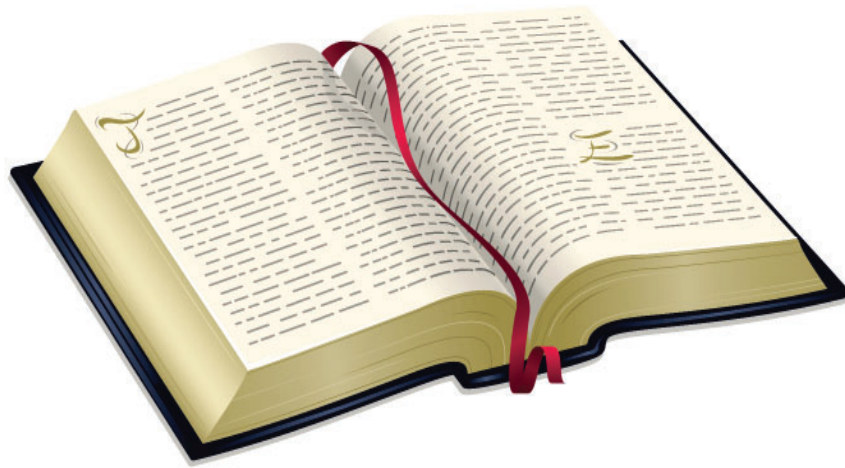


toServe Bible Study - ITB-03

Answer Sheet - King James Version (KJV)



In The Beginning Series

Twelve Lesson Study on the Book of Genesis

This Lesson - Genesis Chapter 9 - 12

Genesis 9 begins with God's blessing on, and charge to, the humans who remain alive on the earth. This blessing is similar to God's blessing on humankind in Genesis 1:28 and Genesis 5:2. This is also the third instance so far in Scripture where God commands humanity to be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth (Genesis 1:28; 8:17). In a very real sense, this blessing shows that God is beginning again with Noah what He started with Adam.

This time, however, there will be specific differences set out from the start of this reboot of God's relationship with humanity. Among these will be slightly different directions regarding food, and the consequences of murder, for example. The tendency of animals to fear and flee human beings will also be brought up in this passage.

Previously, God indicated that the animals of the ark were meant to repopulate the land devastated by the flood (Genesis 8:17). Now God's command defines for Noah and his sons their greatest remaining purpose: reproduce.

Chapter 9

Genesis 9 describes God's dealings with Noah and his sons in a world remade by the flood. It can be divided into three sections.

First, God gives blessings and commands to Noah and his sons which very closely echo His words to Adam and Eve (Genesis 1:28), but with significant differences.

In the second section God expands on His promise from chapter 8: to never again kill every creature on the earth with a flood. God establishes a universal covenant with humanity and the animals, and declares that He will make a sign of this covenant; He will set His rainbow in the clouds.

The final section of chapter 9 tells an awkward story. Noah gets drunk on the wine from a new vineyard. He passes out naked in his tent. One of his three sons, Ham, walks into Noah's tent, sees his father naked, leaves the tent, and tells his brothers what He has seen. Noah's other two sons go to great lengths to cover their father's nakedness without looking at him.

1. (Genesis 9:4) What is the one thing that God told Noah they must not eat?

flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat.

2. (Genesis 9:6) What did God say about what should happen when man sheds blood/ takes a human life ?

Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed:

3. (Genesis 9:9-11) What was the nature of the covenant that God established between Him and Noah and his descendants concerning the earth?

neither shall all flesh be cut off any more by the waters of a flood;

neither shall there any more be a flood to destroy the earth.

4. (Genesis 9:13-15) **In your own words**, what did God say was the purpose of the rainbow?

5. (Genesis 9:17) Who did God say the covenant was between?

between me and all flesh that is upon the earth.

6. (Genesis 9:18-19) Who did God say would start the population of the whole earth?

Shem, and Ham, and Japheth

7. (Genesis 9:20-23) Noah planted a vineyard; then he drank the wine and became drunk and lay naked/uncovered inside his tent.

