

Bible Studies

Abraham the call

"Listen to me, you who pursue righteousness and who seek the LORD. Look to the rock from which you were cut and to the quarry from which you were hewn; look to Abraham, your father, and to Sarah, who gave you birth. When I called him he was but one, and I blessed him and made him many. Isaiah 51:1-2

The New Testament describes Abraham as the father of all who believe, Romans 4v16. He is certainly one of the great characters of the Bible. He is an example to us of how to live before God.

Read Genesis 11v27-32

What was the spiritual status of Abram's family? Josh 24:2

Do you think Abram knew about God?

In all probability, there was some residual knowledge of God in Ur. Abram may well have worshiped God as one of several gods.

The City of Ur is by the Persian Gulf. It was a wealthy city and a centre for trade and commerce. Among its ruins are several Ziggurats (step pyramids) used in the worship of the moon.

What is the first material fact we learn about Abram & Sarai?

Do you think this is significant?

Why do you think God called Abram

Historically what was the results of Abram's call been?

It seems to me that Abram's call fits quite nicely into the frame work of Genesis. Man's fall required that a way be found to deal with his sin and rebellion. Genesis 6-9 describe how God destroyed sinful man from the face of the earth, yet sin persisted. One of the things God wanted to demonstrate, was that this simplistic solution was not going to be effective. Dealing with sin by destroying sinners was never going to work. When God called Abram, he started a process that would culminate in the Cross and reach though the years to this very day.

Central to this plan is God's calling of the Jewish nation. Abraham is considered to be the first Jew.

What reason is given in this passage for Abram's family to move from Ur to Haran?

Who takes the initiative?

According to Acts 7v2-3 what happened?

We do not know the exact details of this first call in Ur, was it to Abram or Terah? Did God appear to the whole family? What is significant is that they left Ur in accordance with God's word.

By faith Abraham, when called to go to a place he would later receive as his inheritance, obeyed and went, even though he did not know where he was going. Hebrews 11:8

Why did God want Abram to leave Haran?

1

The obvious reason was that the promises to Abram were tied in to the Promised Land. God had to get Abram geographically into the right place. Mesopotamia was not the promised land, nor was Haran.

2

Secondly, Abram had to be away from the influences of his family idols and the culture he was familiar with, he had to be separate and open to the new way of life that God would teach him.

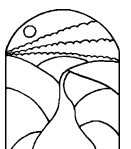
3

Thirdly he had to leave what was safe and dependable in order to live a life of faith. It was a test of his obedience.

What would have happened if he had stayed?

What is significant in the statement that he did not know where he was going?

God's revelation of his plan for our lives is invariably progressive. God expects us to take the first step, before he reveals the next. We have to step out in faith. It requires us to trust that God knows what He is doing.



Read 2 Corinthians 6v17

What things do we have to leave?

Jesus declared. "Go now and leave your life of sin." John 8:11

At time we may physically have to remove ourselves from an environment that will pull us back into the world. Most of the time it is things like lifestyles, ways of thinking, or sins that we have to leave.

What happens if we don't?

When they reached Haran they stopped. No reason why is given, although a hint may be found in Acts 7v4 **What is it?**

It looks like it was Terah that was unwilling to move on. Maybe he had gone as far as he felt he could.

What spiritual lesson is there in this?



Terah stands for all those who go half way and quit.

Matthew 13v20-22

The danger is that we are prepared to go so far with our faith, then, because of fear, tiredness or apathy, or just because we get comfortable, we stop.

We served God hardout when we were younger, but now we just mark time.

Once we were always looking for an opportunity to serve God, now we can't be bothered. Once we wanted to grow spiritually, now we are quite comfortable with where we are at. And there is always a good reason why.

What would have happened if Abram had stayed in Haran?

The same thing will happen to us, we will vegetate, and we will not come into the fullness of what God has for us. We will not get to know God as we should. We will miss out.



A note on the age of Abrams father. You might have noticed a problem with chronology here. If Abram was born when Terah was 70 and he died at 205, that would make Abram 130 when he left Haran. We know from the rest of the account that he was about 75. There are two possibilities, maybe Abram was not the oldest son, just recorded first because of his pre-eminence. Or 205 is a copyist error, some manuscripts record his age as 140. This is possible, if Abram was born when Terah was 130 (205-75) Abram would hardly be surprised to have a child himself at the age of 100.

Read Genesis 12v1-9

Haran was a great place to stop. It was the last centre civilisation before the sparsely populated areas of Lebanon & Canaan. It provided good pasture land. They also worshiped the moon (Nanna). It was on the trade routes.

What happened to Abram in Haran? Genesis 12v5

In Haran God renewed his call to Abram.

What Grace do you see in this renewed call?

Does God give up on you when you stop?

The delay had not stopped God's call or his plan. Peter also experienced a two fold call. Luke 5v10, John 21v19. God is gentle with us, He takes us as far as we can go. Then when we can go further God takes us further. God always challenges where we are comfortable. He always wants to take us on. **Are you ready?**

What promises did he make in Ur?

What promises did God make to Abram in Haran?

How have these promises been fulfilled?

The LORD appeared to Abram and said, "To your offspring I will give this land." Genesis 12:7

What did Abram do when he arrived in Canaan?

What do you think this signified?

Abram was worshipping God, but he was also receiving the promise and thanking God for it.

Do you need to respond to God's promises to you?

How might you do so?

Bible Studies

Abraham the call

"Listen to me, you who pursue righteousness and who seek the LORD. Look to the rock from which you were cut and to the quarry from which you were hewn; look to Abraham, your father, and to Sarah, who gave you birth. When I called him he was but one, and I blessed him and made him many. Isaiah 51:1-2

The New Testament describes Abraham as the father of all who believe, Romans 4v16. He is certainly one of the great characters of the Bible. He is an example to us of how to live before God.

Read Genesis 11v27-32

What was the spiritual status of Abram's family? Josh 24:2

Do you think Abram knew about God?

In all probability, there was some residual knowledge of God in Ur. Abram may well have worshiped God as one of several gods.

The City of Ur is by the Persian Gulf. It was a wealthy city and a centre for trade and commerce. Among it's ruins are several Ziggurats (step pyramids) used in the worship of the moon.

What is the first material fact we learn about Abram & Sarai? Sarah was barren
Do you think this is significant? Yes the whole story revolves around the

Why do you think God called Abram birth of a son

Historically what was the results of Abram's call been?

It seems to me that Abram's call fits quite nicely into the frame work of Genesis. Man's fall required that a way be found to deal with his sin and rebellion. Genesis 6-9 describe how God destroyed sinful man from the face of the earth, yet sin persisted. One of the things God wanted to demonstrate, was that this simplistic solution was not going to be effective. Dealing with sin by destroying sinners was never going to work. When God called Abram, he started a process that would culminate in the Cross and reach though the years to this very day.

Central to this plan is God's calling of the Jewish nation. Abraham is considered to be the first Jew.

What reason is given in this passage for Abram's family to move from Ur to Haran? None

Who takes the initiative? Terah

According to Acts 7v2-3 what happened?

We do not know the exact details of this first call in Ur, was it to Abram or Terah? Did God appear to the whole family? What is significant is that they left Ur in accordance with God's word.

By faith Abraham, when called to go to a place he would later receive as his inheritance, obeyed and went, even though he did not know where he was going. Hebrews 11:8

Why did God want Abram to leave Haran?

1

The obvious reason was that the promises to Abram were tied in to the Promised Land. God had to get Abram geographically into the right place. Mesopotamia was not the promised land, nor was Haran.

2

Secondly, Abram had to be away from the influences of his family idols and the culture he was familiar with, he had to be separate and open to the new way of life that God would teach him.

3

Thirdly he had to leave what was safe and dependable in order to live a life of faith. It was a test of his obedience.

What would have happened if he had stayed?

What is significant in the statement that he did not know where he was going?

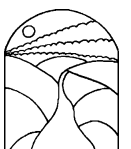
God's revelation of his plan for our lives is invariably progressive. God expects us to take the first step, before he reveals the next. We have to step out in faith. It requires us to trust that God knows what He is doing.

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T



5/05

Waiuku AG
 Ray Moxham
www.wag.org.nz
 WaiukuAG
 @maxnet.co.nz

Read 2 Corinthians 6v17

What things do we have to leave?

Jesus declared. "Go now and leave your life of sin." John 8:11

At time we may physically have to remove ourselves from an environment that will pull us back into the world. Most of the time it is things like lifestyles, ways of thinking, or sins that we have to leave.

What happens if we don't?

When they reached Haran they stopped. No reason why is given, although a hint may be found in Acts 7v4 **What is it?**

It looks like it was Terah that was unwilling to move on. Maybe he had gone as far as he felt he could.

What spiritual lesson is there in this?



Terah stands for all those who go half way and quit.

Matthew 13v20-22

The danger is that we are prepared to go so far with our faith, then, because of fear, tiredness or apathy, or just because we get comfortable, we stop.

We served God hardout when we were younger, but now we just mark time.

Once we were always looking for an opportunity to serve God, now we can't be bothered. Once we wanted to grow spiritually, now we are quite comfortable with where we are at. And there is always a good reason why.

What would have happened if Abram had stayed in Haran?

The same thing will happen to us, we will vegetate, and we will not come into the fullness of what God has for us. We will not get to know God as we should. We will miss out.



A note on the age of Abrams father. You might have noticed a problem with chronology here. If Abram was born when Terah was 70 and he died at 205, that would make Abram 130 when he left Haran. We know from the rest of the account that he was about 75. There are two possibilities, maybe Abram was not the oldest son, just recorded first because of his pre-eminence. Or 205 is a copyist error, some manuscripts record his age as 140. This is possible, if Abram was born when Terah was 130 (205-75) Abram would hardly be surprised to have a child himself at the age of 100.

Read Genesis 12v1-9

Haran was a great place to stop. It was the last centre civilisation before the sparsely populated areas of Lebanon & Canaan. It provided good pasture land. They also worshiped the moon (Nanna). It was on the trade routes.

What happened to Abram in Haran? Genesis 12v5

In Haran God renewed his call to Abram.

What Grace do you see in this renewed call?

Does God give up on you when you stop?

The delay had not stopped God's call or his plan. Peter also experienced a two fold call. Luke 5v10, John 21v19. God is gentle with us, He takes us as far as we can go. Then when we can go further God takes us further. God always challenges where we are comfortable. He always wants to take us on. **Are you ready?**

What promises did he make in Ur? *None*

What promises did God make to Abram in Haran?

How have these promises been fulfilled?

The LORD appeared to Abram and said, "To your offspring I will give this land." Genesis 12:7

What did Abram do when he arrived in Canaan?

What do you think this signified?

Abram was worshipping God, but he was also receiving the promise and thanking God for it.

Do you need to respond to God's promises to you?

How might you do so?

Bible Studies

Abram in Egypt

At God's command Abram arrives in the Promised Land. He moves south, camping first at Shechem, then Bethel and finally settles in the Negev.



Read Genesis 12v10-20

This is one of three serious famines that Genesis records within the time of the three patriarchs. The famine was a natural event, but maybe it was also a way to test Abram's faith. This is also the first event that is recorded once Abraham reached the promised land.

How do you think this famine affected Abram?

It must have made Abram question what was going on. Had he done the right thing. Could he really trust God. Things must have got harder the longer the famine went on, he stood to lose all he had built up. Then there was the lives of those who relied on him, (servants etc). Finally he chose to move to Egypt.

It is interesting that when Isaac face the same situation, God specifically told him not to go to Egypt. Genesis 26v2. It is not recorded that Abram consulted God. Did his doubts get the better of him?

What plan did Abram hatch on the way to Egypt?

Why did he do this?

He did this because he was frightened! Fear can keep us from harm, it can also turn us towards God for protection. Fear can also blind us and destroy our trust in God. God had promised to make Abram into a great nation, *to bless those who blessed him and curse those who cursed him*. But in the face of a perceived threat Abram forgot all this and relied on deception.

What was Abram afraid of?

Egypt was often a refuge for foreigners during times of famine. Such refugees would be treated with suspicion and were open to exploitation. It is quite possible that Sarai was a kind of hostage to ensure Abram's good behaviour.

What consideration did Abram show for his wife?

This is incredible, Abram is fully prepared to let his wife become a part of Pharaoh's Harem to protect himself, moreover he cherishes the prospect of profiting from this exercise! Effectively he is treating Sarai as a prostitute. At very best he was treating her as a chattel.

What implications did this have for the promise God had given Abram?

What do you think Satan was trying to achieve through this?

Just look at what could have happened, once the deception was out Abram really would be in danger of his life. Think of the division it would have caused between Abram and Sarai, that is assuming Sarai ever escaped the Harem.

How would you describe Abram's behaviour?

The very best light we can put on Abram's actions, was that he assumed that God would protect her. This is not the action of faith but presumption.

Why would Abram do a thing like this?

Fear blinded faith and led to sin, what is more once this course was embarked upon it could not be escaped. Abram painted himself into a corner.

The heroes of the Scriptures were ordinary people just like us. James 5v17. They failed as we do, they had to grow in faith, as we do. We can learn from their mistakes.

Can fear lead us to sin?

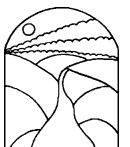
With the benefit of hindsight (and the comfort of our armchairs) what should Abram have done?

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T



How did God step into the situation?

Why do you think God did this?

How do you think Pharaoh discovered the ruse?

Who know what would have happened if God had not stepped in. God protected Abram even though he didn't deserve it. God was also protecting His plans for the future. As for how Pharaoh knew, maybe it was a dream, maybe a smart guess, or maybe God manipulate his pagan divination (like Balaam). Maybe Sarai was the only one who didn't become ill.

Why do you think Abram is silent when Pharaoh rebukes him?

Pharaoh could have had Abram killed and his goods confiscated. But God is gracious to Abram and he is sent on his way with all his goods, even those he has acquired through his deceit. Possibly Pharaoh is frightened of further effects if he harms Abram.

It would be nice to think that the story ended here. But it doesn't



Read Genesis 20v1-18

It is possible that this account is out of chronological order. It happened in the year between God's promise of a son and Isaac's birth. The three months this gives the account do not seem long enough for the events recorded. Moreover, Sarah is 90 years old! (This time no mention is made of her beauty). It is possible, once again that she served as a guarantee for Abraham's behaviour or even that it was an attempt by Abimelech to ally himself, through marriage, to a man as powerful as Abraham. Others have suggested that the miracle that enabled her to conceive also regenerated her youth. Any single women would have been seen as open to the kings advances.

How could Abraham make the same mistake twice?

Why should Abraham have done better this time around?

We have a nasty habit of returning to our previous sins. What is more, Satan will always tempt us at the place we have fallen before, where he knows we are weak. Could it be significant that Abram profited from his deception?

It is also true that God brings us back to our mistakes to see if we have learned from them.

What similarities and differences are there between these two accounts?

How did Abimelech discover Abraham's deception?

What effect had Sarah's presence in Abimelech's house had? v18

How did God override the situation? v6

How is Abraham described? v7

Why did God protect Abraham?

Why did God protect Abimelech?

This time when Abraham is rebuked he defends himself.

Abraham replied, "I said to myself, 'There is surely no fear of God in this place, and they will kill me because of my wife.' Genesis 20:11

Was he right?

Abraham goes on to explain that it wasn't really a lie because Sarah was his half sister. Hurian culture considered marriage to a sister a good thing. Wives were even adopted as sisters to enhance their status.

Does this mean he was telling the truth, and was therefore innocent?

Even if it was the truth, his intention was to deceive. The old proverb goes, "nothings good that uses bad". The end does not justify the means.

Who comes out best in this story?

Abimelech makes restitution and treats Abraham well. Later he makes a treaty of friendship with Abraham. Genesis 21.

Why do you think God told Abimelech to have Abraham pray for him?

This is the first reference to prayer in the Scriptures.

That Abraham would pray for Abimelech ensure his safety and dignity. It also formed a bond with Abimelech and showed Abraham his responsibility for those he had endangered.

Bible Studies

Abram & Lot separate

Genesis 12v8 says Abram pitched his tent. Abraham lived his entire time in the promised land living in a tent, periodically he would move camp. In Genesis 14v13, he is called *Abram the Hebrew*. The origin of the word Hebrew (עִבְרִי) is to move from place to place, to be a wanderer, it is also the root of the word Arab.

By faith [Abraham] made his home in the promised land like a stranger in a foreign country; he lived in tents, as did Isaac and Jacob, who were heirs with him of the same promise. For he was looking forward to the city with foundations, whose architect and builder is God. Hebrews 11:9-10

Why do you think it was important that he lived this way?

It would have been easy for Abraham to settle into the Canaanite village and into Canaanite culture. But God wanted him to stay separate. In the land but not of it. Abraham's eyes were on the future. God has called us to live our lives the same way. *Dear friends, I urge you, as aliens and strangers in the world, to abstain from sinful desires, which war against your soul. 1 Peter 2:11*

Abram's nomadic lifestyle also symbolised that he had not yet received what was promised



Read Genesis 13v1-4

How had Abram behaved in Egypt?

