

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
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Important Note to Parents or Teachers: The words “circumcision,” “sex,” “incest,” “concubine,” and “rape” are used in this module to describe the following biblical events: 1.) In the Summary and in Section 1, God entered into a covenant with Abraham and established “circumcision” as a sign of His covenant; 2.) In Section 1, The men in Sodom wanted to have improper sex with Lot’s house guests; 3.) In Section 1, Lot had two sons, Ammon and Moab, as a result of “incest” with his two daughters; 4.) In Section 3, Jacob had a total of twelve sons with his two wives and two “concubines.” Jacob’s oldest son, Reuben, slept with his father’s concubine; and 5.) In Section 3, Jacob’s daughter, Dinah, was “raped.” Determine the need to explain these words to students before each of these sections and discuss the subject matter with them as appropriate.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Summary

Lesson Objectives: To understand the major events that occurred in Genesis 17 – 50 and Job 1 – 42.

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 49 in your study guide.

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

Patriarch	Circumcision	Canaan	Fulfillment	Israel
Famine	Migration	Afflict	Adversity	Gentile

Reading Assignment: Read page 50 in your study guide.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Summary

Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide.

- 1) Which of the following is a list of Hebrew patriarchs?
 - a) Moses, Aaron, and Miriam
 - b) Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob
 - c) Abraham and Job
 - d) Adam, Abraham, and Job

- 2) According to the lesson summary, what did God teach the Hebrew patriarchs?
 - a) God taught them how to build an ark.
 - b) God taught them how to plant crops.
 - c) God taught them the Ten Commandments.
 - d) God taught them His ways.

- 3) Based on Scripture and your lesson summary, what was God’s covenant with Abraham?
 - a) God promised to make Abraham’s descendants famous, and to give Abraham and his descendants the land of Egypt.
 - b) God promised to give Abraham two sons, and to make them wealthy, healthy, and wise.
 - c) God promised to make Abraham’s descendants a nation of kings; to bless all nations on earth through Abraham’s offspring; and to give him and his descendants the land of Canaan.
 - d) God promised to bless Abraham with good health, and to make him a wealthy man.

- 4) God’s covenant with Abraham was passed on to his descendants. What were their names?
 - a) Job and Jacob
 - b) Ishmael and Isaac
 - c) Hagar’s son and Sarai’s son
 - d) Isaac and Jacob

- 5) What was Jacob’s name changed to?
 - a) Israel
 - b) Abraham
 - c) Isaac
 - d) Job

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 2: God's Relationship with the Patriarchs
Summary

- 6) How many sons did Jacob have?
 - a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 12
 - d) 13

- 7) Who arranged for his family to migrate to Egypt?
 - a) Abraham
 - b) Isaac
 - c) Joseph
 - d) Job

- 8) Who afflicted Job with adversity?
 - a) Satan
 - b) God
 - c) Job's wife
 - d) Abraham

- 9) What did Job do throughout his intense pain and suffering?
 - a) Job regretted losing all of his wealth.
 - b) Job stopped talking to his wife.
 - c) Job continued to farm his land.
 - d) Job had faith in God.

- 10) When did the story of Job take place?
 - a) Around the same time period as the Hebrew patriarchs between 2000 B.C. and 1800 B.C.
 - b) Around the same time period as Adam and Eve, when God created the world.
 - c) Around the same time period as Jesus' birth between 6 B.C. and 5 B.C.
 - d) Around the same time period as King David in about 1,000 B.C.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Summary

Vocabulary Mix and Match: Match each vocabulary word with its definition. Enter the alphabet associated with the correct definition in the space provided.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---|
| 1) Patriarch | _____ | A) Accomplishment, completion, fruition |
| 2) Circumcision | _____ | B) A scarcity of food |
| 3) Canaan | _____ | C) To injure or cause to hurt in some way |
| 4) Fulfillment | _____ | D) Ruling ancestor or founding father of a family |
| 5) Israel | _____ | E) A person who is not Jewish |
| 6) Famine | _____ | F) Hardship, misfortune, calamity |
| 7) Migration | _____ | G) The removal of a male’s genital foreskin |
| 8) Afflict | _____ | H) The land God gave to Abraham and his descendants |
| 9) Adversity | _____ | I) Movement of a people from one area to another |
| 10) Gentile | _____ | J) Jacob’s descendants or name of their homeland |

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Summary

Writing Assignment: Write a prayer using the ACTS pattern of prayer you learned on page 8 of Module 1.

Date: _____

Prayer of Adoration, Confession, Thanksgiving, and Supplication

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 1: Abram to Abraham

Lesson Objectives: To understand and be able to explain:

- God’s covenant with Abraham
- The Hebrew Name of God—El Shaddai

Memory Verse: *“Abraham believed God, and God counted him as righteous because of his faith. He was even called the friend of God.”* (James 2:23 NLT)

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 49 in your study guide.

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

El Shaddai	Exhort	Almighty
Powerful	Sufficient	Confirm
Bless	Hesitate	Escort
Sulfur	Pillar	Petition
Incest	Deception	Intervene

Reading Assignment: Read pages 53 through 54 in your study guide.

Recommended Bible Reading: Turn to page 55 of your study guide and find the recommended Bible reading. Read these scriptures in your Bible.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 1: Abram to Abraham

Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide.

- 1) The word “El Shaddai” is a Hebrew name of God. What does it mean?
 - a) God of the Covenant
 - b) Almighty, All-Powerful and All-Sufficient One
 - c) The Holy One
 - d) Lord or Master

- 2) What does the name “Abraham” mean?
 - a) Father of the righteous
 - b) Friend of God
 - c) Hebrew patriarch
 - d) Father of many nations

- 3) What was God’s everlasting covenant with Abraham?
 - a) I will make you a great king and will give you and your descendants great wealth.
 - b) I will always be your God and the God of your descendants and will give the land of Canaan to you and your descendants.
 - c) I will always protect you and your descendants from their enemies.
 - d) I will lead your descendants safely out of Egypt and back to Canaan.

- 4) What did Abraham have to do to obey the covenant God made with him?
 - a) Abraham had to have himself, all males in his household, and all male offspring circumcised as a constant reminder of God’s covenant with him.
 - b) Abraham had to give one tenth (a tithe) of all his possessions to God as a constant reminder of God’s covenant with him.
 - c) Abraham had to pray for Ishmael and then wait for God to bless him with another son.
 - d) Abraham had to take Canaan from the Canaanites immediately for his descendants.

- 5) Ishmael, Abraham’s son with Hagar, became the forefather of what present day nation?
 - a) The nation of Israel
 - b) The Moabite and Ammonite nations
 - c) The Arab nation
 - d) The Jews

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 1: Abram to Abraham

- 6) What did Sarah do when she overheard God say that she and Abraham would have a son?
 - a) Sarah laughed.
 - b) Sarah gave God a tithe.
 - c) Sarah told God she was too old to bear children.
 - d) Sarah praised God.

- 7) What did Abraham do when the Lord told him about the wickedness of the people in Sodom?
 - a) Told his nephew Lot to leave Sodom and Gomorrah with his family at once.
 - b) Abraham begged the Lord to spare the city for the sake of as few as ten righteous people.
 - c) Told Sarah that they needed to pray for the city of Sodom and Gomorrah.
 - d) Followed the Lord’s angels to Sodom and Gomorrah so that he could help Lot.

