



OCT 23 Genesis part 3 (ch. 26–28) OCT 30 Genesis part 4 (ch. 28–35) NOV 6 Genesis part 5 (ch. 36–50) NOV 13 Job part 1 (ch. 1–2) NOV 20 Job part 2 (ch. 3–37)

GENESIS 1-11: THEOLOGICALLY

God's work ...

creative
 blesses
 gives life
 redeems
 those who follow God
 delivers the faithful
 preserves the family line of the faithful

Satan's work ...

destructive
 curses
 takes life
 corrupts
 those who play god
 dooms the rebellious
 fights against God's chosen ones

GENESIS 1-11: GENEALOGICALLY

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth [and everything in them]. (1:1–2:3)

Whatever became of the heavens and the earth (2:4–4:26)? Sin.

Whatever became of **Adam**? (5:1–6:8)

Whatever became of **Noah**? (6:9–9:29)

Whatever became of Shem, Ham & Japheth? (10:1–11:9)

Whatever became of **Shem**? (11:10-26)

Abraham

LESSON THEME: Faith is living without scheming

Whatever became of ...

... **Terah**? (11:27–25:11) → **Abraham**

Abraham is the *par excellence* example of faith

His background

Joshua said to the people, "This is what the LORD, the God of Israel, says: Long ago your ancestors, including Terah, the father of Abraham and Nahor, lived beyond the Euphrates River, and they worshiped other gods." (Joshua 24:2)

(see "Abraham's Migration From Ur" map, p. 4)

His conversion at 75 (see Acts 7:1-4)

A life-changing act of faith

His legacy

He started late but finished great!

(1) A Man of Faith

A model of a faithful God-follower ...

A convert

A servant (what he forsook ... for a tent)

A worshiper (his altars and proclamations)

A witness

A brother (pursued Lot all the way to Dan)

Withheld nothing from God (including Isaac)

Foreshadow: A Father and Son

Abraham foreshadows God the Father

The Sacrificer

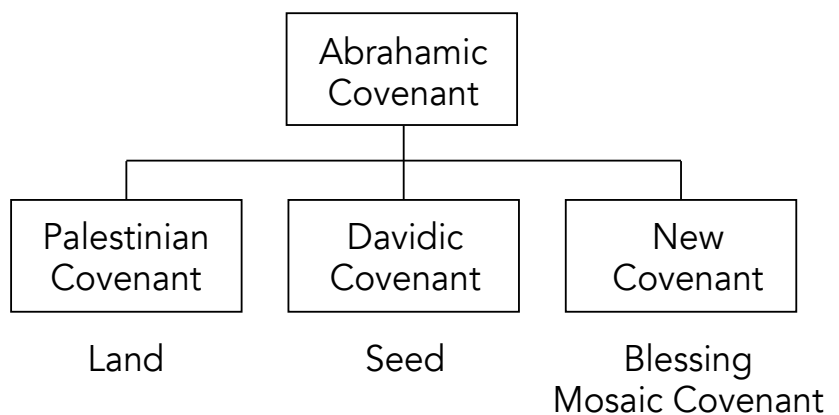
Isaac foreshadows God the Son
 The Sacrifice
 The whole scene foreshadows Gethsemane
 Matthew 26:36-46
 "Daddy, is there a ram in the thicket?"

(2) A Man with a Covenant

Types of covenants
 Handshake (Ezra 10:19; Ezek 17:18)
 Shoe (Ruth 4:8)
 Salt (Num 18:19; Lev 2:13; 2 Chron 13:5)
 Blood (Gen 15)
 Implication in Genesis 15
 God is putting His Own life "on the line"

The Abrahamic Covenant

The "backbone" of the Bible
 Genesis 12:1-3; 15:1-21; 17:1-27
 God made three promises to Abraham ...
 Land
 Seed
 Blessing
 Three characteristics. It is ...
Unilateral (Gen 15:17)
Unconditional (Gen 15:17-21)
Unending (Gen 17:7-8)



