

OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

STUDY PAK 2A

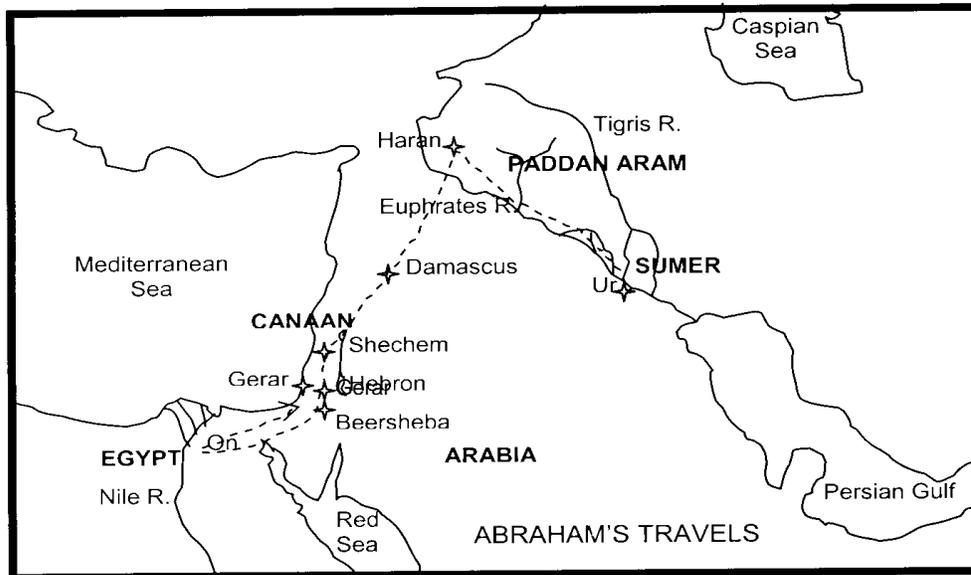
MEMORIZE Genesis 15:5-6

Vocabulary Words

- **Abram** – High Father.
- **Abraham** – Father of a great multitude.
- **Altar** – Structure on which sacrifices are offered or incense is burned to worship God.
- **Archaeologist** – One who studies history and cultures through relics, monuments, and artifacts.
- **Covenant** – Compact between two persons or parties.
- **Isaac** – Laughter.
- **Patriarch** – A ruling father.
- **Sarah** – Princess.
- **Sarai** – Contentious.

** Memorize and recite vocabulary to the Supervisor before proceeding to the pace material*

Know where the major cities in which Abraham lived are on the map below



1. Down through history, there is a a) _____ between those who are b) _____ against God, and those who would walk in c) _____.
2. At the tower of Babel, men who more than likely worshipped the _____, believing it controlled the earth and the heavens, planned to build a tower to the heavens.
3. These towers, found in Babylon and Assyria, were _____ in which religious services were held.

4. As we leave the tower of Babel and the first part of Genesis, the focus shifts from main a) _____ that took place to main b) _____ that God chose to show His blessings to the nations.

The Patriarchs

- ☸ **There is a division between those who are rebellious against God and those who are obedient**
- ☸ **The focus is now on individual characters, not on events**
- ☸ **Genesis 12-50 focuses on the biographies of the patriarchs**

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5. Genesis 12-50 contains the biographies of the _____, including their flaws and blemishes.

6. In Genesis 12-23, the life and faith of a) _____, who was later called b) _____ is recorded.

7. The Patriarch Abraham is one of the best-known characters in history, in both a) _____ and b) _____.

8. In a) _____, Abraham is remembered as a man of b) _____, and as the father of those with faith.

9. Abram's father, Terah was originally from a remarkable city, _____ of the Chaldees.

10. The Code of _____ (one of the ancient kings) containing the laws and customs of Abraham's day, shows that the business, social and civic life of Ur was highly developed.

11. Extensive _____ excavations have uncovered royal palaces, cuneiform tablets, famous tombs, and even one of Nebuchadnezzar's temples.

12. Ur's a) _____, b) _____ and c) _____ all showcase a well-developed civilization with advanced capabilities in their scholars, architects and workmen.

Abraham

- ☸ **His father, Terah, was originally from Ur of the Chaldees**
- ☸ **Terah planned to move from Ur to Canaan, but only went to Haran**
- ☸ **God made promises to Abraham that are called the Abrahamic Covenant**
- ☸ **Abraham and his family were nomadic**

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13. Terah was originally planning to move from Ur to a) _____, but only made it as far as b) _____.

