

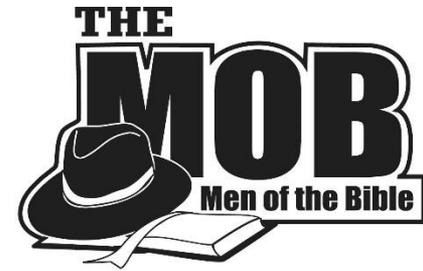
All Scripture is breathed out by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, equipped for every good work.

2 Timothy 3:16-17

**WELCOME TO THE MOB!**



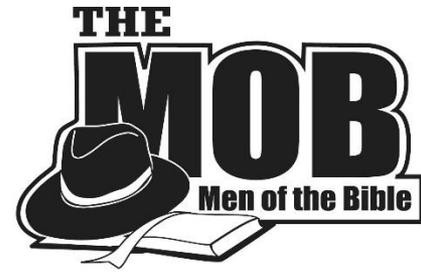
# Announcements



- Welcome to the MOB!
- Website: [www.ibcmob.net](http://www.ibcmob.net)
- Immanuel Bible Institute (IBI) TGL-303 Seminar: “Shepherding Your Group,” Saturday, January 12, 2019
- IBI Class: Answers In Genesis, Sundays, 13 weeks beginning February 3, 2019, 11:00 AM – 12:00 noon, IBC Room B207, **FREE**, but please [Register Online](#)
- [March For Life, Washington, DC, January 18, 2019](#)  
[Show your support for saving babies \(get info online\)](#)
- Please rise for a hymn of praise & invocation



# Memory Verse



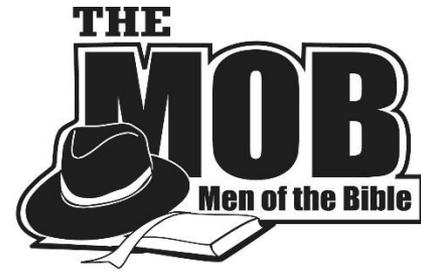
## Galatians 4:4-5 (ESV)

But when the fullness of time had come, God sent forth His Son, born of a woman, born under the Law, to redeem those who were under the Law, so that we might receive adoption as sons.

**Galatians 4:4-5 (ESV)**



# Last Meeting



## Review:

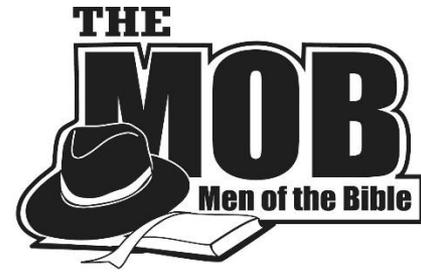
- [Genesis 17:1 – 18:15](#) Circumcision Covenant, New Names, Isaac Promised, Sarah's Faith Tested
- *Encountering Genesis*, Chapters 7 & 8, pages 96 - 102

## Read:

- [Genesis 18:16 – 19:38](#) Abraham Tested, God's Grace & God's Judgement, and Lot's Sin
- *Encountering Genesis*, Chapter 8, pages 99 - 105



# This Meeting



## Review:

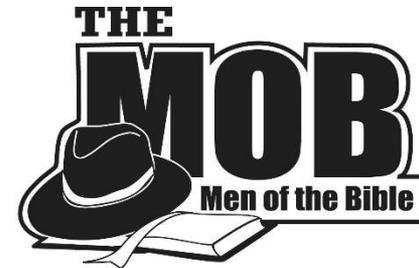
- [Genesis 18:16 – 19:38](#) Abraham Tested, God's Grace & God's Judgement, and Lot's Sin
- *Encountering Genesis*, Chapter 8, pages 99 – 105

## Read:

- [Genesis 20:1 - 21:34](#) Abraham & Abimelech, The Birth of Isaac, God Protects Hagar & Ishmael, Abraham's Treaty with Abimelech
- *Encountering Genesis*, Chapter 8, pages 105 – 106



