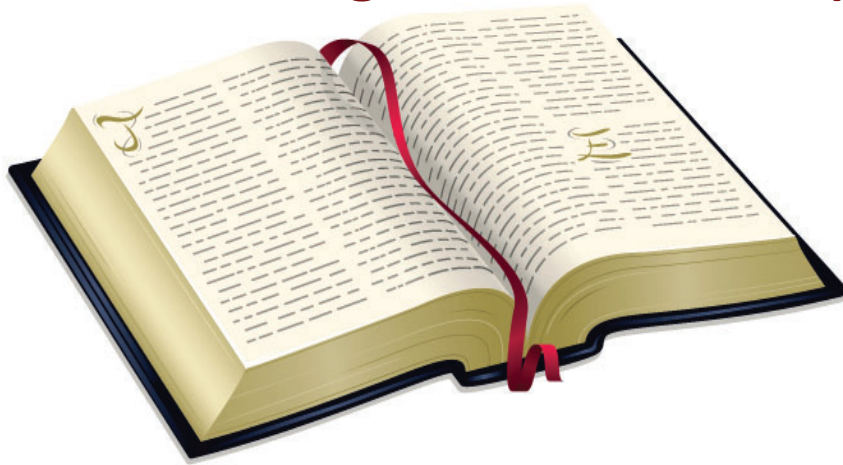


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Answer Sheet King James Version (KJV)



In The Beginning Series

Twelve Lesson Study on the Book of Genesis

This Lesson - Genesis Chapter 37 - 40

Please read Genesis Chapter 37 ☐ Check

Chapter 37

Beginning with this chapter, Genesis takes up the story of Jacob's son Joseph. Joseph, just 17, is both deeply loved and deeply hated. Described as the son of Jacob's old age, as well as being the firstborn of Jacob's beloved late wife Rachel, Joseph is clearly favored by his father over his older ten half-brothers. It's not surprising, then, to learn of their hatred for Joseph, especially when Jacob gives to him a princely, multicolored robe. This gift may have indicated Jacob's plan to make Joseph his primary heir. Joseph doesn't make it better. He reports on his brothers' misdeeds to Jacob. He also tells them of powerful prophetic dreams he experiences that suggest all of them will one day bow down to him (Genesis 37:1–11).

After that, the fury and jealousy of Joseph's older brothers reaches a boiling point. They are ready to kill him. Apparently unaware of how bad things are, Jacob gives them just such an opportunity. The ten of them are pasturing the family flocks near Shechem, north of the family household in Hebron. This is the same area where Jacob's sons demonstrated their willingness to engage in violence when angered (Genesis 34:26–27). Jacob charges Joseph to go to his brothers alone, to get a report on how the flocks are doing (Genesis 37:12–14).

1. (Genesis 37:2) This chapter tells the story of how Joseph's brothers turned on him and sold him into slavery. How old was Joseph at the time? seventeen years old

2. (Genesis 37:2) Joseph brought a bad report to his father regarding his brothers from which mothers? Bilhah Zilpah

3. (Genesis 37:3) This verse points out why Jacob loved Joseph more than all his children. What reason does it give?
because he was the son of his old age

4. (Genesis 37:3) What did Jacob make for his son Joseph because he loved him?
a coat of many colours

5. (Genesis 37:4) Why did Joseph's brothers hate him so much?
his brethren saw that their father loved him more than all his brethren,

6. (Genesis 37:7) Joseph told a dream that he had to his brothers about them all being sheaf / sheaves / bundles in a field. What part of the dream caused his brother to hate him even more?
your sheaves stood round about, and made obeisance to my sheaf

7. (Genesis 37:8) What two things made Joseph's brothers Jealous and angry with him?
1. Shalt thou indeed reign over us?
2. shalt thou indeed have dominion over us?

8. (Genesis 37:9) Joseph had another dream and told it to his father and brothers. In this dream who all bowed down to him?
the sun the moon the eleven stars

9. (Genesis 37:10) What did Joseph's father say that this dream meant?
Shall I and thy mother and thy brethren
indeed come to bow down ourselves to thee to the earth?