14. The Scriptures are clear that Terah was an _____, worshipping other gods.

15. Thus we see that Abram not only grew up in a a) _____ society, but was probably a middle-aged pagan when God called him away from his b) _____ and his c) _____.

16. Abram's father, Terah, is identified as a descendant of _____.

17. Many scholars believe an ancestor of Abram, named a) _____, is responsible for the name of the b) _____.

18. Historians date Abram to about _____.

19. During the second millennium B.C., Abraham lived in the middle of the Near Eastern cultures in the area between the a) _____ and b) _____ Rivers in an area known as the c) _____.
20. By this time, the great pyramids had already been built in a) _____ and various codes regulating commerce and social relationships had been written in b) _____.
21. It was to Abram that God made astounding promises, promises that would later become a part of the _____.
22. Israel's a) _____ was the result of a man who responded by b) _____ and came to c) _____.
23. Because Abraham and his family were _____, it was not difficult to pick up and move.

God's Call

- ☞ While he was in Haran, God called Abraham to move to Caanan
- ☞ Abraham traveled to Caanan with his nephew, Lot
- ☞ God wanted to reveal Himself to mankind, looked for a man, and found Abraham, who was willing to step out by faith

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24. While in Haran, God called Abram to move on to _____.

25. Abram left Haran with his nephew a) _____ to travel to Canaan, a land with which he was b) _____.

26. God was not satisfied to leave man worship idols in a) _____, but wanted to reveal b) _____ to mankind as the true God.

27. Sometime after God called Abram (which means "a) _____", He changed Abram's name to Abraham, meaning b) _____.
28. Abraham's wife, Sarai (meaning a) "_____") had her name changed to Sarah meaning b) "_____."
29. a) _____, which was located 600 miles from Ur, was a very prosperous commercial b) _____ located on the trade route.
30. When Abraham left Haran to travel over 400 miles to _____, his brother, Nahor, remained behind.
31. Years later the wives of a) _____ and b) _____ would come from his family.
32. Based upon Abraham's willingness to step out by a) _____, God promised to b) _____ those who blessed Abraham,

- c) _____ those who cursed him, and to bless the
 d) _____ of the earth through him.

33. To bless or to curse a) _____ was to bless or to curse Abraham's b) _____.

34. Because Israel was often far from being a blessing to the world, God frequently used the surrounding _____ to discipline His people.

35. The greatest fulfillment to God's promises to Abraham comes through _____, who became God's means of blessing to the entire world.

Guided by God's Hand

- ☞ **God called Abraham to separate from his culture and his family**
- ☞ **God could not fulfill His purpose by having Abraham be part of a pagan culture**
- ☞ **Through this new nation, God determined to reveal Himself to the world through Abraham's seed**

36. In all his travels, Abraham was guided by God's _____.

37. Because of his faith, God called him to
 a) _____ from his
 b) _____ and his
 c) _____, to make a clear
 channel through which God's d) _____
 could flow to mankind.

38. God could not fulfill his purpose through Abraham by having him as part of a _____ nation.

39. God's a) _____ of starting a new nation that would show Him to the world was taking shape, with the stage being set for the
 b) _____ of the world.

40. Through the a) _____, God determined to reveal Himself, not only to Abraham's seed, but also to the _____.

41. When Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God came into the world because of God's love, it was a _____ of God's promise to Abraham.

42. The promise of the a) _____ and the b) _____ go way back in history.

43. God's call to Abraham was both a a) _____ and a
 b) _____.

44. Every special a) _____ and b) _____ by God to this new nation was to be passed on to men of faith through the ages.

45. When Abraham reached Shechem in Canaan, he built an _____ and worshipped God.

46. Later at Shechem, God spoke to Abraham again, promising him that He would give the _____ to Abraham's seed -- although not to him.

47. Once again at Bethel, Abraham built an altar unto the Lord and "..._____."
48. Martin Luther translated this verb "called" as "_____."
49. Even as Abraham "preached" to the heathen of a) _____, he is preaching to us today by what God has b) _____ of his life.
50. Israel's claim to the a) _____, her claim to a b) _____ from God, and her claim to God's c) _____, all stem from God's d) _____ to their father, Abraham.
51. Abraham had times of a) _____ and lapses of b) _____, partially demonstrated in his decision to move to c) _____ because of the famine in Canaan.
52. It was not unusual in Abraham's day for a a) _____ to be killed for his b) _____ when he was in enemy territory
53. Thus Abraham lied, saying he was Sarah's _____.
54. The someone who wanted Sarah for a wife was a) _____, someone who did not need to b) _____ with anyone.
55. God spared Abraham the horrible results of Sarah being moved into the Pharaoh's a) _____ in spite of Abraham's lack of decency and willingness to bypass the truth in saying that Sarah was his b) _____.
56. While Sarah was in Pharaoh's house, God _____ Pharaoh, who acted more righteously than Abraham.
57. God was faithful to Abraham through all these events, for without a) _____, Abraham's promised blessing was b) _____.
58. Another possible result of Abraham's journey to Egypt was the acquisition of a) _____, who later became Abraham's b) _____.
59. As God's servants, we should trust Him completely without resorting to self-directed _____.
60. The events surrounding a) _____ trip to Egypt and b) _____ bondage in Egypt have some remarkable similarities.

