

Abraham

the Friend of God



Name _____

Parent's Signature _____

-please sign when workbook has been completed-

★ This section reserved for your counselors who will be reviewing and marking your work

Overall Comments _____

of Questions Completed: _____
Both Maps Completed? _____ # of BONUS Questions Completed: _____
Project Completed? _____ BONUS: Promises quick reference chart _____
Bible Marked? _____ BONUS: Meanings of names chart _____

The following questions were not completed or need more work.
Please finish them, and return to your counselor. Let your teacher or counselor know if you need help.

Question #	Comments	Done



I n t r o d u c t i o n

In Isaiah 51:1-2, we are told: **“Hearken to me, ye that follow after righteousness, ye that seek Yahweh: look unto the rock whence ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit whence ye are digged. Look unto Abraham your father, and unto Sarah that bare you: for I called him alone, and blessed him, and increased him”.**

Our studies this year will take up this challenge - we will “Look unto Abraham”. **As we look to Abraham, we will see the type of person who could be called “the friend of God”.** We will go with Abraham and Sarah together, as they leave their old way of life behind, as they journey as strangers and foreigners in the land of promise, as they set their affections on things from above, not on things on the earth. The choices that they made, good and bad, the triumphs and failures in trial will serve as a lesson to us about choices, and consequences. Through it all, we learn what it truly means to “walk by faith, and not by sight”.

The main objective of this workbook is to help you become familiar with the life of Abraham, the promises made to him by Yahweh, and their ultimate fulfillment.

By completing this workbook, you will be prepared for an exciting week of participation in the studies and fun at camp!

On pages 61-64 there are BONUS charts you may choose to fill out. Take a look at them ahead of time. You may find it easier to fill them out AS YOU GO, rather than wait until the end.

At the end of each section, you will be asked to fill in locations on maps. The Maps are located on pages 65 - 66.

May Yahweh bless your studies.



T o o l s

Tools you will need to complete your workbook

- A King James Bible (fill in the blanks are from this version)
- A plan (see next couple of pages)
- Also recommend: another version such as RSV or NASB to compare any difficult passages
- A Strong’s Concordance.

(If you don’t have access to one, have your parents install e-sword Bible software available for free at <http://www.e-sword.net> , or help you visit the website: <http://www.biblestudytools.net/Concordances/StrongsExhaustiveConcordance/> which has a Strong’s concordance online)

- A Bible Atlas/Bible Dictionary (can find online also)



I n t e r m e d i a t e P r o j e c t

All intermediates are required to complete a special project, prior to arriving at camp, to be turned in to your teacher during your first class.

Please choose One (1) project from the list below. Some of the project options are quite easy, others are very challenging – choose one that you are comfortable with, and excited to learn about!

You may want to work together with your Advisor on your project – which is fine – and encouraged.

Just keep in mind that *you* will need to be able to explain your project either to the class or to your teachers. Note: you will find it easier to wait until you have completed the workbook before beginning your project.

- **Theme Study:**

Write a paper about Faith and Works (at least 1-page.) Romans 4:1-4 says that Abraham was justified by faith. James 2:21-26 says that Abraham was justified by works. Do these statements contradict each other? Explain with examples.

- **Comparisons and Types: (choose one)**

- a. Prepare a poster that lists all of the ways in which the defeat of the confederacy of Chedorlaomer is a type of the battle of Armageddon. Look at Ezekiel 38/39, Joel 3, Revelation 16. Do not attempt this one on your own, **get help from your Advisor**, and ask them to work with you.
- b. Prepare a poster that explains Gal 4:22-31. Do not attempt this one on your own, **get help from your Advisor**, and ask them to work with you.

- **Promises and Faith:**

Make a chart of the Promises to Abraham. Include on your chart as much as you can about them. Include at least the following information: What was happening in Abraham's life each time the promises were given to him: Show how, as Abraham's faith grew, so did the extent and detail of Yahweh's promises to him: Explain the significance of each promise.

- **Family Tree:**







Prepare a poster of the complete **Family Tree of the house of Abraham**, starting with Noah. Be sure to include all of Abraham's sons - including those he had later in life. Your tree should go at least as far as the generation of Joseph's sons.



M e t h o d o f S t u d y

The *way* in which we study our Bible makes a great difference in what we learn and can readily apply. Sometimes, we find ourselves frustrated or confused as to what the passage is talking about. More often than not, this is because we are not following a structured method.

For our studies, we will follow a simple method of study outlined below:

1.  **Read the passage** completely, without stopping.
2.  **Learn** the passage by reading it carefully, asking questions. In this section, the questions will be very easy to answer, straight from the verse.
3.  **Investigate** the passage by looking up the meanings of names, places, important cross-references, relevant facts, Bible themes, etc.
4.  **Mark-It!** all throughout your studies you should always take the time to write important information in your Bible so that you can remember it later. Occasionally there will be reminders of things that it is especially important to write in your Bibles to prepare you for camp.
5.  **Find the Principle** contained the passage. What general principles are taught? What is God trying to tell you? In this section, your answers are expected to be around a paragraph long.
6.  **Apply the Lesson** - We will take what we have learned, and apply the principle to us. How can this instruct us in our every day life? In this section, answers are expected to be around a paragraph long.



Y o u r A d v i s o r s

You should have at least one advisor to help you with your workbook when you get stuck on a question, or need help in any way. This could be your Mom or Dad, your older brother or sister, grandparent, aunt or uncle, or someone at meeting who is willing to help you. If you can't find anyone to help, contact us - our number and e-mail address are on the following page.

Before getting started, choose your advisor(s), and show them this introduction, including their responsibilities below:

My Advisors: _____

Responsibilities of Advisors:

1. Help me get started with the first section of the homework, the first 5-6 questions.
2. Be available to help me when I get stuck or need help. Please don't just give me the answer, but help me find it for myself.
3. Show me how to use Strong's Concordance
4. Check in with me at least once a week, ask me the following questions:
 - * "How are you enjoying learning about Abraham?"
 - * "Are you excited about Camp?"
 - * "How is the workbook coming?"
 - * "Are there any questions you need help on?"
 - * "How are you doing compared to your plan?"
 - * "What is your plan for the following week?"
 - * "May I take a look at what you have done so far?"
5. Help me choose and get started on my project
6. Help me with any questions labeled "ADVISOR"
7. Make sure I have everything done before camp!



Guidelines

- You should be able to complete 4-6 pages per hour. If you worked on the workbook for 20 minutes per day, you would be done with loads of time to spare.
- Count the number of days from now until the week before camp: _____
now, divide that by the number of questions in your workbook: _____.
That is the minimum number of questions you need to do per day.
- Example: If there are 80 days until the week before camp, and there were 480 questions, then $480 / 80 = 6$. So, if you did 6 questions per day, you would be done well before camp starts!

Set Goals

- Use the goal chart on the next page
- Use the guidelines above to help you set a weekly goal for how much you need and want to accomplish.
- Review your goal with your advisor(s) at the beginning and end of each week

Tips

- Don't forget to pray to God for understanding!
- **Use a PENCIL** - that way you can correct mistakes
- If a question is marked as "BONUS" - you may consider it to be optional.
- If a question is marked as "ADVISOR" - you should get help from your advisor(s). Even if you think you can answer it on your own, have them review your answer to be sure.
- If you get stuck on a question, put a star (*) next to it and move on to the next. When you have completed the section, go back and try again. If you are still having trouble, ask for help from your advisor(s). If you are still stuck, e-mail or call us. (robinson@bigbrand.com, (805) 491-3923. Leave a message, including your call-back number if you get voicemail when you call.)
- HAVE FUN!

If you find it hard

- Be sure you are answering the questions using a King James Version Bible. This is also called the "Authorized Version". Of course, you should consult other versions to help understand the meaning, but the fill-in-the-blanks are all from the King James Version.
- Notice that beside most of the questions, the verse that goes with the question is in parentheses. For example, (v29) means that the question is from verse 29 of the current chapter.

Have Fun!

Love,

Uncle Greg & Aunt Michelle Robinson



Goal Chart

Use this chart to set your goals, and track your progress

Week	Goal	Actual

Genesis 11 - 12

"The God of Glory Appeared to Our Father Abraham" History's Most Important Journey



Begin by reading Genesis 11-12



Genesis 11 - Who is Abram?

1. (background) Abram was a descendant of which one of Noah's three sons? _____
2. (v24-26) Who was Abram's Father? _____
3. (v24-26) Who was Abram's Grand-Father? _____
4. (v24-26) Who were Abram's Brothers? _____, _____
5. (v27) Who was Lot's Father? _____
6. (v27) What was the family relationship between Lot and Abram? (circle)
brothers father/son neighbors uncle/nephew cousins
7. (v28) Who died first, Haran or his father Terah? _____
8. (v28) What city was the family of Terah from? _____
9. (v29) Abram married _____
10. (v29) Nahor married _____
11. (v27,29) List the three children of Haran: _____, _____, _____
12. (v29) What was the family relationship between Abram and Sarai? (hint: Genesis 20:12)
brother/sister uncle/niece not related half-brother/half-sister cousins
13. (v30) "But _____ was _____; she had no _____"

14. (v31) After leaving Ur, where did they first stay? _____

15. (v31) Where were they going? _____

Mesopotamia means, "land between the two rivers." Mesopotamia saw the rise of one of the earliest civilizations.

