

Genesis Outline

- I. Introduction to Creation (1:1 – 2:3)
 - A. Creation summary statement (1:1)
 - 1. *bara*
 - B. Conditions before creation (1:2)
 - C. Six days of creation (1:3-31)
 - 1. Day 1: light (1:3-5)
 - a. *yom*
 - 2. Day 2: sky and separation of waters (1:6-8)
 - 3. Day 3: land and vegetation (1:9-13)
 - a. “after their kind”
 - 4. Day 4: luminaries (1:14-19)
 - 5. Day 5: fish and birds (1:20-23)
 - 6. Day 6: animals and man (1:24-31)
 - a. “image of God” – finite representation of the infinite
 - i. Sisters of Charity
 - ii. How view patients and colleagues
 - b. “rule over”
 - i. Drug studies
 - ii. Pharmacognasy
 - c. Food – vegetarian diet
 - i. Inappropriately used to justify vegetarian diet
 - ii. Dietary laws
 - iii. All food is clean
 - d. Work – prior to fall so not evil concept
 - D. Seventh Day: Sabbath (2:1-3)
 - 1. Creative work is complete
 - 2. Part of bearing God’s image is to rest as He did – not work 24/7 for 365 days and not require/expect coworkers to work this amount either
 - E. Use of Creation in Scripture
- II. The account of Creation (2:4 – 4:26)
 - A. Flashback to creation account (2:4-25)
 - 1. Garden of Eden (2:4-14)
 - 2. Life in the Garden of Eden (2:15-17)
 - 3. Primary marriage text (2:18-25)
 - a. Jesus
 - b. Paul

- B. Fall of Man (3:1-24)
1. Childbirth
 2. Death – without the consequences of death from the Fall we would not have a profession (illness)
 3. *Proto evangelium* (3:15)
 - a. “her seed”
 - i. 3rd Feminine Singular
 - ii. Nominative Masculine Singular
 - iii. Hint at virgin birth?
 - b. “he”
 - i. Personal pronoun, 3rd masculine singular
 - ii. Hint at Christ?
 - iii. Romans 16:20
 - c. Use of “seed”
 - i. 2 Samuel 7:12
 - ii. Psalm 89:4, 29, 36
1. Work now has problems
- B. Cain and Abel (4:1-26)
1. First murder (Hebrews 11:4; 1 John 3:11-12)
- III. The account of Adam (5:1 – 6:8)
- A. God’s obituary (“and he died”) (5:1-32)
 - B. Corruption of Mankind (6:1-8)
 1. Contrast between evilness of the world and the righteousness of Noah
 2. God sees the righteous and the wicked
 3. He knows our every action – personal and professional life
- IV. The account of Noah (6:9 – 9:29)
- A. Noah’s Ark (6:9-22)
 1. Dimensions and Capacity
 2. Noah’s obedience
 - a. Noah obeyed God by following His commands
 - b. Noah did something that was never done before
 - c. If God commands you to do something that was never done before in your life or practice how will you react (“ _____ did according to all that God had commanded him, so he did”)?
 - B. The Flood (7:1 – 8:22)
 1. Universal flood (7:19)
 2. Would it be nice for God to say that you are obedient to Him (6:22, 7:5, 9, 16)?