Effect of Egypt

- ⌘ Abraham had a lapse of faith in moving to Egypt
- ⌘ He was concerned about being killed because of his wife
- ⌘ Pharaoh rebuked Abraham when God showed him that Sarah was Abraham's wife
- ⌘ Abraham acquired a maidservant named Hagar

61. There was a _____ in the land.
62. They descended to Egypt to _____.
63. There was the concern about killing the _____ but sparing the females.
64. There were _____ on Egypt.
65. Both Abraham and Israel left Egypt with _____.
66. God _____ both Abraham and Israel.
67. They both left Egypt through the _____.
68. God's keeping of promises is not dependent upon man's a) _____, but his b) _____.
69. The fact that he could later raise an army of 318 trained fighting servants to deliver Lot demonstrates that he had _____ (Gen. 14:14).
70. Later, when Abraham's servant traveled to find Isaac a wife, he demonstrated the tremendous a) _____ of Abraham by leading a b) _____ caravan.
71. Local Chieftains also recognized Abraham as a _____ and made treaties with him.
72. The laws that were prevalent in the a) _____ culture from which Abraham had come, demonstrate why Abraham considered making his oldest servant, Eliezer, his b) _____.
73. The laws of Nuzu provided that a man and wife who were childless could _____ a servant as a son with full legal rights.
74. In return for being assured of the a) _____, the servant would provide constant care for his "parents" and provide them with a proper b) _____ at death.
75. While Abraham was considering this option, God renewed His _____ with Abraham.
76. Later, when Abraham and Sarah became _____ because it seemed as though God was not fulfilling His promise, they took matters into their own hands.
77. At Sarah's suggestions, Abraham accepted the idea of having a son by Hagar, Sarah's _____.

Customs and Culture

- ☞ **A childless couple could adopt a servant as a son with full legal rights**
- ☞ **A childless couple could also adopt the son of an handmaid as a legal heir**
- ☞ **It was illegal to sell a handmaid into slavery after bearing a child for her master**

78. This was another a) _____ of the land, for a childless couple could also adopt the son of an handmaid as a b) _____.
79. Thirteen years after Ishmael was born, God again a) _____ these plans and told Abraham that b) _____ would bear him a son.
80. God's covenant was again renewed, and _____ was given as a sign of the covenant.
81. Abraham showed another lapse in faith when he journeyed to a) _____, where he again lied to b) _____ about Sarah being his sister -- again a half-truth (Genesis 20:1-18).
82. It was illegal in Abraham's days to sell a a) _____ into slavery after she had bore a b) _____ for her master.
83. Abraham did not sell her into slavery, but at a) _____ insistence, put Hagar and Ishmael out of his b) _____, but only after he had assurance that this was God's will.
84. When Sarah died, Abraham bargained with the Hittites for the cave of Machpelah as a _____ for her.
85. Ephron, on the other hand, insisted on selling his a) _____ with the b) _____, thus making Abraham subject to the laws of c) _____ of his time.
86. When God called, Abraham responded in _____.

God's promises	
☞ I will make of thee a great nation	☞ I will bless him that blesseth thee and curse him that curseth thee
☞ I will bless thee	☞ All nations of the earth shall be blessed
☞ I will make thy name great	
☞ Thou shalt be a blessing	

87. Whenever Abraham moved, he built an a) _____ to worship God, giving b) _____ to his faith in the God who created the heavens and the earth.
88. While the world surrounding Abraham was a) _____, Abraham went against the grain and worshipped the b) _____.

89. "I will make of thee a _____."
90. "I will _____ thee."
91. "I will make thee _____."
92. "Thou shalt be a _____."
93. "I will a) _____ them that bless thee and b) _____ him that curseth thee."
94. "In thee shall _____ of the earth be blessed."

