

Chapter 1 : Joseph and Potiphar's Wife (Genesis 39) | blog.quintoapp.com

Be Authentic by Warren W. Wiersbe is part of his magnificent Be series that covers each book of the Bible. This volume focuses on Genesis with the stories of Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph. Wiersbe manages to take these age old stories that everyone has heard hundreds of times brand new.

The Lord is with those who trust Him, even in the most difficult times. But the Lord was with Joseph in the prison and showed him His faithful love. Some Bible translations such as NIV are very explicit in the wording of her offer. Although we LOVE for teachers to read from their Bibles, and for children to read along in theirs, in this case, it is best to paraphrase her words, and not read directly from the scripture. When we left our story, Joseph was in a heap of trouble. His big brothers were very jealous of him. Who can tell me why they were so jealous? Their father, Jacob, loved Joseph more than all the brothers, Jacob gave him a fancy coat, and Joseph dreamed that his brothers would bow down to him one day. Their jealousy grew and grew until some of them wanted to kill Joseph. Instead, they sold him as a slave to some traders that were passing by. They took his colorful coat, dipped it in the blood of a goat, and gave it to their father. Jacob believed that a wild animal had killed Joseph. Jacob was broken-hearted to lose his favorite son. Meanwhile, the traders who had bought Joseph traveled to Egypt. They sold Joseph to a very important Egyptian man. Joseph In Egypt Say: Joseph had grown up in the land that God had promised to his great-grandfather, Abraham. Does anyone remember the name of the Promised Land? Now Joseph was in a new land with different smells, different tastes, different people, a different language, and different gods. All of his life, Joseph had believed in only one God. Now he was in a land where people believed in thousands of gods. The Egyptians had a long list of gods. They worshipped a sun god, a moon god, a frog goddess, a fish goddess, a cow goddess, a beautiful cat goddess, the god of thunder, and hundreds more! Imagine how strange this was to Joseph. His entire life, he only worshipped the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The Bible says that there is only one true God. The Lord is our God. The Lord is the one and only God. There is no other God except Me. When people look at the world around them, they can tell that there is a powerful God who created everything Romans 1: Some people make things with their own hands, such as a statue, and worship it Isaiah How many of you made a craft today? Can you imagine worshipping the craft you made with your own hands? It sounds ridiculous, but that is what many people around the world do, even today. The Egyptians saw things that God made such as the sun, the moon, and animals, and believed that these amazing things must be gods. They even treated their king, Pharaoh, as a god. So they worshiped and served the things God created instead of the Creator Himself, who is worthy of eternal praise! Here is a mouse trap. We all know how this works. If I have a mouse on the loose in my house, I want to keep it out of the good supply of food in my kitchen. So I need to distract it. I would put a piece of cheese in this trap - the smellier the better! The cheese has to smell so good to the mouse that it will distract it from the good food in my kitchen. When the mouse would come out at night looking for food, it would smell the stinky cheese. The mouse is caught. It can no longer get to the real food supply, and I can do whatever I want with the mouse. It is very similar with Satan. Satan spends his days and nights setting traps to distract people from the truth 1 Peter 5: His goal is to distract you from the only real source of life. He makes his lies sound really good. Then you only have two choices. You can believe God and live, or you can believe Satan, and be caught in his trap. Joseph had been taken down to Egypt. An Egyptian named Potiphar had bought him from the Ishmaelite traders who had taken him there. He was the captain of the palace guard. The Lord was with Joseph. He gave him great success. Do you think he felt afraid or lonely? As far as we know, Joseph was probably the only believer in the entire nation of Egypt! But Joseph was not alone! Who was with Joseph? God was in Canaan with Jacob and in Egypt with Joseph at the same time. We call this omni-present. Have you ever felt like Joseph in Egypt? Have you ever been the only one who followed God on your team, or in your class at school? God is with you. God was with Joseph when he was the only believer in Egypt, and He will be with you wherever you go. There is nowhere you can go where God cannot go with you Psalm Who is the most powerful man in our country? The most important man in Egypt was Pharaoh. As we said, some people even believed he was a god. Why did the most important official of the

