

GENESIS

24:1-67

An expositional study taught by
Harry Morgan

Isaac & Rebekah



For those of you online post your comments or questions in the “comment section” on your screen. As time affords they may be read to the class.

1. How does the length of Genesis 24 compare with other chapters in this book? What do you think is the significance?

Genesis 1	Creation	31 vs.
Genesis 2	Creation of Man	25 vs.
Genesis 3	Fall of Man	24 vs.
Genesis 12	Call of Abraham	20 vs.
Genesis 22	Offering of Isaac	24 vs.
Genesis 32	Jacob / Israel	32 vs.
Genesis 49	Jacob's Blessings	33 vs.
Genesis 24	Isaac & Rebekah	67 vs.

2. What is the theme of this chapter?



The Wedding of Isaac and Rebekah

OUTLINE

Verses	Location	Event
1-9	Canaan	Abraham Charges his Servant
10-29	Haran	The Servant Meets Rebekah
29-61	Haran	The Servant and Laban
62-67	Canaan	Isaac meets Rebekah

3. What are “types” or “figures” in the Bible? Give some examples.

Defined: Biblical typology is the biblical study of types. Types, meaning symbols, are used to represent something else.

τύπος (*typos*) = mark, copy, image, form, figure, pattern, prefiguration, foreshadowing

Romans 5:14 Nevertheless death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over those who had not sinned according to the likeness of the transgression of Adam, who is a type (*typos*) of Him who was to come.

3. What are “types” or “figures” in the Bible? Give some examples.

Hebrews 9:8–9 the Holy Spirit indicating this, that the way into the Holiest of All was not yet made manifest while the first tabernacle was still standing. ⁹ It was symbolic (*parabolē*) for the present time in which both gifts and sacrifices are offered which cannot make him who performed the service perfect in regard to the conscience—

JOHN 3:14.



AS Moses lifted
up the SERPENT in
the wilderness,



SO must the
SON OF MAN
be lifted UP.

4. How are Abraham and his servant, Isaac and Rebekah types of God's relationship with His people?

Type

Abraham

Isaac

Rebekah

Abraham's servant

Antitype

God the Father

God the Son

The Church

God the Spirit

5. Moses recorded that “Abraham was now old.” What did he mean by the phrase “well stricken”?

Genesis 24:1 Now Abraham was old, well advanced in age; and the LORD had blessed Abraham in all things.

בָּיָא (*bô'*) = enter; come to; come in

(18:11) Abraham was 99

(23:1) Abraham was at least 137

(25:7) Abraham died at 175

6. Describe how the Lord had blessed Abraham.

Genesis 24:1 Now Abraham was old, well advanced in age; and the LORD had blessed Abraham in all things.

Romans 8:28 And we know that all things work together for good to those who love God, to those who are the called according to *His* purpose.

1 Samuel 7:12 Then Samuel took a stone and set *it* up between Mizpah and Shen, and called its name Ebenezer, saying, "Thus far the LORD has helped us."

7. Describe the characteristics of Abraham's servant.

Genesis 24:2 So Abraham said to the oldest servant of his house, who ruled over all that he had...

**Chef
Executive
Officer
CEO**

8. Did Moses record the name of Abraham's servant?

Genesis 24:2 So Abraham said to the oldest servant of his house, who ruled over all that he had, "Please, put your hand under my thigh,

Genesis 15:2 But Abram said, "Lord GOD, what will You give me, seeing I ^[a]go childless, and the heir of my house *is* Eliezer of Damascus?"

Eliezer = "God is help" or "God is comfort"

9. Why did Abraham tell his servant “place your hand under my thigh”?

Genesis 24:2 So Abraham said to the oldest servant of his house, who ruled over all that he had, “Please, put your hand under my thigh,

Genesis 47:29 When the time drew near that Israel must die, he called his son Joseph and said to him, “Now if I have found favor in your sight, please put your hand under my thigh, and deal kindly and truly with me. Please do not bury me in Egypt,

9. Why did Abraham tell his servant “place your hand under my thigh”?

According to Rabbi Ibn Ezra, the phrase “under the thigh” means literally that. For someone to allow his hand to be sat on was a sign of submission to authority. If this is the symbolism, then Joseph was showing his obedience to his father by placing his hand under Jacob’s thigh.

9. Why did Abraham tell his servant “place your hand under my thigh”?

According to Rashi, based on the *Midrash Rabbah*, it does not mean literally the thigh; it means the Milah (organ of circumcision). The reason is because one who takes an oath must hold in his hand a sacred object, such as a scroll of the Torah or phylacteries. And the circumcision was his (Abraham’s) first commandment and came to him through suffering. And it was beloved to him. And (therefore) he chose it (as the object upon which to take the oath).

Cf. Tosefot in the Talmud Shevuot 38b.

9. Why did Abraham tell his servant “place your hand under my thigh”?

Genesis 24:2 So Abraham said to the oldest servant of his house, who ruled over all that he had, “Please, put your hand under my thigh,

יָרֵךְ (yā·rēk) = loins, area of the genitals, i.e., the area of procreative power (Gen. 24:2; Num. 5:21)

Swanson, J. (1997). [*Dictionary of Biblical Languages with Semantic Domains : Hebrew \(Old Testament\)*](#) (electronic ed.). Oak Harbor: Logos Research Systems, Inc.

9. Why did Abraham tell his servant “place your hand under my thigh”?

- 1) Abraham had been promised a “seed” by God, and this covenantal blessing was passed on to his son and grandson. Abraham made his trusted servant swear “on the seed of Abraham” that he would find a wife for Isaac.
- 2) Abraham had received circumcision as the sign of the covenant (Gen. 17:10). Therefore, the Hebrew custom of “placing the hand under the thigh” was to swear on the circumcision, the mark of God’s covenant.

9. Why did Abraham tell his servant “place your hand under my thigh”?

- English *testify* is derived from the word *testicles*.
- Latin *testes* is the same word for “witnesses”.
- This etymological connection between testicles and witnesses is also found in Greek, French, and obviously English.

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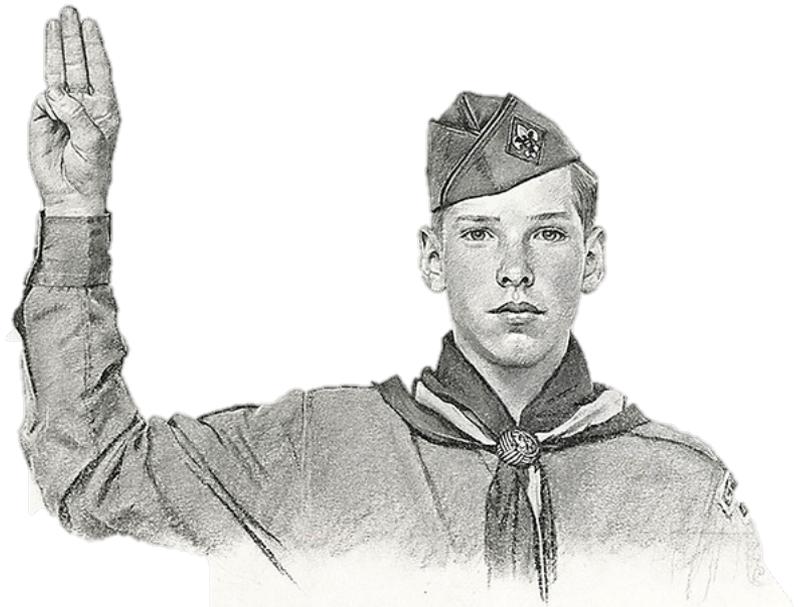
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Other Customs in Taking Oaths