The wheel, units of weights and measure, and writing all originated in Mesopotamia.

Ur was an important city in Mesopotamia, famous for the worship of the moon god, 'sin'.

But we know Abram rejected the gods of his fathers to worship the only true God, Yahweh.

16.(v31) Who, of the family of Terah, stayed in Ur? _____ (hint: cp. v26)

17.(v32) Where did Terah die? _____
How old was he? _____



Genesis 12 - First Tests of Abram's Faith

18.(v1) "Now _____ had said unto _____, Get thee out of thy _____, and from thy _____, and from thy _____, unto a _____ that I will _____ thee"

19.(v2-3) These are the first promises made to Abraham. List them individually.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

"LORD" = "Yahweh"

The Name of our God.

It means, "He Who Will Be"

God's name helps us to understand His purpose with us and with the earth.

Yahweh: He Who Will Be revealed to the world in a group of people when all the earth is filed with His glory.

20. (v4) How old was Abram when he left Haran? _____
21. (v5) While in Haran, what had Abram accumulated?
 1. _____
 2. _____
22. (v5) Where were they going? _____
23. (v6) Upon entering the land, they journeyed unto: “the place of _____, unto the _____ of _____”.
24. (v6) Who inhabited the land at this time? _____
25. (v7) Again, Yahweh appears to Abram, to whom does he promise the land?

26. (v7) What did Abram do after Yahweh appeared to him? _____

27. (v8) “And he removed from thence unto a _____ on the _____ of _____, and _____ his _____, having _____ on the _____, and _____ on the _____:...”
28. (v8) What 2 things did Abram do in this place?
 1. _____
 2. _____
29. (v9) What direction was Abram headed? _____
30. (v10) Why did Abram go down into Egypt, to sojourn there? _____
31. (v11-12) As they approached Egypt, Abram worried something would happen to them while they were there. What? _____

32. (v13) Abram told Sarai to say:

33. (v14) When they entered Egypt, the Egyptians observed that Sarai was: _____
34. (v15) Who commended Sarai before Pharaoh? _____

**W H Y
 E G Y P T ? ?**

Abram’s flight to Egypt shows a definite lack of faith. Why did he do it? We have to remember he was a man, just like us. There was a famine in the land: there was no food, and he was full of fear.

But why Egypt?

Egypt didn’t need rain like most of the world around it. Each year the Nile River overflows and provides water for the crops, therefore things grow in Egypt even when no rain falls.

35. (v15) Where was Sarai taken? _____
36. (v16) Pharaoh entreated Abram well for Sarai's sake. List the things he gave Abram:
 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____
37. (v17) "And Yahweh _____ Pharaoh and his _____ with _____ because of _____ Abram's _____."
38. (v18-19) In your own words, write what Pharaoh said to Abram. _____

39. (v19-20) Was Sarai restored to Abram? _____
40. (v20) Who sent Abram and his family away from Egypt? _____

How easy it is to make excuses for things with "half-truths."
 Abram's faith had brought him out of the land of idolatry, but he still needed to learn **total** trust in Yahweh.



Investigate

41. Look up "Abram" in your concordance. What does his name mean? _____



In Genesis 11:27, underline Abram, and write the meaning of his name in the margin.

42. Look up "Sarai" in your concordance. What does her name mean? _____



In Genesis 11:29, underline Sarai, and write the meaning of her name in the margin.

43. How old was Sarai when they left Haran? (Use Gen 12:4, Gen17:17) _____ Amazing that at that age, she was beautiful enough for Pharaoh to want to take her!

BONUS: Look at Gen. 11:10-26. How many years elapsed from the time of the flood until the birth of Abram? (you will need to do some math here!) _____

44. **Geographic Study:** Look up "Mesopotamia" and "Ur" or "Ur of the Chaldees" in your Atlas and Bible Dictionary. Write a short summary of the notable facts: _____

What great civilizations occupied this area? _____

45. Look up Gen 12:6 in another version such as the NASB or RSV.
- What do they call the place of "Sichem"? _____
 - What do they call the "plain of Moreh"? _____
46. **Map Work:** Look up the following places in your Atlas. Mark them on one of the maps in the back of your workbook: **Map A:** Area of Mesopotamia, Babel/Babylon, Ur of the Chaldees, Euphrates River, Tigris River, Persian Gulf, Haran (Harran), Mediterranean Sea, Land of Canaan, Land of Egypt, Nile River, Red Sea. **Map B:** Shechem, Bethel, Hai (Ai), Jordan River, Dead Sea, Mediterranean Sea

In Acts 7, Stephen was trying to prove to the Jews that they didn't need to follow the Law of Moses in order to be in God's Kingdom.

Stephen's speech gives us more information about Abraham.

He was showing them that Abraham, who lived many, many years before the Law of Moses was given, would be in God's Kingdom because of his great faith in what God had promised to him.

He was showing them that the just shall live by faith.



The next few questions are from Stephen's speech.

Read Acts 7:1-5.

47. (Acts 7:2) Where was Abram when God first appeared to him? _____
48. (Acts 7:4) Here, Ur is called the "land of the _____"
49. (Acts 7:5) "And he gave him none _____ in it, no not so much as to _____ his _____ on: yet he _____ that he would give it to him for a _____, and to his _____ after him, when as yet he had no _____".



Read Hebrews 11:1,8-9. The next few questions relate to this passage.

Hebrews 11 is known as the "Faith Chapter". In the 11th chapter of Hebrews, we read of many men and women who served God very faithfully, and it tells us what they did with their faith.

50. (Heb. 11:1) What is faith?

51. (Heb. 11:8) When Abram was called by God, did he know where he was going? _____
52. (Heb. 11:9) When Abram arrived in the land God had directed him to, did he immediately inherit it?

53. (Heb. 11:9) Who else were heirs, with Abraham, of the same promises? _____, _____



54. **Read Romans 10:17:** “So then _____ cometh by _____, and _____ by the _____ of _____”



Find the Principle (use the back of the page if you need more room)

55. Throughout the Bible, the names of people and places carry great significance. Look up the meaning of Nahor, Terah, Abram, and Lot. Show how each of their responses to the call of God could be summarized in the meaning of their name. (You may want to ask your advisor to help you)

56. The first mention of the land being promised to anyone is found in Genesis 12:7. Who was it first promised to? _____ When was Abram first explicitly promised the land? (Hint - it is in Genesis 13). _____ Now **read Galatians 3:16, & 27-29**. When Paul commented on this incident, he made the point that Yahweh promised the land to Abram’s “seed”. Who was the seed that he referred to? _____ Explain how we also can inherit the land, and the blessings promised to Abraham. _____

Genesis 13 - 14

"He Looked for a City which hath Foundations, Whose Builder and Maker is God"

Lot's Choice, Abram's Victory



Begin by reading Genesis 13-14



Genesis 13 - The Choice between
the House of God, and Ruin

59. (v1) After leaving Egypt, Abram and his entourage came into _____ (the Negev).
60. (v2) What was Abram "very rich" in? _____, _____, _____
61. (v3) From there, he retraced his steps to the place where "his tent had been at the beginning".
Where was this? _____
62. (v4) What was still there? _____
63. (v4) What did Abram do there? _____
64. (v5) What did Lot have also? _____, _____, _____
65. (v6) The combined substance of Abram and Lot was so great that: "the _____ was not able to
_____ them".
66. (v7) Who was there strife between? _____

67. (v7) What two groups were dwelling in the land then? _____, _____
68. (v8) Who decided that the strife needed to end? _____
69. (v8) What reason did he give for needing to end the strife? _____

70. (v9) What was the proposed solution? Who would choose first? _____

71. (v10) "And _____ lifted up his _____, and beheld all the _____ of _____, that it was well _____ every where, before Yahweh destroyed _____ and _____, even as the _____ of Yahweh, like the land of _____, as thou comest unto _____".

72. (v11) What did Lot choose?

73. (v11) What direction was this? _____

74. (v12) "Abram dwelled in the _____ of _____"

75. (v12) "Lot dwelled in the _____ of the _____, and _____ his _____ toward _____"

76. (v13) What are we told about the men of Sodom?

There were six steps in Lot's downward course:
1) he had a conflict with Abram; 2) he saw the good land; 3) he chose the best for himself; 4) he headed toward Sodom; 5) he lived in Sodom; 6) he sat in the gate (as a key citizen) of Sodom.

77. (v14) After Lot was separated from him, who appeared unto Abram? _____

78. (v14) Yahweh directed Abram to lift up his eyes, and look around him in what directions?
_____, _____, _____, _____

79. (v15) Who would this land be given to? _____ and _____

80. (v15) For how long? _____

81. (v16) Abram's "seed" would be so numerous, they would be like what? _____

82. (v17) What did God tell Abram to do in the land? _____

83. (v18) "Then Abram removed his _____, and came and dwelt in the _____ of _____, which is in _____, and _____ there an _____ unto Yahweh."

