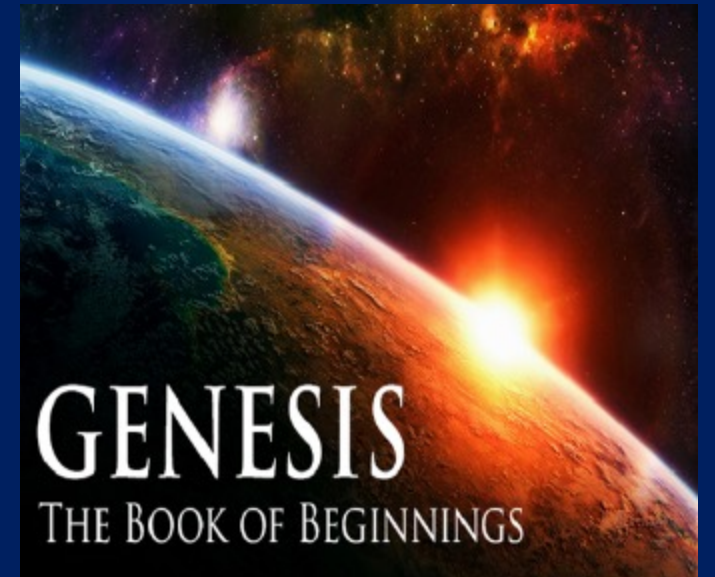
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B. Genesis 24:34-49

Retelling the story

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2. Abraham's blessings (35)
3. Abraham's son (36)
4. Servant's oath (37-41)
5. Servant's prayer (42-44)
6. Prayer answered (45-48)
7. Servant's request (49)

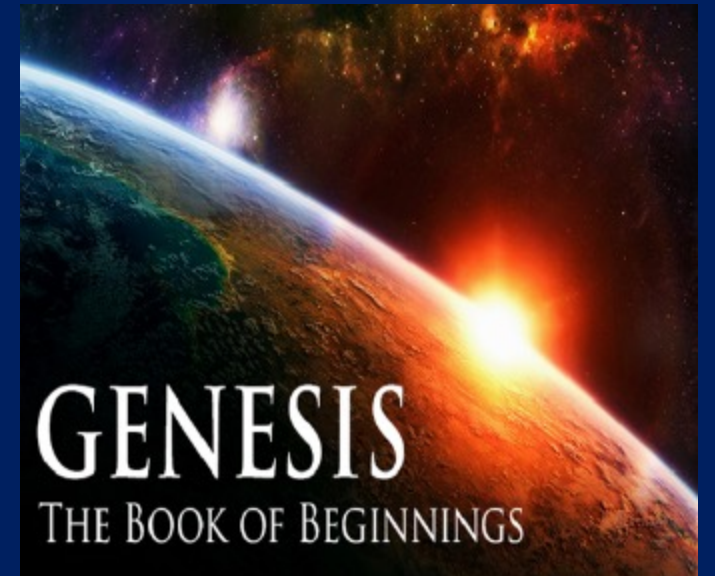




B. Genesis 24:34-49

Retelling the story

1. Servant identifies himself (34)
2. Abraham's blessings (35)
3. Abraham's son (36)
4. Servant's oath (37-41)
5. Servant's prayer (42-44)
6. Prayer answered (45-48)
7. Servant's request (49)





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The Book of Genesis, 383

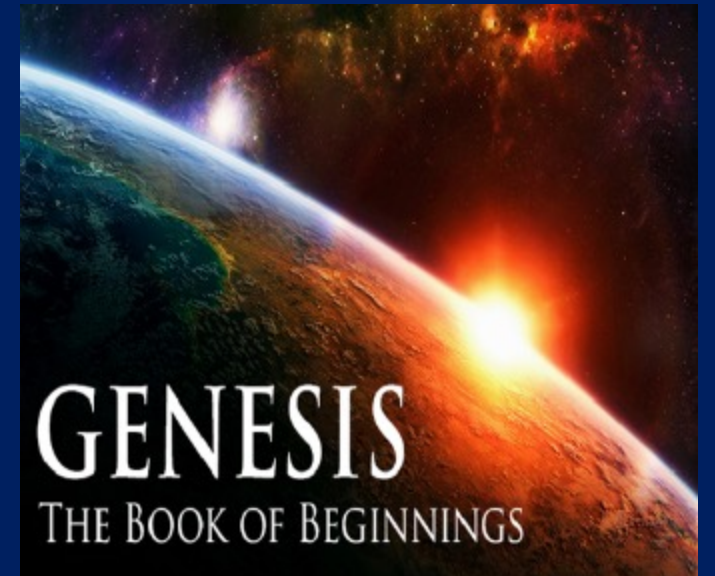


*“Behold, I am standing by the fountain of water; and let it come to pass, that the maiden that comes forth to draw. Here the word for *maiden* is not the same word used earlier. Instead, *almah* is used, which is the actual word for virgin; and because it does clearly imply virginity, it did not require the explanatory statement as with *betulah* in verse 16.”*

