

## LECH LECHA (*get yourself out*)



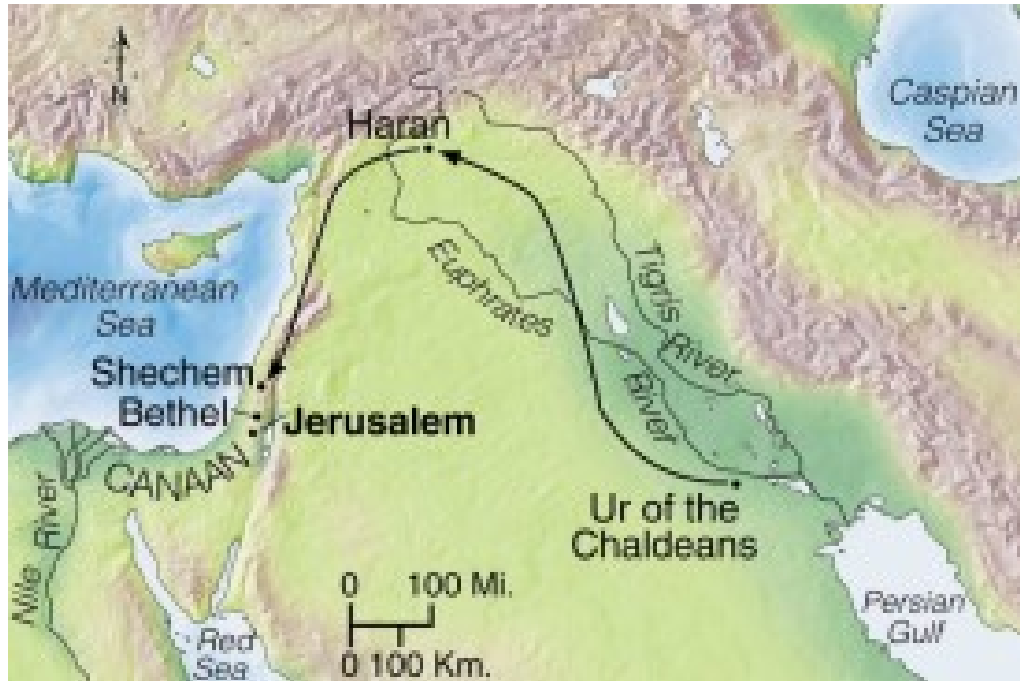
Abraham leaving Ur of the Chaldees by William Hole

**Question:** Where did Abram grow up? Abram grew up in Ur of the Chaldeans, an important city in the ancient world. Archaeologists have discovered evidence of a flourishing civilization there in Abram's day. The city carried on an extensive trade with its neighbors and had a vast library.

**Question:** What happened to Abraham between Genesis chapter 11 and chapter 12? Jasher 12: The first 10 years of Abram's life he spent in a cave to escape the wrath of King Nimrod. Then he went to live with Noah and Shem. When Abram was 50 years old he went back to his father's house. Terah his father was captain of the host of King Nimrod, and he followed strange gods.

When Abram came to his father's house and saw twelve gods standing there in their temples, the anger of Abram was kindled and he took a hatchet in his hand, and came unto the chamber of the gods, and he broke all his father's gods. When King Nimrod heard of what Abram had done, he put him in prison for 10 days until he decided what to do with him. King Nimrod prepared a fire for three days and three nights in the king's furnace, that is in Casdim; and the king ordered them to take Abram from prison and bring him out to be burned. King Nimrod had asked Abram's father to slay him, but he didn't. Instead he hid him in a cave for 10 years. King Nimrod asked Terah, "Who advised you to do this?" Terah was terrified in the king's presence, and he said to the king, It was Haran my eldest son who advised me to this; and Haran was 32 years old. But Haran did not advise his father to do anything. The king said to Terah, "Haran, who advised you to do this will die through fire with Abram; for the sentence of death is upon him for having rebelled against the king's desire in doing this thing." They brought them both, Abram and Haran his brother, to cast them into the fire; and all the inhabitants of the land and the king's servants and princes and all the women and little ones were there, standing that day over them. The king's servants took Abram and his brother, and they stripped them of all their clothes except their lower garments which were upon them. They bound their hands and feet with linen cords, and the servants of the king lifted them up and cast them both into the furnace. יהוה loved Abram and had compassion over him, and יהוה came down and delivered Abram from the fire and he was not burned.

Haran died when they had cast him into the fire, and he was burned to ashes, for his heart was not perfect with יהוה; and those men who cast him into the fire, the flame of the fire spread over them, and they were burned, and twelve men died. Abram walked in the midst of the fire three days and three nights, and all the servants of the king saw him walking in the fire, and they came and told the king. The king ordered Abram to be taken out from the fire; and his servants approached to take him out and they could not, and the flames came upon them and burned their faces so that eight of them died. The king told Abram to come out of the fire, but Haran the brother of Abram was burned to ashes. Haran was eighty-two years old when he died in the fire of Casdim. And the king, princes, and inhabitants of the land, seeing that Abram was delivered from the fire, they came and bowed down to Abram. Abram said to them, "Do not bow down to me, but bow down to the God of the world who made you, and serve him, and go in his ways for it is he who delivered me from out of this fire". The king gave Abram many presents and he gave him his two head servants from the king's house; the name of one was Oni and the name of the other was Eliezer. All the kings, princes and servants gave Abram many gifts of silver and gold and pearl, and the king and his princes sent him away, and about three hundred men joined him. Abram went back to his father's house. Nimrod secretly planned to kill Abram, but Eliezer told Abram of this plot to kill him. Abraham returned to Noah's house where he was concealed for one month. Terah came to see Abram secretly and decided to leave the country with Abram. Terah took his son Abram and his grandson Lot, the son of Haran, and Sarai his daughter-in-law, the wife of his son Abram, and all his household and went from Ur Casdim to go to the land of Canaan. When they came as far as the land of Haran they remained there, for it was exceedingly good land for pasture. Abram remained in the land three years.



Abram, Sarai, and Lot traveled from Ur of the Chaldeans to *Canaan* by way of *Haran*. Though indirect, this route followed the rivers rather than attempting to cross the vast desert. At יהוה's command, Abram, his wife Sarai, and his nephew Lot traveled to Canaan.



Abram's Journey from Ur to Canaan



**Abraham's Caravan**



Beehive houses in Haran area in Turkey.  
Terah migrated here with his family, including Abram, Sarai, and Lot

**Genesis 12:1** Now יהוה had said to Abram, **Get out of your country and away from your kinsmen and from your father's house to a land that I will show you: C-MATS**

**Question:** What change took place through Abraham? After twenty generations of failure, the privilege of being יהוה's Chosen People was earned by Abraham and his offspring. Abraham did not win his new status by default; he had to prove his greatness by passing ten tests of faith (Avos 5:4).

**Question:** What was Abraham's **first test of faith**? The first trial mentioned in Scripture is the command that Abraham give up his entire past and follow יהוה's lead to a new land. The Torah expresses Abraham's test in ascending degrees of difficulty. It is hard for someone to leave his homeland, even harder to leave his extended family, and hardest of all to leave his parents (Ramban). Abraham and Sarah severed all ties with their past and loved ones -- when they were 75 and 65 years old.

**Question:** Did יהוה tell him where he was going? יהוה did not reveal the land to Abram immediately, but יהוה showed Abram the land only after he had been obedient and followed His commands and arrived in the land. יהוה enabled him to be rewarded for every step he took in faith.

**Question:** What is a Heavenly test? A Heavenly test is one that forces a person to choose between יהוה's will and his own nature or understanding of what is right. Clearly, it would be no challenge to Abraham, who was the epitome of kindness, to be asked to help the needy, but it would be a supreme test of faith for him to desert his aged father and homeland or to give his cherished, beloved son as an offering [see Chapter 22]. Thus, Abraham was tested by being forced to make secondary his wishes and wisdom to what יהוה desired for him to do. By doing so, he demonstrated his conviction that man's highest goal is to accept the Divine wisdom as the only truth.

**Question:** Since יהוה knows all future events and how every person will respond to any given situation, why was it necessary to test Abraham? Of course the outcome is never in doubt to יהוה, for He knows that the person being tested will persevere. To the contrary, a just יהוה does not impose trials that are beyond the capacity of the individual - יהוה tests only righteous people who will do His will, not the wicked who will disobey. Thus, all the Torah's trials are for the benefit of those being tested. But that is known only to יהוה. The person being tested has free choice, and he must find the strength and wisdom to choose correctly. If he does, then he has translated his potential into action and made himself a greater person, for actual deed far outweighs mere potential in the Heavenly scales of judgment, and he can therefore be rewarded for what he did, rather than for what he was merely capable of doing.

**2 I will make you a great nation and I will bless you and make your name great; and you will be a blessing: C-MATS**

**Question:** What were Abraham's concerns about traveling to a new land? יהוה assured Abraham that he would not suffer the three detrimental consequences commonly resulting from extended travel: Its rigors make it harder to bear children [which must have been of particular concern to the childless Abraham and Sarah], they diminish one's wealth, and they harm one's reputation. In this verse, יהוה told him that he would not suffer in any of these ways (Rashi).

**Question:** Abraham was not influenced by the people around him. He continued to serve יהוה in all his ways. Does a person necessarily have to be dragged down by the people around him, or is it possible to be part of a group of wrong-doers and still do right? A human being doesn't exist in a vacuum. It is human nature to be influenced by the people around us. It is hard to resist, because the change first takes place on the subconscious level. Often before we even know we have been influenced, it's too late. Sometimes we have no choice but to be surrounded by people with values we don't share, but when we can, we should make every effort to become close to those who will lift us up, and not drag us down.

**Question:** It is better to appear foolish in the eyes of people all of one's life than to appear unjust in the eyes of יהוה for even a moment. What do you understand this to mean? The point here is that there can often be conflicting standards between what one's society or social circle values, and the objective human values that are given to us by יהוה. When these conflicts arise, the right choice is to remain true to Torah, even if it might mean taking the heat, or being ridiculed by the people around us.

