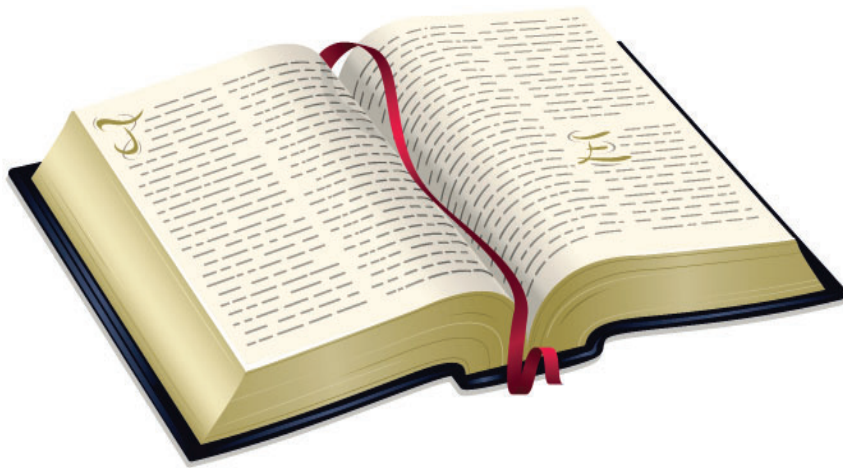


toServe Bible Study ITB-09

Answer Sheet King James Version (KJV)



In The Beginning Series

Twelve Lesson Study on the Book of Genesis

This Lesson - Genesis Chapter 33 - 36

Please read Genesis Chapter 33 before starting this section ☐ Check

Chapter 33

Jacob meets Esau - Chapter 33

Jacob made extensive preparations to meet his estranged brother, Esau, as recorded in the prior chapter. After all the waiting and wondering the moment has finally arrived. Esau has come. Will he bring violence or peace?

Jacob makes one last-minute strategic choice before approaching his brother. He arranges his family into at least three distinct groups with some space between them. He places his two servant wives and their children at the front of the line. Next he places Leah and her children. Finally, he places his beloved Rachel and Joseph. Given that Jacob is going to approach Esau first this is not a cowardly act at all. It does, however, show Jacob's open favoritism, since Rachel and Joseph will have the easiest path of escape in case Esau becomes aggressive (Genesis 33:1–2).

1. (Genesis 33:2) In what order did Jacob divide his children when he saw Esau coming?

Who was in front? he put the handmaids and their children foremost

Who was next? Leah and her children after

Who was last? Rachel and Joseph hindermost

2. (Genesis 33:3) What did Jacob do as he approached / came near his brother?

bowed himself to the ground seven times

3. (Genesis 33:5) What was the first thing recorded that Esau said to his brother when he first saw him?

Who are those with thee?

How did Jacob reply?

The children which God hath graciously given thy servant.

4. (Genesis 33:8-10) **In your own words**, how did Esau respond to Jacob on all that Jacob was going to give him?

5. (Genesis 33:11) What was the final out come on the gifts that Jacob had offered Esau?

And he urged him, and he took it.

6. (Genesis 33:13) When they were ready to start their journey again, why did Jacob insist that Esau start out first?

the children are tender, and the flocks and herds with young are with me:

and if men should overdrive them one day, all the flock will die.

7. (Genesis 33:14) When Jacob told Esau to go on ahead, where did he say they would come to / met at? Seir

8. (Genesis 33: 15) As they departed what did Esau offer to Jacob?

Let me now leave with thee some of the folk that are with me.

What was the reason Jacob told Esau that he didn't need what he had offered him?

let me find grace in the sight of my lord.

9. (Genesis 33:17) Where did Jacob journey / travel to? Succoth

What did Jacob do when he got there?

built him an house, and made booths for his cattle

10. (Genesis 33:18) What city / town did Jacob arrive in? Shechem

What land was this city / town in? Canaan

11. (Genesis 33:19) What did Jacob do when he arrived in this land?

he bought a parcel of a field

From whom? at the hand of the children of Hamor, Shechem's father,

For how much? for an hundred pieces of money.

12. (Genesis 33:20) What did Jacob build / erect in this land? an altar

What did he call / name it? EleloheIsrael

Chapter 34

The Treachery of Jacob's Sons - Chapter 34

Jacob and his family have settled within sight of the city of Shechem. They've purchased the land they occupy outside of the city from the city's ruler, Hamor (Genesis 33:18–19). These "Israelites" have found a home. Eventually though, things go terribly wrong between the Shechemites and Jacob's family.