In the beginning of chapter 14, we see that the land that had looked so inviting and prosperous to Lot was actually full of trouble and war. A King named Chedorlaomer from the region of Babylonia joined forces with other surrounding nations and defeated the five cities around Sodom, who they enslaved for 12 years. When they revolted, the confederacy of Chedorlaomer came back bigger and stronger, and this time the trouble was more serious for Lot.



Genesis 14 - Lot was Just: Vexed by the Filthy Conversation of the Wicked.

84. (v1) The Confederacy of Chedorlaomer:

Draw lines to match the King with their Nation

Chedorlaomer	Shinar
Amraphel	Nations (Goiim)
Tidal	Ellasar
Arioch	Elam

<p>confederacy kən'fedərəsē a league or alliance, a group joined together for a purpose</p>
--

85. (v2) The Confederacy of Sodom and Gomorrah:

Draw lines to match the King with their Nation

Unnamed	Sodom
Shinab	Zeboiim
Bera	Bela (Zoar)
Shemeber	Gomorah
Birsha	Admah

86. (v3) Where did they join in battle? _____

87. (v4) How many years had these nations served Chedorlaomer? _____

88. (v4) In what year of their servitude did they rebel against Chedorlaomer? _____

89. (v5-7) The next year, Chedorlaomer gathered his confederacy for battle, and launched into a military campaign, defeating the following nations:

1. _____ in _____
2. _____ in _____
3. _____ in _____
4. _____ in _____
5. _____ in _____
6. _____ in _____

90. (v8-10) At this point, the confederacy of Sodom and Gomorrah goes to fight against the confederacy of Chedorlaomer in the vale of Siddim. But the valley was full of slime pits (tar bits). Which confederacy, becoming mired in these pits, was defeated? _____
91. (v10) Where did the survivors flee? _____
92. (v11-12) Who was taken into captivity along with the spoils of Sodom and Gomorrah?

93. (v12) Where had he and his family been living? _____
94. (v13) How did Abram find out about the battle? _____

95. (v13) Abram is called “Abram the _____” here.
96. (v13) Where was Abram living at this time? _____

97. (v13) Who were confederate or allied with Abram? _____

98. (v14) Who did Abram have to fight with him? _____
99. (v14) Where were they born? _____
100. (v14) How many did he have? _____
101. (v14-15) “...and pursued them unto _____. And he _____ himself against them, he and his _____, by _____, and _____ them, and pursued them unto _____, which is on the _____ of _____”
102. (v16) List the items Abram brought back from the battle:
1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____
103. (v17) Who went out first to meet Abram when he returned? _____
104. (v17) What is “the valley of Shaveh” also known as? _____
105. (v18) Who also came out to meet Abram? _____ king of _____
106. (v18) What did he bring with him? _____ and _____
107. (v18) What was special about this man? _____

108. (v19-20) Melchizedek blessed Abram and said: "Blessed be Abram of the _____ high _____, possessor of _____ and _____. And blessed be the _____ high _____, which hath _____ thine _____ into thy _____"

109. (v20) What did Abram give Melchizedek? _____

110. (v21) What was the King of Sodom primarily interested in? _____

111. (v22-23) Abram had sworn before God that he would not take from a _____ to a _____ from the king of Sodom. This was to ensure the king of Sodom could not say: " _____ "

112. (v24) The men who went with Abram were allowed to take their share. Their names were: _____, _____, and _____



Investigate

In Genesis 13:3, Abram and Lot stand between two cities: Bethel, and Hai. These names are significant, of course. Look up the following in your Concordance:

Bethel means _____

Hai (or Ai) means _____



In **Genesis 13:3**, underline Bethel and Hai and write the meanings of their names in your margin

Abram is called "the Hebrew".

The word "Hebrew" comes from a root word that means "a crosser over".

He became the first of many who have crossed over from the ways of man to the ways of God.



In **Genesis 14:13**, underline Hebrew and write "a crosser over" in your margin.



113. **Read Hebrews 11:10.** What was Abraham looking for? How does this compare with what Lot desired in Gen. 13:10-12? _____

In Nehemiah 9, the children of Israel gathered together to confess their sins, to hear from the book of the law, and consecrate and re-dedicate themselves to Yahweh their God. As part of this ceremony Ezra led them in a national prayer, where they recalled what God had done for their nation since the times of Abraham.



Read Nehemiah 9:7-8.

The next few questions are from this chapter.

114.(Neh. 9:7) What word is used to describe the calling of Abram? _____

115.(Neh. 9:8) Abram’s heart was _____ before God.

116.(Neh. 9:8) The “promises” to Abram are referred to here as a “_____”

117.(Neh. 9:8) The land of Canaan is described here as the land of what nations:

- a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
- d. _____ e. _____ f. _____

118.(Neh. 9:8) In this reference to the promise of the land, who is the focus on? Abraham or his seed? _____



Read Hebrews 7:1-10.

The next few questions are from this chapter.

119. (Heb. 7:2) Abram gave Melchizedek what part of all that he had? _____

120. (Heb. 7:2) The interpretation (or meaning) of Melchizedek’s name is: _____

121. (Heb. 7:2) The interpretation (or meaning) of the title “King of Salem” is: _____

TYPES:
 God helps us to understand His plans by giving us signs and symbols and parables. Often an event recorded for us in the Bible is similar to an event that happens (or will happen) later on. We call these similarities **types**.
 Types help us to understand how God has worked in the past, how He is working now, and how He will work in the future



In Genesis 14:18, underline Melchizedek write “Heb. 7:2”, and write the meaning of Melchizedek’s name in the margin.



In Genesis 14:18, Underline Salem, and write the meaning of Salem.

122. (Heb. 7:4) How much of the spoils did Abraham give to Melchizedek? _____

BONUS: (Heb. 7:8-10) In what way did Levi, the father of the Levitical Priesthood give tithes to Melchizedek? (it may help to read these verses in another version)

Melchizedek was the “King of Salem”, as well as the “Priest of the Most High God.” Being a king and a priest was very unusual in scriptures. In fact, it was impossible in Israel to be both king and priest. In this way Melchizedek is a type of Christ: our High Priest and our King.

BONUS: Melchizedek was king of **Salem**. What other names would this city later be called? (hint: Bible Dictionary) _____

123. **Map Work:** Look up the following places in your Atlas. Mark them on Map B in the back of your workbook: **Map B:** Sodom, Gomorrah, Hebron, Salem (Jerusalem).



Find the Principle (use the back of the page if you need more room)

124. Lot was given the opportunity to choose any of the land that was before him. Though he was a righteous man (2 Peter 2:7-8), his choice as he stood between Bethel, (the “House of God”) and Ai (“Ruin”) would have tragic consequences. Find both places on a map. Which place would Lot journey towards to get to the Jordan valley? Read 1 John 2:16. Describe how this verse applies to Lot’s choice. Find the ways in which the spiritual progression (downward) of Lot (as a result of his choice) is indicated in the scriptures.

128. What is the lesson for us from Lot's choice? Give examples where you have had to make an important decision between "the House of God" and "Ruin". What were the consequences? (good or bad)

Genesis 15 - 17

"The Just Shall Live By Faith"

Yahweh's Covenant



Begin by reading
Genesis 15, 16, 17



Genesis 15 - Abram's Belief was Counted to him for Righteousness,
and Yahweh Renewed His Covenant with him.

129. (v1) After these things the _____ of _____ came unto _____ in a _____, saying, _____ not, _____: I am thy _____, and thy exceeding _____”
130. (v2-3) Who was the steward or “heir” of Abram’s house at this point?

131. (v3) Where was he born? _____
132. (v2-3) What had Yahweh not given to Abram yet?

133. (v4) Who did Yahweh tell Abram would *not* be his heir? _____
134. (v4) Who did Yahweh tell Abram *would* be his heir? “he that shall _____ out of thine own _____ shall be thine _____.”
135. (v5) How numerous would Abram’s seed be? As the _____ of heaven.
136. (v6) “And he believed in _____ and He counted it to him for _____”
137. (v7) Why had Yahweh brought Abram out? “To _____ thee this _____ to _____ it.”

In ancient Middle-Eastern cultures, a wealthy, childless man could adopt one of his male servants to be his heir. This practice is recorded in texts written on clay tablets dating from about 1500BC uncovered on the banks of the Tigris River in modern Iraq.

138. (v8) What did Abram ask Yahweh? _____

139. (v9) What 5 animals were Abram to offer to Yahweh?

a _____ of ___ years old, a _____ of ___ years old

a _____ of ___ years old, a _____ and a _____

140. (v10-11) When Abram had divided and laid the animals out, what did the fowls do?

_____ Then what did Abram do? _____

141. (v12) “When the _____ was going down, a _____ fell upon Abram and, lo, an
_____ of _____ fell upon him”

142. (v13) While Abram was sleeping Yahweh told him that his _____ would be a _____ in a land
that was not _____ and would _____ them and they would be afflicted for _____ years.

143. (v14) What would Yahweh do to the nation that afflicted Abram’s seed? _____

144. (v14) How would Abram’s seed come out? With great _____.

145. (v15) What did Yahweh tell Abram about his death? _____

146. (v16) “But in the _____ generation they shall come here again for the _____ of the
_____ is not yet full”.