He now travels through the land until he comes to Bethel, where he had first built an altar to the Lord.

Do you see any significance in this?

Abram had blown it. He now retraces his step to the place where he had trusted God and been right with Him. He is making a deliberate effort to get things back in order after his sin.

Is there a lesson for us here?

Remember the height from which you have fallen! Repent and do the things you did at first. Revelation 2:5
To call on the name of the Lord, means to worship and honour Him. Abram did this by sacrifice, but also by obedience and reverence. The altars were a public declaration of his faith in God.



Read Genesis 13v5-7

What was the problem?

Who quarrelled?

What was likely to happen if nothing was done?

Why did Abram act?

Both Abram and Lot had become wealthy. Their herds were too large for the land around them. The quarrel was not between Abram & Lot but between their servants. If it was left unresolved, it would have escalated and bloodshed or a family rift could have resulted. James 4v2. It is interesting that both chapters 12&13 deal with attacks on the family.

And the Lord's servant must not quarrel. 2 Timothy 2:24

What can we learn from Abram's actions?



Read Genesis 13v8-13

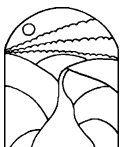
What solution does Abraham propose?

What goal does he have in mind?

Abram was older and senior to Lot, according to custom the right to choose was his not Lot's.

Why do you think he gave Lot the choice?

Abram put his family relationships before his own prosperity. It was important to him that they separate on good terms. Abram was generous to others, he put Lot before himself. We live in a rights orientated society, everyone has rights. Hard fought rights. Before God we have no rights. The rights we hold so dear, need to be laid before his feet as an offering. Spiritual maturity and growth, as well as advancement in God's kingdom come from such surrender.



Consider the following verses:

Luke 14:8

Matthew 18:4

Philippians 2:7

What rights do you have?

If you hold on to your rights, then you cannot grasp God's promises.

What might have happened if Abram had asserted his rights and chosen Jordan?

Today the plain of the Jordan is arid and lifeless. According to this, prior to the destruction of Sodom, it was green and prosperous. There is Palaeolithic evidence to support this. The hill country supported scant vegetation, requiring constant travel in search of pasture.

What did Lot base his choice on?

What did Abram base his actions on?

This is a very different Abram from the one who went to Egypt!

Most of the time prosperity drags us the other way, we become selfish and materialistic. Our wealth leads us into conflict and competition with those around us and we forget God. For Abram it had the opposite effect.



Lot: “*The choice is obvious, Jordan is fertile, I will become even richer*”
Based his decision on what he could see on his own self interest and greed.

Lot looked up and saw that the whole plain of the Jordan. Genesis 13:10

For everything in the world—the cravings of sinful man, the lust of his eyes and the boasting of what he has and does—comes not from the Father but from the world. 1 John 2:16



Abram: “*My prosperity depends on God, not the quality of the land. My faith in God and my family are more important than my standard of living*”
Based his decision on faith, put God and his family first.

There was a hidden danger in Lot's choice. The cities of the plains were notorious for their evil. Soon Lot would give up his nomadic lifestyle and settle for the easy life in Sodom. This decision cost him all his riches and nearly his life. While he maintained his faith in God, (2 Pet 2:7) his spiritual life clearly went down hill. This is in clear contrast with what we have seen of Abram the Hebrew's lifestyle.

Do you see the irony in the choices and their outcomes?

Why didn't Lot take into account the danger of living near evil Sodom?

For wide is the gate and broad is the road that leads to destruction, and many enter through it. But small is the gate and narrow the road that leads to life, and only a few find it. Matthew 7:13-14

For whoever wants to save his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life for me will save it. What good is it for a man to gain the whole world, and yet lose or forfeit his very self? Luke 9:24-25

What kind of attitude must we show to prosperity?

What was Abram's attitude to his wealth?



Read Genesis 13v14-18

How did the Lord view Abram's actions?

What did the Lord do as a result?

Abram took the lesser land and got given the whole lot!

Go, walk through the length and breadth of the land, for I am giving it to you.” Genesis 13:17

Walking the Land was claiming it as his, Deuteronomy 11v24.

When Lot *looked*, v10, it led to temptation, when Abram *lifted up his eyes*, v14, it led to faith. You have got to look at the right things!

What lessons does this story have for us today?



How might we need to put others first?

How might we have to be prepared to accept second best?

How might we have to put faith before material gain?

Bible Studies

Abram rescues Lot

Read Genesis 14v1-12

What was the political situation in the land of Canaan?

The land was under the dominance of Kedorloamer, from Elam, in modern day Iran. It had been this way for 12 years. The mineral rich cities of the valleys had to pay tribute to Kedorloamer. In the 13th year they rebel and in the 14th year, Kedorloamer return to re-establish their control and punish the rebels. The five kings of the valley, led by the king of Sodom, line up against Kedorloamer and his three allies, in the Jordan Valley. It is a rout and the kings of the valley are defeated. As they retreat some of the men fall into the tar pits. This is the bitumen for which the area was famous. (the Romans called the Dead Sea, *Asphaltites*). The rest flee to the hills, leaving Kedorloamer to plunder the cities. They carry of as much loot as they can, this includes captives. Among them is Lot Abram's nephew.

How did Lot get to be in Sodom?

Do you think moving to Sodom was a good idea?

Do you think God was pleased?

I doubt he moved to Sodom straight away, and I expect he had good excuses to justify his presence there. We tend to deny *cause and effect* in such things, the unfortunate outcome is *just chance*, it has nothing to do with choosing to be in the wrong place.

Can you think of any modern day examples?

The separation between Abram & Lot is having unexpected consequences. The different choices they made, account for the different positions they now find themselves in.

Read Genesis 14v13-16

Abram is at Hebron, well out of harms ways. When he hears the news there are a number of attitudes he can take.

- It's his own fault he shouldn't have been living there.
- This is God's judgement on his folly.
- Thank goodness I am safe.

How did he respond?

Abram planned a daring raid.

What do you think enabled Abram to be so bold?

What made him think he could succeed where the 5 kings had failed?

Who many people went with Abram?

If you answered 318, you are wrong! (along with several commentaries and not a few preachers) Verse 24b makes it clear that Aner, Eshcol and Mamre, Abram's allies, and their men went with Abram. If Abram had 318 men capable of fighting his household must have swelled to around 1000 people.

The rather strange route Abram took was once used to discredit the authenticity of Genesis. A series of cities have been excavated along this course, which we now know was a major caravan route. Abram took the motorway!

In all Abram travelled over 300Km He catches up with them near Dan. Abram divides his men and surrounds their camp, he then mounts a surprise night attack.

This is similar to how Gidian defeated the Midianites

Kedorloamer had no reason to expect any attack, as far as they knew they had triumphed. A running battle ensues, which reaches up beyond Damascus. The Goods and the hostages are recaptured and Abram returns homeward.

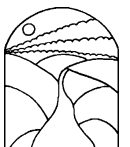
What characteristics does Abram show that we haven't seen before?

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T



Lot needs rescuing, Abram is able to rescue.

What accounts for the difference in their positions?

It was Abram's separation from Sodom and the plain, that enabled him to mount this rescue. Lot's closeness only made him a part of the problem. The rescue could only be effected from Abram's position of freedom and separation.

What spiritual lesson can we learn from this?

We are called to be in the world but not of it. Jesus associated with all kinds of sinners, but he never became like them. You can't pull a person to safety if you are in the same hole they are.

If your friend or brother, got caught up in some sin what would you do?

Jude v22-23, Galatians 6v1.

In what kind of situations might you need to mount a rescue?

Read Genesis 14v17-24

Two kings meet Abram on his return. The contrast between them extreme.

Who are they?

Which of them arrives first?

Which of them does Abraham speak to first?

What offer does the king of Sodom make to Abram?

Why does Abram reject the offer?

What would have happened if he had taken the riches?

Abram did not want to get rich at others expense. I don't think it is just that he wanted to rely on God alone for his wealth. I don't think he wanted any ongoing involvement with Sodom, Such a gift was likely to end up having strings attached to it. It may even have created some kind of an alliance. For that matter he did not want their antagonism or jealousy either. ("That Abram took all our wealth")

Is there a lesson for us here?

You may have noticed that Abram has come to a decision, before he speaks with Bera. Does this have something to do with his conversation with Melchizedek.? Abram is being face with a choice. There are two kings they represent different alliances, different claims on his life.

Who does Melchizedek represent?

Who does Bera king of Sodom, represent?

Which alliance does he take?

Do you think it is significant that the decision was made before he spoke to Bera?

It is ironic that while one offer stands to make Abram rich, the other requires him to give away wealth. (It is not clear if the tenth was of the plunder, or of Abram's possessions)

What does this tell us about Abram's attitude to money?

Did Abram give a tithe because he had to or because he wanted to?

This tithe is obviously an act overlaid with mean.

What was Abram doing when he gave a tenth to the priest and to God?

First of all, he was giving thanks to God for the victory. Secondly, he was also acknowledging Melchizedek as true priest and supporting him. He was responding to the blessing spoken upon him. 1 Corinthians 9v11-12

Thirdly, Abram was also declaring his faith and reliance on God. He was recognising that all he owned came from God. All he owned belonged to God.

In the valley of the Kings. Two kings wait to meet us. They make very different offers, and promise very different things. We have to choose which of them we will make an alliance with.

Bible Studies

The Melchizedek Work Sheet

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T

Melchizedek is one of scriptures enigmatic characters.

What does this passage tell us about Melchizedek?

What did he do?

What did Abram do?

Read Hebrews 7v1-9

What does Melchizedek mean?

מלך-צדק Jeremiah 23v6, 33v16

What does King of Salem mean?

מלך שלם Isaiah 9v6, Judges 6:24

Some people associate Salam with Jerusalem, this is possible. But Mt Mariah where Abraham would offer Isaac, is also claimed as the temple mount, in Jerusalem. We do not know exactly when Jerusalem was founded. We do know that the ancient city was built on the ridge going down from the temple mount, (Mt Mariah). But the Isaac account suggest the place is isolated. We can have one or the other, but not both. If Melchizedek was literal king of Jerusalem, then he must have been known to Abram. Jerusalem and Hebron are relatively close.

According to Hebrews who does Melchizedek represent? 6v20

What significance is there in Melchizedek being both a priest and a king?

In the Old Testament the role of king and priest were strongly separated. 2 Chr 26:19. There is no other account of a king being a priest.

Who in the New Testament was both Priest and King?

As a priest what does Christ do?

Hebrews 7v25

Hebrew 2v17

Love and faithfulness meet together; righteousness and peace kiss each other. Psalm 85:10

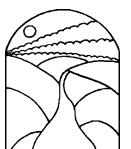
Men like Abraham acted as priests for their families. But Melchizedek is the first priest mentioned in the Bible. He is the type of the true priesthood. What is more because he stands outside of Abram's house hold, he has a universal priesthood. he is a priest for all, both Jew and Gentile.

What is the significance of the Bread and Wine Melchizedek brought?

It would be easy to get carried away and find communion in this. I do not think there is a direct connection, but there is an indirect one.

Bread and wine were part of the process of making a covenant. When Abram allied himself with Aner, Eshcol and Mamre, he would have eaten a covenant meal with them, part of this meal would be bread and wine. This meal would be repeated as a reminder of the covenant. The bread and wine Melchizedek bought should probably be seen in this light. It is because of this idea that bread and wine became part of the Passover meal and the Sabbath meal. It is also why Jesus gave bread and wine to his disciples at the last supper, saying "This cup is the new covenant in my blood," Luke 22v20

What do the bread and wine we take at communion mean?



What new meaning did Jesus give them?

What significance does Hebrews find in Melchizedek blessing Abram?

What significance does Hebrews find in Abram tithing to Melchizedek?

Hebrews says that the greater blesses the lesser, ie that Melchizedek, or what he represents, is greater even than Abraham. Regarding tithing, if the people of Israel paid tithes to the priests who descended from Abraham, via Levi, But Abram tithed to Melchizedek then the priesthood Melchizedek represents must be greater than the priesthood that came from Abraham. It's as though the priests who received the tithe, themselves paid a tithe through Abram.

Who could be greater than Abraham?

What significance does Hebrews find in Melchizedek's lack of ancestry?

It seems to imply something supernatural about Melchizedek, but this is not the authors main aim. It is a rather complicated argument. It goes like this. Priesthood was always on the bases of ancestry. The priests could only minister because they were descended from Levi & Aaron. Jesus came from Judah and as Hebrews points out in regard to that tribe *Moses said nothing about priests. 7:14* therefore Jesus could not be our high priest. Hebrews 3v1

But Melchizedek's priesthood was not based on ancestry, so it gives us a precedent.

What was Melchizedeks priesthood based on? 7v20-21

Now Hebrews points out that God promised another priest like Melchizedek would come. *The LORD has sworn and will not change his mind: "You are a priest forever, in the order of Melchizedek." Psalm 110:4*

At first sight all this does is confirm that Jesus can be a priest, but this is only scratching the surface, because Jesus still can't be a priest under the law of Moses. What the author of Hebrews is saying is that a new priesthood means a new law and a new law requires a new priesthood. 7v12. This was understood within the Judaism of Jesus day.

The very fact that a new, superior priesthood was prophesied means; *The Levitical priesthood was not sufficient and would at some point be superseded. The law of Moses was not sufficient and would at some point be superseded.* Hebrew says this is exactly what has happened in Jesus. He has fulfilled, (completed) the Law of Moses. He is our new High Priest and our new way of coming to God, our new law, the establishment of a new and better covenant. 7v22

Abraham, the father of faith, in a wonderful anachronism, even endorsed this arrangement. *Your father Abraham rejoiced at the thought of seeing my day; he saw it and was glad." John 8:56*

Without beginning of days or end of life. Hebrews 7:3

You are a priest forever Psalm 110v4

What significance does Hebrew find Melchizedek's failure to die?

Melchizedek's priesthood is a permanent priesthood of one priest. Again this makes it superior to the OT priesthood of whom there were many. 7v23.

Who could fill such a priesthood?

Jesus fills this role *on the basis of the power of an indestructible life.* Hebrews 7:16

The whole of verse 3 seems to imply there was something mysterious about Melchizedek. Was he, like the Angel of the Lord, a pre-incarnation appearance of Christ Jesus? Or was he just a priest, who like Abram held on to the worship of God.

Therefore, brothers, since we have confidence to enter the Most Holy Place by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way opened for us through the curtain, that is, his body, and since we have a great priest over the house of God, let us draw near to God with a sincere heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled to cleanse us from a guilty conscience and having our bodies washed with pure water. Let us hold unswervingly to the hope we profess, for he who promised is faithful. Hebrews 10:19-23

Bible Studies

The Melchizedek Work Sheet

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T

Melchizedek is one of scriptures enigmatic characters.

What does this passage tell us about Melchizedek?

King of Salem

Priest of God most high

What did he do?

Bought out bread & wine

Blessed Abram

What did Abram do?

Gave a tithe

Read Hebrews 7v1-9

What does Melchizedek mean?

melech = king Tzedek = Righteousness

מלך צדק Jeremiah 23v6, 33v16

What does King of Salem mean?

Salam = peace (Shalom)

מלך שלום Isaiah 9v6, Judges 6:24

Some people associate Salam with Jerusalem, this is possible. But Mt Mariah where Abraham would offer Isaac, is also claimed as the temple mount, in Jerusalem. We do not know exactly when Jerusalem was founded. We do know that the ancient city was built on the ridge going down from the temple mount, (Mt Mariah). But the Isaac account suggest the place is isolated. We can have one or the other, but not both. If Melchizedek was literal king of Jerusalem, then he must have been known to Abram. Jerusalem and Hebron are relatively close.

According to Hebrews who does Melchizedek represent? 6v20

What significance is there in Melchizedek being both a priest and a king?

In the Old Testament the role of king and priest were strongly separated. 2 Chr 26:19. There is no other account of a king being a priest.

Who in the New Testament was both Priest and King?

As a priest what does Christ do?

Hebrews 7v25

Intercedes with God on our behalf

Hebrew 2v17

made atonement for our sins

Love and faithfulness meet together; righteousness and peace kiss each other. Psalm 85:10

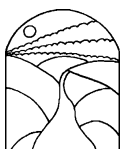
Men like Abraham acted as priests for their families. But Melchizedek is the first priest mentioned in the Bible. He is the type of the true priesthood. What is more because he stands outside of Abram's house hold, he has a universal priesthood. he is a priest for all, both Jew and Gentile.

What is the significance of the Bread and Wine Melchizedek brought?

It would be easy to get carried away and find communion in this. I do not think there is a direct connection, but there is an indirect one.

Bread and wine were part of the process of making a covenant. When Abram allied himself with Aner, Eshcol and Mamre, he would have eaten a covenant meal with them, part of this meal would be bread and wine. This meal would be repeated as a reminder of the covenant. The bread and wine Melchizedek bought should probably be seen in this light. It is because of this idea that bread and wine became part of the Passover meal and the Sabbath meal. It is also why Jesus gave bread and wine to his disciples at the last supper, saying "This cup is the new covenant in my blood," Luke 22v20

What do the bread and wine we take at communion mean?