3. After the flood, Noah continued to worship God (8:20; Hebrews 11:7)
 4. God responded to Noah's worship (8:21)
- C. Noahic Covenant (9:1-17)
1. Noah and his family are blessed – multiply and fill the earth
 2. Dietary change – may eat animals
 3. Everlasting Covenant
 - a. Never a universal flood again
 - b. Rainbow for God to remember His covenant
 - c. As we see the rainbow, we remember that God is remembering His covenant
- D. Canaan's Curse (9:18-29)
1. Ham (father of Canaan) displeased his father Noah
 2. Follow Canaan's curse
 - a. Canaan will serve his brothers (Shem and Japheth)
 - b. Abraham from Shem's line
 - c. Abraham and his descendants were given the Promised Land (Canaan)
 - d. Christ from Shem's line (Luke 3:36)
- V. The account of Noah's sons (10:1 – 11:9)
- A. Descendants of Japheth (10:1-5)
 - B. Descendants of Ham (10:6-20)
 - C. Descendants of Shem (10:21-31)
 - D. Summary statement of descendants (10:32)
 - E. Tower of Babel (11:1-9)
 1. Not building a tower to be with God but to be like God in an irreverent way
 2. Did not want to disperse as God commanded (9:1)
 3. Pride resulted in cursing
 - a. Different languages were a curse rather than a blessing
 - b. Different languages resulted in communication barriers
 - c. How will you attempt to deal with communication barriers?
- VI. The account of Shem (11:10-26)
- A. Descendants of Shem (from Shem to Abram)
- VII. The account of Terah (11:27 – 25:11)
- A. Background
 1. Abram's nephew was Lot
 2. Abram married to Sarai
 3. Sarai was barren (no children)

4. Lived in Ur of the Chaldeans
- B. Call of Abram (12:1-3)
 1. Abrahamic Covenant
 - a. Land – Promised Land
 - b. Seed – descendants
 - c. Blessing – Messiah
 2. Step of faith
 - a. Moving from the known to the unknown
 - b. Moving from the comfort to the challenge
 - c. Noah – led family onto uncharted waters
 - d. Abram – led family to begin a new life in an unfamiliar land
 - e. What about you? Personally, family, professionally
- C. Journey to Canaan (12:4-9)
 1. God reaffirms promise – “to your descendants I will give this land” (12:7)
- D. First Journey to Egypt (12:10-20)
 1. First recorded lie – partial truth is a lie
 2. Abram’s wealth increased – God’s blessing or Abram’s ingenuity?
 3. Rebuked by Pharaoh
 4. Hagar obtained
- E. Abram and Lot Separate (13:1-18)
 1. Comparison and contrast with application

Action	Lot	Abram	Question
directed	interest	direction	are you looking?
	for self	gift	are you taking?
reside)	directed in self-direction	provision	are you trusting?
affection)	– idolatry		what are you worshipping?
	personal	personal	is your focus?
dependent	directed the world	God	is your direction?

2. Although Lot chose the best, he ended up with the least (after Sodom and Gomorrah)
3. God reaffirms His promise – “for all the land which you see, I will give it to you and to your descendants forever” (13:15)
4. When you part ways (i.e., business), how do you part peacefully and appropriately?
- F. War of the Kings (14:1-24)
 1. Events of the war (14:1-16)

- a. First recorded war
 - b. Abram rescues Lot, the captives, and supplies
- 2. Post-war (14:17-24)
 - a. Abram gives 10% to the high priest / king of Salem Melchizedek (14:20)
 - b. Abram refuses to receive reward from the king of Sodom (14:21-24)
 - c. How are you managing your finances / business's finances?
- G. Abram promised a son (15:1-21)
 - 1. Abram will have a son to inherit God's promises rather than his servant
 - 2. Abram's faith – "he believed in the Lord; and He reckoned it to him as righteousness" (15:6)
 - a. Faith is basis for righteousness
 - b. Romans 4:1-5 (pre-salvation works)
 - c. James 2:14-26 (post-salvation works)
 - 3. Bondage and Exodus Prophecy (15:13-16)
- H. Ishmael is Born (16:1-16)
 - 1. Sarai's plan
 - 2. Abram's actions
- I. Covenant of Circumcision (17:1-27)
 - 1. Abrahamic Covenant reaffirmed (17:1-8)
 - 2. Covenant of Circumcision guidelines (17:9-14)
 - 3. Isaac's birth prophesied (17:15-22)
 - 4. Abraham's obedience (17:23-27)
 - 5. Names
 - a. Abram renamed Abraham
 - b. Sarai renamed Sarah
 - c. Isaac named
- J. The Lord (pre-incarnate Christ) visits Abraham (18:1-33)
 - 1. Isaac's Birth Promised (18:1-15)
 - 2. Abraham intercedes for Lot concerning destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah (18:16-33)
 - a. Role of prayer in personal life
 - b. Role of prayer in professional life
- K. Sodom and Gomorrah Destroyed (19:1-38)
 - 1. Lot, his wife (later turned into salt), and two daughters rescued
 - 2. 2 Peter 2:4-10
 - 3. Lot raped by each of his daughters (19:30-38)
 - a. Moabites
 - b. Ammonites