**Spiritual Exercise:** יהוה promised to bless Abram and make him famous, but יהוה had one condition: Abram had to do what יהוה wanted him to do. This meant leaving his home and friends and traveling to a new land where יהוה promised to build a great nation from Abram's family. Abram obeyed, walking away from his home for יהוה's promise of even greater blessings in the future. יהוה may be trying to lead you to a place of greater service and usefulness for him.

Are you letting the comfort and security of your present position make you miss יהוה's plan for you? Does יהוה want you to leave your job, house, or country? Yield to His spirit and He will bless you.

**3 I will bless them that bless you and curse him that curses you: and in you will all families of the earth be blessed.** (*Prophecy Fulfilled-Gen. 12:3 As Abraham's seed, will bless all nations-Matthew 8:5, 10; Acts. 3:25, 26.*) **4 So Abram departed as יהוה had spoken to him; and Lot went אִתּוֹ with him: and Abram was 75 years old when he departed from Haran.**

**Question:** Why did Abraham take Lot with him? Lot's father was Haran, Abraham's brother, who had died in the flames of Ur Kasdim from the punishment of Nimrod after he chose Abraham over Nimrod. Abraham then undertook the responsibility of raising the orphaned Lot. Some say that יהוה had not asked Abraham to take Lot with him and that Lot's later behavior showed that he should not have done so.

**And took Abram אֶת־ Sarai, אִשְׁתּוֹ his wife אֶת־ and Lot, his brother's son אֶת־ and all their possessions that they had gathered אֶת־ and the people (souls) that they had gotten in Haran; and they left to go into the land of Canaan C-MATS**

**Question:** Did Abraham and Sarah have other believers with them? Though Abraham and Sarah had many disciples, they were essentially alone; they could never blend into whatever culture surrounded them. Abraham was called an Ivri, the other side. Literally this means that he came to Canaan from the other side of the Euphrates, but we could interpret the title in a deeper sense, too. He was on one side of a moral and spiritual divide, and the rest of the world was on the other. Righteous people must be ready to endure such isolation; popularity is pleasant but it is also a snare, because the natural desire to win the approval of others can easily lead people to bend their principles. Abraham and Sarah were now given the challenge of moving to the other side -- not only of their native river, but of anyone who preferred not to acknowledge the sovereignty of יהוה.

**Question:** What is significant about this verse? The first time we see אֶת in front of Sarai is when she departs with Abram from Ur. Abraham and Sarah are the father and mother of the one true faith for those who seek to follow righteousness according to Isaiah 51:2 **Look to Abraham your father and to Sarah that bore you; for when he was but one I called him and I blessed him and made him many.**

**6 Abram passed through the land to the place of Sichem, to the plain of Moreh. And the Canaanites were then in the land. C-MATS**

7 יהוה appeared to Abram and said, To your seed (*descendants*) אתָּ will I give הַאֲרֶץ this אֶת־ land: and Abram built there an altar לַיהוה, who appeared to him. (*Prophecy Fulfilled-Gen. 12:7 The Promise made to Abraham's Seed-Gal. 3:16*). C-MATS

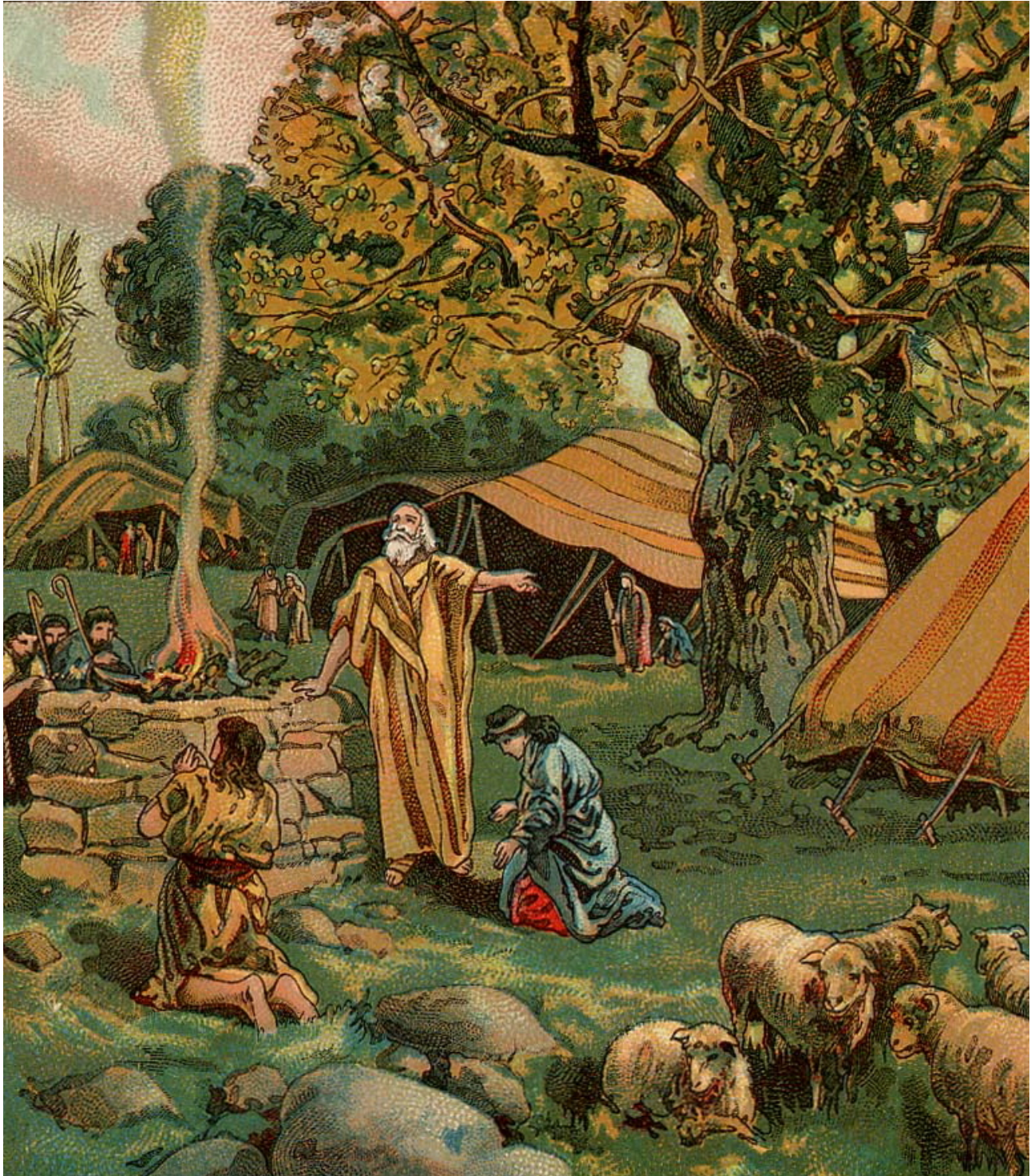
**Question:** What does it mean that יהוה appeared to Abram? יהוה is not physical, so this means by which He "speaks" and makes Himself "visible" to people is an eternal mystery. Nevertheless, the Torah tells us that He appeared in a way that was tangible to Abraham (R' Hirsch). In gratitude for the promise of children and the Land, Abraham built an altar to יהוה (Rashi).

**Question:** Who does the Land belong to in this verse? The land promised to Abram belongs to יהוה and the covenant with the land is made through אֶת.



**Question:** Why does scripture point out that “the Canaanites were then in the land”? The Canaanites gradually conquered the Land of Israel from the descendants of Shem. Canaan took Shem’s share of land that Noah had apportioned to his sons. And יהוה said to Abram: To your seed will I give this land. I am destined to restore it to your children, who are of the descendants of Shem.





Abraham builds an altar

**8 And he left there to go to a mountain on the east of Bethel (*house of El, G-d*) and pitched his tent, *having* Bethel on the west and Hai (*a ruin*) on the east: and there he built an altar to ליהוה and called upon the name of יהוה. C-MATS**

**Question:** Why did Abraham build an altar in this specific place? He prayed for those who would fight for the Promised Land at Hai, the first place conquered by Joshua. This was where the future house of יהוה would be built

**Question:** What is a fundamental principle that you must look for as you read about the Patriarchs (Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob)? Whatever the Patriarchs do and wherever they stop and make an altar or dig a well is a sign for their children. Whenever a prophecy is clothed in a symbolic act by one of the Patriarchs, the decree becomes permanent and unalterable. The Torah relates at length such incidents as their journeys, digging of wells, making altars, etc., because they serve as lessons for the future. Abraham's stopover in Shechem -- in addition to his prayers for Jacob's sons who would one day fight against Shechem -- was a sign that Shechem would be the first place to be conquered by the Israelites [34:25], nearly 300 years before Israel gained full possession of the land.

**9 Abram journeyed continuing on toward the south. 10 There was a famine in the land: and Abram went down into Egypt to live there, for the famine *was* severe in the land. C-MATS**



Abram continues his journey

**Question:** What was Abraham's **second test of faith**? Immediately after he settled in the new homeland where יהוה had promised him every manner of blessing, there was a famine, whereupon יהוה commanded him to leave the land and move to Egypt. In view of Sarah's great beauty, this test was especially difficult because the Egyptians were notorious for their immorality. Now Abraham and Sarah would be at the mercy of the Egyptians, who might lust after her and kill him (Abarbanel). Knowing that he and Sarah would be in grave danger in Egypt if they came as man and wife, Abraham made up the claim that she was his sister. Though Abraham thought that this deception would protect Sarah as well as himself, it was a "great sin" for him to put her in danger.

**Question:** How did the sin of lying effect Abram? Lying compounds the effects of sin. When he lied, Abram's problems multiplied. Instead of believing that יהוה could protect him, he devised his own plan to protect himself and Sarai.

11 And it came to pass, when he came close to entering Egypt that he said to Sarai, אשתו *his wife*, I know that you are a fair woman to look upon את (you?)\*. 12 When the Egyptians see אתך you they will say, זאת *this is* אשתו *his wife*: and they will kill אתי me, but they will keep ואתך you alive. 13 Say you, I pray, that are אחתי *my sister* את (you?)\*, so that it may be well with me for your sake; and my soul will live because of you. C-MATS

**Question:** What was Abraham's plan? Abraham thought that if the nobles of Egypt were to shower him with gifts to win his "sister's" hand, the masses would be afraid to harm him, and Sarah's safety would be assured (Gur Aryeh). But his plan did not succeed, for Sarah's exceptional beauty brought about a different turn of events (Ran).