B. Genesis 24:34-49

Retelling the story

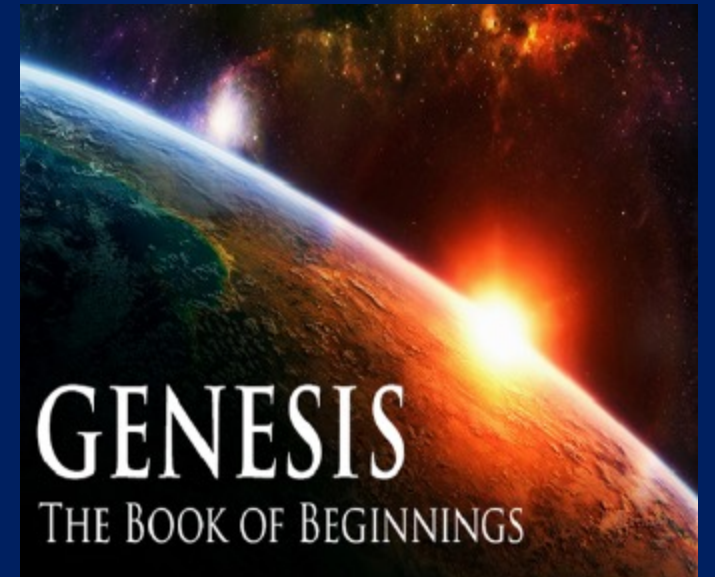
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6. Prayer answered (45-48)
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B. Genesis 24:34-49

Retelling the story

1. Servant identifies himself (34)
2. Abraham's blessings (35)
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4. Servant's oath (37-41)
5. Servant's prayer (42-44)
6. Prayer answered (45-48)
7. Servant's request (49)



Genesis 24

Isaac's Marriage

- I. Abraham's instructions (1-9)
- II. Servant prays (10-14)
- III. Servant meets Rebekah (15-27)
- IV. Servant and Laban (28-49)
- V. Betrothal of Isaac & Rebekah (50-60)**
- VI. Marriage of Isaac & Rebekah (61-67)



V. Genesis 24:50-56

Isaac & Rebekah's betrothal

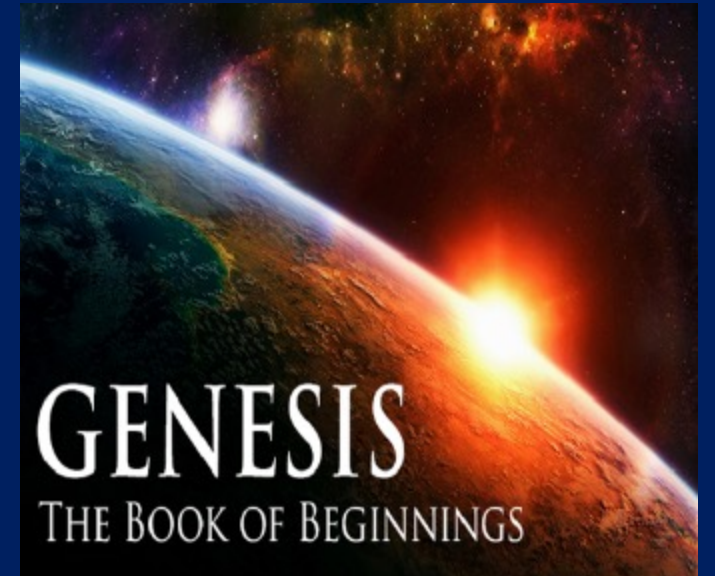
- A. Consent of Laban & Bethuel (50-51)
- B. Servant's thanksgiving (52)
- C. Bride price paid (53)
- D. Servant partakes & requests (54)
- E. Request for delay (55)
- F. Servant's rejection of delay (56)
- G. Rebekah's consent (57-58)
- H. Departure for Canaan (59-60)



V. Genesis 24:50-56

Isaac & Rebekah's betrothal

- A. Consent of Laban & Bethuel (50-51)
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- D. Servant partakes & requests (54)
- E. Request for delay (55)
- F. Servant's rejection of delay (56)
- G. Rebekah's consent (57-58)
- H. Departure for Canaan (59-60)