What new meaning did Jesus give them?

What significance does Hebrews find in Melchizedek blessing Abram?

What significance does Hebrews find in Abram tithing to Melchizedek?

Hebrews says that the greater blesses the lesser, ie that Melchizedek, or what he represents, is greater even than Abraham. Regarding tithing, if the people of Israel paid tithes to the priests who descended from Abraham, via Levi, But Abram tithed to Melchizedek then the priesthood Melchizedek represents must be greater than the priesthood that came from Abraham. It's as though the priests who received the tithe, themselves paid a tithe through Abram.

Who could be greater than Abraham?

What significance does Hebrews find in Melchizedek's lack of ancestry?

It seems to imply something supernatural about Melchizedek, but this is not the authors main aim. It is a rather complicated argument. It goes like this. Priesthood was always on the bases of ancestry. The priests could only minister because they were descended from Levi & Aaron. Jesus came from Judah and as Hebrews points out in regard to that tribe *Moses said nothing about priests. 7:14* therefore Jesus could not be our high priest. Hebrews 3v1

But Melchizedek's priesthood was not based on ancestry, so it gives us a precedent.

What was Melchizedeks priesthood based on? 7v20-21

Now Hebrews points out that God promised another priest like Melchizedek would come. *The LORD has sworn and will not change his mind: "You are a priest forever, in the order of Melchizedek." Psalm 110:4*

At first sight all this does is confirm that Jesus can be a priest, but this is only scratching the surface, because Jesus still can't be a priest under the law of Moses. What the author of Hebrews is saying is that a new priesthood means a new law and a new law requires a new priesthood. 7v12. This was understood within the Judaism of Jesus day.

The very fact that a new, superior priesthood was prophesied means; *The Levitical priesthood was not sufficient and would at some point be superseded. The law of Moses was not sufficient and would at some point be superseded.* Hebrew says this is exactly what has happened in Jesus. He has fulfilled, (completed) the Law of Moses. He is our new High Priest and our new way of coming to God, our new law, the establishment of a new and better covenant. 7v22

Abraham, the father of faith, in a wonderful anachronism, even endorsed this arrangement. *Your father Abraham rejoiced at the thought of seeing my day; he saw it and was glad." John 8:56*

Without beginning of days or end of life. Hebrews 7:3

You are a priest forever Psalm 110v4

What significance does Hebrew find Melchizedek's failure to die?

Melchizedek's priesthood is a permanent priesthood of one priest. Again this makes it superior to the OT priesthood of whom there were many. 7v23.

Who could fill such a priesthood?

Jesus fills this role *on the basis of the power of an indestructible life.* Hebrews 7:16

The whole of verse 3 seems to imply there was something mysterious about Melchizedek. Was he, like the Angel of the Lord, a pre-incarnation appearance of Christ Jesus? Or was he just a priest, who like Abram held on to the worship of God.

Therefore, brothers, since we have confidence to enter the Most Holy Place by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way opened for us through the curtain, that is, his body, and since we have a great priest over the house of God, let us draw near to God with a sincere heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled to cleanse us from a guilty conscience and having our bodies washed with pure water. Let us hold unswervingly to the hope we profess, for he who promised is faithful. Hebrews 10:19-23

Bible Studies

Abram - Justified

Read Genesis 15v1-6

On that day the LORD made a covenant with Abram... Genesis 15:18 We have already seen that periodically God made promises to Abram. So here again God makes promises to Abram. This time He does more, He makes a covenant. The start of this passage seems abrupt.

Is there any reason these word's might have been specially appropriate to Abram?

It might just be dawning on Abram that by attacking Kedorloamer, he could have made a dangerous enemy. What if he returned? For that matter was it wise to turn down all those riches?

"Do not be afraid, Abram. I am your shield, your very great reward." Genesis 15:1

How should we respond in times of threat or fear?

How did God speak to Abram?

Was this the only way he spoke to him?

What was Abram's response?

Why was this crucial to Abram?

Do you think God knows our needs and desires?

It was twenty five years between God's first promised to Abram that he would be a great nation and the birth of his son Isaac. **Why so long?**

What does this teach us about God, and the promises He makes us?

Who was going to inherit Abram's estate?



The Hammurabi Code

Adoption was very common, especially where the father (or mother) was childless or had seen all his children grow up and marry away. The child was then adopted to care for the parents' old age. This was done by contract, which usually specified what the parent had to leave and what maintenance was expected. The real children, if any, were usually consenting parties to an arrangement which cut off their expectations. They even, in some cases, found the estate for the adopted child who was to relieve them of a care. If the adopted child failed to carry out the filial duty the contract was annulled in the law courts. Slaves were often adopted and if they proved unfilial were reduced to slavery again. Charles F. Horne: The Code of Hammurabi: Introduction

Hammurabi Code 191. *If a man, who had adopted a son and reared him, founded a household, and had children, wish to put this adopted son out, then this son shall not simply go his way. His adoptive father shall give him of his wealth one-third of a child's portion, and then he may go. He shall not give him of the field, garden, and house.*

The Hammurabi code comes from Mesopotamia, the area where Abram started his journey. It dates from about 1780BC, about the time of Abraham. It is interesting because some of Abram's actions, like adopting a slave as an heir, marrying his sister, giving gifts to his sons before sending them away, etc, all reflect the code. For years liberal scholars have claimed that Genesis was not written until 1000 years after the events. (c700-500BC). Therefore, they confidently assured us, most of it's content was imaginary. The discovery of the Hammurabi code (1901) and the Nuzi tablets have conclusively proved that the Genesis account is fully consistent the social conditions of the time. Whoever wrote Genesis knew exactly what he was writing about.

What was God's response to Abram?

The next verse is one of the most important in scripture.

Abram believed the LORD, and he credited it to him as righteousness. Genesis 15:6

What did Abram believe?

It wasn't so much the promise that captured Abram's belief, as God himself.

How do you think he believed?

This verse is the corner stone of Paul's theology.

Read Romans 4v16-25 (slowly)

This passage is complex and easy to gloss over. So lets take it bit by bit.

The problem Paul is grappling with here is; **How are we saved?**

The people around Paul had several answers.

By obeying the law of Moses.

By being circumcised (part of the Covenant)

By doing good works.

Paul dismisses these suggestions, and in various places explains why they are not possible. In Romans 4, he takes Abram as an example. To be '*righteous before God*' is to be saved. This is also what Paul means when he says, '*Abram was justified*'.

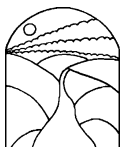
Paul says, "lets look how Abram got saved".

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T



Waiuku AG
Ray Moxham
www.wag.org.nz
WaiukuAG
@maxnet.co.nz

Was he saved by keeping the Law?
Was Abram saved by being circumcised?
Was Abram saved by doing good deed?

Galatians 3v16-17
Romans 4v9-10
Romans 4v4-6

Paul's point is that Abram did not earn righteousness, God gave it to him. So Abram was made righteous, before he was circumcised, 430 years before the law came into being, and not because he was a good man.

How was Abram made righteous?

It was only and simply because he believed God.

Now the reason that Paul took Abram as a example is that Abram is just like us. Up until God made a covenant with him, he was a gentile, just like us. So what works for Abram, works for Gentile as well as Jews. Romans 4v11-12. So now we get to the important part; *The words "it was credited to him" were written not for him alone, but also for us, to whom God will credit righteousness—for us who believe in him who raised Jesus our Lord from the dead. He was delivered over to death for our sins and was raised to life for our justification. Romans 4:23-25*

How do we get saved?

What do we have to believe?

--	--

If you read the verse carefully, it is not what we have to believe, but who we have to believe. *Who believe in him who raised...*

Is being saved really this simple? Isn't there something else we have to do?

That if you confess with your mouth, "Jesus is Lord," and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved. Romans 10:9. cf Acts 2:21 Acts 2:38, Acts 16:31 Ephesians 2:8.



Faith is an act of righteousness.

Faith unites us to Christ's righteousness.

Faith leads to righteousness.

That I may gain Christ and be found in him, not having a righteousness of my own that comes from the law, but that which is through faith in Christ—the righteousness that comes from God and is by faith. Philippians 3:9

What kind of faith did Abram have?

Romans 4v18-21

What Abram's faith positive thinking?

Was Abram's faith daunted by the impossible?

How do you think Abram faith was strengthened (v20)?

The phrase '*gave Glory to God*', has a forensic meaning. Joshua 7:19. It meant to come under oath. In this context, to make a statement or declaration of belief.

Abram's faith was a choice not an emotion or state of mind.

How do we do this?

As it is written: "I have made you a father of many nations." He is our father in the sight of God, in whom he believed—the God who gives life to the dead and calls things that are not as though they were. Romans 4:17

How did God give life to the dead in Abrams life?

How did God call things that are not as though they were?

Abram faced the fact that he was as good as dead. But God gave him life in the form of a baby. All through this study we have used the name Abram, but in this passage Paul calls him Abraham. **What does Abraham mean?** Genesis 17v5 Abram means exalted father. Abraham means father of many peoples.

I make known the end from the beginning, from ancient times, what is still to come. I say: My purpose will stand, and I will do all that I please. Isaiah 46v10

God still calls things that are not as though they are. He does so when He calls us holy, righteous, worthy, victorious. For Abram, part of believing was accepting the new name. *Think how they must have laughed behind his back, when Sarah called barren Abram, father of many nations.* We too have to accept that we are what God calls us. Even when we don't always see it.

More that this, when God looks at us, He does not see what we are, but what we will be. A great example of this is Gideon hiding in a in a wine press for fear of the Midianites. *"The LORD is with you might warrior"* Judges 6v13

What does the Lord call you?

Bible Studies

Abram - Justified

Read Genesis 15v1-6

On that day the LORD made a covenant with Abram... Genesis 15:18 We have already seen that periodically God made promises to Abram. So here again God makes promises to Abram. This time He does more, He makes a covenant. The start of this passage seems abrupt.

Is there any reason these word's might have been specially appropriate to Abram?

It might just be dawning on Abram that by attacking Kedorloamer, he could have made a dangerous enemy. What if he returned? For that matter was it wise to turn down all those riches?

"Do not be afraid, Abram. I am your shield, your very great reward." Genesis 15:1

How should we respond in times of threat or fear?

How did God speak to Abram?

Was this the only way he spoke to him?

What was Abram's response?

Why was this crucial to Abram?

Do you think God knows our needs and desires?

It was twenty five years between God's first promised to Abram that he would be a great nation and the birth of his son Isaac. **Why so long?**

What does this teach us about God, and the promises He makes us?

Who was going to inherit Abram's estate?



The Hammurabi Code

Adoption was very common, especially where the father (or mother) was childless or had seen all his children grow up and marry away. The child was then adopted to care for the parents' old age. This was done by contract, which usually specified what the parent had to leave and what maintenance was expected. The real children, if any, were usually consenting parties to an arrangement which cut off their expectations. They even, in some cases, found the estate for the adopted child who was to relieve them of a care. If the adopted child failed to carry out the filial duty the contract was annulled in the law courts. Slaves were often adopted and if they proved unfilial were reduced to slavery again. Charles F. Horne: The Code of Hammurabi: Introduction

Hammurabi Code 191. *If a man, who had adopted a son and reared him, founded a household, and had children, wish to put this adopted son out, then this son shall not simply go his way. His adoptive father shall give him of his wealth one-third of a child's portion, and then he may go. He shall not give him of the field, garden, and house.*

The Hammurabi code comes from Mesopotamia, the area where Abram started his journey. It dates from about 1780BC, about the time of Abraham. It is interesting because some of Abram's actions, like adopting a slave as an heir, marrying his sister, giving gifts to his sons before sending them away, etc, all reflect the code. For years liberal scholars have claimed that Genesis was not written until 1000 years after the events. (c700-500BC). Therefore, they confidently assured us, most of it's content was imaginary. The discovery of the Hammurabi code (1901) and the Nuzi tablets have conclusively proved that the Genesis account is fully consistent the social conditions of the time. Whoever wrote Genesis knew exactly what he was writing about.

What was God's response to Abram?

The next verse is one of the most important in scripture.

Abram believed the LORD, and he credited it to him as righteousness. Genesis 15:6

What did Abram believe?

It wasn't so much the promise that captured Abram's belief, as God himself.

How do you think he believed?

This verse is the corner stone of Paul's theology.

Read Romans 4v16-25 (slowly)

This passage is complex and easy to gloss over. So lets take it bit by bit.

The problem Paul is grappling with here is; **How are we saved?**

The people around Paul had several answers.

By obeying the law of Moses.

By being circumcised (part of the Covenant)

By doing good works.

Paul dismisses these suggestions, and in various places explains why they are not possible. In Romans 4, he takes Abram as an example. To be '*righteous before God*' is to be saved. This is also what Paul means when he says, '*Abram was justified*'.

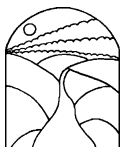
Paul says, "lets look how Abram got saved".

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T



Waiuku AG
Ray Moxham
www.wag.org.nz
WaiukuAG
@maxnet.co.nz

Was he saved by keeping the Law?
Was Abram saved by being circumcised?
Was Abram saved by doing good deed?

Galatians 3v16-17
Romans 4v9-10
Romans 4v4-6

Paul's point is that Abram did not earn righteousness, God gave it to him. So Abram was made righteous, before he was circumcised, 430 years before the law came into being, and not because he was a good man.

How was Abram made righteous?

It was only and simply because he believed God.

Now the reason that Paul took Abram as a example is that Abram is just like us. Up until God made a covenant with him, he was a gentile, just like us. So what works for Abram, works for Gentile as well as Jews. Romans 4v11-12. So now we get to the important part; *The words "it was credited to him" were written not for him alone, but also for us, to whom God will credit righteousness—for us who believe in him who raised Jesus our Lord from the dead. He was delivered over to death for our sins and was raised to life for our justification. Romans 4:23-25*

How do we get saved?

What do we have to believe?

Jesus died for our sins

Rose again for our justification

If you read the verse carefully, it is not what we have to believe, but who we have to believe. *Who believe in him who raised...*

Is being saved really this simple? Isn't there something else we have to do?

That if you confess with your mouth, "Jesus is Lord," and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved. Romans 10:9. cf Acts 2:21 Acts 2:38, Acts 16:31 Ephesians 2:8.



Faith is an act of righteousness.

Faith unites us to Christ's righteousness.

Faith leads to righteousness.

That I may gain Christ and be found in him, not having a righteousness of my own that comes from the law, but that which is through faith in Christ—the righteousness that comes from God and is by faith. Philippians 3:9

What kind of faith did Abram have?

Romans 4v18-21

In the face of hopelessness

Realist (it expected a miracle)

Didn't waver through unbelief. Fully persuaded

What Abram's faith positive thinking?

Was Abram's faith daunted by the impossible?

How do you think Abram faith was strengthened (v20)?

The phrase 'gave Glory to God', has a forensic meaning. Joshua 7:19. It meant to come under oath. In this context, to make a statement or declaration of belief.

Abram's faith was a choice not an emotion or state of mind.

How do we do this?

As it is written: "I have made you a father of many nations." He is our father in the sight of God, in whom he believed—the God who gives life to the dead and calls things that are not as though they were. Romans 4:17

How did God give life to the dead in Abrams life?

How did God call things that are not as though they were?

Abram faced the fact that he was as good as dead. But God gave him life in the form of a baby. All through this study we have used the name Abram, but in this passage Paul calls him Abraham. **What does Abraham mean?** Genesis 17v5 Abram means exalted father. Abraham means father of many peoples.

I make known the end from the beginning, from ancient times, what is still to come. I say: My purpose will stand, and I will do all that I please. Isaiah 46v10

God still calls things that are not as though they are. He does so when He calls us holy, righteous, worthy, victorious. For Abram, part of believing was accepting the new name. *Think how they must have laughed behind his back, when Sarah called barren Abram, father of many nations.* We too have to accept that we are what God calls us. Even when we don't always see it.

More than this, when God looks at us, He does not see what we are, but what we will be. A great example of this is Gideon hiding in a wine press for fear of the Midianites. *"The LORD is with you mighty warrior"* Judges 6v13

What does the Lord call you?

Bible Studies

Hagar & Sarai

Read Genesis 16v1-5

When you are waiting for God to keep his promises, you do not need to be checking the calendar.

What did Sarai suggest?

Why do you think she made this suggestion?

What was this an act of faith?

Within the culture of Abram's time, this was a perfectly acceptable practice. Jacob also built a family through his servant girl's, at his wives behest.

According to the Code of Hammurabi, a wife could give a maidservant to a husband to bear children, such children would be reckoned to belong to the wife. The maidservant did not become a wife, but her status was raised. If she tried to assume the position of a wife, or was 'insolent', she could again be returned to the status of a slave. She could not be sold. (Codes 144-146)

Just because this was culturally acceptable, does this make it right?

Just because something today is culturally acceptable is it right?