Abram counsels Sarai

14 And it came to pass, when Abram came into Egypt, beheld (*saw*) the Egyptians **וַיֵּדְעוּ** the woman was very fair. C-MATS

**Question:** Where did the Egyptians find Sarai? It teaches us that Abram hid Sarai in a trunk, and when they demanded the customs duty, they opened it and saw her.



Egyptian princes admire her



15 And saw אֶתֶּהּ *her*, the princes of Pharaoh and praising אֶתֶּהּ *her* to Pharaoh: and the woman was taken into Pharaoh's house. 16 And Pharaoh treated Abram well for her sake: giving him sheep, oxen, male donkeys, menservants, female servants, she donkeys and camels. 17 And plagued יְהוָה אֶת־ Pharaoh *with great plagues* אֶת־ *and* his house, because of Sarai, Abram's אִשְׁתּוֹ *wife*. C-MATS

**Question:** What was Abram's **third test of faith**? Sarai was taken into Pharaoh's house and Abram had to trust יְהוָה to take care of her while she was in his house.

**Question:** What plague did יְהוָה bring to Pharaoh and his household? יְהוָה brought a debilitating skin disease that made sexual contact impossible, thus assuring that Sarah's chastity would be safeguarded (Rashi; Gur Aryeh). The verse mentions that she was the wife of Abraham because it was to his advantage, too, that יְהוָה punished Pharaoh (Ramban).

18 Pharaoh called Abram and said, What is אֵתֶּךָ *this* you have done to me? Why didn't you tell me that she was אִשְׁתְּךָ *your wife*? 19 Why did אִמְרַתְּךָ *you say*, she is my sister, so I might have taken אֶתֶּהּ *her* to me *for my wife*? Now here is אִשְׁתְּךָ *your wife*, take *her* and go your way. C-MATS

**Question:** What did Pharaoh tell Abram to do once he found out that Sarai was his wife? [Pharaoh] said to him, "Go, and do not stay, because the Egyptians are lustful". Not like Abimelech, who said to him (Gen. 20:15): "Here is my land before you. Stay where you would like to stay."

20 Pharaoh commanded *his men concerning him: and they sent away with אֹתוֹ אֶת־ him and אֶת־ אִשְׁתּוֹ his wife אֶת־ and all that he had. (\*there are 47 אֶת translated suspiciously as "you?" throughout the Tanakh). Genesis 13:1 And Abram went up out of Egypt, he and his wife and Lot and all that he had into the south. 2 And Abram was very rich in cattle and in silver and in gold. C-MATS*

**Question:** Why did Abram choose to raise cattle? In Abram's day, sheep and cattle owners could acquire great wealth. Abram's wealth not only included silver and gold, but also livestock. These animals were a valuable commodity used for food, clothing, tent material, and sacrifices. They were often traded for other goods and services. Abram was able to watch his wealth grow and multiply daily.

3 And he went on his journey from the south to Bethel, to the place where his tent had been at the beginning, between Bethel and Hai. 4 To the place of the altar, which he had made there at the first: where Abram called on the name of יְהוָה. C-MATS

**Question:** When Abraham returned from Egypt where did he go? Abraham returned to the altar where he had declared his devotion when he first arrived in the Land –where the future house of יְהוָה would be built.

5 And Lot went אֶת־ *with* Abram and he had flocks and herds and tents. C-MATS

**Question:** How did Lot get his wealth? He was going with Abram and יהוה blessed him. (You are blessed when you associate yourself with righteous men.)

**6** And the land was not able to support אֹתָם *them* so that they could live together: for their possessions were great, so that they could not live together in the same place. **7** And there were arguments between the herdsmen of Abram's cattle and the herdsmen of Lot's cattle: where the Canaanite and the Perizzite lived in the land. **8** Abram said to Lot, Let there be no more arguments, please, between me and you and between my herdsmen and your herdsmen, *for we are brothers*. **9** Is not the whole land before you? Separate yourself, please, from me: if *you want* the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if *you go to* the right hand, then I will go to the left. C-MATS



**Question:** How does Abram show us how to settle arguments? Abram took the initiative in settling the dispute. He gave Lot first choice, even though Abram, being older, had the right to choose first. Abram also showed a willingness to risk being cheated. Abram's example shows us how to respond to difficult family situations: (1) Take the initiative in resolving conflicts; (2) let others have first choice, even if that means not getting what we want; (3) put family peace above personal desires.

**Question:** What happened in time as a result from these arguments? In time the rift between their descendants would become so absolute and irreversible that Lot's male descendants from Ammon and Moab would be prohibited from entering the congregation of Israel.

**Question:** Do you think a person will be happier if he fights hard to make sure he always get his way, or if he gives in sometimes for the sake of maintaining peace with those around him? The first way sounds good at first glance - after all, he always gets his way. However, a person who is constantly at odds with those around him will always feel tense and on red-alert for his next battle. A person who makes peace his primary value, compromising and giving in, when able, will feel much more calm and accepting of life.

**Question:** Is there ever a time when one should fight for what he wants rather than compromise? Compromise and peacemaking is usually the best path. However, if it is a matter of compromising one's belief in יהוה and his laws, one should be willing to take it to the limit and not give in.



Lot chooses his land

10 And lifted up Lot **את** his eyes and beheld **את** all the plain of the Jordan, that *it was* well watered everywhere, before destroyed **את** Sodom **ואת** and Gomorrah, *even* as the garden of **יהוה**, like the land of Egypt as you come to Zoar. 11 Then chose Lot **את** all the plain of the Jordan; and Lot journeyed east: and they separated themselves from each other. C-MATS

**Question:** What happened when Lot separated himself from Abram? Lot distanced himself from Abram and also from **יהוה**.

**Question:** What influenced Lot's decision? Lot's character is revealed by his choices. He took the best share of the land even though it meant living near Sodom, a city known for its sin. He was greedy, wanting the best for himself, without thinking about his uncle Abram's needs or what was fair. Life presents a series of choices. We, too, can choose the best while ignoring the needs and feelings of others. But this kind of choice, as Lot's life shows, leads to problems. When we stop making choices in **יהוה**'s direction, our only option is to make choices in the wrong direction. Are you making choices based on greed and what you want to do or making choices based on what **יהוה** wants you to do?

**12 Abram lived in the land of Canaan and Lot lived in the cities of the plain, and Lot pitched his tent toward Sodom. C-MATS**

**Spiritual Exercise:** Good pasture and available water seemed like a wise choice to Lot at first. But he failed to recognize that wicked Sodom could provide temptations strong enough to destroy his family. Have you chosen to live or work in a "Sodom"? Even though you may be strong enough to resist the temptations, other members of your family may not. While **יהוה** commands us to reach people in the "Sodom" near us, we must be careful not to become like the very people we are trying to reach. Have you become influenced by the people around you or have you influenced the people around you to do good?



**Question:** Where is this region today? That area became the desolate and inhospitable Dead Sea region of today even though at one time it was as lush as the Garden of Eden.





Harvesting Salt

The Dead Sea may be the most unusual lake in the world. It is so salty that a swimmer can lie on the surface of the water. The surface and shoreline is **the lowest depression on earth**, 1,300 feet below sea level. The depth of the lake is 1,300 feet below that. This lake is the end of the line for the water of the Jordan River, with no outlet. The Jordan River pours 6.5 million tons of water daily into the Dead Sea. The aftermath of the judgment of Sodom is the lowest place on earth! Apparently this is a sign to us to turn from the wickedness of this world and escape His judgment.



13 But the men of Sodom *were* exceedingly wicked and sinners ליהוה. 14 And ויהוה said to Abram, Now that Lot was separated from you, lift up your eyes and look from the place where אתה *you* are, northward and southward and eastward and westward: 15 For את- all the land which אתה *you* see, I give it to you and to your seed forever. 16 And I will make את- your seed as the dust of the earth: so that if a man can number את- the dust of the earth, then your seed can also be numbered. 17 Arise, walk through the land in the length and width of it, because I will give it to you. C-MATS

Notice in Gen 13:16 the precise placement of the את in regard to Abram's seed; it is את seed in Abram that is promised to be multiplied as the את dust of the earth. Signifying יהוה through את is the one doing the multiplying. C-MATS

18 Then Abram removed his tent and came and lived in the plain of Mamre, which is in Hebron and built there an altar יהוה. C-MATS



Abraham's Oak, Near Hebron

**Question:** How would Abram set the boundaries of the land that יהוה was giving him? Abram was commanded to walk through the land in the length of it and in the width of it.

Genesis 14:1 And it came to pass in the days of Amraphel king of Shinar, Arioch king of Ellasar, Chedorlaomer king of Elam and Tidal king of nations; 2 *That these kings made war אֶת־ with Bera King of Sodom, אֶת־ and with Birsha king of Gomorrah, Shinab king of Admah, Shemeber king of Zeboiim and the king of Bela, which is Zoar.* 3 All these were joined together in the valley of Siddim, which is the salt sea. 4 Twelve years they served אֶת־ Chedorlaomer and in the thirteenth year they rebelled. 5 And when the fourteenth year came, Chedorlaomer and the kings that were אִתּוֹ with him attacked אֶת־ the Rephaims in Ashteroth Karnaim אֶת־ and the Zuzims in Ham אֶת־ and the Emims in Shaveh Kiriathaim, 6 אֶת־ And the Horites in their mountain Seir, to El-paran, which is by the wilderness. 7 And they returned and came to En-mishpat, which is Kodesh and attacked אֶת־ all the country of the Amalekites and also אֶת־ the Amorites that lived in Hazezon-tamar. 8 And the King of Sodom, the king of Gomorrah, the king of Admah, the king of Zeboiim and the king of Bela (the same as Zoar) went out and they joined battle אִתָּם with them in the valley of Siddim; 9 With אֶת־ Chedorlaomer the king of Elam and with Tidal king of nations and Amraphel king of Shinar and Arioch king of Ellasar, four kings against אֶת־ five. 10 And the valley of Siddim was full of clay pits; and the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah fled and fell there; and they that remained fled to the mountain. C-MATS

**Question:** Why did the Kings of Sodom and Gomorrah lose? To give themselves the advantage, the five kings chose a battlefield that could be defended by an outnumbered army with the advantage of familiarity with the terrain. Had they been brave and able fighters, they would have won, but the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah were soft and self-indulgent (fat and out of shape). Not only were they defeated, they fled in such panic that they fell into the very pits that they had relied on to give them the upper hand (R' Hirsch).

