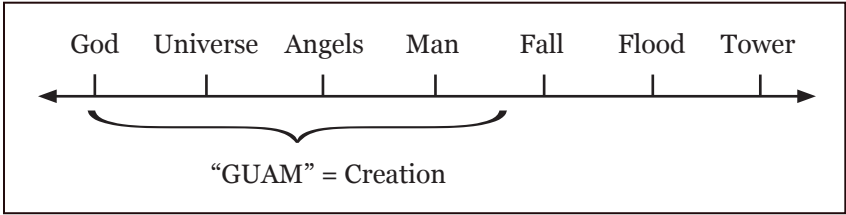


Session 2

I. PRAYER/REVIEW (“PROLOGUE” TIMELINE)



II. MOVEMENT #2 (of 12): “PATRIARCHS” OVERVIEW

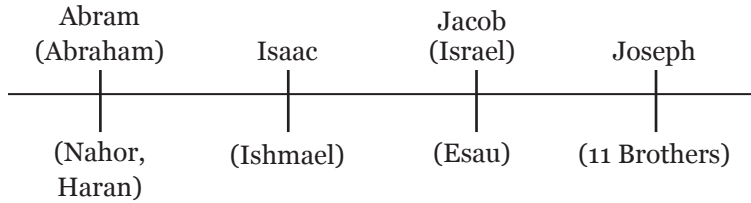
A. Broad Context: “Book of Genesis”

The Book of Genesis			
Primeval History		Patriarchal History	
Major Events		Major Persons	
1. Creation 2. Fall 3. Flood 4. Tower		1. Abram/Abraham 2. Isaac 3. Jacob/Israel 4. Joseph	
1	11	12	50

B. Narrow Context: “Genesis 12-50”

Abraham		Isaac		Jacob		Joseph	
12	25	25	26	27	36	37	50

C. Panorama Timeline: “Patriarchs”: Movement #2



III. “PATRIARCHS”: TIMELINE/EXPOSITION

A. Abram (Abraham)

1. Abraham’s Characterization: _____

Abraham: Man of “Faith”	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trusted God and departed to the “Promised Land” (Gen. 12:1-5) 2. Trusted God’s word and built an altar of worship (Gen. 12:7-8) 3. Trusted God’s care and offered nephew, Lot, a choice of land (Gen. 13:8-9) 4. Trusted God’s promise of special, promised land (Gen. 13:14-18) 5. Trusted God’s protection and rescued Lot (Gen. 14:13-16) 6. Trusted God’s provision for life and God counted (credited, reckoned) it as righteousness (Gen. 15:6) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Trusted God’s promise and received the sign (rite) of circumcision (Gen. 17:3-14) 8. Trusted God’s word for an heir (son) to the covenant with God (Gen. 17:17-24) 9. Trusted God’s mercy and prayed for 10 righteous men of Sodom and Gomorrah (Gen. 18:16-33) 10. Trusted God’s healing and prayed for Abimelech’s wife and slave girls (Gen. 20:17) 11. Trusted God’s promise and was willing to sacrifice Isaac (Gen. 22:1-19; Heb. 11:17-19) 12. Trusted God’s provision of a wife for his son, Isaac (Gen. 24)
<p>Genesis 15:6 <i>And he believed the Lord, and he counted it to him as righteousness.</i></p>	

2. Abram's (Abraham's) Call

a. Genesis 12:1-3

Now the Lord said to Abram, "Go from your country and your kindred and your father's house to the land that I will show you. ² And I will make of you a great nation, and I will bless you and make your name great, so that you will be a blessing. ³ I will bless those who bless you, and him who dishonors you I will curse, and in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed."

(1) Grammatical insight:

Two imperatives:

- (a) Go (leave)!
- (b) Be a blessing!

Three promises (each imperative):

(a) Go...

- "I will make of you a great nation" (2)
- "I will bless you" (2)
- "(I will) make your name great" (2)

(b) Be a blessing...

- "I will bless those who bless you" (3)
- "Who dishonors you I will curse" (3)
- "In you all the families of the earth will be blessed" (3)

Theological Insight:

"In you (i.e. your descendants, in particular one special descendant – Christ) shall all the nations (Gentiles) be blessed (ultimately in salvation accomplished by Christ).

(2) Practical insight: the “risk” element of faith

What is God asking Abram to do?

- Leave his land/country
- Leave his people (Sarai is barren)
- Leave his inheritance

For what?