Genesis 22:20-24

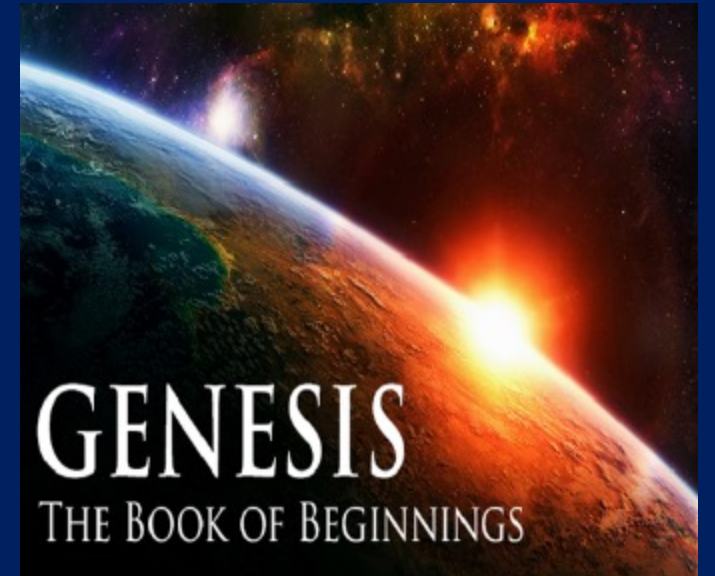
Rebekah's Lineage

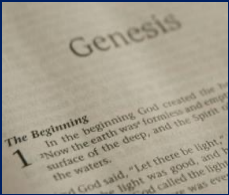
A. Timing (20a)

B. Nahor's children (20b-24)

1. From Milcah (20b-23)

2. From Reumah (24)





Nahor's children through Milcah

(Gen. 22:20b-23)