- Swear on a Bible
- Raise the right hand
- A hand gesture



10. Why did Abraham make his eldest servant “swear by the Lord, the God of heaven, and the God of earth”?

Genesis 24:2-4 So Abraham said to the oldest servant of his house, who ruled over all that he had, “Please, put your hand under my thigh, ³ and I will make you swear^[a] by the LORD, the God of heaven and the God of the earth, that you will not take a wife for my son from the daughters of the Canaanites, among whom I dwell; ⁴ but you shall go to my country and to my family, and take a wife for my son Isaac.”

Abraham's Names for God

- 12:8; 13:4 “called upon the name of the **Lord**” (Covenant-keeping God)
- 14:22 “the LORD, the **most high God**, the possessor of heaven and earth” (Elyon – God, the Creator, is distinct from His creation and, He is not a regional deity)
- 15:2,8 “**Sovereign Lord**” (Adonai YHWH a title Abraham used repeatedly 18:3, 27, 30, 31, 32 indicating his submission to the One who is sovereign)
- 21:33 “**the Lord, the everlasting God**” (YHWH el olam; cf. Ezek 26:19,20 refers to the prediluvians)
- 22:8 “**God**” (El - in Abraham's deepest trial, he cannot voice any higher title, but still acknowledges God as the creator. Yet even here is progress, for this is the first time he uses the title of Gen 1:1.)
- 21:14 “**Lord**” (cp. 12:8)

10. Why did Abraham make his eldest servant
“swear by the Lord, the God of heaven, and
the God of earth”?

שָׁמַיִם (šā·mā·yim)

אלהים (’ēlō·hîm) יהוה (yhwh)

אֶרֶץ (’ē·rěṣ)

In the beginning God...



created the heavens and the earth.

11. What did Abraham make his eldest servant swear?

Genesis 24:3-4 and I will make you swear^[a] by the LORD, the God of heaven and the God of the earth, that ¹ you will not take a wife for my son from the daughters of the Canaanites, among whom I dwell; ⁴ but ² you shall go to my country and to my family, and take a wife for my son Isaac.”



The Faith Of A Canaanite Woman
(Matthew 15:21-28)

12. What in Abraham's personal history made his oath so important?



Joseph Marie Vien
*“Sarah presenting Hagar
to Abraham”*



Hagar = “Stranger”

Genesis 16 & 21

13. What would have been the danger in Isaac's marrying a wife from among the Canaanites?

Genesis 24:2-4 So Abraham said to the oldest servant of his house, who ruled over all that he had, "Please, put your hand under my thigh,³ and I will make you swear^[a] by the LORD, the God of heaven and the God of the earth, that you will not take a wife for my son from the daughters of the Canaanites, among whom I dwell; ⁴ but you shall go to my country and to my family, and take a wife for my son Isaac."

Deuteronomy 7:3-4 Nor shall you make marriages with them. You shall not give your daughter to their son, nor take their daughter for your son. ⁴ For they will turn your sons away from following Me, to serve other gods; so the anger of the LORD will be aroused against you and destroy you suddenly.

2 Corinthians 6:14-15 Do not be unequally yoked together with unbelievers. For what fellowship has righteousness with lawlessness? And what communion has light with darkness? ¹⁵ And what accord has Christ with Belial? Or what part has a believer with an unbeliever?

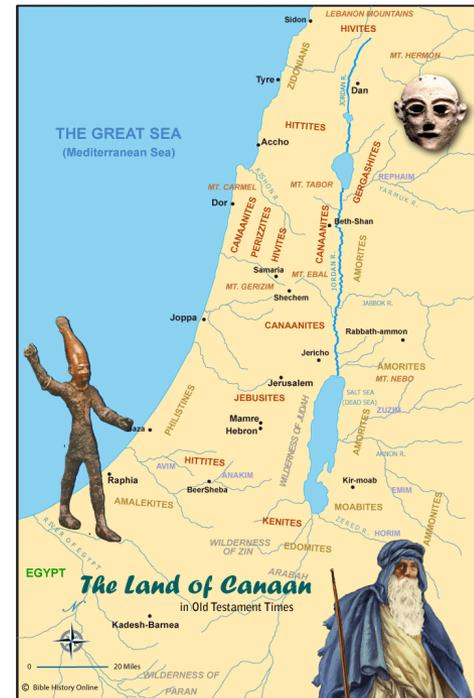
13. What is the danger in a believer marrying a nonbeliever?

1 Kings 11:1–5 But King Solomon loved many foreign women, as well as the daughter of Pharaoh: women of the Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Sidonians, and Hittites—² from the nations of whom the LORD had said to the children of Israel, “You shall not intermarry with them, nor they with you. Surely they will turn away your hearts after their gods.” Solomon clung to these in love. ³ And he had seven hundred wives, princesses, and three hundred concubines; and his wives turned away his heart. ⁴ For it was so, when Solomon was old, that his wives turned his heart after other gods; and his heart was not loyal to the LORD his God, as was the heart of his father David. ⁵ For Solomon went after Ashtoreth the goddess of the Sidonians, and after Milcom the abomination of the Ammonites.

14. If Canaan is the land God promised to Abraham, then to what land was Abraham referring when he declared “my land”?

Genesis 24:4 but you shall go to my country and to my family, and take a wife for my son Isaac.”

Genesis 12:1 Now the LORD had said to Abram: “Get out of your country, from your family and from your father’s house, to a land that I will show you.



15. What two concerns did Abraham's servant have about performing the oath?

Genesis 24:5 And the servant said to him,
“Perhaps ¹ the woman will not be willing to follow me to this land. ² Must I take your son back to the land from which you came?”



16. How did Abraham respond to his servant's concerns?

Genesis 24:6-8 But Abraham said to him, “Beware that you do not take my son back there. ⁷ The LORD God of heaven, who took me from my father's house and from the land of my family, and who spoke to me and swore to me, saying, ‘To your ^[a]descendants I give this land,’ He will send His angel before you, and you shall take a wife for my son from there. ⁸ And if the woman is not willing to follow you, then you will be released from this oath; only do not take my son back there.”

16. How did Abraham respond to his servant's concerns?

Genesis 24:6-8 But Abraham said to him, “Beware that you do not take my son back there. ⁷ The LORD God of heaven, who took me from my father's house and from the land of my family, and who spoke to me and swore to me, saying, ‘To your ^[a]descendants I give this land,’ He will send His angel before you, and you shall take a wife for my son from there. ⁸ And if the woman is not willing to follow you, then you will be released from this oath; only do not take my son back there.”