- ...yet unseen promises

Insight:

What a person gives up to follow God’s direction will be abundantly restored. (cf. Luke 18:29-30)

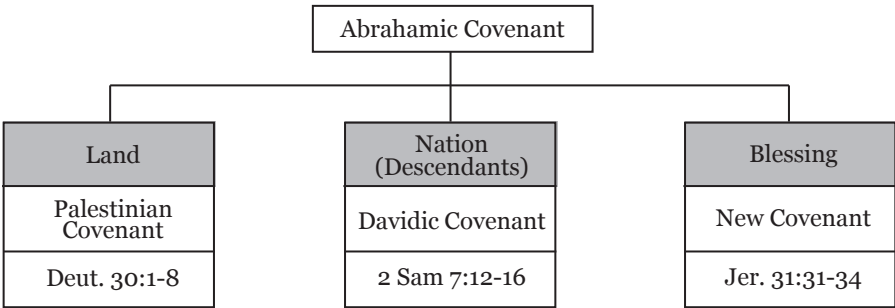
3. Abram’s (Abraham’s) Covenant

a. Review the call/promise

Genesis 12:1-3

*Now the Lord said to Abram, “Go from your country and your kindred and your father’s house to the **land** that I will show you. ² And I will make of you a great **nation**, and I will bless you and make your name great, so that you will be a **blessing**. ³ I will bless those who bless you, and him who dishonors you I will curse, and in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed.”*

b. Covenant promise: charted



c. Covenant question

Is the Abrahamic covenant...

- conditional? (if... then)
- unconditional? (I will)

4. Abraham's Test of Faith

a. Previous tests

- (1) Leaving his home and family (Gen. 12:11)
- (2) Separating from his nephew, Lot (Gen. 13:8-9)
- (3) Sending away his son, Ishmael (Gen. 21:8-13)

b. Defining test

Genesis 22:1-2

*After these things God tested Abraham and said to him, "Abraham!" And he said, "Here I am." ² He said, "**Take** your son, your only son Isaac, whom you love, and **go** to the land of Moriah, and **offer** him there as a burnt offering on one of the mountains of which I shall tell you."*

(1) Hebrew imperatives:

- "Take"
- "Go"
- "Offer" (sacrifice)

(2) This is a test (not temptation) to try and prove the strength of Abraham's trust/faith in God.

James 1:2-4

*Count it all joy, my brothers, when you meet trials of various kinds, ³ for you know that the **testing of your faith** produces steadfastness. ⁴ And let steadfastness have its full effect, that you may be perfect and complete, lacking in nothing.*

James 1:13

Let no one say when he is tempted, "I am being tempted by God," for God cannot be tempted with evil, and he himself tempts no one.

c. Defining response

Genesis 22:4-5

On the third day Abraham looked up and saw the place in the distance. ⁵ He said to his servants, “Stay here with the donkey while I and the boy go over there. We will worship and then we will come back to you.”

- “We will worship”/“We will come back”

Hebrews 11:17-19

By faith Abraham, when he was tested, offered up Isaac, and he who had received the promises was in the act of offering up his only son, ¹⁸ of whom it was said, “Through Isaac shall your offspring be named.” ¹⁹ He considered that God was able even to raise him from the dead, from which, figuratively speaking, he did receive him back.

5. Abraham’s death

- a. Recorded: Genesis 25:7-8
- b. Age at death: 175 years

B. Isaac

1. Isaac’s characterization: _____
 - For example, see Genesis 26:17-22; 26:28-31

2. The blessing of God

Genesis 25:11

After the death of Abraham, God blessed Isaac his son. And Isaac settled at Beer-lahai-roi.

3. The reaffirmation of the Abrahamic Covenant

Genesis 26:2-4

*And the Lord appeared to him and said, “Do not go down to Egypt; dwell in the **land** of which I shall tell you. ³ Sojourn in this **land**, and I will be with you and will **bless** you, for to you and to your **offspring** I will give all these **lands**, and I will establish the **oath (covenant promise)** that I swore to Abraham your father. ⁴ I will multiply your **offspring** as the stars of heaven and will give to your **offspring** all these **lands**. And in your **offspring** all the nations of the earth shall be **blessed**.”*

