

“And He Died”
Gen. 25:1-18

Reminder of Divisions in the life of Abraham:

Chapters 12-15 ~ A time of faith building when he was receiving the _____.

Chapters 16-24 ~ A time of faith building as he was _____.

Reminder of where we've been....

Isaac now has a wife – _____; _____ is gone;
_____ is dead.

Abraham's last days

vv. 1-4 Q. What do we see Abraham doing?

A.

1. “Abraham had taken another _____, whose name was Keturah.”

Note 1st Chronicles 1:32. What interesting information do we receive from this?

A. She was his _____. Cp. 16 and Hagar.

2. Abraham had a lot more _____.

Note: Sheba and Dedan in this context are simply names.

They do not represent _____ states as in Genesis 10:7.

They are reused again in Genesis 10:28 but in the family line of Joktan (descendant of Shem; Arabs).

Note: This is the first time that the name Midian is recorded. His descendants took his name as the region where they would settle. _____ would flee to Midian after killing the Egyptian but overall, they would be _____ to the promised line of Abraham through Isaac and Jacob.

v. 5 Q. What did Abraham do?

A. ⁵ "Abraham left everything he owned to _____." (Gen. 25:5 NIV)

Q. Why was this countercultural?

A. Isaac was not the _____ son; Ishmael was. By cultural rites, he should not have been passed over.

Note: Something similar would be addressed in Deuteronomy 21:15-17.

v. 6 Q. Where does grace come into play?

A. He still _____ Ishmael and the sons of Keturah while yet _____ and _____ Isaac.

v. 7 Q. How long did Abraham live?

A.

v. 8. Q. What comments surround his passing?

A.

Note: "full of days" is supplied. The text stops at "full" but has the idiomatic expression of "_____."

Note: "gathered to his people" can mean three things:

1. Euphemistic phrase indicating the _____ destination of all who die.
2. Locative statement indicating that his bones would _____ be placed with other family bones. Except Sarah was the only one in the tomb.
3. Indicating _____ after death – being brought into fellowship or proximity to those who have gone on before.

Note the general statement found in Judges 2:10.

vv. 9-10 Q. In what two ways is honor expressed to Abraham?

- A.
1. His sons _____ for the burial.
 2. They gave him an honorable burial with _____.

v. 11 Q. What follows Abraham's death? Cf. 16:14 and the idea of displacement.

- A.
1. God _____ Isaac as he did Abraham.
(Sequential blessing).
 2. The displacement comes as Isaac is now living in the place Hagar named regarding his brother, Ishmael, meaning, "the God who sees me." God is now keeping his _____ on Isaac. (Prophetic line)

Ishmael's line

v. 12 Q. What is telling about the description of Ishmael's origin? Cp. 16:3

A.

1. Hagar is still recognized as a _____.
2. Hagar is still recognized _____.

vv. 13-16 Q. How many rulers come from Ishmael?

A.

Note: 17:20. Q. What is taking place?

A. God is _____ His promise to Abraham regarding Ishmael.

v. 17 Q. How long did Ishmael live?

Q. What common phrase do we see? What may this mean in comparison to v. 8?

A. Some scholars infer from this that Ishmael followed _____.

Thoughts?

v. 18 Q. What final notes do we see looking at Ishmael and his descendants?

A.

1. They became the _____ nations to the east of modern-day Israel.
2. They lived and still live in _____ toward Israel.

Application

Q. What does it mean to live “full” in our lifetime?

A.

Q. How does the follow-through with Ishmael lead to encouragement for us?

A.