11 And they took אֶת־ all the goods of Sodom and Gomorrah אֶת־ and all their victuals (food) and went their way. 12 And they took אֶת־ Lot, Abram's brother's son, who lived in Sodom אֶת־ and his goods and departed. C-MATS

**Question:** Why was Lot taken captive? The invaders took Lot captive because of his relationship to Abraham. They put him in a cage and boasted, "We have captured Abram's nephew!" They reasoned that the wealthy Abraham would be ready to pay a stiff ransom to free his nephew. Since Lot was living in Sodom among the wicked the judgment of the wicked fell on him also. As a captive to Chedorlaomer, Lot faced torture, slavery, or death. When judgment falls on the wicked, if you live close to them, then judgment will overtake you as well.

13 And there came one that had escaped and told Abram the Hebrew; who was living by the oaks of Mamre the Amorite, brother of Eschol and brother of Aner: and these were covenant men with Abram. 14 And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed אֶת־ his trained servants, born in his own house, 318 men and pursued them to Dan.

**Question:** What was Abram's fourth test of faith? Although Abraham was hopelessly outnumbered, he mobilized his disciples and went into battle to rescue Lot.

**Question:** What does this show us about Abraham's character? These incidents portray two of Abram's characteristics: (1) He had courage that came from יהוה; facing a powerful foe, he attacked. (2) He was prepared; he had taken time to train his men for a potential conflict. We never know when we will be called upon to complete difficult tasks. Like Abram, we should prepare for those times and take courage from יהוה when they come. Sometimes we must get involved in a messy or painful situation in order to help others. We should be willing to act immediately when others need our help. Are you willing to help others today?

**Question:** Abraham was loyal to his nephew Lot. He put his life in danger in order to protect Lot. What is a "fair weather" friend? A 'fair weather friend' is one who only remains a friend when things are easy - may be an enjoyable acquaintance, but is not a friend. A friend is someone who is ready to put himself on the line and be there even when it would be more comfortable or fun not to do it.

**Question:** Should the same degree of loyalty apply to family members? Absolutely and in a way, even more so. Families that are loyal and supportive give each family member a priceless gift of security and stability.

**Question:** Do you think it is a coincidence who our family members are? It's not at all. A family is a spiritual unit. יהוה has specifically chosen who should share a family and we accomplish a big part of our life's task when we interact with our family members in a positive and supporting way.

**Question:** To whom do you think a person owes more allegiance, their family or their friends? We should try to be good to everyone, but when it comes to family, we have to walk the extra mile. Friends, while important, come and go, but family is ours for life.

**15 And he divided his forces against them, he and his servants went by night and attacked them and pursued them to Hobah, which is on the left hand of Damascus. C-MATS**

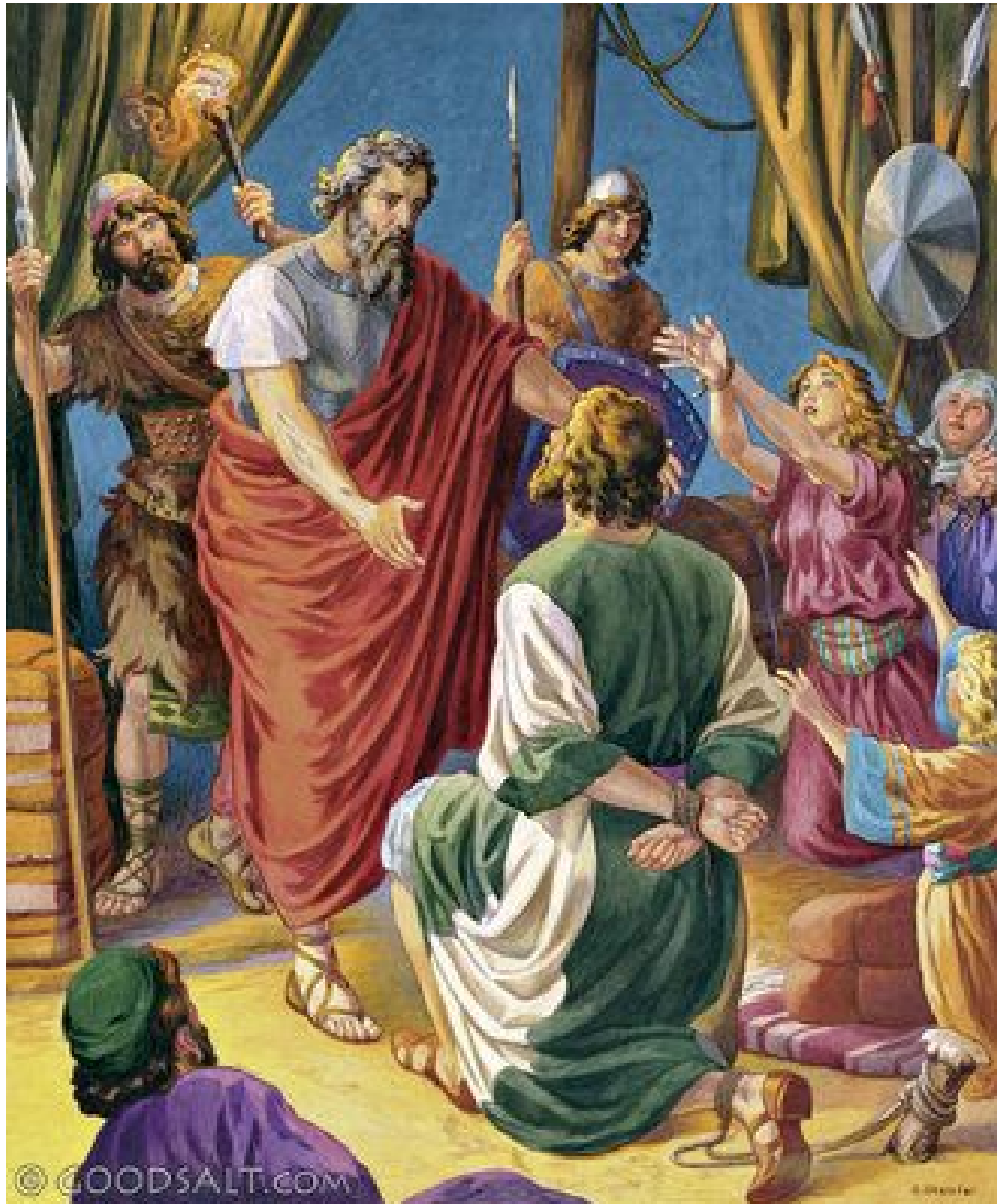
**Question:** When did Abraham travel? Even at night Abraham continued the pursuit, splitting up his forces to follow the fugitives as they scattered in various directions (Rashi), and he forced them to return home shamefully (Ramban).



Abraham Fights His Enemies Who Hold His Nephew



Having conquered Sodom, Kedorlaomer left for his home country, taking many captives with him. Abram learned what had happened and chased Kedorlaomer from his home in Hebron past Dan and beyond Damascus. There he defeated the king and rescued the captives, among them Lot.



Abram Rescues Lot, the Women, and Goods

16 And he brought back **את** all the goods and also **את** Lot, his brother and his goods and also **את** the women **את** and the people. C-MATS



Lot and His Family taken Home by Abraham

17 And the King of Sodom went out לקראתו *to meet him* after his return from the slaughter of **את** Chedorlaomer **ואת** and the kings that were **איתו** with him at the valley of Shaveh, which is the Kings Valley. 18 And Melchizedek (*king of righteousness*), King of Salem, brought out bread and wine: and he was the priest of the most high of Elohim. (*Prophecy Fulfilled-Gen. 14:18 A priest after Melchizedek-Hebrews 6:20; A King-Hebrews 7:2; The Last Supper foreshadowed-Matthew 26:26-29*). C-MATS

**Question:** Who is Melchizedek, King of Salem? The Messiah. Hebrews 7:1 For this Melchizedek, king of Salem, priest of the most high Elohim, who met Abraham returning from the slaughter of the kings, and blessed him; 2 To whom also Abraham gave a tenth part of all; first being by interpretation King of righteousness, and after that also King of Salem, which is, King of Peace; 3 Without father, without mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days, nor end of life; but made like to the Son of Elohim; abides a priest continually. 4 Now consider how great this man was, to whom even the patriarch Abraham gave the tenth of the spoils. C-MATS

19 And He blessed him and said, Blessed *be* Abram of *the* most High Elohim, possessor of heaven and earth: 20 And blessed *be* the most High Elohim, who has delivered your enemies into your hand. And he (*Abram*) gave Him a tenth of everything. C-MATS