16. How did Abraham respond to his servant's concerns?



summary

- He took me from that land.
- He spoke to me, revealing Himself to me.
- He swore to give me this land.
- Surely, He will send his angel to work out any problems.

17. Why did Abraham send his servant, rather than his son Isaac?

Genesis 24:6-8 But Abraham said to him,
“Beware that you do not take my son back there.”

- The servant must not reverse Abraham’s initial act of obedience (Gen. 12:1-4) and take Isaac out of the land of promise.
- Competing priorities? Isaac’s relation to the land of promise and the necessity that his wife is not a Canaanite.
- Godly faith will not compromise either priority. Abraham obeyed and left the burden of fulfillment to God.

18. How did his servant respond to Abraham?

Genesis 24:9 So the servant put his hand under the thigh of Abraham his master, and swore to him concerning this matter.



Proverbs 27:17 As iron sharpens iron, so a man sharpens the countenance of his friend.

19. What did the servant take for his journey?

Genesis 24:10a Then the servant took ten of his master's camels and departed, for all his master's goods *were in* his hand.





Israeli Camels

20. How far did he travel?

Genesis 24:10b And he arose and went to Mesopotamia, to the city of Nahor.



**Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox Monastery, Hebron
(Copper Kettle)**

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Genesis 24:10b And he arose and went to Mesopotamia, to the city of Nahor.



Travel time by walk may take around 1208.3 hours if you continuously walk 3.7 mph.

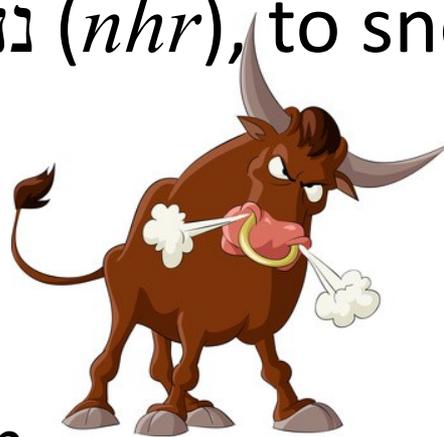
Nahor = Haran

- Rebekah called Haran her home (27:43; cf. 28:10; 29:4)
- Jacob flees to Haran from Esau

21. What does Nahor mean?

Genesis 24:10 Then the servant took ten of his master's camels and departed, for all his master's goods *were in* his hand. And he arose and went to Mesopotamia, to the city of Nahor.

נָהוֹר from the verb נָהַר (*nhr*), to snort vigorously



Nahor

- Brother of Abraham
- Father of Bethuel
- Grandfather of Rebekah (22:20-24)

22. What is the name of Nahor's town? What does the name mean?

Genesis 24:10 Then the servant took ten of his master's camels and departed, for all his master's goods *were in* his hand. And he arose and went to Mesopotamia, to the city of Nahor.

Aram Naharaim ("Aram of the Rivers") in NW Mesopotamia
(Gen. 24:10; Deut. 23:4; Judg. 3:8,10; 1 Chron. 19:6; Psa. 60:1)

Also called **Padam Aram** ("Plan of Aram") in Genesis 25:20.

Nahor = Haran

- Rebekah called Haran her home (27:43; cf. 28:10; 29:4)
- Jacob flees to Haran from Esau

The “city of Nahor” today



Tell Haran



The city walls of Haran were 2.5 miles in length and surrounded the tell. There were 6 gates, but only the western gate, the Aleppo Gate, remains standing.

23. Why did the servant make the camels kneel beside the well of water outside the town?

Genesis 24:11 And he made his camels kneel down outside the city by a well of water...



- Camels kneeling is a position of rest and waiting.
- Camels are very watchful, can awake with the least noise; serve guards.
- Camels were not “unloaded” until 24:32.

24. What time of day did he arrive at the well? Why is this significant?

Genesis 24:11 And he made his camels kneel down outside the city by a well of water at evening time, the time when women go out to draw *water*.



25. What did the servant pray when he was at the well?

Genesis 24:12-14 Then he said, “O LORD God of my master Abraham, please give me success this day, and show kindness to my master Abraham.”

“**kindness**” חֶסֶד (*hě·sěd*) loyal love, unfailing kindness, devotion, i.e., a love or affection that is steadfast based on a prior relationship



25. What did the servant pray when he was at the well?

Genesis 24:12-14 Then he said, “O LORD God of my master Abraham, please give me success this day, and show kindness to my master Abraham. ¹³ Behold, *here* I stand by the well of water, and the daughters of the men of the city are coming out to draw water. ¹⁴ Now let it be that the young woman to whom I say, ‘Please let down your pitcher that I may drink,’ and she says, ‘Drink, and I will also give your camels a drink’ —*let her be the one* You have appointed for Your servant Isaac. And by this I will know that You have shown kindness to my master.”

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26. Why did the servant pray for this sign?

Genesis 24:12-14 “Now let it be that the young woman to whom I say, ‘Please let down your pitcher that I may drink,’ and she says, ‘Drink, and I will also give your camels a drink’ —*let her be the one* You have appointed for Your servant Isaac. And by this I will know that You have shown kindness to my master.”



Proverbs 12:10 A righteous *man* regards the life of his animal, but the tender mercies of the wicked *are* cruel.

27. What happened before he finished praying?

Genesis 24:15 And it happened, before he had finished speaking, that behold, Rebekah,^[a] who was born to Bethuel, son of Milcah, the wife of Nahor, Abraham's brother, came out with her pitcher on her shoulder.



28. What does the name Rebekah mean?

Genesis 24:15 behold, Rebekah

רִבְקָה (*rib·qāh*)

"tie up firmly, bind, secure"

