

### III Stage of the PATRIARCHS: Genesis 12-50

#### A. Patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph

Yahweh calls Moon Worshipers to 'go from their land'.

**Naming the Nation:** Semites (Shem);  
Hebrews (Heber); Israelites (Jacob/Israel);  
Jews (Judah, Jacob's 4th son, Royal seed)

• God called A \_\_\_\_\_ from Ur of the Chaldees to come to a l \_\_\_\_ He would show him. The SALT of the earth left Ur, (S \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_ and T \_\_\_\_ ) and traveled up the E \_\_\_\_ River to H \_\_\_\_ ('no hair-on head) where T \_\_\_\_ died. SAL continued on \_\_\_\_ to Canaan.

• God made promises to Abraham repeatedly (Gen. 12, 13, 15, 16, 17...28) called the A \_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_ : He promised him a l \_\_\_\_, a s \_\_\_\_, and to b \_\_\_\_ the nations through him. Throughout A's story, God repeats His promises, establishing them as an unconditional Covenant. That means it is God's IDEA! He WILL keep it!

**'This is YOUR land; you WILL have a seed; through you I will bless the whole world!'**

• A \_\_\_\_ came to a city called Sh \_\_\_\_ ; he found a f \_\_\_\_ had occurred and solved his own problem by going to E \_\_\_\_ .

• Two things happened in Egypt: he l \_\_\_\_ and got r \_\_\_\_ . Pharaoh forced him to leave; he settled in B \_\_\_\_, L chose Sodom, across the Jordan. Later, A saved L from warring kings, was blessed by M \_\_\_\_ king of Salem and priest of the Most High God. They shared bread and wine.

• A had two 'I's':

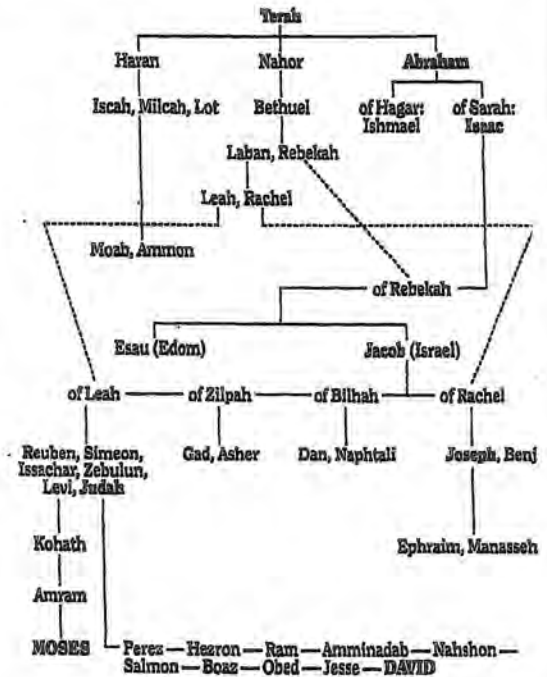
- I \_\_\_\_ the son of H \_\_\_\_, the son of the f \_\_\_\_ (Sara's idea!)

- I \_\_\_\_ the son of S \_\_\_\_, the son of p \_\_\_\_ (God's plan/purpose)

The sign of the Abrahamic Covenant is CIRCUMCISION. **'This is YOUR land; you WILL have a seed; through you the whole world! will be blessed'**.

• Abraham sent his servant E \_\_\_\_ of Damascus to H \_\_\_\_ where he found a wife for I \_\_\_\_ . Isaac d \_\_\_\_ wells, married R \_\_\_\_ and had twin b \_\_\_\_ : E \_\_\_\_ was r \_\_\_\_ and h \_\_\_\_ and J \_\_\_\_ was a l \_\_\_\_ and d \_\_\_\_ . God's purpose was that the younger would s \_\_\_\_ the older. Jacob stole two things from his brother (first born) Esau: the b \_\_\_\_ and the b \_\_\_\_ . God promised Rebekah that oldest would serve the youngest. Esau **despised** his birthright; Jacob **deceived** his father; He stole Esau's b \_\_\_\_ and b \_\_\_\_ .

