

The Life of Abraham

Genesis 11:27-25:10

EARLY YEARS.

A. Story of redemption is begun.

1. Initially mentioned 2,000 years earlier in the Garden of Eden. (3:15)
2. It is now 400 years after the flood.
3. World had elapsed into idolatry and wickedness.
4. God chooses a family through which the Redeemer will come.

B. Background.

1. His father was Terah. (11:28) Terah had three sons. (11:27)
 - a. Abram. Born when Terah was 130 years old.
 - b. Nahor.
 - c. Haran.
 - a. Father of Lot. (11:27)
 - b. Died in Ur of the Chaldees. (11:27)
2. His wife was Sarai. (11:29)
3. His brother was Haran, Lot's father. (11:28-31)
4. Family moved from Ur of Chaldees to Haran. (11:31) Ur was some 50 miles south of Babylon.
 - a. Distances.
 1. Haran was about 600 miles northwest from Ur.
 2. Haran was 400 miles northeast from Canaan.
 - b. Family members who left Ur.
 1. Terah.
 2. Abram. Lot's uncle.
 3. Sarai. Abraham's wife
 4. Lot. Abraham's nephew.
5. Terah died in Haran at the age of 205 years. (11:32)

C. God's call to Abram. (12:1-4)

1. Abram was 75 years old. (12:4)
2. Covenant embraced four promises. (12:2-3)
 - a. **Great Nation Promise:** **Genesis 12:2** – "I will make you a great nation ."
Fulfilled in the Hebrew or Jewish nation.

- b. **Great Name Promise.** **Genesis 12:2** – “I will bless you and make your name great.” (12:2) Three major religions look back to Abraham as their father.
 - 1. Jews.
 - 2. Moslems.
 - 3. Christians. Spiritual seed of Abraham.
 - c. **All Nations to be Blessed:** “**Genesis 12:3** – “And in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed.” Fulfilled in Christ and that which He brought to mankind.
 - d. **Land Promise:** **Genesis 12:7** – “To your descendants I will give this land” (Canaan).”
3. **Hebrews 11:8** — “By faith Abraham obeyed when he was called to go out to the place which he would receive as an inheritance. And he went out, not knowing where he was going. “

ABRAM ENTERED CANAAN. Abram was 75 years old when he entered Canaan.

- A. First settlement in Canaan was at Shechem in the central part of the country. (12:5-9)
 - 1. The Lord appeared to Abram and gave him the land promise. (12:7)
 - 2. Abram built an altar to the Lord. (12:8). His first altar built in Canaan.
- B. From Shechem to Bethel.
 - 1. Bethel was about 20 miles south of Shechem.
 - 2. Bethel was 10 miles north of Jerusalem.
 - 3. Built an altar to God. (12:8) His second altar built in Canaan.
 - 4. Bethel would later play an important role in Abram’s life.
 - a. Would return here from Egypt.
 - b. Abram and Lot would separate at Bethel.
- C. From Bethel Abram moved farther to the south. (12:9)

FAMINE IN CANAAN CAUSED ABRAM AND SARAI TO ENTER EGYPT. (12:10) Egypt was about 225 miles from Bethel.

- A. Had Sarai pose as his sister. (12:11-13)
 - 1. Abram made the request because he feared he might be killed for her.
 - a. Sarai was a beautiful woman. (12:13)
 - b. Powerful princes and kings had a practice of confiscating beautiful

women for themselves and having their husbands killed.

- c. Sara! was his half-sister. (20:12)
- d. Marriages between near relatives were common in early ages.
2. Sara! was taken into Pharaoh's house. (12:15)
3. Abraham was treated well because of Sara!. (12:16) He accumulated:
 - a. Sheep. e. Female servants.
 - b. Oxen. f. Female donkeys.
 - c. Male donkeys. g. Camels.
 - d. Male servants.
- B. The Lord plagued the house of Pharaoh because of Sara!. (12:17)
 1. Pharaoh confronted Abram with his deception. (12:20)
 2. Pharaoh sent Abram and Sara! away. They took all their possessions with them. (12:20)