One day when Jacob's daughter Dinah has gone to the city to socialize with the women of Shechem, Hamor's son, also called Shechem, sees Dinah. He grabs her and rapes her. The language of the text makes it clear this was not seduction, or something consensual. Then, perversely, he decides he loves her and wants her for his wife. He demands that his father Hamor make that happen (Genesis 34:1–4). This ignites a series of devastating events.

1. (Genesis 34:1) Who did Dinah go out to see?

daughters of the land

2. (Genesis 34:2) Who was Shechem? son of Hamor the Hivite,

What was his title? prince of the country

What did he do to Dinah? lay with her, and defiled her

3. (Genesis 34:3-4) What did Shechem ask his father for?

Get me this damsel to wife

4. (Genesis 34:8-12) **In your own words**, what does Hamor say to Jacob, Dinah's father to find favor / grace in Shechem to let Dinah marry him?

6. (Genesis 34:14) What did the sons of Jacob say to Shechem and his father why Shechem could not marry their sister Dinah? We cannot do this thing,

to give our sister to one that is uncircumcised

6. (Genesis 34:15-16) On what condition / agreement would Jacob's sons allow the marriage to happen between Shechem and Dinah?

If ye will be as we be, that every male of you be circumcised;

If this happens, what all can take place according to Jacob's sons?

we give our daughters unto you, and we will take your daughters to us,

and we will dwell with you, and we will become one people.

Notes on Genesis 34:18

Working a scheme for revenge (Genesis 34:13), Jacob's sons have said that the only way they could allow Dinah to marry her rapist Shechem (Genesis 34:1–12) was if all the men of Shechem's community were to be circumcised.

Did Jacob's sons expect Shechem and his people to accept such a drastic proposal? It's hard to know for sure, but the attitude of both Shechem and Hamor make it plausible. Neither seems worried about the morality of what's happened, but are more concerned with the benefits it might provide.

Fortunately for the brothers' scheme, Shechem and his father Hamor are pleased. They seem enthusiastic at the prospect of Shechem avoiding punishment, with the bonus of economic growth. Of course they will still have to convince all the men of the city to participate by being circumcised along with them.

7. (Genesis 34:30) Who were the two groups in the land that Jacob was worried about, that they would kill him for what Simeon and Levi did?

1. Canaanites

2. Perizzites

8. (Genesis 34:31) How did Simeon and Levi respond to Jacob after he said they would kill him?

Should he deal with our sister as with an harlot?

Please read Genesis Chapter 35 before starting this section ☐ Check

Chapter 35

Jacob destroys all the idols Rachel had stolen from her father - chapter 35

As Jacob was fleeing Canaan (Genesis 27:42) to go live with his uncle Laban, God appeared to him (Genesis 28:10–13). After that meeting, Jacob vowed to make the Lord his God and to recognize that location as “Bethel:” the house of God. After growing a family and leaving Laban, Jacob’s family has an ugly incident where his daughter is raped (Genesis 34:1). In revenge, her brothers annihilate the entire town, leading Jacob to fear retaliation (Genesis 34:25–30).

Now God tells Jacob it is time to fulfill his vows by building an altar at Bethel (Genesis 35:1).

Jacob begins by directing his large company to gather all their foreign gods or idols (Genesis 31:19) and to purify themselves, including putting on new, clean garments. Jacob acknowledges that God had been faithful to him all along the way. Rather than destroy the idols or repurpose their metal, Jacob buries them. This symbolizes a complete and total rejection of those objects. With the idols buried under a tree and the purification complete, the entire household caravans from Shechem to Bethel, the place of Jacob’s first encounter with the Lord (Genesis 35:4).

1. (Genesis 35:1) Where does God tell Jacobs to go? Bethel

What does He tell Jacob to do when he gets there?

make there an altar unto God

2. (Genesis 35:2) What does Jacob tell his houshold to do?

Put away the strange gods that are among you, and be clean, and change your garments:

3. (Genesis 35:3) Why does Jacob tell his household that they must go to Bethel and make / build an altar to God?

God, who answered me in the day of my distress,

and was with me in the way which I went.