1. Uz (Job 1:1)

5. Hazo

2. Buz

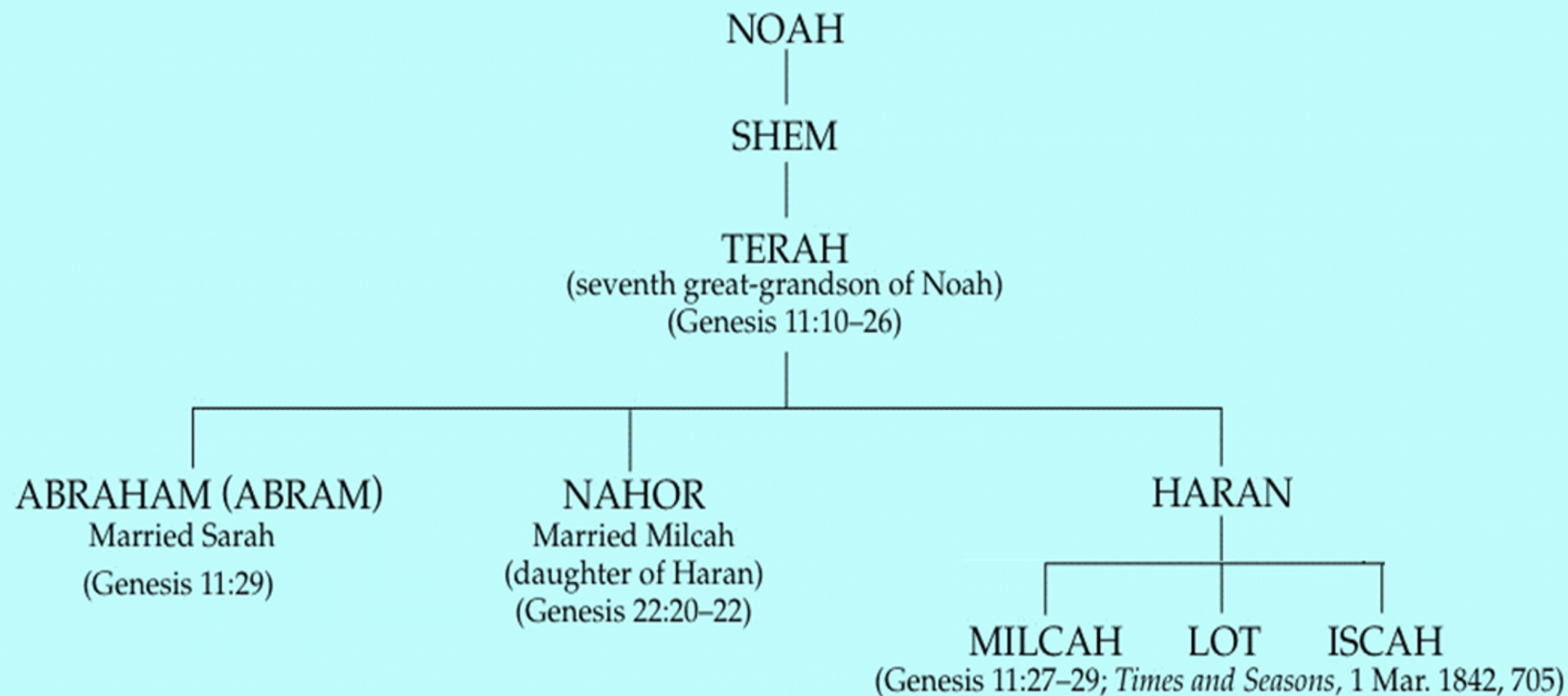
6. Pildash

3. Aram

7. Jidlaph

4. Chesed

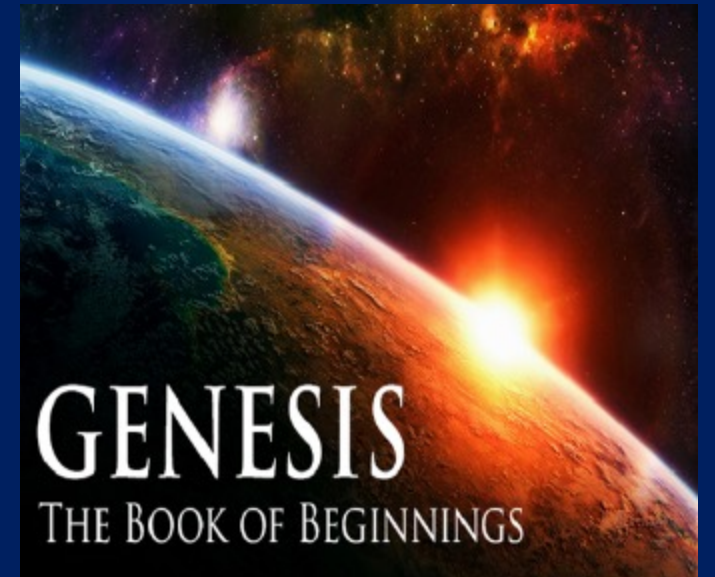
8. Bethuel (Gen. 24)



V. Genesis 24:50-56

Isaac & Rebekah's betrothal

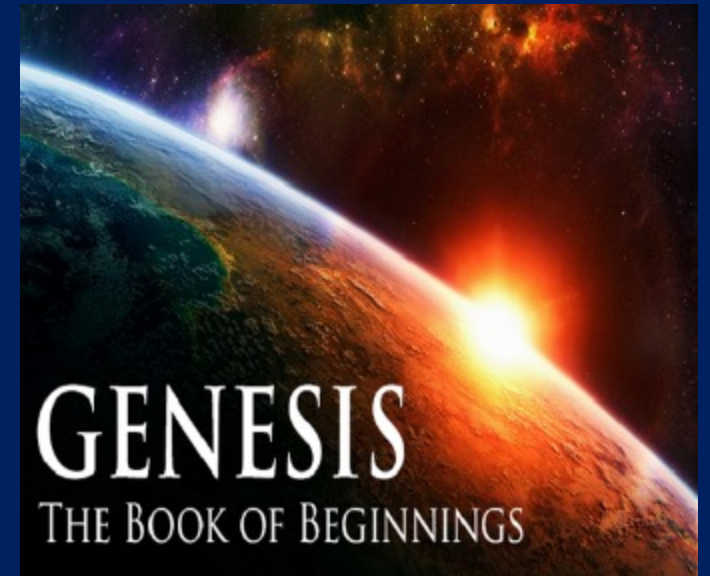
- A. Consent of Laban & Bethuel (50-51)
- B. Servant's thanksgiving (52)
- C. Bride price paid (53)
- D. Servant partakes & requests (54)
- E. Request for delay (55)
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V. Genesis 24:50-56

Isaac & Rebekah's betrothal

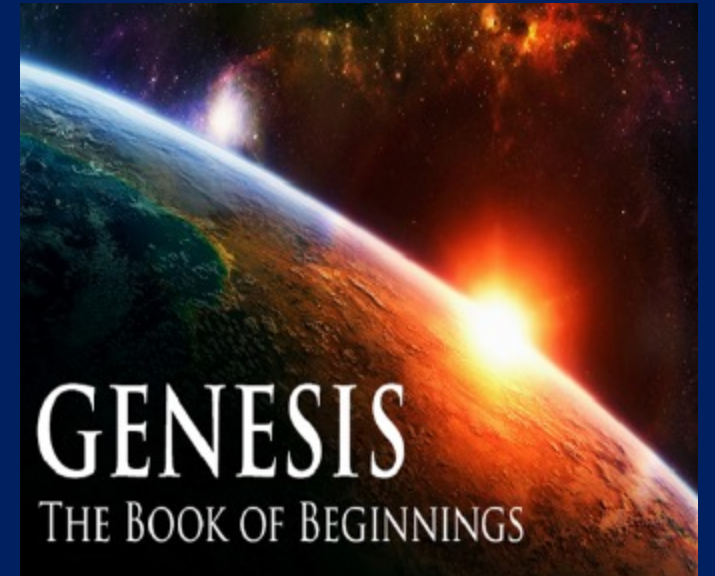
- A. Consent of Laban & Bethuel (50-51)
- B. Servant's thanksgiving (52)
- C. **Bride price paid (53)**
- D. Servant partakes & requests (54)
- E. Request for delay (55)
- F. Servant's rejection of delay (56)
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V. Genesis 24:50-56

