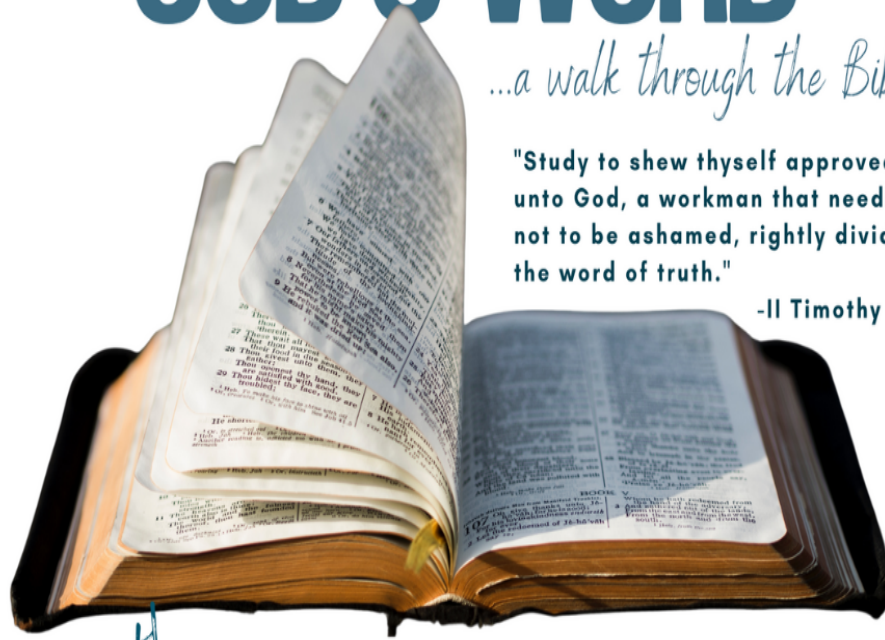


EXPLORING GOD'S WORD

...a walk through the Bible

**"Study to shew thyself approved
unto God, a workman that needeth
not to be ashamed, rightly dividing
the word of truth."**


-II Timothy 2:15



with Elder **FRANCINE WESTGATE**

Lesson 3

I. THE SCATTERING OF THE PEOPLE



THE TOWER OF BABEL

“And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech. And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there. and they said one to another, Go to, let us make brick, and burn them throughly. And they had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar. And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth.”

-Genesis 11:1-4

LESSON 3 - CHART 1

After the Flood – Genesis 10-11

Noah lived 350 years after the flood, where we know eight people were saved. The Tower of Babel was built post flood era by the descendants of Noah— anywhere from 101 years to 339 years later. Just like the lives of Noah and Adam both overlapped, Noah and Abraham were also alive at the same time. Noah lived to be 950 years old, that makes Abraham 58 years old when Noah dies. So how did the people know anything about idol making, idol worship, and service to other gods? The knowledge had to have stemmed from Noah’s family that was saved. Why don’t we see anything about the preacher of righteousness condemning the building of the tower? Think about it. Nimrod the descendant of Noah assists in building the Tower of Babel and then goes on to build the city of Nineveh, along with other cities. The entire earth had been destroyed because of wickedness, and man later erects a tower to heaven out of brick and mortar. Where did they get the idea? The answer is the knowledge and the skill were on the boat.

Read the paragraph above and answer the following questions:

1. How long did Noah live after the flood? _____
2. About how many years after the flood was the tower of Babel built? _____
3. How old was Abraham when Noah died? _____
4. Who helped build the Tower of Babel and the city of Nineveh? _____

When you do the math, Noah was alive during the destruction of the Tower of Babel. The tower was destroyed approximately 10 years prior to his death. Do you think Noah preached against the tower being built? Why or why not?

The Origin of Languages – Genesis 11:7-9

In the below passage, circle all of the consequences the people suffered due to the building of the tower:

“Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. So the LORD scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth: and they left off to build the city. Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the LORD did there confound the language of all the earth: and from thence did the LORD scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth.”

Ziggurat

After the flood the whole earth was one language. The people desired to build a tower that reached to heaven in order to make their name great. The name Babel means “Gate of god.” The people were trying to build a structure that acted as a gateway between heaven and earth to bring the supernatural powers down to interact with them. They did this through building towers that stretched to heaven and through creating idols/images to worship.

Theologians and historians believe that the Tower of Babel was a Ziggurat. It's a temple tower for the worship of gods and to elevate the priests/mediator toward heaven. It was common structure in Samaria, Babylonians and Assyrians of ancient Mesopotamia built these as a means of worship and relationship with supernatural powers above. A ziggurat is built in tiers and has a pyramid structure. A staircase connects all the levels. The different levels were landscaped with trees and plants.

Today there are several ziggurats that still stand (just not at the same height they were originally built). The Great Ziggurat is over 4,000 years old and was built in dedication to the moon god Nanna in ancient Mesopotamia.

1. What is a ziggurat?
2. What was a ziggurat used for?
3. What does the name Babel mean?
4. Do you think it's possible that the Tower of Babel was a ziggurat?
5. How might the tower be a sign of pride and self-centeredness?

‘Let us’ Go Down – Genesis 11:7

God says in Genesis 11:7: *“Let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech.”* This is the third time the phrase “let us” is mentioned in Genesis. The first time we see these words is on Day 6 of creation (Genesis 1:26), when God says, “Let us make man in

our image.” We again read the words ‘let us’ in Genesis 3:22, when God was speaking to the cherubim’s/angels, saying, “And the LORD God said, Behold, the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil.” We know that angels assisted God in the work of judgment on the people of Sodom and Gomorrah, and here, it is safe to presume that the ‘us’ refers to the angels that helped with the judgment and the scattering of the people at the Tower of Babel, and not the Trinity. The word(s) ‘Trinity,’ ‘Triune,’ or ‘Three God’s’ cannot be found anywhere in Scripture. Yet, the words Holy One can be found nearly fifty times.

List the three Scriptures in Genesis that mention the words ‘let us:’

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Per the paragraph above, how many times is the phrase *Holy One* mentioned in Scripture?