4. (Genesis 35:4) What did everyone in the household give Jacob?

all the strange gods which were in their hand, and all their earrings which were in their ears

What did Jacob do with what everyone gave him?

hid them under the oak which was by Shechem.

5. (Genesis 35: 5) As Jacob and his household set out on the journey what did God do?

the terror of God was upon the cities that were round about them

What was the result of this? they did not pursue after the sons of Jacob.

Notes on Genesis 35:6

In obedience to God's command, and to fulfill the vow he made the Lord more than 20 years earlier, Jacob and his whole company now arrive in Bethel (Genesis 35:1–3). This place was formerly known as Luz. Jacob stopped there while fleeing from his brother (Genesis 27:42).

During the night, he was visited by God and given special blessings (Genesis 28:10–22).

Jacob's family has completed the trip from Shechem, just to the north. They left this area after Simeon and Levi, two of Jacob's sons, slaughtered an entire town in retaliation for the rape of their sister (Genesis 34:25–27). God worked to change any impulse for further revenge in the local cities into fear (Genesis 35:5), allowing the relocation to happen without further incident.

Prior to leaving, Jacob buried the family's idols and religious trinkets. This physically symbolized their future dependence on God, and God alone (Genesis 35:4).

6. (Genesis 35:7) What did Jacob do when he came to Luz?

he built there an altar

What did Jacob call that place? Elbethel

What was the significances of that place?

God appeared unto him, when he fled from the face of his brother.

7. (Genesis 35:8) Who died in Jacob's household around Bethel? Deborah

What did she do? Rebekah's nurse

Exactly where was she buried?

beneath Bethel under an oak

What did they name that place? Allonbachuth

8. (Genesis 35:9) What did God do when He appeared to Jacob again when he came from Padan Aram? blessed him

Notes on Genesis 35:10

After Jacob fulfills his vow to make Bethel God's house and to make the Lord his God, God appears to bless him once more (Genesis 35:1–9).

The Lord begins by restating and confirming that Jacob's new name is Israel. This was first noted after Jacob wrestled with God at the Yabbok river, the night before he met Esau (Genesis 32:28). It was explained that his new name would mean he had striven with God and with men and had prevailed. While Scripture sometimes still refers to him as Jacob, it is this new name which will define his descendants. Each will become the patriarch of a tribe of the nation, Israel, which still bears that name today.

It is possible to read the Hebrew of God's first words as a question: "*is your name Jacob?*" Read this way, God is reminding Jacob of the promise which had been given earlier, and the changed name which came with it.

9. (Genesis 35:11) How does God refer to Himself to Jacob/Israel)

I am God Almighty

What does He command Jacob to do? be fruitful and multiply

What does God tell Jacob will come from him?

kings shall come out of thy loins

10. (Genesis 35:14) What did Jacob do at the place where he talked to God?

set up a pillar

What two things did he do next?

1. poured a drink offering thereon 2. poured oil thereon

11.(Genesis 35:16-19) **In your own words:** On the way to Ephrath what was the sequence of events that happened to Rachel?

What happen to Rachel as a result of these events? Rachel died

12. (Genesis 35:21-22) When Israel(Jacob) journeyed beyond Eder, while he dwelt / lived there, what do these verses say Reuben did?

Reuben went and lay with Bilhah his father's concubine

Notes on Genesis 35:22

This is only the second time Scripture directly refers to Israel by that name (Genesis 35:21).

This person is Jacob, given a new name after an encounter with God (Genesis 32:28; 35:10).

13. (Genesis 35:23) How many sons did Jacob have by Leah? 6

What were their names?

<u>Reuben</u>	<u>Simeon</u>	<u>Levi</u>
<u>Judah</u>	<u>Issachar</u>	<u>Zebulun</u>

14. (Genesis 35:24) Who were the sons that Jacob had with Rachel?

<u>Joseph</u>	<u>Benjamin</u>
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15. (Genesis 35:25) Who were the sons that Jacob had with Bilhah, Rachel's Servant?

<u>Dan</u>	<u>Naphtali</u>
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16. (Genesis 35:26) Who were the sons that Jacob had with Zilpah, Leah's Servant?