- L. Abraham and Abimelech (means “my father is king” probably a title like “Pharaoh”) (20:1-18)
 - 1. Second recorded lie – partial truth is a lie
 - 2. Rebuked by Abimelech
 - 3. Abram’s wealth increased – God’s blessing or Abram’s ingenuity?
 - 4. How will you communicate?
 - 5. How will you practice?
- M. Birth of Isaac (21:1-8)
 - 1. Isaac born according to God’s promise and His timing
 - 2. Abraham was 100 years old at Isaac’s birth (25 years since God’s promise)
 - 3. Sarah was 90 years old at Isaac’s birth (25 years since God’s promise)
 - 4. God is never late – He does test us
- N. Hagar and Ishmael Sent Away from Abraham and Sarah (21:9-21)
- O. Covenant Between Abraham and Abimelech (21:22-34)
- P. Offering of Isaac (22:1-24)
 - 1. Three great tests for Abraham
 - a. Left the land to go to Moriah to sacrifice Isaac – 3 day journey
 - b. Believed God (Hebrews 11:17-19)
 - c. Sacrifice Isaac
 - 2. Abraham has sacrificed Isaac in every way except physically
 - 3. Resurrection
 - a. “we will worship and return to you” (22:5)
 - b. Hebrews 11:17-19
 - 4. The Lord will Provide (Jehovah Jirah)
- Q. Death and Burial of Sarah (23:1-20)
 - 1. Sarah lived 127 years (Isaac was 37 years old at her death)
 - 2. Buried in the Promised Land – Canaan
- R. Marriage of Isaac and Rebekah (24:1-67)
 - 1. Guidelines for selecting Isaac’s wife (24:1-14)
 - a. Not a Canaanite but a relative of Abraham
 - b. Isaac remains in the Promised Land during the selection process
 - c. Dependence upon God for supplying Isaac’s wife
 - 2. Rebekah selected as Isaac’s wife (24:15-61)
 - a. Rebekah is God’s answer to prayer
 - b. Rebekah agrees to the marriage
 - c. Rebekah is Nahor’s grand-daughter (Nahor is Abram’s brother) (24:15)
 - 3. Isaac and Rebekah marry (Isaac was 40 years old) (24:62-67)
- S. Abraham dies (25:1-11)