# Genesis Overview

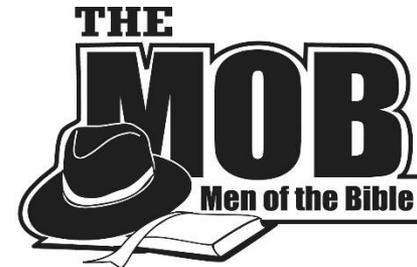


<b>Focus</b>	<b>Four Events</b>				<b>Four People</b>			
<b>Reference</b>	1:1 – 2:25	3:1 – 5:32	6:1 – 9:29	10:1 – 11:9	11:10 – 25:18	25:19 – 26:35	27:1 – 36:43	37:1 – 50:26
<b>Division</b>	Creation	Fall	Flood	Nations	Abraham	Isaac	Jacob	Joseph
<b>Topic</b>	<b>The Human Race</b>				<b>The Chosen Race (Hebrews)</b>			
	<b>Primeval History / Historical</b>				<b>Patriarchal History / Biographical</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Fertile Crescent</b> ( Eden – Haran )				<b>Canaan</b> ( Haran – Canaan )			
<b>Time</b>	<b>cir. 2,000 years</b> ( cir. 4004 – 2090 B.C. )				<b>193 years</b> ( 2090 – 1897 B.C. )			





# Genesis Divisions



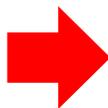
בְּרֵאשִׁית (*bereshith*) = **Beginnings** (of many things)

Greek = Genesis = Origin, Source, Generation, Beginning

תּוֹלְדוֹת (*toledoth*) = “These are the generations of...” or “This is the history of...” or “account of...” **10 sections:**

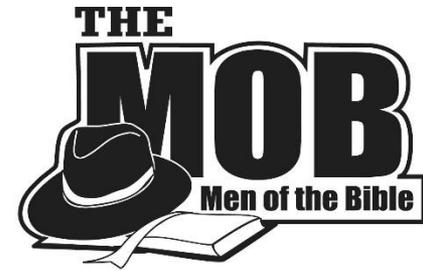
Prologue ([Genesis 1:1 – 2:3](#))

1. The generations of **heaven and earth** ([Genesis 2:4 – 4:26](#))
2. The generations of **Adam** ([Genesis 5:1 – 6:8](#))
3. The generations of **Noah** ([Genesis 6:9 – 9:29](#))
4. The generations of the **sons of Noah** ([Genesis 10:1 – 11:9](#))
5. The generations of **Shem** ([Genesis 11:10 – 26](#))
6. The generations of **Terah** ([Genesis 11:27 – 25:11](#))
7. The generations of **Ishmael** ([Genesis 25:12 – 18](#))
8. The generations of **Isaac** ([Genesis 25:19 – 35:29](#))
9. The generations of **Esau** ([Genesis 36:1 – 37:1](#))
10. The generations of **Jacob** ([Genesis 37:2 – 50:26](#))





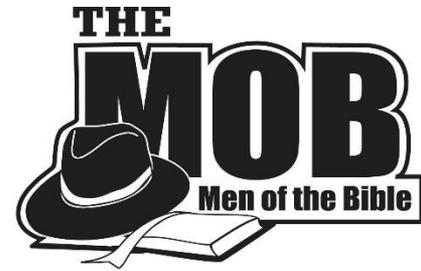
# Genesis 20 - 21



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# Genesis 20 - 21

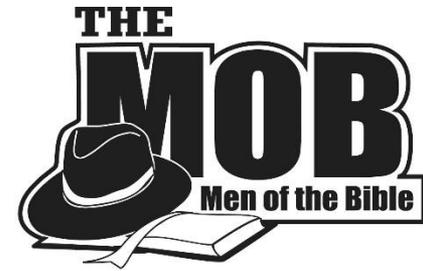


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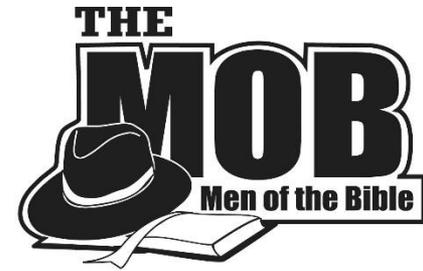
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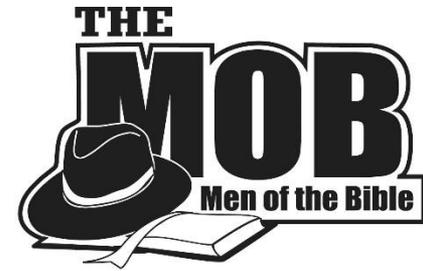
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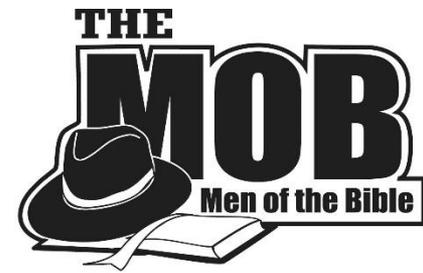
# Genesis 20 - 21