Isaac & Rebekah's betrothal

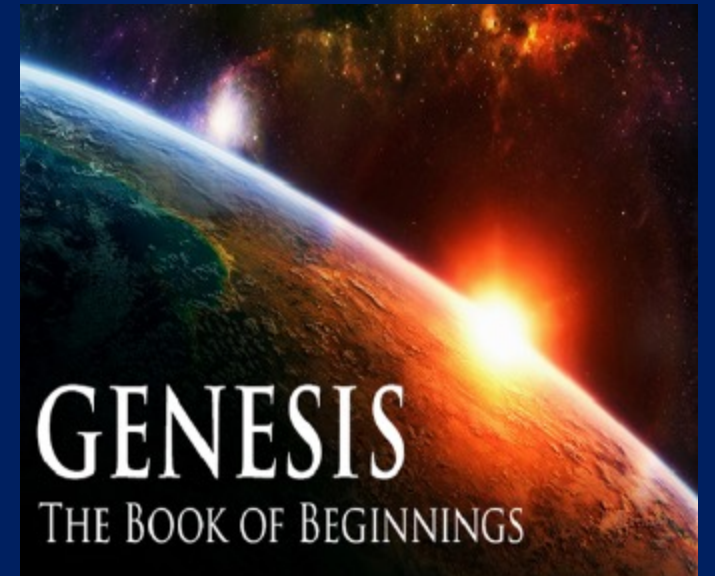
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- H. Departure for Canaan (59-60)



V. Genesis 24:50-56

Isaac & Rebekah's betrothal

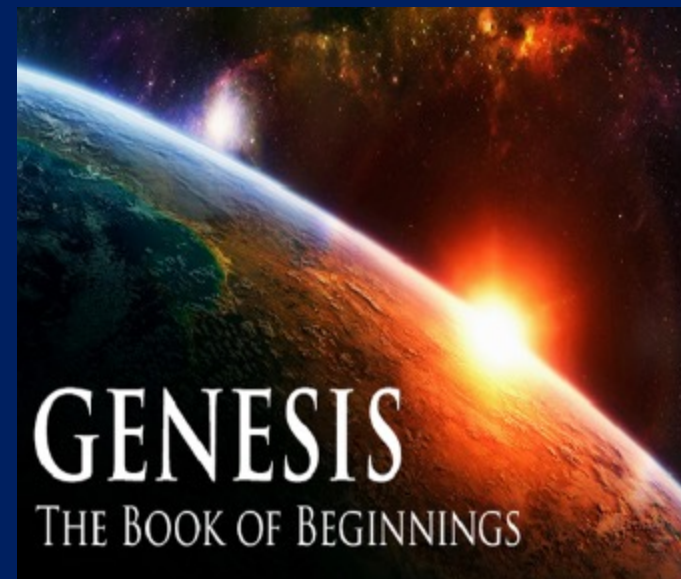
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- C. Bride price paid (53)
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V. Genesis 24:50-56

Isaac & Rebekah's betrothal

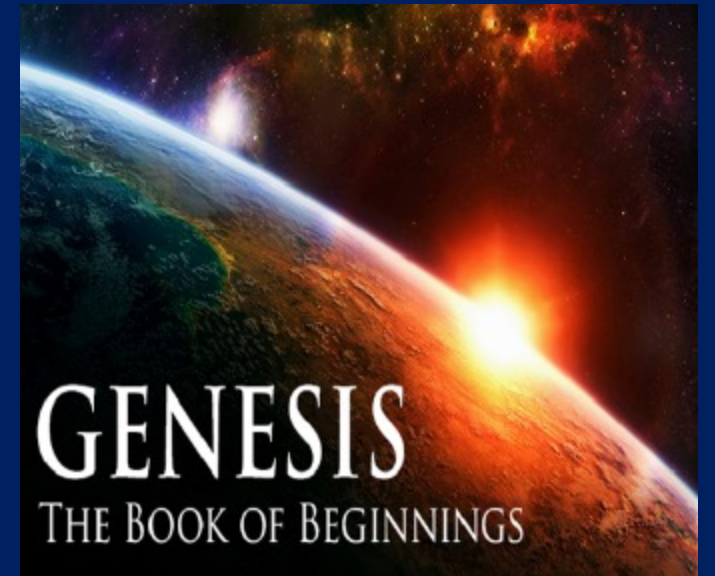
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V. Genesis 24:50-56

Isaac & Rebekah's betrothal

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- H. Departure for Canaan (59-60)





