

PATRIARCHS – FOUNDING OF ISRAEL (ABRAHAM) (GENESIS 12-23)

INTRODUCTION:

We have concluded the first 11 chapters of Genesis which took us through 2000 years of history and covered 4 major events - the formation, the fall, the flood, and the foundation of nations. A new era has begun in chapter 12, marking a change in how God deals with man. It is now the time of the patriarchs where God works through one nation for the hope of all mankind. There are 4 major individuals in the establishment of the nation of Israel. We will study them individually (beginning today with Abraham) and will see God's plan for mankind unfold.

I. ABRAM'S CALL - 12:1

- A. A call for _____ - 2 Corinthians 6:17
 - 1. The _____ of man was given to sin and idolatry.
 - a. Abram's genealogy is seen in 11:10-26.
 - b. Ur was home to the worship of _____, the moon god.
 - c. They stopped in _____, short of Canaan.
 - 2. He was to leave home and kindred.
 - a. Abram had only _____ obedience.
 - b. He took his father with him. - 11:31
 - c. He took _____ his brother's son. - 12:5
- B. A call for _____
 - 1. God would use him to provide the promised _____ - Genesis 3:15; Romans 9:4-5
 - 2. God would use him to present the one true God.
 - 3. God would use him to protect and preserve the Word of God. - Romans 3:1-2

II. ABRAM'S COVENANT

- A. It was a promise of supply. (3 times God said "I will")
 - 1. _____ blessing
 - a. "I will make of thee a great nation..." - 12:2

- b.A promise of _____ - 13:16; 15:5
 - c.A promise of _____ - 12:7; 15:7; 15:18
 - d.“Unto thy seed will I give this land...” - 12:7
- 2. _____ blessing
 - a.“I will bless thee, and make thy name great...” - 12:2
 - b.Heaven is called “Abraham’s bosom.” - Luke 16:22
- 3. _____ blessing
 - a.“Thou shalt be a blessing...” - 12:2
 - b.All families shall be blessed - 12:3
- B. It was a path of _____ - 5-8
 - 1. He pauses in Shechem - 12:6
 - a. _____ miles from Jerusalem
 - b.He notices the descendant of Ham living in that land. (Ham’s son Canaan)
 - 2. He passes on to _____. - 12:8
 - a.Bethel = _____
 - b.He builds an altar to God.
 - c.Bethel becomes a sacred place. - Gen. 35:7

III. ABRAM’S _____ - 10-12

- A. The _____ in the land - 12:10
 - 1. This man of faith started to walk by _____
 - 2. When there is a famine, don’t run from God; run to Him. - Isaiah 31:1
- B. The foolish _____ - 12:11-20
 - 1. He thought he could save himself by deceiving Pharaoh.
 - 2. They conspired to give a _____ telling Pharaoh Sarai was his sister. - 12:13
 - 3. He is _____ by God and returns to Canaan. - 13:1
- C. The _____ it cost him
 - 1. Cost him fellowship with _____ - Ephesians 4:30
 - 2. Cost him his _____ before the world
 - 3. Cost him his nephew Lot - 13,19

IV. ABRAM'S COURAGE - 13-14

- A. He returns to God not just physically but _____. - 13:1
 - 1. He and Lot experience great blessing. - 13:2-6
 - 2. _____ develops between them. - 13:7
 - 3. Lot chooses the plain of Jordan. - 13:11
 - 4. Abram once again alone _____ the Lord. - 13:18
- B. War broke out between _____ nations around them.
 - 1. The first war is recorded for us in Scripture.
 - 2. Abram went to war for his _____.

V. ABRAM'S COMMUNION - 14:17-24

- A. Melchizedek is a type of _____.
 - 1. King of Salem, an early name for _____ that means peace.
 - 2. Melchizedek means "king of _____"
 - 3. Brought bread and wine, a picture of the body and blood.
 - 4. Melchizedek is found six times in Scripture (Psalm 110:4; Hebrews 5:6, 10; 6:20; 7:17, 21)
 - 5. Christ is a Prophet, Priest, and King.
 - a. A prophet represents God to _____.
 - b. A priest represents men to _____.
 - c. A _____ rules over man.
- B. Melchizedek receives Abram's _____.
 - 1. His tithe is accepted _____ years before the law.
 - 2. Tithing is an _____ of obedience to God.
 - 3. The tithe is an acknowledgment of God's ownership of all. - Proverbs 3:9-10
 - 4. Tithe is God's method of providing for His work.

VI. ABRAM'S CONFIRMATION - 15-17

- A. God revealed Himself as Abram's _____ and provider. - 15:1
- B. God _____ Abram of the promise. - 15:4-5
- C. Abram remembers his _____ in God. - 15:6

1. He believed in the promised seed and by faith was justified. - Romans 4:1-5
2. Today we believe in the promised seed as well.
- D. God reaffirms His _____. - 15:7-21
 1. Abram asks how he will know. - 15:8
 2. God seals the covenant with a _____. - 15:9-21
- E. Abram is frustrated with the delay in God's plan. - 16:1-16
 1. Once again, they conspire together to solve the problem by _____ means.
 - a. Sarai sends _____ in unto her husband to give him a son.
 - b. Just because something might be accepted does not mean it is right.
 2. From this union comes Hagar's son _____.
 - a. The father of most Arab nations
 - b. God promises they would be great in number.
 3. Abram is at a low point, once again out of ____ with his God.
 4. There is 13 years before chapter 17 opens.
- F. For the fourth time the covenant is confirmed - 17:1-14
 1. God calls for Abram to continue to _____ before Him. - 17:1
 2. God changes his name to _____. - 17:5
 3. God commands that all men are to be circumcised. - 17:10
 - a. Circumcision was the sign of the promise not the _____.
 - b. Circumcision of the flesh without the _____ is useless. – Deut. 10:12-16
 4. God changes Sarai's name to Sarah. - 17:15
- G. God promises a son whose name will be _____. - 17:19
 1. God remembers and blesses Ishmael. - 17:20
 2. God reiterates His covenant relationship will be with Isaac. - 17:21
 3. Isaac is _____ - 21:1-4