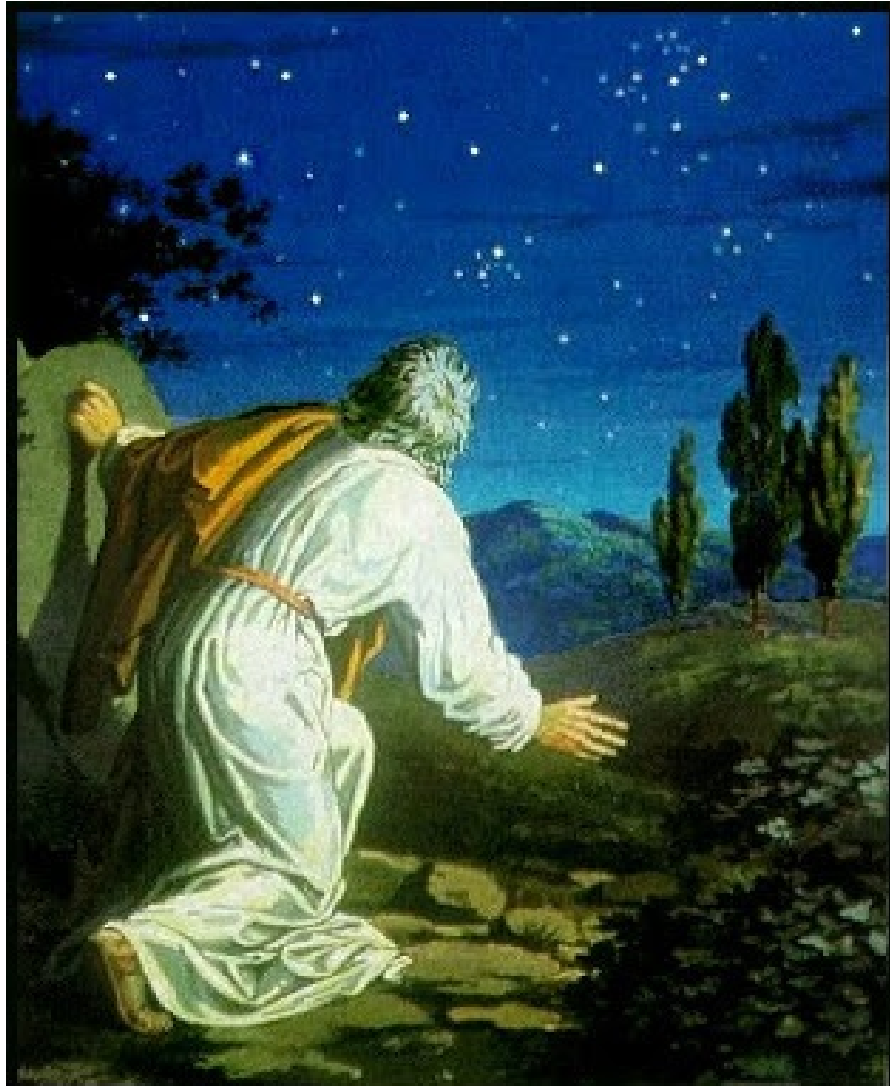
Melchizedek blesses Abraham

**21** And the King of Sodom said to Abram, Give me the persons and take the goods for yourself. **22** And Abram said to the King of Sodom, I have lifted up my hand *in oath* to יהוה, the most high Elohim, the maker of heaven and earth, **23** That *I will not take* a thread or sandal thong of anything that *is* yours; otherwise you should say I have made rich אֶת־Abram: **24** I will take only what the young men have eaten and the share of the spoil for the men who went אִנְשֵׁי with me: Aner, Eshcol and Mamre; let them take their portion. C-MATS

**Question:** What oath did Abram make to Elohim? He promised not to take any of the captured possessions. Elohim had promised to make him rich by saying, “**and I will bless you**”. Abram did not want anyone to give him any treasures and then say that they made Abram rich.

**Question:** Who were Abram’s allies? Aner, Eshcol, and Mamre





יהוה appears to Abram

**Genesis 15:1** After these things the word of יהוה came to Abram in a vision saying, Fear not, Abram: I *am* your shield and your exceeding great reward. 2 And Abram said, Adonai יהוה, what will you give me, seeing I am childless and the steward of my house is Eliezer of Damascus? C-MATS

**Question:** Who was the first person to call יהוה his master? Abram was the first person ever to refer to יהוה as Adonai (Master).

3 And Abram said, “You have given me no seed (*child*) and no one born in my house is **אתי** *my heir.*” 4 And the word of יהוה *came* to him saying, “This will not be your heir; but rather a child that will come from your own body will be your heir.” 5 And He brought **אתו** *him* outside and said, “Look now toward heaven and count the stars, if you are able to number **אתם** *them,* so will your seed (*descendants*) be” 6 And he believed in ביהוה and He counted it to him *as* righteousness. C-MATS



“count the stars, if you are able to number them,  
so will your descendants be”

**Question:** What did Abram do that יהוה counted to him as righteous? Abram did not request of יהוה a sign showing him that he would really have a son. He just believed what יהוה said.

**Question:** How does יהוה consider our acts of faith? יהוה considered Abraham's faith as an act of righteousness (Rashi). יהוה considers our acts of faith as righteousness and counts it in our favor towards our rewards in the Kingdom to come.

7 And He said to him, I am יהוה that brought you out of Ur of the Chaldees, to give you **הנאת** this **את** land to inherit it. 8 And he said, Adonai יהוה how will I know that I will inherit it? 9 And He said to him, Choose for Me a heifer three years old, a she goat three years old, a ram three years old, a turtledove and a young pigeon. C-MATS

**Question:** Why did Abraham take the animals and perform the ritual? יהוה commanded Abraham to take the animals and perform the following ritual in order to seal the covenant and give it the status of an irreversible oath (Sforno). Even though the righteous effect of the Patriarchs may have dissolved over the generations, a covenant, by definition, is irreversible.

10 And Abram brought Him **את** all these *animals* and divided **אתם** *them* in the middle and laid each piece against one another: **את** and the birds he did not divide. C-MATS

**Question:** Who does Abram bring the requested animals to? Abram brings the requested animals to **את**.

11 And when the birds of prey came down upon the carcasses, Abram drove **אתם** *them* away. 12 And when the sun was going down, a deep sleep fell upon Abram and a horror of great darkness fell upon him. 13 And He said to Abram, “Know for sure that your seed will be a stranger in a land *that is not theirs* and will serve them and they will afflict **אתם** *them* for four hundred years.” C-MATS



Abram Guarding His Sacrifice (watercolor circa 1896–1902 by James Tissot)

**Question:** How long were Abraham and his descendents aliens on the land? There would be a total of 400 years of alien status. The calculation of the 400 years would begin thirty years after the birth of Isaac; since Isaac never had the permanent home or the prestige and honor enjoyed by Abraham, he and his offspring were considered aliens, even during the years that they lived in Israel. There would be 210 years of literal exile in Egypt, and also the 20 years that Jacob spent with Laban in Haran. The servitude mentioned in this prophecy took place during the last 116 years of the Egyptian servitude, the last 86 years of which were a time of harsh oppression, when Pharaoh intensified the suffering of the Israelites. After those four hundred years, Abraham's offspring would be able to take possession of the Land.

**14** And also אֲנִי that nation, whom they will serve I will judge: and then they will come out with great possessions. C-MATS

**Question:** What nations did the Israelites serve? The four kingdoms (Babylon, Persia and Media, Greece, and Edom) will perish because they enslaved Israel.

**Question:** What does it mean, “then they will come out with great possessions”? The Israelites left Egypt with much money, as it is said (Exodus 12:36): “and they emptied out Egypt”.



Israelites leaving Egypt

**15** אַתָּה And you will go to your fathers in peace and be buried at a good old age. C-MATS

**Question:** How was Abraham spared from these sufferings? יהוה assured Abraham that he himself would be spared the sight of these sufferings and that he would have the satisfaction of seeing his offspring follow in his footsteps. Implied in this prophecy was that Ishmael would repent in Abraham's lifetime and that Esau would not begin his career of sin until after Abraham's death. Therefore, Abram died five years before his time, and on that very day, Esau rebelled. Abram was spared seeing his grandson rebel. It also meant that even Abraham's idol-worshiping father, Terah, would repent (Rashi).

**Discuss:** If a child rebels against יהוה and disobeys his parents, what grief does this cause his parents? Should the rebellious child be punished measure for measure?

**16** In the fourth generation they will return here again to this land: for the iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full. C-MATS

**Question:** Why must יהוה wait 400 years to punish the Amorites? It would be four generations after the beginning of the Egyptian exile, and the Amorites -- representing all the Canaanite nations -- will have accumulated enough sin to deserve expulsion. The latter condition was necessary because יהוה does not punish a nation until its "measure of sin is full." This is an example of His patience, for even the worst sinners are not punished until they have had more than ample opportunity to repent (Rashi).



Smoking furnace



Flaming torch

17 It came to pass, when the sun went down and it was dark that a smoking furnace and a flaming torch passed between those pieces of meat. 18 On that same day made יהוה אֵת with Abram a covenant saying, "To your seed have I given אֵת this אֵת land, from the river of Egypt to the great river, the river Euphrates: 19 אֵת The Kenites אֵת and the Kenizzites אֵת and the Kadmonites 20 אֵת And the Hittites אֵת and the Perizzites אֵת and the Rephaims 21 אֵת and the Amorites אֵת and the Canaanites אֵת and the Girgashites אֵת and the Jebusites. C-MATS

**Question:** When did יהוה come to Abram? At sunset

**Question:** What was the smoking furnace and flaming torch that passed between the pieces of meat? In Gen 15:18 it is both יהוה and אֵת that are manifested as the 'smoking furnace and a flaming torch' who make the covenant with Abram, while Abram is sleeping. The flaming torch is הוה because he is a "consuming fire" and "a pillar of fire". Deut 4:24 For הוה your Elohim is a consuming fire, a jealous El. The smoking furnace is אֵת Messiah, because he is "a pillar of cloud" or smoke. Ex 33:10 And saw all the people אֵת Pillar, of the Cloud stand at the Tabernacle door: and all the people stood up at his tent door and worshipped. C-MATS

**Question:** Why was Abram sleeping when the covenant was made? אֱת־יְהוָה knew that Abram could not keep this covenant, since he lived in flesh. The flesh is not perfect, but אֱת־יְהוָה is perfect and He kept the covenant for us. The Messiah came to die for our sins, so we could continue this covenant with Him.

**Question:** The Torah lists the ten nations whose territories comprise יְהוָה's gift to the descendants of Abraham. Only the last seven were actually conquered by Joshua, but the lands of the first three -- the Kennites, Kennizites, and Kadmonites -- would belong to Edom, Moab, and Ammon. When would these territories belong to Israel? Those territories will not belong to Israel until Messianic times [see Isaiah 11:14].

**Genesis 16:1** Now Sarai, Abram's אִשָּׁת *wife*, bore him no children: and she *had* a maidservant, an Egyptian, whose name *was* Hagar. C-MATS

**Question:** Who was Hagar? She was Pharaoh's daughter, an Egyptian princess. When he (Pharaoh) saw the miracles that were done for Sarah, he said, "It is better that my daughter be a handmaid in this household, than a mistress in another household."