It wasn't that Sarai stopped believing that God would give Abram a son. Her actions were aimed at achieving that very purpose. But she did get impatient waiting for God to fulfil His word. She doubted herself. However God would achieve His ends, it could not possibly be through her.

What does this tell us about her faith in God?

What might have caused her to see things this way?

How long had it been since they had received the promise?

Do you think Sarai felt pressured?

Sarai had give God 10 years to fulfil His word, surely this was long enough! The stigma of barrenness had *got* to Sarai. She blamed herself, for their failure to have children. She was desperate. She had given in to self doubt. In a sense, it was not her faith in God that was defective, as much as her trust in God.

Her attitude was, *'I don't doubt God can and will do it, but I do doubt it will be through me.'* This is a common problem with Christians today.

Have you ever felt like this?

Why do you think we do so often doubt ourselves?

Is desperation a good basis for action?

Is impatience a good basis for actions?

Can you think of any noble reasons Sarai may have made this offer?

Yes, she could have seen it as a self sacrifice, giving up her prerogative for the sake of her husband.

Did this make it right?

Do right motives sanctify a wrong action?

Why do you think Abram went along with the plan?

Do temptations always come with a whiff of sulphur?

How do you think Hagar felt about the plan?

Well she stood to gain by it, but I doubt anyone asked her. Abram certainly neglected to ask God His opinion.



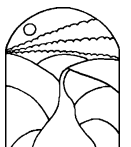
The plan worked perfectly and failed dismally.

What went wrong?

What effect did it have for Hagar, Abram and Sarai?

It was easy to make the suggestion, but hard to live with the consequences.

Who did Sarai blame? Why?



The account of Ishmael, has come to stand for human attempts to bring about God's plans. Trying to force something God has promised, into being, outside God's will. We will talk more about this when we get to Chapter 21.

Sometimes it is a fine line between grasping the opportunities God gives and taking our own initiative.

How are you going to know the difference?

The answers are found above, are you acting out of desperation or impatience? Have you asked God. What does wise counsel think?

What is the danger in trying to work these things out for ourselves?

Ishmael, would actually come to stand in the way of what God was doing.

Does our wisdom ever bring about God's plans?

Why not? Isaiah 55v8; Romans 11v33-36.

Verse 4-6 show a fault in each person. What are they?

Derek Kinder described them like this.

<i>Hagar</i>	<i>False Pride.</i>
<i>Sarai</i>	<i>False Blame.</i>
<i>Abraham</i>	<i>False Neutrality.</i>

Was Sarai justified in mistreating her maidservant?

Abram and Sarai used Hagar, they forgot that she was a person with feelings and aspirations of her own.

Read Genesis 16v7-15

God does not show favouritism Acts 10:34

For a slave to run away was a serious thing. God sees her distress and meets her need. God cares for the oppressed and downtrodden.

God's intervention is a judgement of Abram failure to intervene.

God knew who she was. God knew exactly where to find her. But He still asked her "where have you come from and where are you going?"

Why?

These are good questions. When we run from our problems, we would do well to ask ourselves the same questions.

What two things did God tell Hagar to do?

How do you think she felt about this?

Return and submit. Clearly this was not something Hagar wanted to hear. But it was what she needed to do. Going back was not going to be easy, the situation, partly of her own making, would be almost impossible.

Does God have the right to tell us to stay in a situation we find intolerable?

Why?

Sometimes it is because He is working on a plan that we know nothing of, we just have to trust and obey. We spend much time praying that God will change the awkward people around us. It never dawns on us that maybe we are the ones God wants to change. In fact they were put there, so that we would change. To learn self control, learn obedience, learn to love, learn perseverance. *We shirk the discipline; we evade the yoke; we make our own way out of the difficulty. We shall never get right thus.* F.B.Meyer

Is our comfort always the controlling factor?

Ishmael יִשְׁמָאֵל means God hears.

What promises did God give Hagar concerning Ishmael?

If Ishmael was not God's will, why did He bless him?

How do you think things were for Hagar over the next 13 years?

What enabled her to endure?

Life must have been difficult at best. I doubt Sarai was pleasant towards her. It was the promise, that made the difference. God cared about her and her child, some day he would be a great nation.

Hagar called God, אֵל רֹאֵי *El Ro-I*, the God who sees.

What do you think she meant by that? What did God see?

She called the place where she was בְּאֵר לַיְחִי *the well of the living one who sees me.*

Bible Studies

Abraham & the Covenant

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T

God made a covenant with Abraham. The details of this covenant are found in Chapters 15 & 17, These two chapters occur a decade apart in Abram's life, but they speak about the same thing so we are considering them together.

*"Do not be afraid,
Abram. I am your shield,
your very great reward." Genesis 15:1*

We have already studied the first part of Genesis 15 God promises Abram a son and heir and that the land he is living in will be his forever. Abram asks how he can be sure of this.

Read Genesis 15v9-21

On that day the LORD made a covenant with Abram Genesis 15:18

The concept of Covenant was very important in the ancient para-biblical culture and it is vital to an understanding of the Bible. The Bible is a book of covenant.

What is the major division in the Bible?

Testament is just another word for covenant. The content of the Bible and the message of salvation are presented in covenant form.

The Bible contains many covenants, some between individuals; 1 Samuel 18:3, some between kings and his people; 2 Chronicles 23v3, or frequently a conquered people. These covenants are not just found in the Bible they were part of the fabric of society at the time.

Who was Abram already in covenant with? Gen 14v13

What was the effect of the covenant?

The NIV uses the word *Allied with* but the Hebrew says בלי ברית *Baaley Brit*. Lit. owners of a covenant. *Brit* is the Hebrew word for covenant. Abram's allies did not have a choice whether they went with him, they were in covenant.

The Covenants that interest us the most, are the ones between God and men, of these there are many; eg.

With Phinehas, making his descendants the priestly line Numbers 25v13,

With David about his descendants 2 Chronicles 13v5

There are four important Covenant in the Bible; Who were they made with?

Genesis 9v11	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Genesis 15v18	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Exodus 34v27	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Matthew 26v28	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

What is a covenant?

A covenant is an agreement, treaty or contract between two people. Our society understands such contracts when they apply to physical or financial things. But Biblical covenants had more to do with loyalty, love and friendship than finance. Covenant is a giving of oneself to another. The closest we come to this in today's society is Marriage, (which the Bible sees as a covenant Malachi 2v14).

Of course not all covenants were this inclusive, some related to specific things for fixed periods, But the major Biblical Covenants are all embracing and eternal.

Why is this important to us?

When we committed our lives to Christ we entered a covenant. We, whether we know it or not, whether we like it or not, are in covenant relationship with God. This puts obligations on us that we should be aware of.



Read Genesis 17v1-14
Do the Covenant Worksheet

What was the sign of the covenant?

Circumcision was the sign of obedience to the covenant. It represented an outward physical sign and reminder of membership to the covenant.

What does Paul say it symbolises? Colossians 2v11-13

Is the outward act sufficient by itself?

The LORD your God will circumcise your hearts and the hearts of your descendants, so that you may love him with all your heart and with all your soul, and live. Deuteronomy 30:6

Circumcise your hearts, therefore, and do not be stiff-necked any longer. Deuteronomy 10:16

What do you think cirumision of the heart means?

Putting away the old nature with it's sin & sinful desires, a change in our attitude and heart. A devotion and dedication to God.

How quickly did Abraham circumcise his household? 17v23

What do you think this implies?

What was the Basic Content of the Covenant?

Genesis 15v4;17v4

Genesis 15v18; 17v8

Genesis 17v7

Who was the Covenant made with?

How long for?

The only condition that is put on this covenant is the sign, circumcision, this the Jews continue to practice as of great importance. Abraham is also told

"I am God Almighty ; walk before me and be blameless. Genesis 17:1

But this is not strictly a condition. I think God intended to keep this covenant, even up until today, He knew whatever conditions He put on it would not be kept so He didn't make any.

Is this covenant still in effect? Galatians 3v17

The presence of the Jews today in their land is a dirrect result of God's faithfulness to this Covenant.

The covenant with Abraham is a covenant of Promise. The covenant made at Sinai was a covenant of obligation (law).

What kind of Covenant is ours?

Ours too is a covenant of Promise, Hebrew 8v12. And like the covenant with Abraham it is of grace.

Does the command given to Abram to be blameless apply to us?

What does God mean went he says to walk before Him?

It is easy to look at our salvation and relationship with God in a whole variety of ways. But covenant is basic.

If we are in Covenant with God through Jesus Christ howshould we see our faith?

What are the privileges of our covenant?

What are it's obligations?

What promises does it contain?

What rights does this covenant give God in our lives?

What would you say is the basic purpose of the New Covenant?

Bible Studies

Abraham & the Covenant

God made a covenant with Abraham. The details of this covenant are found in Chapters 15 & 17, These two chapters occur a decade apart in Abram's life, but they speak about the same thing so we are considering them together.

"Do not be afraid,

Abram. I am your shield,

your very great reward." Genesis 15:1

We have already studied the first part of Genesis 15 God promises Abram a son and heir and that the land he is living in will be his forever.

Abram asks how he can be sure of this.

Read Genesis 15v9-21

On that day the LORD made a covenant with Abram Genesis 15:18

The concept of Covenant was very important in the ancient para-biblical culture and it is vital to an understanding of the Bible. The Bible is a book of covenant.

What is the major division in the Bible?

Testament is just another word for covenant. The content of the Bible and the message of salvation are presented in covenant form.

The Bible contains many covenants, some between individuals; 1 Samuel 18:3, some between kings and his people; 2 Chronicles 23v3, or frequently a conquered people. These covenants are not just found in the Bible they were part of the fabric of society at the time.

Who was Abram already in covenant with? Gen 14v13

What was the effect of the covenant?

The NIV uses the word *Allied with* but the Hebrew says בְּרִית בְּלִי *Baaley Brit*. Lit. owners of a covenant. *Brit* is the Hebrew word for covenant. Abram's allies did not have a choice whether they went with him, they were in covenant.

The Covenants that interest us the most, are the ones between God and men, of these there are many; eg.

With Phinehas, making his descendants the priestly line Numbers 25v13,

With David about his descendants 2 Chronicles 13v5

There are four important Covenant in the Bible; Who were they made with?

Genesis 9v11

Noah

All people all time

Genesis 15v18

Abraham

His descendents

Exodus 34v27

Sinai Moses Law

ISRAELITES

Matthew 26v28

New

All People all time

What is a covenant?

A covenant is an agreement, treaty or contract between two people. Our society understands such contracts when they apply to physical or financial things. But Biblical covenants had more to do with loyalty, love and friendship than finance. Covenant is a giving of oneself to another. The closest we come to this in today's society is Marriage, (which the Bible sees as a covenant Malachi 2v14).

Of course not all covenants were this inclusive, some related to specific things for fixed periods, But the major Biblical Covenants are all embracing and eternal.

Why is this important to us?

When we committed our lives to Christ we entered a covenant. We, whether we know it or not, whether we like it or not, are in covenant relationship with God.

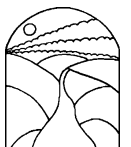
This puts obligations on us that we should be aware of.

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T



Waiuku AG
Ray Moxham
www.wag.org.nz
WaiukuAG
@maxnet.co.nz

Read Genesis 17v1-14

Do the Covenant Worksheet

What was the sign of the covenant?

Circumcision was the sign of obedience to the covenant. It represented an outward physical sign and reminder of membership to the covenant.

What does Paul say it symbolises? Colossians 2v11-13

Is the outward act sufficient by itself?

The LORD your God will circumcise your hearts and the hearts of your descendants, so that you may love him with all your heart and with all your soul, and live. Deuteronomy 30:6

Circumcise your hearts, therefore, and do not be stiff-necked any longer. Deuteronomy 10:16

What do you think circumcision of the heart means?

Putting away the old nature with its sin & sinful desires, a change in our attitude and heart. A devotion and dedication to God.

How quickly did Abraham circumcise his household? 17v23

What do you think this implies?

What was the Basic Content of the Covenant?

Genesis 15v4;17v4

Heir

Genesis 15v18; 17v8

Land

Genesis 17v7

Be their God

Who was the Covenant made with?

How long for?

The only condition that is put on this covenant is the sign, circumcision, this the Jews continue to practice as of great importance. Abraham is also told

"I am God Almighty ; walk before me and be blameless. Genesis 17:1

But this is not strictly a condition. I think God intended to keep this covenant, even up until today, He knew whatever conditions He put on it would not be kept so He didn't make any.

Is this covenant still in effect? Galatians 3v17

The presence of the Jews today in their land is a direct result of God's faithfulness to this Covenant.

The covenant with Abraham is a covenant of Promise. The covenant made at Sinai was a covenant of obligation (law).

What kind of Covenant is ours?

Ours too is a covenant of Promise, Hebrew 8v12. And like the covenant with Abraham it is of grace.

Does the command given to Abram to be blameless apply to us?

What does God mean when he says to walk before Him?

It is easy to look at our salvation and relationship with God in a whole variety of ways. But covenant is basic.

If we are in Covenant with God through Jesus Christ how should we see our faith?

What are the privileges of our covenant?

What are its obligations?

What promises does it contain?

What rights does this covenant give God in our lives?

What would you say is the basic purpose of the New Covenant?

Bible Studies

Covenant Worksheet

How is a covenant made?

Psalm 50v5

Covenant was always made by sacrifice one of the important phrases in scripture is “the blood of the covenant”. The Sacrifice represented the death of both parties to pre covenant existence and the start of their covenant relationship.

Did Abram make a sacrifice?

How did this happen in the New Covenant?

Because Jesus was both man and God, he represented both fully, His death on the cross was the ultimate substitutional sacrifice. Paul reminds us that Christ’s death means our death.

Now if we died with Christ, we believe that we will also live with him. Romans 6:8

What practice do we have that symbolises this?

1 Samuel 18v4

When Jonathan and David made a covenant, Jonathan gave David his robe and weapons, (David probably did the same). The robe signified his wealth and the sword his promise of protection. Effectively what he was saying was, “David if you are ever in trouble you can count on all my wealth to back you up and I will protect you with my life if necessary.”

How did God make this same promise to Abram? Gen 15v1

How does this apply to the New Covenant?

Jeremiah 34v18

When the sacrifice had been made it was cut in two and laid out on the ground, the two parties would then walk a figure of 8 between the pieces, they would meet in the middle and the terms of the covenant would be spelled out.

How did this happen in Genesis 15

Why do you think Abram was put to sleep?

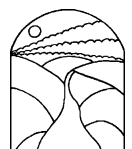
This was not a human covenant, Abram was not fit to walk with God in this way. Moreover it symbolised God’s sovereignty and grace. God was doing it all, there was nothing that Abram could add. The Hebrew idiom you cut a covenant.

2 Kings 23v2

The terms of the Covenant were read out. cf Exodus 24v7. There is a definite pattern to written covenant, it is clearly perceivable in the Deuteronomy.

The parties and a brief history
 Basics of the Covenant Deut 4-6
 Terms and conditions
 Curses & blessings
 Renewal of the Covenant
 Witness

*The Lord our God said to us at Horeb...
 Hear O Israel the Lord your God... Thou shalt...
 If cases come before your courts ...
 If you obey the Lord... you will be blessed
 These are the terms of the covenant...
 This day I call on heaven and earth as witness...*



What were the word’s of the covenant in Abram’s case?

What do you think the blazing torch and smoking furnace represent?

The simple answer is God, beyond that it get speculative. Some have suggested they represent the knowable and unknowable God. Never fully known, never completely hidden The fire represents God’s unapproachable holiness, and cleansing power. The Smoke ,”darkness and light; a heart of fire and a wrapping of darkness”

MacLaren. It is interesting that when God manifest himself over the tabernacle in the wilderness it was with the same two evidences.

Genesis 26v31

Obvious once the terms of the covenant had been spelt out, both parties promised to keep the covenant. This was a serious matter covenants were not to be entered into lightly. Breaking a covenant was a very serious offence, covenant was for life, with all your life. Most of the promises God makes to Abram have the form of an oath, "this man will not be...", "know for certain that..."

Does Abram reciprocate?

When it says that *Abram believed God*, the word believed (ביאמן) Ma-Ah-Mean has strong covenant overtones. It means to commit to not just to acknowledge something as true. Our belief in Jesus has to be this same kind of commitment.

Exodus 24v9-11

Genesis 26v28-31 also mentions this meal. Half of the animal that had been cut in two was offered as a sacrifice, the other half was eaten as a covenant meal. Such a meal was often repeated as a reminder of the Covenant. Such a meal included Bread and Wine.

When did Abram eat bread and wine?

What is our covenant meal?

Do you think it is significant that the sacrifice was eaten? John 6v53-56

Ezekiel 17v18

This is not found in the Covenant with Abram (**why?**) Both parties making the covenant would cut their right wrist and raise his hand while the agreement was being spoken. (Genesis14v22). Then they bring their arms together, letting the blood flow between them. Often something would be rubbed into the wound so that it would leave a scar, as evidence of the treaty. It is generally held that this is the origin of shaking hands. It is also not without significance that when Jesus died on the Cross the nails went exactly where the wrist would have been cut.