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# Genesis 20 - 21



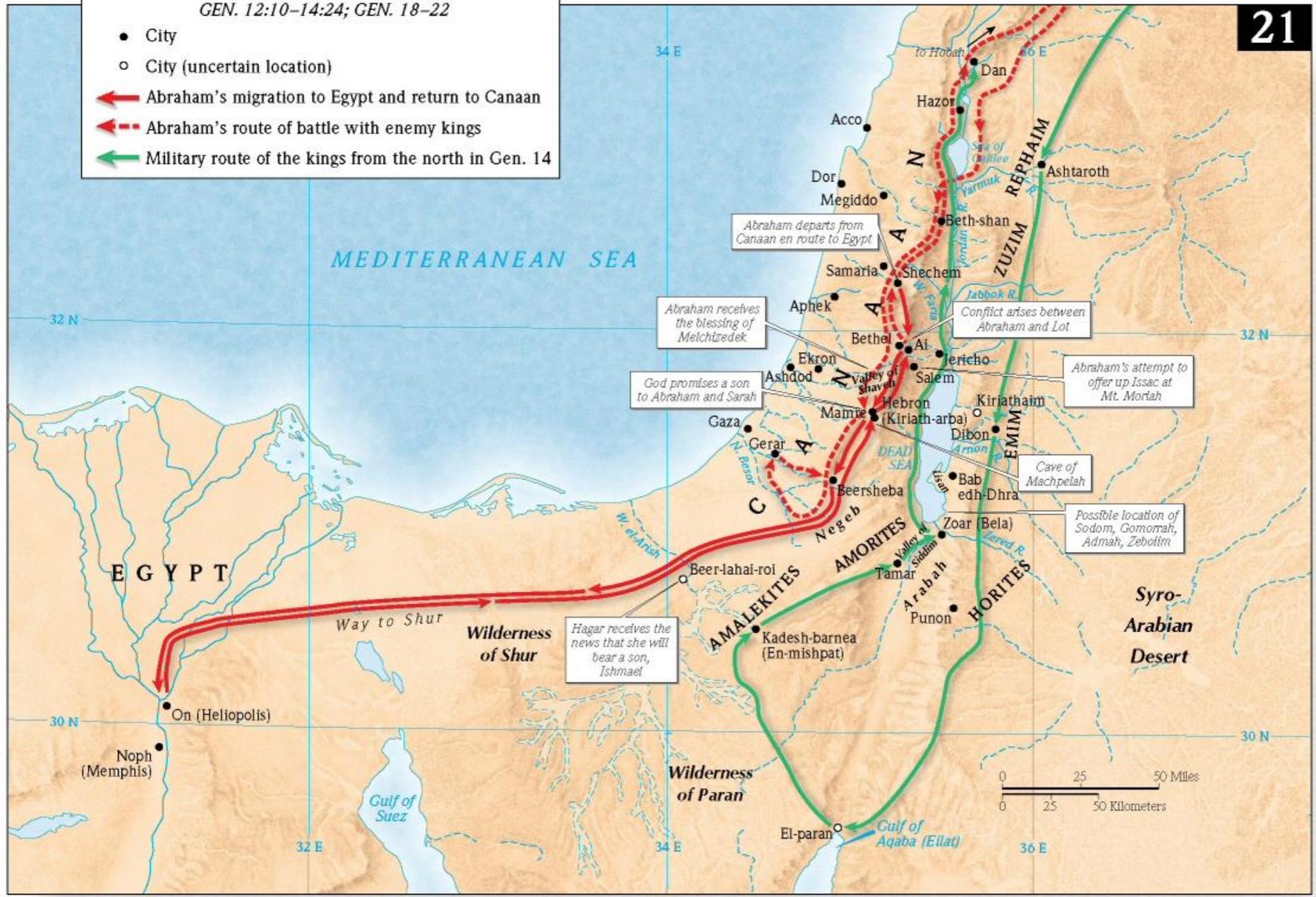
<sup>22</sup> At that time Abimelech and Phicol the commander of his army said to Abraham, “God is with you in all that you do. <sup>23</sup> Now therefore swear to me here by God that you will not deal falsely with me or with my descendants or with my posterity, but as I have dealt kindly with you, so you will deal with me and with the land where you have sojourned.” <sup>24</sup> And Abraham said, “I will swear.”