147. (v17) When the sun went down, what passed between the pieces of the animals?

A _____ and a _____.

148. (v18) “In the same _____ Yahweh made a _____ with _____, saying,
Unto thy _____ have I given this _____, from the _____ of _____ unto the
_____, the river _____.”

149. (v19-21) List the 10 peoples who then possessed the land that
Yahweh would give to Abram’s seed:

1. _____

2. _____ 5. _____ 8. _____

3. _____ 6. _____ 9. _____

4. _____ 7. _____ 10. _____



Genesis 16 -Abram attempts to accomplish God's purpose in his own way.

150. (v1) What had Sarai not given Abram yet? _____

151. (v1) Who was Hagar and where was she from? _____

Sarai's proposal was an ancient custom. The chief wife had authority over children born to a slave-wife.

152.(v2) Why did Sarai give Hagar to Abram? _____

153.(v3) How many years had Abram been in Canaan when Hagar became his wife? _____

154.(v4) When Hagar conceived, how did she feel about her mistress Sarai? _____

155.(v5) And Sarai said unto _____, "My _____ be upon thee" ("May the wrong done to me be upon you" - RSV)... and "Yahweh _____ between me and thee."

156. (v6) But Abram said to Sarai, "Do to her as it _____ thee."

157. (v6) How did Sarai deal with Hagar? _____

158. (v6) What did Hagar do? _____

159. (v7) Where did the angel of Yahweh find Hagar? "By a _____ of _____ in the _____, by the fountain in the way to _____."

160. (v8) What did the angel ask Hagar? _____

161. (v8) What did Hagar say in answer to the angel's questions? _____

162. (v9) What did the angel tell Hagar to do? "Return to thy _____ and _____ thyself under her _____."

163. (v10) The angel also told Hagar that "I will _____ thy _____ exceedingly that it shall not be _____ for _____."

164. (v11) What was Hagar's son to be named? _____

Because of his faith, Abram is prepared to wait patiently until Yahweh gives him the child He promised. Sarai, on the other hand, grows impatient as she gets older and older and still has no child. Unwilling to wait any longer, she decides to try to help matters along by suggesting that Abram have a child with Hagar. But Ishmael is not the son Yahweh promised to Abram: he is not the son of the promise.

165. (v11) Why did the angel say that Hagar would bear a son? "Because Yahweh hath _____ thy _____."

166. (v12) Ishmael would be a _____, his _____ will be against every _____ and every man's _____ against him and he shall _____ in the presence of all his _____

167. (v13-14) What did Hagar call the place where the angel spoke to her? Beer - _____ . It is between _____ and _____ .

168. (v16) How old was Abram when Ishmael was born? _____



Genesis 17 -

The Father of Many Nations is given the law of Circumcision

169. (v1) Yahweh said to Abram, "I am _____, walk before me and be thou _____."

170. (v1) How old was Abram when Yahweh said this to him? _____

171. (v2) "And I will make my _____ between me and thee and will _____ thee _____."

172. (v3) When this was told to Abram, what did he do? _____

173. (v4) God said that Abram would be a father of: _____

174. (v5) What was Abram's name changed to? _____

175. What reason does God give for changing Abram's name? _____

176. (v6) "And I will make thee exceeding _____, and I will make _____ of thee and _____ shall come out of thee."

177. (v7) Besides Abraham, who else would the covenant be with? "thy _____ after thee in their _____."

178. (v7) What type of covenant was it? _____

At certain times in history, Yahweh has chosen to deal with man in specific and unique ways. During the period of time when Noah lived, God saved Noah but destroyed the world that had become corrupt and sinful. In the period beginning with Abram, Yahweh left man to walk in his own way, but called Abram out from the world. Abram and his descendants were to be separated to a life of faith, to "walk with God."

179. (v8) What did God promise He would give unto Abraham? “the _____ wherein thou art a _____, all the land of _____ for an _____.”
180. (v9) What did God say Abraham and his seed would do with His covenant? _____
181. (v10) What did God say would be a part of the covenant? _____
182. (v10) Who would be circumcised? _____
183. (v11) Circumcision was to be: “a _____ of the covenant between Me and thee.”
184. (v12) How old was a boy when he was circumcised? _____
185. (v12) This applied to: “every _____ child in your generations, he that is born in the _____ or bought with _____ of any stranger which is not of thy _____.”
186. (v14) What would happen to those not circumcised? _____
187. (v14) Why would the uncircumcised be cut off? _____
188. (v15) Sarai’s name was changed to: _____
189. (v16) “And I will _____ her and give thee a _____ also of her: yea, I will _____ her and she shall be a _____ of nations, _____ of peoples shall be of her.”
190. (v17) “Then Abraham _____ upon his _____ and _____, and said in his _____, Shall a child be born unto him who is an _____ years old? And shall Sarah, that is _____ years old bear?”
191. (v18) What did Abraham then say to God? _____
192. (v19) What was Sarah’s son to be named? _____
193. (v19) What did God promise to do for him? _____
194. (v20) What did God promise to do for Ishmael? _____
195. (v20) How many princes would come out of Ishmael? _____
196. (v21) Which son was the covenant with? _____
197. (v23) What did Abraham do with Ishmael and all that were in his house or bought with money? _____

198. (v23) How long did Abraham wait to obey God's commandment to circumcise all the males?

199. (v24-25) How old was Abraham when he was circumcised? _____. How old was Ishmael? _____

200. (v26-27) Were all the males circumcised at the same time? _____



Investigate

BONUS: At least 13-14 years passed between Genesis 15 and 17. Prove this using the age of Abraham in chapters 16 and 17. _____

Let's take another look at Stephen's speech in Acts 7.



201. **Read Acts 7:6-8,17**

a. (Acts 7:6) How long would Abram's seed sojourn in a foreign land? _____

b. (Acts 7:6) What would happen to them during this time? _____

c. (Acts 7:7) What would God do to the nation that would bring them into bondage? _____

d. (Acts 7:7) Where would Abram's seed worship Yahweh? _____

e. (Acts 7:8) What did Yahweh give Abram? The _____ of _____

f. (Acts 7:8) Who did Isaac beget? _____. Who did Jacob beget? _____

g. (Acts 7:17) "But when the time of the _____ drew near which God had sworn to Abraham, the _____ grew and multiplied in _____."

202. Abram had his name changed to "Abraham". Look up "Abraham" in your concordance. What does his name mean? _____



In Genesis 17:5, underline Abraham, and write the meaning of his name in the margin.

203. Sarai had her name changed to "Sarah". Look up "Sarah" in your concordance. What does her name mean? _____



In Genesis 17:15, underline Sarah and write the meaning of her name in the margin.

204. Look up "Isaac" in your concordance. What does his name mean? _____



In Genesis 17:19, underline Isaac, and write the meaning of his name in the margin.

BONUS: Look up “Ishmael” in your concordance. What does his name mean? _____
_____ (write it in your Bible!)

BONUS: Look up “Hagar” in your concordance. What does her name mean? _____
_____ (write it in your Bible!)

BONUS: Use your Bible dictionary and concordance to investigate the Amorites. Where was their territory? What 2 kings of the Amorites did Moses later defeat? _____

205. In Gen. 15:14 what nation would Abram’s descendants serve and then come out with great substance? (Hint: See Acts 7:17) _____



206. **ADVISOR:** Use your concordance to investigate the word “covenant”. What is the Hebrew word? What does the word really mean? _____



Read Exodus 2:23-24

207. At the beginning of Exodus, we find that the Children of Israel (Abraham’s descendants) have been in Egypt for hundreds of years. This was a fulfillment of Yahweh’s words to Abraham in **Genesis 15:13-14**. In those verses, how many years does Yahweh tell Abraham that his seed would sojourn in a strange land? _____

208. (Ex. 2:23) After the king of Egypt died, why did the children of Israel sigh? _____

209. (Ex. 2:23) Who heard their cry for help? _____

210. (Ex. 2:24) What did God then remember? _____



Read Exodus 6:1-8

211. (Ex. 6:1) What did Yahweh tell Moses he would see? _____

212. (Ex. 6:1) What would Pharaoh do to the children of Israel? _____

213. (EX. 6:3-8) To whom does Yahweh say he had made a covenant with, and what was that covenant?

214. (Ex. 6:5) What did Yahweh say He had heard and remembered? _____

215. (Ex. 6:6) “Wherefore, say unto the children of _____, I am _____, and I will bring you out from under the _____ of the _____, and I will rid you out of their _____, and I will _____ you with an outstretched _____ and with great _____.”

216. (Ex. 6:7) “And I will take you to Me for a _____, and I will be to you a God and you shall know that I am Yahweh your _____ who bringeth you out from under the _____ of the _____.”

217. (Ex. 6:8) “And I will bring you unto the _____ concerning the which I did _____ to give it to _____, to _____, and to _____, and I will give it you for an _____: I am _____.”



Note: Please work through this section with your ADVISOR. It will be helpful to have an RSV or an NASB when reading the passages from Romans.

An Important part of the covenant that Yahweh gave to Abraham was that Abraham could have his sins forgiven because of his belief that Yahweh would provide him a seed. In **Romans**, Paul talks about how we also can have our sins forgiven by faith.