Genesis 17v5

When individuals made covenant they often included the other parties name after their own. Abram and Sarai both have their name changed as part of the covenant.

What did the old and new names mean?

This is was a great way to seal the promise God had given Abraham, but there is more to it than that. The changes were achieved by adding the letter H (ה) to both names. So אבר becomes אברה and צרי becomes צרה H is the basic part of the Name Jehovah and is used as an abbreviation for it. God put his own name into Abraham's name. From this time on God becomes known as the 'God of Abraham'.

Has something similar happened to us?

Genesis 9v12

Most Covenants had a sign, in Noah's covenant it was something God did. In the three other major covenants it is something we do.

What are the signs of the Covenant?

Abraham Genesis 17v11

Sinai Exodus 31v16-17

New Colossians 2v11-12

Based on this do you think water baptism is important?

Bible Studies

Covenant Worksheet

How is a covenant made?

Psalm 50v5

Sacrifice

Covenant was always made by sacrifice one of the important phrases in scripture is “the blood of the covenant”. The Sacrifice represented the death of both parties to pre covenant existence and the start of their covenant relationship.

Did Abram make a sacrifice?

How did this happen in the New Covenant?

Because Jesus was both man and God, he represented both fully, His death on the cross was the ultimate substitutional sacrifice. Paul reminds us that Christ’s death means our death.

Now if we died with Christ, we believe that we will also live with him. Romans 6:8

What practice do we have that symbolises this?

1 Samuel 18v4

Cloak & dagger

When Jonathan and David made a covenant, Jonathan gave David his robe and weapons, (David probably did the same). The robe signified his wealth and the sword his promise of protection. Effectively what he was saying was, “David if you are ever in trouble you can count on all my wealth to back you up and I will protect you with my life if necessary.”

How did God make this same promise to Abram? Gen 15v1

How does this apply to the New Covenant?

Jeremiah 34v18

Walking between the pieces.

When the sacrifice had been made it was cut in two and laid out on the ground, the two parties would then walk a figure of 8 between the pieces, they would meet in the middle and the terms of the covenant would be spelled out.

How did this happen in Genesis 15

Why do you think Abram was put to sleep?

This was not a human covenant, Abram was not fit to walk with God in this way. Moreover it symbolised God’s sovereignty and grace. God was doing it all, there was nothing that Abram could add. The Hebrew idiom you cut a covenant.

2 Kings 23v2

Words of the Covenant

The terms of the Covenant were read out. cf Exodus 24v7. There is a definite pattern to written covenant, it is clearly perceivable in the Deuteronomy.

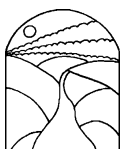
The parties and a brief history
Basics of the Covenant Deut 4-6
Terms and conditions
Curses & blessings
Renewal of the Covenant
Witness

*The Lord our God said to us at Horeb...
Hear O Israel the Lord your God... Thou shalt...
If cases come before your courts ...
If you obey the Lord... you will be blessed
These are the terms of the covenant...
This day I call on heaven and earth as witness...*

What were the word’s of the covenant in Abram’s case?

What do you think the blazing torch and smoking furnace represent?

The simple answer is God, beyond that it get speculative. Some have suggested they represent the knowable and unknowable God. Never fully known, never completely hidden The fire represents God’s unapproachable holiness, and cleansing power. The Smoke, ”darkness and light; a heart of fire and a wrapping of darkness”



MacLaren. It is interesting that when God manifest himself over the tabernacle in the wilderness it was with the same two evidences.

Genesis 26v31

swore an oath

Obvious once the terms of the covenant had been spelt out, both parties promised to keep the covenant. This was a serious matter covenants were not to be entered into lightly. Breaking a covenant was a very serious offence, covenant was for life, with all your life. Most of the promises God makes to Abram have the form of an oath, "this man will not be...", "know for certain that..."

Does Abram reciprocate?

When it says that *Abram believed God*, the word believed (ביאמינ) Ma-Ah-Mean has strong covenant overtones. It means to commit to not just to acknowledge something as true. Our belief in Jesus has to be this same kind of commitment.

Exodus 24v9-11

Covenant meal

Genesis 26v28-31 also mentions this meal. Half of the animal that had been cut in two was offered as a sacrifice, the other half was eaten as a covenant meal. Such a meal was often repeated as a reminder of the Covenant. Such a meal included Bread and Wine.

When did Abram eat bread and wine?

What is our covenant meal?

Do you think it is significant that the sacrifice was eaten? John 6v53-56

Ezekiel 17v18

Giving hand

This is not found in the Covenant with Abram (**why?**) Both parties making the covenant would cut their right wrist and raise his hand while the agreement was being spoken. (Genesis14v22). Then they bring their arms together, letting the blood flow between them. Often something would be rubbed into the wound so that it would leave a scar, as evidence of the treaty. It is generally held that this is the origin of shaking hands. It is also not without significance that when Jesus died on the Cross the nails went exactly where the wrist would have been cut.

Genesis 17v5

Change of Name

When individuals made covenant they often included the other parties name after their own. Abram and Sarai both have their name changed as part of the covenant.

What did the old and new names mean?

This is was a great way to seal the promise God had given Abraham, but there is more to it than that. The changes were achieved by adding the letter H (ה) to both names. So אבר becomes אברה and צרי becomes צרה H is the basic part of the Name Jehovah and is used as an abbreviation for it. God put his own name into Abraham's name. From this time on God becomes known as the 'God of Abraham'.

Has something similar happened to us?

Genesis 9v12

Sign of the Covenant

Most Covenants had a sign, in Noah's covenant it was something God did. In the three other major covenants it is something we do.

What are the signs of the Covenant?

Abraham Genesis 17v11

Sinai Exodus 31v16-17

New Colossians 2v11-12

Based on this do you think water baptism is important?

Bible Studies

Three Visitors



Do not forget to entertain strangers, for by so doing some people have entertained angels without knowing it. Hebrews 13:2

Read Genesis 18v1-15

How were the visitors described?

What did Abraham do?

Later in the passage it becomes very clear that these are no normal visitors. Two of them are called Angels (19v1) and the other is clearly God. In the first verse it says The LORD appeared to Abraham. (LORD= Yahweh)

When do you think that Abram realised who they were?

It is possible he knew immediately, this was not the first time he had met God. He is certainly very keen to show them hospitality. This however was the custom, not to do so would have been considered impolite. The visitor calls Sarah by name, moreover he calls her Sarah not Sari. The visitor promises that she will have a son. If there had been any doubt, it is now gone, clearly this is God.

Is hospitality important? Romans 12v13; 1 Peter 4v9

What do you think the Church has to gain from practising hospitality?

What do we have to loss by not practising hospitality?

Who should we show hospitality to?

What special reminder did the Lord give us? Luke 14v13-14

Where does God live? Isaiah 57v15

Have you ever entertained the Lord?

Hebrews 13v2, tells us that sometime people get to entertain angels without knowing they are doing so. But Matthew 25v35-40 gives us a much more exciting prospect.

What is it? (Read Matthew 25v35-40)

You can provide a meal, or clothes, or care for God today.

People often wonder what angels look like, the scriptures give a number of descriptions, frequently they could not be distinguished from ordinary men, at other times their presence produced terror, suggesting something a little more impressive.

Is it possible that angels still appear this way?

The encounter with God was a little more unusual.

Can you think of any other times that God appeared to men this way?

This is called a Theophany, a physical visit from God.

What reasons did God have for appearing to Abraham at this time?

--	--

The first reason was to tell Abraham that the time of waiting was over. In one years time he would have his long awaited son and heir.

Who would be the child's mother?

Why did God gave Abraham this news in this way?

Much of this passage revolves around Sarah. The incident with Hagar proved that Sarah had long since given up hope that she would have a child. God acted to reestablish her faith before fulfilling the promise.

Why is faith so important? Can't God just act sovereignly?

Why did Sarah laugh?

Did you notice the discrepancy between Sarah's thoughts and God's statement?

Why do you think Sarah denied laughing?

Is it a good idea to lie to God?

Not only is it a bad idea it is also impossible, God knows our thoughts.

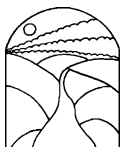
I think it was vital that God reawakened Sarah's faith, before he fulfilled the promise through her. I don't think it could have happened without this reawakening.

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T



Waiuku AG
Ray Moxham
www.wag.org.nz
WaiukuAG
@maxnet.co.nz

**When might your faith need to be strengthened?
How might God do this?**



Read Genesis 18v16-33

Surely the Sovereign LORD does nothing without revealing his plan to his servants the prophets Amos 3:7, Cf Psalm 25:14, John 15v15

The Angels go down to Sodom, and Abraham is left walking with God.

According to the above passage, what did God chose Abraham to do?

How does this apply to us?

Does v20 suggest that God was not sure what was happening in Sodom?

What does it mean?

God clearly had other reasons for doing things this way, including teaching Abraham and rescuing Lot. God is demonstrating His justice and patience in judgement. He clearly takes the destruction of Sodom as a serious matter and is meticulous in establishing their guilt.

What do you make of this interaction between God and Abraham?

The traditional view of these events is of a God who is going to destroy Sodom irrespective of the righteous within her, and a noble, courageous Abraham, (with a much higher degree of mercy and justice than God), who heroically pleads for Sodom. I am not so sure.

What was Abraham's concern about God? v23-25

Abraham was frightened that God was about to do something unjust.

Did he need to be worried?

What do you think might have been behind his concern?

What did Abraham Call God? v25b

Does God ever act unjustly?

Abraham clearly thinks he is doing a noble thing, the future of the righteous in Sodom are in his hands. He also seems to realise that he is treading on dangerous ground. I think he seriously overstepped the mark.

Abraham suggests the number of righteous for which God should spare the city.

What were they?

How does God reply each time?

Why did Abraham stop at ten?

What would God have done if there were only 10 righteous in the city?

How many righteous were there?

What did God do?

Did Abraham's pleading change God's actions?



There are Two important lessons we can learn from this passage.

Read 2 Peter 2v4-10

What two things does God know how to do in judgement?

God knows how to differentiate between the wicked and the righteous, he will not condemn the righteous with the wicked, nor in the end will he spare the wicked for the sake of the righteous, Ezekiel 14v20.

Can you think of an example of God sparing the righteous in Judgement?

The end times will be marked by great tribulation and distress.

Can we trust God to see us through?

Come Judgement Day can we trust God?



For me this passage came as a revelation, like everyone else I had seen Abraham intercession for Sodom as heroic. I too had some difficult issues where I felt I had to challenge God concerning His justice. *"What about children that die before they are old enough to understand, or the handicapped who will never understand. Will you condemn them to everlasting punishment? Or what about people who have never heard the name of Jesus, what will you do with them?"*

I understood this passage and felt suitably rebuked. Abraham was well meaning in his actions, but he was a fool to doubt God.

Does God ever do anything shoddy or questionable?

The Judge of all the earth will always do what is right.

Who am I to think that my justice is superior to God's, or to think of myself as more merciful. I would not even know what Justice or Mercy were if God had not taught them to me.

I still don't know the answers to all these questions, but I know I can trust God.

Bible Studies

Three Visitors



Do not forget to entertain strangers, for by so doing some people have entertained angels without knowing it. Hebrews 13:2

Read Genesis 18v1-15

How were the visitors described?

What did Abraham do?

Later in the passage it becomes very clear that these are no normal visitors. Two of them are called Angels (19v1) and the other is clearly God. In the first verse it says The LORD appeared to Abraham. (LORD= Yahweh)

When do you think that Abram realised who they were?

It is possible he knew immediately, this was not the first time he had met God. He is certainly very keen to show them hospitality. This however was the custom, not to do so would have been considered impolite. The visitor calls Sarah by name, moreover he calls her Sarah not Sari. The visitor promises that she will have a son. If there had been any doubt, it is now gone, clearly this is God.

Is hospitality important? Romans 12v13; 1 Peter 4v9

What do you think the Church has to gain from practising hospitality?

What do we have to loss by not practising hospitality?

Who should we show hospitality to?

What special reminder did the Lord give us? Luke 14v13-14

Where does God live? Isaiah 57v15

Have you ever entertained the Lord?

Hebrews 13v2, tells us that sometime people get to entertain angels without knowing they are doing so. But Matthew 25v35-40 gives us a much more exciting prospect.

What is it? (Read Matthew 25v35-40)

You can provide a meal, or clothes, or care for God today.

People often wonder what angels look like, the scriptures give a number of descriptions, frequently they could not be distinguished from ordinary men, at other times their presence produced terror, suggesting something a little more impressive.

Is it possible that angels still appear this way?

The encounter with God was a little more unusual.

Can you think of any other times that God appeared to men this way?

This is called a Theophany, a physical visit from God.

What reasons did God have for appearing to Abraham at this time?

To promise the son

To tell him about Sodom

The first reason was to tell Abraham that the time of waiting was over. In one years time he would have his long awaited son and heir.

Who would be the child's mother?

Why did God gave Abraham this news in this way?

Much of this passage revolves around Sarah. The incident with Hagar proved that Sarah had long since given up hope that she would have a child. God acted to reestablish her faith before fulfilling the promise.

Why is faith so important? Can't God just act sovereignly?

Why did Sarah laugh?

Did you notice the discrepancy between Sarah's thoughts and God's statement?

Why do you think Sarah denied laughing?

Is it a good idea to lie to God?

Not only is it a bad idea it is also impossible, God knows our thoughts.

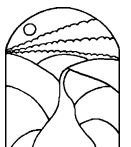
I think it was vital that God reawakened Sarah's faith, before he fulfilled the promise through her. I don't think it could have happened without this reawakening.

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T



Waiuku AG
Ray Moxham
www.wag.org.nz
WaiukuAG
@maxnet.co.nz

**When might your faith need to be strengthened?
How might God do this?**



Read Genesis 18v16-33

Surely the Sovereign LORD does nothing without revealing his plan to his servants the prophets Amos 3:7, Cf Psalm 25:14, John 15v15

The Angels go down to Sodom, and Abraham is left walking with God.

According to the above passage, what did God chose Abraham to do?

How does this apply to us?

Does v20 suggest that God was not sure what was happening in Sodom?

What does it mean?

God clearly had other reasons for doing things this way, including teaching Abraham and rescuing Lot. God is demonstrating His justice and patience in judgement. He clearly takes the destruction of Sodom as a serious matter and is meticulous in establishing their guilt.

What do you make of this interaction between God and Abraham?

The traditional view of these events is of a God who is going to destroy Sodom irrespective of the righteous within her, and a noble, courageous Abraham, (with a much higher degree of mercy and justice than God), who heroically pleads for Sodom. I am not so sure.

What was Abraham's concern about God? v23-25

Abraham was frightened that God was about to do something unjust.

Did he need to be worried?

What do you think might have been behind his concern? (Humanitarian + Lot)

What did Abraham Call God? v25b

Does God ever act unjustly?

Abraham clearly thinks he is doing a noble thing, the future of the righteous in Sodom are in his hands. He also seems to realise that he is treading on dangerous ground. I think he seriously overstepped the mark.

Abraham suggests the number of righteous for which God should spare the city.

What were they?

How does God reply each time?

Why did Abraham stop at ten?

What would God have done if there were only 10 righteous in the city?

How many righteous were there?

What did God do?

Did Abraham's pleading change God's actions?



There are Two important lessons we can learn from this passage.

Read 2 Peter 2v4-10

What two things does God know how to do in judgement?

God knows how to differentiate between the wicked and the righteous, he will not condemn the righteous with the wicked, nor in the end will he spare the wicked for the sake of the righteous, Ezekiel 14v20.

Can you think of an example of God sparing the righteous in Judgement?

The end times will be marked by great tribulation and distress.

Can we trust God to see us through?

Come Judgement Day can we trust God?



For me this passage came as a revelation, like everyone else I had seen Abraham intercession for Sodom as heroic. I too had some difficult issues where I felt I had to challenge God concerning His justice. *"What about children that die before they are old enough to understand, or the handicapped who will never understand. Will you condemn them to everlasting punishment? Or what about people who have never heard the name of Jesus, what will you do with them?"*

I understood this passage and felt suitably rebuked. Abraham was well meaning in his actions, but he was a fool to doubt God.

Does God ever do anything shoddy or questionable?

The Judge of all the earth will always do what is right.

Who am I to think that my justice is superior to God's, or to think of myself as more merciful. I would not even know what Justice or Mercy were if God had not taught them to me.

I still don't know the answers to all these questions, but I know I can trust God.

Bible Studies

Sodom and Gomorrah

If he condemned the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah by burning them to ashes, and made them an example of what is going to happen to the ungodly; and if he rescued Lot, a righteous man, who was distressed by the filthy lives of lawless men... If this is so, then the Lord knows how to rescue godly men from trials and to hold the unrighteous for the day of judgment, while continuing their punishment. 2 Peter 2:6-9

The account of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, is given to us as an example and a warning of God's judgement. Jude v7



Read Genesis 19v1-5

Where did the angels plan to spend the night?

