

GENESIS 1-25 STUDY QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 1

GENESIS 1:1 – 2:3

1. There are seven paragraphs in this passage. Please read each paragraph carefully and write a title, on the chart below, of seven words or less for each paragraph.

1: 1 – 5	
1: 6 – 8	
1: 9 – 13	
1: 14 – 19	
1: 20 – 23	
1: 24 – 31	
2: 1 – 3	

2. Scan 1:1–2:3 again. Look for impressions about God. What is the author saying about God? Look again at this passage. What repetitions do you find? What does that tell you?
3. 1:1 is a single sentence. What is the subject of the sentence? What is the verb of that sentence? What do you learn from that search?
4. In 1:1, the author tells us that God created. In 1:2 he tells us that the "Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." Who is the "Spirit of God"? If God created, then what is the Spirit of God doing in 1:2?
5. In 1:3, God said, "Let there be light." What does this tell you about the nature of light? What does this tell you about God?
6. In 1:6–8, the author speaks of an "expanse". What is that? What would it have been like before God's creative activity on the second day? Why was it important that God named the expanse? What does that tell you about God?
7. In 1:7, there is a very brief sentence, "And it was so." What does this add to the message the author was conveying in the book?
8. As in 1:5, 1:8 ends with a specific time designation -"And there was evening, and there was morning – the second day." What information do you gather from this statement?
9. 1:9–13 describes the third day of creation. Look to see how this paragraph relates to the previous paragraph, 1:6-8. What do you learn about creation from this comparison? What do you learn about God?
10. 1:9 begins, "And God said." Verse nine ends with the words, "And it was so." What is the author trying to convey in these phrases? What difference does this make in your understanding of the message of the creation story?
11. 1:14–19 describes the fourth day of creation. Make observations about the content of this paragraph – i.e., What facts are given? What is the significance of the fact that the phrase "and it was so" appears in the middle of this paragraph?
List the things that this paragraph says that God did. What did you learn?
12. 1:20–23 describes the fifth day of creation. What would be the consequences if 1:14-19 exchanged places with 1:20 – 23?

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13. In 1:22, God gives a command to His creation. Study the passage. What does this tell you about creation? What does this tell you about God?
14. Study 1:24-31 carefully. There appear to be two distinct parts to the paragraph. What is the content of each part? Make comparisons of the two sections. Identify contrasts between the two parts. What does this tell you about creation? About God?
15. 1:26 contains the only such statement in the whole creation story. What do you learn from this?
16. 1:27 states twice that God created man in His own image. What advantage does the second statement add? This is also the first mention of male and female. Why is that significant in relationship to the rest of creation?
17. 1:28 contains an instruction for human beings which was given to no other part of creation. What does this tell you about the place of people in creation? What does it tell you about God?
18. 1:29 identifies the food supply for people, while 1:30 seems to identify the food supply for the rest of creation. As you study these lists, what do you learn?
19. 1:31, is the only place in the story of creation where it says, "God saw all that He had made, and it was very good." What difference does that make? What does it tell you?
20. Study, again, the chart in question 1. What progression can you find? What is the pinnacle of the creative process?
21. Review 1:1–2:3 again. What, in your estimation, is the most important teaching in the passage?
22. In view of what you have learned about God in this passage, how will you change your conduct in the place where God has called you to invest your life every day?

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QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 2

GENESIS 2:4 – 3:24

1. There are five paragraphs in this portion of Scripture. On the chart that follows, write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

2: 4 – 17	
2: 18 – 25	
3: 1 – 8	
3: 9 – 21	
3: 22 – 24	

2. There appear to be two different accounts of creation – 1:1-2:3 and 2:4-6. Review both accounts:
Identify the ways in which the two accounts are similar.
Identify the ways in which the two accounts are dissimilar.
What have you learned from this comparison and contrast?
3. In 2:18-25, the divine name "the Lord God" ("Jehovah Elohim" in Hebrew) is used. What does this add to an understanding of the paragraph?
4. What difference does it make that mankind gave names to the living beings of creation?
5. The author makes careful emphasis of the fact that woman was created, by God, out of man. What difference would this fact make?
6. Read carefully the man's response to the creation of the woman, in 2:23 ff. How does the author describe the relationship between the man and the woman? What does this mean to you?
7. In 2:25, the author attaches an evaluation of the situation for the man and the woman. How would you describe this situation? What does this mean?
8. In 3:1–8 the author describes a conversation between the woman and the serpent. Were serpents actually able to carry on intelligent conversation? What is the problem with this conversation? Study the list of questions asked of the woman by the serpent. What was the serpent doing? Why was it doing this?
Compare the serpent's promise with the results which followed. List the promises. List the results. What did you learn from this?
- In 3:8, the author identifies the fact that the man and woman hid themselves from God. What does this information add to the story?
In 3:8, the author continues to use the name, "The Lord God." What does this add to the story?
9. In 3:8, the author identifies the time of day God came looking for the man and woman. What is the significance of this information?
10. In 3:10, God cries out to the man and woman, "Where are you?" God is all knowing. Why, then, does God ask the question, "Where are you?" Why wouldn't God just go to the place where they were hiding?

