

# **Genesis (Part 2)**

## **Section Two**

### **2. Abram in Canaan**

**a) From Haran to Canaan**

**b) Abram's first visit to Egypt (12<sup>th</sup> dynasty)**

### **3. God makes a covenant with Abram**

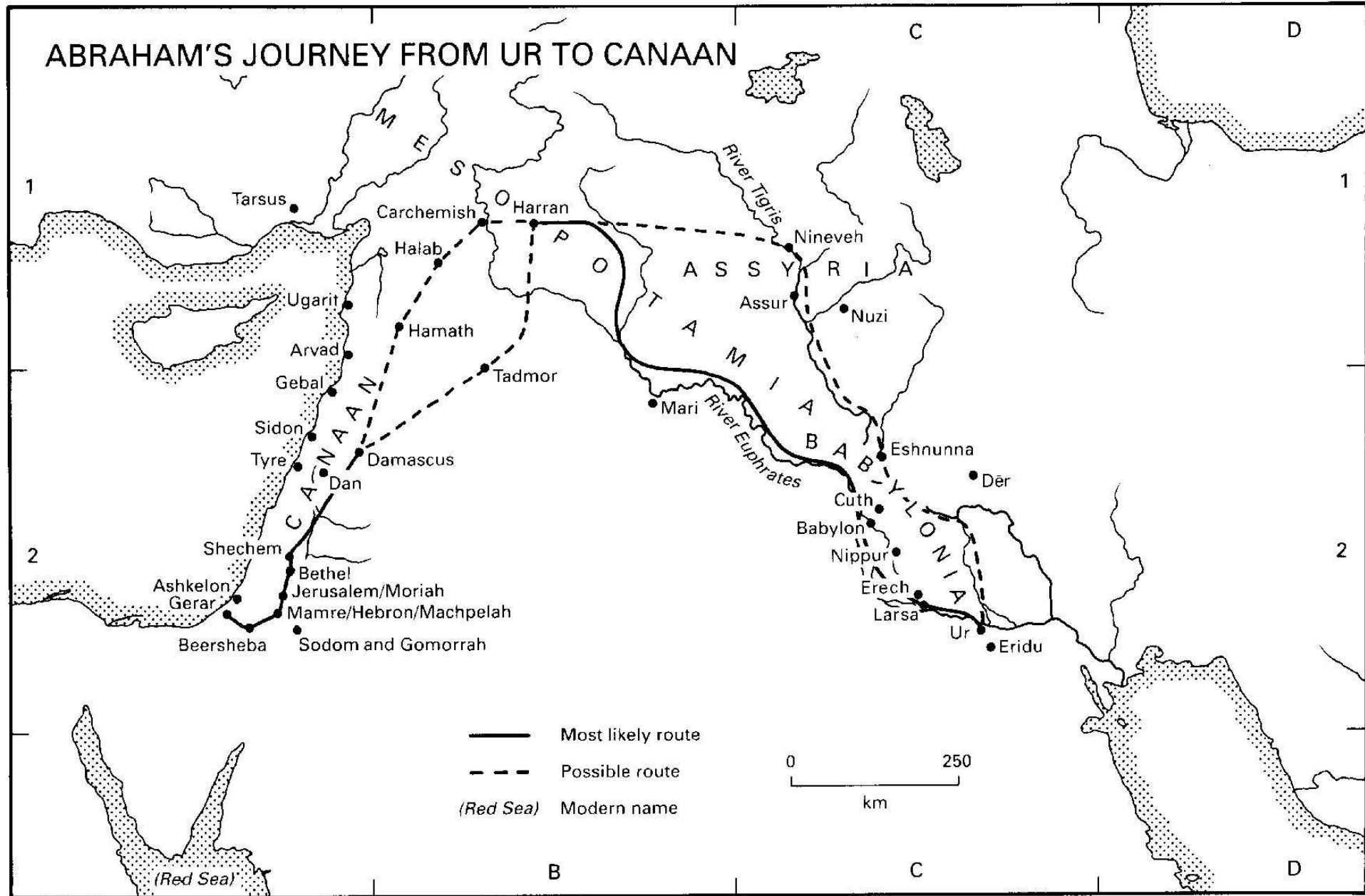
**a) The Blood Covenant**

**b) The Importance of the Covenant**

**c) The Promise**

## 2. Abram in Canaan

### ABRAHAM'S JOURNEY FROM UR TO CANAAN



## **a) From Haran to Canaan**

(Gen 12:4-20)

Abram 75 years old when he left Haran

Went with Sarai (daughter of Terah – Gen. 20:12)

Sarai and Abram had the same father but different mothers.