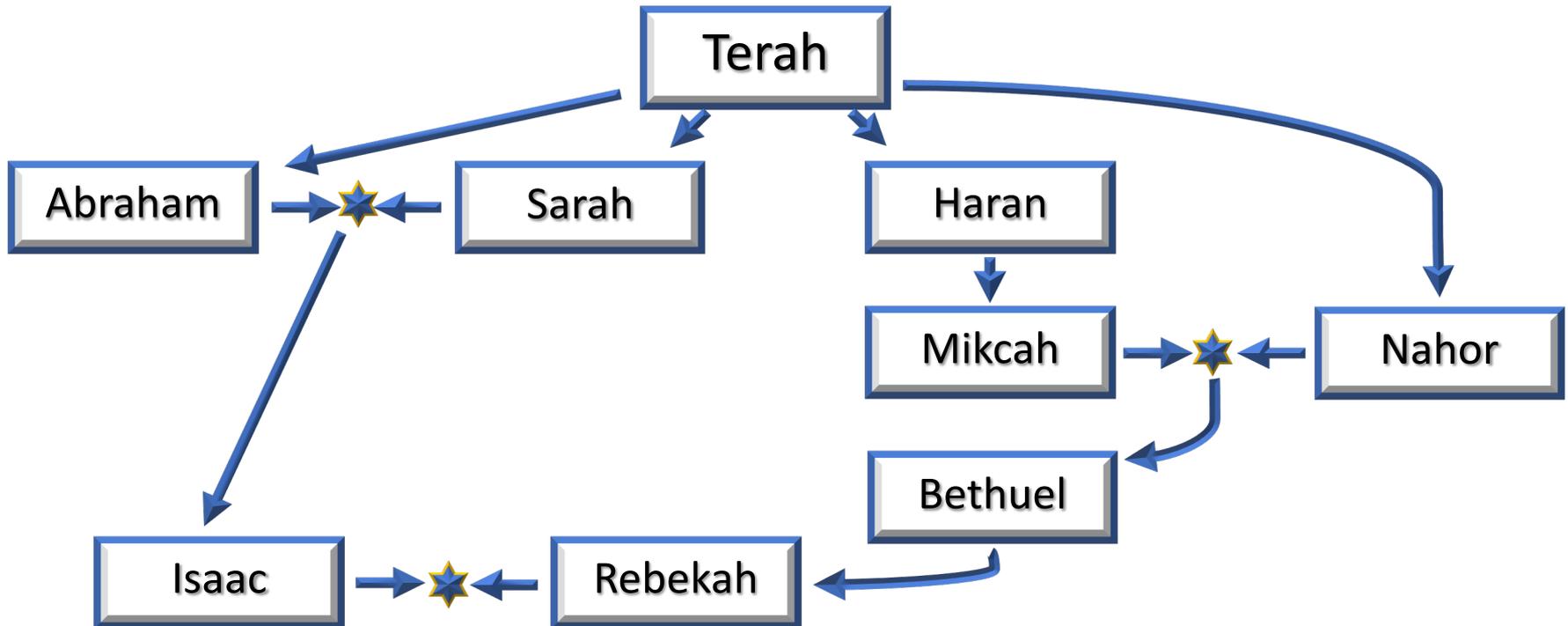
fettering by beauty

Strong, J. (2009). *A Concise Dictionary of the Words in the Greek Testament and The Hebrew Bible* (Vol. 2, p. 107). Bellingham, WA: Logos Bible Software. (Vol. 2, p. 107).



29. How does the text describe Rebekah?

Genesis 24:15 And it happened, before he had finished speaking, that behold, Rebekah,^[a] who was born to Bethuel, son of Milcah, the wife of Nahor, Abraham's brother, came out with her pitcher on her shoulder.



29. How does the text describe Rebekah?

Genesis 24:16 Now the young woman *was very* beautiful to behold, a virgin; no man had known her. And she went down to the well, filled her pitcher, and came up.

נַעֲרָה (*nă·^ʿrāh*) = girl, female child, i.e., a child of any age from infancy to early adulthood

טוֹב (*tôb*) = beautiful, i.e., pertaining to being pleasant to the eye (Gen. 6:2; 2 Sam. 11:2)

בְּתוּלָה (*b^etû·lāh*) = virgin, i.e., a mature young woman that has never had sexual intercourse, and under the authority and protection of the father

30. What did the servant request of Rebekah?

Genesis 24:17 And the servant ran to meet her and said, “Please let me drink a little water from your pitcher.”



Anatolia, c. 2000 - 1550 BC. Rare Minyan-ware ceramic pitcher.

31. How did the servant know that she was the one to become Isaac's wife?

Genesis 24:18 So she said, "Drink, my lord." Then she quickly let her pitcher down to her hand and gave him a drink.



31. How did the servant know that she was the one to become Isaac's wife?

Genesis 24:18-20 And when she had finished giving him a drink, she said, "I will draw water for your camels also, until they have finished drinking."

²⁰ Then she quickly emptied her pitcher into the trough, ran back to the well to draw water, and drew for all his camels.



31. How did the servant know that she was the one to become Isaac's wife?

Genesis 24:21 And the man, wondering at her, remained silent so as to know whether the LORD had made his journey prosperous or not.



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Genesis 24:21 And the man, wondering at her, remained silent so as to know whether the LORD had made his journey prosperous or not.

נָצַח (*ṣā·lāḥ*) = succeed, to accomplish what is intended



1st time this verb occurs in the OT (cf. 24:40, 42, 56), always in the causative with the Lord as subject

32. How much water is required to satisfy the thirst of 10 camels?

The amount of water a camel drinks depends on many things, including the kind of work he's doing, the environmental conditions and how much he currently has in his hump.



A very thirsty camel may drink up to 32 gallons of water in approximately 13 minutes. The camel's diet also provides hydration opportunities; when the vegetation the camel eats is higher in water content, such as during colder months, he may forgo drinking because he gets what he needs from green plants.

33. What was the servant's first response to Rebekah?

Genesis 24:22-25 So it was, when the camels had finished drinking, that the man took a golden nose ring weighing half a shekel, and two bracelets for her wrists weighing ten *shekels* of gold,



34. What is the significance of the gold ring “weighing half a shekel” that the servant gave to Rebekah?

Genesis 24:22 So it was, when the camels had finished drinking, that the man took a golden nose ring weighing half a shekel, and two bracelets for her wrists weighing ten *shekels* of gold,



35. What is the significance of the two bracelets “weighing ten shackles of gold” that the servant gave to Rebekah?

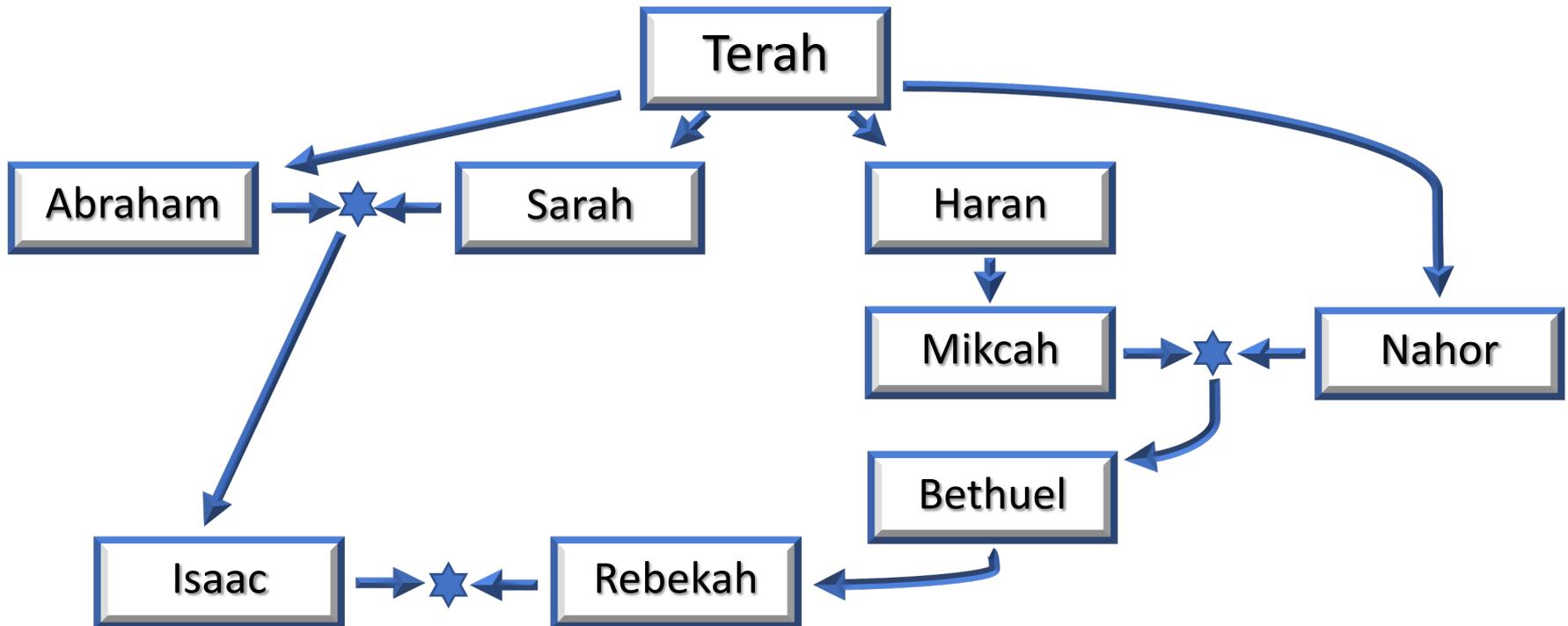
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10 shekel [Hebrew] to ounces = 4.02829 ounces
Current gold price (08/24/19) = \$1,526.70 an ounce