10. (Genesis 37:12) Where did all the brothers go to feed/graze/pasture their father's flock?

Shechem

11. (Genesis 37:14) What was the reason Joseph's father sent him to his brothers?

Go, I pray thee, see whether it be well with thy brethren,

and well with the flocks; and bring me word again.

12. (Genesis 37:15-16) When a man found Joseph wandering in a field, what did he ask Joseph?

What seekest thou?

How did Joseph respond?

I seek my brethren: tell me, I pray thee, where they feed their flocks.

13. (Genesis 37:17) When Joseph arrived at Shechem his brothers were not there. A certain man found Joseph wandering around and told him his brothers had departed to what town? Dothan

14. (Genesis 37:18) When Joseph's brothers saw him from a distance/afar off, what were they plotting/conspired against for him?

they conspired against him to slay him.

15. (Genesis 37:20) What was Joseph's brothers first plans for him when they saw him coming?

let us slay him, and cast him into some pit, and we will say,

Some evil beast hath devoured him

16. (Genesis 37:22) Which one of Joseph's brothers said not to kill him? Reuben

What did he want to do with him?

cast him into this pit that is in the wilderness, and lay no hand upon him

17. (Genesis 37:26-27) What did Joseph's brother Judah say they should do with him?

Come, and let us sell him to the Ishmeelites,

and let not our hand be upon him; for he is our brother and our flesh.

18. (Genesis 37:28) How much did Joseph's brothers sell him to the Midianites/Ishmaelites for?

twenty pieces of silver

Understanding Genesis 37:28

Except for Reuben, who was not present (Genesis 37:22), Joseph's older brothers have agreed to sell him as a slave to the **Ishmaelites** (Genesis 25:23–27). In this verse, the specific group passing by are referred to "**Midianite**" traders.

Scholars suggest that by this point in history, nomadic tribes in the region were referred to as "**Ishmaelites**," whether they were specifically descended from Hagar's son (Genesis 25:12) or not. This group of nomads were **Midianites**, descended from Abraham's concubine Keturah (Genesis 25:1–2).

19. (Genesis 37: 31-32) **In your own words** How did Joseph's brothers try to hide what they did to Joseph to their father?

20. (Genesis 37:36) What did the Midianites do with Joseph once they got to Egypt?

sold him into Egypt unto Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh's, and captain of the guard.

Chapter 38

The events of Genesis 38 likely take place during Joseph's time as a slave in Egypt (Genesis 37:26–28) and some time before he is reunited with his brothers (Genesis 45:1–3). After this passage, the text will return to a focus on Joseph (Genesis 39:1).

One of the brothers, Judah moves away from his father Jacob and the rest of the family living at Hebron. He establishes a home to the northwest near a town called Adullam. He has a friend there named Hirah, and soon takes a wife. Though people of God have been repeatedly discouraged from marrying into Canaanite culture (Genesis 28:1), Judah has done exactly that. He soon has three sons with her: Er, Onan, and Shelah (Genesis 38:1–5).

1. (Genesis 38:1-2) What was the name of the woman that Judah married? Shuah
What was her nationality? Canaanite

2. (Genesis 38:3-5) How many sons did Judah and Shua have? three
What were their son's names?
Er Onan Shelah

3. (Genesis 38:6) Judah obtained a wife for his first born.
What was his name? Er
What was her name? Tamar

4. (Genesis 38:7) What was wrong with Er? was wicked in the sight of the Lord
What did the Lord do to him? he Lord slew him

5. (Genesis 38:8) What did Judah ask Onan, to do for Er?
And Judah said unto Onan, Go in unto thy brother's wife,
and marry her, and raise up seed to thy brother.

6. (Genesis 38:9) Onan knew that the heir would not be his, so what did he do?
when he went in unto his brother's wife, that he spilled it on the ground,

7. (Genesis 38:10) How did the LORD feel about what Onan did with Er's wife?

the thing which he did displeased the Lord

What did the LORD do to Onan for doing this?

he slew him

8. (Genesis 38:13-16) **In your own words**, what did Tamar do to trick her father-in-law, Judah and for what reason?