Dr. Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum

The Book of Genesis, 386

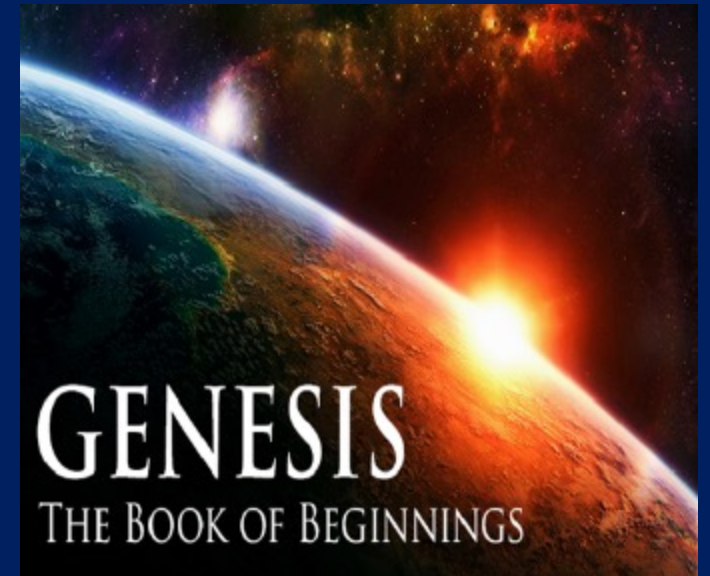


“She was asked: *Will you go with this man?* Normally in ancient Middle East practices, the daughter’s consent was not required; but under Hurrian Law, which was in effect here, the consent of the daughter was required. Her answer was: *I will go.*”

V. Genesis 24:50-56

Isaac & Rebekah's betrothal

- A. Consent of Laban & Bethuel (50-51)
- B. Servant's thanksgiving (52)
- C. Bride price paid (53)
- D. Servant partakes & requests (54)
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Genesis 24

Isaac's Marriage

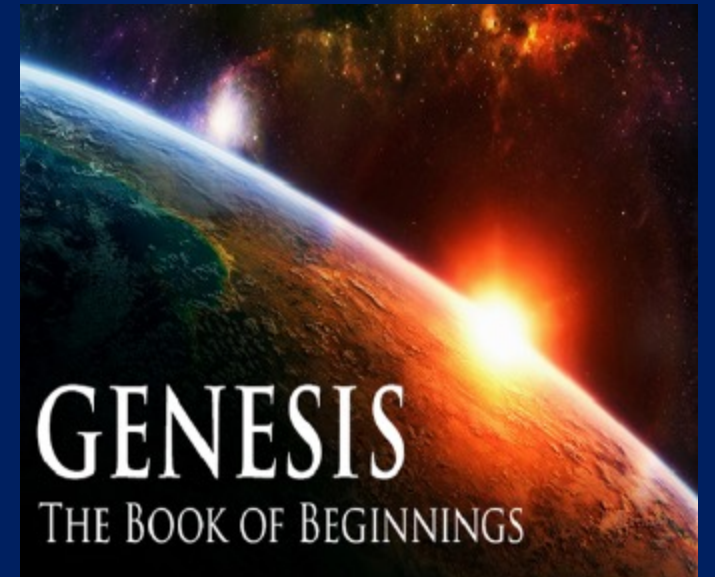
- I. Abraham's instructions (1-9)
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- IV. Servant and Laban (28-49)
- V. Betrothal of Isaac & Rebekah (50-60)
- VI. Marriage of Isaac & Rebekah (61-67)**



VI. Genesis 24:61-67

Isaac & Rebekah's marriage

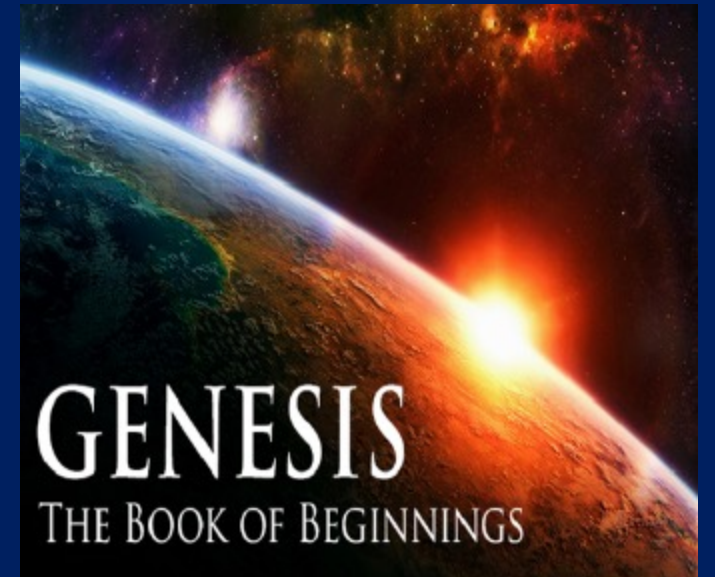
- A. Journey & arrival (61)
- B. Isaac's encounter (62-63)
- C. Rebekah's encounter (64-65)
- D. Servant reports to Isaac (66)
- E. Marriage (67)