1. Abraham lived 175 years (100 years after leaving Ur of the Chaldeans; Isaac was 75 years old)
 2. Buried in the Promised Land (Canaan) with Sarah
- VIII. The account of Ishmael (25:12-18)
- A. Became the father of 12 princes and a great nation as promised by God (17:20)
 - B. Lived 137 years
- IX. The account of Isaac (25:19 – 35:29)
- A. Isaac and Rebekah's Sons (25:19-26)
 1. Rebekah was barren as Sarah
 - a. Infertility – personal, family, patients
 - b. Conception resulted from prayer and God's covenant with Abraham
 2. Twins (Isaac was 60 years old; 20 years after marriage to Rebekah)
 - a. Two nations
 - b. Older will serve the younger
 - B. Jacob and Esau's early years (25:27-34)
 1. Favoritism
 - a. Isaac loved Esau but Rebekah loved Jacob
 - b. Creates dysfunctional family
 - c. Destructive in the family, business, employees, patients
 2. Jacob obtains the birthright
 - C. Isaac settles in Gerar (26:1-35)
 1. Famine (26:1)
 2. Reiteration of Abrahamic Covenant to Isaac (26:2-5)
 3. Isaac lies (deceives) to Abimelech (26:6-11)
 - a. States that Rebekah is his sister
 - b. Follows in his father's footsteps
 - c. Rebuked by Abimelech
 - d. What example are you setting for your family, friends, pharmacy?
 4. Quarrel over the wells (26:18-22)
 5. Reiteration of Abrahamic Covenant to Isaac (26:23-25)
 6. Covenant with Abimelech (26:26-33)
 7. Esau marries (26:34-35)
 - a. Esau marries at 40 years old
 - b. Who you marry impacts your family (26:34-35; 27:46)
 - D. Jacob steals the blessing by deception (27:1-46)
 1. Rebekah assists Jacob in deceiving Isaac
 - a. Rebekah's motives were good but methods bad (25:22-24)
 - b. The plot worked but it was not right

2. Isaac received great training from Abraham in blessing but did not learn – he planned to bless the Esau rather than Jacob
 3. Rebekah never sees Jacob again after the deception
 4. When you do things less than God's way people get hurt – your action plans?
- E. Jacob sent to find a wife (28:1-5)
1. Jacob instructed to marry a relative of Rebekah
 2. Isaac blesses Jacob as he seeks a wife
- F. Esau seeks additional wives from Ishmael's descendants (28:6-9)
- G. Jacob's Dream (28:10-22)
1. Reiteration of Abrahamic Covenant to Jacob (28:13-15)
 2. Jacob bargains with God (28:20-22)
- H. Jacob meets Rachel (29:1-20)
1. Rachel is Laban's daughter (Laban is son of Nahor)
- I. Laban deceives Jacob (29:21-35)
1. The deceiver (Jacob) is deceived (by Laban)
 2. Jacob worked 7 years to marry Rachel (loved) but married Leah (unloved)
 3. Jacob worked another 7 years to marry Rachel
 4. Results in 2 wives (Leah, Rachel) and 2 concubines (Zilpah, Bilhah)
- J. Jacob's family grows (29:31-30:24)
1. Infertility – Leah and Rachel
 2. God opens Leah's womb
 - a. Reuben (1st son)
 - b. Simeon (2nd son)
 - c. Levi (3rd son)
 - d. Judah (4th son)
 - e. Issachar (9th son)
 - f. Zebulun (10th son)
 - g. Dinah (1st daughter)
 3. Bilhah (Rachel's maidservant)
 - a. Dan (5th son)
 - b. Naphtali (6th son)
 4. Zilpah (Leah's maidservant)
 - a. Gad (7th son)
 - b. Asher (8th son)
 5. God opens Rachel's womb
 - a. Joseph (11th son)
 - b. Benjamin (12th son) (35:16-18)
- K. Jacob's wealth grows (30:25-43)