- 8) What did God’s angels discover when they arrived in Sodom?
 - a) There were not ten righteous people living in Sodom.
 - b) The angels found ten righteous people.
 - c) Lot was leaving the city with his family.
 - d) Lot’s wife had been turned into a pillar of salt.

- 9) What happened to the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah?
 - a) God banished the people from the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.
 - b) God destroyed the cities by causing a great flood.
 - c) God destroyed the cities by causing fire and burning sulfur to rain down from heaven.
 - d) God destroyed the cities by causing salt to completely cover the land.

- 10) How many people did God save from the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah?
 - a) 1
 - b) 3
 - c) 5
 - d) 10

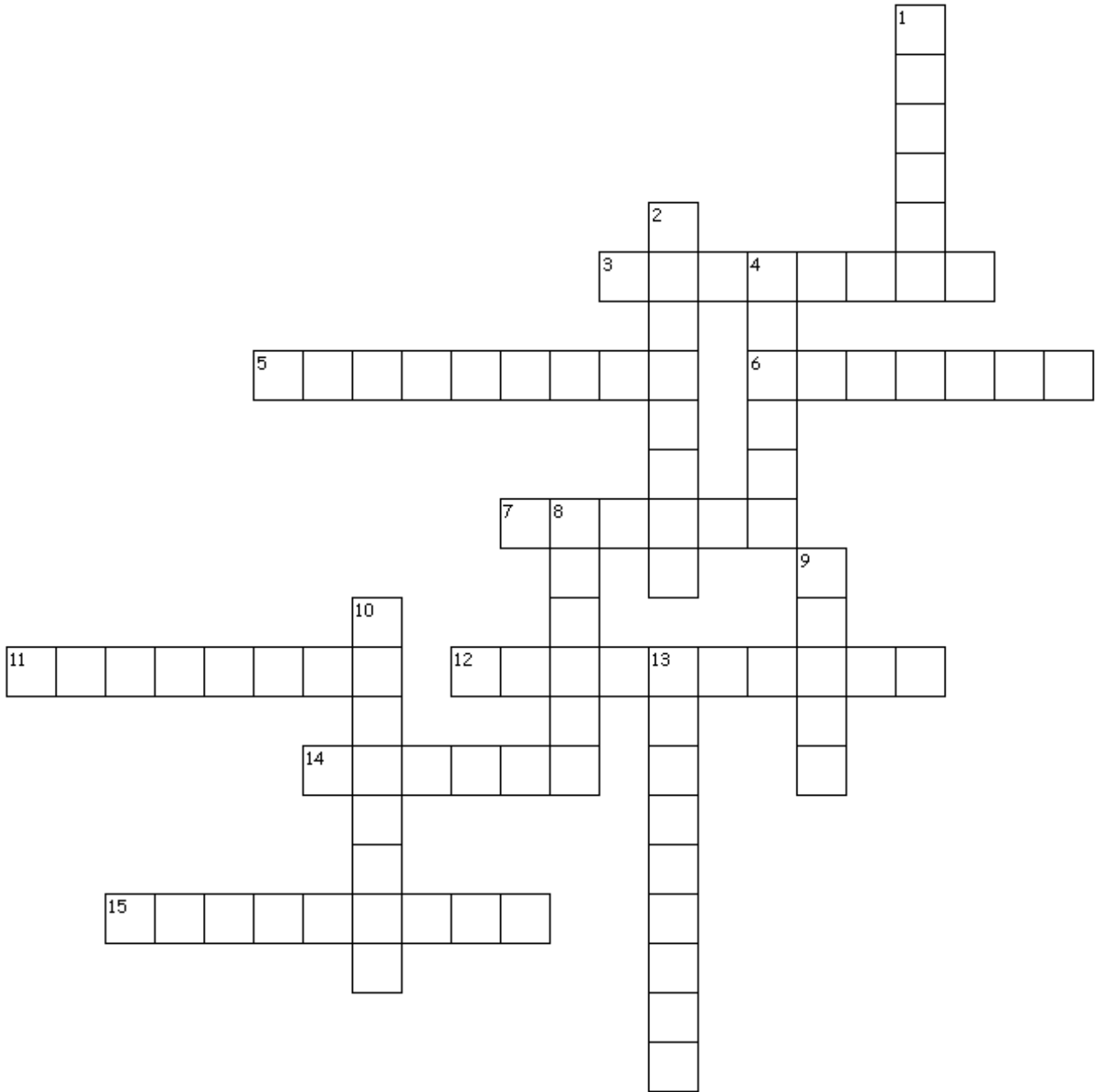
Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 1: Abram to Abraham

Inductive Study: Use the table on page 25 of *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* and your assigned reading to complete the table below. Fill in the answer to each question in the space provided below.

Section 1: Abram to Abraham	Who, Where, When, What, Why, and How
Who were the people you read about in this section?	
Where were the people in this section living?	
When did the events in this section take place? (See the Approx. Timeline on page 51.)	
What specific events took place in this section? (List a few major events that happened in this section.)	
Why are these events in the Bible? In your opinion, why did God want you to know about these events?	
How would you describe God’s character in this section? What was God doing?	

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 1: Abram to Abraham

Crossword Puzzle: Use the vocabulary words for this lesson to fill in the answers to the crossword puzzle.



Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 2: God's Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 1: Abram to Abraham

Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle Clues:

Across

3. Pause or Hang Back in Uncertainty, To Waver
5. Hebrew Name Meaning God Almighty
6. To Give New Assurance or Substantiate
7. Accompany in Order to Safeguard or Protect
11. Capable of Producing Great Effects
12. Enough or Capable of Meeting Requirements
14. A Column or Post
15. A Misleading Falsehood

Down

1. Advise, Urge, or Spur On
2. Ask, Request, or Pray
4. Sexual Relations between Closely Related Persons
8. A Nonmetallic Element Best Known in Yellow Crystal Form
9. Grant Divine Favor, To Declare or Wish Happiness
10. Having Unlimited Power, All-Powerful
13. To Get Involved or Come Between

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 1: Abram to Abraham

Comparative Study 1: Read God’s conversation with Abraham printed below. Make a list of all the things God promised to do as part of his covenant with Abraham.

When Abram was ninety-nine years old, the LORD appeared to him and said, “I am El-Shaddai—‘God Almighty.’ Serve me faithfully and live a blameless life. I will make a covenant with you, by which I will guarantee to give you countless descendants.” At this, Abram fell face down on the ground. Then God said to him, “This is my covenant with you: I will make you the father of a multitude of nations! What’s more, I am changing your name. It will no longer be Abram. Instead, you will be called Abraham, for you will be the father of many nations. I will make you extremely fruitful. Your descendants will become many nations, and kings will be among them! “I will confirm my covenant with you and your descendants after you, from generation to generation. This is the everlasting covenant: I will always be your God and the God of your descendants after you. And I will give the entire land of Canaan, where you now live as a foreigner, to you and your descendants. It will be their possession forever, and I will be their God.”