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11. In 3:10, the man answers God's question. This short sentence tells a lot about the man and his situation. What did you learn from this sentence?
12. In 3:11, God confronts the two concerning the reason for their hiding. Of whom is God speaking, in 3:11, when He said, "Who"? Review the second question God asked of them. What does this question tell you about God?
13. In 3:12, the man answered God's question. Study the response. What does it imply? What does this response tell you about the man? What is God's response to the man's answer?
14. In 3:13, the woman responds to God's penetrating question. Study her response. What does it imply? How does God respond to her answer? Why didn't God ask questions of the serpent as He did of the man and woman?
15. In 3:14-19, God passed judgment upon all three. What is the significance of the order in which these judgments were pronounced? God sentenced the serpent to henceforth "crawl on your belly." What is the implication of this sentencing? Many people see Messianic intent in the pronouncement of 3:15. What is the author's intent here? What are the implications of the judgment pronounced in 3:16? What is the woman's "desire"? What does God mean when He said her husband would "rule over her"? In 3:17-19, God passes sentence upon the man. What were the wrongs with which God charged "the man"? What is the difference between the "painful toil" mentioned in 3:17 and "subdue the earth" and "have dominion over it" as described in 1:28?
16. In 3:20, the author indicates that the man named his wife "Eve", which means "living". What is the significance of this information?
17. In the closing sentence of this paragraph, 3:21, the author surprisingly described a gift God prepared for the man and his wife. Think carefully about this gift. What does this tell you about God? Why did God prepare this gift?
18. In 3:22-24, God drove the man and his wife out of the garden. What reasons does God give for this action? In what way is God's action not really a form of judgment?
19. Review these chapters. Look to see what you have learned about God.

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QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 3

Genesis 4-1: 5:32

1. There are 14 paragraphs in this passage of Scripture. In the chart which follows please write a title of seven words or less for each

4:1-8	
4:9-15	
4:16-24	
4:25, 26	
5:1-5	
5:6-8	
5:9-11	
5:12-14	
5:15-17	
5:18-20	
5:21-24	
5:25-27	
5:28-31	
5:32	

2. In 4:1-8, the author describes the sacrifices of Cain and Abel. What reasons can you find for God accepting Abel's sacrifice, but rejecting Cain's? Put yourself in Cain's situation. How would you feel? Why would you feel that way?
3. In 4:6-7, there is a verbal exchange between God and Cain. What is God's emotion as He speaks to Cain? Describe what God said about Cain. Describe what God said about sin.
4. The murder of Abel is described in 4:8. What evils are reported in this verse? What is the relationship between 4:6-7 and 4:8? List as many reasons as you can, from the text, for this tragic event.
5. In 4:9-15, the author describes the judgment of Cain. Read again the exchange between God and Cain in 4:9. Why did God ask concerning Abel's whereabouts? What emotions do you detect in Cain's reply? Why would Cain ask such a question?
6. In 4:10-12, God responds to Cain's reply. What emotions do you detect in God? Describe, in your own words, the judgment God placed upon Cain. What difference can you see between the curse, in 4:10, and the curse in 3:17?
7. Cain responds to his judgment in 4:13-14. Describe his summary of the judgment. Is Cain's summary accurate? How would you describe Cain's attitude toward the judgment he received?
8. In 4:15-17, God responds to Cain's description of his judgment. Does God agree or disagree with Cain's description? How do you account for the fact that God both placed Cain under a curse and at the same time gave him the promise of protection? What does this tell you about God? In 4:17, the author wrote that "Cain went out from the Lord's presence." In your own words, what does this mean?

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9. In 4:18 - 24, the author gives a brief summary of the lineage of Cain. What can you learn from this summary? Draw a contrast between the boast of Lamech, in 4:23-24, and the teaching of Jesus in Matthew 18:21-35. What did you find? What does this tell you about Lamech? What does this tell you about Jesus?
10. The author describes the time in which Seth was born, 4:25-26, as a time of change. What kind of change was it?
11. 5:1-5 claims to be a very brief summary of Adam's lineage. What does this paragraph tell you? What is the atmosphere of this paragraph? Read 5:1 again. Why would the author begin in this way?
12. The author summarized the life of Methuselah in three verses – 5:6-8. What information can you gather from these verses? If he lived 912 years, what would that tell us about his relationship with his family?
13. A brief summary of the life of Enosh is given in 5:9-11. Why would the author tell about the son named Kenan, but fail to mention the names of the other children? If Enosh lived 815 years after his son Kenan was born, what does that tell you?
14. There is a brief summary of the life of Kenan in 5:12 – 14. If you were summarizing his life, what would you want to include? What has the author told us?
15. Beginning with Adam, 5:3, each succeeding generation lived a little shorter lifetime than the predecessor. This is quite obvious in 5:15 – 17. What can we learn from this? What information has the author given us, in 5:15 – 17, about Mahalalel?
16. In 5:18-20, the pattern changes. Jared lived at least 67 years longer than his father. Notice that 5:5,8,11,14,17 and 20 all end with the identical phrase, "and then he died." What is the purpose of this constant repetition?
17. The pattern changes in 5:21-24. What changes do you see in this paragraph as compared to the previous six paragraphs. What is the significance of these changes?
18. What does the author mean, in 5:21-24, when he said, "Enoch walked with God; then he was no more, because God took him"?
19. In 5:25-27, the author talks about Methuselah. Why is it so vitally important that the men in this chapter lived so long? What message is conveyed because God blessed them so much?
20. In 5:28-31, the author identifies the lineage of Noah. What does Lamech hope for in relation to his son Noah? How do you think Lamech felt about the curse God placed upon the land?
21. Notice, in 5:32, that though many of his ancestors were summarized as "and then he died" nothing of this nature is said of Noah. Why do you think this is true? What difference does this make?
22. As you reflect upon this passage, what does it have to say about the sovereignty of God?
23. If God holds each person responsible for the consequences of their actions, What does this say about how you plan your day? About the way you respond to other people? How will you change your outlook because of this study?