- L. Jacob and family leave Laban (31:1-55)
 1. There is right way and a wrong way to leave an employer
 2. There is a right way and a wrong way to release an employee
 3. Rachel deceives Laban
- M. Jacob prepares to meet Esau (32:1-23)
 1. Jacob fears Esau due to his past deceptions (mama's boy verse the hunter)
 2. Jacob turns to God for protection from Esau
- N. Jacob wrestles with God (32:24-32)
 1. Possibly the Pre-Incarnate Christ
 2. Strong desire for God's blessing
 3. Jacob leaves with a greater dependence upon God – dislocated hip going into a potential battle with Esau
- O. Jacob and Esau meet (33:1-20)
 1. Esau greets Jacob favorably rather than with hatred
 2. Jacob again deceives Esau by not following the plan
 3. How should you greet those with strained relations?
- P. The deceit of Jacob's Sons (34:1-31)
 1. Dinah raped by Shechem (a Hivite – descendant of Ham's son Canaan)
 2. Simeon and Levi deceived (as Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Laban, Rachel) and murdered the Hivites
 3. Jacob did nothing to address the rape – more concerned for his safety and reputation than his family
 4. How should you respond to illegal and/or unethical behavior in your personal and professional life?
- Q. Jacob moves to Bethel and household idolatry forsaken (35:1-8)
 1. Who / what are you worshipping?
 2. How are you leading your family and coworkers?
- R. Jacob named Israel and Reiteration of Abrahamic Covenant (35:9-15)
- S. Rachel dies during birthing of Benjamin (35:16-21)
- T. Reuben sleeps with Bilhah (Jacob's concubine) (35:22a)
- U. Family Summary (35:22b-29)
 1. Twelve tribes of Jacob (35:22a-26)
 2. Isaac buried by Esau and Jacob at 180 years old (35:28-29)
- X. The account of Esau (Edomites) (36:1-43)
- XI. The account of Jacob (37:1(2) – 50:26)
 - A. Favoritism of Joseph by Jacob (37:2-4)
 1. Are you demonstrating favoritism?
- B. Joseph's dreams (37:5-11)

1. Brothers bow down to Joseph
 2. Parents bow down to Joseph
- C. Hatred in action (37:18-36)
1. The Initial Plot (37:18-20)
 2. Reuben's Intervention (37:21-24)
 3. The Revised Plot / Judah's Intervention (37:25-28)
 - a. Eliminate Joseph and make money – “opportunist”
 - b. Joseph sold into slavery
- D. The cover-up / Deceit of Jacob by sons (37:29-35)
- E. Joseph sold to Potiphar in Egypt (37:36)
- F. Judah's Family (38:1-30)
1. Two sons (Er and Onan) who were evil in God's sight and were killed
 2. Judah refused to give his 3rd son to Tamar so Tamar played a harlot (deceived Judah) and conceived with
 - a. Judah – “opportunist”
 - b. Judah did take responsibility (38:24, 26)
 3. Judah and Tamar → Perez → Hezron → Ram → Amminadab → Nahshon → Salmon → Boaz → Obed → Jesse → David (Ruth 4:18-22)
4. God uses imperfect people to perform His perfect plans
- G. Joseph's success in Egypt (39:1-23)
1. Promoted to overseer of Potiphar's house (39:1-6a)
- a. Success due God's blessing upon Joseph (39:2)
- b. Who causes you to prosper?
2. Joseph resists Potiphar's wife's seduction attempt (39:6b-18)
 3. Joseph falsely accused by Potiphar's wife of attempted rape (Potiphar deceived by his wife)
 4. Joseph falsely imprisoned
- a. Success due God's blessing upon Joseph (39:21, 23)
- b. Who causes you to prosper?
- H. Joseph interprets dreams (40:1-23)
1. Joseph interprets the chief cupbearer's and baker's dreams
 2. Joseph acknowledges God's role in the interpretations (40:8)
 3. Joseph forgotten by Chief cupbearer (40:14, 23)
- I. Pharaoh's dream (41:1-13)
1. Pharaoh has a troubling and non-interpretable dream
 2. Cupbearer informs Pharaoh of Joseph's ability to interpret dreams (occurs two years after Joseph interpreted cupbearer's dream – 41:1)
 3. God's timing is sometimes not our timing – personally and professionally

