

“THE WALK OF FAITH”

“THE PROMISE OF GOD AND THE PATH OF THE PATRIARCHS”

Part 2 of the Book of Genesis (Chapters 12-50)

PART 32

“THE SIGNATURE OF GOD”

“No Greater Guarantee: A Binding Pledge In a World of Broken Promises”

(Genesis 15:7-21)

INTRODUCTION:

THE PATH AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THE LIFE OF FAITH:

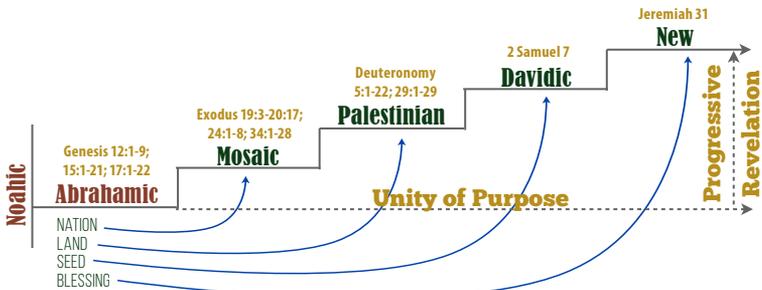
1. We have learned that the pilgrim life is problematic. For faith is often followed by famine. For faith is always tested.
2. We have also learned that the pilgrim life is a paradox. For we are, at the same time, the most permanent people here and the least attached.

THE PREGNANT PROMISE - THE COVENANT OF ABRAHAM: (Gen. 12, 15 & 17)

“Go... to the land that I will show you. And I will make of you a great nation, and I will bless you and make your name great, so that you will be a blessing. ...”

—Genesis 12:1-3

1. Covenants form the basis of God’s relationship with His Creation and especially mankind, providing a framework for all of history.
2. The Covenants contained within the Old Testament collection of 39 books provide the Foundation (Pentateuch), Formation (History), Aspiration (Poetry), and the Expectation (Prophecy) of God’s people.



- As we read this text, we should be alert for _____ terminology as well as _____ terminology.

1A. THE FORMAL _____ OF GOD'S COVENANT WITH ABRAM

1B. The _____ and the _____ (15:7-11)

"And He said to him, 'I am the LORD who brought you out of Ur of the Chaldeans, to give you this land to possess it.' And he said, 'O Lord GOD, how may I know that I shall possess it?'"

2B. The _____ and Its _____ (15:12-17)

"Now when the sun was going down, a deep sleep fell upon Abram; and behold, terror and great darkness fell upon him. And God said to Abram,..."

1C. It is an _____ covenant.

2C. It is an _____ covenant.

3C. It is an _____ covenant.

3B. The _____ and Its _____ (15:18-21)

"To your descendants I have given this land,
From the river of Egypt as far as the great river, the river Euphrates..."

2A. THE FUNDAMENTAL _____ OF GOD'S COVENANT WITH ABRAM

- In redemptive history, _____ marks the _____ to the land of promise for the people of God, but God's _____ us and His _____ us grants us _____ on the journey to ultimate _____.
- Redemptive history, both in its _____ advancement and _____ completion, involves God's _____ as well as His _____, His _____ as well as His _____.

CONCLUSION:

"For when God made a promise to Abraham, since he had no one greater by whom to swear, he swore by himself..."

—Hebrews 6:13f.