

PATRIARCHS – FOUNDING OF ISRAEL (ISAAC) (GENESIS 21-26)

INTRODUCTION:

As we have studied the life of Abraham, we have learned a couple of very important lessons. First, we learned how integral faith is for the life of the Christian. Secondly, we learned that God wants to and will bless His children. This is seen over and over in the life of Abraham culminating in the birth of the promised son Isaac.

From the very beginning to the closing chapters of the life of this “son of a famous father and the father of a famous son”, the supernatural power of God is on display. As a type of Christ, the major events of Isaac’s life parallel those of the life of Christ.

I. HIS BIRTH – CHAPTER 21

- A. The _____ son is born. - 1-8
- B. His birth was promised. - 17:15-19
 1. “*The LORD did*” - 1
 2. “*At the set time*” - 2
- C. His birth was _____.- 18:11; Hebrews 11:11
- D. His birth brought great joy.
 1. His name means _____ - 6
 2. Christ’s birth brought great joy. - Luke 2:10
- E. His birth provoked contention. - 9-21
 1. Ishmael is seen mocking his little half-brother. - 9
 2. Ishmael is sent away.- 14
 - a. Abraham sought the Lord. - 12
 - b. Abraham submitted to the Lord.
 3. Ishmael is _____ by God. - 17

II. HIS BURDEN – CHAPTER 22

- A. God _____ (tests) Abraham. - 1-2
 1. This was a test of faith not a temptation to _____.
 2. It established Abraham as the “Father of Faith”, forever teaching that faith is obedience.
- B. Abraham _____ God. – 3-6

1. A calm obedience
 2. A claim of _____ - 5
 3. A curious boy - 7
 4. A _____ father - 8
 5. A conceding sacrifice - 9
 6. A committed _____ - 10
 7. A captured substitute - 13
 8. A commended _____ - 15-19
- C. Isaac is a type of Christ.
1. Both are called “only sons”.
 2. Both names were given in advance. - Genesis 17:19; Matthew 1:21
 3. Both were dead for _____ days.
 4. Both carried _____ for their sacrifice.
 5. Both willingly _____ down their life.
 6. Both are seen waiting for a bride.

III. HIS BRIDE - CHAPTER 24

- A. The precautions of the _____ - 1-9
1. He saw the wickedness around him.
 2. He knew it would only be right to get a bride from his home in Mesopotamia.
 3. He develops a plan and asks a trusted servant for help.
- B. The _____ of the servant
1. The servant is unnamed but believed to be _____ - 15:2
 2. The servant travels to Nahor as directed.
 3. The servant sought for a bride who was _____ 14
 4. The servant prays in power for God’s direction. - 15
- C. The purity of the saint - 34-61
1. Eliezer explains why he is there and how God had answered prayer.
 2. All involved clearly see the hand of God in this meeting.
 3. Although Rebekah had never met Isaac, she could see God leading and agreed to travel to Canaan to marry him.

4. She leaves all and follows the servant. - 59-61
 5. She begins to look with anticipation for the son. - 62-64
- D. The picture of the _____
1. The Father has planned a marriage for His Son.
 2. The Son is waiting in the presence of the Father for the bride.
 3. Isaac went out to meet his bride. Christ will come to meet His bride in the air.

IV. HIS BIRTHRIGHT – CHAPTER 25

- A. Abraham passes on all he has to Isaac before his death. - 5
- B. God commits Abraham’s covenant unto his son Isaac. 26:3
1. The Messianic line will flow from Abraham to Isaac.
 2. It appears it would stop there because they remained childless for _____ - 21
- C. God answers their prayers with the birth of Jacob and Esau.
1. Twins are born unto them. - 23-26
 2. They were in conflict and contrast from the beginning. (2 natures & 2 nations)
 - a. Esau was hairy. Jacob was smooth.
 - b. Esau was an outdoorsman. Jacob was a homebody.
 - c. Esau was a Daddy’s boy. Jacob was a Momma’s boy.
 - d. Esau was concerned with the present. Jacob was concerned with the future.
 - e. Esau made quick decisions based on emotion. Jacob made slow decisions based on his own best interest.
- D. The conflict was exasperated by _____ parents. - 28
1. Esau
 - a. Sold his birthright
 - b. Became the father of the Edomites
 - c. Is a picture of the _____ life
 2. Jacob
 - a. Name means “trickster”

b. Jacob tricked his brother into selling his birthright.

E. The birthright is given to Jacob.

1. What is a birthright?

a. It meant that the oldest son was to receive a double blessing of his father's inheritance.

b. It meant that he would inherit control of all the family _____.

c. It meant that he would also inherit the _____ over and responsibility for the younger sons, widows, and the unmarried daughters of the family. - Deuteronomy 21:17; I Chronicles 5:1-2

2. The exchange of the birthright - 29-34

a. Character is revealed in a _____

1. Esau was a profane man. - Hebrews 12:16

2. He lived for the present and the physical.

b. Character is revealed in the minute.

c. Character is _____ growing or going.

d. Character knows the end does not justify the means.

e. Character is willing to _____ on God.

CONCLUSION:

Even though Isaac lived the longest of all the patriarchs, he has the least written about him. Much of his story initially is tied up in his father Abraham and then quickly moves on to his son Jacob. That is why it is said he is the son of a famous father and the father of a famous son.