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QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 4

GENESIS 6:1 – 7:24

1. There are seven paragraphs in this portion of Scripture. On the chart that follows, write a title of seven words or less for each of the paragraphs.

6:1-4	
6:5-8	
6:9-12	
6:13-22	
7:1-5	
7:6-12	
7:13-24	

2. 6:1-2 are a summary statement of the spiritual climate of that day. Describe their spiritual condition in your own words.
3. God announced His judgment on mankind in 6:3. What reason does God give for this judgment? What does God mean when He said, "For he is mortal"?
4. How would you explain what the author said in 6:4?
5. In 6:5-8, God responds to the human lifestyle that was becoming normal in that day. In 6:5, what was it that seems to have caused God to judge mankind? What does the author mean when he said, "It repented the Lord that he had made man"? What is the difference between "it repented the Lord that he made man," and "it grieved him at his heart"? We have a difficult situation in 6:7. God is immutable/unchangeable, but he appears to be changing. At the creation of mankind, God concluded it was "good." Now, in 6:7, it repented Him that He created man. How do you explain this apparent change?
6. Review 6:5-8 again. Verse 8 begins with the word "but" which identifies a strong contrast. What is the author trying to say with this contrast?
7. Genesis 6:9-12 purports to describe the lineage of Noah. Why, then, does the author immediately begin to describe the qualities of Noah's life? How does the author describe Noah's spiritual life? What does he mean?
8. Notice the intense contrast between 6:9 and 6:12. What does the author tell us in these verses?
9. What does the author say about the ungodly conduct?
10. In 6:13, how do you account for the fact that God said, "I am going to put an end to all people..." when at the same time He was instructing Noah on the construction of the ark?
11. What is the significance of the carefully detailed description of the construction of the ark?
12. Reflect on the contrast that is drawn in 6:17,18. Why does God plan to treat the two groups differently? Why does God so carefully identify the actions of both 6:17 and 6:18, as His own? Can you think of any kind of flesh that was apparently exempted from this destruction. In the covenant God made with Noah, in 6:18-21, what do you see concerning the character of God?

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13. There is a brief glimpse of the man Noah in 6:22. What does the author tell us about him?
14. In 7:1-5, God instructed Noah to enter the ark. In 7:1 God gave an evaluation of Noah. What did He say? In 7:2-3, God instructs Noah to take different numbers of various animals and birds into the Ark. Why did He do this? In 7:4, Jehovah, the God of justice, warns Noah of the deluge which will come in seven days, but there is no word about warning the other people. What does this say about God? What message does this give to us? 7:5 is basically a repetition of 6:22. What is the author trying to say?
15. In 7:6-12, the author described the flood in summary fashion. Why is it important to give Noah's age in 7:6? In 7:7-8, it says that two of every creature came into the ark. In 7:2, however, God decreed that two of some animals should be taken into the ark while a larger number of others were to be saved. How do you account for this difference? In 7:10-11, the author indicates that the "fountains of the great deep were broken up" seven days after the beginning of the rain. What can we learn from this? In 7:6, the author told us that this all happened in the 600th year of Noah's life. The message is essentially repeated in 7:11. What reasons can you think of for repeating this message?
16. The author described the floor of the ark in 7:13-24. In 7:15, the author mentions that everything came into the ark, two by two. We know, from our previous study in 7:2, that some did not come in two by two, but by seven. How could we account for this apparent change? There is a vivid contrast between 7:21-23a and 7:23b. What is the contrast? What is its significance?
17. 7:24 gives a time designation concerning the flood. What is it? What is its significance?
18. What does the whole story of the flood tell us about God?
19. What changes will you make in the way you serve and obey God because of what you have learned in this lesson?