**2** Sarai said to Abram, now, יְהוָה has restrained me from bearing (*children*): please, go in to my maid; it may be that I may have children through her. Abram listened to the voice of Sarai. C-MATS

**Question:** Why did Sarah wait 10 years before she gave Hagar to Abram? This is the allotted time for a woman who has lived ten years with her husband and has not born children to him, when he is obligated to marry another.

**Question:** What was Sarai's plan? Recognizing that it was she who was infertile, Sarah suggested that Abraham marry her maidservant Hagar, and, if a son were born, Sarah would raise him, so that he would be considered her adopted child.

**3** And after Abram had lived ten years in the land of Canaan, took Sarai, אִשָּׁת *wife of* Abram, אֶת־ Hagar, her Egyptian maid and gave אֶתָּה *her* to her husband Abram to *be* his wife. **4** And Abram went in to Hagar and she conceived: and when Hagar saw that she had conceived she despised her mistress, Sarai. **5** And Sarai said to Abram, "This outrage being done to me is your fault! I have given my maid to you to sleep with; and when she saw that she had conceived, she despised me: let יְהוָה judge between me and you." **6** But Abram said to Sarai, "Your maid *is* under your control. Do with her as it pleases you." And when Sarai dealt harshly with her, she fled from Sarai. C-MATS

**Question:** Why did Sarai treat Hagar harshly? Sarah's intent was not malicious, but to force Hagar to cease her insulting demeanor. But instead of acknowledging Sarah's superior position as her mistress, Hagar fled (Abarbanel; Sforno).



Sarai gives Hagar to Abram



'Expulsion of Hagar'

7 And the Angel of יהוה found her by a fountain of water in the wilderness on the way to Shur. 8 And He said to Hagar, “Sarai's maid, *From where have בָּאתְּ you come and where are you going?*” And she said, “I am fleeing from my mistress Sarai.” 9 And the Angel of יהוה said to her, “Return to your mistress and submit yourself to her.” 10 And the Angel of יהוה said to her, “I will multiply exceedingly אֶת־ your seed that it may not *be* numbered because of *its* multitude.” 11 And the Angel of יהוה said to her, “You are with child and will have a son וְקָרָאתָ and you [shall] call his name Ishmael, because יהוה has heard your affliction. 12 And he will be a wild man; his hand *will be* against every man and every man's hand against him; and he will live in the presence of all his brothers.” C-MATS



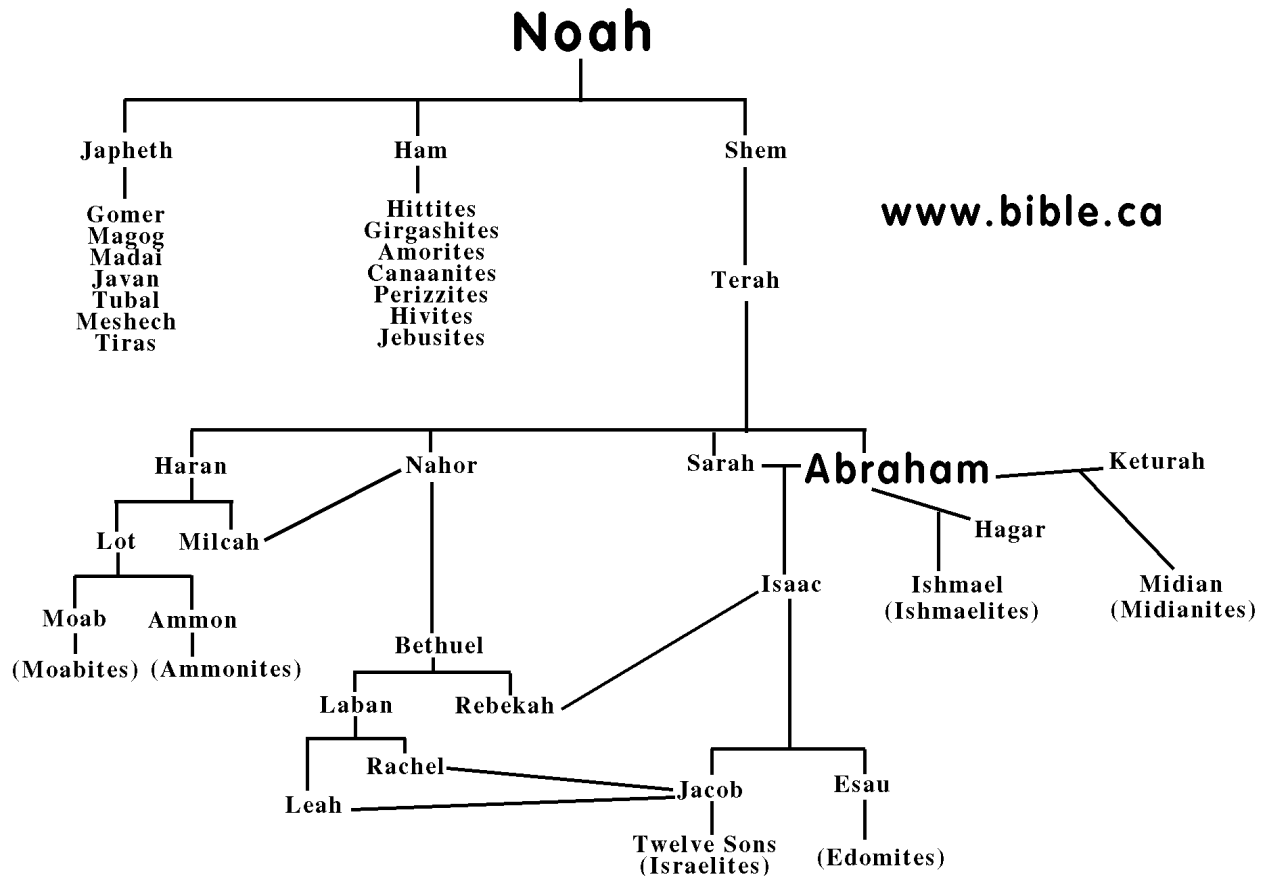
'Hagar in the Wilderness'

**Question:** What kind of man did יהוה say that Ishmael would be? A man who loves the wilderness to hunt beasts, as it is written (below 21:20f): “And he was an archer; and he dwelt in the desert of Paran”. He will be an untamed bandit, a hated plunderer, and warrior. Everyone will hate him and attack him, because his seed will be numerous. He would even live at odds with his kinsmen.



13 And she called the name of יהוה that spoke to her, **אתה** *You El See Me*: for she said, **איתי** *I see Him who sees me*. 14 Therefore, the well was called Beer-lahai-roi (*well of living One - my seer*); it is between Kodesh (*sanctuary*) and Bered (*hail*). 15 Hagar gave birth to a son for Abram: and Abram called his son's name, Ishmael. 16 And Abram was 86 years old when gave birth Hagar **את** Ishmael to Abram. C-MATS

**Question:** What did Hagar call יהוה? The One who sees all things



## Abraham's Family Tree from Noah

Genesis 17:1 And when Abram was 99 years old, יהוה appeared to Abram and said to him, “I am El Shaddai, walk before Me and be blameless (*flawless*). 2 And I will make My covenant between Me and you and will multiply **אתך** *you* exceedingly.” 3 Abram fell on his face: and Elohim talked **אתו** *with him* saying, 4 “My covenant is with **אתך** *you* and Me and you will be a father of many nations (*gentiles*). 5 You will no longer be called any more **את** *your name Abram*, but your name will be Abraham; because I have made you a father of many nations.” C-MATS

**Question:** Who changes Abram's name? יהוה through **את** changes Abram's name to Abraham.

6 I will make אֶתְּךָ you exceeding fruitful and I will make nations from you and kings will come out of you. 7 I will establish אֶת־ My covenant between Me and you and your descendants for all generations as an everlasting covenant, to be an Elohim to you and to your seed. 8 I will give to you and to your seed (descendants) after you אֶת־ the land where you are a stranger, אֶת־ all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession; and I will be their Elohim. 9 Elohim said to Abraham, וְאַתָּה And you, אֶת־ My covenant, you will keep, both אֶתְּךָ you and your seed after you for all generations. C-MATS

**Question:** Who makes the everlasting covenant with Abraham? The everlasting covenant was made with Abraham and his descendants with יהוה through אֶת.

10 וְאַתָּה This is My covenant, which you will keep, between Me and you and your seed after you; every male child among you will be circumcised. 11 And you will circumcise אֶת־ flesh of your foreskin; and it will be לְאוֹת sign of the covenant between Me and you. C-MATS

**Question:** How shall you keep this covenant? You cannot keep the covenant unless you are circumcised.

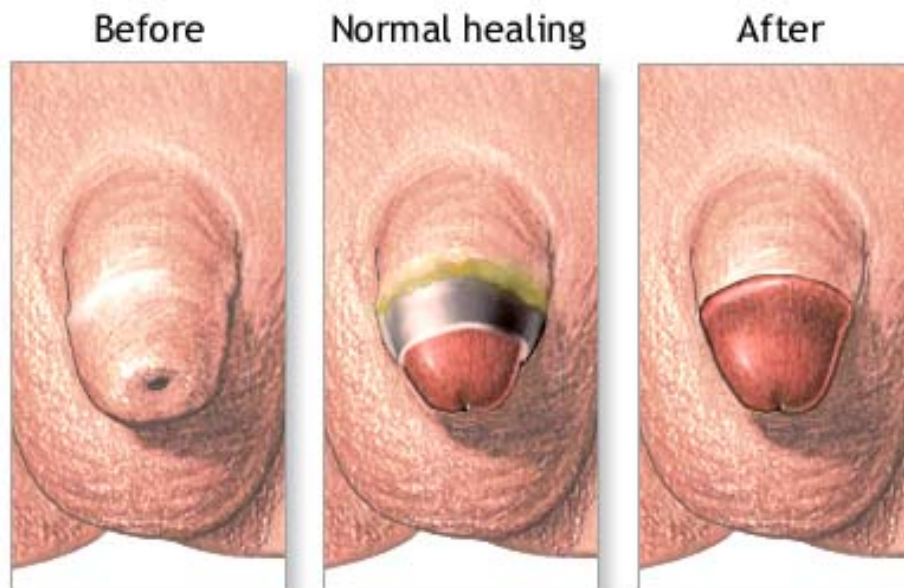


יהוה calls Abraham to be circumcised

**Question:** What was Abram's **fifth test of faith**? The year was 2047 from Creation; Abraham was ninety-nine years old, Sarah eighty-nine, and Ishmael thirteen. At this advanced age Abraham was given the commandment of circumcision. Despite his age and the difficulty of performing the unknown operation, he did not hesitate to comply. The commandment was given prior to Isaac's conception: (a) that he would be conceived in holiness; and (b) in order to emphasize the miracle that Abraham could have a child even though his organ had been weakened (Radak).