<u>Gad</u>	<u>Asher</u>
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17. (Genesis 35:27-29) How old was Isaac, Jacob's father, when he died? 100 and fourscore years

Where was Isaac living when he died? Mamre, unto the city of Arbah, which is Hebron

Who buried Isaac? Esau Jacob

Please read Genesis Chapter 36 before starting this section ☐ Check

Chapter 36

Esau moves - Genesis 36

This chapter describes the generations of Esau, *also identified as Edom*. Edom is the name given to the nation which controlled Seir, the region Esau and his descendants occupied. They become known as the Edomites (Numbers 20:14–21; 1 Samuel 14:47; 2 Kings 8:20; Obadiah 1:8–11).

Chapter 37 will begin the “generations of Jacob,” focusing mostly on his son Joseph. Chapter 36 consists of a list of Esau’s offspring, focusing primarily on genealogy and the rulers of Edom, the nation that came from Esau. The chapter is inserted in Genesis between the generations of Isaac (Genesis 25:19), ending with his death in the previous chapter (Genesis 35:28–29), and the generations of Jacob, which follow Joseph’s story through to the end of the book (Genesis 37:1–2).

Three of Esau’s wives are listed as the mothers of his many sons. Strangely, the names of these wives and the fathers they came from are somewhat different from those reported in Genesis 26:34 and 28:9. It’s possible Esau had other wives or that the names of his wives were changed. Esau took his wives from the Canaanite people of the land. Abraham had insisted that Isaac not marry a Canaanite woman. Isaac had directed Jacob to find a wife from their relatives outside of the land as well. Esau’s choice to marry these women may have contributed to his move away from the family.

Esau is associated with the name “Edom” due to his unique birth and an event earlier in his life (Genesis 25:25, 30). The land they come to rule also has a name with an ironic coincidence. Esau was known for being hairy (Genesis 27:11), and the word “seir” literally means “shaggy” (Genesis 36:1).

Finally, the chapter lists another set of the chiefs of Esau, perhaps naming the regions in Edom by the original heads of the clans who occupied each area (Genesis 36:40–43).

Over time, the nation of Edom grew hostile towards Israel (Numbers 20:14–21; 1 Samuel 14:47; 2 Kings 8:20). This ultimately led to Edom’s participation in Israel’s defeat and exile, and the judgment of God on the Edomites (Obadiah 1:1–4, 10). Prophecy was fulfilled when the Nabateans overcame Seir and the nation of Edom was dissolved (Malachi 1:2–5). Survivors settled in Hebron, becoming known as the Idumeans. A notable member of this group was Herod the Great, who tried to have Jesus killed as an infant (Matthew 2:16–18). In AD 70, Idumeans tried to join the Jewish rebellion against Rome and were entirely obliterated. As a nation and even as a distinct people group, they became extinct.

1. (Genesis 36:2) Where did Esau get his wives from? daughters of Canaan

2. (Genesis 36:2-3) How many of Esau's wives are recorded here? 3

What were his wives names?

Adah Aholibamah Bashemath

What were his wives fathers names?

Elon Anah Ishmael

What family line were his wives from?

Hittite Hivite Does not say

3. (Genesis 36:7) Why did Esau feel a need to move his family and all his livestock?

For their riches were more than that they might dwell together;
and the land wherein they were strangers could not bear them because of their cattle.

4. (Genesis 36:8) Where did Esau move his family to? mount Seir

5. (Genesis 36:9) Who is Esau the father of? Edomites

Notes on Genesis 36:15

This begins a section (Genesis 36:16–19) listing the chiefs of the sons of Esau. This is the same as the record given in the previous verses (Genesis 36:9–14) as Esau's sons and grandsons by his three wives. "Chiefs" may generally refer to leaders among the Edomite people or the heads of the clans.

These chiefs include the sons of Esau's firstborn son Eliphaz: Teman, Omar, Zepho, and Kenaz.

6. (Genesis 36:31-39) Name the eight kings of Edom and from where?

(One king does not list where he is from)

Kings Name: Bela From Where: Dinhabah

Kings Name: Jobab From Where: Bozrah

Kings Name: Husham From Where: Temani

Kings Name: Hadad From Where: Avith

Kings Name: Samlah From Where: Masrekah

Kings Name: Saul From Where: Rehoboth

Kings Name: Baalhanan From Where: Does not say

Kings Name: Hadar From Where: Pau

ESV ☐, KJV ☐, NIV ☐, NKJV ☐, NLT ☐, Other: _____

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