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QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 5

GENESIS 8:1 – 9:28

1. There are eight paragraphs in this portion of Scripture. On the chart which follows, write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

8: 1-5	
8:6-12	
8:13-19	
8:20-22	
9:1-7	
9:8-17	
9:18, 19	
9:20-28	

2. In 8:1-5, the author describes the receding of the flood waters. In 8:1, the author said, "But God remembered Noah..." What does this mean? In the story of Noah, God acted to destroy life in the flood. God was also the one who acted to bring the flood to a close. What does this tell you about God?
3. In 8:6-12, Noah released a raven and a dove from the ark. Why did he release them? Why do you think he chose these birds as opposed to others? Why do you think the author specifically identified the kind of branch the dove brought back to the ark?
4. In 8:13-19, the author describes the exit from the ark by Noah and his family. Make a chart of the events and dates, in chapters seven and eight, associated with the flood. Study the list. What facts can you learn from the list? How much time elapsed between the entry into the ark and their exit from it? How much time elapsed between the point where the land emerged from the water, and 8:14, where the land was dry?
5. In 8:20-22, the author describes what happened after Noah emerged from the ark. Put yourself into his position. What would you feel as you came through the door? Notice the sequence of events. What does this tell you? Why would Noah make a "burnt offering" rather than some other kind? In these verses, observe God's response to Noah's offering. What does it tell you about God? God makes a promise in these verses. What is the essence of that promise?
6. In 9:1-7, God blessed Noah and his sons. What was that blessing? What limits or responsibilities does God place on Noah and his family?
7. God established a covenant with Noah and his seed in 9:8-17. Why was "Noah's seed" included? What promise did God make to them? God offered a "token" or "sign" of His covenant. What reason did God give for using this "token"? In 9:15, the author said, "And I will remember my covenant ..." What did God mean? Could God forget?
8. In 9:18-19, the author identifies the sons of Noah as "Shem, Ham and Japheth." What are the possible reasons for listing them in this order? The author adds a footnote, "Ham is the father of Canaan." Why would he do this?
9. In 9:20-28, tragedy strikes in Noah's household. What was the tragedy in this paragraph? If Ham is the one who saw the nakedness of Noah, why was the curse placed upon his son, Canaan? There is a contrast between

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Ham on the one hand, and his brothers, Shem and Japheth, on the other. What is the contrast? What does it mean? What is the importance of telling the number of years that Noah lived after the flood?

10. As you review these chapters, what have you learned about God?
11. How will the study of this section affect your relationship with God?

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QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 6

GENESIS 10:2 – 11:32

1. In chapters ten and eleven, there are 17 paragraphs. On the chart that follows, please write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

10: 1	
10: 2– 5	
10: 6–14	
10:15–20	
10:21–31	
10:32	
11: 1– 9	
11:10–11	
11:12–13	
11:14–15	
11:16–17	
11: 18–19	
11:20–21	
11:22–23	
11: 24–25	
11:26	
11:27–32	

2. The paragraph, 10:1, is one sentence. What do you learn from the sentence? Noah's sons are listed, "Shem, Ham and Japheth." Does this mean that Shem was the oldest and Japheth the youngest? If not, what does it mean?
3. In 10:2-5, the author describes the lineage of Japheth. What do you learn from studying the list? What does this paragraph tell you about the progress of culture at that time? Can you suggest any reason why the author describes the lineage of only two of Japheth's seven sons?
4. In 10:6-14, the author describes the lineage of Ham. More space is devoted to the descendants of Ham than to either of the other two sons of Noah. What, if anything, does this tell you? The author's description of Nimrod is different from any other son. Why do you think this is true?
5. In 10:15-20, the author describes the lineage of Canaan separately. Can you discover any reason for this? What have you learned from the paragraph?
6. The author describes the lineage of Shem in 10:21-31. What did you learn from the paragraph? Why was Eber highlighted?
7. In 10:32, the author gives a brief summary of the chapter. What does it add to your knowledge?
8. The author tells the story of the tower of Babel in 11:1-9. 11:1 says "The whole world had one language and a common speech." However, in 10:5,20 and 31, the author speaks of each son's family, "each with its own language." How can we account for this? Read the story again. What does it tell you about God? What motive does the author ascribe to God in confusing the languages? What difference does this make?
9. In 11:10–11, the author identifies the firstborn of Shem, Arphaxad. What information do these two sentences provide for you?

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10. In 11:12–13, the author identifies Shelah, the firstborn of Arphaxad. What does this tell you? Why do you suppose there is such a wide difference between the age of Shem, 100, when Arphaxad was born, and the age of Arphaxad, 35, when Shelah was born?
11. In 11:14-15, the author identifies the first born of Shelah, Eber. What do you learn from these verses.
12. In 11:16-17, the author begins to identify the lineage of Eber. What information do you find there? Why do you think the author lists the name of Peleg, but none of the other brothers and sisters?
13. The author identifies Reu, one of the sons of Peleg, in 11:18-19. List the pieces of information you discover in this sentence. What does this tell you about the family situation of Reu?
14. In 11:20–21, you find information about Serug. List the information you found. What does this tell you about the family situation of Serug?
15. In 11:22-23, the author gives information about Nahor. What did you learn?
16. In 11:24-25, there is information about Terah. What did you discover?
17. Between 11:10 and 11:25, there is a steady decline in two areas: The age at which these men became fathers. The age at which these men died. Can you find any reasons for this?
18. What can you learn from the sentence that makes up 11:26? Were all three sons born when Terah was 70 years of age?
19. In 11:27-32, there is a very brief summary of detail about the lineage of Terah. What information did you discover? Notice when Terah left, Nahor did not accompany him. This seems most unusual. Look at chapters 24 and 31 to see if any help can be found there.
20. In all these accounts of the lineage of Noah’s family, what insights have you gained into the person and character of God?
21. How will your discoveries improve the quality of your walk with God?