Why was Lot so persistent when offering them hospitality?

Did Lot know who they were?

Was this a kind of test for Lot?

Did he pass?

That Lot made bread without yeast shows he understood a need for urgency.

Why did the Angels go to Sodom?

There were five cities of the plain, Sodom was the leading city. The angels were there to investigate the sins of Sodom, and come the morning to call down God's judgement upon it. Although Lot did not know it, they were also there to rescue him. It is ironic that Lot keeps trying to rescue those who were sent to rescue him.

What was the principle sin of Sodom?

Do you think this was their only sin?

There have been many attempts in some parts of the Church to reinterpret this passage away from the homosexuality so obviously inherent to it. (for example that Sodom's sin was xenophobia). In fairness we have to say that this was a rampant homosexuality, including rape. Doubtless this was symptomatic of a general break down of morality in Sodom.

What does God think of Homosexuality?

Leviticus 18v22, 20v13

Romans 1v24-26

1 Corinthians 6v9-10

Based on our knowledge of Jesus character, Mark 2v15-17 etc. (cf Matthew 5v46)

What would Jesus attitude be toward homosexuals?

Is sexual orientation a private matter of no interest to God? Rev 21v8

It is being suggested that homosexuality is genetic, and not a matter of choice. So far the evidence is inconclusive.

Even if this were found to be true, would it be an excuse?

Equally, environment is a big factor for those committing serious crime. But they still have choice. Genetic predisposition or not we still have choice.

Sin is crouching at your door; it desires to have you, but you must master it." Genesis 4:7



Read Genesis 19v6-16

What was the attitude of the men of Sodom toward Lot?

This was obviously not the first time Lot and the Sodomites had clashed. They accused him of moralising to them. This same accusation is often levelled against Christians.

Do we have the right to impose our morals on others?

Are our morals more valid than other peoples?

I don't think we can impose our morals on other. We do have a duty to speak out for what is right. We have to be sure our morality is biblical and not just our own ideas. This is an area where we have to be very careful, not only must our morals be biblical but the way stand up for them must also be biblical. We have to show love not hate.

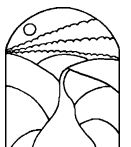
Can you think of some right and wrong ways to stand for what we believe?

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T



Waiuku AG
Ray Moxham
www.wag.org.nz
WaiukuAG
@maxnet.co.nz

What do you think about Lots offer to substitute his daughters?

Something similar happened in Judges 19, suggesting that this was considered a lesser evil. However there is no biblical justification for this action. All we can say, in Lot's defence is that he clearly felt he was doing the right thing.

Why did the angels strike the men blind, when later they would be destroyed?

This was a last chance for them to repent. God uses a lesser judgement intending to avoid a greater one. On other occasions in Scripture this technique bought repentance. 2 Kings 6 & Acts 9v8.

What does this tell us about God's Judgement?

Can you think of any other time that God gave Sodom a chance?

For that righteous man, living among them day after day, was tormented in his righteous soul by the lawless deeds he saw and heard 2 Peter 2:8

Lot had obviously tried to influence Sodom for good.

Why do you think he was so ineffective?

It is a telling indictment on Lot that after all these years in Sodom when it came to the crunch not even his daughters fiancés believed him.

Lot had been rescued before, why do you think he returned?

Why do you think he was reluctant to leave now?

Perhaps part of the problem was, that while Lot disapproved of Sodom's sin, he obviously enjoyed the city life, maybe this inconstancy made his witness ineffective. Possibly the problem was that Lot spent all his time disapproving instead of showing them something better?

Was Lot's living among sinners enough to see them repent?

What are the limitations of lifestyle evangelism?



Read Genesis 19v17-26

Why did Lot think he could not make the mountains?

Would you say Lot co-operated in being rescued?

Do you think this was a physical reality, a lack of faith or an act of compromise?

His actions are a bit like us and sin, we are notoriously hard to rescue!

It seems incredible that even after the rescue Lot does not trust God to finish the task. God destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah with fire & brimstone. This was either a supernatural act or God sent an earthquake which ignited the underground bitumen reserves with its associated gases, for which the area was famous. There is a traditional site for Sodom but it is almost certain that the ruins lay beneath the southern part of the Dead Sea, which in Biblical times was not yet flooded.

Think about how the angels acted in rescuing Lot, are there any lessons for us?

What happened to Lot's wife?

Had they been warned? V17b

"No one who puts his hand to the plow and looks back is fit for service in the kingdom of God." Luke 9:62

What did Jesus mean when He spoke about looking back?

In what way did Lot's wife look back?

I do not believe that this was simple curiosity or fear, when she looked back it was with her heart not her eyes. This jeopardised her escape and she perished.

Is there a lesson for us here? Luke 17v32, Hebrews 10v39



Why did God need to destroy Sodom and Gomorrah?

God needs to deal with sin, he cannot just let it go, this account shows that God will deal with sin. It is also clear that this destruction was intended as an example to us and a type of the end time judgement that will come upon the earth. Luke 17v29-30. Scripture uses Sodom as an example of the totality of God's Judgement. Zephaniah 2v9, Romans 9v29. We would like to distance ourselves from Sodom but Scripture will not let us. Matthew 11v23, Ezekiel 16v55. They consistently use them as a warning for all of us.

How can we avoid such judgement?

Read Genesis 19v27-29

Bible Studies

Isaac & Ishmael



Read Genesis 21v1-7

What does Isaac mean?

How long had Abraham and Sarah waited for the fulfilment of the promise?

Isaac, יצחק (Yitz-hach) means 'he will laugh'.

The scripture emphasises that Isaac was born exactly when and as promised. One year from the last promise and 25 years since entering the land. God had made no mistakes. The long wait was His plan.

Why is it so hard to wait for God?

Why does God so often make us wait?

Why did Sarah laugh? Genesis 18v12

Why did Abraham laugh? Genesis 17v17

Why did Sarah laugh? Genesis 21v6

How do you think Sarah must have felt?

Our mouths were filled with laughter, our tongues with songs of joy. Then it was said among the nations, "The LORD has done great things for them." Psalm 126:2

Isaac was the son of the promise, and it was through him that the promises to Abraham would be fulfilled, culminating in Jesus Christ. His name is still appropriate because the promised blessing 12v3b, salvation in Christ brings Joy.

Why was it important that Isaac be circumcised?



Read Genesis 21v8-13

It is generally thought that Isaac was about three when he was weaned that makes Ishmael 16 or 17.

What was Ishmael's attitude towards Isaac?

Why do you think this was, what was behind it?

The word that is used of Ishmael's mocking is מצחק, (matz-heek). It comes from the same root as Isaac's name and it mean to ridicule or make a joke of. It was a laugh of contempt. Ishmael, had the right of the firstborn despite all this fuss over Isaac.

But his behaviour indicated he saw Isaac as a threat.

Hagar had shown the same kind of attitude when she first knew she was pregnant.

Do you think there is a connection?

There is a real danger that we pass our bad attitudes and behaviours on to our children.

What does Sarah want done with Hagar and Ishmael?

Do you think this is fair?

What was Abraham's attitude to Ishmael? 21v11 & 17v18

Abraham has made several mistakes because he has failed to seek God, but this time he does seek the Lord. When Hagar had run away before, God told her to return and submit, but this time God tells Abraham to listen to his wife and send Hagar away.

What reason does God give for sending Ishmael away?

God tells Abraham that it is through Isaac that his offspring will be reckoned v12b. Offspring, (lit. seed) is singular.

What significance does Paul find in this? Galatians 3v16

What promise does he make to reassure Abraham?

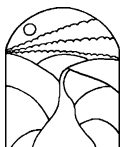
Does God's will remain the same forever?

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T



Waiuku AG
Ray Moxham
www.wag.org.nz
WaiukuAG
@maxnet.co.nz

**Is it significant that the passage reminds us that Hagar was Egyptian?
What would have happened if Ishmael had stayed?**

There is more to this story than meets the eye. Paul uses it to illustrate the relationship between the law and grace. Between salvation through human effort and salvation through faith in Christ Jesus.



Read Galatians 4v21-31

There were people in Galatia who were teaching that to be saved you had to keep all the law, as well as believing in Jesus. Believe in Jesus, was good, but not enough. Paul is very strongly against this teaching, no one in all the 1000 years of the Law (apart from Jesus) had ever kept it, so to rely on keeping the law effectively meant that no one could be saved! The Law could only show us our faults, it could never make us righteous. Paul explains this graphically in **Galatians 3v1-14**. If you want to understand the argument better read this passage.

Who does Ishmael represent?

Who does Isaac represent?

Can they co-exist? v30

What was the difference in their birth?

What did Ishmael's birth represent?

What does Paul mean when he says Ishmael still persecuted Isaac?

Paul obviously means the way, those who want to keep the law were troubling the Galatians and persecuting him. People who want to rely on their own efforts for salvation and people who have no grasp of spiritual things are always going to be opposed to those who trust in Jesus. Much of the persecution and ridicule Christians endure, comes from this source.

In what way are we like Isaac?

Are we born accordance with the promise of human effort? Romans 9v8

Is our rebirth supernatural or natural? John 3v8

Why is human effort in salvation never enough?

What fruit do Isaac and Ishmael produce?

Abraham's life exemplifies the only two possible attitudes towards God; faith and unbelief, Cole. Both bear fruit; Faith leads to freedom, unbelief to bondage.

Hagar and Sarah represent two covenants, the old and the new, law and grace.

What do you think Sarah's barrenness describes in this allegory?

This is the amazing growth that comes from the Gospel, gentile who were once sinners and far from God are now turning to him and producing fruit.

There is only one way to God's grace.

What do you think is the message for us from this allegory? Galatians 5v1

This passage does not mean that God has given up on the Jews who he now sees as 'ishmaelite' far from it! Romans 11v29. It does mean that Jew and Gentile alike can only be saved through faith in Jesus.



Read Genesis 21v14-21

God even cares and provides for those in bondage, those under the law.

Why did God care for Ishmael and bless him? Genesis 21v13

The last time this happened Hagar received the revelation that God sees.

What revelation does she receive this time?

What do you think the miraculous appearance of the well means?

The well appears to have been there all the time, Hagar just couldn't see it.

How do you think this fits the allegory as we have understood it?

Bible Studies

Isaac & Ishmael



Read Genesis 21v1-7

What does Isaac mean?

How long had Abraham and Sarah waited for the fulfilment of the promise?

Isaac, יצחק (Yitz-hach) means 'he will laugh'.

The scripture emphasises that Isaac was born exactly when and as promised. One year from the last promise and 25 years since entering the land. God had made no mistakes. The long wait was His plan.

Why is it so hard to wait for God?

Why does God so often make us wait?

Why did Sarah laugh? Genesis 18v12

Why did Abraham laugh Genesis 17v17

Why did Sarah laugh? Genesis 21v6

How do you think Sarah must have felt?

Our mouths were filled with laughter, our tongues with songs of joy. Then it was said among the nations, "The LORD has done great things for them." Psalm 126:2

Isaac was the son of the promise, and it was through him that the promises to Abraham would be fulfilled, culminating in Jesus Christ. His name is still appropriate because the promised blessing 12v3b, salvation in Christ brings Joy.

Why was it important that Isaac be circumcised?



Read Genesis 21v8-13

It is generally thought that Isaac was about three when he was weaned that makes Ishmael 16 or 17.

What was Ishmael's attitude towards Isaac?

Why do you think this was, what was behind it?

The word that is used of Ishmael's mocking is מצחק, (matz-heek). It comes from the same root as Isaac's name and it mean to ridicule or make a joke of. It was a laugh of contempt. Ishmael, had the right of the firstborn despite all this fuss over Isaac.

But his behaviour indicated he saw Isaac as a threat.

Hagar had shown the same kind of attitude when she first knew she was pregnant.

Do you think there is a connection?

There is a real danger that we pass our bad attitudes and behaviours on to our children.

What does Sarah want done with Hagar and Ishmael?

Do you think this is fair?

What was Abraham's attitude to Ishmael? 21v11 & 17v18

Abraham has made several mistakes because he has failed to seek God, but this time he does seek the Lord. When Hagar had run away before, God told her to return and submit, but this time God tells Abraham to listen to his wife and send Hagar away.

What reason does God give for sending Ishmael away?

God tells Abraham that it is through Isaac that his offspring will be reckoned v12b. Offspring, (lit. seed) is singular.

What significance does Paul find in this? Galatians 3v16

What promise does he make to reassure Abraham?

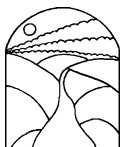
Does God's will remain the same forever?

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T



Waiuku AG
Ray Moxham
www.wag.org.nz
WaiukuAG
@maxnet.co.nz

**Is it significant that the passage reminds us that Hagar was Egyptian?
What would have happened if Ishmael had stayed?**

There is more to this story than meets the eye. Paul uses it to illustrate the relationship between the law and grace. Between salvation through human effort and salvation through faith in Christ Jesus.



Read Galatians 4v21-31

There were people in Galatia who were teaching that to be saved you had to keep all the law, as well as believing in Jesus. Believe in Jesus, was good, but not enough. Paul is very strongly against this teaching, no one in all the 1000 years of the Law (apart from Jesus) had ever kept it, so to rely on keeping the law effectively meant that no one could be saved! The Law could only show us our faults, it could never make us righteous. Paul explains this graphically in **Galatians 3v1-14**. If you want to understand the argument better read this passage.

Who does Ishmael represent?

Who does Isaac represent?

Can they co-exist? v30

What was the difference in their birth?

What did Ishmael's birth represent?

What does Paul mean when he says Ishmael still persecuted Isaac?

Paul obviously means the way, those who want to keep the law were troubling the Galatians and persecuting him. People who want to rely on their own efforts for salvation and people who have no grasp of spiritual things are always going to be opposed to those who trust in Jesus. Much of the persecution and ridicule Christians endure, comes from this source.

In what way are we like Isaac?

Are we born accordance with the promise of human effort? Romans 9v8

Is our rebirth supernatural or natural? John 3v8

Why is human effort in salvation never enough?

What fruit do Isaac and Ishmael produce?

Abraham's life exemplifies the only two possible attitudes towards God; faith and unbelief, Cole. Both bear fruit; Faith leads to freedom, unbelief to bondage.

Hagar and Sarah represent two covenants, the old and the new, law and grace.

What do you think Sarah's barrenness describes in this allegory?

This is the amazing growth that comes from the Gospel, gentile who were once sinners and far from God are now turning to him and producing fruit.

There is only one way to God's grace.

What do you think is the message for us from this allegory? Galatians 5v1

This passage does not mean that God has given up on the Jews who he now sees as 'ishmaelite' far from it! Romans 11v29. It does mean that Jew and Gentile alike can only be saved through faith in Jesus.



Read Genesis 21v14-21

God even cares and provides for those in bondage, those under the law.

Why did God care for Ishmael and bless him? Genesis 21v13

The last time this happened Hagar received the revelation that God sees.

What revelation does she receive this time?

What do you think the miraculous appearance of the well means?

The well appears to have been there all the time, Hagar just couldn't see it.

How do you think this fits the allegory as we have understood it?

They went to him, they warned him the danger, they rescued all that they could, they persisted when he was reluctant.

Bible Studies

The Greatest Test



Read Genesis 22v1-2

This passage tells us that God tested Abraham.

What is the difference between testing and tempting?

Testing is to bring out the good in us, tempting is to bring out the evil, God does not tempt anyone, He does not want them to sin. James 1v13

What did God tell Abraham to do?

Does God want human sacrifices? Jeremiah 19v5, Deuteronomy 12v31, Micah 6v7

Did Abraham know this?

Did you notice the repetition? *Take your son, your only son, whom you love.*

What is the point of this repetition?

Abraham is caught in both moral and spiritual dilemmas. **What are they?**

What did Abraham stand to lose?

While God had probably never told Abraham He did not want human sacrifices, they were not part of the Abraham's practice, and they did not fit in with what he knew about God, but God had said to do it. Surely this would destroy the promises that were to be fulfilled in Isaac. He loved his son but he wanted to obey God. I doubt he slept much that night.

By faith Abraham, when God tested him, offered Isaac as a sacrifice. He who had received the promises was about to sacrifice his one and only son, even though God had said to him, "It is through Isaac that your offspring will be reckoned." Hebrews 11:17-18

This was a conflict of faith and love.



Read Genesis 22v3-8

What is the significance of the phrase 'early next morning'?

Why do you think Abraham chose to obey God?

How do you think he felt about it?

What kind of an atmosphere do you think there was on the journey?

According to Jewish tradition, Isaac was 33 years old, a number not without significance. He was certainly old enough to carry a large quantity of wood and to figure out what was happening. This account is not only about Abraham's faith, but also Isaac's faith, in God and in his father.

Traditionally the site of the altar was Mount Moriah, where the temple would stand, however Scripture does not specifically say this, only that it was a mountain in the area of Mt. Moriah. Others have suggested it was Calvary, certainly God had a specific hill in mind.

What did Isaac ask Abraham?

