

Homework Genesis 12-25 ***“The Story of Abraham”***

Genesis 12-14

1. Summarize the commands and blessings made to Abram. 12:1-3

2. Who went on the journey with Abram? What do Abram's actions in 12:4-9 say about his faith? (See Hebrews 11:8-10)

3. After Abram allowed his nephew, Lot, to choose the better part of the land, what reassurances did God give about His promises? 13:14-18

Genesis 15-18 (19)

4. How did Abram propose to fix the problem of not having children? 15:1-3 What was God's response? 15:4-5

5. How did the Lord assure Abram of the promises? 15:7-21
 - What did Abraham's faith demonstrate? Galatians 3:6-9

6. How did Sarai attempt to fix the problem of having no children? What were the consequences? Genesis 16

7. What did God do to Abram and Sarai's names and why? 17:5,6 and 17:15,16
 - How did Abraham react to these promises? 17:17,18

 - What assurances did God give concerning Ishmael? 17:20

8. How did Sarah react at the news of having a child? 18:9-15

Genesis 20-22

9. What lack of faith did Abraham show in 20:1-2 (What danger were the promises in? 18:10)

- How did the Lord rescue Sarah? 20:3-7 What part did Abraham have in it? 20:17,18

10. What happened with Isaac and Ishmael? 21:1-20

11. What test did God give Abraham?? 22:1-2

- How did Abraham respond? 22:3-10 (See Romans 4:16,23-25)
- What faith did he express in 22:5 (See Hebrews 11:17-19)

12. How did God provide? 22:11-14

- What blessing did He give Abraham? 22:15-19

Genesis 23-25

13. When Sarah died, what did Abraham have to do? Genesis 23

- What does this say about the promises? See Hebrews 11:9,13

14. What happened to Abraham in his last years? 25:1-11 (Ishmael? 25:12-17)

15. What does God's patience, forgiveness and faithfulness to Abraham and Sarah say to you?

VIDEO NOTES

NOTES

Small Group Time: Genesis 12-25

1. What did you find most interesting or meaningful to you in this video?

2. Which event, the flood or the scattering at Babel, did Dr. Miller say was more devastating terms of God's program and plan for mankind and why? *

3. Name some of the people and conditions in Genesis 3-11 that left the world "hopelessly fragmented."
 - Adam and Eve fell...Cain killed Abel...*

4. How did God "go on the offensive" in Genesis 12:1?
 - What titles did Dr. Miller give to three parts of the promise are in Genesis 12:1-3? How do these "sit firmly on top of" and expand the promise given in 12:3?
 - "Land..."*

5. When God told Abram that "*All nations would be blessed through you,*" to whom was this ultimately pointing?
 - What blessing would this leader bring? (Acts 5:31)
 - What does Galatians 3:8 call this announcement to Abraham?

6. What function did the nation of Israel serve in relationship to the promise? Exodus 19:5,6 What does this say about the rest of the world?
 - What made the location of the promised land of Israel crucial to their mission? i.e. "*Why God would want to take a nation of little 'Billy Grahams' and plop them down in the most strategic crossroads of the ancient world?*"

7. Was the promise made in Genesis 12:1,7 conditional or unconditional? What does this mean about the land and nation? *How did Dr. Miller compare Abraham's choice to sitting on a train track?*

8. In Genesis 12:10-20, how much faith did Abraham show? How was the situation corrected and by whom? What danger did this present to the promises?

9. In Genesis 15 & 16, how did Abraham reason that God would give him a heir? How emphatic was God's response?

10. How improbable did the promises seem to Abraham (17:17) and Sarah (18:2)? How would Isaac's name remind them of the promises?

11. How did God intervene again in Genesis 20 to insure the promises? What made the timing of this rescue so critical? (18:14) Why do you think Abraham's faith was vacillating between strong and weak?

12. Why did Dr. Miller say that the account in Gen. 22 is not primarily about "Do you love your boy more than God? Or "How "obedient" will you be?" but in reality "Do you believe I will keep My promises?" **
 - What kind of faith did Abraham show by following God's command? Hebrews 11:17-19

 - What parallels are there between Isaac's sacrifice and Jesus' death?

13. What did James 2:23 say about Abraham and why is that such a wonderful title?

14. What does the account of Sarah's burial (Gen. 23) tell us about Abraham's status in the land and the land promises? 23:4
 - What does it say about his focus? Hebrews 11:13-16

* *"The immediate judgment of God on the Babelites was the division into distinct language groups. This had the effect of disrupting communications so that they could no longer cooperate and unite in their rebellion against God. Eventually these language groups become independent cultures and nations. When we compare the results of this judgment with that of the flood it is clear that this may seem less drastic, but the world now becomes hopelessly fragmented, which brings us further and further from God's ideal. Remember that his original intention was a single, unified, global community that enjoyed life working and worshiping together. That goal is now hopelessly lost because these nations are now suspicious and fearful of one another and the rest of human history records an endless saga of competition and war. The only positive aspect is that at least they're no longer uniting against God. Still this isn't much of a solution and the whole program that God started 11 chapters ago seems to have run completely off the rails. If this were a war, and it is, the enemy is relentless and is winning. Things can't continue this way or it won't be a hopeful story."*

** *"Traditionally, people teach that this is a test to see how much Abraham loves God, but this reason bothers me because it places a father's love for his son and God in opposition to each other, when, in reality, these two are complementary. The way a father really loves God is to love his boy and the most loving thing a father can do for a son is to love God with all his heart."*
 - Dr. Chris Miller