

Bethel Bible Series

The Ardent Dreams of a Destiny

Study 5

Are your dreams as great as God's dreams for you? PK

Welcome

Introductions - Name something that has challenged your faith and something that has strengthened it
 InDepth Memory Review = Throw out concepts
 Prayer Requests and Opening Prayer

Review of Last Week

Sin, Judgment, Grace

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Disharmony</u>	<u>Sin</u>	<u>Judgment</u>	<u>Grace</u>
3	Self	The Fall	Death	Christ Promise
4	Others	Murder	Expulsion	Mark
6-9	Nature	Wickedness	Flood	Noah
11	God	Pride	Dispersed	Abraham

Pronouncement of a Destiny = InDepth Picture Presentation by Ed Van Cise

A Promise

Shaft of light strikes prism = I will bless you

An Obligation

Light diffuses and passes through figure = so that you will be a blessing

A Prophecy

Rays of light extend over earth = by you all on earth shall be blessed

Does God choose His leaders because of their perfection?

Abram = called Sarai his sister, Didn't trust God to protect

Moses = struck rock twice for water, God told him to speak

King Saul = jealous of David's victory, tried to kill David afterwards

King David = got Bathsheba pregnant (Uriah's wife), had Uriah killed

King Solomon = had many foreign wives, against God's command for separation

Peter = denied Jesus 3 times

Paul = agreed to stoning of Stephen

Pre-Requisites for Being Blessed to be a Blessing

Kneeling Figure = A Proper Posture (Left without questions, built altars)

Facing God = A Childlike Trust (Believed descendant promise, righteous faith)

Holding Prism = Action (He went, circumcised household, sacrificed Isaac)

InDepth Research Presentation - Stephen Hurst, *Bible characters who used their blessings to bless others*

Standard Bethel - Memory Concept Review

Circumcision instituted	= Genesis 17
Separation within families (Abram-Lot)	= Genesis 13
Geographic separation in Goshen	= Genesis 47
Deliberate ethnic separation (Isaac chooses Rebekah)	= Genesis 24
God can use evil for good	= Genesis 50
Hagar and Ishmael	= Genesis 16

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Lesson

Figure sitting on a rock ledge = Israel

Genesis 32:24-28 = Jacob wrestled with God, name changed to Israel
Genesis 35:10-12 = God passed promises to him and his descendants (nation of Israel)

Ring encircles figure = Israel is set apart by God for a unique destiny - Verses below are from homework

Deuteronomy 7:6 = You are a holy people, chosen by God out of all peoples
Exodus 19:5-6 = If you obey me, you will be for Me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation
Leviticus 20:26 = You are to be holy to Me because I am holy and have set you apart to be My own
Numbers 6:22-27 = God told Moses to use Aaronic benediction to put His name on them
Deuteronomy 14:2 = you are holy to the Lord, chosen out of all peoples to be a treasured possession
Isaiah 51:15-16 = I am God, the creator and say to Zion, "You are my people"

Figure surveys scenes in misty clouds = Israel considers promises, disciplines and circumstances of its future

Genesis 12:2 = I will ... make you a great nation, will bless you, make name great, you will be a blessing
Genesis 13:14b-15 = All the land you see I will give to your offspring forever
Genesis 13:16 = Offspring like dust of the earth (too many to count)
Genesis 12:3b = All peoples on earth will be blessed through you

Land Scene = Covenant entails promise of a land

Genesis 12:1, 7 = Go to the land I show you ... To your offspring I will give this land (G→A)
Genesis 13:15 = All the land you see I will give to your offspring forever (G→A)
Genesis 15:7, 18 = I took you from Ur to this land ... To your descendants I give this land (G→A)
Genesis 17:8 = I will give you this whole land of Canaan as an everlasting possession (G→A)

Genesis 26:2-3 = Stay in this land I will give to you and your descendants (G→I)
Genesis 28:4 = May God give you and your descendants the land he gave to Abraham (I→J)
Genesis 35:12 = The land I gave to Abraham and Isaac I also give to you and your descendants (G→J)
Genesis 48:3-4 = God said He'd give this land as an everlasting possession to my descendants (Ja→Jo)
Genesis 50:24 = God will take you to land he promised to Abraham, Isaac & Jacob (Joseph→brothers)

PK Note: *It is hard for us to appreciate the importance of land because we have ample land in the US.
Viable land is limited in the Middle East. In Israel, land is still everything.*

Kingdom Scene = Covenant entail promise that seed of Abraham will multiply into a great nation

Genesis 15:5 = Your offspring will be as numerous as the stars (G→A)
Genesis 22:17 = I will make your descendants as the stars in the sky and as the sand on the seashore
Genesis 28:14 = Your descendants will be like the dust of the earth, spread out to N, S, E, W (G→A)
Genesis 17:6 = I will make nations of you and kings will come from you (G→A)

Genesis 26:4 = I will make your descendants as numerous as the stars (G→I)
Genesis 35:11 = A nation and a community of nations will come from you (G→J)
Genesis 48:19 = ...his descendants will become a group of nations (Jacob→Joseph re Ephraim)

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Separation

What would especially challenge Israel as she lived as God's holy people in this world?