Parallels Between Babel and the Day of Pentecost – Genesis 11: 7, Acts 2:6

Let’s Pause for a moment and look at the Law of First Mention that we talked about in Lesson 2, Chart 4–Noah. Just as a reminder, The Law of First Mention is when you take an important word in the Bible and see when it is first mentioned. With that being said, let’s look at the word “Confounded” in the book of Acts. It is first mentioned in Acts 2:6, which says, “Now when this was noised abroad the multitude came together, and were confounded, because that ever man heard them speak in his own language,” and now let’s see when it’s first mentioned in the Old Testament. And we first find it in Genesis 11:7, where God tells the angels, “Let us go down, and there confound their language...”.

The Tower of Babel was the scattering of people and the confounding of their language. It’s where the origin of languages after the flood began. We don’t see the coming together of languages again until Acts chapter 2, the Day of Pentecost, which is the *birth* day or the origin of the New Testament church. In Genesis chapter 11, they were all in one place, one language, and one accord with self-centeredness and pride being at the heart of it. In Genesis 11, they were united for all the wrong reasons— to worship other gods and to make a name for themselves. In Acts chapter 2, they were united for the right reasons— to worship the One True God, Jesus, and to make His name great.

By using The Law of First Mention, what parallel can be made between Genesis 11:7 and Acts 2:6?

II. THE CHOSEN NATION - ABRAHAM

**ABRAM TO ABRAHAM
THE CHOSEN NATION**

Now the Lord had said unto Abram, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will shew thee:
-Genesis 12:1

Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah; and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of.
-Genesis 22:8

LESSON 3 - CHART 2

SODOM & GOMORRAH

Terah Settled

“And Terah took Abram his son, and Lot the son of Haran his son's son, and Sarai his daughter in law, his son Abram's wife; and they went forth with them from Ur of the Chaldees, to go into the land of Canaan; and they came unto Haran, and dwelt there.”

1. According to Genesis 11:31-32, where did Abram's father, Terah, settle?
2. Where was he called to go?
3. Why do you think Terah settled in Haran, rather than go to Canaan?

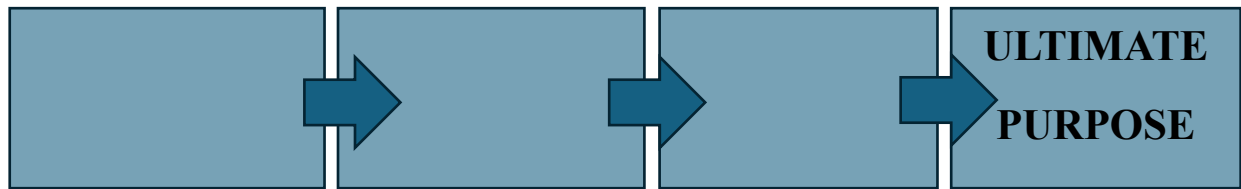
Lech Lecha – Go To Yourself – Genesis 12:1

In Genesis 12:1, the Lord tells Abraham to get thee out of thy country, and away from thy family, and out of thy father's house. Most English translations use the words “get thee out,” but according to Rabbi Lubavitch the correct translation from the Hebrew would be, “Go to yourself.”

The word “Going” in the Torah (or the first five books of the Bible) has the connotation of moving towards one's purpose. ***Go to yourself***, meaning towards your soul's essence and your ultimate purpose for which you were created. It's the finding and extracting the sparks that lead us to our true self.

4. How did Abram's (Abraham) *going* demonstrate faith?

What does 'Go to yourself' look like for YOU? How in YOUR going can YOU find YOUR soul's essence and the ultimate purpose for which YOU were created? **In each box, write a step that will move you toward your ultimate purpose and soul's essence.**

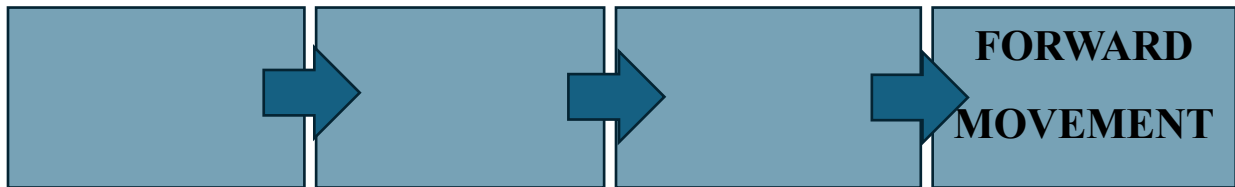


5. Name some things that you've wanted to do but haven't dared step out and do:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

Write Hebrews 11:1 below:

What uncomfortable actions can you take to move you forward in doing the things you haven't dared step out and do? **LIST THREE UNCOMFORTABLE ACTIONS.**



In Genesis 12:1, what three things did God tell Abram to get out of?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

6. Have you ever felt like God was telling YOU to get out and away from something?

7. Who did Abram and Sari take with them that wasn't supposed to go?

8. Have you ever taken someone with you into your NEXT SEASON that didn't belong?

Read Genesis 14:18-20, Psalm 110:4, and Hebrews 5:7, and then answer the questions. Who was Melchizedek and what did he bring?

Melchizedek king of Salem was the priest of the most high God. Salem means *peace* and Melchizedek means *righteousness*. He was both the king of peace and the king of righteousness. And he brings bread and wine, which represents communion and sacraments.

9. Read the paragraph above. What does *Salem* mean? _____

10. Read the paragraph above. What does *Melchizedek* mean?

Hagar & Ishmael – Genesis 16

In Genesis 16:13, Hagar refers to God as **El Roi**, meaning “The God who sees.”

Why did Sari give Hagar to Abram?

What does the name *Ishmael* mean? _____

What does the name *El Roi* mean? _____

God added the letter “H,” or in the Hebrew, the letter “Hey” to both Abram and Sari’s names. According to many scholars the “Hey” in the Hebrew represents the breath or the Spirit of God. As a sign of the covenant God tells Abraham that all males eight days and older needed to be circumcised. (Remember the number *eight* means “New beginnings.”)

Abraham and Sarah are told they will have a son and that Ishmael will not be the heir. In Genesis 17:20, God makes Ishmael a great nation and his twelve sons that he has become twelve princes. But his covenant will be established with Isaac.