(Genesis 17:1 – 8 NLT)

God’s Promises to Abraham

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Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 1: Abram to Abraham

Comparative Study 2: Read the next part of God’s conversation with Abraham printed below. Make a list of all the things Abraham had to do as his part in obeying the terms of the covenant.

Then God said to Abraham, “Your responsibility is to obey the terms of the covenant. You and all your descendants have this continual responsibility. This is the covenant that you and your descendants must keep: Each male among you must be circumcised. You must cut off the flesh of your foreskin as a sign of the covenant between me and you. From generation to generation, every male child must be circumcised on the eighth day after his birth. This applies not only to members of your family but also to the servants born in your household and the foreign-born servants whom you have purchased. All must be circumcised. Your bodies will bear the mark of my everlasting covenant. Any male who fails to be circumcised will be cut off from the covenant family for breaking the covenant.”

(Genesis 17:9 – 14 NLT)

Abraham’s Responsibility in Obeying the Terms God’s Covenant

Who had the greater share of responsibility in this covenant, God or Abraham?

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 1: Abram to Abraham

Comparative Study 3: Read the final part of God’s conversation with Abraham printed below. Make a list of all the things God promised Abraham He would do for Ishmael, the son Abraham had with Hagar.

So Abraham said to God, “May Ishmael live under your special blessing!” But God replied, “No—Sarah, your wife, will give birth to a son for you. You will name him Isaac, and I will confirm my covenant with him and his descendants as an everlasting covenant. As for Ishmael, I will bless him also, just as you have asked. I will make him extremely fruitful and multiply his descendants. He will become the father of twelve princes, and I will make him a great nation. But my covenant will be confirmed with Isaac, who will be born to you and Sarah about this time next year.”

(Genesis 17:18 –21 NLT)

God’s Promises to Abraham about Ishmael

Who did God say would inherit the covenant blessings He had promised to Abraham?

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Section 1: Abram to Abraham

Writing Assignment: Write a prayer to God using His Hebrew Name, *El Shaddai*. Include in your prayer the words “Almighty,” All-Powerful,” and “All-Sufficient.”

Date: _____

Prayer to *El Shaddai*, the Almighty, All-Powerful, and All-Sufficient One

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 2: Isaac

Lesson Objectives: To understand and be able to explain:

- Abraham’s test of faith
- Hebrew Name of God (Jehovah-Jireh)
- Isaac, Esau, and Jacob’s human weaknesses or mistakes

Memory Verse: *“God is my shield, saving those whose hearts are true and right.”* (Psalm 7:10)

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 49 in your study guide.

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

Envy

Strife

Animosity

Altar

Jehovah-Jireh

Canaanite

Birthright

Famished

Reading Assignment: Read pages 56 through 57 in your study guide.

Recommended Bible Reading: Turn to page 58 of your study guide and find the recommended Bible reading. Read these scriptures in your Bible.

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Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 2: Isaac

Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide.

- 1) Abraham and Sarah finally had a son when Abraham was 100 years old. What did they name their son?
 - a) Ishmael
 - b) Isaac
 - c) Abraham, Jr.
 - d) Jacob

- 2) Why did Abraham send Hagar and Ishmael away?
 - a) Because Ishmael had become a man and was ready to move away from his father.
 - b) Because Abraham wanted Isaac to grow up as an only child.
 - c) Because Hagar wanted to leave.
 - d) Because Sarah asked him to send Hagar away and God told Abraham to do as Sarah asked.

- 3) How did God test Abraham’s faith?
 - a) God instructed Abraham to sacrifice his son, Isaac, as an offering to Him.
 - b) God told Abraham to build an ark because of an impending flood.
 - c) God allowed Satan to afflict Abraham with adversity.
 - d) God told Abraham to give Him a tenth of his possessions as a tithe.

- 4) According to Hebrews 11:19, why did Abraham obey God when God told him to make a sacrifice?
 - a) Abraham thought God would give him more wealth.
 - b) Abraham knew he had another son named Ishmael.
 - c) Abraham reasoned that God could raise the dead.
 - d) Abraham knew God would provide a ram.

- 5) What did Abraham sacrifice to God after he passed God’s test of his faith?
 - a) Isaac
 - b) A Goat
 - c) A Ram
 - d) Ishmael

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 2: Isaac

- 6) Jehovah-Jireh is a Hebrew Name of God. What does it mean?
 - a) Name of the covenant God entered into with Abraham.
 - b) Name of God, meaning All-Powerful and All-Sufficient One.
 - c) Name of God, meaning “The Lord Who Sees.”
 - d) Name of God, meaning “The Lord Will Provide.”

- 7) Why didn’t Abraham want Isaac to marry a Canaanite woman?
 - a) Abraham was afraid that the Canaanites would force him to leave Canaan if Isaac married one of their women.
 - b) Abraham feared that the Canaanites would lead his descendants into idolatry and away from God.
 - c) Abraham thought the women of Canaan were not as beautiful as those who lived in his relative’s country of Haran.
 - d) Abraham was afraid that the Canaanites would kill him if Isaac married one of their women.

- 8) Isaac married Rebecca and together they had twins named Esau and Jacob. What did God tell Rebecca about her twin boys before they were born?
 - a) God told Rebecca that the older child would serve the younger child.
 - b) God told Rebecca that the twins would be jealous of each other.
 - c) God told Rebecca that her twins shouldn’t marry a Canaanite woman.
 - d) God told Rebecca that she would not have any more children.

- 9) Why did Esau give his birthright to his brother Jacob?
 - a) Esau wanted to move away from home, so he gave up his birthright in exchange for some land.
 - b) His parents made him give his birthright because he married Canaanite women.
 - c) Esau was exhausted and hungry, so he gave Jacob his birthright in exchange for food.
 - d) Esau wanted to please God, so he gave his birthright to Jacob.

- 10) When a king asked Isaac about his wife, Isaac responded with a lie. What did Isaac tell the king?
 - a) Isaac told the king that Rebecca was his cousin.
 - b) Isaac told the king that Rebecca was his wife.
 - c) Isaac told the king that Rebecca was his sister.
 - d) Isaac told the king that he was not related to Rebecca.

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 2: Isaac

Inductive Study: Use the table on page 51 of *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* and your assigned reading to complete the table below. Fill in the answer to each question in the space provided below.

Section 2: Isaac	Who, Where, When, What, Why, and How
Who were the people you read about in this section?	
Where were the people in this section living?	
When did the events in this section take place? (See the Approx. Timeline on Page 51.)	
What specific events took place in this section? (List a few major events that happened in this section.)	
Why are these events in the Bible? In your opinion, why did God want you to know about these events?	
How would you describe God’s character in this section? What was God doing?	

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 2: Isaac

Vocabulary Words: Demonstrate your understanding of the vocabulary words in this lesson. For each vocabulary word, write a sentence that uses the word (or a form of the word) correctly.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Envy | Strife | Animosity | Altar |
| Jehovah-Jireh | Canaanite | Birthright | Famished |

Date: _____

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 2: Isaac

Writing Assignment 1: Write a few sentences about each of the following that describes what you think God would have said to:

- a) Abraham after he passed his test of faith;
- b) Jacob when he offered Esau food in exchange for his birthright;
- c) Esau when he accepted Jacob’s offer and gave Jacob his birthright in exchange for food; and
- d) Isaac when he responded out of fear with a lie saying Rebecca was his sister.