ABRAM RETURNED TO CANAAN. (13:1)

- A. Returned to the southern part of Canaan. (13:1)
- B. Lot was with them. (13:1)
- C. Abraham was "very rich" in:
 1. Cattle. (13:2)
 2. Silver. (13:2)
 3. Gold. (13:2)
- D. Returned to Bethel. Between Bethel and Ai. (13:3)
 1. Returned to where his tent had been when he left Shechem for Bethel. (13:3)
 2. Used the second altar he had built and called on the name of the Lord. (13:4)
- E. Abram and Lot had been together since Ur but separated at Bethel. (13:1-13)
 1. The separation was brought about by:
 - a. Both Abram and Lot had large herds, flocks, and many tents. (13:5-6)
 - b. The land could not support the two families. (13:6)
 - c. There was strife between Abram's herdsmen and Lot's herdsmen. (13:7)
 2. Abram magnanimously gave Lot his choice of all the land. (13:9-10)
 - a. Lot chose the Plain of Jordan. (13:10) Pitched his tent toward Sodom. (13:12)
 - b. Abram chose Hebron wherein he established his home.
- F. God renewed His covenant with Abram. (13:14-18)

1. God told Abram to look:
 - a. Northward.
 - b. Southward.
 - c. Eastward.
 - d. Westward.
2. Promised the land to his descendants. (13:15)
3. Make his seed numerous. (13:16)
4. Told Abram to walk through the length and breadth of the land. (13:17)
5. Abram moved to the “Plain of Mamre, which is in Hebron, and built there an altar unto the Lord.” (13:8)
 - a. 35 miles from Bethel to Hebron.
 - b. This is the third altar built by Abram in Canaan.
 1. 1st was in Shechem.
 2. 2nd was at Bethel.
 3. 3rd at Hebron (Mamre).

ABRAM DELIVERS LOT. (14:1-24)

- A. Five kings rebelled against Chedorlaomer in the 13th year, having served him 12 years. (14:2-4).
 1. Hera, king of Sodom.
 2. Birsha, King of Gomorrah.
 3. Shinab, king of Admah.
 4. Shemeber, king of Zeboiim.
 5. The king of Bela (Zoar).
- B. Four kings fought against five kings. (14:1)
 1. Amraphel, king of Shinar.
 2. Arioch, king of Ellasar.
 3. Chedorlaomer, king of Elam.
 4. Tidal, king of Nations.
- C. Sodom and Gomorrah were defeated.
 1. Plundered goods. (14:11)
 2. Plundered food. (14:11)
 3. Captured Lot and his goods. (14:12)
- D. Abram took 318 of his trained servants and “pursued them unto Dan,” in the northern part of Palestine. (14:14)
 1. Smote them at night. (14:15)
 2. Pursued them unto Hobah in the left of Damascus (160 miles from where

- they started). (14:15)
3. Brought back (14:16)
 - a. All the goods.
 - b. Lot.
 - c. Lot's goods.
 - d. The women.
 - e. The people.
 4. The king of Sodom went out to meet him at the Valley of Shaveh. (14:17)
 5. Melchizedek, king of Salem (Jerusalem) and "priest of the most high God" brought bread and wine and went out to meet them. (14:18) An ancient tradition says that Melchizedek was Shem (Son of Noah) of the flood,
 - a. Melchizedek blessed:
 1. Abram. (14:19)
 2. God. (14:20)
 - b. Abram tithed of all the goods. "Gave a tenth part of all." (**Hebrews 7:1**)
 6. The king of Sodom offered Abram a reward from all the good that were returned. (14:21-24)
 - a. Abram refused to accept anything for what he had done. (14:21-23)
 - b. Exception: the food the men with him had eaten. (14:24)

ABRAHAM'S VISION. (15:21)

- A. Abraham will have an heir. (15:4)
- B. Land will be inherited. (15:4)
- C. Prophecy of Abraham and his descendants.
 1. Journey in Egyptian bondage for 400 years. (15:13)
 2. Coming out of bondage with great substance. (15:14)
 3. Abram lived to "a good old age." Died at the age of 175.
- D. Further promise of the land covenant. (15:18)
 1. Boundaries. (15:18)
 - a. From the river of Egypt. (15:18)
 - b. To the Euphrates River. (15:18)
 2. The land of the:

a. Kenites.	f. Rephaims.
b. Kenizzites.	g. Amorites.
c. Kadmonites	h. Canaanites.
d. Hittites.	i. Girgashites
e. Perizzites.	j. Jebusites.