Read the paragraphs above as well as Genesis 17, then answer the following questions:

11. What does the number eight signify?

12. At what age were babies to be circumcised?

13. How old was Ishmael when he was circumcised?
14. How old was Abram when he was circumcised?
15. What does the ‘H’ or ‘Hey’ being added to Abram and Sari’s names represent?

Sodom and Gomorrah – Genesis 18

I’m not going to tell you about Lot and his family being saved by angels of mercy or Lot’s wife turning into a pillar of salt. I’m going to talk about Lot and his two daughters that fled before the fire and brimstone and escaped into the mountains. The two daughters got their father, Lot, drunk, and each got pregnant by him. Soon after, they each had a son— one had a son named, Moab, and the other had a son named, Ben-Ammi. The people of Moab are descendants of Lot. This is important because Ruth was a Moabite. Which means, she was a descendant of Lot. Abraham had not seen Lot since he rescued him from the kings that overtook Sodom in chapter 14. Abraham and Lot’s family were separated and did not come back together until hundreds of years later in the book of Ruth, when Ruth marries Boaz, and they begat Obed.

Name the two sons of Lot that he fathered with his daughters:

- a. _____
- b. _____

Why do you think Lot’s daughters got him drunk and lay with him?

What is the significance of Ruth being a Moabite and Boaz being of the lineage of Abraham?

Abraham and Isaac – Genesis 22

In Genesis 22, God is called **Jehovah Jireh**, meaning “God my provider.” The Old Testament contains the progressive names of God. Meaning that each time God showed up, He revealed a new name by becoming what they needed—when they needed healing, He became Jehovah Rapha (Exodus 15:26)—when they needed a banner, He became Jehovah Nissi (Exodus 17:5)— when Hagar needed water and protection for her son, He became El Roi, and when Abraham needed a sacrifice, other than Isaac, He became Jehovah Jireh. In the New Testament, the name of Jesus is the Supreme name by which God is known. When you call on Jesus, you call on all of the names of God. The fulness of the Godhead is all in Him.

How many days was the journey that Abraham and Isaac went on? _____

- What does *Jehovah Jireh* mean?
- What did God provide?
- Where was the ram caught in?

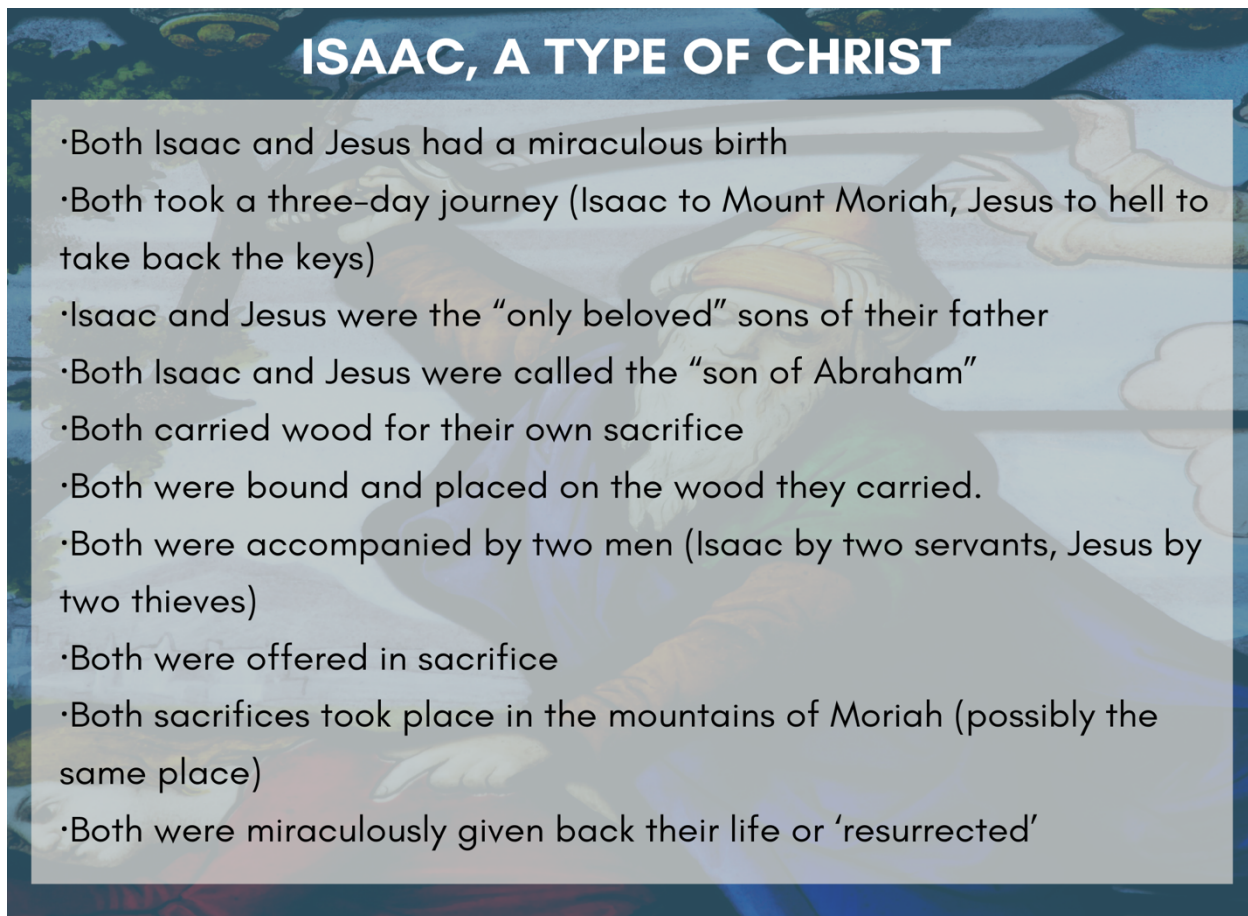
Ram Caught in the Thicket & the Ram's Horn –