What I Think God Would Have Said

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 2: Isaac

Writing Assignment 2: Read the scripture below and meditate on it. Meditate means to stop and think about what the scripture says and what it means to you personally. Write your thoughts about what this scripture means to you.

And so it happened just as the Scriptures say: “Abraham believed God, and God counted him as righteous because of his faith.” He was even called the friend of God.”

(James 2:23 NLT)

Date: _____

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 2: Isaac

Writing Assignment 3: The Hebrew Name of God, *Jehovah-Jireh*, is defined in the first note on page 56 of your study guide. Read it and then write a poem or a short essay to describe God’s character as *Jehovah-Jireh* and what this name means to you personally. The Hebrew names of God are also defined in the table on page 274.

Date: _____

God is Jehovah-Jireh

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 3: Jacob

Lesson Objectives: To understand and be able to explain:

- How God’s covenant with Abraham was confirmed with Jacob
- Jacob, Reuben, Levi, and Simeon’s human weaknesses or mistakes

Memory Verse: *“And it is impossible to please God without faith.”* (Hebrews 11:6 NLT)

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 49 in your study guide.

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

Deceive	Blessing	Bestow	Vow
Exchange	Confront	Customary	Vied
Devise	Prosper	Affection	Defile
Revenge	Chastise	Irate	Concubine

Reading Assignment: Read pages 59 through 62 in your study guide.

Recommended Bible Reading: Turn to page 62 of your study guide and find the recommended Bible reading. Read these scriptures in your Bible.

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
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Section 3: Jacob

Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide.

- 1) What is the difference between a blessing and a birthright?
 - a) A Blessing passed on the parent’s wealth, while the birthright bestowed God’s special favor.
 - b) A Blessing bestowed God’s special favor, while the birthright passed on the parent’s wealth.
 - c) A Blessing is a prayer to God, while the birthright bestowed God’s special favor.
 - d) A Blessing bestowed God’s wealth, while the birthright bestowed the parent’s wealth.

- 2) Who encouraged Jacob to steal his brother’s blessing?
 - a) Esau
 - b) Isaac
 - c) Rebekah
 - d) Ishmael

- 3) Who thought he was blessing his oldest son, when he blessed his second-born son?
 - a) Esau
 - b) Isaac
 - c) Rebekah
 - d) Jacob

- 4) Why did Rebekah tell Isaac that Jacob should go to Haran to find a wife from among her people?
 - a) Because Esau was already married and now it was Jacob’s turn to get married.
 - b) Because Rebekah thought the women in Haran were more beautiful than those in Canaan.
 - c) Because Jacob did not want to displease his parents by marrying a Canaanite woman.
 - d) Because Rebekah knew Jacob would be safe from Esau in Haran.

- 5) What happened to Jacob while he was on his way to Haran?
 - a) Jacob had a dream about a ladder.
 - b) Jacob met a Canaanite woman and decided to marry her.
 - c) Esau tried to kill Jacob.
 - d) Jacob prayed for a safety and protection.

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Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 3: Jacob

- 6) While Jacob was on his way to Haran, God confirmed His covenant with Jacob. Who had previously received these same covenant promises from God?
 - a) Abraham and Ishmael
 - b) Noah and Abraham
 - c) Abraham and Isaac
 - d) Esau

- 7) When Jacob arrived in Haran, he went to work for Laban, his mother’s brother. What kind of work did Jacob perform for Laban?
 - a) Jacob tended (took care of) Laban’s sheep.
 - b) Jacob became a farmer in Laban’s fields.
 - c) Jacob became Laban’s assistant.
 - d) Jacob served as a priest for Laban’s household.

- 8) Which of Laban’s daughters did Jacob fall in love with and agree to work for seven years in exchange for her hand in marriage?
 - a) Leah
 - b) Bilhah
 - c) Zilpah
 - d) Rachel

- 9) After working seven years for Laban, why did Jacob choose to continue working an additional seven years (a total of fourteen years) for his uncle?
 - a) Because Jacob was not ready to go back home.
 - b) Because Laban deceived him into marrying Leah, so he had to work seven more years for Rachel’s hand in marriage.
 - c) Because Laban’s daughters wanted him to continue working for their father.
 - d) Because Esau had two wives and he wanted the same number of wives as his brother.

- 10) Jacob married both of Laban’s daughters. Which one remained childless for a long time?
 - a) Leah
 - b) Bilhah
 - c) Zilpah
 - d) Rachel

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Section 3: Jacob

- 11) How many sons did Jacob have altogether with his wives and their handmaidens?
- a) 4
 - b) 10
 - c) 12
 - d) 16
- 12) Why did Laban’s sons become angry with Jacob?
- a) Because he married both of their sisters.
 - b) Because they believed Jacob was stealing their father’s sheep.
 - c) Because he would not give them his birthright.
 - d) Because they were working harder and longer hours than Jacob.
- 13) How many years had Jacob lived in Haran before God told him to return to his home in Canaan?
- a) 20
 - b) 14
 - c) 12
 - d) 7
- 14) Jacob was afraid that his brother, Esau, might still be angry with him. What happened to Jacob as he prayed about his situation?
- a) He saw a ladder going up to heaven with angels going up and down it.
 - b) Laban and his sons made Jacob return to Haran.
 - c) Rachel gave birth to a child and they named him Joseph.
 - d) A man appeared and wrestled with Jacob until daybreak.
- 15) Why did Jacob chastise his sons, Simeon and Levi?
- a) They went back to Haran to seek revenge.
 - b) They killed all the men in a local ruler’s town.
 - c) They chastised their sister, Dinah.
 - d) They killed Esau and his family.