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QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 7

GENESIS 12:1 – 13:18

1. There are four paragraphs in chapters 12 and 13. On the chart that follows, write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

12:1– 9	
12:10–20	
13: 1–13	
13: 14–18	

2. God told Abram, in 12:1-9, to leave his country. Put yourself in Abram's place for a little while. As you respond to God's command, what concerns must you keep in mind? What would you think when God promised, "I will bless those who bless you and whoever curses you I will curse"? What would come to your mind, in verse six, when you discovered that there were Canaanites living in the land God promised you? In verse seven, Abram built an altar to the Lord. It is stated as a result/response to God's promise to give the land to Abram's offspring. You are now past 75 years of age with no offspring at all. What would building the altar mean to you? If Abram was in the land of promise, and he knew it, why would he move and build another altar elsewhere?

3. The author describes Abram's trip to Egypt in 12:10-20. How would you feel if God gave you the land of promise and almost immediately the famine was so intense you felt it necessary to leave the land of promise for Egypt, a place of better pastures?

Put yourself in Sarai's shoes. How would you feel if your husband instructed you to tell a half-truth in order to deceive people, especially if it put you in an awkward position? What difference would this deception make? How would Sarai fare if she had not deceived the Egyptians and they had killed Abram in order to get her as a concubine for Pharaoh?

In verse 18, Pharaoh decided it was Abram's fault that this disease had come upon him and his household. Where would Pharaoh get such an idea? Of what did Pharaoh accuse Abram? How can we account for the fact that though Abram subjected the royal family to great danger, Pharaoh did not punish him in any way or take back the bride price he had given Abram?

In verse 17, the author teaches that "The Lord inflicted serious diseases on Pharaoh and his household because of Abram's wife Sarai." What does this tell you about God?

4. 13:1-13 tells the story of the separation of Lot from Abram. What is the importance of the fact that Abram called on the name of the Lord when he returned to the place where he first built an altar?

Put yourself in Abram's situation. How would you feel, as head of the clan, if your nephew's herdsmen quarreled with yours? What difference did it make that the Canaanites and Perizzites were also in that part of the land? What did Lot do to alleviate the tensions?

In 13:9, Abram said to Lot, "We are brothers." Is that true? If not, what did Abram mean? What risks did Abram take in making the offer he made to Lot? If you were a neighbor of Abram and Lot, how would you feel about the relationship between the two?

In 13:10-11, what was the basis of Lot's choice? What does that say about him? What is the author saying when he describes the situation of Lot and Abram in these words, "Abram lived in the land of Canaan while Lot lived among the cities of the plain and pitched his tents near Sodom"? What does the author's explanation, in verse 13, add to your understanding of Lot's life and experience?

Put yourself in Abram's situation. You have been given the whole land by God. Your nephew chooses the best land and leaves you with the wasteland and you have far greater responsibilities than he has. How would you feel?

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5. In 13:14-18, God makes a promise to Abram. What are the terms of the promise? There is an enormous contrast between how Lot treated Abram, in 13:10-13, and the way God treated Abram, in 13:14–18. What do you learn from this contrast?

Put yourself in Abram's place again. You are well past 75 years of age. You have been thrown out of Egypt in a severe famine. Your nephew, to whom you have been a benefactor, turns against you and leaves you with the worst possible land. How would you feel? Describe these feelings in detail. How would you feel, in verse 16, when God made promises concerning your offspring, when you are already over 75 years old and have no children?

Why would God want Abram to take such a long walk, in verse 17?

In 13:18, Abram moved to Hebron and built an altar to the Lord. What does this say about Abram?

6. As you review these two chapters, what beautiful things do you discover about God in the rubble of human devastation?
7. What will your Christian walk be like tomorrow because you have studied these chapters of Genesis?