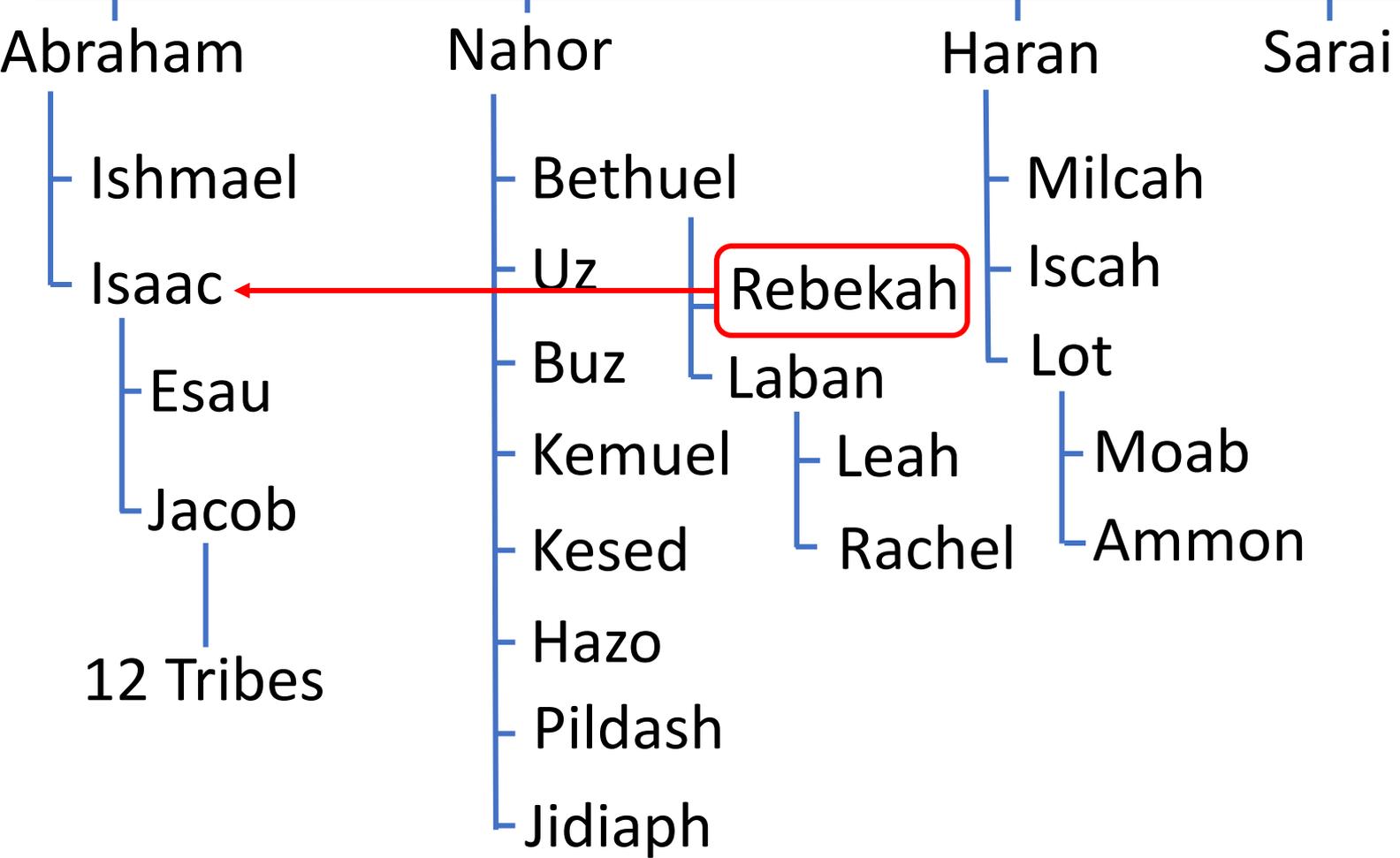
36. What was the first question Abraham's servant asked Rebekah? Why was this question important?

Genesis 24:23 and said, "Whose daughter are you? Tell me, please, is there room *in your father's house* for us ^[a]to lodge?"



37. What was Rebekah's response?

Genesis 24:24 So she said to him, "I *am* the daughter of Bethuel, Milcah's son, whom she bore to Nahor."



