

“The Stolen Blessing”
Genesis 27

v. 1 Q. Describe the physical limitations of Isaac.

A.

v. 2 Q. What concerns Isaac at this time?

A. Because of Isaac's age, he needs to think about the _____ and _____ transfer of power to the eldest son.

Note: “I do not know that day of my death” is legal wording to a last _____ and testament.

v. 3 Q. What does Isaac tell Esau to do?

A.

v. 4 Q. And then...

A.

1. He was to prepare the food to dad's _____.

2. So that he might give Esau the patrilineal _____ before his death.

Isaac's eyes may be gone but his _____ and his _____ still work quite well.

Q. How does this differ from a “birth right”?

A. The “birthright” is the _____ gift. The blessing is the “legal” and “spiritual” _____ of that gift.

The birthright is what Esau _____ to Jacob for a bowl of stew in Genesis 25. Cp. verse 36.

vv. 5-10 Q. What does Rebekah do?

A.

1. She was _____.
2. She _____.
3. She set an _____ plan in motion.

Note: There may have been a “_____” motive behind this. She heard the prophecy that the older son would serve the younger in Genesis 25:23 and perhaps was trying to _____ a misstep from her husband. In the end, she did not _____ God and took things into her own hands.

vv. 11-12 Q What does Jacob see as the major obstacle?

A. My brother and I are very different in _____ and our father knows it. This could go south in a hurry.

vv. 13-17 Q. What does his mother do to resolve the problem?

A.

1. She took full _____ for the deception.
2. She prepared the food in a _____ manner to Isaac's liking.
3. She dressed Jacob in Esau's _____ / _____ clothes.

4. She covered the _____ parts of his arms and the back of his neck with goat hair to simulate Esau's hairy skin.
5. She _____ on the deception.

vv. 18-20 Q. What does Jacob do?

A. He _____ his mother's instruction and becomes _____ in the deception.

Note: Jacob refers to his _____ God and not to his God.

There doesn't seem to be a _____ connection to Yahweh yet.

Note: Remember the _____ of the matriarchal mother in this system. Jacob was an _____ male and he is obeying his mother.

vv. 21-24 Q. What is Isaac's response?

- A.
1. He starts to _____ things because you can change one's clothes, but you cannot change the quality of your _____.
 2. He seeks to verify through _____.
 3. He seeks to verify through _____.

v. 25 Q. This seems to be a natural progression of action, but it is also serving a purpose. What is it?

A. He is drawing Jacob _____ closer.

v. 26 Q. What is Isaac still not sure of?

A.

Note: There are many who see in this action a connection to _____ and _____. It is one of the few instances where deception comes to pass through a _____.

v. 27 Q. What seals the deal?

A.

v. 28 Q. What is given in the blessing?

A.

1. _____ prosperity.
2. _____ favor/superiority/security.
3. _____ superiority.
4. Bound in the _____ blessing/curse formula of Genesis 12:3.

vv. 30-32 Q. What happened next?

A. Esau comes back – just missing his conniving brother – and takes his meal to a very _____ father.

v. 33 Q. How did Isaac react?

A.

1. He _____ in fear.
2. He _____ the betrayal.
3. He stated the _____.

Q. Why didn't Isaac call out the deception and reverse the blessing based on deception?

A.

1. It may have been an _____ blessing no matter the circumstances as we would see in the law of the Medes and the Persians. A sort of...once it's given, it's not returnable.
2. It is more likely and contextually, that Isaac realized his _____ against the prophetic word of God – just as Sarah forced her will as well. Isaac realized the blessing, indeed, belonged to Jacob.

vv. 34-36 Q. How did Esau react?

A.

1. He _____ bitterly.
2. He sought a _____ blessing.
3. His _____ for Jacob grows.

Q. How does Hebrews 12:16-17 temper our sympathies for Esau?

A. The blessing was connected to the _____ head of the household which he was not qualified for as a _____ man. He was weeping over loss of status and possessions (2/3 as the eldest).

v. 37 Q. What does Isaac confirm?

A. He confirms the _____ agreement with Jacob.

4 areas of conviction regarding Isaac:

1. He _____ excluded Jacob.
2. He kept the transaction _____ with no witnesses.
3. Left out and _____ the clear prophetic word concerning Jacob.
4. Invited no one else to the feast; suspending of cultural _____ to others.

vv. 38-40 Q. What do you notice in the blessing? Cp. 28-29

A.

1. It is the _____ of Jacob's.
2. It includes _____.
3. _____. He will eventually throw off the influence of Jacob.

v. 41 Q. What did Esau decide to do in his heart?

A.

v. 42 Q. What did Rebekah do?

A. She _____ Jacob of his impending doom.

vv. 43-45 Q. What was her plan?

A.

1. Get him immediately out of here to a _____ place (extended family).

2. Get some time and distance so that Esau would _____ down.
3. _____ her family. If Esau did kill Jacob, a family member would have to kill him (honor killing).

v. 46 Q. How did she convey this to Isaac?

A. She made it appear as if _____ women were the issue and not that fact that Esau was wanting to kill Jacob.

Note: This was another _____ on Esau. Genesis 28:8 alludes to the fact that Esau may have been married to foreign women already.

Subsequent questions:

1. Did Jacob steal his blessing?

A.

2. Why did God refrain from rebuking Jacob?

A.

3. Why did he not move Isaac to withhold the blessing?

A.

4. Are there other instances of God blessing in spite of the sin of deception/lying?

Past

Future

Application:

What can we learn from Isaac?

What can we learn from Rebekah?

What can we learn from Jacob?

What can we learn from Esau?