Lot – son of Haran.

Arrived in Shechem

On to Bethel

Pitched tent between Bethel and Ai.

Built an altar.

Famine

Went to Egypt.

Sarai – beautiful.

Called Sarai his sister. Noticed by Pharoah. What Pharoah?



Aleppo

Haran

Nineveh

EA

Shechem

Bethel

Hebron

Babylon

Ur

## Abram in Canaan

In Acts 7:4 Stephen says that Abram left Haran when his father died. His father was 205 when he died.

Abram was 75 when he left Haran

This means that Genesis 11:26 may be a copyist error and that Terah was 130 when Abram was born and not 70.

			Abram	
<b>Abram left Haran</b>	<b>1921</b>	<b>2083</b>		<b>75</b> Genesis 12:4; 16:3
Alternative date	1981	2023		75
			Abram	
<b>Ishmael born</b>	<b>1910</b>	<b>2094</b>		<b>86</b> Genesis 16:16
Alternative date	1970	2034		86
			Abraham	
<b>Ishmael circumcised</b>	<b>1897</b>	<b>2047</b>		<b>99</b> Genesis 17:25
Ishmael circumcised	1957	2047	Ishmael (13)	<b>Genesis 17:24</b>
			Abraham	
<b>Isaac born</b>	<b>1896</b>	<b>2108</b>		<b>100</b> Genesis 21:5
Alternative date	1956	2048		100
			Sarah	
<b>Sarah died</b>	<b>1859</b>	<b>2145</b>		<b>127</b> Genesis 23:1
Alternative date	1919	2085		127
			Isaac	
<b>Isaac Married</b>	<b>1856</b>	<b>2148</b>		<b>40</b> Genesis 25:20
Alternative date	1916	2088		40
			Isaac	
<b>Jacob and Esau born</b>	<b>1836</b>	<b>2168</b>		<b>60</b> Genesis 25:26
Alternative date	1896	2108		60
			Abraham	
<b>Abraham died</b>	<b>1821</b>	<b>2183</b>		<b>175</b> Genesis 25:7
Alternative date	1881	2123		175
			Ishmael	
<b>Ishmael died</b>	<b>1773</b>	<b>2111</b>		<b>137</b> Genesis 25:17
Alternative date	1833	2171		
			Esau	
<b>Esau married</b>	<b>1796</b>	<b>2208</b>		<b>40</b> Genesis 26:34
Alternative date	1856	2148		40
			Isaac	
<b>Isaac died</b>	<b>1716</b>	<b>2288</b>		<b>180</b> Genesis 35:28
Alternative date	1776	2228		180

## **b) Abram's first visit to Egypt**

**Abram visited Egypt at beginning of the 12<sup>th</sup> dynasty.**

The 12<sup>th</sup> dynasty lasted about 200 years (c.1991 BC – c.1802 BC).

The whole of Egypt was united under one rule during the 12<sup>th</sup> dynasty.

Time of prosperity and civilisation.

## Amenemhat I (1991 BC – 1962 BC)

First ruler of the 12<sup>th</sup> Dynasty

Moved capital from Thebes to Itjtawy



Amenemhat I  
pyramid at Lisht.

This was the pharaoh  
if the date of Abrams  
arrival in Canaan  
was around 1980BC.

The more probable  
date for Abrams  
arrival in Canaan is  
1920BC



## Amenemhat II (1929 BC to 1895 BC)

Third Pharaoh of Twelfth Dynasty

Son of Senusret I and Queen Nefru.

If Abram came to Canaan around 1920BC then Amenemhat II was the pharaoh who took Sarai into his house.



Sphinx of  
Amenemhat II at the  
Louvre, Paris.



### 3. God makes a covenant with Abram

Genesis 15:5 ‘And he brought him forth abroad, and said, Look now toward heaven, and tell the stars, if thou be able to number them: and he said unto him, So shall thy seed be.’



## **a) Blood Covenant (Genesis 15)**

God entered into a blood covenant with Abram.

The significance of the blood covenant was that each party now was indivisibly linked to each other.

The blood covenant meant that one party could always depend upon the other for assistance.

## **b) Importance of the Covenant**

### **God keeps His Covenant**

God will chastise His people for not keeping covenant.