What son first found Noah in this state? Ham, saw the nakedness of his father

What did that son do? told his two brethren

What did the other two sons do next? took a garment,

and laid it upon both their shoulders, and went backward,

and covered the nakedness of their father

8. (Genesis 9:25-27) Out of the three sons and one grandson, who did Noah Curse?

"Cursed be Canaan;

What did Noah say would become of the one who was cursed?

Canaan shall be servants of Shem.

9. (Genesis 9:28-29) These verses tell how long Noah lived after the flood and how long he lived. The question is: How old was he when God called him to build the Ark?

950 years-350 years = 600 years old when started the Ark

Please read Genesis Chapter 10 Check

Chapter 10

Table of Nations:

Chapter 10 introduces what is sometimes called the table of nations. In addition to listing some of the descendants of Noah's sons, the chapter also mentions the lands and nations that formed among these descendants. This is the purpose God intended for mankind in His commands after the flood: to repopulate the earth (Genesis 9:7). As part of His will God had promised to never again destroy the earth with a flood (Genesis 9:11).

All together, the genealogy in Chapter 10 contains a list of 70 descendants from Noah.

- 14 from Japheth: These are sons and grandsons
- 30 from Ham: These are sons and grandsons
- 26 from Shem: These are sons and grandsons

1. (Genesis 10:2) List the 7 sons of Japheth?

1. Gomer 2. Magog 3. Madai 4. Javan
5. Tubal 6. Meshek 7. Tiras

3. (Genesis 10:6) List the 4 sons of Ham?

1. Cush 2. Mizraim 3. Phut 4. Canaan

4. (Genesis 10:22) List the 5 sons of Shem?

1. Elam 2. Ashur 3. Arphaxad 4. Lud
5. Aram

5. (Genesis 10:8-9) What are the two big points about Nimrod mentioned in these verses?

1. he began to be a mighty one in the earth.

2. He was a mighty hunter before the Lord

6. (Genesis 10:9-10) In what land did Nimrod build his kingdom? in the land of Shinar

Notes: Traditionally Nimrod is viewed as an early tyrant—a dictator of considerable power. As the following verse will reveal, many parts of Nimrod’s kingdom will eventually become powerful enemies to Israel. These include kingdoms such as Assyria and Nineveh.

The city of Babel will become the focal point of the next chapter as the events around the building of the Tower of Babel unfold (Genesis 11:1–9).

7. (Genesis 10:17-18) After Canaan fathered and established the Jebusites, Amorites, Girgashites, Hivites, Arkites, Sinites, Arvadites, Zemarites, and the Hamathites, what became of the Canaanites? the families of the Canaanites spread abroad.

8. (Genesis 10:19) The territory/border of the Canaanites extended/reached from?

- Sidon and as far as? Gaza then as far as? Lasha

Please read Genesis Chapter 11 Check

Chapter 11

Genesis 11 returns to a narrative where the world of man has not yet scattered across the earth into the nations, tribes, and languages described in chapter 10. Chapter 10’s focus was broad and, looking far into the future, many generations from the end of the flood. The actual division of nations, as described in the Bible, will not happen until after humanity is divided by language and scattered across the globe. This event happens here, in chapter 11, at the Tower of Babel.

1. (Genesis 11:1) What did everyone on earth have in common?

one language

2. (Genesis 11:2) As all these people groups and tribes journeyed/moved/migrated east, where did they dwell/settle? they found a plain in the land of Shinar

3. (Genesis 11:3) As the people said to one another, what did they want to make?

let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly.

4. (Genesis 11:4) What were the people wanting to do with what they were going to make? Go to, let us build us a city and a tower,

Where were they trying to reach with what they were building? _____

whose top may reach unto heaven;

Understanding Genesis 11:7 At this point in history, the peoples of the earth remained undivided, with one language and culture. They had also decided to remain unified and become great and powerful by their own strength and ability. They did not apparently worship God or call to Him for help.