### Patriarchal Family Tree



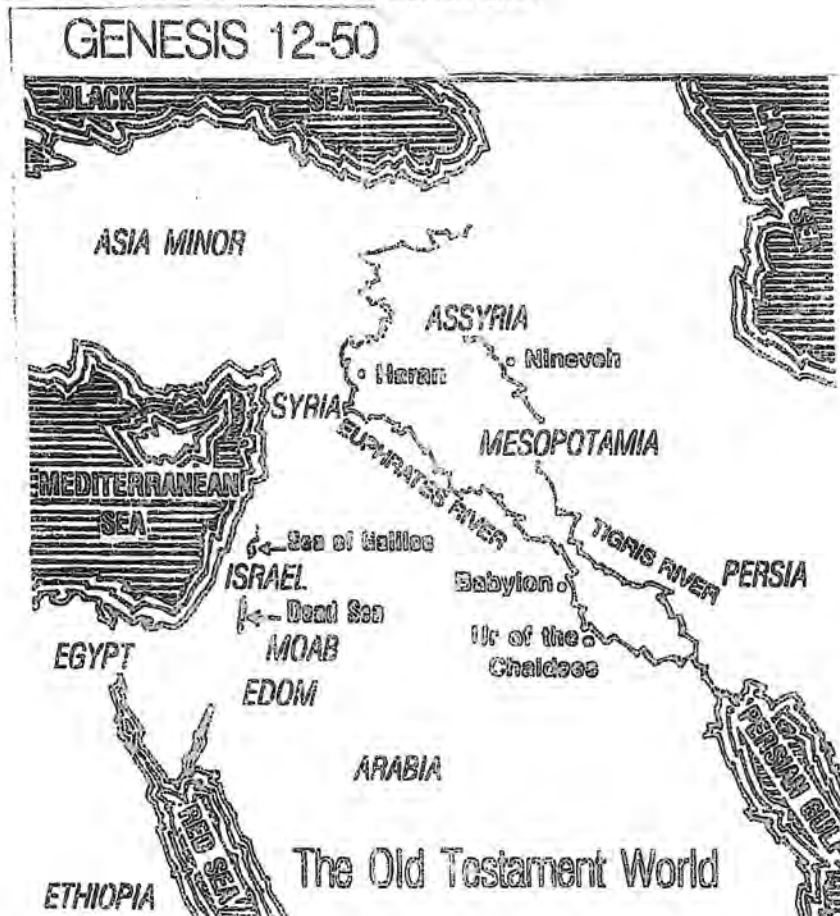
- Jacob didn't NEED to deceive; he could have trusted God's promise. He left for Haran and had Leah; (Leah had weak eyes and Rachel was beloved, the one he loved). At first, Rachel was barren so Jacob took two concubines, Bilhah and Zilpah. Jacob had twelve sons and one daughter. His ten sons hated Joseph because **their father favored Joseph**, giving him a purple coat. As well, Joseph's two dreams revealed that his family would bow down to him.
  - Joseph's **first dream** was: his brother's sheaves bowing down to his sheaf
  - The **second dream** was: the sun, moon and eleven stars bowing before him

- Joseph's brothers splattered his coat in blood, threw him in a well, then sold him to Ishmaelites who took him to Egypt. They told their father a wild beast had killed Joseph.

- Joseph rose to power in the land of Egypt. He had two sons: Manasse (God has made me forget my trouble...) and Ephraim (God has made me fruitful in my affliction...)

- When Jacob blessed Joseph's sons, Joseph received the double blessing instead of Reuben because of his immorality. Judah was named the 'royal tribe' from which the promised deliverer King was to come. (Gen. 49:10) Joseph's life in Egypt is remembered by 4 P's: Pharaoh, Prison, Pain, and Praise. Gen.50:20 21: "You meant it for evil; God meant it for good...to preserve many people!"