THE BIRTH OF ISHMAEL. (16:1-16)

- A. Being childless, Sarai gave Abram her Egyptian handmaid, Hagar. (16:1-2)
1. Hagar conceived. (16:4)
 2. After Hagar conceived, Sarai despised her. (16:4-5)
 3. Sarai dealt harshly with Hagar. (16:6)
 4. Hagar fled into the wilderness. (16:6-7)
 - a. An angel visited her by a fountain of water. (16:7)
 - b. Angel told her to return to Sarai. (16:9)
 - c. Angel promised Hagar that her seed would be multiplied exceedingly. (16:10)
 - d. Angel told her she would have a son and she should call him Ishmael. (16:13)
 - e. **Genesis 16:12** — “And he will be a wild man; his hand will be against every man, and every man’s hand against him; and he shall dwell in the presence of all his brethren.”
 1. Ishmael’s descendants are the Arabs.
- B. Abram was 86 years old when Ishmael was born. (16:16)

ABRAM’S NAME CHANGED TO ABRAHAM AND CIRCUMCISION INSTITUTED. (17:1-19)

- A. Abram becomes Abraham.
1. God appeared to Abram. (17:1)
 2. Abram was 99 years old. (17:1)
 3. Abram to be “a father of many nations.” (17:4)
 4. Abram’s name changed to Abraham. (17:5)
 - a. “Abram” means “high father.” “Father of elevation.”
 - b. “Abraham” means “father of a multitude.”
 4. Renewal of the promises and covenant. (17:6-8)
- B. Circumcision Instituted. (17:9-14)
1. Every male child. (17:11)
 2. Circumcise on the 8th day. (17:12)
- C. Sarai becomes Sarah. (17:15)
1. Meaning of names:
 - a. “Sarai” means “contentious.”
 - b. “Sarah” means “princess.”

2. God will bless her. (17:16)
 3. She will bear a son. (17:16)
 4. "She shall be a mother of nations." (17:16)
 5. Abraham fell on his face and laughed. (17:17)
 6. Sarah will bear a son to be called Isaac. (17:19)
 7. The covenant will be established with Isaac and his seed. (17:19)
- D. Concerning Ishmael: (17:20)
1. He will be blessed.
 2. He will be fruitful.
 3. He will beget 12 princes.
 4. A great nation will be made of him.
- E. Sarah to bear a son "at this set time in the next year." (17:22)
1. Abraham would be 100 years old.
 2. Sarah would be 90 years old.
- F. Abraham, Ishmael and household were circumcised the same day. (17:23)
1. Abraham was 99 years old when he was circumcised.
 2. Ishmael was 13 years old when he was circumcised.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SODOM AND GOMORRAH. (18:1 - 19:38)

- A. The Lord appeared to Abraham. (18:1) Abraham is now 99 years old.
1. In the plains of Mamre. (18:1)
 2. "Sat in the tent door in the heat of the day." (18:1)
 3. Three men appeared. (18:1)
 4. Abraham offered them hospitality: prepared meat for them. (18:3-8)
 5. They told Abraham that Sarah would have a son. (18:10)
 - a. Sarah heard them. (18:10)
 - b. Sarah laughed. (18:10)
 - c. Sarah denied she laughed. (18:15)
- B. The three strangers revealed their mission concerning Sodom and Gomorrah. (18:17-23)
1. Abraham appeals to God to spare the cities for the sake:
 - a. If **50** righteous be found. (18:26)
 - b. If **45** righteous be found. (18:28)
 - c. If **40** righteous be found. (18:29)
 - d. If **30** righteous be found. (18:30)
 - e. If **20** righteous be found. (18:31)

