
“God Will Provide Himself a Lamb”

9

Abraham 1; Genesis 15–17; 21–22

Study the following scriptures:

- a. Abraham 1:1, 5–20. As a young man, Abraham is persecuted by the false priests of Pharaoh. They attempt to sacrifice him, but he is saved by Jehovah.
- b. Genesis 15–17; 21. Later in his life, Abraham is promised seed (15:1–6). Sarah gives Hagar to Abraham as his wife; Hagar bears Ishmael (16:1–16). God again speaks of his covenant with Abraham, promising that Abraham will be the father of many nations (17:1–14). The birth of Isaac, through whom the covenant would continue, is announced (17:16–22). Sarah bears Isaac (21:1–12).
- c. Genesis 22. God commands Abraham to sacrifice Isaac (22:1–2). Abraham prepares to sacrifice Isaac, but God provides a ram to be sacrificed instead (22:3–19).

Note: Genesis 17 tells of the Lord changing Abram’s name to Abraham and Sarai’s name to Sarah (see verses 5, 15). The names Abraham and Sarah are used throughout this section.

- How did Abraham respond to God’s command to sacrifice Isaac? (See Genesis 22:2–3.) How did Isaac respond to this situation? (See Genesis 22:3–10.) What can we learn from Abraham and Isaac about faith and obedience? (See Hebrews 11:17–19; James 2:21–23.)
- Abraham’s willingness to sacrifice Isaac was a similitude of Heavenly Father’s willingness to sacrifice his Only Begotten Son (Jacob 4:5; Genesis 22:8, 13). What are some similarities between Abraham’s experience and Heavenly Father’s? What is the greatest difference?

Additional reading: Hebrews 11:8–19; James 2:21–23; Jacob 4:5; Doctrine and Covenants 132:34–36.

Birthright Blessings; Marriage in the Covenant

10

Genesis 24–29

Study the following scriptures:

- a. Genesis 24. Abraham emphasizes the importance of marriage in the covenant through the selection of a worthy wife for Isaac.
- b. Genesis 25:20–34. Rebekah receives a revelation concerning her unborn twin sons (25:22–23). When these sons are grown, Esau sells his birthright to Jacob (25:29–34).
- c. Genesis 26–29. Isaac and his descendants are promised the blessings of

the Abrahamic covenant (26:1–5). Esau marries out of the covenant (26:34–35). Isaac blesses Jacob to rule over peoples and nations (27:1–46). Isaac pronounces on Jacob the blessings of the Abrahamic covenant and sends him away to find a worthy wife (28:1–10). Jacob marries Leah and Rachel in the covenant (29:1–30).

- How might some of us make errors similar to Esau’s, choosing things that bring immediate gratification

rather than things that have eternal value?

- What can we learn about Jacob from his efforts to marry in the covenant? (See Genesis 28:1–5; 29:1–28.)

- What are some things children and youth can do to prepare to be married in the temple? After two people have been married in the temple, what must they do to ensure they have a truly eternal marriage?

“How Can I Do This Great Wickedness?”

11

Genesis 34; 37–39

Study the following scriptures:

- a. Genesis 37. Joseph, eleventh son of Jacob, is hated by his brothers and sold into slavery.
- b. Genesis 39. Joseph prospers as a slave but is accused of immorality and sent to prison (39:1–20). The keeper of the prison gives Joseph responsibility over the other prisoners (39:21–23).
- c. Genesis 34:1–12; 35:22; 38:1–30. The sin of immorality has negative consequences on Jacob’s family (34:1–12; 35:22; 38:1–30).

Jacob’s wives bore him twelve sons, who became the beginnings of the twelve tribes of Israel (the Lord

changed Jacob’s name to Israel; see Genesis 32:28). Jacob’s eleventh son was Joseph; as the eldest son of Jacob and Rachel, Joseph received the birthright when Reuben, the eldest son of Jacob and Leah, lost it through unrighteousness (1 Chronicles 5:1–2).

- What did Joseph do when Potiphar’s wife tried to tempt him to sin? (See Genesis 39:11–12.) How can we follow Joseph’s example when we are tempted?
- What can we learn from Joseph about turning bad experiences and circumstances into good ones? (See Genesis 39:20–23; see also Romans 8:28.)

Additional reading: Genesis 34:13–31.

“Fruitful in the Land of My Affliction”

12

Genesis 40–45

Study the following scriptures:

- a. Genesis 40–41. In prison, Joseph correctly interprets the dreams of Pharaoh’s servants. He then interprets Pharaoh’s dreams about cattle and corn. Joseph is made ruler over all Egypt under Pharaoh and prepares the people for a famine.
- b. Genesis 42–45. Jacob twice sends his sons to Egypt to buy grain. Joseph makes himself known to his broth-

ers and forgives them, and they rejoice together.

- What does the world tell us to do when someone has wronged us, as Joseph’s brothers had done to him? What does the Lord tell us to do? (See D&C 64:8–11.) How have you been blessed when you have dealt kindly with others who have mistreated you? How can we become more forgiving?