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QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 8

GENESIS 14:1 – 15:21

1. There are five paragraphs in these two chapters. Read each paragraph carefully. Write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

14:1–12	
14:13–16	
14:17–24	
15:1–11	
15:12–21	

2. How do you account for the fact that though Lot took the best land, Abram seems to have gotten along better than Lot did?
3. On the basis of your reading of chapters 13 and 14, can you see any trend in the life of Lot?
4. Look at the description of the battle in 14:13-16. What stands out in your mind?
5. Study the incident in 14:17-24. What comparison and contrast can you see between the king of Sodom and Melchizedek?
6. Review chapter 14 again. What do you find concerning the kind of man Abram was?
7. In chapter fifteen, the scene shifts. Read 15:2–3, and put yourself into Abram’s shoes. What would you feel? What would you be saying to God?
8. In 15:4-5, God answers Abram. What was God trying to say to Abram? Did Abram hear God? How do you know?
9. What pictures of God do you find in 15:1-11? What does that tell you?
10. Read again the account of the divided sacrifice in 15:9–21. Try to imagine what Abram felt as he experienced this. What did you feel? What did this sacrifice mean?
11. Review the dream recorded in 15:12-21. Write down the pieces of information contained in this dream. Study this list. What do you discover?
12. Review chapters 14 and 15 again. What pictures of God are to be found there?
13. As you contemplate the teachings of this study, what have you discovered that will impact the way you see your life in the world? What difference should others be able to see because of this?

GENESIS 1-25 STUDY QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 9

GENESIS 16:1 – 17:27

1. There are seven paragraphs in these two chapters. Read each paragraph carefully. On the chart which follows, write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph.

16: 1-6	
16: 7-14	
16:15-16	
17: 1-8	
17: 9-14	
17: 15-21	
17:22-27	

2. Look at 16:1-6 again. What significance can you attach to the use of "now" at the beginning of the paragraph?
3. We tend to understand a passage better if we can put ourselves into the story. Put yourself into the place of Hagar. How would you feel? Put yourself into the place of Sarai. How would you feel? Why would Sarai give her servant to Abram? Why would Hagar respond as she did when she knew she was pregnant?
4. In 16:7-14, place yourself in the situation of Hagar. How would you feel when the angel gave you the message from God? Why?
5. Where did this encounter take place?
6. The angel told Hagar to name the child "Ishmael". What reason can you find that Abram was the one who named the infant?
7. In 16:26, the author gives the current age of Abram. Why would he do that at this juncture?
8. In 17:1-8, God appeared to Abram. What name for God is used in this paragraph? What difference does this make?
9. God, in 17:4-8, identified the terms of the covenant. What responses did God ask from Abram? What did God promise as His response? How did Abram respond?
10. In 17:9-14, God identifies the seal of the covenant. What is it? What is the penalty of not accepting the seal? Where were they when this was given?
11. God makes special promises concerning Sarai in 17:15-21. What are these promises? What do they mean? What was Abraham's response to these promises?
12. Compare the actions of Abraham in 17:3 and 17:17. What is the difference between them? How do you account for Abraham's laughter? How did God respond to this reaction? Why did God make promises concerning Ishmael?
13. Compare and contrast Abraham's actions in 17:17 and 17:23 and following. What sense do they make? What hindrances do you find in this situation? Why would God include the servants of Abraham's household?
14. Review these chapters again. What did you discover about God?

GENESIS 1-25 STUDY QUESTIONS

15. In view of what you have learned in these chapters, what changes will you ask God to help you make in your own life?

GENESIS 1-25 STUDY QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 10

GENESIS 18:1 – 19:38

1. There are nine paragraphs in these two chapters of Genesis. They are as follows:

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| a. 18:1–8 | d. 18:22–33 | g. 19:23–28 |
| b. 18:9–15 | e. 19:1–11 | h. 19:29 |
| c. 18:16–21 | f. 19:12–22 | i. 19:30–38 |

Read each paragraph carefully. Write a summary of seven words or less for each paragraph in the table prepared below.

18:1–8	
18:9–15	
18:16–21	
18:22–33	
19:1–11	
19:12–22	
19:23–28	
19:29	
19:30–38	

- In the first two paragraphs of chapter 18, the author tells the story of the announcement by three men, perhaps angels, of the birth of Isaac. Put yourself in the place of Abraham and Sarah. Now read the paragraphs again. What would you feel when you heard these words?
- 18:16–19:38 deals with the destruction of Sodom. Read these paragraphs carefully. Write down everything you can find concerning the nature of God. What does this tell you about God?
- Take a sheet of paper and divide it down the middle from top to bottom. On the top left side write the name "Abraham". On the top right side write the name "Lot". Now read chapters 18 and 19 again and record the personal qualities you find for each man. Now compare and contrast these two. What did you discover?
- Study 18:22-33 carefully. What does this paragraph tell us about intercession? What does this experience tell us about the mercy of God? Does this paragraph tell us that God can change His mind?
- Read chapter 19 again. What does it tell you about the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah? What does it tell you about Lot? About his family? About His place in the city of Sodom?
- Why did God remove Lot from Sodom?
- In chapter 19, the author draws a serious contrast between the urgency of the angels to get Lot out of the city and Lot's reluctance to leave. What does this tell you?
- In 19:23-28, the author describes the destruction of Sodom. As you reflect upon this record, what does it tell you about the mercy of God in relation to the justice of God?
- In 19:30-38, there is a tragic story. Read the story through three times. What questions come to your mind as you read? What does the account tell you about the people involved?

GENESIS 1-25 STUDY QUESTIONS

11. Now review chapters 18 and 19. What has God revealed to you, in these chapters, about Himself?
12. How can you use this information to bring positive change to your own Christian walk?