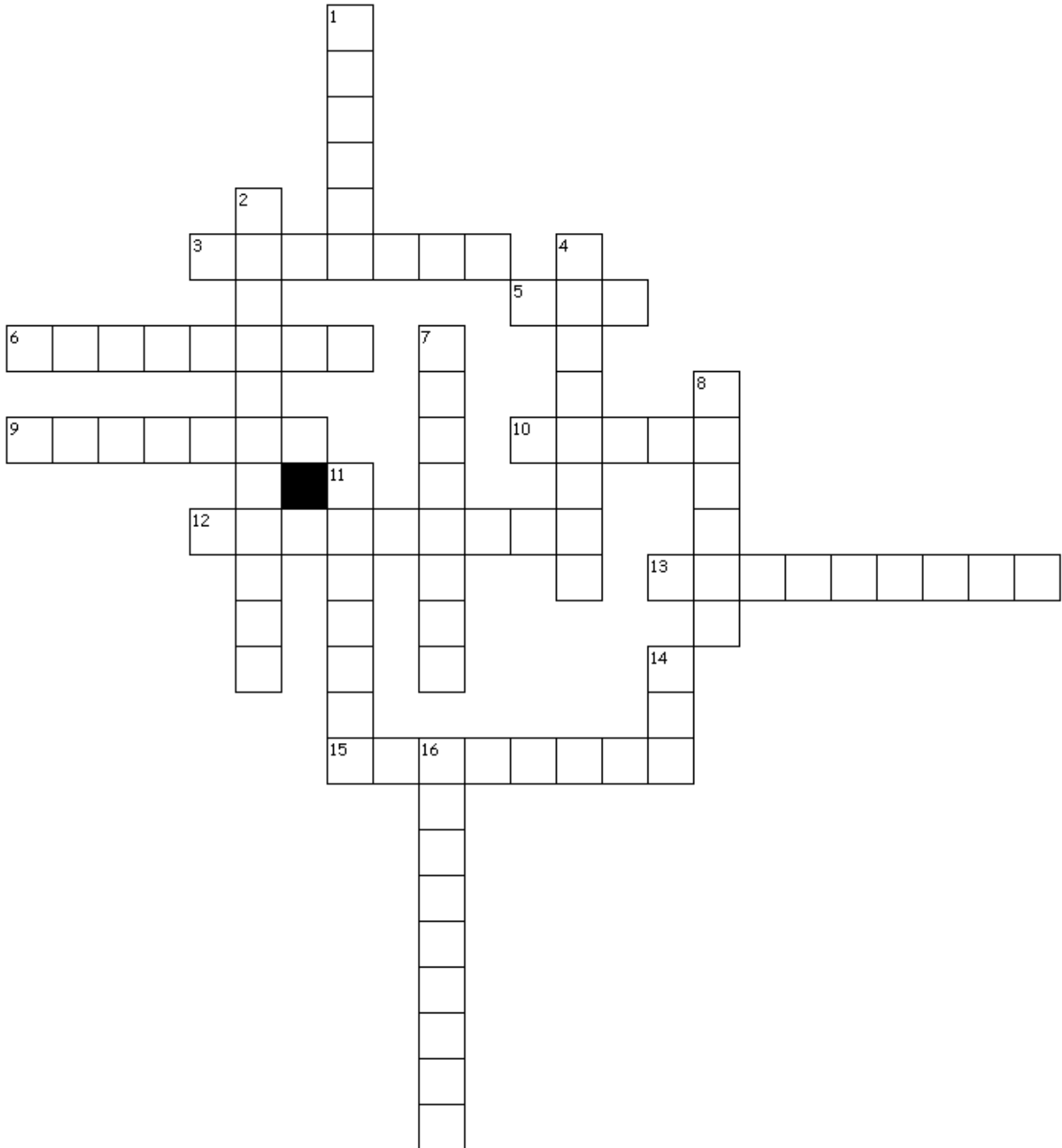
Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 3: Jacob

Inductive Study: Use the table on page 51 of *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* and your assigned reading to complete the table below. Fill in the answer to each question in the space provided below.

Section 3: Jacob	Who, Where, When, What, Why, and How
Who were the people you read about in this section?	
Where were the people in this section living?	
When did the events in this section take place? (See the Approx. Timeline on Page 51.)	
What specific events took place in this section? (List a few major events that happened in this section.)	
Why are these events in the Bible? In your opinion, why did God want you to know about these events?	
How would you describe God’s character in this section? What was God doing?	

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 3: Jacob

Crossword Puzzle: Use the vocabulary words for this lesson to fill in the answers to the crossword puzzle.



Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 3: Jacob

Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle Clues:

Across

3. Returning Evil for Evil or Getting Even
5. A Solemn Promise
6. The Gift of Divine Favor or Happiness
9. Be Successful, To Succeed or Thrive
10. Angry or Enraged
12. Love, Goodwill or Positive Feelings
13. Woman Living With A Man But Not Legally Married to
15. Giving or Taking One Thing For Another

Down

1. To Make Impure, Abuse or Rape
2. To Form a Scheme or a Plan
4. Be Face to Face, Approach, or Accost
7. To Criticize or Admonish to Correct Behavior
8. Give as a Gift, To Present or Grant
11. Mislead or Cause to Believe What is Not True
14. Strive for Superiority
16. Commonly Used or Practiced

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 3: Jacob

Geography Assignment 1: Draw Jacob’s journey on the map below by following the instructions:

- 1) Jacob left his home in Hebron to live with his uncle in Haran. On his way to Haran, Jacob rested in Bethel where he had a dream about a ladder. Draw a line from Hebron to Bethel.
- 2) Jacob then traveled from Bethel to Haran. Draw a line from Bethel to Haran.
- 3) After living in Haran for twenty years, Jacob packed up his family and headed back to Canaan. Along the way, Jacob met his brother, Esau. Jacob later camped in Shechem, where his daughter, Dinah, was raped. Draw a line from Haran to Shechem.
- 4) When Jacob left Shechem, he traveled to Bethel. Draw a line from Shechem to Bethel.
- 5) After camping in Bethel for a while, Jacob traveled to Bethlehem. His wife, Rachel, died in childbirth in Bethlehem and was buried there. Draw a line from Bethel to Bethlehem.
- 6) Jacob then left Bethlehem and traveled to Hebron, his hometown which was in Canaan. Draw a line from Bethlehem to Hebron.



Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 3: Jacob

Geography Assignment 2: Based on the previous geography assignment, fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

- 1) Jacob traveled from _____ to _____ where he had a dream about a ladder.
- 2) Jacob then traveled from _____ to _____ and stayed there for 20 years.
- 3) After living in _____ for 20 years, Jacob packed up his family and headed back to Canaan.
- 4) Along the way, Jacob met Esau and then traveled to _____ where his daughter, Dinah, was raped. Jacob’s sons, Levi and Simeon, killed the men in the town where Dinah was raped in an act of revenge.
- 5) After his sons’ act of revenge, Jacob moved to _____.
- 6) Jacob later traveled to _____ where Rachel died in childbirth.
- 7) Jacob then left _____ and traveled to _____ which was his hometown in Canaan.

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 3: Jacob

Writing Assignment 1: Write a few sentences about each of the following that describes what you think God would have said to:

- a. Jacob when he tricked Isaac into giving him the blessing that belonged to Esau;
- b. Laban when he deceived Jacob into marrying Leah, his oldest daughter;
- c. Jacob when he married two wives;
- d. Leah and Rachel when they argued and vied for Jacob’s affection;
- e. Levi and Simeon when they killed all the men in the local ruler’s town;
- f. Rueben when he slept with Bilhah, his father’s concubine.

What I Think God Would Have Said

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 3: Jacob

Creative Assignment: In this lesson, Jacob had two major encounters with God. The scriptures in the boxes below tell about these two events. Read each scripture and then draw a picture of these two Bible scenes based on your interpretation of scripture.

Jacob Dreams about a Ladder – “At sunset he (Jacob) stopped for the night and went to sleep, resting his head on a large rock. In a dream he saw a ladder that reached from earth to heaven, and God's angels were going up and down on it. The LORD was standing beside the ladder and said: I am the LORD God who was worshiped by Abraham and Isaac. I will give to you and your family the land on which you are now sleeping. Your descendants will spread over the earth in all directions and will become as numerous as the specks of dust. Your family will be a blessing to all people.” (Genesis 28:11 – 14 CEV)



Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 3: Jacob

Jacob Wrestles with God – “So Jacob was alone, and a man came and wrestled with him until the sun came up. When the man saw he could not defeat Jacob, he struck Jacob’s hip and put it out of joint. Then he said to Jacob, ‘Let me go. The sun is coming up.’ But Jacob said, ‘I will let you go if you will bless me.’ The man said to him, ‘What is your name?’ And he answered, ‘Jacob.’ Then the man said, ‘Your name will no longer be Jacob. Your name will now be Israel, because you have wrestled with God and with people, and you have won.’” (Genesis 32:24 – 28 NCV)

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 4: Joseph

Lesson Objectives: To understand and be able to explain:

- How God used Joseph as a savior for his family
- How God turned adversity into good

Memory Verse: *“I can do everything through Christ, who gives me strength.”* (Philippians 4:13 NLT)

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 49 in your study guide.

