

9 - ABRAHAM - PART 2 (GENESIS 14:1-15:21)

I. Victory over the Eastern Kings (14:1-16)

A. The Eastern Kings (14:1-12)

- The writer records that Lot found himself caught up in _____.
- Because the kings of the Plain were defeated, Lot and his household were _____.

B. Abram rescues Lot (14:13-16)

- After receiving news of Lot's capture, Abram assembled his servants and _____.
- After dividing his forces, he attacked the kings at night and _____.
- Abram rescue Lot, as well as the all the goods and people from _____.

II. The Blessing of Melchizedek (14:17-24)

A. Abram met by the Kings (14:17)

- When he was returning from his victory, Abram was met by _____.

B. Abram interaction with Melchizedek (14:18-20)

- Melchizedek, the King of Salem, met Abram with bread and wine and _____.

Historical Note: Melchizedek

Melchizedek was a priest and the king of Salem, which was a city identified with Jerusalem. He went out to meet Abram after his victory over the Eastern Kings with bread and wine. He blessed Abram in the name of the God Most High. Melchizedek was a monotheist and essentially worshipped the same God as Abram. Abram recognized him as a priest of his God by giving him a tithe. The order of Melchizedek is mentioned in the Psalm 110. The writer of Hebrews mentions the order of Melchizedek with reference to the priesthood of Jesus Christ.

See: Genesis 14:18; Psalm 110:4; Hebrews 5:6,10; 6:20; 7:1,10-11,15,17,21.

- Because he was a priest of God Most High, Abram gave a _____ to Melchizedek.

C. Abram's interaction with the King of Sodom (14:21-24)

- The King of Sodom told Abram to give him the people and _____.
- Abram refused the king's offer saying that he swore to take nothing lest _____.
- Abram acknowledge that only food for his servants and a _____.

III. The Covenant (15:1-21)

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A. The promise of a seed (15:1-6)

- The Lord came to Abram in a vision and _____.
- Abram expresses that he has no son to _____.
- God states that Abram's heir will be born to him and that _____.
- Abram believed God and it was accounted to him for _____.

B. The covenant established (15:7-21)

1. The cutting of the covenant (15:7-11)

- The Lord identifies himself to Abram who requests _____.
- The Lord commands Abram to take and kill certain animals in order to _____.

Biblical Note: Cut a Covenant

“To cut a covenant” means “to make a covenant.” By cutting the animals in half during covenant ceremonies, the parties making the covenant were effectively saying, “Let this be done to us if we break the terms of this covenant.” In the ancient Near East, this type of covenant would have defined the relationship between a king and vassal. Abram was to prepare that animals for a covenant ratification ceremony. The Lord makes a promise to Abram that He will give him land, descendants and blessing. When Abram wonders how he will know this for certain, the Lord instructs him to cut various animals in half; God then passes between the pieces of the animals. By being the one who passes between, God places the penalty of violating the covenant on Himself. He is showing Abram how serious He is about His promises.

- As Abram waited, he drove the vultures away from _____.

2. The Lord speaks to Abram (15:12-16)

- As night approached, Abram fell into a deep sleep that was _____.
- The Lord told Abram that his descendants would be slaves in a strange land for _____.
- The Lord will judge their oppressors as they leave with _____.
- The Lord promises Abram that he will die in peace as he lives to _____.
- The Lord states that his descendants will be enslaved for _____.

3. The Lord established the covenant (15:17-21)

- The Lord alone passed through the animals in order to _____.

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- The Lord tells Abram that he has given _____ to his descendants.