**Question:** Why did יהוה ask Abram to remove his foreskin? By removing some of his skin through circumcision -- an apparent contradiction to physical perfection -- man would become perfect, because this slight reduction of an organ would be the symbol of his covenant with יהוה. Such closeness can be achieved only through man's own efforts; had he been born that way, the lack of a foreskin would be meaningless (Radak). Closeness to יהוה through his own efforts is Man's ultimate perfection. [See below 9-14.]

**Question:** What does the word "foreskin" really mean? The name of the flesh that is removed to keep the commandment --[orlah], commonly translated as foreskin, but more accurately is "a barrier" standing in the way of a beneficial result. Thus, for example, the sinful habits that influences a person not to change his life-style are called the orlah of the heart (Leviticus 26:41; Jeremiah 9:25; Ezekiel 44:7). Thus, although this concept is beyond human understanding, circumcision is a means to help the man ennoble himself and return to the spiritual state of Adam before he sinned.



**Question:** Why is circumcision called a “*sign of the covenant between Me and you*”? Circumcision is literally a sign, a mark, on the body, stamping its bearer as a servant of יהוה; just as their souls are different than those of other nations, so their bodies must be different. יהוה ordained that this sign be placed on the reproductive organ to symbolize that circumcision is essential to Israelite eternity (Chinuch). As a man bows his head in prayer he looks upon his circumcision and remembers his covenant with יהוה.

**12 And any male who is eight days old will be circumcised, every male child for all generations, he that is born in the house, or bought with money from any stranger, who is not of your seed. 13 He that is born in your house and he that is bought with your money must be circumcised: and My covenant will be in your flesh for an everlasting covenant.**

**Question:** What if a man does not circumcise his child according to יהוה’s law? Every man is responsible to have himself circumcised when he becomes old enough to do so (Radak). This uncircumcised male must pass his own test of faith just like Abram did.

**14 And the uncircumcised male child who has not circumcised אֶת־ flesh of his foreskin will be cut off from his people; אֶת־ My covenant, he has broken. C-MATS**

**Question:** What happens to someone who refuses to be circumcised? A man must be at least 20 years old before judgment is passed on him. If the man rebels against circumcision after he is 20 years old, then he will die prematurely and/ or have no children and not receive the blessings of the covenant.

**15 Elohim said to Abraham, “As for Sarai your wife, you will not call אֶת־ her name Sarai, but her name will be Sarah. 16 I will bless אֶת־ her and give you a son from her: I will bless her and she will be a mother of nations; kings of people will come from her.” C-MATS**

**Question:** What does Sarah mean? My Princess or princess over all nations.



Abraham fell upon his face and laughed

**17 Then Abraham fell upon his face and laughed and said in his heart, “Will a child be born to him when he is 100 years old and will Sarah who is ninety years old bear a child?”**  
C-MATS

**Question:** How did Abraham laugh when he learned the news of Sarah having a baby? Abraham's laughter was not skeptical but jubilant; he laughed out of sheer joy at the news that Sarah would bear a son, while Sarah was skeptical and laughed; hence, יהיה was angry with Sarah but not with Abraham (Rashi).

**Question:** Abraham and Sarah never gave up hope and continued to pray for a child. A person shouldn't give up hope even if the blade of the sword is on his neck. How do you understand this? Even if a tough situation looks virtually impossible to overcome, we should retain our hope and know that יהיה can save and help us in ways we could never imagine.

**18 And Abraham said to Elohim, “O that Ishmael might live before you!” 19 And Elohim said, “Sarah your wife will bear you a son; וְקָרָאתָ and you [shall] call אֶת־אִשָּׁרָאֵל his name Isaac: and I will establish אֶת־אֲבֹתָי My covenant אִתּוֹ with him for an everlasting covenant and with his seed after him. (Prophecy Fulfilled-Gen. 17:19 The Seed of Isaac-Romans 9:7. 20) As for Ishmael, I have heard you: I have blessed אֶתְּךָ him and will make אֶתְּךָ him fruitful and will multiply אֶתְּךָ him exceedingly; twelve princes will be born to him and I will make him a great nation.”**  
C-MATS

**Question:** Who was the everlasting covenant of circumcision given to? Only to the descendants of Isaac

**Question:** How was this prophecy fulfilled? "We see from the prophecy in this verse that 2337 years elapsed before the Arabs, Ishmael's descendants, became a great nation [with the rise of Islam in 624 C.E.] Throughout this period, Ishmael hoped anxiously, until finally the promise was fulfilled and they dominated the world. We, the descendants of Isaac, for whom the fulfillment of the promises made to us is delayed due to our sins...should surely anticipate the fulfillment of יהיה's promises and not despair" (R' Bachya citing R' Chananel).

**21 וְאֶת־אֲבֹתָי and My covenant I will establish with אֶת־אִשָּׁרָאֵל Isaac, who Sarah will bear to you at this same time next year. 22 He finished talking אִתּוֹ with him and Elohim left Abraham. 23 And took Abraham אֶת־אִשְׁמָעֵאל Ishmael his son אֶת־אֲבֹתָי and all who were born in his house אֶת־אֲבֹתָי and all who were bought with his money, every male among the men of Abraham's house; and circumcised אֶת־אֲבֹתָי flesh of their foreskin that very day, just as Elohim had said to אֶתְּךָ him.**  
C-MATS

In Gen 17:11, 14, and 23 regarding circumcision, notice it is אֶת־אֲבֹתָי flesh of Abraham and his descendants that will be required to be circumcised for the covenant. C-MATS



Abraham Took Ishmael with All the Males Born in His House and Circumcised Them  
 (illustration from the 1728 *Figures de la Bible*)

24 And Abraham was 99 years old when he was circumcised *in the flesh* of his foreskin. 25 And Ishmael his son was thirteen years old when he was circumcised **אֵת** *in the flesh* of his foreskin. 26 In the same day Abraham was circumcised and *also* Ishmael his son. 27 And all the men of his house, born *in the house* and bought with silver (money) **מֵאֵת** *from* sons of strangers (*foreigners*), were circumcised **אִתּוֹ** *with him*. C-MATS

**Question:** On what day was Abraham circumcised? The day that Abraham entered into covenant was the day he was circumcised, which was Passover. One year later on Passover, Isaac was born.

## Do You Know??

1. Abram's first test of faith was to leave his home and go to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Abram took \_\_\_\_\_ his nephew with him when he left.
3. Abram's second test of faith was to go to \_\_\_\_\_ because of the famine.
4. Abram's third test of faith was when Sarai was taken into \_\_\_\_\_ household.
5. יהוה sent a \_\_\_\_\_ on Pharaoh's household to release Sarai.
6. Lot chose to live near the wicked cities of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Abram's fourth test of faith was to go to war to get back \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Abram gave a tenth of all he owned to \_\_\_\_\_ King of Salem.
9. When Sarah is \_\_\_\_\_ years old, יהוה promises them a son.
10. Sarai's maid, originally an Egyptian princess
11. Hagar gave Abram a son named \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Abram's fifth test of faith was to be \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Abram was \_\_\_\_\_ years old when he was circumcised.
14. Circumcision is a \_\_\_\_\_ that you are a servant of יהוה.
15. Children should be circumcised when they are \_\_\_\_\_ days old
16. יהוה said that Abraham's descendants would be as numerous as the \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky and the \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea.

### Answers:

1. Canaan
2. Lot
3. Egypt
4. Pharaoh's
5. Plague
6. Sodom and Gomorrah
7. Lot
8. Malchizedek
9. 90
10. Hagar
11. Ishmael
12. circumcised
13. 99
14. sign
15. 8
16. stars, sand

## Haftorah

Isaiah 40:27 Why *do* you say, O Jacob and speak, O Israel, my way is hidden from מִיְהוָה and my judgment is passed over from my Elohim? 28 Have you not known? Have you not heard *that the* everlasting Elohim יְהוָה, the Creator of the ends of the earth, faints not, neither is weary? There is no searching of His understanding. 29 He gives power to the faint; and to them that has no might He increases strength. 30 Even the youths will faint and be weary and the young men will utterly fall: 31 But they that wait upon יְהוָה will renew *their* strength; they will mount up with wings as eagles; they will run and not be weary; *and* they will walk and not faint.