In the Bible, the commandment to blow the shofar can be found in the Torah, in the books of Leviticus and Numbers, to be exact. Of the 100 blasts from the shofar, some are short broken-sounding blasts, while others are long-sounding blasts, where the note is held out. The short broken-sounding blast resembles a cry, while the longer blast is said to resemble a wailing woman or someone traveling in need. In Joshua 6:1-5, the LORD tells Joshua to have the men march around the walls of Jericho in silence one time day for six days, and on the seventh day march around the walls seven times. After the seventh time, **blow the ram's horn and shout.**

The ram's horn dates all the way back to Abraham and Isaac, to the ram caught in the thicket. In Jewish tradition, it is said that Abraham bound Isaac on the Feast of Trumpets. The rabbis teach that on Rosh Hashanah (Feast of Trumpets), when they blow the shofar that God moves from a seat of judgment to a seat of mercy and forgiveness. The blowing of the shofar reminds God of His covenant with Israel.¹⁰⁵

On the seventh day the people were commanded to blow the ram's horn and shout. The voice is also considered an instrument, like the ram's horn. When you shout, God moves from a seat of judgment to a seat of mercy and forgiveness.

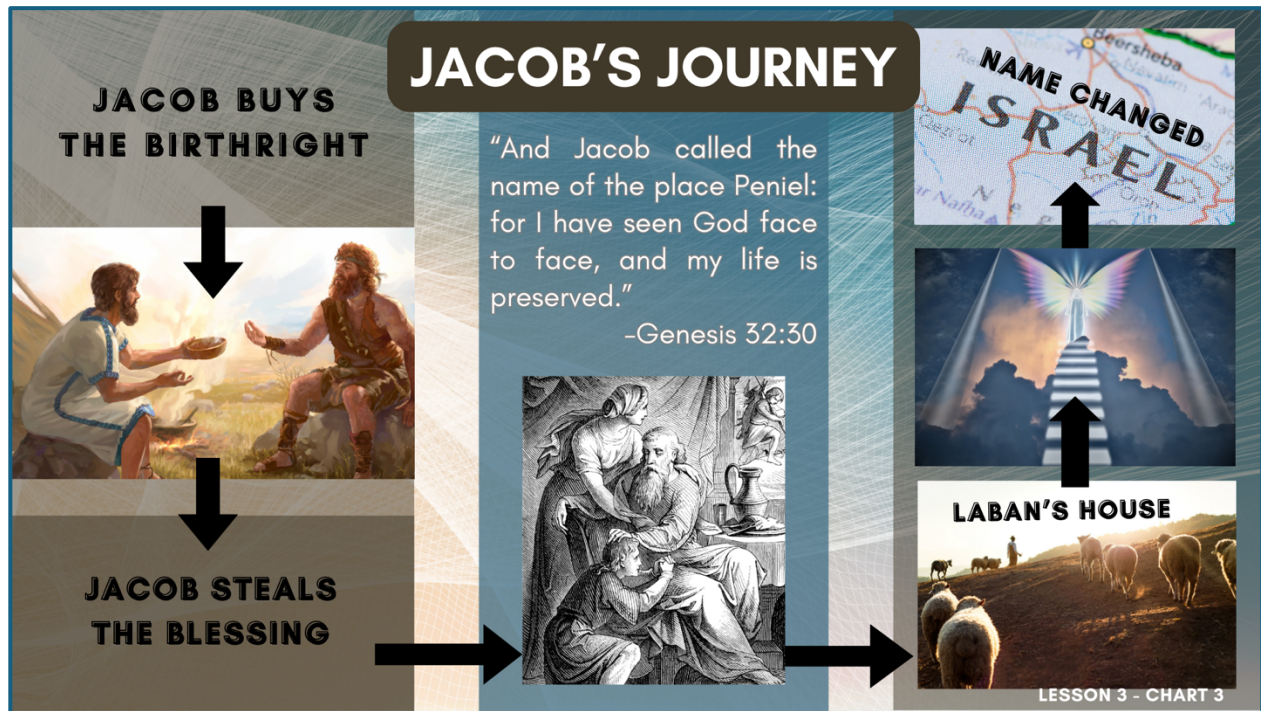
Isaac a Type of Christ – Symbolisms



ISAAC, A TYPE OF CHRIST

- Both Isaac and Jesus had a miraculous birth
- Both took a three-day journey (Isaac to Mount Moriah, Jesus to hell to take back the keys)
- Isaac and Jesus were the "only beloved" sons of their father
- Both Isaac and Jesus were called the "son of Abraham"
- Both carried wood for their own sacrifice
- Both were bound and placed on the wood they carried.
- Both were accompanied by two men (Isaac by two servants, Jesus by two thieves)
- Both were offered in sacrifice
- Both sacrifices took place in the mountains of Moriah (possibly the same place)
- Both were miraculously given back their life or 'resurrected'

III. THE CHOSEN NATION - JACOB



Jacob and Esau – Genesis 25:20-28

In Genesis 25:20, we read that Isaac was forty years old when he married Rebekah, the daughter of Bethuel the Syrian, the sister of Laban the Syrian. And Isaac was sixty years old when Rebekah bare twin boys.

1. What's the names of the twins?
2. Which twin was daddy's favorite?
3. Which twin was red and hairy?
4. Which twin grabbed hold of the other twin's heel?
5. Why was Rebekah twenty years old when she bare twins?
6. What was the name of Rebekah's father?
7. What was the name of Rebekah's brother?
8. What was the oldest twin's occupation?
9. Where did the youngest twin spend his days? (V. 27)

Esau Sells His Birthright – Genesis 25:29-34

The birthright represents both natural and spiritual leadership and authority over the entire family. The person with the birthright becomes the leader and priest. It was up to the eldest son of a family to carry on

priestly duties in their father's passing. The priestly duties consisted of leadership of the family, including spiritual matters, and judicial authority.

10. What food does Esau sell his birthright for?
 - a. Bread
 - b. Savory meat
 - c. Bowl of lentils

According to the paragraph above, what does the birthright represent?

Jacob Steals the Blessing – Genesis 27

The name Jacob means “supplanter, deceiver.” The blessing represents the inheritance of tangible things of the father, like property, cattle, etc. The blessing was spoken by the father over his sons on his death bed. The blessing of the oldest son was a double portion— the oldest son would receive twice as much as his brothers.