- f. If **10** righteous be found. (18:32)
- 2. A total of six pleas were made.
- C. Two angels came to Sodom in the evening. (19:1)
 - 1. Lot saw them and invited them to lodge in his house. (19:1-3)
 - 2. The men of Sodom compassed about Lot's house. (19:4-5)
 - a. They desired to know them sexually (homosexuality - "Sodomy"). (19:5)
 - b. Lot went out to reason with them. (19:6-8)
 - c. Lot offered them his two virgin daughters instead. (19:8)
 - d. The men refused Lot's offer. (19:9)
 - e. The men moved to take Lot. (19:9)
 - f. The angels pulled Lot back into the house. (19:10)
 - g. The angels smote the men with blindness. (19:11)
- D. The angels warned Lot to take his family and leave immediately. (19:12-13)
 - 1. Lot pleaded with his sons-in-law- but was mocked by them. (19:14)
 - 2. When the morning arose the angels took hold of the hands of Lot and his wife and brought them out of the city. (19:15-16)
 - 3. Angels instructed them: (19:17)
 - a. "Escape for your life."
 - b. "Look not behind you."
 - c. "Nor stay anywhere in the plain."
 - d. "Escape to the mountain."
 - 4. Lot's request. (19:18-22)
 - a. To escape to nearby Zoar.
 - b. Permission is granted.
 - c. Zoar is spared.
 - 5. The sun had risen when Lot entered Zoar. (19:23)
- E. "Then the Lord rained upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire from the Lord out of heaven." (19:24)
 - 1. The cities of the plain were destroyed. (19:25)
 - 2. The plain was overthrown. (19:25)
 - 3. The inhabitants of the cities were killed. (19:25)
 - 4. The vegetation was destroyed. (19:25)
 - 5. Lot's wife disobeyed God. (19:26)
 - a. She looked back. (19:26)
 - b. She became a pillar of salt. (19:26)
- F. Early in the morning Abraham arose and looked toward the plain. (19:27-28)

- a. The smoke went up as the smoke of a furnace. (19:28)
- b. God remembered Abraham and spared Lot. (19:29)
- G. Lot left Zoar and dwelt in the mountain. (19:30)
 - 1. His two daughters went with him. (19:30)
 - 2. They dwelt in a cave. (19:30)
 - 3. The older daughter suggested a plan for raising up seed unto Lot. (19:30-32)
 - a. They would have their father drink wine. (19:32)
 - b. They would lie with him. (19:32)
 - 4. The older daughter went first. (19:33)
 - a. The two daughters made Lot to drink wine.
 - b. She laid with him.
 - c. She conceived and bore a son.
 - 1. Called him Moab. (19:37)
 - 2. Descendants were the Moabites. (19:37)
 - 5. The younger daughter went in the next night. (19:34-35)
 - a. The two daughters made Lot to drink wine. (19:34)
 - b. She laid with him.
 - c. She conceived and bore a son. (19:38)
 - 1. Called him Ammon. (19:38)
 - 2. Descendants were the Ammonites. (19:38)

ABRAHAM'S LAPSE AT GERAR. (20:1-18)

- A. Abraham moved to Gerar (A Philistine city about 40 miles west of Hebron near the coast.). (20:1)
- B. Told Abimelech, king of Gerar, that Sarah was his sister. (20:2)
- C. God spoke to Abimelech in a dream at night. (20:3)
 - 1. "Indeed you are a dead man." (20:3)
 - 2. Sarah had said Abraham was her brother. (20:5)
 - 3. Abimelech's integrity was still intact. (20:5)
- D. Abimelech rebuked Abraham for his deception. (20:9-10)
 - 1. "You have done deeds to me that ought not to be done." (20:9)
 - 2. Abraham explained his actions. (20:11-13)
 - a. He felt the fear of God would not be in that place. (20:11)
 - b. In fear of his life, Abraham deceived Abimelech. (20:11)
- E. Abimelech restored Sarah to Abraham along with giving him gifts. (20:14)
 - 1. Sheep.
 - 2. Oxen.