## B. The GEOGRAPHY of the Patriarchs



**Women of the Word**  
**Seeing Scripture's 'BIG PICTURE'**  
**Spring, 2017**

**DEVELOPING A HERMENEUTIC**

**I UNDERSTANDING THE TERMS**

**Hermeneutic** = from herme, meaning translation or meaning or understanding  
= describes the *rules of understanding* students of Scripture use to explain the meaning and relevance of Scripture  
= the orthodox evangelical method of Biblical interpretation *is called* the historical, grammatical, theological, literal hermeneutic or method  
= this method *implies* the student accepts the canon of Scripture to be:  
- *inspired* (breathed out) by God  
- *inerrant* (without error) in the original texts  
- *infallible* in all it teaches  
- *transforming* in its effect (a divine book that powerfully works where and when it is sown).

**II IDENTIFYING THE STEPS**

**Observe:**

- the details - historical, cultural, grammatical, explicit, implicit,
- the big picture - nations, groups, peoples, events

**Explain:**

- interpret literally within the immediate and ultimate context
- interpret grammatically according to the literary genre, cultural and theological

**Apply:**

- identify the primary historical issues  
(what did the first readers learn about God within the story at this moment in history?)  
(what is the primary lesson from salvation history within this story?)
- identify the primary theological lessons  
(what do future readers understand)
- identify the eternal principles for contemporary life  
(what eternal truths, timeless principles )

**III RECOGNIZING THE CATEGORIES**

A. **Biblical Theology** - studying the theology found within the biblical books in the order arranged in the canon. There are two approaches to biblical theology:

1. a simple presentation of the theological teachings of Moses, Paul, John etc.
2. the isolation and presentation of the unchanging biblical teachings with are valid

The strengths are that you understand the author's unique perspective, see the details that compose the individual book and recognize the particular need (as stated in the purpose statement) for the book.

The weakness is that since the canon is not arranged in chronological order, the big picture may allude the student, studying in chapters may confuse the flow of thought intended by God in His story line. The big picture may not be seen.

Biblical theology as a method of Bible study grew in the 40's and 50's.

**B. Systematic Theology** - the study of the word referring to those endeavors which treat the specifically doctrinal character of the Christian faith, the gleaning of various doctrines from the whole of Scripture that may be isolated systematically under the following labels:

- theology proper - the doctrine of God
- bibliology - the doctrine of the Bible, the canon
- anthropology - the doctrine of man
- Christology - the doctrine of Christ
- soteriology - the doctrine of salvation
- angelology - the doctrine of angels
- pneumatology - the doctrine of the Holy Spirit
- hamartiology - the doctrine of sin
- ecclesiology - the doctrine of the church
- eschatology - the doctrine of future things

The strengths of pursuing a study in systematic theology is the student is able to identify the bedrock of truth on which the Christian life is lived. There is no life change by feeling good about God's word. Life change comes as I believe what is true. If you do not know or believe what is doctrinal true in Scripture, you will have no basis on which to obey.

**C. Historical Theology** - the study of theology as it has been developed through the centuries of the church's history. Historical theology studies the systematic theologies held and taught by various theologians throughout the history of the church. There are two major ways to organize historical theology:

1. by studying the theology of *a given time, a given theologian or school of theology* with respect to *several key areas of doctrine* (synchronic approach).
2. by tracing the history of thought regarding *a given doctrine* down through the periods of the church's life (diachronic approach).

**D. Philosophical Theology** - describes a theologizing which draws upon the input of philosophy rather than using merely biblical materials. Traditionally, such philosophical theology utilizes metaphysics very heavily and in this century, utilizes logic thus becoming more analytical than speculative or constructive. (apologetics or a defense for theology is the product.)

**E. OT Survey** - the attempt to bring A, B and C together so the student understands God's story line across this thing called time, to understand that God speaks TRUTH in the context of STORY and often uses SYMBOLS to emphasize in an historical, grammatical, literal, theological manner that what He says must matter to the human race and is the only thing that solves the human dilemma. An NT Survey can only be constructed when the student understands the seed bed of God's truth: the Old Testament.

# How We Understand God's Truth

