

Genesis 46-47

46:1 – In Beer-Sheba

1. God had appeared to Isaac and told him he was the God of his father Abraham (26:23-25)
2. Isaac had built an altar here in Beer-sheba (26:25) and now Isaac's son and Abraham's grandson was offering sacrifices on that same altar

46:2 – Isaac and Jacob are names that are both used

1. Jacob may refer to a fearful, struggling man; Isaac to the father and the nation of descendants
2. Notice both names are used together:
 - a. Vs 5: "the sons of Israel carried Jacob their father."
 - b. Vs. 8: "Israel" and "Jacob"

46:4 –

1. This journey was not a quick stay like Abraham's time of famine, but long enough to become a nation.
2. God gave Jacob twofold promise:
 - a) I will go down to Egypt with you
 - b) I will bring you back to the Promised Land

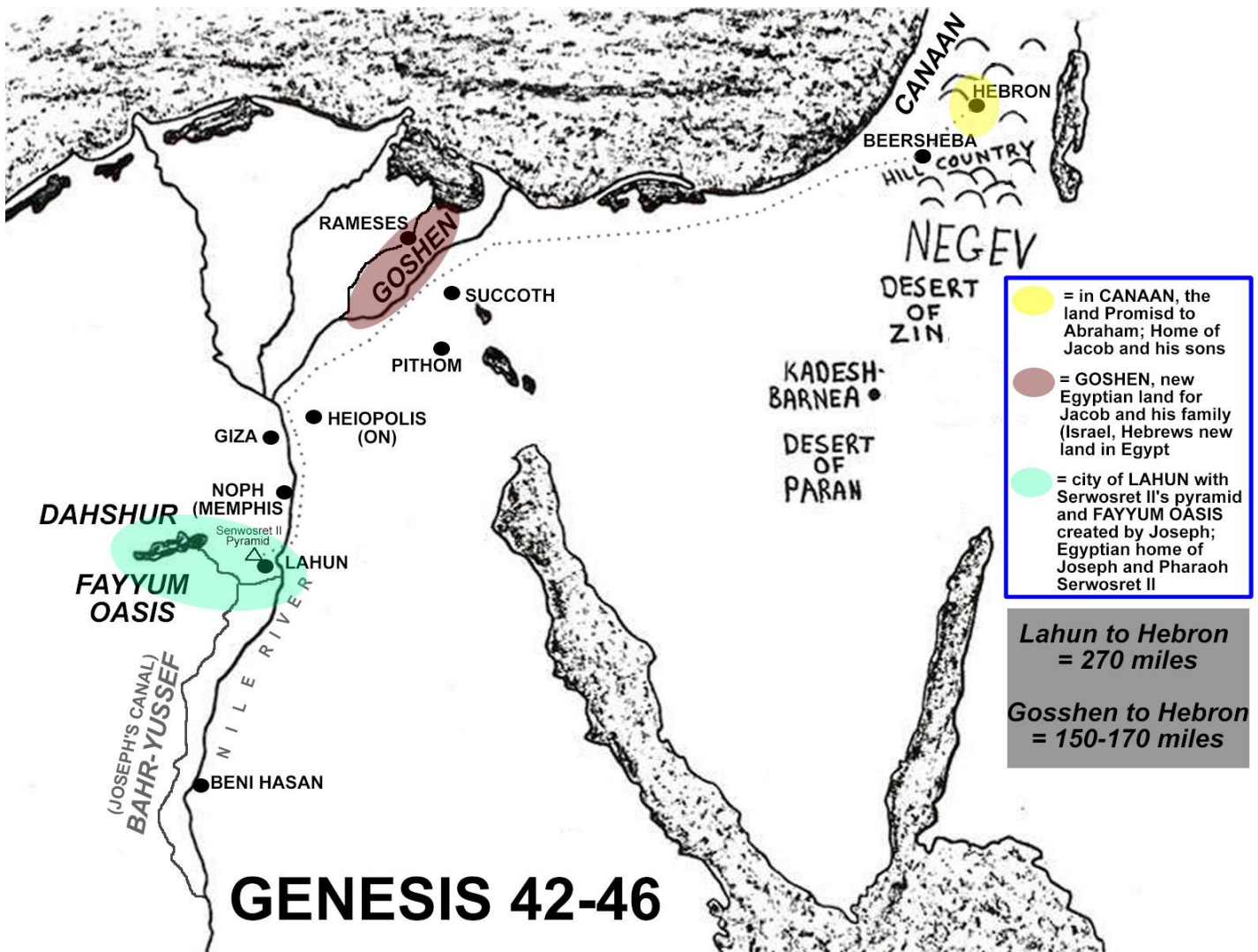
46:7-27 – Jacob's Family Genealogy

1. Include sons, grandsons, slaughters, granddaughters
2. Genealogy has six parts:
 - a. Introduction
 - b. Sons of Jacob by Leah- 33 descendants (31 to Egypt since Er and Onan died), then, 32 if Dinah is counted – (6 sons, 25 grandsons, 2 great-grandsons)
 - c. Sons of Jacob by Zilpah – 16 descendants (2 sons, 11 grandsons, 1 granddaughter, 2 great-grandsons)
 - d. Sons of Jacob by Rachel – 14 descendants (2 sons, 12 grandsons)
 - e. Sons of Jacob by Bilhah – 7 descendants (2 sons, 5 grandsons)
 - f. Summary statement
3. Dan is least fruitful (1 son); Benjamin is most fruitful (10 sons)
4. Total numbers:
 - a. 66 in v.26 who went with Jacob excluded are Er and Onan as well as Joseph, Manasseh, Ephraim
 - b. 70 minus Er, Onan, Joseph, Manasseh, Ephraim = 65
 - c. 65 + Dinah = 66
 - d. 70 in vs. 27
 - e. LXX has 75 which is from 70 minus Joseph and Jacob for 68 + Joseph's 9 sons = 77 – Ephraim and Manasseh = 75
5. The genealogy in Gen 46 and Numbers 26 and 1 Chronicles 2-8 does not match due to:
 - a. Spelling
 - b. Names found in one genealogy, but missing in the other

c. Overall numbers

46:31-34 –

1. Egyptians might want foreign shepherds segregated
2. Segregated would work if they were in Goshen away from Egyptian culture
3. Israel's family heritage was shepherding or breeding livestock which means:
 - a. They were good at it.
 - b. They were not aspiring to other levels of society (business, politics, priests, kings)



46:28 – Judah is sent ahead to meet a family member (offended?) Joseph, just like a delegation/greeter was sent ahead to meet a family (offended?) Esau in 32:4