VI. Genesis 24:61-67

Isaac & Rebekah's marriage

- A. Journey & arrival (61)
- B. Isaac's encounter (62-63)
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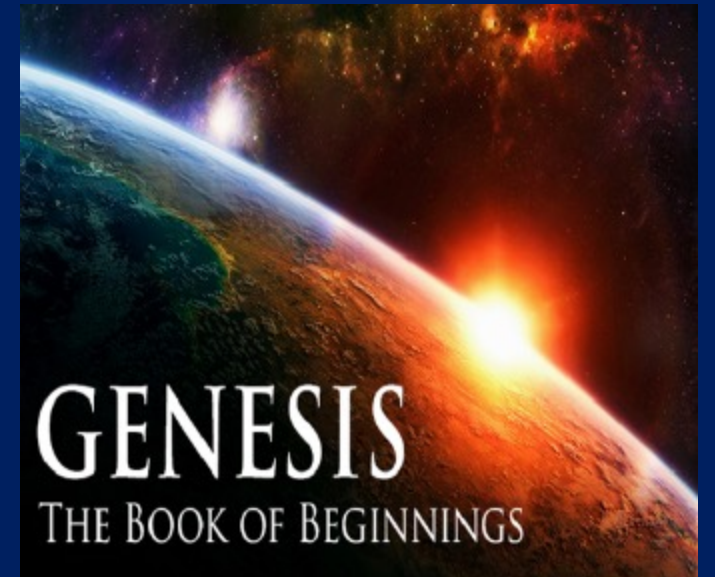




VI. Genesis 24:61-67

Isaac & Rebekah's marriage

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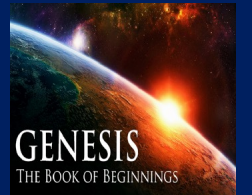




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Genesis 12–24

Abraham's Early Journeys

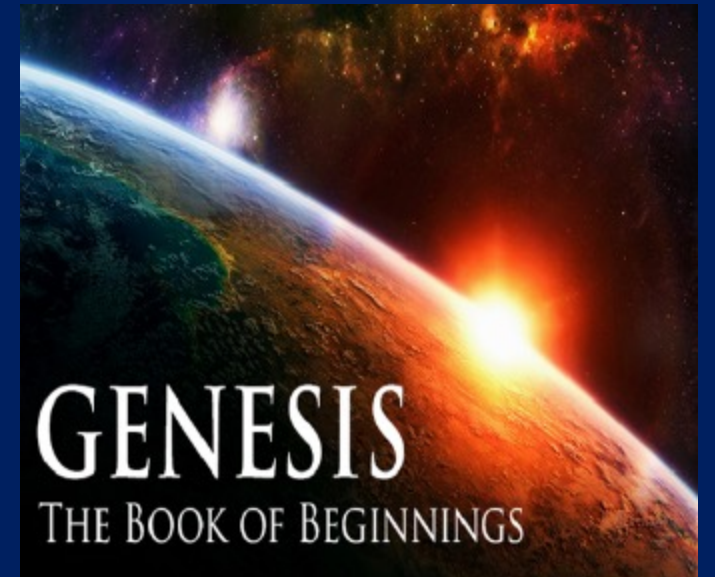


- I. Unconditional promises (Gen. 12:1-3)
- II. From Haran to Canaan (Gen. 12:4-5)
- III. In Canaan (Gen. 12:6-9)
- IV. In Egypt (Gen. 12:10-20)
- V. Abram and Lot Separate (Gen. 13:1-13)
- VI. Reaffirmation of Abram's promises (Gen. 13:14-18)
- VII. Abram Rescues Lot (14:1-24)
- VIII. Abrahamic Covenant (15:1-21)
- IX. Hagar & Ishmael (16:1-16)**
- X. Circumcision (Gen. 17:1-27)
- XI. Sodom & Gomorrah (Gen. 18–19)
- XII. Abraham & Abimelech (Gen. 20)
- XIII. Isaac's birth (Gen. 21:1-7)
- XIV. Ishmael's expulsion (21:8-21)
- XV. Abraham & Abimelech's covenant (21:22-34)
- XVI. Abraham sacrifices Isaac (22)
- XVII. Sarah's death (23)
- XVIII. Isaac's marriage (24)

VI. Genesis 24:61-67

Isaac & Rebekah's marriage

- A. Journey & arrival (61)
- B. Isaac's encounter (62-63)
- C. Rebekah's encounter (64-65)
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- E. Marriage (67)





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The Book of Genesis, 387



“Genesis 24:64–65 records Rebekah’s encounter, with verse 64 giving the occasion: *And Rebekah lifted up her eyes, and when she saw Isaac, she alighted from the camel.* The Hebrew word for *alighted* is *naphal*, which normally means “to fall.” The picture being conveyed is that when she saw Isaac, she “fell off” her camel. This did not happen because she knew who he was, because the event happened before she knew who he was. Therefore, when she saw Isaac, something about Isaac’s demeanor or looks or whatever caused her to fall off her camel. If ever there was any implication of love at first sight, this may very well be it. Again, this was before she knew who he was; because only in verse 65 is Isaac identified to her.”