9. (Genesis 38:17) What did Judah offer to Tamar to lay with her?

send thee a kid from the flock.

How did Tamar respond to the offer Judah made?

Wilt thou give me a pledge, till thou send it?

10. (Genesis 38:22) When Judah sent the young goat in payment for laying with who he thought was a harlot/prostitute by way of his friend/Hirah the Adullamite, how did his friend report back?

I cannot find her; and also the men of the place said, that there was no harlot in this place.

11. (Genesis 38:24) What did Judah find out about three month later?

Tamar thy daughter in law hath played the harlot; and also,

behold, she is with child by whoredom.

12. (Genesis 38: 28) When it was time for Tamar to give birth, she was having twins. What was the reason the midwife bound a scarlet thread on the hand of the first one that stuck his hand out?

This came out first.

13. (Genesis 38:29-30) What was the name of the first son that came out of Tamar?

Pharez

, Who came out second? Zarah

Who had the scarlet thread on his hand? Zarah

Chapter 39

Genesis returns from describing the scandalous family history of Judah in chapter 38. Here, Scripture resumes a focus on Joseph, sold by his brothers into slavery in Egypt (Genesis 37:26–28). Joseph is purchased by a powerful Egyptian official, the captain of the guard. Though Joseph is no longer in the land of promise or with his family, the Lord is still with him. Joseph has not been abandoned.

Potiphar, Joseph's master, soon sees that Joseph is successful in all he does. Not only is the Hebrew slave a hard worker and man of integrity, but he is also blessed by his Hebrew God. Before long, Potiphar installs Joseph as the head of his entire household. As a result, everything Joseph is responsible for thrives. Potiphar's household apparently grows in wealth and wellbeing, and Joseph's God is given the credit. This is about the best outcome Joseph could have hoped for as a slave in Egypt (Genesis 39:1–6).

A complication arises, however. Like his mother Rachel, Joseph is blessed with exceptional good looks: he is extremely attractive. Soon, Potiphar's wife notices him and decides she will seduce him. Or, rather, she will try. One day she commands him, "lie with me." Perhaps she made a regular practice of sleeping with her husband's slaves (Genesis 39:7).

Soon, this combination of divine blessing, work ethic, and success will bring Joseph to the attention of Pharaoh, himself (Genesis 40:9–14).

1. (Genesis 39:1) After Joseph was sold into slavery what country was he taken to?

Egypt Who bought him? Potiphar

Who was Potiphar an officer of? Pharaoh

What was his position? captain of the guard

Who was he bought from? Ishmeelites

2. (Genesis 39:3) What did Joseph's master Potiphar notice about Joseph?

the Lord was with him, and that the Lord made all that he did to prosper in his hand.

3. (Genesis 39:4) After finding favor in Potiphar's eyes/sight, what did he do?

he served him: and he made him overseer over his house,

and all that he had he put into his hand.

4. (Genesis 39:5) Why did the Lord bless the Egyptian house of Potiphar as well as the fields?

for Joseph's sake

5. (Genesis 39:6-7) Joseph was a handsome man and his master's wife took notice.

What did she tell him to do? Lie with me.

6. (Genesis 39:8-9) **In you own words**, What reason did Joseph give to his master's wife why he could not do what she had told him to do?

7. (Genesis 39: 14) How did Potiphar's refer to Joseph, as if it was a racial slur?

an Hebrew

8. (Genesis 39:15) What did Potiphar's wife try and use as evidence against Joseph?

his garment

9. (Genesis 39:20) After Potiphar's wife told Potiphar this made up story about Joseph, what did he do?

put him into the prison

Who was also in this place?

a place where the king's prisoners were bound

10. (Genesis 39:22-23) **In your own words**, what did Joseph become once he was in prison?