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# ABRAHAM IN CANAAN

GEN. 12:10-14:24; GEN. 18-22

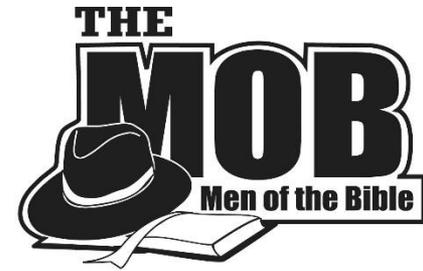
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Abraham's migration to Egypt and return to Canaan
- Abraham's route of battle with enemy kings
- Military route of the kings from the north in Gen. 14





# Genesis 20 – 21

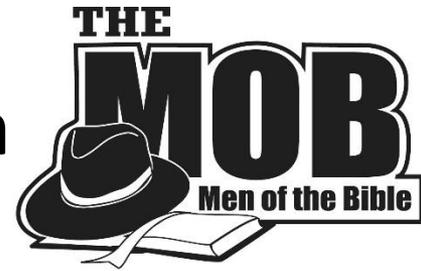
## Overview



- There are many contrasts in this section and also with the portion we studied last week
- We saw Abraham as an intercessor in the last lesson and he continues it here
- Where the people of Sodom were worse than faithless, this Philistine, Abimelech, seems different
- God continually shows Abraham more of His characteristics and here, He is the *Everlasting God*
- God's faithfulness is displayed in the birth of Isaac
- Hagar and Ishmael still present family issues



# Observation & Interpretation

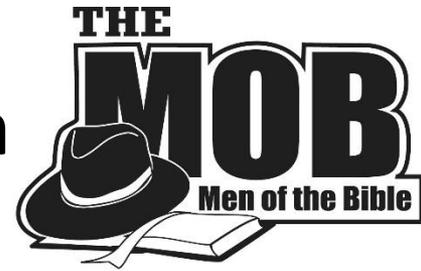


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- This is the second time Sarah is called sister [Genesis 12:13](#)
- The issue of Sarah was such that God directly intervened with Abimelech and he was threatened with death
- Does Abimelech’s words to God sound familiar? [Genesis 18:23](#)
- This is the first time the term “prophet” is used and its role is described for Abraham to Abimelech



# Observation & Interpretation

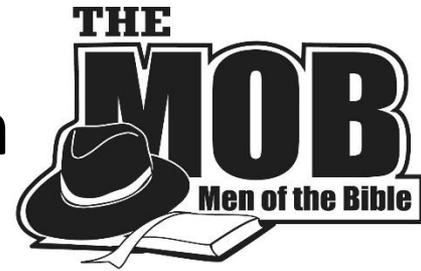


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- God has clearly got Abimelech’s attention
- Abimelech is angry with Abraham
- We finally get the story of Sarah being his half sister
- Abraham may have judged these particular people wrong in regards to their view of or response to God



# Observation & Interpretation

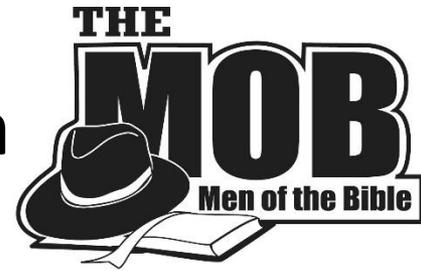


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- Abimelech “pays” for his actions, but still needs Abraham’s intercession
- Notice that he expresses this “gift” as a sign of Sarah’s innocence
- This is the first we hear of the judgement on Abimelech’s household
- God requires His people to maintain purity in marriage and to look to Him to provide what He has promised (Constable p.185)



# Observation & Interpretation

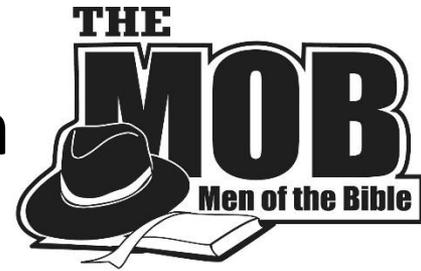


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- This section on Isaac and Ishmael seems to be out of place, but most likely it is just the timing
- These verses clearly show that God is *always* faithful
- Just as Ishmael’s name had a meaning for the situation at the time (“God hears”), so does Isaac’s (“He Laughs” or “Laughter”)
- These latter verses remind of the announcement of Sarah bearing a son in [Genesis 18:14](#), “Is anything too hard for the Lord?”