4. The twin sons of Isaac

- Jacob —————→ Israelites
- Esau —————→ Edomites

5. The death of Isaac

- Recorded: Genesis 35:28-29
- Age at death: 180 years

C. Jacob (Israel)

1. Jacob’s characterization: _____

<div> JACOB: MAN OF “DECEPTION” (refer to Jer. 9:3-11... deception) </div>
<div> 1. Jacob played on his brother’s weakness for immediate physical and sensual gratification; Esau sold his birthright to Jacob for a bowl of stew. (Gen. 25:21-34) </div> <div> 2. Jacob (with his mother’s help) tricked his father (Isaac) into believing that he was his brother (Esau); Jacob received his father’s unalterable, binding blessing. (Gen. 27:1-40) </div> <div> 3. Jacob left his father and mother to seek out a wife from Rebekah’s family; Rebekah used a deceptive excuse to get Jacob away from his angry, vengeful brother, Esau. (Gen. 27:41-46) </div> <div> 4. Jacob was deceived by his father-in-law, Laban; he received Leah (not Rachel) for his wife... family trait of deception? (Gen. 29:14-30) </div> <div> 5. Jacob made an agreement with Laban concerning personal ownership of the numerous sheep of their joint flock; further, Jacob attempted (superstitiously) to influence the birth of spotted, dark sheep through ingenious, devious means. (Gen. 30:25-43) </div> <div> 6. Jacob, in fear of Laban’s sons and Laban himself, deceived his father-in-law and secretly ran away with his wives and all that he had accumulated. (Gen. 31:1-21; especially v.20; cf. 31:25-30) </div> <div> 7. Jacob’s wife, Rachel, stole the family gods of Laban... family trait of deception? (Gen. 31:31-32) </div>

2. The reaffirmation of the Abrahamic Covenant

Genesis 28:10-15

*Jacob left Beersheba and went toward Haran. ¹¹ And he came to a certain place and stayed there that night, because the sun had set. Taking one of the stones of the place, he put it under his head and lay down in that place to sleep. ¹² And he dreamed, and behold, there was a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. And behold, the angels of God were ascending and descending on it! ¹³ And behold, the Lord stood above it and said, “I am the Lord, the God of Abraham your father and the God of Isaac. The **land** on which you lie I will give to you and to your **offspring**. ¹⁴ Your **offspring** shall be like the dust of the earth, and you shall spread abroad to the west and to the east and to the north and to the south, and in you and your **offspring** shall all the families of the earth be **blessed**. ¹⁵ Behold, I am with you and will keep you wherever you go, and will bring you back to this **land**. For I will not leave you until I have done **what I have promised you**.”*

3. The defining moment

- a. Jacob had stolen his brother's birthright and blessing (Gen. 25-27). Further he had deceived his outraged brother by deceptively leaving to go to Rebekah's home (Paddan-Aram) to find a wife (Gen. 27).
- b. Years later, after prospering (wives, children, material wealth) Jacob deceived his father-in-law and flees back to the land of his father (Gen. 31).
- c. Jacob's return means that he must face his angry brother. What will the deceiver do now?

Genesis 32:3-5

And Jacob sent messengers before him to Esau his brother in the land of Seir, the country of Edom, ⁴ instructing them, “Thus you shall say to my lord Esau: Thus says your servant Jacob, ‘I have sojourned with Laban and stayed until now. ⁵ I have oxen, donkeys, flocks, male servants, and female servants. I have sent to tell my lord, in order that I may find favor in your sight.’”

*Note the language of diplomatic courtesy and the request of a subordinate seeking acceptance.

Genesis 32:6

And the messengers returned to Jacob, saying, “We came to your brother Esau, and he is coming to meet you, and there are four hundred men with him.”

(reunion: for revenge or for royal reception? Jacob does not know.)

Genesis 32:9^a

*Then Jacob **prayed**...*

JACOB’S MODEL PRAYER	
Text: Genesis 32 (NIV) Context: Esau’s coming with 400 men to meet Jacob/his clan (years after Jacob has deceived/stolen Esau’s birthright)	
Components	Scripture
1. Who God Is	1. O God of my father Abraham... Isaac, O Lord who said to me...” (32:9)
2. Who I Am	2. “I am unworthy” (32:10)
3. What I Need	3. “Save me...” (32:11)
4. What I Feel	4. “...for I am afraid he will come and attack me... mothers with their children...” (32:11)
5. What You Said	5. “...I will surely make you prosper...” (32:12)

Compare to the Model Prayer of Jesus (Matt. 6:9-13)