What do you think was going through Isaac's mind?



Read Genesis 22v9-14

Why did Isaac submit to being sacrificed?

We know the end of the story and so we envisage Abraham holding his hand, waiting for the angel voice. But he was not doing so. He fully intended to obey God, even if it cost him everything he had.

Who did Abraham tell the servants would return after worshipping? v5

What did Abraham anticipate was going to happen? Hebrew 1v19

When Abraham thought everything through this was the only solution that fitted all the facts.

What was God's reason for telling Abraham to sacrifice Isaac?

Did Abraham sacrifice Isaac?

What kind of a sacrifice did God require of Abraham?

What was Abraham's attitude to God?

It is interesting that this test comes towards the end of Abraham life.

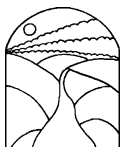
Do you think he would have done so well in his early years? Why?

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T



Waiuku AG
Ray Moxham
www.wag.org.nz
WaiukuAG
@maxnet.co.nz

God's knows everything, He did not need to test Abraham in order to know his sincerity.

So why did he test him?

Abraham needed to know, in Job's case, Satan needed to know. More than this, such testing is about maturing in God. Sorting out where our priorities lie. It is a growing thing.

Is our obedience to God important?

In what kind of things do we need to be obedient?

So Abraham called that place The LORD Will Provide. And to this day it is said, "On the mountain of the LORD it will be provided." Genesis 22:14

How did God provide?

A sacrifice was still needed, this time a ram became that substitute.

Does God ever test us this way?

What should our attitude be if God tells us to give something up?

It is clear that there are things that we have to give up for God, things that we may love, but we need to give them up because they are wrong, they are sin. But Isaac does not come into this category.

Does God ever tell us to give up things that are not necessarily sin? Why?

Sometimes it is because they take up too much time, time or effort that God wants directed into His service. At other times He tests us to see if it is God who comes first in our lives or something else.

Looking at a basket of fish, the fruit of Peter's old way of life, Jesus says, "*Simon son of John, do you truly love me more than these?*" John 21:15

It is about obedience, love, faith and commitment. When God asks us "do you love me", it is a question with teeth!

"If you love me, you will obey what I command." John 14:15

Does God ever return to us the things He asks us to surrender?

What was the result of Abrahams obedience? Genesis 22:15-19



God will provide a lamb

Abraham answered, "God himself will provide the lamb for the burnt offering, my son"

NIV. God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering. KJV Genesis 22:8

The next day John saw Jesus coming toward him and said, "Look, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world!" John 1:29

You do not have to be a genius to realise this story has a NT parallel.

In what ways does this story parallel Jesus death on the Cross?

God did not ask of Abraham what He was unwilling to do Himself. His request of Abraham was in fact to illustrate what God Himself would do.

Why is it significant that Isaac is called Abraham's only son? John 3:16

This is how God showed his love among us: He sent his one and only Son into the world that we might live through him. 1 John 4:9

In what way were Abraham's actions like God's?

How do Abraham's attitude reflect God's motives in giving us His Son?

In what ways did Isaac, display Christ's attitude?

For Abraham this was a hard fought discussion. When the Bible talks of Jesus as God's Son, there is much I do not understand. It is not as though God had a baby, such a view is inconstant with our belief in the trinity. Son, is a human way of explaining something that is beyond human comprehension, clearly it has to do with love and relationship.

As a father I would give away all I had, before I would give away one of my children, I cannot believe it was any different for Abraham, or for God.

He who did not spare his own Son, but gave him up for us all—how will he not also, along with him, graciously give us all things? Romans 8:32

God asked Abraham for his most precious possession, that is exactly what God gave for us.



What does this tell us about God's attitude towards us?

What does this tell us of the value that God puts on us?

What does this tell us about the way Abraham valued God?

How much do you love God?

Bible Studies

The Death of Sarah



Read Genesis 23

How old was Sarah when she died?

Forty years before she had described herself as old. Genesis 18v12
Sarah is the only women of whom the Bible gives the age at which she died. It is a way of stating her importance

How did Abraham behave on her death?

How should he have responded?

Brothers, we do not want you to be ignorant about those who fall asleep, or to grieve like the rest of men, who have no hope. 1 Thessalonians 4:13

What does this verse mean? Why do we have hope in grief?

What of Abraham's actions showed his hope?

Two words are used of his actions, he mourned and wept. He also sat by her body. He didn't run away, cover up or deny his grief.

Was it wrong for him to weep? John 11v35

At the same time Abraham did not let grief rule his life, or blind him from God, or the future, he did not give way to depression. His action that showed he still believed the promises of God and had an eye on the future.

What was Sarah like?

Which of her actions showed doubt?

Which of her actions showed faith?

How much do you think her barrenness affected her?

Like Abraham her faith grew with the passage of time. We find her name, along side Abraham's, in Hebrews 11 as a champion of faith. It is clear that Abraham loved her deeply and that they had a strong sense partnership.

What do you think stands out the most about Sarah?

In what condition did Sarah die? Hebrews 11v13

What does this mean?



Read 1 Peter 3v3-6

Sarah's beauty is mentioned in Genesis 12v11.

What does Peter say her beauty consisted of?

Without discussing the in's and out's of submission, it is clear from this passage that submission is something that is offered voluntarily, as unto the Lord, Ephesians 5:22 It is not something that can be demanded of assumed upon. Peter sees it as the result of her respect for Abraham. The Bible instructs women to respect their husbands Eph 5v33, 1 Peter 3v7. At the same time it instructs men to love their wives. Eph 5v25, Colossians 3v19. This Respect/Love exchange is vital to a good marriage.

You are her daughters if you do what is right and do not give way to fear. 1 Peter 3:6

On what occasion did Sarah give way to fear and do what was wrong?

What does this verse mean to us today?

When Sarah doubted herself and told Abraham to take her maid servant, she gave way to fear. Abraham did the same thing when he told everyone that Sarah was his sister.

In what way does fear stop us from doing what is right?

Why should we not fear doing what is right?

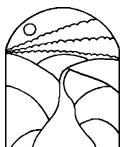
This passage is specifically addressed to those whose husbands are not believers.

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T





Machpelah

Abraham approaches the Hittites to buy land as a burial site. There is a cave at the end of a field belonging to Ephron, that he wants. To our mind the business negotiations seem evasive, Ephron offers to give the field, but he clearly means sell. Abraham does not argue about the price. Today this plot of land is in the centre of Hebron. It is hotly contested between Jews and Muslims. Ephron knew he was in a strong bargaining position. It has been suggested that Abraham paid an exorbitant price.

It was often difficult for an alien to buy permanent property. Perhaps the references to Abraham as a, "mighty prince," indicate an exception is being made. This could also be the reason why it is emphasised several times that the land is for a burial site, not residential or agricultural use.

This passage reflects what we know about Hittite law.

Abraham wants to buy only a part of the field and Ephron's wants to sell the whole field. If Abraham bought the whole field he would incur Ephron's "feudal obligations". This would be to Ephron's advantage.

In accordance with Hittite practice the trees were recorded. The silver is weighed out as coinage is not yet in use. The purchase is witnessed at the city gate. Sarah, Abraham, Isaac, Rebekah, Leah and Jacob would all be buried here.

This land had a twofold significance for Abraham.



It was the act of a foreigner.

How does Abraham describe himself? v4

Perhaps Sarah's death reminded him all the more that this land was not his home. His eyes were elsewhere. 2 Cor 5v9 says that after death *we are at home with the Lord*. I think the word Home is very significant. Our joy and happiness are not bound to this life, but to the next.

Read Hebrews 11v13-16

He gave him no inheritance here, not even a foot of ground. But God promised him that he and his descendants after him would possess the land, even though at that time Abraham had no child. Acts 7:5 Abraham never owned the land he had been promised. Hebrews points out that Abraham was happy to be an alien, because his heart was in another place.

How does this apply to us?

Dear friends, I urge you, as aliens and strangers in the world, to abstain from sinful desires, which war against your soul. 1 Peter 2:11

For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also. Matthew 6:21

But our citizenship is in heaven. And we eagerly await a Saviour from there, the Lord Jesus Christ, Phil 3:20

If we have our hearts set on a heavenly kingdom, how will we act?



It was an act of faith.

Abraham did not take Sarah back to Heron or Ur. This was the land that God had promised them and this was where they were going to stay.

Abraham was claiming the promise by his actions. He was making a statement of faith. This is the land God has promised and it will be ours.

It proved his belief in the promise. Both Jacob and Joseph insisted they be buried in the land. Gen 49v29, 50v25 It was a statement of faith. *"While they themselves were silent... the sepulchre cried aloud, that death formed no obstacle to their entering on the possession of it."* Calvin

If we believe something should it be seen in our actions?

For Abraham this was a symbolic act.

How might we have to give evidence of our faith in God's promises?

If it was important for Abraham to provide a physical resting place for his family, how much more important that we ensure an eternal spiritual resting place for ours?

Bible Studies

The Death of Sarah



Read Genesis 23

How old was Sarah when she died?

Forty years before she had described herself as old. Genesis 18v12
Sarah is the only women of whom the Bible gives the age at which she died. It is a way of stating her importance

How did Abraham behave on her death?

How should he have responded?

Brothers, we do not want you to be ignorant about those who fall asleep, or to grieve like the rest of men, who have no hope. 1 Thessalonians 4:13

What does this verse mean? Why do we have hope in grief?

What of Abraham's actions showed his hope?

Two words are used of his actions, he mourned and wept. He also sat by her body. He didn't run away, cover up or deny his grief.

Was it wrong for him to weep? John 11v35

At the same time Abraham did not let grief rule his life, or blind him from God, or the future, he did not give way to depression. His action that showed he still believed the promises of God and had an eye on the future.

What was Sarah like?

Which of her actions showed doubt?

Which of her actions showed faith?

How much do you think her barrenness affected her?

Like Abraham her faith grew with the passage of time. We find her name, along side Abraham's, in Hebrews 11 as a champion of faith. It is clear that Abraham loved her deeply and that they had a strong sense partnership.

What do you think stands out the most about Sarah?

In what condition did Sarah die? Hebrews 11v13

What does this mean?



Read 1 Peter 3v3-6

Sarah's beauty is mentioned in Genesis 12v11.

What does Peter say her beauty consisted of?

Without discussing the in's and out's of submission, it is clear from this passage that submission is something that is offered voluntarily, as unto the Lord, Ephesians 5:22 It is not something that can be demanded of assumed upon. Peter sees it as the result of her respect for Abraham. The Bible instructs women to respect their husbands Eph 5v33, 1 Peter 3v7. At the same time it instructs men to love their wives. Eph 5v25, Colossians 3v19. This Respect/Love exchange is vital to a good marriage.

You are her daughters if you do what is right and do not give way to fear. 1 Peter 3:6

On what occasion did Sarah give way to fear and do what was wrong?

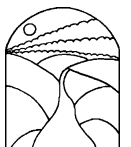
What does this verse mean to us today?

When Sarah doubted herself and told Abraham to take her maid servant, she gave way to fear. Abraham did the same thing when he told everyone that Sarah was his sister.

In what way does fear stop us from doing what is right?

Why should we not fear doing what is right?

This passage is specifically addressed to those whose husbands are not believers.





Machpelah

Abraham approaches the Hittites to buy land as a burial site. There is a cave at the end of a field belonging to Ephron, that he wants. To our mind the business negotiations seem evasive, Ephron offers to give the field, but he clearly means sell. Abraham does not argue about the price. Today this plot of land is in the centre of Hebron. It is hotly contested between Jews and Muslims. Ephron knew he was in a strong bargaining position. It has been suggested that Abraham paid an exorbitant price.

It was often difficult for an alien to buy permanent property. Perhaps the references to Abraham as a, "mighty prince," indicate an exception is being made. This could also be the reason why it is emphasised several times that the land is for a burial site, not residential or agricultural use.

This passage reflects what we know about Hittite law.

Abraham wants to buy only a part of the field and Ephron's wants to sell the whole field. If Abraham bought the whole field he would incur Ephron's "feudal obligations". This would be to Ephron's advantage.

In accordance with Hittite practice the trees were recorded. The silver is weighed out as coinage is not yet in use. The purchase is witnessed at the city gate. Sarah, Abraham, Isaac, Rebekah, Leah and Jacob would all be buried here.

This land had a twofold significance for Abraham.



It was the act of a foreigner.

How does Abraham describe himself? v4

Perhaps Sarah's death reminded him all the more that this land was not his home. His eyes were elsewhere. 2 Cor 5v9 says that after death *we are at home with the Lord*. I think the word Home is very significant. Our joy and happiness are not bound to this life, but to the next.

Read Hebrews 11v13-16

He gave him no inheritance here, not even a foot of ground. But God promised him that he and his descendants after him would possess the land, even though at that time Abraham had no child. Acts 7:5 Abraham never owned the land he had been promised. Hebrews points out that Abraham was happy to be an alien, because his heart was in another place.

How does this apply to us?

Dear friends, I urge you, as aliens and strangers in the world, to abstain from sinful desires, which war against your soul. 1 Peter 2:11

For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also. Matthew 6:21

But our citizenship is in heaven. And we eagerly await a Saviour from there, the Lord Jesus Christ, Phil 3:20

If we have our hearts set on a heavenly kingdom, how will we act?



It was an act of faith.

Abraham did not take Sarah back to Heron or Ur. This was the land that God had promised them and this was where they were going to stay.

Abraham was claiming the promise by his actions. He was making a statement of faith. This is the land God has promised and it will be ours.

It proved his belief in the promise. Both Jacob and Joseph insisted they be buried in the land. Gen 49v29, 50v25 It was a statement of faith. *"While they themselves were silent... the sepulchre cried aloud, that death formed no obstacle to their entering on the possession of it."* Calvin

If we believe something should it be seen in our actions?

For Abraham this was a symbolic act.

How might we have to give evidence of our faith in God's promises?

If it was important for Abraham to provide a physical resting place for his family, how much more important that we ensure an eternal spiritual resting place for ours?

Bible Studies

Isaac & Rebekah



Read Genesis 24v1-9

Abraham is 140 years old and Isaac is 40 years old. It is a matter of speculation whether the servant described *as the one in charge of all he had*, is Eliezer of Damascus. The servant who stood to inherit Abraham's wealth, if he had remained childless.

If it is, what does it tell us of his character?

What did Abraham want him to do?

What two things did Abraham instruct his servant on no account to do?

Abraham made the servant responsible for finding his son a wife, Abraham considered himself too old for this task. He was to find a wife from Abraham's old country and his relatives.



He was not to marry the a Canaanite girl.

What was wrong with marrying a Canaanite girl?

Consider; Deuteronomy 7v3-4, 2 Corinthians 6:14, 1 Corinthians 7v39

What was likely to happen if Isaac married a Canaanite girl?

How does this apply to us today?

What dangers do we face if we disregard it?

God is not a kill joy, quite the opposite. This rule is given to us because 90% of the time marriage between a believer and an unbeliever results in the believer backsliding. (If one partner gets saved after marriage, creating a mixed marriage, this danger does not seem so apply. Paul teaches on this in 2 Cor 7v12-16.) Many people consider this rule unreasonable, (if a boyfriend says "*I'm breaking up with you unless you quit Church,*" this is quite reasonable!). The wisdom of this rule is seen in the consistent results.



He was not to return to take Isaac back to Heron or Ur.

Why did Abraham not want Isaac to return to Ur?

What reason did he give?

Abraham is concerned about the ongoing promise.

How does this apply to us?

Putting your hand under a thigh, was a way of making a solemn oath, Jacob did the same thing. Genesis 47v29.

What promise of help did Abraham give his servant?

God was not just the God of the all important Abraham, but of his servant to.

God does not show favouritism. (God is no respecter of persons: KJV) Acts 10:34

What implications does this have today?



Read Genesis 24v10-27

The servant approached Heron, Nahor's town, in the late evening. The girls are about to come out and draw water. The servant's tone suggests that he is taking this very seriously, He seems nervous.

What does he do? v12

What stands out to you in his prayer?

Who was going to choose Isaac's wife? v14

What does he ask for?

What kind of success did he want?

He asks for guidance, success and kindness to Abraham, but he also asks for a sign.

What was the sign?

Who else in Scripture asked for a sign?

When Gideon laid out his fleece, it was good, but when the Pharisees asked Jesus for a sign he replied: *A wicked and adulterous generation looks for a miraculous sign.. Matthew 16:4.*

What was the difference?

When is it OK to ask for a sign and when isn't it?

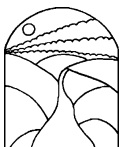
Part of it is to do with attitude and our reason for asking, part of it depends on our

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T



Waiuku AG
Ray Moxham
www.wag.org.nz
WaiukuAG
@maxnet.co.nz

maturity in Christ, generally signs are for newer believers. We do not need a sign when we know we should do. Nor does the absence of a sign let us off the hook. For the servant this was an act of faith, (for the Pharisees it was an act of doubt). He was genuine in his motives and his need to know what to do.

When might you ask for a sign or for confirmation of God's voice?