38. What was the second question? Why was this question important?

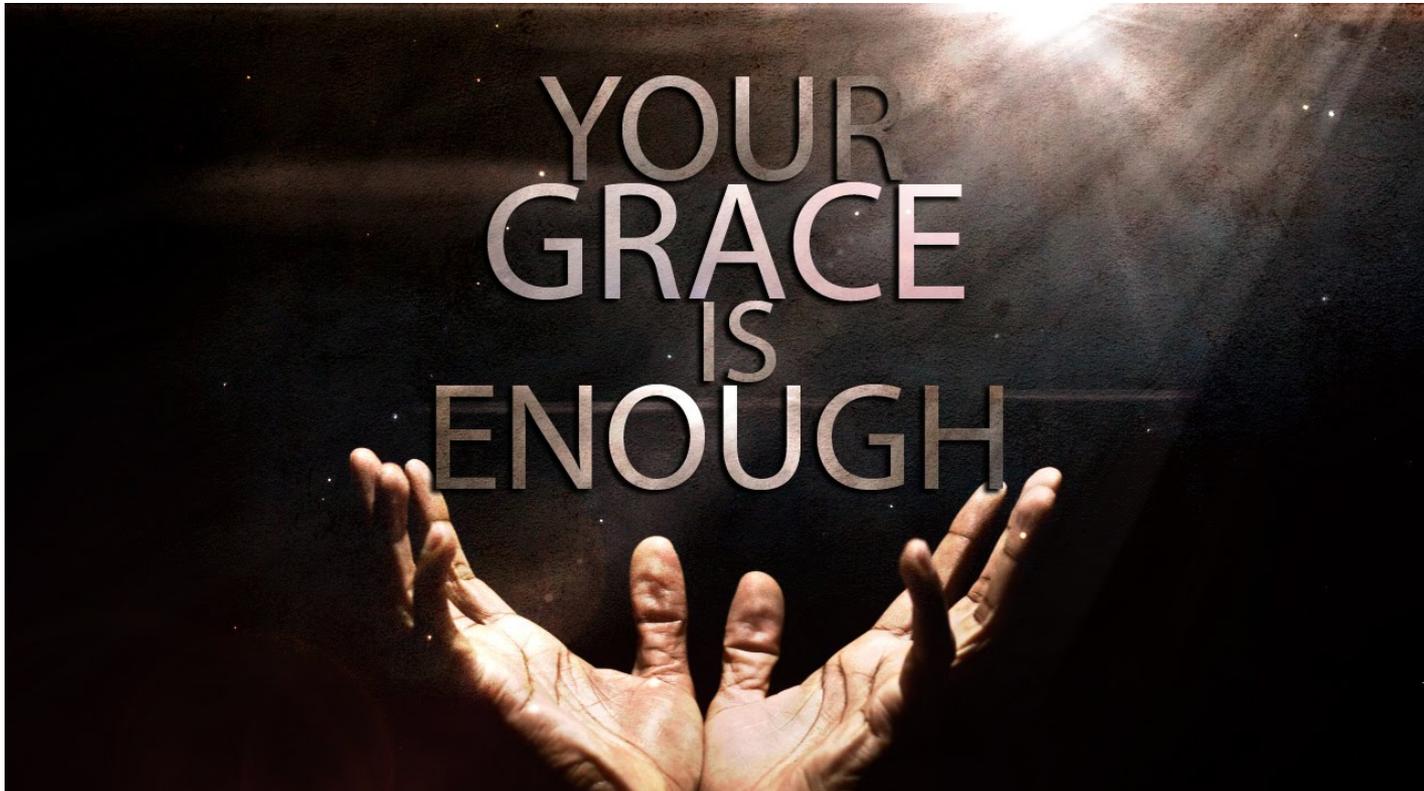
Genesis 24:23 and said, “Whose daughter *are* you? Tell me, please, is there room *in your father’s house* for us to lodge?””



Homes during the days
of the patriarchs in
Haran

39. What was Rebekah's response?

Genesis 24:25 Moreover she said to him, "We have both straw and feed enough, and room to lodge."



40. Why did Abraham's servant "bow down and worship the Lord" when he heard Rebekah's responses?

Genesis 24:26-27 Then the man bowed down his head and worshiped the LORD. ²⁷ And he said, "Blessed *be* the LORD God of my master Abraham, who has not forsaken His mercy and His truth toward my master. As for me, being on the way, the LORD led me to the house of my master's brethren."

41. What did Rebekah do in response?

Genesis 24:28 So the young woman ran and told her mother's household these things.



42. What is inferred by Rebekah telling her “mother’s household”?

Genesis 24:28 So the young woman ran and told her mother’s household these things.



Where is
Rebekah’s
father,
Bethuel?

43. Who is Rebekah's brother? What role, do you think, he had in Rebekah's life?

Genesis 24:29 Now Rebekah had a brother whose name *was* Laban, and Laban ran out to the man by the well.



44. How did Laban respond to Abraham's servant?

Genesis 24:29-31 Now Rebekah had a brother whose name *was* Laban, and Laban ran out to the man by the well. ³⁰ So it came to pass, when he saw the nose ring, and the bracelets on his sister's wrists, and when he heard the words of his sister Rebekah, saying, "Thus the man spoke to me," that he went to the man. And there he stood by the camels at the well. ³¹ And he said, "Come in, O blessed of the LORD! Why do you stand outside? For I have prepared the house, and a place for the camels."

45. What preempted the servant from accepting Laban's hospitality and eating a meal with him?

Genesis 24:32-33 Then the man came to the house. And he unloaded the camels, and provided straw and feed for the camels, and water to wash his feet and the feet of the men who *were* with him. ³³ *Food* was set before him to eat, but he said, "I will not eat until I have told about my errand." And he said, "Speak on."

46. What message did Abraham's servant give to Laban?

Genesis 24:34-49 So he said, “I *am* Abraham's servant. ³⁵ The LORD has blessed my master greatly, and he has become great; and He has given him flocks and herds, silver and gold, male and female servants, and camels and donkeys. ³⁶ And Sarah my master's wife bore a son to my master when she was old; and to him he has given all that he has. ³⁷ Now my master made me swear, saying, ‘You shall not take a wife for my son from the daughters of the Canaanites, in whose land I dwell; ³⁸ but you shall go to my father's house and to my family, and take a wife for my son.’

46. What message did Abraham's servant give to Laban?

³⁹ And I said to my master, 'Perhaps the woman will not follow me.' ⁴⁰ But he said to me, 'The LORD, before whom I walk, will send His angel with you and prosper your way; and you shall take a wife for my son from my family and from my father's house. ⁴¹ You will be clear from this oath when you arrive among my family; for if they will not give *her* to you, then you will be released from my oath.' ⁴² "And this day I came to the well and said, 'O LORD God of my master Abraham, if You will now prosper the way in which I go,

46. What message did Abraham's servant give to Laban?

⁴³ behold, I stand by the well of water; and it shall come to pass that when the virgin comes out to draw *water*, and I say to her, "Please give me a little water from your pitcher to drink," ⁴⁴ and she says to me, "Drink, and I will draw for your camels also," — *let her be* the woman whom the LORD has appointed for my master's son.' ⁴⁵ "But before I had finished speaking in my heart, there was Rebekah, coming out with her pitcher on her shoulder; and she went down to the well and drew *water*. And I said to her, 'Please let me drink.'

46. What message did Abraham's servant give to Laban?

⁴⁶ And she made haste and let her pitcher down from her *shoulder*, and said, 'Drink, and I will give your camels a drink also.' So I drank, and she gave the camels a drink also. ⁴⁷ Then I asked her, and said, 'Whose daughter *are* you?' And she said, 'The daughter of Bethuel, Nahor's son, whom Milcah bore to him.' So I put the nose ring on her nose and the bracelets on her wrists. ⁴⁸ And I bowed my head and worshiped the LORD, and blessed the LORD God of my master Abraham, who had led me in the way of truth to take the daughter of my master's brother for his son.

46. What message did Abraham's servant give to Laban?

⁴⁹ Now if you will deal kindly and truly with my master, tell me. And if not, tell me, that I may turn to the right hand or to the left."

47. Where else could Abraham's servant have gone and still have been faithful to his master's guidance given in verses 2-9?

Genesis 24:2-4 So Abraham said to the oldest servant of his house, who ruled over all that he had, "Please, put your hand under my thigh, ³ and I will make you swear by the LORD, the God of heaven and the God of the earth, that you will not take a wife for my son from the daughters of the Canaanites, among whom I dwell; ⁴ but you shall go to my country and to my family, and take a wife for my son Isaac."