218. **Read Romans 1:16-17:** “For I am not ashamed of the _____ of Christ: for it is the _____ of God unto _____ to every one that _____; to the _____ first, and also to the _____. For therein is the _____ of God revealed from _____ to _____: as it is written, the _____ shall _____ by _____.”

219. **Read Romans 3:10-12** (quoting from Psalm 14:1-3). Are we righteous? Was Abraham? _____

Read Romans 4:1-16,19-22

220. (Romans 4:2-4) What would be the result if Abraham was justified by works of law?

221. (Romans 4:3) What was counted unto Abraham for righteousness? _____

BONUS/ADVISOR: (Romans 4:9-13) What point is being made here? _____

222. (Romans 4:19-22) This passage proves that Abraham’s laughter in chapter 17:17 was that of Joy and Faith, and not of doubting. How do we know for sure that Paul is talking about this exact incident (since the seed is promised in multiple places)? Hint: Read Genesis 17:17 and Romans 4:19 again.

223. **Map Work:** Look up the following places in your Atlas. Mark them on one of the maps in the back of your workbook: **Map A:** Wilderness of Shur, Kadesh(Kadesh-Barnea) **Map B:** Damascus.
BONUS/ADVISOR: on **Map A**, mark the territory promised in Gen 15:18-21.

Genesis 18 - 19

"Yahweh appeared unto him" the Friend of God



Begin by reading
Genesis 18 and 19



Genesis 18 - the Promise of a Son of Laughter and Joy

229. (v1) Who appeared to Abraham? _____
230. (v1) Where did Abraham live at this point? _____
231. (v1) Where was Abraham sitting? _____
232. (v1) Approximately what time of day was this? _____
233. (v2) How many men did Abraham see standing by him? _____
234. (v2) What did Abraham do when he saw them? _____

235. (v3-5) What did Abraham want to do for the strangers? _____

236. (v6) Where was Sarah at this time? _____
237. (v6) What did Abraham ask her to make? _____
238. (v7) Who dressed and prepared the calf? _____
239. (v8-9) After putting out the feast, did Abraham and Sarah join in? How do you know? _____

240. (v9) Who did the visitors ask about (by name) _____
241. (v10) What did one of the visitors tell Abraham would happen? _____

242. (v11) Do/Did people usually have children at Abraham and Sarah's age? _____
243. (v12) "Therefore Sarah _____ herself, saying, After I am _____ old shall I have _____, my _____ being old also?"
244. (v13-14) What did Yahweh ask Abraham? _____

245. (v15) Why did Sarah deny that she had laughed? _____
246. (v15) Yahweh responded to her by saying: _____
247. (v16) Where were the men going? _____
248. (v17) What was it that Yahweh considered whether or not to hide from Abraham? _____

249. (v18) Which two promises are referenced here?
a. _____
b. _____
250. (v19) "For I _____ him, that he will _____ his _____ and his _____ after him, and they shall _____ the _____ of Yahweh, to do _____ and _____; that Yahweh may bring upon _____ that which he hath _____ of him"
251. (v20) Sodom and Gomorrah's _____ was "great", and their _____ was very "grievous"
252. (v23) Abraham was concerned that there were _____ people living in Sodom, and wanted to know if God would destroy them too. Who did Abraham know who lived Sodom? _____
253. (v24-32) Abraham communes with Yahweh to spare Sodom for the sake of any righteous found therein. List the progression of his plea, and of God's agreement to spare the city for the sake of many righteous:
a. _____ righteous b. _____ righteous c. _____ righteous
d. _____ righteous e. _____ righteous f. _____ righteous

254. (v24-32) How would you characterize Abraham's attitude in pleading with Yahweh? (circle)
Angry Demanding Indignant
Sorrowful Humble Indifferent

255. (v25) "... Shall not the _____ of all the earth do _____?"



Genesis 19:27-30 -Sodom and Gomorrah turned into Ashes

256. (v24) Did Yahweh find 10 righteous in Sodom?

257. (v27) What time of day did Abraham go to the place where he "stood before Yahweh"?

258. (v28) What did he see when he looked toward Sodom? _____

259. (v29) For whose sake did Yahweh spare Lot and his daughters?

260. (v30) Where did Lot move to after fleeing Sodom?

By now it should be clear that these three visitors were actually Angels of God. Proof comes in the first verse of Chapter 19, where we are told that "two angels" entered Sodom. The third angel stayed back to speak with Abraham. This angel is one who had taken on God's name "Yahweh", so when Abraham spoke with him, it was as if he was speaking to Yahweh himself. We see this frequently in the life of Abraham, and throughout the scriptures



Investigate

261. In Genesis 17:17, Abraham "laughed" with Joy at the news of Isaac's birth. In Genesis 18:12, we are told that "Sarah laughed within herself". Is this the "laughter" of Joy and Faith? Why did she laugh? Explain your answer. _____

262. Look up the word "Angel" in your concordance. What does the word mean? _____



263. **Read Isaiah 41:8.** What does Yahweh call Abraham? _____

BONUS: Where else in scripture is Abraham referred to as God's friend (2 places)?

1. _____ 2. _____



264. **Read John 15:14-15.**

- a. How are we Jesus' "friends"? _____
b. What does Jesus do for his friends? _____

c. How does (a) and (b) relate to Genesis 18:17-19? _____

265. When Lot chose the plain of Jordan back in chapter 13, he was a rich man. What does he have now (at the end of chapter 19)? _____

266. **Map Work:** Look up the following places in your Atlas. Mark them on one of the maps in the back of your workbook: **Map B:** Zoar, Eventual territories of Ammon and Moab, Gerar



Find the Principle (use the back of the page if you need more room)

1. **Read 1 Peter 3:4-6.** When we compare Gen. 18:12 and 1 Peter 3:4-6 we see that Sarah called her husband Abraham 'lord' not only when speaking to him, but in her own mind. This shows that she had a genuine respect for Abraham. Why do you think she had such great respect for him? What other passages can you find that make the same point?

2. Read what God says about Lot in 2 Peter 2:7-8. What do we learn about Lot's character that is not recorded in Genesis?



Apply the Lesson *(use the back of the page if you need more room)*

1. Both Yahweh and His son, the Lord Jesus Christ, demonstrated that "friendship" involves revealing what God's plans are for the future, for those who are faithfully obedient. What does this tell us about our responsibility to those whom we call our "friends"?

2. The angel of Yahweh demonstrated the power of God by recounting for Sarah the fact that she had laughed (when it was within herself). But Sarah's first reaction to being confronted was to deny it. What is the lesson for us when we are confronted with our failings? What do we need to remember about our "inner thoughts"? Jeremiah 17:9-10 may help.

Genesis 20 - 21

"In Isaac Shall Thy Seed Be Called" the Chosen of God



Begin by reading Genesis 20,21



Genesis 20 -Abraham's lapse in faith

267. (v1) Refer back to chapter 18:1. Where was Abraham living up until now? _____

268. (v1) "And Abraham _____ from thence toward the _____ country, and _____ between _____ and _____, and _____ in _____"

269. (v2) What did Abraham say of Sarah? _____

270. (v2) Who was king of Gerar? _____

271. (v2) What did he do? _____

272. (v3) What did God tell Abimelech in a dream? _____

273. (v4) Had Abimelech come near her? _____

274. (v5) In addition to Abraham, who also said Sarah was Abraham's sister? _____

275. (v4-5) List three descriptions Abimelech makes about himself as he pleads before God:

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

276. (v6) Who had kept Abimelech from sinning against God? _____

277. (v7) “Now therefore _____ the man his _____; for he is a _____, and he shall _____ for thee, and thou shalt _____: and if thou _____ her not, know thou that thou shalt _____, thou, and _____ that are _____”

278. (v8) Who did Abimelech tell the vision to first? _____

279. (v8) What was their reaction? _____

280. (v9-10) In your own words, write what Abimelech said to Abraham. _____

281. (v11-13) Abraham gives Abimelech three excuses in response. List them:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

282. (v14) In addition to restoring Sarah, what else did Abimelech give Abraham?

a. _____ b. _____

c. _____ d. _____

283. (v15) Abimelech also offered Abraham to live where? _____

284. (v16) What did Abimelech tell Sarah he had given to Abraham? _____

285. (v16) Why did he do this? (Hint: read in RSV/NASB) _____

286. (v17) What then did Abraham do for Abimelech? _____

287. (v17) Who were healed? _____

288. (v18) What had Yahweh done because of Sarah Abraham’s wife? _____



Genesis 21 - a son of Promise, a son of the bondwoman

289. (v1) "And Yahweh _____ Sarah as he had _____, and Yahweh _____ unto Sarah as he had _____"
290. (v2) "For Sarah _____, and bare _____ a _____ in his _____ age, at the _____ of which God had _____ to him."
291. (v3) What did Abraham name him? _____
292. (v4) On what day did Abraham circumcise Isaac, as commanded by God? _____
293. (v5) How old was Abraham when Isaac was born? _____
294. (v5) **BONUS** How old was Sarah at this time? _____
295. (v6-7) "And Sarah said, God hath made me to _____, so that all that _____ will _____ with me... Who would have said unto Abraham, that Sarah should have _____ children _____? For _____ have _____ him a _____ in his _____."
296. (v8) What did Abraham do on the day Isaac was weaned? _____
297. (v9) What did Sarah observe Ishmael doing? _____
298. (v10) What did Sarah ask Abraham to do? _____