most important man in Egypt choose Joseph out of all the other slaves? Because God had a plan! But God was with Joseph in everything he did. He saw that the Lord gave Joseph success in everything he did. So Potiphar was pleased with Joseph. He made him his attendant. He put Joseph in charge of his house. He told Joseph to take good care of everything he owned. He blessed everything Potiphar had in his house and field. So Potiphar told Joseph to take good care of everything he owned. God was enabling him to be strong and wise. Joseph lived his life differently than all the Egyptians. He followed God in everything he did Genesis His life was different; he was set apart from the ungodly. God blessed him and Potiphar could tell a distinct difference between Joseph and all those around him. Do you stand out as different among the ungodly? Do you allow the Holy Spirit to guide you? Do you follow God in everything you do? When you truly live a God-centered life, those around you will be able to tell that you are different Philippians 2: Sometimes, God sends us places so that people who do not know Him will be able to see God through us. God blessed Joseph, and the blessings poured out over Potiphar, his family, and even his servants. Having Joseph around was wonderful for Potiphar. He trusted Joseph and he no longer worried about running his home. But, Here comes trouble. As we said, none of the people around Joseph followed the Lord. The Bible describes Joseph as strong and handsome. God gave him great leadership skills and other blessings. One day she asked him to act like her boyfriend!

Chapter 2 : Genesis 25 - The Death of Abraham - Abraham had - Bible Gateway

*Be Authentic (Genesis): Exhibiting Real Faith in the Real World (The BE Series Commentary) [Warren W. Wiersbe] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Life is full of imitations. Which is why today's culture needs genuine, transparent people of God.*

When Rebekah delivers, Esau is born first and is extremely hairy. Jacob, who is smooth skinned, is born immediately after, grasping the heel of his brother. Esau is a hunter and a brash man. Jacob stays at home, soft-spoken but quick-witted. One day, Esau comes home famished, demanding to be fed, and agrees to give Jacob his inheritance rights in exchange for a bowl of soup. Like his own father, Isaac prospers in Canaan and, despite occasional errors in judgment, enlarges his property, making alliances with area rulers and continuing to erect monuments to God. One day, when he is old and blind, Isaac instructs Esau to catch some game and prepare him a meal so that he may give the elder son his blessing. Esau returns to discover the deception, but it is too late. Isaac, though dismayed, says that he cannot revoke the stolen blessing. Jacob flees in fear of Esau, traveling to the house of his uncle Laban in upper Mesopotamia. En route, Jacob dreams of a stairway leading up to heaven, where angels and God reside. In the dream, God promises Jacob the same covenant he previously made with Abraham and Isaac. Rachel, who has stolen the idolic figurines from her father, hides them under her skirt when Laban tracks down the fleeing clan in the desert. Jacob continues on and, nearing home, fears an encounter with Esau. Jacob prepares gifts to appease his brother and, dividing his family and belongings into two camps, spends the night alone on the river Jabbok. Jacob meets God, who, disguised as a man, physically wrestles with Jacob until dawn. Jacob resettles in Shechem, not far from Esau, who has intermarried with the Canaanites and produced a tribe called the Edomites. Isaac and Rachel die soon thereafter. When Jacob presents Joseph with a beautiful, multi-colored coat, the eleven elder brothers sell Joseph into slavery, telling their father that Joseph is dead. Potiphar throws Joseph in prison, butâ€”ever faithful to Godâ€”Joseph earns a reputation as an interpreter of dreams. Years pass until the Pharaoh of Egypt, bothered by two troublesome dreams, hears of Joseph and his abilities. Pharaoh summons Joseph, who successfully interprets the dreams, warning Pharaoh that a great famine will strike Egypt after seven years. Impressed, Pharaoh elects Joseph to be his highest official, and Joseph leads a campaign throughout Egypt to set aside food in preparation for the famine.

Chapter 3 : SparkNotes: Bible: The Old Testament: Genesis Chapters 25-50

The book of Genesis provides the answer, where we find 3 men who experienced an authentic life: Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph. Be Authentic: Genesis shows the vital need shows the vital need for authenticity in an artificial world.

