

"The Twins"
Genesis 25:19ff

v. 19a "Toledoth" =

v. 19b Q. What is the first part intended to speak to?

A. It reminds us of the _____ promise of God to Abraham and...will set up the next generation story of Isaac.

v. 20 Q. What new information is given?

A.

1.

Note: Later rabbinic tradition would state that a young man should consider marriage at _____. When he is _____ and is not at least engaged he is considered cursed.

2. Isaac married _____, daughter of Bethuel, the Aramean (Syrian).

Note Genesis 22:21-23. Bethuel would be Abraham's _____ through his brother, Nahor.

3. She is from Paddan Aram or _____.

Note: This would have been where Abraham stopped with his father, _____, on his way to the Promised Land.

4. She is the sister to _____.

Note: [Rabbinic commentary from Rashi] "She was the daughter of a _____ man, sister of a _____ man, and her

native place was one of _____ people, and yet she did not learn from their doings." (Genesis Rabbah 63:4).

v. 21a Q. What is Isaac recorded as doing?

A.

Q. Why?

A.

Sounds like who?

Note: The word for Hebrew word for prayer in this text is, "'atar" and it means "to seek help for the _____ of something unpleasant."

Q. How long did he do this? Hint...Cf. v. 26.

A.

v. 21b Q. What did the LORD choose to do?

A.

v. 22 Q. What assumption is made at the outset?

A.

Q. What comment does the Scripture make regarding them?

A.

Note: The word "jostled" can also be translated "_____ with each other" or "_____ with each other" – for position. It can also mean "to crush" or "_____."

Q. What does this mean? (presumptively)

A. It presumably means that the two brothers had a _____relationship while in the womb.

Note Hosea 12:2-3.

Note: Yet another reason to believe that _____ is the murder of a person(s).

Q. What did Rebekah do?

A. She knew _____ that something was unusual about this.

v. 22b Q. What did Rebekah do?

A.

Q. Where?

A. _____. Perhaps to an altar Abraham set up. Perhaps it was a known holy place. Some Jewish Rabbis believe she went to visit _____, Noah's son and High Priest of Salem (Jerusalem). (Genesis Rabbah 63:7).

v. 23 Q. What is prophetically spoken to her?

A.

1. Two _____are in your womb. (_____ and _____)

2. Those people groups will be _____. (Because of _____)

3. One of them will be _____ than the other.
(_____)

4. The older will serve the _____ (Jacob).
(_____)

v. 24 Q. What is delivered?

A.

v. 25 Q. How is her first born described?

A.

1. He came out _____ (in complexion or in hair color).

2. He was a very _____ kid.

3. They named him _____.

Note: The meaning of Esau is very difficult to determine. Many scholars hold that it means "to do" or "to make _____." It may be referencing the fact that he was able to be the first one out.

Esau's descendants would later be known as _____ (red) and _____ (hairy).

v. 26a Q. How is the second born described?

A.

1. Jacob came out _____ his brother's heel
(almost as one).

2. Jacob means, "grabber," "supplanter," "_____,
and even, "_____. It was not a name of
endearment.

v. 26b Q. What additional information do we receive?

A.

v. 27 Q. What was the difference between the boys?

A.

1. Esau = _____

2. Jacob = _____

v. 28 Q. What parent trap do you see forming?

A.

1. Esau = _____ boy

2. Jacob = _____ boy

3. Esau is _____...because of what he _____.

vv. 29-34 Read through the remaining narrative

Q. What is connected to the "birthright"?

A.

1. A double _____ of the inheritance.

2. High _____ status.

3. _____ leader of the family at the death of the father.

Note:

1. It can be _____. Cp. Nu. 3:41

2. It can be _____. Cp. Gen. 35:22 ~ Reuben.

Q. How does Hebrews 12:16 describe Esau?

A.

1.

2. _____ regarding spiritual things

3.

Application questions:

Q. How does humanity follow after Esau?

A.

Q. How do many Christians follow after Jacob?

A.

Q. What does this teach us about prayer?

A.

Q. What does this teach us about God's sovereignty?

A.

Q. Read through Paul's argument in Romans 9:10-16 and discuss the idea of election in view of Jacob and Esau.

A.