11. What does Rebekah overhear Isaac tell Esau?
12. What does Rebekah tell Jacob to do?
13. How does Jacob trick his father into receiving the blessing?
14. Why was Jacob able to trick his father?
15. What does the name Jacob mean?

Jacob is Sent Away – Genesis 28:1-10

Jacob is told by Isaac not to take a wife from the daughters of Canaan, but to take one from Padanaram. Esau hearing that it displeases Isaac to take a wife from the daughters of Canaan, takes Mahalath the daughter of Ishmael Abraham's son, to be his wife.

16. Who sent Jacob away?
17. Where did Jacob go?
18. Where was Jacob told to take a wife from?
19. Where was Jacob told *not* to take a wife from?

Fill in the blanks: Genesis 28:16

And _____ awaked out of his _____, and he said, Surely the _____ is in this _____; and I _____ it not.

Jacob's Ladder – Genesis 28:12-22

While on his journey to Laban's house, Jacob comes upon a certain place on the side of the road, and takes rocks and makes himself pillows and lays down and goes to sleep. He dreams about a ladder that extends from earth to heaven, and angels ascending and descending it.

20. What did Jacob use for a pillow?
21. What did Jacob do the next morning when he woke up?
22. What did he call the place?

Draw a picture of Jacob's dream in the box below.



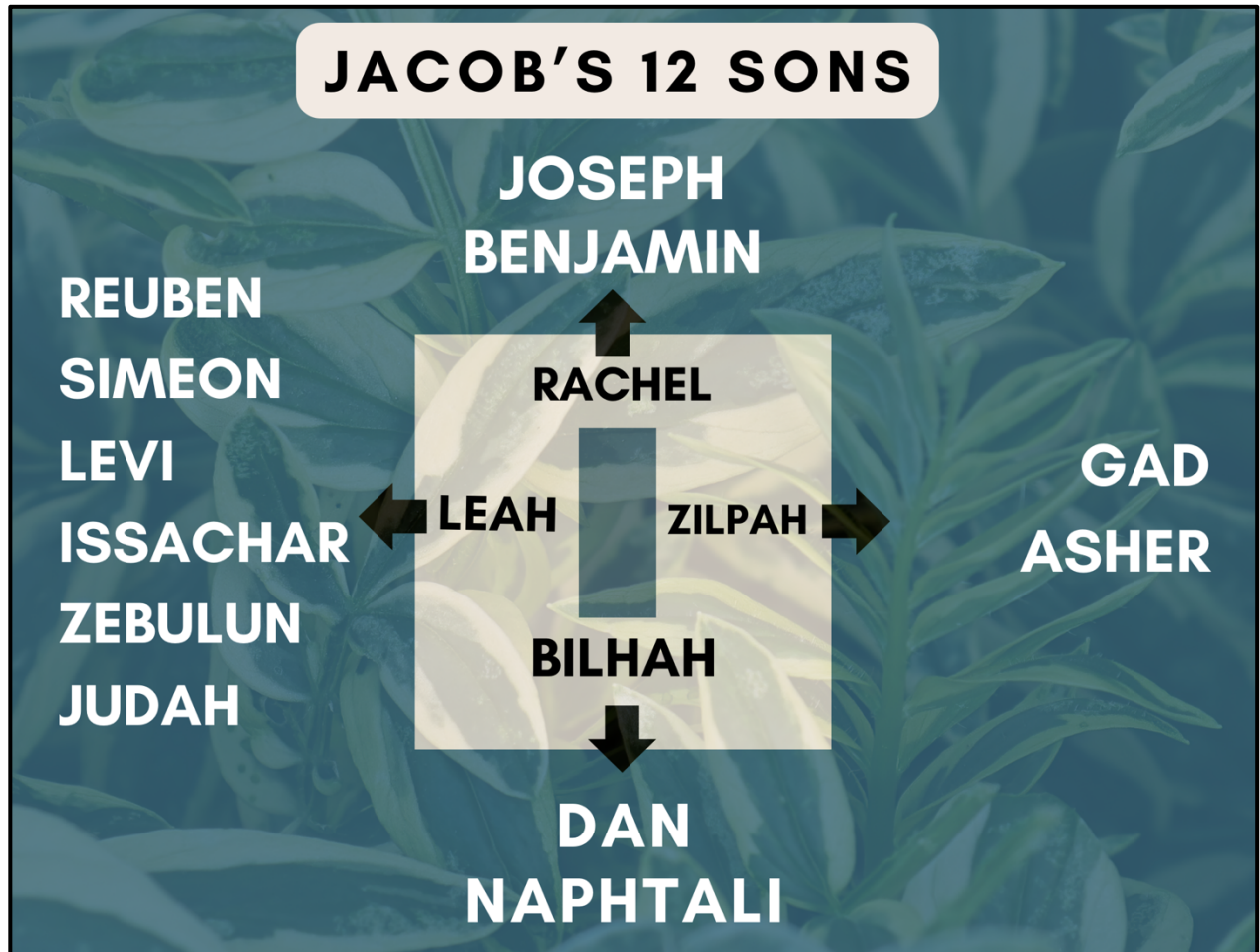
Rachel & Leah – Genesis 29

Jacob resided with Laban for the space of a month and Laban asked him what he wanted, because he had been working for him and didn't want him working for free. And Laban had two daughters. Leah was tender eyed; but Rachel was beautiful and well favored. In verse 18, Jacob tells Laban that he would work seven years for Rachel's hand in marriage.

At the end of the seven years, Jacob tells Laban to give him Rachel. Instead, Laban tricks Jacob and gives him Leah on the wedding night. The trickster was tricked. After fulfilling the wedding week with Leah, Laban also gave Rachel to Jacob. But not for free. Jacob could marry her but had to work an additional seven years. Then Jacob worked for Laban an additional six years for some goats and sheep. Between Rachel & Leah, and their handmaids, Jacob ended up having 12 sons and one daughter.

23. How did Laban trick Jacob?
24. How many years did Jacob work for Laban in total to have Rachel for his wife?

Between Rachel and Leah, and their two handmaids, Zilpah and Bilhah, Jacob fathered twelve sons. See the chart below:



Look at the chart above and answer the questions below.