So, God “came down,” and saw the great city and tower they had made. The verse uses the phrasing “let us” with respect to God. Similar language is used in Genesis 1:26 and 3:22. God may be speaking to Himself within the Trinity of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Alternatively, He may be commanding the angels to come and participate.

5. (Genesis 11:7-8) What two things did the Lord do to all the people groups and tribes that were working together?

1. confound their language

2. the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth:

6. (Genesis 11:9) After the Lord made this happen what was the name changed to?

Babel

Why was it changed to that?

the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth:

Starting in Genesis 11:10 This verse begins a genealogy that will directly link Noah's son Shem with Abram, whom God will re-name Abraham (Genesis 17:5). This sets up the origins of the people of Israel. Unlike the broad, nation-spanning genealogies in chapter 10, this passage tracks a straight line from each man to one of his sons to the next in the line. This description begins with Shem. Of the three sons of Noah, Shem is the one who is overtly blessed by God (Genesis 9:26).

7. (Genesis 11:24) How old was Nahor when he fathered Terah? 29 years

8. (Genesis 11:26) How old was Terah when he fathered Abram? 70 years

9. (Genesis 11:27) What were the names of Terah's three sons mentioned here?

Abram

Nabor

Haran

10. (Genesis 11:29) Abram and his brother took wives; what were their names?

Sarai

Milcah

Trying to Understand Genesis 11:31:

No specific reason is given here for the family's migration from Ur. Terah, Abram, and the whole family left their home and headed for the land of Canaan. While that was their intended destination, they never reached it. Instead, after traveling some 600 miles, they settled in Haran. Scholars speculate that perhaps Terah had lived in Haran previously and was returning. This might have been inspired by Haran's (Terah's son, Abram's brother) death (Genesis 11:28), something which the inclusion of Haran's son, Lot, seems to support.

Who were the Chaldeans:

Genesis 11:31 is the first of 70 times the Chaldeans are mentioned in the Bible.

The Chaldeans were people who lived in southern Babylonia, which would be the southern part of Iraq today. Sometimes the term Chaldeans is used to refer to Babylonians in general, but normally it refers to a specific semi-nomadic tribe that lived in the southern part of Babylon. The land of the Chaldeans was the southern portion of Babylon or Mesopotamia. It was generally thought to be an area about 400 miles long and 100 miles wide alongside the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

At the height of the Babylonian Empire the Chaldeans were an influential and highly educated group of people. Some historians believe that, after Persia conquered Babylon, the term Chaldean was used more often to refer to a social class of highly educated people than to a race of men. The Chaldeans influenced Nebuchadnezzar's decision to throw Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego into the fiery furnace (Daniel 3:8). They were well known as wise men and astrologers during the time of Jewish captivity in Babylon. (Daniel 1:4; 2:10; 4:7; 5:7, 11).

Chapter 12

1. (Genesis 12:1) After Terah's death in Haran what did the Lord tell Abram to do?

Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house,

How was Abram going to know where the Lord wanted him to go?

unto a land that I will shew thee:

2. From Genesis 12:2-3, **in your own words**, what was the Lord's promise to Abram?

3. (Genesis 12:5-6) What land did the Lord send Abram to? place of Sichem

Who was living there when Abram arrived? the Canaanite

4. (Genesis 12:7) Once in the place the Lord had shown him He appeared to Abram.

What promise did He make to Abram's descendants/seed/offspring?

I give this land:

What did Abram do after the Lord made this promise?

builded he an altar unto the Lord

5. **In your own words**, what is the big significance at the end of Genesis 12:7?

6. (Genesis 12:10) What was the reason Abram went to Egypt?

there was a famine in the land:

7. (Genesis 12:11-13) What lie did Abram come up with that he thought would keep him safe while in Egypt?

Say, I pray thee, thou art my sister: that it may be well with me for thy sake; and my soul

8. (Genesis 12:17) What did the Lord end up doing to Pharaoh and his household because of the lie that Abram told about his wife in Egypt?

the Lord plagued Pharaoh and his house with great plagues because of Sarai