48. How did Laban respond?

Genesis 24:50-51 Then Laban and **Bethuel** answered and said, “The thing comes from the LORD; we cannot speak to you either bad or good. ⁵¹ Here is Rebekah before you; take *her* and go, and let her be your master’s son’s wife, as the LORD has spoken.”



49. Why did Abraham's servant worship in response to Laban's statement?

Genesis 24:52 And it came to pass, when Abraham's servant heard their words, that he worshiped the LORD, *bowing himself to the earth.*



50. What else did Abraham's servant do?

Genesis 24:53-54 Then the servant brought out jewelry of silver, jewelry of gold, and clothing, and gave *them* to Rebekah. He also gave precious things to her brother and to her mother.⁵⁴ And he and the men who *were* with him ate and drank and stayed all night. Then they arose in the morning, and he said, "Send me away to my master."

51. What request did Rebekah's brother and mother make the following morning?

Genesis 24:54-55 And he and the men who *were* with him ate and drank and stayed all night. Then they arose in the morning, and he said, "Send me away to my master." ⁵⁵ But her brother and her mother said, "Let the young woman stay with us a few days, at least ten; after that she may go."



52. What did Abraham's servant say in response to the request? Why was the servant adamant about not delaying?

Genesis 24:56 And he said to them, "Do not hinder me, since the LORD has prospered my way; send me away so that I may go to my master."



53. What was Rebekah's response?

Genesis 24:57-58 So they said, “We will call the young woman and ask her personally.” ⁵⁸ Then they called Rebekah and said to her, “Will you go with this man?” And she said, “I will go.”



54. Explain the blessing Rebekah received.

Genesis 24:60 And they blessed Rebekah and said to her:

“Our sister, may you become
the mother of thousands of ten thousands;
and may your descendants possess
the gates of those who hate them.”

55. Explain what the caravan looked like.

Genesis 24:61 Then Rebekah and her maids arose, and they rode on the camels and followed the man. So the servant took Rebekah and departed.



56. Where was Isaac during this time?

Genesis 24:62 Now Isaac came from the way of Beer Lahai Roi, for he dwelt in the South.

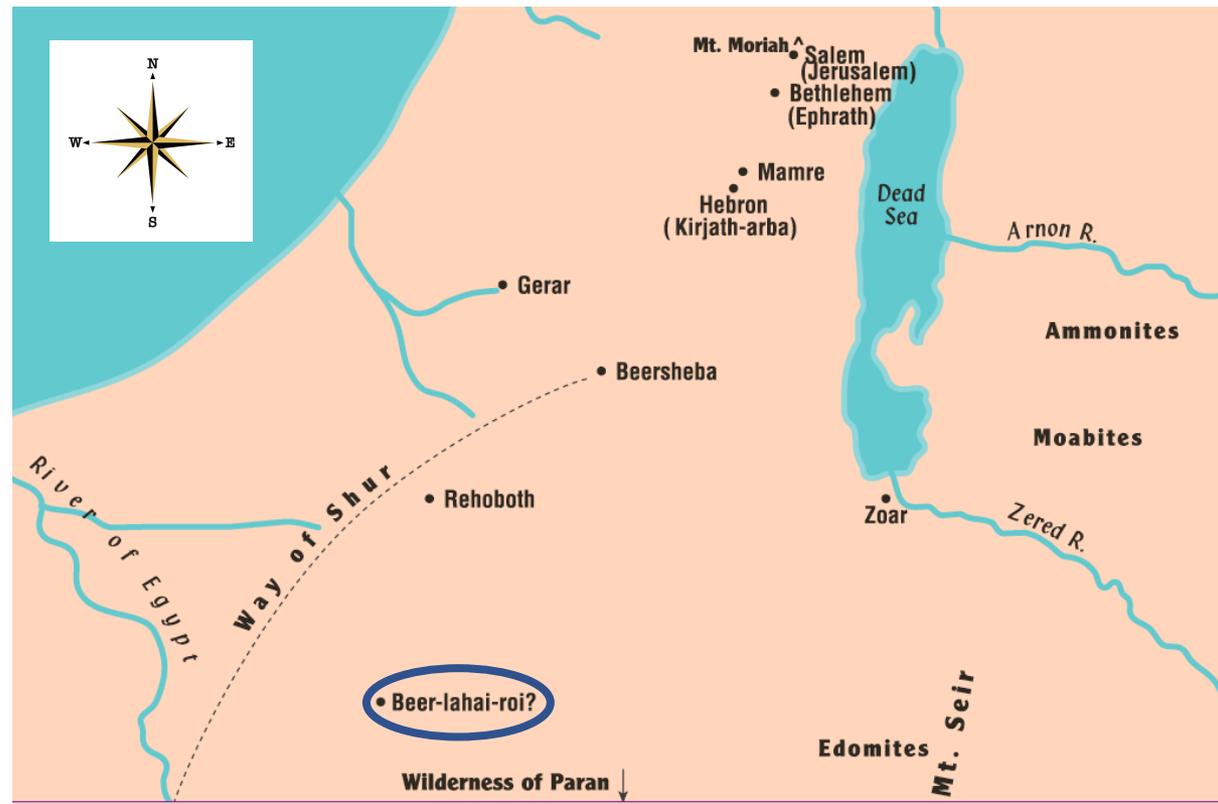
Beer Lahai Roi
*“the well of the
One who lives &
sees”*



56. Where was Isaac during this time?

Genesis 24:62 Now Isaac came from the way of Beer Lahai Roi, for he dwelt in the South.

Beer Lahai Roi
(*Kadesh-Barnea*)



57. What time of day did Isaac see the caravan coming? Why is this significant?

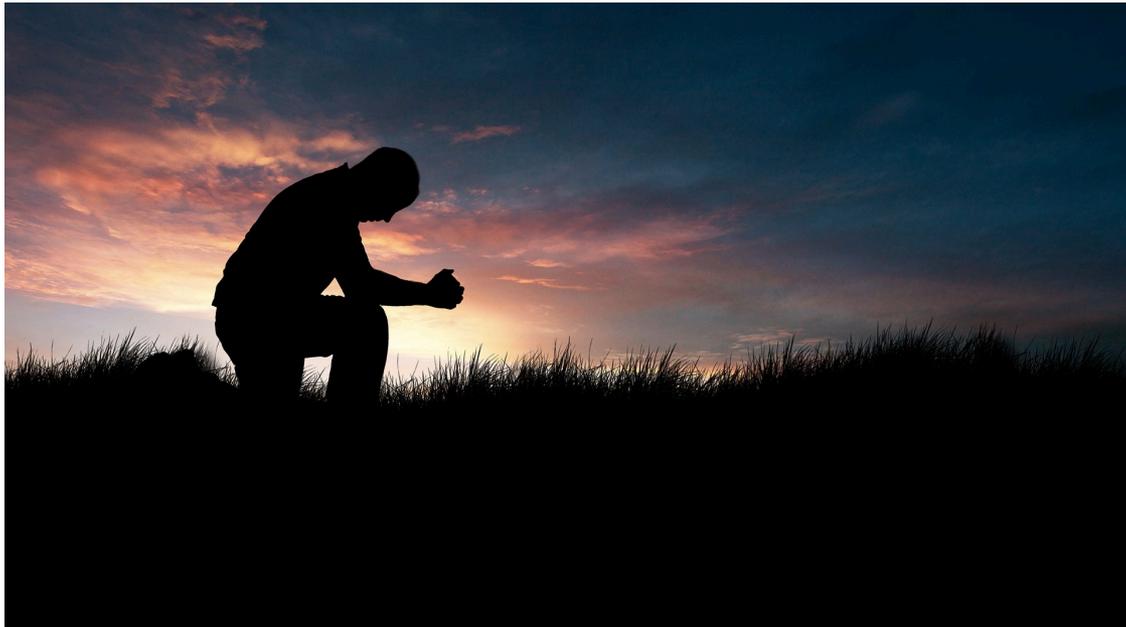
Genesis 24:63 And Isaac went out to meditate in the field in the evening; and he lifted his eyes and looked, and there, the camels *were* coming.