25. Which wife bare Jacob the most sons?
26. How many sons did Rachel have?
27. How many sons did Bilhah (Rachel's handmaid) have?
28. How many sons did Zilpah (Leah's handmaid) have?
29. Read Genesis 30:22, which wife of Jacob was barren until God remembered her?

Jacob Wrestles with the Angel – Genesis 32:24-32


What two physical changes did Jacob receive after wrestling with the angel all night?

_____ and _____


IV: THE FAVORITE SON - JOSEPH




↓





↓






↑





→



JOSEPH'S JOURNEY TO EGYPT

"And when they saw him afar off, even before he came near unto them, they conspired against him to slay him. And they said one to another, Behold, this dreamer cometh."
-Genesis 37:18-19

LESSON 3 - CHART 4

Joseph the Favorite Son – Genesis 37:3-4

In Biblical times, it was common practice that the eldest son of the ‘intended’ first wife, like Isaac, Esau, and Joseph would receive special treatment and garments, a double portion of their father’s inheritance, and the priestly rights of the family at the time of their father’s death. Here in Genesis 37, Joseph was given a coat of many colors by his father. When we look back at Genesis 27, when Jacob tricked Isaac for the blessing, he was wearing Esau’s goodly garments. The goodly garments caused them to stand out from their siblings as the father’s favorite child, which tended to be the eldest son of their first/preferred wife. Joseph in this case, although not the oldest son of Jacob, was Jacob’s favorite son, because he was the oldest son of Rachel, who he was supposed to marry first. We also see this favoritism with Ishmael and Isaac. Ishmael was daddy’s favorite, until his first wife, Sarah, bare him a son.

In the above paragraph, circle the names of the sons who were favored by their fathers. ↑

READ GENESIS 37:5-11. WRITE JOSEPH’S TWO DREAMS IN THE BOXES BELOW:

FIRST DREAM:

SECOND DREAM:

Joseph was Sent by His Father – Genesis 37:13-14

Jacob was concerned about his sons in Shechem. There had been trouble between the people of Shechem and the sons of Jacob before (Genesis 34:25–30). Simeon and Levi had devised a plan to kill Hamor and Shechem his son for what Shechem did to their sister Dinah. Per the map, from the vale of Hebron to Shechem was 50 miles. From Shechem to Dothan was another 15 miles.

1. How many miles did Joseph potentially have to travel to check on his brothers?
2. Would you say that Joseph’s brothers saw him as a spoiled brat and a tattletale?
 - YES
 - NO

Write out Genesis 37:18-19 below, and then highlight what the brothers said when they saw Joseph coming.

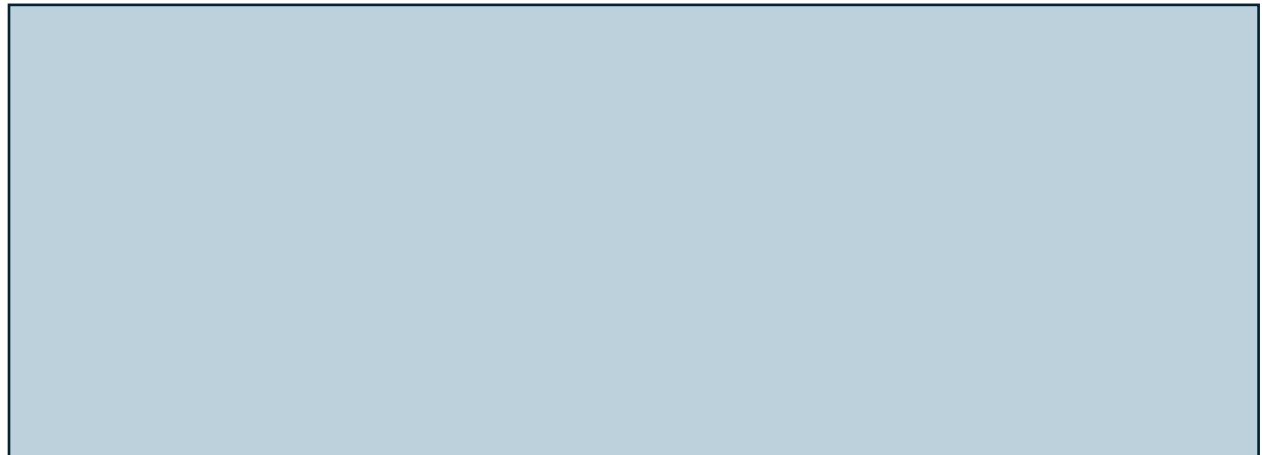
FILL IN THE BLANKS: GENESIS 37:21-22

“And _____ heard it, and he _____ him out of their _____; and said, Let us not _____ him. And _____ said unto them, _____ no _____, but cast him into this _____ that is in the _____s, and lay no _____ upon him; that he might rid him out of their _____, to _____ him to his _____ again.”

In the above two Scriptures, Reuben suggests not to kill Joseph, but to put him in an empty pit/water cistern in the wilderness. This he suggests, because he planned to return to the pit and get Joseph out, and to ensure that Joseph made it safely back home to dad.

- Who did the brothers end up selling Joseph to? _____

Draw a picture of what the brother’s did to Joseph’s coat of many colors in Genesis 37:31-36:



V: JOSEPH'S LIFE AFTER PRISON

JOSEPH BECOMES SECOND IN COMMAND

And Joseph said unto his brethren, Come near to me, I pray you. And they came near. And he said, I am Joseph your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt. Now therefore be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye sold me hither: for God did send me before you to preserve life.
-Genesis 45:4-5

JOSEPH'S NAME IS CHANGED



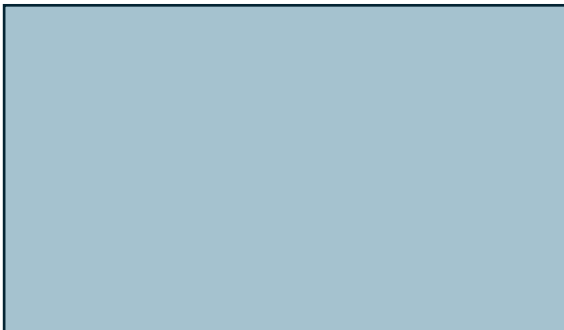
LESSON 3 - CHART 5

Pharaoh was angry with the chief of his butlers and the chief of his bakers and cast them both into prison where Joseph oversaw them. The same night, they both dreamed a dream.