Uffizi, oil on canvas. Each of us inevitably resembles mother and father, and this can be hopeful or discouraging. This can be the source of rebellion against parents and frustration that we cannot ultimately escape our genetic history. Genetic research confirms the scientific side of what the writers of Israel seemed to realize long ago. Telling the story of their ancestors was the way that the tellers came to understand their own being. The Ancestral story is the prehistory of Israel, the cultural genetics of the nation. The Ancestral Story is dominated by sibling rivalry and family infighting. Yet the tales also have international significance. The names of many of the characters are eponyms; hence, they are eponymous ancestors. An eponym is one who gives his name to a people, place, or institution. They are often referred to as the patriarchs, or first fathers, of Israel. Male family and clan heads dominated social structures in Israel although the powerful role of matriarchs, or first mothers, is evident throughout the biblical story. Calling Israel a patriarchal society would oversimplify its complex social organization. The Ancestral Story gives ample witness to the essential functions of women in shaping national destiny. Most of the episodes of the Ancestral Story are tales of family life with a domestic orientation, and the matriarchs are dominant players. The primary literary form of the Ancestral Story is the saga. A saga is a legendary narrative about an ancestor or community figure. Overall, the Ancestral Story does not have the same architecture as the Primeval Story, which, as we saw in Chapter 1, was organized into two series of parallel developments. The Ancestral Story is organized into three major saga collections. Each collection is called a cycle because the stories revolve around a major ancestral figure, respectively, Abraham, Jacob, and Joseph. These three cycles are separated from each other by brief genealogical notices of the two ancestral offspring who branched off from the trajectory of Israel, namely, Ishmael and Esau. The Abraham and Jacob cycles could be called albums, the episodes being similar to snapshots. The individual tales within each cycle are not altogether tightly connected nor are they ordered by a linear plot structure. Nonetheless, threads and themes unite the collections. No outside source makes reference to the ancestors of Israel, and Genesis makes no unambiguous references to otherwise known historical figures. Authorities have attempted to establish the time frame of the ancestors using biblical parallels to the known social customs. The Ancestors Many interpreters place the ancestors in the Middle Bronze period, but this cannot be established conclusively. This view is supported by anachronisms in the narrative. Abram and Lot had competing claims to Canaan and finally separated. Note that the names Abram and Sarai are used to refer, respectively, to the first patriarch Abraham and the first matriarch Sarah from the time of their departure from Ur until the covenant of circumcision. At this point God changed their names to Abraham. Where a distinction is not relevant, discussions will use the names Abraham and Sarah. God made a covenant with Abram as an assurance that he would fulfill his promise of offspring. After many years had passed, Abram and Sarai still did not have a son. Sarai had her husband lay with her servant Hagar 16, and Ishmael was born to be the surrogate heir. God reaffirmed the covenant promise of offspring, founded the ritual of circumcision, and gave new names to Abram and Sarai. After the promised son Isaac was born, Ishmael and Hagar came into conflict with Sarah and were driven away. At the last moment, God stopped Abraham from killing Isaac. Then Abraham sent his servant to the Terah clan in Aram to get a wife for Isaac. Isaac married Rebekah, and Abraham passed away knowing his line would continue. Twin sons, Esau and Jacob, were born to Isaac and Rebekah. The firstborn Esau sold his birthright to Jacob. Residing in Gerar, Isaac felt threatened and deceived Abimelech the king by saying that Rebekah was his sister. Later, Jacob and Rebekah deceived Isaac and stole the family blessing from Esau. Jacob fled from his brother 28 and lived for an extended period of time with his uncle Laban in Haran. Rachel was his favored wife. So Jacob felt compelled to leave with his family and considerable belongings. Returning to Palestine, he wrestled with God 32, and then he met up with Esau. Jacob and his family settled in Palestine but tried to remain separate and distinct from the Canaanites who lived in the land, as the story of Shechem illustrates. Jacob journeyed to Bethel and settled there. Jacob