Isaiah 41:1 Keep silence before Me, O islands; and let the people renew *their* strength: let them come near; then let them speak: let us come near together to judgment. 2 Who raised up the righteous *man* from the east, called him to His feet, gave the nations before him and made him rule over kings? He gave *them* as the dust to his sword *and* as driven stubble to his bow. 3 He pursued them and passed safely; *even by* the way *that* he had not gone with his feet. 4 Who has performed and finished *it*, calling the generations from the beginning? I יְהוָה the First אֶת־ and the Last; I *am* He. 5 The coastlands saw *it* and feared; the ends of the earth were afraid, drew near and came. 6 They helped everyone אֶת־ his neighbor; and *everyone* said to his brother, Be of good courage. 7 So encouraged the carpenter אֶת־ goldsmith and he that smoothes *with* the hammer אֶת־ him that beats the anvil saying, It is ready for the welding; and he fastened it with nails, *that* it should not be moved. 8 אַתָּה And you, Israel, are My servant, Jacob who I have chosen, the seed of Abraham My friend. 9 You who I have taken from the ends of the earth and called you from the chief men of it and said to you, אַתָּה You are My servant; I have chosen you and not cast you away. 10 Do not fear; for I *am* with you: be not dismayed; for I *am* your Elohim: I will strengthen you; indeed, I will help you; indeed, I will uphold you with the right hand of My righteousness. 11 Certainly all they that were incensed against you will be ashamed and confounded: they will be as nothing; and they that strive with you will perish. 12 You will seek them and will not find them, *even* them that contended with you: they that war against you will be as nothing and as a thing of nothing. 13 For I יְהוָה your Elohim will hold your right hand, saying to you, Fear not; I will help you. 14 Fear not, you worm Jacob and you men of Israel; I will help you, says יְהוָה and your redeemer, the Holy One of Israel. 15 Certainly I will make you a new sharp threshing instrument having teeth: you will thresh the mountains and beat them small and will make the hills as chaff. 16 You will fan them and the wind will carry them away and the whirlwind will scatter אֹתָם them: אַתָּה And you will rejoice in בִּיהוָה and will glory in the Holy One of Israel. C-MATS



## Brit Chadashah

Romans 4:1 What shall we say then that Abraham our father, as pertaining to the flesh, has found? 2 For if Abraham were justified by works, he has whereof to glory; but not before Elohim. 3 For what says the scripture? Abraham believed Elohim, and it was counted to him for righteousness. 4 Now to him that works is the reward not reckoned of grace, but of debt. 5 But to him that works not, but believes on him that justifies the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness. 6 Even as David also describes the blessedness of the man, to whom Elohim imputes righteousness without works, 7 Saying, Blessed are they whose iniquities are forgiven, and whose sins are covered. 8 Blessed is the man to whom יהוה will not impute sin. 9 Comes this blessedness then upon the circumcision only, or upon the uncircumcision also? for we say that faith was reckoned to Abraham for righteousness. 10 How was it then reckoned? when he was in circumcision, or in uncircumcision? Not in circumcision, but in uncircumcision. 11 And he received the sign of circumcision, a seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had yet being uncircumcised: that he might be the father of all them that believe, though they be not circumcised; that righteousness might be imputed to them also: 12 And the father of circumcision to them who are not of the circumcision only, but who also walk in the steps of that faith of our father Abraham, which he had being yet uncircumcised. 13 For the promise, that he should be the heir of the world, was not to Abraham, or to his seed, through the Torah, but through the righteousness of faith. 14 For if they which are of the Torah be heirs, faith is made void, and the promise made of none effect: 15 Because the Torah works wrath: for where no Torah is, there is no transgression. 16 Therefore it is of faith, that it might be by grace; to the end the promise might be sure to all the seed; not to that only which is of the Torah, but to that also which is of the faith of Abraham; who is the father of us all, 17 As it is written, I have made you a father of many nations, before him whom he believed, even Elohim, who quickens the dead, and calls those things which be not as though they were. 18 Who against hope believed in hope, that he might become the father of many nations; according to that which was spoken, "So shall your seed be." 19 And being not weak in faith, he considered not his own body now dead, when he was about an hundred years old, neither yet the deadness of Sara's womb: 20 He staggered not at the promise of Elohim through unbelief; but was strong in faith, giving glory to Elohim; 21 And being fully persuaded that, what he had promised, he was able also to perform. 22 And it was imputed to him for righteousness. 23 Now it was not written for his sake alone, that it was imputed to him; 24 But for us also, to whom it shall be imputed, if we believe on him that raised up Y'shua our Master from the dead; 25 Who was delivered for our offences, and was raised again for our justification. C-MATS

**Question:** How was Abraham different from those around him? In our Torah portion, we learn about Abraham. The world in Abraham's time was worshipping meaningless idols and had forgotten that יהוה existed. But Abraham knew better. Instead of just going along with everybody else, he stood up for what was true, and tried to teach the world to see it too. He took a big risk, but by telling the truth he helped bring יהוה back into people's lives and went down in history as the father of the Hebrew people. It is from him that we learn to stand up for the truth.

Being part of a group is great, but it can also drag us down if there is some negative behavior in the group and we feel pressured to go along. In this week's portion, יהוה instructs Abraham to pull himself away from the negative behaviors of the people around him and be his own man. We can learn from Abraham to stick to our values of right and wrong even if those around us try to get us to act otherwise. It's hard to go against the crowd. But what can we do when we know that it's the right thing to do?

### "REBEL WITH A CAUSE"

Yuchh! Cindy ran coughing to the washroom sink and felt like she had just swallowed an ashtray. How could anyone stand putting these things in their mouths? Yet that was just what all the kids in the crowd Cindy had been hanging out with lately were doing, and it kind of made her feel like she had to start smoking too. She liked being part of a tight group of friends since it made her feel accepted and not alone. But being part of them meant doing what they did, even if some of the things they were into made Cindy uncomfortable. For a while she had been able to avoid the smoking issue by saying she wasn't in the mood. But today during mid-morning break, Cindy felt stuck. Vicky, one of the group's leaders of the group which called itself 'the Rebels', handed her the cigarette she was smoking and told her to take a puff. Cindy felt she really didn't have a choice and took a few puffs and now she felt totally nauseous, her throat was burning and she had to get herself together before the next class started in a just a few minutes. The girl quickly popped a couple of breath mints into her mouth to kill the taste, and looking into the mirror over the sink, tried her best to make herself look presentable for class, although it would be a challenge to do anything with her spiky, gelled-up hair. She felt the hairstyle made her look ridiculous, but it was what all the kids were wearing, and she had gone along too - just because. History had never been one of Cindy's favorite subjects. She was much more into thinking about the present, if not the future, but the way Mrs. Travis, their teacher taught it, it kind of seemed real. So despite her head still spinning from the disgusting cigarette smoke, Cindy tried to tune in. "Abraham, the father of the Hebrew people was a big rebel", the teacher remarked. A rebel? That certainly wasn't the picture of Abraham Cindy had in her mind. The teacher continued. "His ideas put him on one side of the river, while the whole world stood on the other. But no matter how they pressured him to be like them, no matter what they said, did, or even threatened, Abraham wouldn't budge from what he knew was right. Nobody likes to stand alone, but to Abraham, being true to himself - and to Elohim - was worth the price. He was a rebel to do what was right." *Wow, thought Cindy. She could really relate to being pressured. She pushed back the hair off her forehead and cringed as the sticky gel gooped up her hand. Cindy hurried to get ready to go to lunch. She felt much more normal now that she had shampooed all that gunk out of her hair after her gym class. What a shame, she thought, that she would have to put it right back in. She reached for the tube of hair gel on her locker shelf and was about to give it a squeeze when for some reason the morning's History class, and what the teacher had said, popped into her mind. That Abraham must have had a lot of guts to do what he did and not just go along with things because everyone else did. I like my hair the way it is, what do I need this stuff for?* She tucked the tube, unused, back into her locker.

Although she usually gulped down her sandwich in just a few bites so she could run out to the playground where her crowd was waiting, today Cindy found herself trying to eat as slowly as possible. She wasn't looking forward to how the kids were going to react to her new look. Soon enough she finished eating and - taking a deep breath - she stood up and went to face the crowd. Cindy breathed a sigh of relief when no one said anything about her hair, or even seemed to notice. Maybe this wasn't going to be so hard after all. But she had spoken too soon, because right then Vicky and a few other kids were walking towards her, all smoking and holding a pack of cigarettes. "Hey Cindy," said Vicky, "we're all grabbing a smoke before class, and I'm sure you'd want to join the crowd." Cindy felt that everyone was looking at her and waiting for her to light up. The pressure was huge. She started to reach for the pack even though she knew smoking was a terrible thing to do. (Her dad was a doctor and he often came home with stories of someone who had checked into the hospital, or worse, checked *out* of the hospital and into the cemetery because of smoking.) But how could she just stand alone? *Stand alone!* she thought to herself. *Wasn't that just what Abraham did?* This was not going to be easy, but neither would be messing up her body with those disgusting and deadly cigarettes! She pulled back her hand. "No thanks Vicky, I don't smoke," she said, hoping that would be the end of it. But Vicky wouldn't let her off so easily. "What's the matter, you're not part of the Rebels any more?" Cindy thought fast, and smiled. "Sure I am, but even the Rebels need a rebel, don't they?" The kids laughed and the tension broke. Cindy was relieved, glad she had taken a stand. From that day on, she started hanging around less and less with the smoking crowd - they were just pushing her in a direction she didn't want to go. Soon enough she made some great new friendships with kids who shared her values, and was happy she had had the guts, like Abraham, to be a *real* rebel, that is a rebel to do what she knew was right.

**Question:** Why was Cindy willing at first to smoke and spike up her hair if she thought it was wrong? When we want to be close to a certain group of people, we naturally feel a desire to behave the way they behave. If the group is behaving in a positive way, this is great, and can help us grow, but like in the story, when the group is behaving negatively, we can feel - like Cindy did - pressured to go along, even against our better judgment.

**Question:** Do you think it would be smart for Cindy to drop that group of friends? Why or why not? Although it feels good to be part of a group, it has its price. In this case it would mean Cindy doing things that were in her eyes foolish and dangerous. She was smart enough to realize that sticking with them was pulling her in their direction, and sooner or later she would likely cave into the social pressure to act like them. So she would be making the right decision to distance herself - which in fact she did.

**Question:** The story refers to Abraham as being a rebel. Is rebelling a positive or negative thing in your eyes? Like most things, the answer has a lot to do with the circumstances, and one's motivations. To rebel for the sake of rebelling, or just to make waves, is counterproductive and unwise, especially if one is rebelling against something which is basically good. However, if like Abraham, and the girl in the story, one finds oneself surrounded by and being pulled toward negative values, then rebelling can be a very positive and brave response.

**Question:** Why do you think people sometimes feel embarrassed or afraid to say what they truly believe when most of the people believe differently? It feels risky to take a stand for what we think is true. People who disagree with us may try to put us down. But we learn from Abraham, who stood up for the truth, that even though the whole world disagrees, when something is important we have to take a stand.

**Spiritual Exercise:** How will you stand out from the others around you? Spread the truth about what you believe.

**Resources:** “Weekly Torah Portion” from [www.aish.com](http://www.aish.com)

*The Stone Edition of The Chumash*

*The Complete Messianic Aleph Tav Scriptures C-MATS* [www.AlephTavScriptures.com](http://www.AlephTavScriptures.com)

*The Book of Jashar- Joshua 10:13* **So the sun stood still, and the moon stopped, till the nation avenged itself on its enemies, as it is written in the Book of Jashar.**