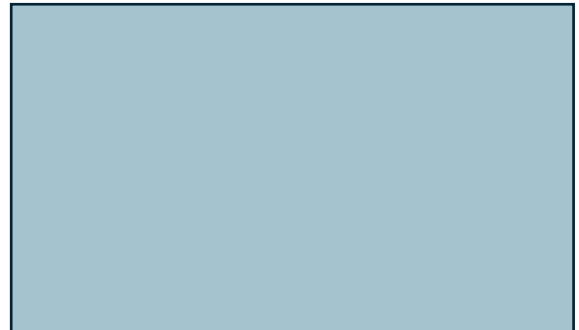
The butler dreamed of a vine with three branches that brought forth grapes. The butler took the grapes and squeezed them into Pharaoh's cup. Joseph interprets the dream and tells him that he will be restored unto your place of service to the Pharaoh. **Joseph tells the butler to remember him when he gets out of prison.**

The baker dreamed of three baskets full of baked meats on his head and the birds ate the meat. Joseph interprets the dream and tells him that in three days Pharaoh will hang him from a tree, and the birds shall eat his flesh.

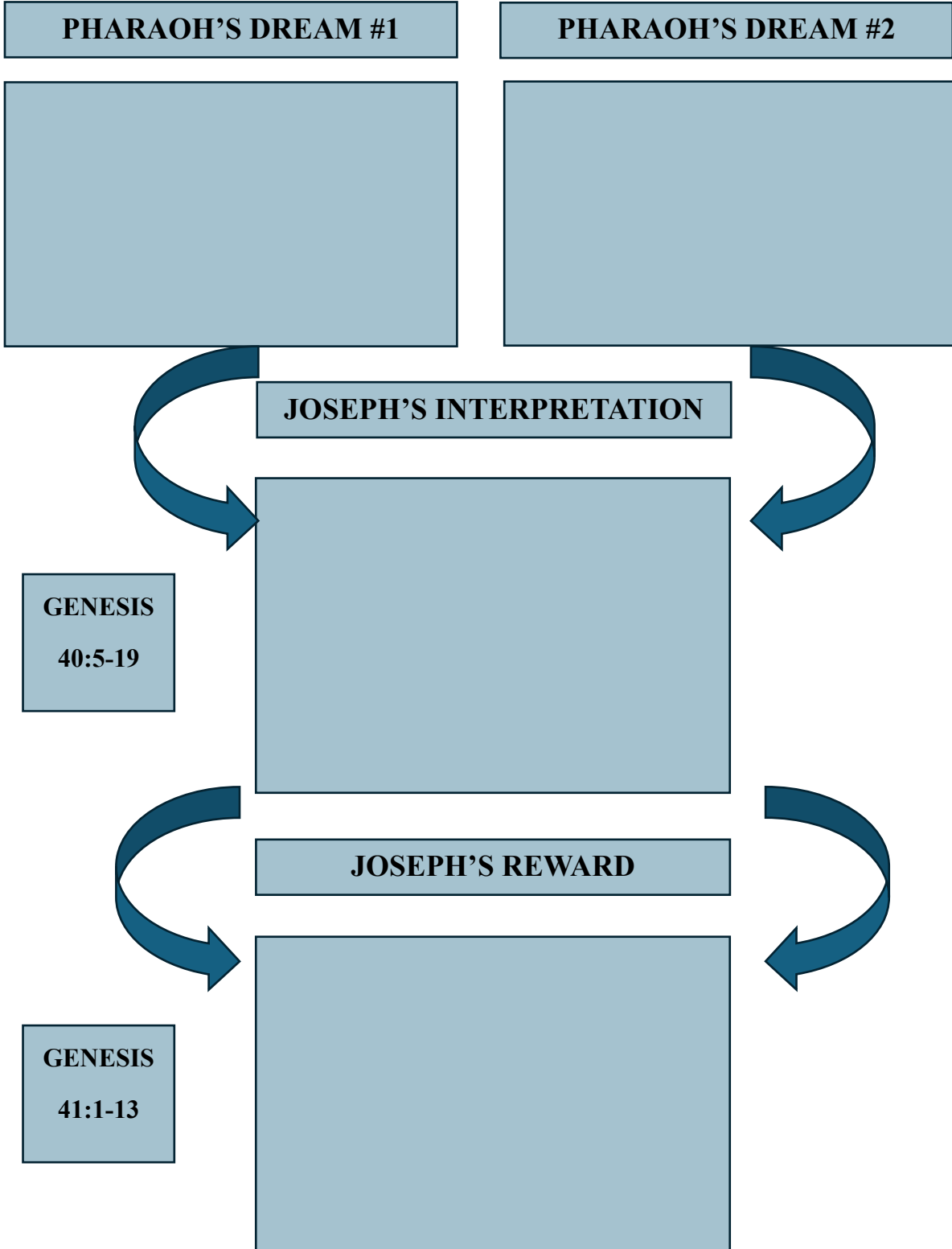
CHIEF BUTLER'S DREAM



CHIEF BAKER'S DREAM



FILL IN THE BOXES BELOW:



Joseph's Brother's Come to Egypt to Buy Corn – Genesis 42-45

Jacob sends ten of his sons to Egypt to buy corn. He sends all but the youngest, Benjamin— lest mischief befall him, like it did Joseph. When the brothers arrive in Egypt, they bow themselves before Joseph and make obedience— just as Joseph dreamed they would twenty years prior. However, they did not recognize Joseph their brother in his Egyptian garments and with an Egyptian name— Zaphenath-Paneah. But Joseph recognized them and disguised his voice. On one occasion, Joseph accuses them of being spies, and on another occasion, he accuses the youngest, Benjamin, of stealing a silver charger. When Joseph could no longer refrain himself, he reveals to his brothers who he was by saying, “I am Joseph; doth my father yet live?”