GENESIS 1-25 STUDY QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 11

Genesis 20:1 – 21:34

1. There are five paragraphs in chapters 20 and 21. In the chart below, please summarize the content of each paragraph in six or seven words.

20:1–7	
20:8–18	
21:1–7	
21:8–21	
21:22–35	

2. In 20:17-18, Abimelech apparently had done nothing wrong. Put yourself in King Abimelech's place. What would you think? What would you do?
3. In 21:1-7, Isaac is born. In 21:1, the author twice points to the fact that God did exactly what He said He would do. How does this repetition affect your understanding of the verse?
4. If you were the 100 year-old Abraham, what would you feel when your son was born?
5. In 21:1–7, Hagar and Ishmael were sent out into the desert. If you were Hagar, how would you feel? How would you handle this rejection? In what way does this increase your knowledge about her?
6. When you know the details of the story, how could God encourage this kind of rejection? What does this tell you about God?
7. How could God encourage Abraham to heed Sarah's requests knowing that her attitude was wrong? What have you discovered about God?
8. In 21:22-34, study the treaty Abimelech wanted Abraham to make with him. In what way do you better understand Abimelech?
9. Study Abraham's response. What does it tell you about Abraham? Why does the author include the verses in which Abraham complains about the well? What do these verses add to your understanding of the relationship between Abraham and Abimelech? In what ways does this information change your understandings about Abraham?
10. In this paragraph, Abimelech brought Phicol with him. Who was Phicol? Why did Abimelech bring Phicol with him to request the treaty when previously he had dealt personally with Abraham? What difference does Phicol's presence make on these deliberations?
11. In 21:28-30, Abraham brought sheep and oxen plus seven ewe lambs as gifts to Abimelech. What were the purposes of Abraham's two gifts to Abimelech?
12. What has the author told you about God in these chapters?
13. Having read these chapters, you will never be the same again. Specifically, in what ways will you be different?

GENESIS 1-25 STUDY QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 12

GENESIS 22:1 – 23:20

1. There are five paragraphs in this passage. Read each paragraph carefully and write a title of seven words or less in the chart below.

22:1–8	
22:9–19	
22:20–24	
23:1–16	
23:17–20	

2. Read 22:1-8 again. Put yourself into Abraham's position. List the things that would go through your mind when God gave you these startling instructions.
3. In the lengthy trip from the area of Beersheba to Mt. Moriah, what thoughts would occupy your mind?
4. Put yourself into 22:1-8. How would you explain this confusing experience to your son? How would you explain it to your servants?
5. Read 22:6–7. If you were a servant of Abraham, what would you think? If you were Isaac, what would you think?
6. Read 22:1–8. Ask every question you can in order to help you understand the passage. Try to answer these questions.
7. Put yourself into Isaac's position. What would you think? What would you want to do? How would you feel about Abraham?
8. If you were Abraham, what would you think about God making such a requirement?
9. What does this paragraph tell you about the nature of God?
10. What do you think went through Abraham's mind as he prepared to thrust the knife into the body of his only son? If you were Abraham, what would you think when the angel interrupted this proving of your faith?
11. What do you think Abraham and Isaac talked about as they returned to the place where the servants waited?
12. In 22:13-18, God spoke again to Abraham. How would you feel if God said these things to you?
13. 22:20-24 seems like a monumental let down after the great drama of 22:1-19. why do you think the author paused to list the family tree of Nahor sandwiched between the sacrifice of Isaac and the death of Sarah?
14. Read 23:1–16. Put yourself into Abraham's position as he negotiates to buy the burial plot for Sarah. What would you think? How would you feel?
15. Put yourself into the position of Ephron. What would you think in this situation?
16. What new information do you find in 23:17-20? Why does the author write these sentences.

GENESIS 1-25 STUDY QUESTIONS

17. How does God reveal Himself to you in these chapters?
18. What spiritual growth will take place in your life because of this study?

GENESIS 1-25 STUDY QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 13

GENESIS 24:1-67

1. There are five paragraphs in this segment of Scripture. Read each paragraph carefully and write a title, of seven words or less, for each paragraph on the chart below.

