

Questions

1. What does Genesis 4:1 suggest about how Eve viewed the promise God made in Genesis 3:15?
2. How do God's promises in Genesis 17:6 and 35:11-12 develop the initial promise of Genesis 3:15?
3. Consider God's self-identification in Genesis 17:1 and 35:11. How did He refer to Himself? Why is this important in terms of the promises He's about to make? More importantly, what is one way that the name God Almighty is important to you today?
4. The account of Judah and his daughter-in-law in Genesis 38 is a difficult and sordid one, but at the conclusion, Judah acknowledged that he had not maintained his integrity and confessed that Tamar "is more righteous than I" (38:26). Why is this story relevant to the line of promise (cf. Genesis 49:1-10)?
5. Read Genesis 49:9-10. This is an example of a prophetic promise that has both near and far fulfillments. How would it be possible to see David as the near fulfillment? And who is the far fulfillment pointing to, and why?
6. What does it mean for you that Jesus is both the Lamb who was slain and the Lion of Judah?



Hoping for a King Various Scriptures in Genesis

*Doug Sachtleben, Lead Pastor
December 10, 2023*

This Advent season we are looking to the Old Testament to trace the hope for a Savior. Last week, we saw the birth of hope in Genesis 3:15. This week, we trace the enlargement of the promise through Genesis; Hope is promised through royal offspring.

1. The promise of offspring continues through Abraham (Genesis 12:2).

*After each service, if you need prayer,
someone will be available up front to pray with or for you.*

2. The promise of offspring is enlarged to include royal offspring (Genesis 17:6, 35:11-12).

4. Jacob's promise to Judah (Genesis 49:8-10)

3. Potential Obstacles

The offering of Isaac

The Kings of Edom (Esau) before any Israelite king

Judah's unfaithfulness in Genesis 38 (cf. Genesis 49:1-10)

The Lion of Judah who is the Lamb who was slain (Revelation 5)