(see "Garden to Garden: Timeline of History" chart, p. 5)

(3) A Man of Courage and Fear

His courage
 Risked himself and his men for his "brother"
 Family is worth fighting for
 His fear
 Twice relied on a half-truth to protect himself
 Either walk in faith resulting in strengthening...
 ... or walk in fear resulting in shame

(4) A Man With a Flaw

Struggled with self-reliance in difficult situations
 Took matters into his own hands
 Famines in the land
 Famine in the womb
 Ran ahead of God
 Sarah and Hagar
 At times he trusted more in his schemes than in God



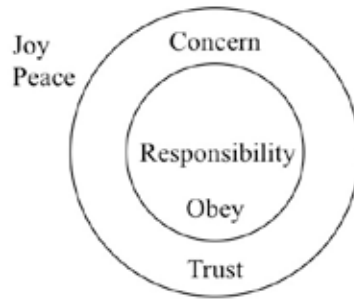
"The Offering of Abraham" by James Tissot

Application

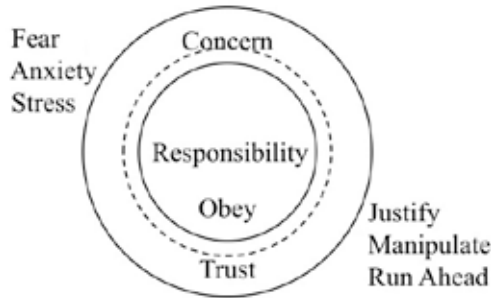
The self-sufficient don't *need* God
 The self-reliant don't *trust* God
 The dependent follower learns that God not only sees their circumstances, but is attentive to their prayers (e.g. Hagar)
 Scheming leads to ...
 Loss (witness, blessing, peace); strife; heartbreak; unintended consequences (Hagar; Ishmael)

APPLICATION: Faith is living without scheming

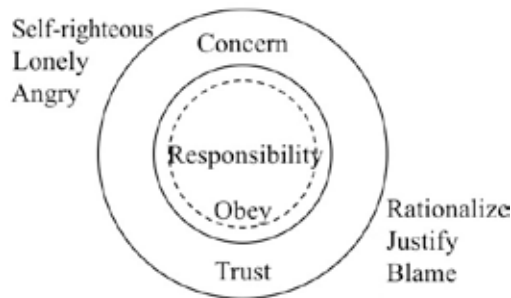
A Walk of Faith



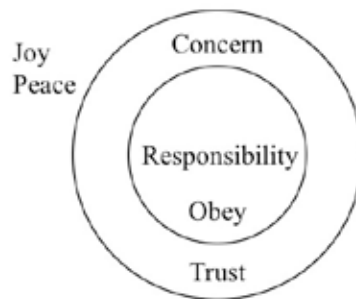
Scheming By Over-Reaching



Scheming By Under-Reaching



Faith – Living Without Scheming



And so ...

God chooses **Abraham** to be His man

A descendent of **Adam**; a descendent of **Noah**

God makes an eternal covenant with him

Giving him rights to the land, seed and blessing

Through faith – and in spite of his fears and flaws – God begins to fulfill His promises to Abraham even in his lifetime

Abraham passes on this inheritance to **Isaac**

FOR NEXT TIME: _____

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VIDEO + HANDOUTS ON CCBC WEBSITE: ccbcfamily.org/sermon/old-testament-survey

VIDEO (no handouts) **ON YOUTUBE** (private link; page is not searchable):
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLGhFjfAlhYpqC2XYXZJXiwut_8g7P3qhF