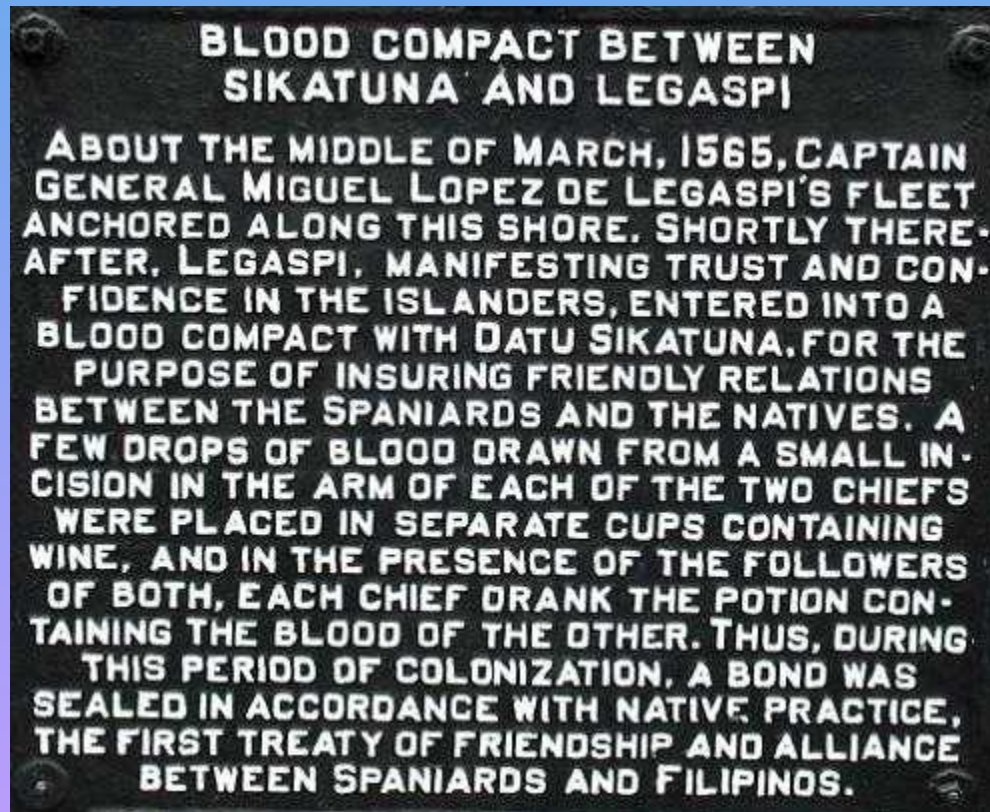
What does it mean to keep covenant? Love God and love others

Obedience – Micah 6:8 He has shown you, O man, what *is* good; and what does the LORD require of you, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with your God?

A new commandment – John 13:34-35. Love one another as I have loved you.

## **Bohol, Philippines - Plaque commemorating the Blood Compact between Sikatuna and Legaspi.**

The Islanders would not trust the Spaniards until a blood compact was made. The ceremony had great significance to the Filipino's. The Spaniards used the Blood Compact to their own advantage.



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## **Covenant - Gibeonites**

Covenant with the Gibeonites (Joshua 9). The Gibeonites acted deceitfully but once the covenant had been made it could not be broken.

The covenant was passed down from generation to generation. God chastised Israel for not keeping this covenant during the reign of David. (2 Samuel 21:2)

There was a 3 year famine. (2 Samuel 21:1)

Gibeonites wanted revenge on Saul's descendants. (2 Samuel 21:6)

## **Covenant - David and Jonathan**

David made a covenant with Jonathan (1 Samuel 17:3-4)

Jonathan gave David his robe, and his armour.

Jonathan kept covenant (1 Samuel 20:4)

David kept covenant by showing kindness to Mephibosheth, Jonathan's son.

(2 Samuel 9).

David protected Mephibosheth because of his covenant with Jonathan. (2 Samuel 21:7)

### **c) The Promise**

**Four hundred years refers to ‘in a land not theirs’ (Canaan and Egypt)**

**Genesis 15:13 ‘And he said unto Abram, Know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs, and shall serve them; and they shall afflict them four hundred years;’**

Period from birth of Isaac (1896 BC) till the Exodus from Egypt (1492 BC).

Strangers in a land not theirs (400 years – Canaan and Egypt)

Shall serve them (Egypt). They shall afflict them (slaves in Egypt).

**Genesis 15:14-16 ‘And also that nation, whom they shall serve, will I judge: and afterward shall they come out with great substance. And thou shalt go to thy fathers in peace; thou shalt be buried in a good old age. But in the fourth generation they shall come hither again: for the iniquity of the Amorites *is* not yet full.’**

Israel’s conquest of the promised land (Joshua) was also God’s judgment on the sins of the Amorites. God commanded Joshua to destroy them.

God had a testimony in the land before he destroyed the inhabitants.