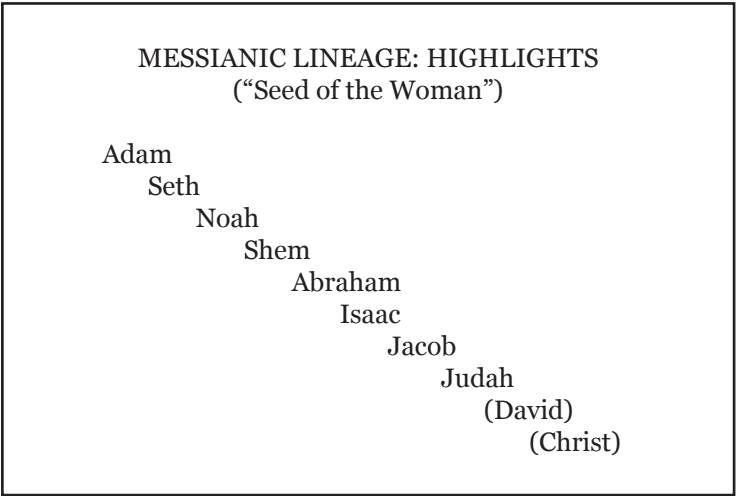
Our Father in heaven,
hallowed be your name.
¹⁰ Your kingdom come,
your will be done,
on earth as it is in heaven.
¹¹ Give us this day our daily bread,
¹² and forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors.
¹³ And lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from evil.

4. Sons of Jacob/Israel

Twelve Tribes (Sons) of Israel			
Leah	Bilhah	Zilpah	Rachel
#1 Reuben #2 Simeon #3 Levi #4 Judah	#5 Dan #6 Naphtali	#7 Gad #8 Asher	#11 Joseph #12 Benjamin
#9 Issachar #10 Zebulon (Dinah)			

5. Death of Jacob

- a. Recorded: Genesis 49:28-33
- b. Age at death: 147 years (Gen. 47:28)



D. Joseph

1. Joseph’s characterization: _____

“JOSEPH - MAN OF CHARACTER”	
<div> 1. Joseph may have been given special responsibility over his brothers (“pasturing his brothers among the flocks”??); nevertheless, he was faithful to bring to his father a report, even a bad one. (Gen. 37:2) </div> <div> 2. Joseph’s forthrightness and honesty compelled him to share faithfully, fully and accurately his seemingly, self-serving dreams. (Gen. 37:5-11) </div> <div> 3. Joseph was a faithful servant of Potiphar, one that was trusted by his master and one to whom “all” was entrusted (except food... and wife). (Gen. 39:1-6^a) </div> <div> 4. Joseph repeatedly refused the advances of Potiphar’s wife; when caught by his cloak, he “streaked” away. (Gen. 39:6^b-12) </div> <div> 5. Joseph’s faithfulness and integrity in Potiphar’s household may have saved his life; others accused of such a crime would have been put to death, not Joseph; prison instead of death may be evidence of Potiphar’s questions about his wife. (Gen. 39:13-20^a) </div>	<div> 6. Joseph was appointed to a place of responsibility in prison-- this may be further evidence of his trustworthiness and integrity. (Gen. 39:20^b-23) </div> <div> 7. Joseph was trusted by the captain of the guard and was responsible to attend to Pharaoh’s chief cupbearer and chief baker. (Gen. 40:1-4^a) </div> <div> 8. Joseph, when brought before Pharaoh to interpret his dream, did not take the credit for the ability but acknowledged that God could and would give the answer (interpretation). (Gen. 41:1-16) </div> <div> 9. Joseph was placed in authority over Egypt next only to Pharaoh; he faithfully fulfilled his important duties. (Gen. 41:46-57) </div> <div> 10. Joseph entertained his brothers’ request for grain yet withheld his identity; he tested his brothers’ truthfulness through an elaborate ruse (Gen. 42-44); when Joseph revealed his true identity, he embraced his brothers and did not seek revenge. (Gen. 42-44; Gen. 45:1-15) </div> <div> 11. Upon the death of his father, Jacob (Israel), Joseph did not exact revenge as his brothers feared. (Gen. 50:15-21) </div>

2. Joseph narrative (overview)

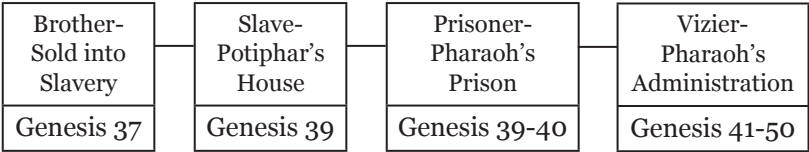
JOSEPH							
“Youthful Arrogance”		“Rise to Prominence”		“Family Reunion”		“Final Days of Jacob”	
Dreams		Potiphar’s house to Pharaoh’s prison to Pharaoh’s favor		1st Journey 2nd Journey Joseph’s test and revelation		Jacob to Egypt Blessing of Joseph’s sons Blessing of Jacob’s sons Death of Jacob	
37	38	39	41	42	45	46	50