Exodus 34:15-16 = Temptations from others that would lead them to stray from God

How would God protect His people from this threat?

Deuteronomy 7:1-6 = Keep them separate from the influences of this pagan world

Why was this separation especially important in the infancy stages of Israel's history?

Genesis 18:18-19 = They could have been led astray before learning God's holy ways

As the twig is bent, so grows the tree = The first few years on any life are essential

Small figures encircled by ring = Israel is called to maintain ethnic separation

Genesis 24:1-4 = Abraham sent servant to get a wife for Isaac from relatives

Genesis 28:1-5 = Isaac sent Jacob for a wife from his Uncle Laban's daughters

Genesis 16:3, 11-12 = Abraham and Egyptian Hagar had Ishmael, who'd live in hostility toward brothers

Genesis 26:34-35 = Esau married Hittite women, source of grief to parents

Genesis 27:46 = Rebekah told Isaac not to let Jacob marry a Hittite woman

Genesis 28:8-9 = Esau married Ishmael's daughter in poor attempt at ethnic sep

Obadiah 1a, 10, 18 = Because of Edom's violence against Israel, the house of Esau will be destroyed

Genesis 34 = Jacob's daughter Dinah defiled by Shechem the Hivite, revenged by Jacob's sons

Was ethnic separation meant to be *a means to an end* or *an end in itself*?

What light does the New Testament provide in answer to this question?

Mark 2:15-17 = Jesus ate with tax collectors and sinners; Pharisees saw separation as the end

Small figure separated from circled figures = God brings separation within families to insure the destiny

Genesis 13:8-13 = Lot picked lush area near Sodom, Abram accepted Canaan

Genesis 19:15-16 = Lot hesitated when told by angels to leave - Still didn't discern danger

Genesis 15:6 = Abram believed the Lord and it was credited as righteousness

Genesis 16:11-12 = Ishmael would be a wild donkey in hostility to his brothers

Genesis 21:8-14 = Covenant through Isaac, Ishmael and Hagar sent off

Genesis 25:29-34 = Esau sold birthright to Jacob for some stew

Genesis 27:28-29 = Isaac gave blessing to Jacob

Genesis 27:38-41 = Isaac gave blessing to Esau, Esau planned to kill Jacob

Genesis 32:28 = Jacob wrestled with God, name changed to Israel

Genesis 35:22 = Reuben slept with his father's concubine Bilhah

Genesis 49:3-4 = Jacob's blessing for Reuben was that he'd no longer excel

Genesis 34:25-26 = Simeon and Levi killed Hamor's clan (after Dinah incident)

Genesis 49:5-7 = Jacob's blessing for Simeon and Levi was dispersment in Israel

Genesis 37:26-27 = Judah stopped brothers from killing Joseph

Genesis 43:8-9; 44:33 = Judah promised Benjamin's safety, offered self as slave in exchange for Ben

Genesis 49:8-12 = Jacob's blessing for Judah was as source of kings and Messiah

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Circled figure in land scene = Divine circumstances lead Israel to geographic separation

Genesis 12:1 = God tells Abram to leave Haran

Genesis 13:12, 18 = Lot moved near Sodom, Abram moved to Hebron and built altar

Genesis 26:2 = God told Isaac not to go to Egypt, but to stay where He says

Genesis 46:2-4 = God told Jacob to go to Egypt, God would go along and bring him back

Genesis 46:33-34 = Israelites settled in Goshen because shepherds were detested in Egypt

Exodus 1:6-7 = The Israelites were fruitful and multiplied in Goshen

Prism symbol = Land, kingdom and separation were to allow Israel to become the blessing it was called to be

Joshua 5:15 = Angel told Joshua outside Jericho that the land was holy (land had holy purpose)

Genesis 26:4 = God told Isaac that through his many offspring all nations on earth would be blessed

Genesis 17:13-14 = Circumcision was sign of God's covenant, separated Israel as God's chosen people

Concept Review - The Ardent Dreams of a Destiny

Figure sitting on a rock ledge = Israel

Ring encircles figure = Israel is set apart by God for a unique destiny

Figure surveys scenes in misty clouds = Israel considers promises and disciplines of future

Land Scene = Covenant entails promise of a land

Kingdom Scene = Covenant entail promise that seed of Abraham will multiply into a great nation

Small figures encircled by ring = Israel is called to maintain ethnic separation

Small figure separated from circled figures = God brings separation within families to insure destiny

Circled figure and land scene = Divine circumstances lead Israel to geographic separation

Prism symbol = Land, kingdom and separation to allow Israel to become the blessing it was called for

InDepth Research: Find examples where separation enabled someone to fulfill God's destiny for them and other examples where lack of separation prevented someone from fulfilling God's desire for them

Closing Prayer

Distribute Materials = Hand out Study 5 and Assignment

Next Week - *United for a Destiny*