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

Reign	Ferocious	Grief-stricken	Seduce
Responsibility	Interpret	Cupbearer	Reveal
Abundance	Devastating	Integrity	Retaliation
Malice	Pilgrimage	Prophecy	Scepter
Intended	Accomplish	Savior	Administer

Reading Assignment: Read pages 63 through 65 in your study guide.

Recommended Bible Reading: Turn to page 66 of your study guide and find the recommended Bible reading. Read these scriptures in your Bible.

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 4: Joseph

Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide.

- 1) Which of Jacob’s sons did he appear to love more than the others?
 - a) Simeon
 - b) Levi
 - c) Judah
 - d) Joseph

- 2) What did Jacob give to one of his sons that the others viewed as favoritism?
 - a) Some of his sheep to shepherd.
 - b) A colorfully decorated coat.
 - c) Some of his land as an inheritance.
 - d) God’s covenant that was originally made with Abraham.

- 3) Why did Joseph’s brothers become angry when he told them about his dreams?
 - a) According to Joseph’s dreams, his brothers would sell him to some merchants.
 - b) According to Joseph’s dreams, his brothers would be killed by a ferocious animal.
 - c) According to Joseph’s dreams, his brothers would one day bow down before him.
 - d) According to Joseph’s dreams, their father loved him more than the others.

- 4) How did Joseph’s brothers get rid of him?
 - a) They sold him to some merchants who were traveling to Egypt.
 - b) They stood back and watched a ferocious animal kill him.
 - c) They sent him away to Haran to live with Laban, their grandfather.
 - d) They took him to Egypt and had him imprisoned there.

- 5) What did Jacob believe happened to his beloved son, Joseph?
 - a) Jacob thought Joseph had been sold to some merchants.
 - b) Jacob thought Joseph had been killed by a ferocious lion.
 - c) Jacob thought Joseph was in Egypt.
 - d) Jacob thought Joseph was in Haran with Laban.

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 4: Joseph

- 6) Judah, Jacob’s fourth son, had several sons. Which of Judah’s sons was a descendent of Jesus Christ?
- a) Perez
 - b) Zerah
 - c) Joseph
 - d) None of them
- 7) Why did Potiphar make Joseph his assistant and put him in charge of his household?
- a) Potiphar needed Joseph to interpret his dreams.
 - b) Potiphar knew his wife was attracted to Joseph and wanted to please her.
 - c) Potiphar noticed that everything Joseph did was blessed by God with success.
 - d) Potiphar wanted Joseph to become second-in-command of Pharaoh’s kingdom.
- 8) Why did Potiphar later have Joseph imprisoned?
- a) Because God was no longer blessing Joseph with success.
 - b) Because Potiphar’s wife lied and told her husband that Joseph tried to rape her.
 - c) Because Joseph stole Potiphar’s money.
 - d) Because Joseph tried to run away with Potiphar’s wife.
- 9) What greatly troubled Pharaoh in this lesson?
- a) Pharaoh was upset because God was not blessing him with success.
 - b) Pharaoh did not know how much food to store in the warehouse.
 - c) Pharaoh was disturbed because Potiphar had Joseph put in prison.
 - d) Pharaoh had a disturbing dream that no one was able to interpret.
- 10) Who told Pharaoh that Joseph could interpret dreams?
- a) The chief baker
 - b) The chief cup bearer
 - c) Potiphar
 - d) Joseph

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 4: Joseph

- 11) God revealed to Joseph the meaning of Pharaoh’s dream. What was Joseph’s interpretation of Pharaoh’s dream?
- a) Joseph told Pharaoh that there would be seven years of abundance throughout the land of Egypt followed by seven years of famine.
 - b) Joseph told Pharaoh that God would empower a leader named Moses who would deliver the Israelites out of slavery.
 - c) Joseph told Pharaoh that he should be released from prison and put in charge of his kingdom.
 - d) Joseph told Pharaoh that his brothers would one day come to Egypt in search of food.
- 12) After hearing Joseph’s interpretation of his dream, what did Pharaoh do?
- a) He put Joseph in prison.
 - b) He told Joseph to ask God to prevent the seven years of famine.
 - c) He forced Potiphar to put Joseph back in charge of his household.
 - d) He made Joseph second-in-command and put him in charge of Egypt’s food supplies.
- 13) What did Joseph do to ensure that food would be available in Egypt during the famine?
- a) Joseph prayed and God miraculously increased the food stored in the warehouses.
 - b) During the seven years of abundance, Joseph stored excess food in warehouses.
 - c) Joseph refused to sell food to foreigners during the famine.
 - d) During the seven years of abundance, Joseph taught the people how to irrigate their land.
- 14) How did Joseph save his family (Jacob and his household) during the famine?
- a) Joseph led his family out of Egypt and away from Pharaoh’s army.
 - b) Joseph arranged for his family to move to Egypt where there was plenty of food.
 - c) Joseph went back to Canaan and taught his family how to irrigate the land.
 - d) Joseph told his family to store food in warehouses during the seven years of abundance.
- 15) In your lesson, God had previously told someone that his descendants will be strangers in a country not their own. Who was God talking to when He said this?
- a) Joseph
 - b) Jacob
 - c) Isaac
 - d) Abraham

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 4: Joseph

- 16) What were the names of Joseph’s sons?
- a) Perez and Zerah
 - b) Ephraim and Manasseh
 - c) Jacob and Esau
 - d) Shem, Ham, and Japheth
- 17) When Jacob was nearing death, he gathered his sons around him. What did Jacob say to them?
- a) He blessed each of them and prophesied about their future.
 - b) He blessed Joseph and told him to keep interpreting dreams.
 - c) He prayed with them and then told them not to stay in Egypt.
 - d) He told them they would someday be slaves in Egypt.
- 18) According to Jacob, which of his sons would become the descendant of kings?
- a) Simeon
 - b) Levi
 - c) Judah
 - d) Joseph
- 19) After Jacob died, Joseph’s brothers feared he would retaliate for what they had done to him earlier. How did Joseph respond to his brothers’ fears?
- a) Joseph told his brothers that their descendants would become slaves in Egypt.
 - b) Joseph told his brothers to pack up their families and move back to Canaan.
 - c) Joseph told his brothers they had nothing to fear.
 - d) Joseph told his brothers to bow down before him.
- 20) Which of Jacob’s sons was an ancestor of Jesus Christ?
- a) Joseph
 - b) Judah
 - c) Levi
 - d) Simeon

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 4: Joseph

Inductive Study: Use the table on page 51 of *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide and your assigned reading to complete the table below. Fill in the answer to each question in the space provided below.