299. (v11) How did Abraham feel about this? (circle one)
Excited Joyful Relieved Ambivalent Concerned Grieved Angry Enraged
300. (v12) "And _____ said unto Abraham, Let it not be _____ in thy _____ because of the _____, and because of thy _____; in all that _____ hath said unto thee, _____ unto her _____; for in _____ shall thy _____ be _____".
301. (v13) What would happen to Ishmael? Why? _____

302. (v14) Did Abraham waste any time in following the command of Sarah and of God? How do you know? _____
303. (v14) What 2 things did Abraham give Hagar and Isaac when he sent them away?
1. _____ 2. _____
304. (v14) Where did Hagar and Isaac wander? _____

305. (v15-16) What did Hagar do when the water ran out? Why? _____

306. (v17) Whose voice did God hear? _____ To whom did the angel appear? _____
307. (v19) When God opened Hagar's eyes, what did she see? _____
308. (v20-21) "And _____ was with the _____; and he _____, and dwelt in the _____, and became an _____. And he dwelt in the _____ of _____: and his _____ took him a _____ out of the land of _____"
309. (v22) What did Abimelech and Phichol the chief captain of his host notice about Abraham?

310. (v23) What did they want Abraham to do? _____

311. (v24) Did Abraham agree to this? _____
312. (v25) What had Abimelech's servants "violently taken away" from Abraham? _____
313. (v26) When Abraham mentioned this to Abimelech, what was his response? _____

314. (v27) "And Abraham took _____ and _____, and gave them unto _____; and _____ of them made a _____"
315. (v28) What did Abraham set aside by themselves? _____
316. (v29-30) Why did he do this? _____

317. (v31) What did he name that place? _____
318. (v33) What 2 things did Abraham do there?
 (please read the RSV or NASB for their translation of "grove")
 1. _____
 2. _____
319. (v34) Where did Abraham sojourn for many days? _____



Investigate

320. Read Hebrews 11:11 “Through _____ also _____ herself received _____ to _____ seed, and was delivered of a child when she was _____, because she _____ him _____ who had _____”

321. Whose wombs were closed in Genesis 20? Whose womb was opened in Genesis 21?

322. Look up the word “Beersheba” in your concordance. What does it mean? _____

323. **Map Work:** Look up the following places in your Atlas. Mark them on Map B in the back of your workbook: **Map B:** Mamre, Beersheba



Find the Principle (use the back of the page if you need more room)

1. In chapter 20, Abimelech kept referring to himself and his nation as being “righteous”. Were they really? Explain.

2. Back in Genesis 18, when Sarah overheard the news that she (herself) would conceive, she laughed the laugh of someone who didn’t believe it. Hebrews 11:11 clearly shows that her faith eventually grew until she “received strength to conceive seed”. Now, in Genesis 21, Sarah is laughing again. Is this the same kind of laugh as before? Why is she laughing?



3. **ADVISOR:** The story of Sarah and Hagar and their 2 sons are really about 2 covenants that God had with His people. Read Galatians 4:22-31. What do Sarah and Isaac represent? What do Hagar and Ishmael represent? Which do we want to be a part of?



Apply the Lesson (use the back of the page if you need more room)

1. Have you ever heard of the phrases: “little white lie”? or “half-truth”? These are phrases which we use instead of “Lie” to justify our actions, and make things seem more acceptable. What does the Bible say we should do? Some passages that may help: Proverbs 8:7, Ephesians 4:25.

2. Abimelech noticed that God was with Abraham. In what ways might people around us at school and elsewhere notice that God is with us? Some verses to think about: 1 Timothy 4:12.

G e n e s i s 2 2 - 2 5

" Faith Without Works is Dead."

Father of the Faithful



Begin by reading Genesis 22,23,24,25



Abraham's Greatest Example of Faith
Genesis 22



324. (v1) What did God decide to do with Abraham? _____

325. (v2) What was Abraham to do with his son Isaac? _____

326. (v2) How did Abraham feel about Isaac? _____

327. (v2) Where were they to go to offer Isaac for a burnt offering? _____

328. (v3) How quickly did Abraham obey God's request? _____

329. (v3) Who did Abraham take with him? _____

330. (v3) What else did they take with them? _____

331. (v4) "Then on the ____ day Abraham lifted up his ____ and saw the place _____."

332. (v5) What did Abraham then tell the young men who were with him and Isaac? _____

333. (v6) Who carried the wood when Abraham and Isaac were ascending the mountain? _____

334. (v6) What two items did Abraham bring? a. _____ b. _____

335. (v6) How does it say that Abraham and his son went? (1 word) _____

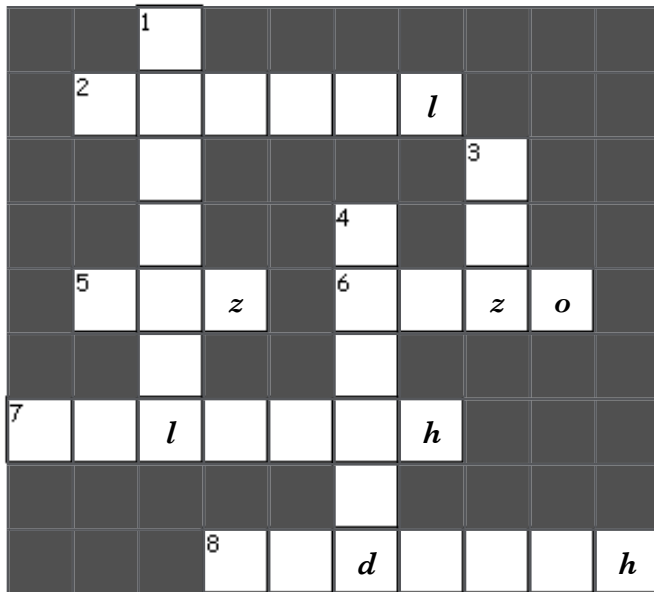
336. (v7) What did Isaac ask Abraham as they went? _____

337. (v8) What did Abraham answer? _____
338. (v8) Again, how does scripture say that Abraham and his son went? _____
339. (v9) When they arrived at the place where God had told them to go, what 4 things did Abraham do?
1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____
340. (v10) "And _____ stretched forth his _____ and took the _____ to _____ his _____."
341. (v11) Who called to Abraham out of heaven?

342. (v12) What did the angel tell Abraham *not* to do? _____
343. (v12) Why did the angel tell Abraham not to harm Isaac? _____
344. (v13) When Abraham lifted up his eyes, what did he see? "a _____ caught in a _____ by his _____."
345. (v13) What did Abraham do with the ram? _____
346. (v14) What did Abraham call the place where he offered the ram? _____
347. (v14) Why did Abraham call the place by that name? _____
348. (v15) "And the angel of Yahweh called unto Abraham out of heaven the _____ time."
349. (v16-17) Was Yahweh pleased that Abraham had been willing to offer his son? _____
350. (v17) "In blessing I will _____ thee and in multiplying I will _____ thy _____ as the _____ of the heaven, and as the _____ which is upon the seashore, and thy _____ shall possess the _____ of his _____."
351. (v18) "And in thy _____ shall all the _____ of the earth be _____, because thou hast _____ my voice."
352. (v19) Where did Abraham live at this time? _____
353. (v20) What were the names of Abraham's brother and sister-in-law? _____, _____
354. (v20) What was told Abraham about Milcah? _____

At school, the teacher often gives an exam to see if the students have mastered the subject being taught. In a similar way, our God sometimes tests us to see how much we have learned. Abraham had to face one of the most difficult tests recorded in scriptures. We see his faith by his works.

355. (v21-22) fill in the puzzle below with the names of the 8 children of Nahor and Milcah.
 (they are not in order)



356. (v23) Which child of Nahor and Milcah was the father of Rebekah? _____

357. (v24) Abraham's brother Nahor also had a concubine. What was her name? _____

358. (v24) Fill in this chart with the names of the four children of Nahor and his concubine:

				<i>a</i>		
	<i>a</i>		<i>a</i>			
		<i>a</i>		<i>a</i>		
	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>			<i>a</i>	



Genesis 23 - Abraham - the Stranger and Pilgrim in the Land of Promise

359. (v1) How old was Sarah when she died? _____

360. (v2) Sarah died in: “ _____ , the same is _____ in the land of _____ .”