ABRAHAM'S MIGRATION FROM UR

THE MIGRATION OF ABRAHAM

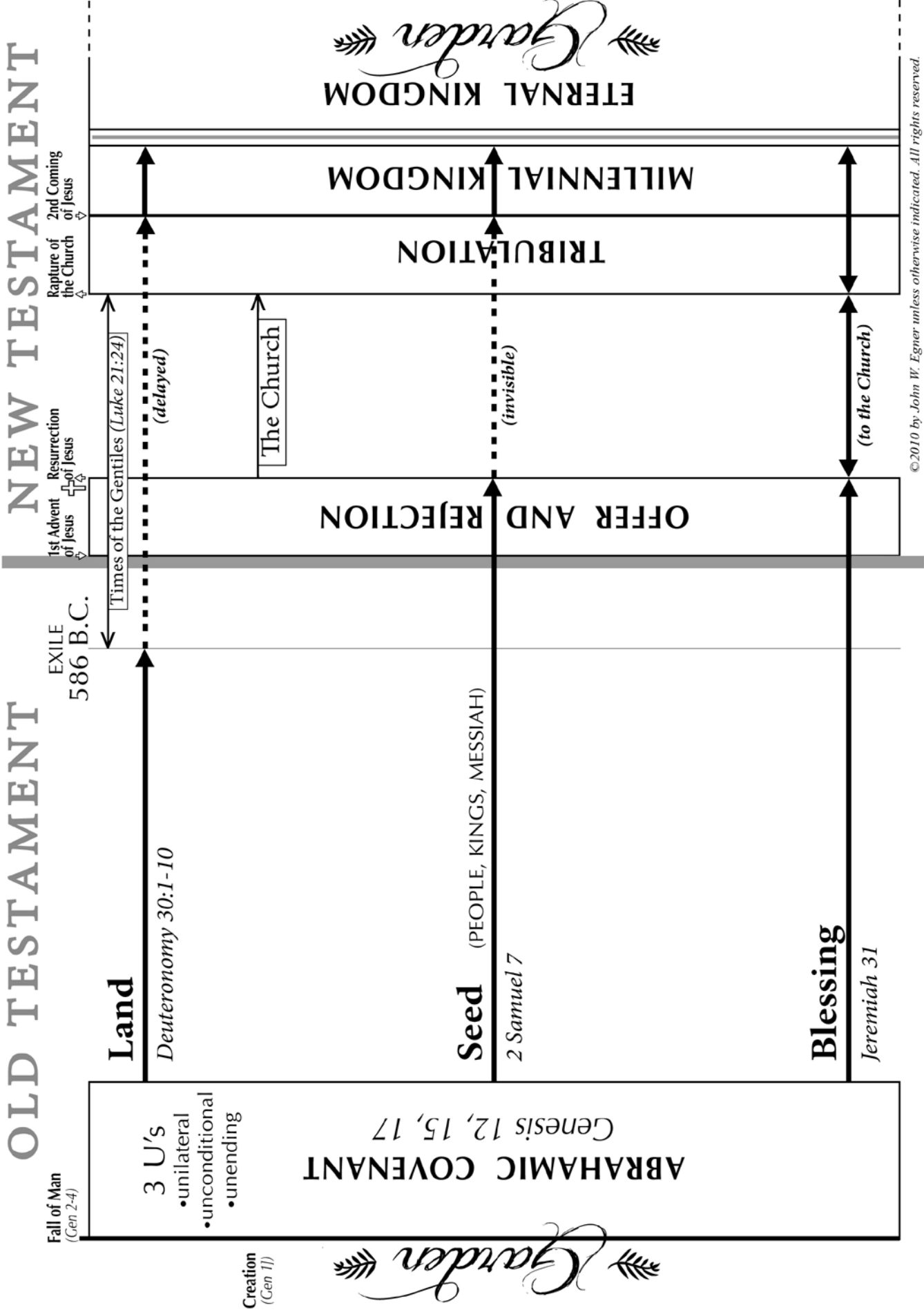
GENESIS II:27-12:9

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Abraham's migration route
- Abraham's alternative migration route