Section 4: Joseph	Who, Where, When, What, Why, and How
Who were the people you read about in this section?	
Where were the people in this section located? List all the key locations mentioned in this section.	
When did the events in this section take place? (See the Approx. Timeline on page 51.)	
What specific events took place in this section? List a few major events that happened in this section.	
Why are these events in the Bible? In your opinion, why did God want you to know about these events?	
How would you describe God’s character in this section? What was God doing?	

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 4: Joseph

Vocabulary Mix and Match: Match each vocabulary word with its definition. Enter the alphabet associated with the correct definition in the space provided.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--|
| 1) Reign | _____ | A) Entice to do wrong or tempt and lead into sin |
| 2) Ferocious | _____ | B) Unravel and assign meaning, translate, or solve |
| 3) Grief-stricken | _____ | C) To make known or unveil |
| 4) Seduce | _____ | D) Duty, obligation, work one is accountable for |
| 5) Responsibility | _____ | E) A wand used by kings as a symbol of authority |
| 6) Interpret | _____ | F) Overflowing supply, great amount, plenty |
| 7) Cupbearer | _____ | G) Fierce, savage, wild as an animal |
| 8) Reveal | _____ | H) Revenge, getting even, returning like for like |
| 9) Abundance | _____ | I) Sorrowful due to loss or deprivation |
| 10) Devastating | _____ | J) To rule or possess authority over people as a king |
| 11) Integrity | _____ | K) Prediction uttered under divine inspiration |
| 12) Retaliation | _____ | L) A person who saves from danger or destruction |
| 13) Malice | _____ | M) Person who serves wine in a king’s palace |
| 14) Pilgrimage | _____ | N) Meant, purposed, envisioned |
| 15) Prophecy | _____ | O) To successfully complete, achieve, or bring about |
| 16) Scepter | _____ | P) Honest in character or moral soundness |
| 17) Intended | _____ | Q) A long journey |
| 18) Accomplish | _____ | R) Give out, dispense, distribute, or carry out |
| 19) Savior | _____ | S) Ill will, evil intent, wanting to see others suffer |
| 20) Administer | _____ | T) Causing complete destruction |

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 4: Joseph

Geography Assignment 1: Turn to the map on page 51 of your study guide and follow the instructions below.

- 1) Jacob and his household moved from Hebron in Canaan to Goshen in Egypt. Find Goshen on the map in your study guide and draw a line from Hebron to Goshen.
- 2) When Jacob died, his sons carried his remains back to a cave near Hebron. Draw another line showing his sons journey from Goshen to Hebron.

Geography Assignment 2: Based on the map on page 51 and the previous assignment, fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

- 1) Jacob and his household moved from Hebron to _____ in Egypt to avoid the famine.
- 2) Jacob’s sons later buried him in a cave near _____ in Canaan.
- 3) Find the sea that was located immediately west of Canaan. The sea located west of Canaan is called the _____ Sea.
- 4) Find the river that flowed near Goshen. The name of the river that flowed near Goshen is called the _____ River.
- 5) Find the sea that was located southeast of Goshen? The sea located southeast of Goshen is called the _____ Sea.
- 6) Why was it important for people to live near rivers and seas?

Big Picture of the Bible –Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 5: Job

Lesson Objectives: To understand and be able to explain the following:

- God’s sovereignty
- The importance of righteousness to God
- The importance of faith to God

Memory Verse: *“And we know that God causes everything to work together for the good of those who love God and are called according to his purpose for them.”* (Romans 8:28)

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 49 in your study guide.

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

Revere	Accusation	Boils	Perspective
Mediator	Advocate	Reconcile	Persecute
Reaffirm	Redeemer	Sovereign	Oblige
Succession	Frailty	Repent	Intercede

Reading Assignment: Read pages 67 through 69 in your study guide.

Recommended Bible Reading: Turn to page 69 of your study guide and find the recommended Bible reading. Read these scriptures in your Bible.

Big Picture of the Bible –Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 5: Job

Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide.

- 1) What does the Bible say about Job’s character?
 - a) Job was a very greedy man.
 - b) Job was a very selfish man.
 - c) Job was a righteous man.
 - d) Job was full of pride.

- 2) One day a discussion took place in heaven between God and Satan. What did God tell Satan about Job?
 - a) God told Satan that Job was a man of outstanding integrity who revered the Lord.
 - b) God told Satan that Job was full of pride because he had seven sons and three daughters.
 - c) God told Satan that Job was a selfish man who owned a large number of sheep and cattle.
 - d) God told Satan that Job was a very greedy man who would not share his wealth with others.

- 3) What did God say that Satan could not do in Job’s first test of faith?
 - a) God said that Satan could not harm Job’s wife.
 - b) God said that Satan could not harm Job’s friends.
 - c) God said that Satan could not harm Job’s children.
 - d) God said that Satan could not harm Job’s physical body.

- 4) Job experienced one disaster after another until everything he owned was gone. What did Job do after suffering such devastating losses?
 - a) Job cursed God.
 - b) Job praised God.
 - c) Job cursed Satan.
 - d) Job talked to his wife about his troubles.

- 5) What did God allow Satan to do in Job’s second test of faith?
 - a) God allowed Satan to convince Job to take his wife’s advice and curse God.
 - b) God allowed Satan to deceive Job’s wife so that she cursed God.
 - c) God allowed Satan to afflict Job’s friends with physical pain.
 - d) God allowed Satan to afflict Job with a terrible disease that created boils all over his body.

Big Picture of the Bible –Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 5: Job

- 6) What did Job’s friends say was the reason for his suffering?
 - a) Job’s friends said his suffering was for God’s glory.
 - b) Job’s friends said his suffering was the result of a plague.
 - c) Job’s friends said his suffering was the result of sin.
 - d) Job’s friends said his suffering was because God wanted him to trust Him.

- 7) How did Job feel about his suffering?
 - a) Job felt God was being fair and just.
 - b) Job felt God was being too kind.
 - c) Job felt he should curse God and die.
 - d) Job felt God had wronged him and was being unjust.

- 8) What did God say to Job when He spoke to him from a whirlwind?
 - a) God praised Job for keeping his faith.
 - b) God said He was displeased with Job’s wife.
 - c) God asked Job a series of questions that highlighted man’s frailties and limitations.
 - d) God told Job to thank his friends for their support.

- 9) Who did God instruct Job to pray for?
 - a) Himself
 - b) His wife
 - c) His friends
 - d) His family

- 10) How was Job’s faith rewarded?
 - a) God praised Job because he was more faithful than his friends.
 - b) Job’s friends praised Job because he had more faith than they did.
 - c) Satan recognized that Job had great faith and never bothered Job.
 - d) God restored Job’s health and his wealth.

Big Picture of the Bible –Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 5: Job

Inductive Study: Use the table on page 51 of *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide and your assigned reading to complete the table below. Fill in the answer to each question in the space provided below.

Section 5: Job	Who, Where, When, What, Why, and How
Who were the people you read about in this section?	
Where were the people in this section located?	
When did the events in this section take place? (See the Approx. Timeline on page 51.)	
What specific events took place in this section? List a few major events that happened in this section.	
Why are these events in the Bible? In your opinion, why did God want you to know about these events?	
How would you describe God’s character in this section? What was God doing?	