361. (v2) What did Abraham do when Sarah died? _____

362. (v3) Who did Abraham speak to? _____
363. (v4) What did Abraham call himself? _____
364. (v4) What did Abraham ask of them? _____
365. (v4) Why did Abraham say he needed to find a place for Sarah? _____

366. (v5-6) What did the sons of Heth say to Abraham? _____

367. (v6) What did the sons of Heth call Abraham? _____
368. (v7-8) Who did Abraham ask to see of the sons of Heth? _____
369. (v9) What did Abraham desire from Ephron, the son of Zohar? _____

370. (v10-11) When Ephron heard what Abraham desired, what did he offer to do? _____

371. (v12-13) Abraham replied: "... I pray thee, hear me, I give thee _____ for the field, take it of me and I will _____ my _____ there."
372. (v14-15) How much did Ephron say the land was worth? _____
373. (v16) "... and Abraham weighed to Ephron the _____ which he had named in the audience (hearing) of the sons of Heth, _____ shekels of silver ..."
374. (v17) "And the field of _____, which was in _____, which was before _____, the _____ and the _____ which was in it, and all the _____ that were in the field that were in all the _____ round about, were made _____,"
375. (v18) "unto Abraham for a _____ in the presence of the children of _____ before all that went in at the _____ of his _____,"
376. (v19) Where did Abraham bury his wife? _____
377. (v19) Where is the cave of Machpelah, before Mamre? "...the same is _____ in the land of _____."
378. (v20) Again, Abraham bought the field and cave from: _____



Genesis 24 - The Right Wife for Isaac

379. (v1) What two things are mentioned about Abraham in this verse? _____

380. (v2) What did Abraham tell his eldest servant to do? _____

381. (v3) What did Abraham want his eldest servant to promise (swear) that he would *not* do?

382. (v3) Whom did Abraham dwell among? _____
383. (v4) Abraham wanted Isaac's wife to be from: his own _____ and his own _____
384. (v5) What did the servant ask Abraham? (look in the RSV or NASB if you find this verse confusing)

385. (v6) What was Abraham's response to the servant? _____

386. (v7) "Yahweh God of _____, who took me from my father's _____ and from the land of my _____, and which spake unto me, and that sware unto me, saying, Unto thy _____ will I give this _____, he shall send his _____ before thee and thou shalt take a wife unto my _____ from thence."
387. (v8) What did Abraham tell the servant would happen if the woman was not willing to return with him and be Isaac's wife? _____
388. (v8) But what did Abraham repeat again to the servant about Isaac? _____

389. (v10) What did the servant take with him on his journey to seek a wife for Isaac? _____

390. (v10) Where did the servant go? "to _____ unto the city of _____"



Genesis 25 - Abraham Dies in Faith - Having Seen the Promise Afar Off.

391. (v1) Abraham took another wife – what was her name? _____
392. (v2) List the six children she bare to Abraham:
1. _____, 2. _____, 3. _____
4. _____, 5. _____, 6. _____
393. (v3) Jokshan’s 2 children were: _____ and _____ (What relation would they be to Abraham? circle one - Children, Grandchildren, Great-Grandchildren)
394. (v3) List Dedan’s 3 sons:
1. _____, 2. _____, 3. _____ (What relation would they be to Abraham? circle one - Children, Grandchildren, Great-Grandchildren)
395. (v4) List the 5 sons of Midian: (1. _____, 2. _____
3. _____, 4. _____, 5. _____ (What relation would they be to Abraham? circle one - Children, Grandchildren, Great-Grandchildren)
396. (v5) Of all his sons, unto whom did Abraham give “all that he had”? _____
397. (v6) “But unto the _____ of the _____ whom Abraham had, Abraham gave _____, and sent them away from _____ his son, while he yet lived ...”
398. (v6) Where did Abraham send his sons by Keturah? _____
399. (v7) How many years did Abraham live? _____ (hint: a score = 20)
400. (v8) “Then Abraham gave up the spirit, and _____ in a _____, an old man, and full of _____, and was gathered to his _____.”
401. (v9) Who buried Abraham? _____
(v9) Where was Abraham buried? “in the _____ of _____, in the field of _____ the son of Zophar the _____, which is before _____.”
402. (v10) Who had Abraham purchased this field from? _____
403. (v10) Who else had already been buried there? _____



Investigate



(BONUS/ADVISOR) In Genesis 22:2 God said that Isaac was Abraham’s “only” son. Explain why Ishmael is overlooked in this verse. Hint John 8:39. _____



404. Read James 2:21-24

- a. (James 2:21) When Abraham offered Isaac, he was justified by _____
- b. (James 2:22) “Seest thou how _____ wrought with his _____, and by _____ was _____ made _____?”
- c. (James 2:24) “Ye see then how that by _____ a man is _____, and not by _____ only”



405. Read Hebrews 11:17-19. God had been very clear with Abraham, that the promised seed would come through Isaac. But now, God asked Abraham to offer Isaac. What according to Hebrews 11, did Abraham believe that God would do?

406. Who else is buried in the Cave of Machpelah? (Hint - there are 6 of them!)

2. In Genesis 23 we see Abraham approaching the sons of Heth to buy a place to bury Sarah. Give 2 reasons why it is clear that the sons of Heth respected Abraham and 2 reasons why it is clear that Abraham respected them. What does this teach us about how we should conduct ourselves among nonbelievers? _____

3. We read in Genesis 22 that Abraham was asked to sacrifice his beloved son Isaac upon an altar. Do you think this was difficult for Abraham? Why do you think he obeyed God so readily? Was God pleased with Abraham? Use verses from the chapter to support your answers.

4. Give 3 examples from the life of Abraham of an angel speaking on behalf of Yahweh. What does this teach us about how Yahweh works? Does He always work only through angels? How has He used mortal men to carry out His purpose of bringing His word to light?



Apply the Lesson (use the back of the page if you need more room)

1. Abraham was a “stranger and sojourner”, meaning that he lived in the world but tried to remain separate from it. Carefully read 1 Peter 2:11-25. Now read Hebrews 11:13-16. How are we to live as strangers and pilgrims in the world? _____

2. How can we follow Bible principles in choosing a mate? In choosing friends? Use examples from the lessons from the lives of Abraham and Isaac to support your answers. _____

3. We see in the life of Abraham that Yahweh is pleased with those who want to readily serve and obey Him. List 5 ways in which you can please Him right now in your everyday life, even though you are a child and not yet baptized. _____

"To Perform the Mercy Promised
to our Fathers, and to
Remember His Holy Covenant"
the Kingdom Promised



When Abraham died and was laid to rest in the cave of Machpelah he had still not been given the land that Yahweh had promised to him, but Abraham knew that Yahweh would keep His promises to him. He knew that all of the promises would be fulfilled eventually, and that he would be alive to see them fulfilled.

Abraham **KNEW** that he would be resurrected
and that he would be given the land **forever** in the kingdom to come.
Now THAT'S faith!



Stephen, in his speech to the Sanhedrin, shows that Yahweh hadn't even given Abraham enough land to set his feet on during his lifetime. **Read Acts 7:1-5**

408. Who appeared to Abraham when he was in Mesopotamia?(v2) _____

409. What land did Abraham come out of? (v4) _____

410. How much inheritance did God give Abraham in the land? _____

Next, we see that Abraham was actually looking for his inheritance to come
in the kingdom:



Read Hebrews 11:8-10,13-16

411.(v8) By faith _____ when he was _____ to go out into a place which he should after
_____ for an _____, obeyed ; and he went out not _____whither he went.

412.Where did Abraham sojourn? (v9) _____

413.What type of a city was Abraham looking for? (v10) _____

414.When Abraham died in faith what had he not yet received? (v13) _____

415.What does it mean when it says that they had, “seen them afar off”? (v13) _____

416.From the above passages it is clear that God did not give Abraham what he had promised to him,
yet God always keeps his promises. What must happen to Abraham before God’s promises to him
can be kept? _____

We see then that when Yahweh promised Abraham all of the land that he could see and
walk through He was promising him much more than land. He was promising that he
would be raised from the dead and given the land as an inheritance *forever*.

Can you imagine if Yahweh promised you those things? How would you feel, living forever
in the kingdom with Abraham and his family?

Did you know that these promises can *also be for us*?

You see, the kingdom was promised to Abraham **and to his seed**.

But who exactly is Abraham’s seed? Paul tells us in Galatians!



Read Galatians 3:16

417.Who does this verse say that the promises were made to? _____

418.Is the word seed plural or singular? _____

419.Who does this verse say that the seed is? _____

Well, that shows that the promises were to Abraham and to Christ but we still don't seem to fit in to the promises. How can we be a part of the promises?



Read Galatians 3:26-29

420. What makes us the children of God? (v26) _____

421. How can we put on Christ? (v27) _____

422. And if ye be _____, then are ye _____ seed, and _____ according to the promise.

423. What does the word heir mean? _____

So then when we are baptized we put on Christ and become a part of him and in him **we can actually inherit the things that Yahweh promised to Abraham.**

This whole idea is amazing for us. When Christ was crucified and raised to immortality he made all the promises that Yahweh had made possible.

- He made it possible for Abraham to have his sins forgiven.
- He made it possible for Abraham to be raised from the dead.
- He made it possible for Abraham to live forever.

But the good news of the gospel does not stop there. We see that Christ has also made it possible for these promises to pass on to us. **But we must be like Abraham.**

- We must obey Yahweh and come out of the world of sin leaving everything behind.
- We must look forward to the promised kingdom with faith.
- We must put our trust in Christ the provided seed and be baptized into him.