1. What did the brothers do that Joseph in his dream predicted would happen twenty years later?

Joseph Forgives His Brothers

This is what Joseph tells his brothers after being sold into Egypt:

Genesis 45:5-7: “Now therefore be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye sold me hither: for God did send me before you to preserve life. For these two years hath the famine been in the land: and yet there are five years, in the which there shall neither be earing nor harvest. And God sent me before you to preserve you a posterity in the earth, and to save your lives by a great deliverance.”

2. In the above passage, what two things did Joseph tell his brothers not to do?
3. Who did Joseph say sent him to Egypt?
4. What did Joseph say was in the land?
5. Why did God send Joseph ahead to Egypt?

Jacob Lived in a Grief-stricken State – Genesis 45:27

Jacob had been living in a grief-stricken state since Joseph's death. How do we know? Well, for starters, Genesis 45:27 tells us so— “*And they told him all the words of Joseph, which he had said unto them: and when he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob their father revived:*” In order for something to revive, it first must be dead, or appear dead, anyway.

Grief keeps its eyes in the rearview mirror. ‘What if I didn’t visit that tree?’ ‘What if I didn’t listen to the serpent?’ ‘What if I didn’t desire to be like God and know good from evil?’ ‘What if I didn’t offer Adam a bite?’ ‘What if I didn’t forget the commandment of the LORD?’ ‘What if we would have said sorry, rather than place blame?’ *Things might have turned out differently.* (Excerpt: *The Forgiveness Effect*, Pages 170-171)

As we learned in Lesson one, grief is neither good nor bad. It's both. Rob Bell said, "Grief is loss, and all loss needs to be grieved." Maybe you're grieving the person you were before the divorce, the job loss, or the privacy you had before becoming famous. Which brings me to my favorite quote by Brené Brown, "Grief is the root of all unforgiveness." Because grief represents loss, and whether good or bad, you need to kill the grief. Something needs to die, so that something can live. *"Except a corn of wheat fall to the ground and die, it abideth alone: but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit."* - John 12:24

6. Have you or someone you know ever been in a grief-stricken state? How did that make you feel?
7. How is grief considered a loss?
8. According to the paragraph above, "All loss needs to be grieved." Why is giving yourself the permission to grieve important?

From the paragraph above, write out the quote by Brené Brown in the box below:

What does the quote about grief and forgiveness mean to you?

Jacob and His Family Move to Goshen

Jacob lives another seventeen years after being reunited with Joseph, and then speaks a blessing over each of his twelve sons. He also speaks a blessing over Joseph's two sons— Manasseh and Ephraim. **The twelve tribes of Israel. Joseph and Benjamin are not included in the twelve tribes—Joseph's two sons Manasseh and Ephraim replace them.**

9. How many years did Jacob spend with Joseph before he was sold into Egypt? (Genesis 37:2)
10. How many years did Jacob spend with Joseph after he moved to Goshen? (Genesis 47:28)

JOSEPH, A TYPE OF CHRIST

Both were sent by their fathers
Both were adored by their fathers
Both were sold for money
Both were falsely accused
Both were hated, despised, and humiliated
Both were raised from a pit
Both were shepherds
Both were rulers
Both fed the hungry
Both were *not* recognized by their brethren
Both were stripped of their robes
Both instances' people bowed their knees before them
Both were delivered up to the Gentiles
Both were rejected by their own brethren



Name: _____ Date: _____

Lesson 3: Review

1. NLAAB _____
2. SUAE _____
3. ABJOC _____
4. AERHEBK _____
5. HABHLI _____
6. PLHZIA _____
7. LEHA _____
8. RALEHC _____
9. ARM _____
10. IICCSFEAR _____
11. MNGATER _____
12. JHEPTA _____
13. HMA _____
14. MSEH _____
15. AHNO _____
16. BLAEB _____
17. RERMDEA _____
18. ITP _____
19. INEBANJM _____
20. SJEHOP _____
21. ASNASAMH _____
22. MEAIRHP _____
23. LAPINATH _____
24. AND _____
25. HSRAE _____
26. ADG _____
27. UDJHA _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Lesson 3: Review

X Z E U M Q H C E T Z S P D A A B E M R E C H Z
H N G S P K M Y W A E J D X P U E G E I D W E N
N P F J Q G L E S W B Q M R Z T B B S D C H J V
D T K N A A R H H K U Z R V H D E L E V I L Y E
L C N K L I E Y S S L I J P Z K E H O K E J C A
R C G E L R C K B I U L G X A J V Q P A Y I H W
A I N K M P L I M A N P X H G W K K H E F D B T
W D A B I R L P L H C A R E X C V Q E I S G B I
V P B E M H A Q A T H H A D U J K F R V A O U E
N Y A B A I Q G Z E D A P H P N P C E S K X J S
A Z L H H A M H P P K O K M X B A F I I K J M A
P J M H X S V S H A J N K A N S P M N B Z J C C
H O I L Y P O B B J T O E N B Q E Z K M O Z Z Q
T P A W S R E M A E R D D A G O N I M A J N E B
A Z R S F D U D K F L E S S N I D K Y N S C J X
L L H L C Q X Z D R I V L S V S J N D B L M M X
I K P I X M F S R U D K N A U A Y R O E A J M S
Q J E D A N A R N D Z C G H C W W A H R P A M J
S R A H C A S S I C C H E O U G M C Z Y H I X F
J P G I W I E H K K B S B A Q Y A X U L S E T W
D Z A K F F C I S Y L I E Q T R D F Q G A D T U
F L Y D S N E B U E R T S G H Z H Y C H K K B F
J R G U X T I C S W V C A F R X E Q Z A X F S P
Q I X J K T M E S H K X U O B U C W L E B A B M

LABAN ESAU JACOB REBEKAH BILHAH ZILPAH LEAH
RACHEL RAM SACRIFICE GARMENT JAPETH HAM
SHEM NOAH BABEL DREAMER PIT BENJAMIN
JOSEPH MANASSAH EPHRAIM NAPHTALI DAN ASHER
GAD JUDAH ZEBULUN ISSACHAR LEVI SIMEON
REUBEN