58. What was Isaac doing prior to seeing caravan?

Genesis 24:63 And Isaac went out to meditate in the field in the evening; and he lifted his eyes and looked, and there, the camels *were* coming.

לְשׂוֹמֵר (śû^aḥ) = to muse, commune, or speak



59. How did Rebekah respond when she saw Isaac?

Genesis 24:64 Then Rebekah lifted her eyes, and when she saw Isaac she dismounted from her camel;



60. Why did Rebekah veil herself when she was told by the servant that it was “his master”?

Genesis 24:65 for she had said to the servant, “Who *is* this man walking in the field to meet us?” The servant said, “It *is* my master.” So she took a veil and covered herself.



61. What did the servant explain to Isaac? Why is this significant?

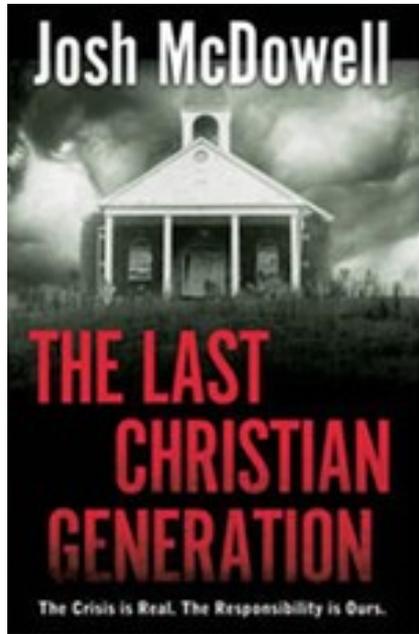
Genesis 24:66 And the servant told Isaac all
the things that he had done.

Un-named servant is a type of the Holy Spirit

John 16:13–15 However, when He, the Spirit of truth, has come, ¹ He will guide you into all truth; for ² He will not speak on His own *authority*, but ³ whatever He ⁴ hears He will speak; and He will tell you things to ⁵ come. ⁶ He will glorify Me, for ⁷ He will take of what is Mine and declare *it* to you. ¹⁵ All things that the Father has are Mine. Therefore I said that He will take of Mine and declare *it* to you.

61. What did the servant explain to Isaac? Why is this significant?

Genesis 24:66 And the servant told Isaac all the things that he had done.



In 2006 Josh McDowell called for a new process-driven and intergenerational approach to Christian education like the ancient Hebrew model. He called for a spiritual formation process which focuses the results of learning not just on knowing biblical truth, but more so on the relational response of having learned biblical truth.

The Number of Born Again Christians Has Declined in Recent Years



Sources: 1991-2016 data from Barna Group, www.barna.com; 2017 data from FullView™ surveys conducted by American Culture & Faith Institute, www.culturefaith.com.

62. What is the significance of Isaac taking Rebekah into his mother's tent?

Genesis 24:67 Then Isaac brought her into his mother Sarah's tent; and he took Rebekah and she became his wife, and he loved her. So Isaac was comforted after his mother's *death*.



63. How did Isaac and Rebekah become wedded to each other?

Genesis 24:67 Then Isaac brought her into his mother Sarah's tent; and he took Rebekah and she became his wife, and he loved her. So Isaac was comforted after his mother's *death*.



64. How did Rebekah comfort Isaac “after his mother’s death”?

Genesis 24:67 Then Isaac brought her into his mother Sarah’s tent; and he took Rebekah and she became his wife, and he loved her. So Isaac was comforted after his mother’s *death*.

נָחַם (*nā·ḥăm*) = comfort, alleviated of distress, given emotional strength



65. Approximately how old was Isaac when he married Rebekah?

1. Sarah gave birth to Isaac at the age of 90 and Abraham is 100 (17:17).
2. Abraham's offering Isaac on Mount Moriah (22:1-12) when Isaac was between 13 and 30 years old.
3. Abraham was informed of Rebekah's birth (22:23).
4. Sarah died at the age of 127 (23:1-3).
5. Isaac is 40 when he married Rebekah (25:20).

66. Approximately how old was Rebekah when she married Isaac?

1. If the offering of Isaac (22:1-12), the birth of Rebekah (22:23) and the death of Sarah (23:1-3) all occurred simultaneously, and
2. If Isaac was born when Sarah was 90 years old (17:15-22) and Sarah died when she was 127, then Isaac would have been 37 when he was with his father at Moriah, when his mother died, and when Rebekah was born.

This interpretation that these events occurred at the same time is accepted by some of the earliest ancient/medieval scholars, thus showing that Isaac was in his 30s when her mother died.

3. If Isaac married Rebekah when he was 40-years-old (25:20), then Rebekah was 3 years old when she was married to Isaac.

66. Approximately how old was Rebekah when she married Isaac?

1. The events of Genesis 22 and 23 do not have to be understood as occurring concurrently.
2. The word “lad” (נָעָר *nă·‘ār*), which Abraham used (22:5) of Isaac, describes a male who is between 13 and 19 years old.

“male child, i.e., a child of any age from infancy, through weaning, to late adolescence”

Louw-Nida Greek-English Lexicon (1997) Swanson, J.

Cf. *The Lexham Analytical Lexicon of the Hebrew Bible* (2017)
Bellingham, WA: Lexham Press.

Cf. also *The Abridged Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew-English Lexicon of the Old Testament* (1906) Boston; New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co

3. Rebekah could not have watered 10 camels (24:18-20) at 3 years old!

66. What lessons are learned from this chapter about marriage?



67. What lessons are learned from this chapter about salvation?

1. Regardless of the circumstances, God's Word is the only thing that matters (24:50-51).
2. Worship is the true response to answered prayer (24:52-54).
3. When God calls us to a new life in Christ, we must leave our old life behind (24:59-60).
4. In our walk of faith, we can depend on God to provide care and protection (24:61).
5. When God makes a promise, He will fulfill it in His own time, and right on time (24:62-63).
6. When we submit to God's will, we become eligible for His best blessings (24:64-67).

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