Big Picture of the Bible –Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 5: Job

Vocabulary Mix and Match: Match each vocabulary word with its definition. Enter the alphabet associated with the correct definition in the space provided.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|--|
| 1) Revere | _____ | A) Point of view or outlook |
| 2) Accusation | _____ | B) One who pleads the cause of another |
| 3) Boil | _____ | C) Supreme authority, greatest in power or knowledge |
| 4) Perspective | _____ | D) Accommodate, provide a service or favor |
| 5) Mediator | _____ | E) A hard painful sore or inflamed tumor |
| 6) Advocate | _____ | F) One who restores the rights of another, the Savior |
| 7) Reconcile | _____ | G) Accomplishment of purpose, prosperity, or fame |
| 8) Persecute | _____ | H) To guarantee, declare, or attest again |
| 9) Reaffirm | _____ | I) To bring together or reunite |
| 10) Redeemer | _____ | J) Moral or physical weakness or imperfection |
| 11) Sovereign | _____ | K) To hold in profound respect, esteem, awe, |
| 12) Oblige | _____ | L) To turn away from sin or express sorrow or regret |
| 13) Success | _____ | M) One who negotiates or intervenes to reconcile |
| 14) Frailty | _____ | N) To act between parties with view to reconcile |
| 15) Repent | _____ | O) To afflict, oppress, cause to suffer, or put to death |
| 16) Intercede | _____ | P) A charge or assertion of guilt or blame. |

Big Picture of the Bible –Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 5: Job

Writing Assignment 1: The scriptures below give us an account of how the story of Job ends. Read these scriptures and then answer the questions that follow.

Then the LORD answered Job from the whirlwind: “Who is this that questions my wisdom with such ignorant words? Brace yourself like a man, because I have some questions for you, and you must answer them. “Where were you when I laid the foundations of the earth? Tell me, if you know so much. Who determined its dimensions and stretched out the surveying line? What supports its foundations, and who laid its cornerstone as the morning stars sang together and all the angels shouted for joy? . . . After the LORD had finished speaking to Job, he said to Eliphaz the Temanite: ‘I am angry with you and your two friends, for you have not spoken accurately about me, as my servant Job has. So take seven bulls and seven rams and go to my servant Job and offer a burnt offering for yourselves. My servant Job will pray for you, and I will accept his prayer on your behalf. I will not treat you as you deserve, for you have not spoken accurately about me, as my servant Job has.’ So Eliphaz the Temanite, Bildad the Shuhite, and Zophar the Naamathite did as the LORD commanded them, and the LORD accepted Job’s prayer. When Job prayed for his friends, the LORD restored his fortunes. In fact, the LORD gave him twice as much as before! . . . So the LORD blessed Job in the second half of his life even more than in the beginning. . . . Job lived 140 years after that, living to see four generations of his children and grandchildren. Then he died, an old man who had lived a long, full life.

(Job 38:1 – 7; 42:7–10, 12, 16–17 NLT)

Date: _____

1.) What did you learn about God’s sovereignty?

Big Picture of the Bible –Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 5: Job

2.) Why was God angry with Job’s friends?

3.) How important is righteousness to God?

4.) Who did God want to pray for Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar? Why?

5.) When did God restore Job’s fortune?

Big Picture of the Bible –Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs
Section 5: Job

6.) How did God reward Job for his faith?

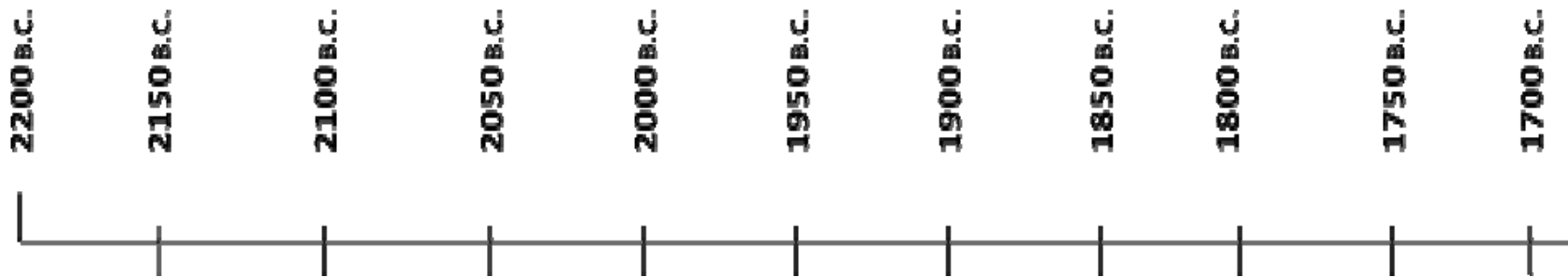
7.) How important is faith to God?

8.) In your opinion, what is the main message of the story of Job? (Write a few brief sentences.)

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 2: God’s Relationship with the Patriarchs

Historical Timeline: Turn to the table on page 272 in your study guide entitled, “Old Testament Summary of Major Events.” Mark and label the major events starting with “Abram’s Birth” through “Joseph Dies” on the timeline below. Important Reminder: Dates labeled “B.C.” denote the number of years before Christ’s birth. As a result, dates on an Old Testament timeline get smaller as time passes.

Old Testament Timeline



Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 2: The Beginning of Mankind
Research Assignment

Select one or more of the research assignments listed below. Research and gather information from the internet, the library, and/or your Bible to complete the assignment (s) you have selected.

1) Covenant: What were the covenants God entered into in Genesis?

The word covenant is used to describe the various promises and agreements God entered into with mankind. When God entered into a covenant, He commits Himself and declares to bring promised blessings to pass. Make a list of God's promises and covenants that appear in the scriptures listed below. For each scripture, identify what God promised and to whom it was promised.

- Genesis 9:8 – 13
- Genesis 12:1 – 3
- Genesis 15:18 – 21
- Genesis 17:2 – 8
- Genesis 26:1 – 5
- Genesis 28:10 – 15
- Genesis 35:9 – 13

2) Religion: What are the major beliefs of Judaism and Islam?

Ishmael, the son born to Abraham and Hagar, was the forefather of the Arabs. Isaac, Abraham and Sarah's son, was the forefather of the Jews. The major religion of the Jews is Judaism and the major religion of the Arab world is Islam. Research these two major religions and outline the major beliefs of each. What are their differences and similarities? Based on what you already know about Christianity, how do these two religions differ from Christianity?

3) Genealogy: Who are your ancestors?

Draw a diagram or a family tree of your genealogy. Start with yourself, and then list your parents, your parents' parents, and so forth as far back as you can. Include your ancestors' full names (first, middle, last, and maiden names) if known. Write a paragraph about each of the ancestors on your list. Conduct interviews with your family members as needed to complete this assignment.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 2: The Beginning of Mankind
Review Section

Demonstrate your understanding of the material presented in Chapter 2 of your *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide.

- 1) Prayerfully read the meditation scriptures and prayer on page 70 of your study guide.
- 2) Answer the questions listed on pages 71 through 77 in your study guide in the spaces provided in the book.
- 3) Prayerfully read the closing prayer on page 78 in your study guide.

Congratulations!!

You have finished Module 2 of the Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament Lesson Plans.