3. Highlights

a. Joseph’s “youthful arrogance”

Genesis 37:2^b-4
and he brought their father a bad report about them. ³ Now Israel loved Joseph more than any of his other sons, because he had been born to him in his old age; and he made an ornate robe for him. ⁴ When his brothers saw that their father loved him more than any of them, they hated him and could not speak a kind word to him.

b. Joseph’s “rise to prominence”



c. Joseph's "family reunion"

- (1) Joseph had been sold into slavery by his brothers; the great question: have they changed? Are they remorseful?
- (2) Overview to the gradual disclosure of Joseph's true identity:
 - First journey - without Benjamin (Gen. 42)
 - Second journey - with Benjamin (Gen. 43)
 - Joseph's test and revelation (Gen. 44-45)

d. Jacob's "final days"

- (1) The entire clan settles in Goshen (Gen. 46-47)
- (2) Jacob blesses Joseph's sons (Gen. 48)

Insight:

The two sons of Joseph receive the double-portion of blessing (customarily reserved for the eldest, not so in this case). These sons, Ephraim and Manasseh, will take Joseph's place as part of the twelve tribes of Israel (Levi will not have a tribal allotment in the promised land - priestly role).

- (3) Jacob blesses his sons (Gen. 49)
 - Blessings were binding, prophetic, and irrevocable.
 - Reuben, Simeon, and Levi are bypassed for leadership of the clan of tribes. Judah will lead.

Genesis 49:8-12

Judah, your brothers will praise you; your hand will be on the neck of your enemies; your father's sons will bow down to you. ⁹ You are a lion's cub, Judah; you return from the prey, my son. Like a lion he crouches and lies down, like a lioness—who dares to rouse him? 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. ¹¹ He will tether his donkey to a vine, his colt to the choicest branch; he will wash his garments in wine, his robes in the blood of grapes. ¹² His eyes will be darker than wine, his teeth whiter than milk.

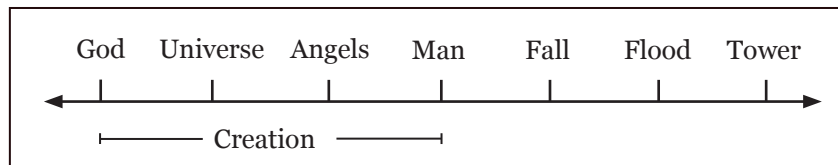
4. Death of Joseph

a. Recorded: Genesis 50:22-26

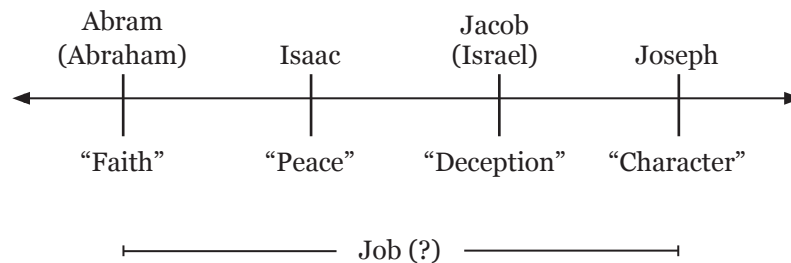
b. Age at death: 110 years

IV. TIMELINE SUMMARY

A. “Prologue”



B. “Patriarchs”



V. FOR SESSION 3: REDEMPTION AND WANDERINGS

- A. Minimal Reading: Exodus 1-7, 12
- B. Maximum Reading: Exodus 1-7, 12; Leviticus 16; Numbers 13-14; Deuteronomy 34
- C. Personal Project: Take a person through the “Timeline” for this session (review previous Movements as well). Draw and explain this as best you can.

FOR FURTHER STUDY

Panorama of the Bible covers “12 Movements” through the Scriptures. Each movement has an important Panorama Timeline connected to it.

To this point, the first 2 movements (“Prologue” and “Patriarchs”) have been covered. The student should be able to recite these movements by memory.

Upon completion of Panorama of the Bible, the serious student may wish to take Panorama Plus 1 (a six session study of Genesis 1-11, the “Prologue” Movement). Or even further, the student could take Panorama Plus 2 (a six session study of Genesis 12-50).

Each Panorama Plus drives deeper into the Biblical text while still following the basic Panorama Timeline. (More “Panorama Plus” studies are planned)

For further information, go to BiLD.fellowshipnwa.org