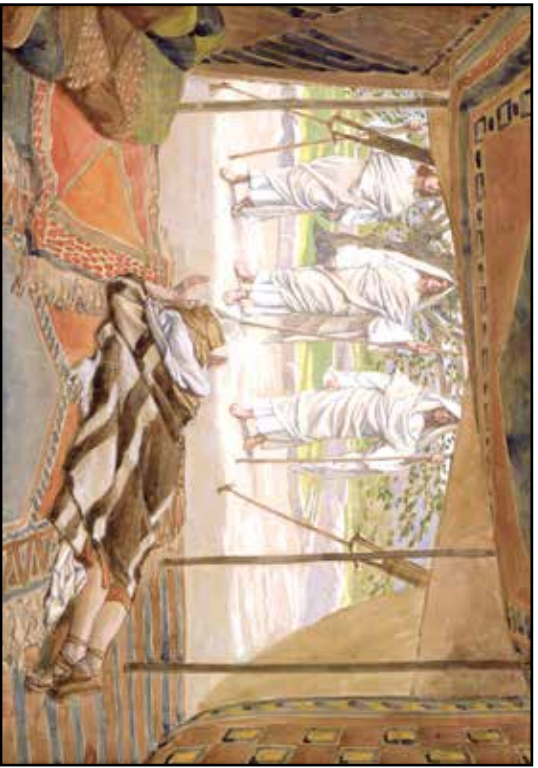


Ur of the Chaldeans (11:28) is usually identified today as Tel el-Muqayyar, 220 miles southeast of Baghdad, Iraq (11:31). Situated on a caravan route, Haran was an important city located on the banks of the Balikh River in northern Mesopotamia, in what is now modern Syria. The place name Haran (meaning "Caravan Route") has a different spelling in the Hebrew than the personal name "Haran" (meaning "Mountaineer").

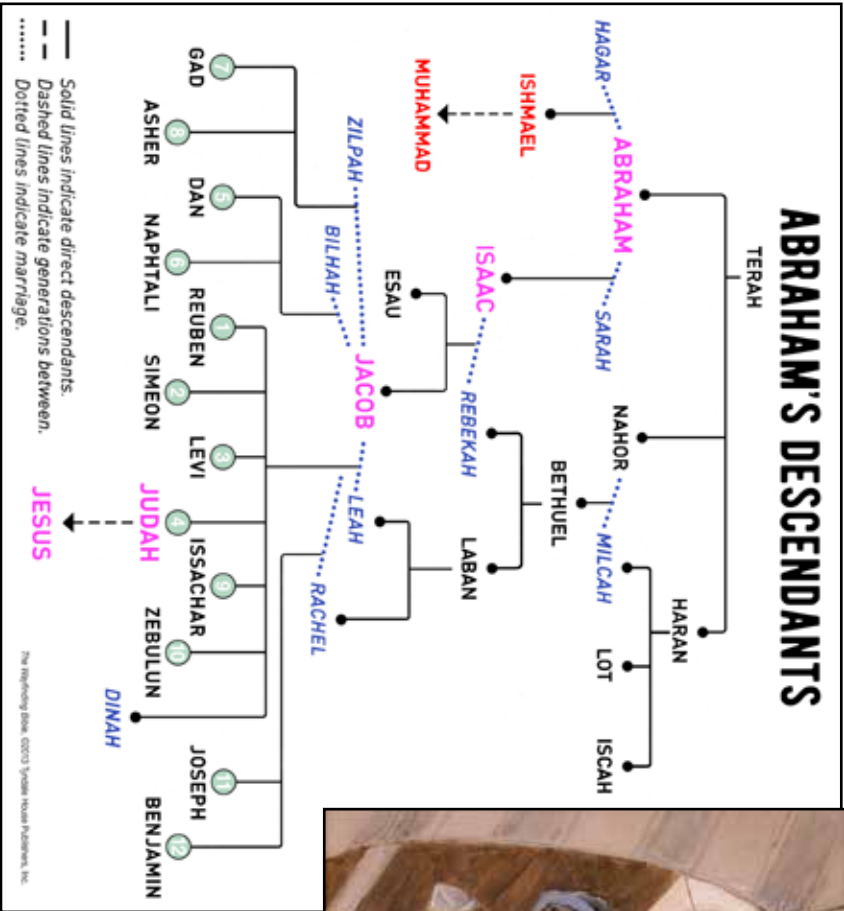
GARDEN TO GARDEN: TIMELINE OF HISTORY



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“Abraham And The Three Angels” by James Tissot