3. Male servants.
 4. Female servants.
 5. A thousand pieces of silver. (20:16)
- F. Abraham prayed to God on behalf of Abimelech and his household. (20:17-18)
1. Abimelech.
 2. Abimelech's wife.
 3. Abimelech's maidservants.
 - a. Their wombs were opened.
 - b. They bore children.

THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM FROM THE BIRTH OF ISAAC TO HIS OWN DEATH.

- A. The Birth of Isaac. (21:1-8)
1. Born to aged parents.
 - a. Abraham was 100 years old.
 - b. Sarah was 90 years old.
 - c. Had been wandering for 25 years.
 2. Ishmael was about 14 or 15 years old when Isaac was born.
 3. Isaac was circumcised on the 8th day. (21:4)
 4. Abraham gave a feast the same day Isaac was weaned. (21:8)
- B. Hagar and Ishmael were cast out. (21:9-21)
1. Sarah saw Ishmael scoffing (mocking). (21:9)
 - a. She requested that Abraham cast Hagar and Ishmael out. (21:10)
 - b. Abraham was grieved at the request. (21:11)
 - c. God reassured Abraham and told him:
 1. Do as Sarah requested. (21:12)
 2. "For in Isaac shall thy seed be called." (21:12)
 3. A nation will be made of Ishmael because he is Abraham's seed. (21:13)
 2. Hagar and Ishmael were sent away. (21:14)
 - a. Early in the morning.
 - b. Given bread and a bottle of water.
 - c. Wandered in the wilderness of Beersheba.
 - a. Beersheba was a place of seven wells. Still there today.
 - b. Beersheba was southernmost boundary of Canaan, some 20 miles southwest of Hebron.

- c. Beersheba was 150 miles from Egypt.
- c. When the water was gone Hagar placed Ishmael under a shrub. (21:15)
 - 1. She went a bowshot away so as not to see him die. (21:16)
 - 2. As she wept God heard her. (21:17)
 - 3. God enabled her to see a well of water. (21:19)
- 2. Ishmael grew and became an archer. (21:20)
 - a. Dwelt in the wilderness of Paran. (21:21)
 - b. Hagar took Ishmael a wife out of the land of Egypt. (21:21)

ABRAHAM AND ABIMELECH MAKE A COVENANT. (21:22-34)

- A. Abimelech said to Abraham: "God is with you in all that you do." **Genesis 22:22**
- B. Abimelech asked for a non-aggression treaty with Abraham. (22:23)
- C. Abraham agreed to the pact. (22:24)
- D. Abraham confronted Abimelech about the well that Abimelech's servants had seized. (22:25)
 - 1. Abimelech had not heard of the matter until Abraham told him. (22:26)
 - 2. Abraham gave Abimelech seven ewe lambs as proof that he had dug the well. (22:30)
- E. Abraham gave Abimelech sheep and oxen, and they made a covenant at Beersheba. (22:27-31)
- F. The place where the covenant was made. Abraham called it Beersheba. (22:31)

ABRAHAM OFFERS ISAAC. (22:1-24)

- A. God tested Abraham. (22:1)
- B. God's command to Abraham. (22:2)
 - 1. Take Isaac into the land of Moriah. (22:2) Believed to be the temple area in Jerusalem.
 - 2. Offer him as a burnt sacrifice. (22:2)
 - 3. Traveled a three day journey. (22:2)
- C. Making the journey was: (22:3)
 - 1. Abraham.
 - 2. Isaac.
 - 3. Two young men.

- D. After the mountain was seen, the two young men remained behind with the donkey to wait. (22:5)
- E. Abraham and Isaac departed. (22:6)
1. "The lad and I will go yonder and worship, and we will come back to you." (22:5)
 2. Isaac carried the wood for the burnt offering. (22:6)
 3. Abraham took the fire and a knife. (22:6)
 4. Isaac's question: "Behold the fire and the wood: but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?" (22:7)
 5. Abraham's answer: God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering." (22:8)
- F. The place of sacrifice. (22:9)
1. Abraham built an altar. (22:9)
 2. Laid the wood thereon. (22:9)
 3. Bound Isaac. (22:9)
 4. Placed Isaac upon the altar. (22:9)
 5. Abraham took the knife in readiness for slaying Isaac. (22:10)
 6. The angel of the Lord called to Abraham to spare Isaac. (22:11-12)
 7. Abraham saw a ram caught in a thicket behind him and offered it up for a burnt offering instead of his son. (22:13)
 8. Abraham and Isaac returned to the two young men and together they returned to Beersheba. (22:19)
 9. Abraham was told that children had been born to his brother, Nahor. (22:20-24)