- J. Interpretation of Pharaoh's dream (41:14-32)
 - 1. Joseph acknowledges God's role in the interpretations (41:16)
- K. Joseph suggests a plan for Pharaoh (41:33-36)
- L. Pharaoh installs Joseph as a ruler of Egypt to execute Joseph's plan (41:37-57)
 - 1. Pharaoh recognizes God's blessing on Joseph (41:37-38)
 - 2. Joseph executes the famine plan (41:46-57)
- M. Brother's first journey to Egypt (42:1-38)
 - 1. Brothers minus Benjamin sent to Egypt to buy grain (42:1-5)
 - 2. The 1st interaction (1st test) with Joseph (42:6-20)
 - a. Joseph's remembering of the dream (42:9)
 - b. Joseph's accusation – "spies" (42:9)
 - c. Brother's claim – "honest men" (42:10)
 - d. Test – "honest men" concerning speech and family loyalty (42:14-20)
 - 3. Brother's 1st recorded admission of guilt (42:21-24)
 - a. God's judgment
 - 4. 2nd test – "honest men" concerning finances (42:25-28) [recall Genesis 37:28]
 - a. Brother's reaction to test (42:28)
 - b. God's judgment
 - 5. Brother's 1st return from Egypt (42:29-38)
- a. Reuben's Intervention (42:37-38)
- N. Brother's 2nd Journey to Egypt (43:1-45:15)
 - 1. Procrastination in obeying Joseph and disregard for Simeon – (43:1-2)
 - 2. Judah's Intervention – accepts responsibility (43:3-5, 8-10)
 - 3. Passing the "honest men" tests: speech and family loyalty test & financial test (43:11-25)
 - 4. Joseph's dream partially fulfilled (43:26-34)
 - 5. 3rd test – family loyalty (44:1-13)
 - a. Judah's Intervention (44:14-34)
 - i. Judah recognizes their sin and God's judgment (44:16)
 - ii. Judah's personal sacrifice for Benjamin (44:32-34)
- b. Joseph's response to his brothers: Picture of Reconciliation (45:1-15)
 - i. Joseph's acknowledgment of God's sovereignty (45:5-11)
- O. God's sovereign provision for His people (45:16-28)
 - 1. What are some of God's sovereign provisions for you and your family?
 - 2. When did God sovereignly provide for you when you did not realize His provisions?
 - 3. Reconciliation Personal Application

- a. Joseph represents a wonderful picture of reconciliation between the offended and the offenders.
 - b. Christ painted a perfect picture of reconciliation in the parable of the Prodigal Son (Luke 15:11-32).
 - c. Christ is the perfect picture of reconciliation (Romans 5:6-11).
 - d. Christ gave us the paintbrush and canvas to perform His artwork (2 Corinthians 5:18-21).
- P. Jacob's family moves to Egypt (46:1-34)
- 1. Reiteration of Abrahamic Covenant (46:2-4)
 - 2. Reunion of Jacob and Joseph (46:29-34)
- Q. Jacob's family settles in Goshen (47:1-31)
- 1. All Egyptians (except priests) lost all money, livestock, land, and freedom to Pharaoh due to famine (47:13-26)
 - 2. Jacobs family acquired the best land (Goshen – suitable for shepherding), were fruitful and became numerous (47:1-12, 27-28)
 - 3. Jacob requested Joseph to promise to bury him in the Promised Land rather in the best land Egypt had to offer (47:29-31)
- a. Jacob wanted God's best rather than man's best
 - b. Whose best do you want?
- R. Jacob blesses Joseph's sons (48:1-22)
- S. Jacob's blessing and prophecy concerning his 12 sons (49:1-33)
- 1. Messianic prophecy (49:8-12)
- a. Messiah from tribe of Judah
- T. Jacob's death and burial (49:28-50:14)
- 1. Jacob buried in Canaan (Promised Land)
- U. Joseph's brothers seek protection (50:15-21)
- 1. Brothers resort to deception for protection (50:15-18)
 - 2. Joseph acknowledged God's sovereignty in his life and circumstances (50:19-20)
3. Joseph promised provision (50:21)
- V. Joseph's death (50:22-26)
- 1. Joseph reiterates Abrahamic Covenant (50:24)
 - 2. Required the Israel's sons to bury him in the Promised Land (50:25)
 - 3. Joseph died 110 years old and was embalmed and placed in a coffin in Egypt (but not buried) (50:26)