



— LINEAGE OF THE KING —

Isaac was the Father of Jacob Matthew 1:2

Lesson 3

FIRST DAY: Review and Overview

1. What lesson(s) did you receive from Isaac's life?
2. Isaac, the son of Abraham, had two sons. The older son, Esau, was the legal heir to the material wealth and spiritual blessing of his father. However, Esau did not care about the spiritual blessing as Hebrews 12:16b-17 records, *Like Esau, who for one morsel of food sold his birthright. For you know that afterward, when he wanted to inherit the blessing, he was rejected, for he found no place for repentance, though he sought it diligently with tears.* The lineage of the Messiah was passed to Jacob, who became the heir of this blessing, not because of his personal integrity, but because he believed in, esteemed, and wanted God's blessing.

Jacob's life should give us all great consolation. We enter the blessing of God, not because of our outstanding character, but by believing, esteeming, and seeking Jesus. Peruse the sections below and write down your observations about Jacob and God's promises:

- a. Genesis 25:21-26
 - b. Genesis 28:13-16
 - c. Genesis 31:3
 - d. Genesis 35:10-14
3. Knowing that you are qualified by believing, esteeming, and seeking Jesus, ask God to increase your desire for Him as you do your study.

*Behold, I am with you and will keep you wherever you go, and will bring you back to this land;
for I will not leave you until I have done what I have spoken to you.*

Genesis 28:15

SECOND DAY: Read Genesis 25:21–34

1. Isaac and Rebekah were able to have children when the Lord *granted* Isaac's plea. What was unusual about Rebekah's pregnancy? Genesis 25:22a
 - a. What do you find notable about Rebekah's response? Genesis 25:22b

2. Record what the Lord revealed to Rebekah about her children. Genesis 25:23
 - a. Link this with Romans 9:10–12. Share your thoughts.

3. *When her days were fulfilled*, Rebekah gave birth to *twins* (Genesis 25:24). Use Genesis 25:25–28 to describe and contrast:
 - a. Esau

 - b. Jacob
 - (1) The name *Jacob* means *supplanter* and denotes deception and scheming. However, Jacob is described as a *mild man* (Genesis 25:27–Hebrew word *TAM*). This word can also be translated as *complete and upright*. How does this enhance your understanding of Jacob's character?

4. In Genesis 25:29–30 *Jacob cooked a stew*. When Esau came home he begged for some. What did Jacob ask of Esau in return? Genesis 25:31
 - a. Contrast Jacob's attitude toward the *birthright* with that of Esau in Genesis 25:32.

5. Use Genesis 25:33–34 to record the conclusion of this situation.
 - a. Link this with Hebrews 12:16–17. What do you see?

6. From your study today, what stands out to you the most about Jacob?

THIRD DAY: Taken from Genesis 27 and 28:5, 10-22

1. Isaac, before his death, needed to bless his oldest son (Genesis 27:1-5). He called Esau and asked him to *hunt game* and bring it to him so he could eat it and bless him. However, *Rebekah was listening when Isaac spoke to Esau*. What did she do? Genesis 27:6-10
 - a. Link this with Genesis 25:23, 28 to note why Rebekah might have done this.
2. Read Genesis 27:11-27a and remark on the scheme of Rebekah and Jacob.
3. Observe Isaac's blessing in Genesis 27:27b-29 and share what stands out to you.
4. *As soon as Isaac had finished blessing Jacob*, Esau returned and discovered Jacob's *deceit* (Genesis 27:30-41). Because *Esau hated Jacob* and planned to kill him, what did Rebekah do? Genesis 27:42-46
5. From Genesis 28:1-22 comment on the following:
 - a. Jacob's departure (verses 1-5)
 - b. Jacob's dilemma (verses 10-11)
 - c. Jacob's dream (verse 12)
 - d. God's declaration (verses 13-15)
 - e. Jacob's discovery (verses 16-17)
 - f. Jacob's decision (verses 18-22)
6. From what you've studied so far about Jacob, what do you glean about the promises of God?

FOURTH DAY: Taken from Genesis 31:3, 11-13 and 32:9-32

1. While Jacob lived in Padan Aram he married Laban's daughters, Rachel and Leah, and had many children. However, Laban repeatedly took advantage of Jacob. Finally, God spoke to Jacob and told him to return home. What did God promise Jacob? Genesis 31:3
 - a. What do you think this promise meant to Jacob?
 - (1) Link this promise with Matthew 28:20b and Hebrews 13:5b. How does this minister to you?
2. What stands out to you from the words the *Angel of God* spoke to Jacob in Genesis 31:11-13?
3. As Jacob returned to his homeland, Esau came to meet him. Jacob was *greatly afraid and distressed*. From Genesis 32:9-12 remark on his prayer to God in the midst of his fears.
 - a. What does this prayer reveal about Jacob?
4. The night before Jacob was to meet Esau, he sent his family *over the ford of Jabbok* and *was left alone*. At that time *a Man wrestled with him until the breaking of the day* (Genesis 32:22-24). Use Genesis 32:25-27 to comment on Jacob's encounter.
 - a. Share how Matthew 7:7 and Luke 11:5-8 relate to Jacob's desire for God's blessing.
 - (1) How are you pursuing God's blessing for your life?
5. Use Genesis 32:28-32 and comment on:
 - a. Jacob's new name (verse 28)
 - b. Jacob's encounter with the *Man* (verses 29-30)
 - c. The outcome of this encounter (verses 31-32)
6. How do you see God working in Jacob's life?

FIFTH DAY: Read Genesis 35:1–15

1. After a peaceful reunion with Esau, Jacob settled briefly in Shechem. However, what did God tell Jacob to do? Genesis 35:1

2. In response, what did Jacob command *his household* to do? Genesis 35:2
 - a. Why is this significant?

3. What does Jacob’s declaration in Genesis 35:3 reveal about his relationship with God?
 - a. Share a testimony of when God answered you in a day of *distress*.

4. According to Genesis 35:9, *God appeared to Jacob again* and blessed him. As you study the lineage of Jesus, note the similarity of God’s blessings to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob concerning the following:

	Abraham	Isaac	Jacob
Name	Genesis 17:5	Genesis 17:19	Genesis 35:10
Posterity	Genesis 17:6–7,9	Genesis 26:4	Genesis 35:11
Land	Genesis 17:8	Genesis 26:3	Genesis 35:12

(1) From this chart, what ministers to you most about the blessings of God?

5. Summarize Jacob’s actions in Genesis 35:14–15.

6. Jacob’s new name, *Israel*, means *God rules*. How do you observe this change in his nature?
 - a. Cite a few of the changes God has made in your nature.