# Observation & Interpretation

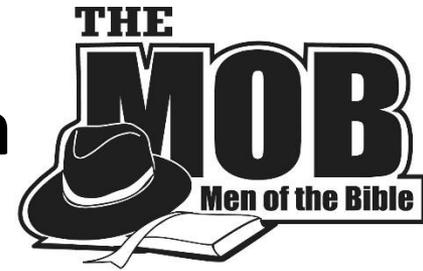


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- In all this happiness, Sarah’s unhappiness with Hagar and her son returns
- Ishmael’s laughing could be more like mocking (BKC), which makes him a typical teenager, [Galatians 4:29](#)
- God has to remind Abraham that Isaac is the chosen one (Son of Promise)
- God also reminds Abraham of the promise previously made about Ishmael, [Genesis 17:20](#) – another sign that God is *always* faithful



# Observation & Interpretation



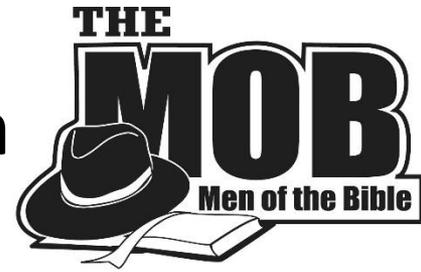
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- Hagar departs again toward the wilderness and hears again from the angel of God (מְלַאֲךְ אֱלֹהִים - ['ě-lō·hîm mal·'ak](#)), similar to [Genesis 16:7](#) with one difference: angel of God vs. Angel of the Lord (מְלַאֲךְ יְהוָה - [Yah·weh mal·'ak](#))
- Hagar also has to be reminded of God’s plan – God is *always* faithful
- Interesting: God hears the “voice of the boy,” but Scripture does not record him speaking. Ishmael’s name is not mentioned in this section at all.



# Observation & Interpretation

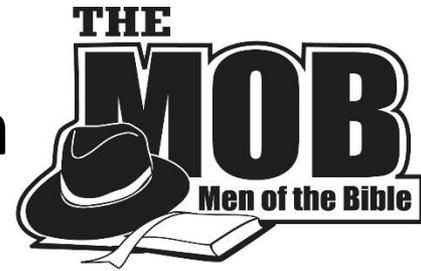


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- This short section is important in the relationship between the two men and without this agreement, the covenant could not have been established



# Observation & Interpretation

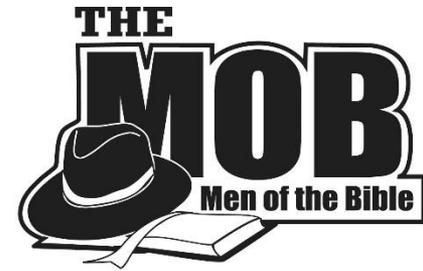


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- This well dispute leads to a permanent agreement (a covenant) between these two leaders
- Now Abraham is the one giving, but we must assume that the gift is intended as part of the covenant, [Genesis 15:9](#)
- The comment on the seven ewe (female) lambs is more evidence that they were integral to the covenant
- The acknowledgement that Abraham dug the well gave him permanence in the land (BKC)



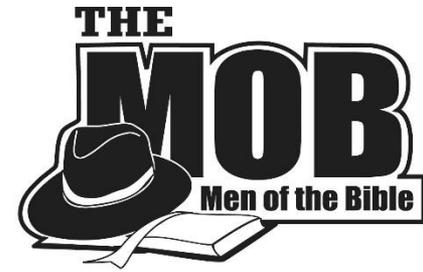
# Discussion & Application



1. What are the similarities and differences between Pharaoh and Abimelech? Why does it matter?
2. What might be the reason(s) that Abraham moved south here?
3. Who looks best in the Abraham and Abimelech narratives? Could Abimelech be considered in the same category as Abraham?
4. Do you think the fact that Abimelech was a Philistine has any significance in the story?
5. Without Abraham's deception, would Abimelech have known that he was a man of God?
6. Who else in the scriptures has a birth similar to Isaac's? (Constable p. 185)
7. What do you learn about God's promises from this Isaac story?