blatantly showed favoritism to Joseph. He became a servant to Potiphar, an Egyptian official. When Pharaoh had a series of dreams he could not comprehend, Joseph was summoned to interpret them. Pharaoh was pleased with his reading and appointed him to a high government post. Under his leadership, Egypt prepared for a famine, thus providing the occasion for a reunion with his brothers. When they came to buy grain, he accused them of espionage and imprisoned one of his brothers, inflicting on Simeon the ordeal that he himself had suffered because of them. Joseph brought his entire family to live in the Goshen region of Egypt, a fertile area in the eastern Nile delta. They grew into a sizable clan under the care of Jacob. In his old age, Jacob passed the family blessing on to his grandchildren, Ephraim and Manasseh, 48 and to his sons. Shortly afterward, Jacob died and was taken back to Canaan for burial. Before Joseph died in Egypt, he extracted a promise from his family that they would not bury him in Egypt but would carry his bones back to Canaan. Each tracks how God extends blessing to the ancestral family and from them to others, but each cycle has its own variation on the theme. Each employs a journey motif that mirrors in some way the movement from barrenness to blessing. From the perspective of text composition, the first episode of each cycle also contains in some embryonic form the dynamics of the blessing theme, especially as it relates to offspring and land. We saw that the Primeval Story has two underlying contributors, a writer who used Elohim for God and one who used Yhwh. These same writers also contribute episodes to the Ancestral Story, and a third contributor appears. Again we should point out that not all scholars agree with every detail of the documentary hypothesis or even with the general approach. But it has proved to be a useful tool for reading texts closely, is still used widely in the scholarly literature, and can provide plausible explanations for certain features in the text. The new beginning notably coincides with its hero, Abraham, departing for a new land. He leaves his comfortable surroundings with an eager but simple faith, faces many dangers, and occasionally stumbles. Through these challenges, his faith matures and his relationship with God deepens. The Abraham cycle of stories formally begins with the toledot of Terah. This genealogical notice mentions two essential details: These facts set the stage for the two itineraries that drive the cycle. The first is the metaphorical journey from barrenness to fertility; the unifying motif of this cycle is the concern for a son. The second itinerary is the geographical journey from Mesopotamia to the Promised Land Figure 2. For years, historians and archaeologists have been looking for evidence to substantiate the biblical picture of Abraham see Kitchen, However, there is no specific mention of Abraham or his associates in any ancient extrabiblical text. Also, the type of names held by Israelite ancestors fits the pattern of Amorite personal names. Abraham was not necessarily an Amorite, but the biblical portrait of him correlates generally with patterns of Bronze Age migrations in western Mesopotamia. The divine charge in In it Yhwh makes some rather bold promises to Abraham, perhaps as an incentive to get him moving. Abraham, Sarah, and Lot traveled from Haran to Canaan. And I will make you into a great nation, and I will bless you, and make your name great, so that you will be a blessing. This language recalls the earlier significance of name Hebrew shem in Genesis 6: The prominence of the word blessing in this text suggests that God had something special in store for Abraham. This is as close as we come to identifying an overall theological theme in the Yahwist narrative. He stopped at two places, Shechem and the region of Bethel, before arriving in the Negev. At both Shechem and Bethel, he built an altar to Yhwh, demonstrating his devotion to God, and perhaps also, at least in the eyes of later Israelites, founding these sites as authentic worship centers and staking claim to these lands. Arriving in Egypt, Abraham feared for his life because he believed that the Egyptians would kill him to gain his beautiful Sarah. He and Sarah agreed to keep their spousal relationship a secret so that he would be spared. Pharaoh, the ruler of Egypt, did take Sarah into his court, but as a consequence Yhwh afflicted the royal house with plagues. When confronted by Pharaoh, Abraham admitted his deception and was summarily expelled. This story is notable for a number of reasons. First, Abraham is pictured in a less than flattering way. The episode is strategic for the theological plot development of the cycle. Second, the famine, the journey from Canaan to Egypt and back, Pharaoh, and plagues foreshadow the large-scale confrontation between the Hebrews and Egyptians that will be told in the book of Exodus see RTOT Chapter 3. Both of their flocks had grown so large that they started competing for pasturage. In a fit of generosity and evidently also a show of faith, Abraham allowed Lot to choose where he wished to be.