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The Book of Genesis, 388

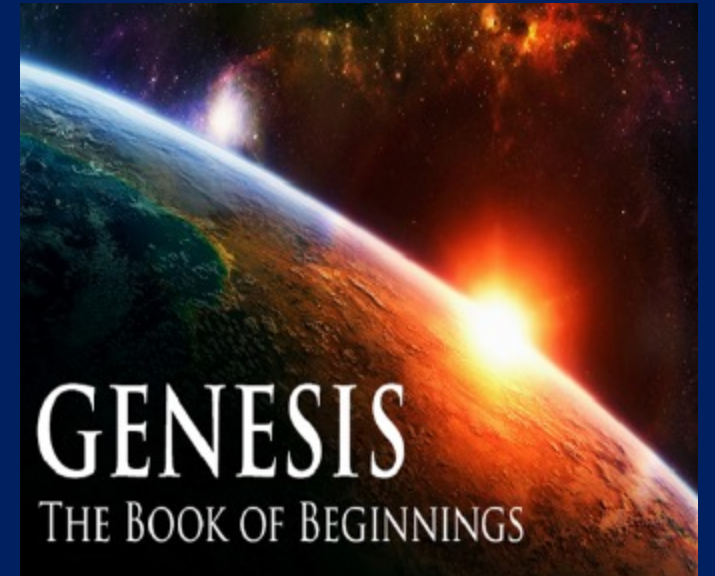


“That was in keeping with the custom of those days in that the bride’s face was veiled on the wedding night...Nevertheless, realizing that Isaac is the one she is going to marry, in keeping with the tradition of a bride veiling her face on the wedding night, she veiled herself.”

VI. Genesis 24:61-67

Isaac & Rebekah's marriage

- A. Journey & arrival (61)
- B. Isaac's encounter (62-63)
- C. Rebekah's encounter (64-65)
- D. Servant reports to Isaac (66)**
- E. Marriage (67)



VI. Genesis 24:61-67

Isaac & Rebekah's marriage

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Dr. Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum

The Book of Genesis, 388-89



“This helps to clarify exactly what a biblical marriage is and is not. A biblical marriage is not merely living together; nor is a biblical marriage merely sexual union. It was possible to have sexual union without marriage even within the biblical context. However, there were three elements in a biblical marriage. First, there had to be a commitment to one another; she was committed to Isaac, and Isaac was committed to her. There may not have been any love at this point because, as in the case here, they had only just met. This shows it is possible to make a commitment without the feeling of love per se, but the commitment to love the one you marry.”



Dr. Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum

The Book of Genesis, 388-89



“The second necessary element is the marriage ceremony, a ceremony recognized by society to be a marriage ceremony. With different societies there are different customs, but every society has a ceremony for marriage, such as marrying under a canopy or the custom of exchanging rings and exchanging vows. The third element for a biblical marriage is the first sexual union by which the couple becomes one.”

Conclusion

Genesis 12–24

Abraham's Early Journeys



- I. Unconditional promises (Gen. 12:1-3)
- II. From Haran to Canaan (Gen. 12:4-5)
- III. In Canaan (Gen. 12:6-9)
- IV. In Egypt (Gen. 12:10-20)
- V. Abram and Lot Separate (Gen. 13:1-13)
- VI. Reaffirmation of Abram's promises (Gen. 13:14-18)
- VII. Abram Rescues Lot (14:1-24)
- VIII. Abrahamic Covenant (15:1-21)
- IX. Hagar & Ishmael (16:1-16)
- X. Circumcision (Gen. 17:1-27)
- XI. Sodom & Gomorrah (Gen. 18–19)
- XII. Abraham & Abimelech (Gen. 20)
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- XVI. Abraham sacrifices Isaac (22)
- XVII. Sarah's death (23)
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Genesis 24

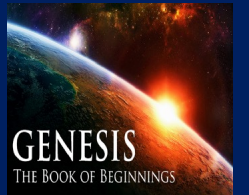
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- IV. Servant and Laban (28-49)
- V. Betrothal of Isaac & Rebekah (50-60)
- VI. Marriage of Isaac & Rebekah (61-67)**



Genesis 12–25

Abraham's Early Journeys



- I. Unconditional promises (Gen. 12:1-3)
- II. From Haran to Canaan (Gen. 12:4-5)
- III. In Canaan (Gen. 12:6-9)
- IV. In Egypt (Gen. 12:10-20)
- V. Abram and Lot Separate (Gen. 13:1-13)
- VI. Reaffirmation of Abram's promises (Gen. 13:14-18)
- VII. Abram Rescues Lot (14:1-24)
- VIII. Abrahamic Covenant (15:1-21)
- IX. Hagar & Ishmael (16:1-16)
- X. Circumcision (Gen. 17:1-27)
- XI. Sodom & Gomorrah (Gen. 18–19)
- XII. Abraham & Abimelech (Gen. 20)
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- XIV. Ishmael's expulsion (21:8-21)
- XV. Abraham & Abimelech's covenant (21:22-34)
- XVI. Abraham sacrifices Isaac (22)
- XVII. Sarah's death (23)
- XVIII. Isaac's marriage (24)
- XIX. Abraham's death (25)**



²⁴ The LORD bless you, and keep you; ²⁵ The LORD make His face shine on you, And be gracious to you; ²⁶ The LORD lift up His countenance on you, And give you peace.

Numbers 6:24–26 (NASB95)