THE DEATH AND BURIAL OF SARAH. (23:1-20)

- A. Sarah's death.
- a. Sarah was 127 years old at the time of her death. (23:2)
 - b. Abraham was 137 years old and would live another 38 years after death of Sarah.
 - b. Place of death was Hebron (Kirjath Arba) (23:2)
- B. Abraham purchased the cave of Machpelah as a burial place for Sarah. (23:3-18)
1. **Genesis 23:17** — "the field of Ephron which was in Machpelah, which was before Mamre, the field and the cave which was in it, and all the trees that were in the field, which were within all the surrounding borders, were deeded."

2. The burial place was purchased from Ephron. (23:
 - a. A Hittite. (23:10)
 - b. Son of Zophar. (23:8)
 - c. Dwelt among the sons of Heth. (23:10)
 - d. Offered to give the field and the cave to Abraham. (23:11)
 - e. Abraham insisted on paying for the field. Ephron finally agreed that a payment be made.
 1. Ephron set the amount. (23:15)
 2. The purchase price was set at 400 shekels of silver. (23:15-16)
 3. Abraham weighed out the silver. "Currency of the merchants." (23:16)

C. Abraham buried his beloved Sarah in the cave of Machpelah. 23:19

D. The field and cave would be the only spot Abraham would ever own in the land of Canaan. (23:19-20)

1. later Abraham would be buried there by Isaac and Ishmael after a century of wandering in the land of Canaan.
2. List of those buried in the cave of Machpelah.
 - a. Abraham. Genesis 25:9-10. Died at the age of 175.
 - b. Sarah. Genesis 25:9-10. Died at the age of 127.
 - c. Isaac. Genesis 35:29. Died at the age of 180.
 - d. Rebekah. Genesis 49:3 1
 - e. Jacob. Genesis 49:3 1. Died in Egypt at the age of 147.
 - f. Leah. Genesis 49:3 1

A BRIDE IS SOUGHT FOR ISAAC. (24:1 -25:13)

A. Abraham purposed to send back to his own people for a wife for Isaac. (24:4)

1. He wanted to keep his posterity free from Idolatry.
2. Marrying a Canaanitish woman would not have accomplished that. (24:3)

B. Abraham commissioned the eldest servant of his home, Eliezer of Damascus, for the task. (24:2)

1. Abraham had Eliezer swore an oath about the matter. Eliezer did. (24:2-9)
2. If the woman would not return with Eliezer, then Eliezer was released from the oath. (24:8)

C. Eliezer journeyed to the city of Nahor in Mesopotamia. (24:10)

1. Took ten camels with him. (24:10)
2. Eliezer's approach called for God's help..
 - a. Made his camels kneel down by a well outside the city. (24:11)