How was it possible that Joseph was able to do this while in prison?

the Lord made it to prosper

Chapter 40

Joseph continues to languish in a special prison attached to the house of the captain of the guard (Genesis 39:11–20). While Joseph’s former master held that position (Genesis 39:1), Scripture does not use the name Potiphar from this point forward. It’s unclear if Potiphar is still in that role, or if he has been replaced. After Joseph has been there “some time,” likely several years, two new prisoners arrive. Pharaoh has become angry at both his chief cupbearer and his chief baker. He throws them into the prison, also called “the pit” or “the dungeon,” where Joseph is. Genesis doesn’t tell us what their offenses were (Genesis 40:1–3).

Just as in his prior role, Joseph’s diligence and character have led to recognition (Genesis 39:21–23). He is given a kind of caregiver’s role over these two new men. They, as well, are held for “some time,” likely another period of years. In a dictator-driven legal system, a prisoner might be subject to almost any fate at any time. One night, both men experience vivid, impactful dreams. Egyptian religion took dreams very seriously, but these are especially jarring visions. The men are disturbed enough by the dreams that Joseph takes notice and interprets the dream for them (Genesis 40:4–7).

It will be another two years before a situation inspires the cupbearer to mention Joseph and his remarkable ability (Genesis 41:1, 9–14).

1. (Genesis 40:8) What reason did the cupbearer and the baker give to Joseph why they looked so sad?

We have dreamed a dream, and there is no interpreter of it.

How did Joseph respond to the cupbearer and the baker?

Do not interpretations belong to God? tell me them, I pray you.

2. (Genesis 40:9-11) **In your own words**, what was the cupbearer’s dream?

3. (Genesis 40:12) What did the three branches represent? three days

4. (Genesis 40:13) What two things does Joseph tell the cupbearer that Pharaoh will do in three days? (Only one in the NLT)

First thing: Pharaoh lift up thine head, and restore thee unto thy place.

Second thing: deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand,
after the former manner when thou wast his butler.

5. (Genesis 40:14) What does Joseph ask the cupbearer to do when he gets out of prison?
think on me when it shall be well with thee, and shew kindness,

I pray thee, unto me, and make mention of me unto Pharaoh, and bring me out of this house:

6. (Genesis 40:15) What last two points does Joseph bring up to the cupbearer?

1. I was stolen away out of the land of the Hebrews

2. I done nothing that they should put me into the dungeon.

7. (Genesis 40:16) Why was the chief baker okay with Joseph interpreting his dream?

When the chief baker saw that the interpretation was good

8. (Genesis 40:16-17) **In your own words**, what was the chief baker's dream?

9. (Genesis 40:18) What did the three baskets represent? three days

10. (Genesis 40:19) According to Joseph's interpretation of the dream, name two of the things that will happen to the chief baker?

1. lift up thy head from off thee, and shall hang thee on a tree

2. the birds shall eat thy flesh from off thee.

Notes on Genesis 40:23

This verse lands like a thud at the end of the chapter. Joseph was wrongfully imprisoned (Genesis 39:11–15), and there met two former employees of Egypt’s ruler, Pharaoh (Genesis 40:1–4). When the two men had vivid, prophetic dreams, Joseph was able to interpret them through the power of God (Genesis 40:5–8). One of the men, the baker, had a dream which predicted his impending death (Genesis 40:16–19). The other, the cupbearer, dreamed about his future restoration (Genesis 40:12–13). Both fates came about exactly as Joseph had said (Genesis 40:20–22).J

When Joseph successfully interpreted the cupbearer’s dream, he pleaded with the man to remember him. Knowing he was falsely accused, Joseph asks the man to put in a good word for him to Pharaoh (Genesis 40:14–15). Joseph desperately wanted to be released from prison for a crime he did not commit.

Joseph would remain forgotten in prison for another two years (Genesis 41:1). Though God was with Joseph and blessed him, Joseph’s circumstances continued to be very difficult. God had not forgotten him, though, and God’s plan for Joseph and Israel continued according to His own schedule (Genesis 45:5; 50:20).

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