# Next Meeting



## Review:

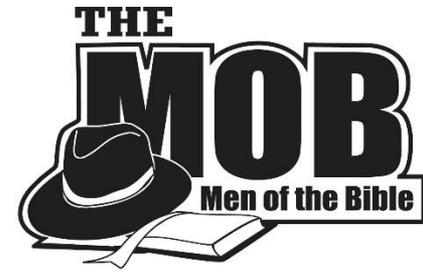
- [Genesis 20:1 - 21:34](#) Abraham & Abimelech, The Birth of Isaac, God Protects Hagar & Ishmael, Abraham's Treaty with Abimelech
- *Encountering Genesis*, Chapter 8, pages 105 – 106

## Read:

- [Genesis 22:1-24](#) Abraham's Faith Tested & Confirmed
- *Encountering Genesis*, Chapter 8, pages 106 – 110



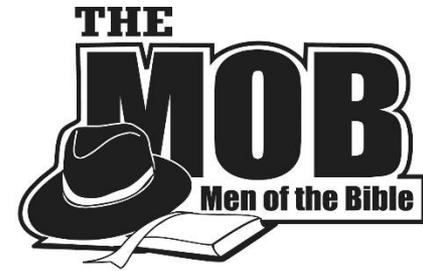
# Closing



- Questions
- Benediction



# Study References



Primary Reference: **The Holy Bible** (always)

Secondary Reference / Commentary: **The Holy Bible** (always)

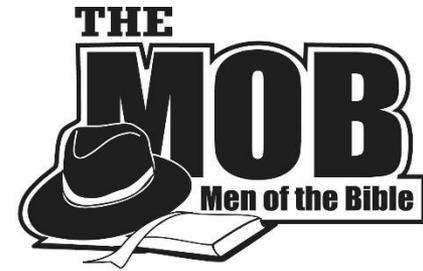
*“The Bible is always the best commentary on the Bible.”*

Additional References (as time permits):

- [\*Encountering the Book of Genesis\*, Bill T. Arnold, Baker Books, 1998](#)
- [Dr. Constable's Notes on Genesis](#) (Full Commentary - FREE pdf download)
- [Grace to You](#) - [John MacArthur's sermons on Genesis \(audio files & transcripts\)](#)
- [Hebrew Interlinear \(look up the meaning of the original Hebrew words\)](#)
- “Genesis,” by Allen P. Ross, in [The Bible Knowledge Commentary – Old Testament](#), edited by John F. Walvoord and Roy B. Zuck, David C. Cook Publisher, Colorado Springs, CO 1985
- Others references available at [www.ibcmob.net/resources](http://www.ibcmob.net/resources) and online



# Bible Study



## Inductive Bible Study Approach:

- **Observation** – What does it say?
- **Interpretation** – What does it mean?
- **Application** – How do I apply this in my life?

Primary Reference: **The Holy Bible**

Secondary Reference / Commentary: **The Holy Bible**

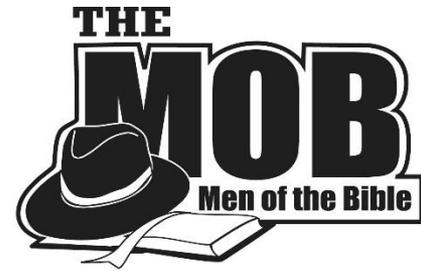
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# Interpreting Scripture

[\(Ref. IBC What We Teach\)](#)



1. **Normal** - understanding the words of Scripture in their common usage unless otherwise indicated by the context.
2. **Literal** - understanding the meaning of Scripture in its ordinary sense unless the context requires a figurative interpretation.
3. **Grammatical** - using the recognized rules of grammar to interpret the text.
4. **Historical** - understanding the words of Scripture in the context of the times in which they were written.
5. **Systematic** - categorizing and comparing the teaching of the Scriptures with the whole of Scripture in view.