- b. He did this at about the time the women came to draw water. (24:11)
- c. Prayed for a sign so he would know God' choice. (24:12-14)
 - 1. Would offer him water to drink. (24:14)
 - 2. Would offer to water the camels. (24:14)
- d. Before Eliezer had finished speaking, Rebekah arrived at the well with her pitcher on her shoulder. (24:15)
 - 1. By way of family, Rebekah was:
 - a. The daughter of Bethuel. (24:15)
 - b. The granddaughter of Nahor, Abraham's brother. (24:15)
 - c. Sister to Laban who would later become the father of Rachel and father-in-law to Jacob. (24:29)
 - d. Isaac's second cousin.
 - 2. Rebekah is described as being:
 - a. "Very beautiful to behold." (24:16)
 - b. "A virgin." (24:16)
 - 3. Rebekah passed the appointed test. (24:17-21)
 - a. She gave Eliezer water to drink. (24:18)
 - b. She put water in the trough until all the camels had finished drinking. (24:19-22)
 - c. All the while Eliezer remained silent, but at the same time was wondering if Rebekah was the one God had chosen for Isaac. (24:21)
 - d. Eliezer:
 - 1. Gave Rebekah:
 - a. A golden earring of half a shekel weight. (24:22)
 - b. Two bracelets of ten shekels weight of gold. (24:22)
 - 2. Asked Rebekah two questions:
 - a. "Whose daughter are you?" (24:23)
 - b. "Is there room in your father's house for us to lodge?" (24:23)
 - 3. Rebekah answered both questions. (24:24-25)
 - 4. Eliezer "bowed his head down and worshipped the Lord." (24:26)
- 4. Rebekah went and told her family about the events that had transpired at the well. (25:28)
 - a. Laban ran to meet the man at the well. (24:29)
 - b. Laban invited Eliezer to come and stay as a guest in their home. (24:31)
 - c. Eliezer accepted the invitation and went with Laban. (24:32)
 - d. The men with Eliezer were also included in the invitation. (24:32)

- e. Hospitality was provided to Eliezer and the men traveling with him.
 1. Room was prepared for them. (24:3 1)
 2. Water to wash their feet. (24:32)
 3. Meat was set before them. (24:33)
 4. The camels were unloaded and given straw and provender. (24:32)
5. Eliezer refused to eat until he had told Rebekah's family the purpose of his mission. (24:33-49)
6. The response to Eliezer's explanation.
 - a. Laban and Bethuel agreed to let Rebekah go and become Isaac's wife. (24:51)
 - b. Eliezer bowed himself to the earth and worshipped the Lord. (24:52)
7. Eliezer gave gifts to Rebekah and her mother. (24:53)
 - a. Jewels of silver. (24:5 3)
 - b. Jewels of gold. (24:53)
 - c. Clothing. (24:5 3)
8. Laban and Bethuel requested that Rebekah be allowed to remain with them at least ten days before beginning the trip back to Canaan. (24:55)
 - a. Eliezer wanted to begin his return trip immediately. (24:56)
 - b. They inquired of Rebekah, and she said she was willing to leave immediately. (24:57-58)
9. The group traveling from Mesopotamia to Canaan consisted of:
 - a. Rebekah. (24:59)
 - b. Rebekah's nurse. (24:59)
 - c. Abraham's servant, Eliezer. (24:59)
 - d. Abraham's servants that had accompanied Eliezer. (24:59)
10. Isaac and Rebekah marry.
 - a. Isaac was meditating in the field. (24:63)
 - b. He saw the camel caravan coming in the distance. (24:63)
 - c. Rebekah got off of the camel she was riding. (24:64)
 - d. Isaac walked to meet them. (24:65)
 - e. When Rebekah asked Eliezer who the man was coming to meet them, and was told that it was Isaac, she covered her face with a veil. (24:65)
 - f. Eliezer gave Isaac a report of his trip to Mesopotamia. (24:66)
 - g. Rebekah was 40 years old when he married Rebekah. (24:67)

ABRAHAM MARRIES KETURAH. (25:1-4)

A. Children born to Abraham and Keturah. (25:2)

1. Zimran.
2. Jokshan.
3. Medan.
4. Median.
 - a. The Midianites descended from Midian.
 - b. 500 years later Moses would marry a Midianite woman by the name of Zipporah, daughter of Jethro.
5. Oshbak.
6. Shuah

B. Abraham “gave all that he had to Isaac.” (25:5)**C. To the sons of Abraham by his concubines, He:**

1. Gave them gifts. (25:6)
2. Sent them away from Isaac. (25:6)
3. Sent them “eastward to the east country.” (25:6)

THE DEATH OF ABRAHAM. (25:7-10)**A. Abraham was 175 years old at the time of his death. (25:7)**

1. “Died in a good old age.” (25:8)
2. “An old man.” (25:8)
3. “Full of years.” (25:8)
4. “Was gathered to his people.” (25:8)

B. Isaac and Ishmael buried Abraham in the cave of the Machpelah. (25:9)**C. Summary of Abraham’s years.**

1. 75 years old when he entered Canaan.
2. 80 years old when he rescued Lot.
3. 80 years old when he paid tribute to Melchizedek.
4. 86 years old when Ishmael was born.
5. 99 years old when Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed.
6. 100 years old when Isaac was born.
7. 137 years old when Sarah died.
8. 160 years old when Jacob was born.
9. 175 years old when he died.
10. 115 years after his death Jacob entered Egypt.