It becomes evident, that God had already prepared the way. If we are following Him, we can also expect that God will prepare the way in front of us.

Do you ever ask God for help when you face a challenge?

How did the servant pray? v45

Do prayers have to be out loud?

Giving water to 10 camels was a major task.

What does it tell us about Rebekah's character?

What else does Scripture say about her?

Who were Nahor and Bethuel? 11v27-29, 22v20-23

Isaac & Rebekah were second cousins.

The servant gives Rebekah gifts, (were these gifts tokens representing the purpose of his Journey? Laban found significance in them. v30) He asks for board for the night and is delighted to learn that she is the relative he is looking for.

What is the first thing he does when he learns this?

We should follow his example.

It is Laban who deals with the servant, probably because of Nahor's age.

What does v31 tell us about their beliefs?

Laban offers the servant hospitality.

How does the servant reply? v33

Why was the servant so keen to tell of his purpose?

He was eager to fulfill his task but he also wanted to put his cards on the table to avoid any misunderstandings.

Genesis 24v34-48 is a retelling of the story so far.



Read Genesis 24v48-61

How did Laban respond to the servant's request? v50-51

Laban wants to delay things a few days, the servant wants to complete his task.

They ask Rebekah. **How does she respond?**

What risks was she taking?

It is interesting how often the Bible places God's plan for salvation into the hands of a c14 year old girl's, willingness and faith. To the attributes we have already assigned Rebekah we must add courage.

Do you think Rebekah had any idea how important she was?

The gifts given to the family, v53 are the 'bride price'.

There is a remarkable similarity between the families blessing of Rebekah and God's blessing of Abraham 22v17

It was traditional to send a servant with a new bride. Deborah, Rebekah's nurse became a faithful servant in Isaac's house for two generations Genesis 35v8



Read Genesis 24v62-66

Just what was Isaac doing in the field? It seems that he was spending time alone with God.

What was Isaac's response to Rebekah?

Rebekah and Isaac made a great match. They balanced each other's temperaments.



Some people have seen an allegory in this story, Abraham represents the Father, Isaac the Son, the Servant the Holy Spirit and Rebekah the church. The Father sends the Spirit to prepare a bride for the Son



What lessons can we learn from Abraham's servant?

What lessons can we learn from Rebekah?

What do we learn about Christian marriage?

Bible Studies

Isaac & Rebekah



Read Genesis 24v1-9

Abraham is 140 years old and Isaac is 40 years old. It is a matter of speculation whether the servant described *as the one in charge of all he had*, is Eliezer of Damascus. The servant who stood to inherit Abraham's wealth, if he had remained childless.

If it is, what does it tell us of his character?

What did Abraham want him to do?

What two things did Abraham instruct his servant on no account to do?

Abraham made the servant responsible for finding his son a wife, Abraham considered himself too old for this task. He was to find a wife from Abraham's old country and his relatives.



He was not to marry the a Canaanite girl.

What was wrong with marrying a Canaanite girl?

Consider; Deuteronomy 7v3-4, 2 Corinthians 6:14, 1 Corinthians 7v39

What was likely to happen if Isaac married a Canaanite girl?

How does this apply to us today?

What dangers do we face if we disregard it?

God is not a kill joy, quite the opposite. This rule is given to us because 90% of the time marriage between a believer and an unbeliever results in the believer backsliding. (If one partner gets saved after marriage, creating a mixed marriage, this danger does not seem so apply. Paul teaches on this in 2 Cor 7v12-16.) Many people consider this rule unreasonable, (if a boyfriend says "*I'm breaking up with you unless you quit Church,*" this is quite reasonable!). The wisdom of this rule is seen in the consistent results.



He was not to return to take Isaac back to Heron or Ur.

Why did Abraham not want Isaac to return to Ur?

What reason did he give?

Abraham is concerned about the ongoing promise.

How does this apply to us?

Putting your hand under a thigh, was a way of making a solemn oath, Jacob did the same thing. Genesis 47v29.

What promise of help did Abraham give his servant?

God was not just the God of the all important Abraham, but of his servant to.

God does not show favouritism. (God is no respecter of persons: KJV) Acts 10:34

What implications does this have today?



Read Genesis 24v10-27

The servant approached Heron, Nahor's town, in the late evening. The girls are about to come out and draw water. The servant's tone suggests that he is taking this very seriously, He seems nervous.

What does he do? v12

What stands out to you in his prayer?

Who was going to choose Isaac's wife? v14

What does he ask for?

What kind of success did he want?

He asks for guidance, success and kindness to Abraham, but he also asks for a sign.

What was the sign?

Who else in Scripture asked for a sign?

When Gideon laid out his fleece, it was good, but when the Pharisees asked Jesus for a sign he replied: *A wicked and adulterous generation looks for a miraculous sign.. Matthew 16:4.*

What was the difference?

When is it OK to ask for a sign and when isn't it?

Part of it is to do with attitude and our reason for asking, part of it depends on our

S
T
R
E
A
M
S

I
N

T
H
E

D
E
S
E
R
T



Waiuku AG
Ray Moxham
www.wag.org.nz
WaiukuAG
@maxnet.co.nz

maturity in Christ, generally signs are for newer believers. We do not need a sign when we know we should do. Nor does the absence of a sign let us off the hook. For the servant this was an act of faith, (for the Pharisees it was an act of doubt). He was genuine in his motives and his need to know what to do.

When might you ask for a sign or for confirmation of God's voice?

It becomes evident, that God had already prepared the way. If we are following Him, we can also expect that God will prepare the way in front of us.

Do you ever ask God for help when you face a challenge?

How did the servant pray? v45

Do prayers have to be out loud?

Giving water to 10 camels was a major task.

What does it tell us about Rebekah's character?

*Friendly
industrious helpful*

What else does Scripture say about her?

Who were Nahor and Bethuel? 11v27-29, 22v20-23

Isaac & Rebekah were second cousins.

The servant gives Rebekah gifts, (were these gifts tokens representing the purpose of his Journey? Laban found significance in them. v30) He asks for board for the night and is delighted to learn that she is the relative he is looking for.

What is the first thing he does when he learns this?

We should follow his example.

It is Laban who deals with the servant, probably because of Nahor's age.

What does v31 tell us about their beliefs?

Laban offers the servant hospitality.

How does the servant reply? v33

Why was the servant so keen to tell of his purpose?

He was eager to fulfill his task but he also wanted to put his cards on the table to avoid any misunderstandings.

Genesis 24v34-48 is a retelling of the story so far.



Read Genesis 24v48-61

How did Laban respond to the servant's request? v50-51

Laban wants to delay things a few days, the servant wants to complete his task.

They ask Rebekah. **How does she respond?**

What risks was she taking?

It is interesting how often the Bible places God's plan for salvation into the hands of a c14 year old girl's, willingness and faith. To the attributes we have already assigned Rebekah we must add courage.

Do you think Rebekah had any idea how important she was?

The gifts given to the family, v53 are the 'bride price'.

There is a remarkable similarity between the families blessing of Rebekah and God's blessing of Abraham 22v17

It was traditional to send a servant with a new bride. Deborah, Rebekah's nurse became a faithful servant in Isaac's house for two generations Genesis 35v8



Read Genesis 24v62-66

Just what was Isaac doing in the field? It seems that he was spending time alone with God.

What was Isaac's response to Rebekah?

Loved her, comforted mother's death.

Rebekah and Isaac made a great match. They balanced each other's temperaments.



Some people have seen an allegory in this story, Abraham represents the Father, Isaac the Son, the Servant the Holy Spirit and Rebekah the church. The Father sends the Spirit to prepare a bride for the Son



What lessons can we learn from Abraham's servant?

*Be conscientious,
& honest, pray*

What lessons can we learn from Rebekah?

What do we learn about Christian marriage?

Saved, Pray for guidance, God must choose Character important, mutual love and respect, strengthen each other

Bible Studies

The Death of Abraham



Read Genesis 25v1-11

Following Sarah's death Abraham took another wife, Keturah, v6 refers to concubines v6.

Why did Abraham not take a concubine or second wife, while Sarah was alive, what does it tell us about their relationship?

The song is right, father Abraham did have many sons, 8, that are recorded. It is probable that the *concubines* of v6, refers to Hagar and Keturah. Keturah is described as Abraham's concubine in 1 Chronicles 1v32.

What did he do with the sons of his concubines?

This was in keeping with the Hammurabi code.

Why do you think he did this?

God made Isaac the heir through the promise, But Abraham had to act accordingly, sending away his other sons did this, it also prevented family strife.

Abraham was 175 when he died, he even died according to the promise of God, compare v8 with 15v15.

The phrase "*he was gathered to his people*" is significant. Some people believe this just means he was buried with his ancestors, others take it as a reference to the afterlife.

Where were Abraham's people buried?

Where was Abraham buried?

What then does this passage mean?

Abraham's people were buried in Ur, his father in Heron, only his wife was buried in the promised land. Abraham was buried with Sarah in the cave at Machpelah, declaring his faith that this land was his. He was gathered to his people beyond the grave, This then is a spiritual thing not a physical thing.

This phrase implies renewal of relationship. Heaven is a place of fellowship, the Bible implies that Hell is a place of isolation and loneliness.

Isaac and Ishmael buried their father together. They represented two very different temperaments, two contrasting personalities. Abraham was wise to separate them. Yet here at last they are united.

The Arab nations claim descendency from Ishmael, the Jews from Isaac. There is still great animosity between them, only in Christ will there be reconciliation.



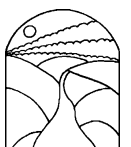
Blessings Fill in the promises made to Abraham.

Genesis 12v2-3

Genesis 13v14-17

Genesis 15v5

--



Genesis 17v6-8

Genesis 22v15-18

The LORD is faithful to all his promises and loving toward all he has made. Psalm 145:13

How were each of these promises fulfilled?

Which promises are still being fulfilled?

Which promises did Abraham see in his lifetime?

Abraham is still famous, and has many descendants, both physical and spiritual. Romans 4v16, Galatians 3v7. As for the promise that the land would be his forever, within living memory the Jews have returned to the Land God promised them. Most importantly it is through Christ and the Salvation that He offers, that all nations are blessed. Galatians 3v16 *The Scripture foresaw that God would justify the Gentiles by faith, and announced the gospel in advance to Abraham: "All nations will be blessed through you." So those who have faith are blessed along with Abraham, the man of faith. He redeemed us in order that the blessing given to Abraham might come to the Gentiles through Christ Jesus, so that by faith we might receive the promise of the Spirit. Galatians 3:8-9&14*

"If you were Abraham's children," said Jesus, "then you would do the things Abraham did. John 8:39

What does this mean for us?

According to Matthew 1v1 whose son was Jesus?

Why do you think these two names were singled out?

Both receive the promise concerning their offspring.

What stands out to you about Abraham?

What do you think was his most important quality?

What was the high point of his faith?

What was the low point of his faith?

The greatest thing about Abraham was his faith in God.

What does the Scripture say? "Abraham believed God, and it was credited to him as righteousness." Romans 4:3

But there are other characteristics we could note, his devotion to his family, his courage, his uprightness, his patience, his obedience, his love of God. But it was his faith in God that was the cornerstone of his life and for which he is still an example.

Your father Abraham rejoiced at the thought of seeing my day; he saw it and was glad." John 8:56

What do you think Jesus meant when He said these word?

There is a rabbinic tradition that Abraham received a vision of the Messianic age. Just how much did Abraham understand? Enough to know that God would bring salvation through his seed? The incident on Mt. Moriah would suggest so.

The chapter goes on to record that Ishmael had 12 sons. This is presented in stark contrast to Isaac and Rebekah's initial barrenness and their 2 sons.

In the line of the promise there were three generations of barrenness.

How did each deal with the problem?

Abraham & Sarah 15v4-6

--

Isaac & Rebekah 25v21

--

Jacob & Rachael 30v1-2

--

Why was Jacob spiritually at a loss?

At this stage, he did not know God the way he should, later he found God for himself. This is consistent with the three generations theory of Judges 2v7-10 The first generation knew God, the second knew about God and the third generation lost it.

We have now finished our study of the life of Abraham.

What is the most important thing you have learned from his example?

Bible Studies

The Death of Abraham



Read Genesis 25v1-11

Following Sarah's death Abraham took another wife, Keturah, v6 refers to concubines v6.

Why did Abraham not take a concubine or second wife, while Sarah was alive, what does it tell us about their relationship?

The song is right, father Abraham did have many sons, 8, that are recorded. It is probable that the *concubines* of v6, refers to Hagar and Keturah. Keturah is described as Abraham's concubine in 1 Chronicles 1v32.

What did he do with the sons of his concubines?

This was in keeping with the Hammurabi code.

Why do you think he did this?

God made Isaac the heir through the promise, But Abraham had to act accordingly, sending away his other sons did this, it also prevented family strife.

Abraham was 175 when he died, he even died according to the promise of God, compare v8 with 15v15.

The phrase "*he was gathered to his people*" is significant. Some people believe this just means he was buried with his ancestors, others take it as a reference to the afterlife.

Where were Abraham's people buried?

Where was Abraham buried?

What then does this passage mean?

Abraham's people were buried in Ur, his father in Heron, only his wife was buried in the promised land. Abraham was buried with Sarah in the cave at Machpelah, declaring his faith that this land was his. He was gathered to his people beyond the grave, This then is a spiritual thing not a physical thing.

This phrase implies renewal of relationship. Heaven is a place of fellowship, the Bible implies that Hell is a place of isolation and loneliness.

Isaac and Ishmael buried their father together. They represented two very different temperaments, two contrasting personalities. Abraham was wise to separate them. Yet here at last they are united.

The Arab nations claim descendance from Ishmael, the Jews from Isaac. There is still great animosity between them, only in Christ will there be reconciliation.



Blessings Fill in the promises made to Abraham.

Genesis 12v2-3

Make a great nation

Bless you BE A BLESSING

Name will be great

Bless those who bless-

curse those who curse you

All people blessed because of you.

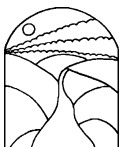
Genesis 13v14-17

This land will be yours

Offspring like the dust of the earth

Genesis 15v5

Offspring like the stars of the heavens



Genesis 17v6-8	<i>Fruitful Establish Cov.</i>
	<i>Kings and nations will come from you</i>
	<i>Land will be yours forever</i>

Genesis 22v15-18	<i>Possess cities of their enemies</i>
	<i>Offspring like sand of the sea shore +stars</i>

The LORD is faithful to all his promises and loving toward all he has made. Psalm 145:13

- How were each of these promises fulfilled?**
- Which promises are still being fulfilled?**
- Which promises did Abraham see in his lifetime?**

Abraham is still famous, and has many descendants, both physical and spiritual. Romans 4v16, Galatians 3v7. As for the promise that the land would be his forever, within living memory the Jews have returned to the Land God promised them. Most importantly it is through Christ and the Salvation that He offers, that all nations are blessed. Galatians 3v16 *The Scripture foresaw that God would justify the Gentiles by faith, and announced the gospel in advance to Abraham: "All nations will be blessed through you." So those who have faith are blessed along with Abraham, the man of faith. He redeemed us in order that the blessing given to Abraham might come to the Gentiles through Christ Jesus, so that by faith we might receive the promise of the Spirit. Galatians 3:8-9&14*

"If you were Abraham's children," said Jesus, "then you would do the things Abraham did. John 8:39
What does this mean for us?

- According to Matthew 1v1 whose son was Jesus?**
- Why do you think these two names were singled out?**

Both receive the promise concerning their offspring.

- What stands out to you about Abraham?**
- What do you think was his most important quality?**
- What was the high point of his faith?**
- What was the low point of his faith?**

The greatest thing about Abraham was his faith in God.
What does the Scripture say? "Abraham believed God, and it was credited to him as righteousness." Romans 4:3
 But there are other characteristics we could note, his devotion to his family, his courage, his uprightness, his patience, his obedience, his love of God. But it was his faith in God that was the cornerstone of his life and for which he is still an example.

Your father Abraham rejoiced at the thought of seeing my day; he saw it and was glad." John 8:56

What do you think Jesus meant when He said these word?
 There is a rabbinic tradition that Abraham received a vision of the Messianic age. Just how much did Abraham understand? Enough to know that God would bring salvation through his seed? The incident on Mt. Moriah would suggest so.

The chapter goes on to record that Ishmael had 12 sons. This is presented in stark contrast to Isaac and Rebekah's initial barrenness and their 2 sons. In the line of the promise there were three generations of barrenness.

How did each deal with the problem?

Abraham & Sarah	<i>15v4-6</i>	<i>Believed</i>
Isaac & Rebekah	<i>25v21</i>	<i>Prayed</i>
Jacob & Rachael	<i>30v1-2</i>	<i>could do nothing</i>

Why was Jacob spiritually at a loss?
 At this stage, he did not know God the way he should, later he found God for himself. This is consistent with the three generations theory of Judges 2v7-10 The first generation knew God, the second knew about God and the third generation lost it.

We have now finished our study of the life of Abraham.
What is the most important thing you have learned from his example?