Chapter 4 : Genesis - Be Authentic - Becoming A Disciple-Maker

In this study of Genesis , you will meet three unique men (and some unusual women) who dared to be authentic: Isaac, whose quiet life made a difference in history. Jacob, who had his ups and downs but ended up a prince.

Here are a few: When Jacob came out limping after his encounter with God, Wiersbe writes, "Jacob limped for the rest of his life. Then when Leah was taken to be Rachel on the wedding night I had never put together the fact that Jacob had in fact done the same thing with his father, pre Wiersbe always has fresh insights into the Word! What goes around, comes around. But unlike his other commentaries I took issue with some of his suppositions. For this I gave a lower rating because I did not agree. What if all of us wrestled with God for His blessing in our lives? We would come away differently. Most certainly a part of us would have to be "put out of joint", but that would be worth God transformation in our lives. Then when Jacob meets Esau. Wiersbe says instead of a prince he is acting like a pauper. Rather, Wiersbe says, Jacob was groveling and deceiving his brother again. Jacob, who had wronged his brother twice now needed to show that he was asking for forgiveness. These are just two examples but there were several others. Several chapters were really important for a fuller understanding of biblical ideas. For example when Jacob is leaving Canaan to go to Egypt Wiersbe gives a short explanation of why Beersheba was not only important to Jacob but to the people of Israel. Wiersbe adds a lot of information on how these prophecies turned out. Those chapters are superb. It takes faith to go against the flow and be th I had my mum pose as a guest reviewer for this book so here is a snippet of what she thought thanks mum! It takes faith to go against the flow and be the person God desires you to be. Familiar Bible characters and their stories can often be glossed over however this text boldly displays the lives of Abraham very briefly , Isaac, Jacob and Joseph, who are great examples of authenticity, warts and all. Families fall apart and dreams are blown away by relationships gone wrong, while the sovereignty of God throughout it all is stand alone and fuel for encouragement and faith. I loved this book and am excited about using it as a group study with the ladies in my church. This is also a book worth having in every home library â€” one to return to often. People portrayed as perfect people. Men from the Old Testament who were definitely not perfect men. Men who had deception problems, problems being fair, and family troubles. Broken down into thirteen chapters, each chapter examines the lives each man, their home lives and the problems they faced and caused. He also compares Do you often tire of the people portrayed to us via tv, internet or even books. Each chapter ends with discussion questions perfect for personal Bible study or group studies. This book is a perfect tool for someone looking for a personal Bible study. Dr Wiersbe a respected pastor and author will guide you to discover how to live an authentic life. No payment was received for this book.

Chapter 5 : Genesis 25 - NIV Bible - Abraham had taken another wife, whose name was

Part of Dr. Warren W. Wiersbe's best-selling "BE" commentary series, Be Authentic has now been updated with study questions and a new introduction by Ken Baugh. A respected pastor and Bible teacher, Dr. Wiersbe shares the vital need for authenticity in an artificial world.

Chapter 6 : Be Authentic (Genesis) - Logos Bible Software

The book of Genesis provides the answer, where we find three men who experienced an authentic life: Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph. Part of Dr. Warren W. Wiersbe's best-selling Be commentary series, Be Authentic has now been updated with study questions and a new introduction by Ken Baugh.

Chapter 7 : Genesis ESV - Then Joseph made the sons of Israel - Bible Gateway

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Chapter 8 : Be Authentic (Genesis) - Verbum

With over 4 million volumes in print and used worldwide, these timeless books have provided invaluable insight into the history, meaning, and context of virtually every book in the Bible.

Chapter 9 : Be Authentic (Genesis) - Software Blicio Logos

About "Be Authentic (Genesis) (Be Series)" Our culture is filled with imitations posing as truth. Even the Christian church is not immune to imitators, where truth can become mired in compromise and fallacies.