- D. **James 2:23** — “And the Scripture was fulfilled which says, ‘Abraham believed God, and it was accounted to him for righteousness.’ And he was called the friend of God.”
- E. **Hebrews 11:10** — “For he looked for a city which has foundations, whose builder and maker is God.”
- F. God’s promises to this great patriarch were graciously received and firmly believed.
1. The promises were given and reiterated five times.
 - a. 1st time was at Haran, some 600 miles northwest Ur of the Chaldees. (Genesis 12:1-4)
 - b. 2nd time was at Shechem, his first stop in Canaan as well as the site of his first altar in Canaan, some 400 miles from Haran. (Genesis 12:7)
 - c. 3rd time was at Bethel, 20 miles south of Shechem, and site of his 2nd altar. (Genesis 13:14-17)
 - d. The 4th and 5th times at Hebron (Mamre area) some 35 miles from Bethel, where he built his 3rd altar in Canaan.
 - a. 4th time. (15:5, 18) After the rescue of Lot from the armies of the four kings.
 - b. 5th time. (17:1-8) When Abraham was 90 years old and the rite of circumcision was instituted.
 2. The promises included:
 - a. Abraham’s name would be made great. It has been.
 - b. His descendants would inherit the land of Canaan. They did in the book of Joshua.
 - c. Of his seed God would make a great nation. He did in the nation of the Hebrews (Jews).
 - d. Would be the father of man nations. He is.
 - a. Abraham was the father of the Jews through Isaac.
 - b. Abraham was the father of the Arabs through Ishmael.
 - e. Through his seed all nations of the earth would be blessed. This has been, and still is, fulfilled in Christ.
 1. **Galatians 3:16** — ‘Now to Abraham and his Seed were the promises made. He does not say, ‘And to seeds,’ as of many, but as of one, ‘And to your Seed’ who is Christ.
 2. **Galatians 3:29** — “And if you are Christ’s, then you are Abraham’s seed, and heirs according to the promise.”
 3. God would repeat the promises in the future.

- a. One time to Isaac and that at Gerar in the land of the Philistines. (26:3-4)
- b. Three times to Jacob.
 1. At Bethel. (28:13-14) When fleeing from Esau.
 2. After leaving Pandanaram. 35:11-12) Upon returning from working for Laban 20 years.
 3. At Beersheba. (46:3-4) On his way to join Joseph in Egypt.

THE GENERATIONS OF ISHMAEL. (25:12-18)

A. Ishmael's 12 sons. (25:13-15)

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Nebajoth. | 7. Massa. |
| 2. Kedar | 8. Hadar. |
| 3. Adbeel | 9. Tema. |
| 4. Mibsam. | 10. Jetur. |
| 5. Mishma | 11. Naphish. |
| 6. Duman | 12. Kedemah. |

B. Ishmael died at the age of 137.

C. Just as Abraham was the father of:

1. The Jews through 12 tribes (Jacob).
2. The Arabs through 12 tribes (Ishmael).

D. The descendants of Ishmael, son of Abraham and Hagar, made Arabia their home.

1. Became known generally as the Arabians.
2. Arabia is a peninsula:
 - a. 1500 miles long.
 - b. 800 miles, wide.
 - c. About 150 times the size of Palestine.
 - d. Mostly desert with scattered oases, sparsely inhabited by nomadic tribes.
3. Abraham is the father of the present Arab world.
4. The struggle has a long history that continues to this day, and will continue as long as time stands.
 - a. Sarah and Hagar.
 - b. Isaac and Ishmael.
 - c. Jews and the Arabs. Rivalry between Isaac and Ishmael has persisted down through the centuries in the antagonisms between the Jews and Arabs.