95. Abraham was richly bless on this a) _____, and before his death, he saw that many nations could be born through b) _____, c) _____, and his d) _____.
96. Today, Abraham's name is held in high esteem amongst the a) _____, b) _____, and c) _____ alike.
97. The actual promise that he would be a blessing to all the families or nations of the earth was fulfilled in his descendant, a) _____, the Savior of the world, the b) _____.
98. A covenant is a a) _____ or an b) _____ between two people.
99. As you study the life of Abraham, it becomes evident, that as time went on, his _____ of what was included in God's promises increased.

Abrahamic Covenant

- ⌘ **A covenant is a promise of agreement between two people**
- ⌘ **God promises Abraham the land as his seed's forever**
- ⌘ **God promised Abraham that his descendents would one day be as the stars of the heavens**
- ⌘ **God confirmed the covenant giving the sign of circumcision**

100. Lot wanted a) _____ and disregarded the b) _____ he would have to live in to get it.
101. God had promised Abraham that the a) _____ he could see would someday be for him and his children, and Abraham b) _____ to keep His Word.
102. Abraham could have demanded the a) _____ for his pick of the land since he was older and God had b) _____ the land to him.
103. Abraham believed God's promises, and trusted Him to provide the land in a) _____ and b) _____.
104. To Abraham the _____ that he shared over the years with Lot, his nephew, was worth saving.
105. The only way to save the bond was to _____.
106. In making the first choice, Lot made the worst _____ of his life -- he pitched his tent toward Sodom.
107. What Abraham was willing to a) _____, b) _____ his seed forever.
108. Lot's choice was a) _____ and b) _____, but dangerous and short lived.
109. Later, when Sodom was overthrown and Lot was carried captive, Abraham refused to

accept a _____ for rescuing Lot and the other citizens of Sodom who were taken captive, even though he and his men pursued them for 140 miles to Dan and then another 100 miles to Hobah.

110. After his victory, Abraham met with two different kings, a) _____ (who many Bible scholars believe is a theophany), King of b) _____ (Jerusalem), and c) _____, the King of d) _____.
111. Abraham received a a) _____ from Melchizedek, and then recognized him as his spiritual superior by giving him b) _____ of everything.
112. After Abraham received the blessing of Melchizedek, the King of Sodom offered Abraham _____ from the battle.
113. Melchizedek was not a a) _____ priest, but is remembered as a high priest superior to b) _____, since Levi paid c) _____ to Melchizedek through Abraham.
114. It is significant to note, that David, the first Israelite king to sit on the throne of
a) _____, prophesied that his great Descendant, the
b) _____, would be a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek.
115. Abraham was careful about the legal arrangements after the battle, refusing the
a) _____ from the battle, wanting to make certain that the King of Sodom would not be able to take b) _____ for making him rich.
116. After passing this test of faith, God a) _____ made a covenant with Abraham, promising him that while his descendants would one day be as the
b) _____, they would remain in
c) _____ for 400 years.
117. Paul teaches about Abraham's relationship with God when he writes, *Romans 4:3, For what saith the scripture? Abraham a) _____ God, and it was counted unto him for b) _____.*
118. When Abraham was 99 years old, God again _____ His covenant with Abraham.
119. While the birth of Isaac was promised, God also gave the distinctive sign of _____, a sign of His covenant with Abraham and his seed.
120. It was said that Abraham was the _____.

The Friend of God

☞ James calls Abraham the "friend of God" (James 2:23)

☞ Abraham was able to plead with God for Sodom and Gomorrah

☞ Abraham trusted the promise-keeping God to raise Isaac from the dead when God asked him to sacrifice his only son

121. Abraham had a close enough relationship with God that when God shared the coming destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, Abraham _____ with God to spare them.
122. When Abraham pleaded with God to spare Sodom and Gomorrah if there were
a) _____ righteous, God demonstrated that his b) _____
is tempered with c) _____ by answering that He would
d) _____ the city if there were ten righteous.
123. Our prayer for our country today could well be, "Lord, will You not spare our nation for the sake of the _____?"
124. Abraham's greatest test came after Isaac was born, when God asked him to _____ his only son on Mount Moriah.
125. Abraham went with the a) _____ that in Isaac was his seed called and he knew that God, to be a b) _____ God, would have to raise Isaac from the c) _____.
126. It is intriguing to note that Abraham pointed to the fact that God would provide _____ a lamb for the burnt offering.
127. God provided a a) _____ for that day, but ultimately, God provided b) _____ a sacrifice for sin upon Calvary.
128. It is _____ who raises men up and brings men down.
129. A key lesson to remember from the life of Abraham is this: If you a) _____ after God with your whole heart, God will make you become b) _____ through c) _____, than you could have ever been on d) _____.
130. Come to God with a heart that seeks His a) _____ for your life, and you will have a life that is more b) _____ than you could ever imagine.