

Old Testament Eras

Abra(ha)m

Introduction

In an effort to focus our study on Abra(ha)m we're going to focus our attention on the 4 main promises that God made to Abra(ha)m. Can you name them? Work with those at your table to see if you can name all 4!

God's Promises – Abra(ha)m's Doubts (To Believe? or Not to Believe?)

It's never "logical" to doubt God's promises. As we follow Abra(ha)m's narrative, we either see examples of sound reasoning (trust in God's promises) or logical fallacies (doubts). Identify the promises of God and/or response of Abra(ha)m to God's promises in each section below.

Genesis 12:2-4,7

Genesis 12:11-13

Genesis 13:2,8-17

Genesis 14:11-16

Genesis 15:1-6

Genesis 15:7-21

Genesis 16:1-4

Genesis 17:1-8, 15-22

Genesis 18:9-15

Genesis 18:17-19

Genesis 18:32-33

Genesis 19:23-29

Genesis 20:1-13

Genesis 21:1-7

Genesis 21:8-13

Genesis 22:1-18

Genesis 22:16-18

New Testament Insights

As pastor reads through Romans chapter 4, let's see if we can identify the connection between Abra(ha)m's faith and our faith.

Systematic Theology

If we have time

In systematic theology, we strive to find everything the Bible says about a particular topic. Systematic theology is often broken up in to 5 to 6 categories. Prolegomena, Theology, Anthropology, Christology, Soteriology, and Eschatology. Portions of Scripture from Abraham's era show up all over the place in the indexes of our systematic resources!

Prolegomena (The "before conversation")

Theology (The study of God)

Anthropology (The study of man)

Christology (The study of the Christ)

Soteriology (The study of salvation)

Eschatology (The study of the last things)

Next Week's Old Testament Era—Jacob (Israel)!

If you'd like to preview our lesson on Jacob during the week, Jacob (Israel) is the focus of Genesis chapters 25-50!