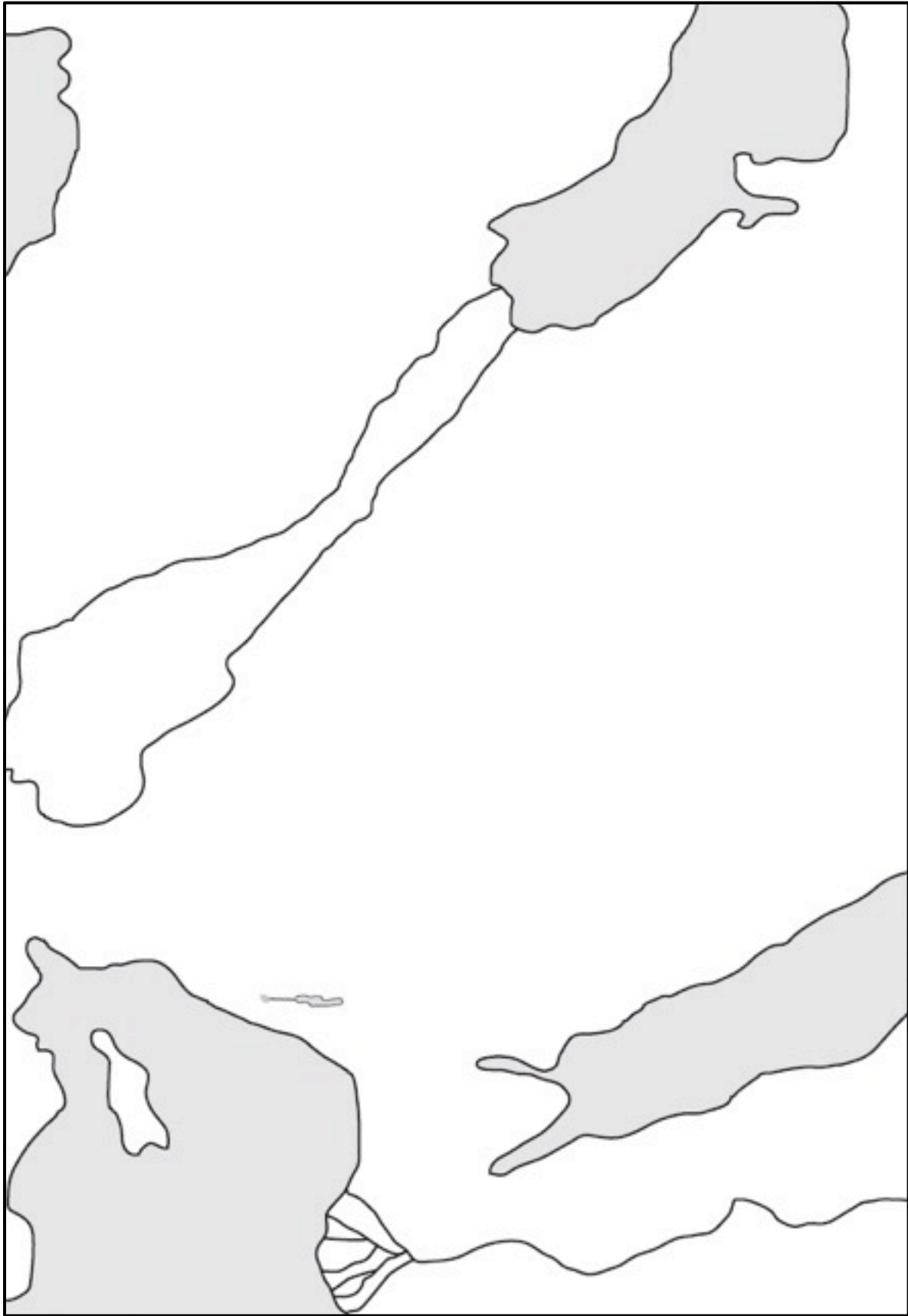
If we follow the example of Abraham we can be sure that Yahweh will grant us a place in His coming kingdom.



BONUS: Promises Quick Reference

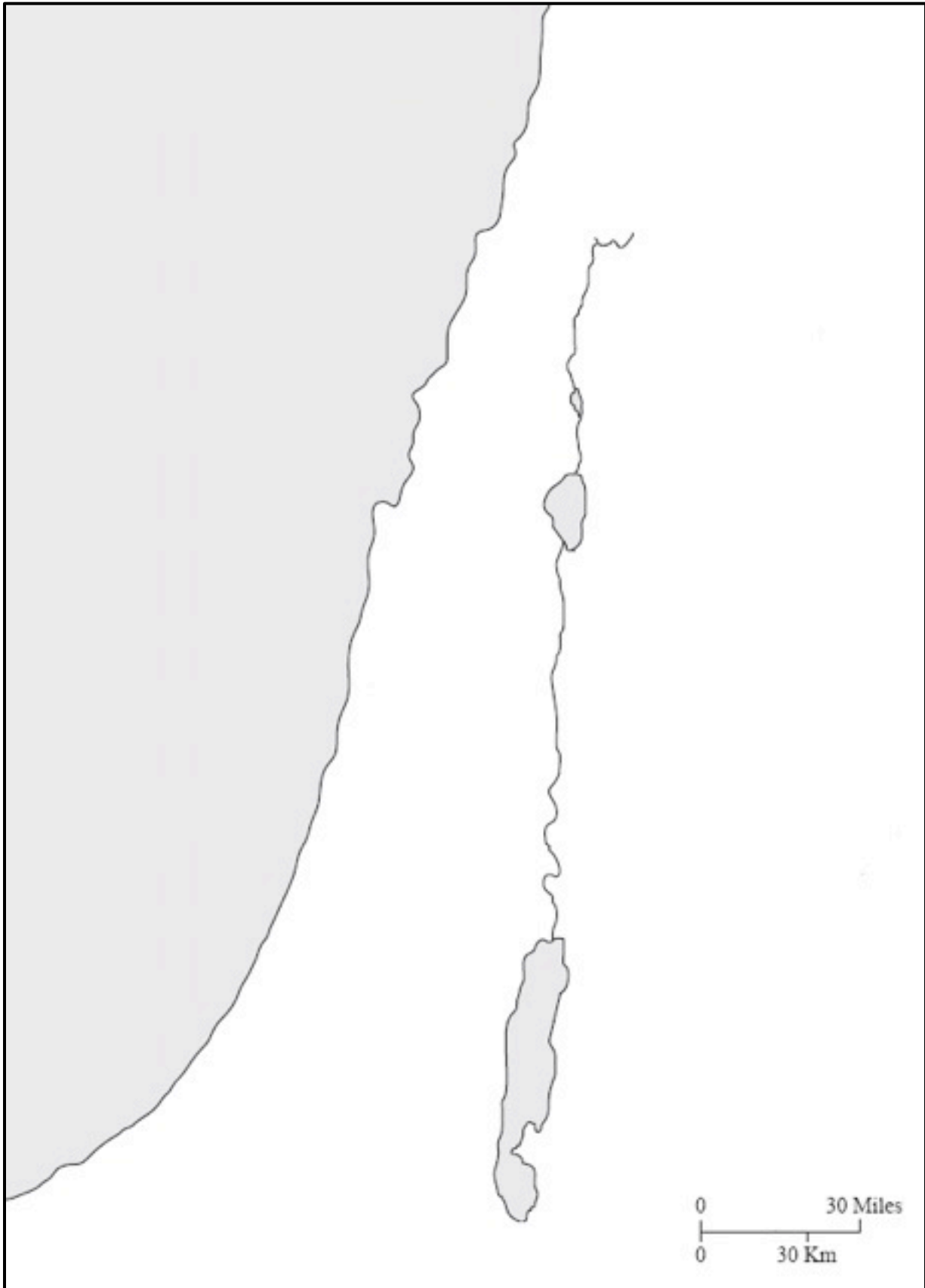
Reference	Location	List Promises Made (summary)
Genesis 12:2-3	<i>Haran</i>	
Genesis 12:2-3		
Genesis 13:14-17		
Genesis 15:1		
Genesis 15:4-5		

Reference	Location	List Promises Made (summary)
Genesis 15:13-16		
Genesis 15:18-21		
Genesis 17:1-21		
Genesis 18:10,14		
Genesis 22:16-18		



M A P A

M A P B



Find out More!

We found the following resources helpful in our own studies and in preparing the workbook. Now that you have studied the life of Abraham, read what others have discovered. Ask your advisor to help you locate them:

General

- “The Story of the Bible, Volume 1” – Bro. H.P. Mansfield
- “The Visible Hand of God” – Bro. Robert Roberts
- “The Ways of Providence” – Bro. Robert Roberts
- “Christadelphian Expositor Notes – Genesis” – Bro. H.P. Mansfield

The Promises

- “Elpis Israel” – Bro. John Thomas
- “Junior Elpis Israel Class Companion” – Tea Tree Gully Ecclesia
- “Key to the Understanding of the Scriptures” – Bro. H.P. Mansfield
- “Christendom Astray from the Bible” – Bro. Robert Roberts

Talks

- “Abraham and Sarah” – Bro. Roger Lewis

Congratulations!!! See You At Camp!!!