“Abraham’s Counsel to Sarai” by James Tissot

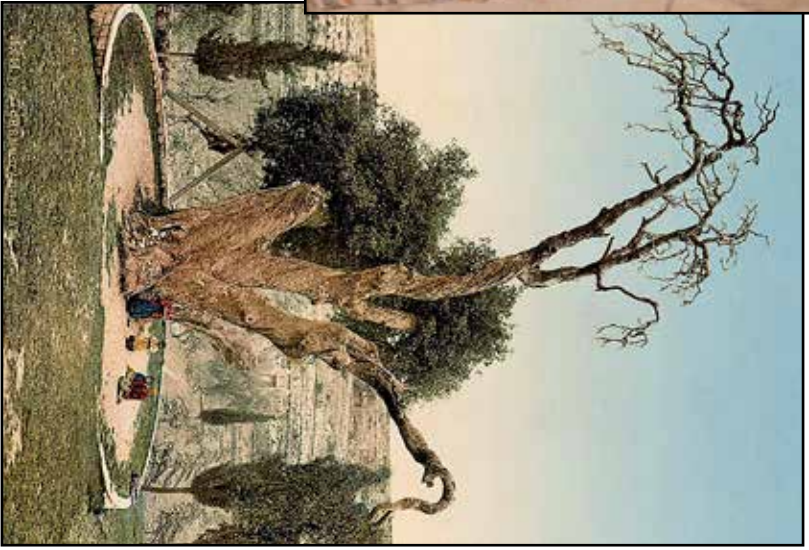
THE ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

Genesis 12:1-3	God initiated His covenant with Abram when he was living in Ur of the Chaldeans, promising a land, descendants, and blessing.
Genesis 12:4, 5	Abram went with his family to Haran, lived there for a time, and left at the age of 75.
Genesis 13:14-17	After Lot separated from Abram, God again promised the land to him and his descendants.
Genesis 15:1-21	This covenant was ratified when God passed between the sacrificial animals Abram laid before God.
Genesis 17:1-27	When Abram was 99 God renewed His covenant, changing Abram’s name to Abraham (“Father of a Multitude”). Sign of the covenant: circumcision.
Genesis 22:15-18	Confirmation of the covenant because of Abraham’s obedience.

The Abrahamic covenant was foundational to other covenants:

- The promise of land in the Palestinian Covenant (Deut. 30:1-10)
- The promise of kingly descendants in the Davidic Covenant (2 Sam. 7:12-16)
- The promise of blessing in the “Old” and “New” Covenants (Ex. 19:3-6; Jer. 31:31-40)

Nelson’s Complete Book of Bible Maps & Charts, ©1996 Thomas Nelson, Inc.



ABRAHAM’S OAK?

The Oak of Mamre is a site venerated by some as the “Oak of Abraham.” It owes its name to an ancient tree which seems to be dead but has a young sprig growing next to it. Also called The Oak of Abraham, it is an ancient tree which, in one tradition, is said to mark the place where Abraham entertained the three angels or where Abraham pitched his tent. The Hebrew term Eloney Mamreh of Genesis 13:18 is considered by some translators to be a name of a region in Canaan; other scholars dispute this and suggest that it is the reference to the terebinth trees of Mamre. The site is located at Kiribet es-Sibte 1.2 miles southwest of Mamre, historically near Hebron.