24:1-9	
24:10-27	
24:28-49	
24:50-60	
24:61-67	

2. In 24:2c, Abraham instructed his trusted servant, Eliezer, to "put your hand under my thigh. I want you to swear by the Lord, the God of heaven and the God of earth..." What difference does this make? Why did Abraham insist on this?
3. In 24:2-4, Abraham instructed his servant to take an oath that he would not secure a wife for Isaac from the Canaanite neighbors. Why would Abraham feel so strongly about this?
4. In 24:6-7, Abraham instructed his servant to "make sure that you do not take my son back there (Mesopotamia)." Why was this so important to Abraham?
5. 24:10-27 is the story of the servant finding Rebekah in his search for a wife for Isaac. Read the paragraph carefully. What does this paragraph tell you about the servant? What does the paragraph tell you about Abraham?
6. In 24:10-27, Abraham's servant, Eliezer, attaches real significance to the idea that the woman would volunteer to not only give him a drink, but to water his camels also. Why would he feel so strongly about this? What difference did it make that the woman came while he was still praying?
7. What is the significance of the nose ring and the bracelets that the servant gave to Rebekah?
8. In 24:26-27, the servant prayed. Study his prayer. What does it tell you about his understanding of God? What does it tell you about the servant?
9. Can you think, of any reason why Rebekah's brother Laban, came out to meet the servant rather than the father, Bethuel? What does this mean?
10. In 24:28-49, Laban invited the servant to accept their hospitality. What does this tell you about the household of Bethuel?
11. As the servant speaks with Laban, he talks about God a great deal. Why would he do this?
12. In 24:36-38, the servant tells of the belated birth of Isaac. Why would this be important to Abraham's Eastern relatives?
13. Compare the actual story, 24:12-27, with Eliezer's recounting of the story to Laban, in 24:42-48. In what ways are the accounts similar? In what ways, if any, are the accounts dissimilar? What does this say to you?

GENESIS 1-25 STUDY QUESTIONS

14. In 24:50-60, the author tells of the betrothal of Rebekah. Study the negotiations carefully. How does the servant approach this experience? Look at the response of Laban and Bethuel, in 24:50–51. How can we account for their reply? In 24:54, the author tells us that Eliezer and the other servants ate and drank and spent the night with Laban. Why was this important?
15. In this passage, the servant asked Laban to "send me on my way." What was the significance of this?
16. Again in 24:50-60,, Laban asked Rebekah if she would go with Eliezer when he and Bethuel had already agreed that she would be the wife of Isaac. What did Laban mean by this question?
17. The writer indicates, in 24:63, that Isaac had gone out into the field to meditate. Why was it important to include this information?
18. The author tells us that when Rebekah spotted Isaac, she put on her veil and dismounted from the camel. Why would she do this?
19. In 24:67, the writer specifically states that Isaac brought Rebekah into the tent of Sarah. What information does this add to our understanding of the story?
20. You can see who God is and what He is like in these chapters. In what light do you see Him there?
21. Reflect upon Genesis 24:1-67. In what way can you apply the lessons contained in this passage to your life every day?

GENESIS 1-25 STUDY QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS FOR LESSON 14

GENESIS 25:1–34

1. There are four paragraphs in this chapter. Read each one carefully and write a title of seven words or less for each paragraph in the chart below.

25:1–11	
25:12–18	
25:19–26	
25:27–34	

2. 25:1–11 tells of Isaac and Ishmael burying their father. Put yourself in the place of Isaac. What would you think and feel? Put yourself in the place of Ishmael. What would you think and feel? How do you suppose Ishmael happened to be present when Abraham died?
3. Read 25:1-4. Why would it be important to include this information in the text?
4. In 25:5, the author states that Abraham left everything he owned to Isaac. He goes on to say, "But while he was still living, he gave gifts to the sons of his concubines and sent them away from his son Isaac to the land of the east." If Abraham gave everything he had to Isaac, where did he get the gifts he gave to the sons of the concubines? 25:6 begins with the words, "But while he was still living..." What does this infer about the timing of the gift of everything to Isaac? Why would he want to give the concubine's sons gifts and send them away from Isaac?
5. What would cause the author to take care to report the content of 25:11 as he did?
6. Read 25:12-18 again. How does the content of this paragraph relate to the previous paragraph?
7. As you read this paragraph you get a distinct impression of what the people are like. What are they like? Describe them.
8. In 25:13–15, there is a list of the names of Ishmael's sons. What does this add to the message of the chapter?
9. In 25:18, the author said, "...And they lived in hostility toward all their brothers." Think about this statement. What does it mean?
10. What significance is there, if any, in the fact that Ishmael lived to be 137 years of age and Isaac (35:28) lived to be 180 years of age?
11. Scan chapter 25 specifically to discover information about Isaac's spiritual life. What did you learn?
12. Read 25:21 carefully. What does this verse say about God? What does it say about prayer?
13. In 25:23, God is speaking to Rebekah. He said "Two nations are in your womb." Why did God not say two children?
14. Write God's message to Rebekah, in 25:23, in your own words. What is God saying about the twins?
15. In 25:27-34, the author carefully describes the contrast between Isaac and Esau. What does God say about each? What did you learn about the two men?

GENESIS 1-25 STUDY QUESTIONS

16. Compare the meaning of the name "Jacob" with the events of 25:27-34. What do you learn about Jacob? What do you learn about Esau?
17. Why would Jacob be so intent on possessing the birthright? What difference would that make?
18. What is a birthright? What does it mean to the owner?
19. Put yourself in the place of Esau in this paragraph:
What would you have felt? What would have been your attitude toward the birthright? Why? In what way did Esau, in 25:34, "despise his birthright"?
20. What pictures of God do you see in chapter 25?
21. Record the ways in which the understandings of this passage will have a changing effect on your life?

GENESIS 1-25 STUDY QUESTIONS